

# Tautomerism of guanosine analogues

Jakub Radek Štoček<sup>1</sup> and Martin Dračínský<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czech Academy of Sciences, Flemingovo nám. 2, 166 10, Prague, Czech Republic.

\* Correspondence: dracinsky@uochb.cas.cz

## Supporting Information

**Table S1.** Relative energies (kJ/mol) of four tautomers of compounds **1–11** calculated at B3LYP/6-311++G(2df,2pd) level.

	R <sup>5</sup>	R <sup>6</sup>	2,3-I (keto)	1,2-I (keto)	2,4-I (enol)	1,3-I (imino) <sup>a</sup>	1,3-I (imino) <sup>b</sup>
<b>1</b>	H	H	0.0	13.9	20.7	23.3	24.4
<b>2</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	0.0	12.0	30.5	23.8	24.5
<b>3</b>	<i>t</i> -butyl	H	0.0	12.8	22.0	22.3	23.1
<b>4</b>	NH <sub>2</sub>	H	0.0	6.5	25.9	29.8	29.6
<b>5</b>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	0.0	16.3	24.3	28.7	30.3
<b>6</b>	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	0.0	24.9	24.6	34.8	37.5
<b>7</b>	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	0.0	12.6	28.2	21.3	22.4
<b>8</b>	H	<i>t</i> -butyl	0.0	12.8	27.8	22.3	23.6
<b>9</b>	H	NH <sub>2</sub>	0.0	34.8	28.0	36.7	38.8
<b>10</b>	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	0.0	32.3	29.0	45.3	46.6
<b>11</b>	H	NO <sub>2</sub>	0.0	32.5	20.0	49.1	49.8

<sup>a</sup>Imino hydrogen heading towards H3; <sup>b</sup>imino hydrogen heading towards N1

**Table S2.** Relative energies (kJ/mol) of four tautomers of bicyclic compounds **12–17** calculated at B3LYP/6-311++G(2df,2pd) level.

	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
	2,3-I (keto)	1,2-I (keto)	2,4-I (enol)	1,3-I (imino) <sup>a</sup>	1,3-I (imino) <sup>b</sup>	
<b>12</b>	0.0	41.0	33.8	49.0	50.1	
<b>13</b>	0.0	17.2	34.3	32.8	32.6	
<b>14</b>	0.0	38.5	38.3	45.1	45.9	
<b>15</b>	0.0	11.5	48.7	27.5	27.3	
<b>16</b>	0.0	8.5	46.8	20.4	20.1	
<b>17</b>	0.0	10.8	30.6	21.0	21.7	

<sup>a</sup>Imino hydrogen heading towards H3; <sup>b</sup>imino hydrogen heading towards N1

**Table S3.** Relative energies (kJ/mol) of four tautomers of compounds **1–11** calculated at B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p) level.

