

Supplementary Materials: Design and Stereochemical Research (DFT, ECD and Crystal Structure) of Novel Bedaquiline Analogs as Potent Antituberculosis Agents

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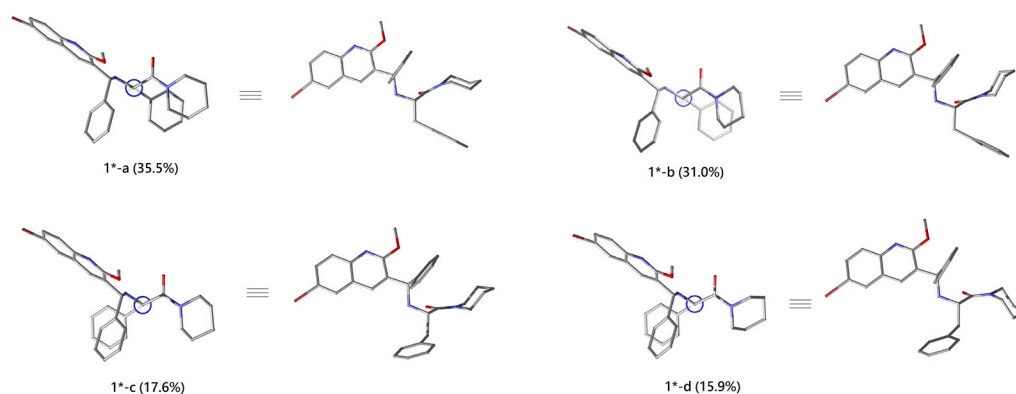


Figure S1. Relative stable conformers of **1***. All conformers are shown as “Newman Projections” by viewing along the C10-N13 bond axis.

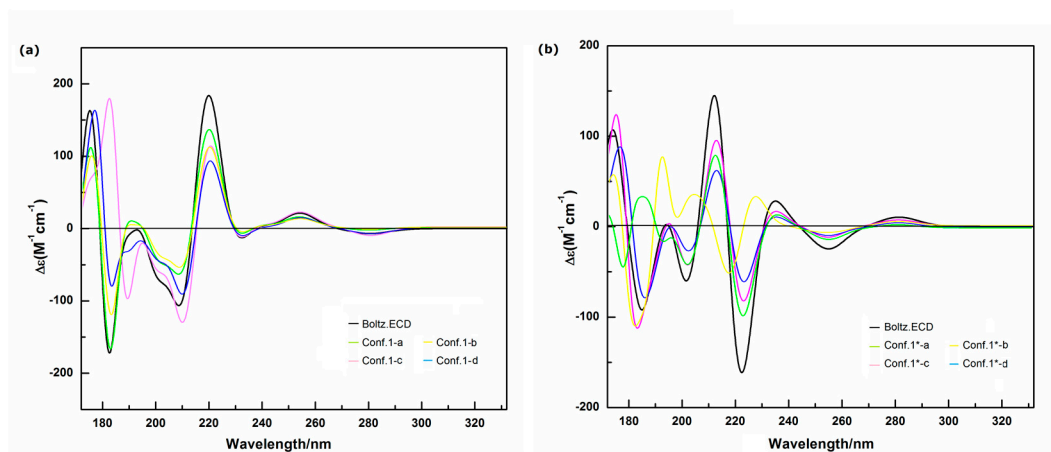


Figure S2. Calculated ECD spectra of individual conformers of (a) **1** and (b) **1***.

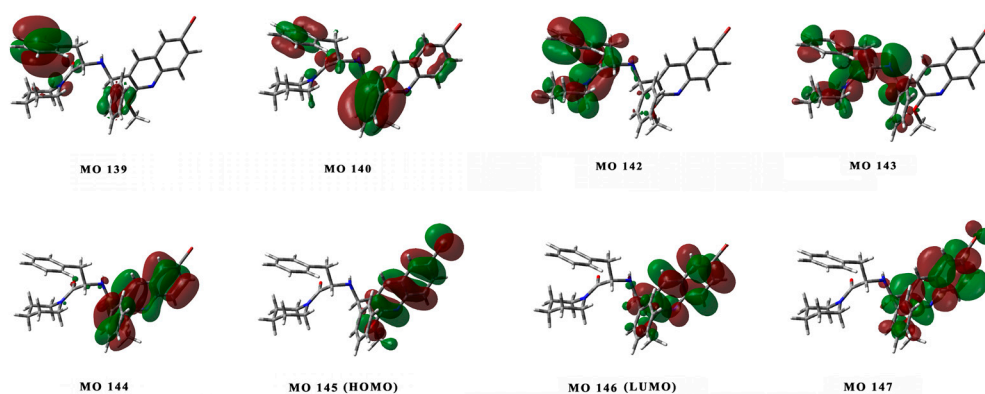


Figure S3. Molecular orbitals involved in the electronic transitions of **1***.

