

Supporting information for

# 4-(2-(5-(2-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)hydrazinecarbonyl)-2-methylthiophen-3-yl)cyclopent-1-enyl)-5-methylthiophene-2-carboxylic Acid

Marija Matković

Division of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Laboratory for Biomolecular Interactions and Spectroscopy,  
Ruđer Bošković Institute, Bijenička 54 10000 Zagreb, Croatia  
Correspondence: Marija.Matkovic@irb.hr

## Content:

	Page
<b>Figure S1:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (300 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) spectrum of <b>2</b> isolated by extraction	2
<b>Figure S2:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (300 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) spectrum of <b>2</b> ( <i>zoomed</i> ) isolated by extraction	3
<b>Figure S3:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum of <b>2</b> isolated by preparative TLC	4
<b>Figure S4:</b> $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (150 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of <b>2</b> isolated by preparative TLC	5
<b>Figure S5:</b> $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (150 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of <b>2</b> ( <i>zoomed</i> ) isolated by preparative TLC	6
<b>Figure S6:</b> $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (150 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ , APT) spectrum of <b>2</b> isolated by preparative TLC	7
<b>Figure S7:</b> (a-b): HSQC spectrum (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of compound <b>2</b>	8
<b>Figure S8:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum (300 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) of raw <b>3</b> obtained by extraction	9
<b>Figure S9:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum (300 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) of raw <b>3</b> obtained by extraction	10
<b>Figure S10:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum (300 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of mixture <b>2</b> + <b>3</b>	11
<b>Figure S11:</b> Preparative TLC used for isolation of compounds from mixture <b>2</b> + <b>3</b>	12
<b>Figure S12:</b> Analytical TLC of samples: mixture <b>2</b> + <b>3</b> and isolated <b>2</b>	13
<b>Figure S13:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) spectrum of <b>3</b> isolated by consecutive preparative TLC	14
<b>Figure S14:</b> $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (150 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ , APT) spectrum of <b>3</b> isolated by consecutive preparative TLC	15
<b>Figure S15:</b> (a-b): HMQC spectrum (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of compound <b>3</b>	16
<b>Figure S16:</b> Patent Markush (WO2014127919 A1) found (SciFinder) resembling target compound <b>2</b>	17
<b>Figure S17:</b> Compound <b>2</b> and <b>3</b> solution photo-switch color change	17
<b>Figure S18:</b> UV spectrum of the compound <b>3</b> photo-switch process	18
<b>Figure S19:</b> IR spectrum of compound <b>2</b> and <b>3</b>	18
<b>Figure S20:</b> HRMS scan of <b>2</b>	19
<b>Figure S21:</b> HRMS scan of <b>3</b>	19
<b>Figure S22:</b> Molecular structures of compounds <b>2</b> and <b>3</b>	20
<b>Figure S23:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum of <b>2c</b>	21
<b>Figure S24:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum ( <i>zoomed</i> ) of <b>2c</b>	22
<b>Figure S25:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum ( <i>zoomed</i> ) of <b>2c</b>	23
<b>Figure S26:</b> Overlapped $^1\text{H}$ spectra (600 MHz) of <b>2</b> and <b>2c</b>	24
<b>Figure S27:</b> $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (75 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of <b>2c</b>	25
<b>Figure S28:</b> HSQC spectrum (300 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of compound <b>2c</b>	26

<b>Figure S29:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum of <b>3c</b>	27
<b>Figure S30:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum (zoomed) of <b>3c</b>	28
<b>Figure S31:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum (zoomed) of <b>3c</b>	29
<b>Figure S32:</b> Overlapped $^1\text{H}$ spectra ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 600 MHz) of <b>3</b> and <b>3c</b>	30
<b>Figure S33:</b> $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (150 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of <b>3c</b>	31
<b>Figure S34:</b> Synthesis of <b>2c</b> and <b>3c</b> followed by UV spectroscopy	32
<b>Figure S35:</b> Presumed molecular structures of <b>2c</b> and <b>3c</b>	33
<b>Figure S36:</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum (600 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of <b>3</b>	34

## SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

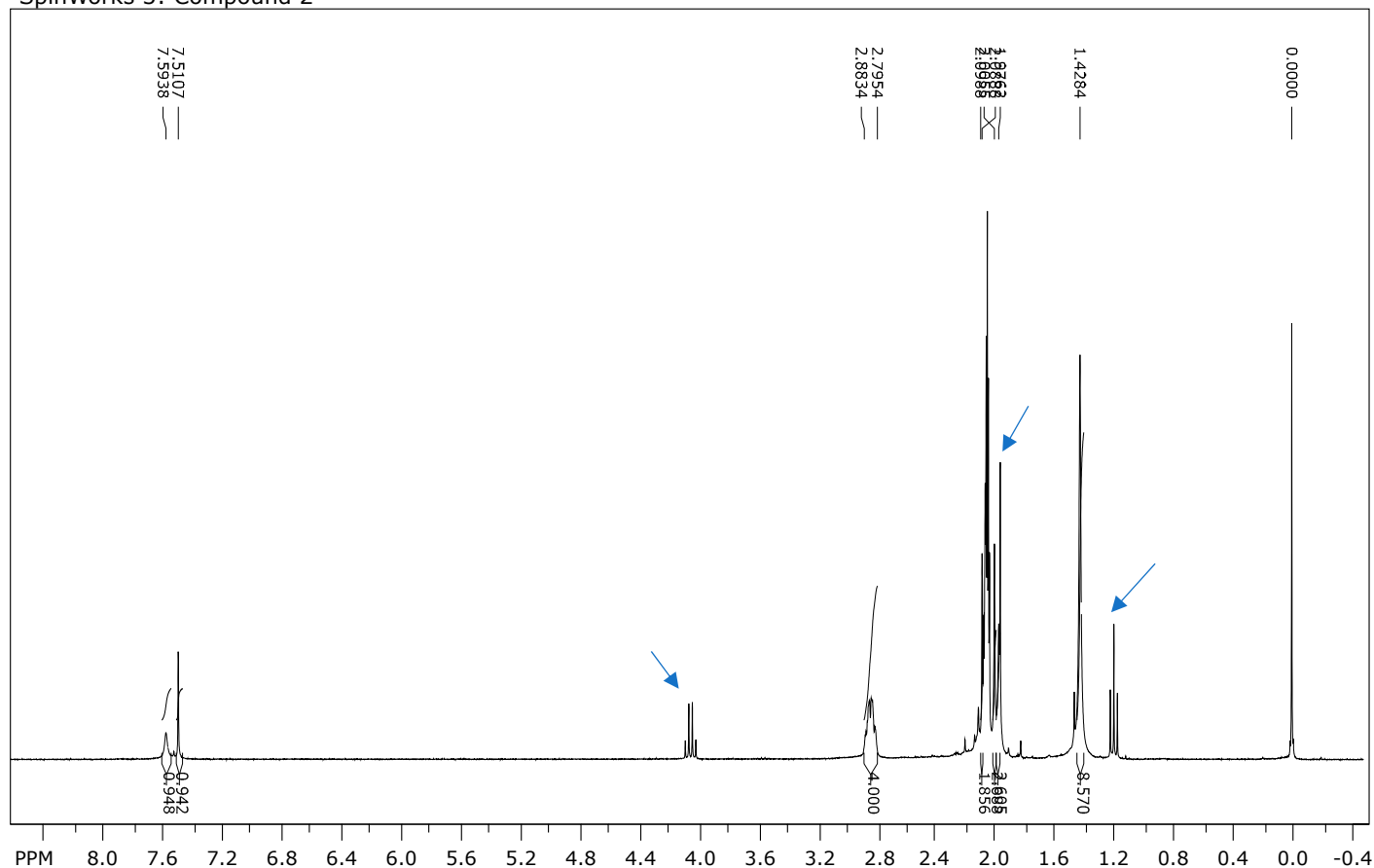


Figure S1:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) spectrum of **2** isolated by extraction. Blue arrows depict traces of EtOAc.

## SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

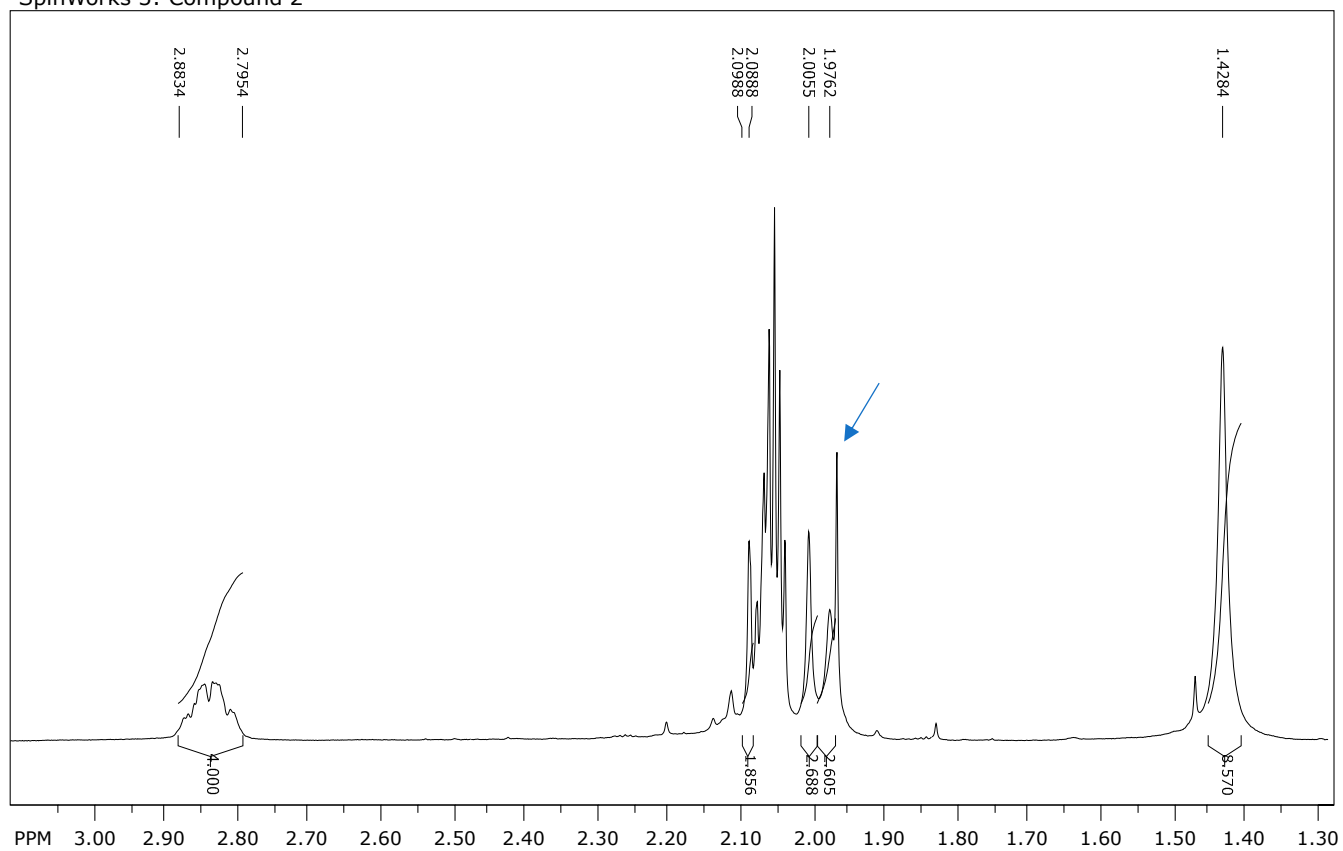


Figure S2:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) spectrum of **2** (zoomed) isolated by extraction. Blue arrow depicts traces of EtOAc.

## SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

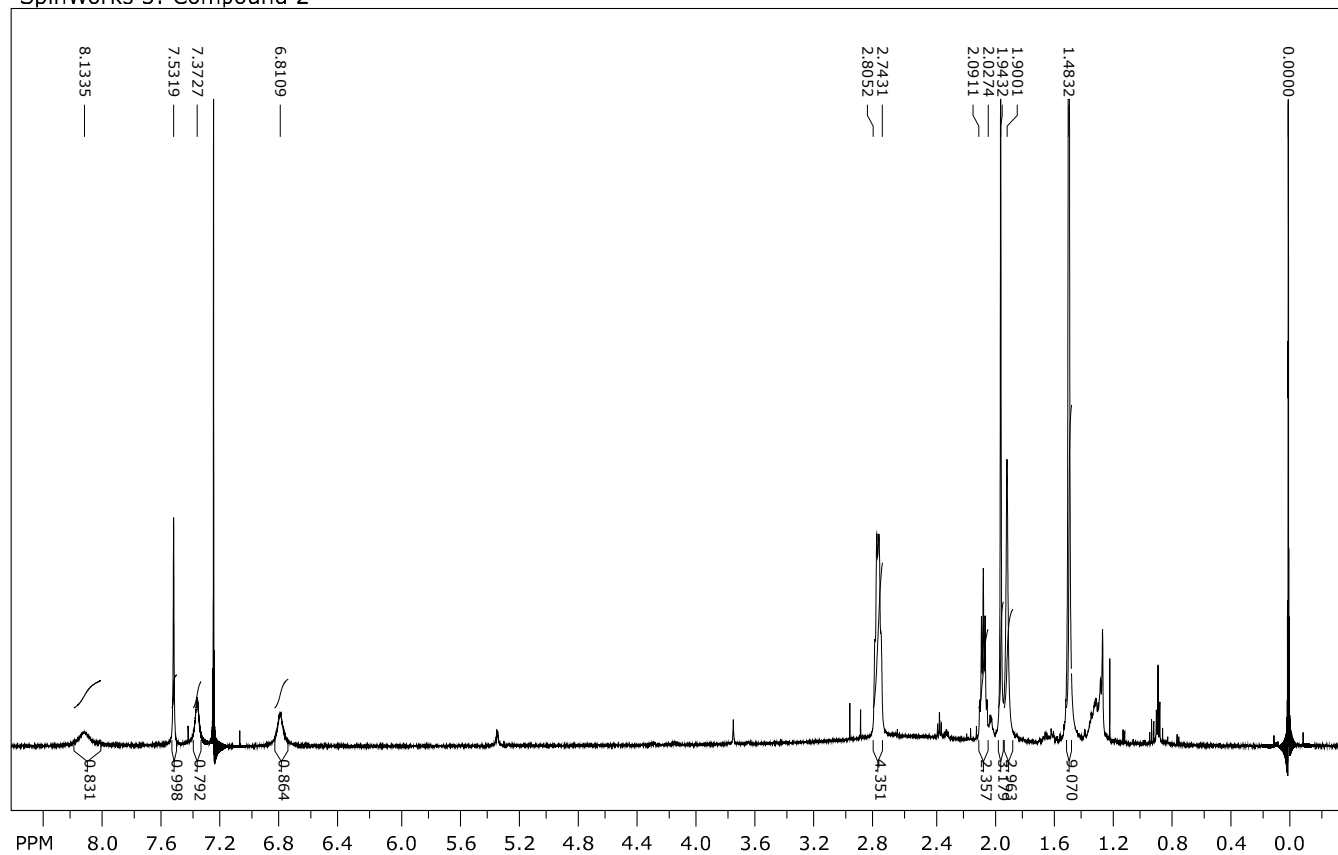


Figure S3: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of **2** isolated by preparative TLC (normal phase, 7% MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). From 0.8-1.4 ppm some contaminants are recognizable.

## SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

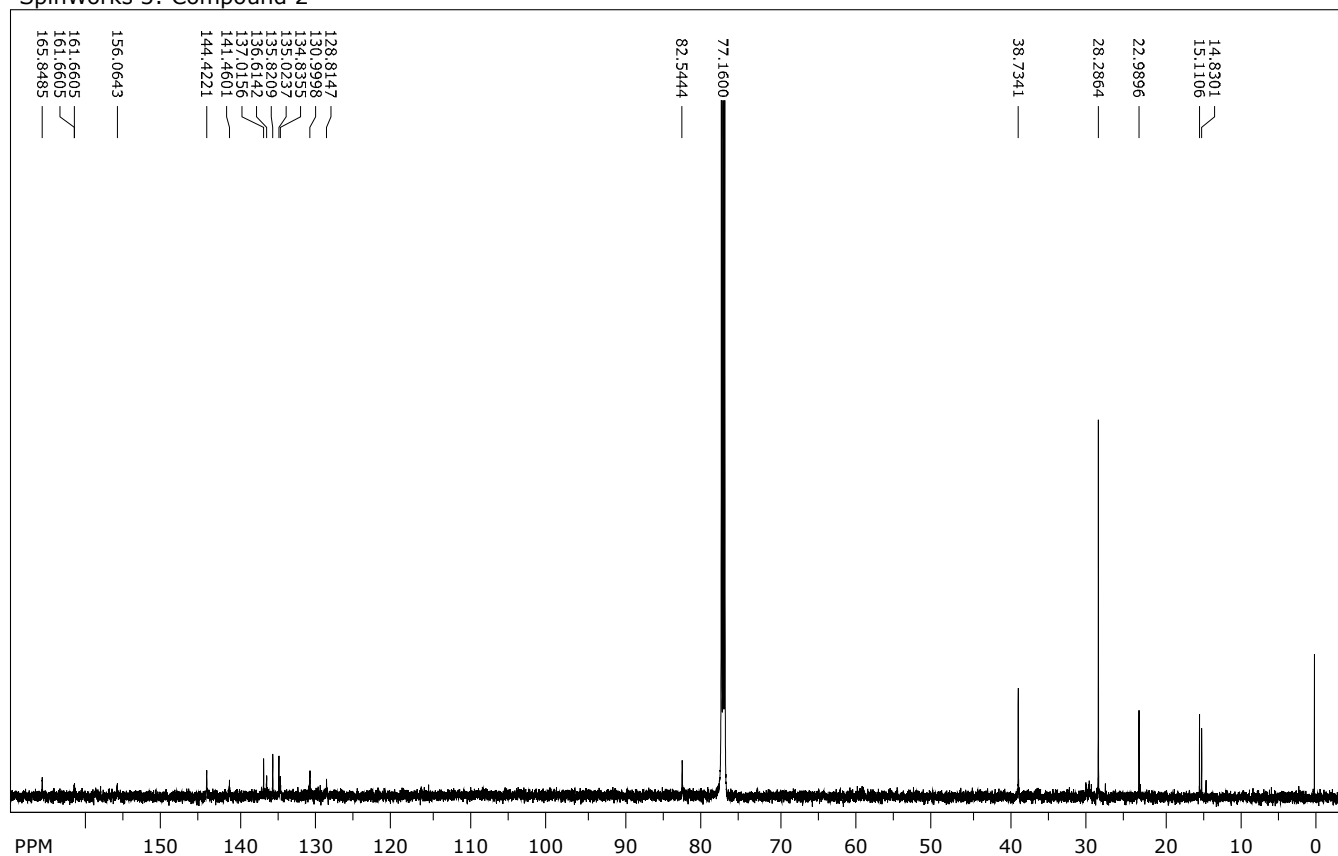


Figure S4:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of **2** isolated by preparative TLC (normal phase, 7 %  $\text{MeOH-CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ )

## SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

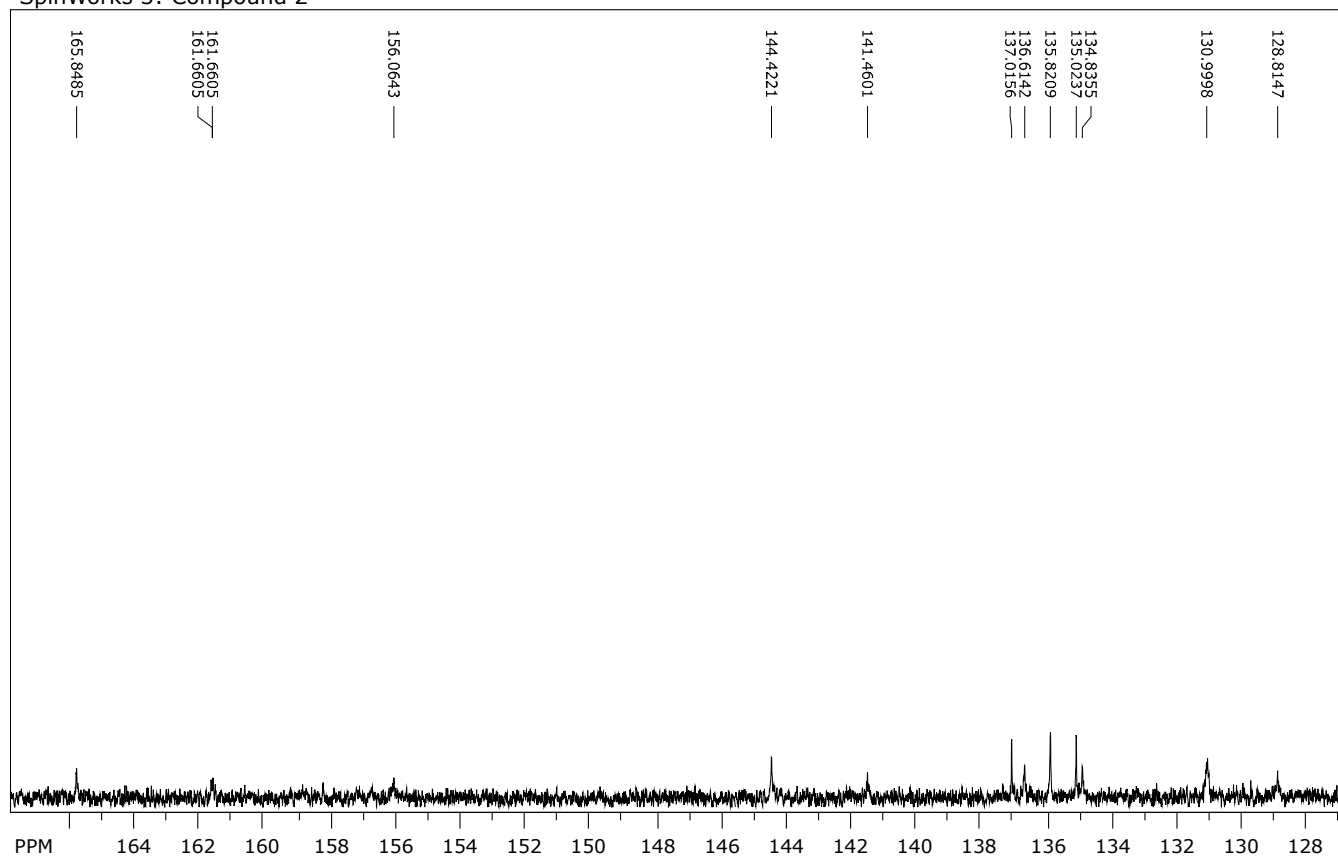


Figure S5:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of **2** (zoomed) isolated by preparative TLC (normal phase, 7% MeOH- $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ). This section represents only 12 different signals. this is beacuse atoms Cd and Ce as well as Cb and Cc (FigureS6) are present in not enough different chemical environment to be explicitly depicted as different signals (FigureS22).

## SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

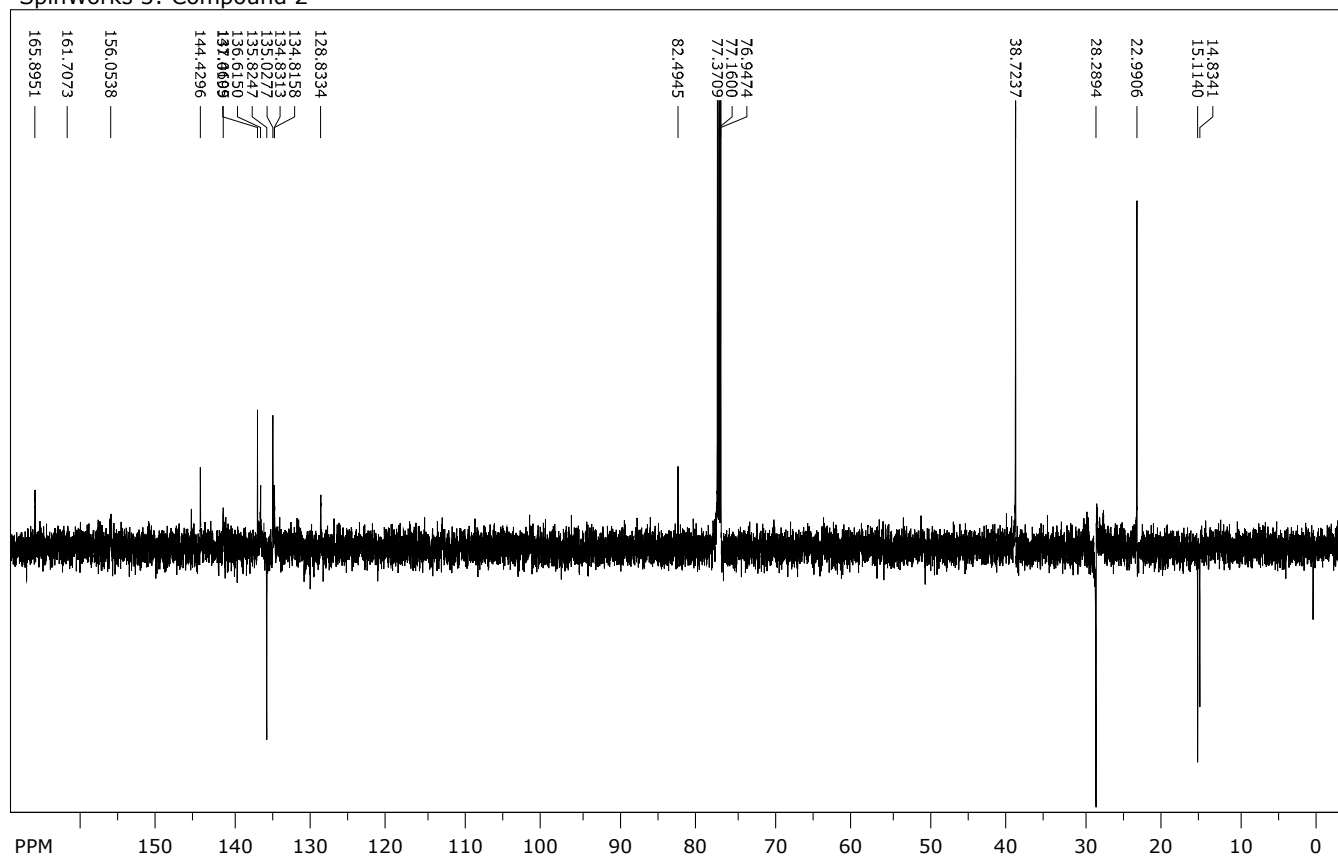


Figure S6: <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, APT) spectrum of **2** isolated by preparative TLC (normal phase, 7 % MeOH-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)

SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

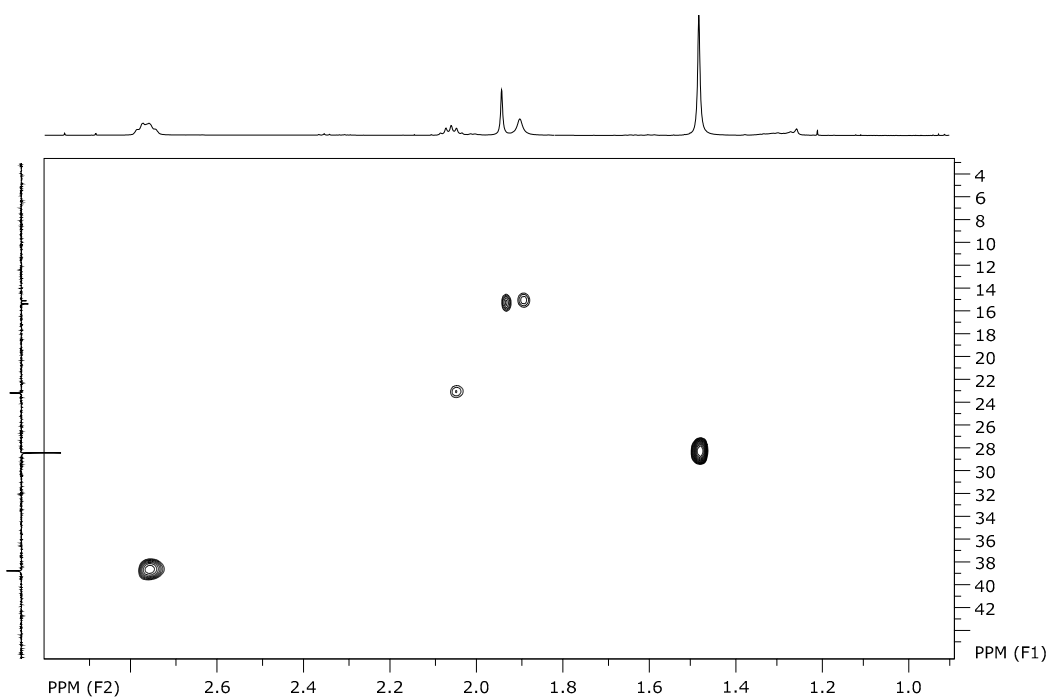


Figure S7a

SpinWorks 3: Compound 2

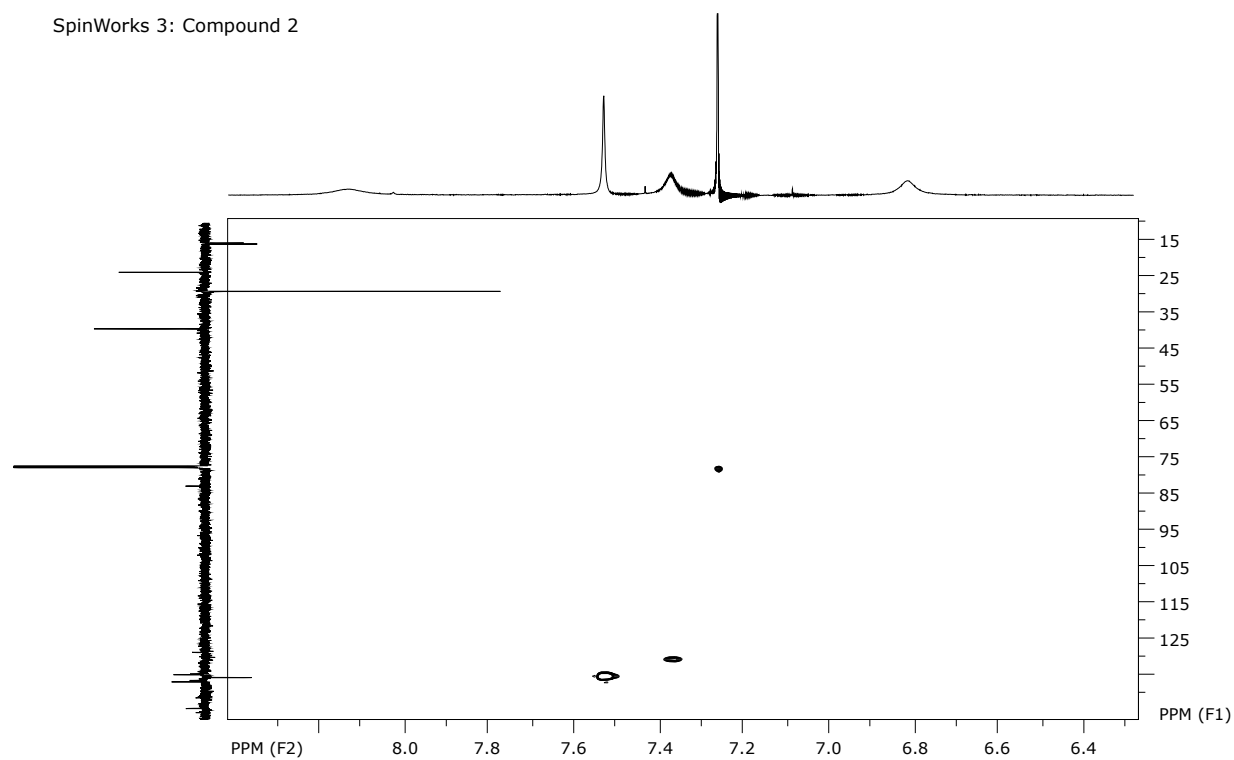


Figure S7b

Figure S7 (a-b): HSQC spectrum (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of compound 2: a) up to 2.8 ppm ( $^1\text{H}$ NMR) b) from 2.8 ppm to 10 ppm ( $^1\text{H}$ NMR)



