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Supporting Information

In-Flow Photooxygenation of Aminothienopyridinones Generates Iminopyridinedione PTP4A3 Phosphatase Inhibitors

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1. Scheme S1. Synthesis of compounds 5, 6, and 7



2. Scheme S2. Synthesis of compounds 8a, 9a, 8b, 9b, 8c, and 9c



3. Scheme S3. Synthesis of compounds 8d, 9d, 8e, 9e, 8g, 9g, 8j, 9j, 8p, 2 and 3





5. Scheme S5. Synthesis of compounds 80 and 90



6. Scheme S6. Synthesis of compounds 9p, 9q, and 40



7. Scheme S7. Synthesis of compounds 15, 16, and 17



8. Scheme S8. Synthesis of compounds 18 and 19



ΝO₂

19

9. Figure S1. Sketch of flow apparatus



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For preliminary experiments, air was bubbled through the solution for 15 minutes prior to photooxygenation *in-flow*. However, we found that this was unnecessary, and solvent was subsequently used directly from 20 L bulk solvent cans without supplementary treatment with air or oxygen. The photooxygenation reactions were performed in an open system; the beginning and the end of the tubing were open to the ambient atmosphere (i.e. in an oxygen partial pressure of 0.2 atm). While we did not have access to a mass flow controller for gases, at a mole fraction of oxygen in MeOH equal to $4.15 \cdot 10^{-4}$ in 1 atm of O_2 , and an O_2/N_2 solubility ratio of 1.5,¹ we estimate the concentration of O_2 in our flow system at any time to be at least 2 times higher than the concentration of the substrate of 1.4 mM. The flow rate was adjusted empirically to 1.4 mM and 1.9 mL/min, resulting in a residence time in the flow reactor of 42 min to ensure complete conversion. Since a peristaltic pump is used, we did not install a back-pressure regulator and estimate the internal pressure to be about 1.05 atm. For the white CFL and white LED lights, the external temperature of the capillary tubing did not exceed 42 °C. The flow system was a 14 cm tall coil of capillary tubing with 36 turns, an internal diameter of 10 cm, and a nominal distance of 2 cm from the light source to the coil.

The white LED used was rated 6500K and has a blue peak wavelength at ~458 \pm 40 nm.² The white CFL has discrete peaks at various intensities around 450 nm,³ and was also rated 6500K. If a standard white light is unavailable, blue LED lights will also result in conversion. For additional information, please see: <u>https://www.digikey.com/en/articles/techzone/2013/apr/defining-the-color-characteristics-of-white-leds</u>.

¹ Battino, R.; Seybold, P. G. "The O₂/N₂ Ratio Gas Solubility Mystery." J. Chem. Eng. Data **2011**, 56, 5036.

² Li, H.; Mao, X.; Han, Y.; Luo, Y. "Wavelength Dependence of Colorimetric Properties of Lighting Sources Based on Multi-Color LEDs." *Opt. Express* **2013**, *21*, 3775.

³ Favetta, V.; Colombo, R. C.; Mangili, J. F.; de Faria, R. T. "Light Sources and Culture Media in the in Vitro Growth of the Brazilian Orchid Microlaelia Lundii." *Semina: Ciências Agrárias, Londrina* **2017**, *38*(4), 1775.

The white LED (COB 40W, 6500K, E27) was tubular and fit through the center of the flow apparatus, similar to the white CFL (18W Feit-Electric, Model CE18/T/D6). When used, the red (infrared heat) spot lamp was placed on top of the apparatus.

WHITE LED:

https://www.amazon.com/Daylight-Workshop-Warehouse-Backyard-

BestCircle/dp/B07GCH95B8/ref=sr 1 3 sspa?hvadid=190507955711&hvdev=c&hvlocphy=9005925&hvnetw=g&hvpos=1t1&hvqmt=b &hvrand=9748065246127574657&hvtargid=kwd-296268375769&ie=UTF8&keywords=e27+bulb+40w&qid=1547818280&sr=8-3spons&tag=googhydr-20&psc=1

WHITE CFL:

https://www.amazon.com/Feit-Electric-Fluorescent-Daylight-Equivalent/dp/B002962SRG/ref=redir mobile desktop? encoding=UTF8&%2AVersion%2A=1&%2Aentries%2A=0

When degassed MeOH (3x freeze-pump-thaw) was used according to the optimized conditions, with the end of the tubing open to air, full conversion was observed. In contrast, MeOH that was deoxygenated by sparging and sonication resulted in a diminished conversion. The MeOH was first argon sparged (30 min) under sonication, and the flow system was argon purged (1 h). When the photo-flow reaction was performed under the optimized conditions in this deoxygenated MeOH under an atmosphere of argon, carefully avoiding exposure to air of the open ends of the tubing, only 17% conversion by ¹H NMR was observed. See below for this reaction setup.