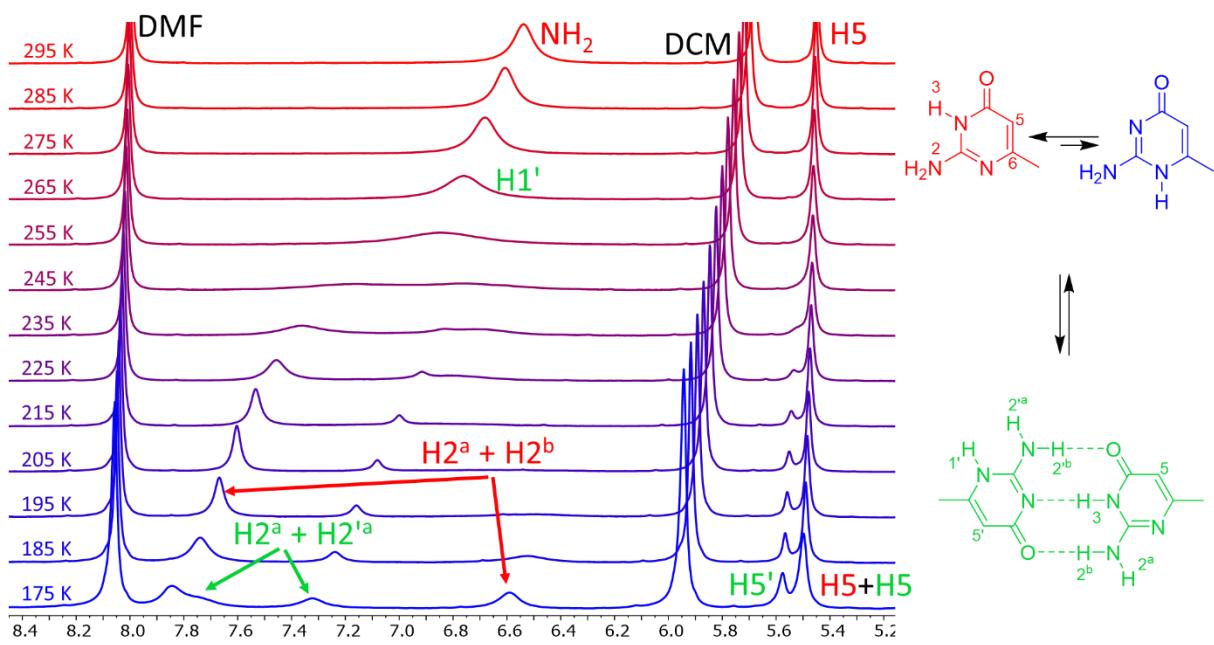
	R <sup>5</sup>	R <sup>6</sup>	2,3-I (keto)	1,2-I (keto)	2,4-I (enol)	1,3-I (imino) <sup>a</sup>	1,3-I (imino) <sup>b</sup>
<b>1</b>	H	H	0.00	21.5	15.5	26.2	27.8
<b>2</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	0.00	19.2	29.0	26.9	27.9
<b>3</b>	<i>t</i> -butyl	H	0.00	19.1	33.2	25.58	26.7
<b>4</b>	NH <sub>2</sub>	H	0.00	12.9	22.1	33.1	32.8
<b>5</b>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	0.00	20.2	22.7	30.5	32.6
<b>6</b>	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	0.00	32.3	21.2	37.0	40.6
<b>7</b>	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	0.00	19.5	25.0	24.0	25.5
<b>8</b>	H	<i>t</i> -butyl	0.00	21.4	24.5	26.4	28.2
<b>9</b>	H	NH <sub>2</sub>	0.00	41.1	23.4	39.4	42.0
<b>10</b>	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	0.00	36.0	26.3	44.3	45.9
<b>11</b>	H	NO <sub>2</sub>	0.00	37.6	15.4	50.0	51.0

<sup>a</sup>Imino hydrogen heading towards H3; <sup>b</sup>imino hydrogen heading towards N1