SpinWorks 3: Compound raw 3

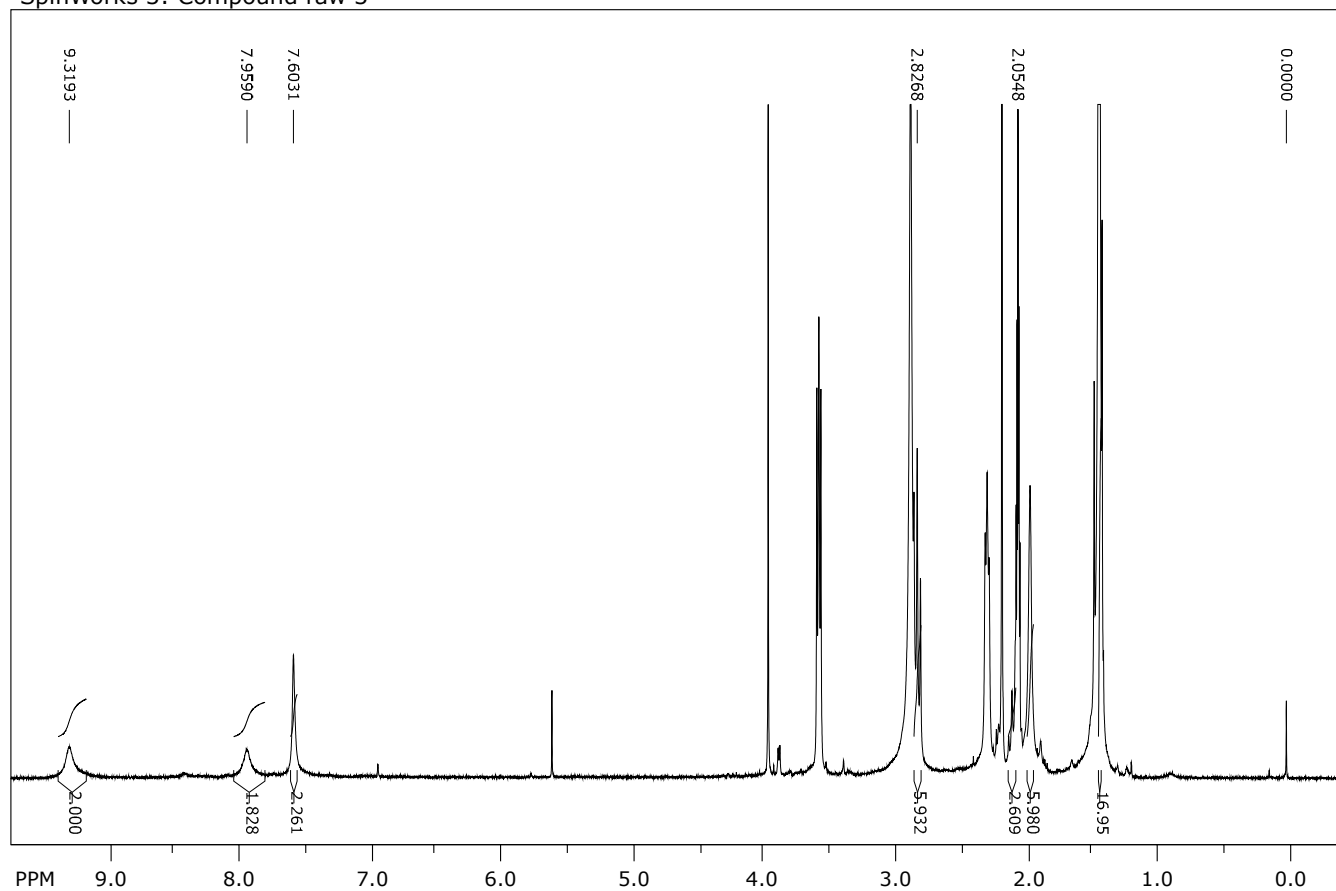


Figure S8: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO) of raw 3 obtained by extraction (O1 organic phase, see experimental and Appendix A).

SpinWorks 3: Compound 3 raw

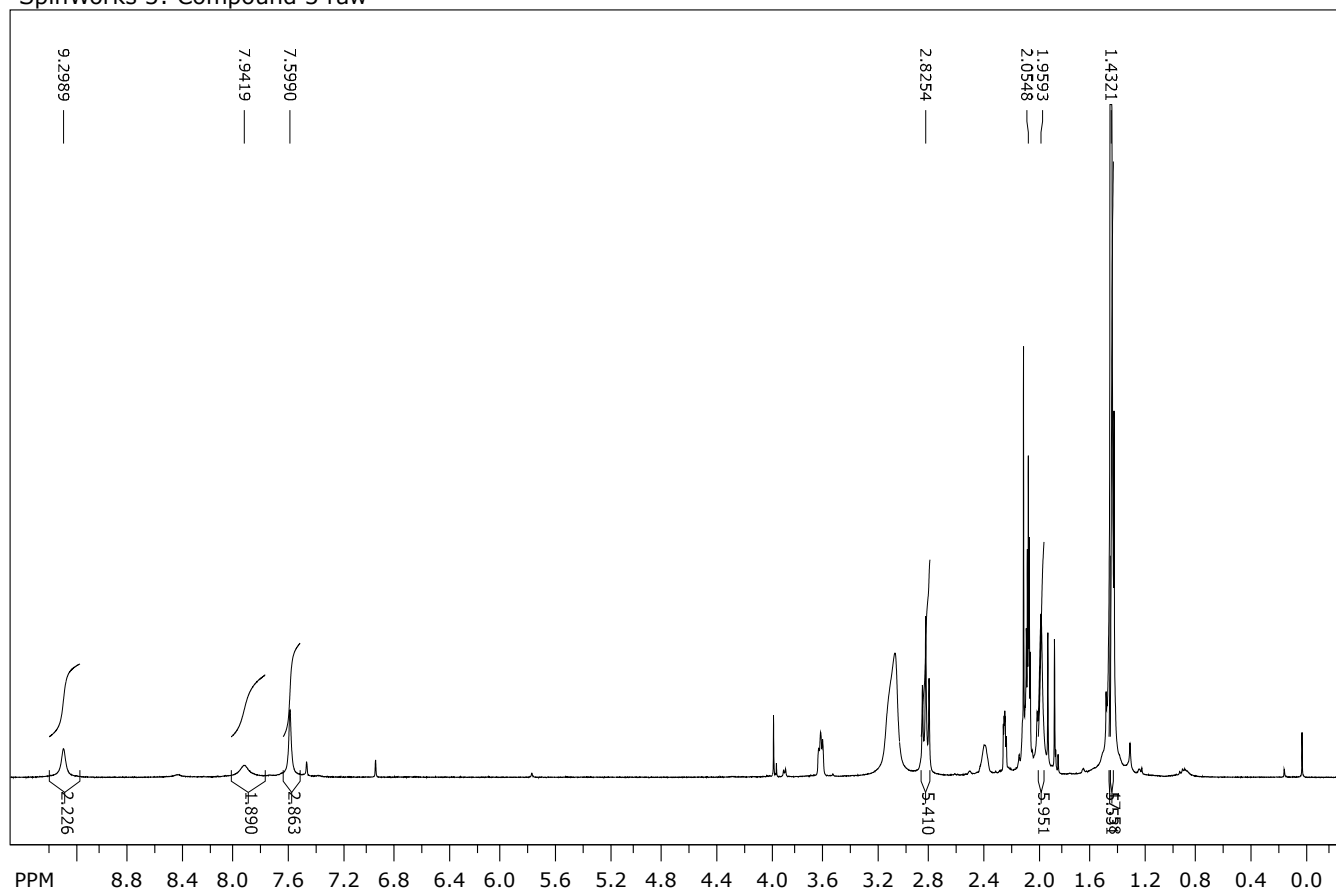


Figure S9:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (300 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ) of raw **3** obtained by extraction (O2 organic phase, see experimental and Appendix A).

SpinWorks 3: Mixture 2 + 3

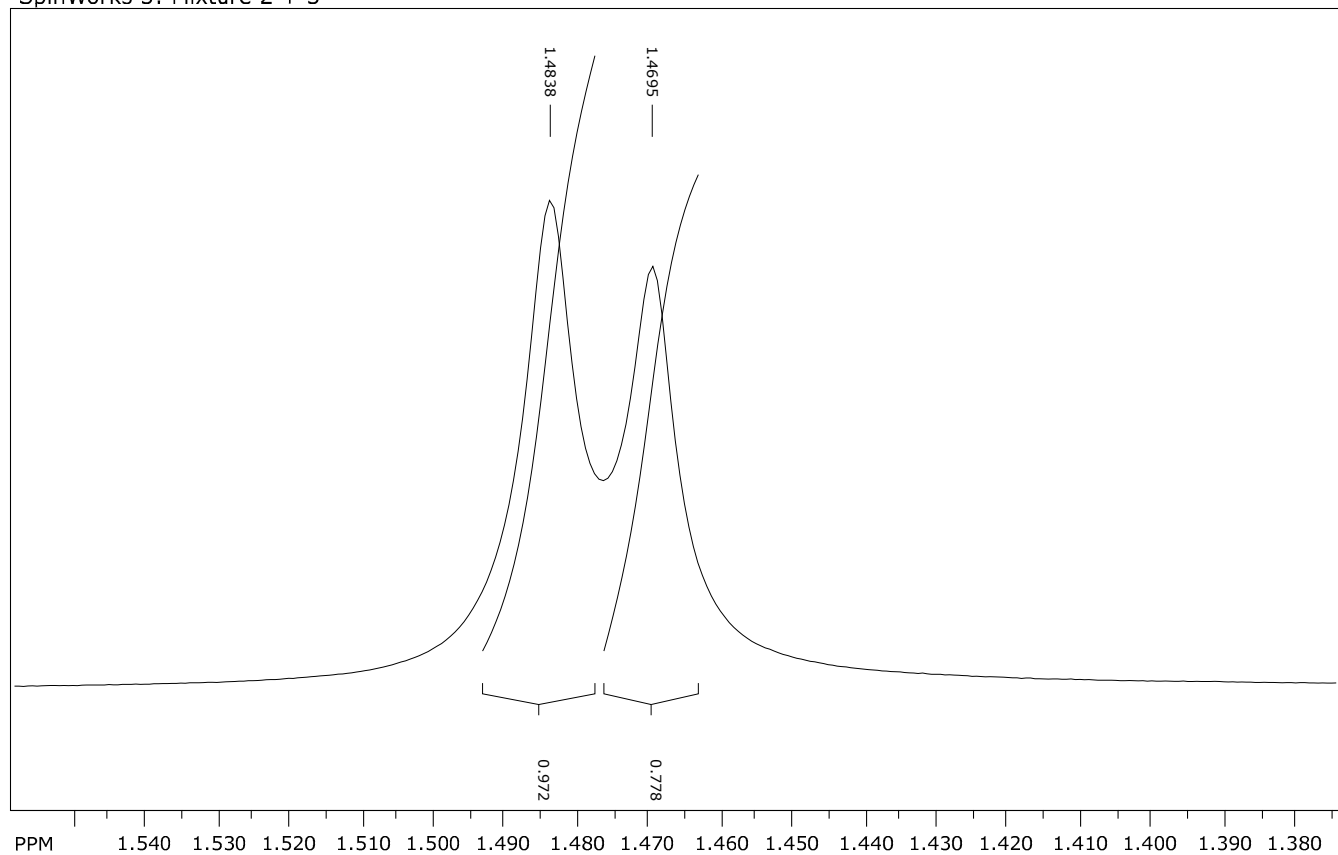


Figure S10:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of mixture 2 + 3 (10:4, Boc protecting group signals are shown) further purified.



Figure S11: Preparative TLC (7 % MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) used for isolation of compounds from mixture **2+3**; the stripes are located (visualized) by exposing the edge part of the plate to UV irradiation (254 nm, 2-3 min)-the irradiated area becomes “dark pink” due to DAE unit cyclisation on spot. The unirradiated stripes of SiO<sub>2</sub> are separated according to “dark pink” regions.



Figure S12: Analytical TLC (7 % MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); left—mixture of compounds (2+3); right—compound 2 after purification by preparative TLC (7 % MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); the spots were visualised by exposing the analy. plate to UV irradiation (UV lamp, 254 nm, 4 min.)

## SpinWorks 3: Compound 3

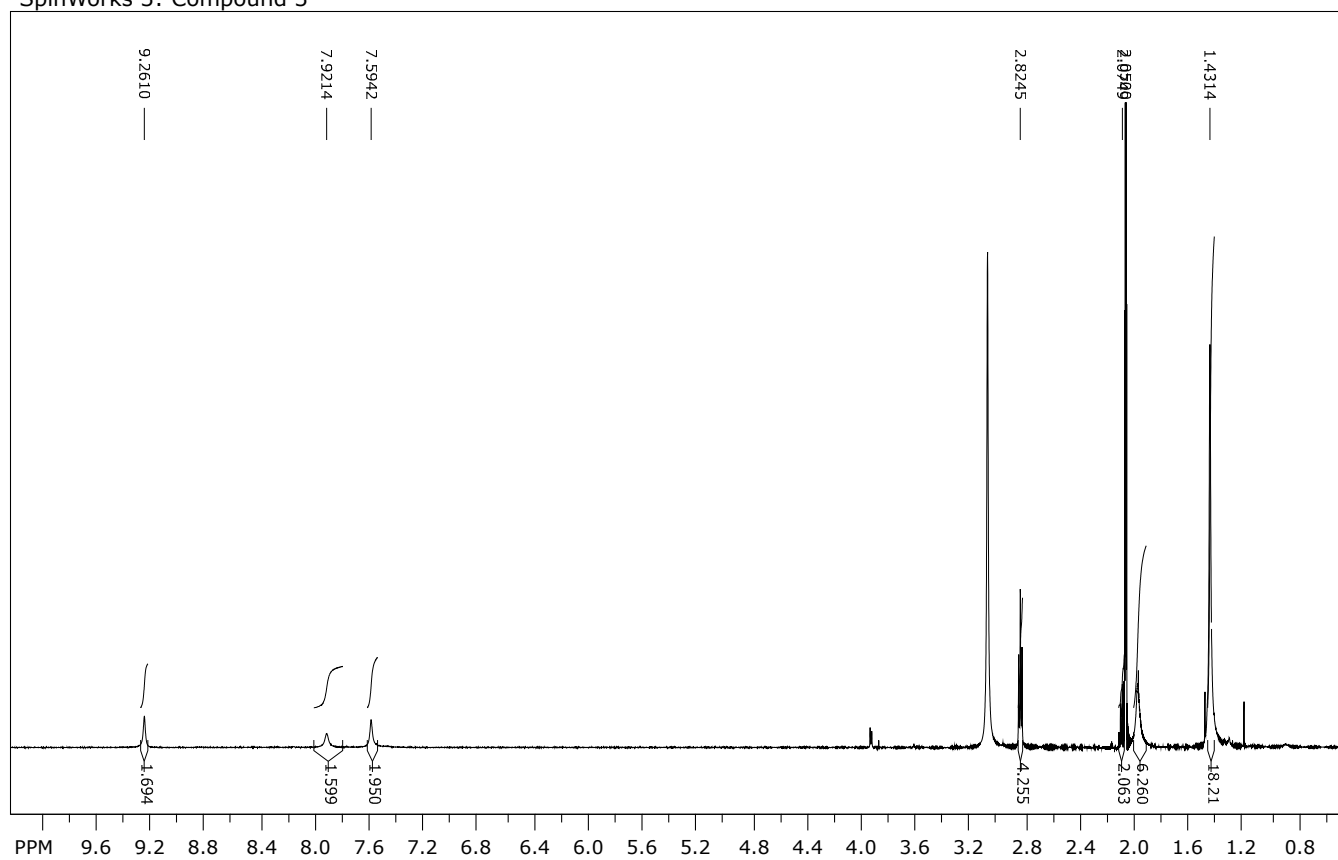


Figure S13: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO) spectrum of **3** isolated by consecutive preparative TLC (normal phase, EtOAc:petroleum = 1:1, 5 % MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)

