

Late-Stage Functionalization of the Rifamycin Core via Click Chemistry Toward New Antibacterial Derivatives

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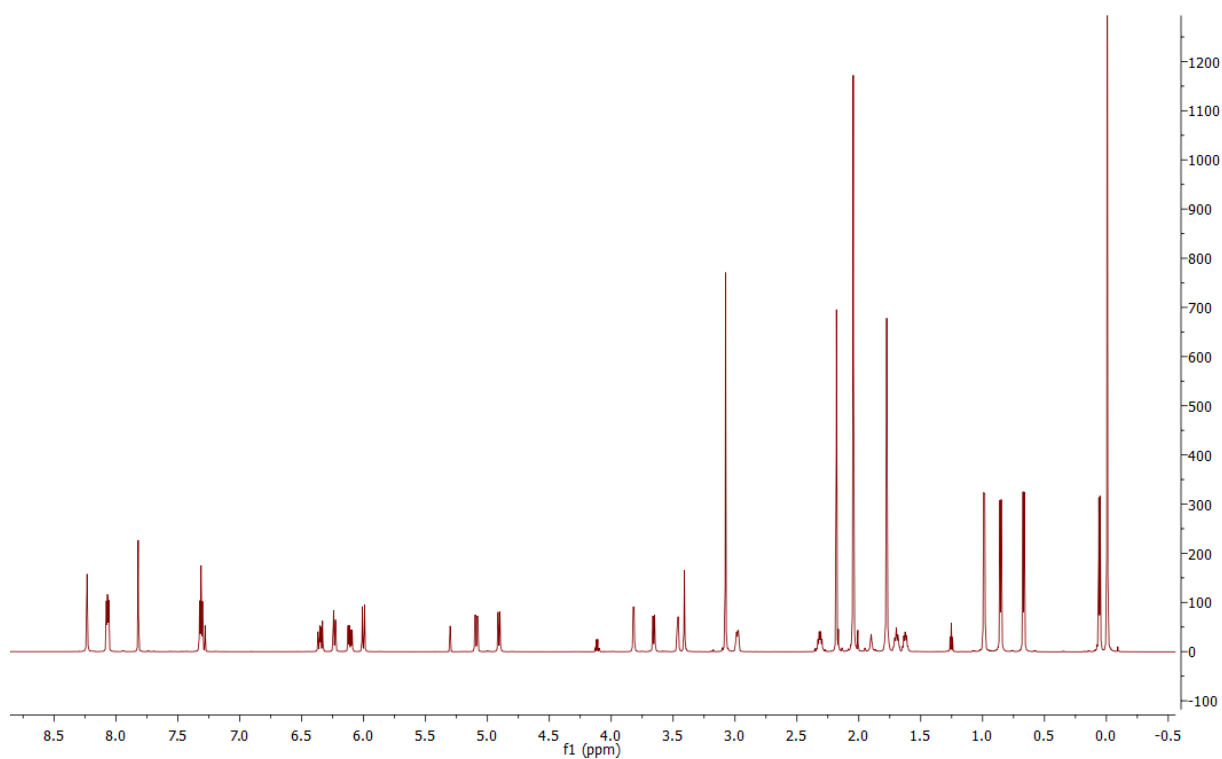


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **2** (700 MHz, CDCl_3)

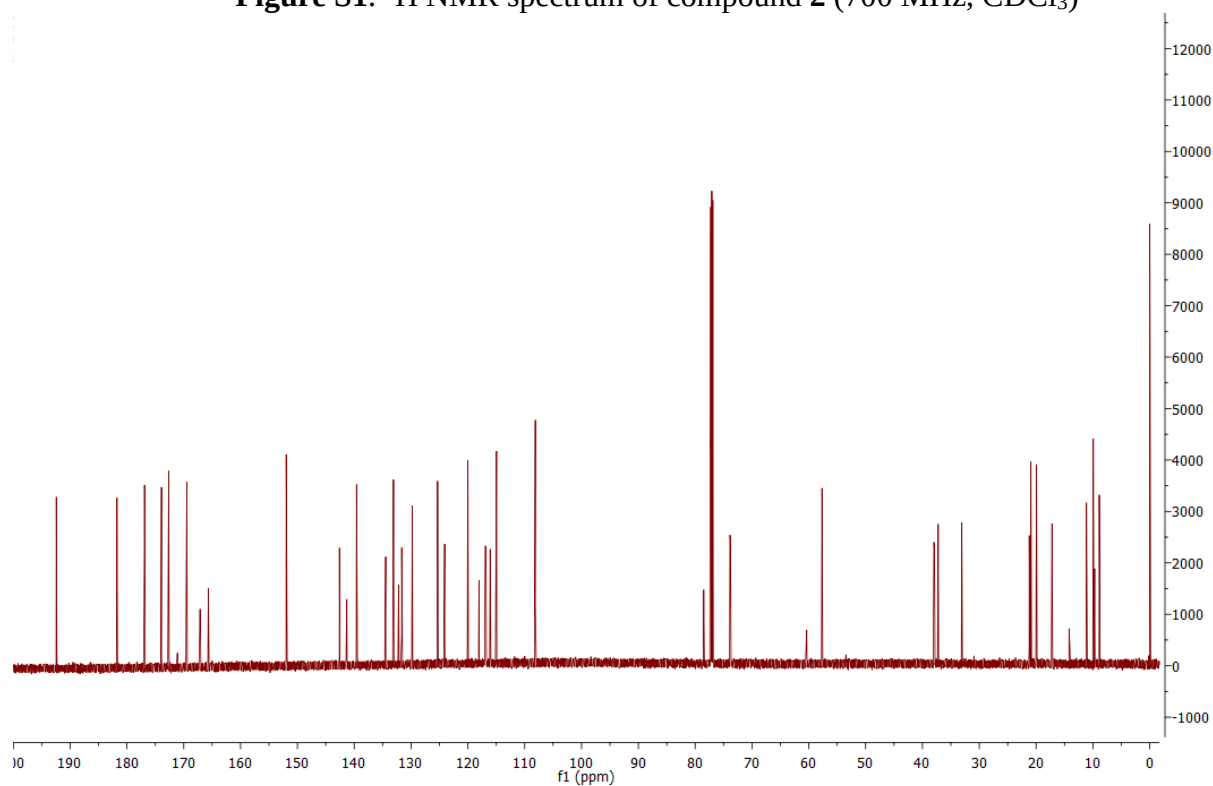


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **2** (176 MHz, CDCl_3)

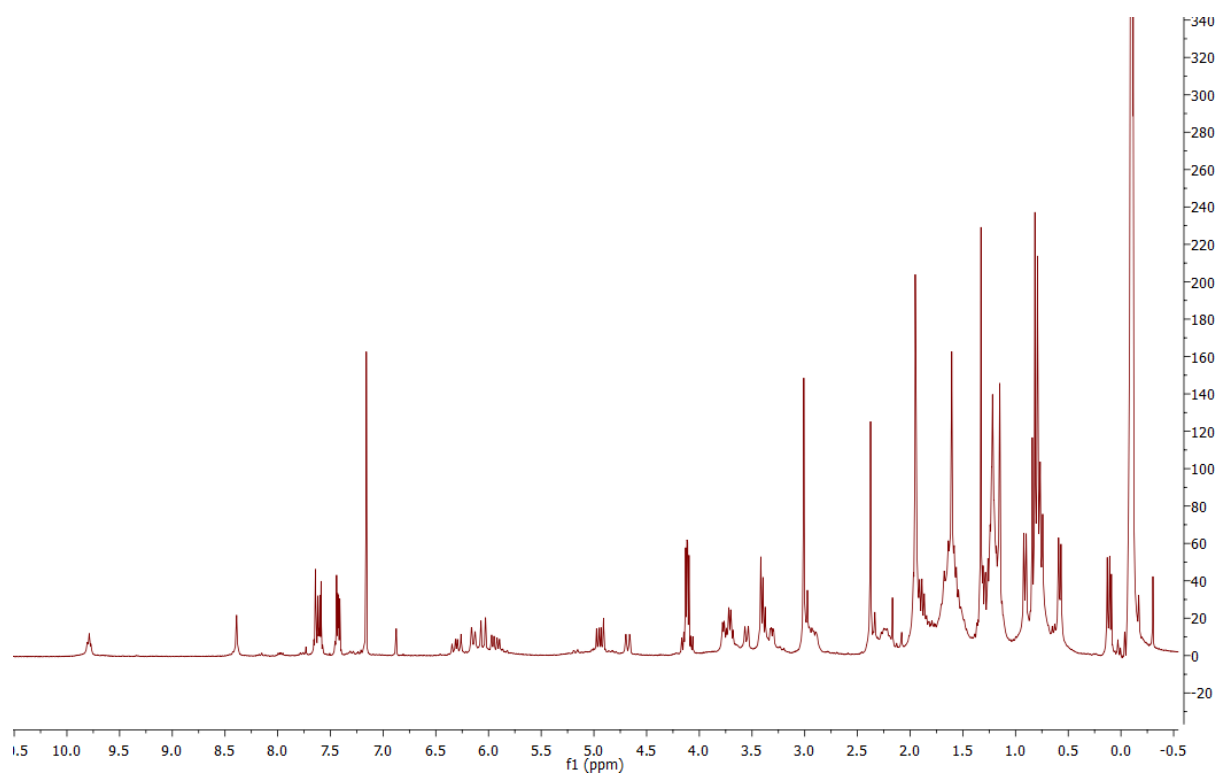


Figure S3. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **3** (300 MHz, CDCl_3)

