Highly efficient microwave synthesis of rhodanine and 2-thiohydantoin derivatives and determination of relationships

between their chemical structures and antibacterial activity

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1,4-dibromonaphthalene



A solution of naphthalene (8.97 g, 70.0 mmol) in 70 mL of DCM in round-bottom reactor was vigorously stirred and cooled to -15 °C in a cryostat. Next, bromine (33.6 g, 10.77 mL, 208.0 mmol) was added dropwise not to overcome -10 °C. The mixture was stirred at -10 °C for 24 h. Then, reaction progress was analyzed by GC-MS technique, resulting in 73% of desired product among other bromonaphthalenes, based on chromatogram integration. The excess of bromine was quenched with sodium thiosulfate and sodium hydroxide aqueous solution. The organic layer was washed 3 times with water, dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered. All volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, the residue was adsorbed on celite and loaded into a Biotage samplet. The product purified by column chromatography using hexanes as eluent. The fractions containing over 90 % of the desired product were collected and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized form hexanes giving pure product as colorless needles (8.4 g, 29.4 mmol). Yield: 42.0 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.30 – 8.21 (m, 2H), 7.69 – 7.60 (m, 4H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 133.08, 130.20, 128.31, 127.92, 122.71.

MS (GC-LRMS): 288.0 (41.1 %), 286.0 (84.4 %), 283.9 (45.8 %), 207.1 (20.0 %), 205.0 (20.4 %), 126.0 (100.0 %), 74.0 (23.4 %), 63.0 (33.1 %).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₁₀H₆Br₂: C 42.00, H 2.11. Found: C 42.05, H 2.12.

4-bromo-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde



A three-necked 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with thermometer, gas inlet and septum was loaded with 1,4dibromonaphthalene (2.0 g, 6.99 mmol). The reaction set was evacuated and backfilled with argon three times. Next, 40 mL of anhydrous THF was added and the formed solution was cooled to -80 °C in dry ice – acetone bath. Subsequently, n-butyllithium (1.6 M in hexanes, 4.37 mL, 6.99 mmol) was added dropwise not to exceed -70 °C. After addition complete, the mixture was stirred at -80 °C for 1 h. Next, DMF (0.562 g, 0.596 mL, 7.69 mmol) was dropwise added not to exceed -70 °C. After addition, the mixture was stirred at -80 °C for 0.5 h, left to reach room temperature slowly and stirred further for 3 h. After reaction was complete, the volume of the mixture was reduced to approx. 1/5 under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 20 mL of ethyl acetate and washed three times with 50 mL of water. The organic layer was evaporated to dryness, the residue was adsorbed on celite and loaded into a Biotage samplet. The product was purified by column chromatography with a gradient elution from 100 % hexanes to 20 % ethyl acetate : 80 % hexanes. Fractions containing the product were collected and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from hexanes giving pure product as colorless crystals. Yield: 54 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.37 (s, 1H), 9.32 – 9.23 (m, 1H), 8.41 – 8.31 (m, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.83 – 7.65 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 192.79, 136.26, 132.31, 131.60, 131.49, 131.08, 129.95, 129.51, 128.44, 127.89, 125.28.

MS (GC-LRMS): 236.0 (32.1 %), 234.0 (26.9 %), 235.0 (20.6 %), 155.0 (20.0 %), 127.0 (77.5 %), 126.0 (100.0 %), 75.1 (22.3 %), 74.1 (22.3 %), 63.1 (25.5 %).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₁₁H₇BrO: C 56.20, H 3.00. Found: C 56.27, H 3.01.

10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde



9-anthracenecarbaldehyde (1.0 g, 4.7 mmol) was loaded to a round-bottom flask and dissolved in 30 mL of DCM. Subsequently, solution of bromine (0.759 g, 0.243 mL, 4.7 mmol) was added under stirring. The formed mixture was refluxed to the disappearance of bromine vapors (approx. 2 h). At this stage the reaction mixture was analyzed by GC-MS technique and if substrate was present, the additional amount of bromine was added (calculated with 1 : 1 molar ratio to the residual substrate which amount was estimated on the basis of chromatogram integration) and the mixture was refluxed once again to the bromine

vapors disappearance. After reaction complete, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual was adsorbed on celite and loaded into a Biotage samplet. The product was purified by column chromatography, starting with 10 % DCM : 90 % hexanes elution to remove 9,10-dibromoanthracene side-product and then eluent composition was gradient changed to 70 % DCM : 30 % hexanes to elute the product. The fractions containing the product were concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was recrystallized from hexane giving the product as yellow needles (0.85 g, 2.98 mmol). Yield: 63 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.42 (s, 1H), 8.88 – 8.77 (m, 2H), 8.66 – 8.55 (m, 2H), 7.63 (ddt, J = 10.2, 6.6, 3.4 Hz, 4H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 193.33, 131.95, 131.88, 130.29, 129.08, 128.95, 127.46, 125.68, 123.90.