SpinWorks 3: Compound 3

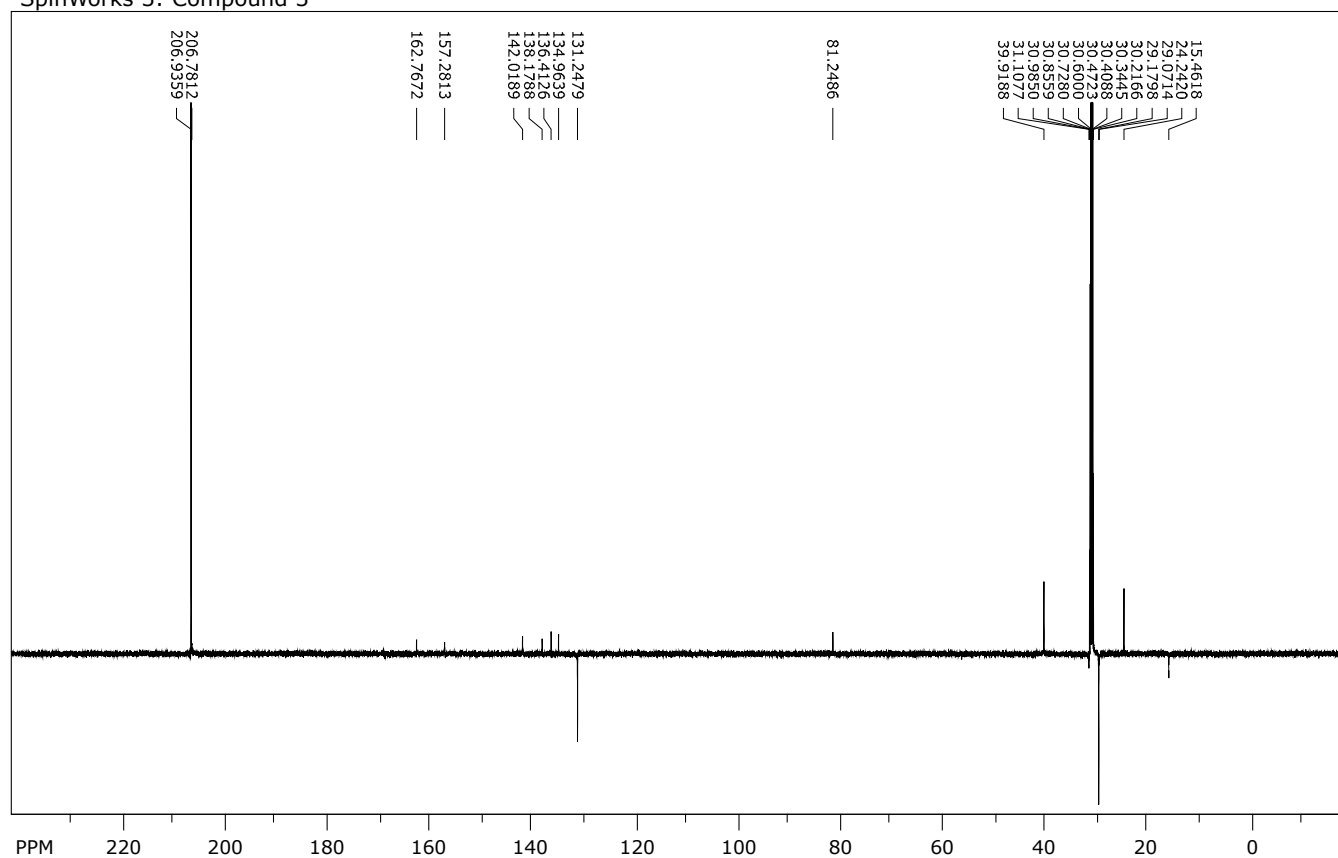
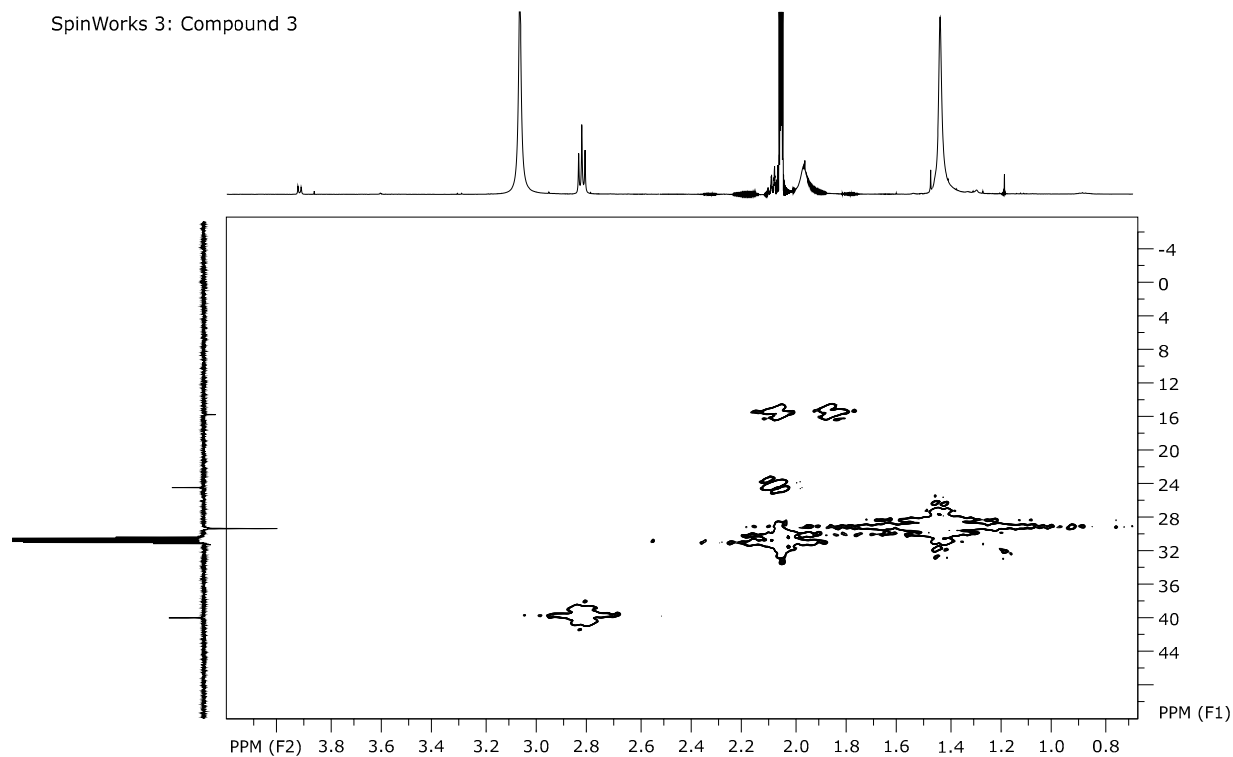
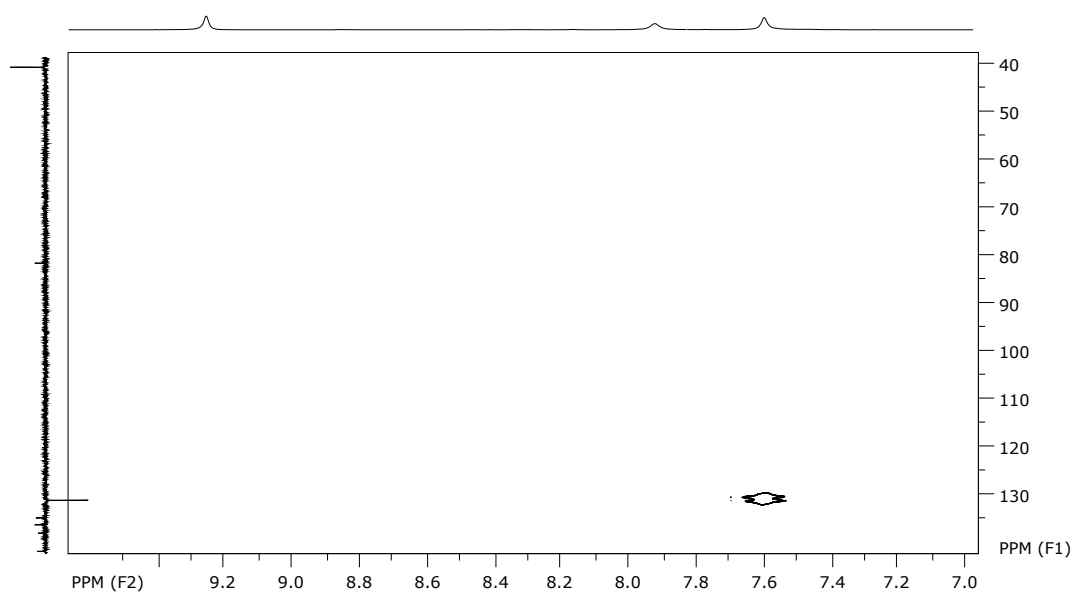


Figure S14:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ , APT) spectrum of **3** isolated by consecutive preparative TLC (normal phase, EtOAc:petroleum = 1:1, 5 % MeOH/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ )



a)

SpinWorks 3: Compound 3



b)

Figure S15 (a-b): HMQC spectrum (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of compound 3: a) up to 4.0 ppm (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) b) from 7.0 ppm to 9.6 ppm (<sup>1</sup>H NMR)



WO2014127919, Patent claim 6

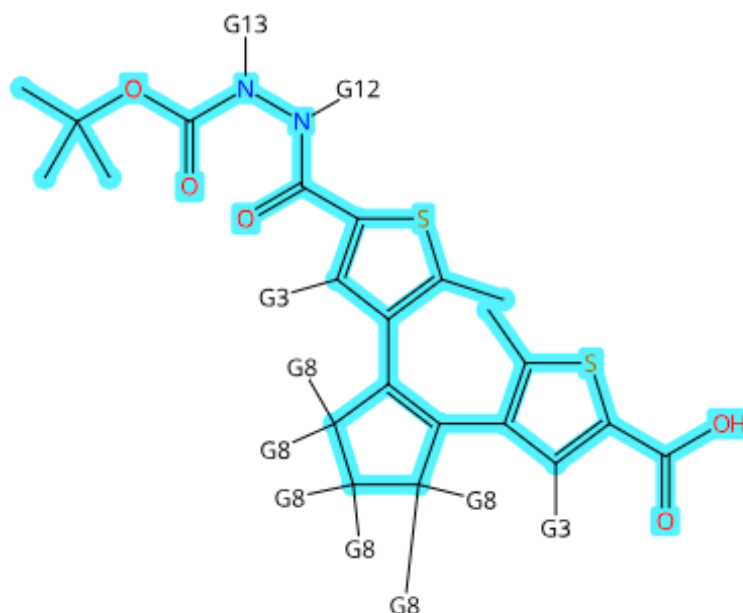


Figure S16: Patent Markush (WO2014127919 A1) found (SciFinder) resembling target compound **2**. To the best of author's knowledge compound **2** has not been synthesized.

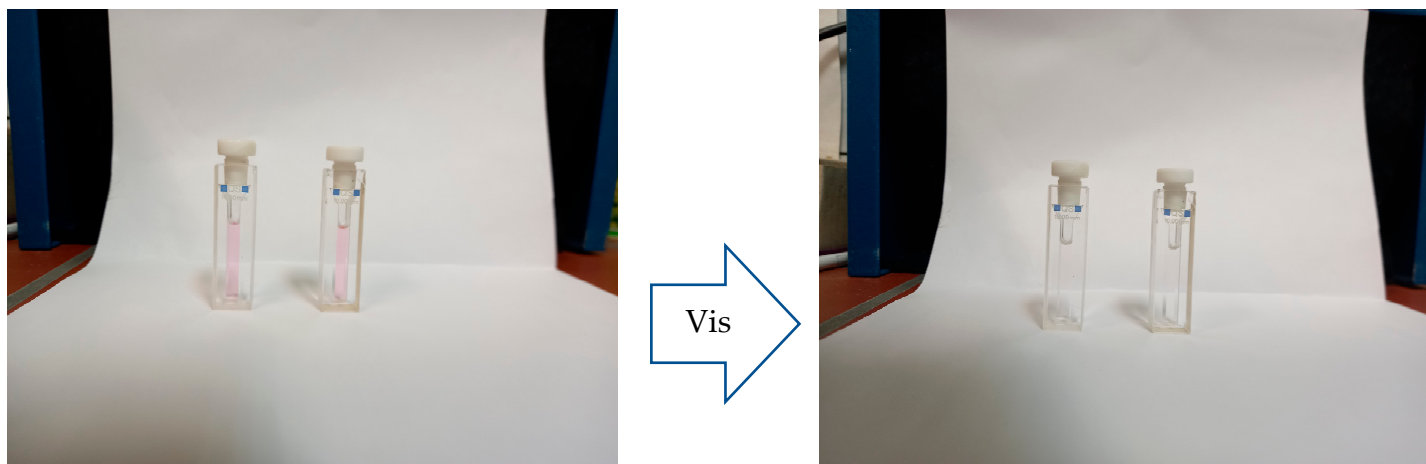


Figure S17: Left: Solutions of compounds **2** and **3** after exposing to UV light (254 nm, 8 x 8W, 19s) turn from colourless to pink.

Right: The pink colour of UV irradiated solutions turns to colourless after exposing to Vis light (room light, discharge lamps, PHILIPS master 2 x TL-D 36W/840 and OSRAM 3 x L36W/765, 1h47min) ( $c = 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ ).

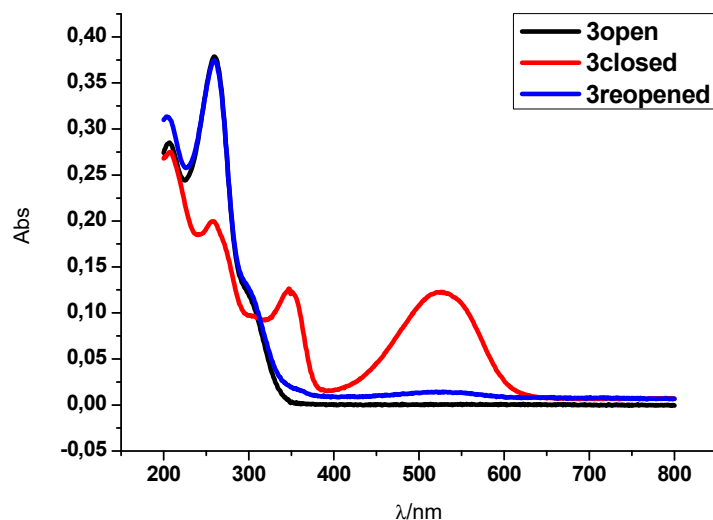


Figure S18: The photo-switch process of compound **3** (—) detected by UV-Vis absorption. The closed form (—) was induced using UV light (254 nm, 8 x 8W, 19s) and the reopened form (—) using visible light (room light, 1h47min). The closed form has a characteristic  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  in the visible light region of spectra ( $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 528 \text{ nm}$ ); ( $c(\mathbf{3}) = 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ )

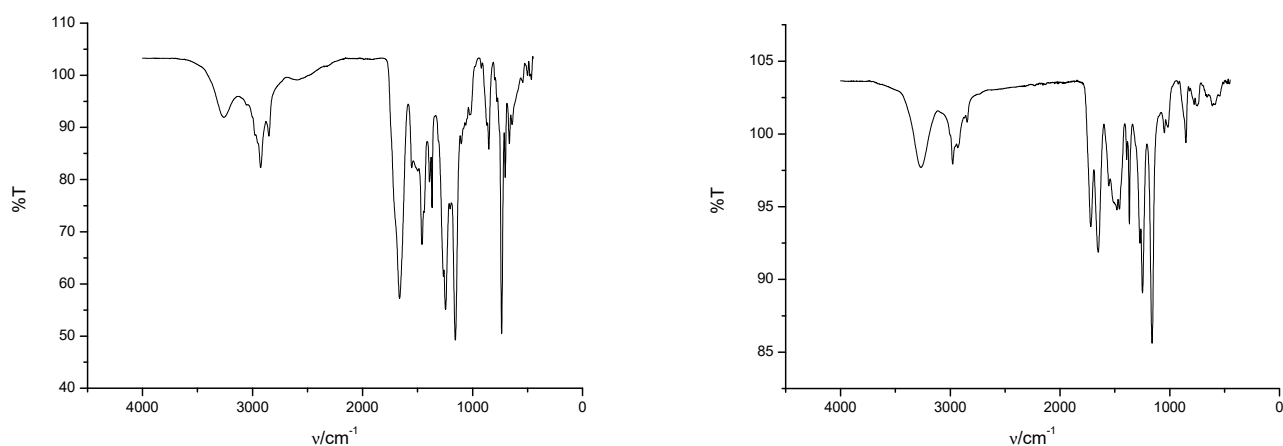


Figure S19: IR spectrum of compound **2** (left) and compound **3** (right). (Instrument Perkin Elmer FT-IR UATR).

