Supporting Information

Profiling Structural Diversity and Activity of 2-Alkyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxides of *Pseudomonas* and *Burkholderia*

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1. Materials and Methods

Chemicals and solvents for the synthesis were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Acros Organics, Carl Roth or VWR Chemicals and were used without further purification. For silica gel chromatography, distilled technical grade solvents and silica gel 60 A (Carl Roth) was used. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using aluminum sheets "TLC Silica gel 60 F254" from Merck Millipore® and analyzed with UV-light or by permanganate staining. NMR spectra were obtained on Bruker Avance-III 400 and Bruker Avance-III 600 NMR spectrometers at ambient temperature. Multiplicities are given as follows: s - singlet, d - doublet, t - triplet, q - quartet, quint. - quintet, m - multiplet. Chemical shifts (δ) are given in parts per million (ppm) relative to the solvent residual signal with CDCl₃ $\delta_{\rm H}$ = 7.26 ppm and $\delta_{\rm C}$ = 77.16 ppm, DMSO-d₆ $\delta_{\rm H}$ = 2.50 ppm and $\delta_{\rm C}$ = 39.52 ppm, CD₃OD $\delta_{\rm H}$ = 3.31 ppm and $\delta_{\rm C}$ = 49.00 ppm.¹ The obtained data were processed and analyzed with Bruker Topspin 3.5 software. Low-resolution mass spectra were measured on a Bruker Amazon SL IonTrap mass spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectrometry data were obtained on a Hybrid FT Mass Spectrometer LTQ Orbitrap Velos (Thermo Scientific). MS/MS analysis was performed by a FinniganTM TSQ[®] Quantum (Thermo Scientific) mass spectrometer.

2. Synthesis





Malonic acid (6.67 g, 64.0 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in pyridine (26.7 mL) and octanal (10.0 mL, 64.0 mmol, 1 eq.) was added. Then, pyrrolidine (666 μ L, 8.0 mmol, 0.125 eq.) was added. The solution turned yellow, heated up and the formation of gas was observed. The solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by pouring it on iced water (500 mL). 30 mL of conc. HCl were added dropwise until a pH of 1 was reached. The aqueous phase was extracted with 5 x 100 mL ethyl acetate and the combined organic phases were washed with brine (3 x 100 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the product was obtained as a colorless oil in 93% yield. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.89 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, H-10), 1.19-1.40 (m, 8H, H-6 - H-9), 1.47 (m, 2H, H-5), 2.23 (dt, 2H, *J* = 7.0, Hz *J* = 7.1 Hz, H-4), 5.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.6 Hz, H-2), 7.09 (m, 1H, H-3). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 14.2 (C-10), 22.8, 29.2, 29.2, 32.5 (C-9 - C-6), 28.02 (C-5), 31.9 (C-4), 120.5 (C-2), 152.8 (C-3), 171.8 (C-1).

1-(2-Aminophenyl)propan-1-one (6)



Bromoethane (3.7 mL, 50.0 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 30 mL dry THF and added dropwise to a three-necked flask with magnesium (1.337 g, 55.0 mmol, 1.1 eq.) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was stirred without external heating until no exothermic formation of the Grignard reagent was noticed by temperature chance. 2-Aminobenzonitrile (2.953 g, 25.0 mmol, 0.5 eq.) was dissolved in dry THF and added slowly to the Grignard reagent at 0°C. The solution turned green, then reddish until a yellow precipitate was formed. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and was neutralized with 1 M HCl. After extraction with ethyl acetate, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated, followed by purification by column chromatography (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate 5:1). The product was obtained as a yellow oil in 15% yield. $R_f = 0.53$ (petrol ether/ethyl acetate 5:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 1.22 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz, CH₃), 2.98 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.3 Hz, CH₂), 6.28 (s, br, 2H, NH₂), 6.65 (t, 1H, *J* = 6.3 Hz, H-5), 6.66 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-3), 7.26 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-4), 7.76 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-6). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 8.8 (CH₃), 32.3 (CH₂), 115.8 (C-5), 117.4 (C-3), 117.9 (C-1), 131.1 (C-6), 134.1 (C-4), 150.3 (C-2-NH₂), 203.4 (C=O). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 150.0910 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₉H₁₁NO + H⁺ = 150.0913.

General procedure for the formation of N-acyl-ortho-acylanilines 7, 8 and 9



In the cases of **7** and **8**, the (*E*)-dec-2-enoyl chloride was synthesized by dissolving (*E*)-dec-2-enoic acid (**5**) (1 eq.) in dry DCM (20 mL/10 mmol) and oxalylchloride (2 M in DCM, 2 eq.) was added, and the formation of gas was observed after a few drops of DMF were added. The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure at 30°C and the remaining crude acid chloride used directly for the amidation. In the case of **9**, commercially available decanoyl chloride was used. The acid chloride was suspended in dry THF (10 mL/10 mmol) and added to a mixture of 2'-aminoacetophenone or 1-(2-aminophenyl)propan-1-one (**6**) (1 eq.) and triethylamine (1 eq.) in dry THF (20 mL/10 mmol) at room temperature *via* a dropping funnel and stirred for 90 min. The reaction mixture was poured onto dest. H₂O, extracted with DCM and washed with brine. After drying over MgSO₄, the solvent was evaporated and the product purified by column chromatography.

(E)-N-(2-Acetylphenyl)dec-2-enamide (7)



The compound was obtained as yellow oil in 41% yield after purification by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 7:1. $R_f = 0.5$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 7:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.89 (m, 3H, H-10), 1.25 - 1.36 (m, 8H, H-6 - H-9), 1.50 (m, 2H, H-5), 2.08 (s, 3H, CO-CH₃), 2.25 (m, 2H, H-4), 6.00 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.4 Hz, H-2), 6.99 (m, 1H, H-3), 7.11 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-5'), 7.56 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-4'), 7.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, H-6'), 8.85 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-3'), 11.83 (s, br, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 14.2 (C-10), 22.8, 28.8, 29.3, 31.9 (C-6 - C-9), 29.2 (CO-CH₃), 28.4 (C-5), 32.4 (C-4), 121.0 (C-3'), 121.9 (C-5'), 122.3 (C-1'), 125.4 (C-2), 131.8(C-6'), 135.3 (C-4'), 141.6

(C-2'), 146.6 (C-3), 165.3 (C-1), 201.5 (C-3), 203.0 (CO). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 288.1953 [M+H]⁺, calc. for $C_{18}H_{25}NO_2 + H^+ = 288.1958$.

(E)-N-(2-Propionylphenyl)dec-2-enamide (8)



The compound was obtained as yellow oil in 62% yield after purification by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 7:1. $R_f = 0.55$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 5:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.89 (t, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz, H-10), 1.20 – 1.37 (m, 8H, H-6 - H-9), 1.23 (t in m, 3H, J = 7.14 Hz, CH₂-CH₃), 1.50 (m, 2H, H-5), 2.25 (m, 2H, H-4), 3.08 (q, 2H, J = 7.22 Hz, CO-CH₂), 6.02 (d, 1H, J = 15.36 Hz, H-2), 6.99 (dt, 1H, J = 15.39 Hz, J = 7.00 Hz, H-3), 7.10 (t, 1H, J = 7.51 Hz, H-4'), 7.54 (t, 1H, J = 8.14 Hz, H-5'), 7.93 (d, 1H, J = 8.14 Hz, H-3'), 8.85 (d, 1H, J = 8.52 Hz, H-6'), 11.87 (s, br, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 8.6 (CH₂-CH₃), 14.2 (C-10), 22.8, 29.2, 29.3, 31.9 (C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9), 28.4 (C-5), 32.3 (C-4), 33.3 (CO-CH₂), 121.2 (C-6'), 121.6 (C-2'), 122.3 (C-4'), 125.4 (C-2), 130.8 (C-3'), 135.0 (C-5'), 141.5 (C-1'), 146.6 (C-3), 165.2 (C-1), 205.6 (CO). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 302.2101 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₉H₂₇NO₂ + H⁺ = 302.2115.

N-(2-Propionylphenyl)decanamide (9)



The compound was obtained as slightly yellow oil in 99% yield after purification by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 10:1. $R_f = 0.4$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 10:1). 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.87 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-10), 1.19 – 1.44 (m, 12H, H-4 - H-9), 1.23 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz, CO-CH₂-CH₃), 1.75 (m, 2H, H-3), 2.44 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-2), 3.07 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, CO-CH₂-CH₃), 7.10 (m, 1H, H-4'), 7.54 (m, 1H, H-5'), 7.92 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, J = 1.4 Hz, H-3'), 8.77 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-6'), 11.75 (s, br, 1H, NH). 13 C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 8.6 (CO-CH₂-CH₃), 14.2 (C-10), 22.8, 29.38, 29.41, 29.49, 29.6, 32.0 (C-4 – C-9), 25.7 (C-3), 33.3 (CO-CH₂-CH₃), 39.0 (C-2), 121.0 (C-6'), 121.6 (C-2'), 122.3 (C-4'), 130.7 (C-3'), 135.0 (C-5'), 141.3 (C-1'), 172.9 (C-1), 205.5 (CO-CH₂-CH₃). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 304.2260 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₉H₂₉NO₂ + H⁺ = 304.2271.

General numbering for the following 2-nonyl- and 2-nonenyl-4(1H)-quinolones and -4-quinolines



General procedure for the formation of 4-quinolones 10 and 11



The β -keto ethyl ester (1 eq.) was dissolved in n-hexane (10 g/100 mL). Aniline (1 eq.) and *p*TsOH (2 mol %) were added, and molecular sieve was poured into the flask. The reaction mixture was refluxed overnight. The molecular sieve was filtered off, washed and the solvent evaporated. The crude enamine was dissolved in diphenyl ether (1 g/10 mL) and refluxed for 30 min (10) or 4 h (11) at 250°C. The resulting brownish solution was poured into *n*-hexane. In the case of 10, an insoluble brown oil appeared. The supernatant was decanted off and the oil dissolved in acetone. The solution was filtered into petrol ether, causing the formation of a white precipitate that was filtered off, washed with petrol ether and dried. In the case of 11, a brown precipitated formed right after the crude reaction mixture was poured in *n*-hexane which was filtered off and washed thoroughly with *n*-hexane to yield the pure product.

