

Supporting Information
for
Structure-functionality relationship and pharmacological profiles of
***Pseudomonas aeruginosa* alkylquinolone quorum sensing**
modulators

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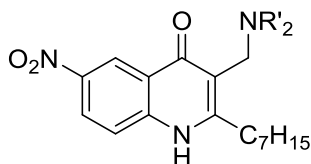
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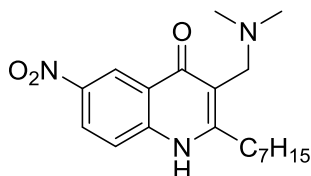
1. General experimental information – Chemistry

General procedure (A) for synthesis of 3-((dialkylamino)methyl)-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one *via* Mannich reaction:



In a round-bottom flask 2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (**3**) in EtOH was dissolved, then formaldehyde solution (37% in water) and the secondary amine were added and stirred at reflux for 48 hours. The volatile components of the reaction solution were then removed *in vacuo* and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate/water three times. The combined organic fractions were dried over Na₂SO₄ and dried *in vacuo*. The product was purified *via* preparative RP-HPLC or flash chromatography.

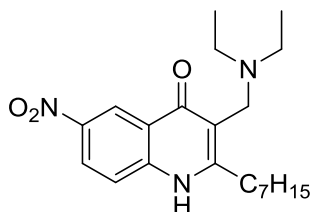
Synthesis of 3-((dimethylamino)methyl)-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (**9**):



Compound **9** was synthesized according to the general procedure (A) from 2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (0.52 mmol, 150 mg), formaldehyde sol. (5.20 mmol, 192 μ L), dimethylamine 2 M in THF (10.4 mmol, 5.2 mL), and 10 mL of EtOH. The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give 3-((dimethylamino)methyl)-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (62 mg, 0.18 mmol, 34% yield) as an orange resin. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.57 (s, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H), 8.85 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.50 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.88 – 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.79 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 6H), 1.68 – 1.58 (m, 2H),

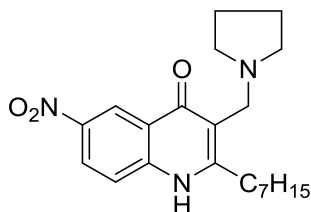
1.45 – 1.21 (m, 9H), 0.92 – 0.80 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 176.4, 156.5, 143.3, 143.1, 126.6, 122.2, 121.2, 120.2, 109.7, 52.5, 42.2, 31.1, 31.1, 29.2, 28.7, 28.5, 22.0, 13.9. MS (ESI+): m/z 346.18 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$: 346.21252; found: 346.21228.

Synthesis of 3-((diethylamino)methyl)-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (10):



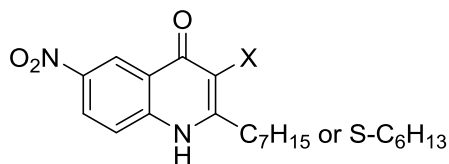
Compound **10** was synthesized according to the general procedure (A) from 2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (0.50 mmol, 144 mg), formaldehyde sol. (8 mmol, 294 μL), diethylamine (16 mmol, 1.16 g), and 10 mL of EtOH. The crude product was purified *via* flash chromatography using a gradient system of $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ (0 \rightarrow 9% with 1 vol% of trimethylamine) and finally recrystallized from a mix of ethanol and water. The obtained solid was isolated by filtration and dried under vacuum to give 3-((diethylamino)methyl)-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (79 mg, 0.21 mmol, 42% yield) as an orange resin. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 8.84 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (dd, $J = 9.1, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 2.83 – 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.61 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 4H), 1.74 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.43 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.34 – 1.25 (m, 6H), 1.05 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 6H), 0.89 – 0.82 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 175.9, 163.4, 142.3, 125.4, 122.0, 46.2, 44.0, 31.3, 31.1, 29.1, 29.0, 28.4, 22.0, 13.9, 11.2. MS (ESI+): m/z 374.16 (M+H) $^+$ HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$: 374.24382; found: 374.24408.

Synthesis of 2-heptyl-6-nitro-3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)quinolin-4(1H)-one (**11**):



Compound **11** was synthesized according to the general procedure (A) from 2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (0.37 mmol, 107 mg), formaldehyde sol. (5.20 mmol, 192 μ L pyrrolidine (14.8 mmol, 1.31 mL) dissolved in 20 mL of EtOH. The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give 2-heptyl-6-nitro-3-(pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl)quinolin-4(1H)-one (25 mg, 0.067 mmol, 18% yield) as an orange resin. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 9.10 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.50 (dd, J = 9.2, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (s, 2H), 2.98 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.07 (s, 4H), 1.75 (dt, J = 15.7, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.54 – 1.38 (m, 4H), 1.37 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 0.92 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 179.2, 169.7, 157.9, 145.4, 144.7, 127.9, 124.1, 122.9, 120.9, 55.1, 52.2, 33.0, 32.9, 31.0, 30.6, 30.2, 24.1, 23.7, 14.4. MS (ESI+): m/z 372.06 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$: 372.22817; found: 372.22836.

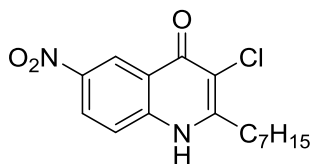
General procedure (B) for synthesis of 3-halo-2-heptyl or 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-ones



In a round-bottom flask intermediate **3** or **20** (2 mmol) was added and 1.1 eq. of the corresponding *N*-halosuccinamide (2.2 mmol) in 7.5 mLs of dry DMF under a N_2 atmosphere and left stirring overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water and then extracted three times with EtOAc (3 \times 15 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried over Na_2SO_4 and dried *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified *via* flash chromatography using

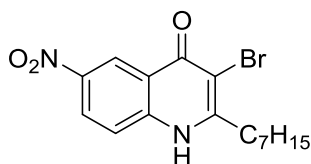
the binary system of $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ (0→5%). In some cases preparative HPLC was used instead.

Synthesis of 3-chloro-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (13):



Compound **13** was synthesized according to the general procedure (B) from 2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (50 mg, 0.17 mmol), *N*-chlorosuccinimide (35 mg, 0.19 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give 3-chloro-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (33 mg, 0.1 mmol, 55% yield) as yellow solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 12.54 (s, 1H), 8.84 (d, $J=2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.44 (dd, $J=9.2, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J=9.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.90 – 2.82 (m, 2H), 1.75 – 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.42 – 1.21 (m, 8H), 0.89 – 0.82 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{Acetone}-d_6$) δ 171.8, 152.7, 143.4, 126.7, 124.0, 123.2, 120.6, 116.8, 33.6, 32.4, 28.5, 23.2, 14.3. MS (ESI+): m/z 323.04 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3$: 323.11570; found: 323.11600.

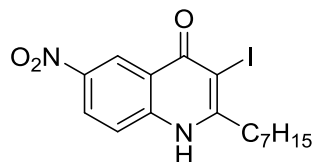
Synthesis of 3-bromo-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (14):



Compound **14** was synthesized according to the general procedure (B) from 2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (100 mg, 0.35 mmol), *N*-bromosuccinimide (68 mg, 0.38 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give 3-bromo-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (79 mg, 0.2 mmol, 57% yield) as brown solid. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 12.55 (s, 1H), 8.84 (d, $J=2.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.44 (dd, $J=9.2, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J=9.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, $J=$

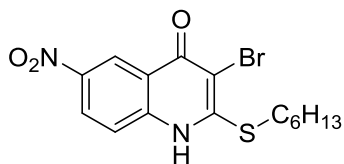
9.2, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (p, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.48 – 1.19 (m, 8H), 0.93 – 0.80 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 171.5, 154.1, 143.5, 142.8, 126.6, 122.5, 122.2, 120.4, 107.7, 35.2, 31.6, 29.1, 28.8, 28.0, 22.5, 14.4. MS (ESI+): m/z 367.00 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3$: 367.06518; found: 367.06537.

Synthesis of 3-iodo-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (15):



Compound **15** was synthesized according to the general procedure (B) from 2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (680 mg, 2.4 mmol), *N*-iodosuccinimide (594 mg, 2.64 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give 3-iodo-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (680 mg, 1.64 mmol, 68% yield) as brown solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 12.54 (s, 1H), 8.82 (d, $J=2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.44 (dd, $J=9.1, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J=9.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.99 – 2.90 (m, 2H), 1.69 (p, $J=7.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.41 (p, $J=7.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.36 – 1.26 (m, 6H), 0.90 – 0.83 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 173.0, 156.2, 143.1, 142.7, 126.2, 122.3, 119.8, 119.5, 87.5, 31.1, 28.7, 28.3, 27.8, 22.1, 14.0. MS (ESI+): m/z 415.08 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{IN}_2\text{O}_3$: 415.05131; found: 415.05161.

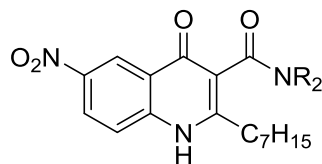
Synthesis of 3-bromo-2-(hexylthio)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (21):



Compound **21** was synthesized according to the general procedure (B) from 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (102 mg, 0.3 mmol), *N*-bromosuccinimide (59 mg, 0.33 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give 3-bromo-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-

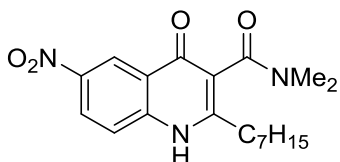
one (101 mg, 0.26 mmol, 87% yield) as brown solid. IR (cm⁻¹) 3315, 2950, 2834, 1020. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 8.38 (ddd, *J* = 9.2, 4.5, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (p, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.27 (dt, *J* = 12.6, 6.1 Hz, 4H), 0.87 – 0.81 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR experiments were performed using Bruker Avance AV 300 or a Bruker DRX 500 at ambient as well as higher temperatures (100 °C). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.0, 143.0, 124.9, 120.6, 30.2, 28.3, 28.2, 27.2, 21.4, 13.2. MS (ESI+): *m/z* 384.97 (M+H)⁺. HRMS calcd. (%) for C₁₅H₁₈BrN₂O₃S⁺: 385.02160; found: 385.02153.