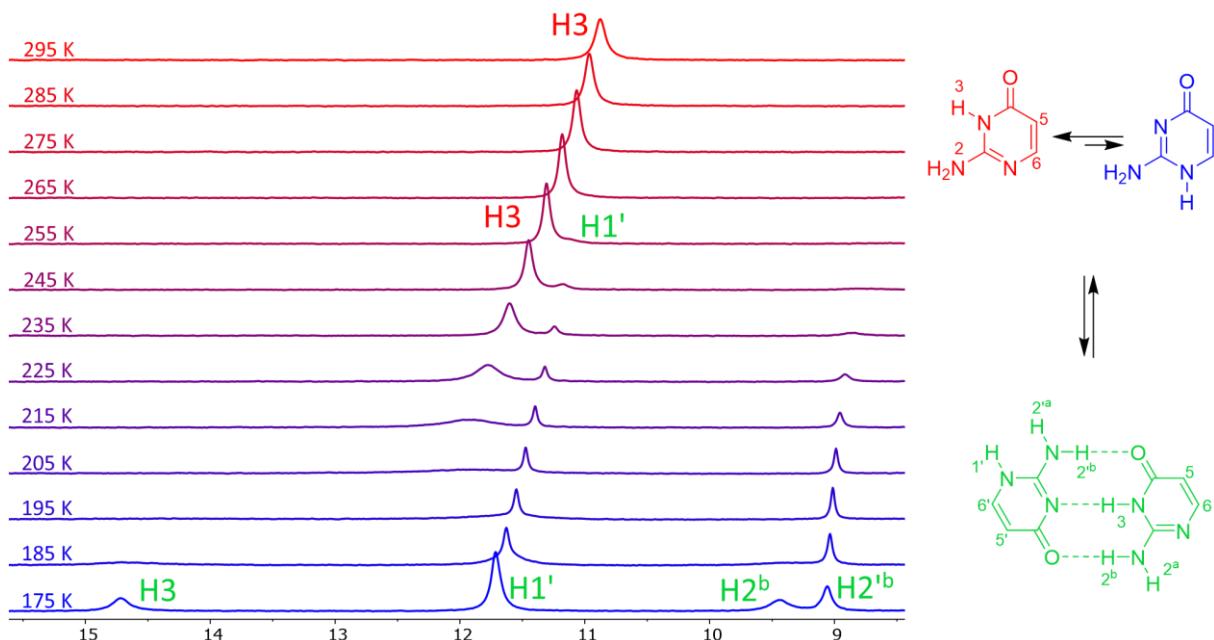
**Table S4.** Relative energies (kJ/mol) of four tautomers of bicyclic compounds **12–17** calculated at B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p) level.

	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
	2,3-I (keto)	1,2-I (keto)	2,4-I (enol)	1,3-I (imino) <sup>a</sup>	1,3-I (imino) <sup>b</sup>	
<b>12</b>	0.0	49.6	30.5	53.1	54.4	
<b>13</b>	0.0	21.2	31.2	34.3	34.0	
<b>14</b>	0.0	46.4	36.2	48.8	49.8	
<b>15</b>	0.0	17.8	47.6	30.1	29.8	
<b>16</b>	0.0	14.7	48.6	23.0	22.8	
<b>17</b>	0.0	17.4	29.6	24.0	25.0	

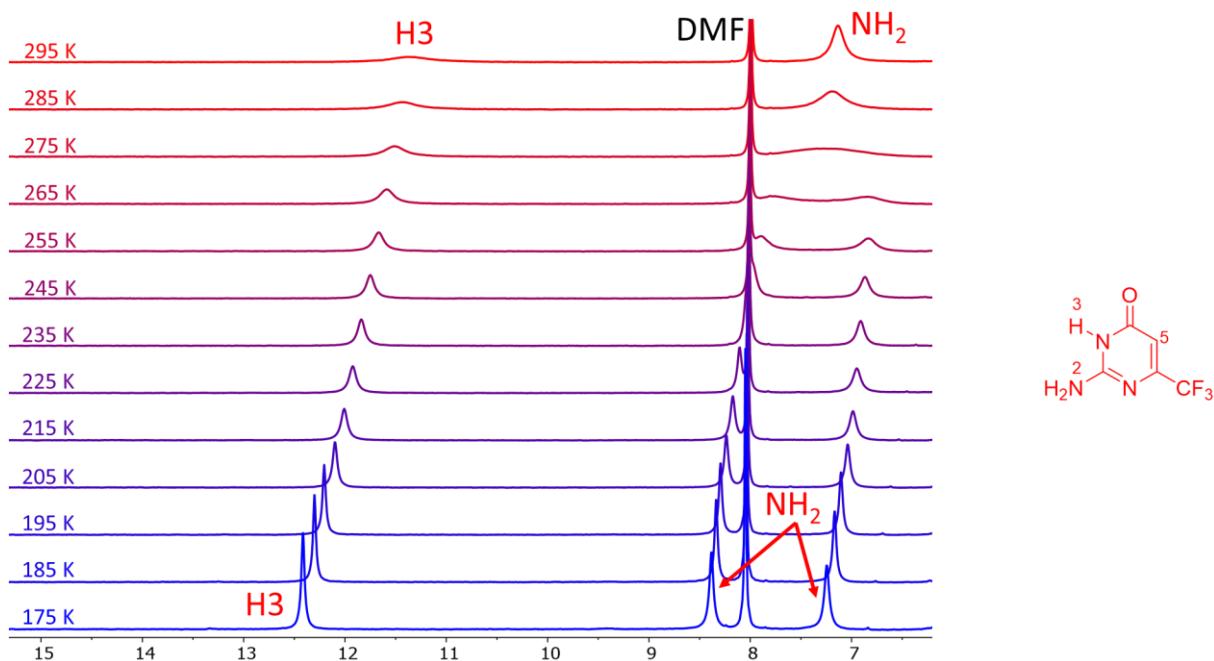
<sup>a</sup>Imino hydrogen heading towards H3; <sup>b</sup>imino hydrogen heading towards N1



