

Electronic Supporting Information

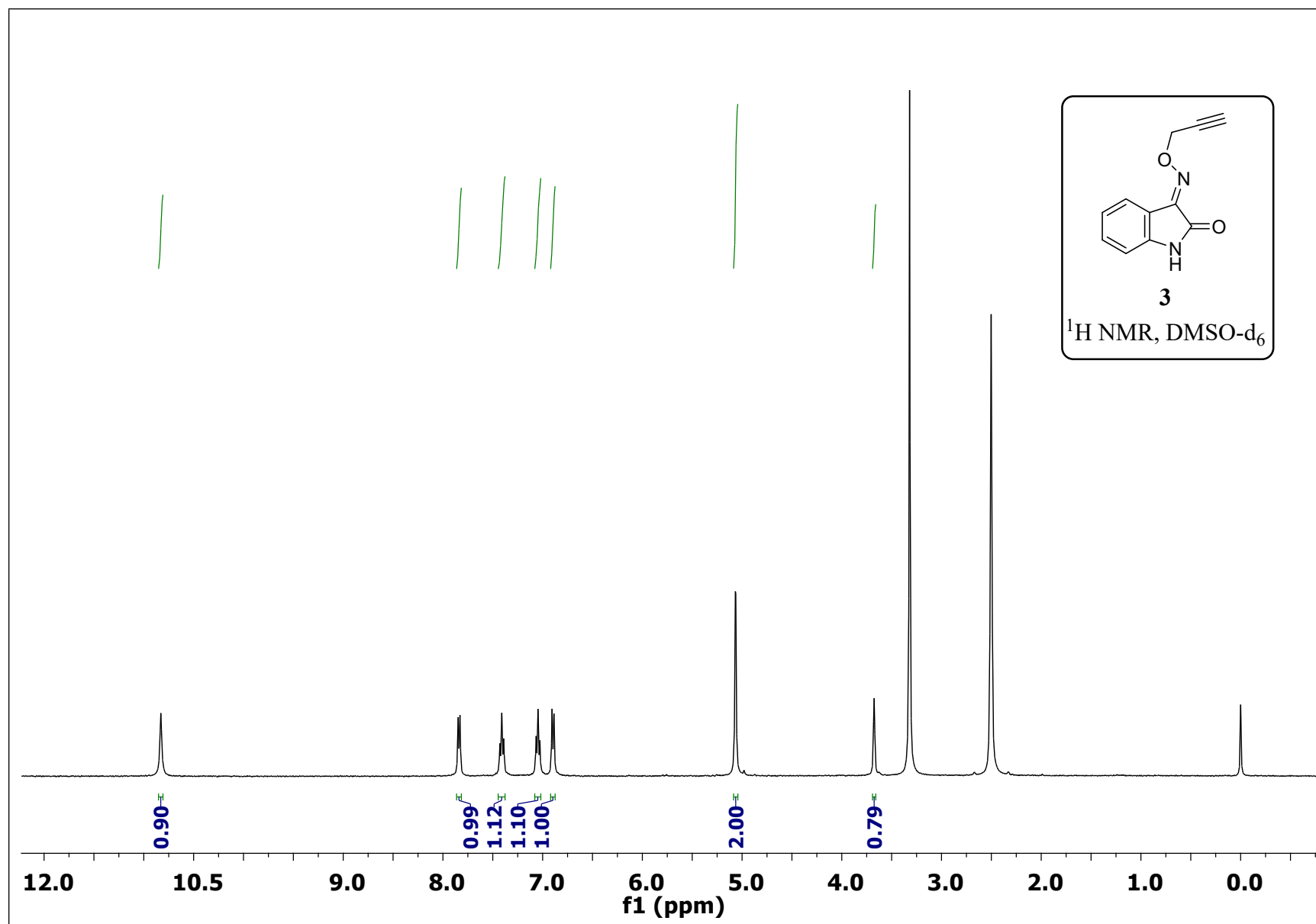
Synthesis and biological evaluation of isatin oxime ether-tethered aryl 1*H*-1,2,3 triazoles as inhibitors of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

