

Supplementary material

The benzothiazine core as a novel motif for DNA-binding small molecules

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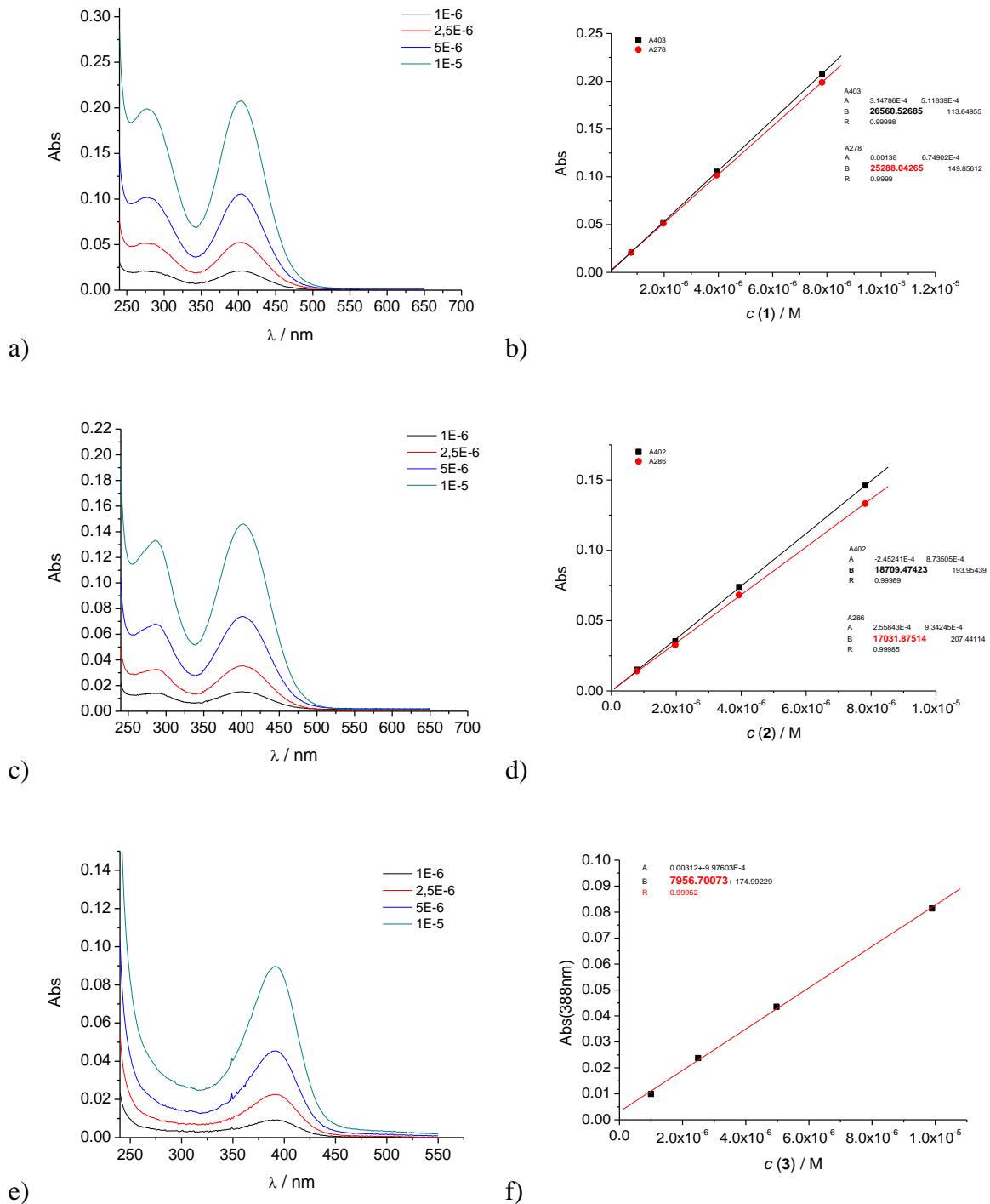
Contents

1. Physico-chemical properties of aqueous solutions.....	2
2. Interactions with ds-DNA/RNA	5
3. NMR spectra of benzothiazines.....	16
4. MS spectra and HRMS analyses of benzothiazines.....	26

1. Physico-chemical properties of aqueous solutions

All compounds were dissolved in DMSO at 1×10^{-3} M. The stock solutions were kept at +4 °C and working aliquots were kept at +25 °C. No visible precipitation in working solutions was noticed. The experiments were performed in MQ water at room temperature (25 °C).

1.1. UV/Vis spectra



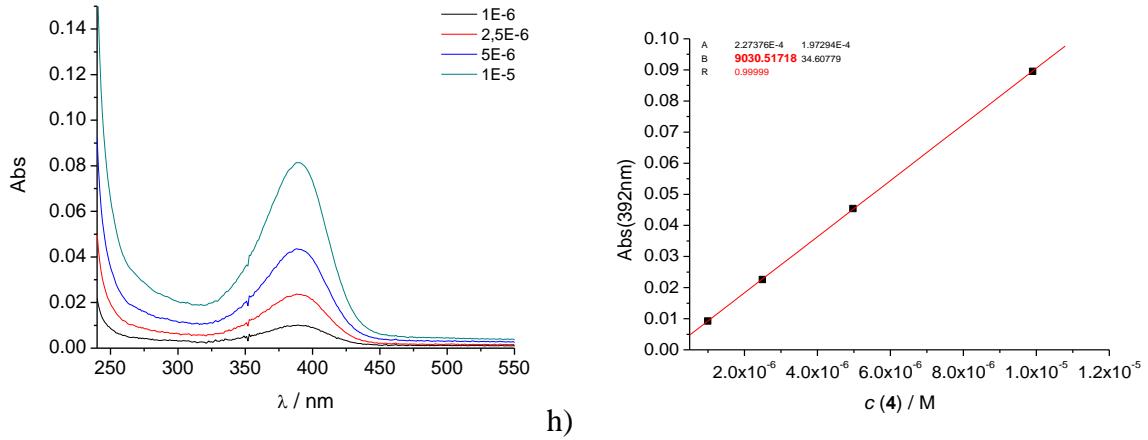


Figure S1. a) dependence of UV/Vis spectra on concentration increase (1×10^{-6} M to 1×10^{-5} M) for **1**, b) calibration at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 403$ nm (black) and $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 276$ nm for **1**, c) dependence of UV/Vis spectra on concentration increase for **2**, d) calibration at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 402$ nm (black) and $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 286$ nm (red) for **2**, e) dependence of UV/Vis spectra on concentration increase for **3**, f) calibration at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 388$ nm for **3**, g) dependence of UV/Vis spectra on concentration increase for **4**, h) calibration at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 392$ nm for **4**.

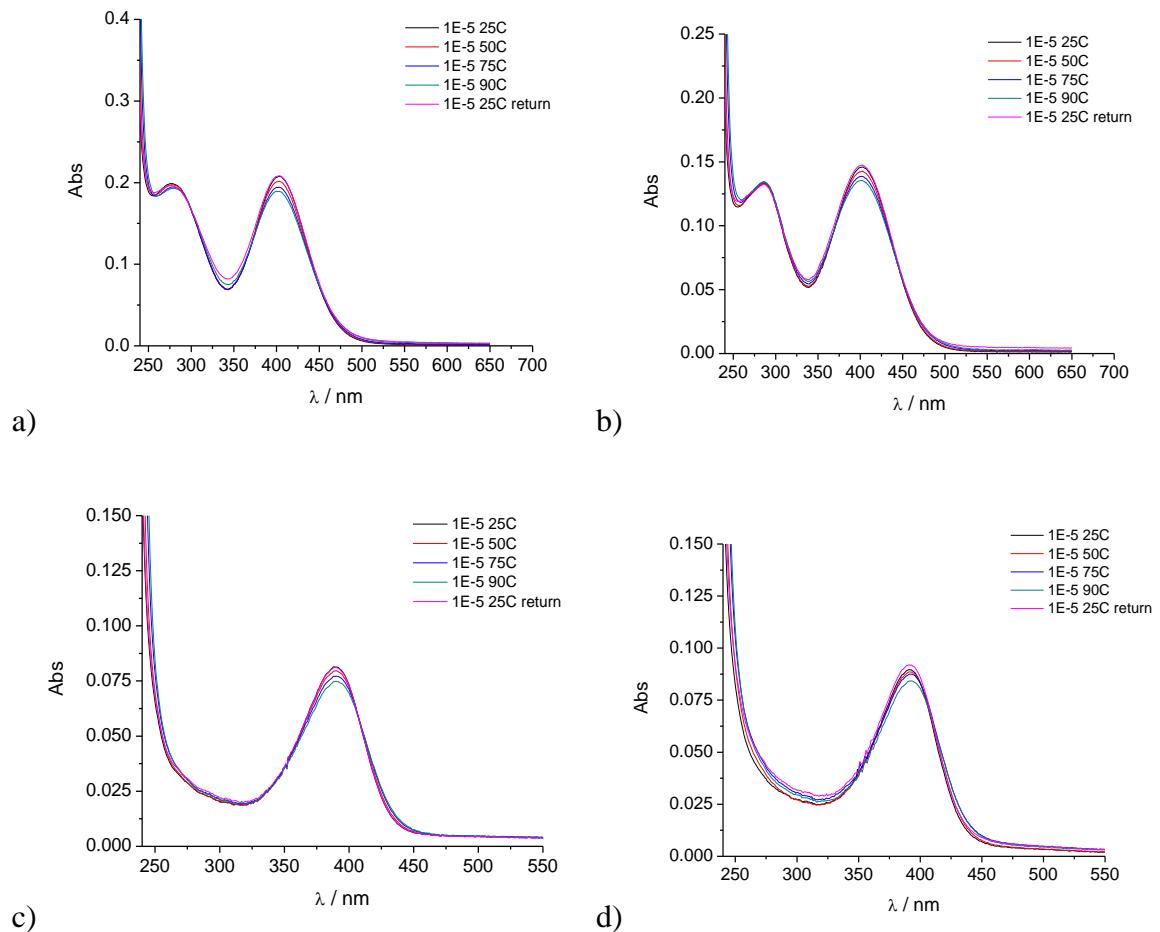


Figure S2. a) dependence of UV/Vis spectra of **1** ($c = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M) on temperature increase, b) dependence of UV/Vis spectra of **2** ($c = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M) on temperature increase, c) dependence

of UV/Vis spectra of **3** ($c = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M) on temperature increase, d) dependence of UV/Vis spectra of **4** ($c = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M) on temperature increase.

2. Interactions with ds-DNA/RNA

2.1. UV/Vis titrations

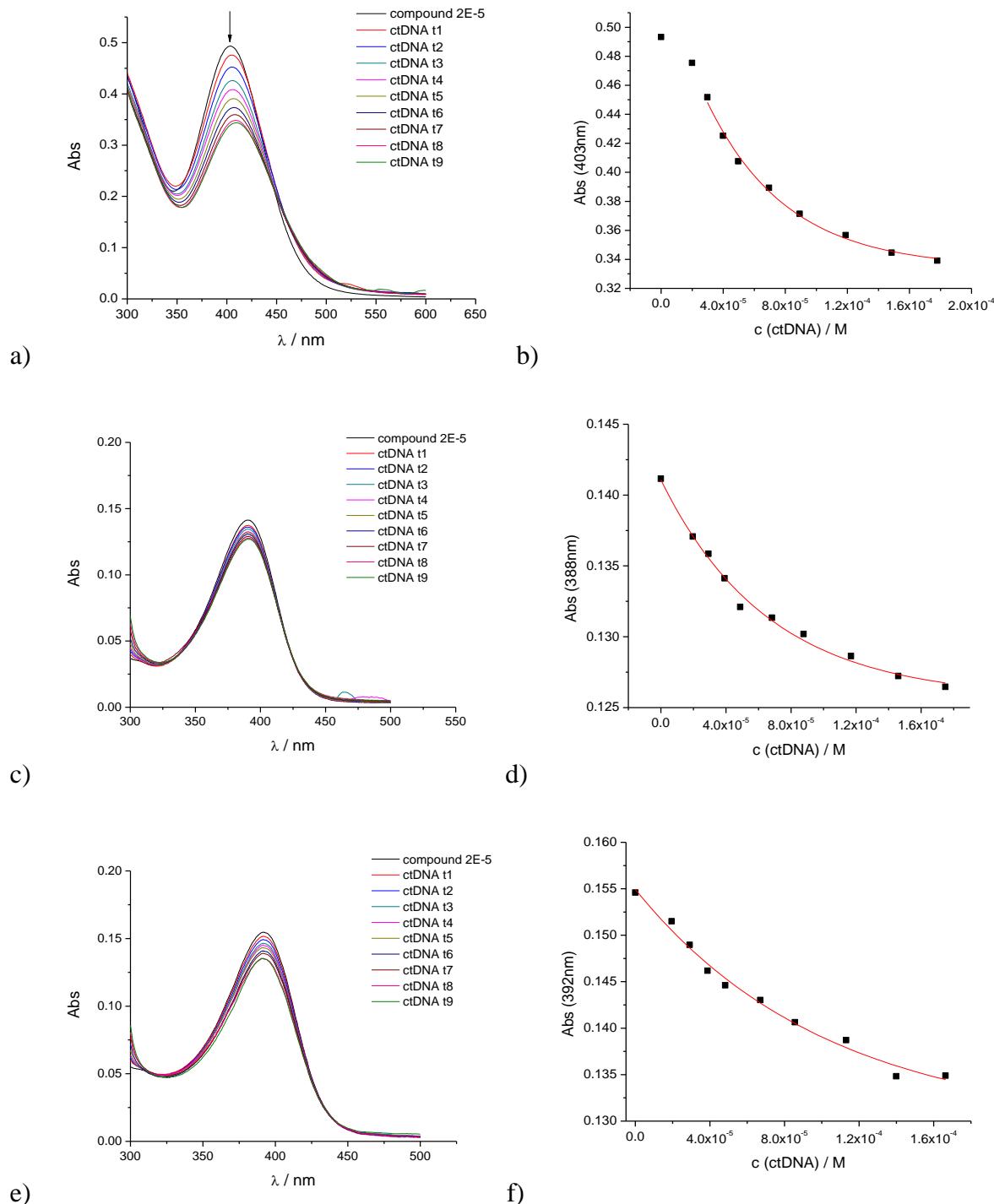


Figure S3. a) UV/Vis spectra of **1** ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with ct-DNA, b) dependence of **1** absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 403$ nm on c (pApU), c) UV/Vis spectra of **3** ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with ct-DNA, d) dependence of **3** absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 388$ nm on c (pApU), e) UV/Vis spectra of **4** ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with ct-DNA, f) dependence of **4** absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 392$ nm on c (pApU).

