

Synthesis and In Vitro Antiprotozoan Evaluation of 4-/8-Aminoquinoline-Based Lactams and Tetrazoles

Matshawandile Tukulula,^{1} Stefan Louw,^{2,3} Mathew Njoroge,² Kelly Chibale^{2,4,5}*

¹School of Chemistry and Physics, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, 4000, South Africa.

²Department of Chemistry, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa

³Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia.

⁴Institute of Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa.

⁵South African Medical Research Council Drug Discovery and Development Research Unit, Department of Chemistry University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa.

*Corresponding author: Email: tukululaM@ukzn.ac.za Tel +27-31 260 8756 Fax +27-31 260 3091;

TableS1: Yields and HPLC purity of the synthesised compounds

Compound	n	R'	R	Yield/[%]	HPLC Purity/[%] ^a
4a	1	H	H	30	95.6
4b	1	H	OCH ₃	9	95.6
4c	1	H	Me	6	94.6
4d	1	Cl	Cl	4	99.5
4e	1	H	Cl	14	99.2
4f*	2	H	H	5*	~*
4g	3	H	H	9	98
6a	-	H	H	21	99.3
6b	-	H	OCH ₃	40	99.5
6c	-	H	CH ₃	50	99.4
6d	-	Cl	Cl	17	99.5
6e	-	H	Cl	41	99.7

^aHPLC Purity was determined as an area under a curve ($\lambda = 220$ and 254 nm);*This compound still contained traces of the Schiff bases even after extensive purification

Analytical and preparative HPLC experimental conditions:

HPLC mobile phase: All HPLC separations were performed using mobile phase A, an aqueous 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate solution at pH 11, mixed on-line with mobile phase B which consisted of 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate solution (pH 11) in 90% methanol (prepared from the same 100 mM ammonium bicarbonate pH 11 buffer stock solution; pH adjusted with 25 % ammonia solution).

Preparative HPLC conditions: Sample solutions for purification were prepared at *ca.* 50 mg/mL in methanol. Injection volumes ranged between 50 μ L and 1 mL, depending on the sample, the mobile phase flow rate was 20 mL/min for all purifications and the column heater was set at 30°C. A linear mobile phase gradient was used, 60 % to 100 % mobile phase B over 9 min. (remain at 100 % B for 2 min.).

Analytical HPLC conditions: Solutions for analysis were prepared at *ca.* 1 mg/mL in methanol. Injection volume for all analyses was 20 μ L, the mobile phase flow rate was 1.2 mL/min and the column temperature was maintained at 30 °C. A linear gradient was used, 20 % to 100 % mobile phase B over 9 min. (remain at 100 % B for 8 min.).

Instrumentation: Both analytical and preparative HPLC separations were performed on a modular Waters HPLC system (Microsep, Tygervalley, South Africa) consisting of a 2767 sample manager, 2545 quaternary gradient pump, 1500 series column heater and a 2998 photodiode array detector (PDA) with a Prep 2998 flowcell. MassLynx software (version 4.1) was used for instrument control and data acquisition, while FractionLynx software (version 4.1) was used to control the collection of HPLC fractions. A Waters Xbridge C₁₈, 4.6 x 150 mm column with 5 µm particles was used for the analytical scale HPLC analysis and a Waters Xbridge C₁₈, OBD 19 x 250 mm preparative HPLC column was used for the and purifications. Xbridge C₁₈, 5 µm, 4.6 x 20 mm and Xbridge C₁₈, 5 µm, 19 x 10 mm guard columns were connected to the inlets of the analytical and preparative HPLC columns respectively.

