

Supporting Information for:

A Synthesis of a Rationally Designed Inhibitor of Cytochrome P450 8B1, a Therapeutic Target
to Treat Obesity

Eunhee Chung,² Samuel D. Offei,¹ U-Ter Aondo Jia,² Juan Estevez,² Yessenia Perez,² Hadi D.
Arman,¹ and Francis K. Yoshimoto¹

¹Department of Chemistry and ²Department of Kinesiology, The University of Texas at San
Antonio (UTSA), One UTSA Circle, San Antonio, TX 78249-0698

Steroids, 2021, xxxxxx

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1. Part 1. Figure S1: Summary of mice used for this study

Figure S1 below summarizes the results for treating mice with a high-fat and high-sucrose diet (HFHS) for 8 weeks. (CON: control, HFHS/UT: high-fat and high-sucrose diet, HFHS/OB: high-fat and high-sucrose diet with vehicle treatment that developed insulin resistance and obesity, HFHS/IR: high-fat and high-sucrose diet with vehicle treatment that developed insulin resistance but no obesity.

Panel (A) shows the body weight vs. the different groups, panel (B) shows the results for the glucose tolerance test through measurement of the area under the curve (AUC), panel (C) shows the blood glucose levels.

1. Part 1. Figure S1: Summary of mice used for this study

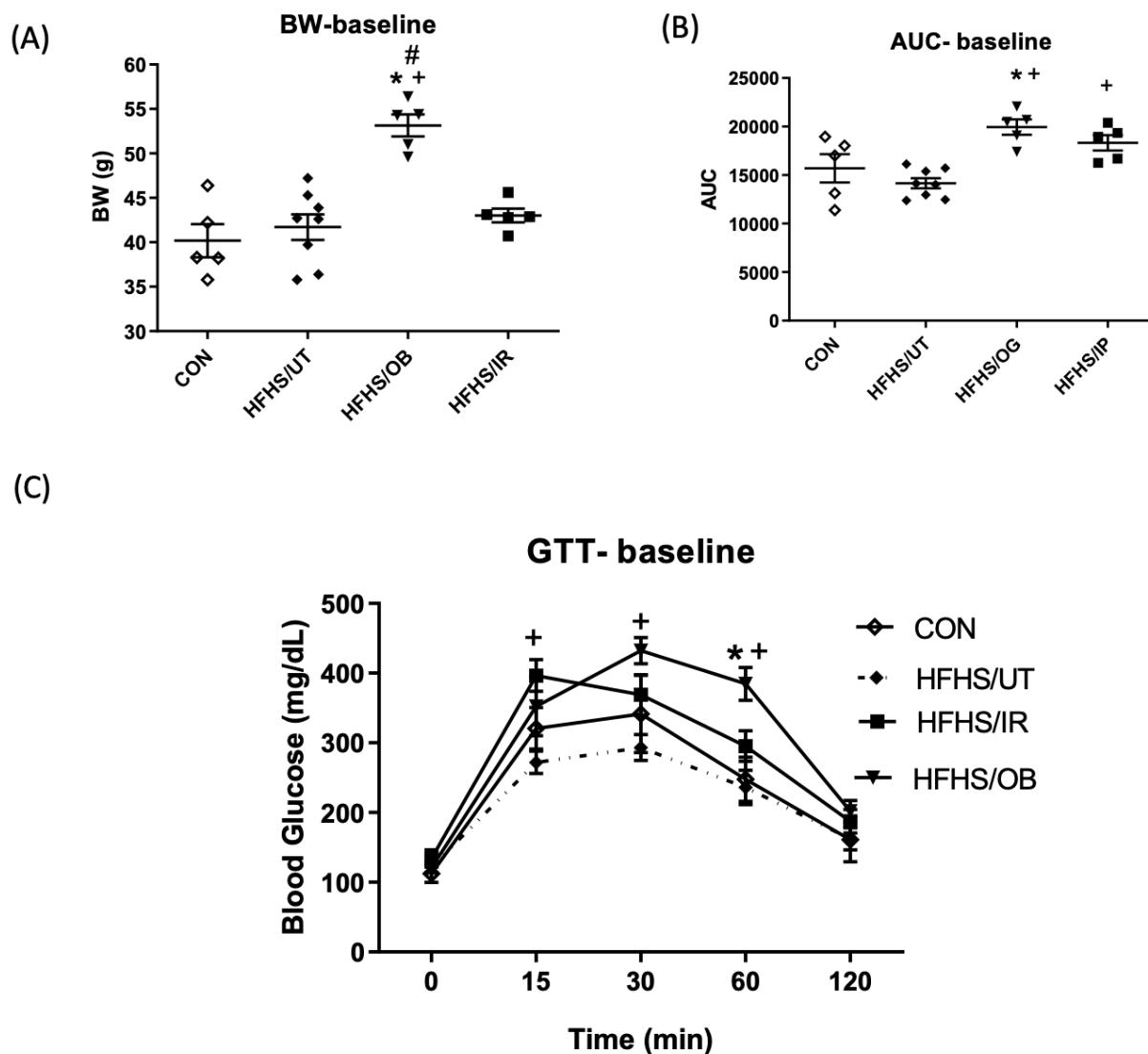
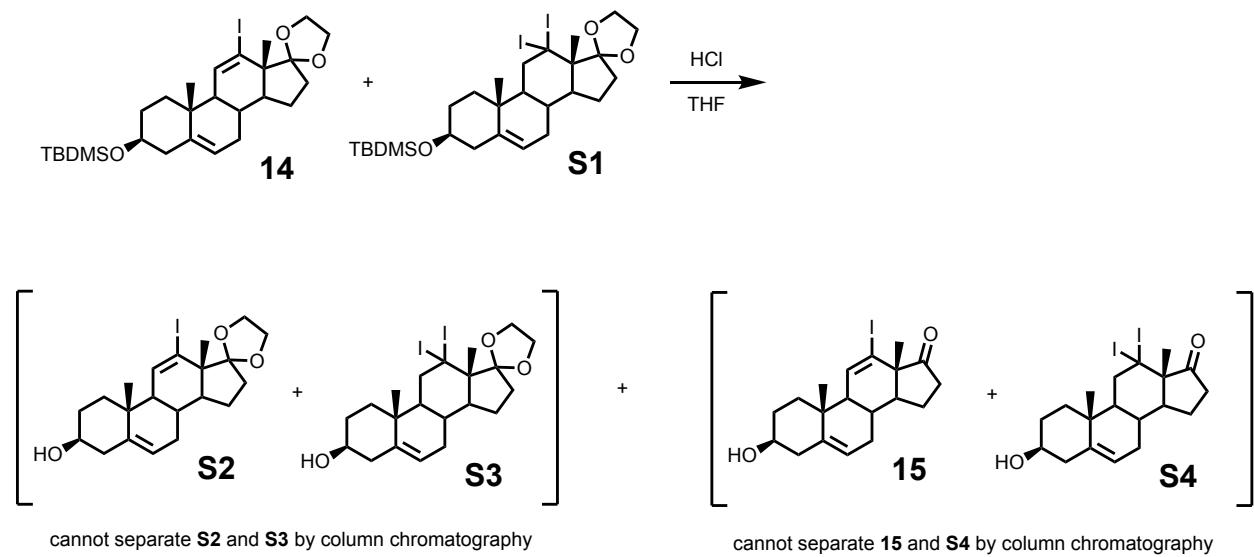


Figure S1. Effects of diet on BW and glucose tolerance tests. (A) Five mice out of 18 mice developed obesity after 8 weeks of HFHS feeding. (B) The area under the curve (AUC) of GTT and (C) glucose tolerance test (GTT). Blood glucose was measured right before glucose injection and 15, 30, 60, and 120 minutes after glucose injection. The HFHS/OB significantly increased AUC and impaired glucose clearance compared to the control (CON) group as well as HFHS/UT. The HFHS/IR mice developed insulin resistance compared to HFHS. * P < 0.05, vs.

CON, + P < 0.05, vs. HFHS/UT, # p < 0.05 vs. HFHS/IR. CON, control diet indicated by a closed reversed triangle (▼); HFHS/UT, mice fed with a high-fat and a high-sucrose diet (HFHS) with no alterations of body weight or glucose tolerance test, indicated by closed diamond (♦); HFHS/OB, mice fed HFHS developed obesity and insulin resistance, indicated by a closed triangle (▲); HFHS/IR, mice fed HFHS developed insulin resistance without inducing obesity, indicated by a closed circle (●). The sample size for CON, HFHS/UT, HFHS/OB, and HFHS/IR are 5, 8, 5, and 5, respectively. Group differences were compared using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) or two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons tests. A p-value of < 0.05 was considered a significant difference. CON: control, HFHS: high fat high sucrose diet, UT: untreated, OB: mice that developed insulin resistance with obesity, IR: mice that developed insulin resistance without obesity.

2. Part 2: C12-Diiiodide Conversion to the Vinyl Iodide Using AgOTf



Scheme S1. Deprotection of the C3-OTBDMS of the vinyl iodide/diiodide (14/S1) mixture.

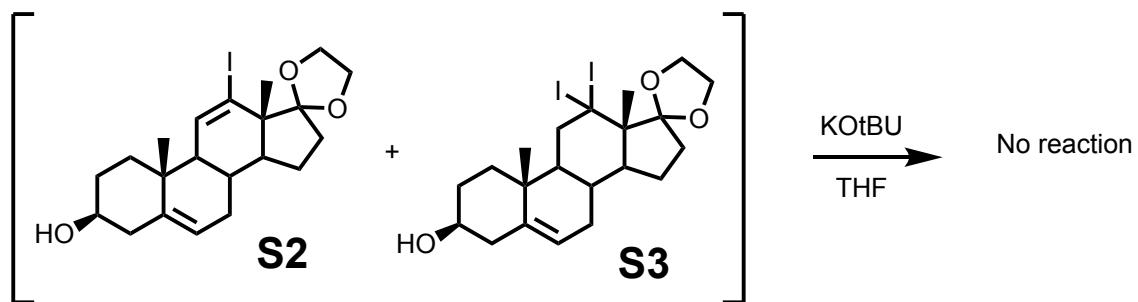
In a 500 ml round bottom flask containing the C3-OTBDMS C17-ketal for vinyl iodide-diiodide mixture (19.7 g, 0.0345 mol, 1 eq) in methanol: dichloromethane solution (300 ml, 1:2, v/v) was added para-toluenesulfonic acid (0.3 g, 1.7 mmol, 0.049 eq). The solution was stirred for 3 h. The reaction solution was diluted with dichloromethane (200 ml) and then quenched with the addition of saturated sodium bicarbonate (200 ml). The organic layer was separated from the aqueous layer and concentrated under reduced pressure to form a crude orange oil. The orange oil was purified by column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes → 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford a mixture of the deprotected TBDMS group for both the ketal **S2** co-eluting with the diiodide **S3** and the ketone **15** also co-eluting with the diiodide **S4** (total mass was about 12.5 g).

The conversion of the hydrazone (Scheme 1, **13**) to the vinyl iodide (**14**) gave a mixture of the vinyl iodide and diiodide (Scheme S1, **14** and **S1**). The vinyl iodide was not separable from the diiodide through silica gel column chromatography even after deprotection of the C3-TBDMS group. The following troubleshooting process resulted in the use of AgOTf to successfully convert the diiodide to vinyl iodide.

2. Part 2: C12-Diiiodide Conversion to the Vinyl Iodide Using AgOTf

Elimination of the diiodide to the vinyl iodide

Potassium *tert*-butoxide treatment of the vinyl iodide-diiiodide compound



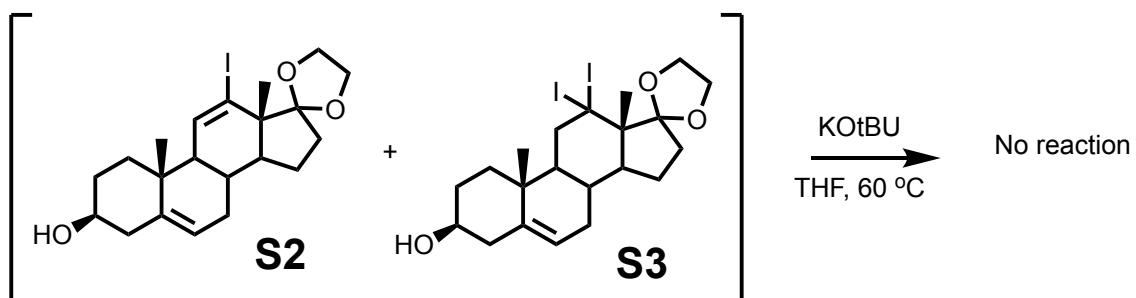
cannot separate **S2** and **S3** by column chromatography

Scheme S2. Failed attempt to eliminate the diiodide (S3) to the vinyl iodide (S2).

In a screw cap vial containing the vinyl iodide-diiiodide mixture (100 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 eq) in THF (5 ml) was added potassium *tert*-butoxide (32 mg, 0.285 mmol, 1.6 eq). The mixture was stirred and aliquot NMRs were checked at 10 minutes and 45 minutes. The diiodide which is characterized by the dd at around 4.2 ppm did not disappear after 3 hr. The conversion of the diiodide to the vinyl iodide did not work with this reaction condition.

2. Part 2: C12-Diiiodide Conversion to the Vinyl Iodide Using AgOTf

Reflux conditions



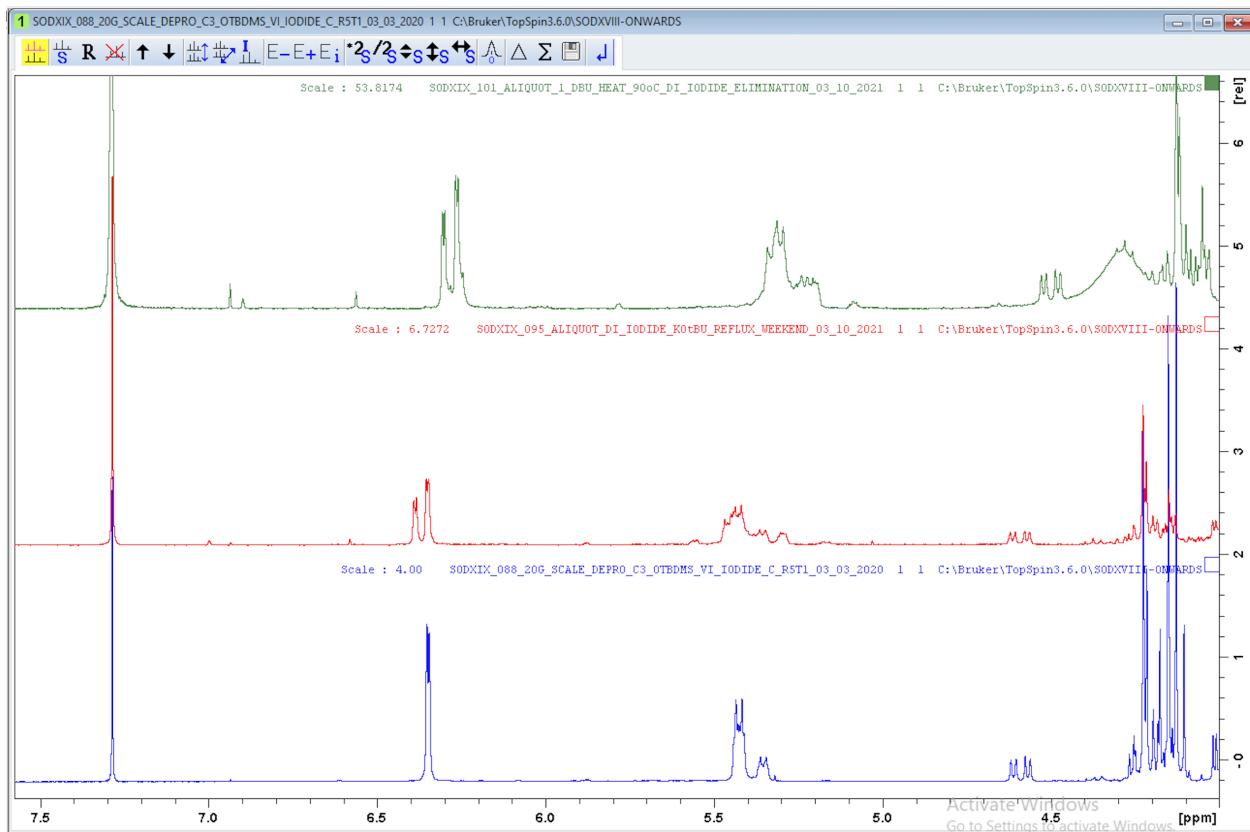
cannot separate **S2** and **S3** by column chromatography

Scheme S3. Failed attempt to eliminate the diiodide (**S3**) to the vinyl iodide (**S2**) with potassium *tert*-butoxide in the presence of heat.

To a 250 ml RBF containing the vinyl iodide-diiiodide mixture (2.0 g, 3.43 mmol, 1 eq) and potassium *tert*-butoxide (0.32 g, 2.85 mmol, 0.83 eq) was added THF (100 ml). The reaction solution was refluxed for 12 h. The NMR of the reaction monitored subsequently and there was no conversion in the diiodide product to the vinyl-iodide.

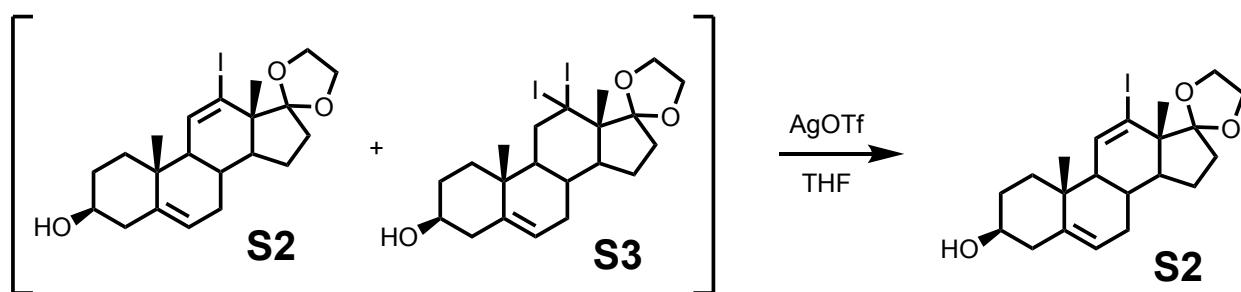
2. Part 2: C12-Diiodide Conversion to the Vinyl Iodide Using AgOTf

Bottom row (blue) mixture of vinyl iodide and diiodide (at C12) used for reaction with potassium tert-butoxide and with DBU to possibly eliminate one of the iodines in the C12-diiodide to form the vinyl iodide (NMR spectra to show that the reactions failed even after heating). Middle row (red) aliquot of the reaction mixture with potassium tert-butoxide and heating. Top row (green) aliquot of the reaction mixture with DBU and heating. The doublet at δ 4.59 is gone after purification.



2. Part 2: C12-Diiiodide Conversion to the Vinyl Iodide Using AgOTf

Silver triflate treatment of the vinyl iodide-diiiodide material



cannot separate **S2** and **S3** by column chromatography

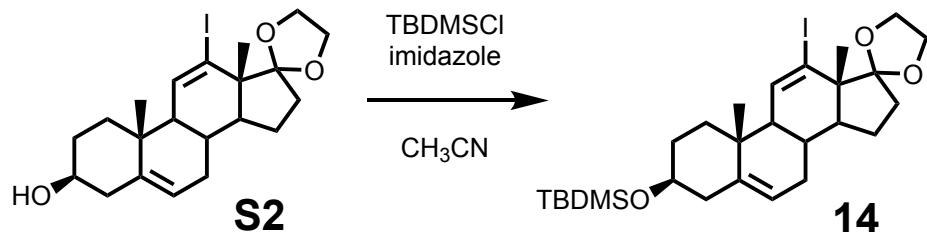
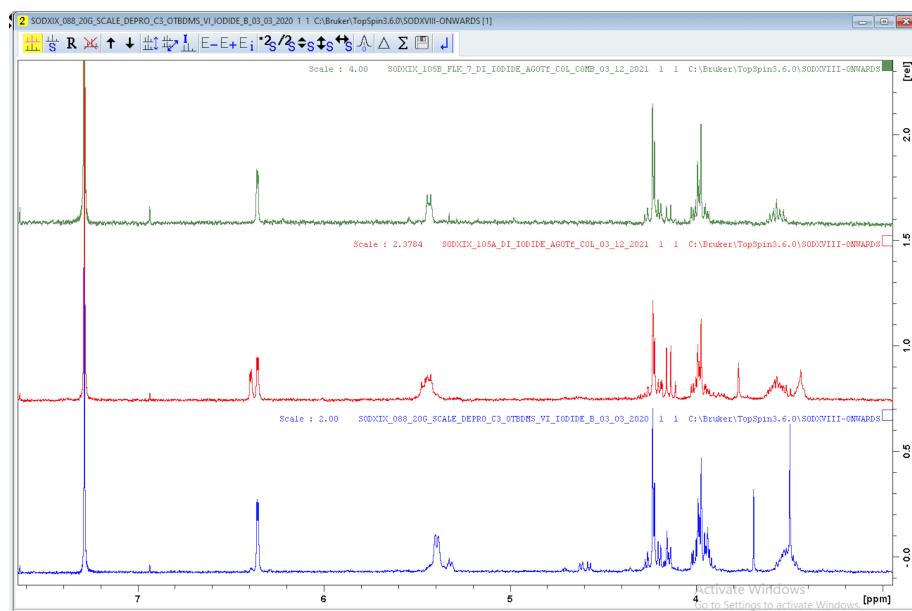
Scheme S4. Successful elimination of the diiodide (S3) to the vinyl iodide (S2).

To a solution of vinyl-iodide-diiiodide (10.5 g, 0.018, 1 eq) in THF was added AgOTf (1 g, 3.89 mmol, 0.21 eq). The solution was stirred for 45 minutes. The conversion of the diiodide to the vinyl iodide was observed which was characterized by the disappearance of the “dd” at around 4.2 ppm. The reaction solution was filtered on a short column pad (100 % ethyl acetate) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the vinyl iodide product (10.4 g).

2. Part 2: C12-Diiodide Conversion to the Vinyl Iodide Using AgOTf

Bottom row (blue) mixture of vinyl iodide and diiodide (at C12) used for reaction with silver triflate. Middle row (red) crude reaction mixture. Top row (green) purified vinyl iodide product.

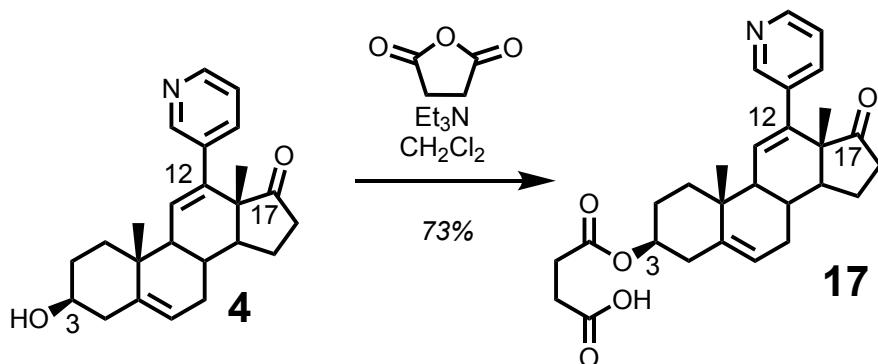
The doublet at δ 4.59 is gone after purification.



Scheme S5. Conversion of the pure vinyl iodide (**S2**) to compound **15**.

3. Part 3: Solubilizing Compound 17 in NaOH in saline buffer (1%, w/v)

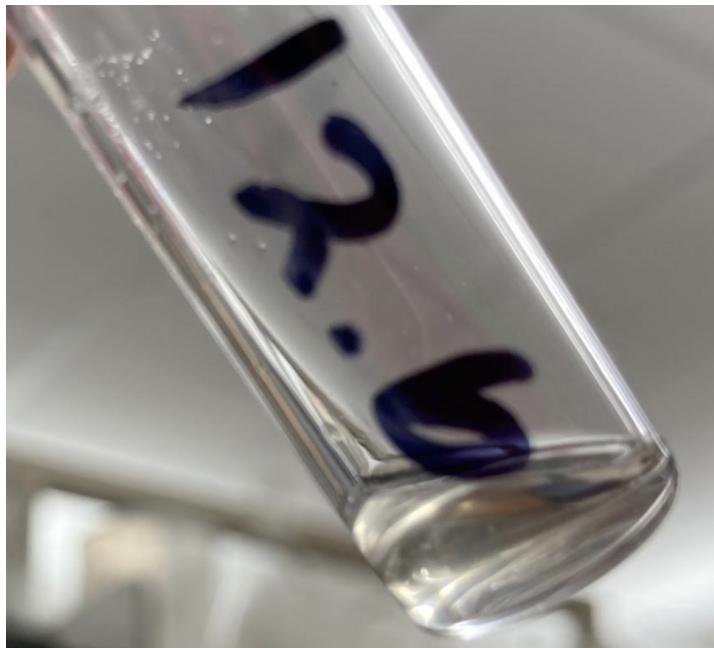
For future studies in enhancing the solubility of the C12-pyridine containing inhibitor in aqueous media, the C3-hydroxy group was protected as the succinate.