2-Methylquinolin-4(1H)-one (10)



The compound was obtained as off-white solid in 23 % yield. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.47 (s, 3H, CH₃), 6.21 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.39 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.55 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-8), 7.68 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 8.21 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 19.9 (**C**H₃), 109.6 (C-3), 119.0 (C-5), 125.3 (C-4a), 125.0 (C-6), 126.0 (C-7), 133.4 (C-8), 141.6 (C-8a), 153.0 (C-2), 180.4 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 160.0756 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₀H₉NO + H⁺ = 160.0757.

2,3-Dimethylquinolin-4(1H)-one (11)



The compound was obtained as brown solid in 56 % yield. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 1.97 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 2.37 (s, 3H, C-2-CH₃), 7.24 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-6), 7.47 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-8), 7.56 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-7), 8.05 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 11.44 (s, br, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 10.5 (C-3-**C**H₃), 18.0 (C-2-**C**H₃), 114.2 (C-3), 117.5 (C-8), 122.3 (C-6), 123.0 (C-4a), 125.1 (C-5), 130.9 (C-7), 139.1 (C-8a), 146.1 (C-2), 175.9 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 174.0910 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₁H₁₁NO + H⁺ = 174.0913; m/z = 369.1566 [2M+Na]⁺, calc. for 2 C₁₁H₁₁NO + Na⁺ = 369.1573.

2,3-Dimethylquinolin-4-yl benzoate (12)



Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 0.277 g, 11.55 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 20 mL dry DMF under nitrogen atmosphere and cooled to 0°C. 2,3-Dimethylquinolin-4(1*H*)-one (**11**) (2.0 g, 11.55 mmol, 1 eq.) was added portion wise and the mixture was stirred for 20 min at room temperature. Benzylchloride (1.33 mL, 11.55 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 5 mL dry DMF and added dropwise at 0°C. The mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature and turned bright yellow. 200 mL dest. H₂O were added, the mixture turned milky white and was extracted with 300 mL chloroform. The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated. Purification by column chromatography (DCM/MeOH, 10:1) yielded the product as an off-white solid with 58% yield. R_f = 0.5 (DCM). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.32 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 2.78 (s, 3H, C-2-CH₃), 7.46 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.60 (t, 2H, 7.66, *J* = 7.90 Hz, H-3'), 7.66 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz, H-7), 7.70 (m, 1H, H-4'), 7.76 (m, 2H, H-5), 8.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-8), 8.34 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-2'). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 12.9 (C-3-CH₃), 24.2 (C-2-CH₃), 121.0 (C-5), 121.8 (C-3), 122.0 (C-4a), 126.4 (C-6), 128.6 (C-1'), 128.7 (C-8), 129.1 (2C, C-3'), 129.3 (C-7), 130.6 (2C, C-2'), 134.4 (C-4'), 147.3 (C-8a), 152.1 (C-4), 160.3 (C-2), 164.0 (COO). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 278.1163 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₁₅NO₂ + H⁺ = 278.1176.

General procedure for benzyl protection of 4-quinolones 10 and 11



The 4-quinolone (1 eq.) was dissolved in DMF (20 mL/1 mmol). K_2CO_3 (2 eq.) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 45 min. Benzyl bromide (1.2 eq.) was added dropwise and the solution was stirred for 2 h at 50°C. The reaction mixture was poured onto ice water and a milky suspension formed. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄. The crude products were purified by column chromatography.

4-(Benzyloxy)-2-methylquinoline (13)



The compound was purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate and obtained as an off-white solid in a yield of 90%. $R_f = 0.43$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.70 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.26 (s, 2H, O-CH₂), 6.70 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.35 – 7.53 (m, 5H, CH₂-C₆H₅), 7.43 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.66 (t, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, H-7), 7.96 (d, 1H, J = 8.6 Hz, H-8), 8.21 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 26.1 (CH₃), 70.2 (O-CH₂), 101.7 (C-3), 120.1 (C-4a), 121.9 (C-5), 125.0 (C-6), 127.6 (2C, C-2'), 128.2 (C-4'), 128.5 (C-8), 128.9 (2C, C-3'), 129.9 (C-7), 136.0 (C-1'), 149.0 (C-8a), 160.2 (C-2), 161.5 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 250.1216 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₇H₁₅NO + H⁺ = 250.1226.

4-(Benzyloxy)-2,3-dimethylquinoline (14)



The compound was purified by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1 and obtained as an off-white solid in a yield of 78%. $R_f = 0.5$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.34 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 2.70 (s, 3H, C-2-CH₃), 5.05 (s, 2H, O-CH₂), 7.36 – 7.48

(m, 3H, H-3' and H-4'), 7.45 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 7.48 -7.53 (m, 2H, H-2'), 7.62 (t, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz, H-7), 8.02 (m, 2H, H-5 and H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 12.5 (C-3-**C**H₃), 24.3 (C-2-**C**H₃), 76.2 (O-**C**H₂), 121.8 (C-3), 121.8 (C-5), 122.7 (C-4a), 125.6 (C-6), 128.1 (2C, C-2'), 128.5 (C-7), 128.8 (3C, C-3' and C-4'), 128.8 (C-8), 136.8 (C-1'), 148.0 (C-8a), 159.5 (C-4), 160.9 (C-2). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 264.1371 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₁₇NO + H⁺ = 264.1383.

Synthesis of 2-formyl-3-methylquinolin-4-yl benzoate (15)



2,3-Dimethylquinolin-4-yl benzoate (**12**) (750 mg, 2.7 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 25 mL 1,4-dioxane and 2.5 mL dest. H₂O. Selenium dioxide (375 mg, 3.38 mmol, 1.25 eq.) was added and the solution was kept under reflux for 3.5 h. After the mixture reached room temperature, the solid was filtered off and the pH adjusted to 6 with aq. NaHCO₃. The solution was poured onto dest. H₂O and extracted with chloroform. The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, the solvent evaporated and the product purified by column chromatography with chloroform. The product was obtained as an off-white solid in 60% yield. R_f = 0.42 (chloroform). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.65 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.60 (m, 2H, H-3'), 7.65 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-6), 7.74 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-4'), 7.78 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-7), 7.86 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 8.26 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.58 Hz, H-8), 8.34 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-2'), 10.35 (s, 1H, CHO). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 11.5 (CH₃), 121.3 (C-5), 123.4 (C-3), 123.8 (C-4a), 128.1 (C-1'), 129.1 (C-6), 129.9 (2C, C-3'), 130.1 (C-7), 130.4 (C-8), 130.8 (2C, C-2'), 134.6 (C-4'), 147.6 (C-8a), 151.9 (C-4), 153.9 (C-2), 163.8 (COO), 195.1 (CHO). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 292.0962 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₁₃NO₃ + H⁺ = 292.0968; m/z = 324.1219 [M + CH₃OH + H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₁₃NO₃ + CH₃OH + H⁺ = 324.1230.

General procedure for the generation of quinolone N-oxides 16 and 17



The benzyl protected 4-quinolone (1 eq.) was dissolved in dry DCM (1 mmol/20 mL) and *m*CPBA (1.1 eq.) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The organic phase was washed twice with 0.5 M Na₂CO₃ and once with dest. H₂O. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, the solvent was evaporated and the residue purified by column chromatography.

4-(Benzyloxy)-2-methylquinoline N-oxide (16)



The compound was purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate/methanol 9:1, then ethyl acetate/methanol 9:1 + 0.5% acetic acid. The product was obtained as an off-white solid in 69% yield. $R_f = 0.13$ (ethyl acetate/methanol 9:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.72 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.26 (s, 2H, O-CH₂), 7.36 – 7.51 (m, 5H, -CH₂-C₆H₅), 6.72 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.57 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.78 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.65 Hz, H-7), 8.23 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 8.78 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 19.6 (CH₃), 70.9 (O-CH₂), 102.8 (C-3), 119.8 (C-8), 122.0 (C-4a), 122.7 (C-5), 127.2 (C-6), 127.6 (2C, C-3'), 128.7 (C-4'), 129.0 (2C, C-2'), 131.1 (C-7), 135.4 (C-1'), 141.5 (C-8a), 146.5 (C-2), 152.7 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 266.1170 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₇H₁₅NO₂ + H⁺ = 266.1176; m/z = 531.2268 [2M+H]⁺, calc. for C₃₄H₃₀N₂O₄ + H⁺ = 531.2278.

4-(Benzyloxy)-2,3-dimethylquinoline 1-oxide (17)



The compound was purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate/methanol 9:1, then ethyl acetate/methanol 9:1 + 0.5% acetic acid. The product was obtained as an off-white solid in 61% yield. $R_f = 0.23$ (ethyl acetate/methanol 9:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.36 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 2.77 (s, 3H, C-2-CH₃), 5.06 (s, 2H, O-CH₂), 7.49 – 7.39 (m, 5H, -CH₂-C₆H₅), 7.58 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.73 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 8.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 8.77 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 13.4 (C-3-CH₃), 15.7 (C-2-CH₃), 76.8 (O-CH₂), 120.3 (C-8), 122.5 (C-5), 123.3 (C-3), 123.9 (C-4a), 127.9 (C-6), 128.3 (2C, C-2'), 128.9 (C-4'), 128.9 (2C, C-3'), 133.3 (C-8), 130.2 (C-7), 136.1 (C-1'), 140.8 (C-8a), 148.7 (C-2, only HMBC), 151.6 (C-4, only HMBC). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 280.1320 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₁₇NO₂ + H⁺ = 280.1332; m/z = 559.2571 [2M+H]⁺, calc. for C₃₆H₃₄N₂O₄ + H⁺ = 559.2591.