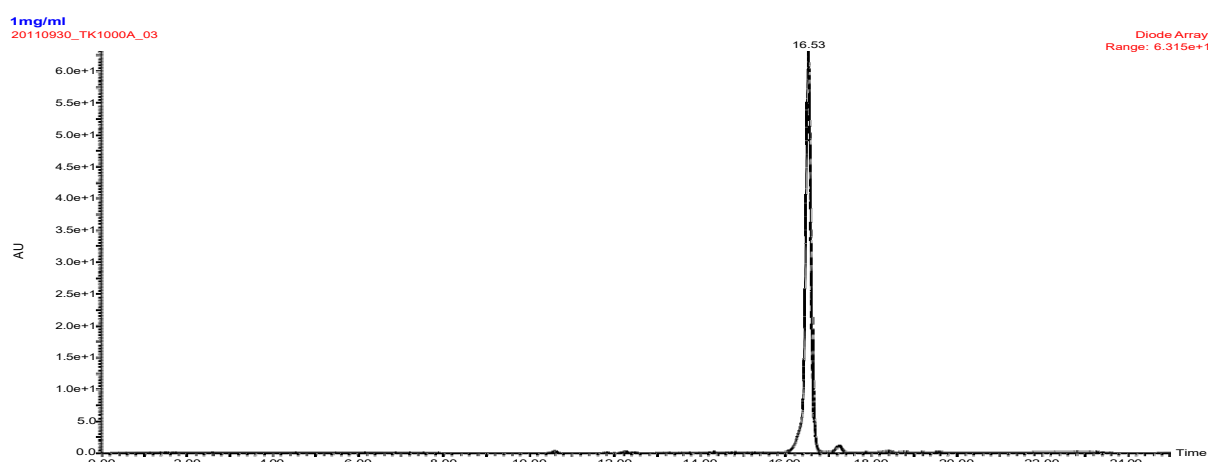


Figure S1: HPLC-PDA chromatogram of **6a**.

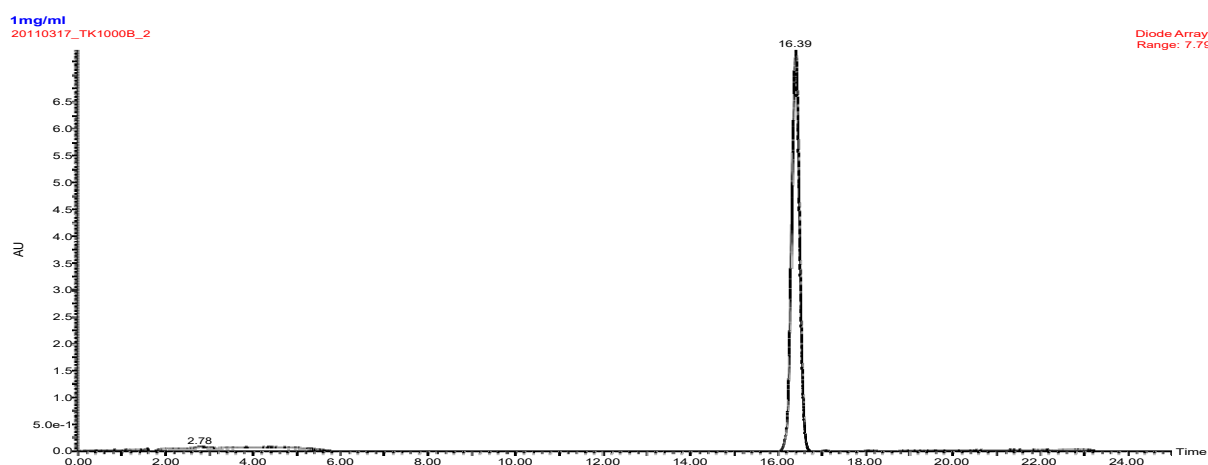


Figure S2: HPLC- PDA chromatogram of **6b**.