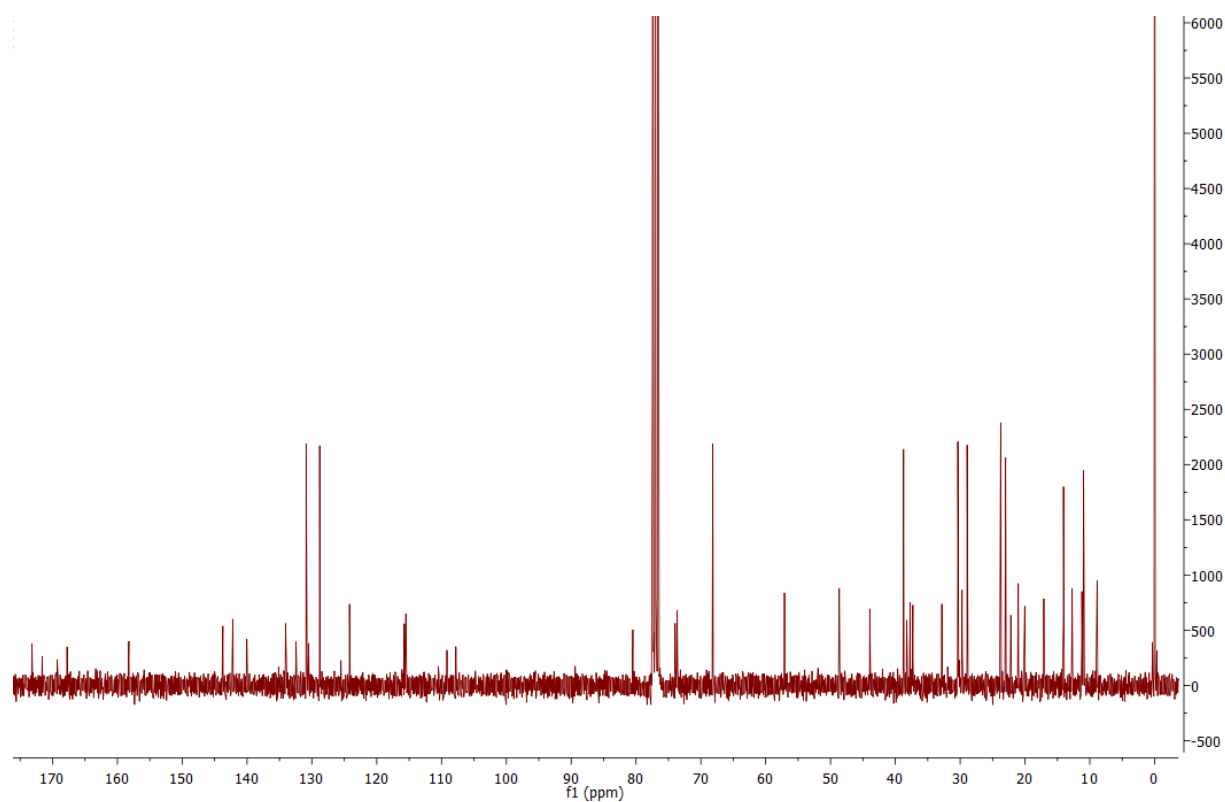


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **3** (75 MHz, CDCl_3)

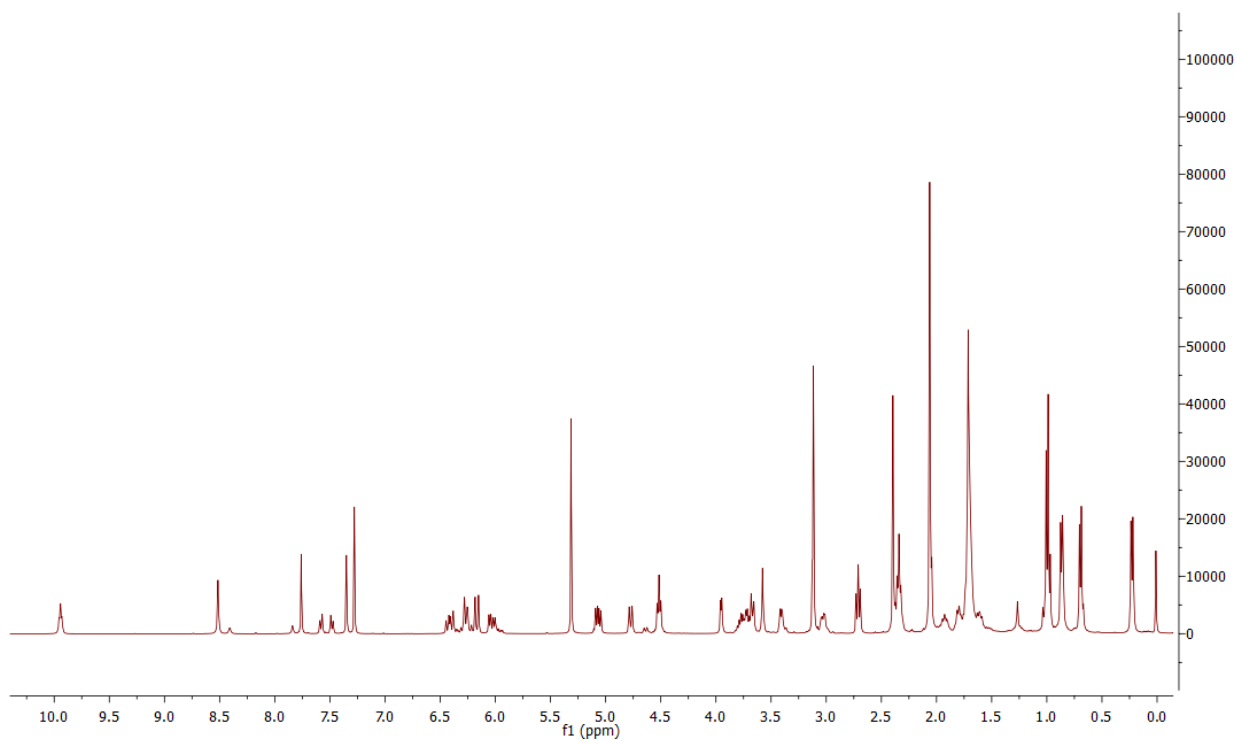


Figure S5. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **4** (400 MHz, CDCl_3)