Left: Purging line with argon. Right: Flow reaction under argon atmosphere.



Inhibition of PTP4A3 was assayed in 3 independent experiments and the mean results \pm SEM are indicated.

12. Table S1. General procedure and results for optimization of photooxygenation



The tubing was flushed with ~50 mL of MeOH. Immediately afterwards, a solution of thienopyridone **1** (10 mg) in MeOH (30 mL) was passed through the tubing at a rate of 1.9 mL/min using a peristaltic pump (5 RPM). The tubing was subsequently flushed again with MeOH (40 mL). The crude mixture was concentrated and analyzed by ¹H NMR.

Entry	Solvent	Additive	Flow rate (mL/min)	Light Source	Product Ratio (2:3)
1	1,2-DCE	-	0.1	CFL	0:1
2	1,2-DCE	-	0.8	CFL	1.5:1
3	CHCl₃	-	0.8	CFL	0:1
4	MeOH	-	0.8	CFL	8.7:1
5	MeOH	-	1.5	CFL	8:1
6	MeOH	-	1.9	CFL	10:1
7	MeOH	-	3.8	CFL	6.3:1
8	<i>i-</i> PrOH	-	1.9	CFL	7.5:1
9	HFIP	-	1.9	CFL	6:1
10	THF	-	1.9	CFL	6.3:1
11	MeOH	-	1.9	Red LED	NR
12	<i>i-</i> PrOH	-	1.9	Red LED	6.7:1
13	MeOH	(<i>i</i> -Pr)₂NEt (5 equiv)	1.5ª	CFL	5.8:1
14	MeOH/AcOH (9:1)	-	1.9	CFL	5.7:1
15	MeOH/CF ₃ CH ₂ OH (1:1)	-	1.9	CFL	8.3:1
16	1,2-DCE	TPP (1 mol%)	0.1	CFL	0:1

^aStarting material was still observed.



Entry	Conditions	Result
1	NH₄OAc, MeOH, 65 °C,	>95% imine, quant., <i>no</i>
	homogeneous solution, sealed tube	chromatography needed
2	NH ₄ OAc, MeOH, reflux	decomposition
3	NH_3 in MeOH	decomposition
4	Ph ₃ P=NH, THF or MeCN	r.s.m. ^a
5	BF ₃ ·OEt ₂ , Et ₂ O	r.s.m.
6	NH₄CI, MeOH, 65 °C	r.s.m.
7	NH₄OH, 65 °C	decomposition
8	HMDS, ^b 65 °C	r.s.m.
9	HMDS, TBAF, THF, rt	>95% imine, but impurities present
10	HMDS, excess CsF, DMF, 80 °C	>95% imine, but impurities present

^aRecovered starting material. ^bHexamethyldisilyazane.

4. Table S3. Computational drug-likeness estimates for derivatives of 2 ^a
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Entry	Compound	Drug-	cLogP	cLogS	Polar	Mutagenic	Tumorige	Reproductive
		likeness			surface		nic	
					area			
1	JMS-053 (2)	4.393	1.545	-3.430	98.26	No	No	No
2	3	0.979	1.944	-4.250	91.48	No	No	No
3	9a	4.342	1.889	-3.774	98.26	No	No	No
4	9b	4.436	2.151	-4.166	98.26	No	No	No
5	9с	-2.797	2.393	-4.208	98.26	No	No	No
6	9d	3.053	1.646	-3.744	98.26	No	No	No
7	9e	2.441	2.700	-4.337	124.56	No	No	Yes
8	9f	3.053	1.646	-3.744	98.26	No	No	No
9	9g	-2.797	2.393	-4.208	98.26	No	No	No
10	9h	4.436	2.1507	-4.166	98.26	No	No	No
11	9i	4.342	1.889	-3.774	98.26	No	No	No
12	9j	4.400	1.4747	-3.448	107.49	No	No	No
13	9k	4.436	2.151	-4.166	98.26	No	No	No
14	91	3.053	1.645	-3.744	189.1	No	No	No
15	9m	3.906	2.252	-4.480	98.26	No	No	No
16	9n	3.096	2.251	-4.48	204.5	No	No	No
17	90	5.924	1.144	-2.938	119.96	No	No	Yes
18	9р	4.693	-3.068	1.798	89.47	No	No	No
19	9q	6.403	2.522	-3.884	221.85	No	No	No
20	17	1.198	1.9437	-4.25	91.48	No	No	No

^a Computational results derived from Data Warrior (http://www.openmolecules.org/datawarrior/).