MS (GC-LRMS): 286.1 (32.5 %), 284.1 (33.2 %), 205.2 (36.2 %), 177.2 (57.8 %), 176.1 (100.0 %), 175.1 (20.8 %), 150.1 (31.2 %), 88.2 (42.1 %).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₁₅H₉BrO: C 63.18, H 3.18. Found: C 63.25, H 3.20.

4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid



A three-necked 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with thermometer, gas inlet and septum was loaded with 4-bromo-*N*,*N*-diphenylaniline (8.0 g, 24.68 mmol). The reaction set was evacuated and backfilled with argon three times. Next, 40 mL of anhydrous THF was added and the formed solution was cooled to -80 °C in dry ice – acetone bath. Subsequently, n-butyllithium (1.6 M in hexanes, 18.5 mL, 29.6 mmol) was added dropwise not to exceed -70 °C. After addition complete, the mixture was stirred at -80 °C for 1 h. Next, the mixture was cooled to -90 °C and trimethyl borate (3.11 g, 3.33 mL, 29.6 mmol) was added in a one shot. After addition, the mixture was stirred at -80 °C for 2 h and then left to reach room temperature overnight. The volume of the mixture was reduced to approx. 1/3 under reduced pressure and acidified to pH = 5-6 with 5 % aqueous HCl. The product was extracted with 100 mL of DCM. The organic phase was washed 3 times with 50 mL of water and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was washed with hexanes. The product was obtained as a white powder (5.5 g, 19.02 mmol). Yield: 77 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.90 (s, 2H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.08 – 6.96 (m, 6H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 149.08, 147.09, 135.55, 129.68, 124.51, 123.47, 121.37.

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{19}H_{19}BNO_2]^+$ (monomethyl ester) 304.1507, measured 304.1530 (error 7.6 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₁₈H_{16B}NO₂: C 74.77, H 5.58, N 4.84. Found: C 74.80, H 5.60, N 4.83.

General procedure for the synthesis of 1a, 1b and 1c



A 100 mL Schlenk flask was loaded with 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid, aryl bromoaldehyde and dichlorobis(triphenylophosphine)palladium(II). Subsequently, the flask was evacuated and backfilled with argon three times. Next, toluene, ethanol and deoxygenated aqueous potassium carbonate solution was added. The reaction mixture was vigorously stirred at 90 °C for 6 h. After complete consumption of bromoaldehyde confirmed by GC-MS, the volume of the organic phase was almost completely reduced under reduced pressure. Then, 20 mL of DCM was added and water phase was removed. The organic phase was washed three times with 50 mL of water and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was adsorbed on celite and loaded into a Biotage samplet. The product was purified by column chromatography using gradient elution from 100 % hexanes to 60 % DCM : 40 % hexanes. The fractions containing desired product were collected and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized by slow evaporation from DCM : hexanes and subsequently washed twice with pentane.

4'-(diphenylamino)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbaldehyde (1a)



The product was synthesized according to the general procedure, using the following substances: 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (1.272 g, 4.40 mmol), 4-bromobenzaldehyde (0.74 g, 4.0 mmol), dichlorobis(triphenylophosphine)palladium(II) (28.0 mg, 0.04 mmol), 2M potassium carbonate aqueous solution (11.99 mL, 23.96 mmol), 23 mL of toluene 7.6 mL of ethanol. The product was obtained as yellow needles (1.36 g, 3.90 mmol). Yield: 90 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 10.02 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.36 – 7.23 (m, 4H), 7.18 – 7.02 (m, 8H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 192.20, 149.00, 147.93, 146.97, 135.40, 133.30, 130.72, 129.95, 128.54, 127.39, 125.45, 124.05, 123.57.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1690 (C=O).

MS (DEP-LRMS): 350.3 (28.0 %), 349.2 (100.0 %).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{25}H_{20}NO]^+$ 350.1539, measured 350.1565 (error 7.4 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₂₅H₁₉NO: C 85.93, H 5.48, N 4.01. Found: C 85.98, H 5.49, N 4.00.