General procedure (C) for synthesis of 2-heptyl-N,N-dialkyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxamides:



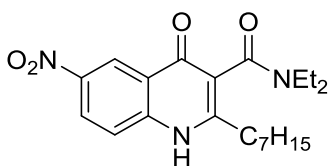
In a round-bottom flask 2-heptyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid **6** (0.50 mmol, 165 mg) was suspended with HOBt (2.50 mmol, 338 mg) and EDC (2.50 mmol, 388 mg) in anhydrous THF (9 mL) and anhydrous DMF (2 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was left to stir for 1 hr at room temperature. Afterward, the secondary amine (1.25 mmol, 2.5 eq.) was added and the reaction left to stir overnight at room temperature. The reaction solution was evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*, uptaken in ethyl acetate/water and extracted three times. The combined organic fractions were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered by gravity and the solvent removed *via* rotary evaporation *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC.

Synthesis of 2-heptyl-*N,N*-dimethyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxamide (17):



Compound **17** was synthesized according to the general procedure (C) from 2-heptyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid **6** (0.50 mmol, 165 mg). The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give *N,N*-dimethyl-2-heptyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxamide (85 mg, 0.24 mmol, 47% yield) as yellow solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 0.81 - 0.89 (m, 3 H) 1.22 - 1.34 (m, 8 H) 1.57 - 1.74 (m, 2 H) 2.36 - 2.48 (m, 1 H) 2.70 (ddd, $J = 13.4, 10.0, 6.2$ Hz, 1 H), 2.84 (s, 3 H) 2.98 (s, 3 H) 7.76 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1 H) 8.43 (dd, $J = 9.1, 2.5$ Hz, 1 H) 8.81 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1 H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 172.9, 166.1, 143.2, 152.5, 142.7, 126.1, 123.2, 121.6, 119.9, 119.1, 109.5, 37.2, 34.1, 31.7, 31.0, 28.7, 28.2, 22.0, 13.9. MS (ESI+): m/z 360.15 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$: 360.19178; found: 360.19186.

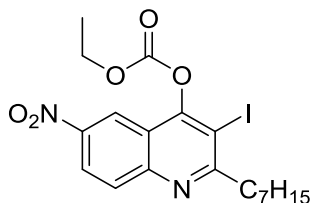
Synthesis of *N,N*-diethyl-2-heptyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxamide (18):



Compound **18** was synthesized according to the general procedure (C) from 2-heptyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (**6**) (0.50 mmol, 165 mg). The crude product was purified *via* preparative HPLC to give *N,N*-diethyl-2-heptyl-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxamide (51 mg, 0.14 mmol, 27% yield) as yellow solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 12.22 (s, 1H), 8.81 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.43 (dd, $J = 9.2, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dq, $J = 14.0, 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.25 - 3.09 (m, 3H), 2.64 (ddd, $J = 13.4, 10.7, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.48

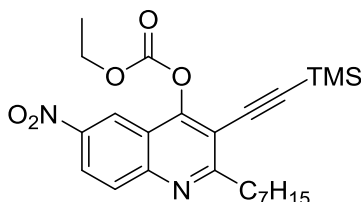
– 2.41 (m, 1H), 1.66 (ddt, $J = 38.1, 11.9, 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.35 – 1.30 (m, 2H), 1.28 – 1.22 (m, 6H), 1.13 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.03 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 0.87 – 0.84 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 173.1, 165.2, 151.9, 143.2, 142.6, 126.1, 123.2, 121.6, 119.9, 119.3, 42.5, 38.2, 31.8, 31.0, 28.9, 28.3, 28.2, 22.0, 14.1, 13.9, 12.6. MS (ESI+): m/z 388.17 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4^+$: 388.22308; found: 388.22336.

Synthesis of ethyl (2-heptyl-3-iodo-6-nitroquinolin-4-yl) carbonate (28):



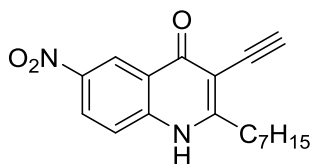
In a round-bottom flask compound (**15**) 3-iodo-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (650 mg, 1.57 mmol), potassium tert-butoxide (224 mg, 1.25 mmol) were stirred for 1 h at room temperature in anhydrous THF. Afterwards, ethylchloroformate (165 μL , 1.1 mmol) was added. After 4 h, reaction was quenched with 5 mL of H_2O then evaporated *in vacuo*. Afterwards, 10 mL of H_2O was added and extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 25 mL), the combined organic fractions were dried over Na_2SO_4 and dried *in vacuo*. The crude compound was purified *via* flash chromatography with a gradient of hexane/EtOAc (0 \rightarrow 12.5%) to yield the desired compound as yellow solid (680 mg, 89% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.72 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.48 (dd, $J = 9.2, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.41 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.22 – 3.12 (m, 2H), 1.76 (p, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.42 – 1.26 (m, 11H), 0.89 – 0.82 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 168.2, 156.2, 150.5, 149.4, 145.6, 130.7, 124.3, 120.1, 118.1, 94.3, 66.4, 41.8, 31.2, 28.7, 28.5, 28.1, 22.1, 14.1. MS (ESI+): m/z 486.46 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{IN}_2\text{O}_5^+$: 487.07244; found: 487.07306.

Synthesis of intermediate compound ethyl (2-heptyl-6-nitro-3-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate (12a):



Compound **(28)** ethyl-(2-heptyl-3-iodo-6-nitroquinolin-4-yl)-carbonate (680 mg, 1.4 mmol), copper(I) iodide (27 mg, 0.1 mol-%), and bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (50 mg, 0.05 mol-%) were added together into a 3 necked round-bottom flask. Afterward, the reaction vessel was evacuated then backfilled with Argon for three times. Under Argon atmosphere, dry DMF (4 mL) and dry triethylamine (380 μ L, 2.73 mmol), Ethynyltrimethylsilane (579 μ L, 4.1 mmol) were added. The brown reaction mixture was left to stir at room temperature overnight. TLC showed the disappearance of compound **16**. Thus, the reaction was stopped and the volatiles of the solution removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was used in the next step without further purification.

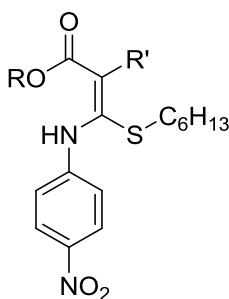
Synthesis of 3-ethynyl-2-heptyl-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (12):



Crude intermediate **(12a)** was dissolved in aq. 5 N KOH (5 mL) and EtOH (10 mL) at room temperature and left stirring overnight. The reaction solution was neutralized with acetic acid then extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 25 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried over Na₂SO₄ filtered and all volatile materials were removed *in vacuo*. The crude compound was purified *via* preparative HPLC to yield the desired compound as yellow solid (148 mg, 38% yield (for 2 steps)). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ 8.99 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H),

7.79 (d, $J=9.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 1H), 3.00 – 2.95 (m, 3H), 1.84 (p, $J=7.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.47 – 1.27 (m, 10H), 0.88 – 0.84 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 176.2, 159.8, 144.4, 143.7, 126.8, 124.4, 122.9, 120.8, 105.9, 86.0, 78.4, 34.4, 32.4, 30.2, 29.2, 23.3, 14.3. MS (ESI+): m/z 313.12 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^+$: 313.15467; found: 313.15488.

Synthesis of analogs 19 and 23-25 and their ketene-S/N-acetal intermediates

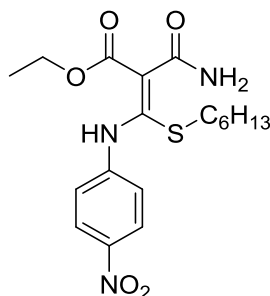


General Procedure (D) for methyl or ethyl (E/Z)-2-((hexylthio)((4-nitrophenyl)amino)methylene)-3-butanoates:

In a three-neck round-bottom flask, NaH (460 mg, 12 mmol, 60% dispersion in mineral oil) was dispersed into 50 mL of dry DMF. Afterward, the corresponding pos. 2-substituted acetates (10 mmol) were added portionwise with vigorous stirring with some effervescence being observed. After 30 min., 1-isothiocyanato-4-nitrobenzene (10 mmol) dissolved in 10 mL of DMF was added dropwise over 30 min. The color of the reaction mixture usually changed from transparent to yellow or dark red and left to stir at room temperature overnight. Last, 1-iodohexane (10 mmol) was added dropwise and left stirring for an additional 4 h at room temperature. It was observed that the reaction solution would become more transparent with the progression of time. The reaction solution was concentrated *in vacuo*, then extracted with EtOAc (3× 50 mL), the combined organic fractions were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered by gravity and all volatile materials removed *in vacuo*. The crude compound was purified *via* flash chromatography with a binary

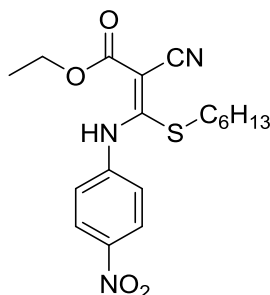
gradient system consisting of Hexane/EtOAc (0→33%) to yield the desired compounds as yellow to orange oils in yields between (39% and 79%). Depending on functional groups, the compounds were obtained as a isomere mixture (E/Z and tautomers) but directly used for cyclization. It's worth mentioning that no mass spectra could be obtained for these class of compounds due their ease of fragmentation using both single quad ESI and the high-resolution Orbitrap.

Synthesis of intermediate ethyl (E/Z)-2-carbamoyl-3-(hexylthio)-3-((4-nitrophenyl)amino)acrylate (19a):



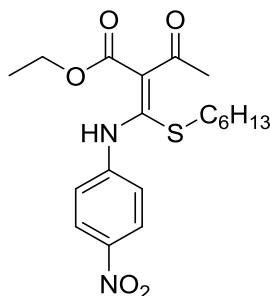
Compound **19a** was synthesized according to the general procedure (D) from ethyl 3-amino-3-oxopropanoate (983 mg, 7.50 mmol), NaH (290 mg, 7.50 mmol, 60% dispersion in oil), 1-isothiocyanato-4-nitrobenzene (1.35g, 7.50 mmol) and 1-iodohexane (1.43 mL, 7.50 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* flash chromatography using a gradient of hexane/EtOAc (0→10%) to give ethyl-(E/Z)-2-carbamoyl-3-(hexylthio)-3-((4-nitrophenyl)amino)acrylate (1.43 g, 3.6 mmol, 48% yield) as yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 8.22 – 8.15 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.35 (m, 1H), 6.93 – 6.85 (m, 1H), 4.22 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 3.37 (s, 1H), 3.04 (t, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (t, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (p, *J*= 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.44 – 1.21 (m, 9H), 0.93 – 0.83 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 169.0, 167.3, 159.2, 156.2, 145.6, 144.1, 144.3, 125.2, 121.6, 120.5, 88.4, 61.9, 59.8, 32.5, 31.4, 31.3, 28.7, 28.1, 22.6, 22.6, 14.6, 14.1.