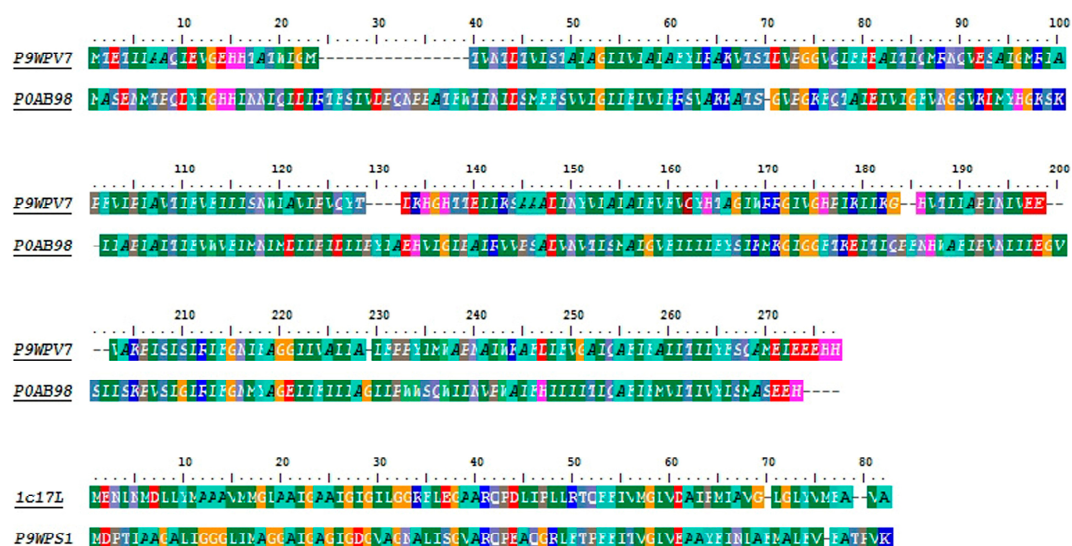


Figure S4. Alignments of the a-subunits (atpB gene) above and c-subunits (atpE gene) below of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Escherichia coli*. Sequence numbering in the a-subunits is different (upper numbers are for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* lower numbers for *Escherichia coli*) The c-subunit sequence numbering is the same for these species.

