

## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

# **Pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]pyridazinone derivatives bearing 1,3,4-oxadiazole moiety can serve as new class of selective COX-2 inhibitors. Design, synthesis, molecular docking, comprehensive spectroscopic and *in vitro* investigations**

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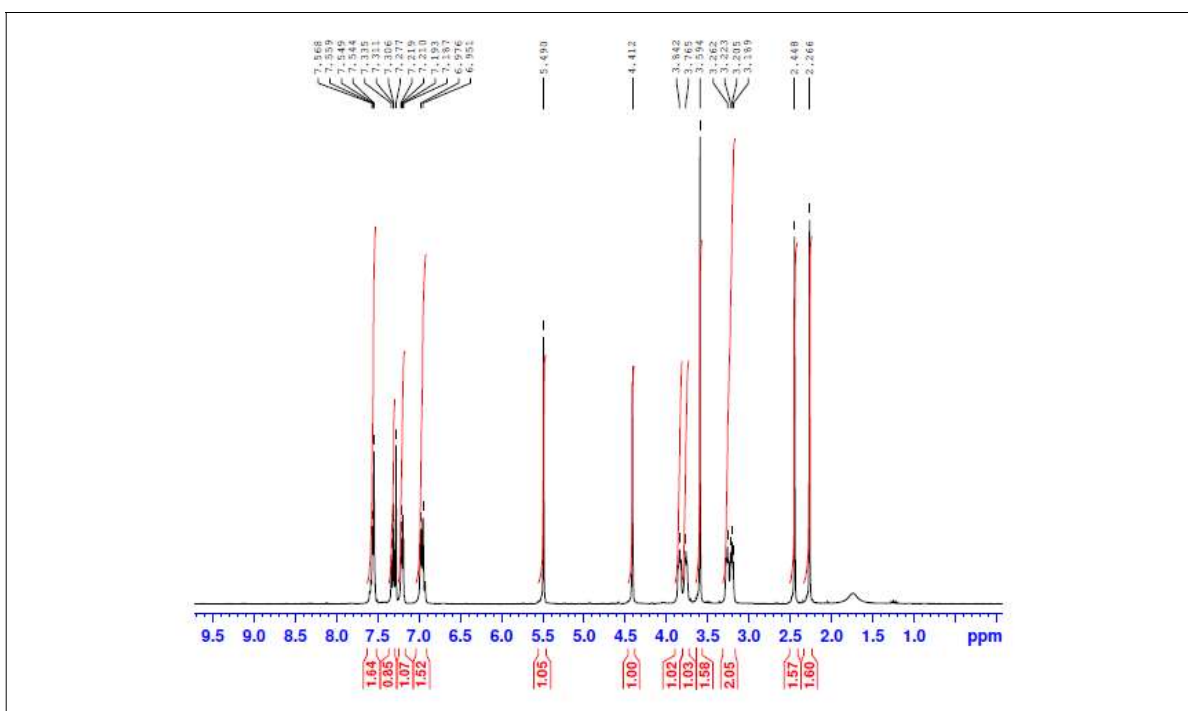
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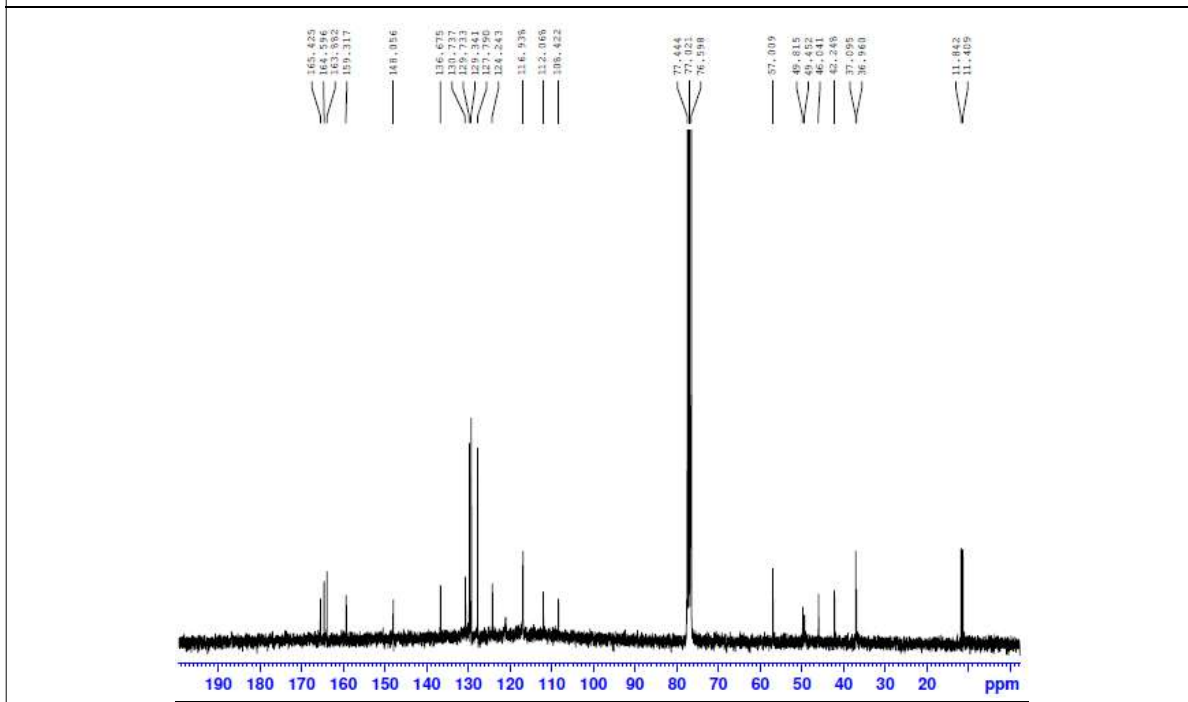
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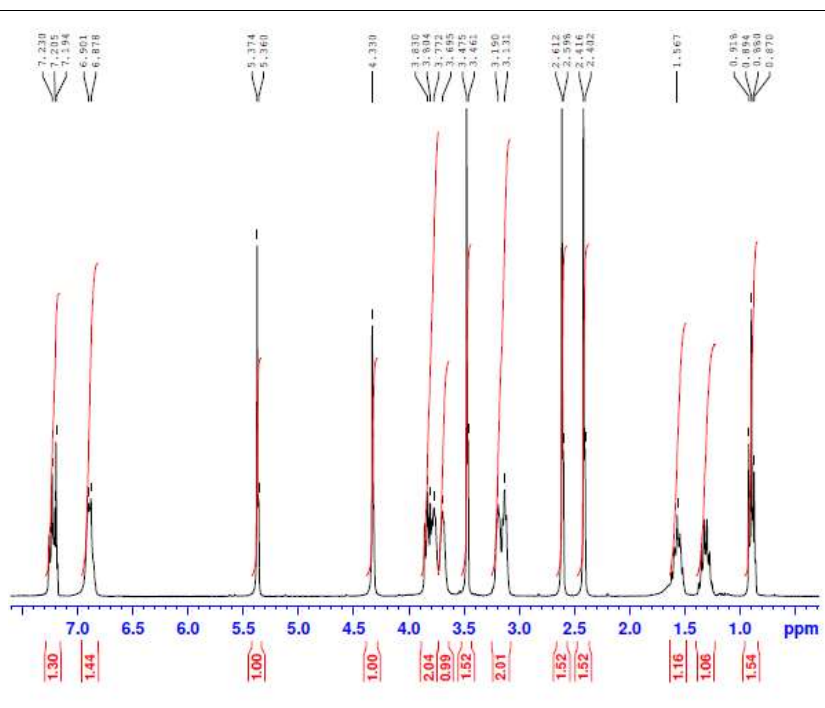
# 1. NMR spectra of new compounds