X-ray crystal structure of 3.

Table S4. Crystal data and structure refineme	nt for 3 .
CCDC	1880535
Empirical formula	C ₁₃ H ₇ NO ₃ S
Formula weight	257.26
Temperature	230(2) K
Wavelength	1.54178 Å
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, P-1
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 5.4276(4) \text{ Å} \alpha = 69.319(6)^{\circ}$
	$b = 9.6873(7)$ Å $\beta = 82.283(6)^{\circ}$
	$c = 10.8442(8)$ Å $\gamma = 83.399(5)^{\circ}$
Volume	527.20(7) A ³
Z, Calculated density	2, 1.621 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	2.742 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	264
Crystal color and shape	Light brown plate
Crystal size	0.03 x 0.02 x 0.005 mm
Theta range for data collection	4.380 to 68.418°
Limiting indices	-11<=h<=11, -12<=k<=11, 0<=l<=12
Reflections collected	6359
Absorption correction	Multi-scan
Max. and min. transmission	-
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.034
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.273 and -0.263 A ⁻³

16. Spectrofluorometry and UV-VIS data

Compounds **1-3** were excited at 380 nm, in accordance with the absorbance maxima in the UV-Vis spectra, using an HORIBA Jovin Yvon Fluoromax-3 spectrofluorometer in a quartz cuvette with a width of 1 cm. Emission spectra were also obtained at higher wavelengths. The experiments were performed at ambient temperature in methanol (3 mL). Approximately 1 mg of material was used for each experiment.



Figure S4. Emission spectrum of amine 1.



Figure S5. Emission spectrum of imine 2.



Figure S6. Emission spectrum of ketone 3.



Peaks

Peak # 1 2	Start (nm) 600.0 316.5	Apex (nm) 352.5 286.5	End (nm) 316.5 269.5	Height (Abs) 0.616 0.530	Area (Abs*nm) 38.102 22.731	Valley (nm) 316.5 269.5	Valley (Abs) 0.389 0.466	nm 428.0	Abs 0.022	nm 427.5	Abs 0.022
Data Points nm 500 0 4890 0 4800 0		Abs 0010 00112 00112 00114 00114 0016 0014 0016 0019 0019 0020 0020 0020 0020 0020 0020		nm 49955 49665 49665 49655 49455 496555 496555 4965555555555	Abs 0 0111 0 0112 0 0111 0 0011 0 00000 0 0011 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000 0 000000			$\begin{array}{c} 227.0 \\ 222.0 \\ 420.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 411.0 \\ 408.0 \\ 405.0 \\ 405.0 \\ 404.0 \\ 405.0 \\$	0 0223 0 0224 0 0224 0 0225 0 0225 0 0225 0 0225 0 0226 0 0229 0 0324 0 0324 0 0337 0 034 0 036 0 044 0 044 0 046 0 056 0 0560 0 0560	42845 42845 42845 42845 42845 42825 42825 42825 41845 40055 40055 40055 40055 40055 40055 40055 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30845 30855 30755 30755	0 022 0 023 0 025 0 025 0 027 0 027 0 027 0 027 0 027 0 027 0 027 0 027 0 027 0 031 0 033 0 033 0 033 0 033 0 034 0 036 0 045 0 00000 0 00000 0 00000000000000000
nm 55100 35400 34100 34100 34100 34100 34100 34000 34000 24800		Abs 0.256 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.254 0.197 0.197 0.197 0.197 0.197 0.197 0.187 0.185 0.2560 0.256 0.256 0.256 0.256 0.2560 0.256 0.2560 0.2560 0.2560 0.2		nm 550 5 348 5 338 5 339 5 328 5	Abs 0 253 0 249 0 224 0 198 0 226 0 226 0 228 0 288 0 288 0 288 0 288 0 288 0 288 0 28			$\begin{array}{c} nm \\ 2770 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2772 \\ 0 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2771 \\ 0 \\ 2880 \\ 0 \\ 2880 \\ 0 \\ 2880 \\ 0 \\ 2880 \\ 0 \\ 2890 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$	Abs 0.483 0.472 0.472 0.472 0.468 0.468 0.468 0.468 0.468 0.468 0.650 0.524 0.524 0.550 0.550 0.650 0.55	nm 5 2772 5 2771 5 2702 5 2685 6 2685 6 2686	Abs 0 4905 0 4470 0 4470 0 4470 0 4470 0 4470 0 4470 0 6470 0 6470 0 6510 0 5531 0 5530 0 6502 0 1005 0 100