4-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde (1b)



The product was synthesized according to the general procedure, using the following substances: 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (1.178 g, 4.08 mmol), 4-bromo-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde (0.871 g, 3.71 mmol), dichlorobis(triphenylophosphine)palladium(II) (26.0 mg, 0.037 mmol), 2M potassium carbonate aqueous solution (11.12 mL, 23.96 mmol), 22 mL of toluene 7 mL of ethanol. The product was obtained as yellow powder (1.05 g, 2.63 mmol). Yield: 71 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 10.40 (s, 1H), 9.34 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 - 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.42 - 7.26 (m, 6H), 7.24 - 7.14 (m, 6H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 193.74, 148.51, 148.11, 147.70, 136.88, 133.82, 132.56, 131.73, 131.30, 130.85, 129.95, 129.25, 127.40, 127.36, 126.60, 125.48, 125.37, 123.92, 123.28.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1680 (C=O).

MS (DEP-LRMS): 400.3 (31.4 %), 399.3 (100 %).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for [C₂₉H₂₂NO]⁺ 400.1696, measured 400.1728 (error 8.0 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₂₉H₂₁NO: C 87.19, H 5.30, N 3.51. Found: C 87.25, H 5.32, N 3.49.

10-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)anthracene-9-carbaldehyde (1c)



The product was synthesized according to the general procedure, using the following substances: 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (0.829 g, 2.87 mmol), 10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde (0.743 g, 2.61 mmol),

dichlorobis(triphenylophosphine)palladium(II) (18.0 mg, 0.026 mmol), 2M potassium carbonate aqueous solution(7.82 mL, 15.63 mmol), 15 mL of toluene 5 mL of ethanol. The product was obtained as orange powder (1.06g, 2.36 mmol). Yield: 90 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 11.55 (s, 1H), 9.00 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.73 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.31 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.22 (m, 8H), 7.10 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 193.79, 148.32, 148.20, 146.06, 132.20, 132.09, 132.01, 130.68, 129.98, 129.08, 128.67, 125.98, 125.53, 125.36, 124.00, 123.90, 123.29.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1664 (C=O).

MS (DEP-LRMS): 450.3 (36.2 %), 449.3 (100.0 %).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for [C₃₃H₂₄NO]⁺ 450.1852, measured 400.1876 (error 5.3 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₃H₂₃NO: C 88.17, H 5.16, N 3.12. Found: C 88.23, H 5.18, N 3.10.

Rhodanine (2a)



A solution of chloroacetic acid (23.62 g, 0.25 mol) and ammonium thiocyanate (38.06 g, 0.50 mol) in 150 mL of water was heated for 20 minutes under reflux. After cooling down, a precipitate was formed. The crude product was filtered and recrystallized from water. The product was obtained as a yellowish powder (14.96 g, 0.113 mol), yield: 45 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.14 (s, 1H), 4.26 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 205.43, 176.81, 39.42.

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for [C₃H₂NOS₂]⁻ 131.9583, measured 131.9572 (error 8.3 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃H₃NOS₂: C 27.06, H 2.27, N 10.52, S 48.14. Found: C 27.09, H 2.28, N 10.55, S 48.16.

Rhodanine-3-acetic acid (2b)

$$H_2N COOH \xrightarrow{1. CS_2, KOH} O COOH$$

A solution of potassium hydroxide (28.00 g, 0.5 mol) in 100 mL of water was added to the suspension of aminoethanoic acid (18.75 g, 0.25 mol). The resulting solution was cooled to 5 °C and carbon disulfide (19.03 g, 0.25 mol) was added. The content of the flask was mixed at 5 °C for 6 h. The cooling bath was removed and mixing was continued at room temperature for 20 h. Then, a solution of chloroacetic acid (23.62 g, 0.25 mol) in 100 mL of water was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h at the temperature below 15°C. Next, a mixture of 150 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid and 200 mL of water was added slowly. The resulting mixture was heated at 90°C for 25 min. After cooling down, a precipitate was formed, which was next filtered and recrystallized from water. The product was obtained as a white crystalline solid (21.49 g, 0.275 mol), yield: 55 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 4.55 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 202.96, 173.88, 167.47, 44.90, 36.08.

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for [C₅H₄NO₃S₂]⁻ 189.9638, measured 189.9625 (error 6.8 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₅H₅NOS₂: C 31.41, H 2.64, N 7.33, S 33.53. Found: C 31.47, H 2.65, N 7.35, S 33.60.