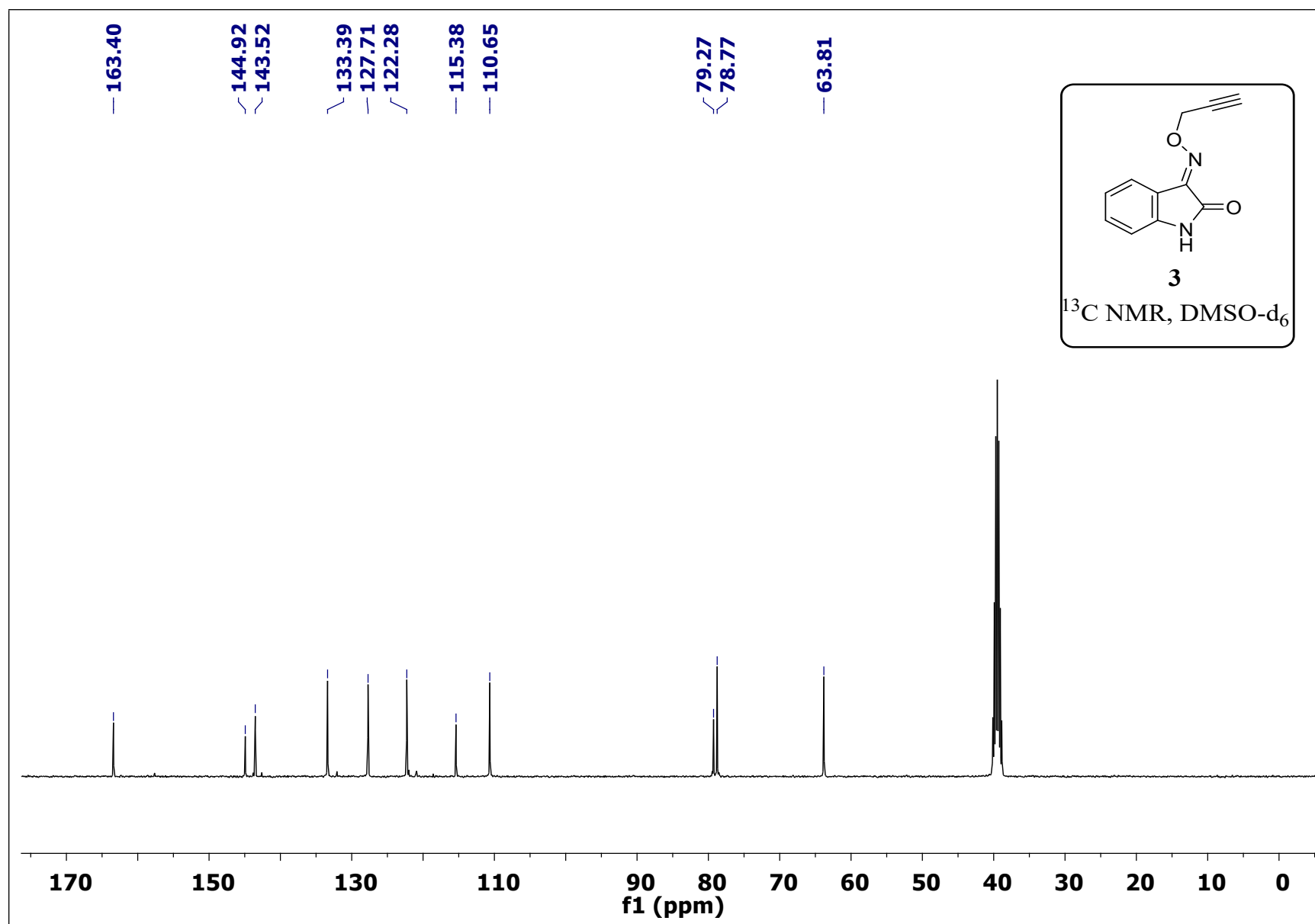
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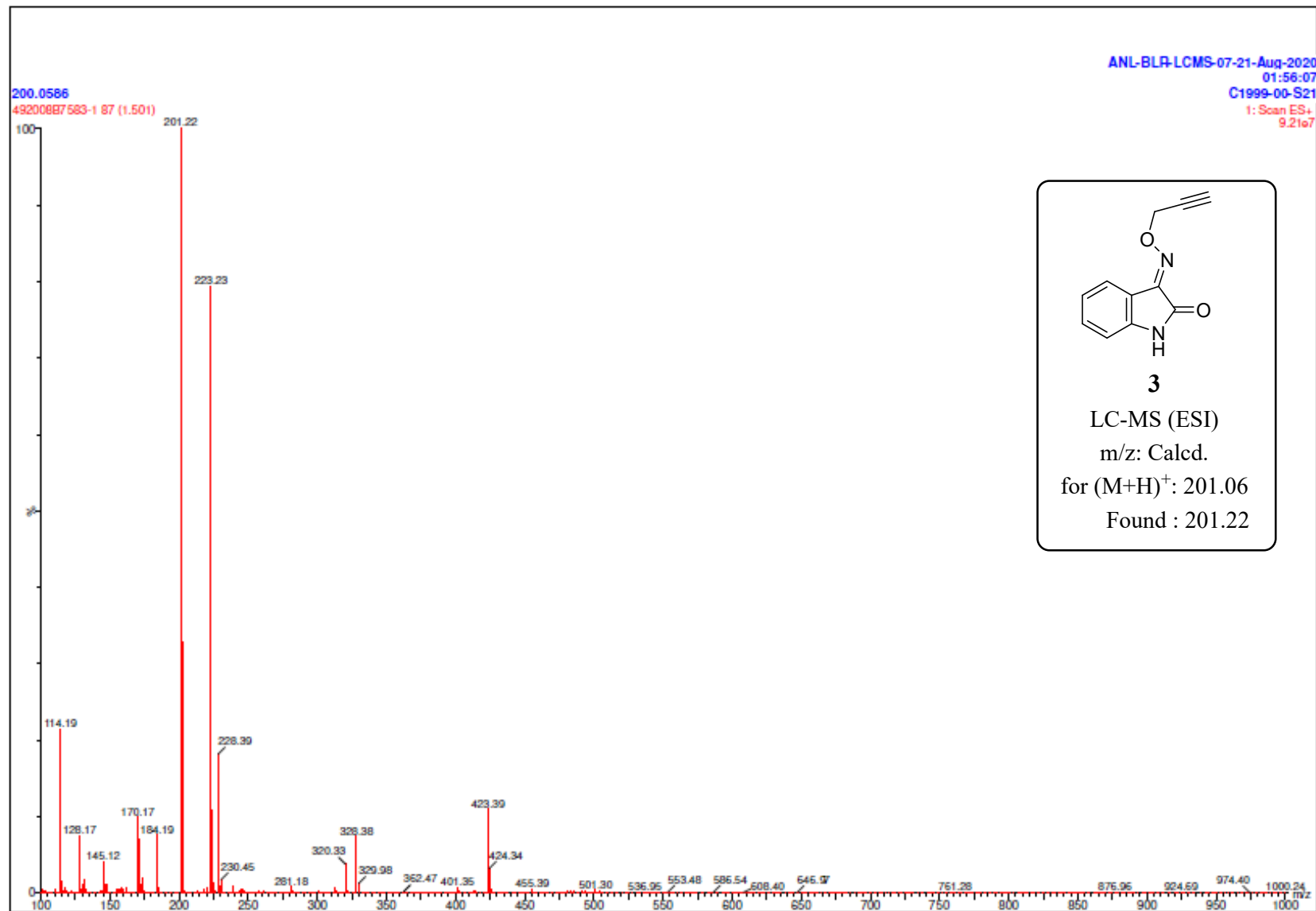
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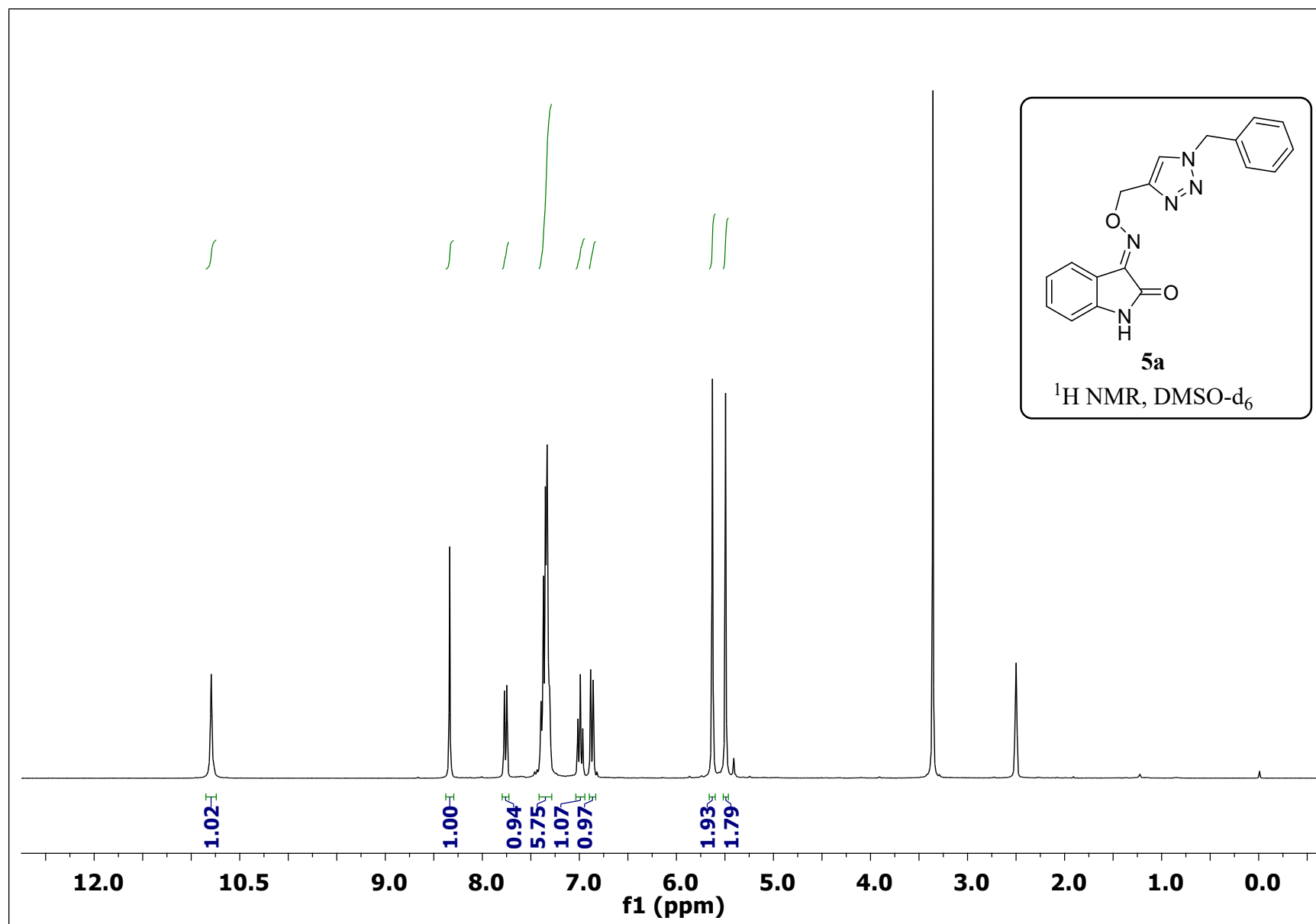