Figure S7. Absorption spectrum of thienopyridone 1 in MeOH.

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Peaks

Peak# 1 2	Start (nm) 600.0 329.0	Apex (nm) 379.0 271.5	End (nm) 329.0 230.5	Height (Abs) 0.410 1.173	Area (Abs*nm) 27.584 67.556	Valley (nm) 329.0 230.5	Valley (Abs) 0.179 0.584				
Data Point Inm 5090 0 4497 0 4497 0 4498	5	Abs -0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.		$\begin{array}{c} nn \\ 4988 5 \\ 4985 5 \\ 4489 5 \\ 4489 5 \\ 4489 5 \\ 4489 5 \\ 4489 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4482 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4482 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4482 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4482 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ 4482 5 \\ 4481 5 \\ $	Abs 0 0000 0 0001 0 0001 0 0001 0 0001 0 0002 0 0002 0 0002 0 0002 0 0003 0 0004 0 0006 0 0007 0 00007 0 00007 0 0007 0 0007 0 0005 0 0007 0 0			nm 428 0 427 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 428 0 418 0 419 0 418 0 411 0 411 0 411 0 411 0 411 0 411 0 411 0 411 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0 400 0	Abs 0.093 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0793 0.0191 0.0111 0.0112 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0211 0.0212 0.0299 0.0299 0.0316 0.0326 0.	nn 427.5 425.5 425.5 425.5 425.5 425.5 425.5 420.5 420.5 440.5	Alba 0 00515 0 001716 0 00516 0 00526 0 00526 0 00526 0 00526 0 00526 0 00555 0 00556 0 005566 0 005566 0 005566 0 005566 0 005566
111 0 33490 33480 34470 34480 34470 34480 34470 34470 33400 33460 33470 3350 33350 33320 33350 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33320 33360 33220 33360 33220 33360 33220 33360 33220 33360 33220 33360 33200 33160 33310 3140 31300 3050 30300 3020 30300 30300 30200 30220 22860 22860 22860 22860		Abs 0 259 0 2015 0 2435 0 2435 0 2435 0 2435 0 2435 0 2435 0 2435 0 2436 0 2435 0 2436 0 2436 0 2436 0 2436 0 2436 0 2436 0 2446 0 1890 0 2446 0 1890 0 2446 0 2446 0 2456 0 2446 0 2456 0 2456		$\begin{array}{c} nm \\ nm \\ 340.6 \ 5 \\ 3448.5 \\ 3448.5 \\ 3448.5 \\ 3445.5 \\ 3445.5 \\ 3445.5 \\ 3445.5 \\ 3445.5 \\ 3445.5 \\ 3445.5 \\ 342.5 \\ 5444.5 \\ 333.6 \ 5 \\ 5 \\ 333.6 \ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5$	Abs 0.2536 0.2344 0.2244 0.2242 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.2214 0.211 0.2116 0.1918 0.1918 0.1918 0.1918 0.1918 0.1918 0.1918 0.1918 0.1919 0.1719 0.2717 0.2717 0.2777			nm 2773 0 2773 0 2770 0 2700 0 2760 0 2660 0 2600 0	Abs 1.164 1.171 1.172 1.172 1.172 1.165 1.164 1.164 1.134 1.134 1.100 1.080 1.080 1.080 1.086 1.086 1.086 1.035 1.033 1.033 1.035 1.03	nm 273.5 270.5 270.5 289.5 285.5 289.5 289.5 285	Abs 1.169 1.172 1.177 1.177 1.167 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.074 1.074 1.074 1.075 1.075 0.9564 0.9564 0.9564 0.9564 0.9564 0.9564 0.889 0.889 0.889 0.889 0.889 0.868 0.566 0.6584 0.566 0.6584 0.56656 0.56656 0.56656 0.56656 0.56656 0.56656 0.56656 0.56656

Figure S8. Absorption spectrum of imine 2 in MeOH.