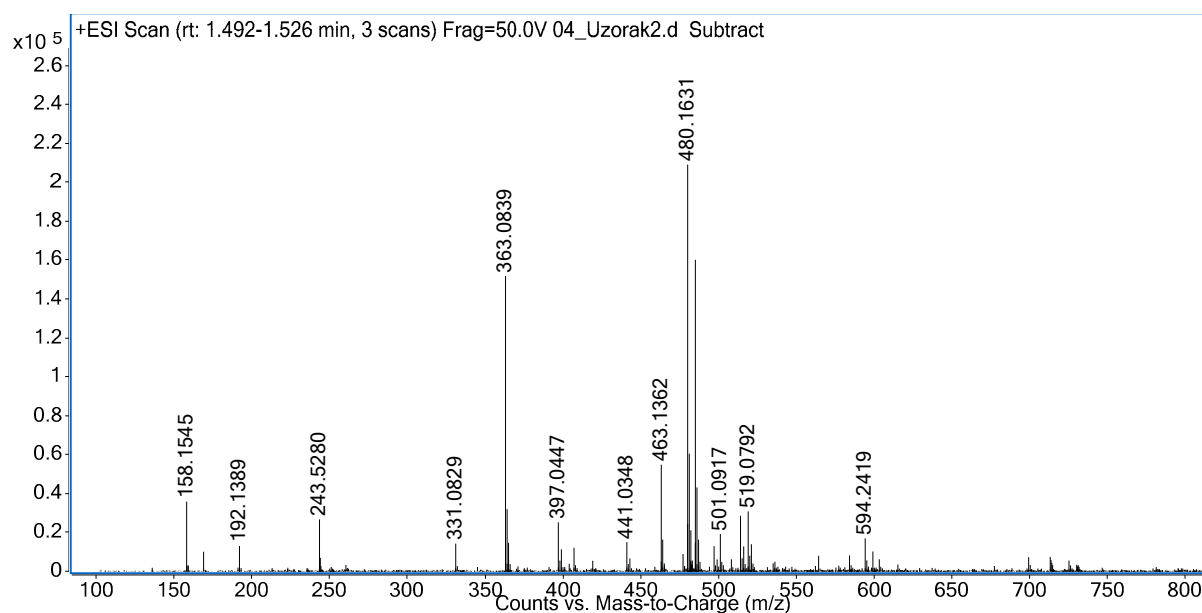


Figure S20: HRMS scan of **2** (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>); Characteristic ionic species found: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 463,1361; [M+NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 480,1627; [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>: 485,1181; [M+K]<sup>+</sup>: 501,0920

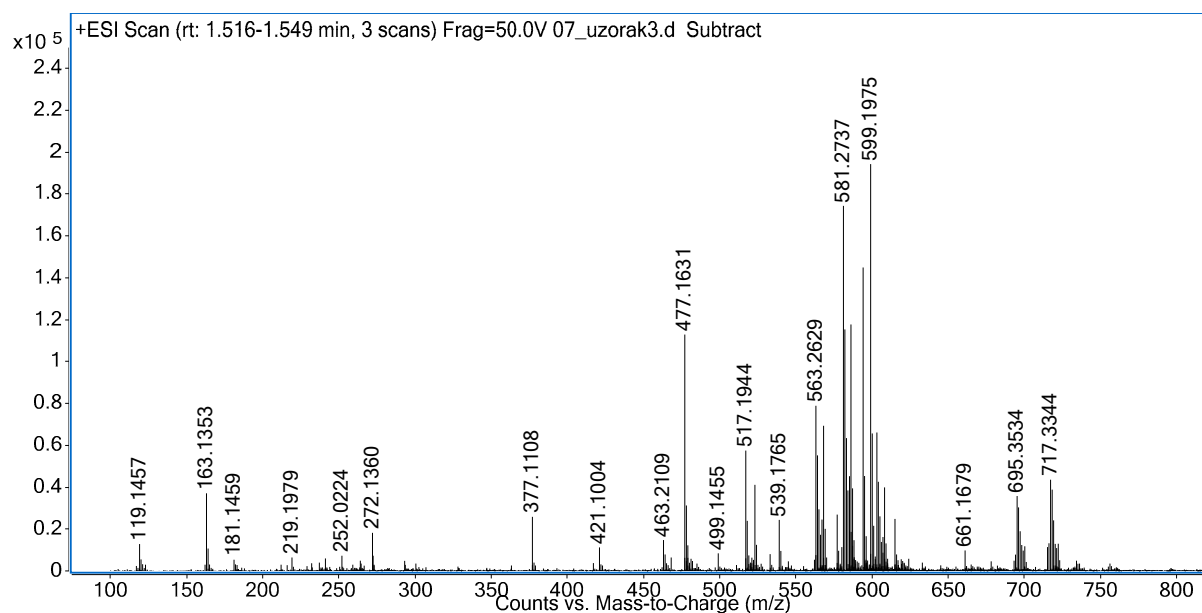
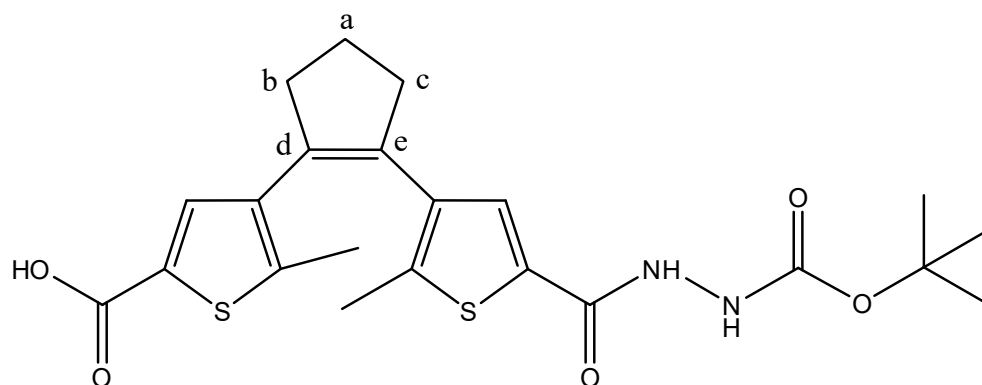


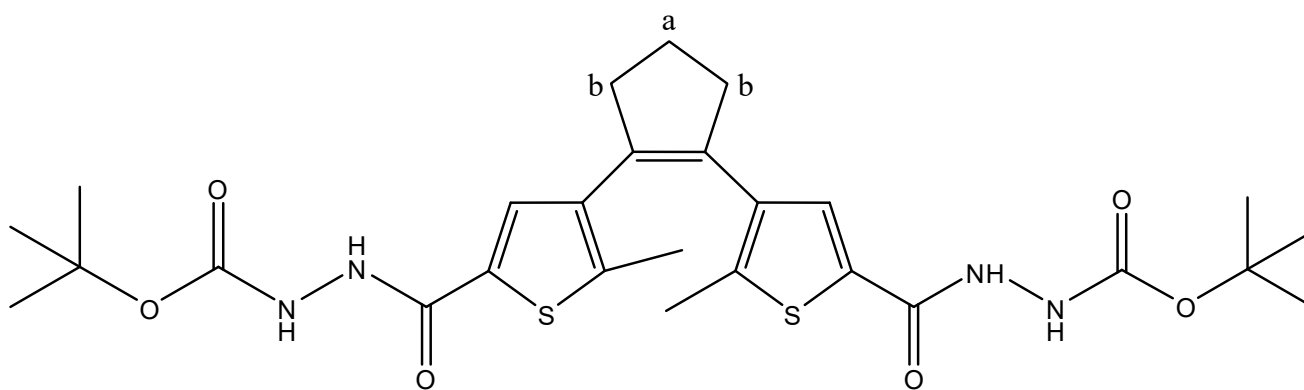
Figure S21: HRMS scan of **3**; (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub>); Characteristic ionic species found: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 577,2155; [M+NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 594,2420; [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>: 599,1974; [M+K]<sup>+</sup>: 615,1713.



Compound: 2

Chemical Formula: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>

Molecular Weight: 462,58



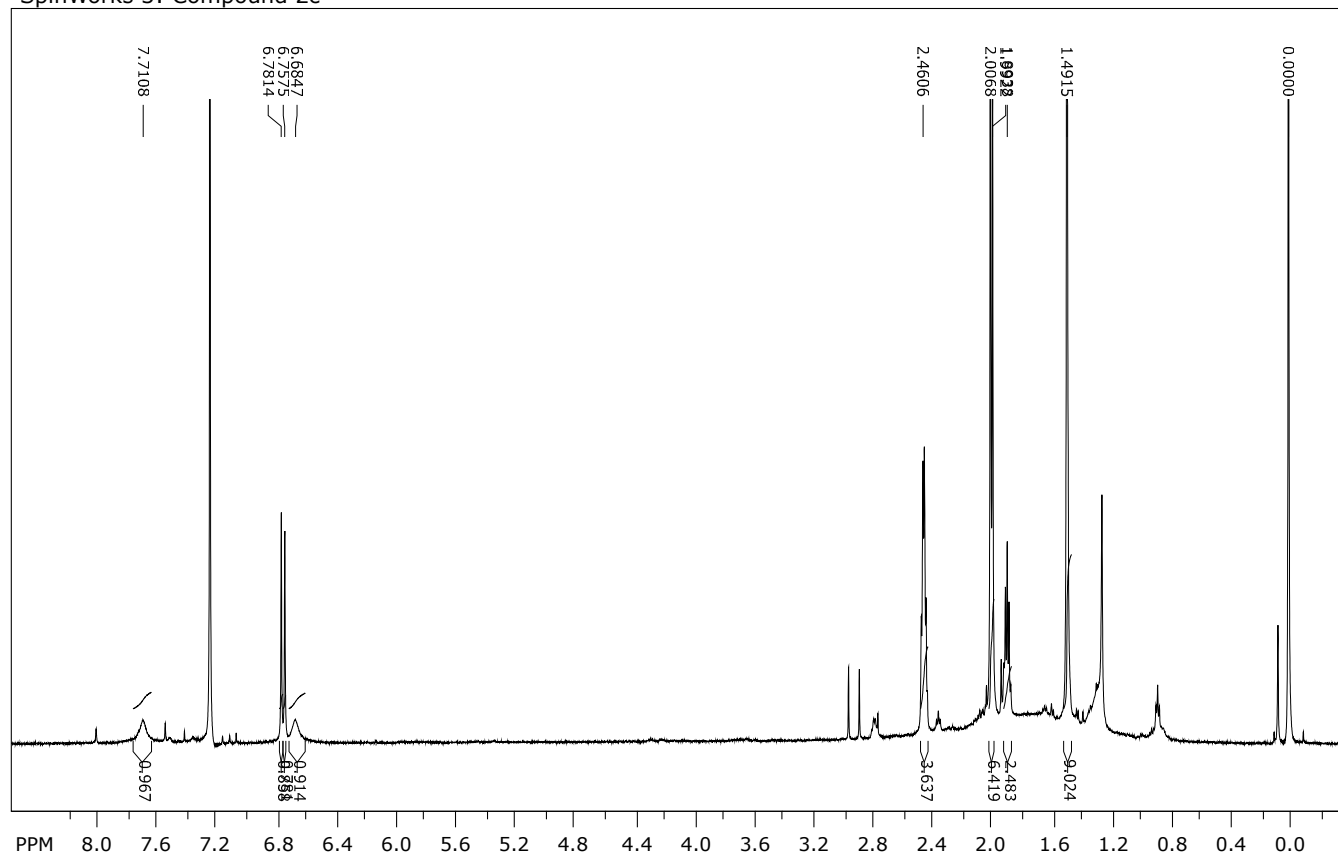
Compound: 3

Chemical Formula: C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub>

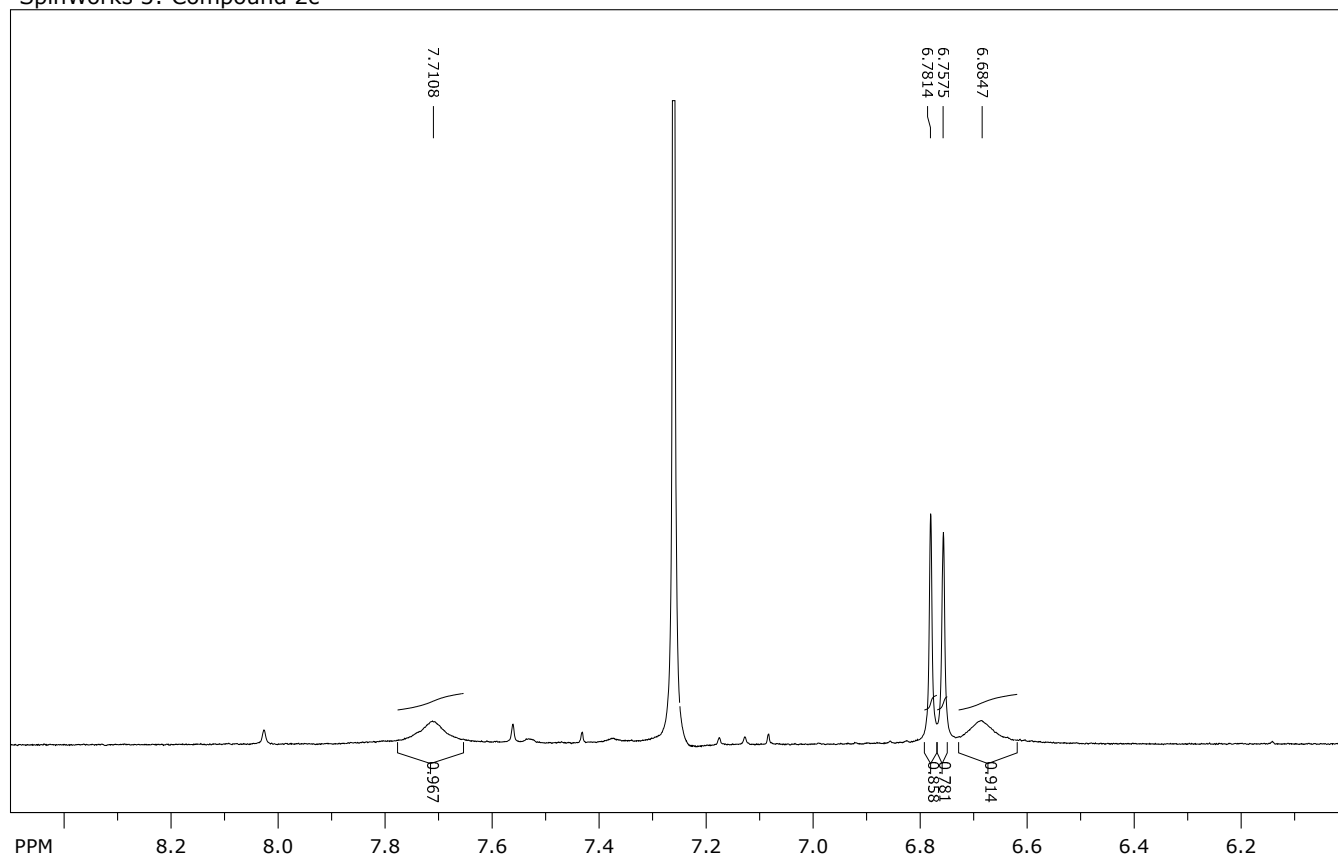
Molecular Weight: 576,73

Figure S22: Molecular structures of compound 2 (up) and compound 3 (down). Different C atoms in the cyclopentene ring are marked with a-e.