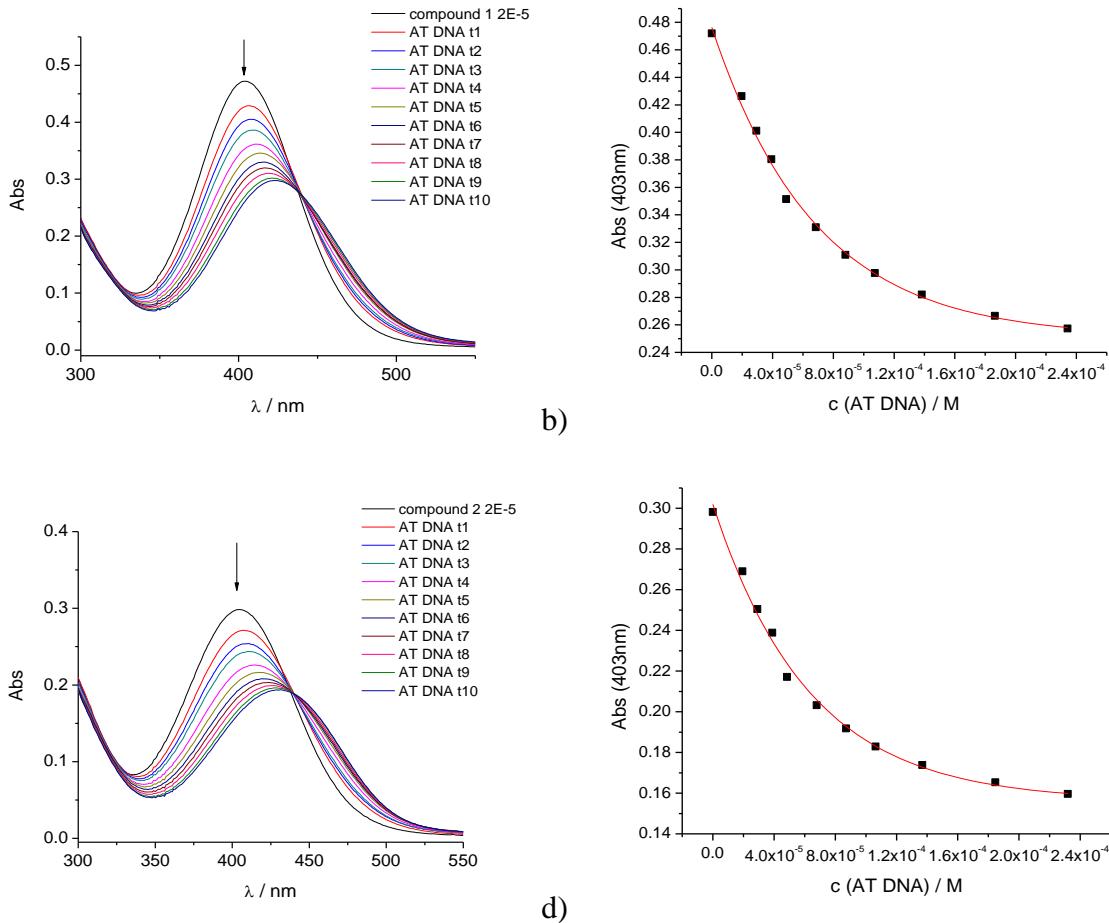
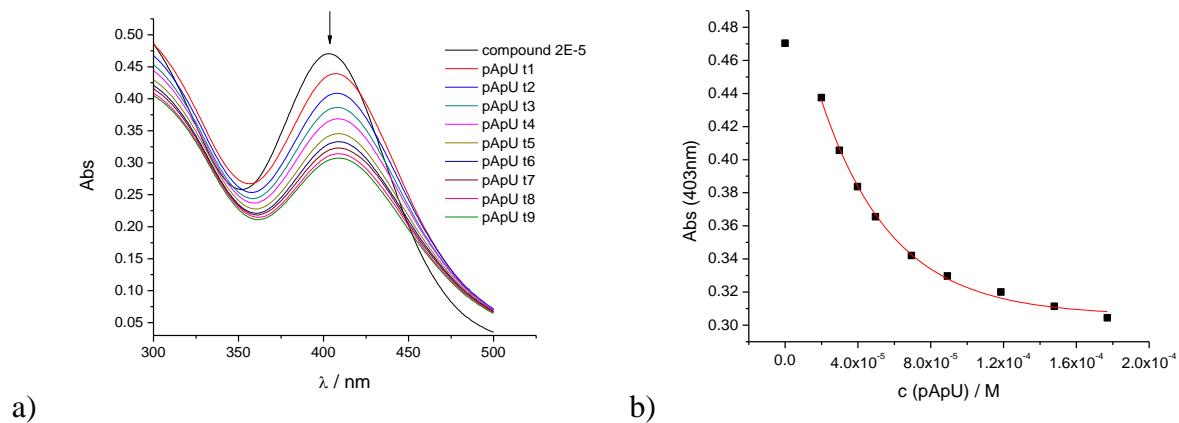


Figure S4.) UV/Vis spectra of 1 ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with AT DNA, b) dependence of 1 absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 403$ nm on $c(\text{AT DNA})$, c) UV/Vis spectra of 2 ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with AT DNA, d) dependence of 2 absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 403$ nm on $c(\text{AT DNA})$.



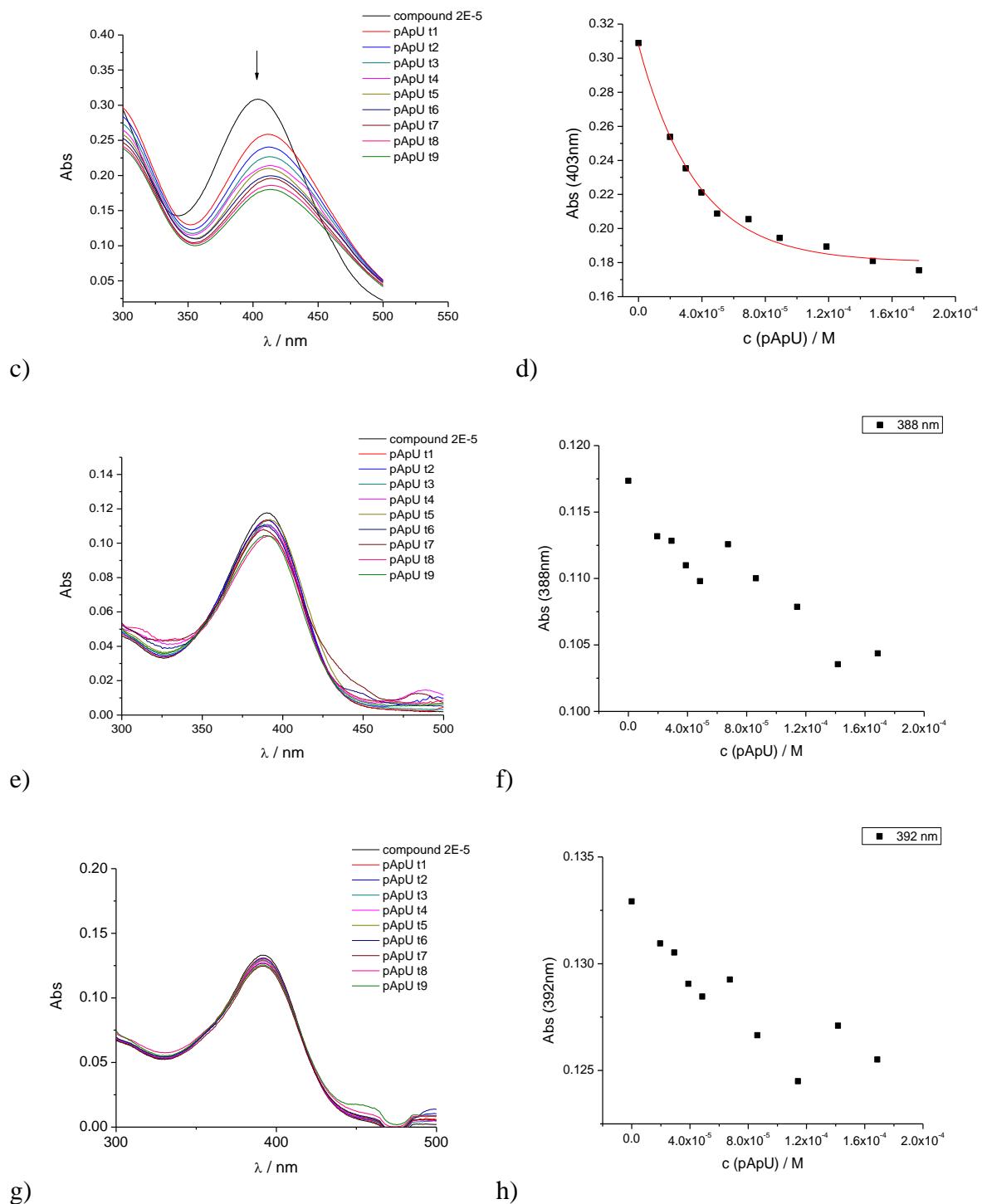


Figure S5. a) UV/Vis spectra of **1** ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with pApU, b) dependence of **1** absorbance at $\lambda_{\max} = 403 \text{ nm}$ on $c(\text{pApU})$, c) UV/Vis spectra of **2** ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with pApU, d) dependence of **2** absorbance at $\lambda_{\max} = 403 \text{ nm}$ on $c(\text{pApU})$, e) UV/Vis spectra of **3** ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with pApU, f) dependence of **3** absorbance at $\lambda_{\max} = 388 \text{ nm}$ on $c(\text{pApU})$, g) UV/Vis spectra of **4** ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M) upon titration with pApU, h) dependence of **4** absorbance at $\lambda_{\max} = 392 \text{ nm}$ on $c(\text{pApU})$. Done at pH = 7, sodium cacodylate buffer, I = 0.05 M.

2.2. Circular dichroism experiments

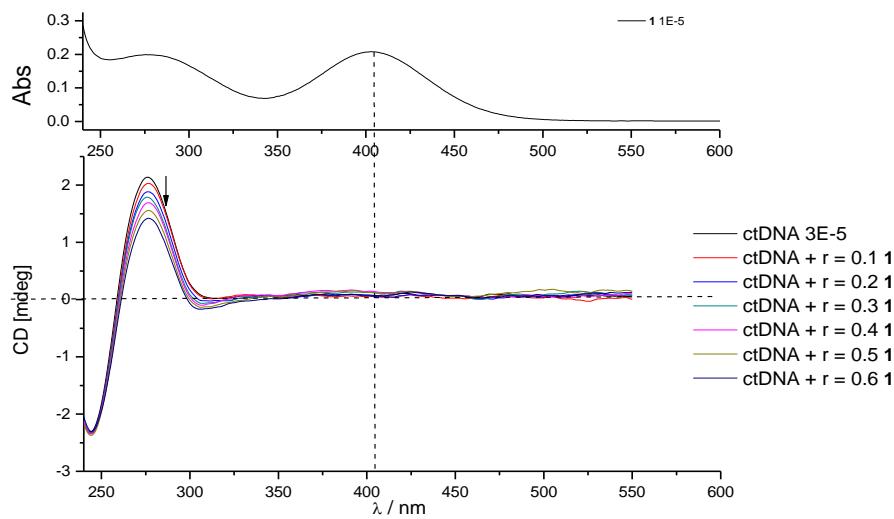


Figure S6. CD titration of ctDNA ($c = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with **1** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{ctDNA}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M).

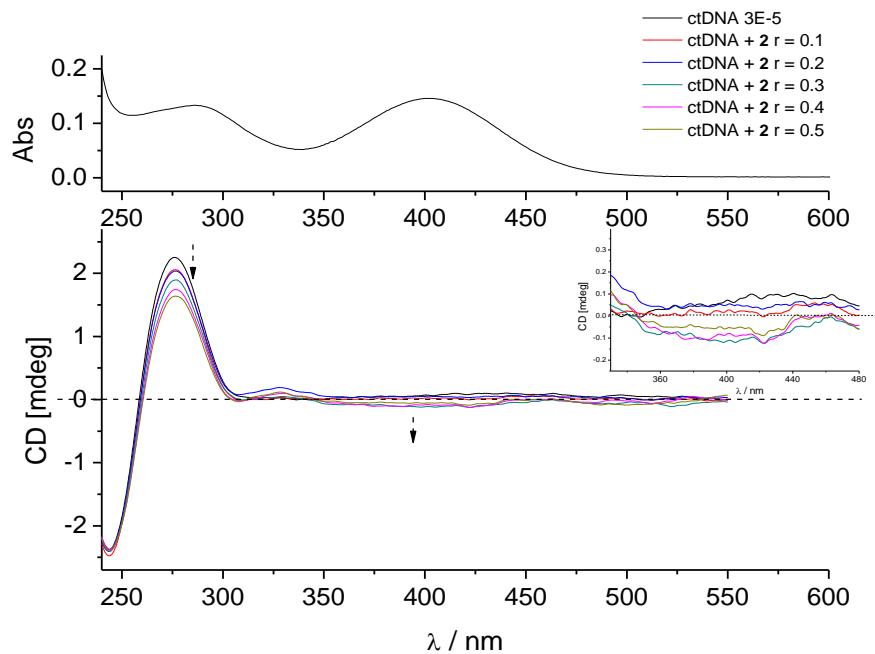


Figure S7. CD titration of ctDNA ($c = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with **2** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{ctDNA}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), inset: ICD at $\lambda = 410$ nm.

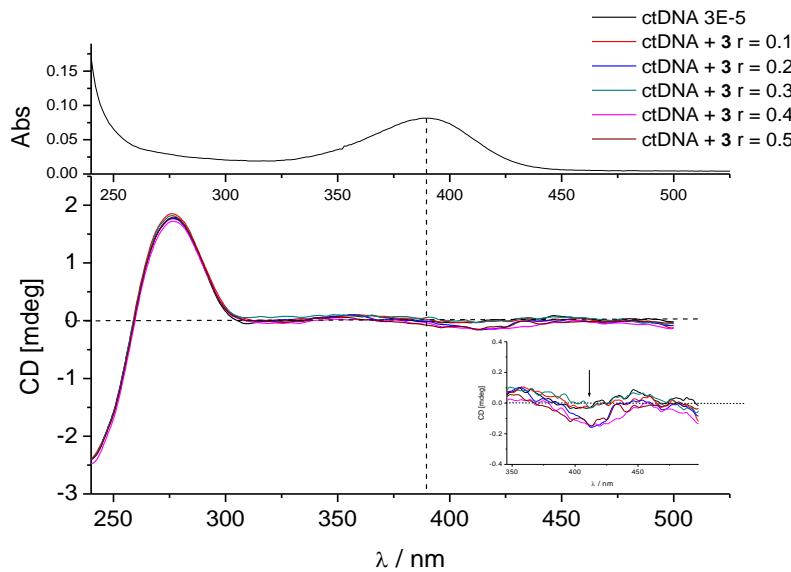


Figure S8. CD titration of ctDNA ($c = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with **3** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{ctDNA}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), inset: ICD at $\lambda = 414$ nm.