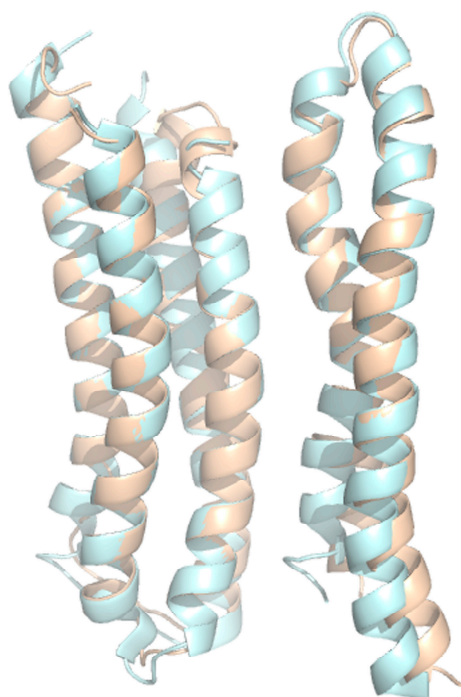
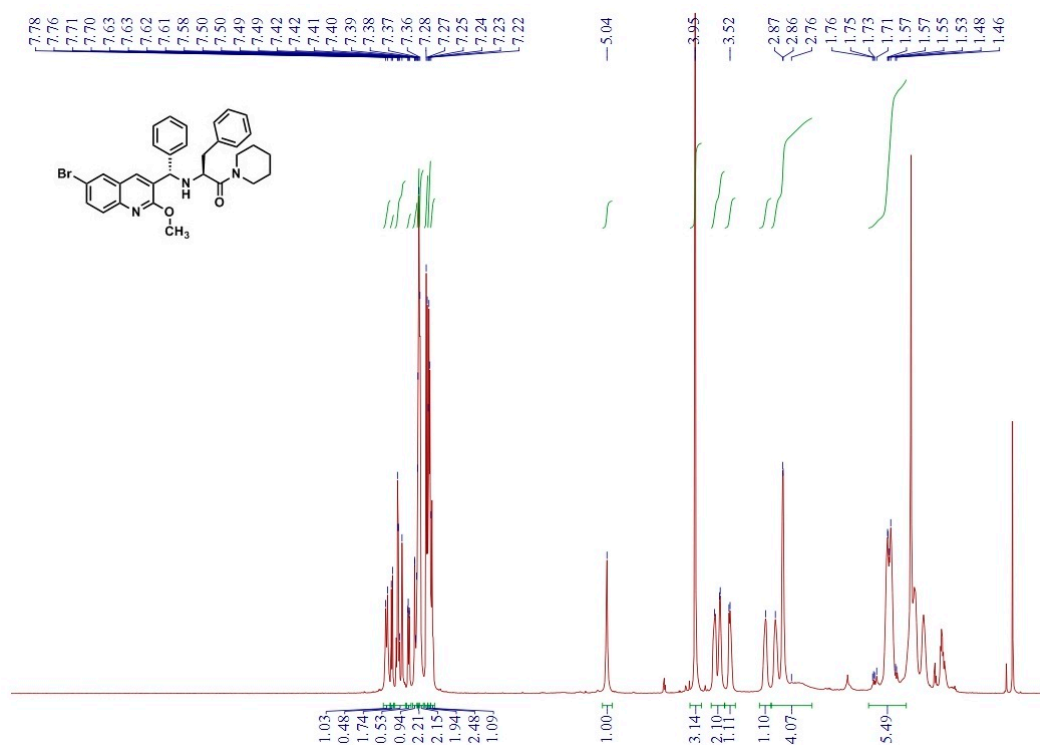
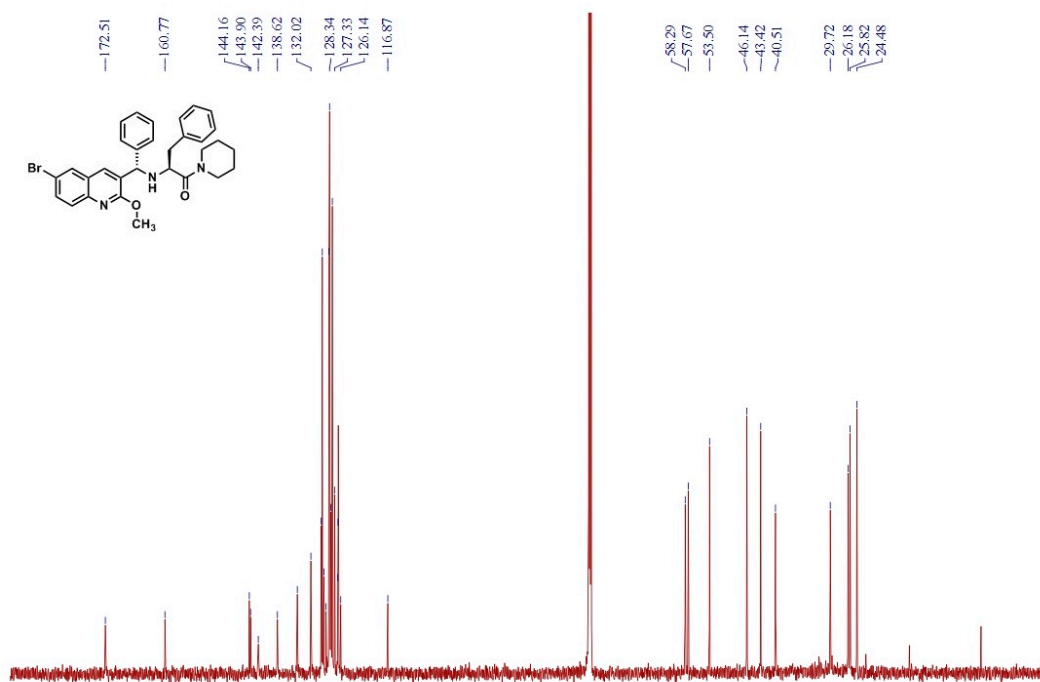


Figure S5. Superimpose for a- and c-subunits of *Escherichia coli* (carbon atoms indicated in blue) and homology model of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (carbon atoms indicated in brown).

Figure S6. ¹H-NMR spectrum of compound 1.Figure S7. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of compound 1.