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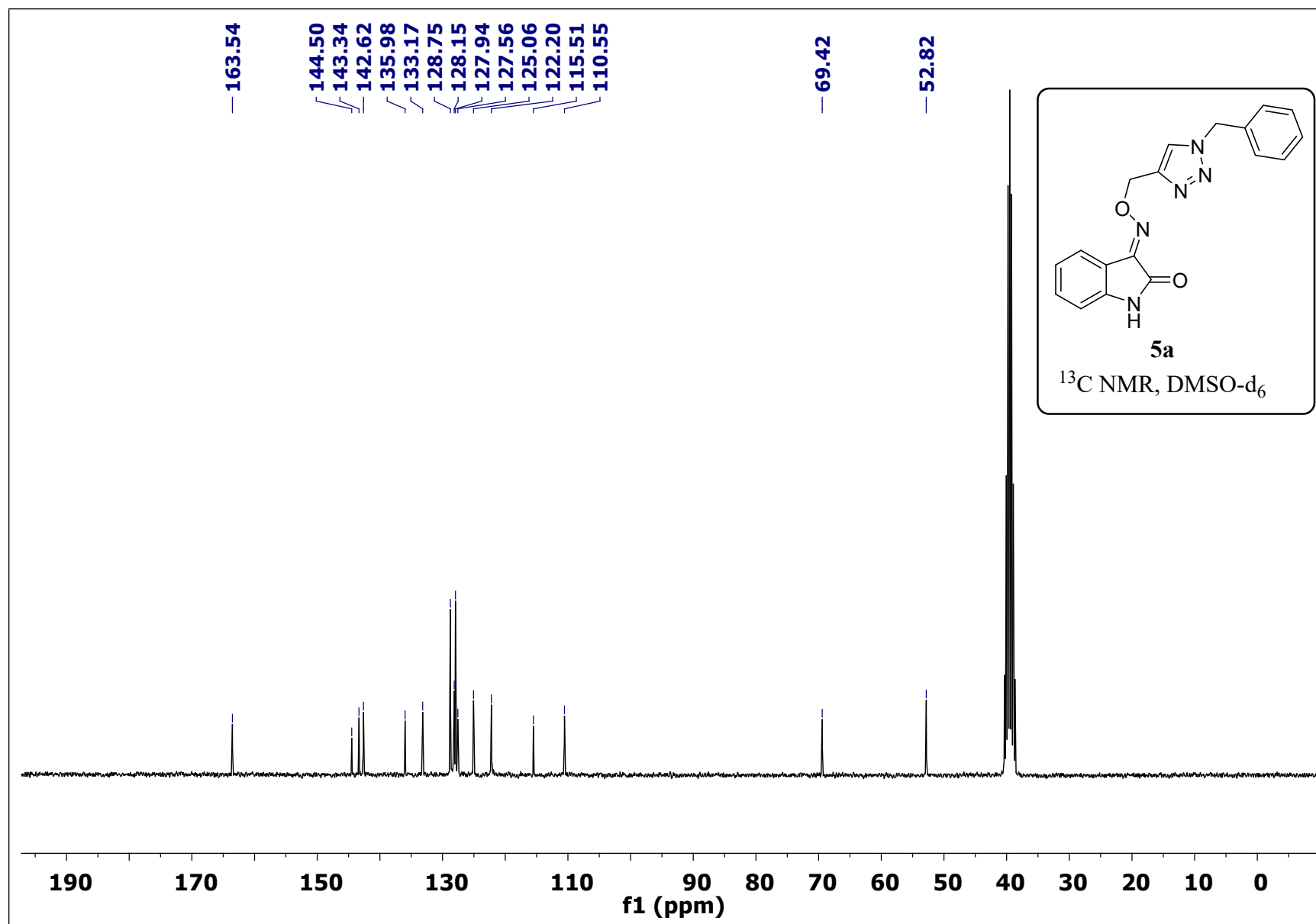
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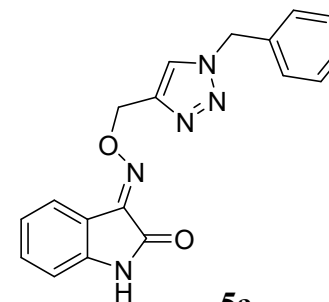