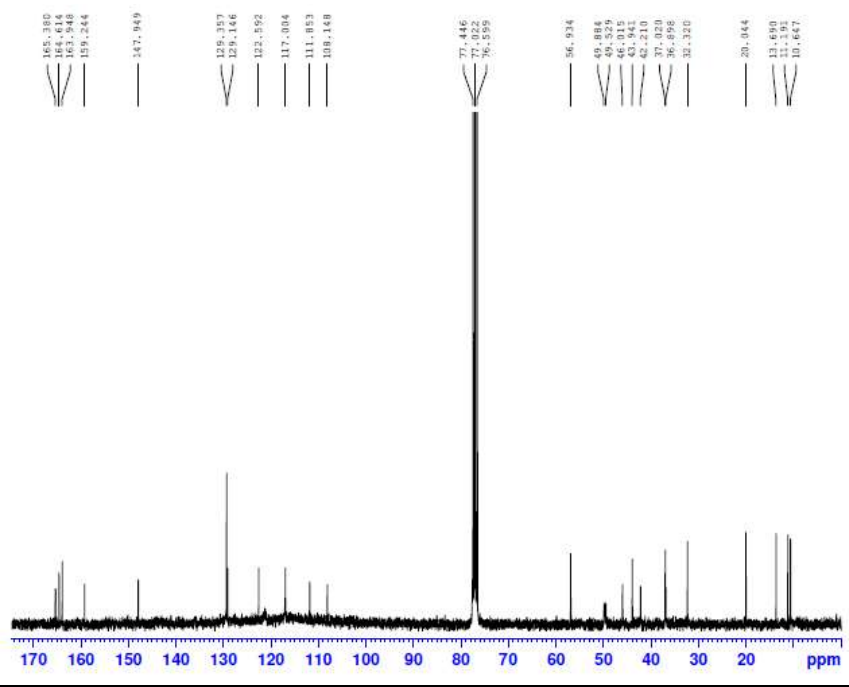
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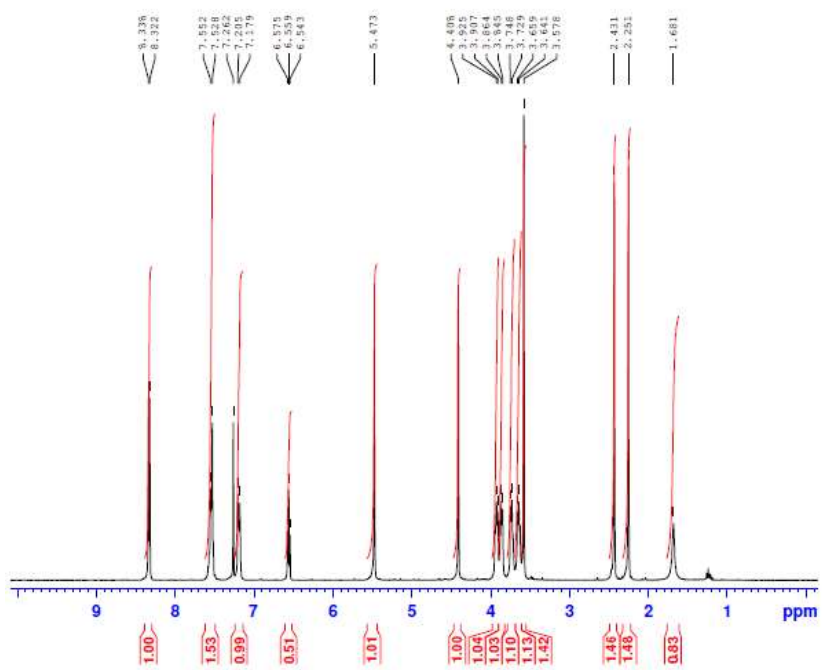
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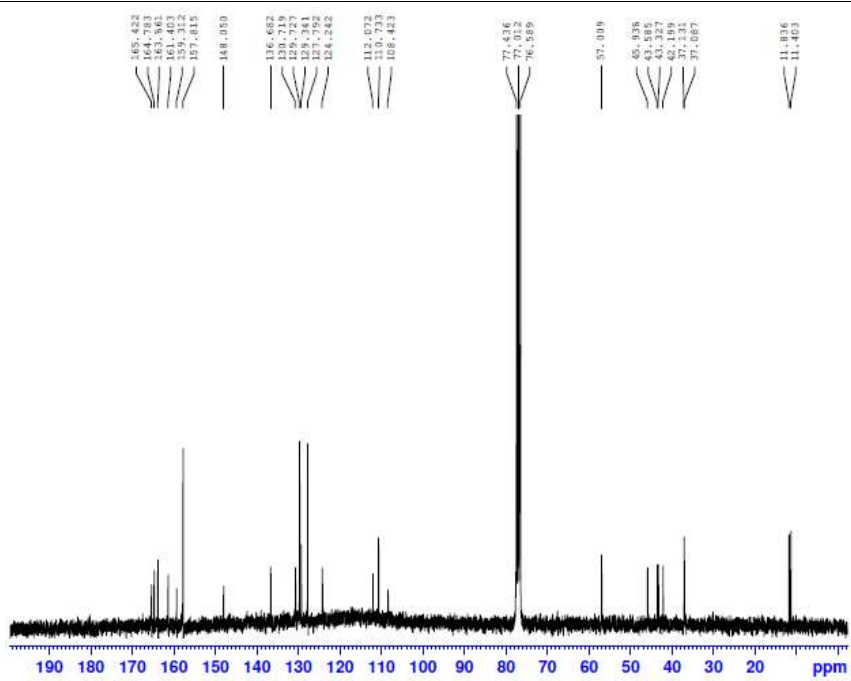