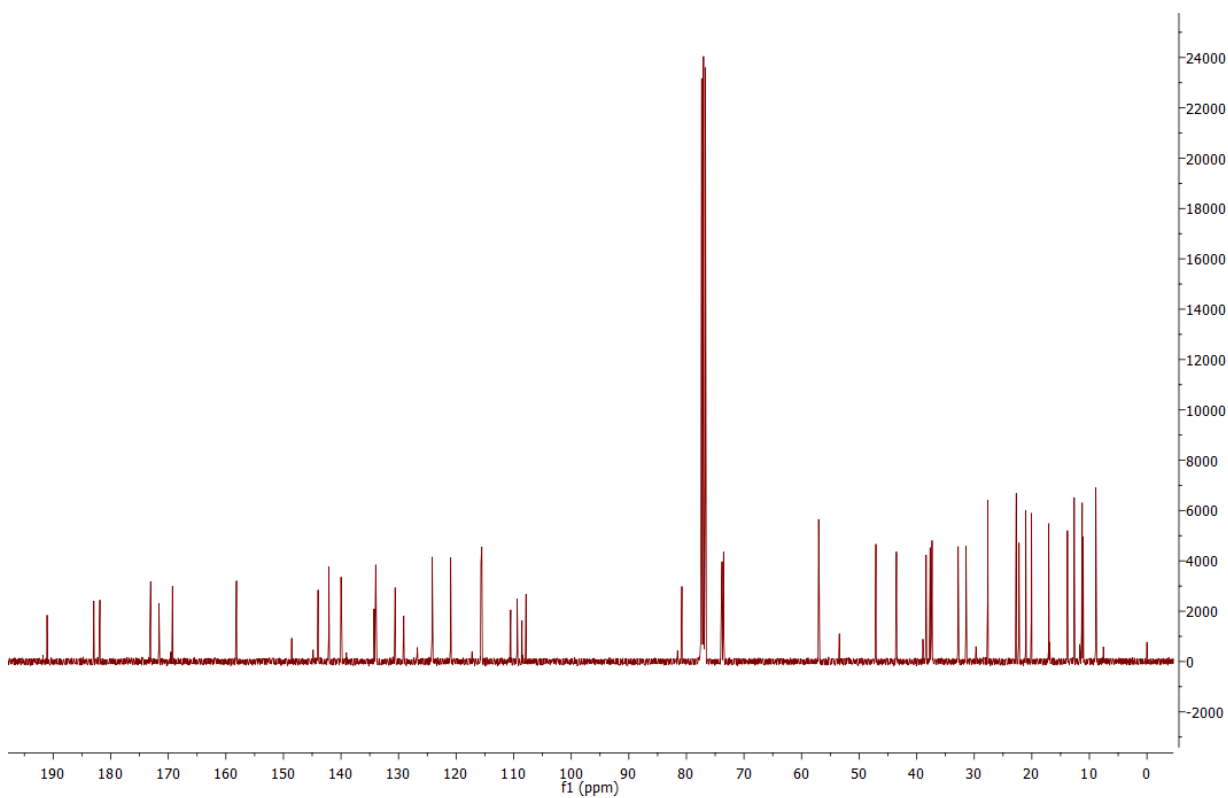


Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **4** (101 MHz, CDCl_3)

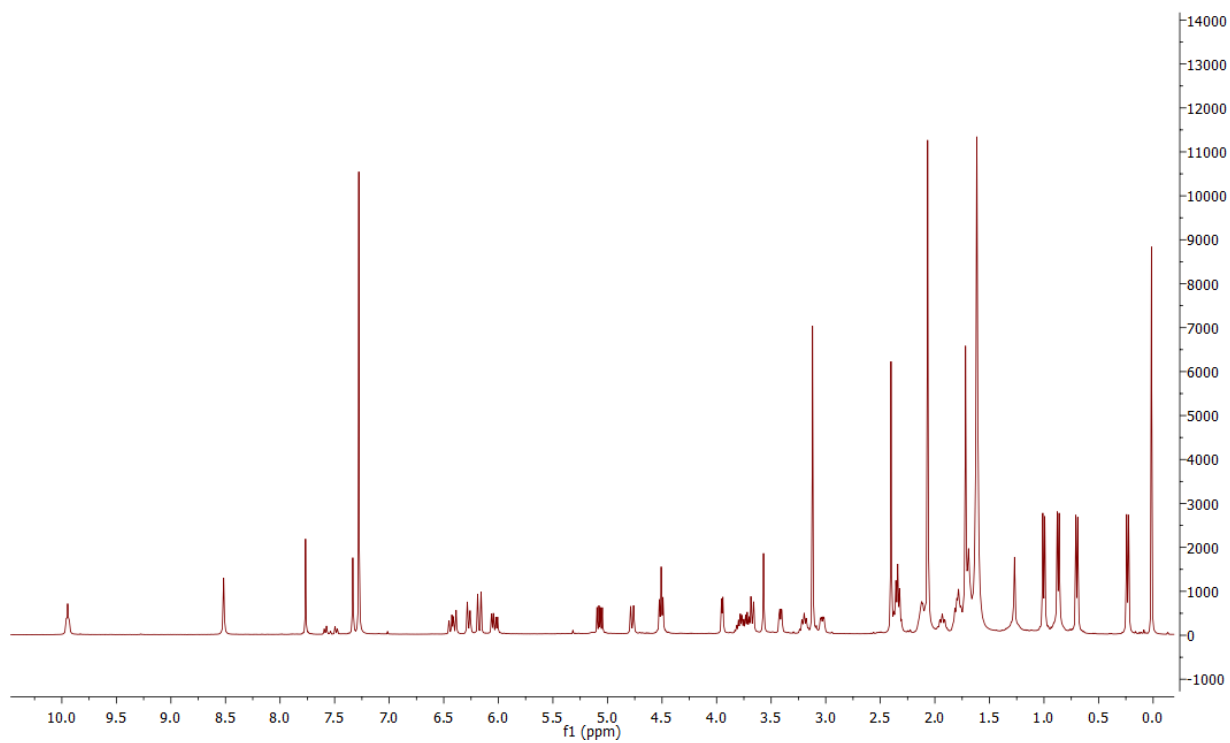


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **5** (400 MHz, CDCl_3)

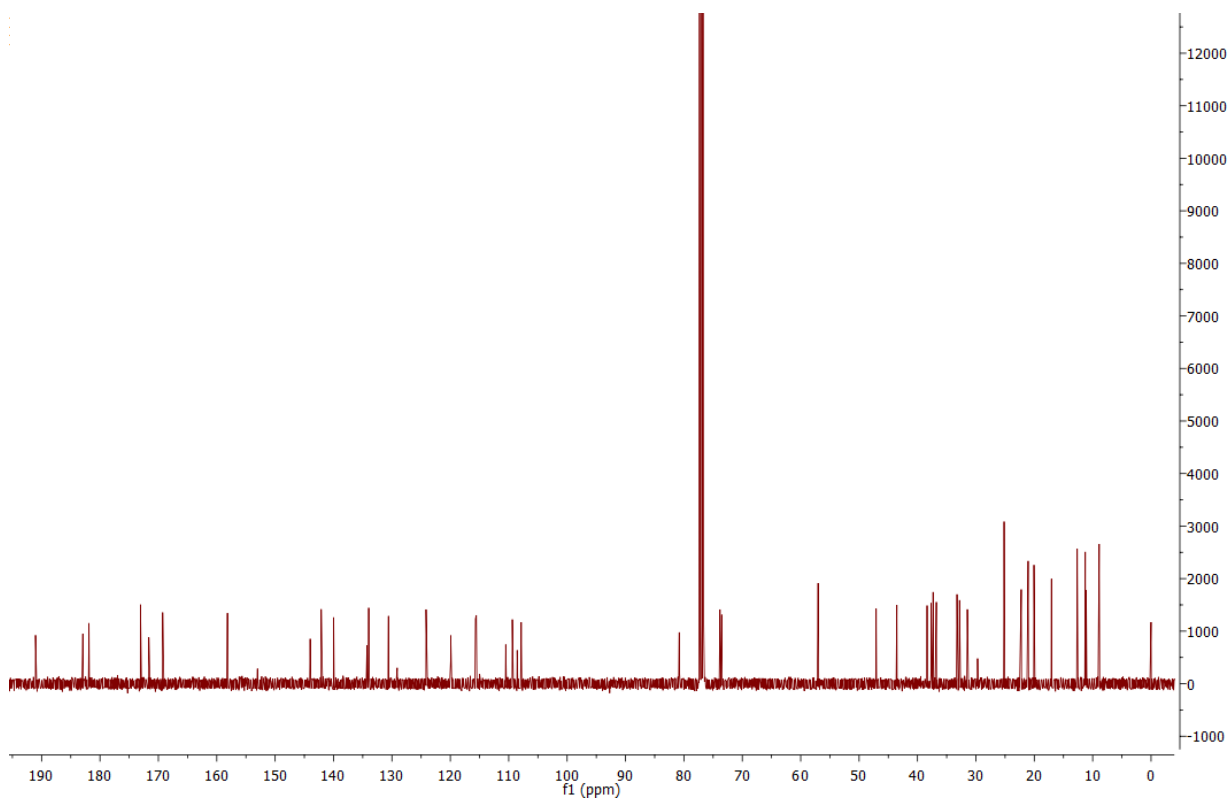


Figure S8. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **5** (101 MHz, CDCl_3)