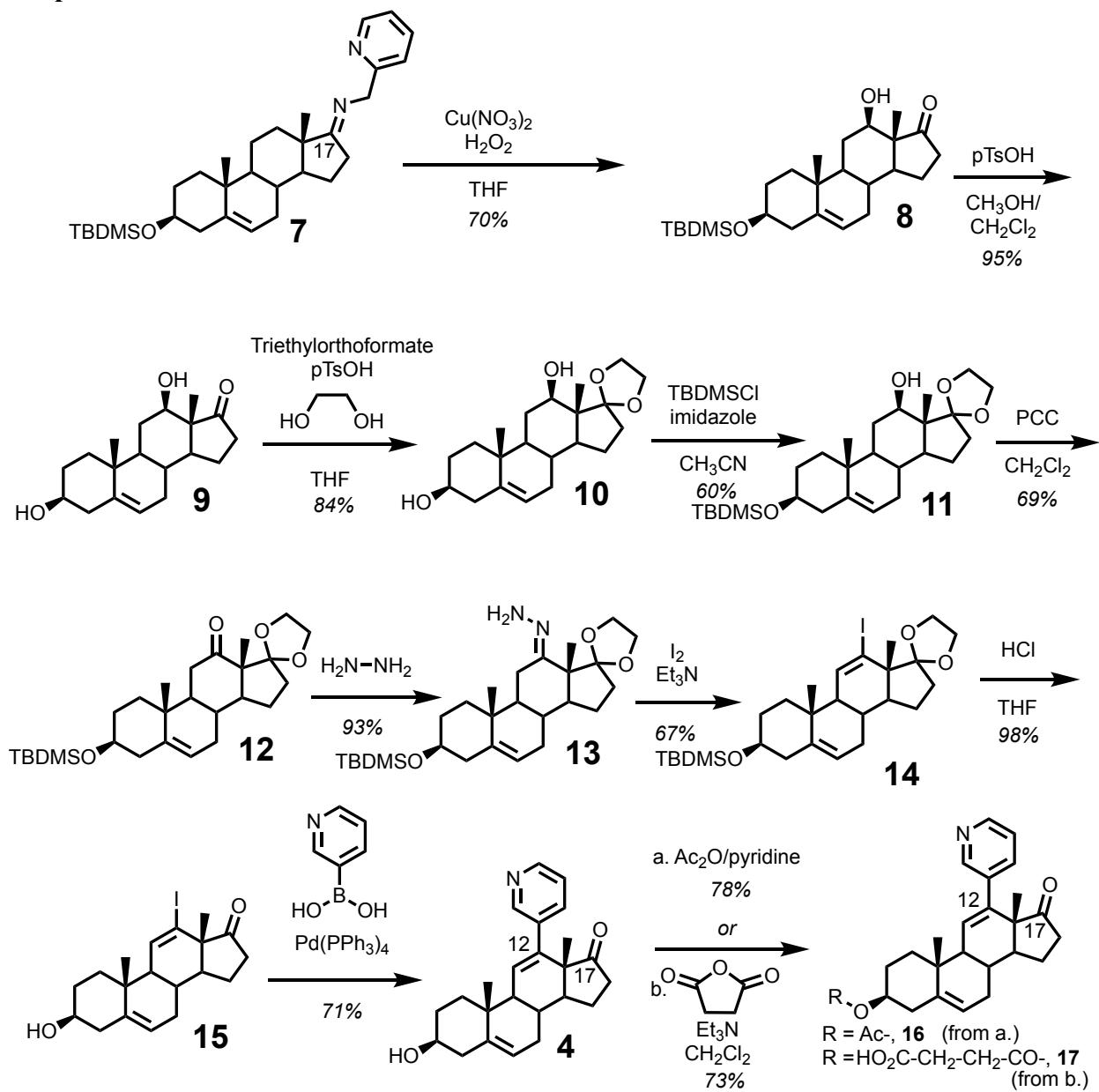
A saline stock solution was made separately (solution A: 0.25 g of NaCl and 0.25 g of NaHCO₃ in 24 ml of deionized water) from NaOH 10%, w/v, solution (solution B: 1 g NaOH in 10 ml of deionized water). The 1% NaOH (w/v) solution in saline buffer was made by mixing solution A and solution B (9 to 1, v/v) to make solution C.

Solution C (200 µL) was added to the succinate (12.6 mg) and left to sit on the benchtop after the solid dissolved in the solution over a period of 5 minutes.

The dissolved succinate remained on the benchtop for 1 hour in solution (63 mg/ml concentration):



4. Part 4: ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, IR, HRMS, and optical rotation data of synthesized compounds

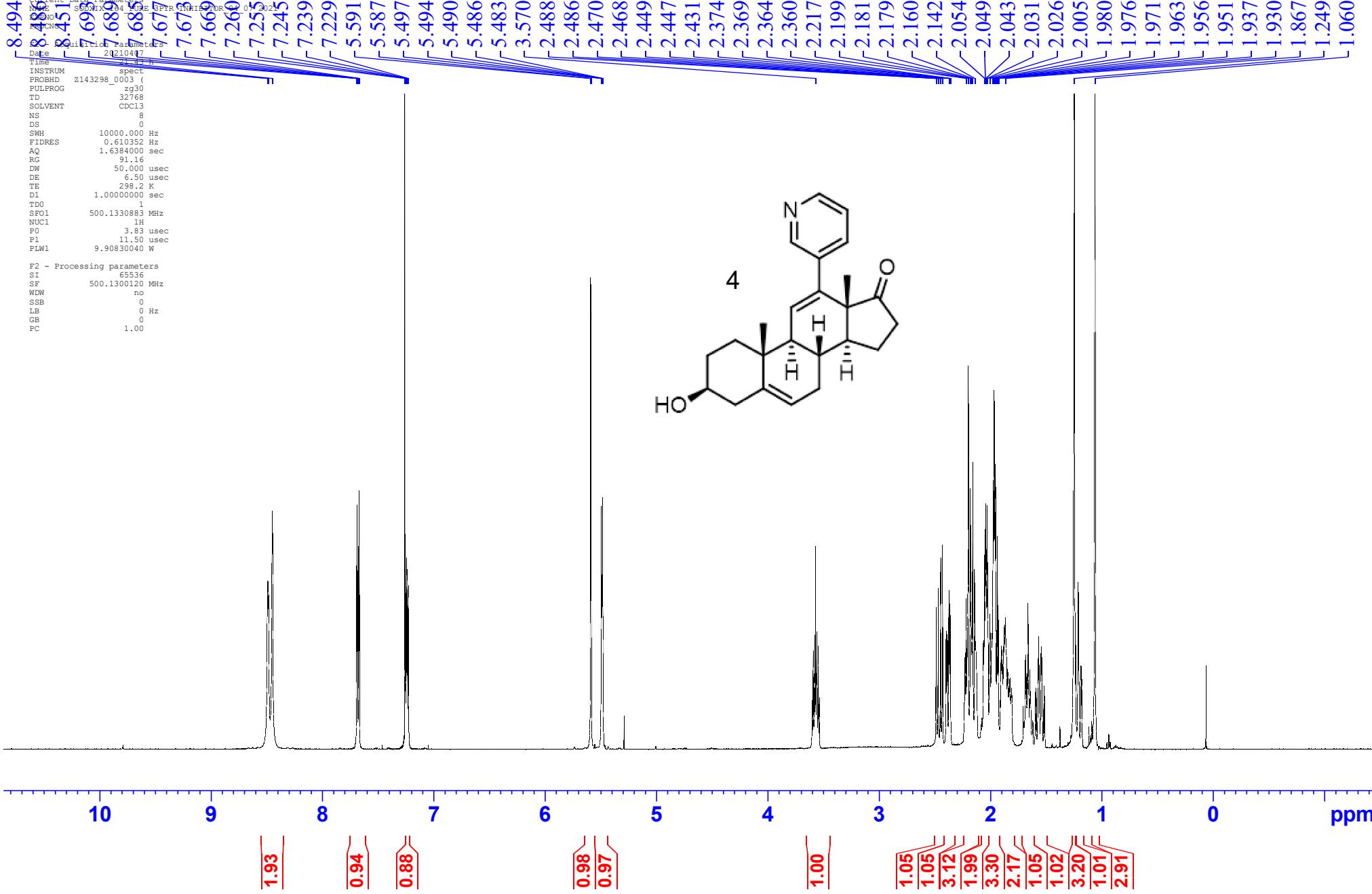
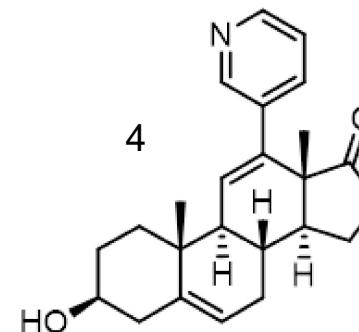


Scheme S6. Synthesized compounds presented in the main text.

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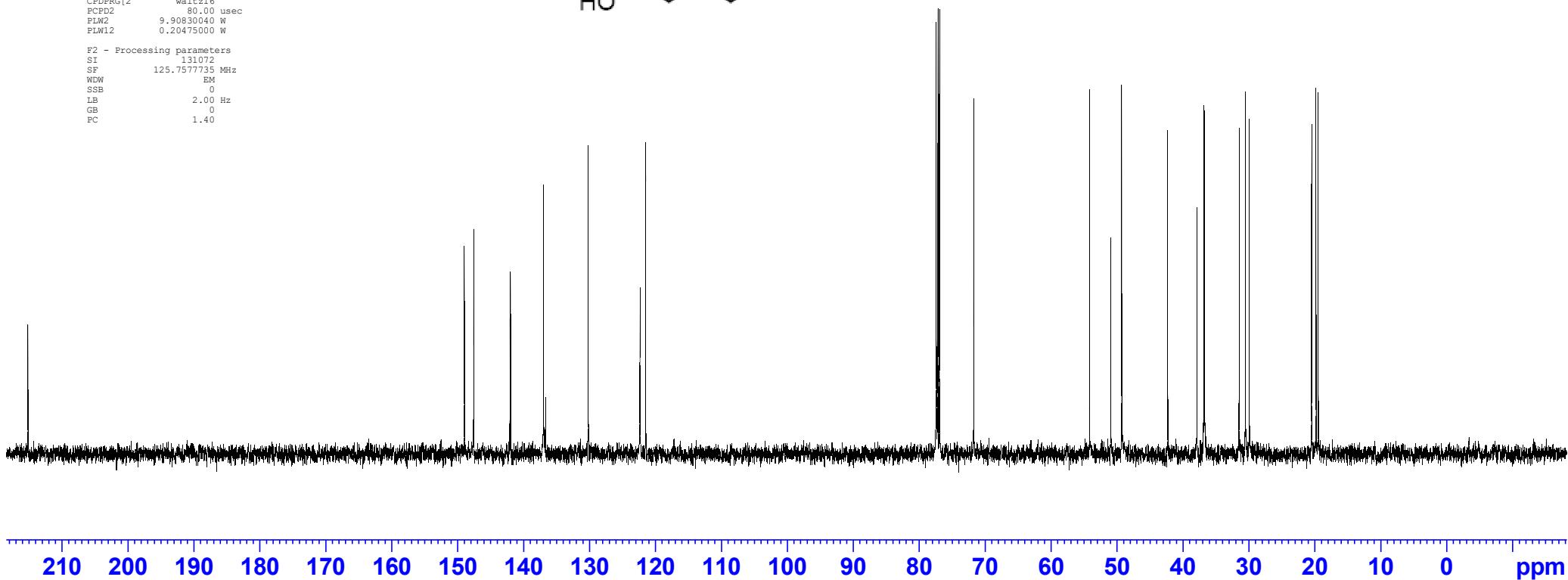
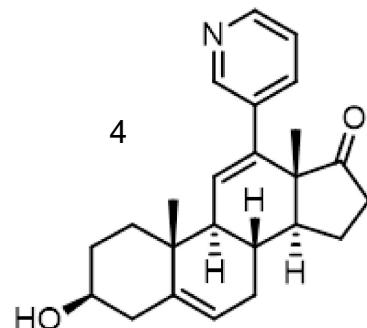
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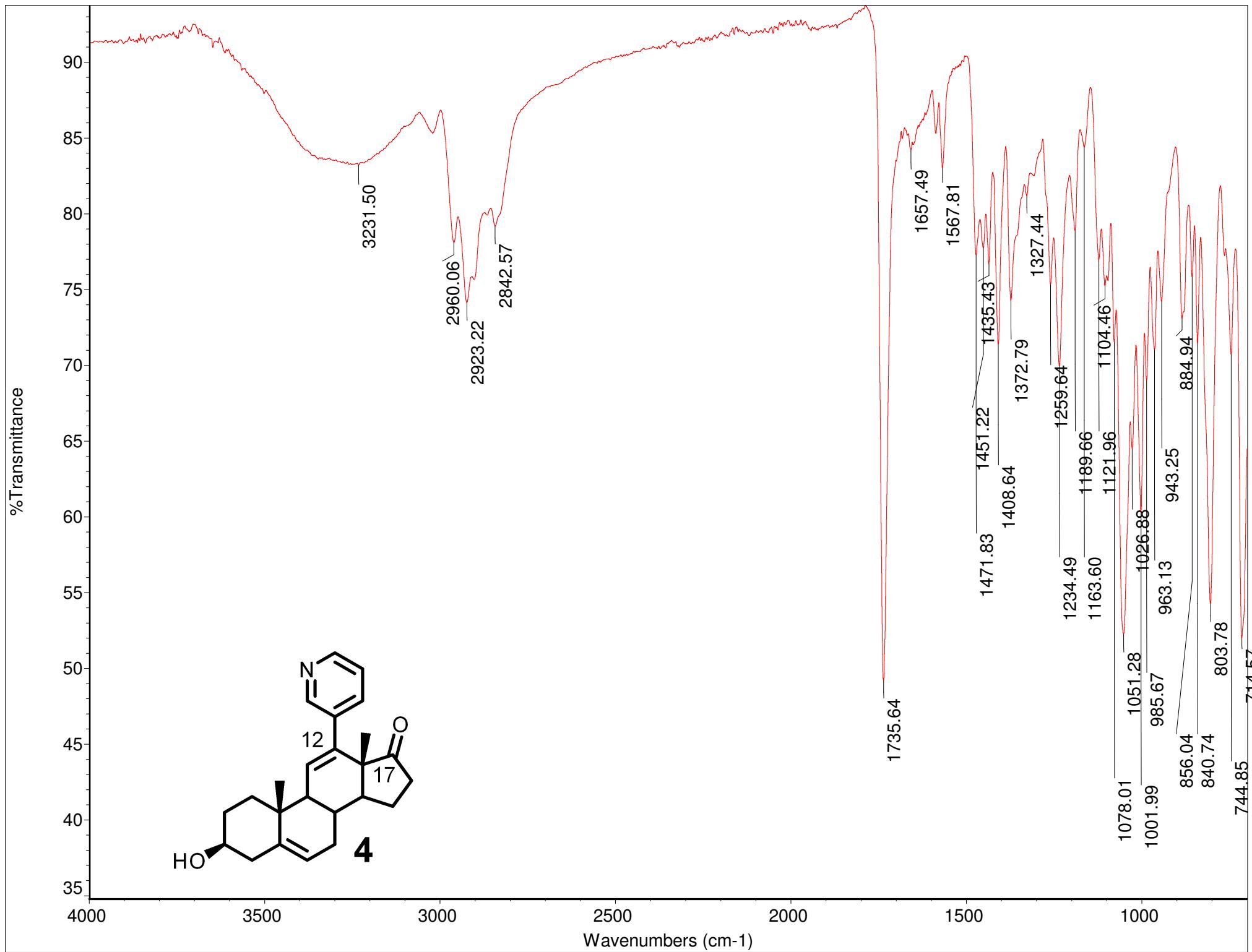
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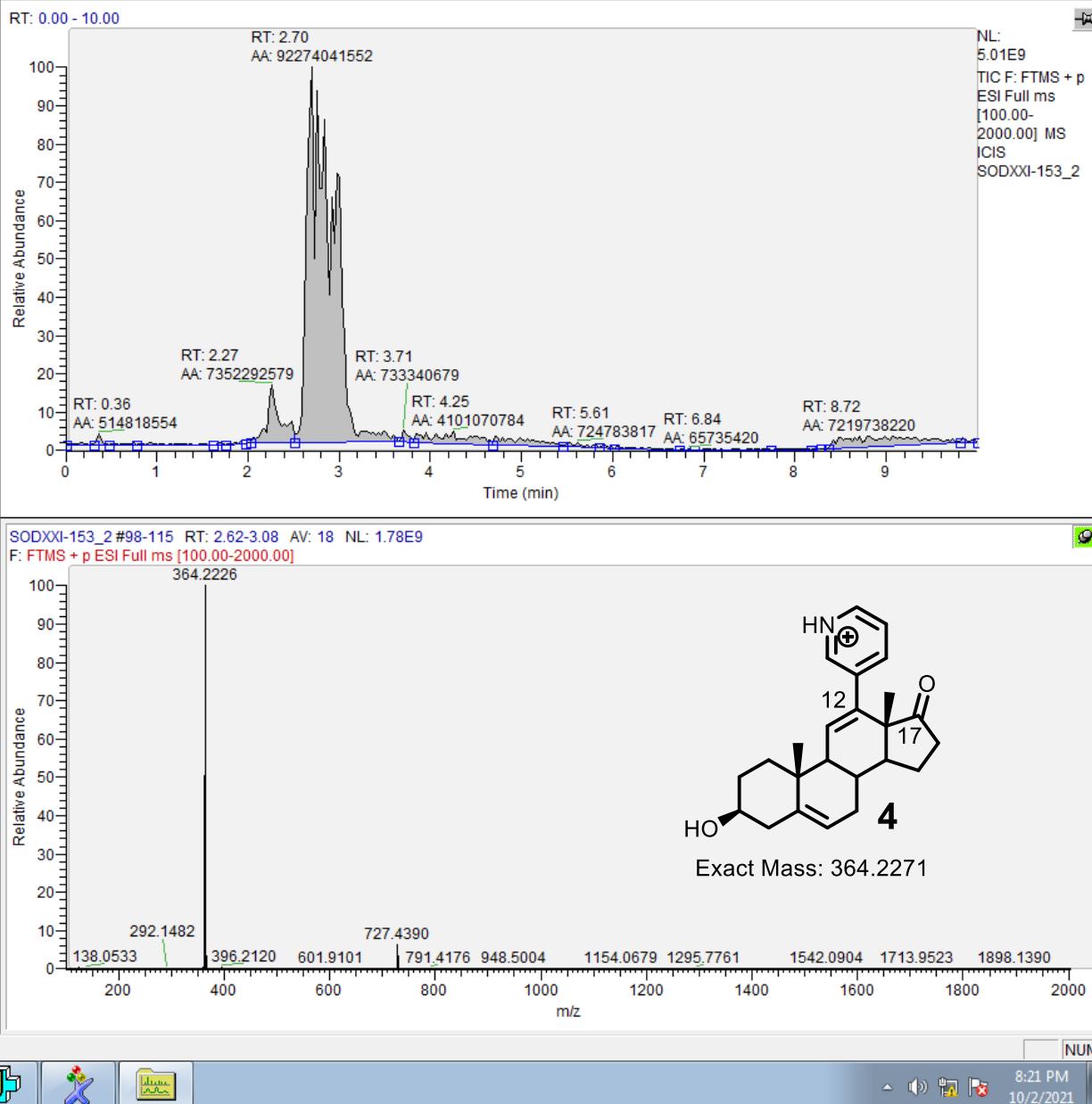
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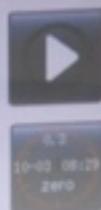
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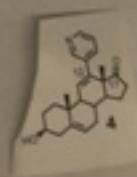


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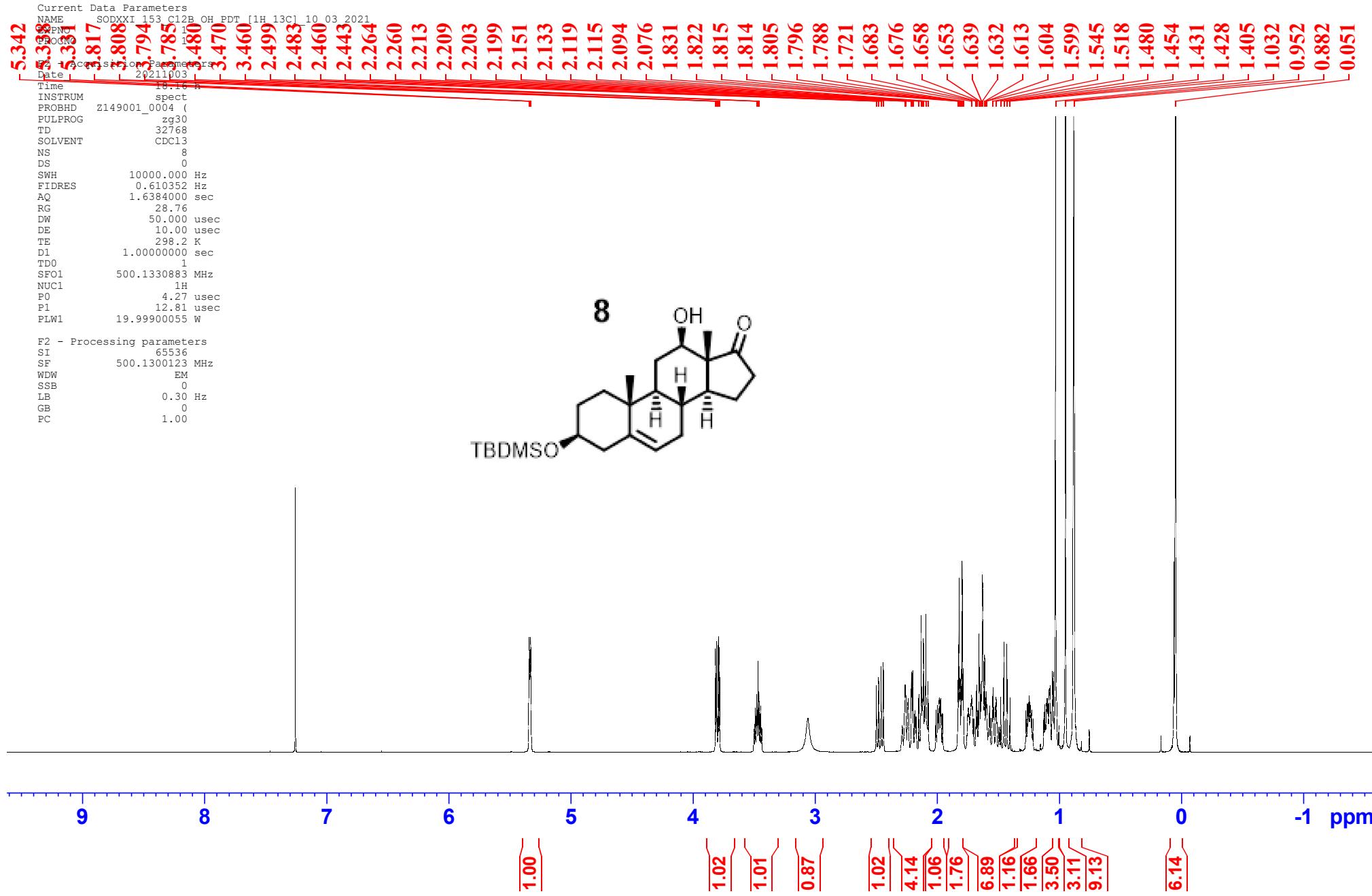
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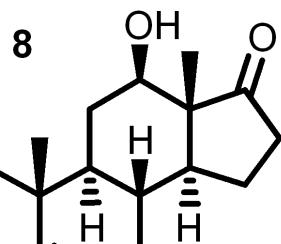
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10 μL