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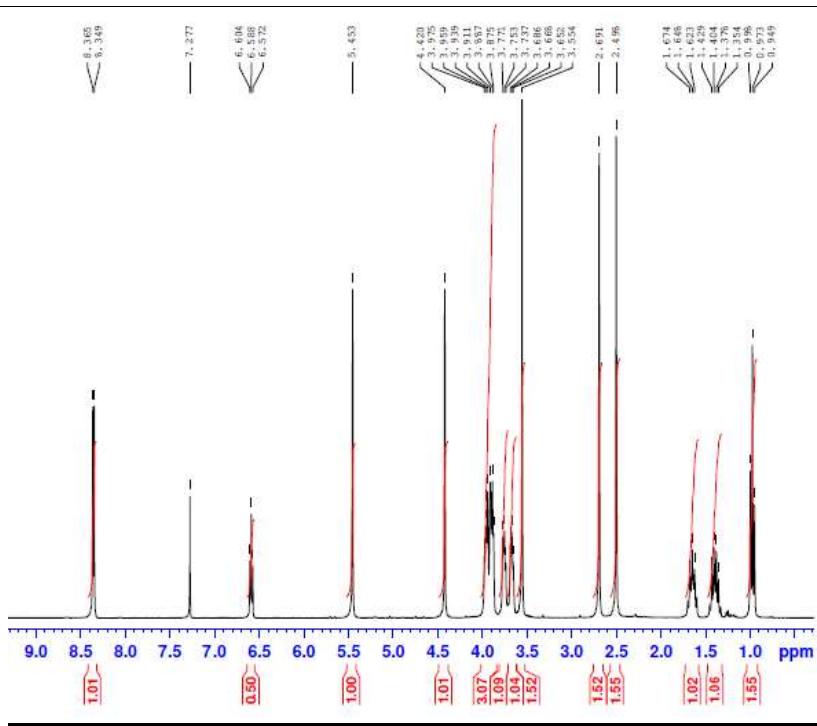
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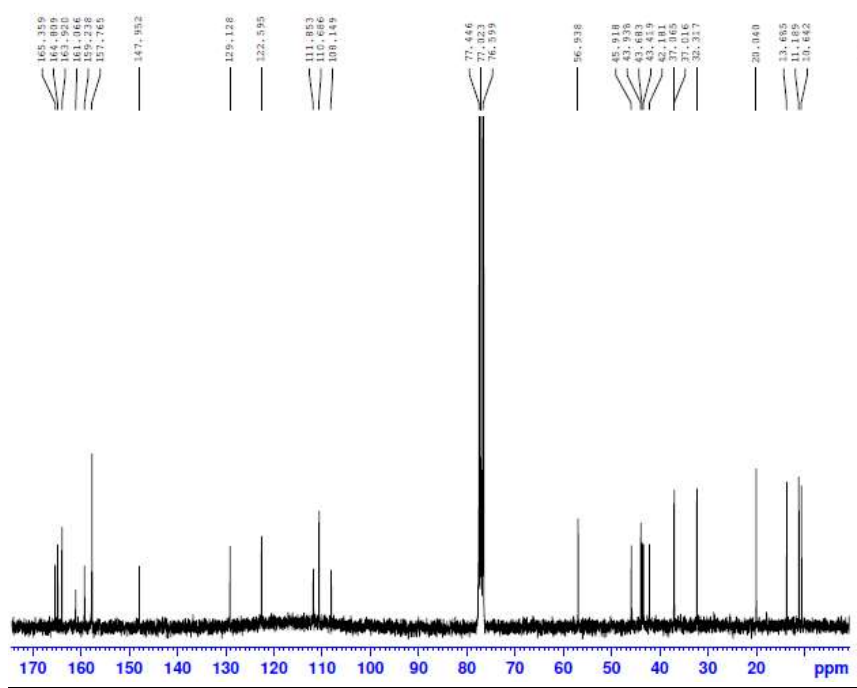
**6a**