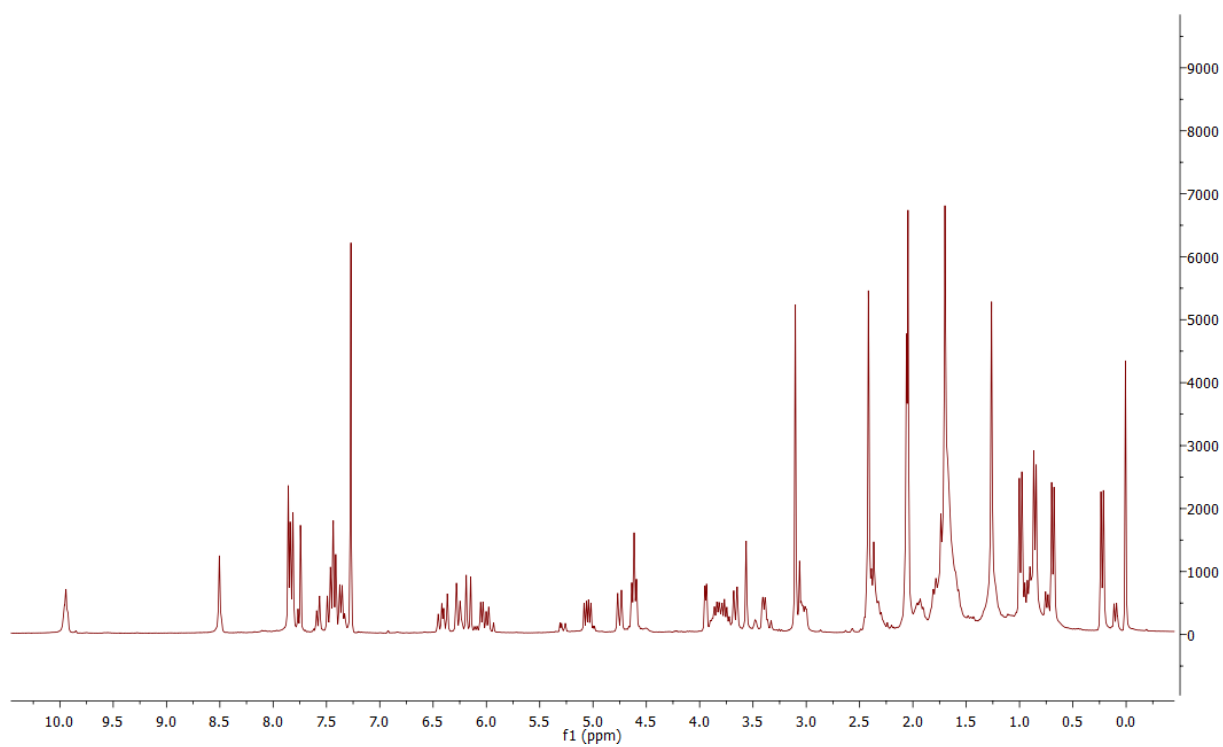


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **6** (300 MHz, CDCl_3)

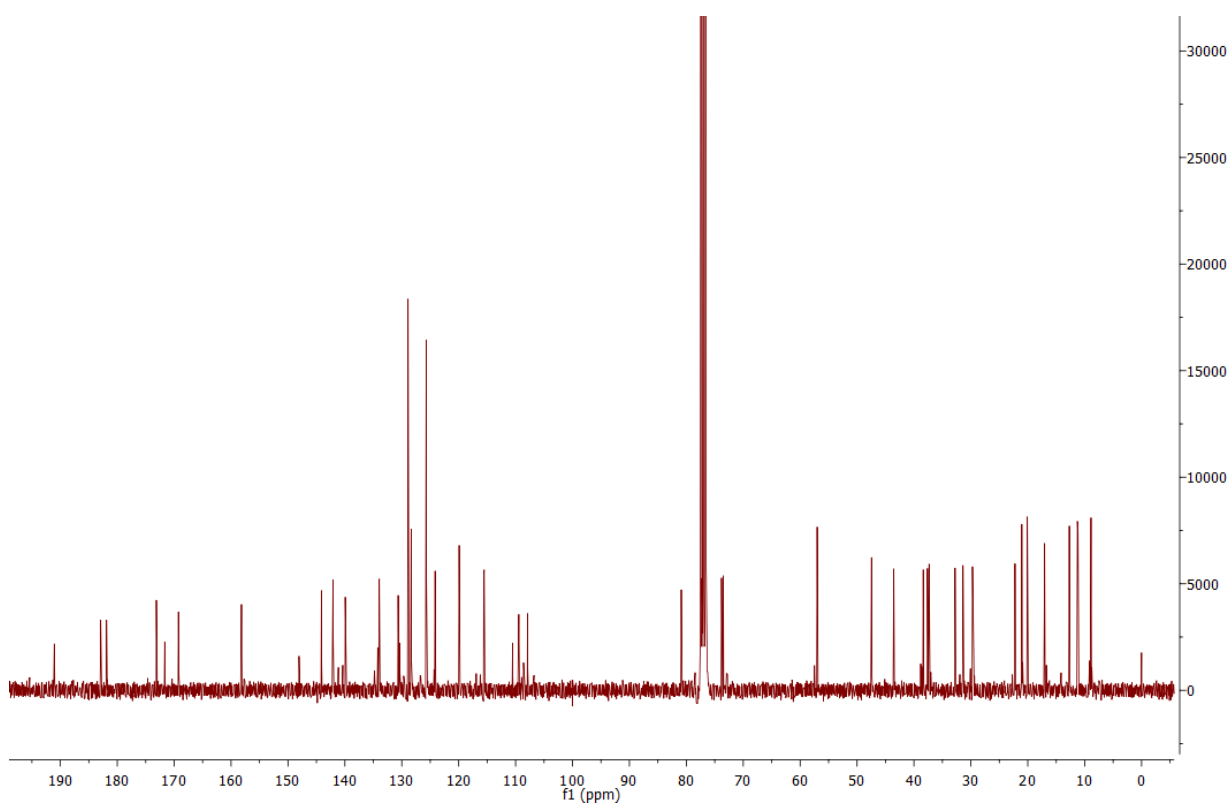


Figure S10. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **6** (75 MHz, CDCl_3)

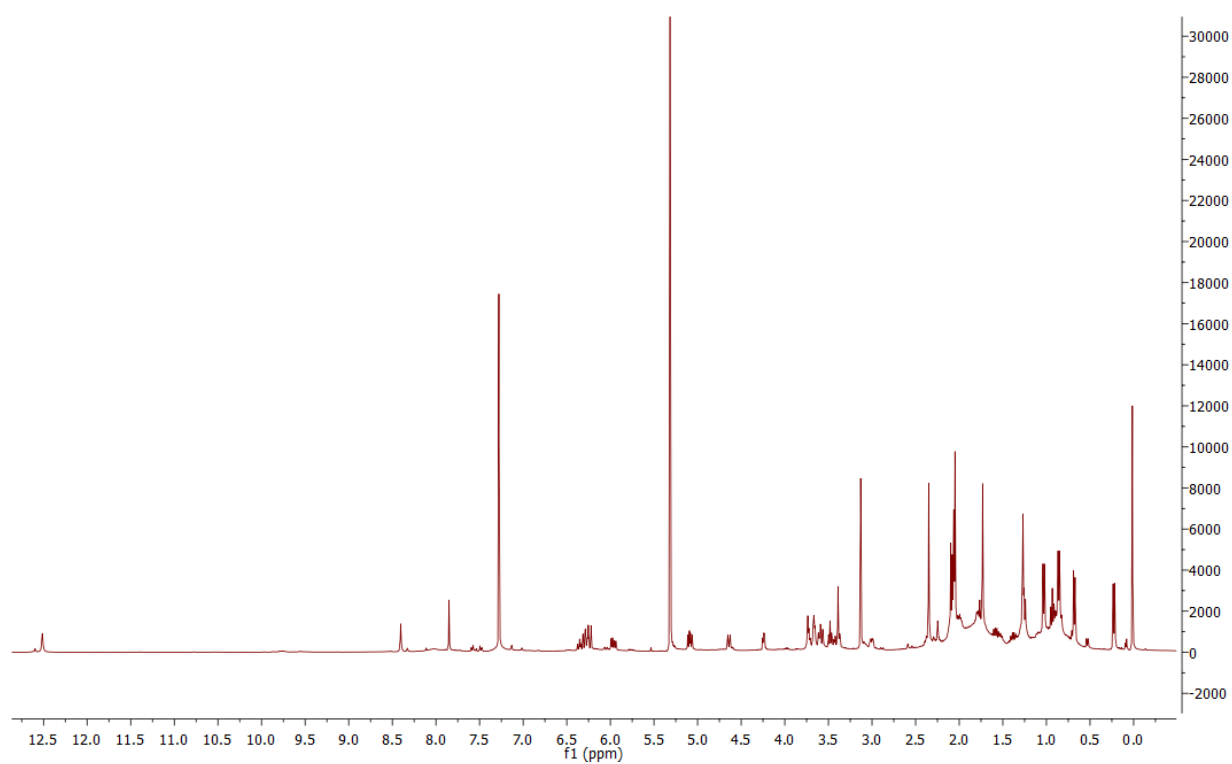


Figure S11. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 7 (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