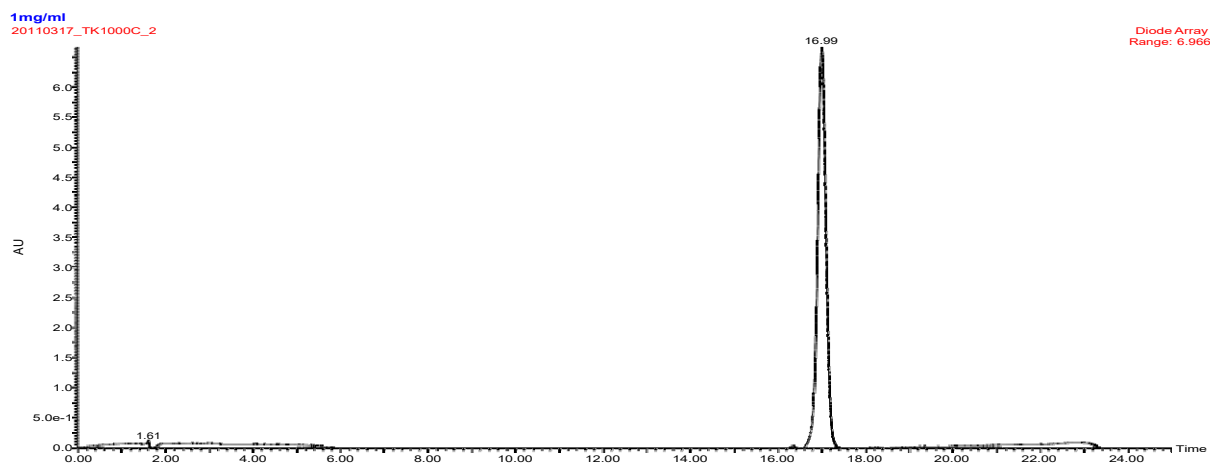


Figure S3: HPLC- PDA chromatogram of **6c**.

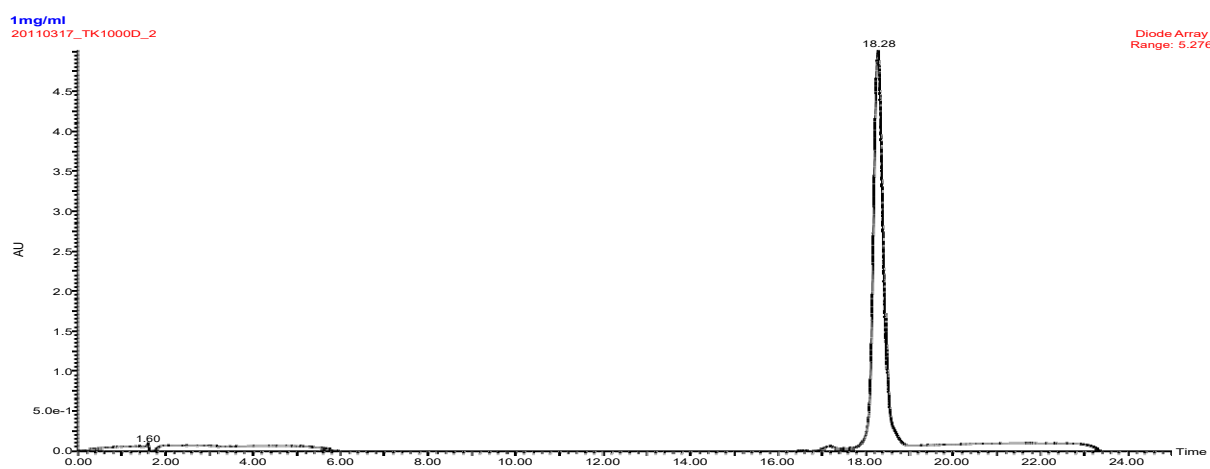


Figure S4: HPLC- PDA chromatogram of **6d**.