Synthesis of intermediate ethyl (E/Z)-2-cyano-3-(hexylthio)-3-((4-nitrophenyl)amino)acrylate (23a):



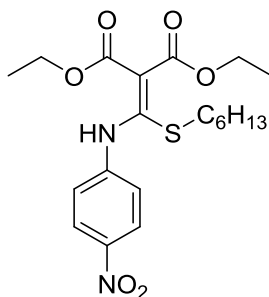
Compound **23a** was synthesized according to the general procedure (D) from ethyl 2-cyanoacetate (1.5 mL, 15 mmol), NaH (720 mg, 18 mmol, 60% dispersion in oil), 1-isothiocyanato-4-nitrobenzene (2.7g, 15 mmol) and 1-iodohexane (2.2 mL, 15 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* flash chromatography using a gradient hexane/EtOAc (0→10%) to yield ethyl-(E/Z)-2-cyano-3-(hexylthio)-3-((4-nitrophenyl)amino)acrylate (1.43 g, 3.6 mmol, 48% yield) as yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 11.66 (s, 1H), 8.33 – 8.21 (m, 2H), 7.56 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 4.29 (q, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.80 – 2.68 (m, 2H), 1.65 – 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.36 (t, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.35 – 1.10 (m, 6H), 0.96 – 0.78 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 167.5, 167.4, 145.5, 143.7, 125.2, 124.1, 116.7, 82.7, 77.4, 62.0, 60.5, 35.1, 31.2, 29.3, 28.2, 22.5, 14.4, 14.0.

Synthesis of intermediate ethyl (E/Z)-2-((hexylthio)((4-nitrophenyl)amino)methylene)-3-oxobutanoate (24a):



Compound **24a** was synthesized according to the general procedure (D) from ethyl 3-oxobutanoate (1.3g, 10 mmol), NaH (460 mg, 10 mmol, 60% dispersion in oil), 1-isothiocyanato-4-nitrobenzene (1.8g, 10 mmol) and 1-iodohexane (1.47 mL, 10 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* flash chromatography using a gradient Hexane/EtOAc (0→25%) to give ethyl-(E/Z)-2-((hexylthio)((4-nitrophenyl)amino)methylene)-3-oxobutanoate (3.1 g, 7.85 mmol, 79% yield) as yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 12.73 (s, 1H), 8.26 – 8.07 (m, 2H), 6.85 (dd, *J*= 28.3, 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.37 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.05 (d, *J*= 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (s, 1H), 2.04 (s, 2H), 1.69 (q, *J*= 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.51 – 1.24 (m, 9H), 0.88 (td, *J*= 4.8, 2.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 175.4, 169.5, 165.5, 156.7, 143.8, 125.0, 125.0, 120.3, 120.1, 61.5, 61.3, 33.9, 31.3, 31.2, 29.0, 28.5, 22.5, 20.1, 14.2, 14.1, 14.0.

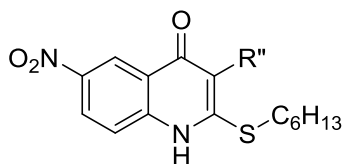
Synthesis of intermediate diethyl 2-((hexylthio)((4-nitrophenyl)amino)methylene)malonate (25a):



Compound **25a** was synthesized according to the general procedure (D) from diethyl malonate (1.15 mL, 7.5 mmol), NaH (290 mg, 7.5 mmol, 60% dispersion in oil), 1-isothiocyanato-4-nitrobenzene (1.35g, 7.5 mmol) and 1-iodohexane (1.43 mL, 7.5 mmol). The crude product was purified *via* flash chromatography using a gradient hexane/EtOAc (0→10%) to give diethyl-2-((hexylthio)((4-nitrophenyl)amino)methylene)malonate (1.24 g, 2.92 mmol, 39% yield) as an orange oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 10.59 (s, 1H), 8.26 – 8.16 (m, 2H), 7.58 – 7.46 (m, 1H), 6.92 – 6.84 (m, 1H), 4.39 – 4.10 (m, 4H), 3.18 (s, 1H), 3.08 – 2.93 (m, 0H), 2.50 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.07 (m, 12H), 0.97 – 0.60 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 166.5,

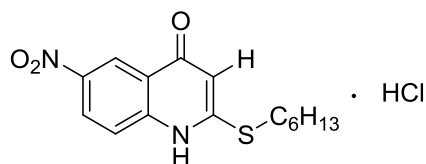
156.8, 152.8, 148.4, 141.0, 125.2, 124.8, 121.4, 120.0, 117.6, 73.7, 70.4, 61.9, 60.8, 60.5, 41.2, 32.0, 31.7, 30.5, 29.1, 27.2, 21.8, 21.8, 18.8, 13.9, 13.8, 13.7.

General procedure (E) for synthesis of 3-substituted-2-(hexylthio)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-ones



In a three-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a thermometer and a dean stark apparatus, the corresponding intermediates were added dropwise on 25 mL of refluxing Dowtherm™ over 30 min. After completion of addition, the reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for another 30 min. The reaction was let to cool down to room temperature and then poured on ice cold diethyl ether saturated with HCl to give the corresponding HCl salt. The precipitate was then filtered and washed with hexane (50 mL) and diethyl ether (50 mL) unless stated otherwise.

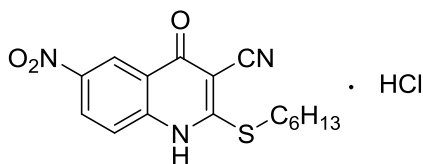
Synthesis of compound 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one hydrochloride (**19**):



Compound **19** was synthesized according to the general procedure (E) from ethyl-(E)-2-carbamoyl-3-(hexylthio)-3-((4-nitrophenyl)amino)acrylate (**19a**). The desired compound was yielded as brown solid (990 mg, 2.88 mmol, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.04 (s, 1H), 8.76 (d, *J*= 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (dd, *J*= 9.2, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J*= 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 3.20 (t, *J*= 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.67 (ddd, *J*= 12.4, 8.3, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.49 – 1.34 (m, 2H), 1.26 (td, *J*= 7.9, 6.6, 5.4, 2.8 Hz, 4H), 0.91 – 0.80 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO) δ 170.7, 158.8, 145.9, 143.4, 143.4, 126.3, 122.0, 121.6, 121.1, 105.8, 100.0, 40.8, 40.5, 40.3, 40.0, 39.8, 39.7,

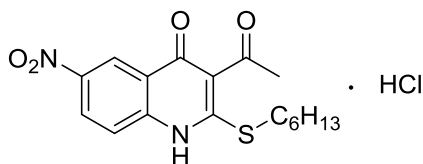
39.4, 39.1, 31.1, 31.1, 28.6, 28.3, 22.5, 14.3. MS (ESI+): m/z 307.10 (M+H)⁺. HRMS calcd. (%) for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₃S⁺: 307.11109; found: 307.11115.

Synthesis of compound 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride (23):



Compound **23** was synthesized according to the general procedure (E) ethyl-(E)-2-cyano-3-(hexylthio)-3-((4-nitrophenyl)amino)acrylate (**23a**). The desired compound was yielded as brown solid (1.28g, 3.47 mmol, 97% yield). IR (cm⁻¹) 2926, 2855, 2223, 1502, 1337. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.65 (s, 1H), 8.71 (d, *J*= 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.50 (dd, *J*= 9.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J*= 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (t, *J*= 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.71 – 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.41 (dtdd, *J*= 9.1, 6.9, 4.6, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 1.27 (tt, *J*= 6.7, 5.9, 2.0 Hz, 4H), 0.90 – 0.79 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 172.8, 159.5, 143.8, 127.3, 123.1, 121.0, 115.1, 32.8, 30.6, 28.6, 27.5, 21.9, 13.8. MS (ESI+): m/z 332.11 (M+H)⁺. HRMS calcd. (%) for C₁₆H₁₈N₃O₃S⁺: 3032.10634; found: 332.10648.

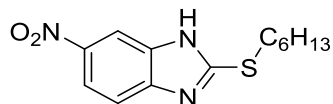
Synthesis of compound 3-acetyl-2-(hexylthio)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one hydrochloride (24):



Compound **24** was synthesized according to the general procedure (E) ethyl-(E)-2-((hexylthio)((4-nitrophenyl)amino)methylene)-3-oxobutanoate (**24a**). The desired compound was yielded as brown solid (1.1g, 2.9 mmol, 37% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.74 (s, 1H), 8.78 (d, *J*= 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (dd, *J*= 9.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J*= 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (t, *J*= 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.57 (p, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (dq, *J*= 14.3, 6.9, 6.0, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 1.25

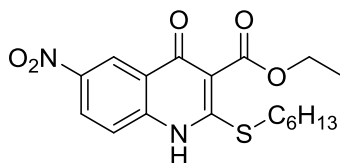
(ddd, $J= 7.3, 4.4, 2.7$ Hz, 4H), 0.87 – 0.80 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 199.0, 173.2, 153.4, 143.3, 126.6, 124.2, 123.3, 121.4, 120.0, 56.0, 31.9, 31.3, 30.6, 28.2, 27.7, 21.9, 13.8. MS (ESI+): m/z 349.04 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}^+$: 349.12165; found: 349.12198.