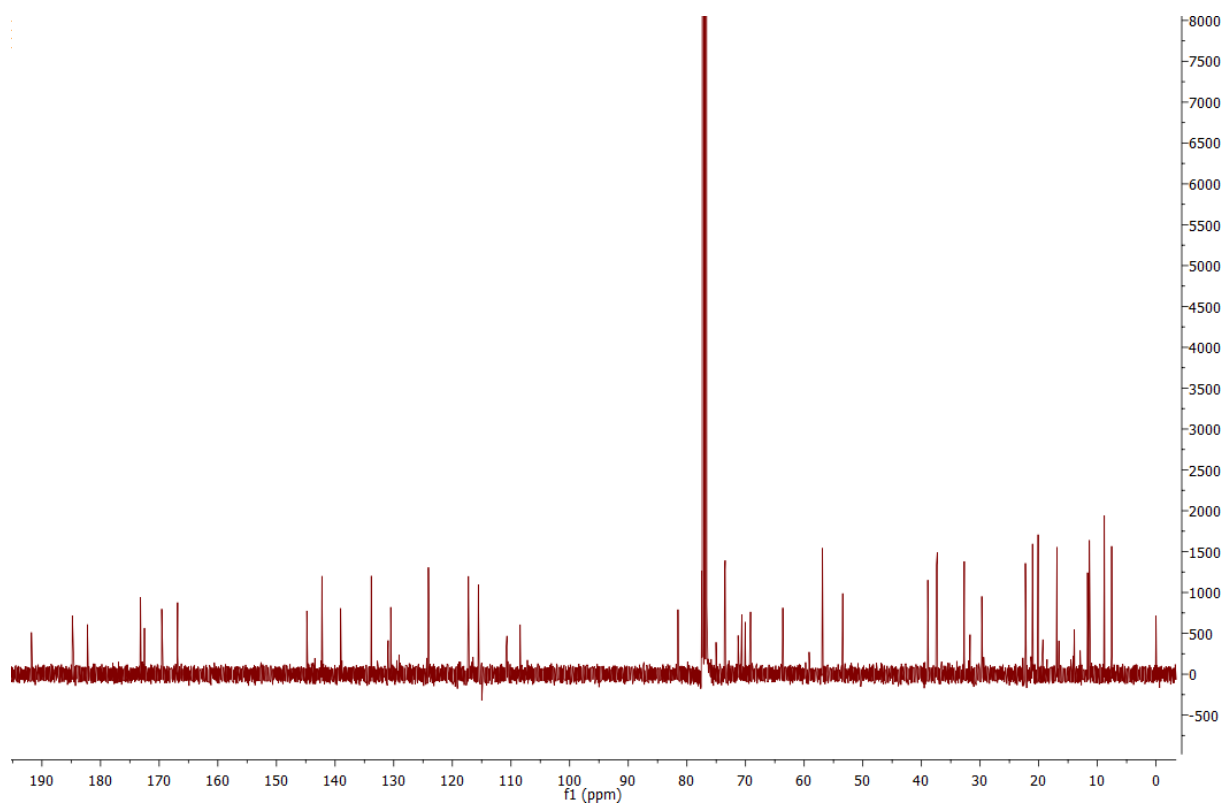


Figure S12. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 7 (101 MHz, CDCl₃)

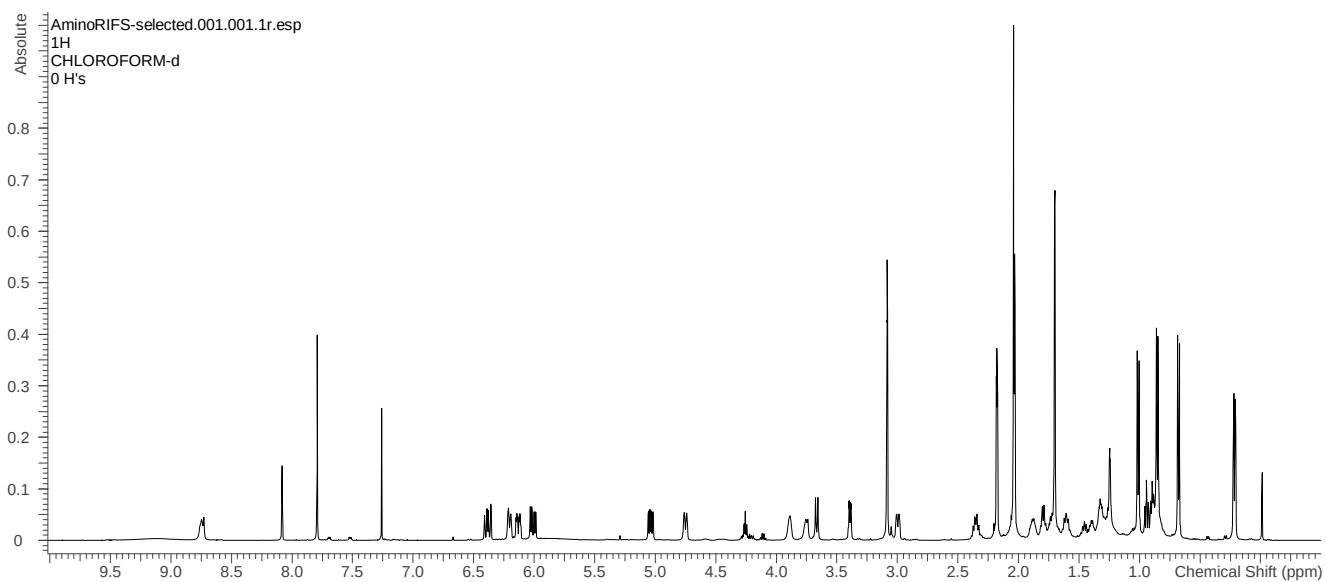


Figure S13. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **8** (500 MHz, CDCl₃)

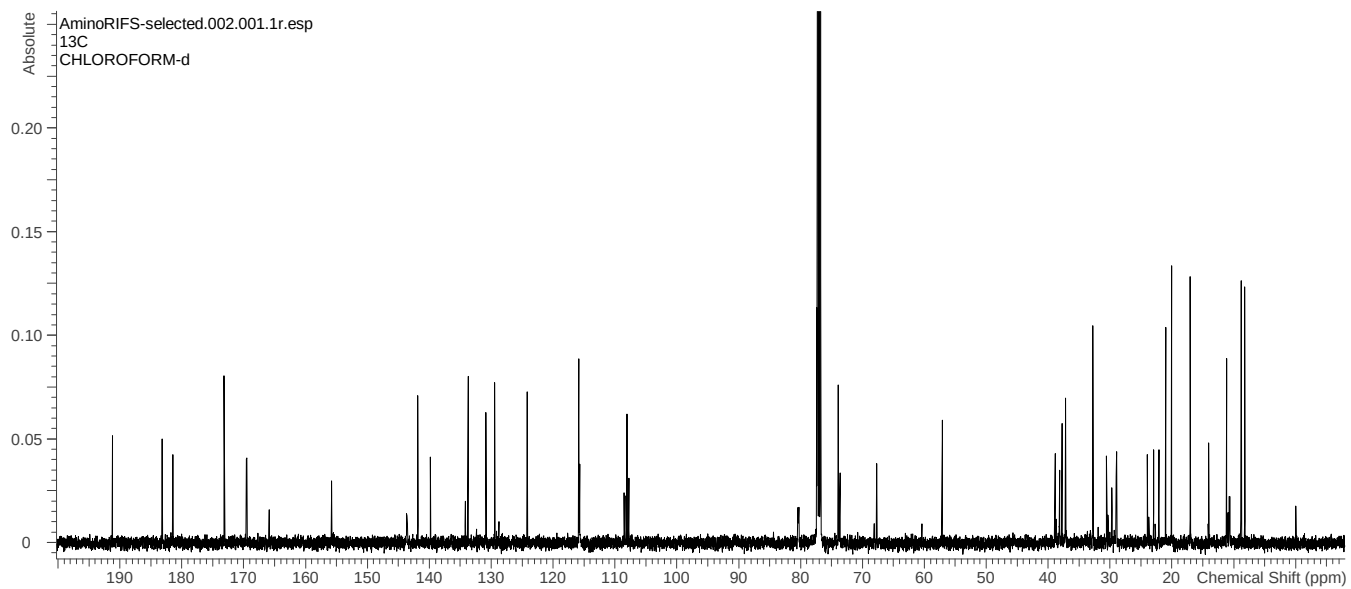


Figure S14. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **8** (126 MHz, CDCl₃)