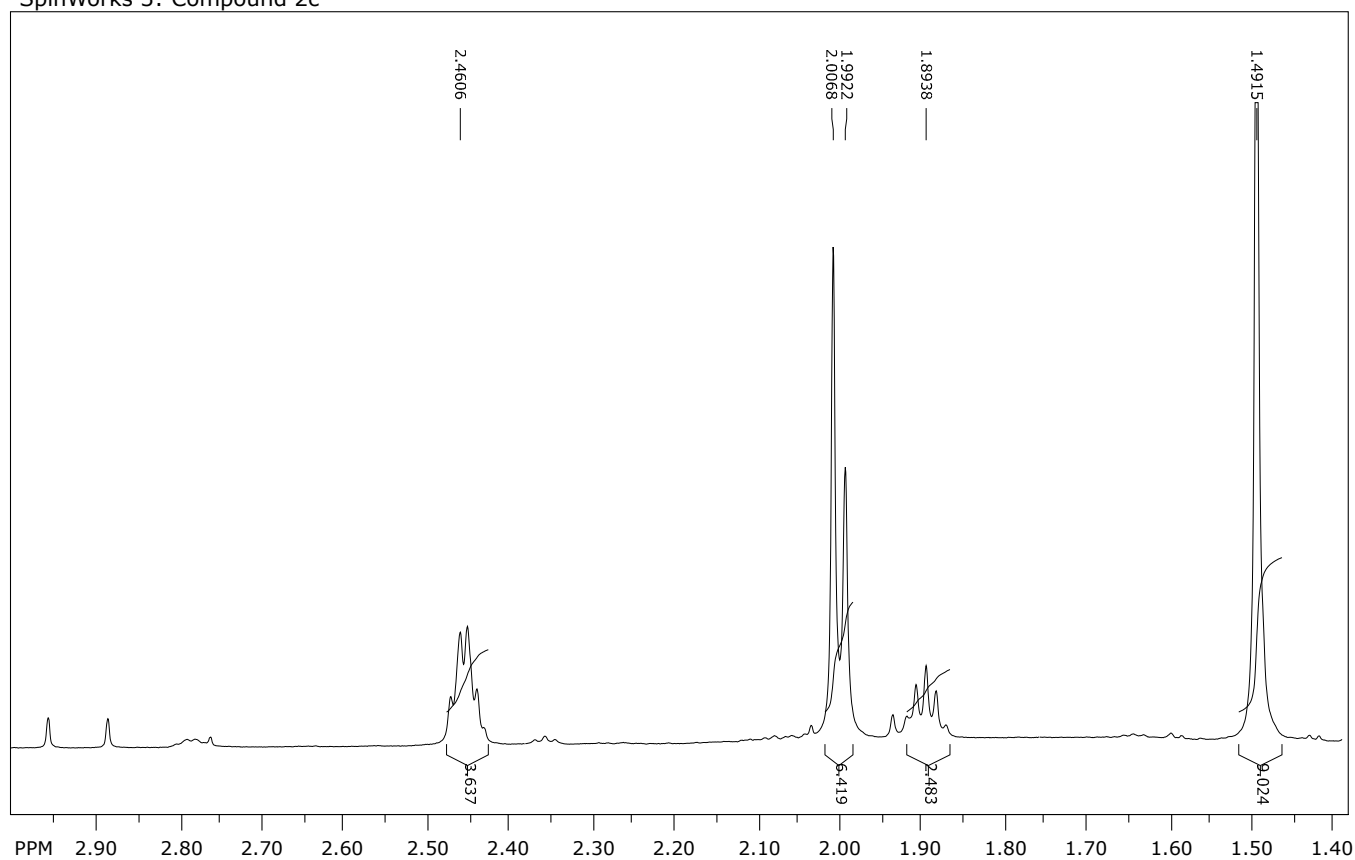
SpinWorks 3: Compound 2c

Figure S23: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of 2c

SpinWorks 3: Compound 2c

Figure S24: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum (zoomed) of **2c**.

SpinWorks 3: Compound 2c

Figure S25: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum (zoomed) of **2c**.

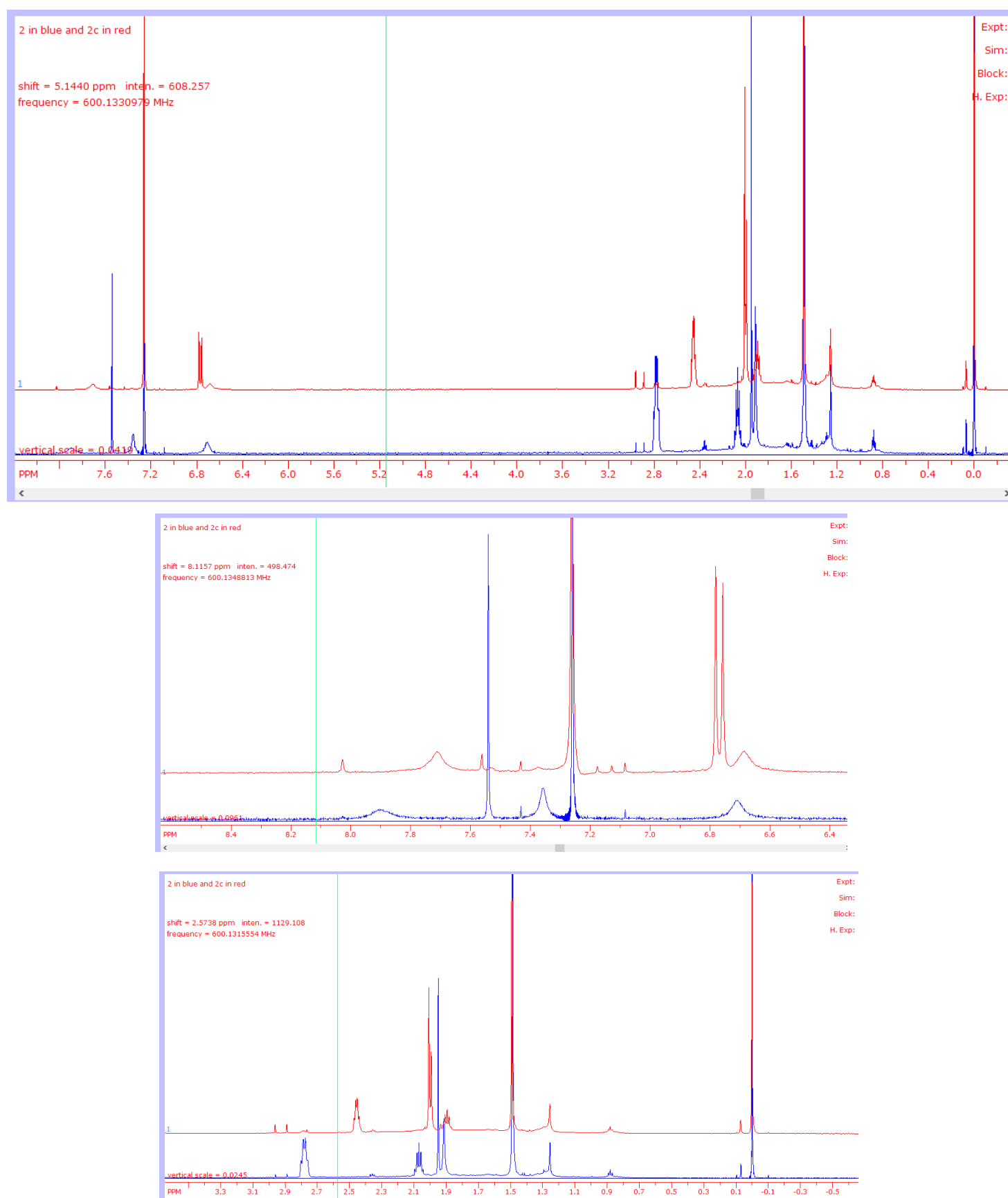


Figure S26 : Overlapped  $^1\text{H}$  spectra (600 MHz) of open form **2** (blue) and closed form **2c** (red): up (complete spectra), middle (8.2-6.4 ppm), down (3.1-0.0 ppm).



SpinWorks 3: Compound 2c

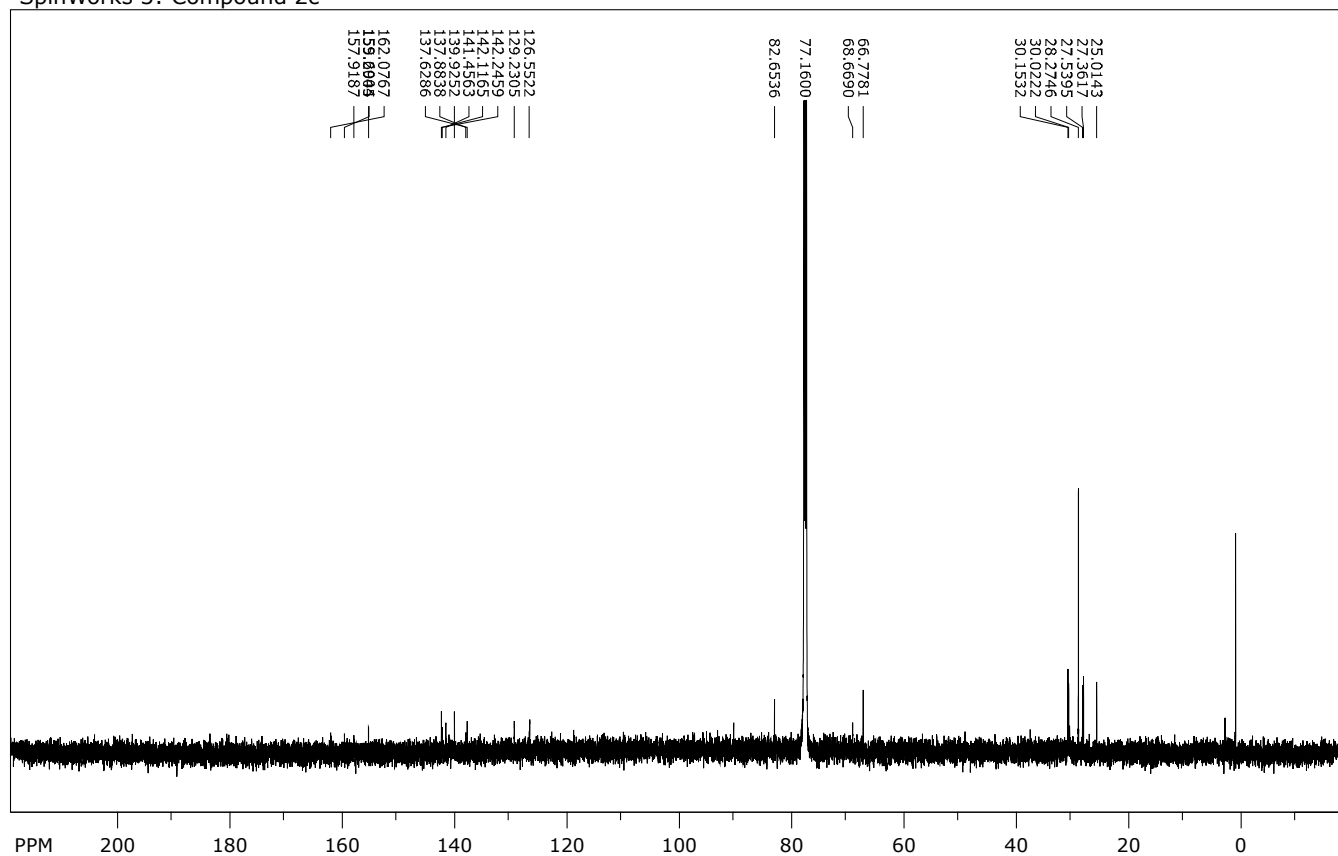
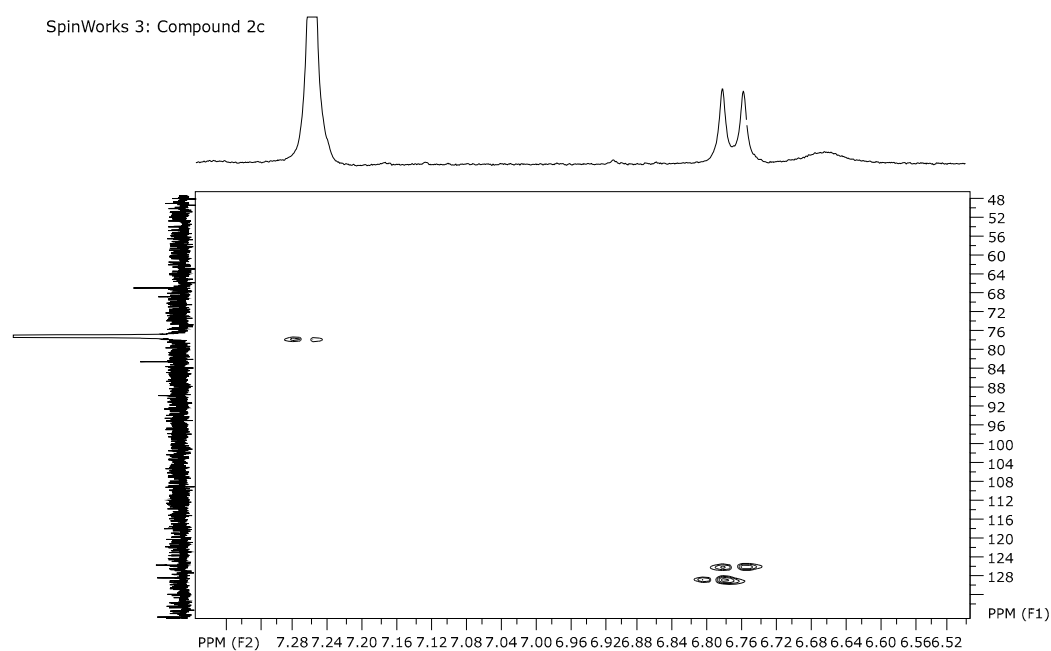
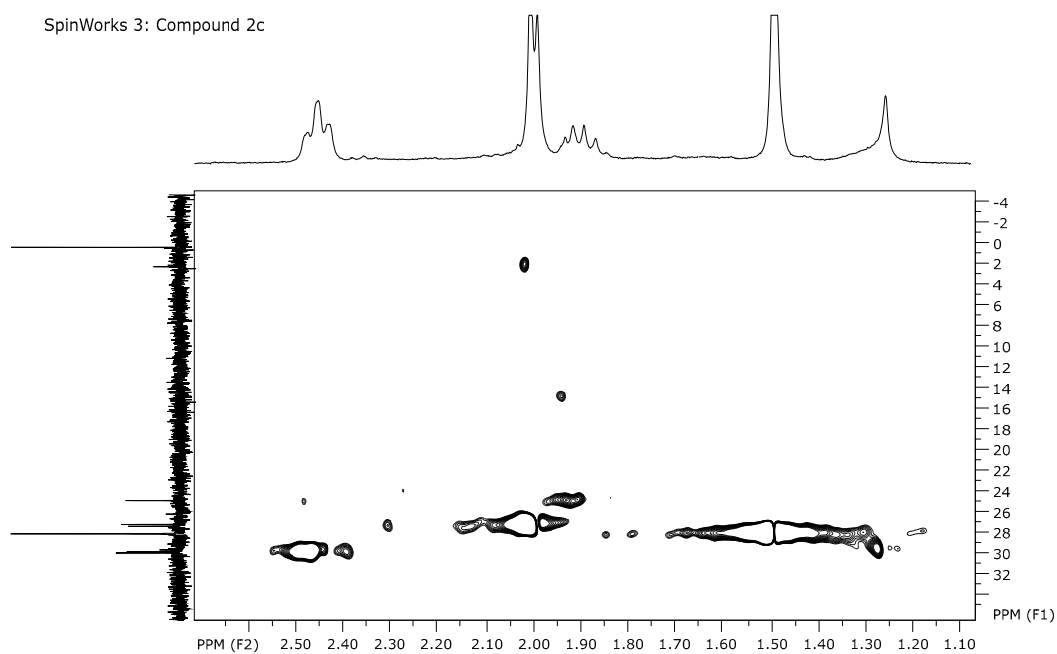


