Synthesis, Characterization, Antiproliferative and Apoptosis Inducing Effects of Novel s-Triazine Derivatives

Mani Shanmugam a,g,* Kuppusamy Narayanan b, Kamatam Hari Prasad a,c,* Dhanapalan Karthikeyan d, Loganathan Chandrasekaran e, Raji Atchudan f,* V. Chidambaranathan g,*

aDepartment of Science and Humanities, Institute of Aeronautical Engineering, Dundigal, Hyderabad-500043, India.
bDepartment of Chemistry, Excel Engineering College, Komarapalayam, Tamilnadu– 637 303, India
cDepartment of Physics, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry - 605 014, India.
dDepartment of Chemistry, Arignar Anna College of Arts and Science, Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu– 635 001, India.
eResearch and Development, Gland Pharma Ltd, Dundigal, Hyderabad - 500 043, India.
fSchool of Chemical Engineering, Yeungnam University, Gyeongsan– 38541, Republic of Korea.
gChemistry Section, FEAT, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Tamilnadu– 608 002, India.

Supplementary Material:

1. **Spectral discussion of compounds 6a and 12b**
2. **Molecular docking Results** (2D structure of compounds 5a-d, 6a-c, 8a-c, 9a-b, 12a-c, and 13a-c)
3. **List of Figures**

   **Figure. S1** $^1$H NMR spectrum of compound 7b

   **Figure. S2** $^1$H-$^1$H COSY spectrum of compound 7b

   **Figure. S3** HSQC spectrum of compound 7b

   **Figure. S4** $^1$H NMR spectrum of compound 4a

   **Figure. S5** $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of compound 4a

   **Figure. S6** $^1$H NMR spectrum of compound 6a

   **Figure. S7** $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of compound 6a
Figure. S8 HMBC spectrum of compound 6a

Figure. S9 $^1$H NMR spectrum of compound 11

Figure. S10 $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of compound 11

Figure. S11 $^1$H NMR spectrum of compound 12b

Figure. S12 $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of compound 12b

Figure. S13 $^1$H-$^1$H -COSY spectrum of compound 12b

Figure. S14 HSQC spectrum of compound 12b

Figure. S15 HMBC spectrum of compound 12b

1. Spectral discussion of compounds 6a and 12b

The IR spectra of compounds 7b showed a strong band at 1580 cm$^{-1}$ (Figure S1-3 Supplementary data) that attributed to azomethine v (–CH=N) stretching. In addition, a band at 3450 cm$^{-1}$, is assigned to the –OH group present in the Schiff compound. Hence the IR spectral data illustrate the formation of the Schiff derivatives. Furthermore, s-Triazine derivatives show another important band in the region 1576 cm$^{-1}$ ascribed to –C= N stretching vibration of s-Triazine ring and the –C$^T$–O– absorption is observed as a distinct band at 1363–1374 cm$^{-1}$ (6a). This is attributed to the involvement of carbon atom of triazine ring in hydroxyl linkage. Hence the IR spectral data illustrate the formation of the morpholino based 1,3,5-triazine Schiff base derivatives. Moreover, the absence of bands around 3200 and 3350-3400 cm$^{-1}$ due to secondary amine (–NH) stretching and –OH stretching of morpholine and phenol respectively indicates the condensation of secondary amine and Schiff base in s-triazine derivatives. Further, the structure
was assigned by chemical shifts and coupling constant obtained from NMR spectral data. In $^1$H NMR spectrum, singlets at 8.72 & 8.96 ppm (4a and 7a) (Figures S1-5 Supplementary data) are assigned for azomethine (–CH═N) group. Another sharp singlet at 10.61–13.75 ppm with an integral value corresponding to one proton suggests the presence of a hydroxyl group (Ph-OH). Moreover, in the $^{13}$C spectrum of compounds 4a and 7a absorptions due to azomethine (–CH═N) carbon at 163.0 and 162.5 ppm confirmed the formation of Schiff base compounds. Surprisingly, all the fluorine substituted phenyl carbons resonate as doublets due to the presence of highly electronegative fluorine present in the phenyl heterocyclic ring. Generally, fluorine atom substituted compounds show off splitting two separate signals adjacent to each other.