17. PTP4A3 Phosphatase Activity Assay

All compounds were evaluated *in vitro* with 1 μ g full-length recombinant human His₆-PTP4A3, as previously described.²⁰ The assay was fully automated using an Agilent Bravo Liquid Handling Platform and miniaturized to 15 μ L total volume. The liquid handler performed a two-fold serial dilution of each compound to achieve a 10-point concentration curve. Assays were performed in 40 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.0), 75 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 0.099% BSA and 4 mM DTT; the reaction was initiated upon the addition of 12 μ M 6,8-difluoro-4-methylumbelliferyl phosphate (DiFMUP) and incubated at 25 °C for 25 min before measuring fluorescence at Ex = 358 nm/Em = 455 nm using a SpectraMax M5 plate reader. Each component was prepared at 3x the final concentration and dispensed 5 μ L at a time into the wells of black 384-well low volume plates using the liquid handler; compound was dispensed first, followed by PTP4A3, then DiFMUP. Percent inhibition of enzyme activity was calculated using PTP4A3 in the absence of inhibitor as maximal activity and PTP4A3 with 2 mM Na₃VO₄ as minimal activity. The IC₅₀ value for each compound was determined using GraphPad and was reported as the mean of three to six independent assays, with six replicates each.

18. Molecular modeling methods

Four PTP4A3 structures are available in the RCSB Protein Data Bank (PDB) (https://www.rcsb.org/). Three are NMR structures, and include PDB entries 1R6H (Ref: G., Kozlov, J., Cheng, E., Ziomek, D., Banville, K., Gehring, and I, Ekiel, J. Biol. Chem., 2004, 279, 11882), 1V3A (Ref: K.A., Kim, J.S., Song, J., Jee, M.R., Sheen, C., Lee, T.G., Lee, S., Ro, J.M., Cho, W., Lee, T., Yamazaki, Y.H., Jeon, and C. Cheong, FEBS Lett., 2004, 565,181), and 2MBC (Ref: K.W., Jeong, D.I., Kang, E., Lee, A., Shin, B., Jin, Y.G., Park, C.K., Lee, E.H., Kim, Y.H., Jeon, E.E., Kim, and Y., Kim, Biochemistry, 2014, 53, 4814), and the fourth, and most recently deposited PDB entry, 5TSR (Ref: H., Zhang, G., Kozlov, X., Li, H., Wu, I., Gulerez, and K., Gehring, Sci. Rep., 2017, 7, 48), is an X-Ray structure (3.19 Å resolution). Entries 1R6H and 1V3A are 'open' WPD-loop conformations of the enzyme; entries 2MBC and 5TSR are 'closed' WPD-loop conformations. Figure S9, shows representative/general conformational differences in the 'opened' versus the 'closed' WPD-loop structures based on a comparison between 1V3A and 5TSR. The loop colors and residues shown in Figure S9 parallel those shown in Figure 1 (in the main manuscript). Structural comparison of the opened and closed conformations of the enzyme formed the basis for the compound binding hypothesis presented in the manuscript. Specifically, the open WPD-loop conformation of the enzyme, which also has a less compact P-loop orientation, provides a sterically unimpeded approach for inhibitor binding. Therefore, it was hypothesized that, as the iminopyridinedione-based compounds approach the enzyme, and the WPD-loop and P-loop are concomitantly reorienting to adopt the closed conformation to impede access to the enzyme's catalytic Cys104, the inhibitor engages these loops in such a way that key, favorable intermolecular contacts are formed, thereby locking the enzyme in the inactive state. Following, as we hypothesize in the main text of the manuscript, it is possible that such a binding mode places the inhibitors in a position that can potentially result in a covalent bond with Cys104 (Figure 1, Panel (b) in the main manuscript).

Based on this binding hypothesis, the representative inhibitor **2** was docked into the closed conformation of the enzyme. X-ray crystal structure 5TSR (A chain) was chosen as the starting structure for the docking study, *i.e.*, over that of NMR structure 2MBC, as its architecture is more well defined. For example, as seen in **Figure S10**, α -helix residues Thr56 – Glu59, and residues in β -sheets: Ala42 – Arg47 and Thr64 – Asp67, respectively, are more well defined in 5TSR versus 2MBC. Moreover, the Ramachandran plot of 5TSR indicates a strikingly better distribution of data points in favored regions versus PDB entry 2MBC. Note, the Ramachandran plots were generated using Maestro v2016 software (Schrödinger, LLC, New York, NY)).