1-acetyl-2-thiohydantoin (3a)

$$H_2N COOH \xrightarrow{1. (CH_3COO)_2O} NH_4SCN S^{O}$$

A flask containing a mixture of aminoethanoic acid (37.5 g, 0.5 mol), ammonium thiocyanate (38.06 g, 0.5 mol), 150 mL of acetic anhydride and 15 mL of acetic acid was heated in a water bath at 110 °C for 30 minutes under reflux. Next, the flask was

cooled to 60 °C and heated again at 100 °C for 15 minutes. Then, the reaction mixture was poured into a beaker containing 1000 mL of cold water. The resulting precipitate was filtered and recrystallized from acetic acid. The product was obtained as a brown crystalline solid (55.3 g, 0.35 mol), yield: 70 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.58 (s, 1H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 2.67 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 182.57, 170.46, 169.44, 52.26, 26.70, 26.67.

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_5H_5N_2O_2S]^-$ 157.0077, measured 157.0052 (error 15.9 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₅H₆N₂O₂S: C 37.97, H 3.82, N 17.71, S 20.27. Found: C 37.95, H 3.80, N 17.75, S 20.30.

2-thiohydantoin-3-acetic acid (3b)



A solution of sodium hydroxide (12.0 g, 0.3 mol) was added to a well stirred suspension of aminoethanoic acid (18.75 g, 0.25 mol) in 20 mL of water. To the resulting solution carbon disulfide (11.42 g, 0.15 mol) was added under nitrogen atmosphere and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 8 h. After the heating was finished, the excess of carbon disulfide was evaporated on a rotary evaporator. Next, a mixture of 100 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 200 mL of water was added. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 2 h. After cooling, a precipitate was formed, which was filtered and subsequently recrystallized from water. The product was obtained as a white crystalline solid (39.15 g, 0.225 mol), yield: 75 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.34 (s, 1H), 4.34 (s, 2H), 4.23 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 182.87, 172.27, 168.44, 48.64, 41.47.

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for [C₅H₅N₂O₃S]⁻ 173.0026, measured 173.0008 (error 10.4 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₇H₁₁N₃O₅S: C 33.73, H 4.45, N 16.86, S 12.86. Found: C 33.75, H 4.47, N 16.90, S 12.88.

General procedure for the synthesis of 4a – 7c



4-bromo-1-benzaldehyde (0.1 g, 0.286 mmol), **4-bromo-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde** (0.114 g, 0.286 mmol) or **10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde** (0.129 g, 0.286 mmol), respective rhodanine (0.046 g, 0.343 mmol), rhodanine-3-acetic acid (0.066 g, 0.343 mmol), 1-acetyl-2-thiohydantoin (0.054 g, 0.343 mmol) or 2-thiohydantoin-3-acetic acid (0.06 g, 0.343 mmol) and ammonium acetate (44 mg, 0.57 mmol) were added to a CEM microwave vial. Subsequently, 2 mL of AA was added and the vessel was closed with a cap. The mixture was heated with maximum power 200 W at 180 °C for 5-7 min (5 min for **4-bromo-1-benzaldehyde**, 6 min for **4-bromo-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde** and 7 min for **10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde**). During heating the color of the mixtures turned red very quickly and became homogenous. After cooling back to room temperature the precipitate was formed (some products tended to form supercooled solutions, in that case precipitation was initiated by ultrasonification). The solid was centrifuged and the supernatant was sucked off with a syringe. The solid was washed with 1 mL of AA and 4 times with 4 mL portions of water in the same manner. The obtained product was dried in an oven at 110 °C overnight. In some cases the product was purified by subsequent recrystallization from 2-propanol.

(Z)-5-((4'-(diphenylamino)-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl)methylene)-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-one (4a)



Brick-red crystalline solid (128 mg, 0.276 mmol). Yield: 96 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.79 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.71 – 7.55 (m, 5H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.14 – 6.95 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 195.64, 169.62, 147.75, 146.89, 141.66, 132.02, 131.50, 131.42, 129.84, 127.94, 126.90, 124.86, 124.72, 123.82, 122.64.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1689 (C=O), 1068 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{28}H_{19}N_2OS_2]^-$ 463.0944, measured 463.0947 (error 0.6 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₂₈H₂₀N₂OS₂: C 72.39, H 4.34, N 6.03, S 13.80. Found: C 72.37, H 4.34, N 6.05, S 13.79.