The NMR spectroscopic assignment of compounds 6a and 12b

Compounds 6a and 12b were taken as a representative compound and the signals were assigned based on the correlations in the 2D spectra. The 1D ($^1$H & $^{13}$C NMR) and 2D NMR (HMBC) spectra of compound 6a are shown in Figures S6-8 (Supplementary data (S)) for the remaining compounds, the signals were assigned based on the spectral values compound 6a. In $^1$H NMR spectrum, the singlet at 9.76 ppm is assigned for azomethine (–CH═N) group. Beside
the absence of –OH and –NH peaks confirm the condensation between Schiff base and morpholine to form s-Triazine scaffold derivatives. Moreover, two triplets due to C-2'' proton and C-2''' proton of the morpholine moiety resonates closely at 3.73 and 3.98 ppm respectively with apiece eight integral values for presence of two morpholine moieties confirmed the formation of compound 6a in di-morpholino based s-triazine Schiff base derivatives. In $^{13}$C spectra, peaks at 191.0 ppm and 163.7 ppm were unambiguously assigned to C-2 and C-4/C-6 carbons, and the azomethine (–CH═N) carbon absorbs at 163.0 ppm (C-14). Further, this assignment was substantiated by HMBC analysis. The HMBC spectrum reveals that the signal at 7.75 ppm (C-9 hydrogen) showing $\gamma$ correlation with C-6 s-triazine carbon at 191.0 ppm, and imine carbon (–CH═N) at 163.4 ppm. Moreover, the signal at 163.4 ppm shows beta correlation with C-10 proton (Figure S8). In addition, The C-2'' and C-4''' protons also show $\beta$ correlation with C-2 and C-4 s-triazine carbons at 163.7 ppm. Based on the hetero-nuclear correlation, compound 6a confirms the formation morpholine based s-triazine Schiff base scaffold derivatives.

In $^1$H NMR spectrum of 12b, the broad singlet appeared in the region of 10.78 ppm with one proton integral and one sharp singlet appeared in the region of 9.76 ppm with one proton integral, respectively assigned to –NH proton and –CH═N azomethine proton for compound 12b (Figure S11). In $^1$H spectra ($^1$H-$^1$H COSY), peaks at 6.96 ppm and 7.74 ppm were unambiguously assigned to C-9 and C-10 protons, respectively. Moreover, compound 12b shows two up field (having one methyl and one methane at carbon 14΄ and 15΄) signals appeared at 1.28 and 2.49 ppm confirmed by the $^1$H–$^1$H COSY correlation (Figure S13). Further, this assignment was substantiated by HSQC analysis (Figure S14). In $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of compound 12b, the signals at 14.59 and 63.67 ppm in the aliphatic region are assigned to 14΄ and 15΄carbons of the
ethoxybenzo[d]thiazol ring, respectively. Another six chemical shift values observed at 115.83, 120.8, 126.4, 129.5, 132.0, and 163.3 ppm are assigned for (C-9, C-19, C-17, C-18, C-10 and C-14 (–CH═N) carbons of the Schiff base moiety) shows one bond correlation with signal at 6.96, 7.40, 7.27, 7.40, 7.74, 9.76 ppm. In addition, the HMBC (Figure S15) spectrum reveals that the signal at 7.74 ppm (132.0 ppm, H-9 hydrogen) shows gamma correlation with C-6 and C-14 at, s-triazine carbon at 190.9 ppm and 163.3 ppm (–C═NH) azomethine carbon (Fig. 5). Also the signal at 162.5 ppm shows α correlation with 7.74 ppm (H-9), moreover, the signal at 6.96 ppm shows α correlation with 128.3 ppm (C-10) and β correlation with 162.5 ppm (C-8).
2. Molecular Docking Results (2D structure of compounds 5a-d, 6a-c, 8a-c, 9a-b, 12a-c, and 13a-c)

[Images of molecular structures for compounds 5a, 5b, 5c, and 5d]
Compound 9a

Compound 9b

Compound 12a

Compound 12b

Compound 12c

Compound 13a
Compound 13c

3. List of Figures

Figure. S1
Figure. S2
Figure. S3
Figure. S4
Figure. S5
Figure. S6
Figure. S7
$6a$

$\rightarrow \alpha$ correlation

$\rightarrow \beta$ correlation

$\rightarrow \gamma$ correlation

Figure. S8
Figure S9
Figure. S10
Figure. S11
Figure. S12
→ α correlation

→ β correlation

→ γ correlation

Figure. S15