-0.082

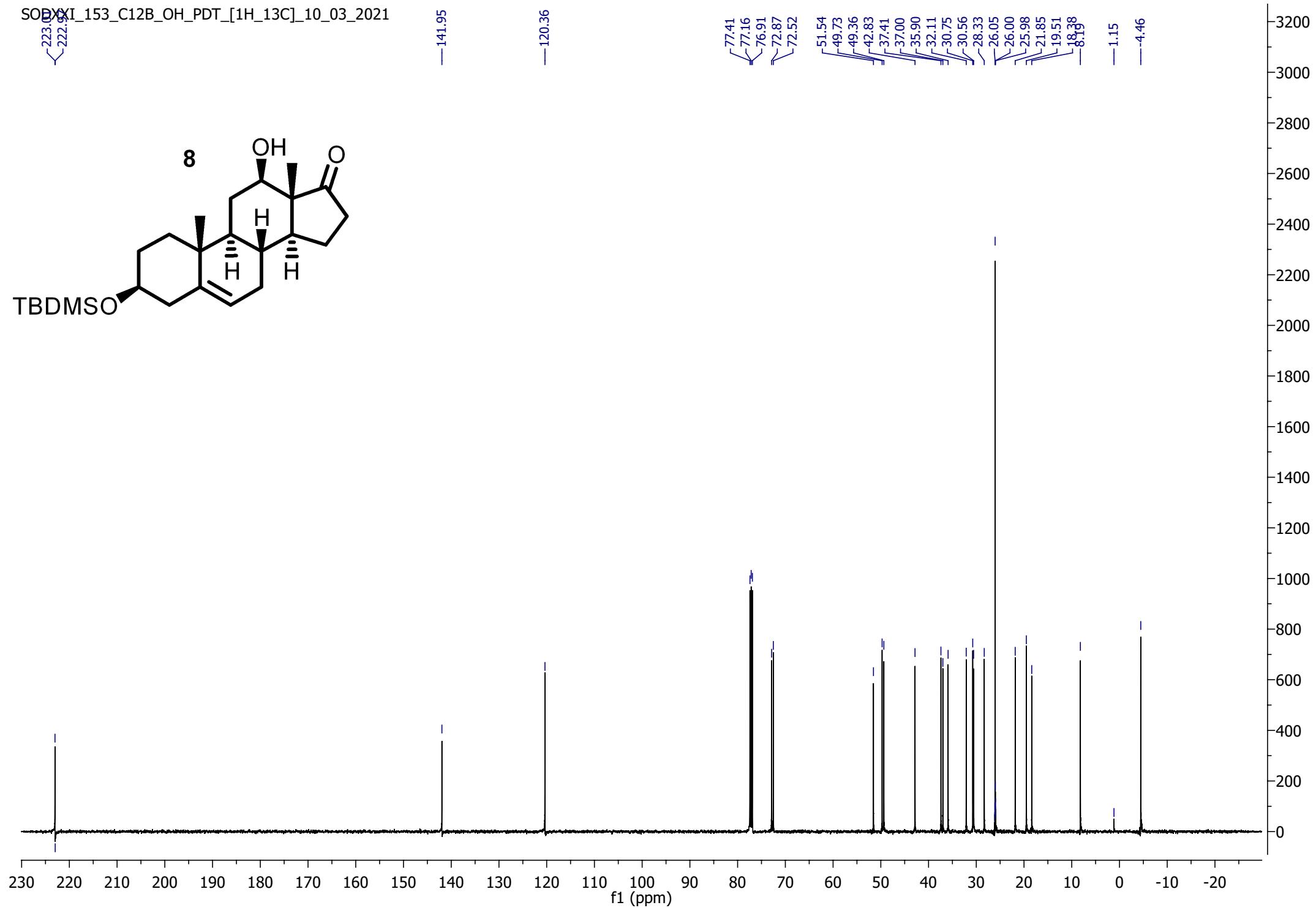


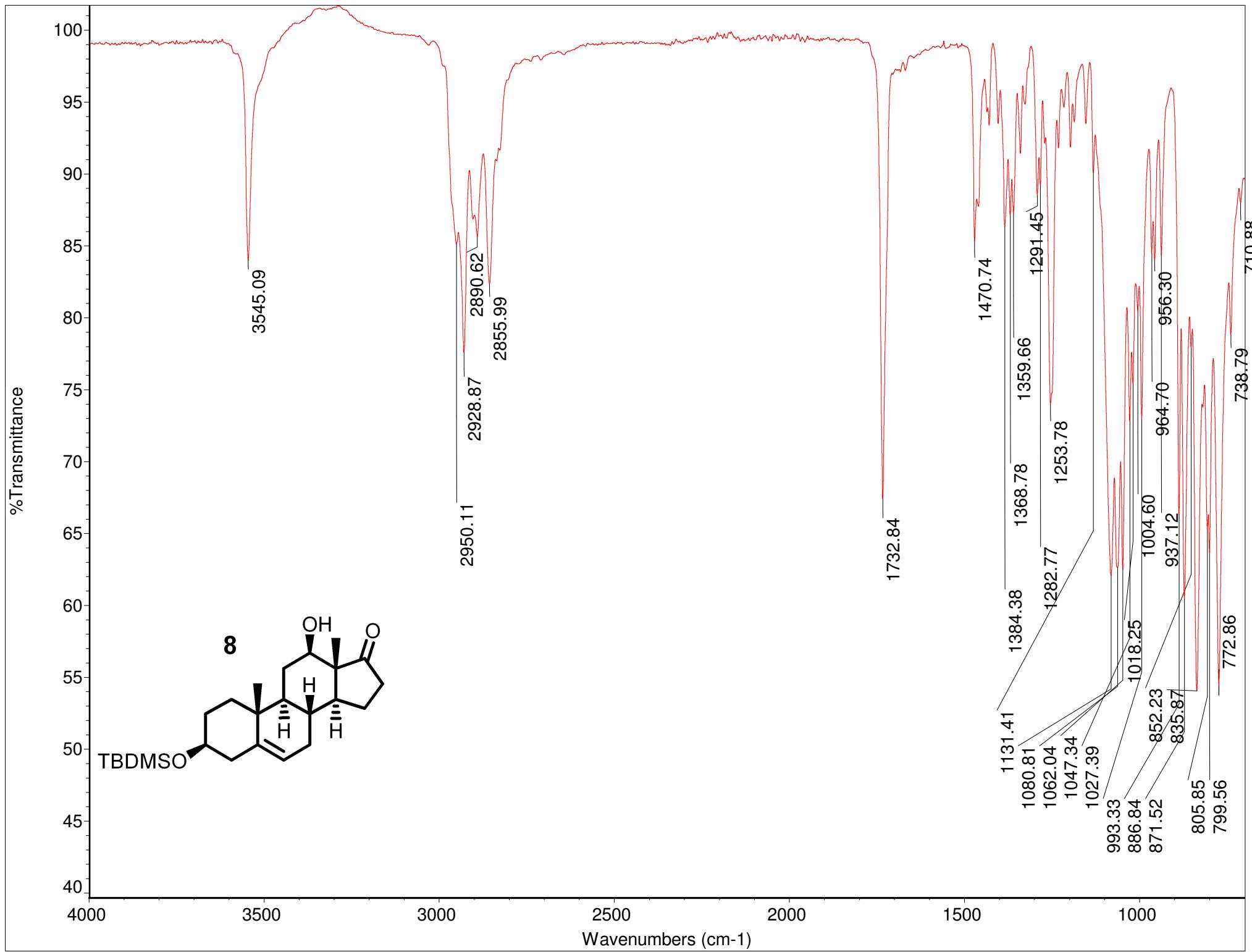


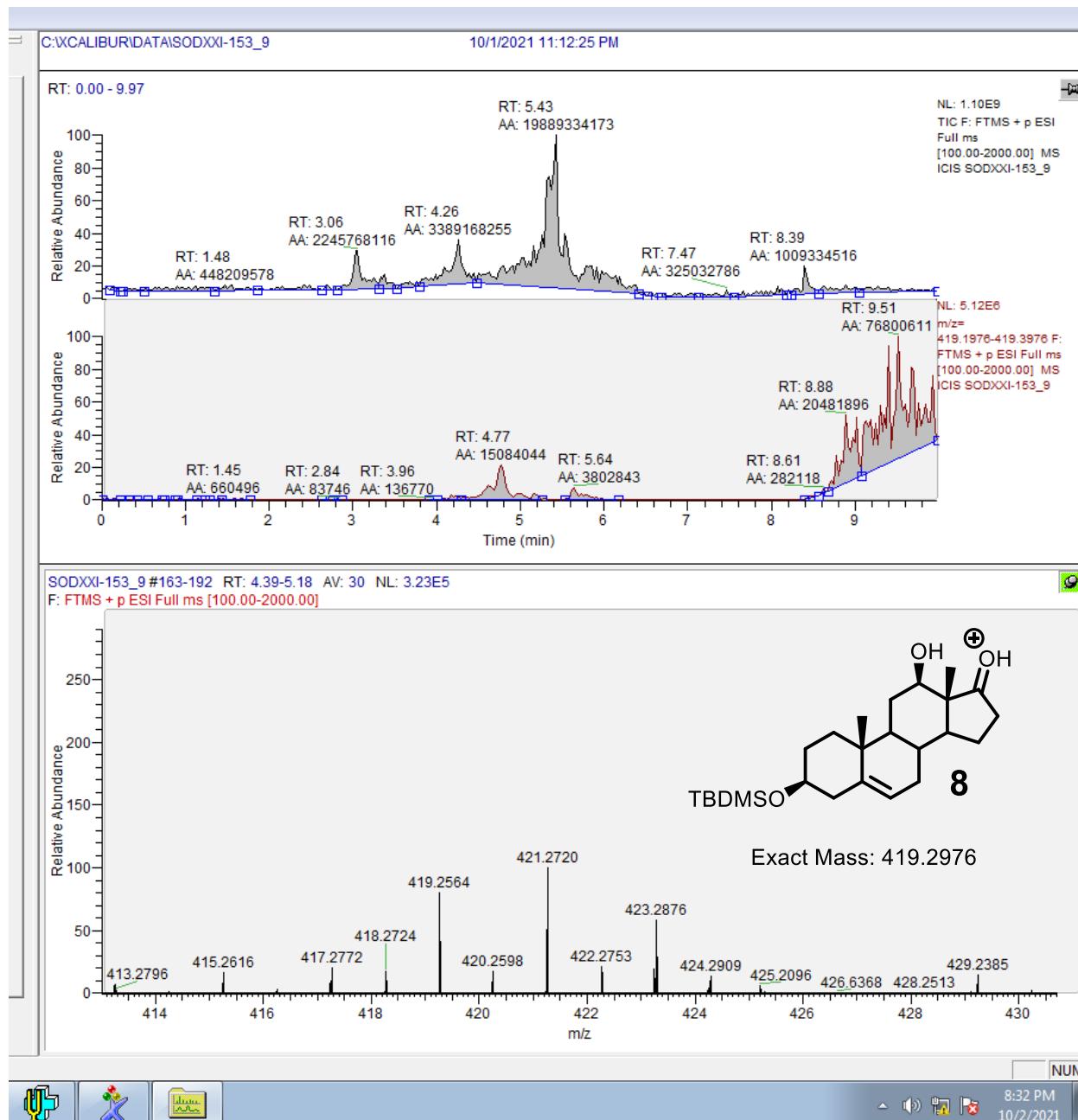
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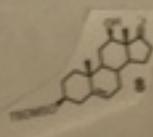
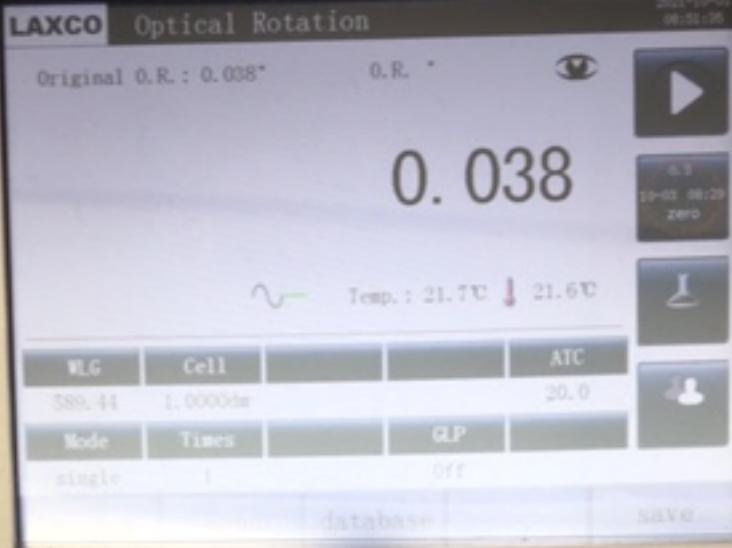
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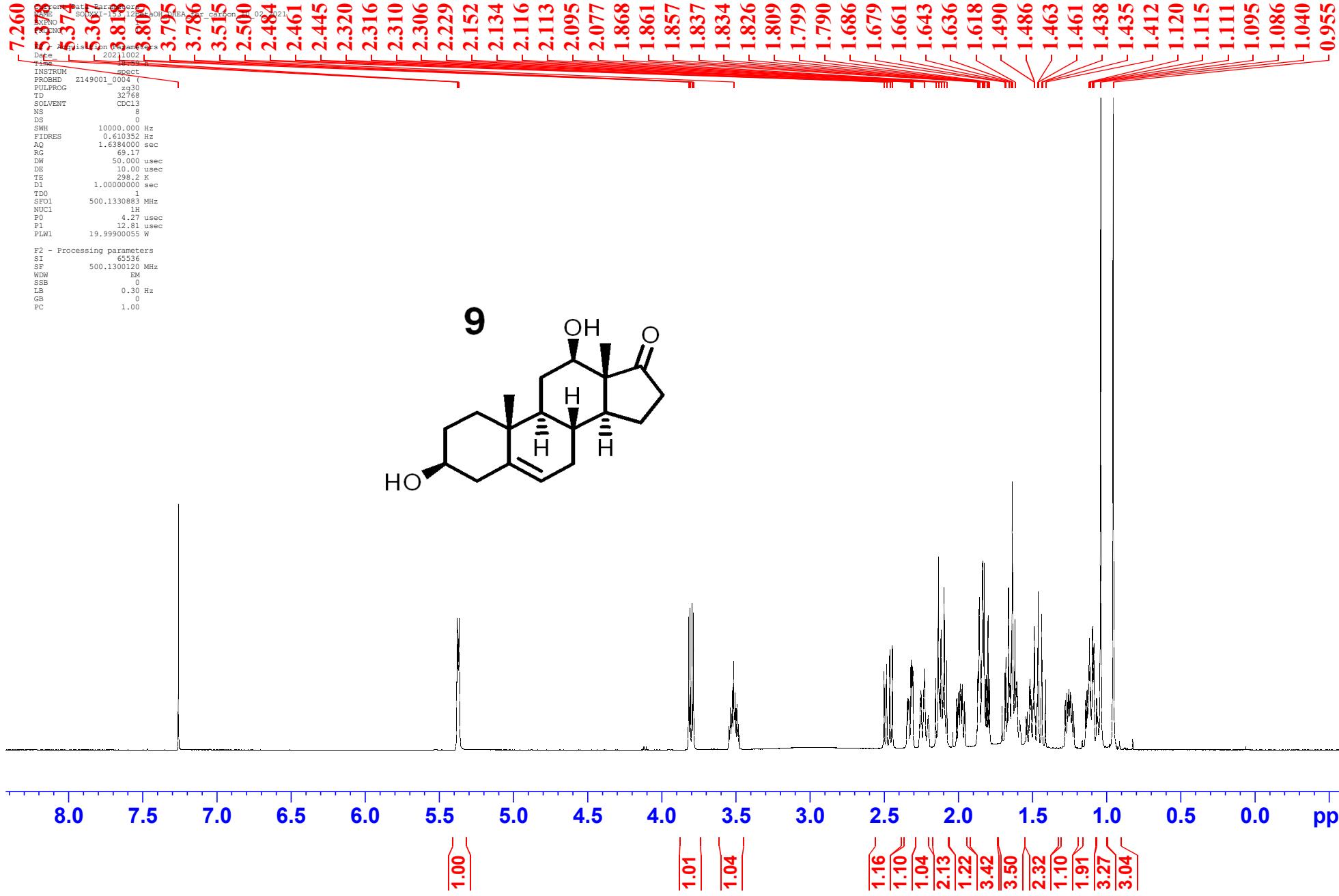


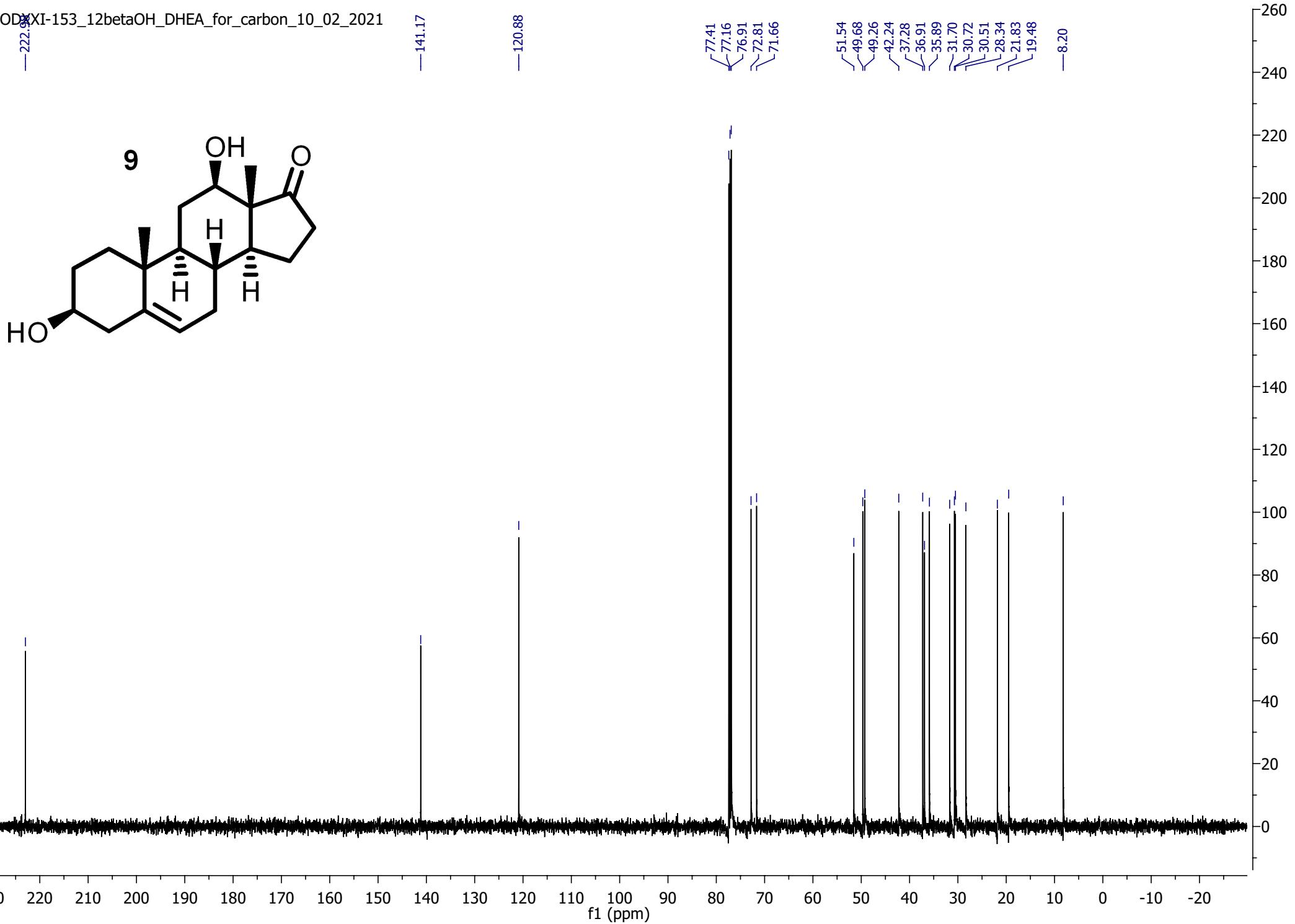


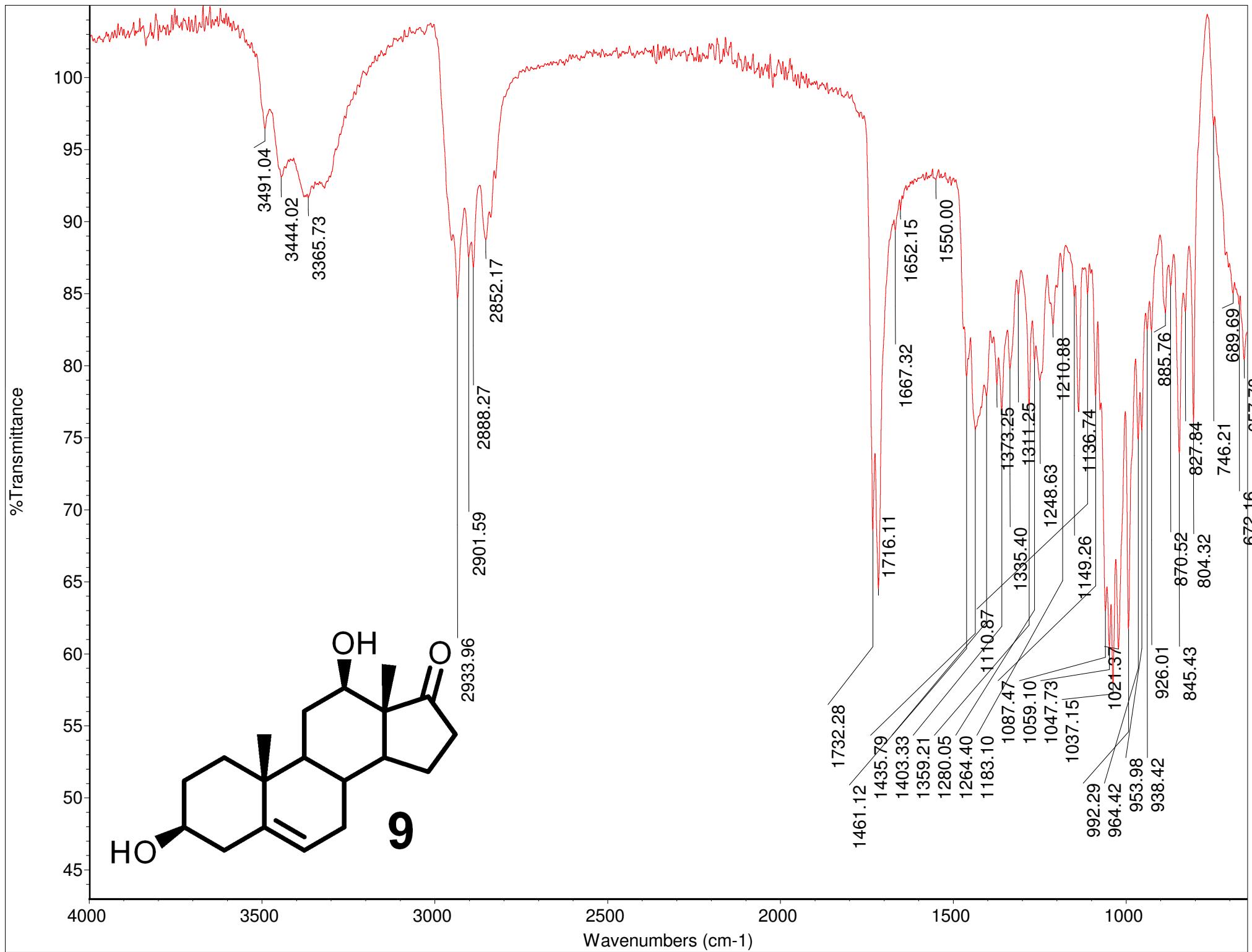


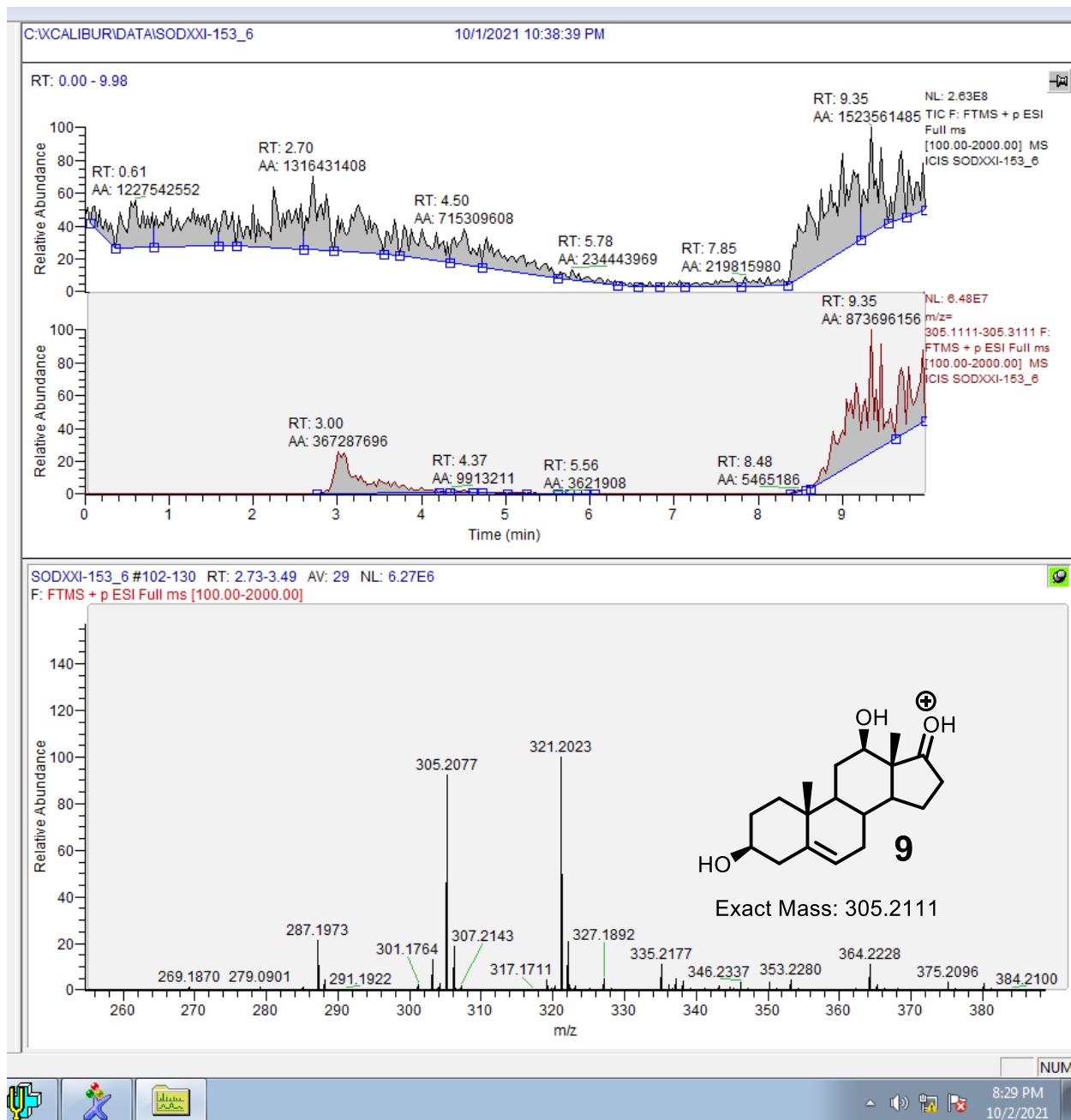
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10 μL

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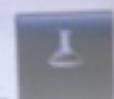
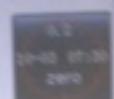






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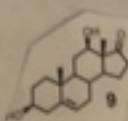
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$$\frac{12.8 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mL}} = 1.28 \text{ mg/mL}$$