Synthesis of compound 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-1H-benzo[d]imidazole (20):



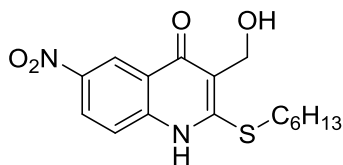
In a round-bottom flask, 6-nitro-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-2-thiol (195 mg, 1 mmol), potassium carbonate (152 mg, 1.1 mmol) and 1-iodohexane (156 μL , 1.1 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (7 mLs). The reaction mixture was left stirring at room temperature for 4 h and evaporated to dryness afterwards. The crude product was purified *via* flash chromatography using a gradient $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ (0 \rightarrow 2.5%) to give 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-1H-benzo[d]imidazole (225 mg, 0.80 mmol, 80% yield) as a yellow oil. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 8.33 (d, $J= 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (dd, $J= 8.8, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J= 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.39 (dd, $J= 7.7, 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.05 (s, 1H), 1.88 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.54 – 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.38 – 1.23 (m, 4H), 0.93 – 0.82 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR were performed using Bruker Avance AV 300 or a Bruker DRX 500. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, Acetone- d_6) δ 156.8, 142.9, 117.4, 112.0, 40.3, 31.4, 31.1, 29.0, 28.2 22.3, 13.4. MS (ESI+): m/z 280.04 (M+H) $^+$. HRMS calcd. (%) for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}^+$: 280.11142; found: 280.11157.

Synthesis of compound ethyl 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (25):



Compound **25** was synthesized according to the general procedure (E) diethyl-2-((hexylthio)((4-nitrophenyl)amino)methylene)malonate (**25a**). Upon standard work-up procedure, only a little amount of precipitate was obtained and later found to be compound **22** instead. Whereas, the desired compound was obtained *via* evaporation of the filtrate *in vacuo* followed by flash chromatography hexane/EtOAc gradient (0→50%). The desired compound was obtained as slightly yellow solid (500 mg, 1.32 mmol, 17% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.83 (d, *J*= 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (dd, *J*= 9.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J*= 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 4.19 (q, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (t, *J*= 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.64 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.36 (tt, *J*= 8.8, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.28 – 1.23 (m, 7H), 0.88 – 0.78 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 171.3, 167.5, 150.6, 141.0, 125.8, 124.8, 123.8, 121.9, 59.9, 30.8, 30.1, 29.4, 28.0, 22.1, 14.2, 13.9. MS (ESI+): *m/z* 379.12 (M+H)⁺. HRMS calcd. (%) for C₁₈H₂₃N₂O₅S⁺: 379.13222; found: 379.13257.

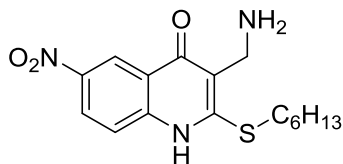
Synthesis of compound 2-(hexylthio)-3-(hydroxymethyl)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (**26**):



In a two-neck round-bottom flask compound (**25**) ethyl 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (242 mg, 0.64 mmol) was dissolved in 15 mL anhydrous THF. The reaction vessel was then cooled down to -78 °C, where DIBAL (1 M in hexane, 2.6 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature and left to stir overnight. The reaction was monitored *via* TLC till the disappearance of starting material was complete. Any excess DIBAL was quenched with few milliliters of Rochelle salt solution. The reaction solution was then extracted with EtOAc (3x 25 mL). The combined org. phase was washed with Saturated NaHCO₃ (10 mLs), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the volatiles was removed *in vacuo*. The *m/z* value of the desired compound was confirmed *via* MS

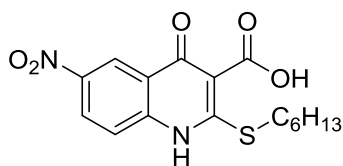
(ESI+) but couldn't be obtained as a pure compound after flash chromatography due to stability issues. MS (ESI+): m/z 337.11 (M+H)⁺.

Synthesis of compound 3-(aminomethyl)-2-(hexylthio)-6-nitroquinolin-4(1H)-one (27):



In a two neck round-bottom flask compound **(25)** 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonitrile hydrochloride (218 mg, 0.66 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (7 mLs). Borane.THF complex solution (1 mL, 1 mmol) was then added dropwise with effervescence being observed upon addition. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for 6 h. The reaction was then stopped, cooled to room temperature and 1 M HCl (10 mLs) was added. Afterwards, the reaction solution was evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. The crude compound was purified *via* preparative HPLC to yield the desired compound as orange solid (42 mg, 0.13 mmol, 20% yield). IR (cm⁻¹) 2953, 2923, 2854, 1324, 1015. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.87 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 – 7.97 (m, 3H), 7.49 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.26 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.67 (ddd, J = 14.8, 8.2, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (q, J = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.33 – 1.19 (m, 4H), 0.93 – 0.79 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 172.8, 163.1, 160.7, 152.4, 140.1, 127.5, 123.9, 122.3, 121.6, 108.4, 37.1, 30.8, 29.5, 29.0, 28.1, 22.0, 13.9. MS (ESI+): m/z 336.12 (M+H)⁺. HRMS calcd. (%) for C₁₆H₂₂N₃O₃S⁺: 336.13764; found: 336.13779.

Synthesis of compound 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (22):



In a round-bottom flask compound (**25**) ethyl 2-(hexylthio)-6-nitro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (500 mg, 1.32 mmol) was dissolved in 25 mLs of 10% (w/v) NaOH and a few drops of EtOH. The reaction was allowed to reflux overnight. Afterward, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and extracted with EtOAc (3x 10 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified with conc. HCl in an ice bath. The color change from red to yellow and precipitate formation was observed. The aqueous solution was then extracted with EtOAc (3x 50 mL), the combined organic fractions were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and all volatile material removed *in vacuo*. The desired compound was obtained as yellow solid without further purification (420 mg, 1.2 mmol, 91% yield). IR (cm⁻¹) 3315 (broad), 2952, 2926, 2854, 1555, 1512, 1330. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 8.98 (d, *J*= 2.6 Hz, 1H), 8.37 – 8.27 (m, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J*= 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (t, *J*= 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (q, *J*= 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (p, *J*= 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (dq, *J*= 6.6, 3.5 Hz, 4H), 0.99 – 0.86 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 175.1, 172.0, 168.5, 141.8, 124.6, 121.8, 121.8, 121.5, 105.9, 39.5, 30.9, 29.6, 28.6, 28.4, 22.1, 13.9. MS (ESI⁻): *m/z* 348.96 (M-H)⁻. HRMS calcd. (%) for C₁₆H₁₉N₂O₅S⁺: 351.10092; found: 351.10141.

2. General experimental information – Biology

2.1 Chemicals, bacterial strains, and media

Yeast extract was obtained from Fluka, peptone and casein from Merck, Bacto™ Tryptone from BD Biosciences, and Gibco® PBS from Life Technologies. Salts and organic solvents of analytical grade were obtained from VWR.

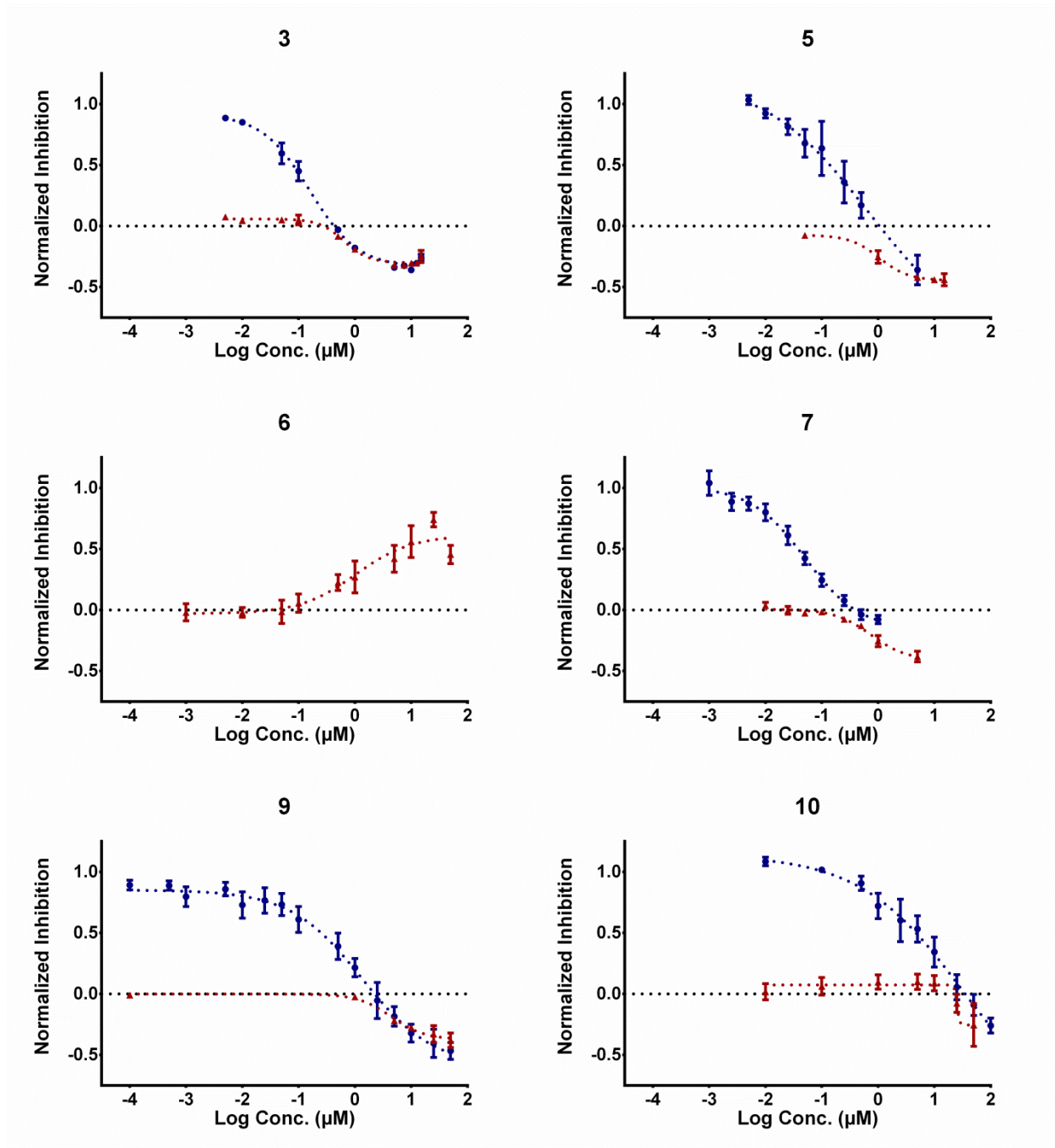
P. aeruginosa PA14 strain and isogenic *pqsR* knockout mutant were stored in glycerol stocks at -80 °C.