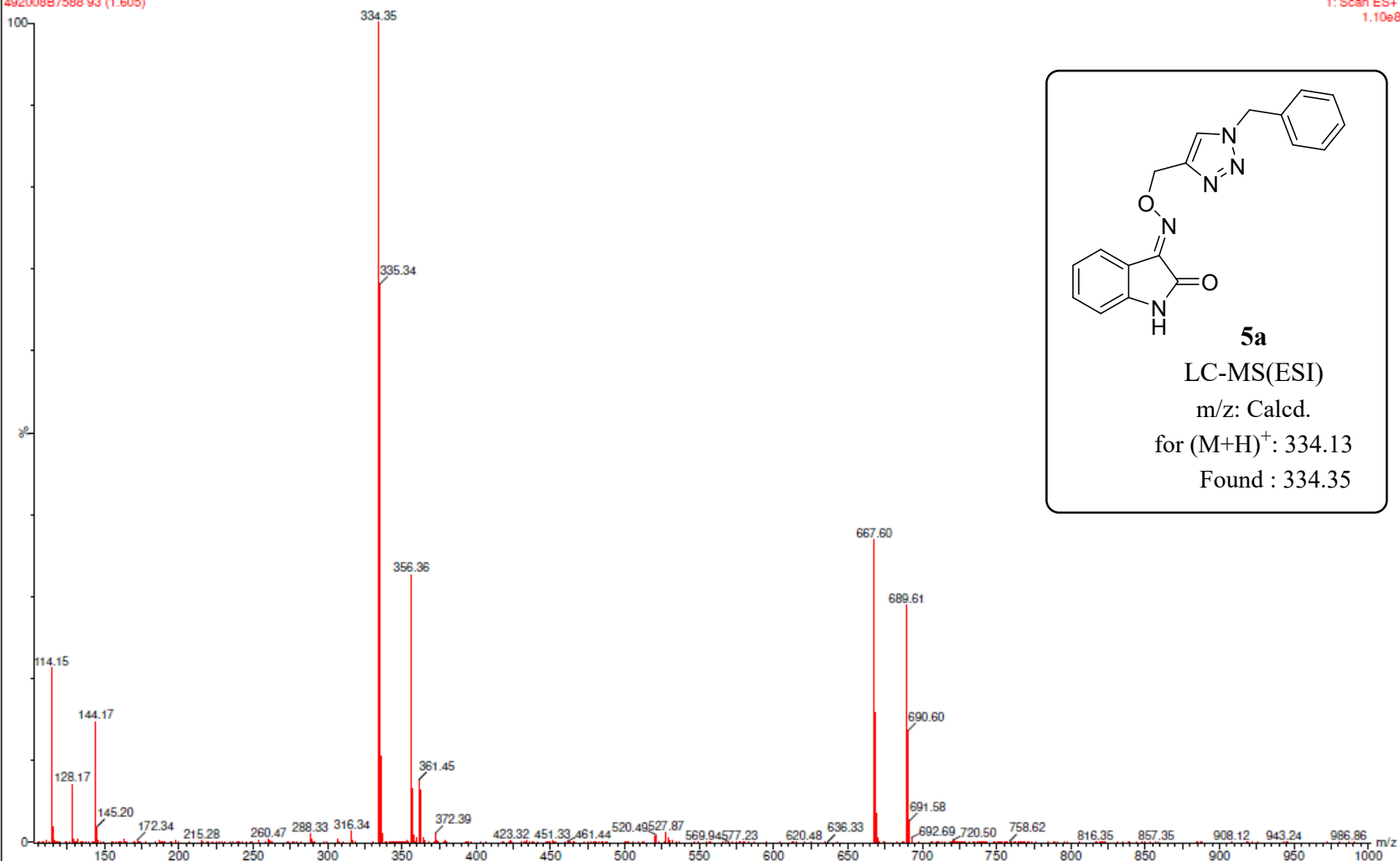






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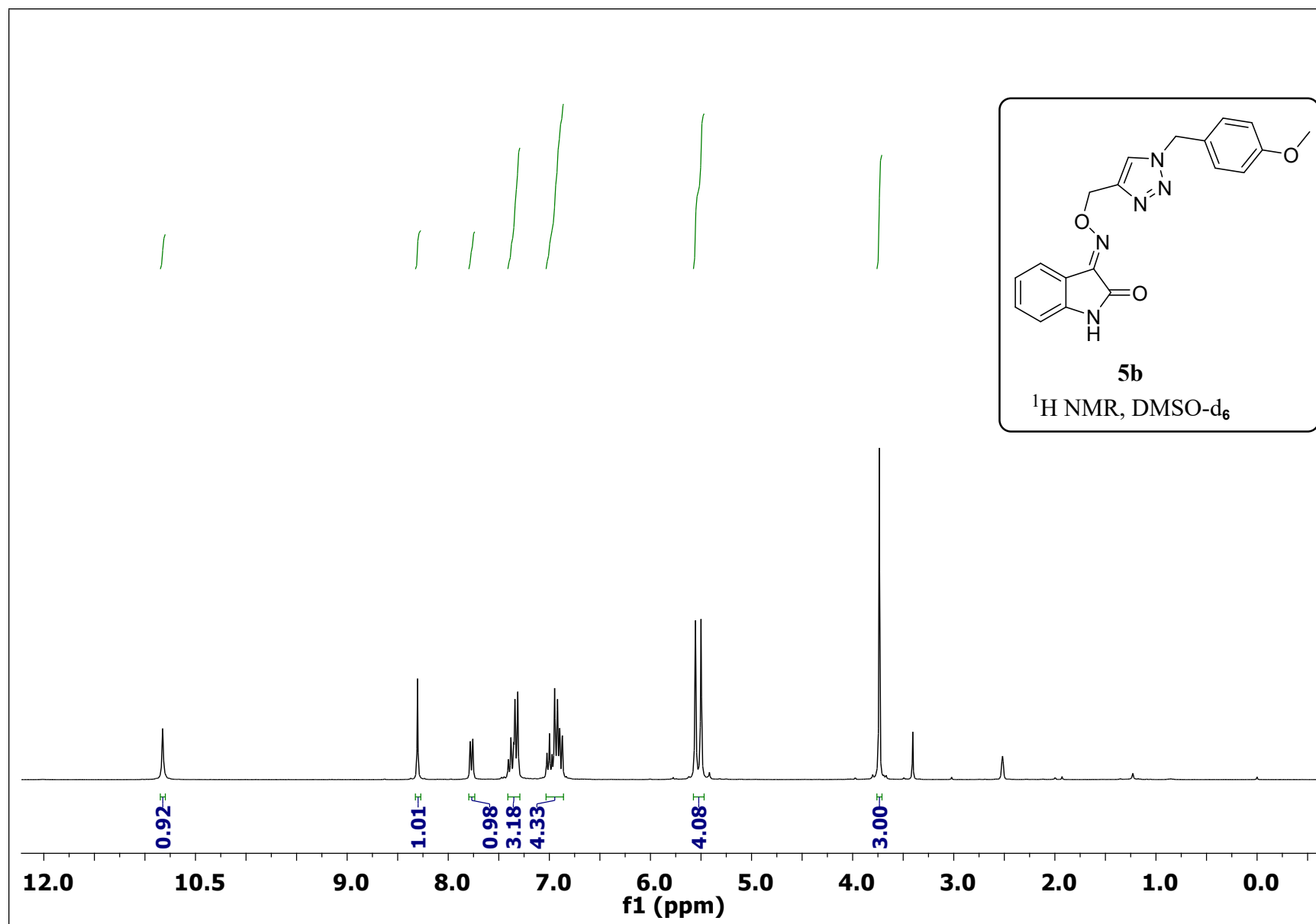
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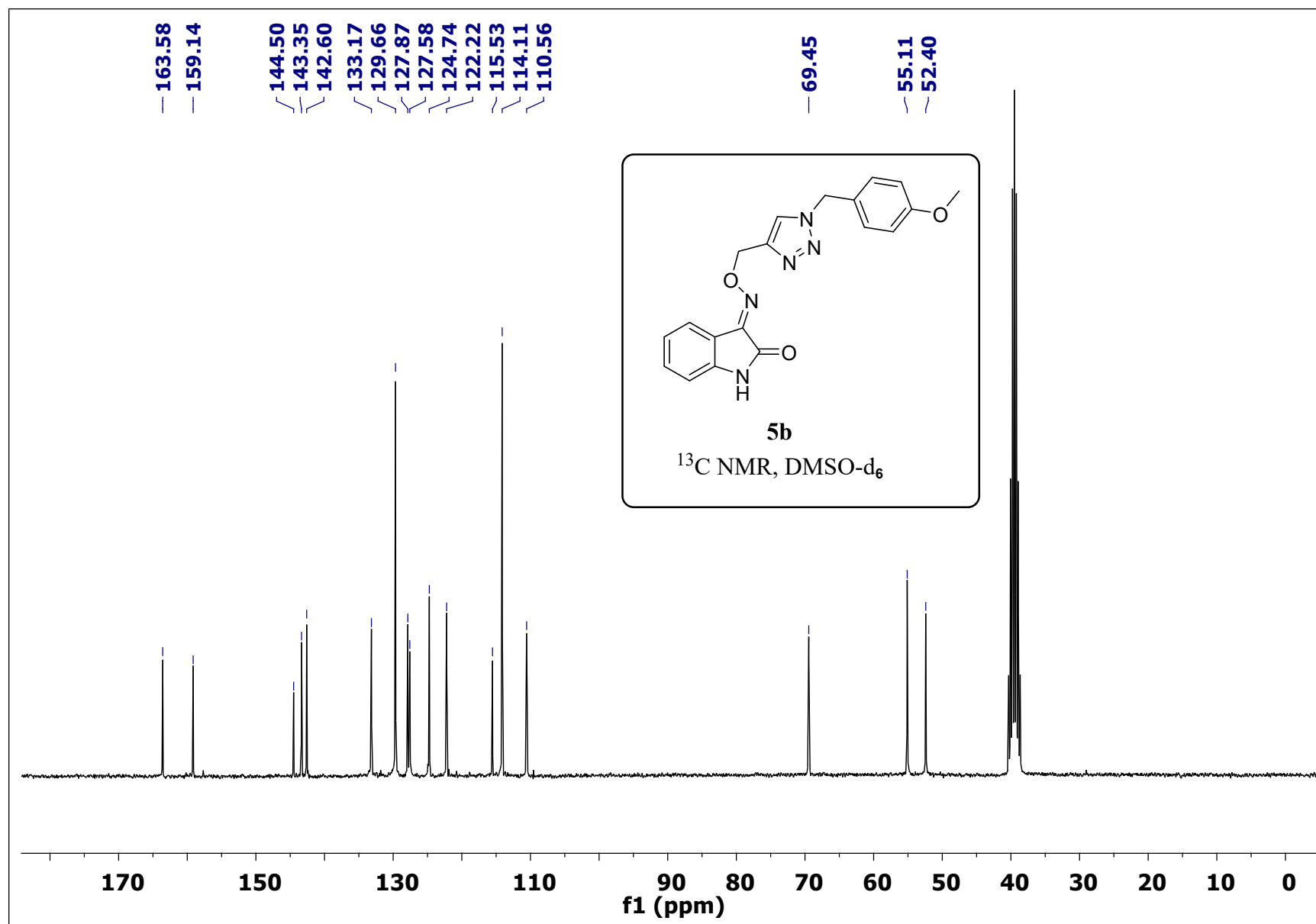