Figure S27:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of **2c**: *to be precisely determined*,  $\delta$  129.2 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 82.7 (CBoc), 68.7 (Cquart), 66.8 (Cquart), 30.2 and 30.0 ( $\text{CH}_2(\text{b,c})$ ), 28.3 ( $(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 27.5 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 27.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 25.0 ( $\text{CH}_2(\text{a})$ ); (to be corrected)



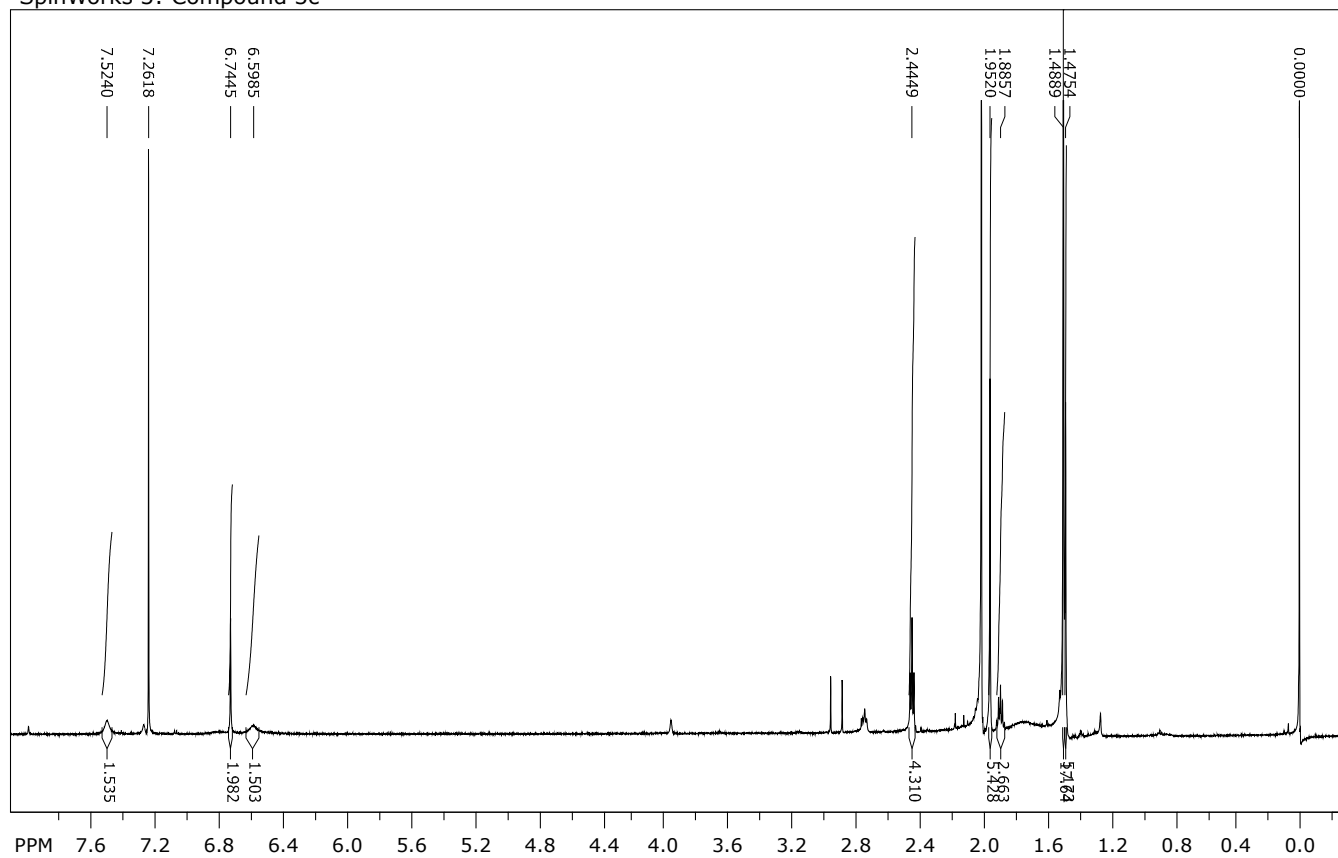
a)



b)

Figure S28 : HSQC spectrum (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of compound 2c: a) from 6.52 ppm to 7.30 ppm ( $^1\text{H}$ NMR) b) up to 2.60 ppm ( $^1\text{H}$ NMR)

SpinWorks 3: Compound 3c

Figure S29: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of **3c** with traces of starting compound **3**.

SpinWorks 3: Compound 3c

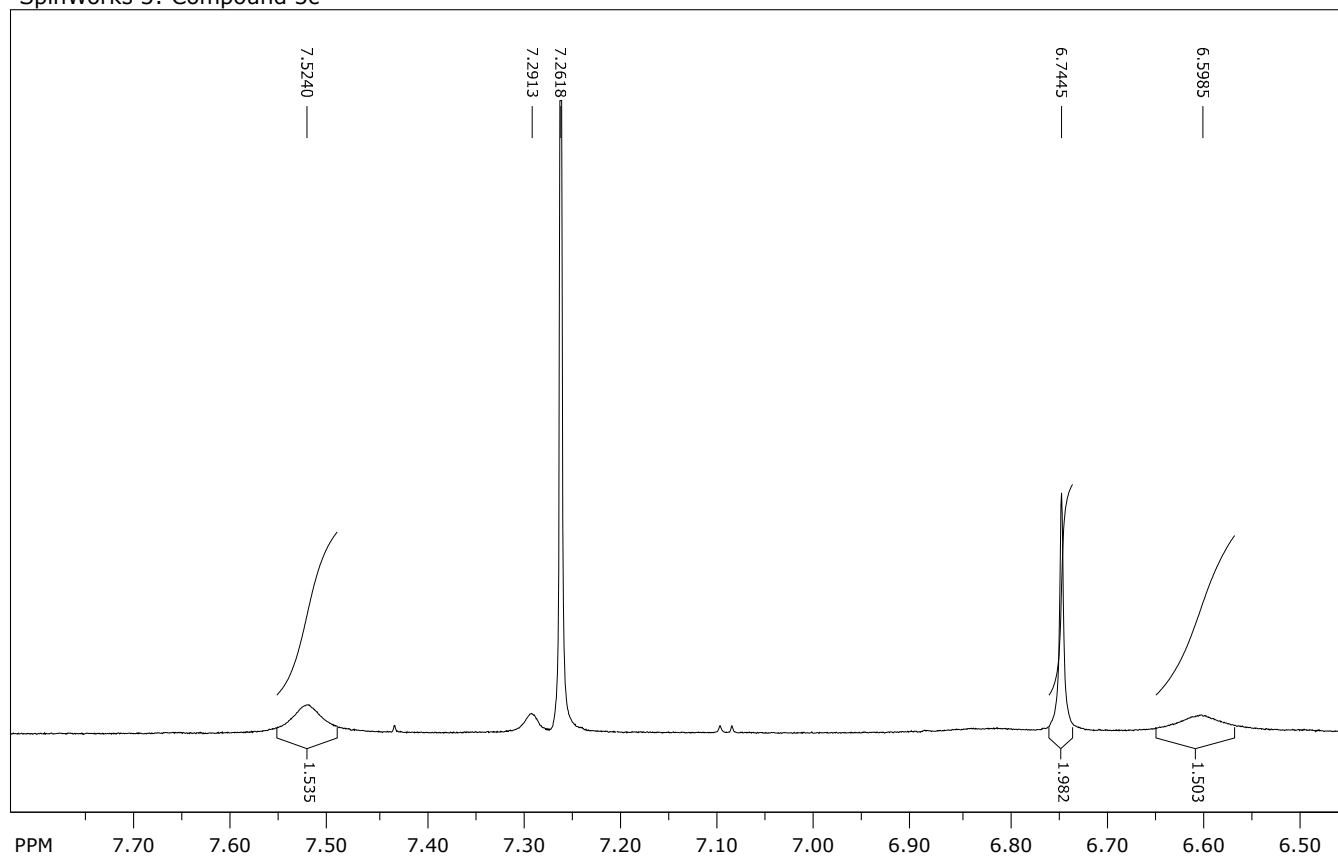
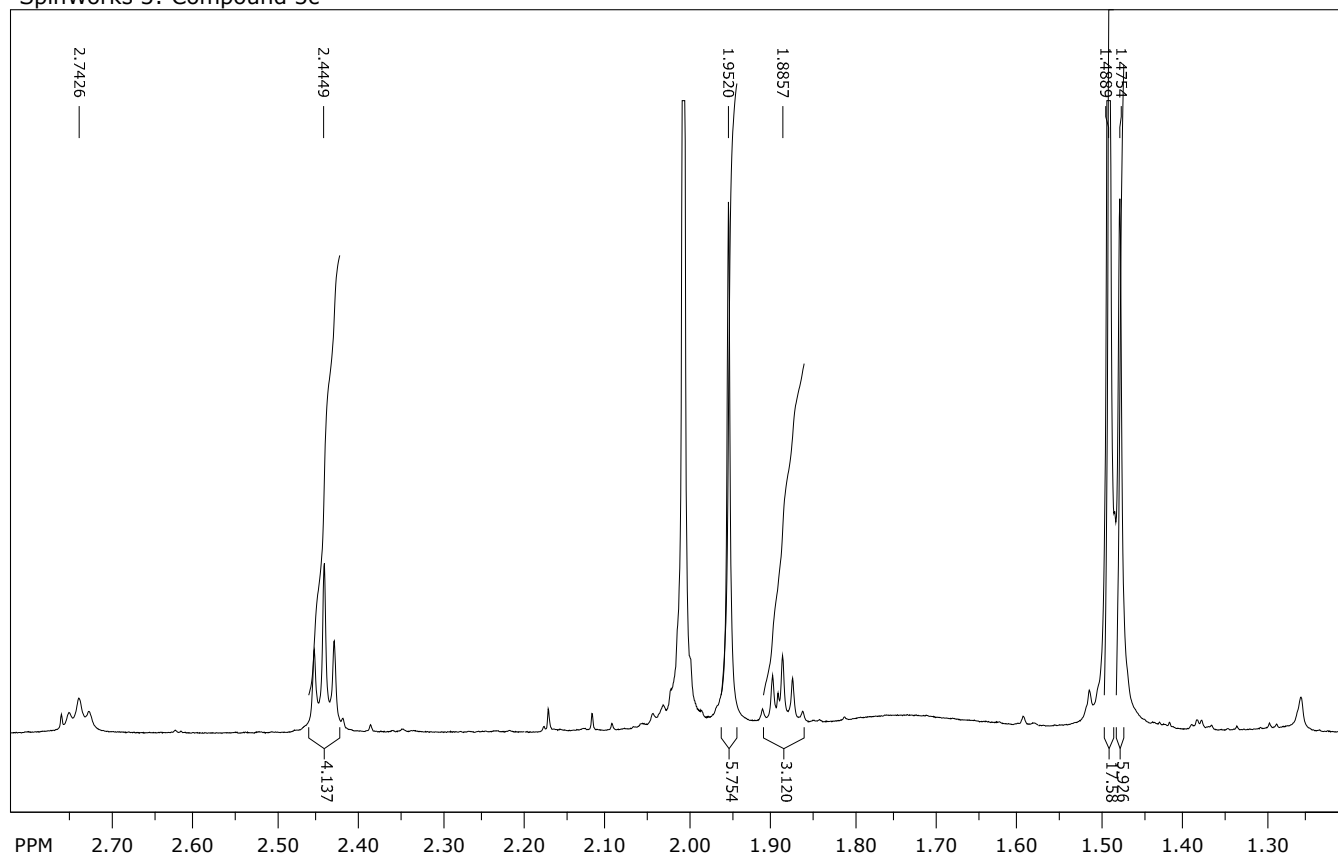


Figure S30: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum (zoomed) of **3c** with traces of starting compound **3**.

SpinWorks 3: Compound 3c

Figure S31:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum (zoomed) of 3c with traces of starting compound 3.

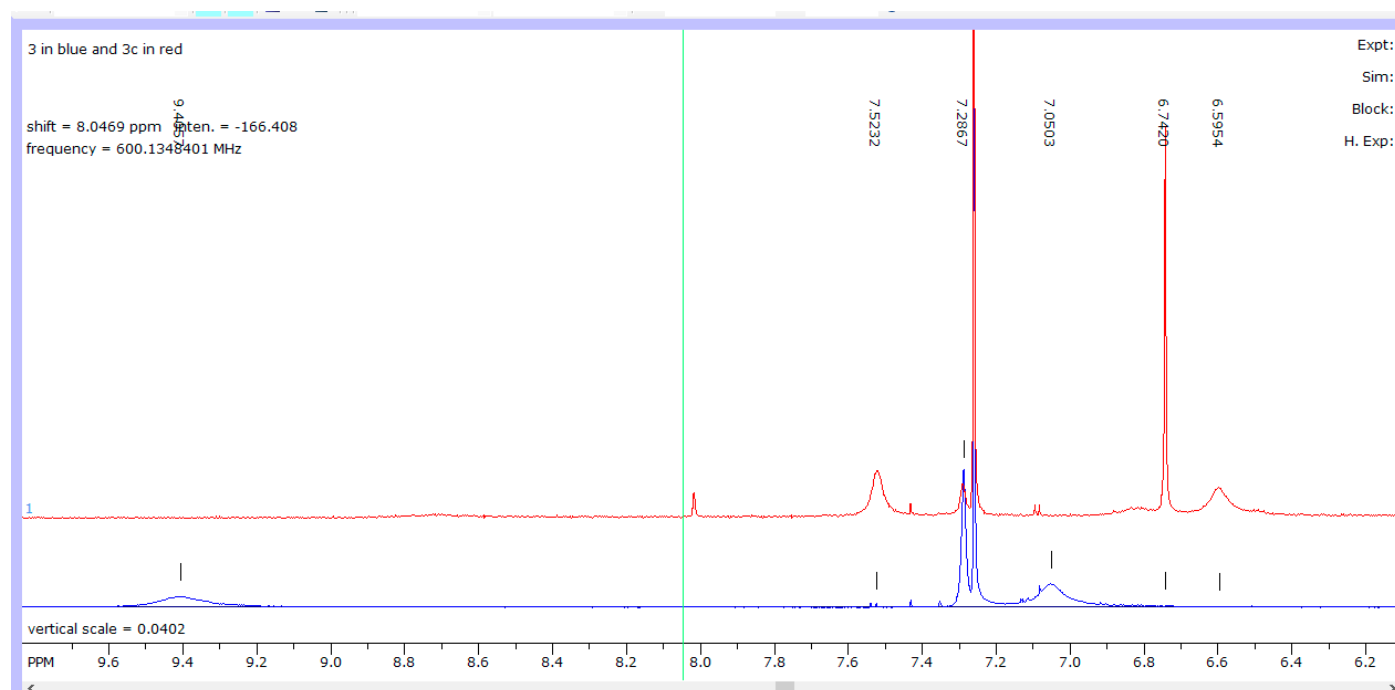


Figure S32: Overlapped  $^1\text{H}$  spectra ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 600 MHz) of open form **3** (blue) and closed form **3c** (red) (**3c** has traces of **3**).