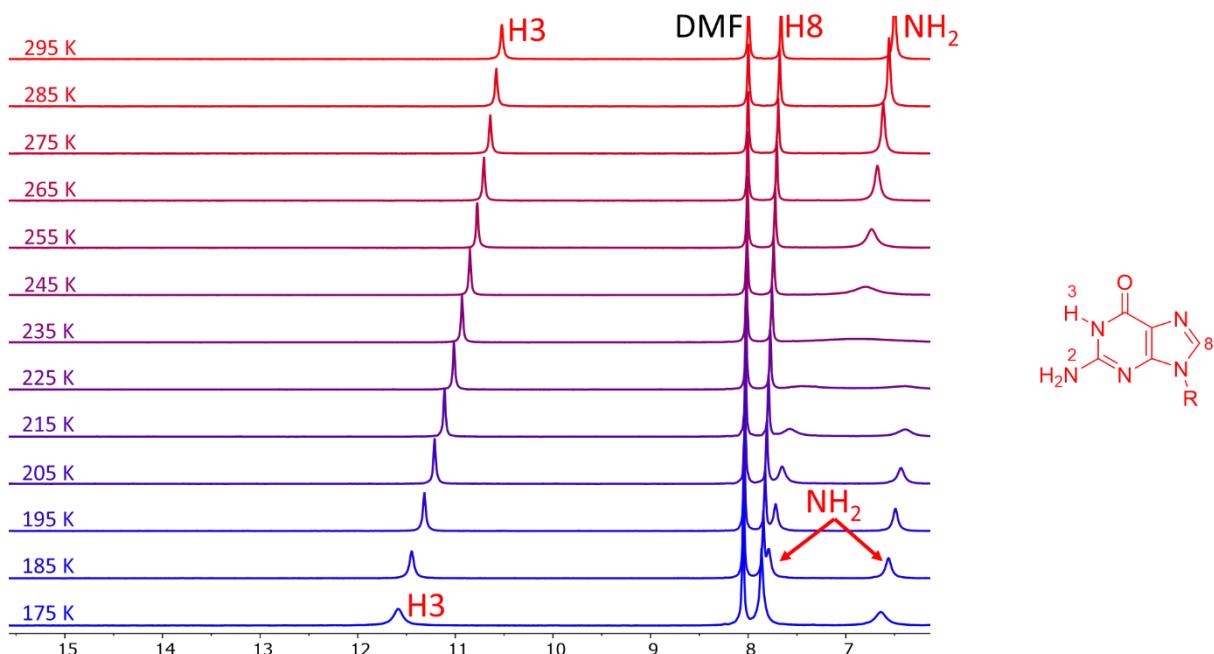
**Figure S1.** H5 and NH<sub>2</sub> region of variable-temperature <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound 7 in a 3:1 mixture of DMF-*d*<sub>7</sub> and CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.