General synthesis for the synthesis of a quinolone chloride 18 and 19



The protected *N*-oxide (1 eq.) was dissolved in dry acetonitrile and *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (1.1 eq.) was added. The yellow solution was stirred for 48 h until the TLC showed a completion of the reaction. The mixture was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with 10% aq. K_2CO_3 and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the pure product obtained after purification by column chromatography with ethyl acetate.

4-(Benzyloxy)-2-(chloromethyl)quinolone (18)



The compound was obtained as light-brown solid in 60% yield. $R_f = 0.93$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 4.82 (s, 2H, CH₂-Cl), 5.36 (s, 2H, O-CH₂), 7.08 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.39 – 7.57 (m, 5H, CH₂-C₆H₅), 7.54 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.74 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.65 Hz, H-7), 8.04 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-8), 8.27 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 47.8 (CH₂-Cl), 70.7 (O-CH₂), 100.3 (C-3), 120.9 (C-4a),

122.1 (C-5), 126.3 (C-6), 127.8 (2C, C-2´), 128.7 (C-8), 128.7 (C-4´), 129.0 (2C, C-3´), 130.6 (C-7), 135.7 (C-1´), 148.5 (C-8a, only HMBC), 158.0 (C-2), 162.5 (C-4).

4-(Benzyloxy)-2-(chloromethyl)-3-methylquinoline (19)



The compound was obtained as light-brown solid in 75% yield. $R_f = 0.95$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.50 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.87 (s, 2H, CH₂-Cl), 5.09 (s, 2H, O-CH₂), 7.37 – 7.55 (m, 5H, CH₂-C₆H₅), 7.52 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.68 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz, H-7), 8.04 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 8.08 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl3 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 11.7 (CH₃), 46.5 (CH₂-Cl), 76.5 (O-CH₂), 121.9 (C-5), 122.0 (C-3), 123.7 (C-4a), 127.0 (C-6), 128.2 (2C, C-3'), 128.7 (C-4'), 128.9 (2C, C-2'), 129.4 (C-7), 129.5 (C-8), 136.5 (C-1'), 147.8 (C-8a), 157.6 (C-2), 161.0 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 298.0985 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₁₆ClNO + H⁺ = 298.0993.

General procedure for the deprotection of 18 and 19



The benzyl protected 4-quinolone was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (1 mmol/ 6 mL) and heated to 50°C. HBr (47%, 3 ml/ 1 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 3 h at 90°C. After reaching room temperature, dest. H_2O was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase was set to a pH of 7 with 10% NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with ethyl acetate again. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was evaporated. The remaining solid was dissolved in a small amount of ethyl acetate and dropped into petroleum ether. The resulting solid was filtered off to yield the pure products.

2-(Chloromethyl)quinolin-4(1H)-one (20)



The compound was obtained as white solid in 93% yield. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 4.53 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.40 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.41 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-6), 7.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4, H-8), 7.72 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 8.21 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 28.2 (**C**H₂), 109.8 (C-3), 119.4 (C-8), 125.5 (C-6), 125.8 (C-4a), 126.0 (C-5), 134.0 (C-7), 141.8 (C-8a), 151.3 (C-2), 180.9 (C-4). ESI-MS: m/z = 158.00 [M-CI]⁺, calc. for C₁₀H₈NO⁺ = 158.06.

2-(Chloromethyl)-3-methylquinolin-4(1*H*)-one (21)



The compound was obtained as white solid in 80% yield. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.05 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.65 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.29 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.51 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2, H-8), 7.63 (m, 1H, H-7), 8.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 9.9 (-CH₃), 28.2 (CH₂), 115.9 (C-3), 118.0 (C-8), 123.0 (C-4a), 123.1 (C-6), 125.1 (C-5), 131.8 (C-7), 139.2 (C-8a), 144.4 (C-2), 176.5 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 172.0760 [M-Cl]⁺, calc. for C₁₁H₁₀NO⁺ = 172.0757.

General procedure for the synthesis of 4-quinolones 1a, 1b and 1e via Camps-cyclization reaction²



The amide (1 eq.) and crushed NaOH (3.4 eq.) were dissolved in dry 1,4-dioxane (40 ml/ 1 mmol). The solution was refluxed under nitrogen atmosphere for 2 h. After the reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature, dest. H_2O (30 ml/ 1 mmol) and *n*-hexane (200 ml/ 1 mmol) were added, and the aqueous phase turned cloudy. The mixture was sonicated for 2 min and the pH of the aqueous phase adjusted to 6 with 1 M HCl. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with *n*-hexane and dissolved in ethanol. The solvent was evaporated, and the resulting solid was suspended in ethyl acetate. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with ethyl acetate to give the product.

(E)- Δ^1 -2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone **1a**



The product was obtained as yellow solid in 44% yield. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.87 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.21-1.38 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.49 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.26 (m, 2H, H-11), 6.11 (s, 1H, H-3), 6.31 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.1 Hz, H-9), 6.78 (dt, 1H, *J* = 16.1 Hz, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-10), 7.27 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.62 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.02 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 11.30 (s, br, 1H, -NH). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 13.9 (C-17), 22.1, 28.5 (2C), 31.2 (C-13 - C-16), 28.1 (C-12), 32.4 (C-11) 106.2 (C-3), 118.1 (C-8), 122.8 (C-6), 123.9 (C-9), 124.7 (C-5), 125.0 (C-4a), 131.7 (C-7), 138.8 (C-10), 140.1 (C-8a), 147.0 (C-2), 177.0 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 270.1847 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₂₃NO + H⁺ = 270.1852; m/z = 561.3444 [2M+Na]⁺, calc. for 2 C₁₈H₂₃NO + Na⁺ = 561.3451.

(*E*)- Δ^1 -3-methyl-2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone **1b**



The product was obtained as yellow solid in 26.5% yield. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.92 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-17), 1.27 - 1.48 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.59 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.19 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.38 (m, 2H, H-11), 6.56 (m, 1H, H-10), 6.70 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.2 Hz, H-9), 7.34 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-6), 7.63 (m, 1H, H-7), 7.67 (m, 1H, H-8), 8.22 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 10.9 (CH₃),

14.4 (C-17), 23.7, 33.0 (C-15, C-16), 30.3, 30.3(C-13, C-14), 29.9 (C-12), 34.4 (C-11) 116.0 (C-3), 119.0 (C-8), 123.7 (C-9), 124.4 (C-4a), 124.5 (C-6), 126.1 (C-5), 132.9 (C-7), 140.8 (C-8a), 141.6 (C-10), 147.0 (C-2), 179.6 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: $m/z = 284.1994 [M+H]^+$, calc. for $C_{19}H_{25}NO + H^+ = 284.2009$

3-Methyl-2-nonyl-4(1H)-quinolone 1e



The product was obtained as white solid in 82% yield. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, H-17), 1.22 - 1.40 (m, 10H, H-12 - H-16), 1.44 (m, 2H, H-11), 1.71 (m, 2H, H-10), 2.15 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.80 (m, 2H, H-9), 7.34 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.53 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-8), 7.62 (m, 1H, H-7), 8.23 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 10.8 (CH₃), 14.4 (C-17), 23.7, 33.0, 29.9, 30.36, 30.44, 30.5, 30.6 (C-10 - C-16), 33.4 (C-9) 116.2 (C-3), 118.7 (C-8), 124.4 (C-4a), 124.5 (C-6), 126.2 (C-5), 132.6 (C-7), 140.6 (C-8a), 153.3 (C-2), 179.5 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 286.2156 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₉H₂₇NO + H⁺ = 286.2165.

Synthesis of (*E*)-ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate (*E*)-2b and (*Z*)-ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate (*Z*)-2b



Octyltriphenylphosphonium iodide (794 mg, 1.38 mmol, 4.6 eq.) was dissolved in 7 mL dry THF. *n*-Butyl lithium (1.6 M in hexane, 850 μ L, 1.36 mmol, 4 eq.) was added at 0°C and the resulting red solution was stirred at 0°C for 30 min. 2-Formyl-3-methylquinolin-4-yl benzoate (**15**) (100 mg, 0.34 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 4 mL dry THF, added dropwise at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was poured onto sat. aq. NH₄Cl, the aqueous phase was extracted with chloroform and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the residue purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate. The intermediate 3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4(1H)-one ((*E/Z*)-2b) was isolated as inseparable *E/Z* mixture in a yield of 71%. R_f = 0.48 (ethyl acetate).

Note: In some cases, a part of the product was isolated as Bz-protected 3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl benzoate in an inseparable E/Z mixture (R_f = 0.94 (ethyl acetate)). For deprotection, the 3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl benzoate (1 eq.) and KOH (1.15 eq.) were dissolved in a mixture of MeOH/H₂O (5:1) and stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The solution was neutralized with 1 M HCl and the solvent evaporated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with water and dried over Na₂SO₄. The obtained (E/Z)-2b was used without further purification in the subsequent ethyl carbonate protection.

Separation of the E/Z-isomers of (E/Z)-2b was achieved by ethyl carbonate protection as described under general procedure for ethyl carbonate protection of 4-quinolones. The protected 4(1*H*)quinolones were purified and the isomers separated by column chromatography with petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1.