(Z)-5-((4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)naphthalen-1-yl)methylene)-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-one (4b)



Dark-brown crystalline solid (139 mg, 0.270 mmol). Yield: 94 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.53 (m, 4H), 7.45 – 7.30 (m, 6H), 7.18 – 7.04 (m, 8H).

 13 C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 196.17, 168.97, 147.16, 146.97, 142.33, 132.77, 131.66, 131.19, 130.85, 129.75, 129.34, 128.60, 128.17, 127.52, 127.17, 126.68, 126.63, 126.57, 124.58, 123.93, 123.60, 122.26.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1683 (C=O), 1073 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{32}H_{21}N_2OS_2]^-$ 513.1101, measured 513.1103 (error 0.4 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₂H₂₂N₂OS₂: C 74.68, H 4.31, N 5.44, S 12.46. Found: C 74.65, H 4.29, N 5.45, S 12.44.

(Z)-5-((10-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)anthracen-9-yl)methylene)-2-thioxothiazolidin-4-one (4c)



Orange powder (145 mg, 0.257 mmol). Yield: 90 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.52 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.68 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.58 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 4H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.24 – 7.08 (m, 8H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 147.24, 132.02, 129.97, 129.56, 127.88, 127.42, 127.04, 126.27, 125.58, 124.76, 124.70, 123.78, 122.36.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1734 (C=O), 1068 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{36}H_{23}N_2OS_2]^-$ 563.1257, measured 563.1259 (error 0.4 pm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₆H₂₄N₂OS₂: C 76.57, H 4.28, N 4.96, S 11.35. Found: C 76.60, H 4.29, N 4.95, S 11.35.

(Z)-2-(5-((4'-(diphenylamino)-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl)methylene)-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl)acetic acid (5a)



Red powder (140 mg, 0.268 mmol). Yield: 94 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (dd, J = 8.5, 6.3 Hz, 4H), 7.34 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.15 – 7.04 (m, 6H), 7.02 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.74 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO) δ 193.21, 167.49, 166.56, 147.89, 146.88, 142.17, 133.79, 131.89, 131.76, 131.28, 129.87, 128.01, 127.01, 124.80, 123.90, 122.56, 121.12, 45.19.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1722 (C=O), 1701 (C=O), 1056 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{30}H_{21}N_2O_3S_2]^-$ 521.0999, measured 521.0994 (error 1.0 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₀H₂₂N₂O₃S₂: C 68.94, H 4.24, N 5.36, S 12.27. Found: C 68.99, H 4.23, N 5.34, S 12.28.

(Z)-2-(5-((4-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)naphthalen-1-yl)methylene)-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl)acetic acid (5b)



Orange crystalline solid (148 mg, 0.258 mmol). Yield: 90 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.31 (m, 6H), 7.17 – 7.04 (m, 8H), 4.78 (s, 2H).

 13 C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 193.84, 167.51, 166.03, 147.34, 147.06, 142.95, 132.76, 131.79, 131.32, 130.97, 130.73, 129.89, 129.21, 127.82, 127.41, 127.18, 126.79, 126.73, 124.95, 124.73, 124.09, 123.78, 122.29, 45.22.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1725 (C=O), 1708 (C=O), 1062 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{34}H_{23}N_2O_3S_2]^-$ 571.1156, measured 571.1137 (error 3.3 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₄H₂₄N₂O₃S₂: C 71.31, H 4.22, N 4.89, S 11.20. Found: C 71.35, H 4.24, N 4.90, S 11.22.

(Z)-2-(5-((10-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)anthracen-9-yl)methylene)-4-oxo-2-thioxothiazolidin-3-yl)acetic acid (5c)



Red crystalline solid (159 mg, 0.255 mmol). Yield: 89 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.83 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.23 – 7.07 (m, 8H), 4.79 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 193.63, 167.57, 165.05, 147.18, 139.73, 132.57, 131.94, 131.10, 130.85, 129.92, 129.53, 127.89, 127.51, 127.27, 126.99, 126.31, 125.30, 124.76, 123.75, 122.25, 45.29.

IR (ATR, v_{max} , cm⁻¹): 1727 (C=O), 1713 (C=O), 1056 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{38}H_{25}N_2O_3S_2]^-$ 621.1312, measured 621.1289 (error 3.7 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₈H₂₆N₂O₃S₂: C 73.29, H 4.21, N 4.50, S 10.30. Found: C 73.27, H 4.20, N 4.51, S 10.32.