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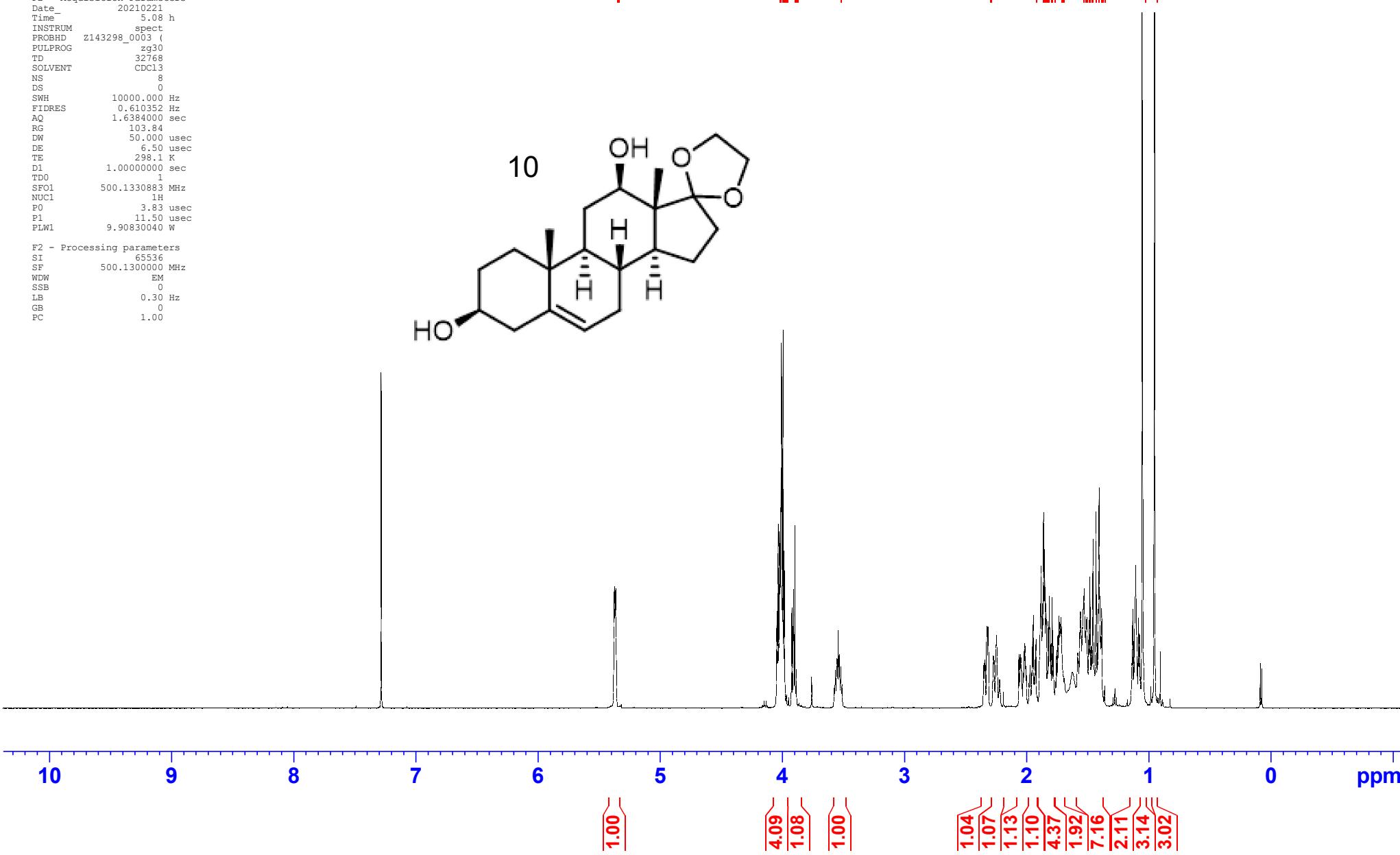
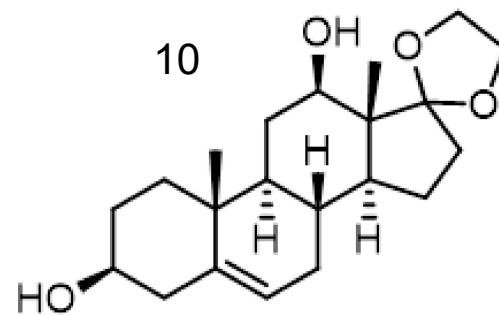
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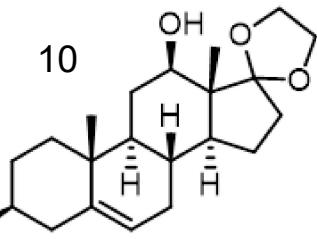


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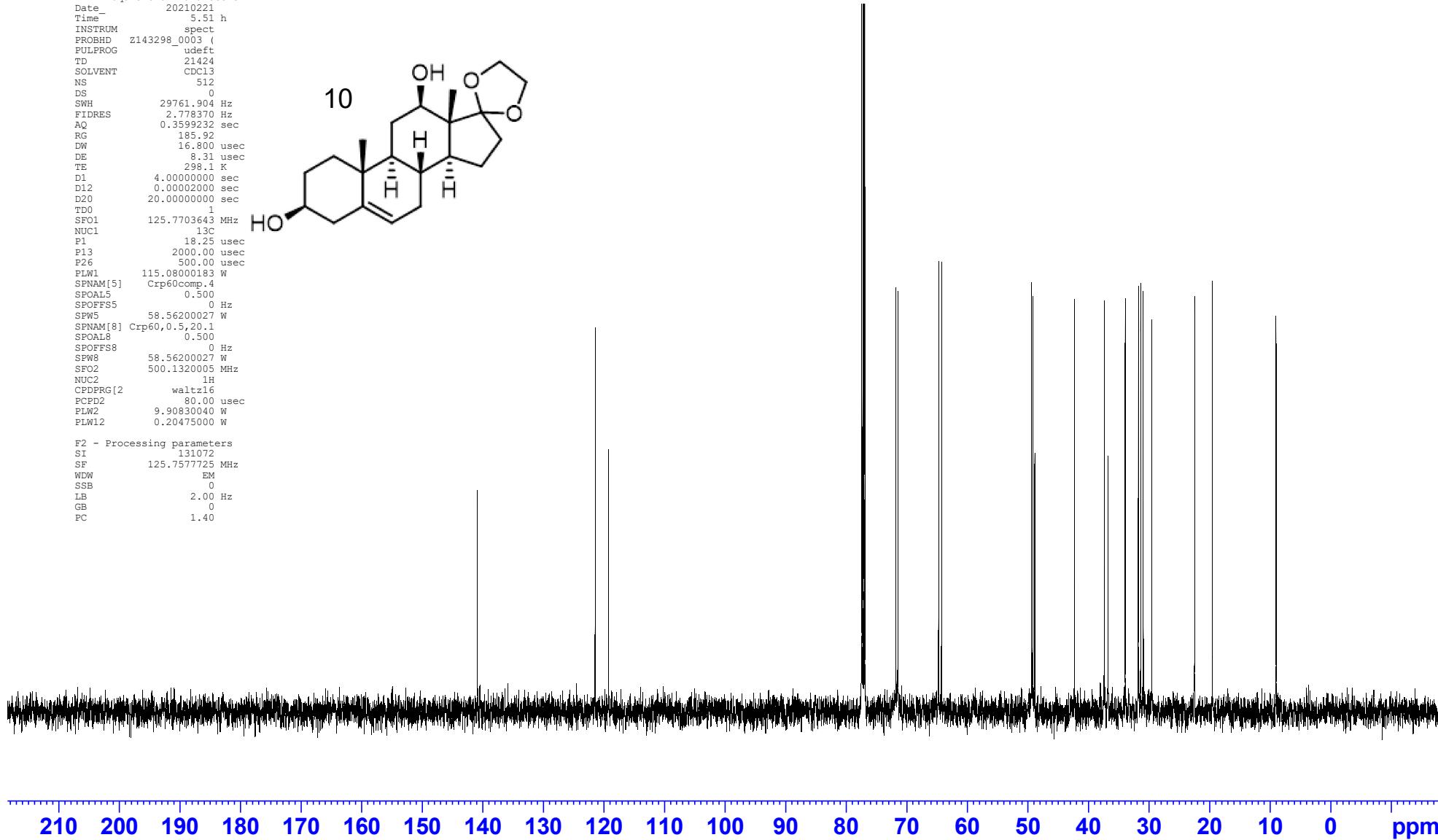
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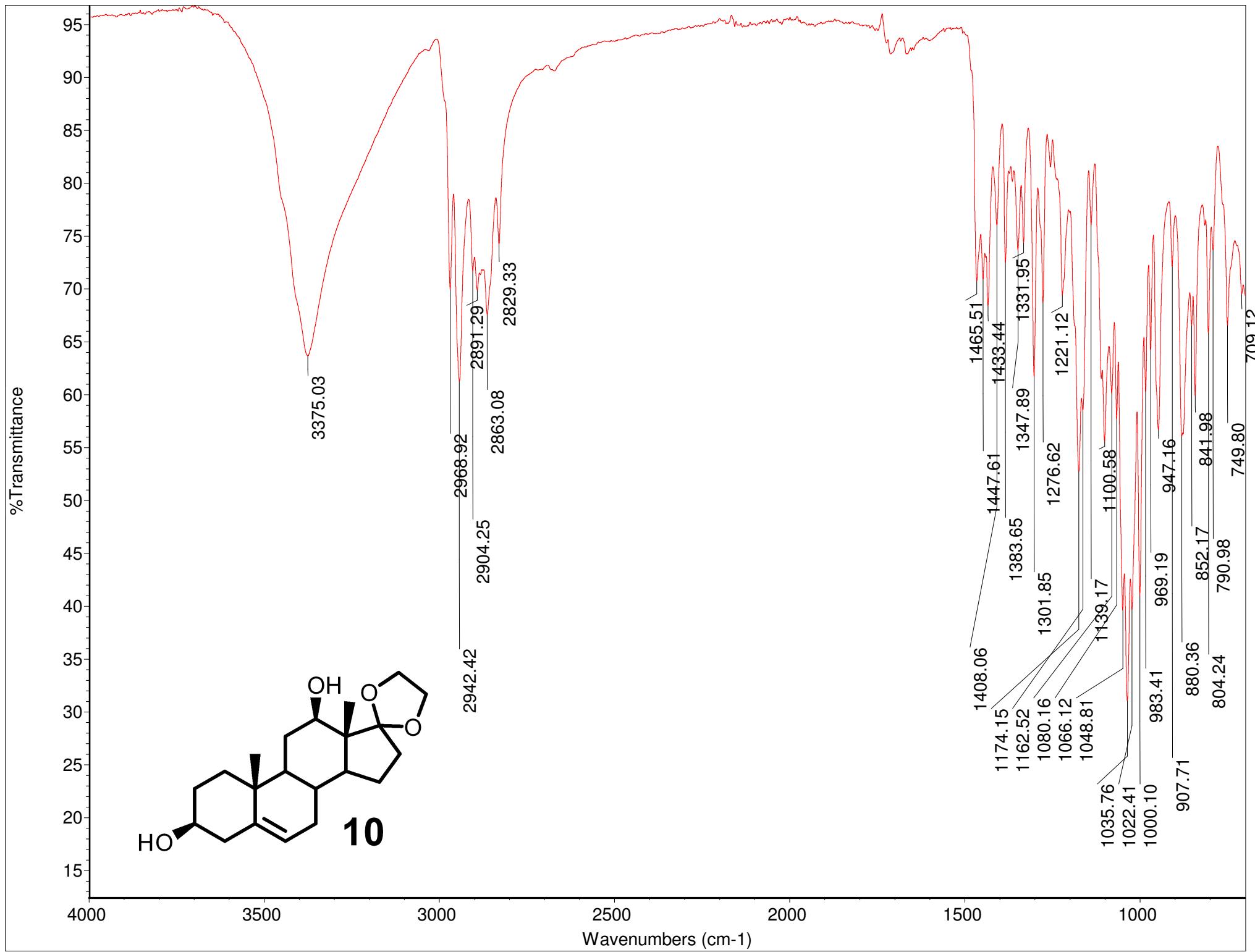


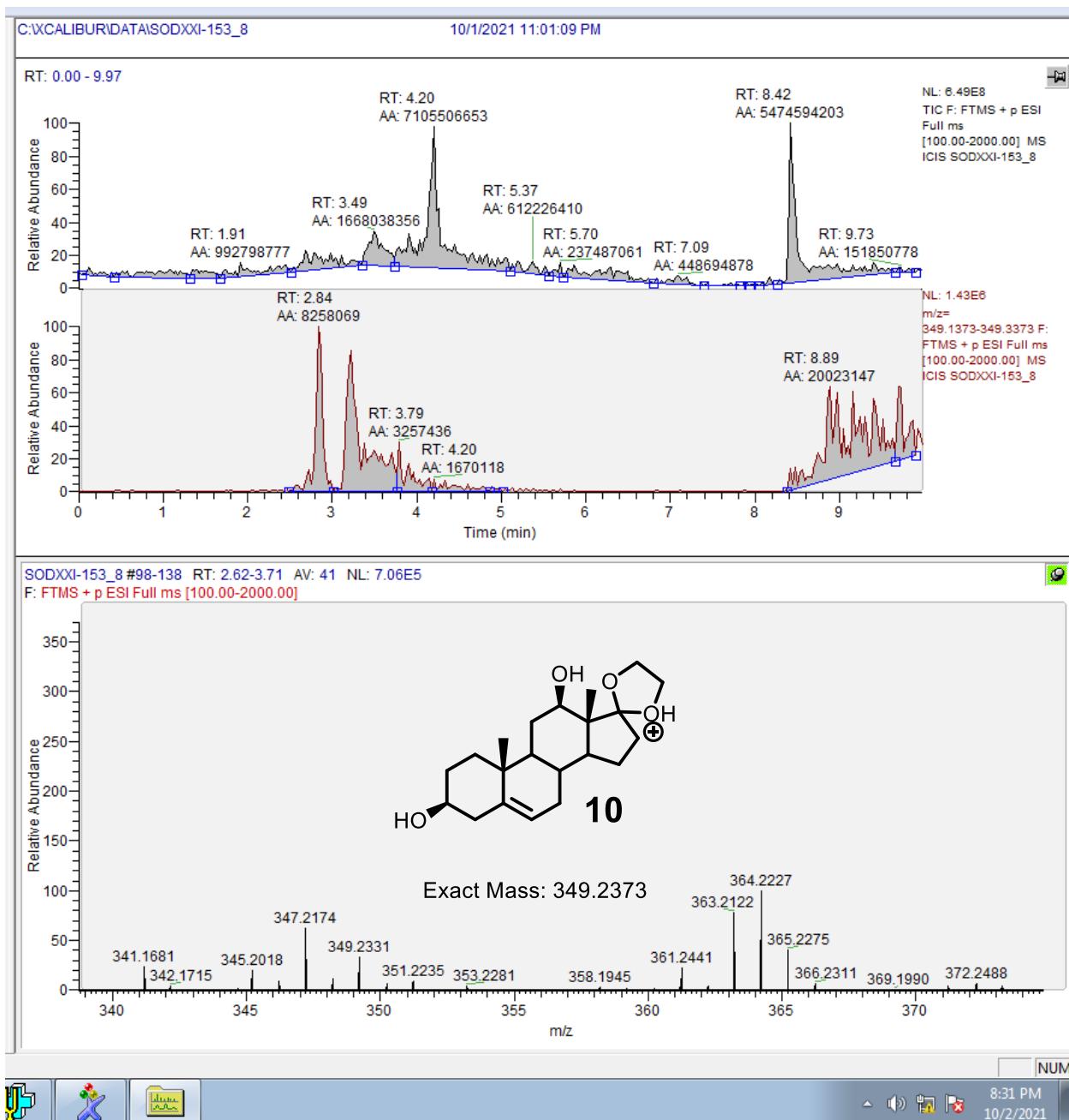
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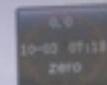
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O.R. °



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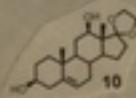


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database

SAVE

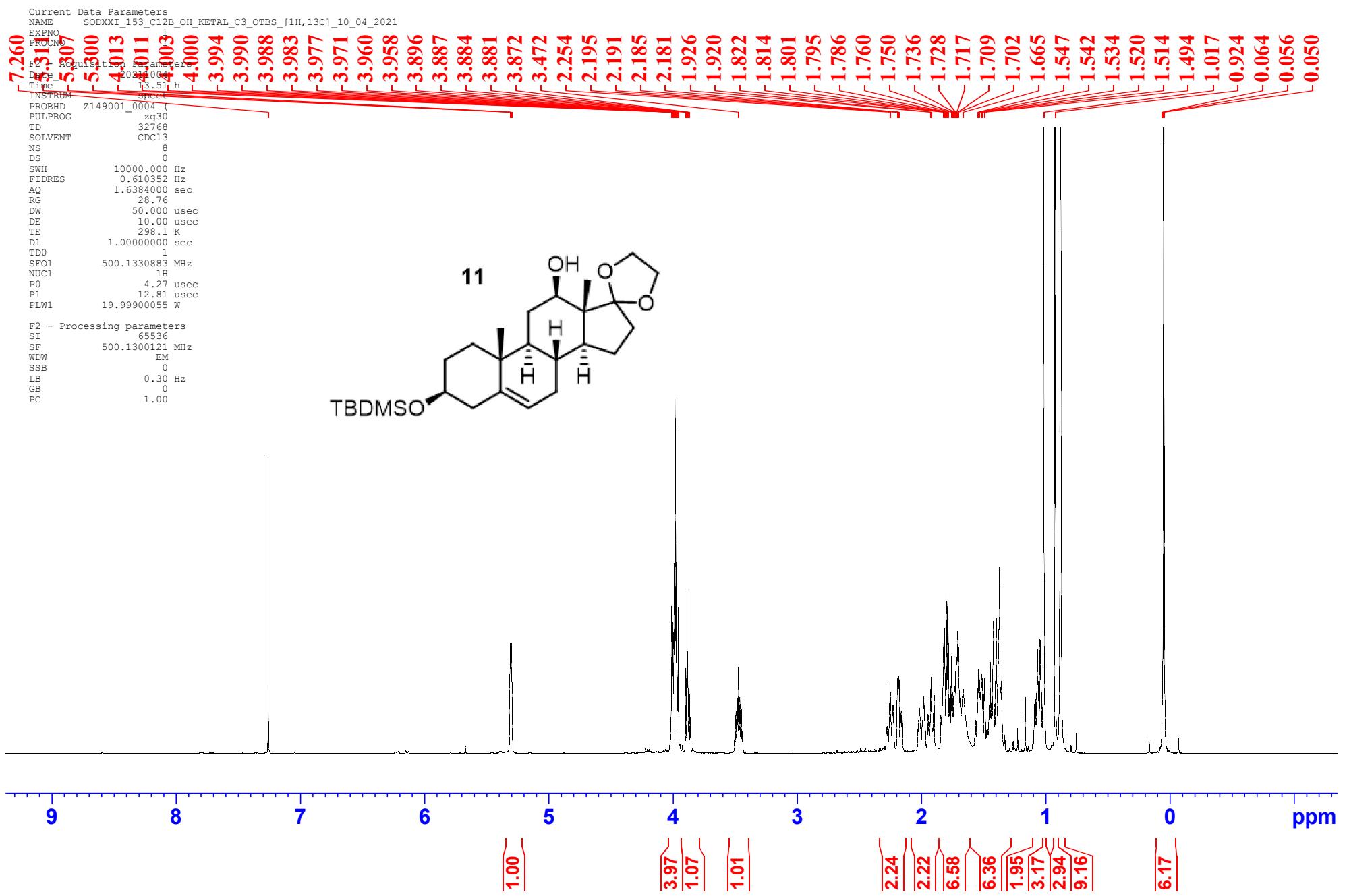


Diol-ketal

10.3 mg

10mL of CHCl3

= -0.126



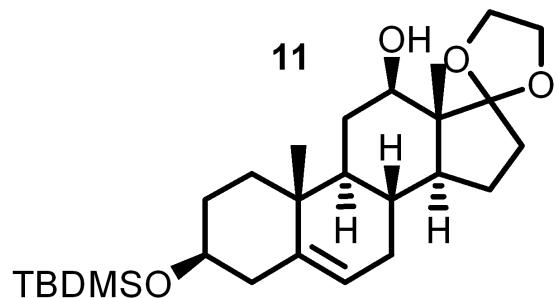
-141.68

-119.24

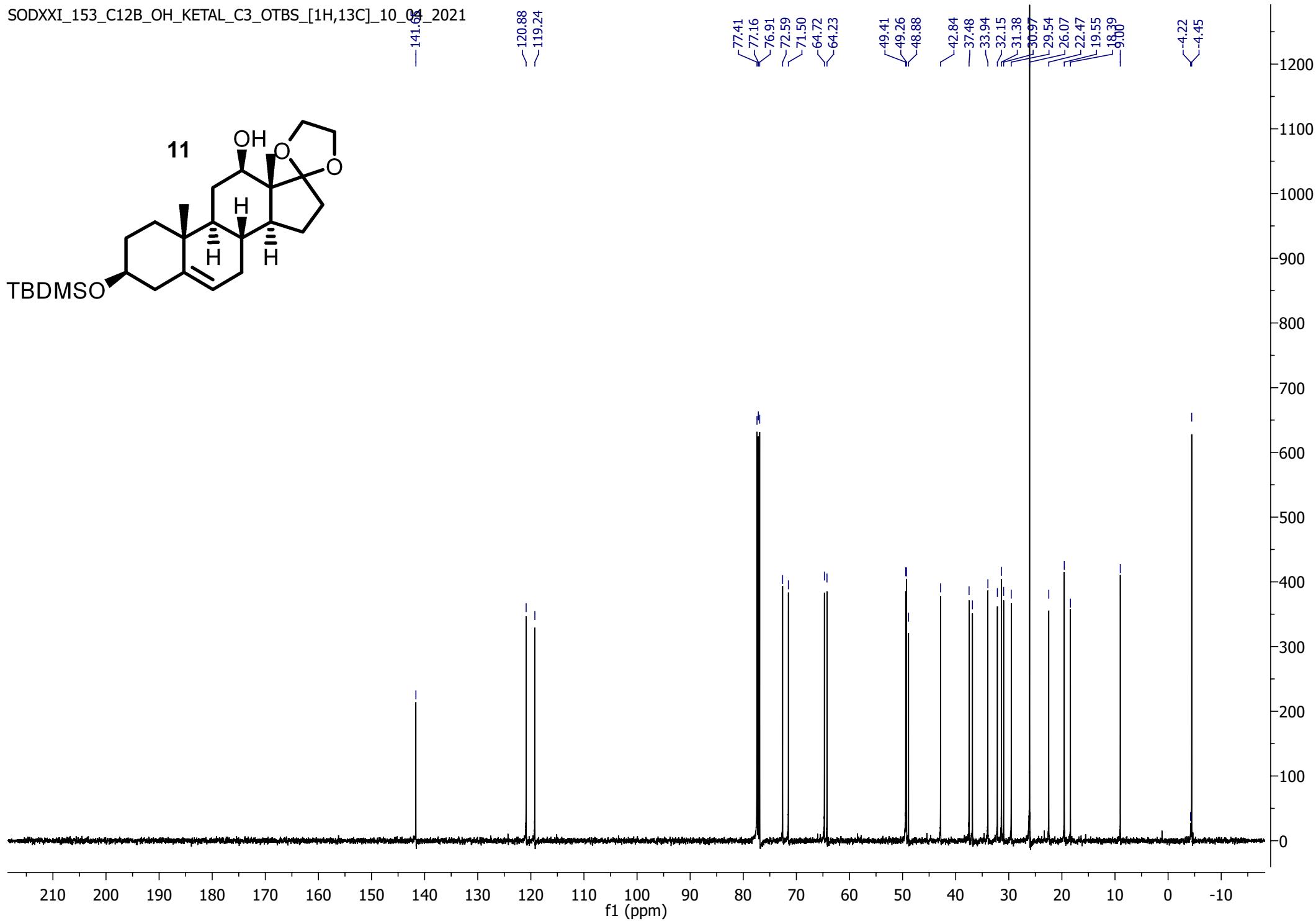
77.41
77.16
76.91
72.59
71.50
64.72
64.23

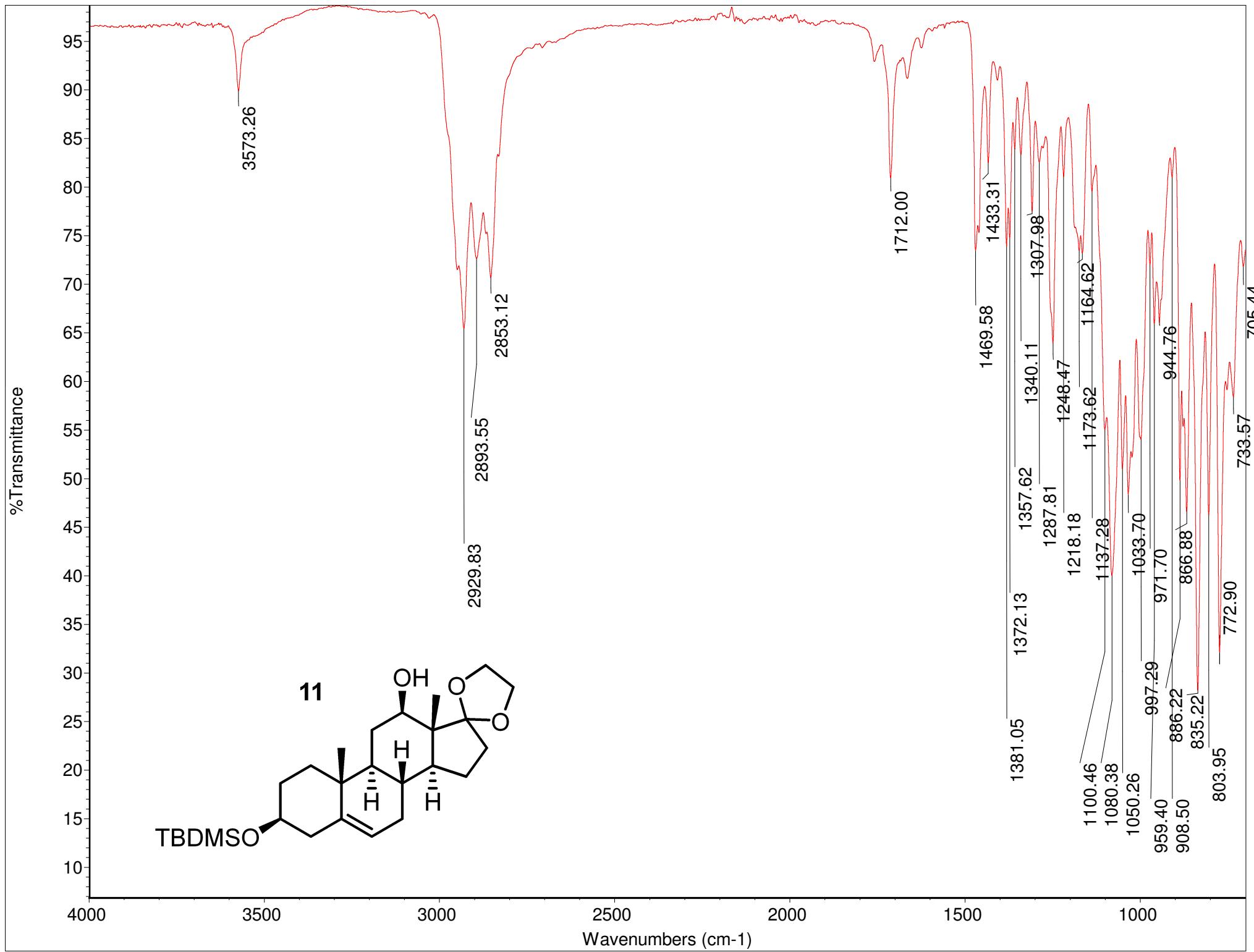
49.41
49.26
48.88
42.84
37.48
33.94
32.15
31.38
30.97
29.54
26.07
22.47
19.55
18.39
0.00