**6a**

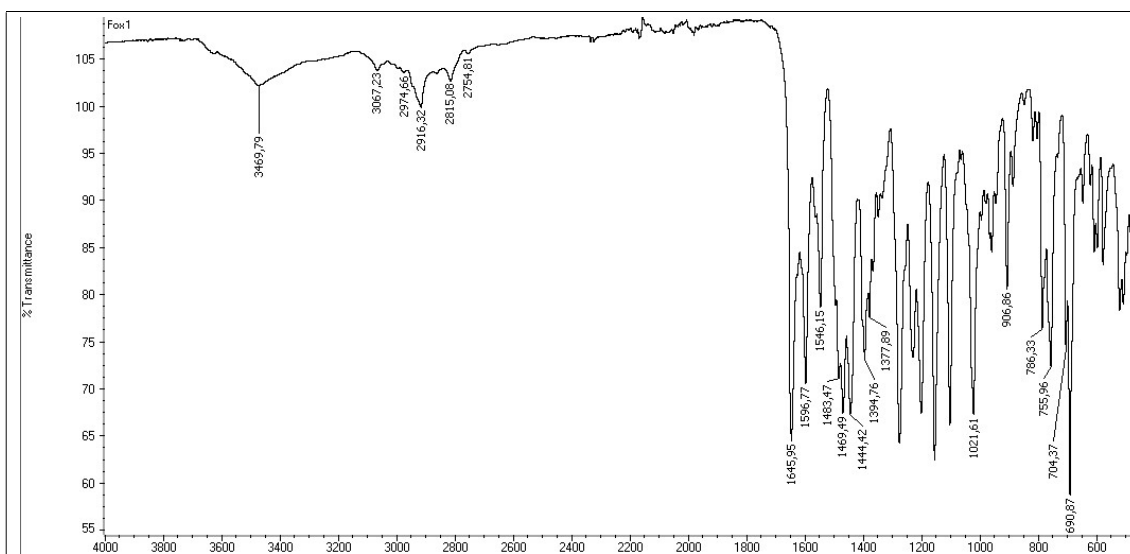


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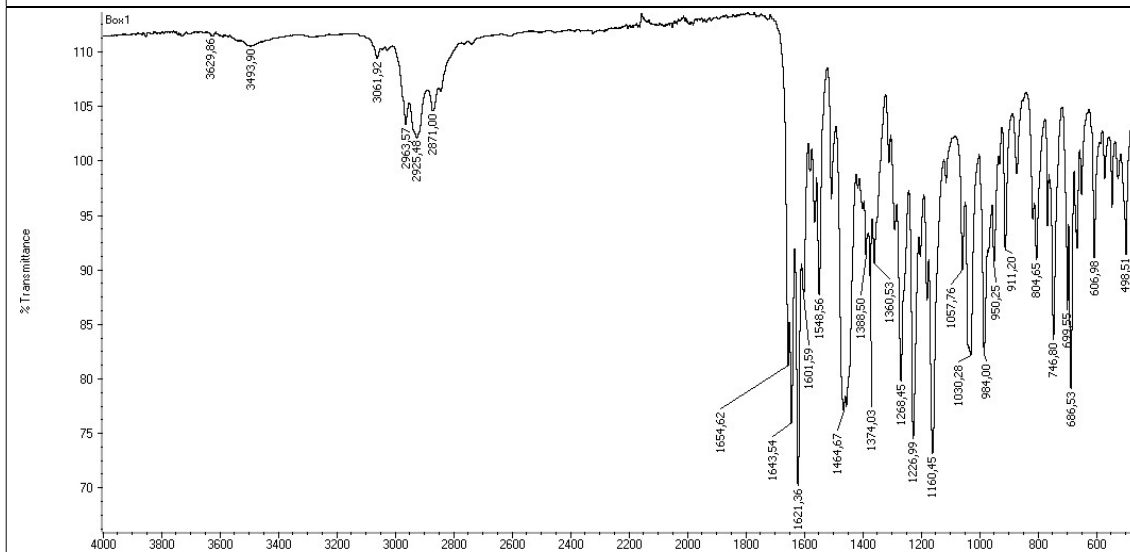