(*E*)-ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate (*E*)-2b: 29 % yield, ($R_f = 0.42$ (petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.90 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.28 - 1.42 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.45 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 1.57 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.36 (m, 2H, H-11), 2.37 (s,

3H, C-3-CH₃), 4.37 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 6.81 (d, 1H, J = 15.2 Hz, H-9), 7.11 (dt, 1H, J = 15.2 Hz, J = 7.4 Hz, H-10), 7.47 (t, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 7.63 (t, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, H-7), 7.79 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 8.06 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 12.0 (C-3-CH₃), 14.2 (C-17), 14.3 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 22.8, 31.9 (C-15, C-16), 29.0 (C-12), 29.3 (C-13), 29.4 (C-14), 33.3 (C-11), 65.6 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 120.4 (C-3), 120.6 (C-5), 121.5 (C-4a), 126.2 (C-9), 126.4 (C-6), 129.2 (C-7), 129.3 (C-8), 140.4 (C-10), 147.7 (C-8a), 151.8 (C-4), 152.5 (-OCOO), 156.9 (C-2). ESI-MS: m/z = 356.2209 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₂H₂₉NO₃ + H⁺ = 356.2220.

(*Z*)-ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate (*Z*)-2b: 11 % yield, ($R_f = 0.32$ (petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.85 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.19 - 1.35 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.40 - 1.51 (m, 5H, H-12 and CH₃-CH₂-O), 2.32 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 2.49 (m, 2H, H-11), 4.39 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 6.07 (dt, 1H, *J* = 11.8 Hz, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-10), 6.65 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.7 Hz, H-9), 7.51 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.66 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.3 Hz, H-7), 7.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 8.08 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 12.4 (C-3-CH₃), 14.2 (C-17), 14.4 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 22.7, 31.9 (C-15, C-16), 29.0 (C-11), 29.4 (C-12), 29.3, 29.6 (C-13, C-14), 65.6 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 120.5 (C-5), 121.3 (C-4a), 121.6 (C-3), 126.2 (C-9), 126.7 (C-6), 129.1 (C-7), 129.5 (C-8), 139.6 (C-10), 147.5 (C-8a), 151.6 (C-4), 152.5 (-OCOO), 158.5 (C-2). ESI-MS: m/z = 356.2207 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₂H₂₉NO₃ + H⁺ = 356.2220.

General procedure for the synthesis of (*E*)-2-(non-2-en-1-yl)quinolin-4(1*H*)-one (**1c**) and (*E*)-3-methyl-2-(non-2-en-1-yl)quinolin-4(1*H*)-one (**1d**) via Suzuki Miyaura coupling reaction³



The 2-(chloromethyl)-quinolin-4(1*H*)-one (1 eq.) was dissolved in dry 1,4-dioxane (8 mL/1 mmol). (*E*)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(oct-1-en-1-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (1.3 eq.), 2 M Na₂CO₃ (17 eq.) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.1 eq.) were added. The microwave vial was sealed, and the reaction mixture was microwaved at 120°C for 2 h. The mixture was filtered through celite and washed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The product was purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate.

(*E*)- Δ^2 -2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone **1**c



The compound was obtained with slight impurities. By dissolving the product, dropping it in dest. H₂O and letting it precipitate over night at 4°C, the pure product could be filtered off and obtained as white solid in 28% yield. R_f = 0.63 (ethyl acetate). ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.86 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, C-17), 1.22 – 1.33 (m, 6H, H-14 - H-16), 1.39 (m, 2H, H-13), 2.07 (m, 2H, H-12), 3.40 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, H-9), 5.60 (m, 1H, H-10), 5.70 (m, 1H, H-11), 6.21 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.37 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-6), 7.56 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-8), 7.67 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 8.20 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 14.4 (C-17), 23.6, 32.8 (C-15, C-16), 29.9 (C-14), 30.3 (C-13), 33.5 (C-12), 37.8 (C-9), 108.9

(C-3), 119.1 (C-8), 125.0 (C-6), 125.3 (C-10), 125.5 (C-4a), 126.0 (C-5), 133.4 (C-7), 136.4 (C-11), 141.6 (C-8a), 155.6 (C-2), 180.7 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 270.1844 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₂₃NO + H⁺ = 270.1852.

(*E*)- Δ^2 -3-methyl-2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone **1d**



The compound was obtained as white solid in 56 % yield. $R_f = 0.42$ (ethyl acetate). ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.85 (t, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz, C-17), 1.20 – 1.31 (m, 6H, H-14 - H-16), 1.35 (m, 2H, H-13), 2.04 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.15 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 3.51 (d, 2H, J = 3.9 Hz, H-9), 5.52 – 5.64 (m, 2H, H-10, H-11), 7.35 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.54 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, H-8), 7.63 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz, H-7), 8.24 (d, 1H, J = 8.15 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 10.7 (C-3-CH₃), 14.3 (C-17), 23.6, 32.8 (C-15, C-16), 29.8, 30.3 (C-13, C-14), 33.5 (C-12), 36.4 (C-9), 116.7 (C-3), 118.7 (C-8), 124.5 (C-4a), 124.6 (C-6), 125.1 (C-10), 126.2 (C-5), 132.7 (C-7), 135.2 (C-11), 140.6 (C-8a), 151.2 (C-2), 179.6 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 284.2005 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₉H₂₅NO + H⁺ = 284.2009

General procedure for the synthesis of ethyl carbonate protected 4(1H)-quinolones 2a, 2c, 2d and 2e



The 4(1*H*)-quinolone (1 eq.) was dissolved in dry THF (5 ml/1 mmol), *t*BuOK (1.25 eq.) and ethylchloroformat (2.15 eq.) were added. The solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and then quenched with dest. H_2O . The THF was evaporated and the mixture diluted with H_2O . The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the product was purified by column chromatography.

(E)-ethyl (2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate 2a



The compound was obtained after purification by column chromatography with DCM/petrol ether 2:1 as yellow oil in 74% yield. R_f = 0.75 (DCM: petrol ether 2:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.86 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, H-17), 1.23-1.34 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.50 (m, 2H, H-12), 1.36 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 2.30 (m, 2H, H-11), 4.36 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 6.66 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.9 Hz, H-9), 6.94 (dt, 1H, *J* = 15.9 Hz, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-10), 7.60 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-6), 7.75 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.79 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-7), 7.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 7.99 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 13.9 (C-17), 13.9 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 22.1, 28.5, 31.2 (C-14 - C-16), 28.3 (C-13), 28.6 (C-12), 32.3 (C-11), 65.5 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 110.5 (C-3), 120.5 (C-4a), 120.8 (C-5), 126.7 (C-6), 128.8 (C-8), 130.3 (C-9), 130.5 (C-7), 138.8

(C-10), 149.0 (C-8a), 152.0 (OCOO), 154.0 (C-4), 157.0 (C-2). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 342.2050 [M+H]⁺, calc. for $C_{21}H_{27}NO_3 + H^+ = 342.2064$.

(E)-ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate 2b

The compound was obtained after purification by column chromatography with DCM/petrol ether 2:1 as yellow oil in 91% yield. NMR and HRMS data are in accordance with **(***E***)-2b**.

(E)-ethyl (2-(non-2-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate 2c



The compound was obtained after purification by column chromatography with petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1 as yellow oil in 64% yield. $R_f = 0.9$ (petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, H-17), 1.21 - 1.40 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.42 (t, J = 7.15 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 2.05 (m, 2H, H-12), 3.71 (d, 2H, J = 5.65 Hz, H-9), 4.39 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 5.68 (m, 2H, H-10, H-11), 7.33 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.51 (t, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz, H-6), 7.71 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 7.98 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 8.07 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 14.1 (C-17), 14.2 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 22.7, 31.8 (C-15, C-16), 28.9, 29.3, (C-13, C-14), 32.7 (C-12), 42.9 (C-9), 65.5 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 111.9 (C-3), 120.6 (C-4a), 121.0 (C-5), 126.2 (C-10), 126.3 (C-6), 129.0 (C-8), 130.2 (C-7), 134.2 (C-11), 149.5 (C-8a), 152.4 (OCOO), 154.5 (C-4), 162.5 (C-2). ESI-MS: m/z = 342.19 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₁H₂₇NO₃ + H⁺ = 342.21.

(E)-ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-2-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate 2d



The compound was obtained after purification by column chromatography with petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1 as yellow oil in 48% yield. $R_f = 0.9$ (petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1).¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.86 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, H-17), 1.22 - 1.37 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.42 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 2.01 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.31 (s, 3 H, C-3-CH₃), 3.75 (d, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz, H-9), 4.38 (q, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 5.50 (td, J = 12.6 Hz, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H, H-11), 5.68 (td, J = 13.5 Hz, J = 15.55 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.50 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 7.65 (t, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, H-7), 7.81 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 8.06 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 12.0 (C-3-CH₃), 14.2 (C-17), 14.3 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 22.7, 31.8 (C-15, C-16), 29.0, 29.4, (C-13, C-14), 32.7 (C-12), 40.8 (C-9), 65.7 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 120.6 (C-5), 121.5 (C-4a), 121.8 (C-3), 125.8 (C-10), 126.6 (C-6), 129.0 (C-8), 129.2 (C-7), 133.3 (C-11), 147.6 (C-8a), 152.0 (C-4), 152.4 (OCOO), 161.9 (C-2). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 356.2219 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₂H₂₉NO₃ + H⁺ = 356.2220.

Ethyl (3-methyl-2-nonylquinolin-4-yl) carbonate 2e



The compound was obtained after purification by column chromatography with ethyl acetate 9:1 ($R_f = 0.9$ (ethyl acetate) and a second column chromatography with DCM/petrol ether 2:1 as colorless oil in 60% yield. $R_f = 0.7$ (DCM/petrol ether 2:1).¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.24 - 1.33 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.36 (m, 2H, H-12), 1.44 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 1.47 (m, 2H, H-11), 1.79 (m, 2H, H-10), 2.36 (s, 3 H, C-3-CH₃), 3.04 (m, 2H, H-9), 4.39 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 7.52 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.67 (m, 1H, H-7), 7.82 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 8.12 (s, br, 1H, H-8). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.53 MHz) δ (ppm): 12.2 (C-3-CH₃), 14.4 (C-17), 14.5 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 22.9, 29.2, 29.5, 29.76, 29.77, 30.1, 32.1 (C-10-C-16), 36.8 (C-9), 65.9 (CH₃-CH₂-O), 120.8 (C-5), 121.5 (C-4a), 121.6 (C-3), 126.8 (C-6), 129.0 (C-8), 129.9 (C-7), 148.0 (C-8a), 152.4 (C-4), 152.5 (-OCOO), 163.9 (C-2). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 358.2367 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₂H₃₁NO₃ + H⁺ = 358.2377.