PTP4A3 structure refinement, and the docking and optimization of inhibitor **2**, followed a protocol that has been described in detail (**Refs**: **a**) J.C., Burnett, C., Lim, B.D., Peyser, L.P., Samankumara, M., Kovaliov, R., Colombo, S.L., Bulfer, M.G., LaPorte, A.R., Hermone, C.F., McGrath, M.R., R., Gussio, D.M., Huryn, and P. Wipf, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 4096; **b**) M.G., LaPorte, J.C., Burnett, R., Colombo, S.L., Bulfer, C., Alverez, T.F., Chou, R.J., Neitz, N., Green, W.J., Moore, Z., Yue, S. Li, M.R., Arkin, P. Wipf, and D.M. Huryn, *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2018, **18**, 1075). As indicated in the paragraph above, PDB entry 5TSR was used for enzyme coordinates (with the Ala 104 mutation in the original structure being replaced with the native Cys residue). Energy refinement of the enzyme only was first performed (due to its low resolution) using the Discovery module of the Insight 2005 program (Dassault Systèmes BIOVIA, San Diego, CA). The protocol was iterative, with the following settings being used: cff91 force field and distance dielectric = 1.0. First, hydrogens only were minimized via 200 cycles of steepest descents, followed by conjugate gradients until the RMS gradient was < 0.001 kcal/Å. Subsequently, a tethering algorithm was employed to energy refine the side chains. Specifically, with all backbone atom coordinates fixed, and a force constant of 100 kcal/Å applied, 100 steps of steepest descents, followed by 200 steps of conjugant gradients, was repeatedly cycled until the RMS gradient was < 0.001 kcal/Å. Next, all atoms of the enzyme, including backbone atoms, were energy refine using the same tethered minimization protocol indicated above, *i.e.*, for side chain refinement. Finally, all tethers were removed, and all enzyme atoms were allowed to move freely. For this final step, 200 cycles of steepest descents minimization were performed, and were followed by conjugate gradients minimization until the RMS gradient was < 0.001 kcal/Å.

For inhibitor 2 docking, compound coordinates were obtained from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (entry code IPOLOQ) (Ref: J.M., Salamoun, K.E., McQueeney, K. Patil, S.J., Geib, E.R., Sharlo, J.S., Lazo, and P., Wipf, Org. Biomol. Chem., 2016, 14, 6398), and energy refined using Discovery Studio 2018 software (Dassault Systèmes BIOVIA, San Diego, CA). Energy refinement of the small molecule was performed using the MMFF force field. Two hundred steps of steepest descent, followed by conjugate gradients minimization until the RMS gradient was < 0.001 kcal/Å. To identify a compatible binding site location on the enzyme that would both accommodate the polar iminopyridinedione component of inhibitor 2, as well as the compound's hydrophobic phenyl component, the SiteMap application in Maestro v2016 was used to evaluate the open form of the enzyme (PDB entry 1V3A). Figure S11 shows the site map, which indicated that polar compatibility for the iminopyridinedione component of the inhibitor chemotype could be sequestered from backbone atoms of residues composing the P-loop, while at the same time indicating that a distal, mainly hydrophobic pocket near Trp 68 of the WPD loop could accommodate the inhibitor's phenyl component. Using this information, the same residues composing this site were examined in their coordinate positions in the closed, energy refined model of the enzyme generated from 5TSR (vide supra), and it was determined that there was the necessary combination of location, and both polar and hydrophobic compatibility to warrant exploratory docking. Subsequently, due to the complexity of the binding site and the flexible loops associated with it, inhibitor 2 docking was performed manually using Insight 2005, as the graphical user interface of this program provides not only three-dimensional viewing capability, but also dial box control, thereby allowing for fine, well controlled small molecule movement/manipulation, as well as the ability to select, retain, and modify multiple torsions with a single F7 key stroke that allows for quick movement from one selected torsion to the next. Following, inhibitor 2 was oriented into the predicted binding location, and with the intermolecular van der Waals bump set to 0.25 Å,

small molecule adjustments (translational, rotational, and torsional) and side chain torsional adjustments were performed to remove unacceptably close intermolecular and unfavorable intermolecular contacts, as well as to optimize favorable intermolecular contacts. Subsequently, the same energy minimization protocol that was used for the initial enzyme-only energy refinement (*vide supra*) was subsequently performed a second time on the enzyme:inhibitor complex.

