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# Synthesis of furo[3,2-c]coumarin derivatives using

## visible-light-promoted radical alkyne insertion with

## bromocoumarins

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## 1. List of the substrates

3-Bromo-4-hydroxycoumarin could be generated by treatment of commercially available 4-hydroxycoumarin with NBS using  $Mg(ClO_4)_2$  as a Lewis acid.<sup>1</sup> All alkynes were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification.



### 2. Biological evaluation

#### (1) Cell Culture

Cells were maintained in cell culture dishes in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM, WISENT), supplemented with 10% Fetal bovine serum (FBS, Gibco) 100 U/mL penicillin (Sangon Biotech, Shanghai, China), and 100  $\mu$ g/mL streptomycin (Sangon Biotech, Shanghai, China). The cells were grown in a carbon dioxide incubator (37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>).

#### (2) Cytotoxicity

The cytotoxicity was tested on the three cell lines (human lung carcinoma A549, human promyelocytic leukemia HL-60 and human colon carcinoma SW480) by MTT [3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2-H-tetrazolium bromide] (Sigma-Aldrich) assay as described.<sup>2</sup> Briefly, the test cell at the exponential growth phase were collected and transferred into 96-well plates. After incubated for 24 h, compound dilutions were dispensed to the established culture plates, and doxorubicin  $\frac{S2}{S37}$ 

(Sigma-Aldrich) used as a positive control. Two days (48 h) later, the MTT solution (0.1 mg per well) was then added to each well. After further incubation for 4 h, the supernatant was removed, the crystals were fully dissolved in DMSO (150 mL), and the absorbance of each well was read at 570 nm (Sunrise, Tecan). The IC<sub>50</sub> value was determined as the concentration, at which a half of the test cell growth was inhibited. The experiment was performed in triplicate, and the data expressed as means  $\pm$ SD.<sup>3</sup> (3) Acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activity assay

The AchE inhibitory activities were measured by a spectrophotometric method developed by Ellman et al.<sup>4</sup> The reaction was run at 25°C in a final volume of 200  $\mu$ L of a 0.1M phosphate buffer (pH = 8.0), 333  $\mu$ M 5,5-dithio-bis (2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB, Sigma-Aldrich), 0.035 U/mL AchE (Sigma-Aldrich), and 530  $\mu$ M of acetylthiocholine iodide (Sigma-Aldrich) in 96-well microplates. Test compounds were added to the assay solution and followed at 412 nm for 5 min with a plate reader (Sunrise, Tecan). Seven different concentrations of each compound were used in order to measure the inhibition of AChE activity. IC<sub>50</sub> (concentration of the drug producing 50% of enzyme–activity inhibition) values were determined graphically from log concentration–inhibition curves.<sup>5</sup>

#### 3. Reference

(a) L. Zhang, T. Meng, R. Fan and J. Wu, J. Org. Chem., 2007, 72, 7279; (b) Z.
 Wang, B. Wang, and J. Wu, J. Comb. Chem., 2007, 9, 811.

# 4. NMR Spectra for All Compounds



S4 / S37





S6 / S37



S7 / S37



S8 / S37



S9 / S37







S12 / S37















S19 / S37





S21 / S37



S22 / S37









#### S26 / S37







S29 / S37



S30 / S37





S32 / S37









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