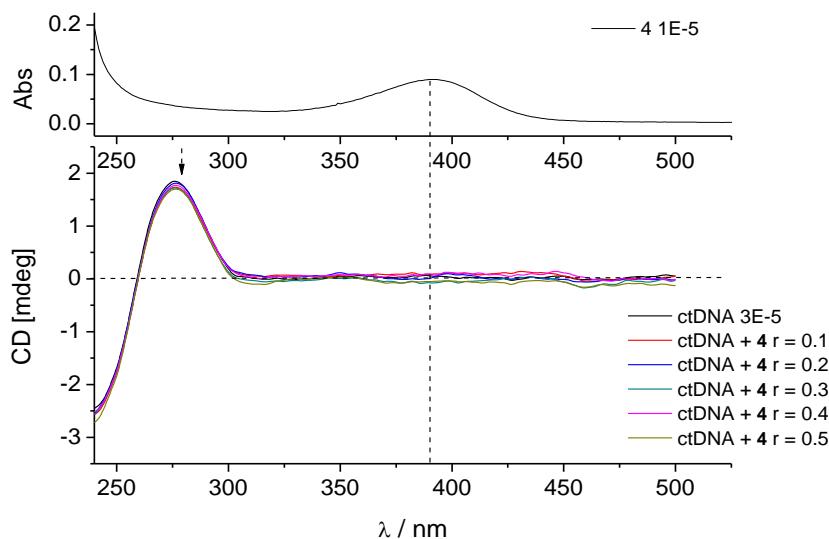


Figure S9. CD titration of ctDNA ($c = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with **4** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{ctDNA}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M).

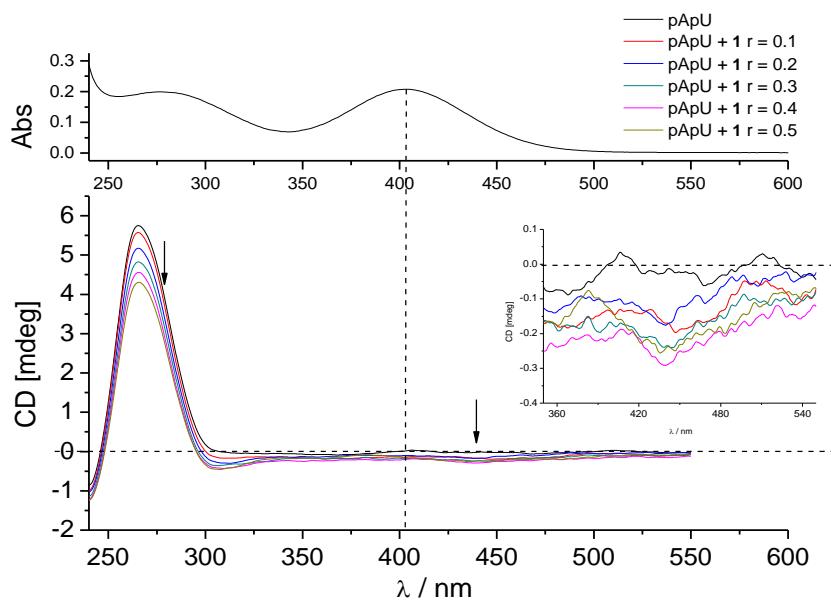


Figure S10. CD titration of pApU ($c = 3 \times 10^5$ M) with **1** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{pApU}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), inset: ICD at $\lambda = 440$ nm.

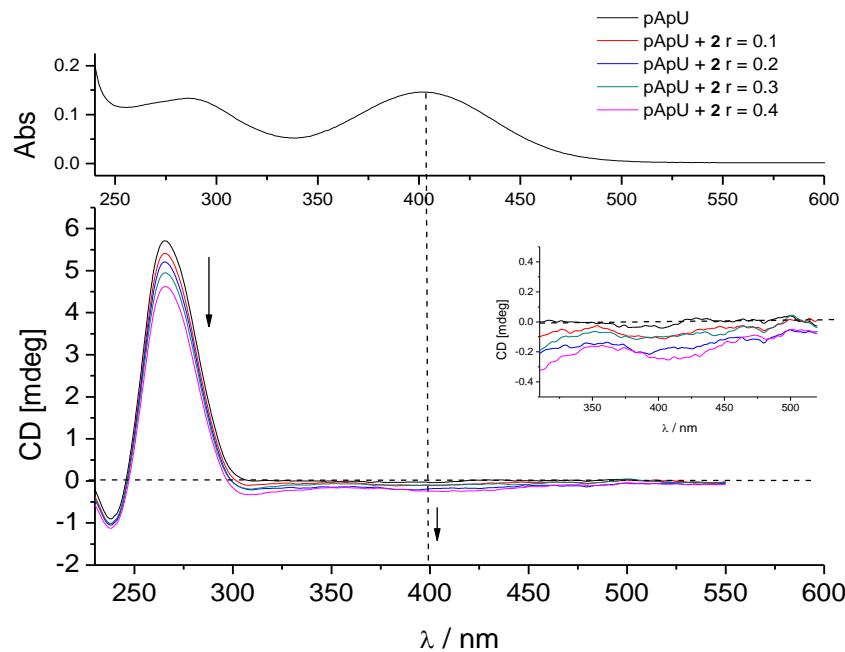


Figure S11. CD titration of pApU ($c = 3 \times 10^5$ M) with **2** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{pApU}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), inset: ICD at $\lambda = 410$ nm.

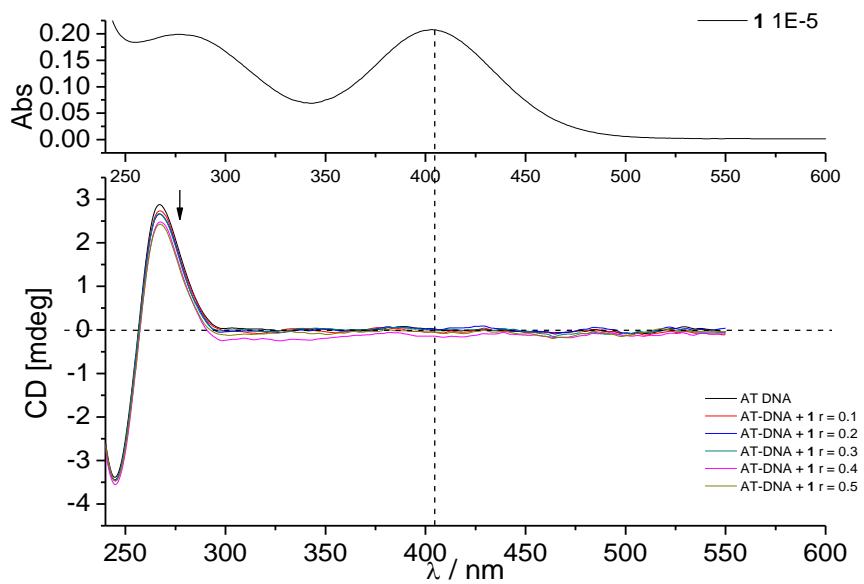


Figure S12. CD titration of AT-DNA ($c = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with **1** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{AT-DNA}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M).

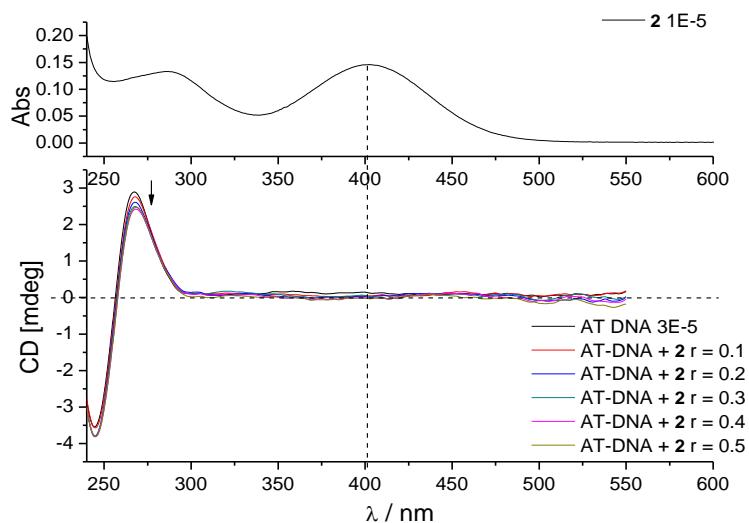


Figure S13. CD titration of AT-DNA ($c = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ M) with **2** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}] / [\text{AT-DNA}]$ (pH 7.0, buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M).

2.3. Thermal denaturation measurements

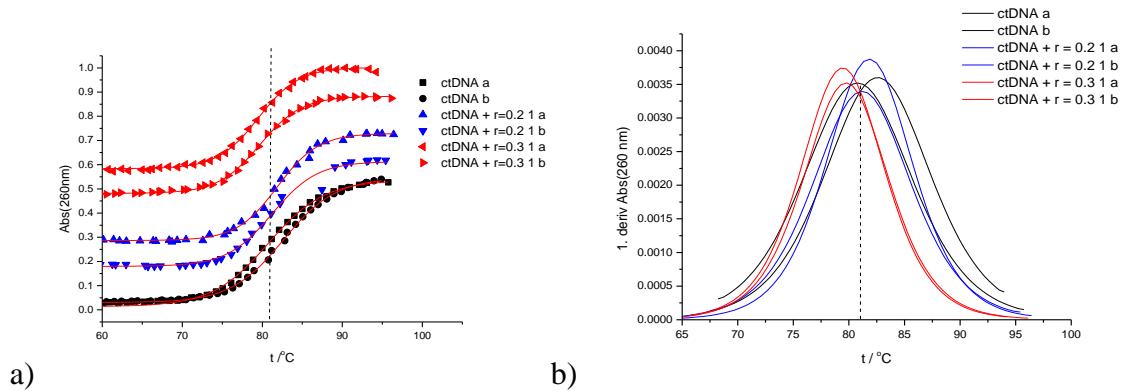


Figure S14. a) Melting curves of ct-DNA upon addition $r = 0.2$ or $r = 0.3$ ([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **1** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5., b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

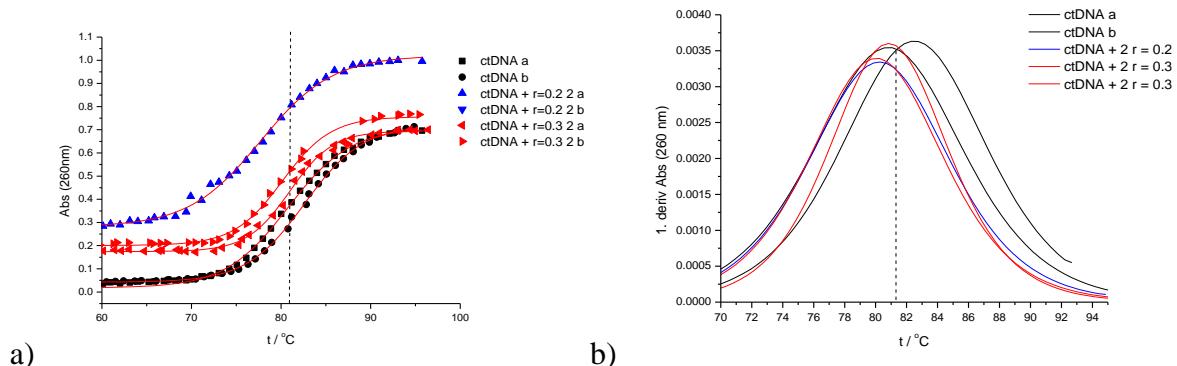


Figure S15. a) Melting curves of ctDNA upon addition $r = 0.3$ or $r = 0.2$ ([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **2** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5., b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

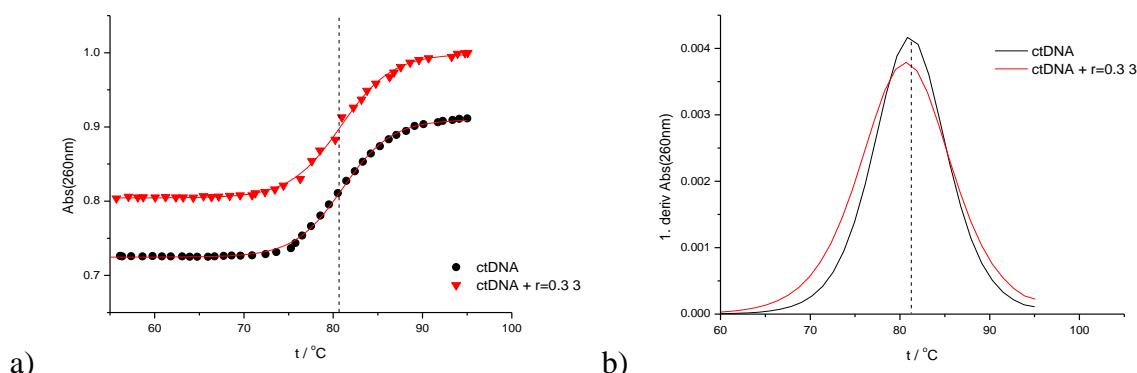


Figure S16. a) Melting curves of ct-DNA upon addition $r = 0.3$ ([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **3** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental

data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5, b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

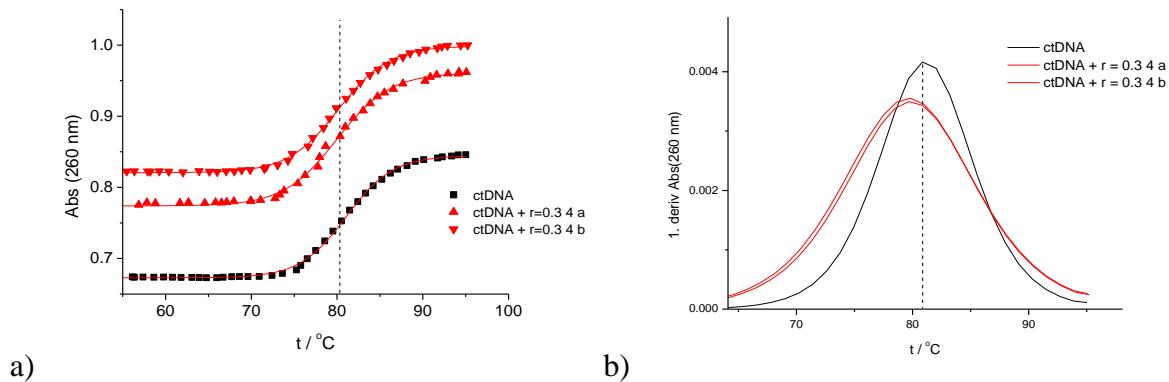


Figure S17. a) Melting curves of ct-DNA upon addition $r = 0.3$ ([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **4** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5, b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

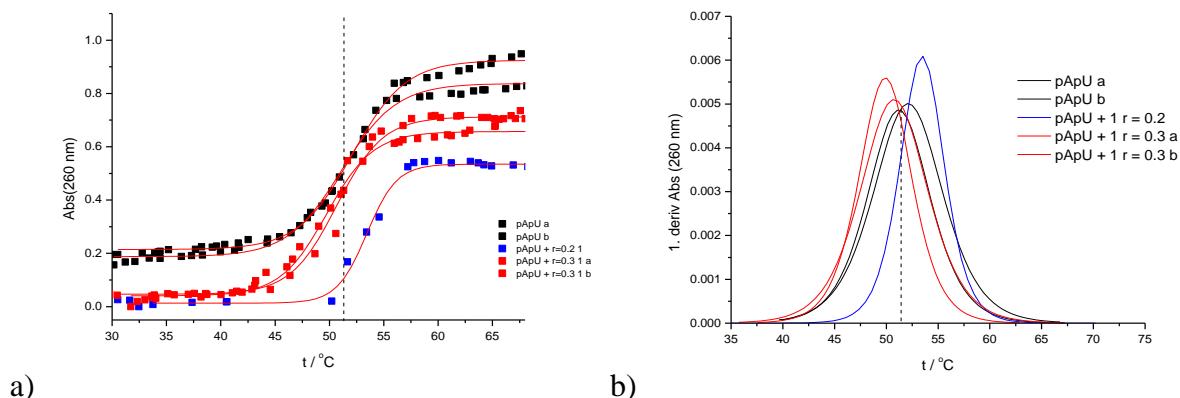


Figure S18. a) Melting curves of pApU upon addition $r = 0.2$ or $r = 0.3$ ([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **1** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5., b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