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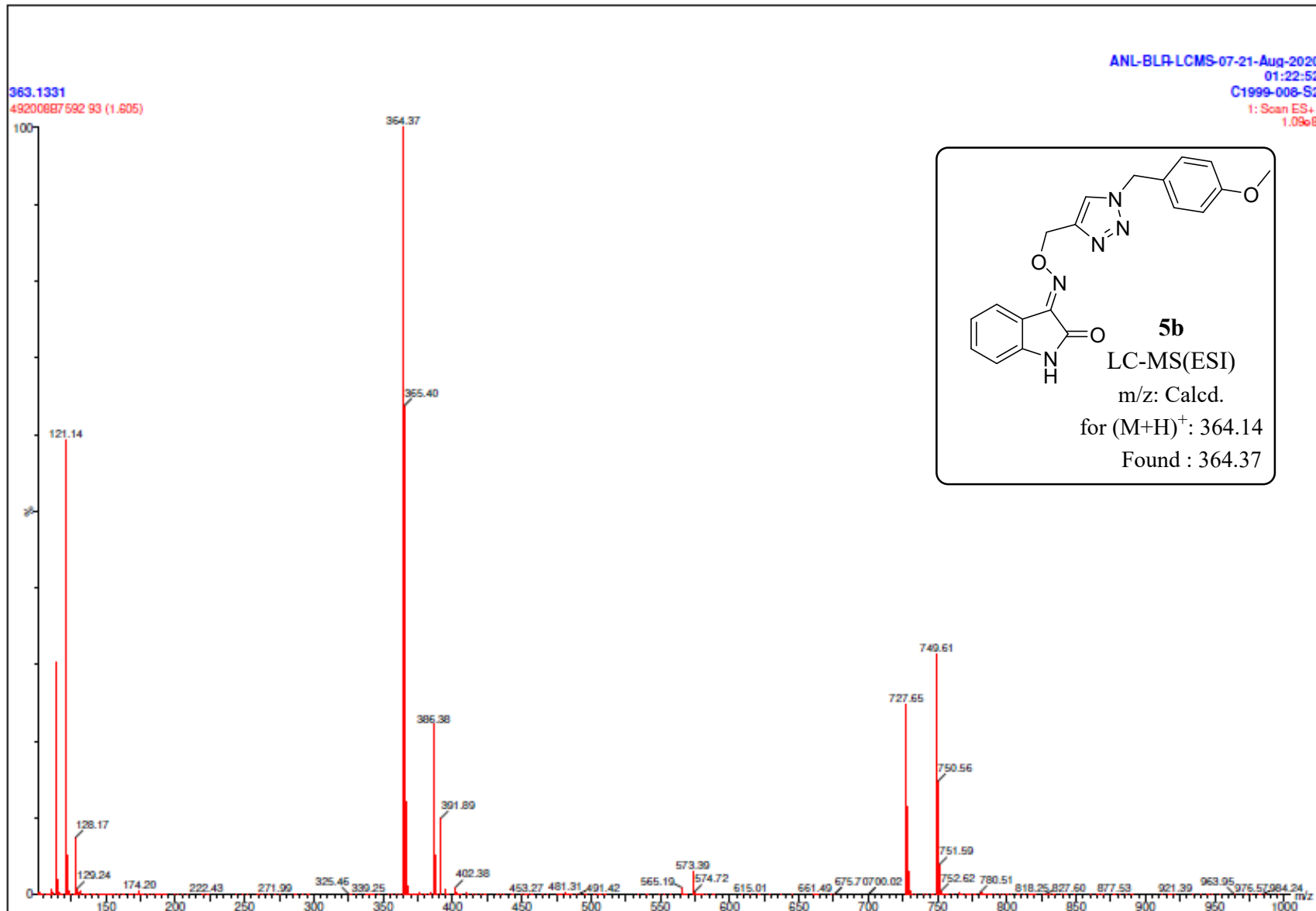
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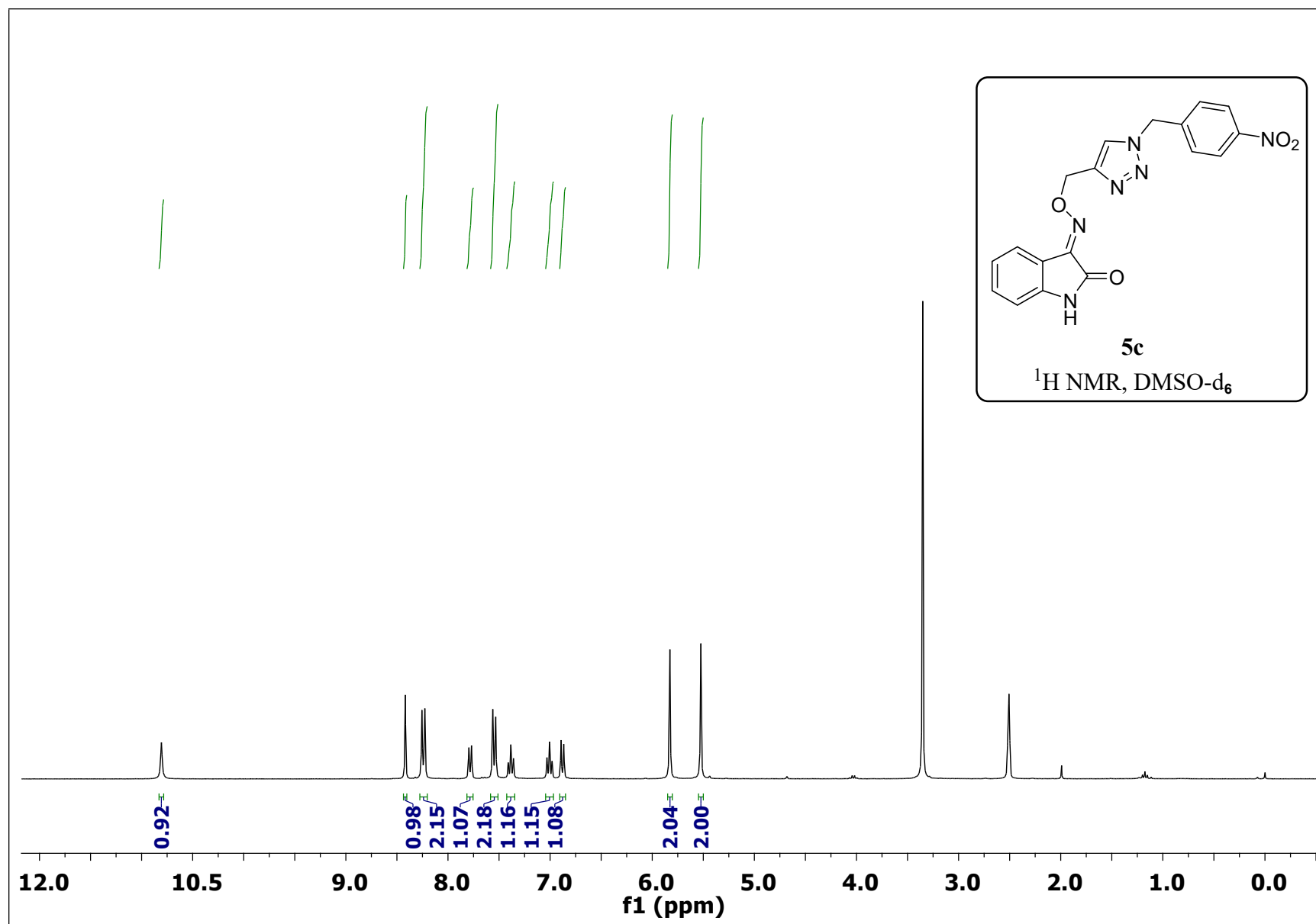
