

Supplementary Information

Discovery of Strong 3-Nitro-2-Phenyl-2*H*-Chromene Analogues as Antitrypanosomal Agents and Inhibitors of *Trypanosoma cruzi* Glucokinase

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I. Chemical Structures of the 3-Nitro-2-Phenyl-2H-Chromene Analogues

a. Systematic Names of Compounds 1 – 13.

Table S1. The systematic names for 3-nitro-2-phenyl-2H-chromene analogues **1 – 13**.

Compound	Systematic Name ^a
1	6-Bromo-2-(4-ethoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
2	6-Bromo-2-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
3	6-Bromo-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-8-methoxy-3-nitro-2H-chromene
4	6-Bromo-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
5	6,8-Dibromo-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
6	6,8-Dibromo-2-(4-ethoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
7	2-(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)-6,8-dibromo-3-nitro-2H-chromene
8	6-Bromo-2-(4-ethoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-8-methoxy-3-nitro-2H-chromene
9	6,8-Dichloro-2-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
10	2-(3,4-Diethoxyphenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
11	6-Bromo-2-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
12	2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene
13	2-(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)-3-nitro-2H-chromene

^a Systematic names were generated through *ChemDraw Ultra 12.0* using a sketch of the compound.

b. SMILES Codes for Compounds 1 – 13.

Table S2. SMILES codes for the 3-nitro-2-phenyl-2*H*-chromene analogues (**1 – 13**).

Compound	SMILES Code ^{a-c}
1	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=CC1)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OCC)OC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
2	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=CC1)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OCC)OCC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
3	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=C(C1)OC)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OC)OC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
4	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=CC1)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OC)OC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
5	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=C(C1)Br)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OC)OC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
6	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=C(C1)Br)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OCC)OC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
7	<chem>ClC1=C(C(=CC=C1)Cl)C1OC2=C(C=C(C=C2C=C1[N+](=O)[O-])Br)Br</chem>
8	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=C(C1)OC)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OCC)OC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
9	<chem>ClC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=C(C1)Cl)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)OCC)OCC)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
10	<chem>C(C)OC=1C=C(C=CC1OCC)C1OC2=CC=CC=C2C=C1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
11	<chem>BrC=1C=C2C=C(C(OC2=CC1)C1=C(C=CC=C1)Cl)[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
12	<chem>ClC1=C(C=CC=C1)C1OC2=CC=CC=C2C=C1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>
13	<chem>ClC1=C(C(=CC=C1)Cl)C1OC2=CC=CC=C2C=C1[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>