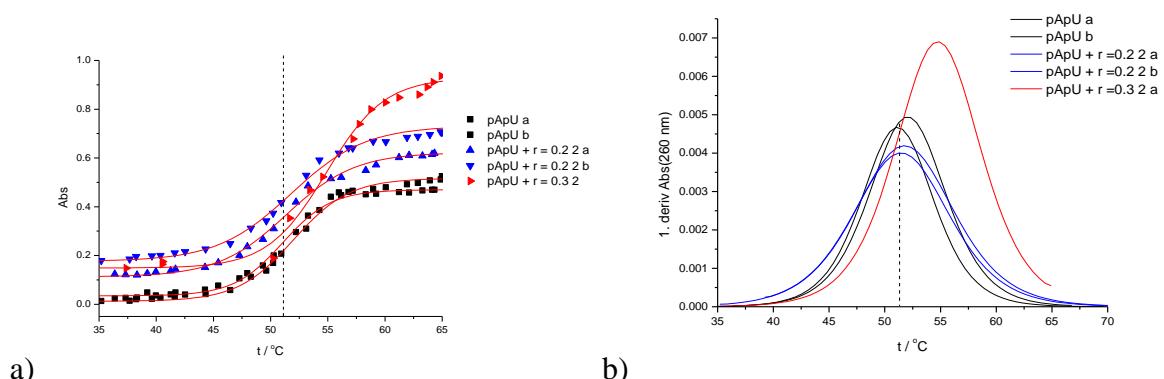


Figure S19. a) Melting curves of pApU upon addition $r = 0.2$ or $r = 0.3$ p([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **2** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5., b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

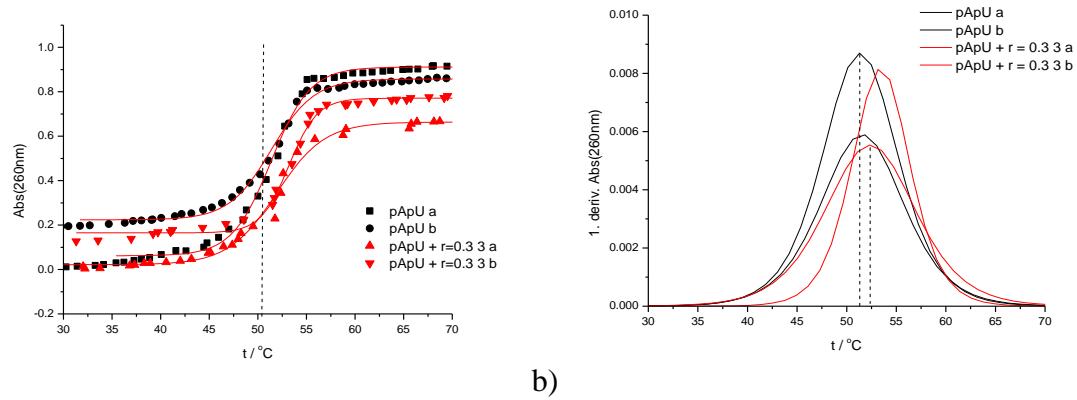


Figure S20. a) Melting curves of pApU upon addition $r = 0.3$ ([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **3** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5, b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

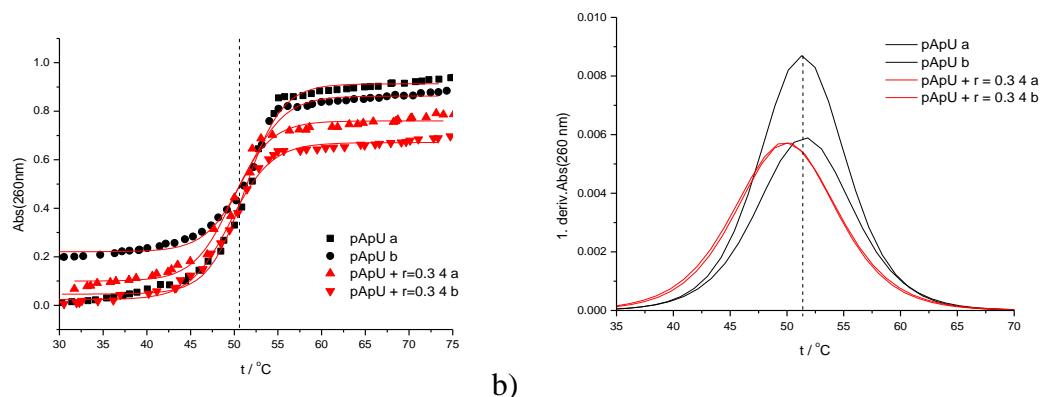


Figure S21. Melting curves of pApU upon addition $r = 0.3$ ([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **4** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5, b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

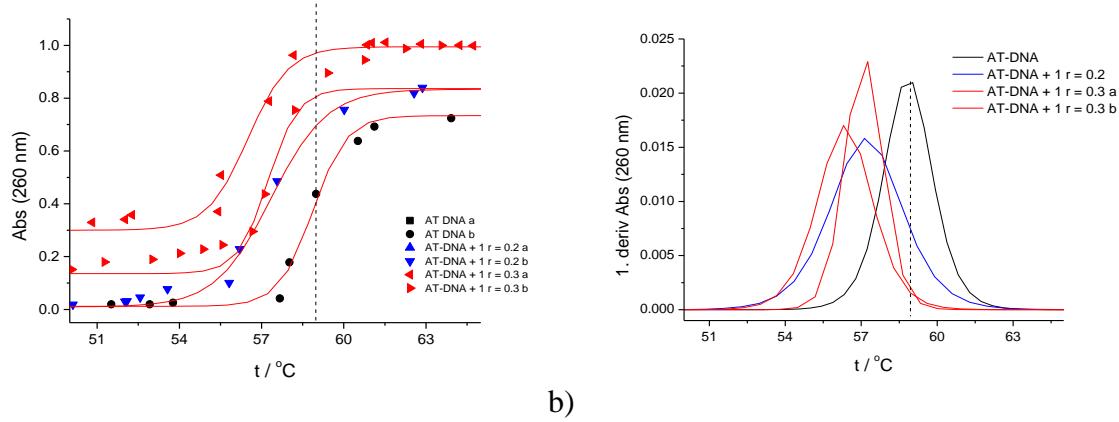


Figure S22. a) Melting curves of AT-DNA upon addition $r = 0.2$ or $r = 0.3$ p([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **1** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5., b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

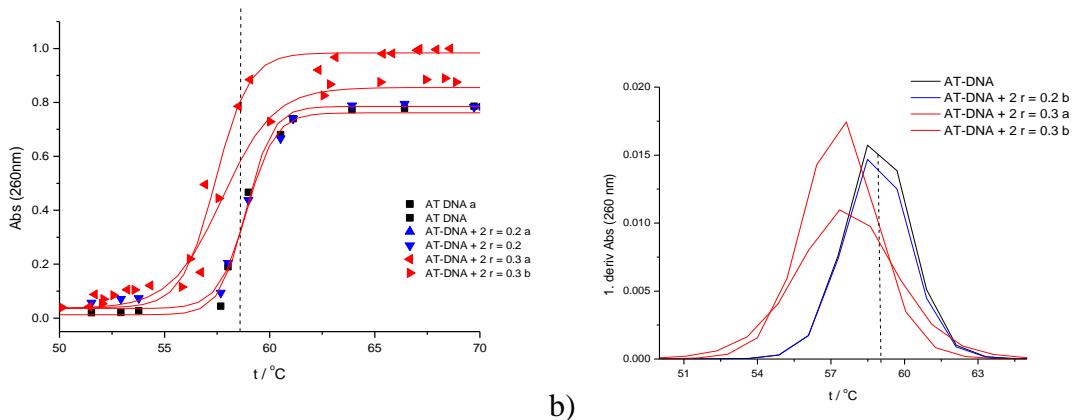


Figure S23. a) Melting curves of AT-DNA upon addition $r = 0.2$ or $r = 0.3$ p([compound]/[polynucleotide]) of **2** at pH 7.0, (buffer sodium cacodylate, $I = 0.05$ M), red lines denote fitting of experimental data to sigmoidal eq. by Origin 7.5., b) the first derivation of absorbance (fitted to sigmoidal eq.) on temperature. Absorbance values are normalized by maximum absorbance and offset for better visualization of data.

3. NMR spectra of benzothiazines

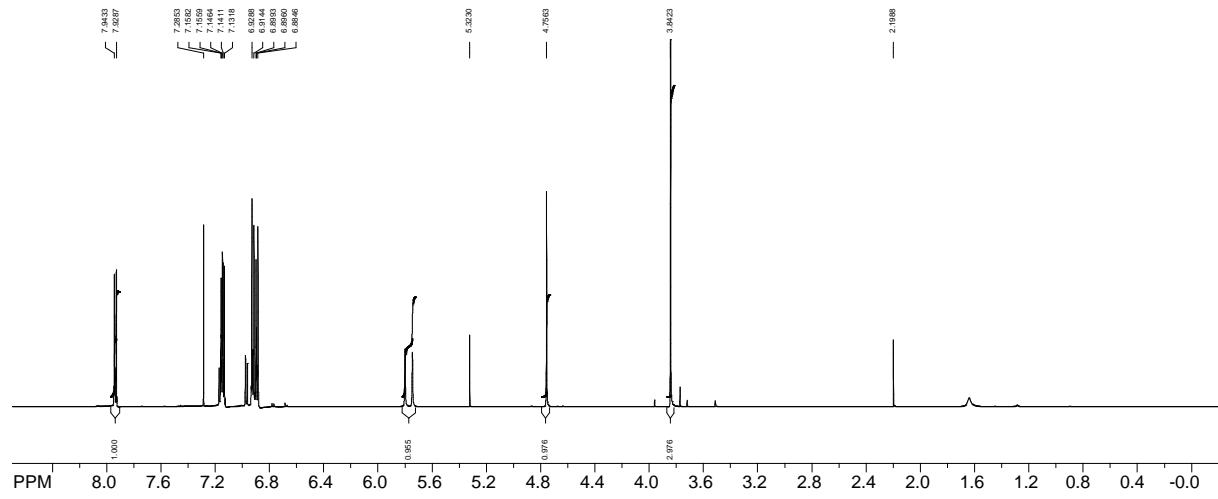
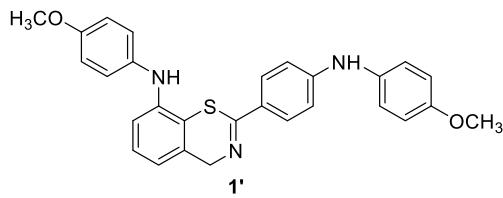


Figure S24. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **1'**.

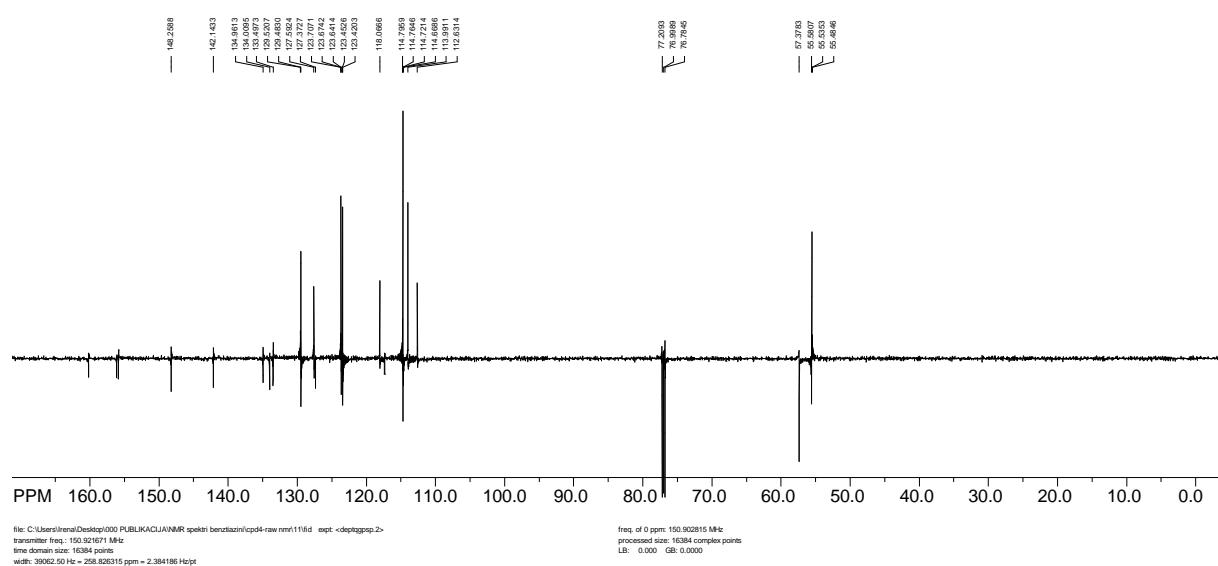


Figure S25. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **1'**.