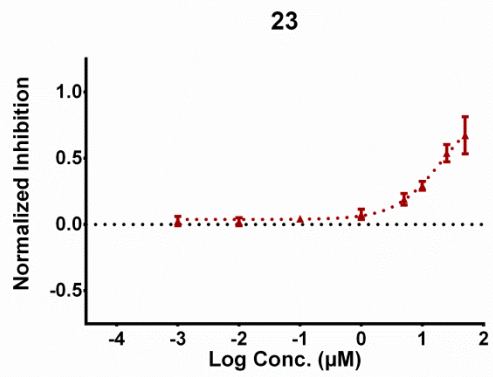
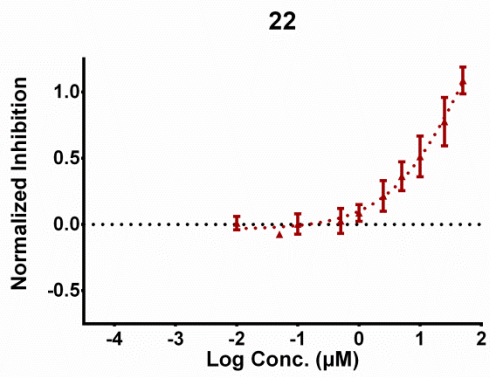
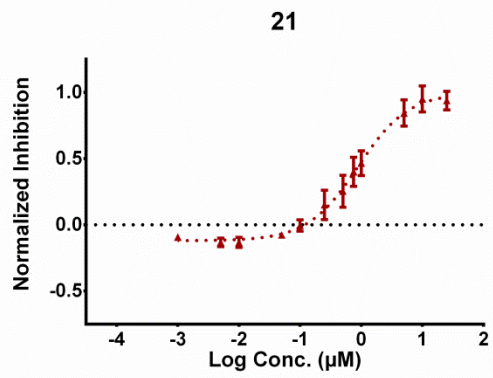
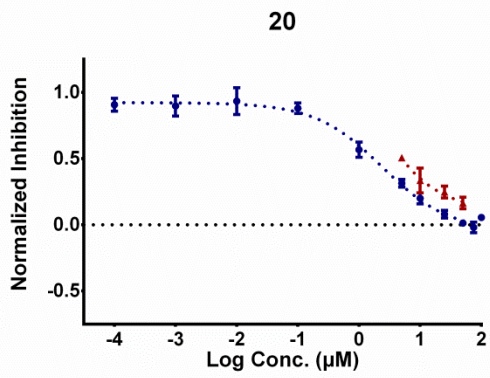
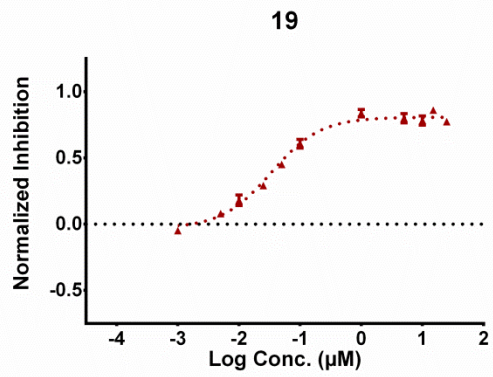
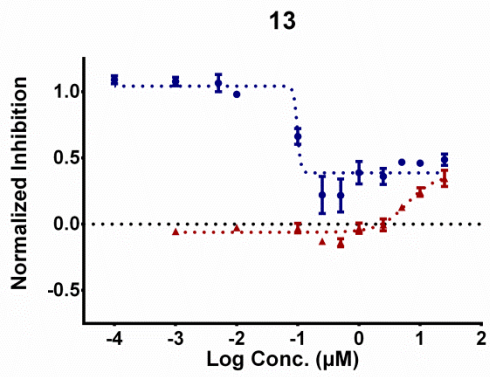
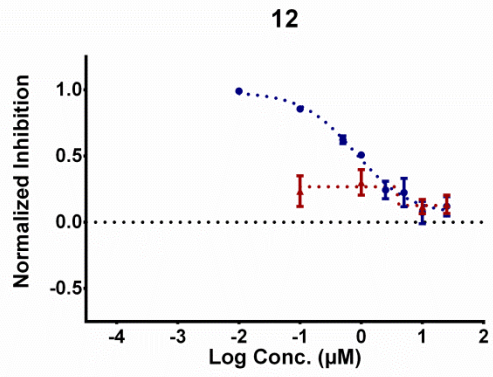
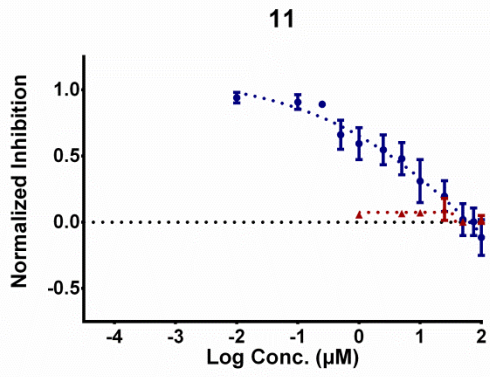
Minimal medium PPGAS3 and Luria-Bertani (LB) were used as bacterial growth media.

2.2 *E. coli* reporter gene assay: dose-response curves

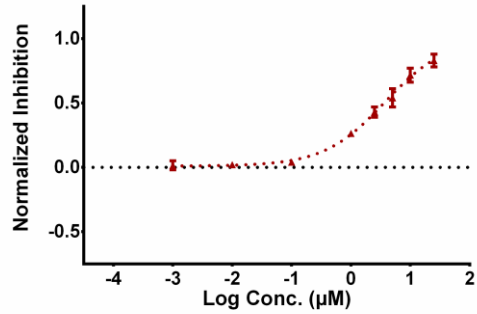
Shown below are dose-response curves from *E. Coli* reporter gene assay in both experimental settings, namely agonistic (no PQS in red) and antagonistic settings (+50 nM PQS in blue).

Curves were plotted *via* GraphPad Prism. Error bars represent standard error of the mean of at least n = 2 trials.



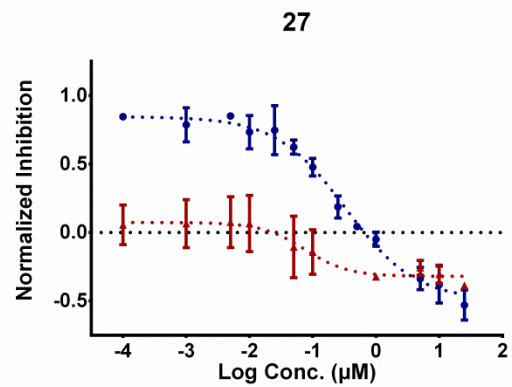
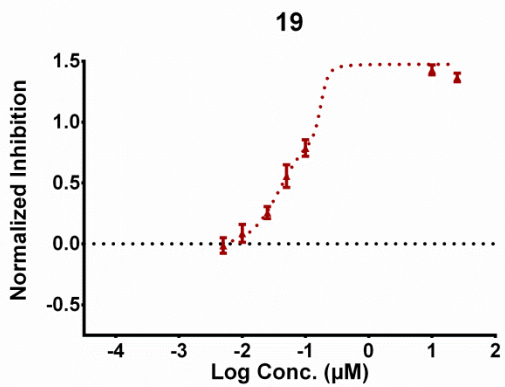
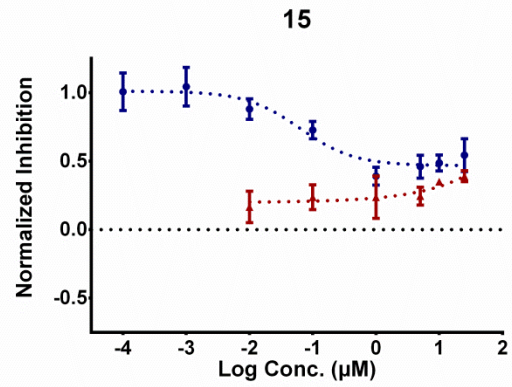
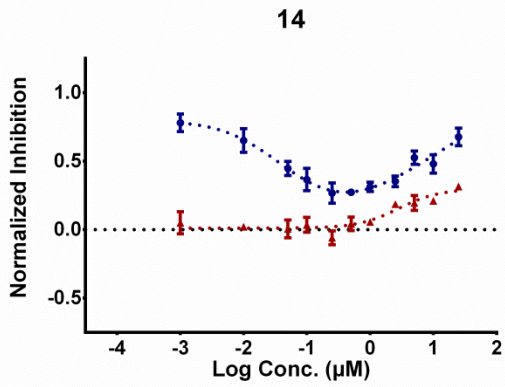
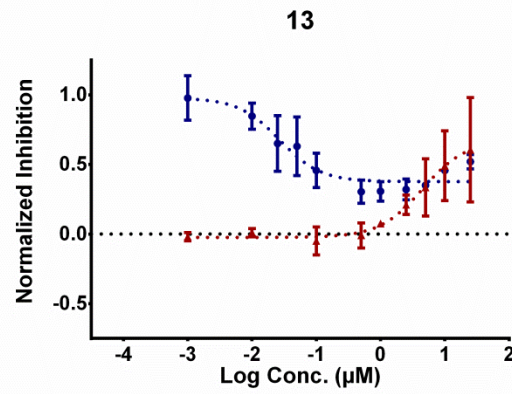
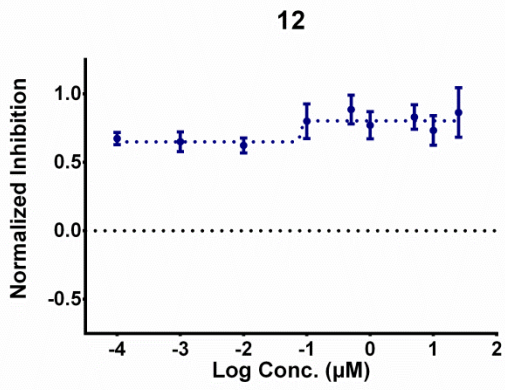
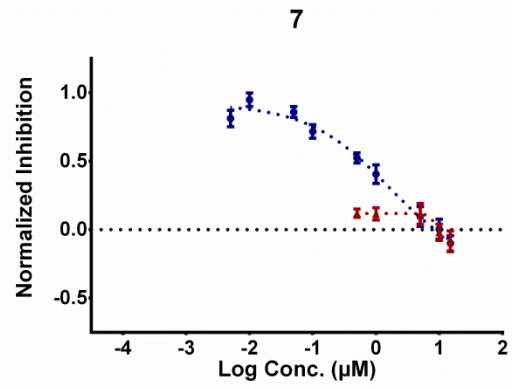
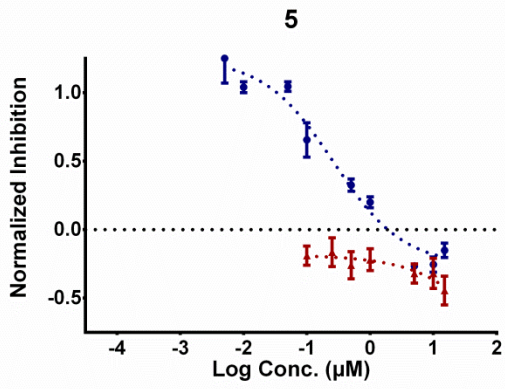