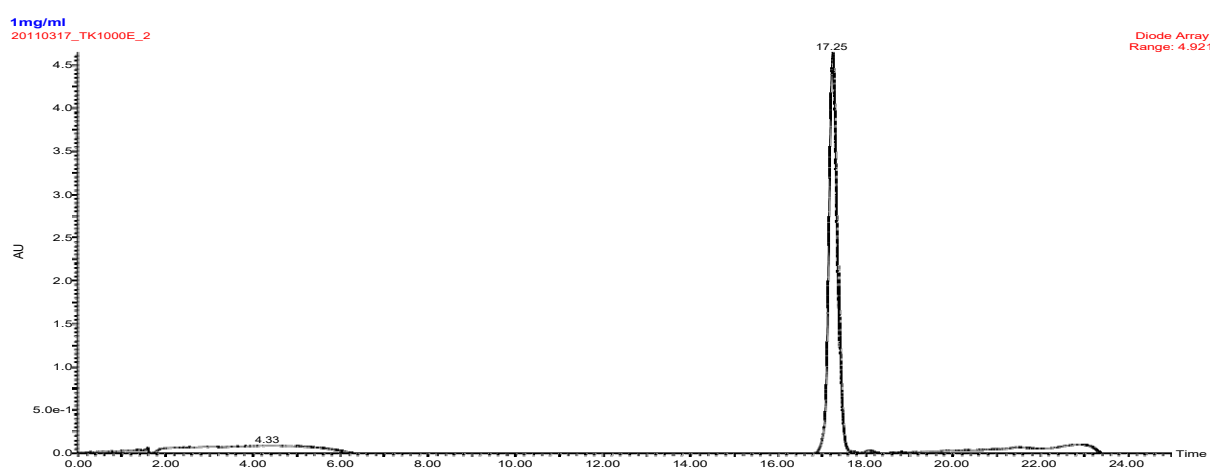