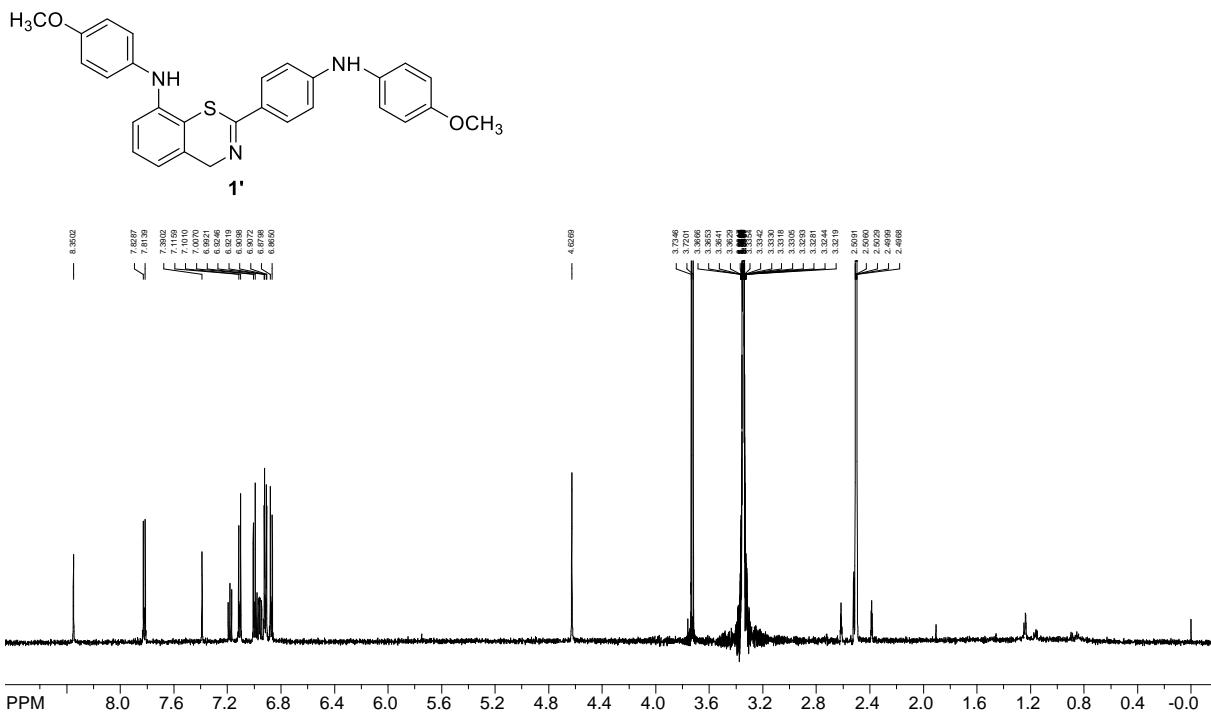
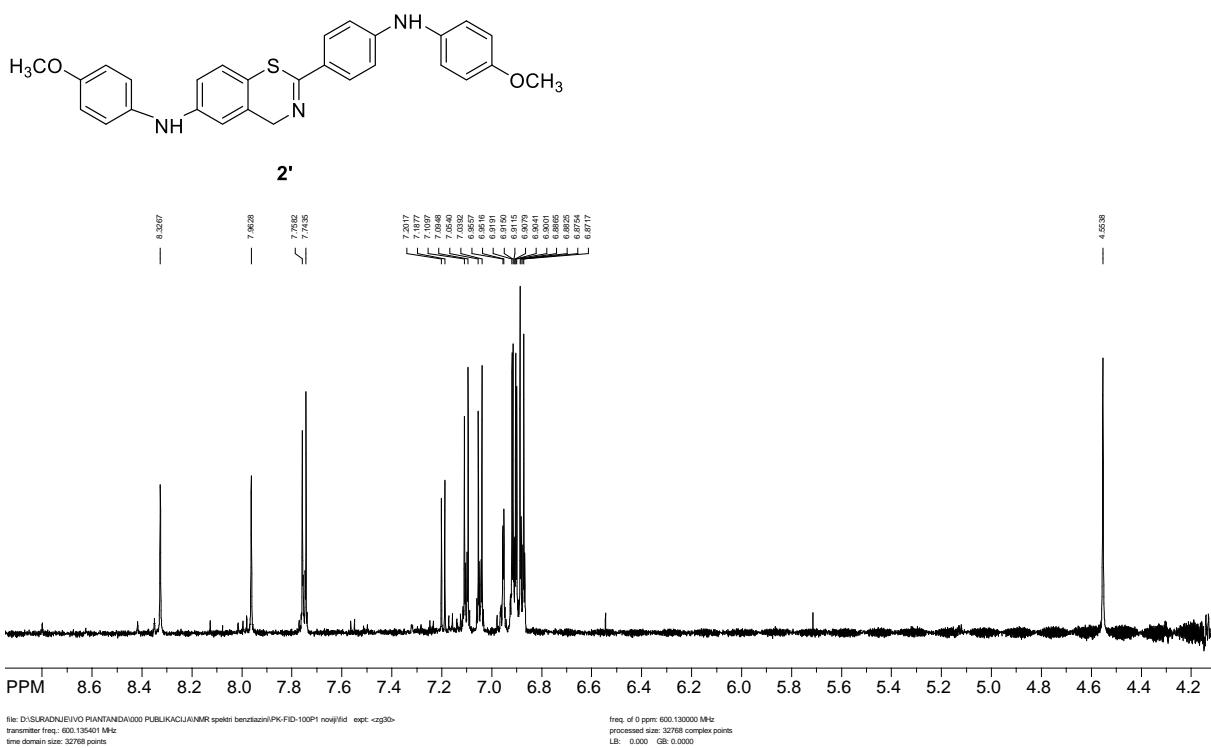


Figure S26. ^1H NMR (DMSO) spectrum of benzothiazine **1'**.



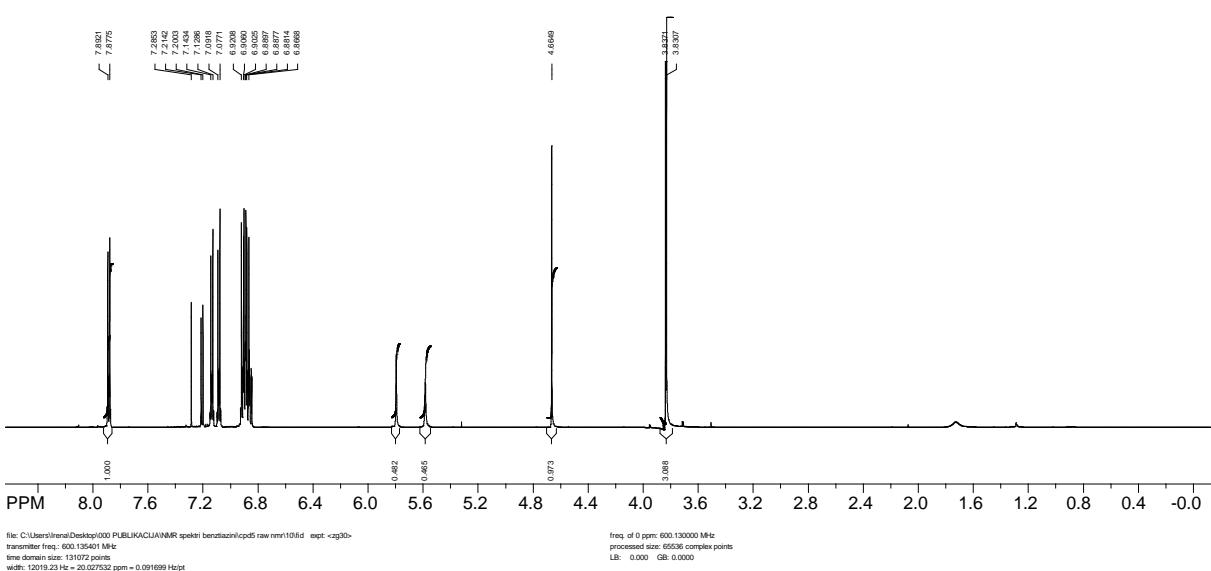
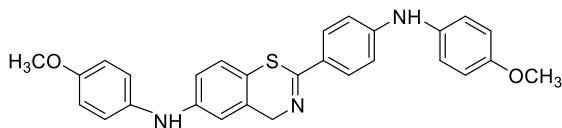


Figure S28. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **2'**.

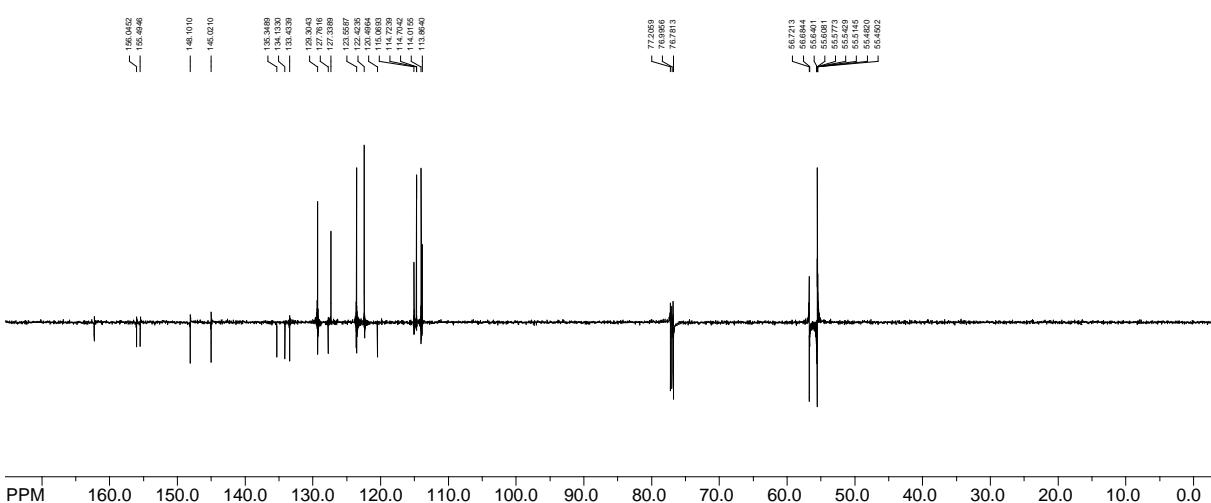


Figure S29. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **2'**.

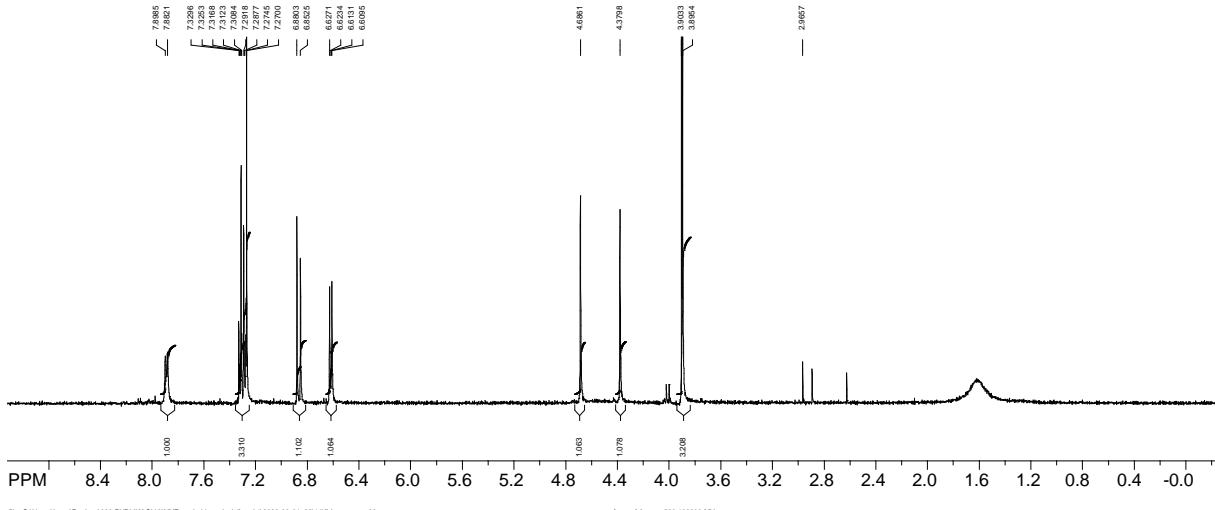
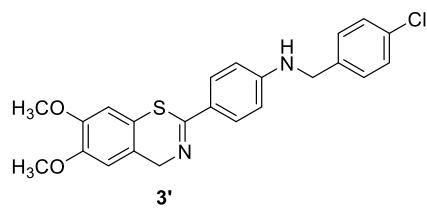


Figure S30. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **3'**.

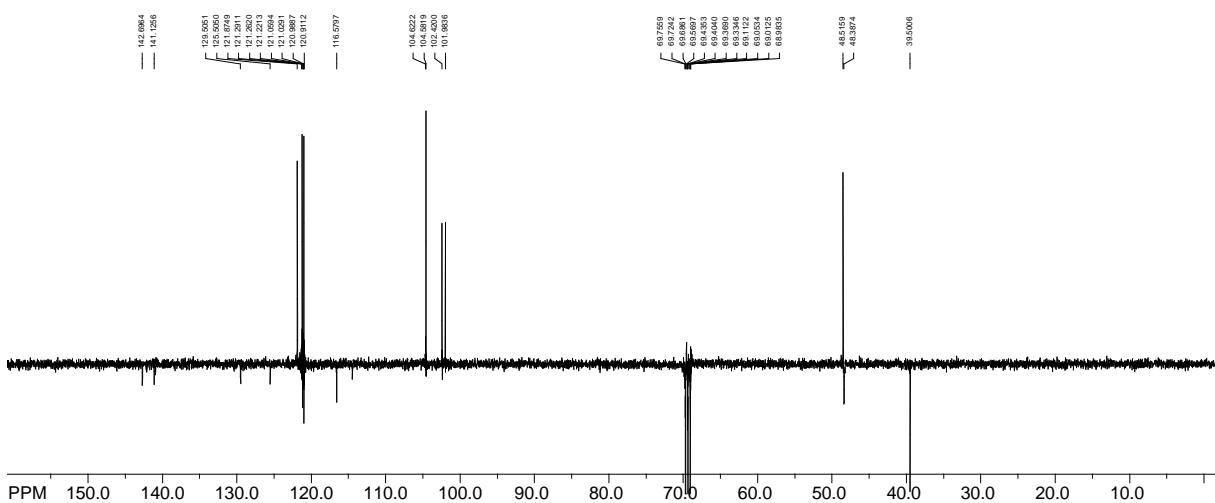


Figure S31. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **3'**.

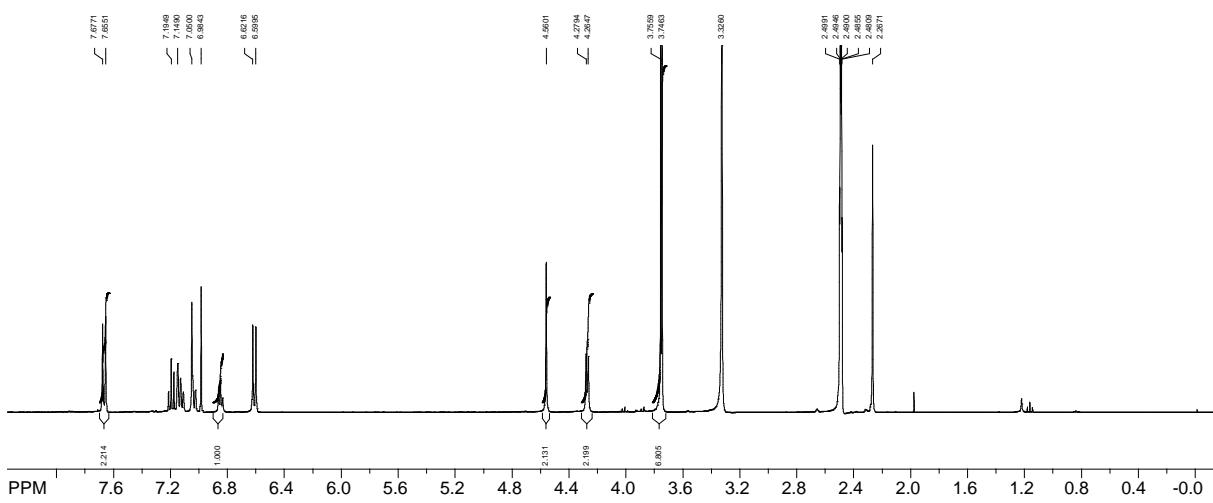
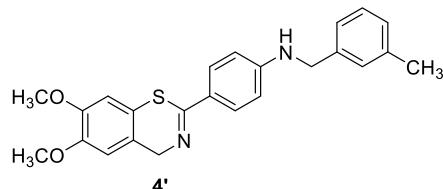


Figure S32. ^1H NMR (DMSO) spectrum of benzothiazine **4'**.