(Z)-5-((4'-(diphenylamino)-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl)methylene)-2-thioxoimidazolidin-4-one (6a)



Orange crystalline solid (92 mg, 0.206 mmol). Yield: 72 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.38 (s, 1H), 12.20 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 4H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.13 – 6.97 (m, 8H), 6.51 (s, 1H).

 13 C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 179.17, 166.05, 147.45, 147.05, 140.32, 132.81, 131.06, 129.88, 127.83, 127.61, 126.46, 124.59, 123.73, 123.05, 111.63.

IR (ATR, v_{max} , cm⁻¹): 1720 (C=O), 1080 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{28}H_{20}N_3OS]^-$ 446.1333, measured 446.1321 (error 2.7 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₂₈H₂₁N₃OS: C 75.14, H 4.73, N 9.39, S 7.16. Found: C 75.18, H 4.75, N 9.41, S 7.14.

(Z)-5-((4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)naphthalen-1-yl)methylene)-2-thioxoimidazolidin-4-one (6b)



Yellow crystalline solid (122 mg, 0.245 mmol). Yield: 86 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.34 (s, 2H), 8.15 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.31 (m, 6H), 7.17 – 7.05 (m, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 130.99, 129.93, 124.64, 123.72.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1714 (C=O), 1087 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{32}H_{22}N_3OS]^-$ 496.1489, measured 496.1465 (error 4.8 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₂H₂₃N₃OS: C 77.24, H 4.66, N 8.44, S 6.44. Found: C 77.27, H 4.68, N 8.46, S 6.43.

(Z)-5-((10-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)anthracen-9-yl)methylene)-2-thioxoimidazolidin-4-one (6c)



The pure product was obtained after recrystallization from 2-propanol. Red crystalline solid (116 mg, 0.212 mmol). Yield: 74 %

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.37 (s, 1H), 11.67 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.62 – 7.46 (m, 4H), 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 4H), 7.34 – 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 7.12 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H).

 13 C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 179.13, 164.64, 147.15, 146.88, 137.76, 133.63, 131.86, 131.51, 129.79, 129.64, 129.08, 127.09, 126.77, 126.18, 125.85, 125.68, 124.57, 123.54, 122.38, 108.17.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1742 (C=O), 1099 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{36}H_{24}N_3OS]^-$ 546.1646, measured 546.1629 (error 3.1 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₆H₂₅N₃OS: C 78.95, H 4.60, N 7.67, S 5.85. Found: C 78.93, H 4.58, N 7.65, S 5.86.

(Z)-2-(5-((4'-(diphenylamino)-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl)methylene)-4-oxo-2-thioxoimidazolidin-3-yl)acetic acid (7a)



Orange crystalline solid (122 mg, 0.241 mmol). Yield: 84 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.58 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 4H), 7.15 – 6.97 (m, 8H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H).

 13 C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 178.26, 168.37, 163.78, 147.49, 147.00, 140.67, 132.65, 131.27, 130.76, 129.84, 127.84, 126.47, 125.72, 124.60, 124.58, 123.73, 122.93, 113.61, 41.97.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1735 (C=O), 1647 (C=O), 1076 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{30}H_{22}N_3O_3S]^-$ 504.1387, measured 504.1383 (error 0.8 ppm).

 $Elemental \ analysis \ calculated \ (\%) \ for \ C_{30}H_{23}N_3O_3S: C \ 71.27, H \ 4.59, N \ 8.31, S \ 6.34. \ Found: C \ 71.30, H \ 4.60, N \ 8.29, S \ 6.35.$

(Z)-2-(5-((4-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)naphthalen-1-yl)methylene)-4-oxo-2-thioxoimidazolidin-3-yl)acetic acid (7b)



Yellow powder (135 mg, 0.243 mmol). Yield: 85 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.17 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.29 (m, 7H), 7.17 – 7.05 (m, 8H), 4.54 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO) δ 178.48, 168.44, 163.38, 147.15, 147.09, 141.08, 133.36, 131.75, 131.19, 130.94, 129.88, 128.57, 128.37, 128.14, 127.25, 126.86, 126.73, 126.48, 124.63, 124.58, 124.38, 123.69, 123.64, 122.59, 122.53, 110.33, 42.00.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1707 (C=O), 1649 (C=O), 1073 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{34}H_{24}N_3O_3S]^-$ 554.1544, measured 554.1527 (error 3.1 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₄H₂₅N₃O₃S: C 73.49, H 4.54, N 7.56, S 5.77. Found: C 73.53, H 4.55, N 7.54, S 5.78.