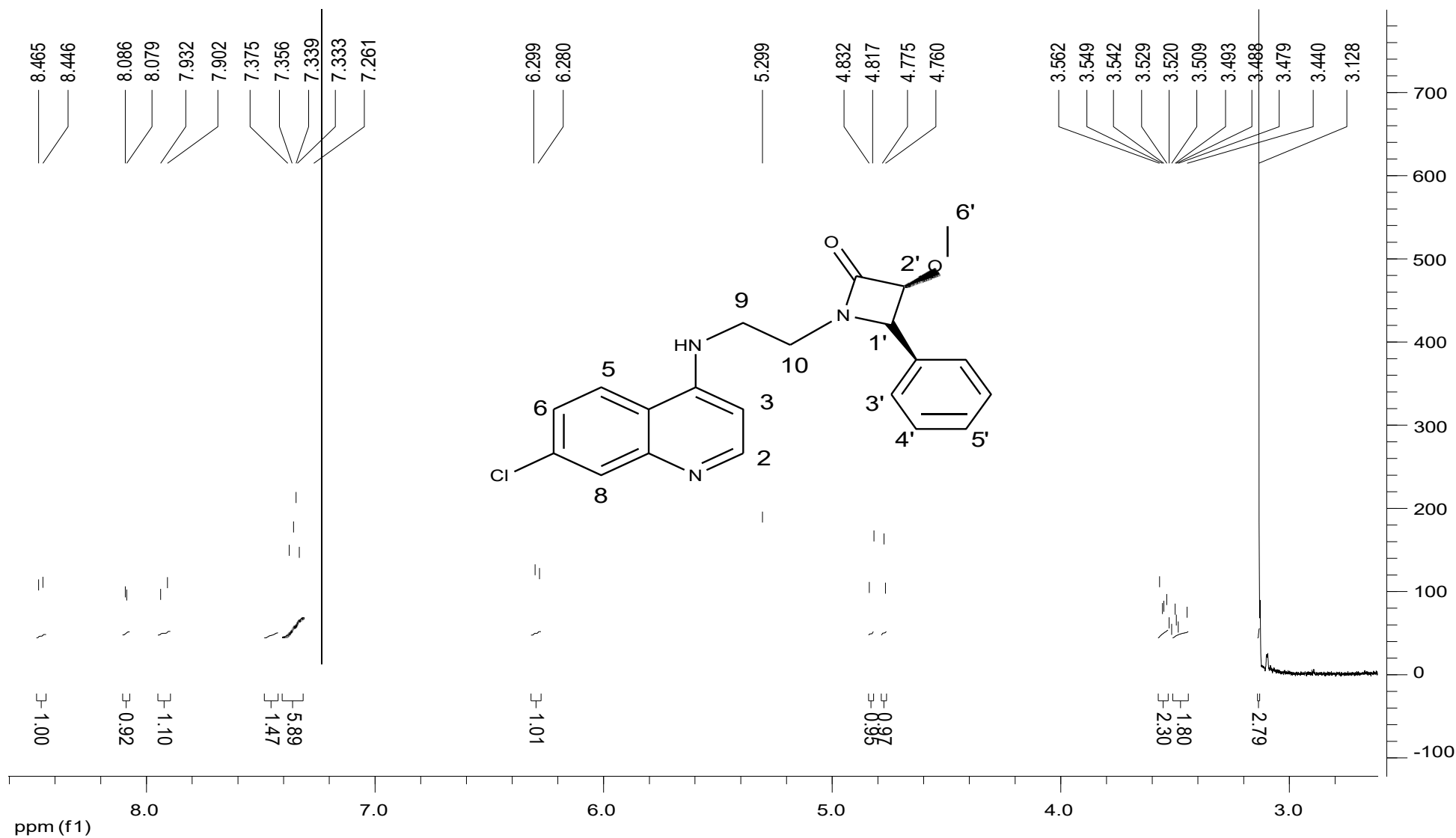
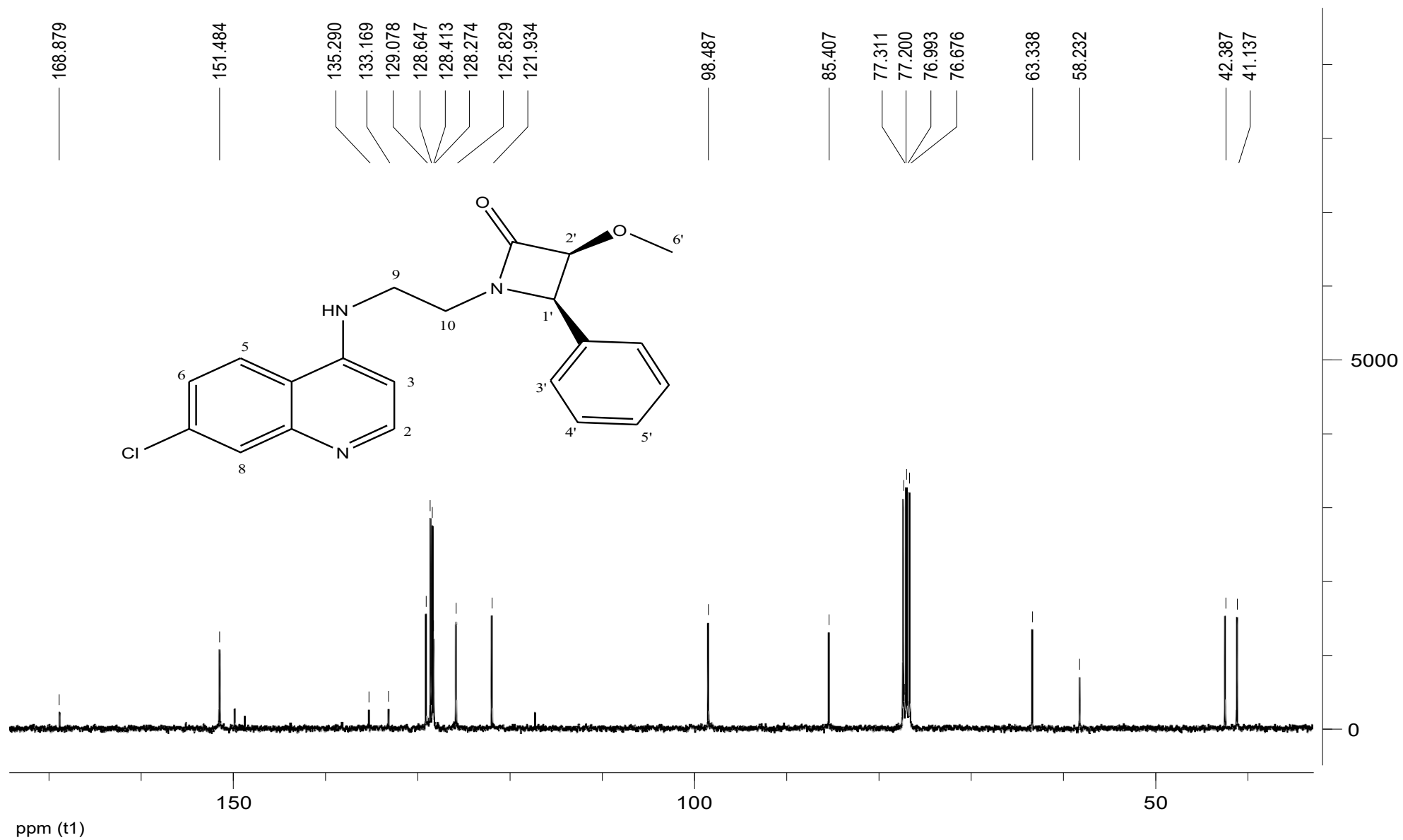