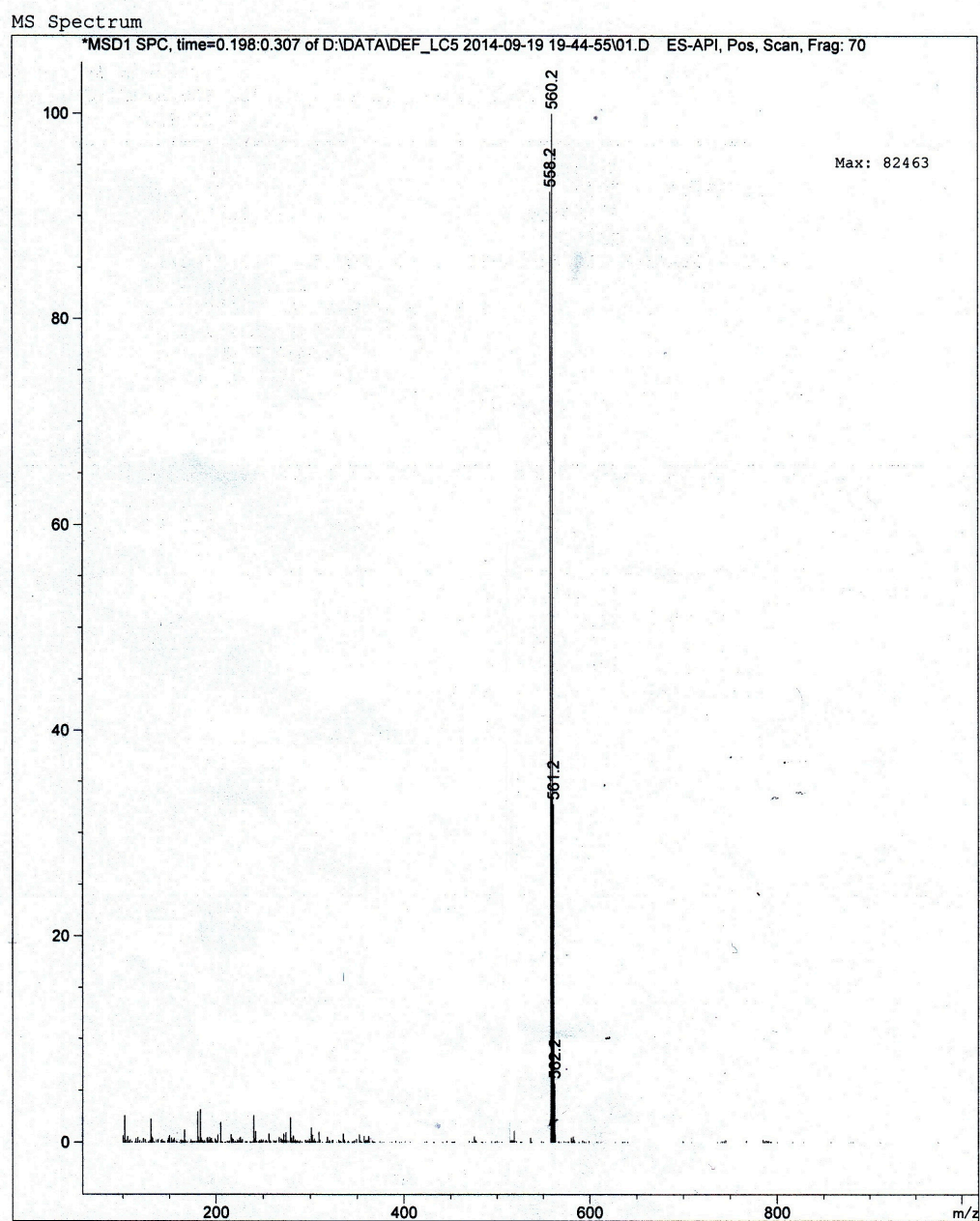
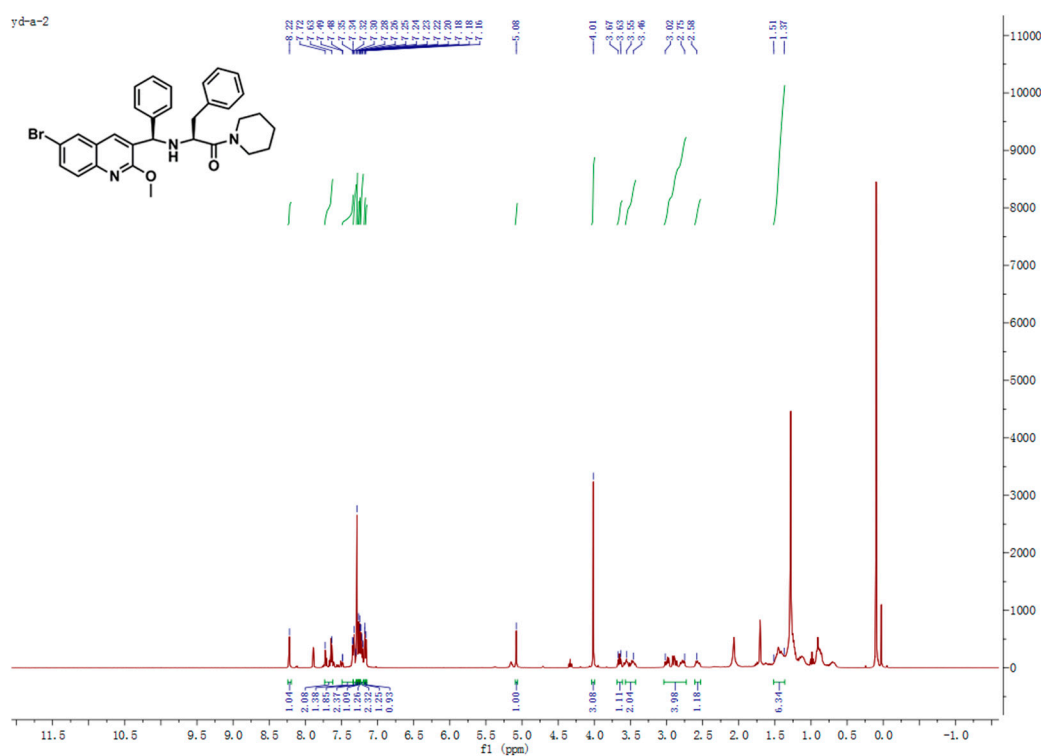