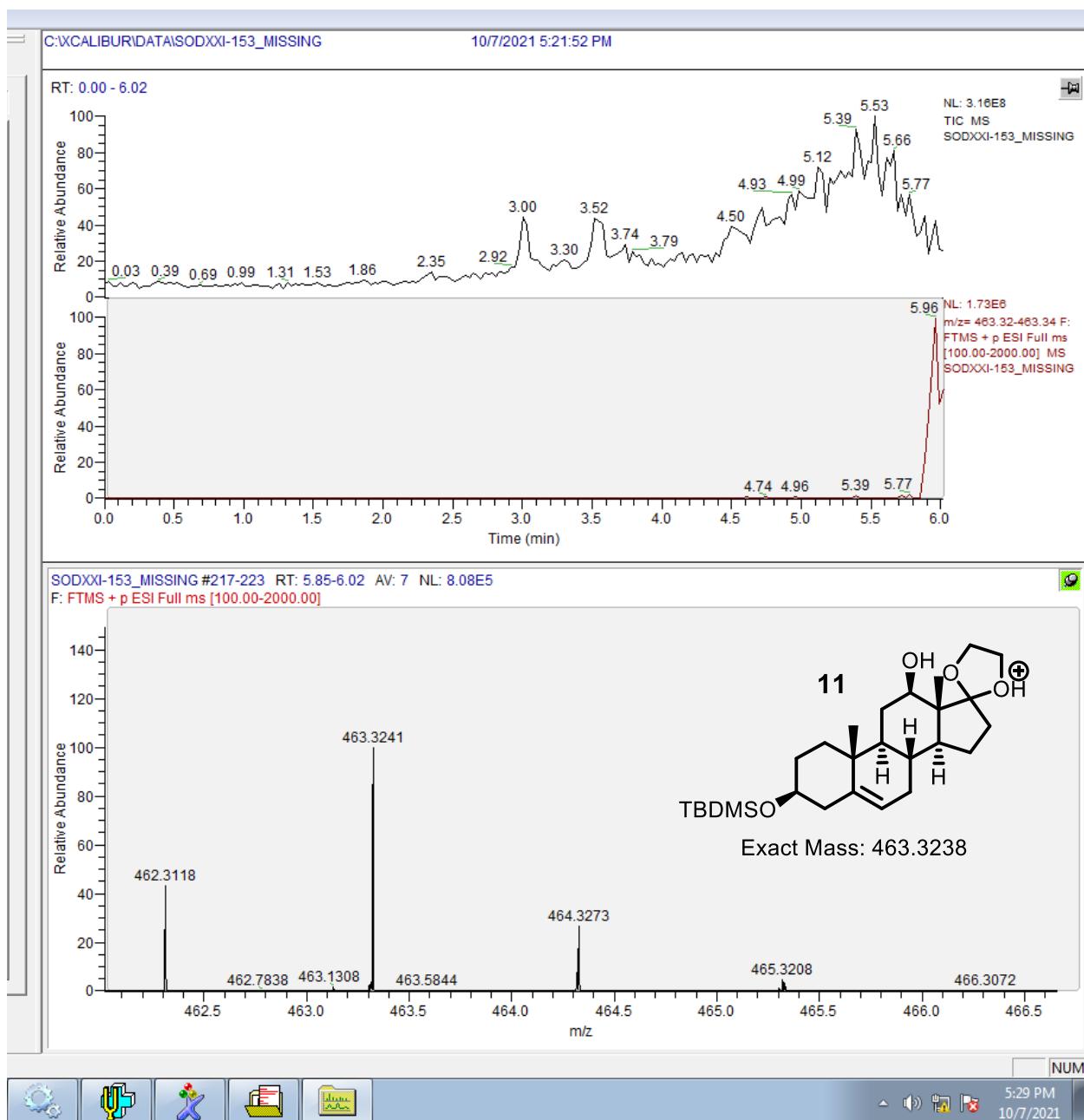
-4.22
-4.45

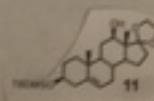
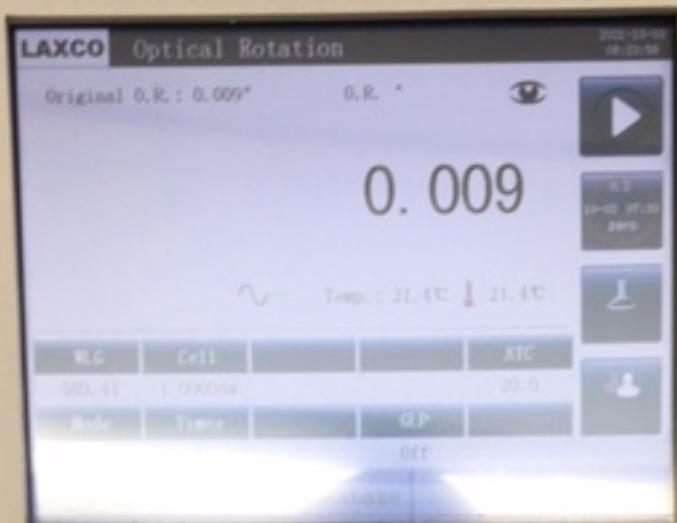


TBDMSO





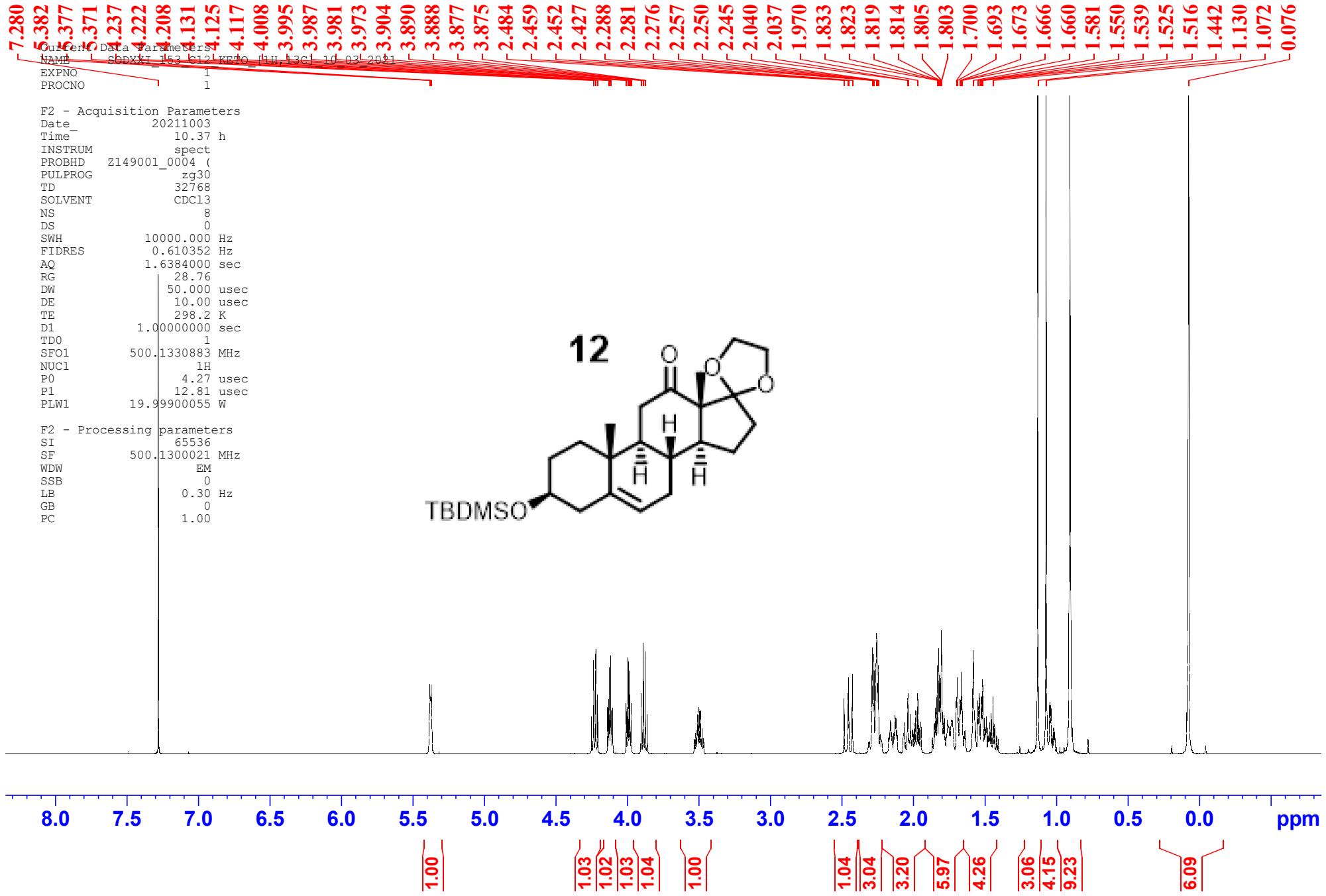


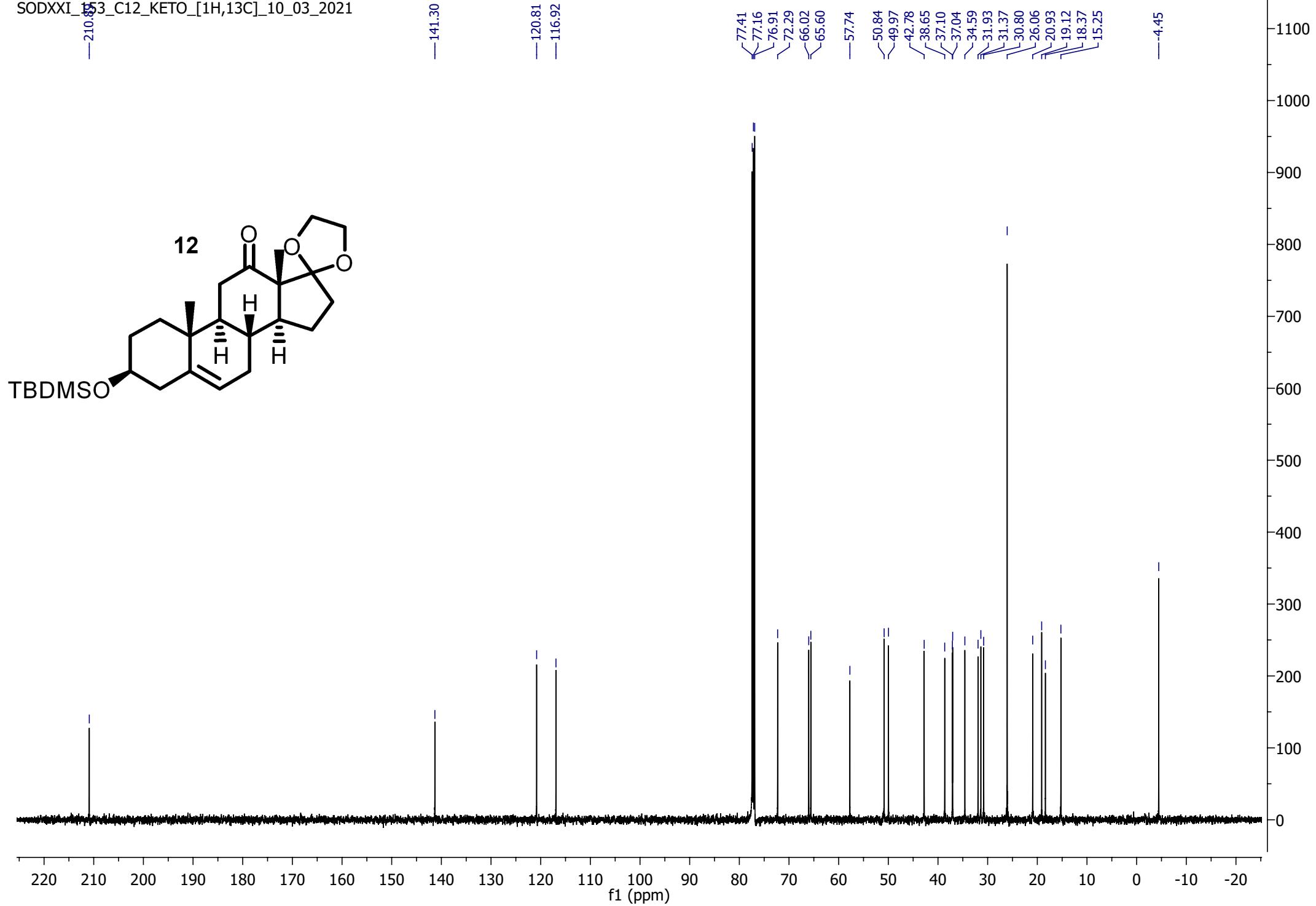


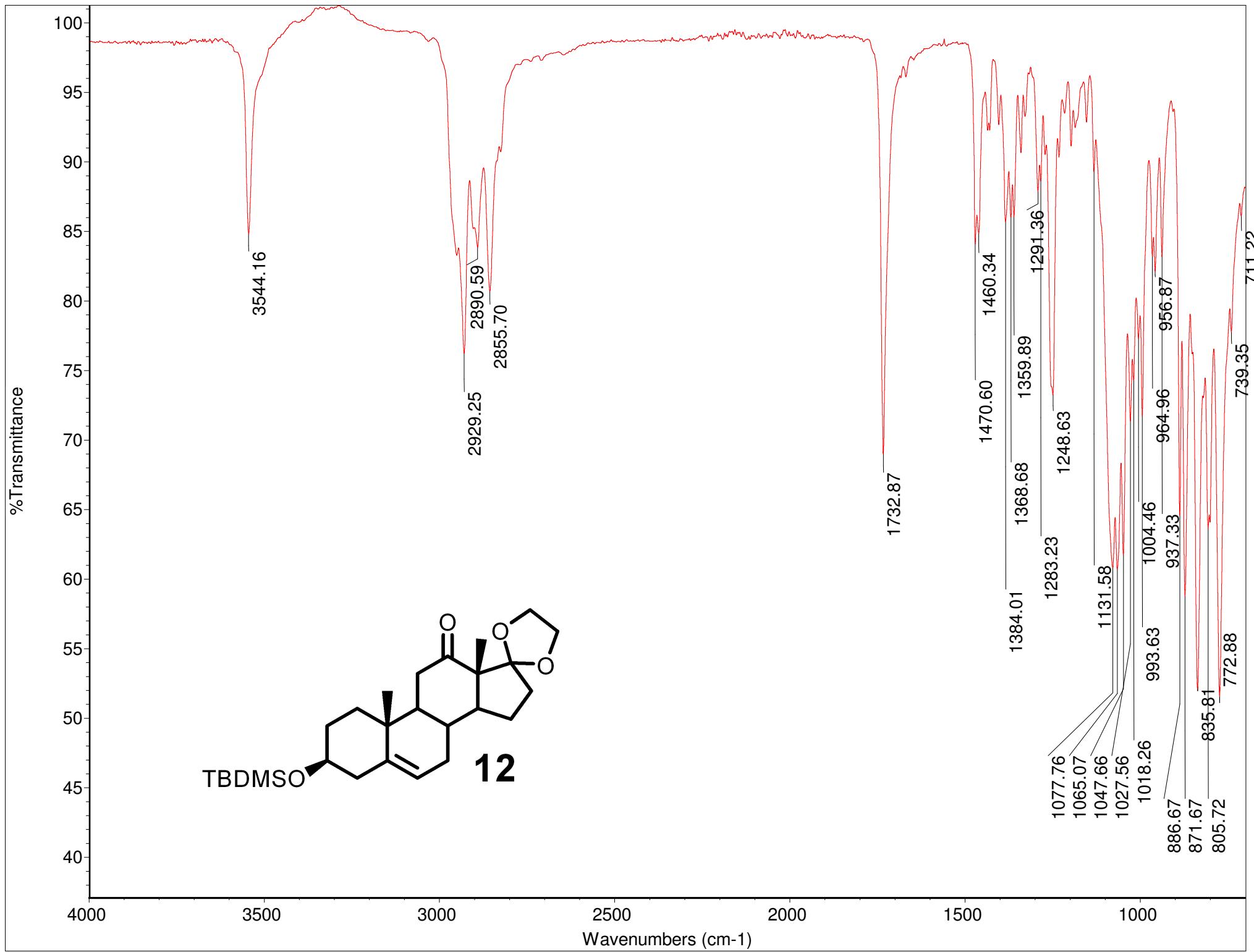
192mg

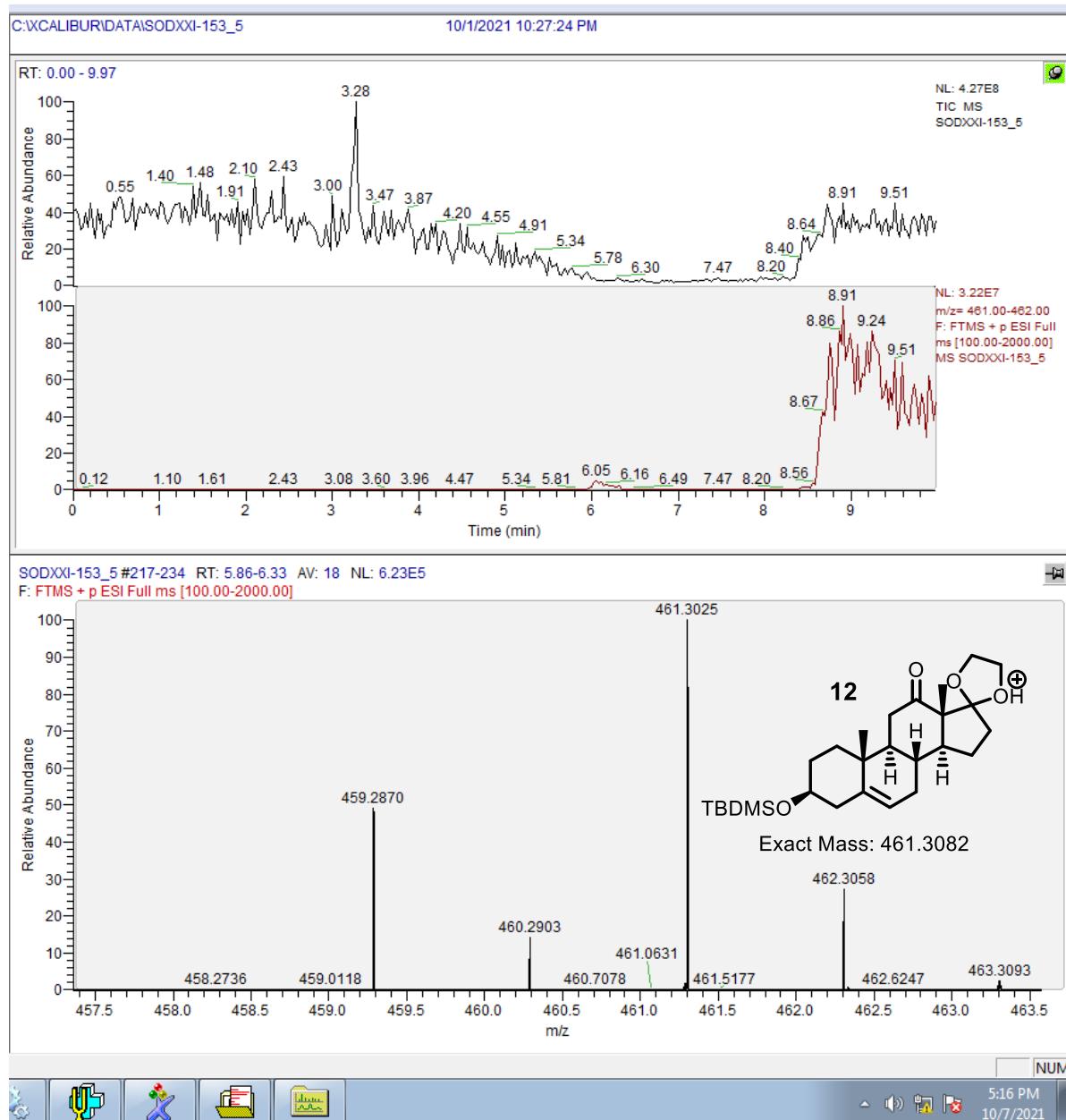
10 mL CHCl₃

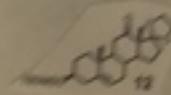
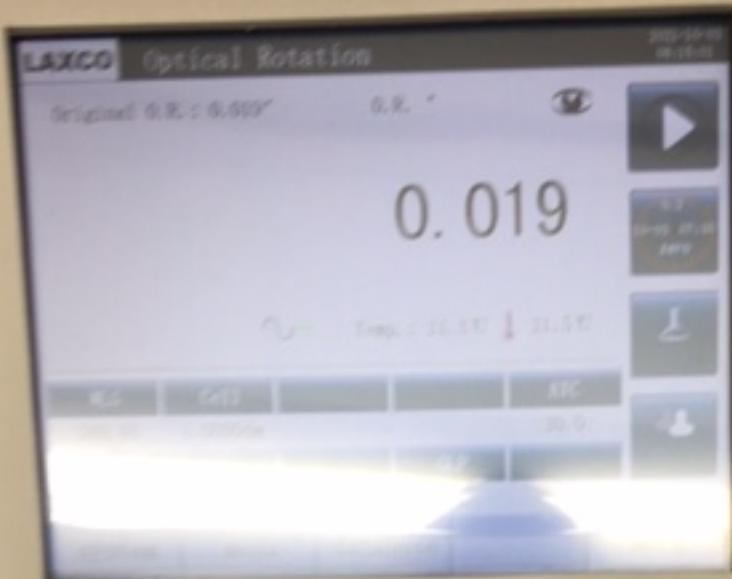
0.009







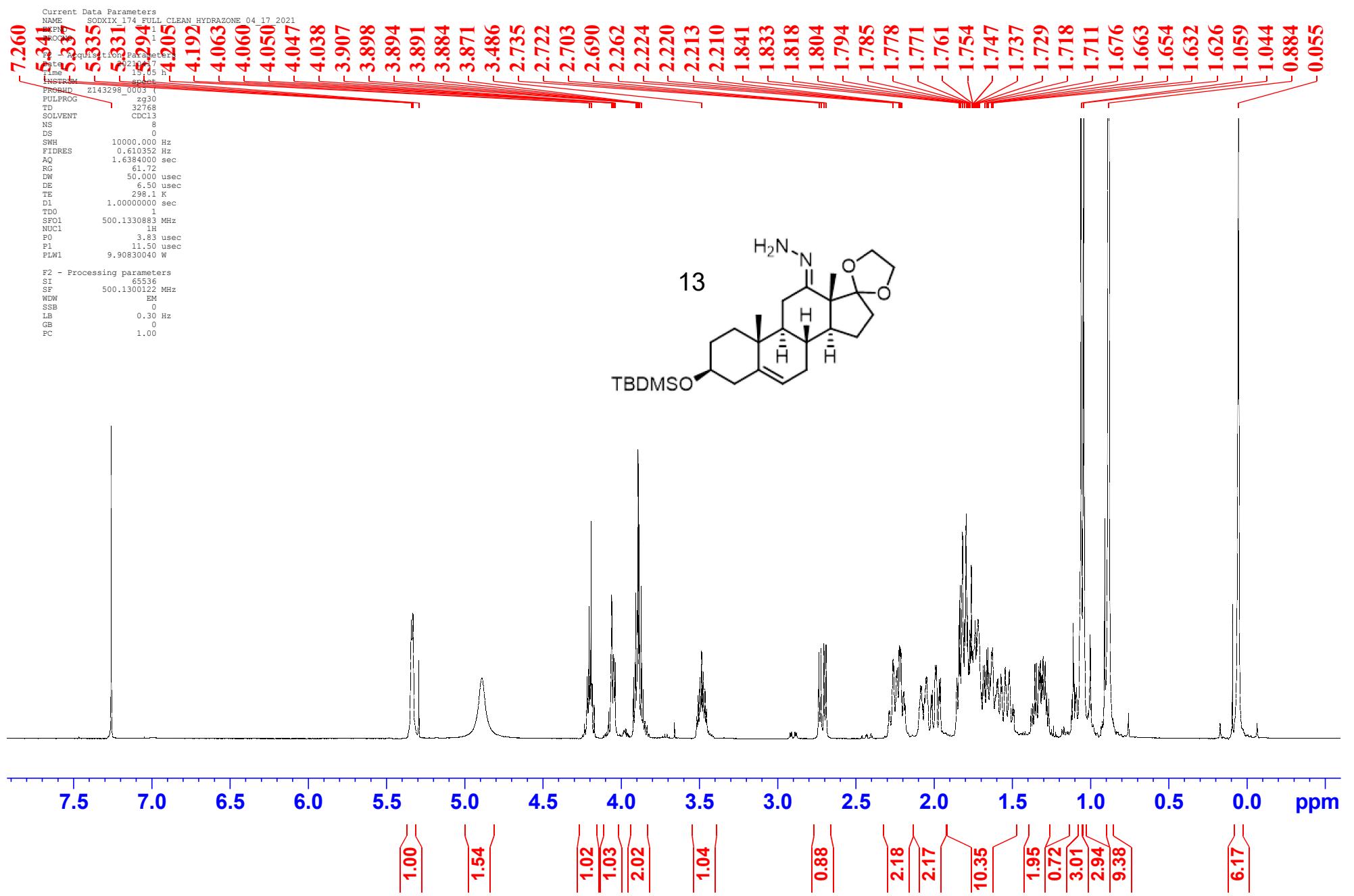




153 mg
10 mL

0.019

CHCl₃

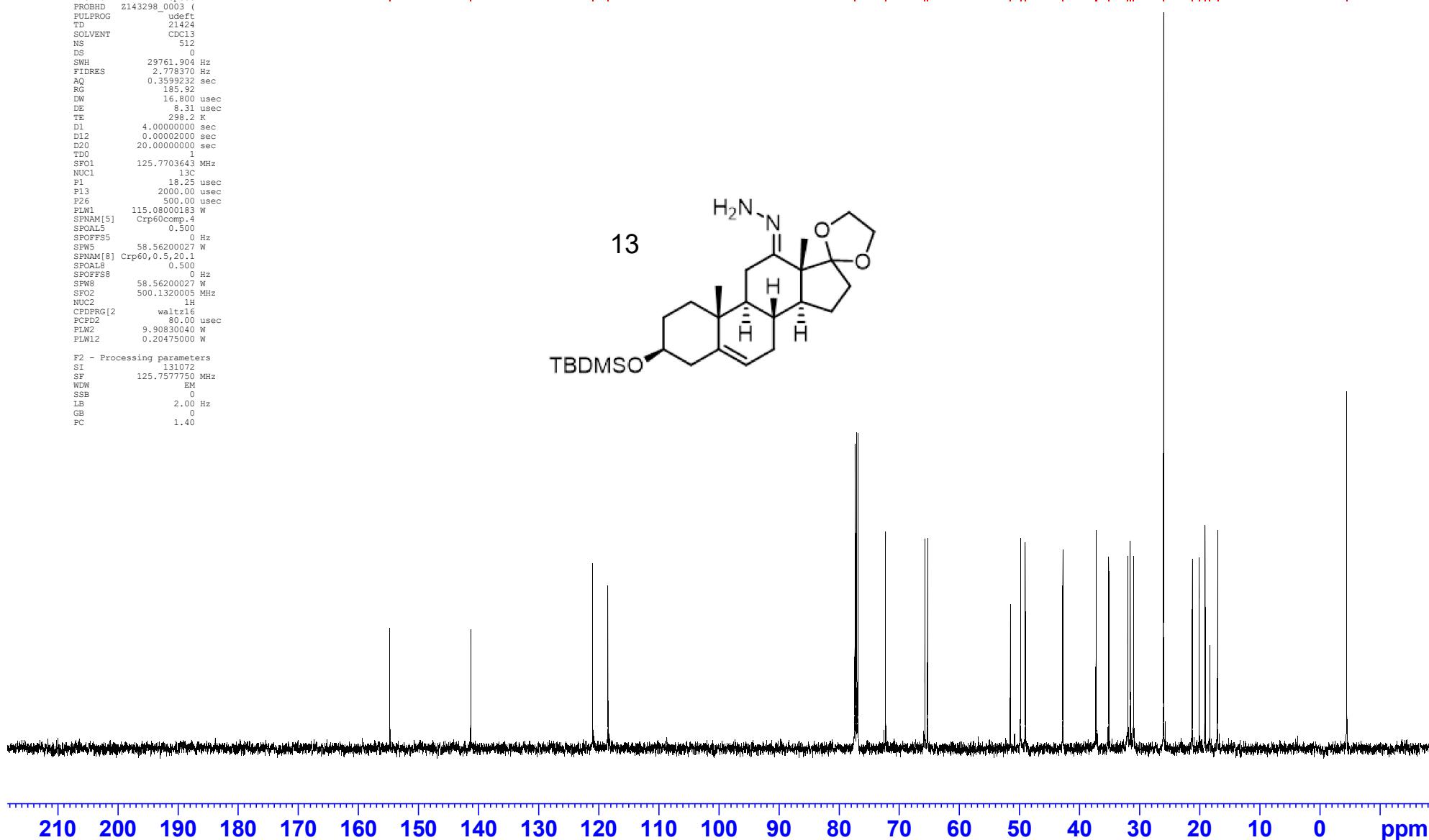
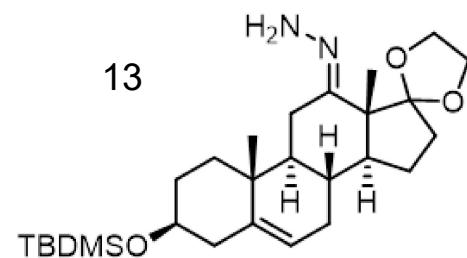