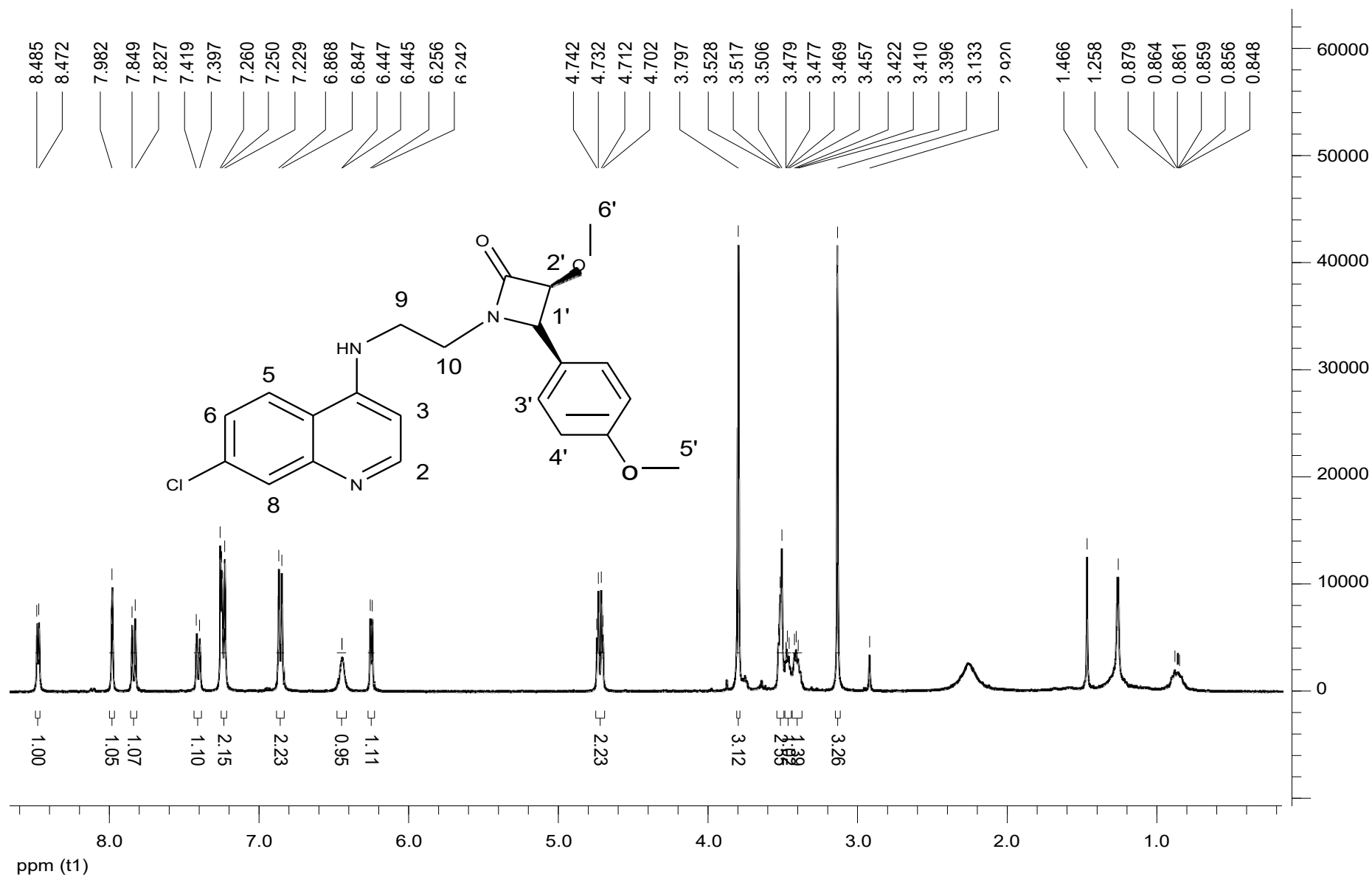