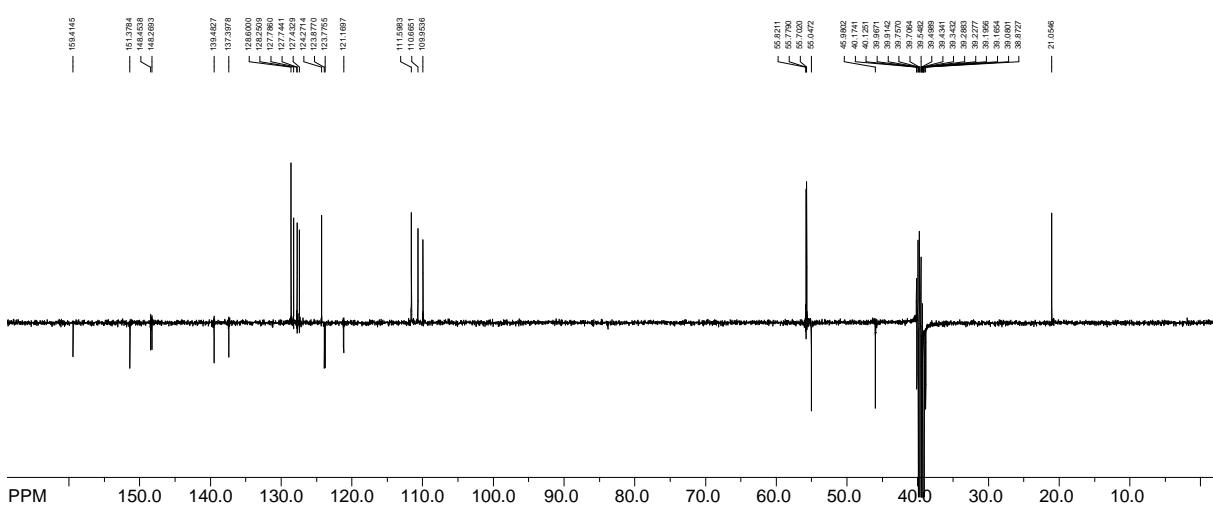


Figure S33. ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) spectrum of benzothiazine **4'**.

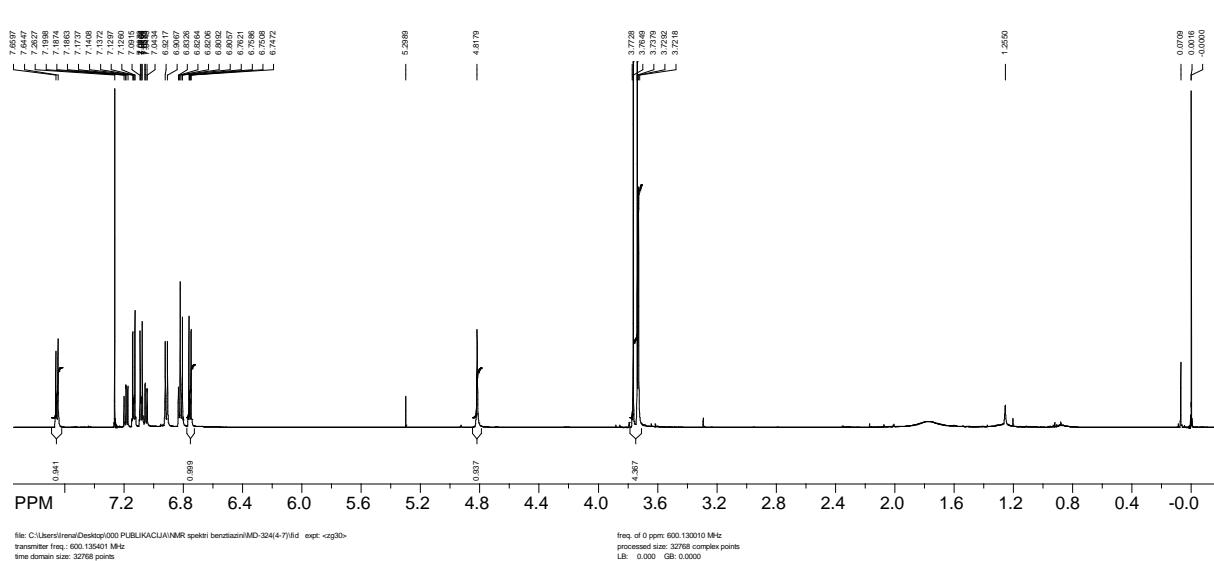
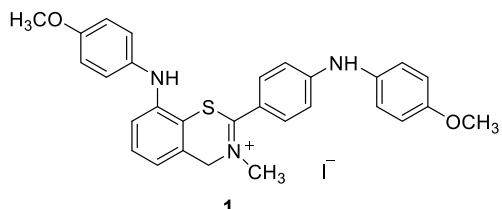


Figure S34. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine 1

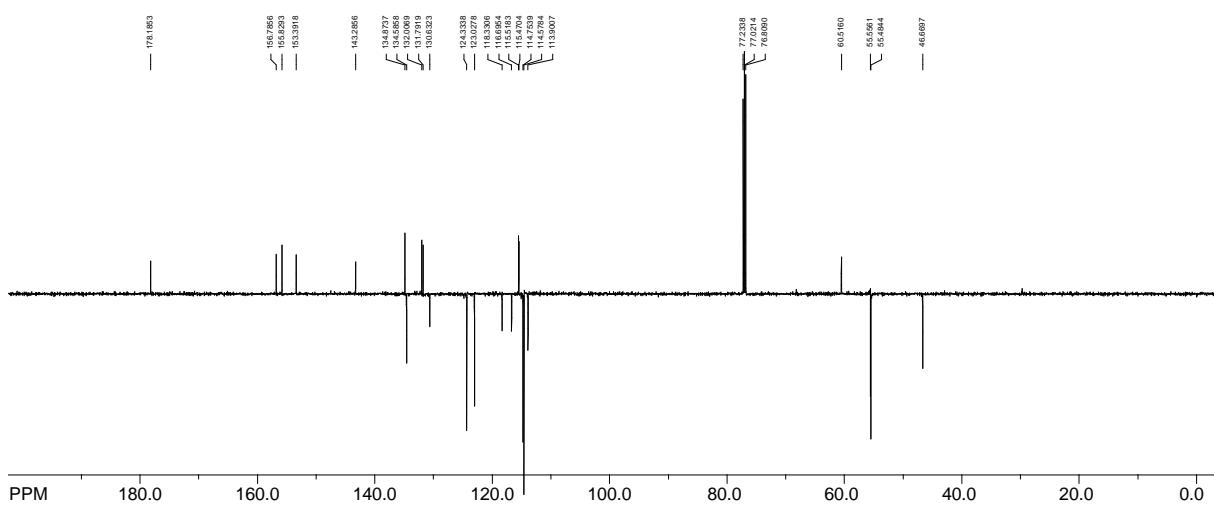


Figure S35. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **1**.

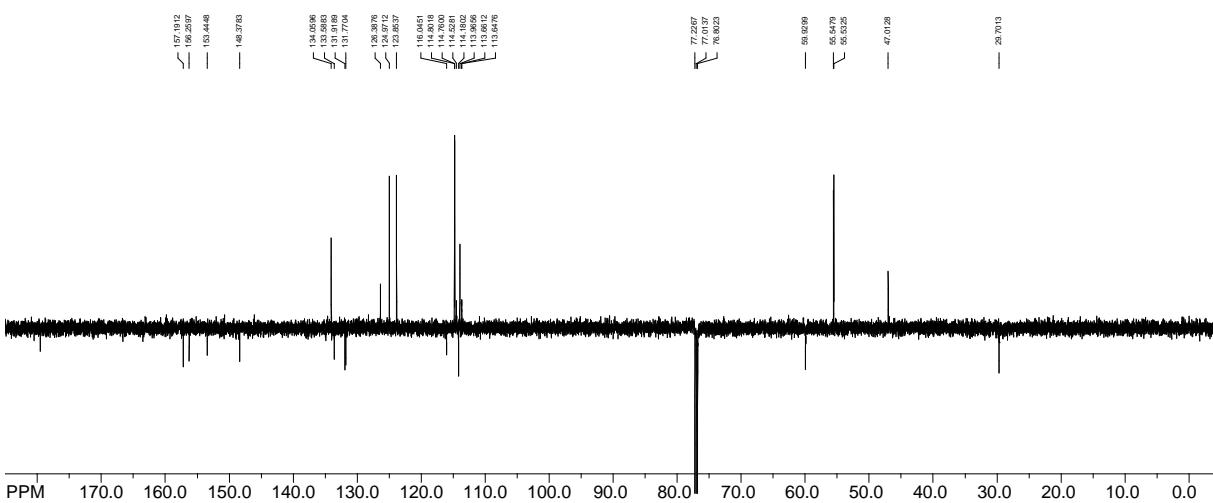
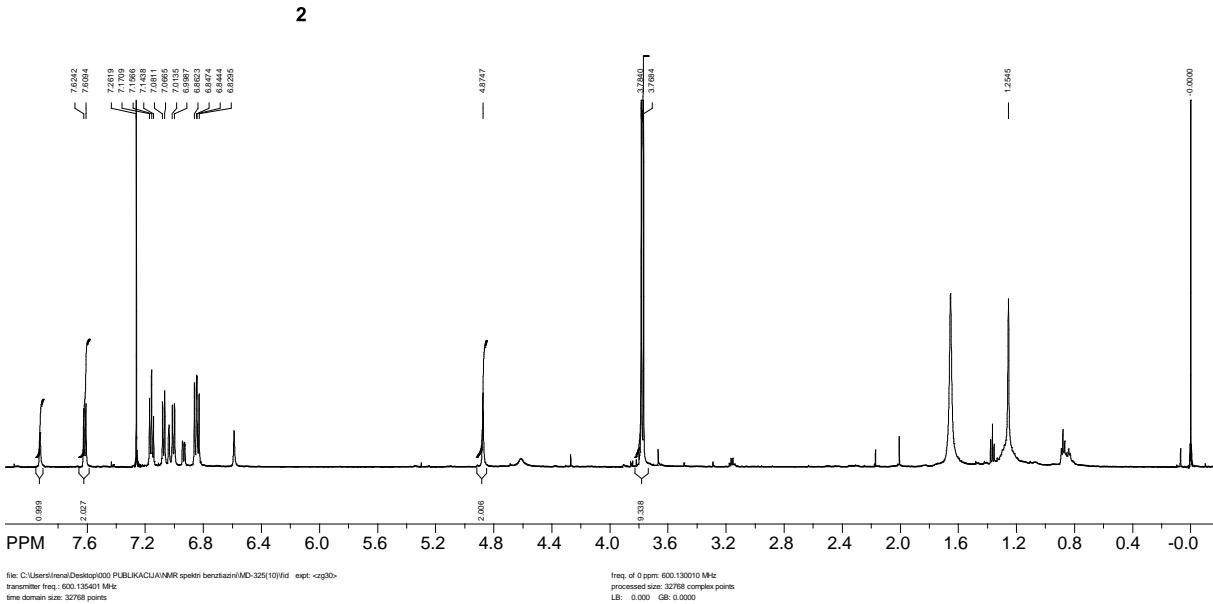


Figure S37. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **2**.

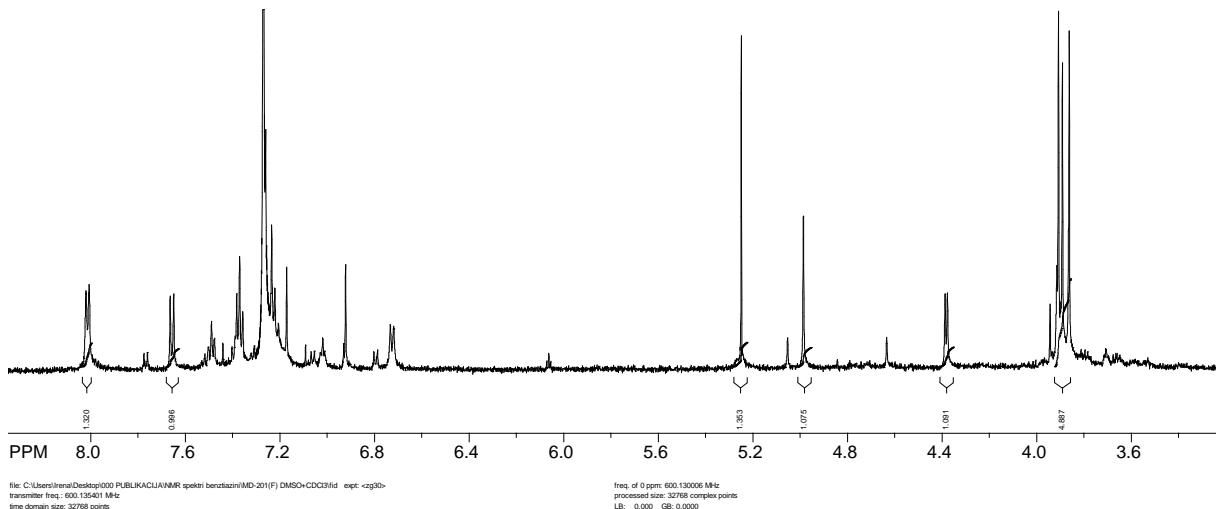
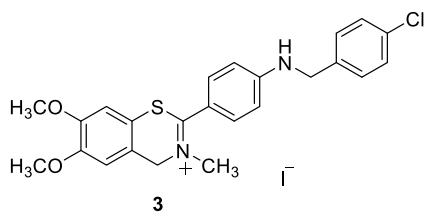


Figure S38. ^1H NMR ($\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO}$) spectrum of benzothiazine **3**.