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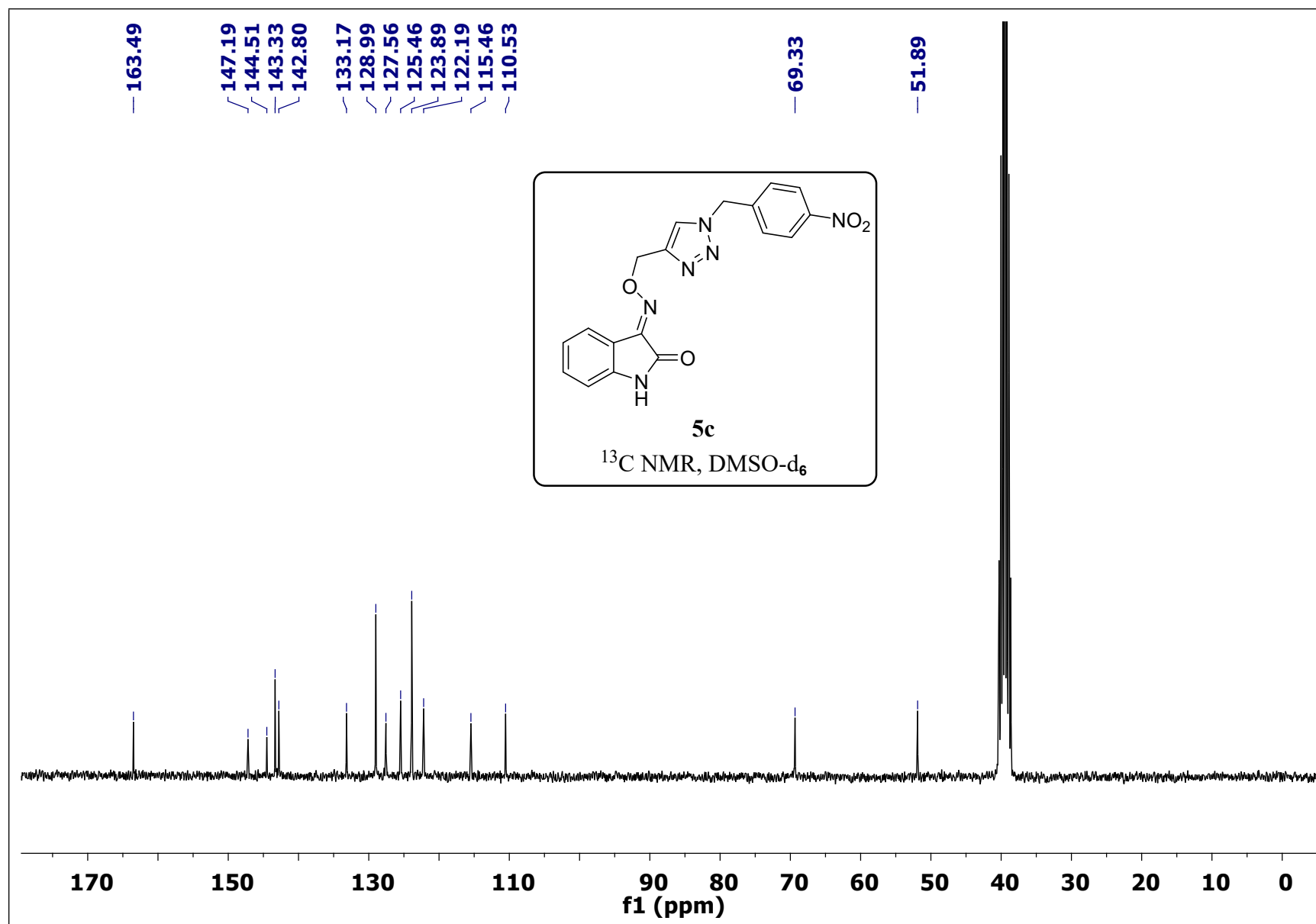
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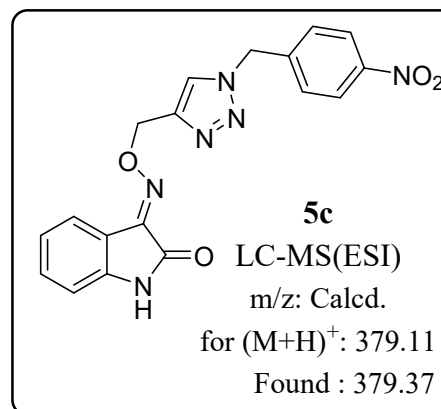
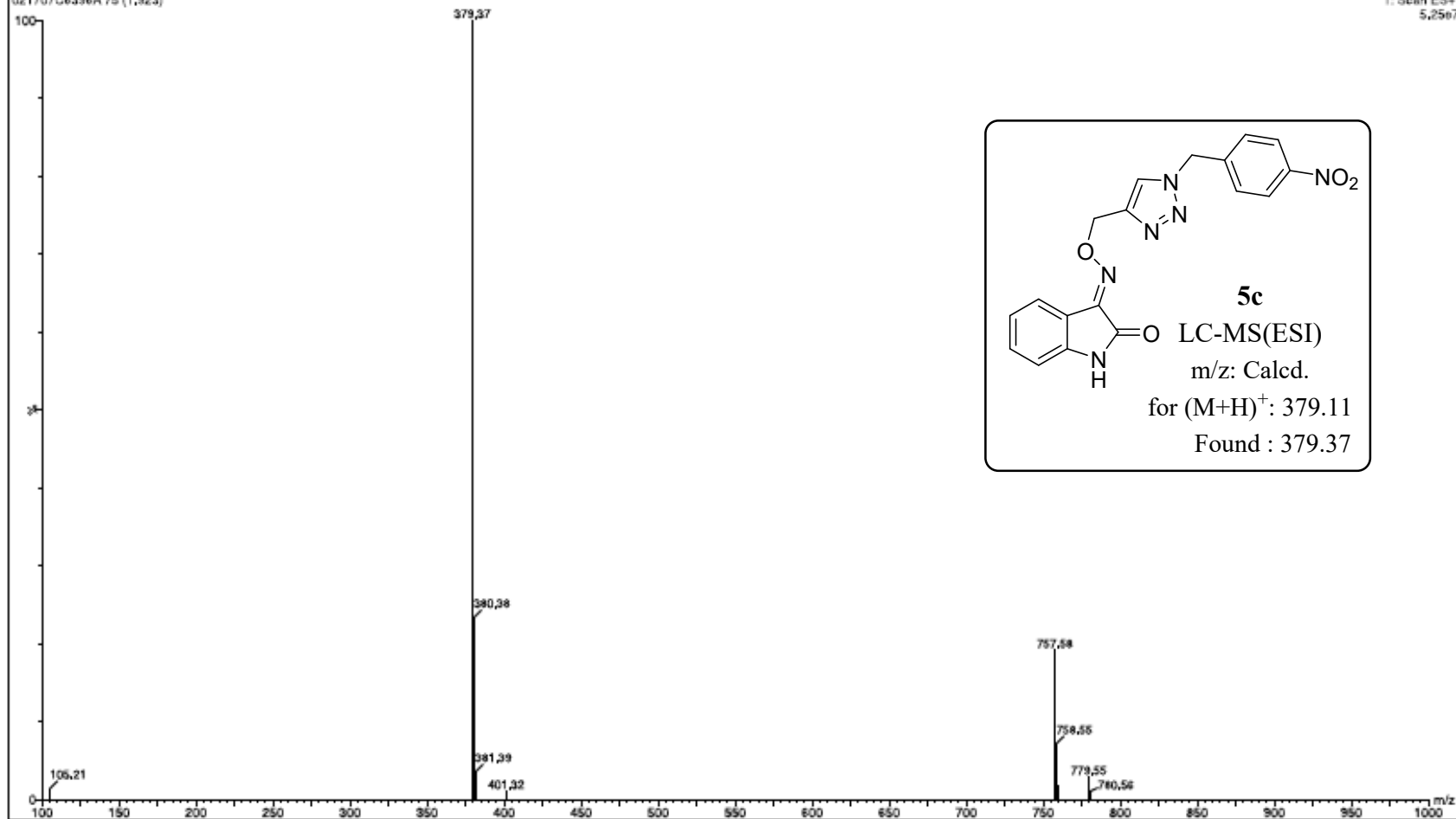