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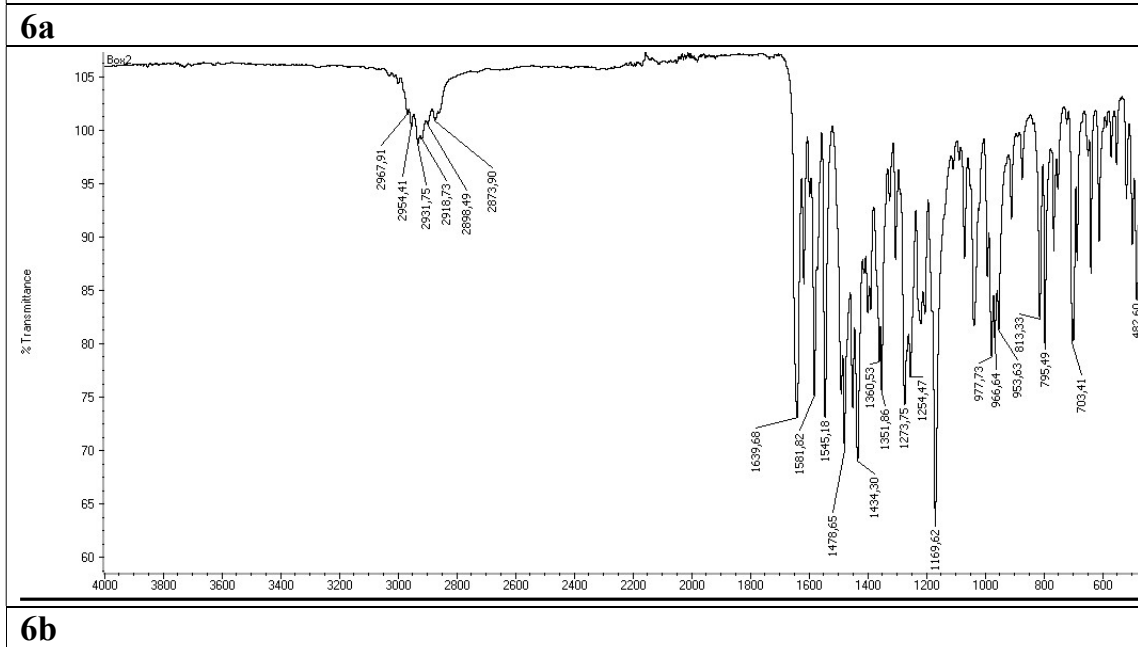
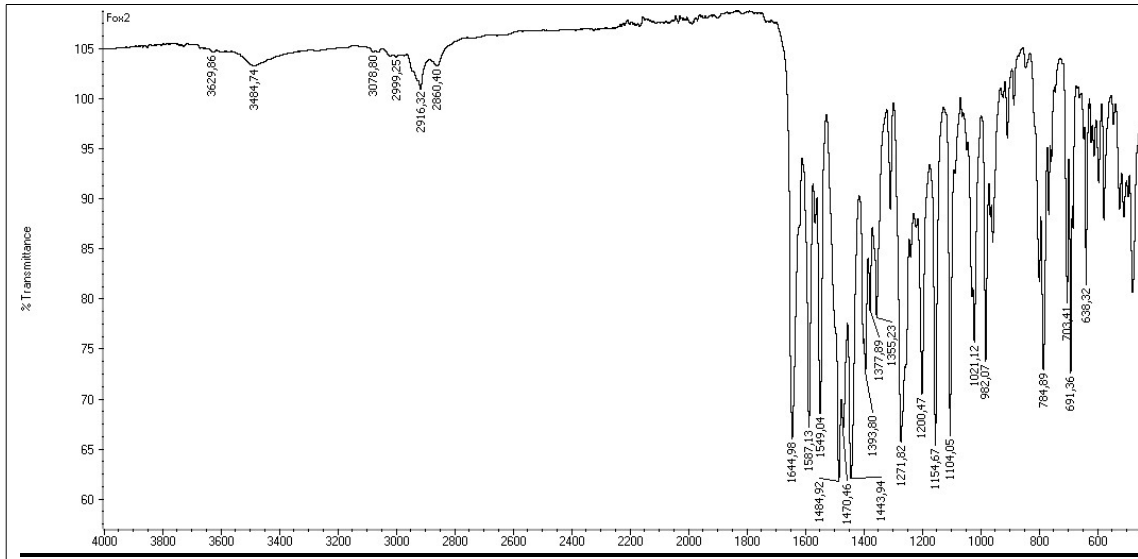
## 2. IR spectra of new compounds