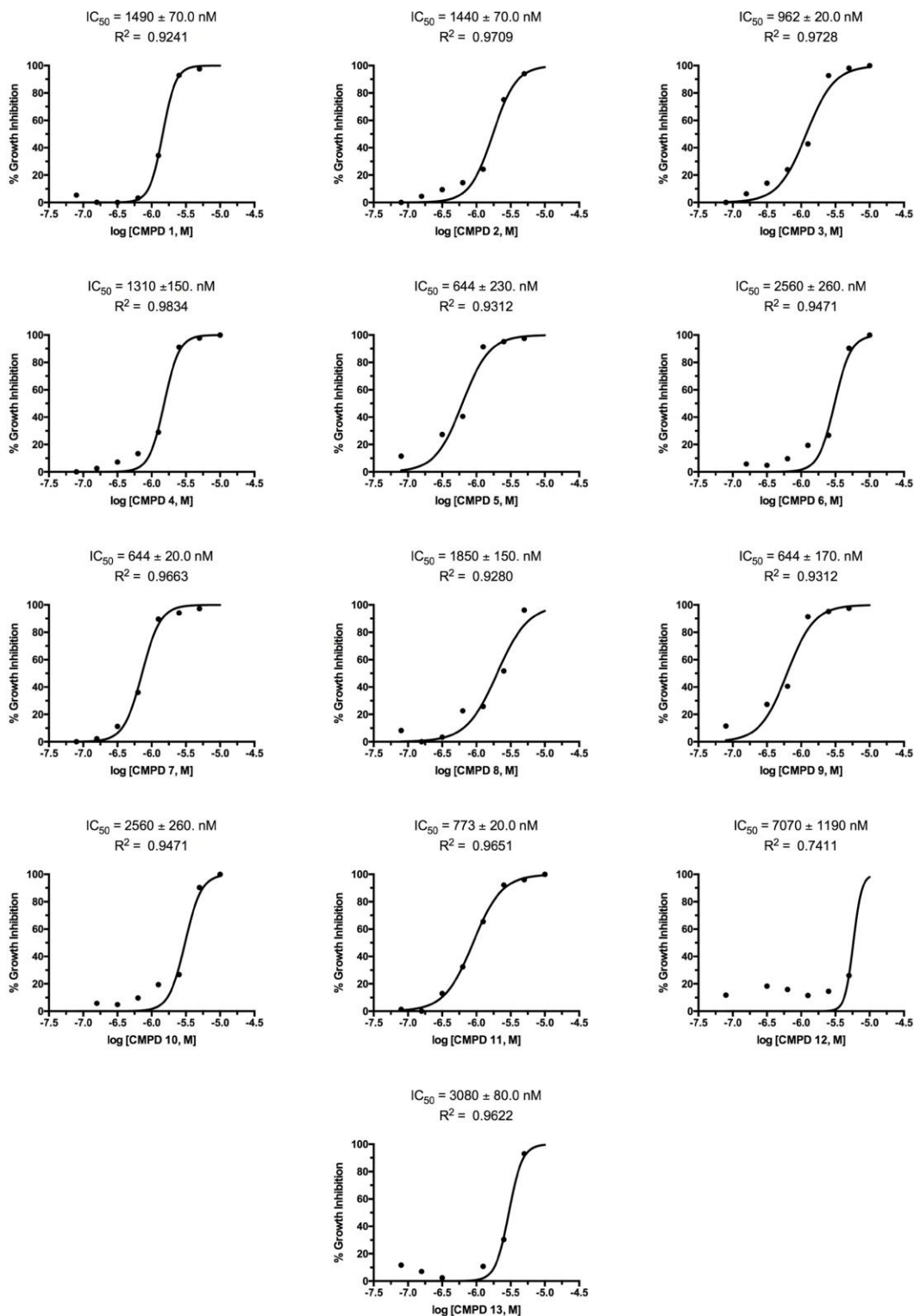
^a SMILES codes were generated through *OPSIN* (<https://opsin.ch.cam.ac.uk>) by entering the systematic names (see **Table S1**).

^b Ref. Lowe et al. (1).