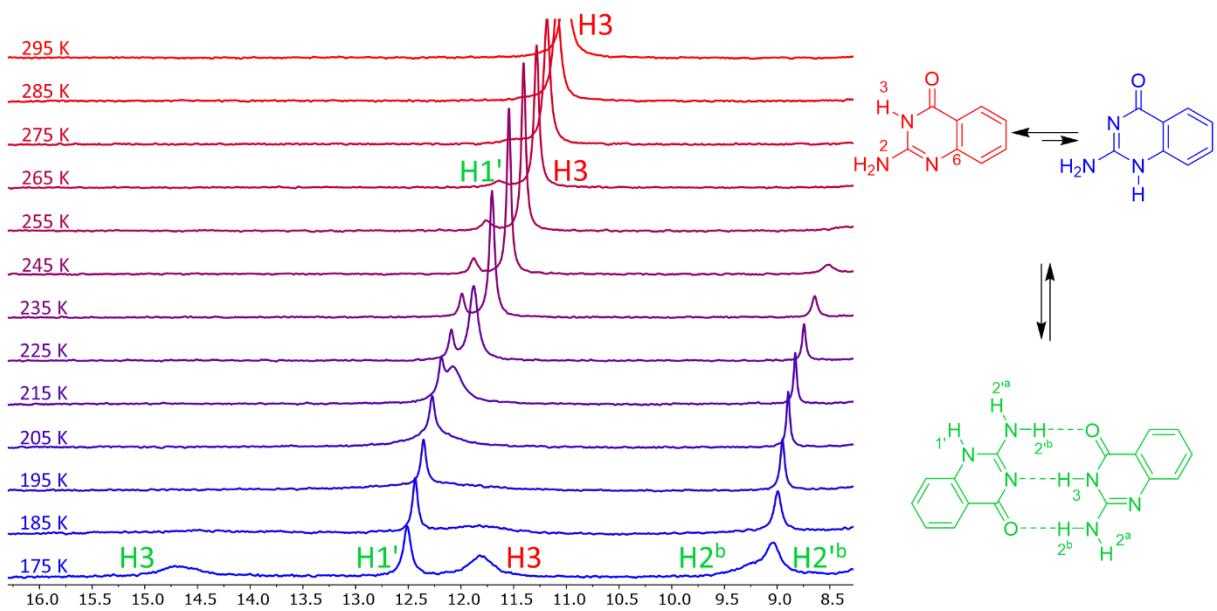
**Figure S2.** Low-field region of variable-temperature <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound 1 in a 3:1 mixture of DMF-*d*<sub>7</sub> and CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.



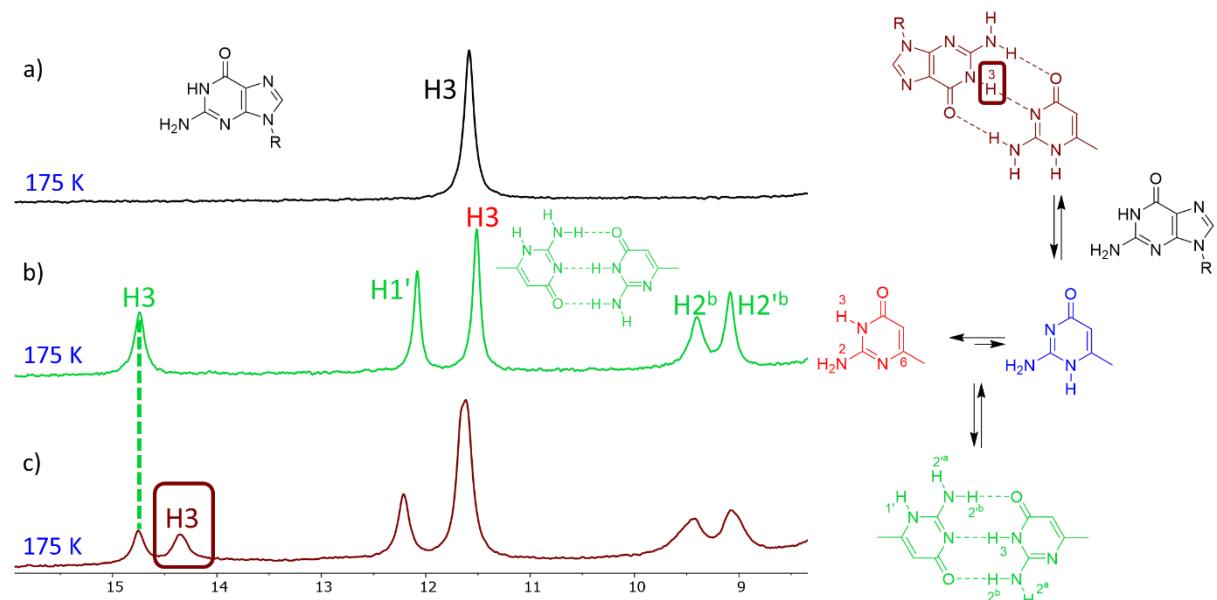
**Figure S3.** Low-field region of variable-temperature  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of compound **10** in a 3:1 mixture of  $\text{DMF}-d_7$  and  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .