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2.3 *P. aeruginosa* reporter-gene assay: dose-response curves

Shown below are dose-response curves from *P. aeruginosa* reporter gene assay in both experimental settings. Color scheme as for the *E. coli* experiment (*vide supra*), viz. agonistic (no PQS in red) and antagonistic settings (+50 nM PQS in blue). Software and statistics correspond to the settings of above.



2.4 Effects on pyocyanin in *P. aeruginosa*

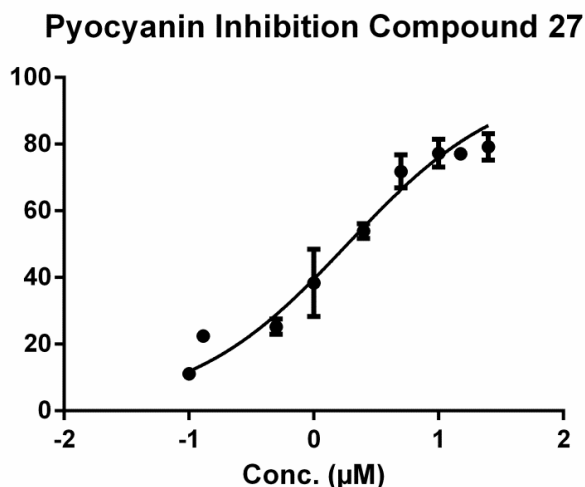


Figure S1. Inhibition of virulence factor pyocyanin was evaluated in the clinical isolate PA14. Representative dose-response curve of compound **27**. Black dots represent the reduction of pyocyanin in presence of a given compound concentration relative to DMSO control (which equals 0%). The continuous black line is the non-linear regression analysis to determine IC_{50} values using a log (inhibitor) versus response model with constrains (bottom = 0%; top = 100%). Non-linear regression was performed with the aid of Graph Pad Prism 6.

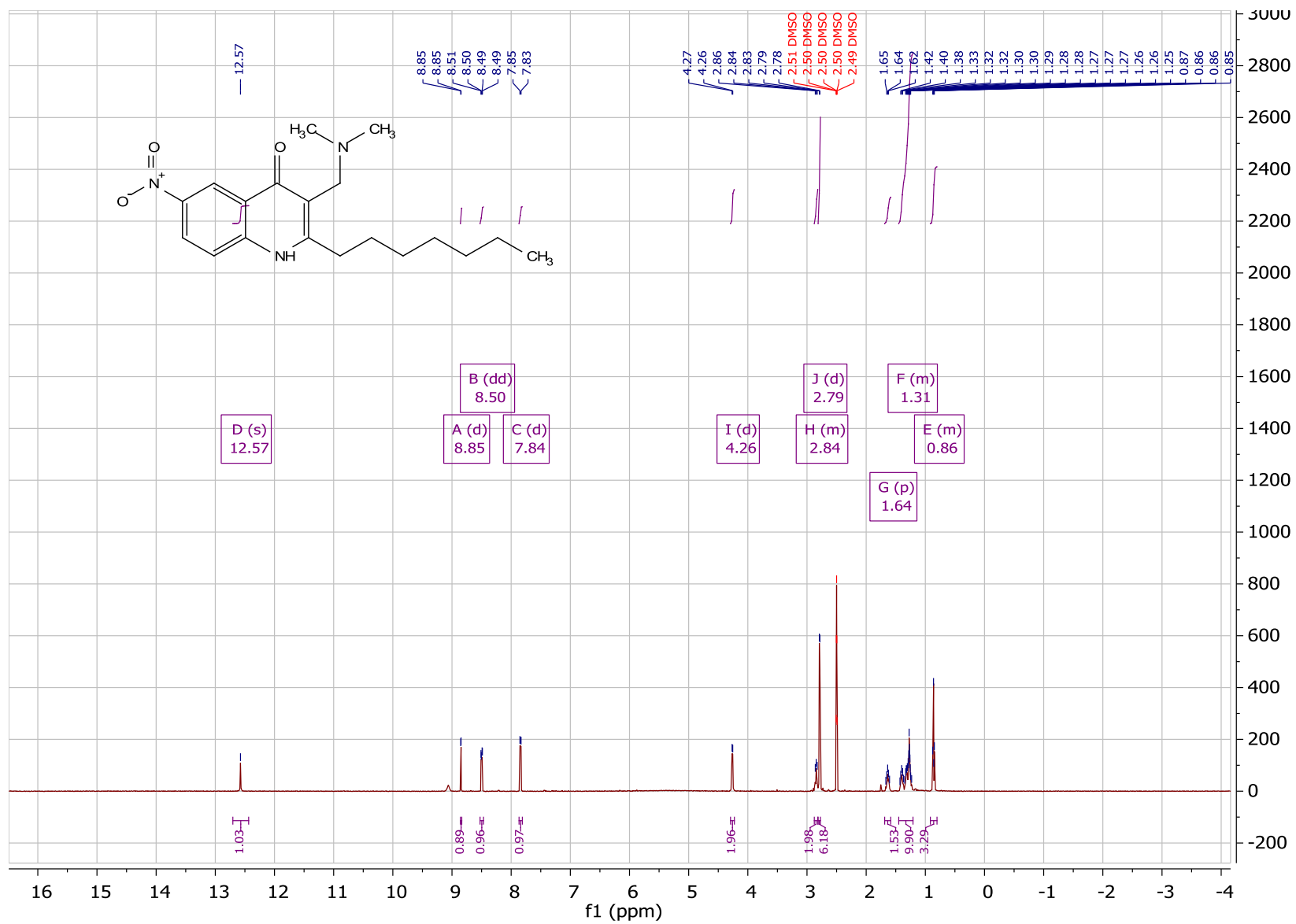
3. Additional tables and graphs

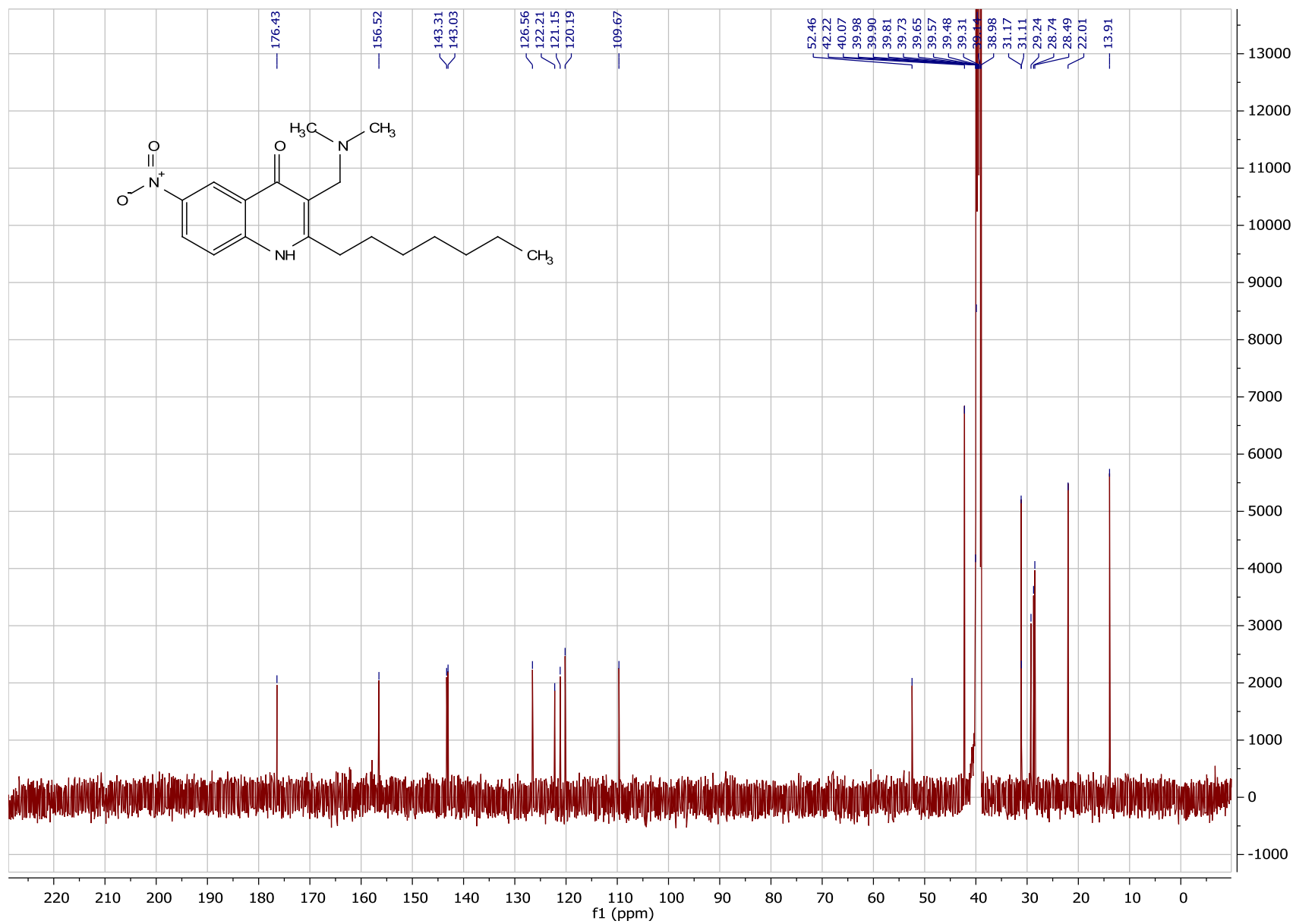
Table S1. CpK_a and percentage of ionization for ionizable substituents at position 3