SpinWorks 3: Compound 3c

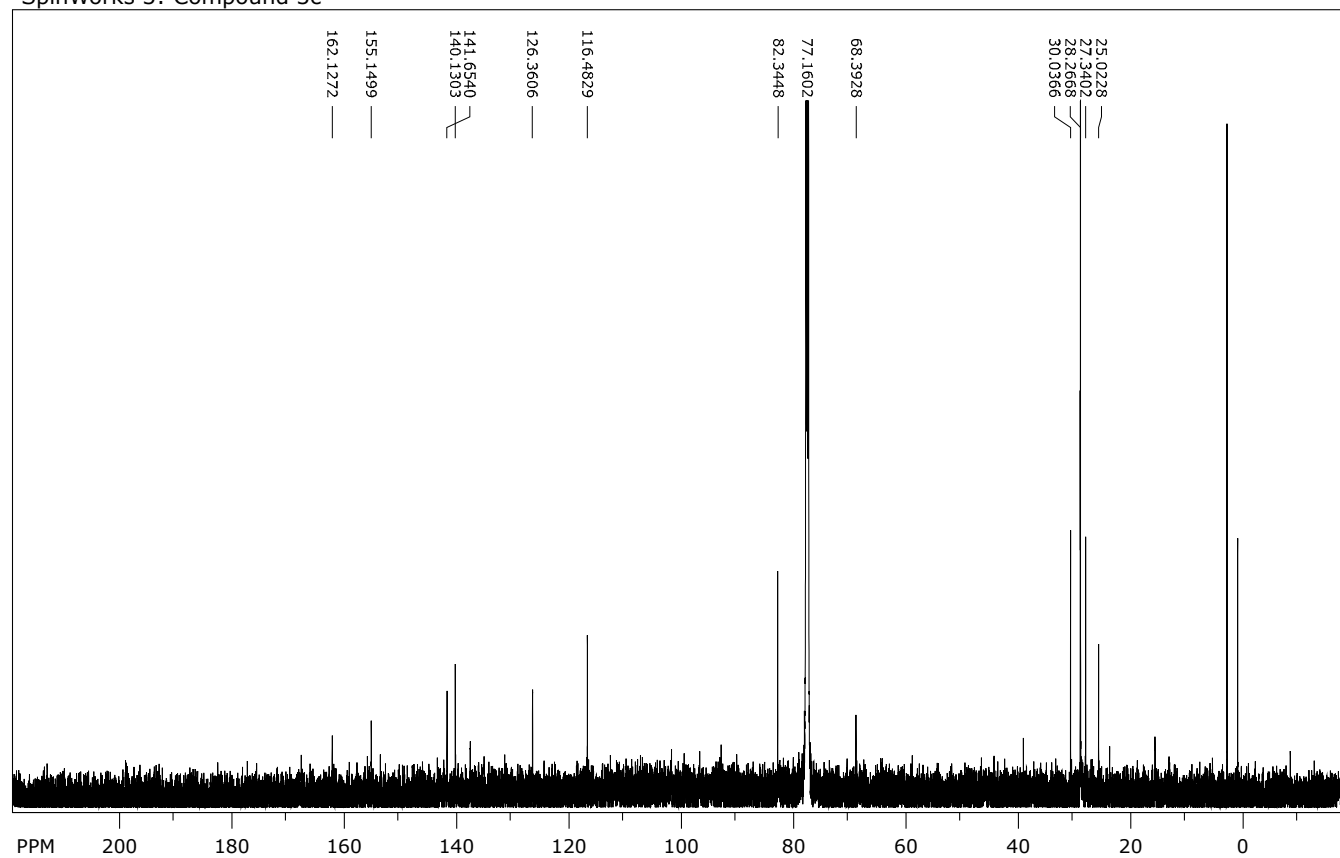


Figure S33:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , COMPLETE) spectrum of **3c**: 162.1, 155.1, 141.7, 140.1, 126.4, 116.5, 82.3, 68.4, 30.0, 28.3, 27.3, 25.0 (uncorrected)

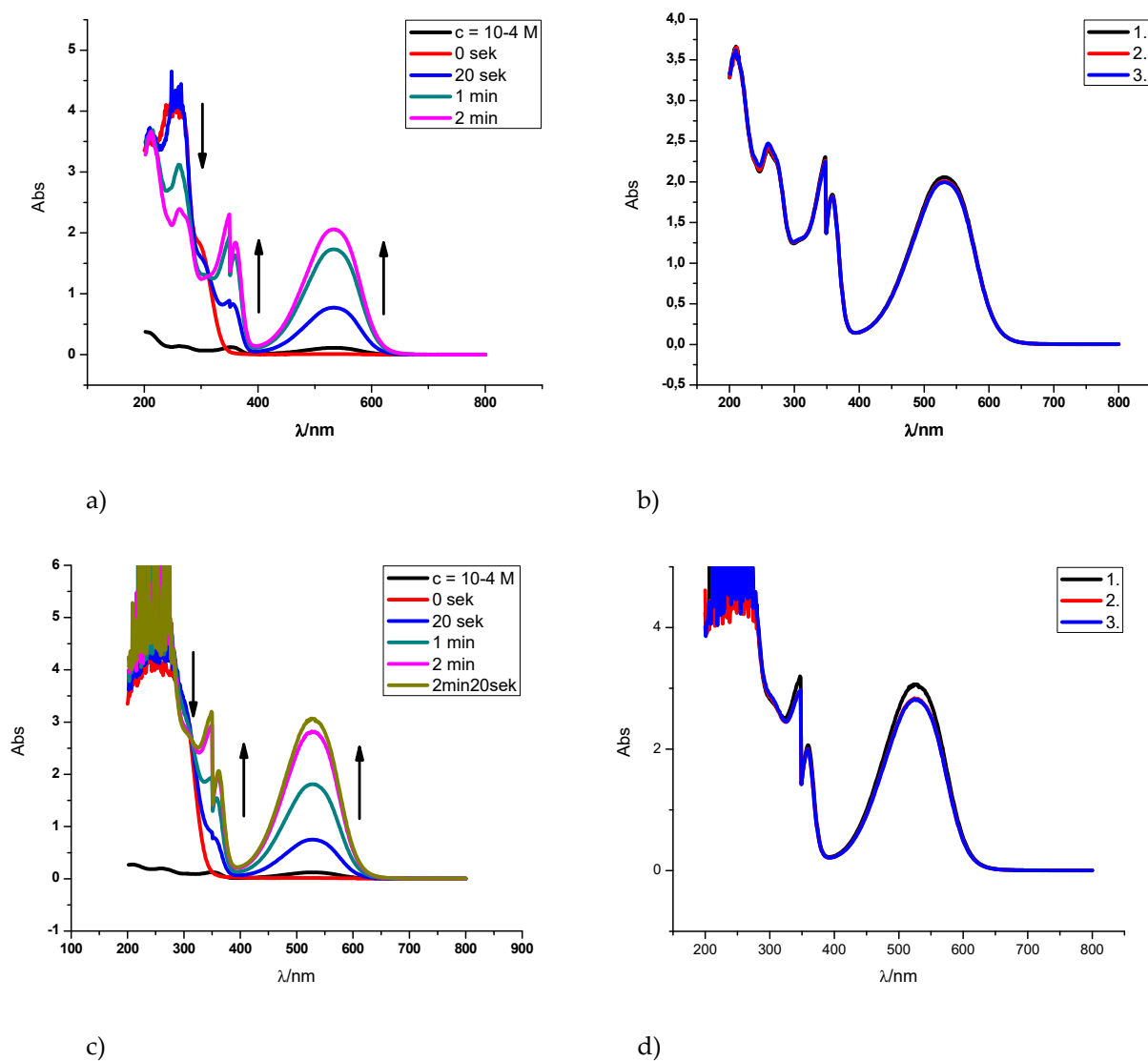
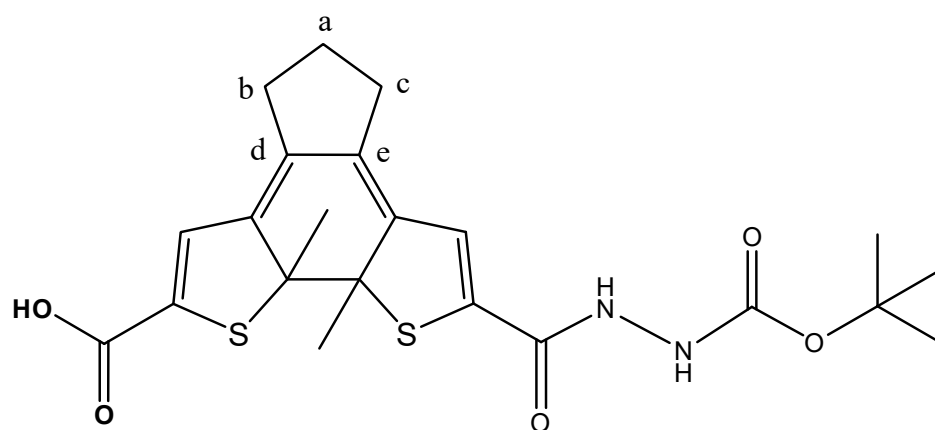


Figure S34 (a-d): Synthesis of **2c** and **3c** followed by UV spectroscopy; a) Accumulation of **2c** b) Cuvette (1.-3.) comparison for **2c**; c) Accumulation of **3c** d) Cuvette (1.-3.) comparison for **3c**





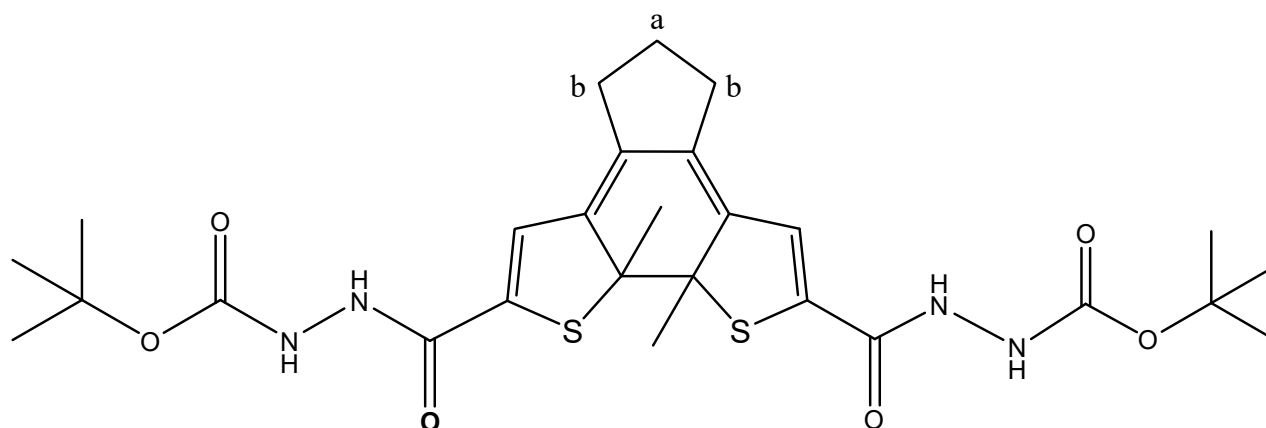
Compound: **2c**

Chemical Formula:  $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_5S_2$

Molecular Weight: 462,58

IUPAC name:

14-[N'-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)hydrazinecarbonyl]-1,2-dimethyl-3,15-dithiatetracyclo[10.3.0.0<sup>2,6</sup>.0<sup>7,11</sup>]pentadeca-4,6,11,13-tetraene-4-carboxylic acid



Compound: **3c**

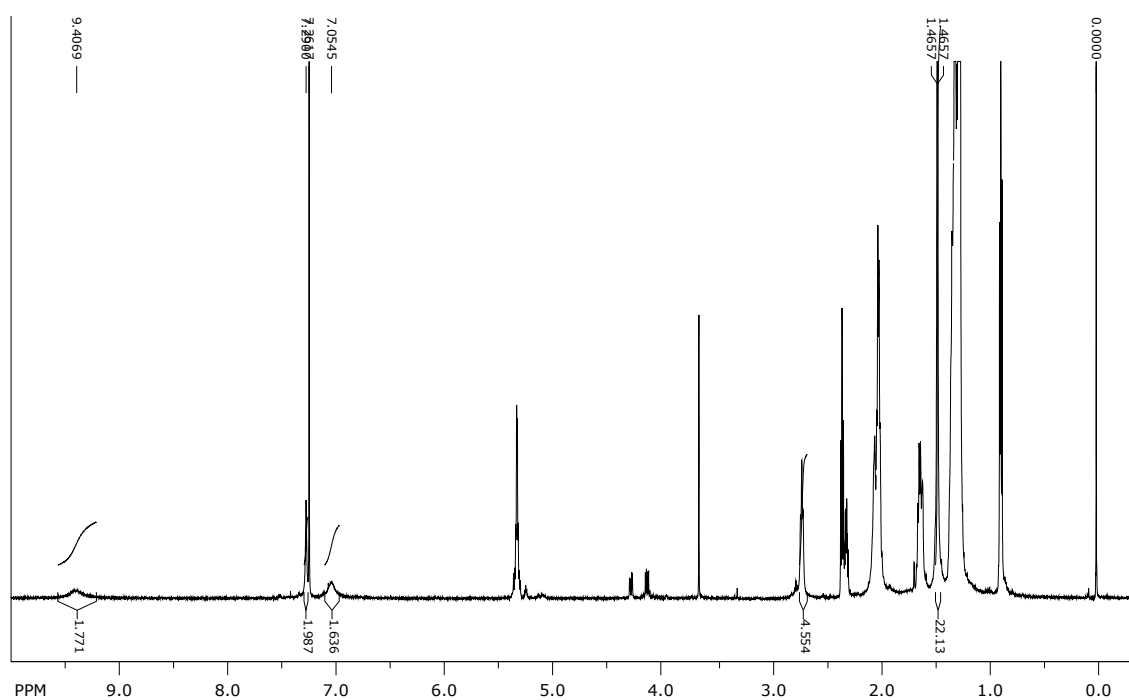
Chemical Formula:  $C_{27}H_{36}N_4O_6S_2$

Molecular Weight: 576,73

IUPAC name:

N'4,N'14-bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-1,2-dimethyl-3,15- dithiatetracyclo[10.3.0.0<sup>2,6</sup>.0<sup>7,11</sup>]pentadeca-4,6,11,13-tetraene-4,14-dicarbohydrazide

Figure S35: Molecular structures of **2c** and **3c** presumed on the theory of DAE cyclisation and on NMR evidence. Different C atoms in the cyclopentane ring are marked with a-e.



SpinWorks 3: Compound 3

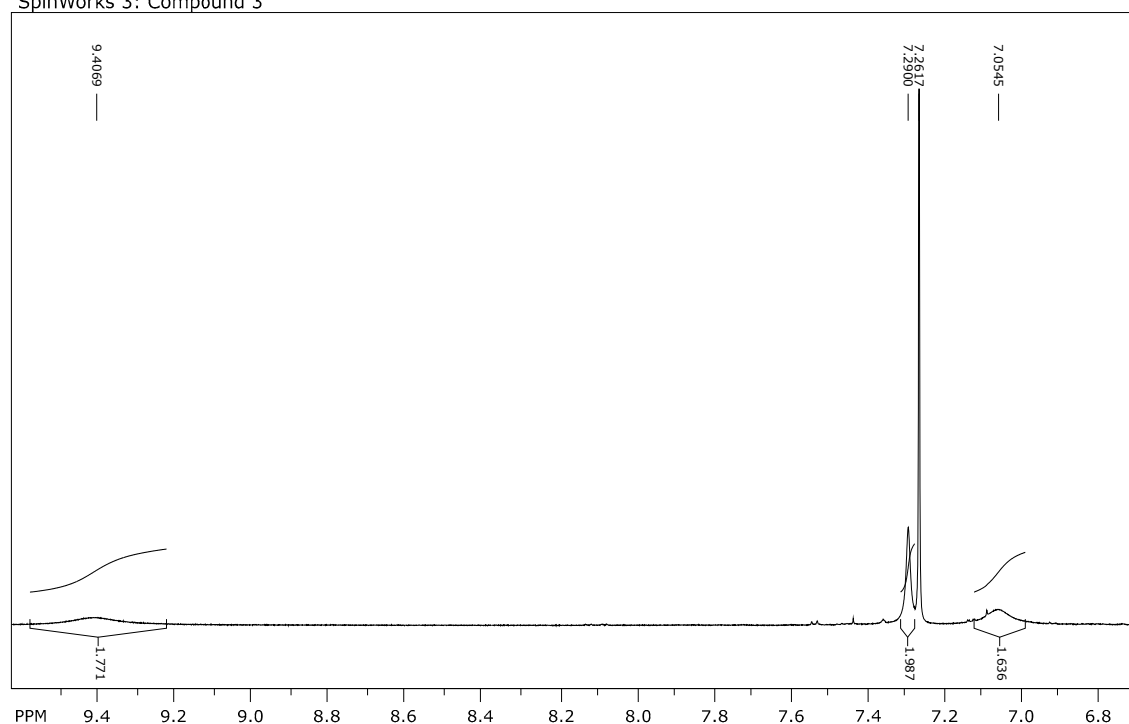


Figure S36: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of **3** obtained as described in Figure S11-12; up whole spectra, down zoomed. Contaminants are present (lower ppm).