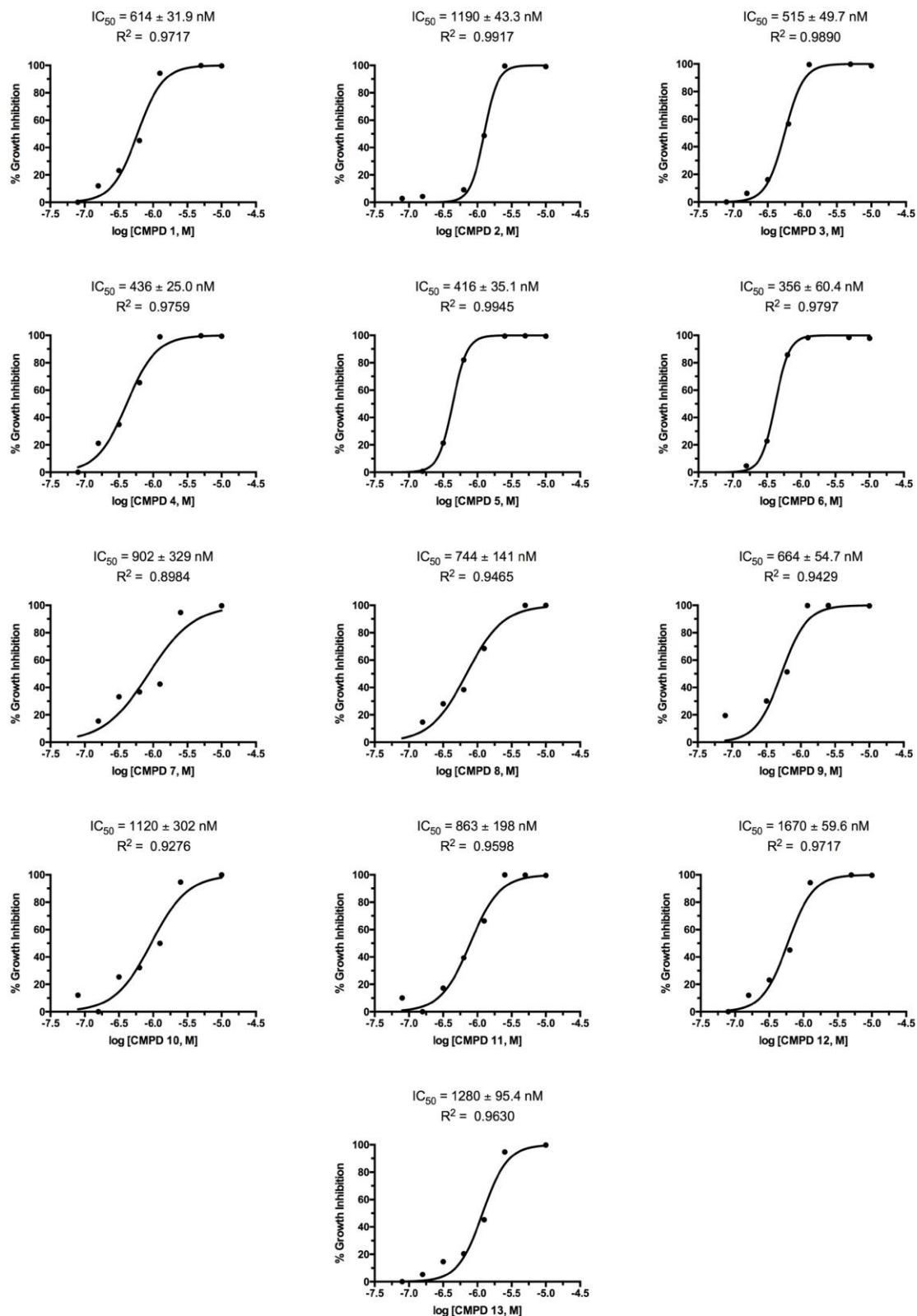
^c Structures of compounds can be visualized by entering SMILES codes into the program *PubChem Sketcher* v2.4 (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/edit3/index.html>).

