

Supporting Information (SI)

Substitution effects on the antiradical activity of hydralazine: a DFT analysis

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Table S1. The method to calculate rate constant following the conventional transition state theory

The rate constant (k) was calculated by using the conventional transition state theory (TST) (at 298.15 K, 1M standard state) according to the equation (1):¹⁻⁵

$$k = \sigma \kappa \frac{k_B T}{h} e^{-(\Delta G^\ddagger)/RT} \quad (1)$$

Where: σ is the reaction symmetry number,^{6, 7}

κ contains the tunneling corrections calculated using the Eckart barrier,⁸

k_B is the Boltzmann constant,

h is the Planck constant,

ΔG^\ddagger is the Gibbs free energy of activation.

The Marcus Theory was used to estimate the reaction barriers of SET reactions.⁹⁻¹² The free energy of reaction ΔG^\ddagger for the SET pathway was computed following the equations (2,3).

$$\Delta G_{SET}^\ddagger = \frac{\lambda}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta G_{SET}^0}{\lambda} \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda \approx \Delta E_{SET} - \Delta G_{SET}^0 \quad (3)$$

where ΔG_{SET} is the Gibbs energy of reaction, ΔE_{SET} is the non-adiabatic energy difference between reactants and vertical products for SET.^{13, 14}

For rate constants that were close to the diffusion limit a correction was applied to yield realistic results¹⁵. The apparent rate constants (k_{app}) were calculated following the Collins–Kimbball theory in the solvents at 298.15K;¹⁶ the steady-state Smoluchowski rate constant (k_D) for an irreversible bimolecular diffusion–controlled reaction was calculated following the literature as corroborating equations (4,5).^{15, 17}

$$k_{app} = \frac{k_{TST} k_D}{k_{TST} + k_D} \quad (4)$$

$$k_D = 4\pi R_{AB} D_{AB} N_A \quad (5)$$

where R_{AB} is the reaction distance, N_A is the Avogadro constant, and $D_{AB} = D_A + D_B$ (D_{AB} is the mutual diffusion coefficient of the reactants A and B),^{16, 18} where D_A or D_B is estimated using the Stokes–Einstein formulation (6).^{19, 20}

$$D_A \text{ or } B = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\eta a_{A \text{ or } B}} \quad (6)$$

η is the viscosity of the solvents (i.e. $\eta(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 8.91 \times 10^{-4}$ Pa s, $\eta(\text{pentyl ethanoate}) = 8.62 \times 10^{-4}$ Pa s) and a is the radius of the solute.

The kinetic study requires different considerations. Water (dielectric constants, $\epsilon = 78.35$) and pentyl ethanoate ($\epsilon = 4.73$) are the *de facto* standard solvents in the literature to mimic the polar and nonpolar environments in the human body.^{15, 21-23} Thus, these solvents were used to model the physiological environments. The solvent cage effects were included following the corrections proposed by Okuno,²⁴ adjusted with the free volume theory according to the Benson correction^{15, 25-27} to reduce over-penalizing entropy losses in solution. For the species that have multiple conformers, all of these were investigated and the conformer with the lowest electronic energy was included in the analysis.^{22, 23} The hindered internal rotation treatment was also applied to the single bonds to ensure that the obtained conformer has the lowest electronic energy.^{23, 28} All transition states were characterized by the existence of only one single imaginary frequency. Intrinsic coordinate calculations (IRCs) were performed to ensure that each transition state is connected correctly with the pre-complex and post-complex.

Table S2: Relative bond dissociation enthalpies (Δ BDEs) of monosubstituted hydralazine (compared with HZ, BDE(N9–H)= 69.9 kcal/mol and BDE(N10–H)= 79.7 kcal/mol)²⁹ calculated in the gas-phase.

| R | Substitution position | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | |
| | N9–H | N9–H | N9–H | N9–H | N9–H | N9–H | N10–H |
| NO ₂ | 0.3 | -1.0 | -0.9 | -0.5 | 0.7 | 19.1 | 10.4 |
| CN | 0.1 | -0.8 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| CF ₃ | 0.3 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 11.2 |
| COOH | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.8 | -1.2 | -5.0 | -0.3 | 14.4 |
| COOMe | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -1.9 | 1.7 | 8.6 |
| F | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 3.8 |
| Cl | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 5.1 |
| Br | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Ethynyl | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 4.0 | -1.2 | -2.9 |
| Ethenyl | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 1.3 | -5.5 | -3.0 |
| Ethanyl | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -1.0 | -1.9 | 4.1 |
| Ph | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | -5.8 | -1.8 |
| OMe | -0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 3.5 | -2.9 |