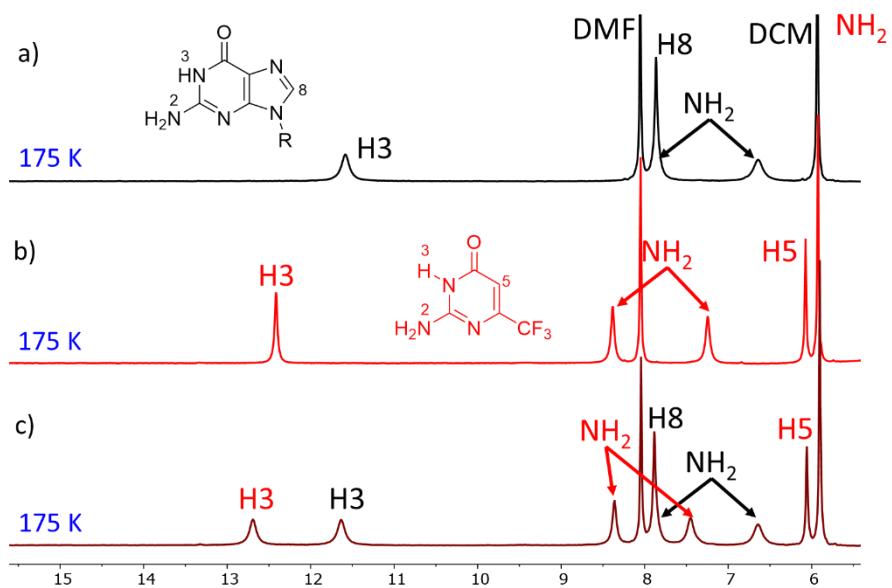
**Figure S4.** Low-field region of variable-temperature  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of compound **18** in a 3:1 mixture of  $\text{DMF}-d_7$  and  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .



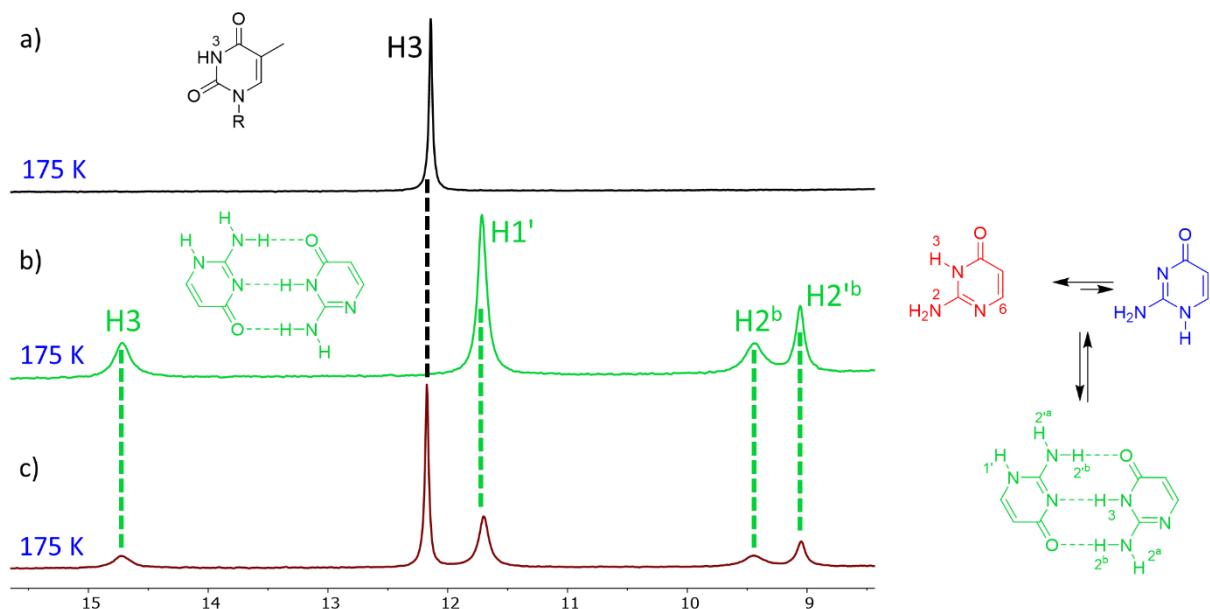
**Figure S5.** Low-field region of variable-temperature  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of compound **16** in a 3:1 mixture of  $\text{DMF}-d_7$  and  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .