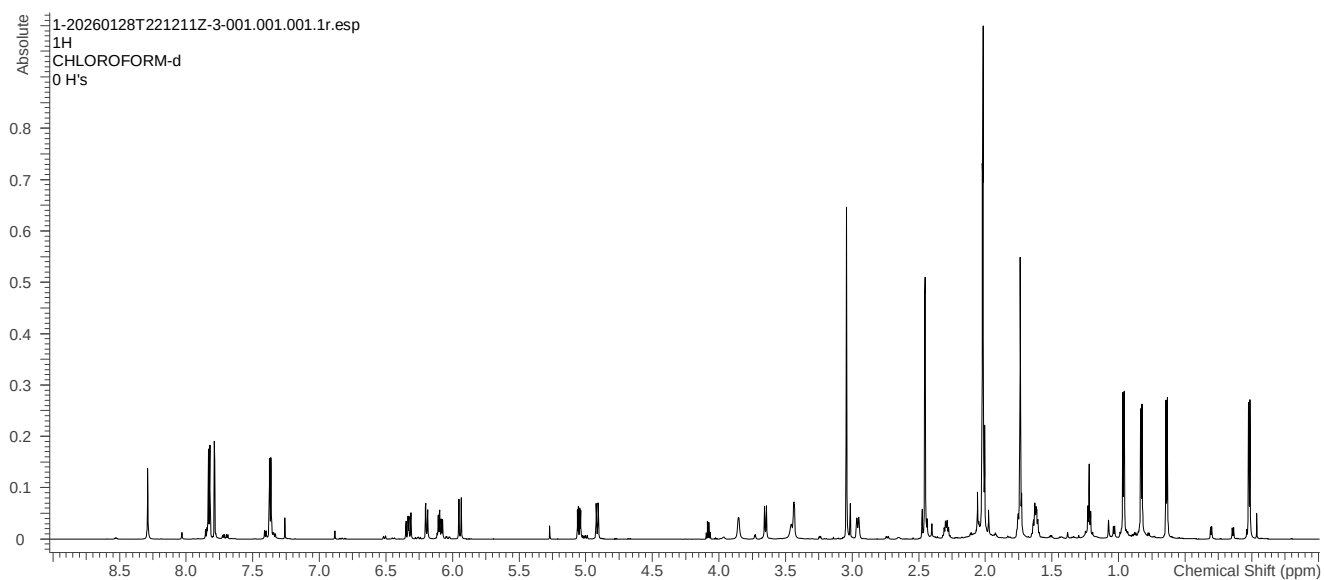


Figure S15. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **9** (700 MHz, CDCl₃)

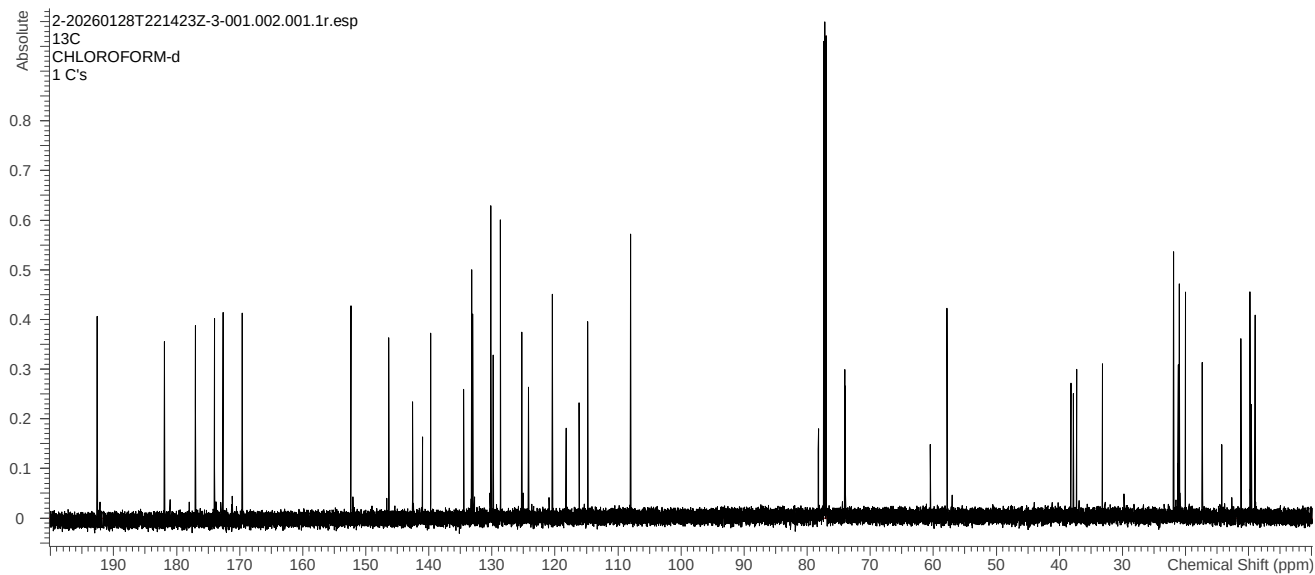


Figure S16. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **9** (176 MHz, CDCl₃)

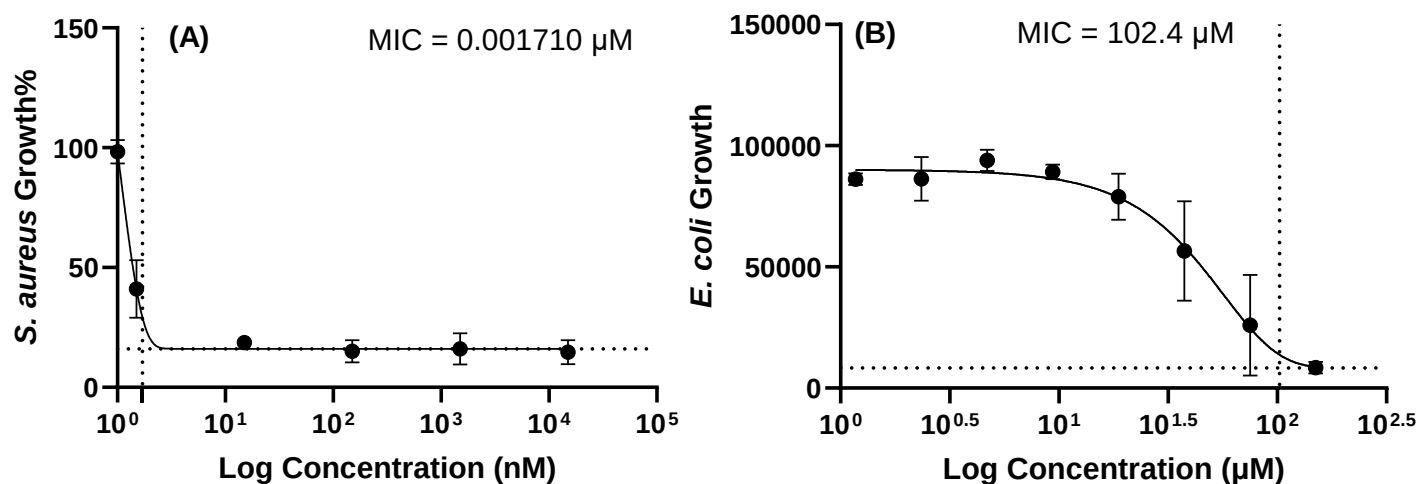


Figure S17. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **1** against (A) MRSA, USA300, LAC strain and (B) *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