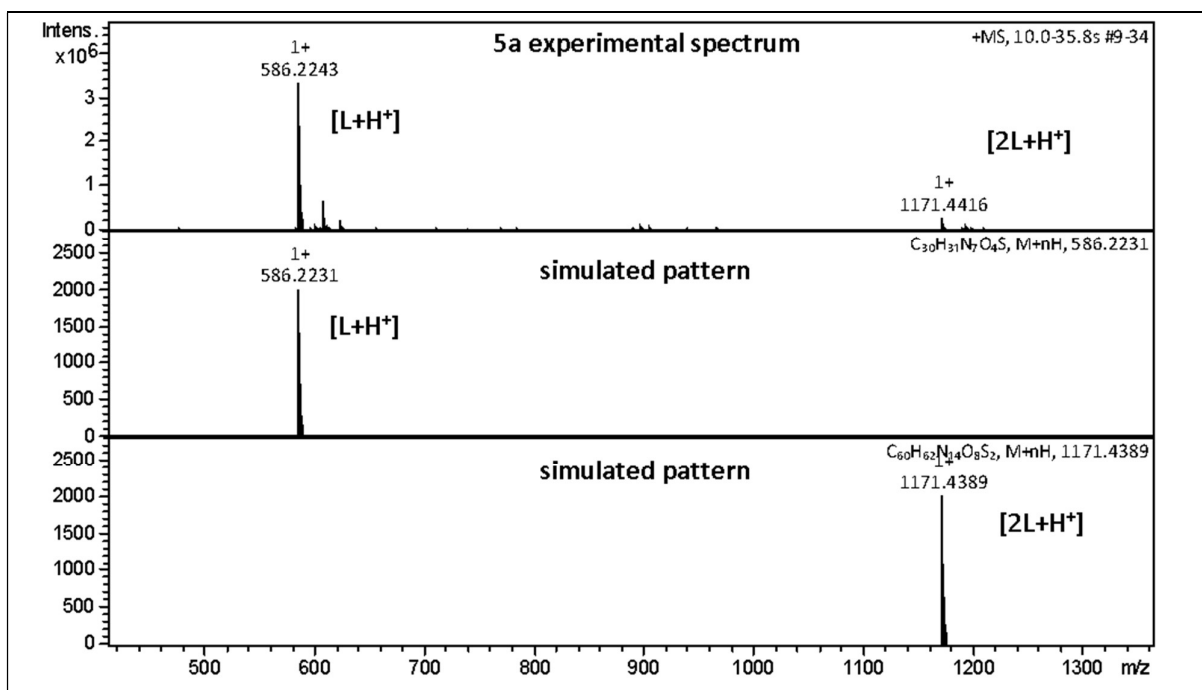
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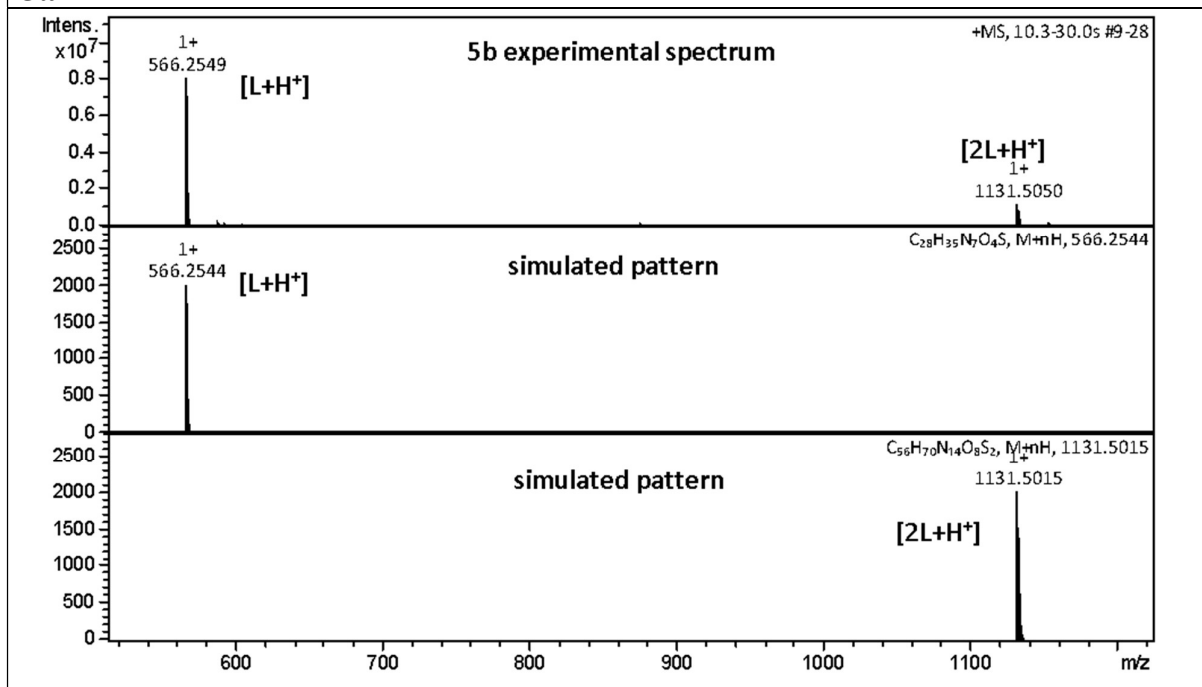
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### 3. Mass spectra of new compounds