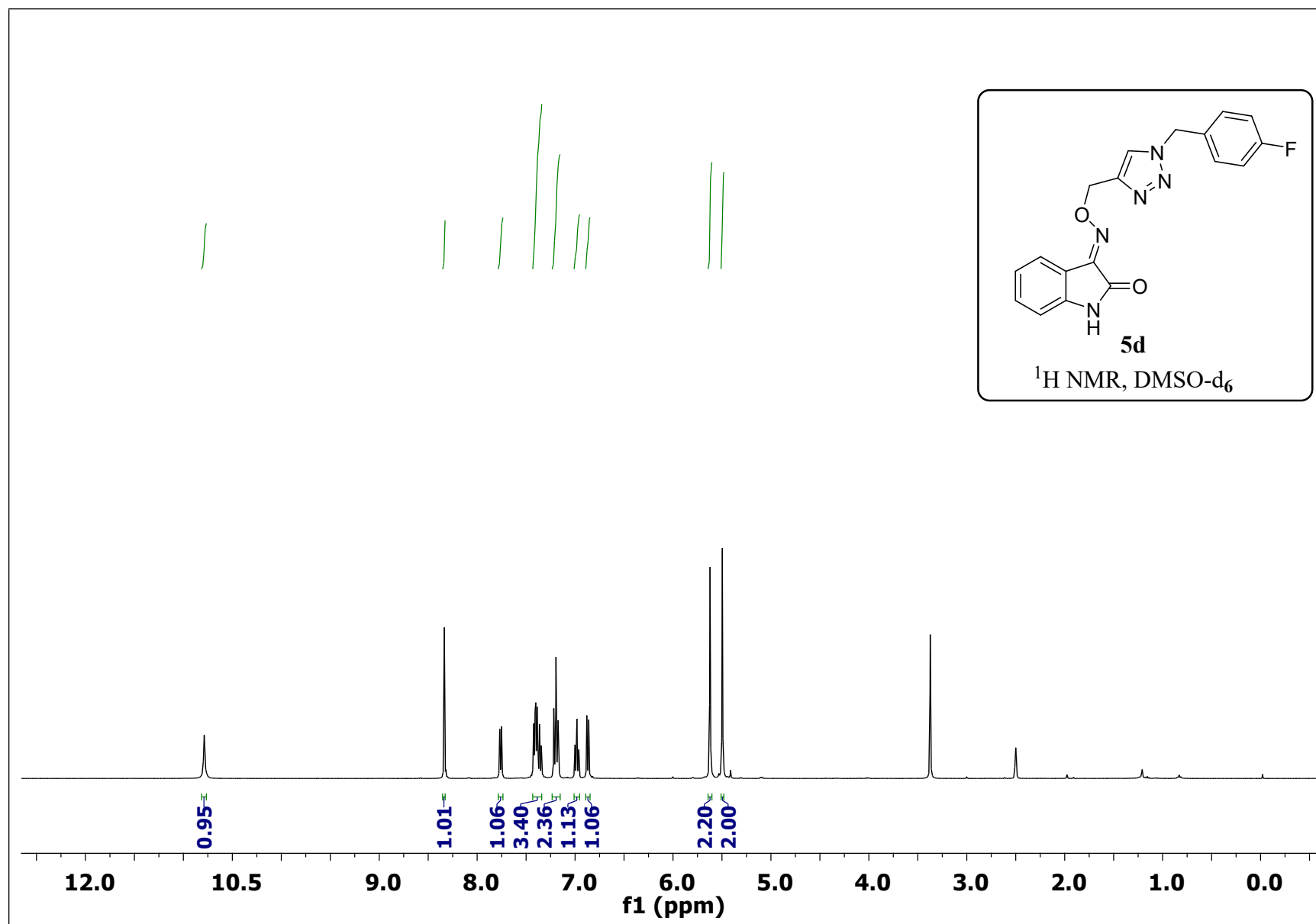


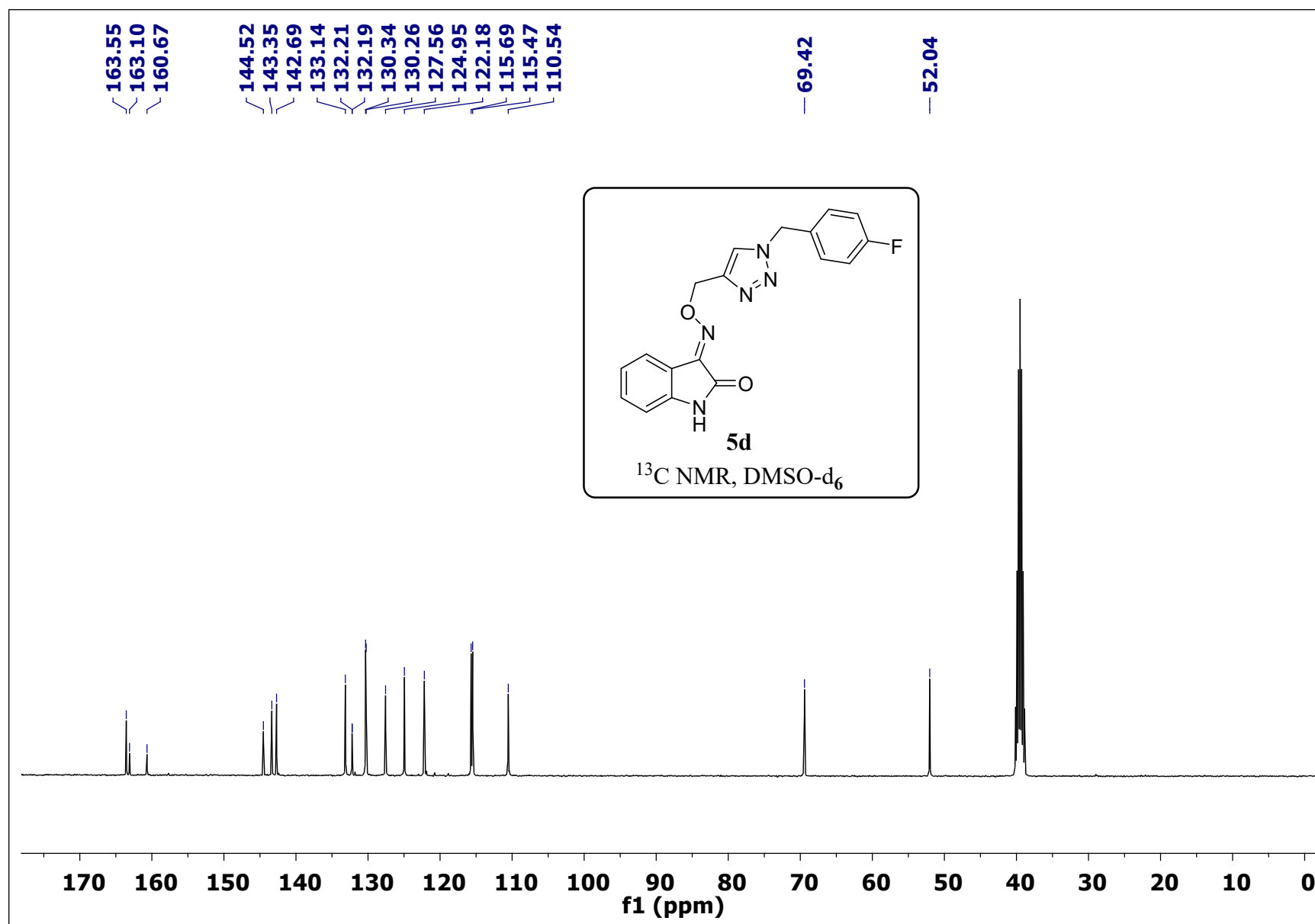
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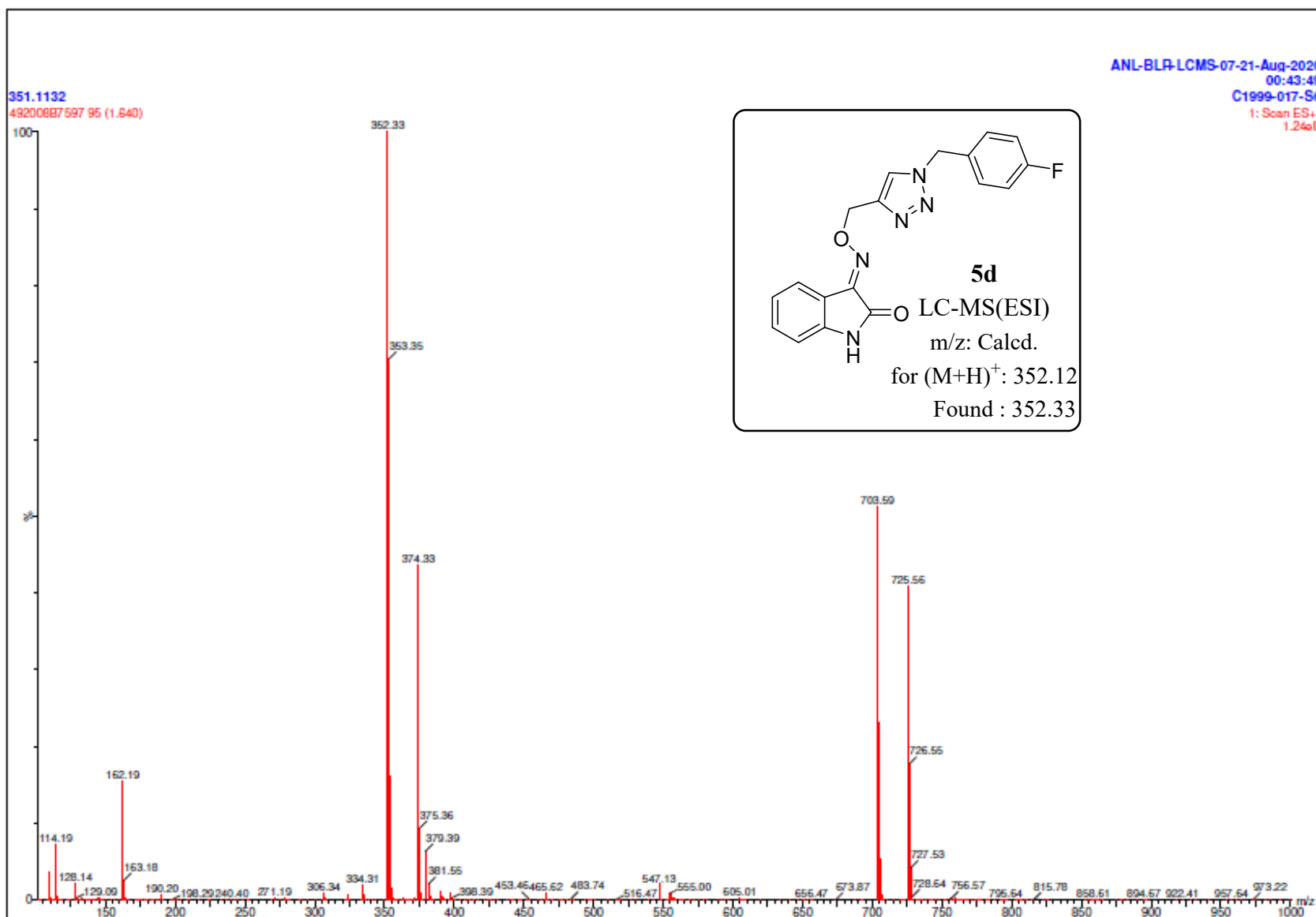
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