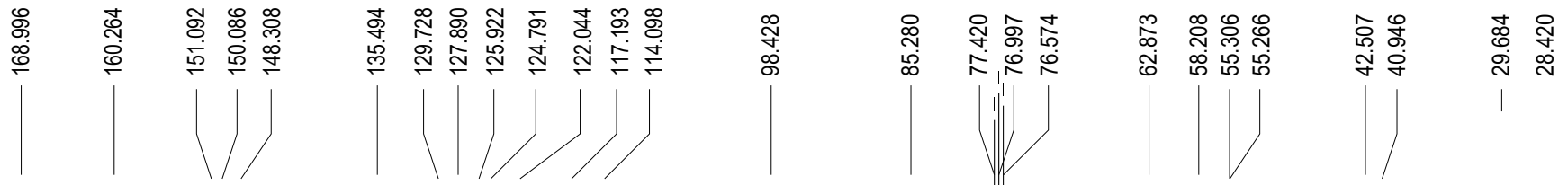
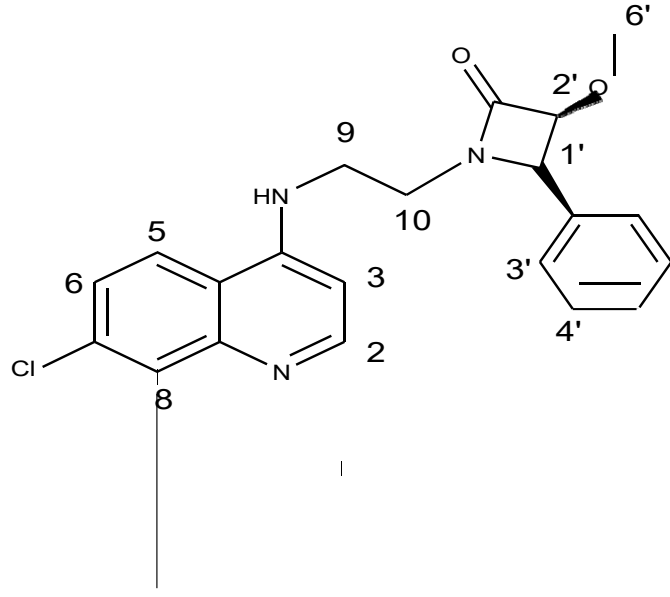
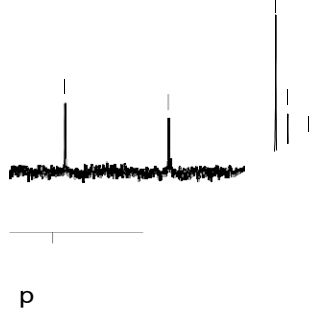
Figure S5: HPLC- PDA chromatogram of **6e**.

NMR Spectra of the target compounds:









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