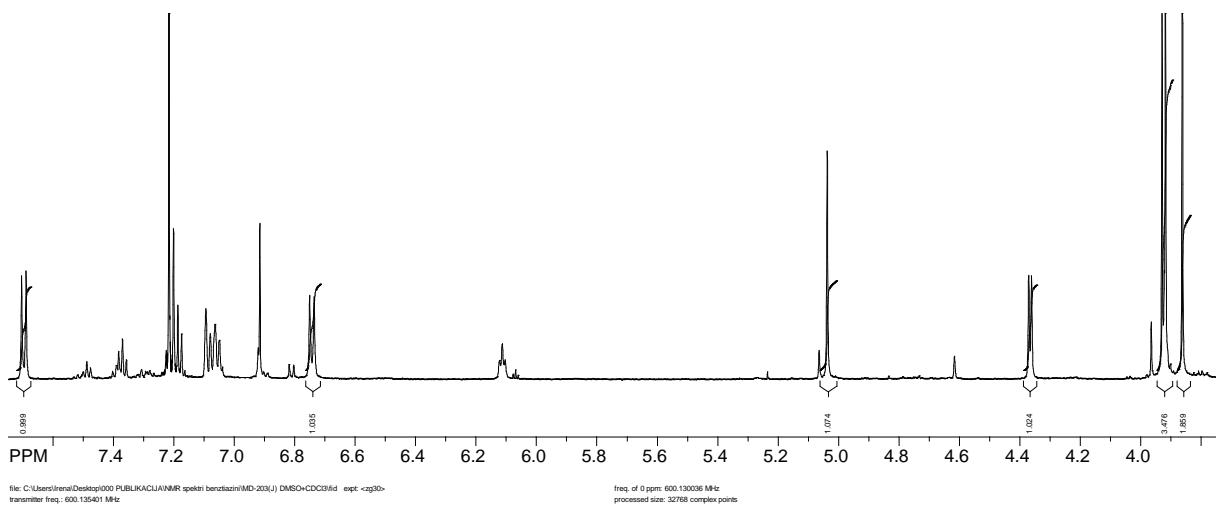
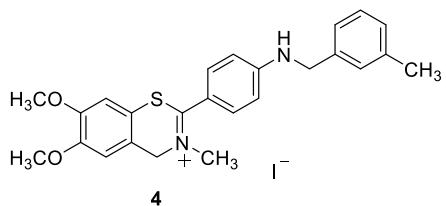
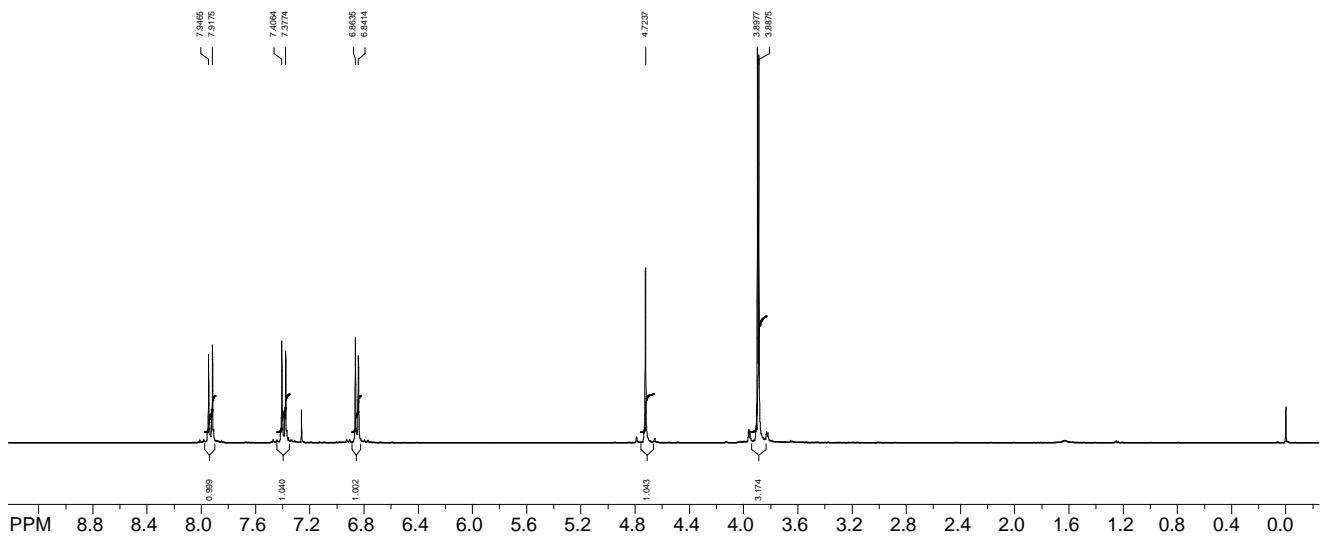
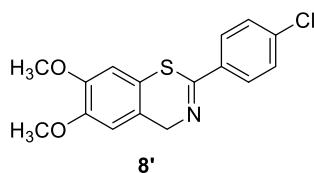


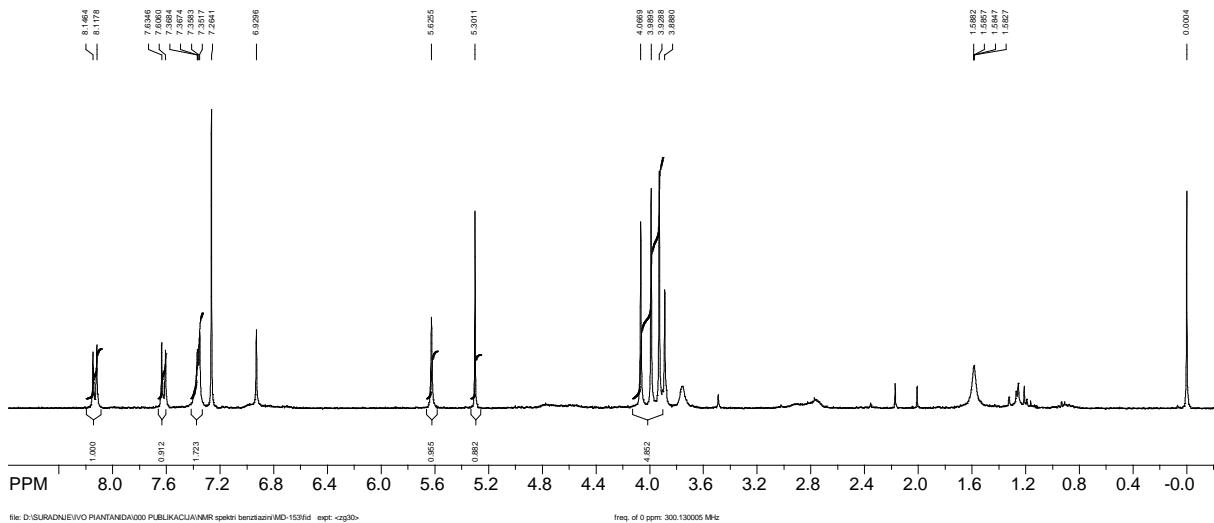
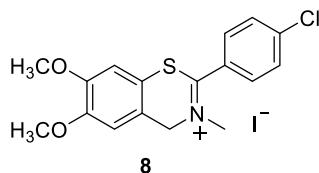
Figure S39. ^1H NMR ($\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{DMSO}$) spectrum of benzothiazine **4**.



file: D:\SURADNE\IVEIVO PIANTANDA\000 PUBLIKACIJA\NMR spektar benzothiazin\MD-145-CMid expt: <zg30>
transmitter freq.: 300.132701 MHz
time domain size: 32768 points
width: 6172.84 Hz = 20.567034 ppm = 0.188380 Hz/pt
number of scans: 4

freq. of 0 ppm: 300.130006 MHz
processed size: 32768 complex points
LB: 0.000 GB: 0.0000

Figure S40. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **8'**.



file: D:\SURADNE\IVEIVO PIANTANDA\000 PUBLIKACIJA\NMR spektar benzothiazin\MD-153\fd expt: <zg30>
transmitter freq.: 300.132701 MHz
time domain size: 32768 points
width: 6172.84 Hz = 20.567034 ppm = 0.188380 Hz/pt
number of scans: 32

freq. of 0 ppm: 300.130005 MHz
processed size: 32768 complex points
LB: 0.000 GB: 0.0000

Figure S41. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **8**.

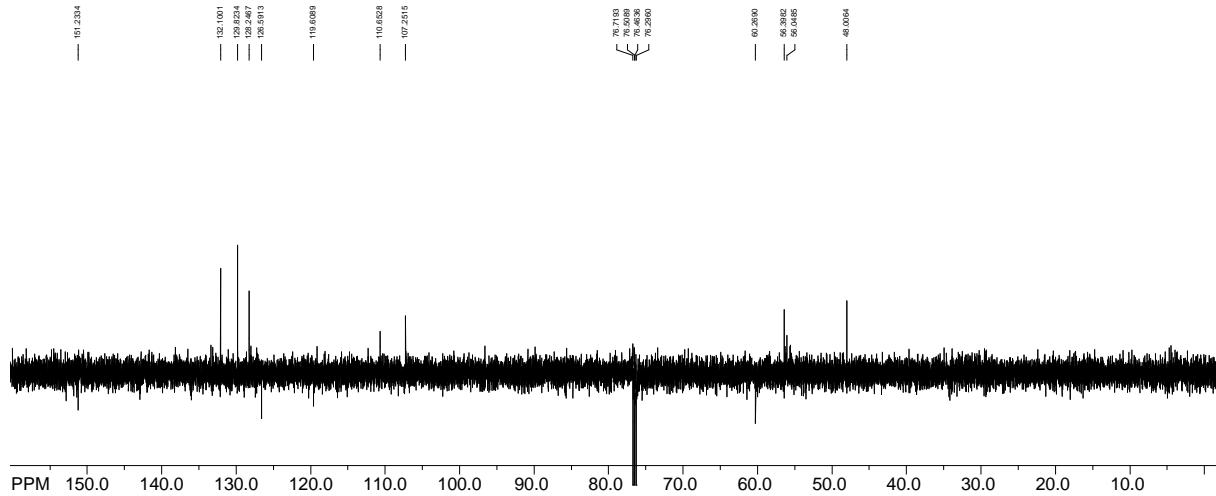
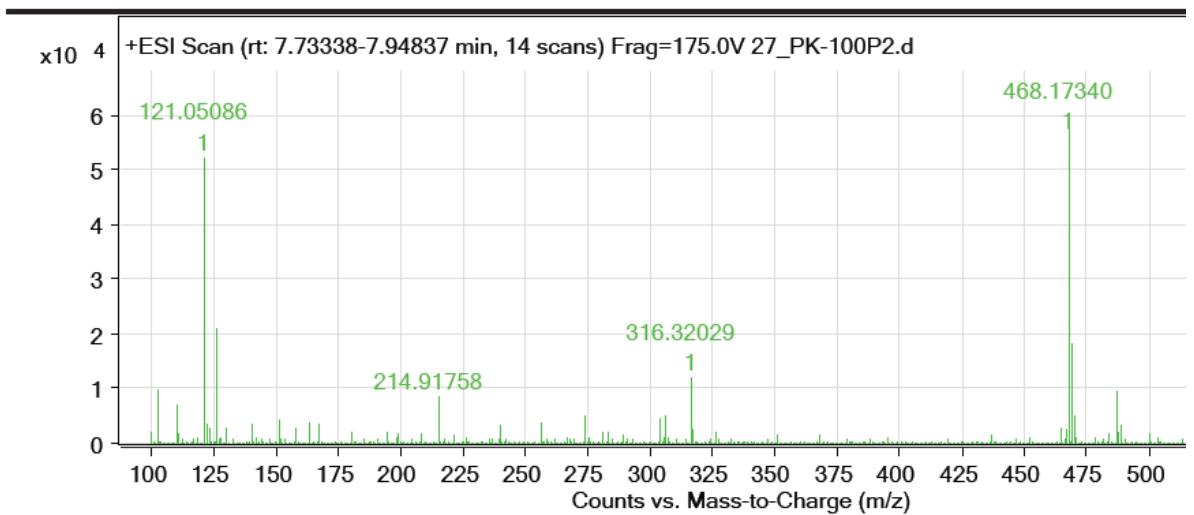


Figure S42. APT (CDCl_3) spectrum of benzothiazine **8**.

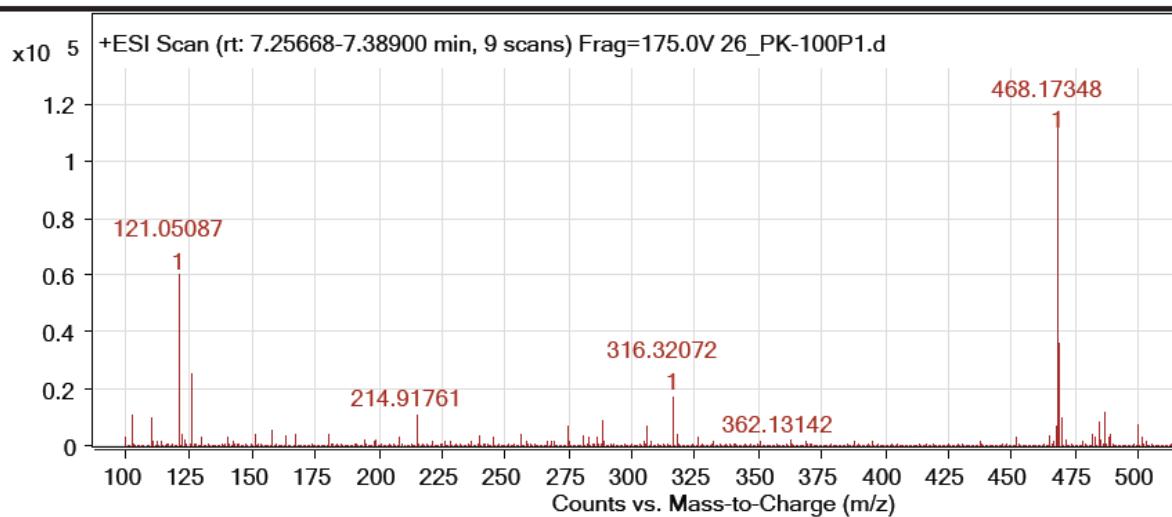
4. MS spectra and HRMS analyses of benzothiazines



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score	
C ₂₈ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₂ S	True	467.16615	467.16675	1.29	C ₂₈ H ₂₆ N ₃ O ₂ S	97.59

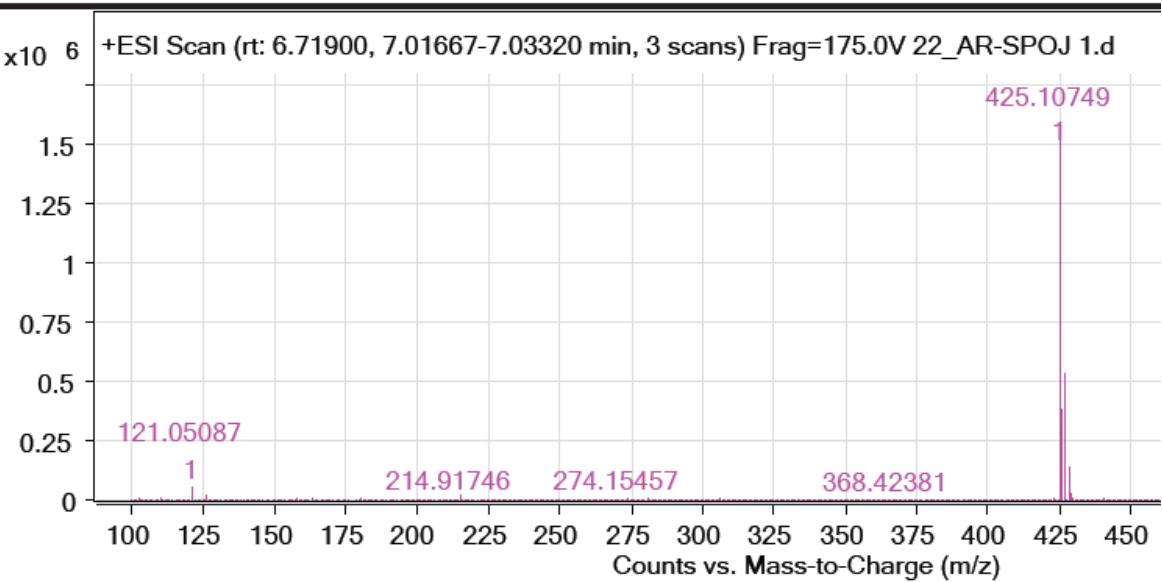
Figure S43. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine 1'.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C ₂₈ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₂ S	True	467.16626	467.16675	1.05	C ₂₈ H ₂₆ N ₃ O ₂ S	98.64