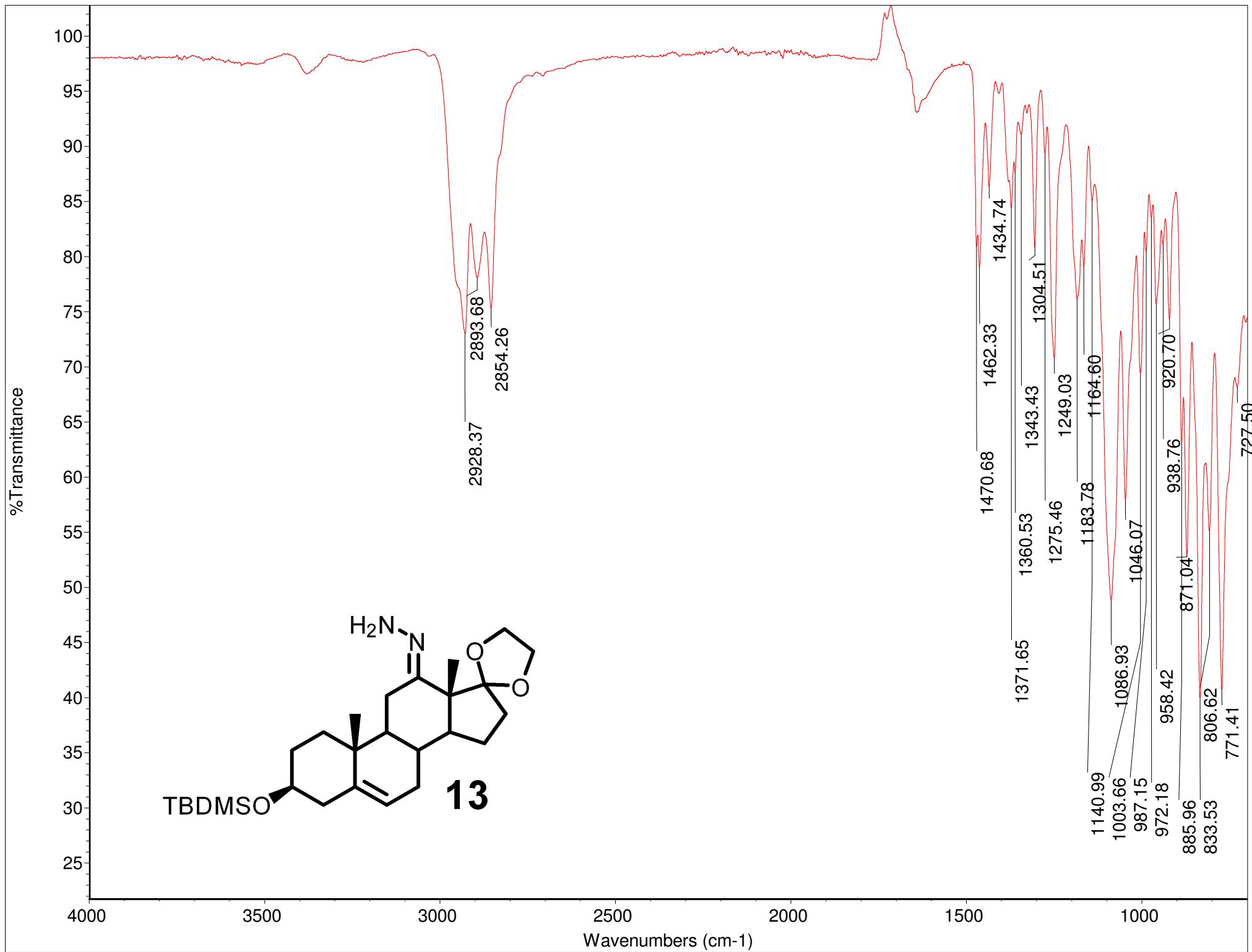
Current Data Parameters
 NAME SODIXIX_174_FULL_CLEAN_HYDRAZONE_04_17_2021
 EXPNO 3
 PROCN0 1

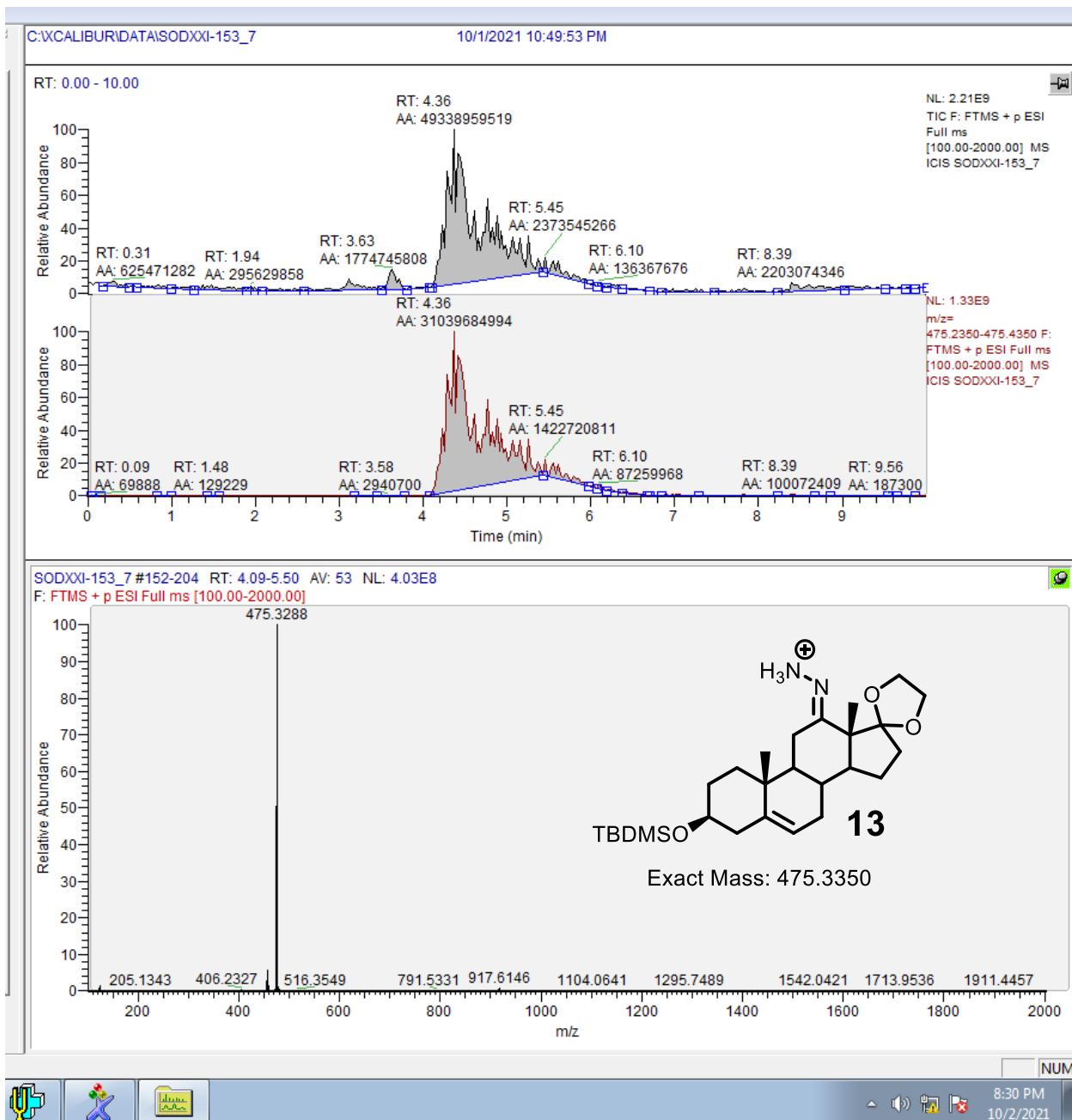
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20210417
 Time 15.54 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z143298_0003 (PULPROG undef
 TDR 21424
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 512
 DS 0
 SWH 29761.904 Hz
 FIDRES 2.778370 Hz
 AQ 0.3599232 sec
 RG 185.92
 DW 16.800 usec
 DE 3.31 usec
 TP 298.2 K
 D1 4.0000000 sec
 D12 0.0000200 sec
 D20 20.0000000 sec
 TDO 1
 SF01 125.7703643 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 18.25 usec
 P13 2000.00 usec
 P26 500.00 usec
 PL1M 115.08000183 W
 SP9AM[5] Crp60comp.4
 SP9AL5 0.500
 SP9FFS5 0 Hz
 SPW5 58.56200027 W
 SP9AM[8] Crp60,0.5,20,1
 SP9AL8 0.500
 SP9FFS8 0 Hz
 SPW8 58.56200027 W
 SF02 500.1320005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 FCDP2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 9.90830040 W
 PLW12 0.20475000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577750 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 2.00 Hz
 GB 0
 FC 1.40

— 154.79 — 141.33 — 121.03 — 118.48 —







Original O.R. : -0.120°

O.R.



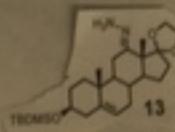
-0.120



Temp. : 21.6°C ↓ 21.5°C

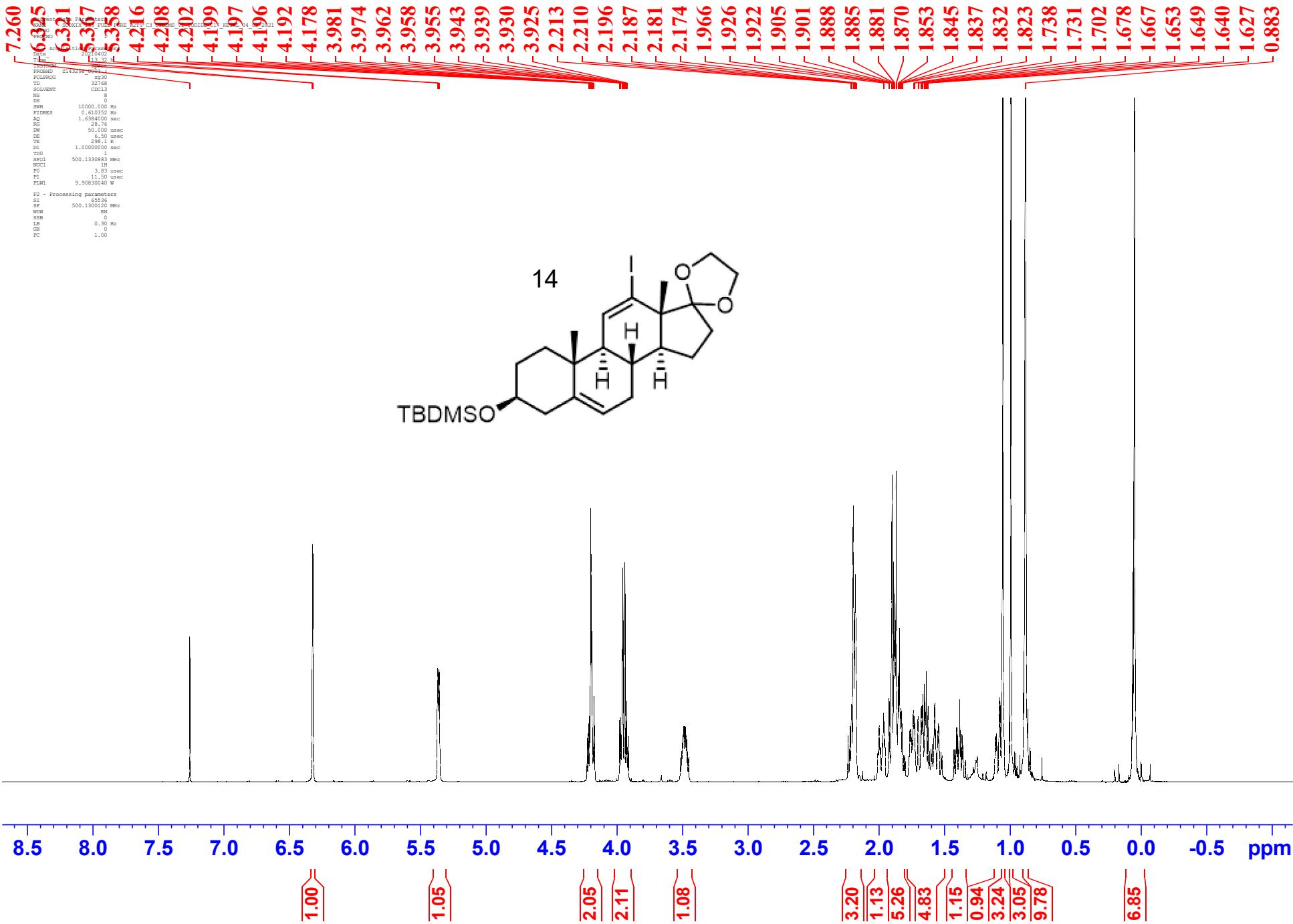
589.44 1.000000

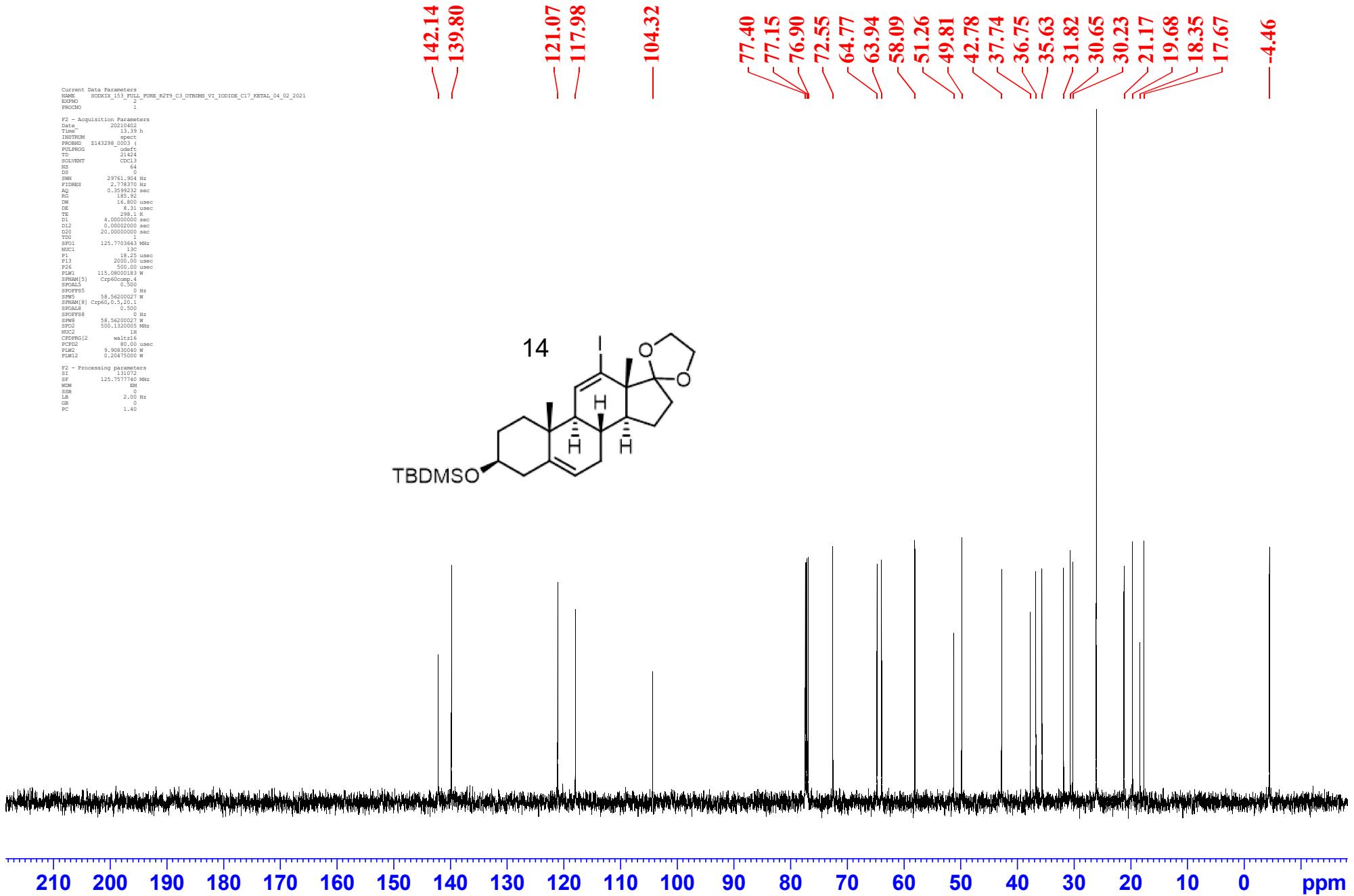
Mode	Times	GLP	
single	1	Off	
system	menu	database	save

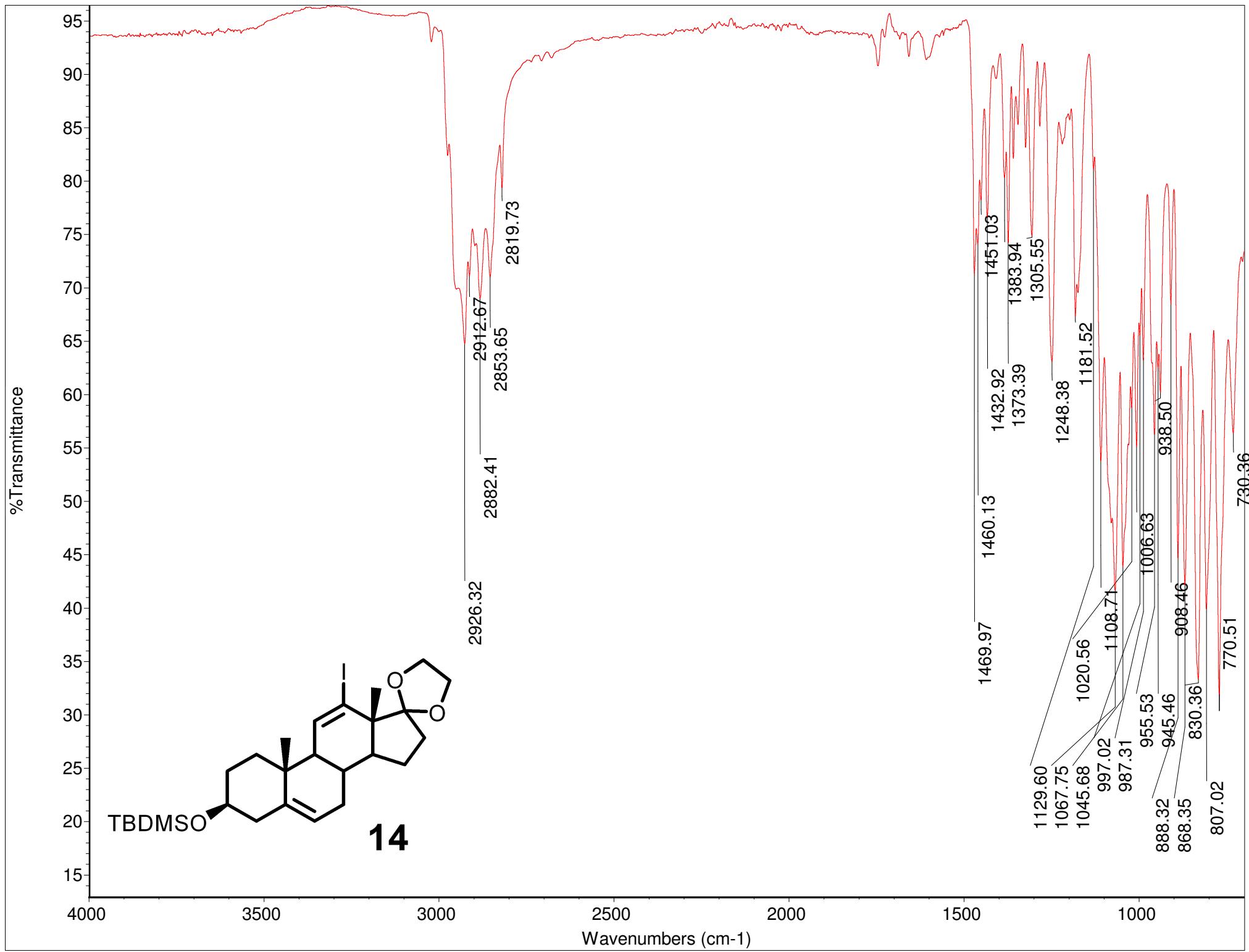


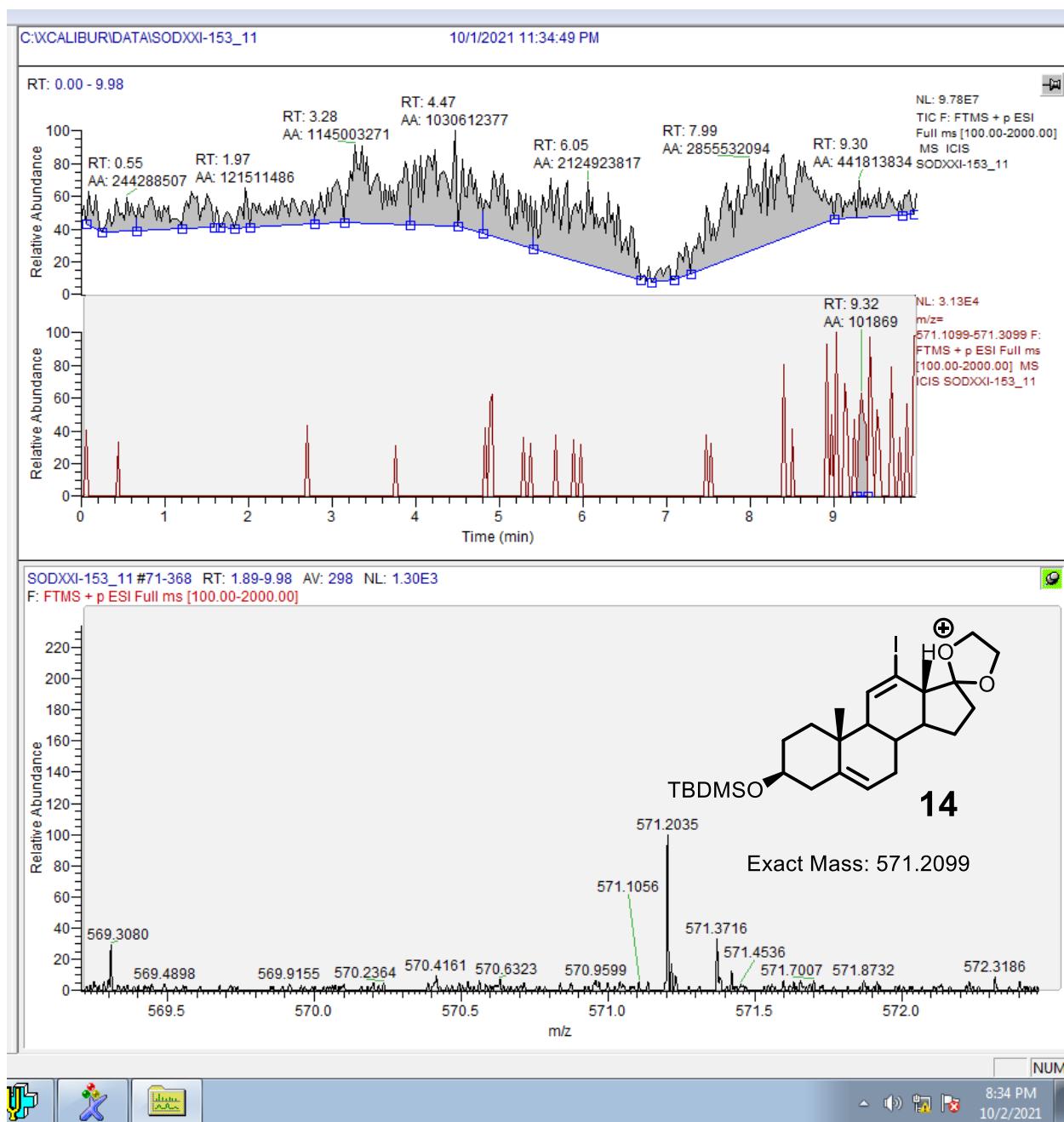
$$\frac{14.4 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ ml}} = 0.120$$