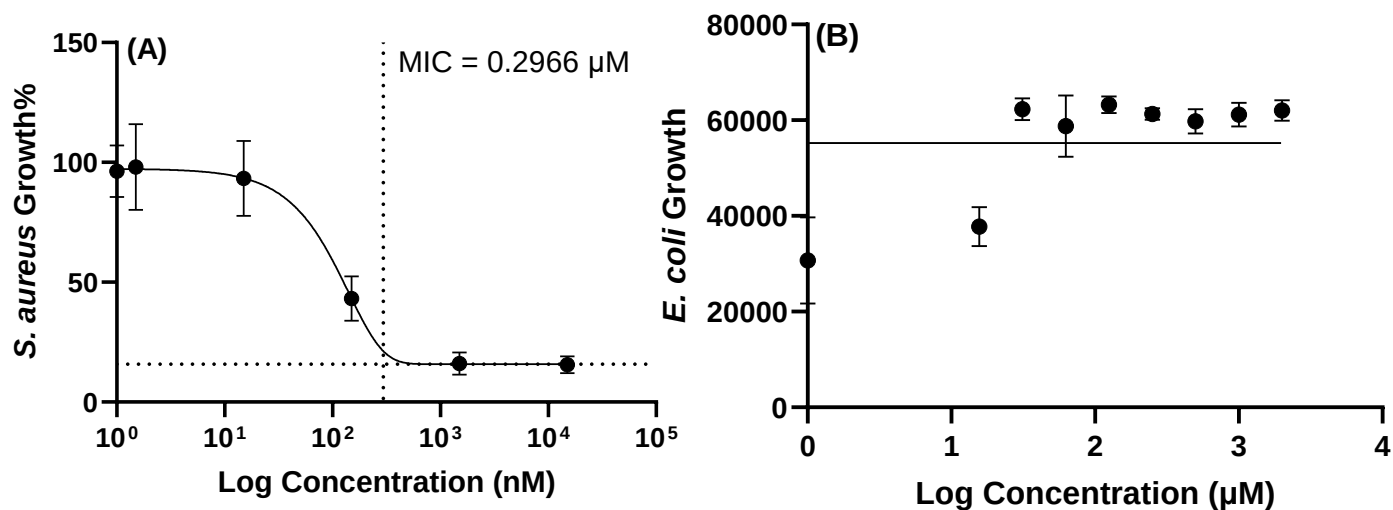


Figure S18. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **2** against (A) MRSA, USA300, LAC strain and (B) *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

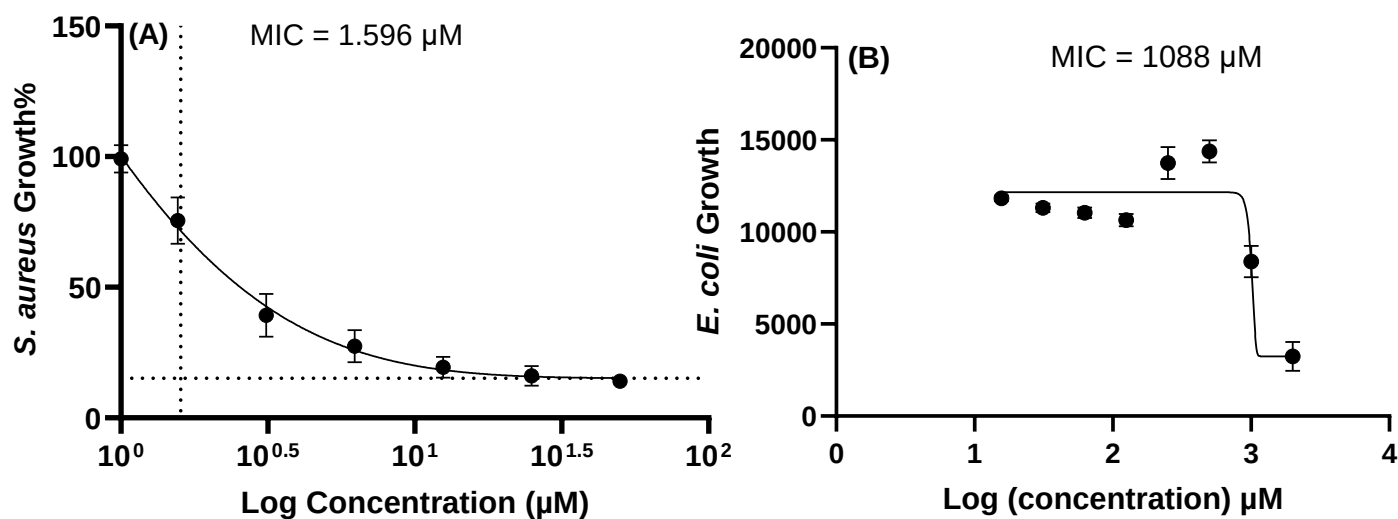


Figure S19. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **4** against (A) MRSA, USA300, LAC strain and (B) *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

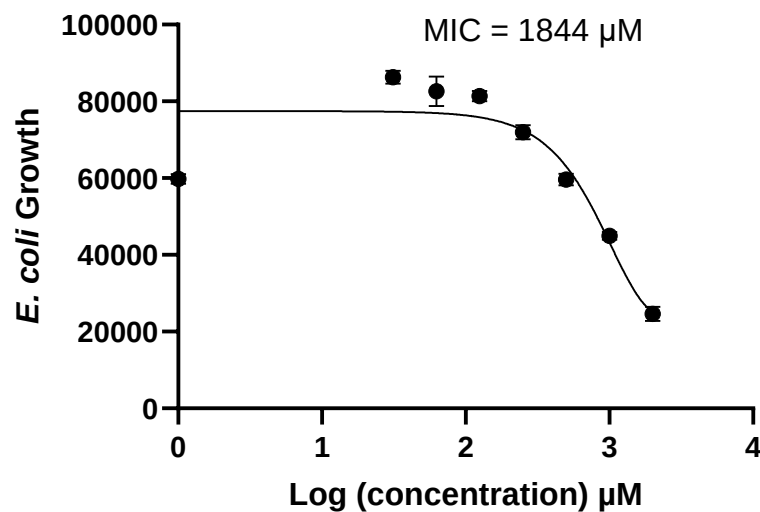


Figure S20. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **5** against *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

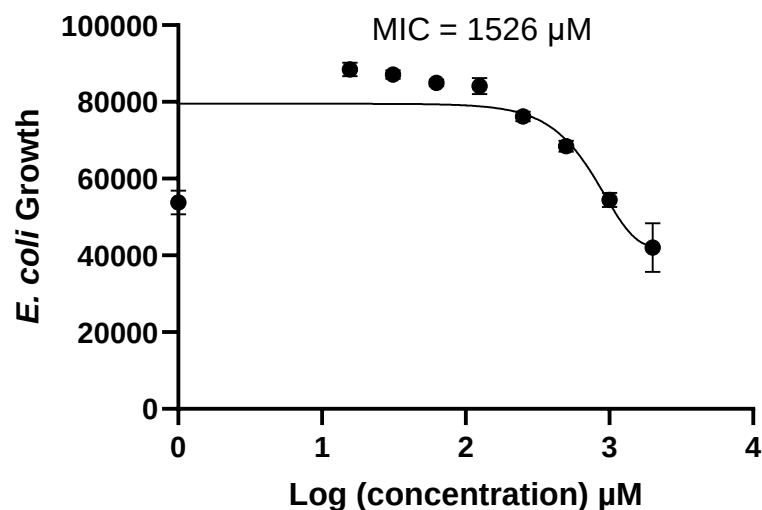


Figure S21. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **6** against *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

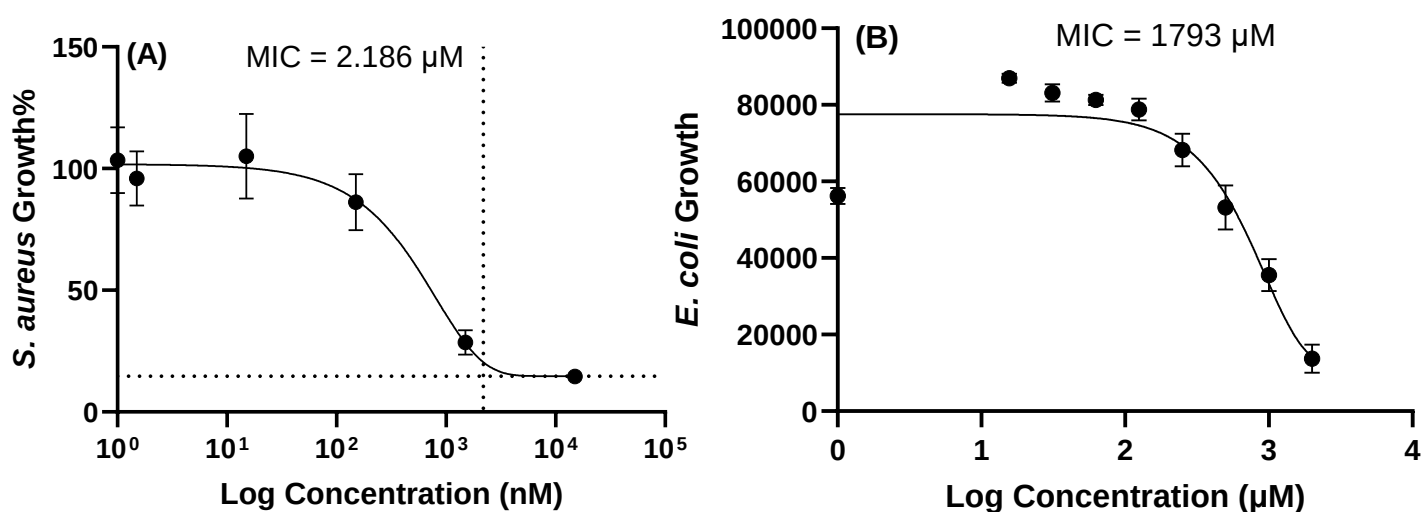


Figure S22. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **7** against (A) MRSA, USA300, LAC strain and (B) *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