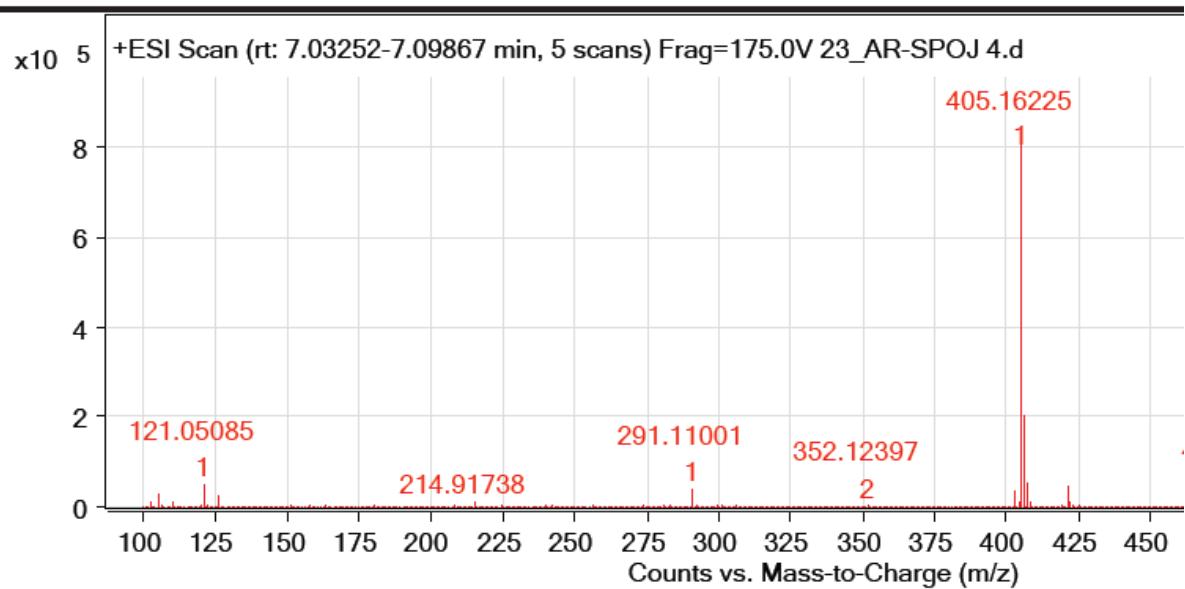
Figure S44. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **2'**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C23 H21 Cl N2 O2 S	True	424.10042	424.10123	1.91	C23 H22 Cl N2 O2 S	96.17

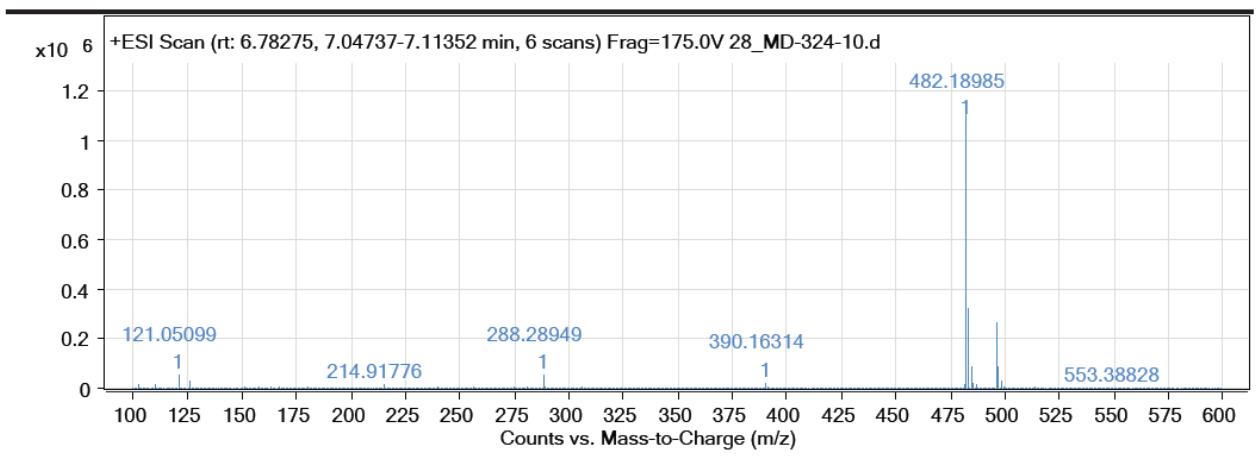
Figure S45. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **3'**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C23 H22 N2 O S	True	374.1447	374.14528	1.55	C23 H23 N2 O S	88.81

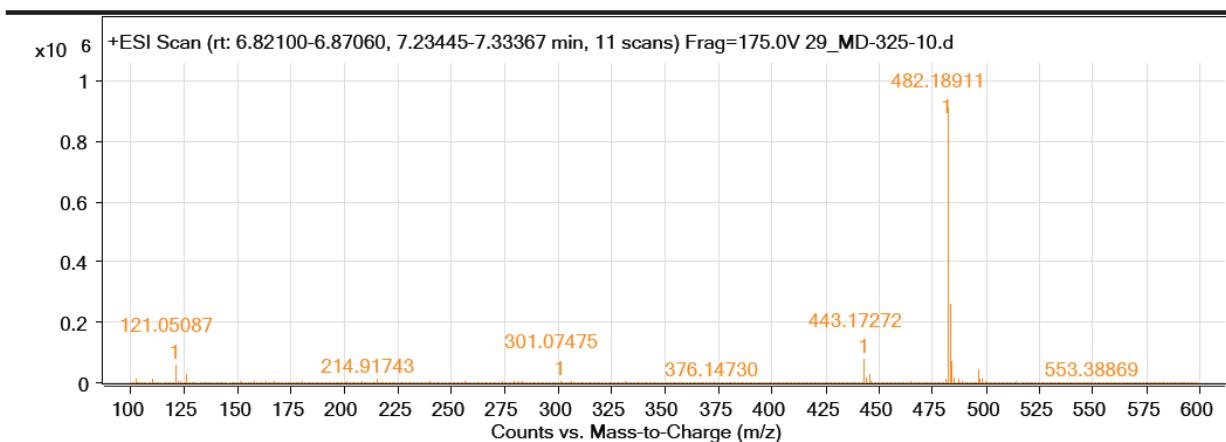
Figure S46. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **4'**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C ₂₉ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₂ S	True	481.18269	481.1824	-0.6	C ₂₉ H ₂₈ N ₃ O ₂ S	96.23

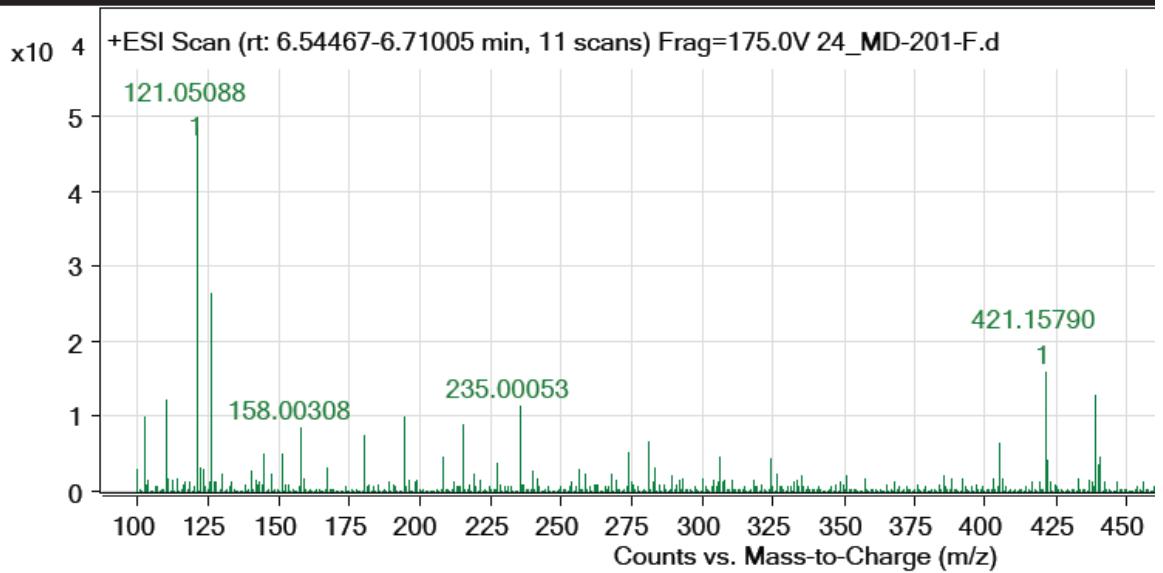
Figure S47. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **1**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C29 H27 N3 O2 S	True 481.18198	481.1824	0.87	C29 H28 N3 O2 S	95.67

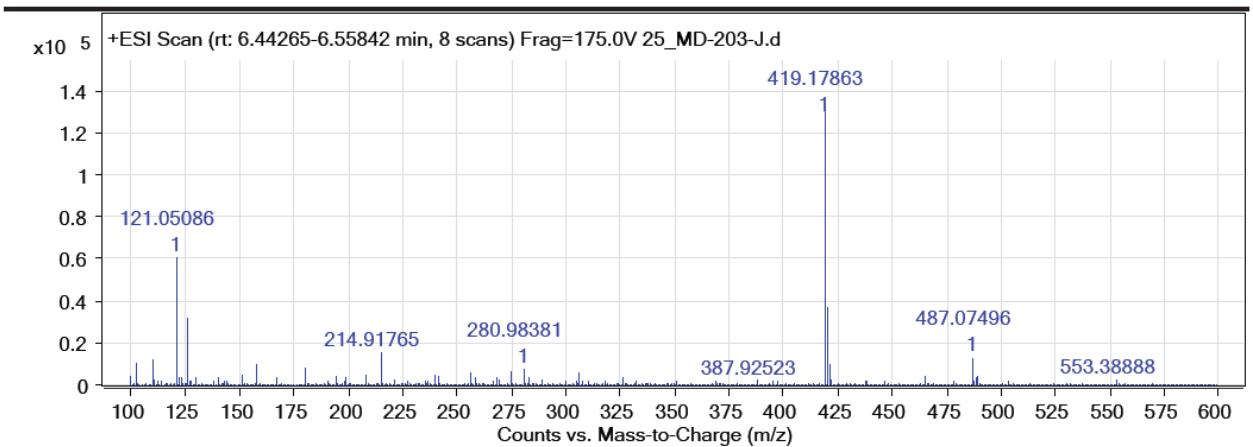
Figure S48. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **2**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C24 H23 Cl N2 O2 S	True	438.11649	438.11688	0.89	C24 H24 Cl N2 O2 S	98.33

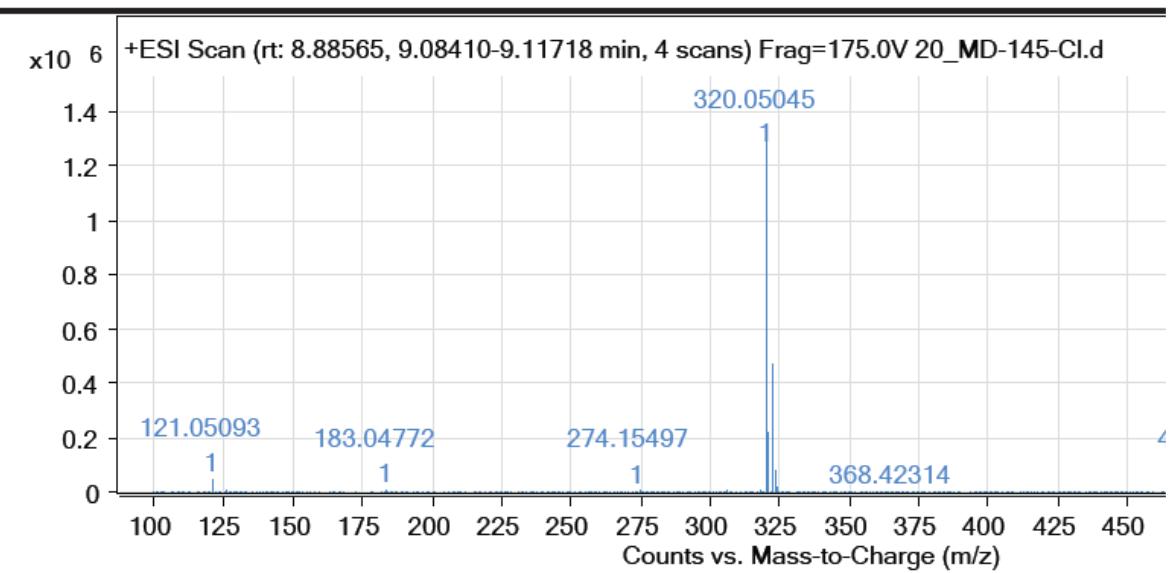
Figure S49. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **3**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C25 H26 N2 O2 S	True	418.17131	418.1715	0.46	C25 H27 N2 O2 S	98.41

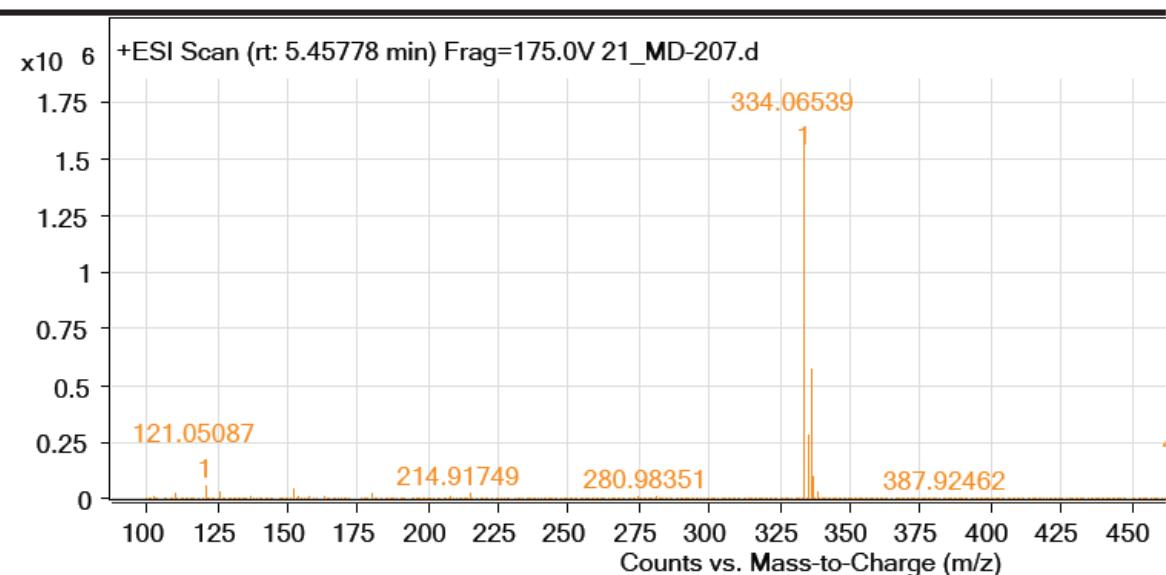
Figure S50. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **4**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C16 H14 Cl N O2 S	True	319.04324	319.04338	0.43	C16 H15 Cl N O2 S	99.11

Figure S51. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **8'**.



Formula Calculator Results

Formula	Best	Mass	Tgt Mass	Diff (ppm)	Ion Species	Score
C17 H16 Cl N O2 S	True	333.05817	333.05903	2.56	C17 H17 Cl N O2 S	96.7

Figure S52. MS spectrum and HRMS analysis of benzothiazine **8**.