General procedure for the generation of ethyl carbonate protected quinolone *N*-oxides according to Woschek at al.⁴



The ethyl carbonate protected 4-quinolone (1 eq.) was dissolved in dry DCM (20 mL/ 1 mmol) and *m*CPBA (1.1 eq.) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The organic phase was washed twice with 0.5 M Na₂CO₃ and once with dest. H₂O. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography. The identity and purity of the compounds were confirmed by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy and the compounds used immediately in the next step since instability is reported.

(E)-4-((ethoxycarbonyl)oxy)-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinoline N-oxide 3a



The compound was purified by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1 and obtained as colorless oil in 77% yield. $R_f = 0.41$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.89 (t, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz, H-17), 1.23-1.42 (m, 8H, H-13, - H-16), 1.45 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 1.55 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.38 (m, 2H, H-11), 4.41 (q, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 6.79 (dt, 1H, J = 16.2 Hz, J = 7.1 Hz, H-10), 7.37 (d, 1H, J = 16.2 Hz, H-9), 7.55 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.62 (t, 1H, J = 7.85 Hz, H-6), 7.77 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz, H-7), 7.96 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz, H-5), 8.79 (d, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz, H-8). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 358.2002 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₁H₂₇NO₄ + H⁺ = 358.2013.

(E)-4-((ethoxycarbonyl)oxy)-3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinoline N-oxide 3b



The compound was purified by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1 and obtained as slightly yellow oil in 11% yield. $R_f = 0.56$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.89 (m, 3H, H-17), 1.25-1.36 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.44 (t, *J* = 7.15 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 1.58 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.38 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 2.39 (m, 2H, H-11), 4.39 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 6.74 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.1 Hz, H-9), 7.37 (dt, 1H, *J* = 16.2 Hz, *J* = 7.15 Hz, H-10), 7.61 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.72 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-7), 7.80 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.25 Hz, H-5), 8.74 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-8).

(E)-4-((ethoxycarbonyl)oxy)-2-(non-2-en-1-yl)quinoline N-oxide 3c



The compound was purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate/methanol 10:1 and ethyl acetate/methanol 10:1 + 0.5% acetic acid. The compound was obtained as colorless oil in 34% yield. R_f = 0.13 (ethyl acetate/methanol 10:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.87 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, H-17), 1.22 - 1.47 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.44 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 2.09 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-12), 3.84 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.2 Hz, H-9), 4.39 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 5.71 (m, 2H, H-10, H-11), 7.35 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.63 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.65 Hz, H-6), 7.79 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.65 Hz, H-7), 7.98 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.23 Hz, H-5), 8.79 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.71 Hz, H-8). ESI-MS: m/z = 358.20 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₁H₂₇NO₄ + H⁺ = 358.20.

(E)-4-((ethoxycarbonyl)oxy)-3-methyl-2-(non-2-en-1-yl)quinoline N-oxide 3d



The compound was purified by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1 and obtained as slightly yellow oil in 16% yield. $R_f = 0.41$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.21 - 1.35 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.43 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 1.99 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.35 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 3.95 (d, 2H, J = 5.1 Hz, H-9), 4.39 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 5.64 (m, 2H, H-10, H-11), 7.62 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 7.73 (t, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz, H-7), 7.82 (d, 1H, J = 8.25 Hz, H-5), 8.77 (d, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz, H-8). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 372.2169 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₂H₂₉NO₄ + H⁺ = 372.2169.

4-((Ethoxycarbonyl)oxy)-3-methyl-2-nonylquinoline N-oxide 3e



The compound was purified by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1 and obtained as colorless oil in 58% yield. $R_f = 0.5$ (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1:1). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 6.7 Hz, H-17), 1.21 - 1.33 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.37 (m, 2H, H-12), 1.43 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH₃-CH₂-O), 1.50 (m, 2H, H-11), 1.74 (m, 2H, H-10), 2.35 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 3.20 (m, 2H, H-9), 4.39 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃-CH₂-O), 7.61 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.73 (m, 1H, H-7), 7.82 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 8.75 (d, 1H, J = 8.9 Hz, H-8). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 372.2169 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₂₂H₂₉NO₄ + H⁺ = 372.2169.

General procedure for the generation of quinolone N-oxides



The ethyl carbonate protected quinolone *N*-oxide (1 eq.) was dissolved in ethanol (10 mL/ 1 mmol) and 5 M KOH solution (17 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture turned yellow and was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. Afterwards, dest. H_2O was added and the pH was adjusted to 1 with conc. HCl. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and gave the pure product.

 $(E)-\Delta^{1}-2-(\text{non-1-enyl})-4(1H)-\text{quinolone }N-\text{oxide }4a$



The compound was obtained as yellow solid in 96 % yield. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.92 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.24 - 1.48 (m, 8H, H-13 - H-16), 1.58 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.41 (m, 2H, H-11), 6.85 (s, 1H, H-3), 6.91 (m, 1H, H-10), 7.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-9), 7.63 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-6), 7.91 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-7), 8.25 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-8), 8.30 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 14.4 (C-17), 23.7, 30.3, 30.3, 33.0 (C-13 - C-16), 29.6 (C-12), 34.7 (C-11), 102.7 (C-3), 117.7 (C-8), 121.0 (C-9), 124.2 (C-4a), 125.4 (C-5), 127.5 (C-6), 134.4 (C-7), 141.5 (C-8a), 146.5 (C-10), 151.5 (C-2), 169.1 (C-4, only HMBC). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 286.1792 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₂₃NO₂ + H⁺ = 286.1802; m/z = 571.3517 [2M+H]⁺, calc. for 2 C₁₈H₂₃NO₂ + H⁺ = 571.3530.

(*E*)- Δ^1 -3-methyl-2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide **4b**



The compound was obtained as yellow solid in 97 % yield. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.93 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, H-17), 1.27-1.40 (m, 6H, H-14 - H-16), 1.46 (m, 2H, H-13), 1.63 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.42 – 2.52 (m, 2H, H-11), 2.48 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 6.61 (m, 1H, H-10), 6.75 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.4 Hz, H-9), 7.80 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-6), 8.06 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-7), 8.31 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-8), 8.46 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 13.9 (C-3-CH₃), 14.4 (C-17), 23.7, 33.0 (C-15, C-16), 29.6 (C-12), 30.2, 30.3 (C-13, C-14), 34.8 (C-11), 116.0 (C-3), 117.3 (C-8), 119.8 (C-9), 121.5 (C-4a), 124.8 (C-5), 128.9 (C-6), 135.5 (C-7), 139.7 (C-8a) 149.6 (C-10), 154.0 (C-2), 165.8 (C-4, only HMBC). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 300.1945 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₉H₂₅NO₂ + H⁺ = 300.1958.

(*E*)- Δ^2 -2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide **4**c



The compound was obtained as yellow solid in 69 % yield. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.89 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-17), 1.25 - 1.37 (m, 6H, H-14 - H-16), 1.42 (m, 2H, H-13), 2.10 (m, 2H, H-12), 3.65 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.3 Hz, H-9), 5.62 - 5.79 (m, 2H, H-10, H-11), 6.37 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-6), 7.83 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 8.11 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-8), 8.26 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 14.4 (C-17), 23.7, 30.0, 32.8 (C-14 - C-16), 30.3 (C-13), 33.6 (C-12), 34.9 (C-9, only HMBC), 107.2 (C-3), 116.9 (C-8), 124.4 (C-10), 125.2 (C-4a), 125.9 (C-5), 126.2 (C-6), 133.8 (C-7), 137.0 (C-11), 141.9 (C-8a), 155.3 (C-2), 173.3 (C-4, only HMBC). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 286.1792 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₈H₂₃NO₂ + H⁺ = 286.1802.

Note: The duplet signal of the H-9 disappeared in methanol-d₄ after a few hours and the multiplicity of the double bond signal was altered. Further, the carbon signal of the C-9 was only visible in the HSQC and HMBC spectra. The compound was stable in DMSO.

(*E*)- Δ^2 -3-methyl-2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide **4d**



The compound was obtained as off-white solid in 53 % yield. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.86 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.21 - 1.33 (m, 6H, H-14 - H-16), 1.37 (m, 2H, H-13), 2.06 (m, 2H, H-12), 2.49 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 4.06 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.7 Hz, H-9), 5.65 (m, 2H, H-10, H-11), 7.85 (t, *J* = 7.85 Hz, 1H, H-6), 8.10 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 8.35 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-8), 8.49 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 12.0 (C-3-CH₃), 14.3 (C-17), 23.6, 32.7 (C-15, C-16), 29.8 (C-14), 30.1 (C-13), 33.2 (C-9), 33.6 (C-12), 116.5 (C-3), 117.6 (C-8), 121.5 (C-4a), 122.3 (C-10), 124.8 (C-5), 129.4 (C-6), 135.6 (C-7), 137.1 (C-11), 139.7 (C-8a), 157.9 (C-2), 166.1 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 300.1952 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₉H₂₅NO₂ + H⁺ = 300.1958.