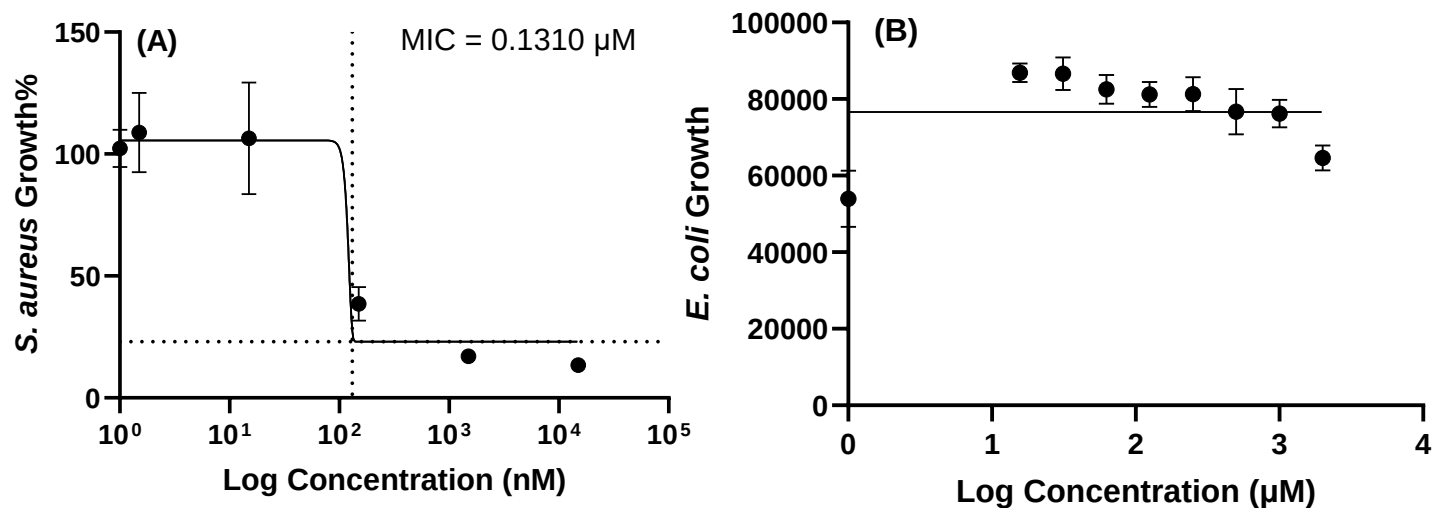


Figure S23. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **8** against (A) MRSA, USA300, LAC strain and (B) *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

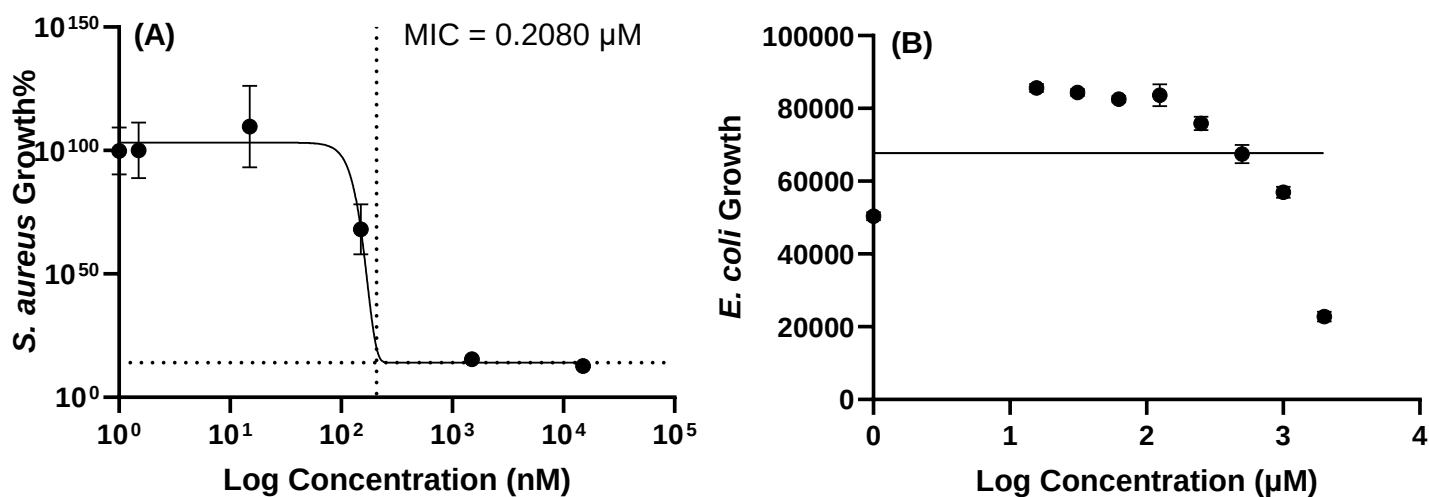


Figure S24. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **9** against (A) MRSA, USA300, LAC strain and (B) *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.

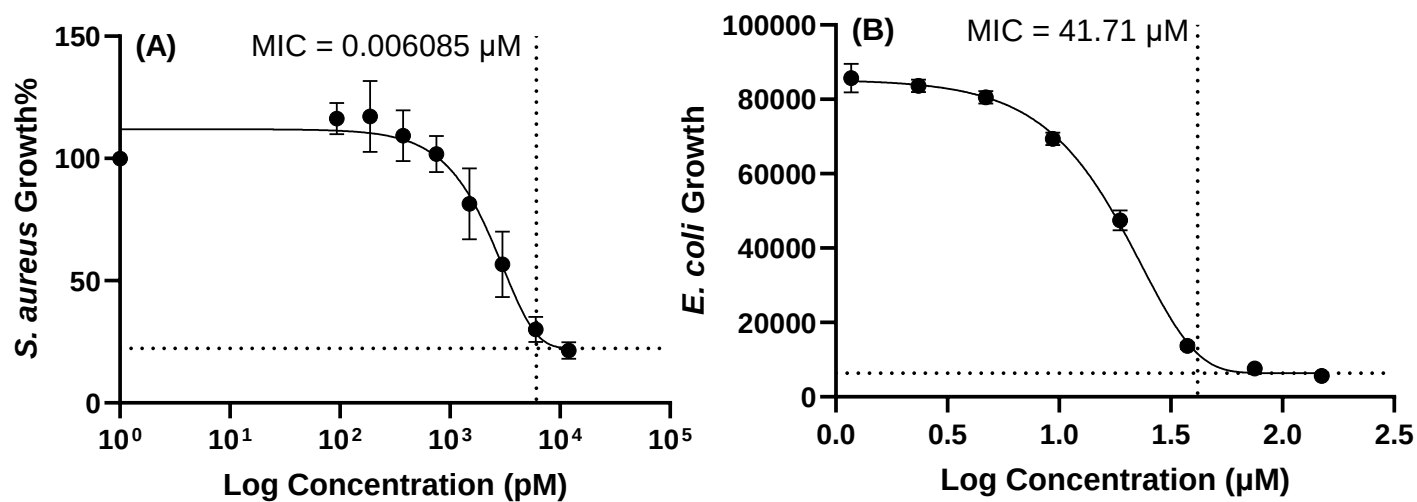


Figure S25. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) curves of compound **10** against (A) MRSA, USA300, LAC strain and (B) *E. coli* K-12 derivative. MICs were defined as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial agent resulting in 90% inhibition of bacterial growth.