Table S3: Relative ionization potentials (IPs) of monosubstituted hydralazine (compared with HZ, IP= 176.9 kcal/mol)²⁹ calculated in the gas-phase.

| R | Substitution position | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| NO ₂ | 11.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | -1.6 | 22.2 |
| CN | 9.6 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.8 | -0.3 | 17.2 |
| CF ₃ | 7.7 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | -1.7 | 15.7 |
| COOH | 4.4 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 21.8 |
| COOMe | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | -2.2 | 1.9 |
| F | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | -0.9 | 21.4 |
| Cl | 3.0 | 2.8 | 13.3 | 2.5 | -2.8 | 12.4 |
| Br | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | -3.7 | 10.2 |
| Ethynyl | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -4.8 | -1.2 |
| Ethenyl | -4.1 | -1.4 | -1.4 | 7.5 | -4.3 | -10.1 |
| Ethanyl | -3.5 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -2.8 | -4.5 | -9.2 |
| Ph | -4.6 | -2.7 | 7.4 | -2.5 | -9.2 | -12.9 |
| OMe | -6.3 | -3.5 | -2.3 | -4.2 | -8.2 | 0.8 |

Table S4: Relative ionization potentials (IPs) of monosubstituted hydralazine (compared with phenol, IP= 196.9 kcal/mol) calculated in the gas-phase.

| R | Substitution position | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| NO ₂ | -8.5 | -11.6 | -11.1 | -11.5 | -21.6 | 2.1 |
| CN | -10.5 | -12.7 | -12.1 | -12.2 | -20.3 | -2.8 |
| CF ₃ | -12.3 | -14.5 | -14.1 | -14.3 | -21.7 | -4.3 |
| COOH | -15.6 | -12.8 | -13.5 | -12.4 | -19.9 | 1.8 |
| COOMe | -17.5 | -18.9 | -18.3 | -18.2 | -22.2 | -18.1 |
| F | -17.0 | -17.0 | -16.8 | -17.4 | -20.9 | 1.4 |
| Cl | -17.0 | -17.2 | -6.7 | -17.5 | -22.8 | -7.6 |
| Br | -17.1 | -17.3 | -17.1 | -17.6 | -23.7 | -9.2 |
| Ethynyl | -19.9 | -19.5 | -19.2 | -19.4 | -24.8 | -21.3 |
| Ethenyl | -24.1 | -21.4 | -21.4 | -12.5 | -24.3 | -30.1 |
| Ethanyl | -23.5 | -22.1 | -22.3 | -22.9 | -24.5 | -29.2 |
| Ph | -24.6 | -22.7 | -12.6 | -22.5 | -29.2 | -32.9 |
| OMe | -26.3 | -23.6 | -22.3 | -24.2 | -28.2 | -19.3 |

Table S5: The Cartesian coordinates and energies of TS of the reaction between selected compounds with HOO[•] at the M06-2X/6-311++G(d,p) calculating method following the FHT mechanism