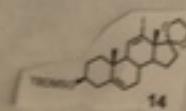
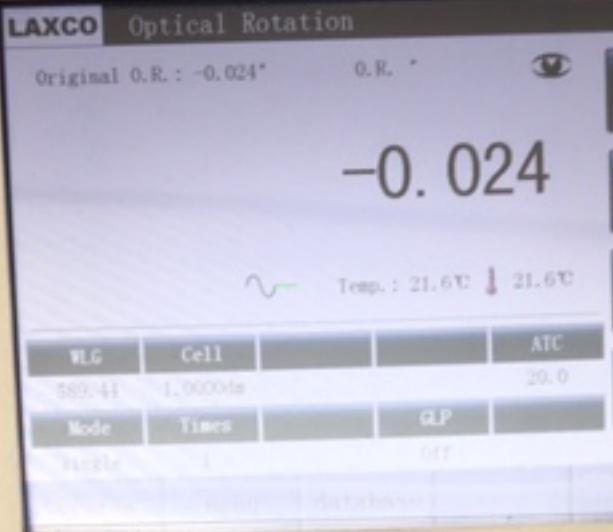
CHCl₃











$\frac{4.1 \text{ mg}}{10 \mu\text{l}}$ -0.024

CHCl_3

Current Data Parameters
NAME SODXX_009_RTS_VI_IODIDE_CLEAN_05_12_2021

EXPNO 1

POLYMER 1

PCP Alphaspin 1

TIME 14.03 sec

INSTRUM 2142298_0005

PULPROG 1

TD 32768

SOLVENT CDCl₃

NS 8

DS 0

SWH 10000.000 Hz

FIDRES 0.610352 Hz

AQ 1.000000 sec

RG 185.92

DW 50.000 usec

DE 6.50 usec

TE 298.2 K

DI 1.0000000 sec

TD0 500.1330883 MHz

NUC1 1H

P0 3.83 usec

P1 11.50 usec

PLW1 9.90830040 W

PLW2 1.00

F2 - Processing parameters

FFTP 65536

SF 500.1300120 MHz

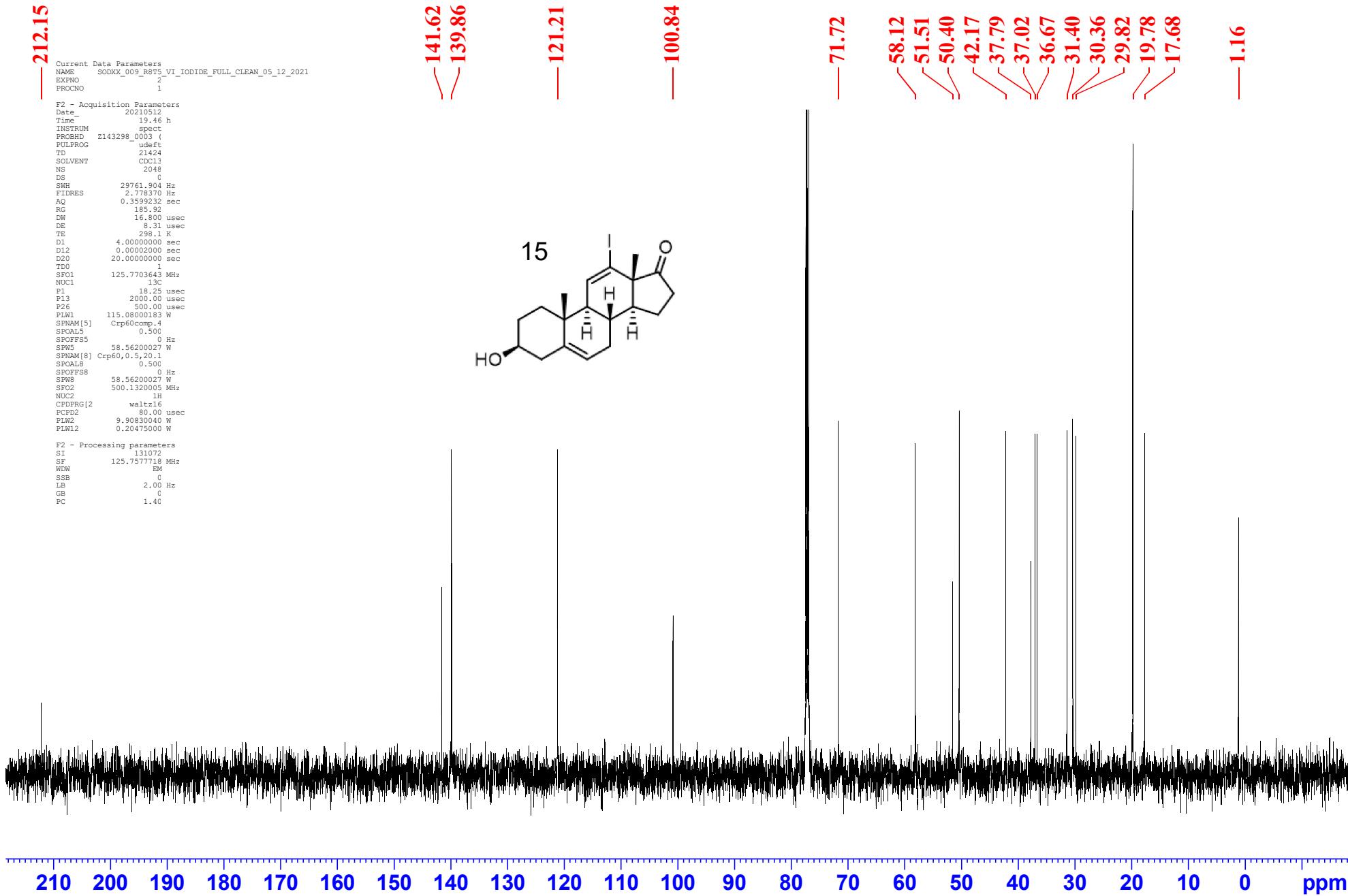
NWD EM

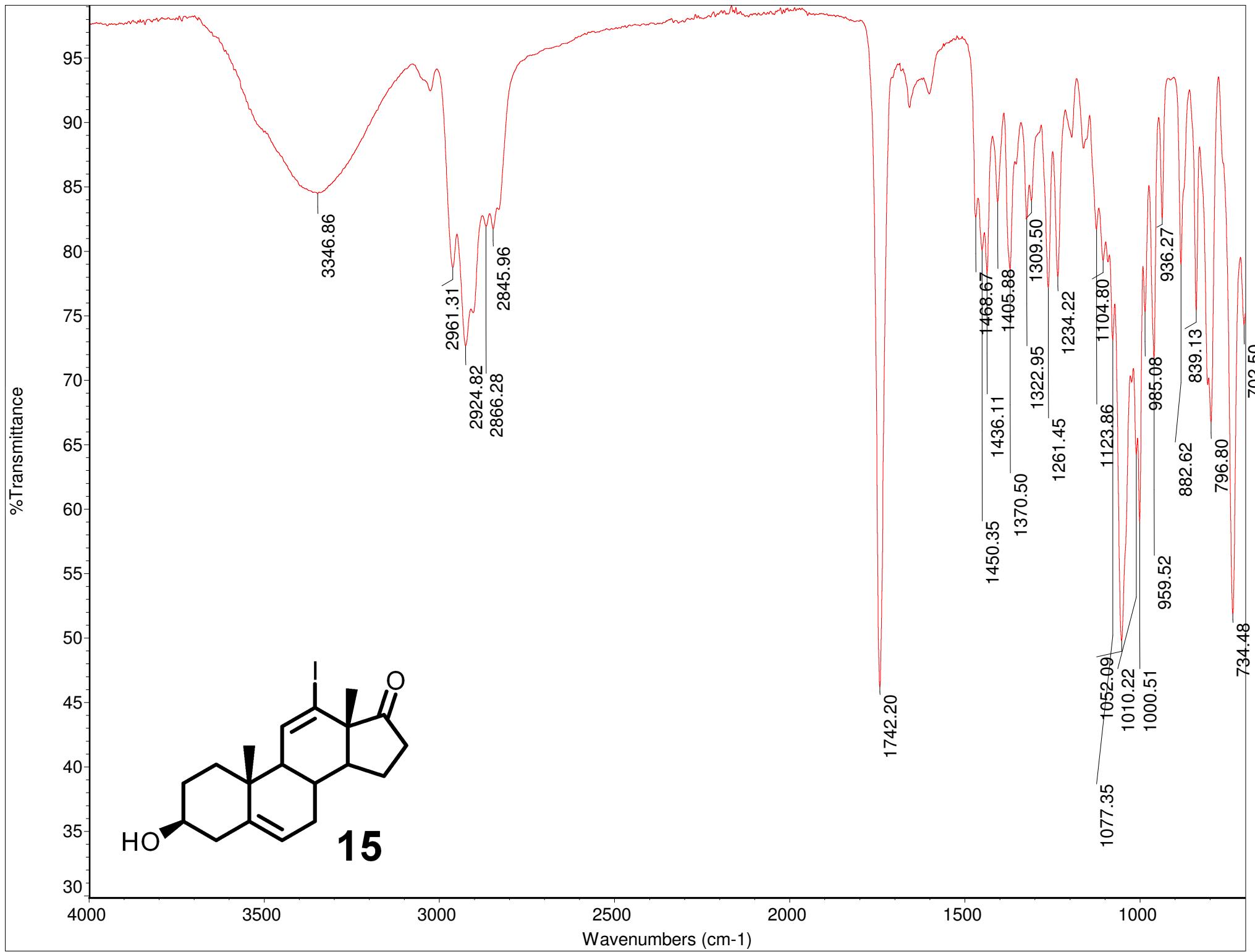
SSB 0

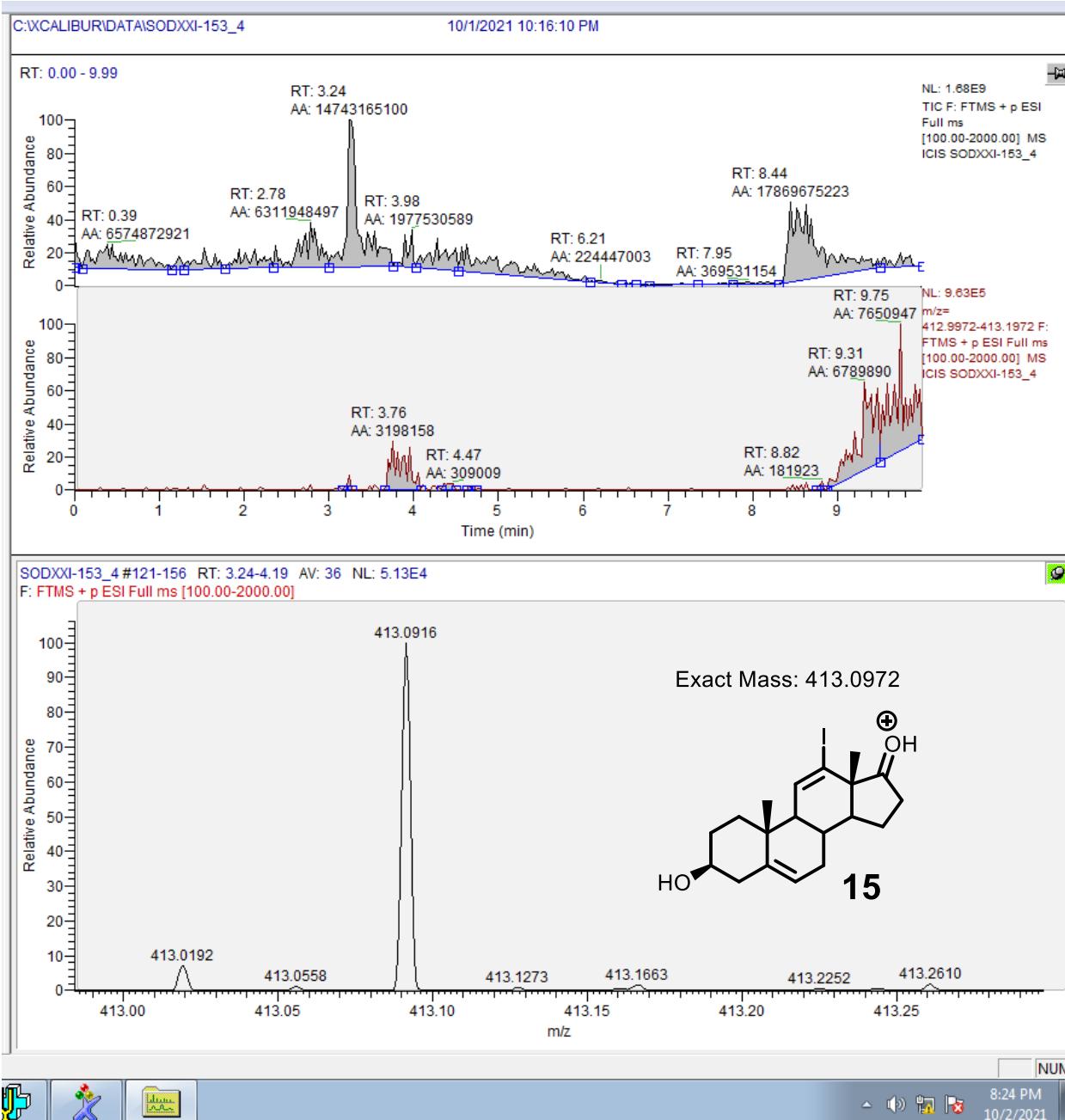
LB 0.30 Hz

GB 0

PC 1.00







LAXCO

Optical Rotation

2022-10-05
09:45:19

Original O.R. : -0.081°

O.R. °

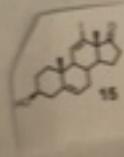
-0.081



Temp. : 21.6°C ↓ 21.5°C

W.L.	Cell		ATC
500, 45	1.00000m		20.0
Mode	Times	GLP	
0.0000	1	OFF	

start



3.3 mg

10 μL

CHCl₃

-0.081

Current Data Parameters

NAME SDXXI_153_PYR_OAC_COMPOUND_[1H_13C]_10_03_2021

EXPTNO 1

PCPMODE

Time 18.30 h

TD 65536

PROBHD Z145001_0004

PROBTD 1.300

TDZD 1024

SOLVENT CDCl₃

NS 8

DS 0

SWH 10000.00 Hz

FIDRES 0.610352 Hz

AQ 1.6384000 sec

RG 52.93

DW 50.000 used

DE 10.00 used

TE 298.1 K

DI 1.00000000 sec

TDD 1

SFO1 500.1330883 MHz

NUC1 1H

P0 4.27 usec

P1 12.81 usec

PLW1 19.99900055 W

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536

SF 500.1300121 MHz

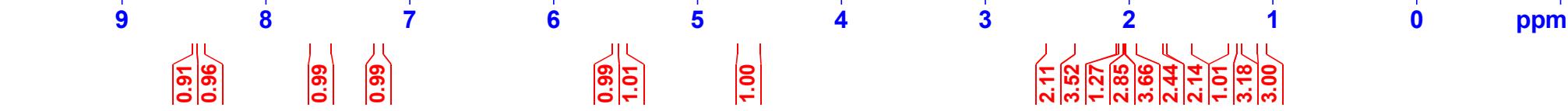
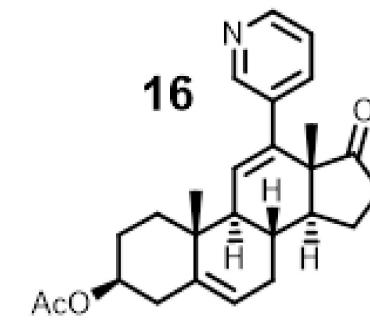
WDW EM