A final, exploratory inhibitor binding pose for inhibitor **2** was generated using a method employing the HINT scoring algorithm (eduSoft LLC, Richmond, VA); this method has been described in detail previously (**Ref**: J.C., Burnett, C., Lim, B.D., Peyser, L.P., Samankumara, M., Kovaliov, R., Colombo, S.L., Bulfer, M.G., LaPorte, A.R., Hermone, C.F., McGrath, M.R., R., Gussio, D.M., Huryn, and P. Wipf, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 4096). It is notable that the HINT program is unique in that it quantitates intermolecular contacts categorically by classifying atom-atom contacts as either favorable and positive (hydrogen bonds, acid/base contacts, and hydrophobic/hydrophobic contacts) or unfavorable and negative (acid/acid, base/base, and importantly, hydrophobic polar). Hence, using HINT-based atom-atom interaction scores as guides, it is possible to generate small molecule:inhibitor binding modes, in this case inhibitor **2**:PTP4A3, with optimized favorable intermolecular contact scores and significantly assuaged unfavorable intermolecular contact scores. Finally, an optimized docking model of inhibitor **2** was prepared using iterative rounds of HINT scoring, tethered minimizations, manual adjustments to inhibitor coordinates (including translational, rotational, and torsional), and torsional adjustments to surrounding side chain residues, and HINT scoring. In this way, we were able to use SAR-directed modeling, which provided a biochemically feasible binding mode rationalizing the IC₅₀ values shown in **Table 2** of the main text of the manuscript. For the final binding model versus the original 5TSR structure, the RMSD was 1.28 Å (based on the comparison of backbone atom α -helix, β -sheet, and loop coordinates). This RMSD is well within the 3.19 Å resolution of the original X-ray structure.

The Ramachandran plot for the inhibitor **2**:PTP4A3 structure is shown in Figure **S12**, and PDB coordinates for the exploratory docking model are provided as a separate Supporting Information file.



Figure S9. Conformational differences in the 'opened' versus the 'closed' WPD-loop structures based on a comparison between PDB entry 1V3A (light brown cartoon) and PDB entry 5TSR (light blue cartoon). In both structures, the WPD-loop, the P-loop, and a loop predicted to impact inhibitor **2** binding (and is composed of residues 47 – 55) are shown in slate, cyan, and teal cartoon, respectively. The open WPD-loop conformation of the enzyme, which also possesses a less compact P-loop orientation, provides a sterically unimpeded approach for inhibitor binding. The closed WPD-loop conformation of the enzyme, which also possesses a more compact P-loop conformation, impedes access to the enzyme's catalytic Cys104.



Figure S10. Comparison of closed WPD-loop structures 2MBC (solved by NMR) and 5TSR (solved using X-ray crystallography). Panel (a): PDB entry 2MBC is shown in pale green cartoon, and example residue stretches that are architecturally less well defined in this structure versus corresponding residues in PDB entry 5TSR are shown in red cartoon. The Ramachandran plot for 2MBC is shown underneath the cartoon. Panel (b): PDB entry 5TSR is shown in light blue cartoon, and its corresponding Ramachandran plot is shown underneath. The Ramachandran plot for 5TSR indicates a strikingly better distribution of data points in favored regions versus that of 2MBC.



Figure S11. Site map was used to identify a potentially compatible binding location for inhibitor **2**. PTP4A3 (PDB entry code 1V3A) is shown in light blue cartoon. Select residues are shown in CPK with green carbons, while Cys104 is shown with magenta carbons. Site map points are represented by small white spheres. Red and blue contours indicate mapped hydrogen bond donor and acceptor sites, respectively. Yellow contours indicate mapped hydrophobic sites. The dashed black lines delineate the potential inhibitor **2** binding location that was identified by the SiteMap application in Maestro v2016.



Figure S12. Ramachandran plot of the final PTP4A3 structure (i.e., post energy minimization to obtain the final inhibitor 2 docking model).

19. Spectra (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, ¹⁹F NMR)





S27









S30



S31



S32





S34
























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S80



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86.111-----







































S103




















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