| Name | TS-10-Ete-HZ-N9-H-OOh | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Cartesian Coordinates | Frequency and Energy | | |
| C 2.69927200 1.91812500 -0.65886300 C 3.82069700 1.11728500 -0.35990100 C 3.65940500 -0.19460800 0.01531500 C 2.36211000 -0.73926700 0.10275100 C 1.24833700 0.06115800 -0.19468400 C 1.42555400 1.40475800 -0.58165200 C 2.10485300 -2.09165900 0.48817400 N 0.91746600 -2.61002700 0.58131900 N -0.16434600 -1.84590300 0.29872900 C -0.02295200 -0.60024300 -0.07391000 N -1.17169000 0.11568500 -0.39280200 N -2.34491000 -0.48894900 -0.03623400 C -3.46433200 -0.29217200 -0.83605000 C -4.56752900 -1.03651800 -0.76751100 H 2.84478500 2.95028500 -0.95337100 H 4.81404600 1.54413500 -0.42832400 H 4.51490900 -0.81905400 0.24688800 H 0.57141100 2.02935500 -0.81371000 H 2.93139100 -2.75332100 0.72972400 H -1.13332800 1.13250100 0.00166900 H -2.20665400 -1.39392000 0.40942200 H -3.37419200 0.55979800 -1.49923700 H -5.41429500 -0.80329700 -1.39553900 H -4.64703500 -1.88127000 -0.09351800 O -2.68961400 2.07297600 1.07180300 H -2.79887500 1.63188400 1.92789300 O -1.35417200 2.21778500 0.91682300 | Zero-point correction= 0.204072 (Hartree/Particle) Thermal correction to Energy= 0.218748 Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.219692 Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.160363 Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -756.602135 Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -756.587459 Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -756.586515 Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -756.645844 | | |
| Name | TS-10-Ete-HZ-N10-H-OOh | | |
| Cartesian Coordinates | Frequency and Energy | | |
| C -3.15039400 -1.51995800 -0.84573500 C -4.02341700 -0.62115100 -0.19886400 C -3.53577000 0.52850100 0.37241500 C -2.15348700 0.80381500 0.32089500 C -1.28209200 -0.10076900 -0.30591900 C -1.79986900 -1.26844400 -0.90457700 C -1.57296400 1.99115400 0.86112000 N -0.30594400 2.27043800 0.80418600 N 0.55082600 1.38568400 0.23924000 C 0.10690700 0.27342800 -0.27190200 N 1.03735500 -0.59665500 -0.85662700 N 2.38942200 -0.42088300 -0.65915200 C 2.93137200 0.75875500 -1.15100900 C 4.16596800 1.16354700 -0.83446100 H -3.55155900 -2.41462800 -1.30623700 H -5.08371900 -0.83996400 -0.16253600 H -4.19848900 1.23321600 0.86203900 H -1.15012100 -1.95859200 -1.42846600 H -2.20291100 2.73238200 1.34404600 H 0.80365300 -1.57436100 -0.74819800 H 2.64928200 -0.65357500 0.39387100 H 2.30002400 1.31218900 -1.83565000 | Zero-point correction= 0.202986 (Hartree/Particle) Thermal correction to Energy= 0.217564 Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.218508 Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.158950 Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -756.590551 Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -756.575973 Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -756.575029 Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -756.634588 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|
| C | 3.99532200 | 0.01791000 | -1.61058200 | Zero-point correction= | 0.250996 (Hartree/Particle) |
| C | 4.73200500 | -0.63473300 | -0.59989700 | Thermal correction to Energy= | 0.267809 |
| C | 4.11359500 | -1.04206100 | 0.55655300 | Thermal correction to Enthalpy= | 0.268754 |
| C | 2.73699500 | -0.79337800 | 0.73844200 | Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= | 0.203727 |
| C | 2.00977000 | -0.12346100 | -0.25811200 | Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= | -910.175527 |
| C | 2.65328100 | 0.26990100 | -1.45062500 | Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= | -910.158714 |
| C | 2.00912000 | -1.21559100 | 1.89121500 | Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= | -910.157769 |
| N | 0.73632800 | -1.01680600 | 2.06085700 | Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= | -910.222796 |
| N | 0.03371900 | -0.33389100 | 1.12485500 | | |
| C | 0.62314500 | 0.09486000 | 0.04746500 | | |
| N | -0.15132600 | 0.79826000 | -0.89496200 | | |
| N | -1.45318800 | 1.13099200 | -0.61050900 | | |
| C | -2.35715500 | 0.07600000 | -0.46960700 | | |
| C | -3.55856500 | 0.33922200 | 0.19962600 | | |
| C | -4.52509600 | -0.64800100 | 0.29858700 | | |
| C | -4.31418000 | -1.90141900 | -0.27211700 | | |
| C | -3.12021400 | -2.15790100 | -0.94130500 | | |
| C | -2.13915800 | -1.18288800 | -1.03988200 | | |
| H | 4.49371600 | 0.31547300 | -2.52523400 | | |
| H | 5.78888000 | -0.82159300 | -0.74676300 | | |
| H | 4.66659700 | -1.55723000 | 1.33394900 | | |
| H | 2.09443600 | 0.74643700 | -2.24669400 | | |
| H | 2.51728500 | -1.75002000 | 2.68859400 | | |
| H | 0.32643700 | 1.60135700 | -1.28431000 | | |
| H | -1.47884000 | 1.88218700 | 0.23078600 | | |
| H | -3.70954800 | 1.31313900 | 0.65191700 | | |
| H | -5.44743900 | -0.44030200 | 0.82762900 | | |
| H | -5.07150500 | -2.67140000 | -0.19311700 | | |
| H | -2.94962100 | -3.12956300 | -1.38958000 | | |
| H | -1.21228200 | -1.37974200 | -1.56332200 | | |
| O | -0.26238300 | 3.53733400 | 0.18966800 | | |
| H | -0.85875800 | 4.18850400 | -0.20641800 | | |
| O | -1.04652700 | 2.84543000 | 1.07562200 | | |