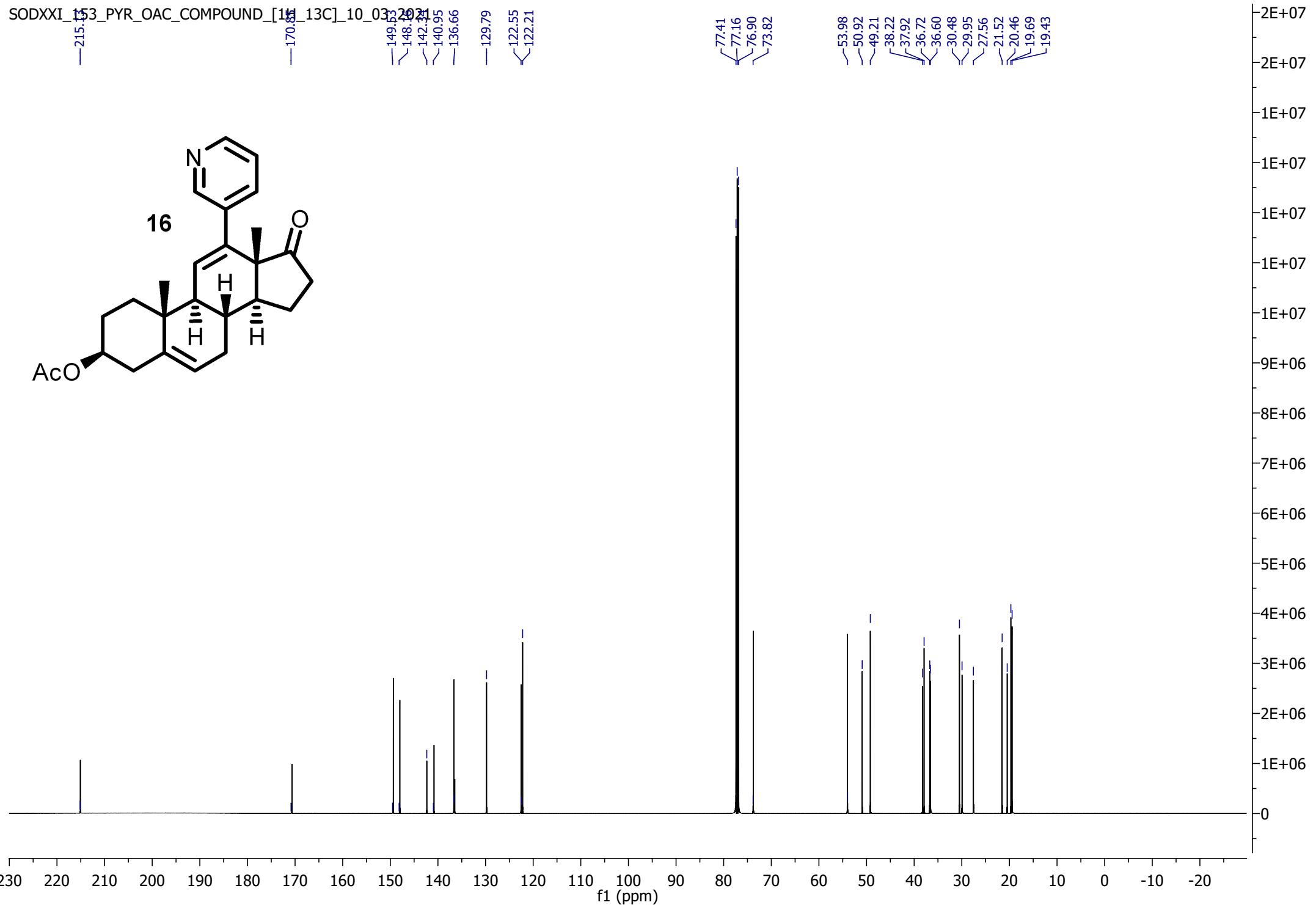
SSB 0

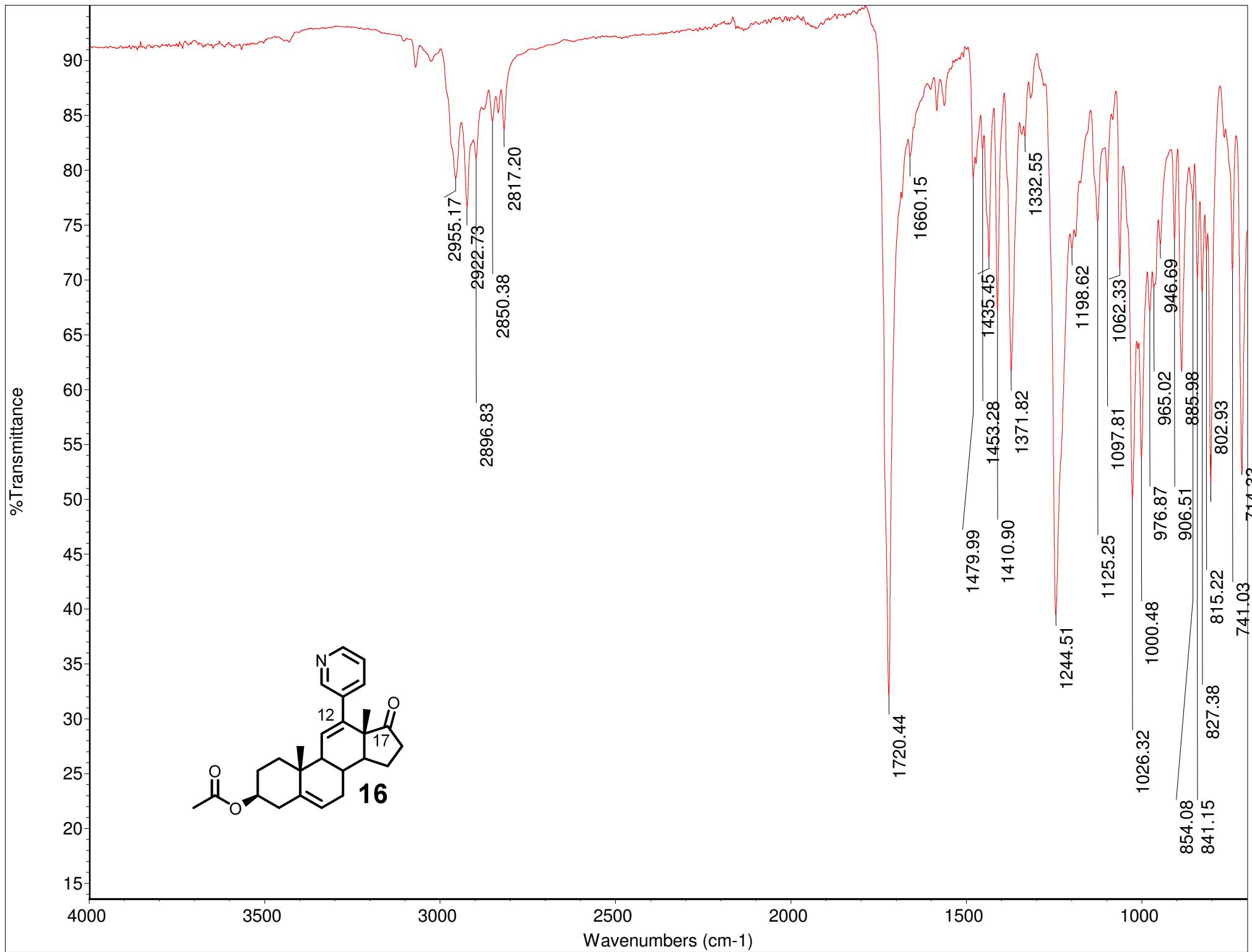
LB 0.3 Hz

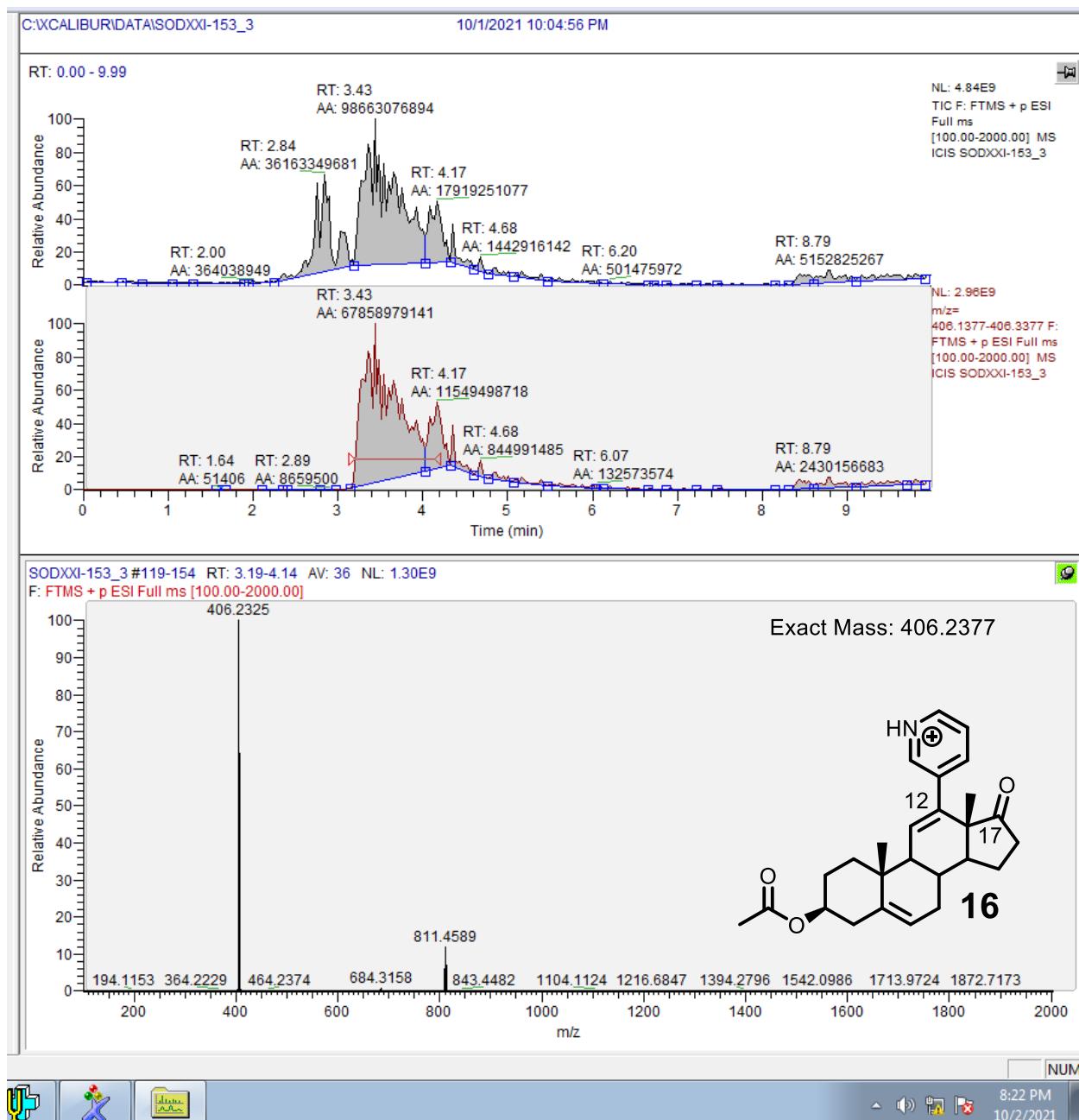
GB 0

PC 1.00



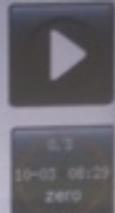






Original O.R. : -0.094°

O.R. *



-0.094



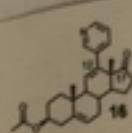
Temp. : 21.6°C 21.5°C

WLG	Cell			ATC
589.44	1.0000dm			20.0
Mode	Times		GLP	
single	1		off	

0

menu

AVE



18.5mg -0.094
10ml

Current Data Parameters
NAME = SODXXI 15% FULL C3 SUCCINATE ON C1 PYR. INHTE 09 3
DENO = 1
PROCN = 1

```

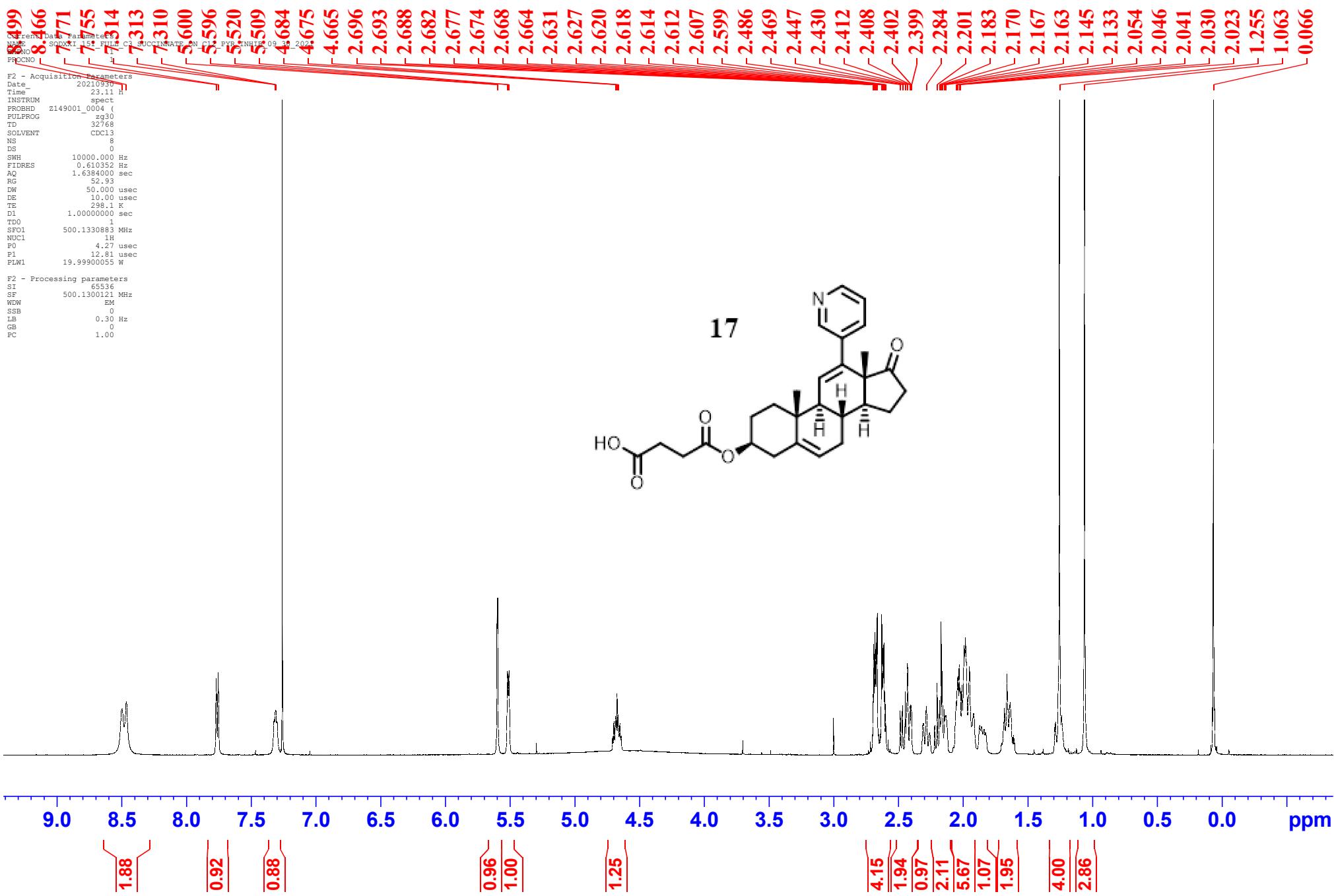
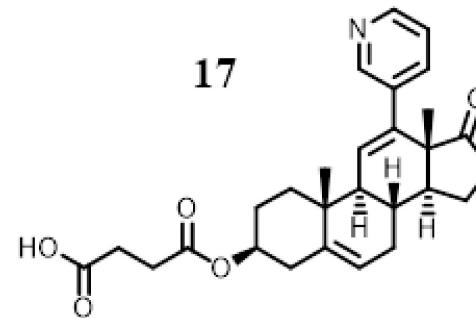
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
  Date          2022-01-11
  Time          23:11:11
  INSTRUM      spect
  PROBHD      Z149001_0004 (
  PULPROG     zg30
  TD           32768
  SOLVENT      CDCl3
  NS            8
  DS            0
  SWH          10000.000 Hz
  FIDRES       0.610352 Hz
 AQ            1.6384000 sec
  RG            52.93
  DW           50.000 usec
  DE            10.00 usec
  TE            298.1 K
  D1           1.0000000 sec
  TDD          1
  SF01        500.1330883 MHz
  NUC1        1H
  P0            4.27 usec
  P1           12.81 usec
  PLW1        19.99900055 W

```

```

F2 - Processing parameters
SI          65536
SF         500.1300121 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB          0.30 Hz
GB        0
PC         1.00

```



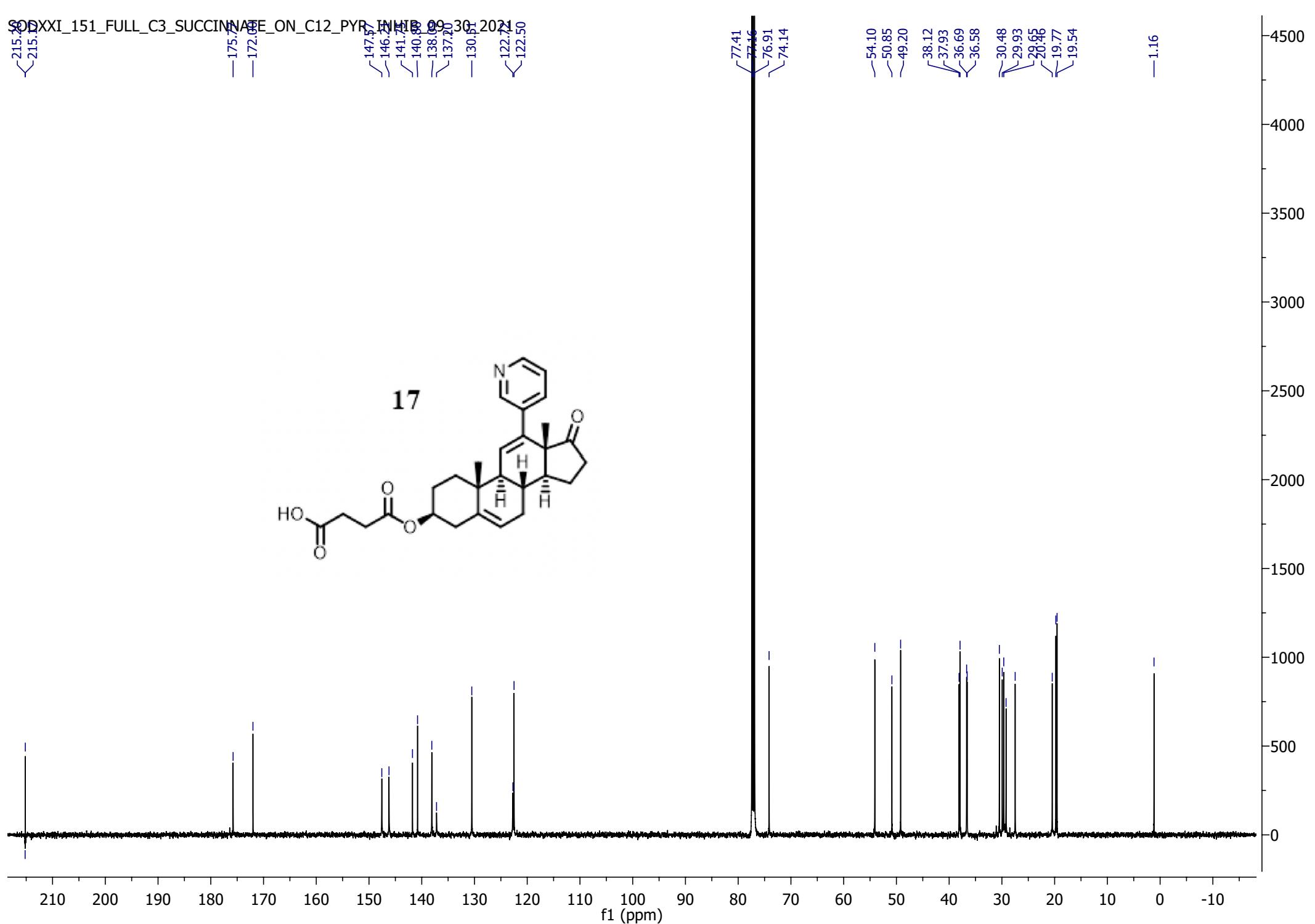
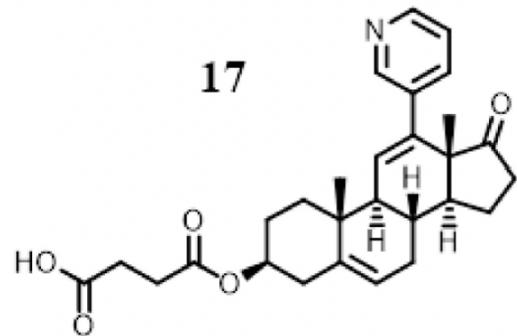
S09XXI_151_FULL_C3_SUCCINATE_ON_C12_PYR_INHIB_09-30-2021

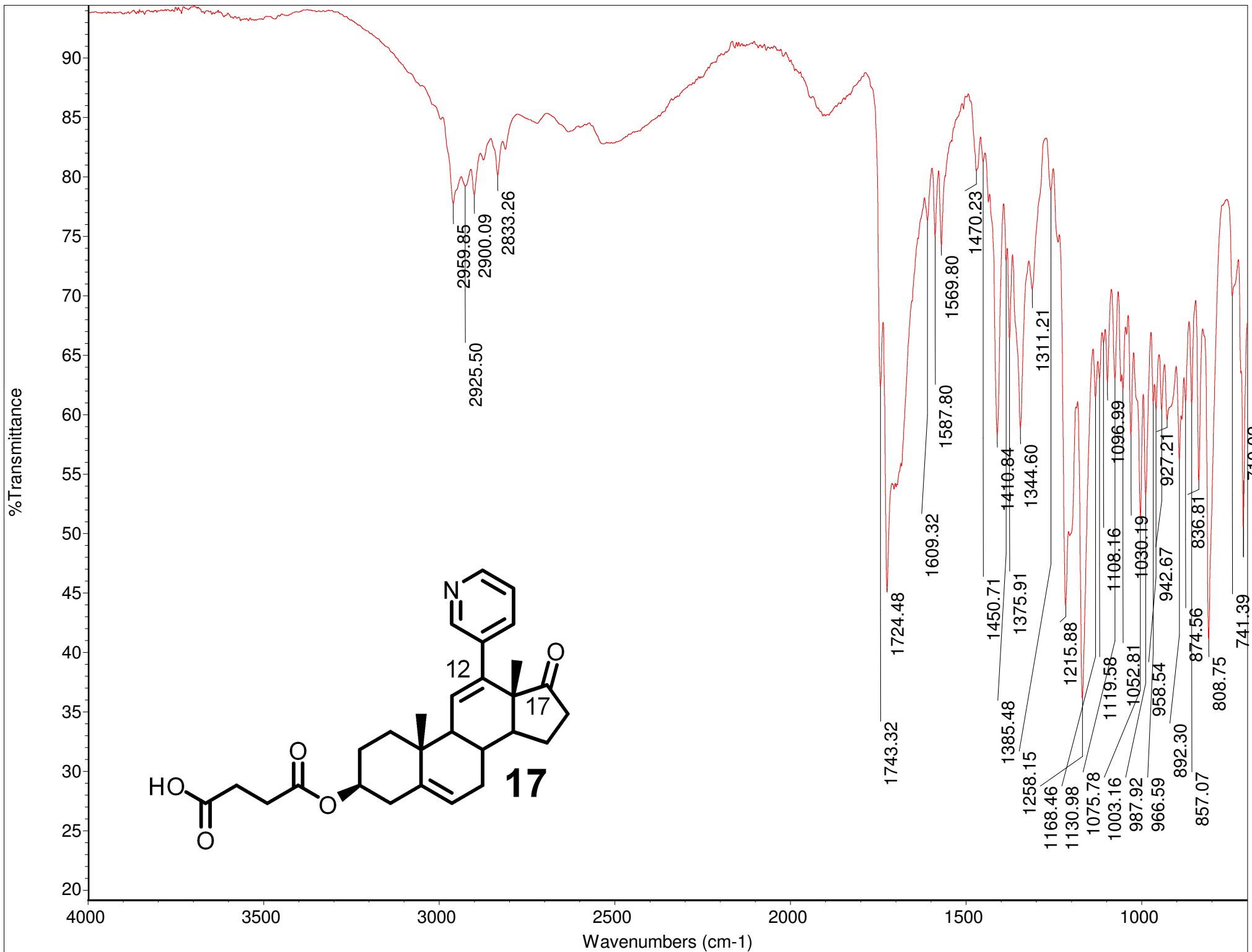
215.25
175.57
172.86
147.57
146.38
141.78
140.88
138.69
137.20
130.51
122.72
122.50

77.41
77.16
76.91
74.14

-54.10
-50.85
-49.20
38.12
37.93
36.69
36.58
30.48
29.93
29.65
19.77
19.54

-1.16

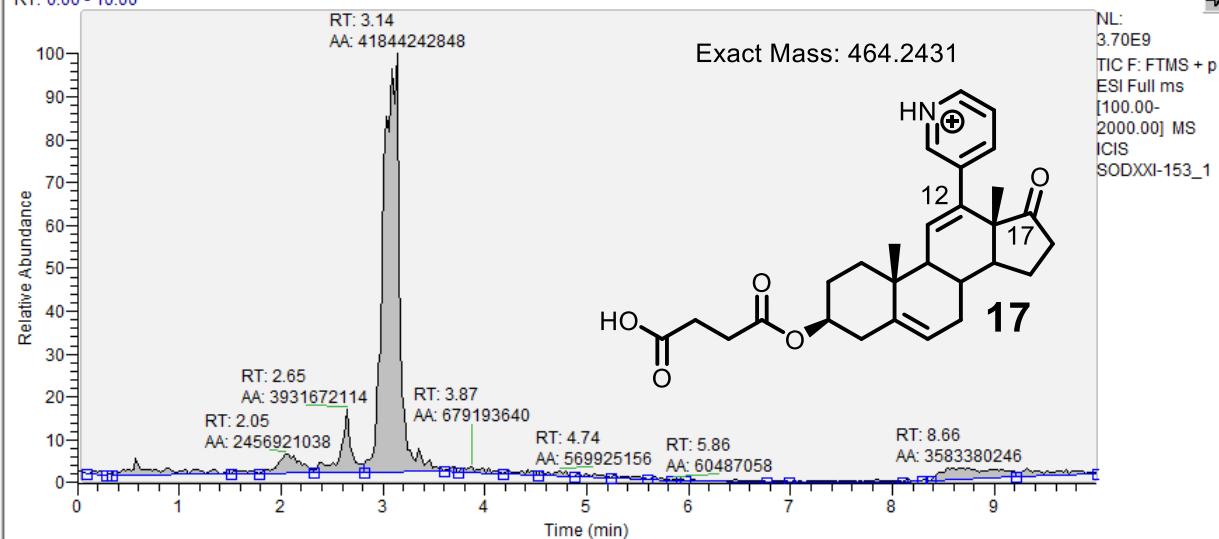




C:\XCALIBUR\DATA\SODXXI-153_1

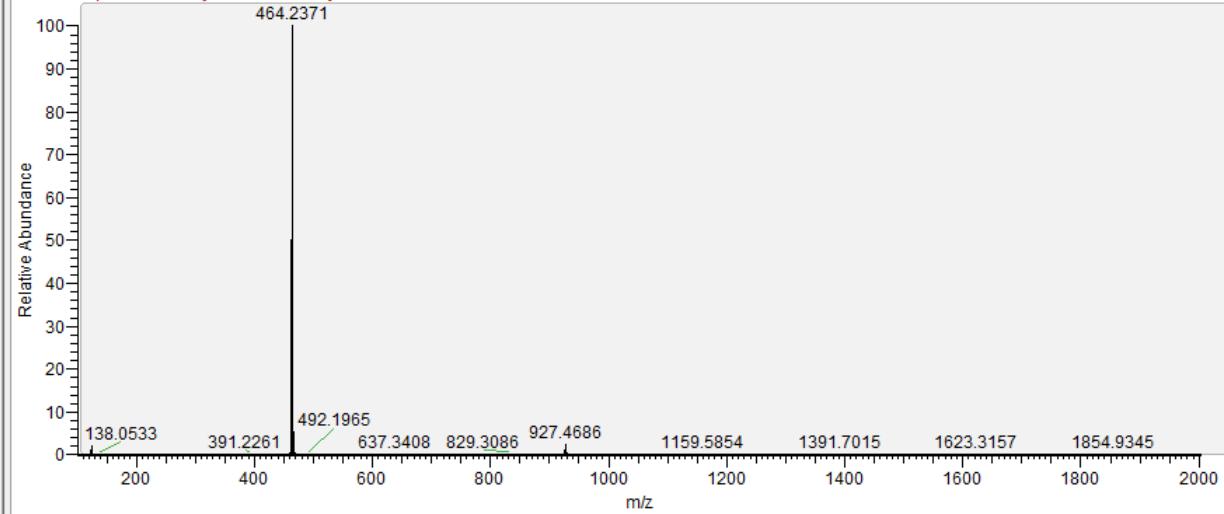
10/1/2021 9:42:28 PM

RT: 0.00 - 10.00



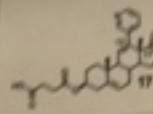
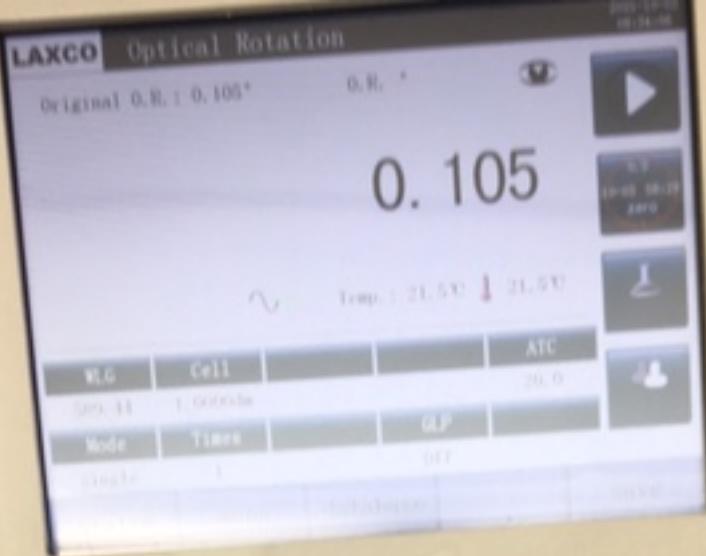
SODXXI-153_1 #109-119 RT: 2.92-3.19 AV: 11 NL: 1.25E9

F: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [100.00-2000.00]



NUM

8:20 PM
10/2/2021



$$\frac{14.0 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}}$$

0.105

Table S1: Crystallographic data and structure refinement for **compound 16**

Identification code	Compound 16
Empirical formula	C ₂₆ H ₃₁ NO ₃
Formula weight	405.52
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁
<i>a</i> (Å)	8.3667(2)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.9356(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	10.5610(2)
α (°)	90
β (°)	113.026(2)
γ (°)	90
Volume (Å ³)	1051.93(5)
<i>Z</i>	2
ρ (calc.)	1.280
λ	1.54184
Temp. (K)	100.0(1)
F(000)	436
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.655
T _{min} , T _{max}	0.378, 1.000
2θ _{range} (°)	9.10 to 152.8
Reflections collected	6891
Independent reflections	3400 [R(int) = 0.0267]
Completeness	97.3%
Data / restraints / parameters	3400 / 1 / 275
Observed data [I > 2σ(I)]	3293
wR(F ² all data)	0.0800
R(F obsd data)	0.0306
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.06
largest diff. peak and hole (e Å ⁻³)	0.19 / -0.13

$$wR_2 = \{ \sum [w(F_O^2 - F_C^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_O^2)^2] \}^{1/2}$$

$$R_1 = \sum |F_O| - |F_C| / \sum |F_O|$$

checkCIF/PLATON report

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) hpd326

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. CIF dictionary Interpreting this report

Datablock: hpd326

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0032 Å Wavelength=1.54184

Cell: a=8.36666(17) b=12.93557(19) c=10.5610(2)
alpha=90 beta=113.026(2) gamma=90

Temperature: 100 K

	Calculated	Reported
Volume	1051.93(4)	1051.93(4)
Space group	P 21	P 1 21 1
Hall group	P 2yb	P 2yb
Moiety formula	C26 H31 N O3	C26 H31 N O3
Sum formula	C26 H31 N O3	C26 H31 N O3
Mr	405.52	405.52
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.280	1.280
Z	2	2
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.655	0.655
F000	436.0	436.0
F000'	437.24	
h, k, lmax	10,16,13	10,16,12
Nref	4430 [2317]	3400
Tmin, Tmax	0.885, 0.940	0.378, 1.000
Tmin'	0.877	

Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.378 Tmax=1.000
AbsCorr = GAUSSIAN

Data completeness= 1.47/0.77 Theta (max)= 76.376

R(reflections)= 0.0306(3293) wR2 (reflections)=
S = 1.062 Npar= 275 0.0800(3400)

The following ALERTS were generated. Each ALERT has the format

test-name_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level.

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

 **Alert level C**

PLAT029_ALERT_3_C _diffrrn_measured_fraction_theta_full value Low .	0.973 Why?
PLAT911_ALERT_3_C Missing FCF Refl Between Thmin & STh/L= 0.600	53 Report
PLAT915_ALERT_3_C No Flack x Check Done: Low Friedel Pair Coverage	61 %

 **Alert level G**

PLAT791_ALERT_4_G Model has Chirality at C3	(Sohnke SpGr)	S Verify
PLAT791_ALERT_4_G Model has Chirality at C8	(Sohnke SpGr)	R Verify
PLAT791_ALERT_4_G Model has Chirality at C9	(Sohnke SpGr)	R Verify
PLAT791_ALERT_4_G Model has Chirality at C10	(Sohnke SpGr)	R Verify
PLAT791_ALERT_4_G Model has Chirality at C13	(Sohnke SpGr)	R Verify
PLAT791_ALERT_4_G Model has Chirality at C14	(Sohnke SpGr)	S Verify
PLAT912_ALERT_4_G Missing # of FCF Reflections Above STh/L= 0.600	136 Note	
PLAT941_ALERT_3_G Average HKL Measurement Multiplicity	3.3 Low	
PLAT978_ALERT_2_G Number C-C Bonds with Positive Residual Density.	11 Info	

0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain

0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully

3 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight

9 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected

0 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data

1 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient

4 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low

7 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion

0 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

It is advisable to attempt to resolve as many as possible of the alerts in all categories. Often the minor alerts point to easily fixed oversights, errors and omissions in your CIF or refinement strategy, so attention to these fine details can be worthwhile. In order to resolve some of the more serious problems it may be necessary to carry out additional measurements or structure refinements. However, the purpose of your study may justify the reported deviations and the more serious of these should normally be commented upon in the discussion or experimental section of a paper or in the "special_details" fields of the CIF. checkCIF was carefully designed to identify outliers and unusual parameters, but every test has its limitations and alerts that are not important in a particular case may appear. Conversely, the absence of alerts does not guarantee there are no aspects of the results needing attention. It is up to the individual to critically assess their own results and, if necessary, seek expert advice.

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that full publication checks are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

PLATON version of 13/07/2021; check.def file version of 13/07/2021

Datablock hpd326 - ellipsoid plot