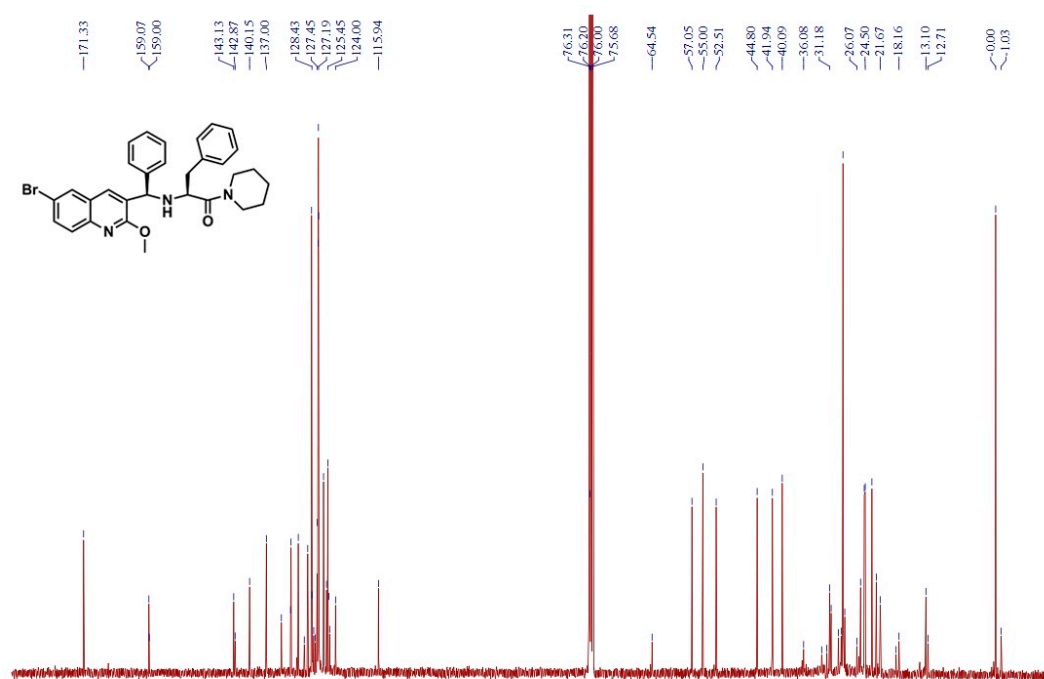