(Z)-2-(5-((10-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)anthracen-9-yl)methylene)-4-oxo-2-thioxoimidazolidin-3-yl)acetic acid (7c)



The pure product was obtained after recrystallization from 2-propanol. Orange powder (128 mg, 0.211 mmol). Yield: 74 %.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.09 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.64 – 7.48 (m, 5H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 4H), 7.33 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.17 (m, 6H), 7.12 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.55 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 178.29, 172.10, 168.35, 162.43, 147.16, 146.93, 138.11, 131.85, 131.81, 131.42, 129.81, 129.66, 129.09, 127.15, 126.36, 125.76, 125.69, 124.61, 123.58, 122.36, 110.38, 41.85.

IR (ATR, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1718 (C=O), 1643 (C=O), 1075 (C=S).

MS (ESI-HRMS): calculated for $[C_{38}H_{26}N_3O_3S]^-$ 604.1700, measured 604.1692 (error 1.3 ppm).

Elemental analysis calculated (%) for C₃₈H₂₇N₃O₃S: C 75.35, H 4.49, N 6.94, S 5.29. Found: C 75.30, H 4.48, N 6.96, S 5.30.



Figure 1S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of 1,4-dibromonaphthalene.



Figure 2S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of 1,4-dibromonaphthalene.



Figure 3S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of 4-bromo-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde.



Figure 4S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of 4-bromo-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde.



Figure 5S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of 10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde.



Figure 6S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of 10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde.



Figure 7S. ¹*H* NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of *4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid.*



Figure 8S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid.



Figure 95. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, 298 K) spectrum of 1a.



Figure 10S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, 298 K) spectrum of 10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde.



Figure 11S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, 298 K) spectrum of 1b.



Figure 125. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, 298 K) spectrum of 1b.



Figure 13S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, 298 K) spectrum of 1c.



Figure 145. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, 298 K) spectrum of 1c.



Figure 15S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 2a.



Figure 16S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 2a.



Figure 185. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of **2b**.



Figure 20S. ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 3a.



Figure 22S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 3b.



Figure 23S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 4a.



Figure 24S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 4a.



Figure 25S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 4b.



Figure 26S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 4b.



Figure 275. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 4c.



Figure 285. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 4c.



Figure 295. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 5a.



Figure 30S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 5a.



Figure 315. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 5b.



Figure 32S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 5b.



Figure 33S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 5c.



Figure 345. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 5c.



Figure 35S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 6a.







Figure 375. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 6b.



Figure 38S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of **6b**.



Figure 39S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , 298 K) spectrum of 6c.



Figure 405. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 6c.



Figure 415. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 7a.



Figure 425. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 7a.



Figure 435. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 7b.



Figure 44S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 7b.



Figure 45S. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of 7c.



Figure 46S. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆, 298 K) spectrum of **7c**.

IR spectra



Figure 47S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 1a.



Figure 485. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 1b.



Figure 495. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 1c.



Figure 50S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 4a.



Figure 51S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 4b.



Figure 52S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 4c.

IR spectra



Figure 53S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 5a.



Figure 54S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 5b.



Figure 55S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 5c.

IR spectra



Figure 56S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 6a.



Figure 57S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 6b.



Figure 58S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 6c.

IR spectra



Figure 59S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 7a.



Figure 60S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 7b.



Figure 61S. FT-IR (ATR) spectrum of 7c.

GC- and DEP-LRMS spectra



Figure 62S. EI-LRMS spectrum of 1,4-dibromonaphthalene.



Figure 635. EI-LRMS spectrum of 4-bromo-1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde.

GC- and DEP-LRMS spectra



Figure 645. EI-LRMS spectrum of 10-bromo-9-anthracenecarbaldehyde.



Figure 65S. DEP-LRMS spectrum of 1a.

GC- and DEP-LRMS spectra



Figure 66S. DEP-LRMS spectrum of 1b.



Figure 67S. DEP-LRMS spectrum of 1c.



Figure 685. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 695. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 1a, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 70S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 1b, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 71S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 1c, predicted (left) and measured (right, normalized).



Figure 72S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 2a, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 73S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 2b, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 74S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 3a, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 75S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 3b, predicted (left) and measured (right).

ESI-HRMS spectra



Figure 76S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 4a, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 77S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 4b, predicted (left) and measured (right).

ESI-HRMS spectra



Figure 785. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 4c, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 795. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 5a, predicted (left) and measured (right, normalized).



Figure 805. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 5b, predicted (left) and measured (right, normalized).