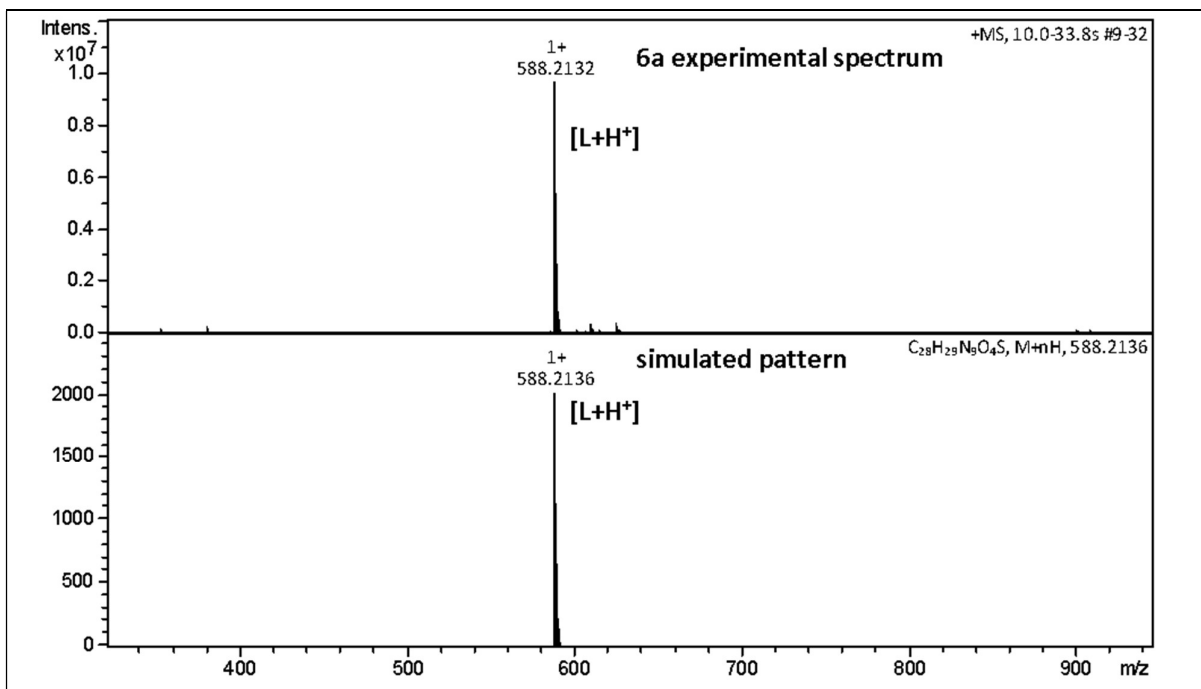


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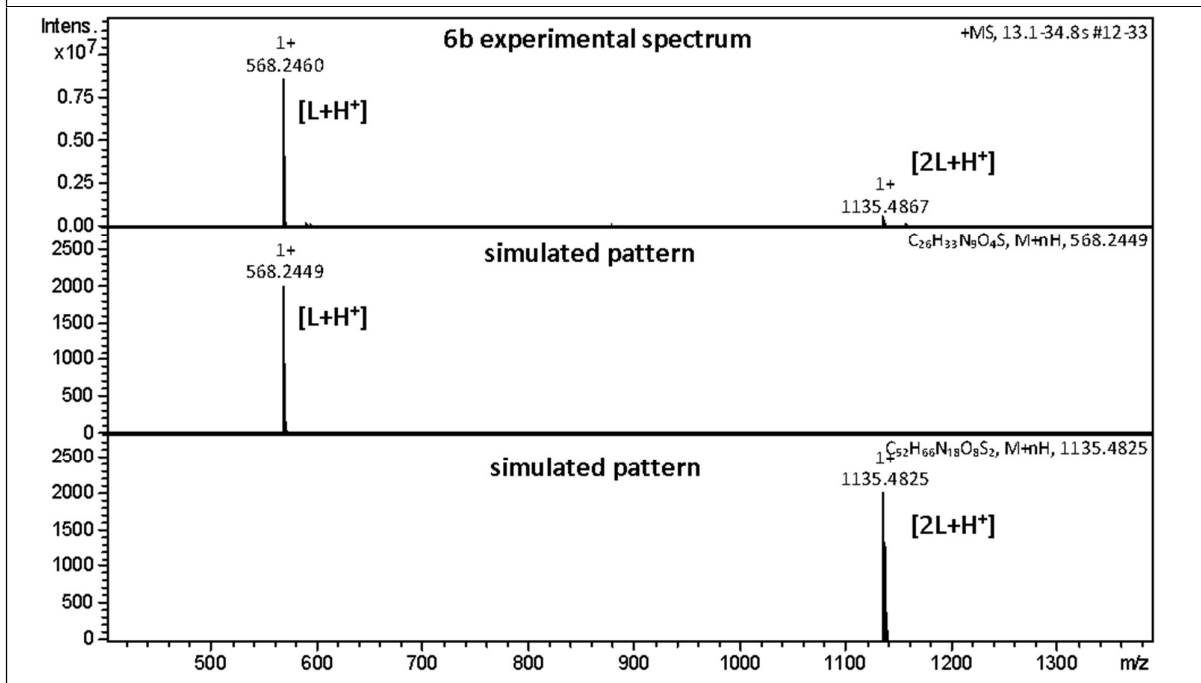


**5b**





**6a**



**6b**

## 4. Figures and tables

**Fig. S1.** Equations used spectroscopic studies.

$F_{corr} = F_{obs} 10^{\frac{(A_{ex} + A_{em})}{2}} \quad (1)$
<b>Eq.1</b> where, $F_{corr}$ and $F_{obs}$ are the corrected and observed fluorescence intensities, respectively. $A_{ex}$ and $A_{em}$ are the absorbance values at excitation and emission wavelengths, respectively.
$\frac{F_0}{F} = 1 + k_q \tau [Q] = 1 + K_{sv} \quad (2)$
<b>Eq.2</b> where $F_0$ and $F$ are the steady-state fluorescence intensities at the maximum wavelength in the absence and presence of quencher, respectively, $k_q$ the quenching rate constant of the biomolecule, $\tau_0$ the average lifetime of the biomolecule, $[Q]$ is the quencher concentration, and $K_{sv}$ is the Stern–Volmer constant
$\log \frac{F_0 - F}{F} = \log K_b + n \log [Q] \quad (3)$
<b>Eq.3</b> where $F_0$ and $F$ are the steady-state fluorescence intensities at the maximum wavelength in the absence and presence of quencher, respectively, $[Q]$ is the quencher concentration
$\log K_b = -\frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT} + \frac{\Delta S^\circ}{R} \quad (4)$ $\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ = -RT \ln K_b \quad (5)$
<b>Eq.4 and eq. 5</b> where $K_b$ is the binding constant, $R$ is the universal gas constant, entropic change ( $\Delta S^\circ$ ), free energy change ( $\Delta G^\circ$ ), enthalpy change ( $\Delta H^\circ$ )