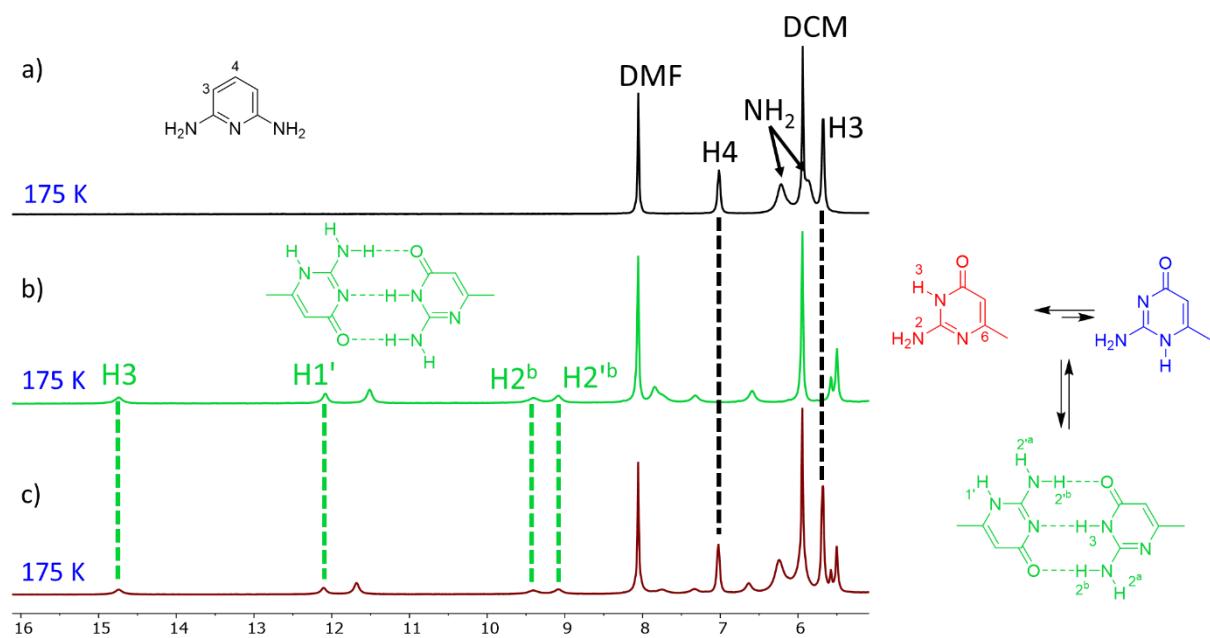
**Figure S6.** Low-field region of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of compound **18** (a), compound **7** (b) and their 1:1 mixture (c).



**Figure S7.** Low-field region of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of compound **18** (a), compound **10** (b) and their 1:1 mixture (c).



**Figure S8.** Low-field region of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of compound **1** (a), compound **T** (b) and their 1:1 mixture (c).



**Figure S9.** Low-field region of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compound 7 (a), compound DAP (b) and their 1:1 mixture (c).