II. Biological Assays.

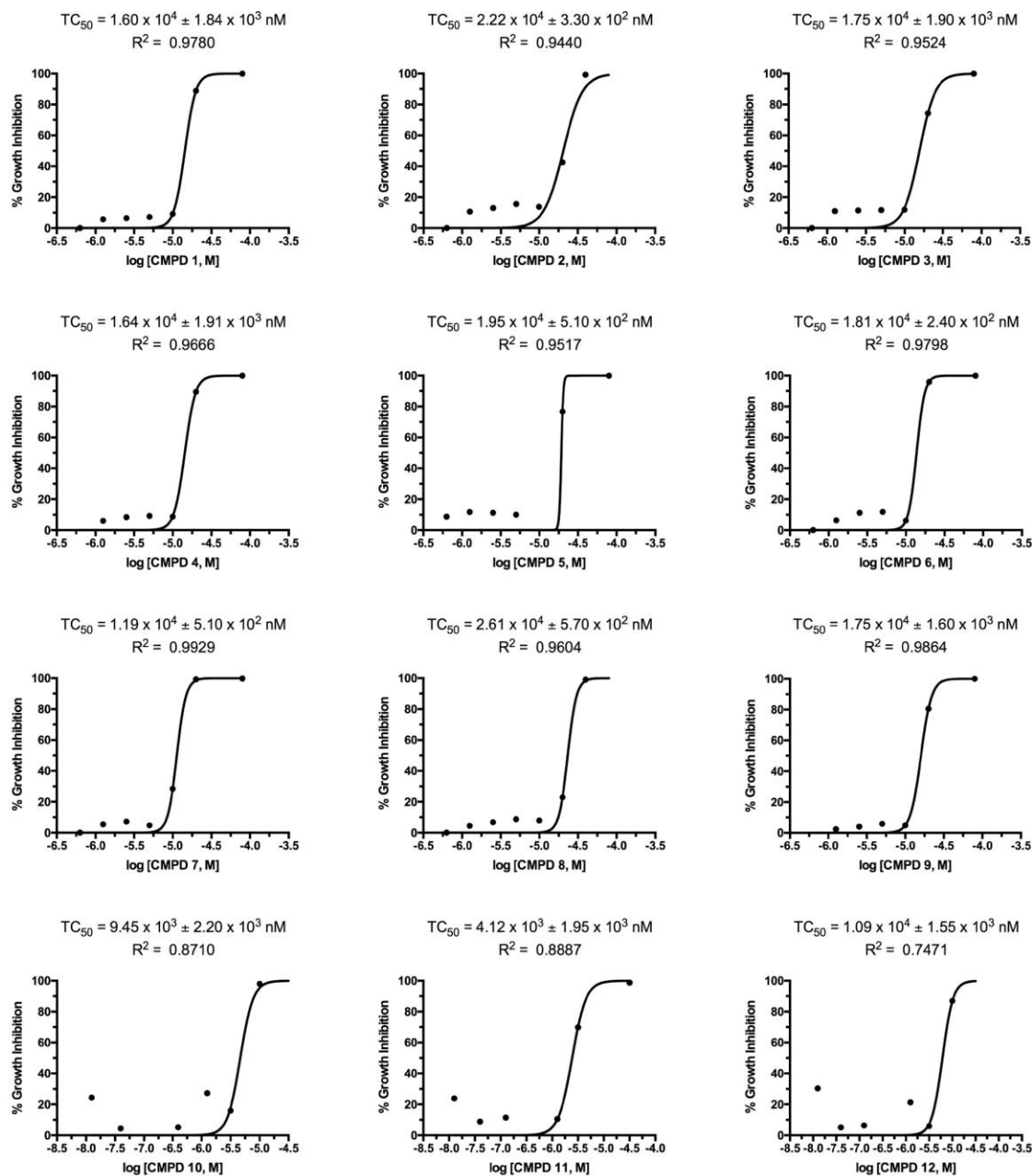
a. Figure S1. *In vitro* dose – response of compound activity (**1** – **13**) on *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Tulahuen strain) infective form co-cultured in mammalian NIH-3T3 fibroblasts. Data was collected in triplicate and the results are presented as IC_{50} plots shown as percent growth inhibition as a function of log ([compound]).



b. Figure S2. *In vitro* dose – response of compound activity (**1** – **13**) on *Trypanosoma brucei brucei* (427 strain) bloodstream form. Data was collected in triplicate and the results are presented as IC₅₀ plots shown as percent growth inhibition as a function of log ([compound]).



c. Figure S3. *In vitro* dose – response of compound activity (**1** – **12**) on mammalian NIH-3T3 fibroblasts in order to assess cytotoxicity. Data was collected in triplicate and the results are presented as TC₅₀ plots shown as percent growth inhibition as a function of log ([compound]). Note: Compound **13** was excluded due a poor fit to the sigmoidal curve.



Reference

- ([1.] Lowe, D. M., Corbett, P. T., Murray-Rust, P., and Glen, R. C. (2011) Chemical name to structure: OPSIN, an open source solution, *J. Chem. Inf. Model* 51, 739-753.