3-Methyl-2-nonyl-4(H)-quinolone N-oxide 4e



The compound was obtained as white solid in 92 % yield. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.92 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz, H-17), 1.25 - 1.46 (m, 10H, H-12 - H-16), 1.53 (m, 2H, H-11), 1.74 (m, 2H, H-10), 2.25 (s, 3H, C-3-CH₃), 3.06 (m, 2H, H-9), 7.45 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.77 (m, 1H, H-7), 7.99 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-8), 8.31 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃ 100.52 MHz) δ (ppm): 11.6 (C-3-CH₃), 14.4 (C-17), 23.7, 30.4, 30.4, 30.6, 30.8, 33.0 (C-11 - C-16), 28.8 (C-10), 29.8 (C-9), 115.8 (C-3), 115.9 (C-8), 124.5 (C-4a), 125.1 (C-6), 126.2 (C-5), 133.1 (C-7), 140.9 (C-8a), 154.3 (C-2), 175.8 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 302.2107 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₉H₂₇NO₂ + H⁺ = 302.2115, 603.4151 [2M+H]⁺, calc. for C₃₈H₅₄N₂O₄ + H⁺ = 603.4156.

Compounds **1f** (NQ) and **4f** (NQNO) were synthesized as described in the literature.⁵ The same method was applied for the synthesis of **1g** (NQ-2- 13 C), and **4g** (NQNO-2- 13 C) as detailed below.

Synthesis of 2-nonyl-4(1H)-quinolone-2-¹³C (NQ-2-¹³C) (1g)



Magnesium chloride (285.7 mg, 3.00 mmol, 1.04 eq.) and methyl potassium malonate (676.1 mg, 4.33 mmol, 1.5 eq.) were dissolved in 10 ml dry THF under nitrogen atmosphere and heated for 4 h at 50°C. Separately, decanoic acid-1-¹³C (500 mg, 2.886 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 10 mL dry THF and 1,1'- carbonyldiimidazol (CDI, 561.5 mg, 3.463 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added slowly within 20 min at 4°C until all CDI was dissolved. The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and then transferred into a dropping funnel and added slowly to the aforementioned solution of decanoic acid-1-¹³C at room temperature. The combined solutions were stirred overnight at room temperature. The next day, the THF was evaporated and the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with sat. aq. KHSO₄, sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent evaporated leaving the crude methyl 3-oxododecanoate-3-¹³C as colorless oil and was used in the next step without further purification.

The crude methyl 3-oxododecanoate- 3^{-13} C (660 mg, 2.88 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 20 ml *n*-hexane. Aniline (268 mg, 2.88 mmol, 1 eq.) and *p*TsOH (2 mol %) were added, and molecular sieve was poured into the flask. The reaction mixture was refluxed overnight. The molecular sieve was filtered off, washed and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography with petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1 (R_f = 0.8 (petrol ether/ethyl acetate 9:1)). The methyl (*Z*)-3-(phenylamino)dodec-2-enoate- 3^{-13} C was obtained as light brown oil.

The methyl (Z)-3-(phenylamino)dodec-2-enoate- 3^{-13} C was dissolved in 5 ml diphenyl ether and refluxed for 4 h at 250°C. The resulting brownish solution was poured into *n*-hexane and the solution cooled at -20 °C for 30 min. The precipitated was filtered off and washed thoroughly with *n*-hexane. The 2-nonyl-4-quinolone-2⁻¹³C (**1g**) was obtained as off-white solid (324 mg) in 41.6% yield over 3 steps.

2-Nonyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone-2-¹³C (**1g**): ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 400.13 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.84 (m, 3H, H-17), 1.18-1.35 (m, 12H, H-11 – H-16), 1.66 (m, 2H, H-10), 2.57 (dt, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz, *J* = 6.6 Hz, H-9), 5.91 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.26 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.52 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-8), 7.60 (m, 1H, H-7), 8.03 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.9 Hz, H-5), 11.45 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆ 100.62 MHz) δ (ppm): 13.9 (C-17), 22.0, 28.3 (d, 1C, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 28.5 (d, 1C, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 28.6, 28.7, 28.8, 31.2 (C-10 – C-16), 33.2 (d, 1C, *J* = 44.3 Hz, C-9), 107.6 (d, 1C, *J* = 65.0 Hz, C-3), 117.8 (C-8), 122.6 (C-6), 124.6 (C-4a), 124.7 (C-5), 131.4 (C-7), 141.1 (d, 1C, *J* = 204.0 Hz, C-8a), 153.5 (C-2), 176.8 (C-4). ESI-HRMS: m/z = 273.2035 [M+H]⁺, calc. for C₁₇¹³CH₂₅NO + H⁺ = 273.2042; 545.4000 [2M+H]⁺, calc. for C₃₄¹³C₂H₅₀N₂O₂ + H⁺ = 545.4012.

Synthesis of 2-nonyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide-2-¹³C (NQNO-2-¹³C) (4g)



2-Nonyl-4-quinolone-2⁻¹³C (**1g**) (200 mg, 0.735 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 7.5 ml dry THF and *t*BuOK (103 mg, 0.919 mmol, 1.25 eq.) and ethylchloroformat (171.5 mg, 1.58 mmol, 2.15 eq.) were added. The solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and then quenched with dest. H₂O. THF was evaporated and the mixture diluted with H₂O. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the product was purified by column chromatography with DCM/petrol ether 2:1 (R_f = 0.78 (DCM/petrol ether 2:1)).

Ethyl carbonate protected ethyl (2-nonylquinolin-4-yl) carbonate-2-¹³C (220 mg, 0.64 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 10 ml dry DCM and *m*CPBA (121 mg, 0.7 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The organic phase was washed twice with 0.5 M Na₂CO₃ and once with dest. H₂O. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography with ethyl acetate ($R_f = 0.7$ (ethyl acetate)).

The ethyl carbonate protected 4-((ethoxycarbonyl)oxy)-2-nonylquinoline-*N*-oxide-2-¹³C (160 mg, 0.443 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in 30 ml ethanol and 1.48 ml 5 M KOH solution (17 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture turned yellow and was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. Afterwards, dest. H_2O was added and the pH was adjusted to 1 with conc. HCl. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and dried. The 2-nonyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide-2-¹³C (**4f**) was obtained as white solid (110 mg) in 63.7% yield over 3 steps.

2-Nonyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide-2-¹³C (**4f**): ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD 399.79 MHz) δ (ppm): 0.89 (m, 3H, H-17), 1.22-1.42 (m, 10H, H-12 – H-16), 1.46 (m, 2H, H-11) 1.78 (m, 2H, H-10), 2.93 (m, 2H, H-9), 6.34 (s, 1H, H-3), 7.51 (m, 1H, H-6), 7.82 (m, 1H, H-7), 8.09 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H-8), 8.26 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H, H-5). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD 100.95 MHz) δ (ppm): 14.4 (C-17), 28.9 (C-10), 23.7, 30.4 (3C), 30.6, 33.0 (C-11 - C-16), 32.5 (d, 1C, *J* = 46.5 Hz, C-9), 107.5 (d, 1C, *J* = 64.0 Hz, C-3), 116.8 (C-8), 125.4 (C-4a), 125.9 (C-5), 126.0 (C-6), 133.7 (C-7), 142.0 (d, 1C, *J* = 3.7 Hz, C-8a), 156.4 (C-2), 174.1 (C-4, only in HMBC). ESI-HRMS: $m/z = 289.1981 [M+H]^+$, calc. for $C_{17}^{13}CH_{25}NO_2 + H^+ = 289.1992$; 577.3893 [2M+H]⁺, calc. for $C_{34}^{13}C_2H_{50}N_2O_4 + H^+ = 577.3910$.

3. Analytical methods

Bacterial strains

Strain	medium
Burkholderia thailandensis DSM13276	LB
Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1	LB
Pseudomonas aeruginosa PA14	LB

Quantification of quinolones in bacterial cultures

In general, quinolone levels were determined in 3 biological replicates. Per sample 60 μ L of an overnight culture was added in 4 mL growth medium. For blood containing samples, the medium was supplemented with 5 % defibrinated sheep blood (Thermo Scientific, Art. Nr. 13275509). Cultures were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C in a shaking incubator at 180 rpm. Then, samples were centrifuged at 4500 g for 5 min, the culture supernatants sterile filtered and quinolones extracted as described in the next section.

Extraction of quinolones from culture supernatants

NQNO-2-¹³C was added as internal standard in a final concentration of 10 μ g/L (10 mg/L NQNO-2-¹³C stock solution in MeOH) to the culture supernatant as extraction control and vortexed for 5 sec. Next, 300 μ L of culture supernatant was added in 1.5 mL glass vials (LABSOLUTE, Art. Nr. 7612960) with caps containing a PTFE membrane (LABSOLUTE, Art. Nr. 7623097). Then, exactly 300 μ L ethyl acetate was added and immediately vortexed for 5 seconds. Afterwards, 100 μ L of the upper ethyl acetate layer was transferred via pipetting into mass spec vials containing a glass insert (MACHEREY-NAGEL, Art. Nr. 702007). This step is critical for reproducibility and requires wetting of the pipette tip with ethyl acetate before pipetting the samples. In case of poor separation of the layers, the glass vials were inserted in 15 mL polypropylene centrifuge tubes and centrifuged at low speed. The ethyl acetate was evaporated by a gentle stream of nitrogen and the dried sample stored at -80 °C if necessary. For LC-MS analysis, 100 μ L of sample solvent (MeOH/H₂O 1:1) was added and vortexed for 5 seconds.

Calibration curves for absolute quantitation

MeOH stocks of all calibration and internal standards (Table S2) were prepared at 1 mg/mL in glass vials and stored at -80 °C for up to 3 months. Calibration standards for absolute quantitation were prepared in triplicates by 1:3 serial dilution in LB medium containing internal standard (NQNO-2-¹³C in a final concentration of 10 μ g/mL) for extraction control. 300 μ L of each calibration standard dilution in LB medium was added into a 1.5 mL mass spec vial, then 300 μ L ethyl acetate was added and immediately vortexed for 5 sec. Extraction of quinolones was performed as previously described. For LC-MS analysis, the sample was reconstituted in 100 μ l of sample solvent (MeOH/H₂O 1:1) and vortexed for 5 sec.