Figure S8. MS spectrum of compound 1.

Figure S9. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 1*.Figure S10. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 1*.

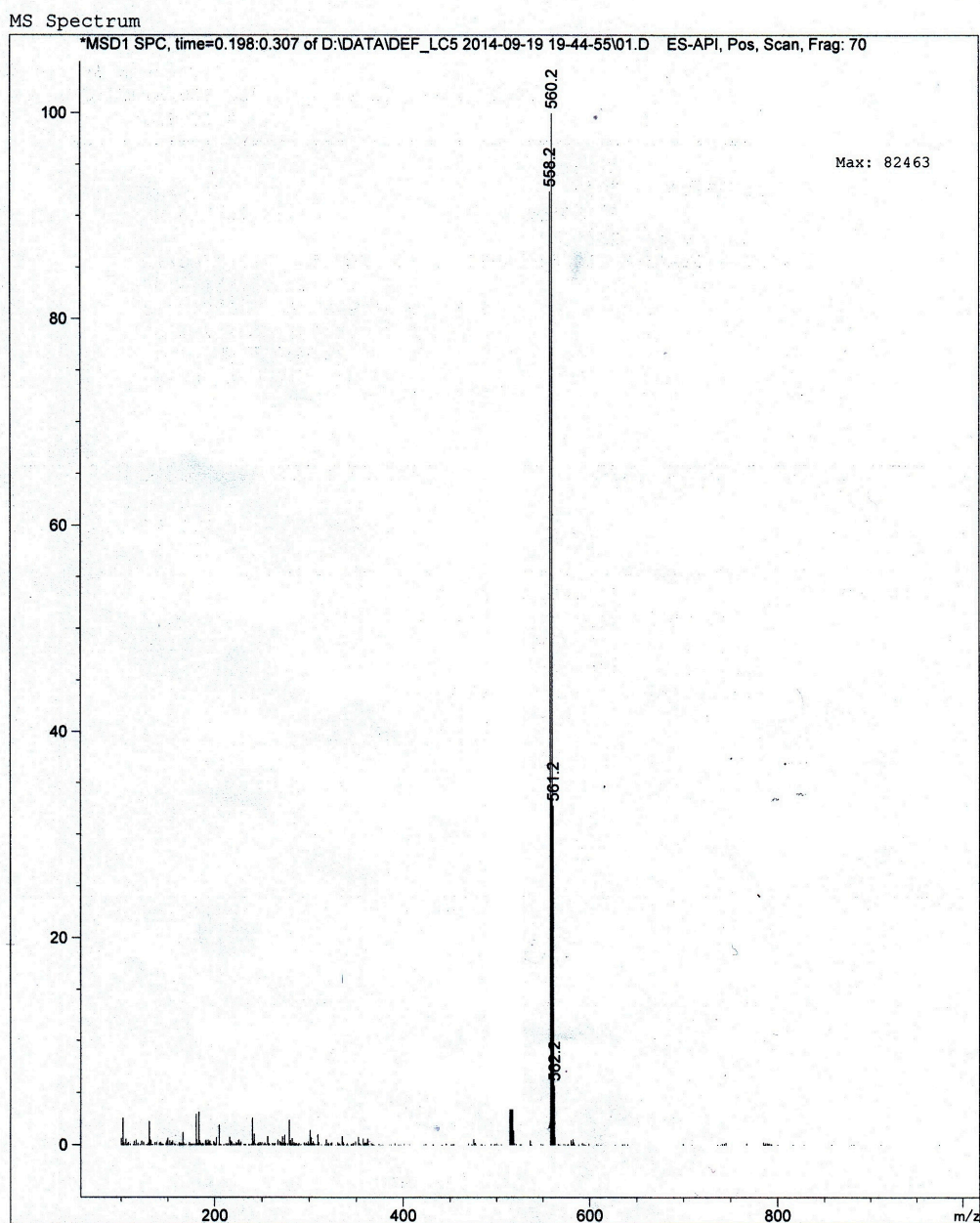


Figure S11. MS spectrum of 1*.

Table S1. Gibbs free energies (G), relative Gibbs free energies (ΔG)^a and Boltzmann weighting factor ($P_i\%$)^b of compound 1* conformers by using the DFT/B3LYP/6-311++G(2d,p) method.

Conf.	G (kcal/mol)	ΔG (kcal/mol)	$P_i\%$
1*-a	-2566110.008	0	35.5
1*-b	-2566109.930	0.078	31.0
1*-c	-2566109.597	0.410	17.6
1*-d	-2566109.535	0.473	15.9

^a which related to the most stable conformer; ^b Boltzmann weighting factor ($P_i\%$) based on ΔG .