Figure 815. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 5c, predicted (left) and measured (right, normalized).



Figure 82S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 6a, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 835. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 6b, predicted (left) and measured (right, normalized).



Figure 845. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 6c, predicted (left) and measured (right, normalized).



Figure 85S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 7a, predicted (left) and measured (right).



Figure 865. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 7b, predicted (left) and measured (right, normalized).



Figure 87S. ESI-HRMS spectrum of 7c, predicted (left) and measured (right).

MIC & MBC

 Table 1S. Activity of rhodanine and rhodanine-3-acetic acid derivatives against selected gram positive bacteria.

Compound	4	a	4	b	4	c	5	a	5	b	5	c
Pastaria strain	MIC	MBC										
Bacteria strain	[mg/L]											
S. aureus ATCC 25923	250	1000	500	>1000	>1000	>1000	3,9	31,3	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. aureus ATCC 6538	500	>1000	500	>1000	>1000	>1000	3,9	7,8	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. aureus ATCC 43300	250	>1000	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	3,9	7,8	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. epidermidis ATCC 12228	125	250	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	0,98	7,8	500	1000	>1000	>1000
M. luteus ATCC 10240	31,1	500	250	>1000	>1000	>1000	0,98	31,3	31,3	62,5	125	125
B. subtilis ATCC 6633	1000	>1000	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	1,95	1,95	500	1000	>1000	>1000
B. cereus ATCC 10876	1000	>1000	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	7,8	31,3	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. pyogenes ATCC 19615	1000	>1000	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	15,6	500	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. pneumoniae ATCC 49619	1000	>1000	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	15,6	500	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. mutans ATCC 25175	1000	>1000	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	1000	>1000	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000

 Table 2S. Activity of 2-thiohydantoin and 2-thiohydantoin-3-acetic acid derivatives against selected gram positive bacteria.

Compound	6	a	6	b	6	с	7	a	7	b	7	c
Postovio studiu	MIC	MBC										
Bacteria strain	[mg/L]											
S. aureus ATCC 25923	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	3,9	3,9	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. aureus ATCC 6538	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	1,95	3,9	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. aureus ATCC 43300	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	1,95	3,9	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. epidermidis ATCC 12228	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	1,95	3,9	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
M. luteus ATCC 10240	62,5	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	1,95	31,3	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
B. subtilis ATCC 6633	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	3,9	3,9	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
B. cereus ATCC 10876	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	125	250	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. pyogenes ATCC 19615	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	31,3	125	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. pneumoniae ATCC 49619	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	62,5	125	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
S. mutans ATCC 25175	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	62,5	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000

 Table 3S. Determined MIC values [mg/L] of ciprofloxacin and vancomycin for bacterial strains.

Microorganism	Vancomycin	Ciprofloxacin
S. aureus ATCC25923	0.98	0.49
S. aureus ATCC6538	0.49	0.24
S. aureus ATCC43300	1.96	0.24
S. epidermidis ATCC12228	0.98	0.49
M. luteus ATCC10240	0.12	0.98
B. subtilis ATCC6633	0.24	0.03
B. cereus ATCC10876	0.98	0.12
S. pyogenes ATCC19615	0.24	-
S. pneumoniae ATCC49619	0.24	-
S. mutans ATCC25175	0.98	-

Cytotoxicity tests

Table 4S. Determined average lethal dose (LD₅₀) for 24 h incubation of human cell lines in the presence of compounds 4a-7c.

Compound	LD ₅₀ [mg/L/1x10 ⁶ cells]								
-	U-937	HUT-78	COLO-720L						
4a	17.81	34.71	22.71						
4b	23.63	41.02	28.83						
4c	29.10	42.50	31.08						
5a	18.46	38.48	16.50						
5b	25.50	15.93	24.35						
5c	21.93	17.92	24.16						
6a	34.44	18.47	41.70						
6b	22.17	22.31	20.63						
6c	30.99	67.63	35.11						
7a	29.35	20.96	29.63						
7b	29.70	63.42	28.11						
7c	25.54	27.89	23.41						



Figure 885. HPLC chromatogram of reference donor well.











Figure 91S. HPLC chromatogram of 5a test acceptor well.

Membrane permeability test results



Figure 92S. HPLC chromatogram of 5b test donor well.



Figure 93S. HPLC chromatogram of 5b test acceptor well.



Figure 94S. HPLC chromatogram of 5c test donor well.



Figure 95S. HPLC chromatogram of 5c test acceptor well.