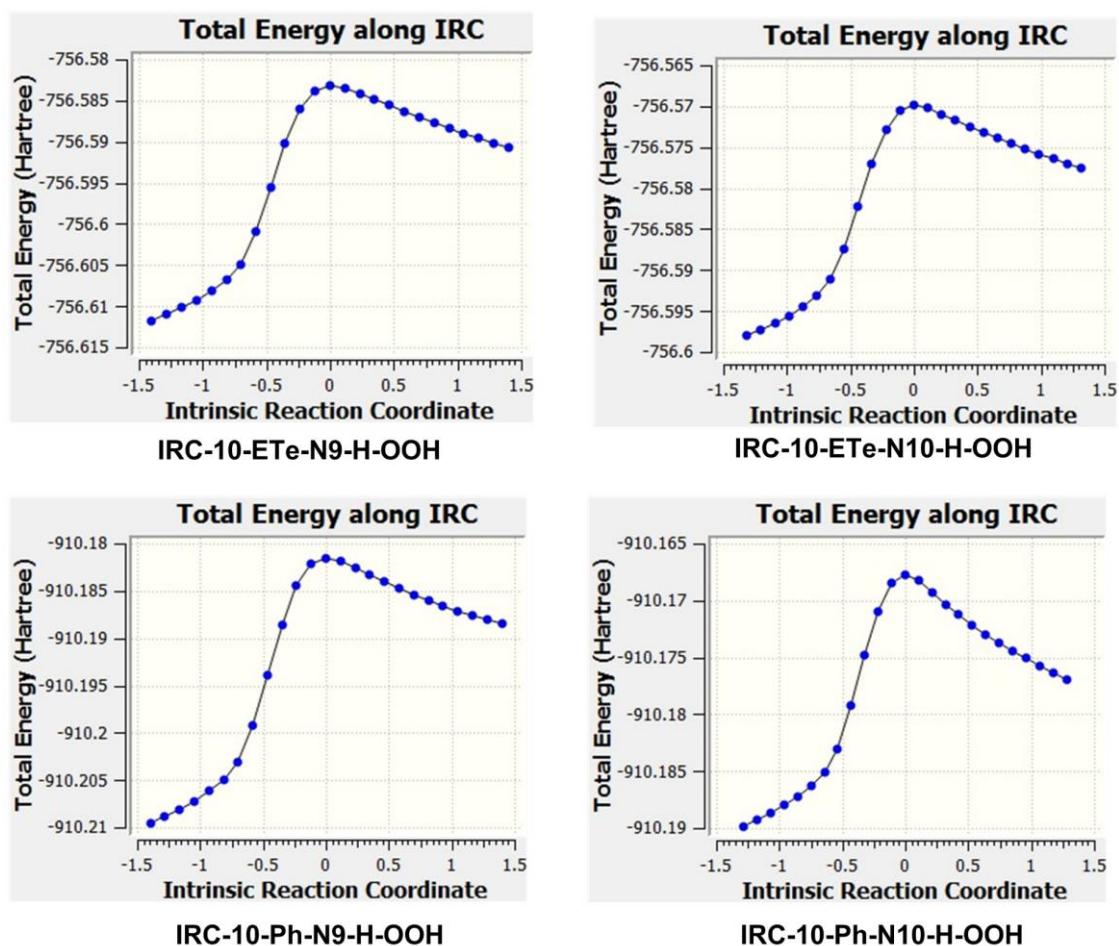


Figure S1. IRC plots for the transition states related to the reaction of HOO[•] radical with the selected HZs .

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