LC-MS/MS analysis

Ultra-high performance liquid chromatography was performed on a Dionex Ultimate 3000 UHPLC (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) using a Nucleodur C18 Gravity-SB 150 x 2 mm, 3 μ m column (Macherey-Nagel). The flow rate was 0.5 mL/min and the column temperature was held at 40 °C. The injection volume was 5 μ L. Eluent A was 0.1% formic acid in water and eluent B was 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile. The gradient was 20-100 % B in 10 min, 100 % B for 2 min, 100-20 % B in 1 min and 20 % B for 2 min. MS/MS analysis was performed by a FinniganTM TSQ[®] Quantum (Thermo Scientific) mass spectrometer. As ion source a heated-electrospray ionization (HESI-II probe, Thermo Scientific) was used. In the optimized conditions the ion spray voltage was 3500 V, vaporizer temperature 300 °C, capillary temperature 380 °C, sheath gas pressure 60 psi, ion sweep gas pressure 2 psi, aux gas 10 psi. The instrument was tuned with ¹³C-isotop labeled NQNO (NQNO-2-¹³C) via split flow injection. The tube lens offset was 80 V and skimmer offset 0.

Fragmentation pattern of quinolone standards were acquired in product ion full scan mode using a fixed collision energy of 30 eV to fragment the corresponding precursor ion before recording the fragments in a mass range of m/z 130-350. Quantitation of quinolones was performed in SRM (Selected Reaction Monitoring) scan mode. MS/MS spectra were acquired in positive mode with fixed collision

energy of 30 eV and dwell time of 0.04 sec. The software Quan Browser Thermo Xcalibur 3.1.66.10 was used for quantitative analysis. The peak area of the respective product ion was fitted by linear regression versus the known concentrations to generate standard curve. The isotope-labelled internal standard NQNO-2-¹³C was spiked into bacterial supernatants to verify a proper extraction process. Only samples with NQNO-2-¹³C concentration deviations < 20% were accepted for quantification.

4. Biological experiments

Bacterial strains and cultures

The MRSA strains Mu50 (ATCC 700699, Institute Pasteur, France) and USA300 (ATCC-BAA-1556 *S. aureus* FPR3757) were maintained in LB medium at 37°C. All strains were freshly inoculated from glycerol stocks into overnight cultures prior to use in the corresponding experiments.

MIC values determination

An overnight culture of *S. aureus* USA300 and Mu50 was diluted 1:1000 with fresh LB-media. In a round bottom 96-well plate 1 μ l of a compound stock in DMSO and 99 μ l of the bacteria suspension were added. The plate was incubated at 37°C and 180 rpm. After 8/20 h of incubation, 100 μ L of a 0.02% resazurin solution (20 mg of resazurin were added to 100 mL sterile LB media. After sonication, the solution was sterile filtered and can be stored for up to 2 weeks at 4°C) were added and the plate was incubated for another 2 h at 37°C and 180 rpm. An inhibition was considered positive if the solution remained blue. Wells that showed a pink or violet color or were colourless were considered negative for inhibition. MIC values were determined in triplicates.

Growth curves

For the growth measurement of *S. aureus* over time, in a sterile tube (13 ml, PP) LB media was inoculated with an overnight culture of the respective strain 1:1000 to reach 3 ml total volume. Compounds were added from a DMSO stock. The cultures were incubated at 37°C and 180 rpm. The growth as observed by hourly measurement of the OD₆₀₀ value (Eppendorf BioPhotometer plus) of 100 μ l culture in plastic cuvettes (Sarstedt UV-transparent cuvettes for use >220 nm, 12.5 x 12.5 x 45mm) in triplicates.

Formation of S. aureus small colony morphology

From an overnight culture of *S. aureus* USA300 was made a 1:20 000 dilution in LB-medium. From this suspension, 20 μ l was added at a Müller-Hinton agar plate (\emptyset = 14 cm) and plated with a Drigalski spatula. Filter discs were placed on the plate and 5 μ l of a compound stock in DMSO was added on the discs. The plates were incubated for 1 d at 37°C.

5. References

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6. Tables

Table S1 Relative abundance of detected fragments of each standard after fragmentation by CID at
30 V.

Subtype	Fragments [m/z, (% relative abundance)]
Δ^1 -AQ	184 (100%), 159 (50%), 172 (25%), 186 (20%)
Δ^2 -AQ	159 (100%), 172 (25%), 184 (20%), 198 (18%)
AQ	159 (100%), 172 (45%)
Δ^1 -AQNO	198 (100%), 184 (80%), 158 (25%), 172 (20%)
Δ^2 -AQNO	159 (100%), 184 (95%), 158 (90%), 198 (60%), 172 (45%)
AQNO	159 (100%), 186 (30%), 172 (25%)
Δ^1 -MAQ	184 (100%), 173 (50 %), 198 (25%)
Δ^2 -MAQ	173 (100%), 184 (25%), 186 (20%), 198 (10%)
MAQ	173 (100%), 186 (30%)
Δ^1 -MAQNO	184 (100%), 212 (30%), 186 (15%), 173 (10%)
Δ^2 -MAQNO	172 (100%), 173 (80%), 184 (60%), 198 (50%), 212 (20%)
MAQNO	173 (100%), 200 (30%), 186 (25%)

calibration standard	rt	transition	calibration equation; R-value; concentrations	LLOQ (µg/L)	LOD (µg/L)
MNQ	8.17	286/173	Y = -546824+259057*X+271.317*X^2 R^2 = 0.9929	3	< 0.1
MNQNO	8.06	302/173	3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL Y = -6591.52+6119.4*X+146.582*X^2 R^2 = 0.9967	3	< 0.1
NQ	7.54	272/159	3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL Y = -125503+142837*X+340.381*X^2 R^2 = 0.9974	3	< 0.1
NQNO	7.30	288/159	3, 9, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL Y = -22810.2+25621.5*X+17.9626*X^2 R^2 = 0.9958 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL	1	< 0.1
∆¹-MNQ	8.34	284/184	Y = -159307+53925.5*X+346.83*X^2 R^2 = 0.9908	3	1
Δ¹-MNQNO	7.89	300/184	3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 728 µg/mL Y = 79.584+1383.84*X+96.7206*X^2 R^2 = 0.9995	9	3
Δ¹-NQ	7.50	270/184	9, 27, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL Y = -98244.2+109528*X+345.002*X^2 R^2 = 0.9991	1	0.3
Δ¹-NQNO	6.85	286/198	1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL Y = -32365.9+78430.4*X+121.112*X^2 R^2 = 0.9943 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL	1	0.1
∆²-MNQ	7.74	284/173	Y = -46805.7+20843.4*X+50.1844*X^2 R^2 = 0.9983	3	< 0.1
∆²-MNQNO	7.58	300/173	3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 728 µg/mL Y = -264925+10984.3*X+15.4559*X^2 R^2 = 0.9928	27	9
Δ²-NQ	7.18	270/159	27, 81, 243, 728 μg/mL Y = 97535.6+2.36478e+006*X-546.794*X^2 R^2 = 0.9952	0.2	< 0.2
Δ²-NQNO	6.94	286/159	0.2, 2, 20, 200, 2000 µg/mL Y = -19767.6+18752.5*X+25.5457*X^2 R^2 = 0.9970 3, 9, 27, 81, 243 µg/mL	3	< 0.1

Table S2 Quantitative parameters of calibration standards and internal standard. Extraction and absolute quantification of standards was performed in triplicates. LLOQ = lower limit of quantification, LOD = limit of detection.

internal standard	rt	transition
NQNO-2- ¹³ C	7.25	289/160

Quinolone	rt	transition
Δ²-MHQ (C⁊)	6.41	256/173
Δ^2 -MNQ (C ₉)	7.71	284/173
Δ^2 -MDQ (C ₁₀)	8.34	298/173
Δ^2 -MUQ (C ₁₁)	8.95	312/173
MPQ (C₅)	5.26	230/173
MHQ (C7)	6.83	258/173
MNQ (C∍)	8.15	286/173
MUQ (C11)	9.40	314/173
∆²-MHQNO (C⁊)	6.32	272/173
∆²-MNQNO (C₀)	7.56	300/173
Δ^2 -MDQNO (C ₁₀)	8.17	314/173
Δ²-MUQNO (C11)	8.77	328/173
MPQNO (C₅)	5.36	246/173
MHQNO (C7)	6.78	274/173
MNQNO (C9)	8.06	302/173
∆¹-NQ (C∍)	7.51	270/184
Δ¹-UQ (C11)	8.81	298/184
Δ²-HxQ (C₀)	4.66	228159
Δ ² -HQ (C ₇)	5.77	242/159
Δ²-NQ (C ₉)	7.17	270/159
HxQ (C ₆)	5.17	230/159
HQ (C7)	6.09	244/159
OQ (C ₈)	6.84	258/159
NQ (C9)	7.54	272/159
UQ (C11)	8.86	300/159
Δ¹-HQNO (C ₇)	5.53	258/198
Δ^1 -OQNO (C ₈)	6.21	272/198
∆¹-NQNO (C∍)	6.83	286/198
Δ ¹ -DQNO (C ₁₀)	7.12	300/198
∆²-HQNO (C⁊)	5.67	258/159
Δ²-NQNO (C ₉)	6.93	286/159
PQNO (C₅)	4.52	232/159
HxQNO (C ₆)	5.31	246/159
HQNO (C7)	6.01	260/159
OQNO (C8)	6.70	274/159
NQNO (C ₉)	7.27	286/159

Table S3 Retention times (rt) and mass transitions of alkyl quinolones detected in culturesupernatants.

Table S4 Concentration of alkyl quinolones detected in culture supernatants of *B. thailandensis*. Standard deviation in brackets. Experiment was performed in biological triplicates. LLOQ = lower limit of quantification.