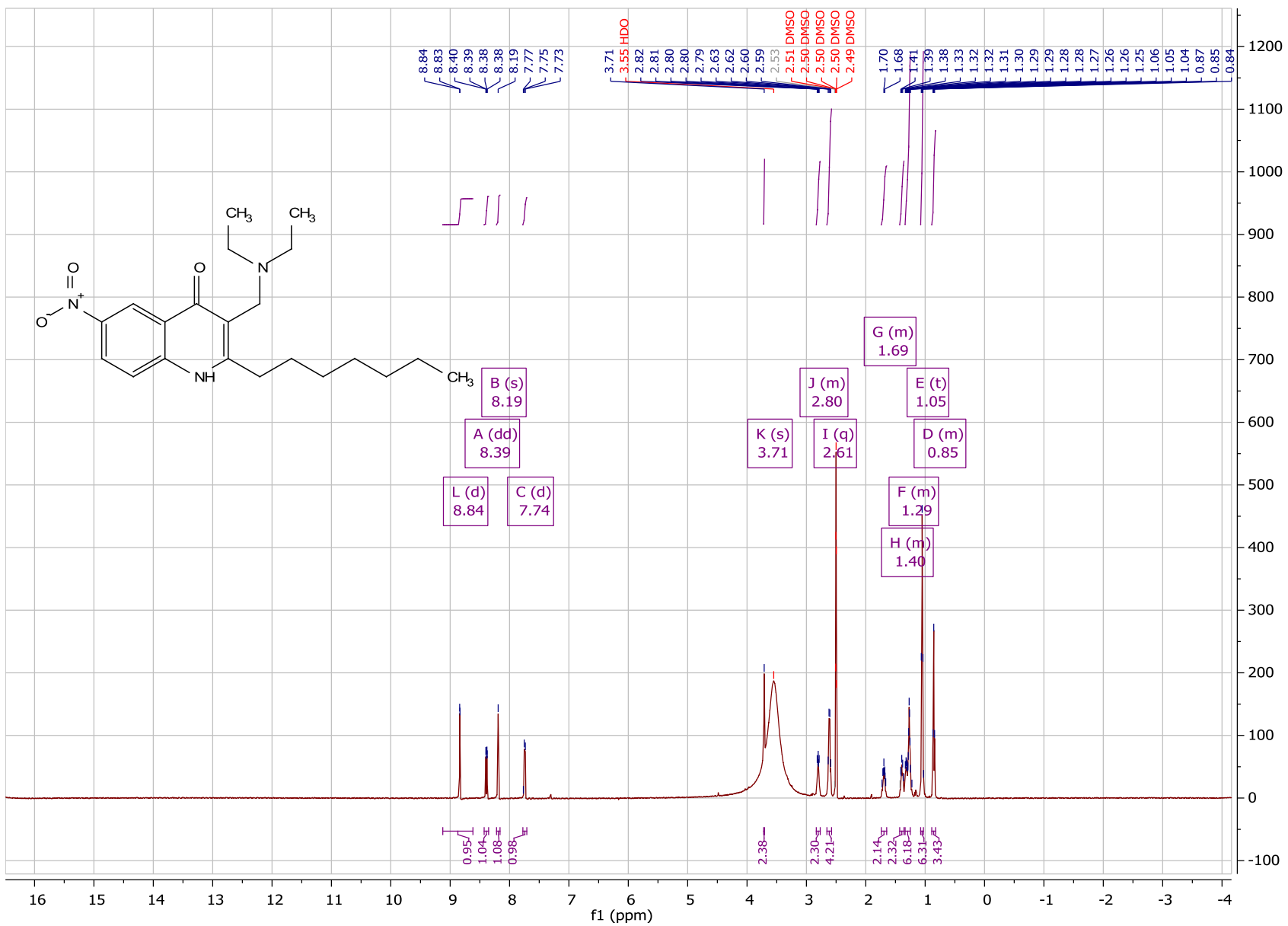
Compound No.	Calculated % ionization of		CpK_a	Position 3 chemical group
	position 3 substituent @ pH	6.5		
4		1%	8.3 ± 0.8	OH
6		100%	3.6 ± 0.8	COOH
22		100%	3.6 ± 0.8	COOH
9		83%	12.0 ± 0.9	CH_2NMe_2
10		83%	11.9 ± 0.5	CH_2NEt_2
11		83%	11.8 ± 0.5	$CH_2NC_4H_9$
27		83%	12.0 ± 0.9	CH_2NH_2

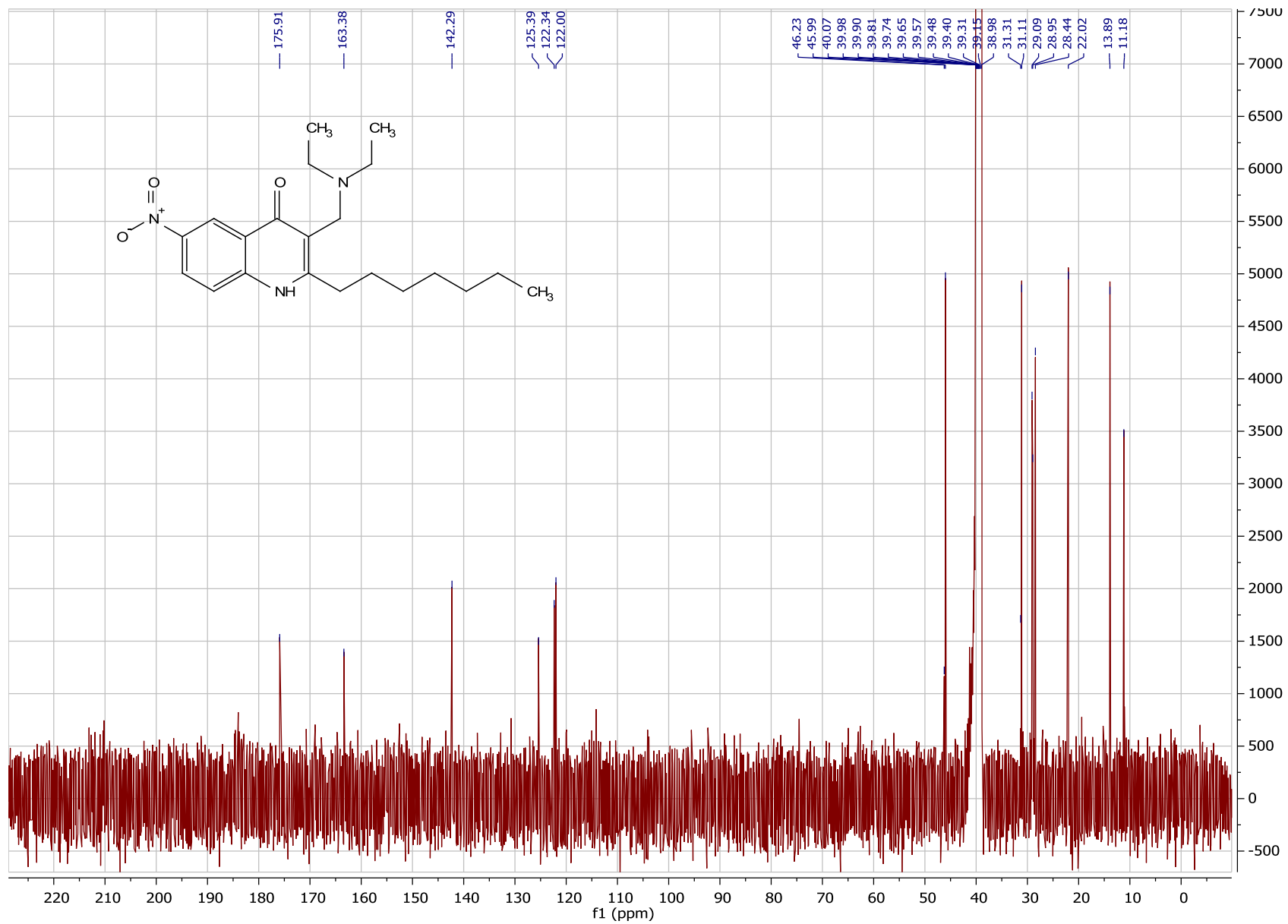
Values were calculated by the use of GALAS algorithm as implemented in ACDLabs (Build 2911. 12 Jul 2016) for CpK_a determination.

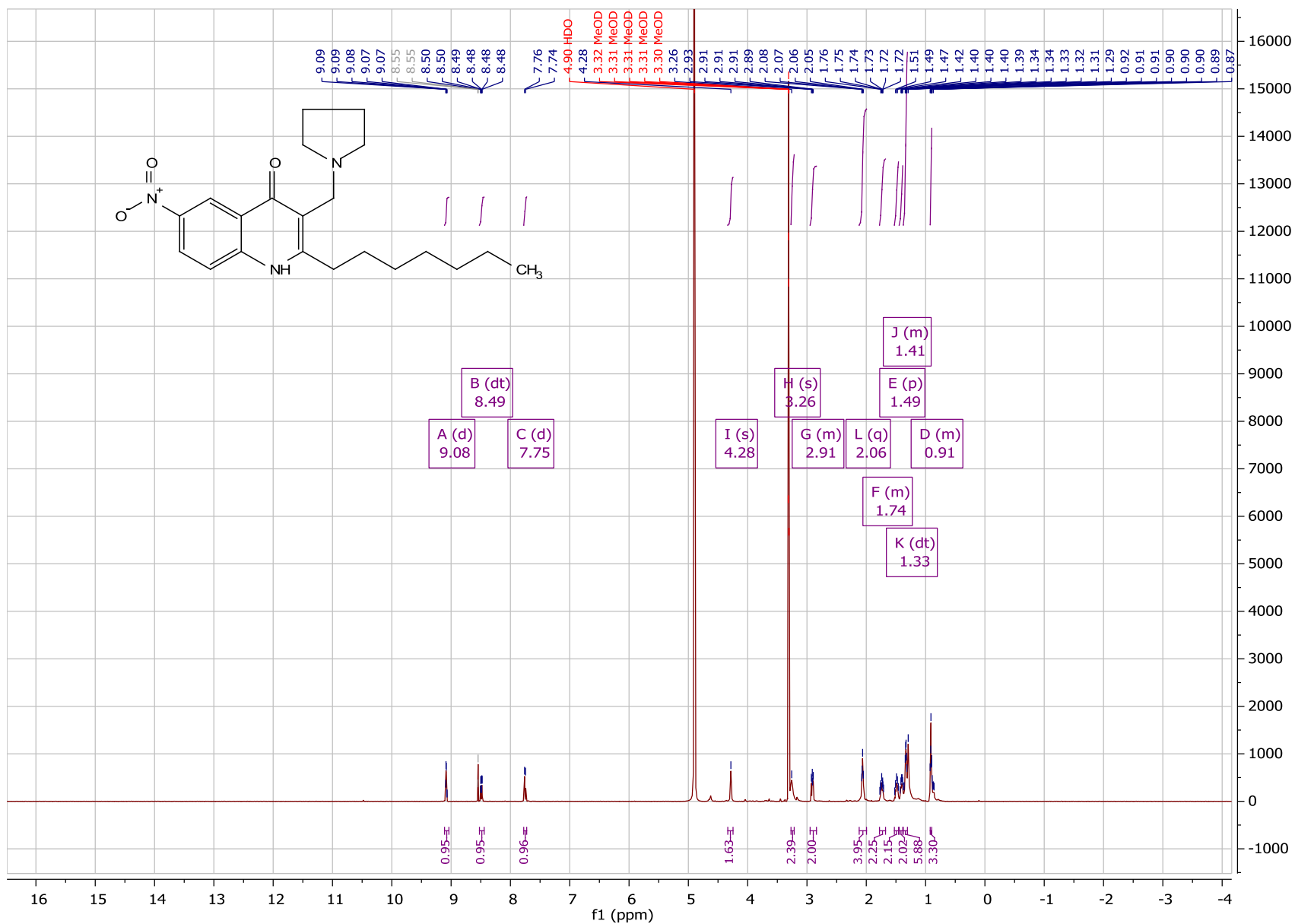
4. Graphical representation of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of the compounds

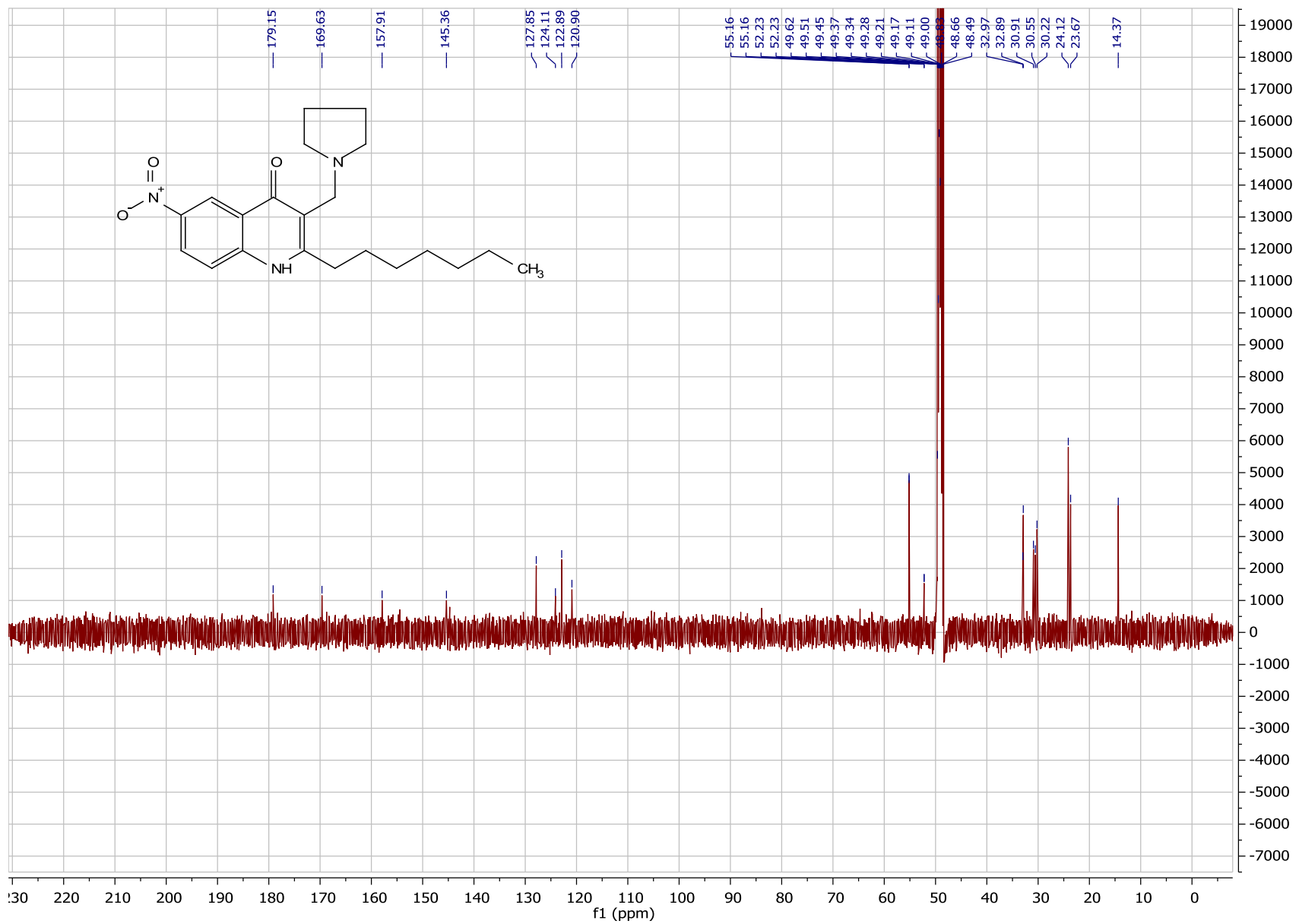


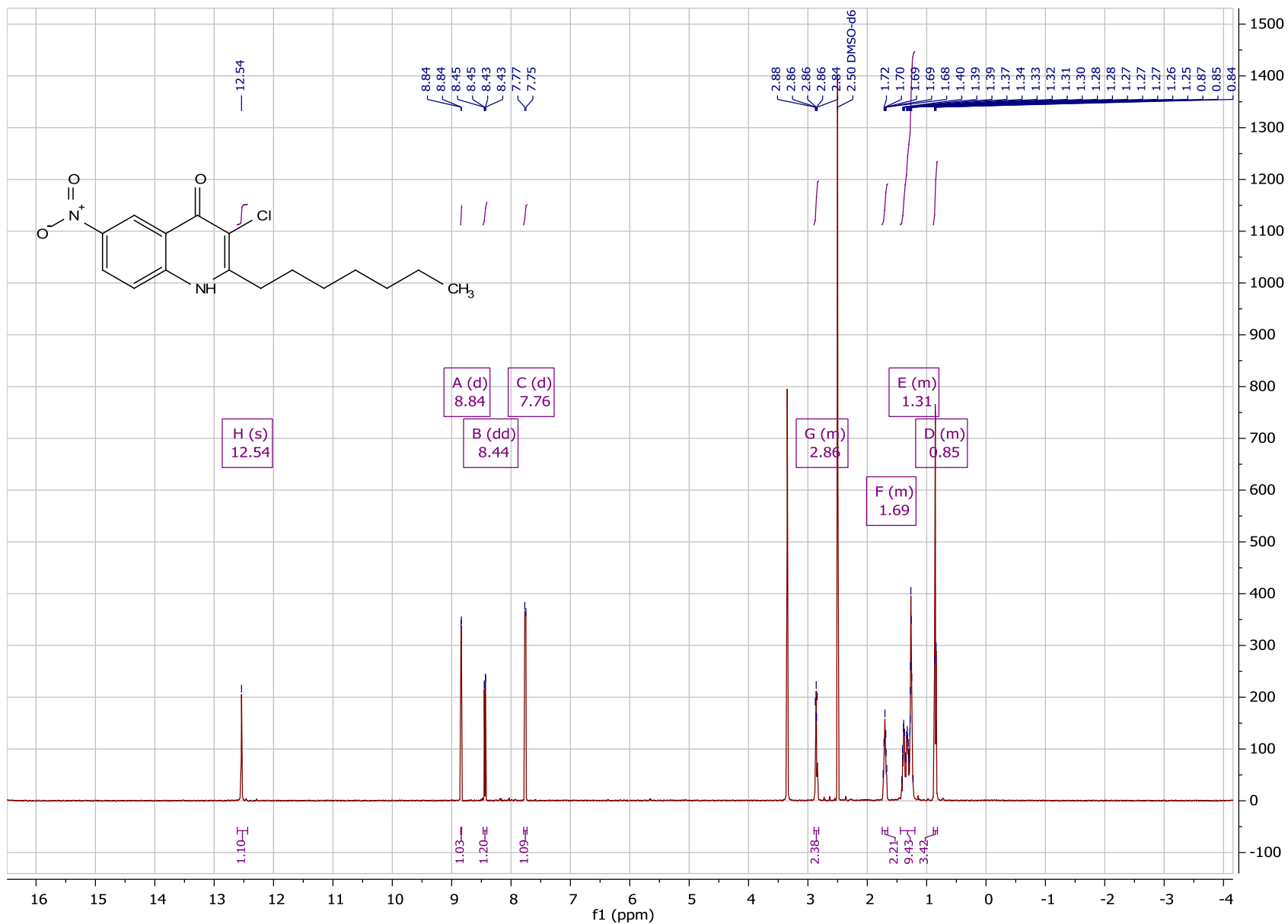












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