	∆¹-MAQ	4	∆¹-MAQ-NO			∆¹-AQ		∆¹-AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	с	hain	conc (µg/L)	Chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		c	25		C5	
C6		C6		c	6		C6	
C7		C7		c	27		C7	
C8		C8		c	3		C8	
C9		C9		c	:9		C9	
C10		C10		c	210		C10	
C11		C11		c	11		C11	
C12		C12		c	12		C12	
	Δ²-MAQ		Δ²-MAQNO			Δ²-AQ		Δ²-AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	c	hain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		c	25		C5	
C6		C6		c	6		C6	
C7	388.2 (24.8)	C7	102.6 (9.7)	c	27	9.8 (1.2)	C7	3.8 (0.4)
C8		C8		c	3		C8	
C9	1181.2 (89.5)	C9	1221.3 (29.9)	c	:9	122.9 (13.4)	C9	125.9 (9.4)
C10	27.8 (5.1)	C10	35.3 (5.6)	c	210		C10	
C11	22.34 (3.29)	C11	26.0 (7.2)	c	211		C11	
C12		C12		c	12		C12	
	MAQ		MAQNO			AQ		AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	C	hain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5	3.4 (0.2)	C5	5.5 (0.5)	c	.5		C5	
C6		C6		c	6		C6	
C7	17.6 (1.8)	C7	35.1 (2.1)	c	.7	1.4 (0.1) (<lloq)< td=""><td>C7</td><td>2.2 (0.3) (<lloq)< td=""></lloq)<></td></lloq)<>	C7	2.2 (0.3) (<lloq)< td=""></lloq)<>
C8		C8		c	8		C8	
C9	19.6 (1.9)	C9	75.4 (6.3)	c	:9	2.6 (0.3) (<lloq)< td=""><td>C9</td><td>6.2 (0.6)</td></lloq)<>	C9	6.2 (0.6)
C10		C10		c	C10		C10	
C11	2.3 (0.0) (<lloq)< td=""><th>C11</th><td></td><td>c</td><td>211</td><td></td><td>C11</td><td></td></lloq)<>	C11		c	211		C11	
C12		C12		c	12		C12	

Table S5 Concentration of alkyl quinolones detected in culture supernatants of *P. aeruginosa* PAO1. Standard deviation in brackets. Experiment was performed in biological triplicates. LLOQ = lower limit of quantification.

	∆¹-MAQ	4	∆¹-MAQNO		∆¹-AQ		∆¹-AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		C5		C5	
C6		C6		C6		C6	
C7		C7		C7		C7	680.2 (38.4)
C8		C8		C8		C8	225.0 (22.1)
C9		C9		C9	4.9 (0.6)	C9	874.2 (100.9)
C10		C10		C10		C10	38.1 (6.6)
C11		C11		C11	0.5 (0.1) (<lloq)< td=""><th>C11</th><td></td></lloq)<>	C11	
C12		C12		C12		C12	
	Δ²-MAQ		Δ²-MAQNO		Δ²-AQ		Δ²-AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		C5		C5	
C6		C6		C6	13.6 (2.7)	C6	
C7		C7		C7		C7	77.1 (21.8)
C8		C8		C8		C8	
C9		C9		C9	21.6 (2.3)	C9	215.7 (38.9)
C10		C10		C10		C10	
C11		C11		C11		C11	
C12		C12		C12		C12	
	MAQ		MAQNO		AQ		AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		C5		C5	150.8 (40.4)
C6		C6		C6	3.5 (0.1)	C6	191.5 (54.1)
C7		C7		C7	58.8 (13.3)	C7	4516.1 (671.9)
C8		C8		C8	4.9 (0.9)	C8	927.1 (192.4)
C9		C9		C9	45.5 (3.6)	C9	1358.5 (144.9)
C10		C10		C10		C10	
C11		C11		C11	6.3 (0.1)	C11	
C12		C12		C12		C12	

Table S6 Concentration of alkyl quinolones detected in culture supernatants of *P. aeruginosa* PA14. Standard deviation in brackets. Experiment was performed in biological triplicates. LLOQ = lower limit of quantification.

	Δ¹-MAQ	1	∆¹-MAQNO		Δ¹-AQ		Δ¹-AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		C5		C5	
C6		C6		C6		C6	
C7		C7		C7		C7	441.7 (55.4)
C8		C8		C8		C8	125.9 (21.0)
C9		C9		C9	13.1 (3.7)	C9	688.0 (126.8)
C10		C10		C10		C10	18.2 (5.5)
C11		C11		C11	1.4 (0.6)	C11	
C12		C12		C12		C12	
	Δ²-MAQ	4	∆²-MAQNO		Δ²-AQ		Δ²-AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		C5		C5	
C6		C6		C6	59.6 (29.2)	C6	
C7		C7		C7		C7	52.6 (12.3)
C8		C8		C8		C8	
C9		C9		C9	123.2 (105.5)	C9	170.1 (46.4)
C10		C10		C10		C10	
C11		C11		C11		C11	
C12		C12		C12		C12	
	MAQ		MAQNO		AQ		AQNO
chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)	chain	conc (µg/L)
C5		C5		C5		C5	112.6 (26.8)
C6		C6		C6	20.1 (12.2)	C6	152.3 (37.4)
C7		C7		C7	70.1 (13.8)	C7	4089.9 (643.4)
C8		C8		C8	6.3 (1.4)	C8	742.9 (174.7)
C9		C9		C9	109.9 (34.3)	C9	1298.2 (364.0)
C10		C10		C10		C10	
C11		C11		C11	18.1 (7.3)	C11	
C12		C12		C12		C12	

7. Figures



Figure S1 Spectra of methylated alkyl quinolone standards after fragmentation at 30 V. Chemical structures of fragments predicted using chemical dissociation rules and reported structures.⁶



Figure S2 Spectra of alkyl quinolone standards after fragmentation at 30 V. Chemical structures of fragments predicted using chemical dissociation rules and reported structures.⁶



Figure S3 Quinolones in supernatants of *B. thailandensis* grown in medium supplemented with blood or no blood. Integrated area of recorded selective mass transitions in fold change (a) logarithmic scale (b) and normal scale (c). Experiment was performed in biological triplicates. B = blood, nB = no blood.



Figure S4 Resazurin assay of S. aureus USA300 over an incubation period of 8 h.



Figure S5 Resazurin assay of S. aureus Mu50 over an incubation period of 8 h.



Figure S6 Resazurin assay of *S. aureus* USA300 over an incubation period of 8 h (A and B) and 20 h (C). MIC values are indicated by a white star.



Figure S7 Resazurin assay of *S. aureus* Mu50 over an incubation period of 8 h (A-C) and 20 h (D). MIC values are indicated by a white star.


Figure S8 Growth curves of *S. aureus* USA300. A) Growth curves with compounds **4a-4f** and DMSO as control. B) detailed view of growth curves with compounds **4a-4f**.



Figure S9 Small colony morphology of *S. aureus* USA300 induced by **4a**, **4b**, **4c**, **4d**, **4e**, and **4f**. Compounds were tested in the dosage range of 25-125 nmol.

8. NMR spectra

2-Formyl-3-methylquinolin-4-yl benzoate 15 - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CDCl₃





2-(Chloromethyl)quinolin-4(1H)-one 20 - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD



2-(Chloromethyl)-3-methylquinolin-4(1H)-one 21 - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in DMSO-d₆



(*E*)- Δ^{1} -2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone **1a** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in DMSO-d₆

(*E*)-Ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate (*E*)-2b - 1 H-NMR (above) and 13 C-NMR (below) in CDCl₃



(Z)-Ethyl (3-methyl-2-(non-1-en-1-yl)quinolin-4-yl) carbonate (Z)-2b - 1 H-NMR (above) and 13 C-NMR (below) in CDCl₃





(*E*)- Δ^{1} -3-methyl-2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone **1b** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD



(E)- Δ^2 -2-(non-2-enyl)-4(1H)-quinolone **1c** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD



(*E*)- Δ^2 -3-methyl-2-(non-2-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone **1d** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD



3-Methyl-2-nonyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone 1e - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD

(E)- Δ^{1} -2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1H)-quinolone N-oxide **4a** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD



(*E*)- Δ^{1} -3-methyl-2-(non-1-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide **4b** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD





(E)- Δ^2 -2-(non-2-enyl)-4(1H)-quinolone N-oxide **4c** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD

(*E*)- Δ^2 -3-methyl-2-(non-2-enyl)-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide **4d** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD





3-Methyl-2-(nonyl)-4(1H)-quinolone N-oxide 4e - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD



2-Nonyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone-2-¹³C 1f - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in DMSO-d₆

2-Nonyl-4(1*H*)-quinolone *N*-oxide-2-¹³C **4f** - ¹H-NMR (above) and ¹³C-NMR (below) in CD₃OD



9. MS² Assignments

MS² assignemt of Δ^1 -AQs

Reference spectrum:





56

MS² assignemt of Δ^2 -AQs







MS² assignemt of AQs



NL: 3.26E7; +ESI Full ms2 272.200; Frag = 30 V











MS² assignemt of Δ^1 -AQNOs



rt: 6.85 NL: 1.53E6; +ESI Full ms2 386.200; Frag = 30 V





MS² assignemt of Δ^2 -AQNOs





MS² assignemt of AQNOs









MS² assignemt of Δ^2 -MAQs



rt: 7.74 NL: 1.33E6; +ESI Full ms2 284.200; Frag = 30 V







MS² assignemt of MAQs



rt: 8.17 NL: 1.16E7; +ESI Full ms2 286.200; Frag = 30 V





MS² assignemt of Δ^2 -MAQNOs










MS² assignemt of MAQNOs

Reference spectrum:



NL: 1.34E7; +ESI Full ms2 302.200; Frag = 30 V