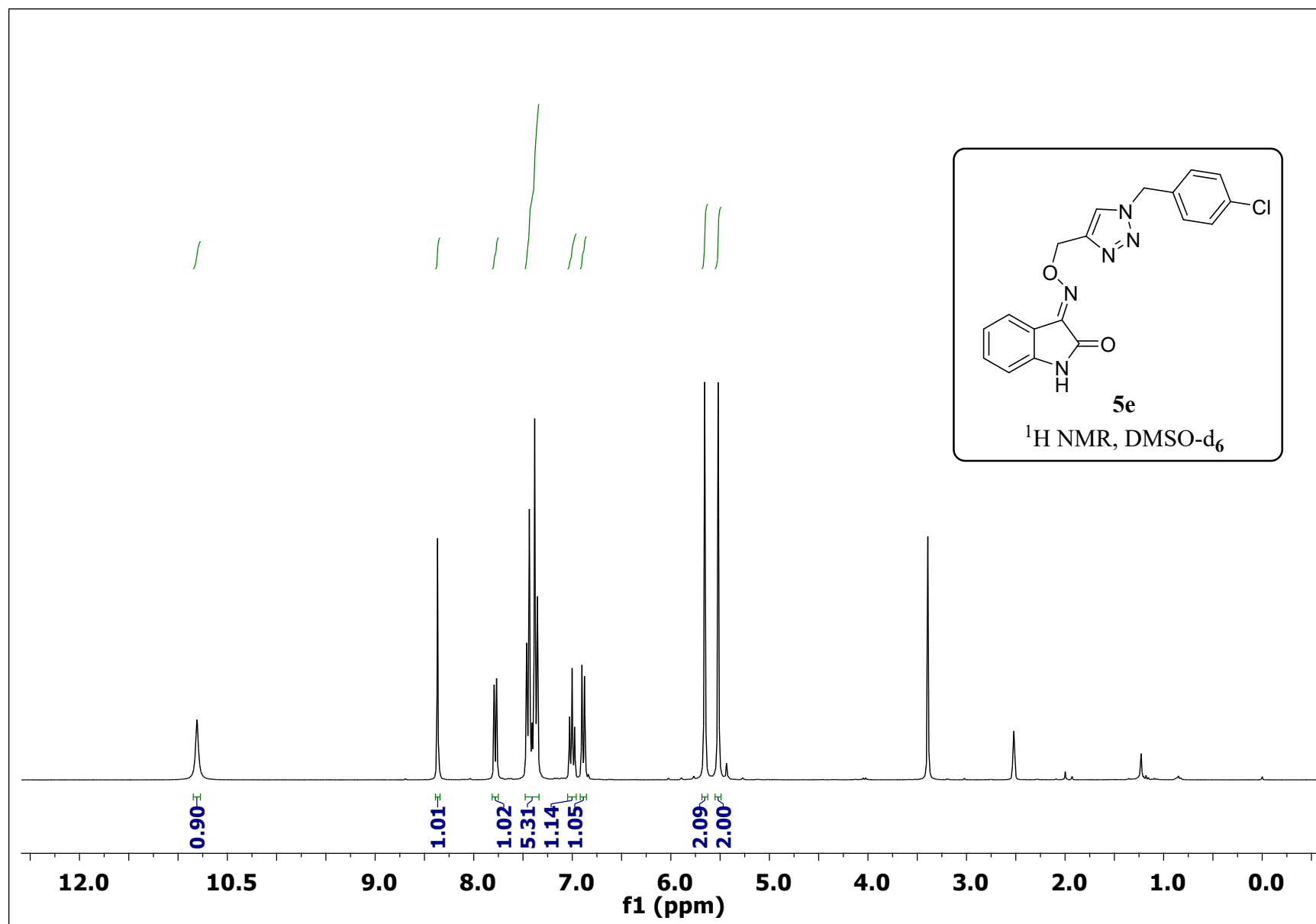
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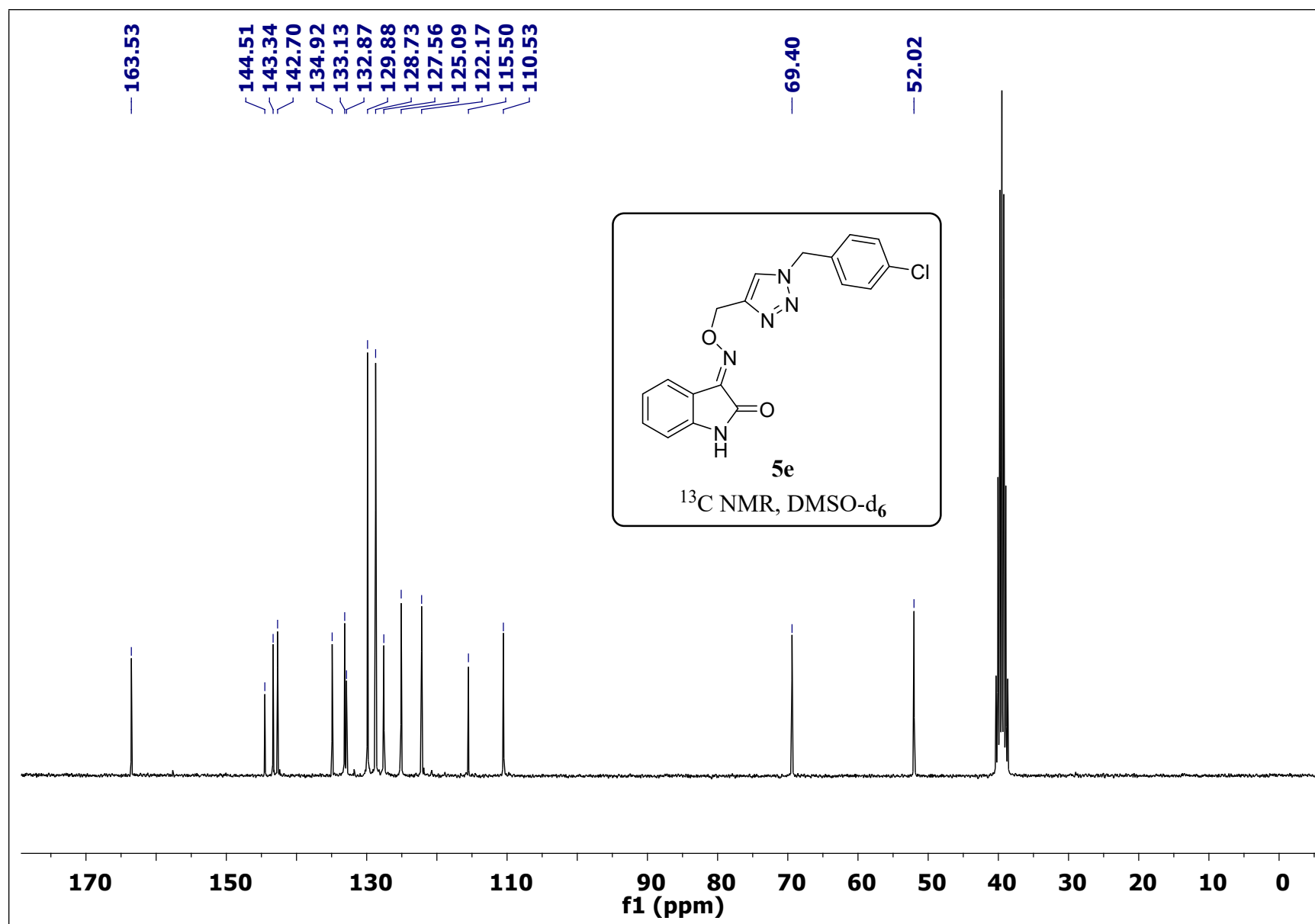


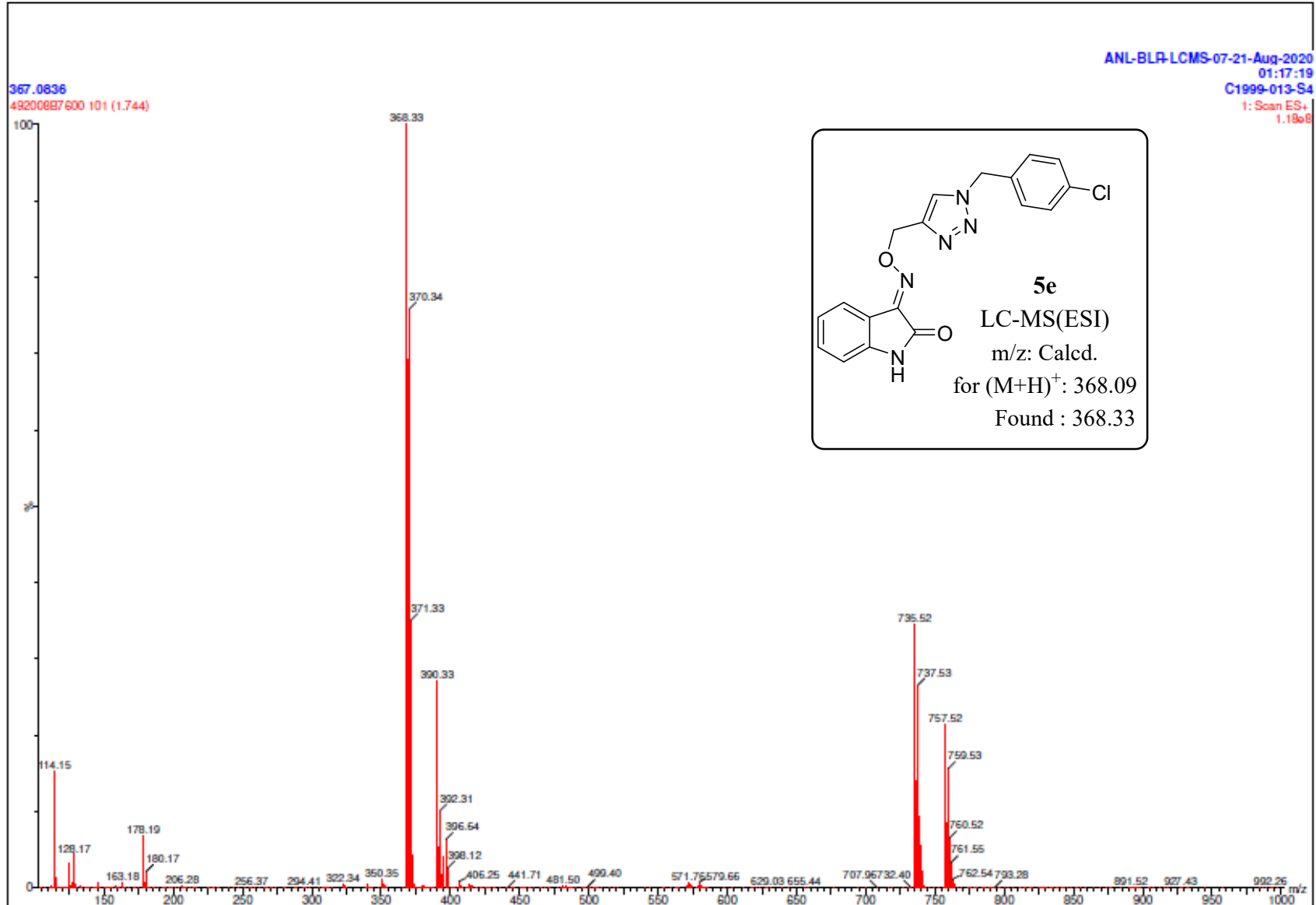


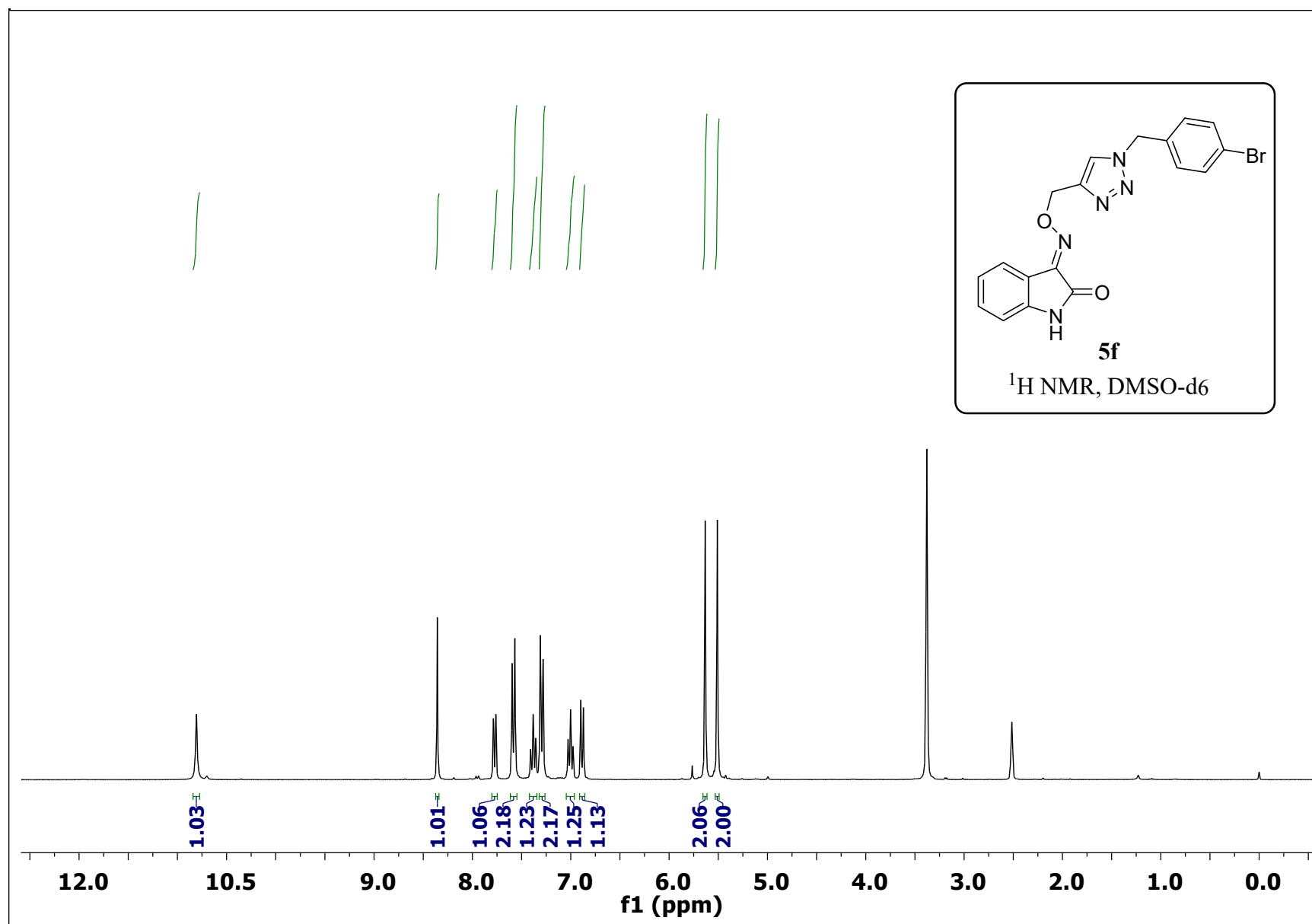


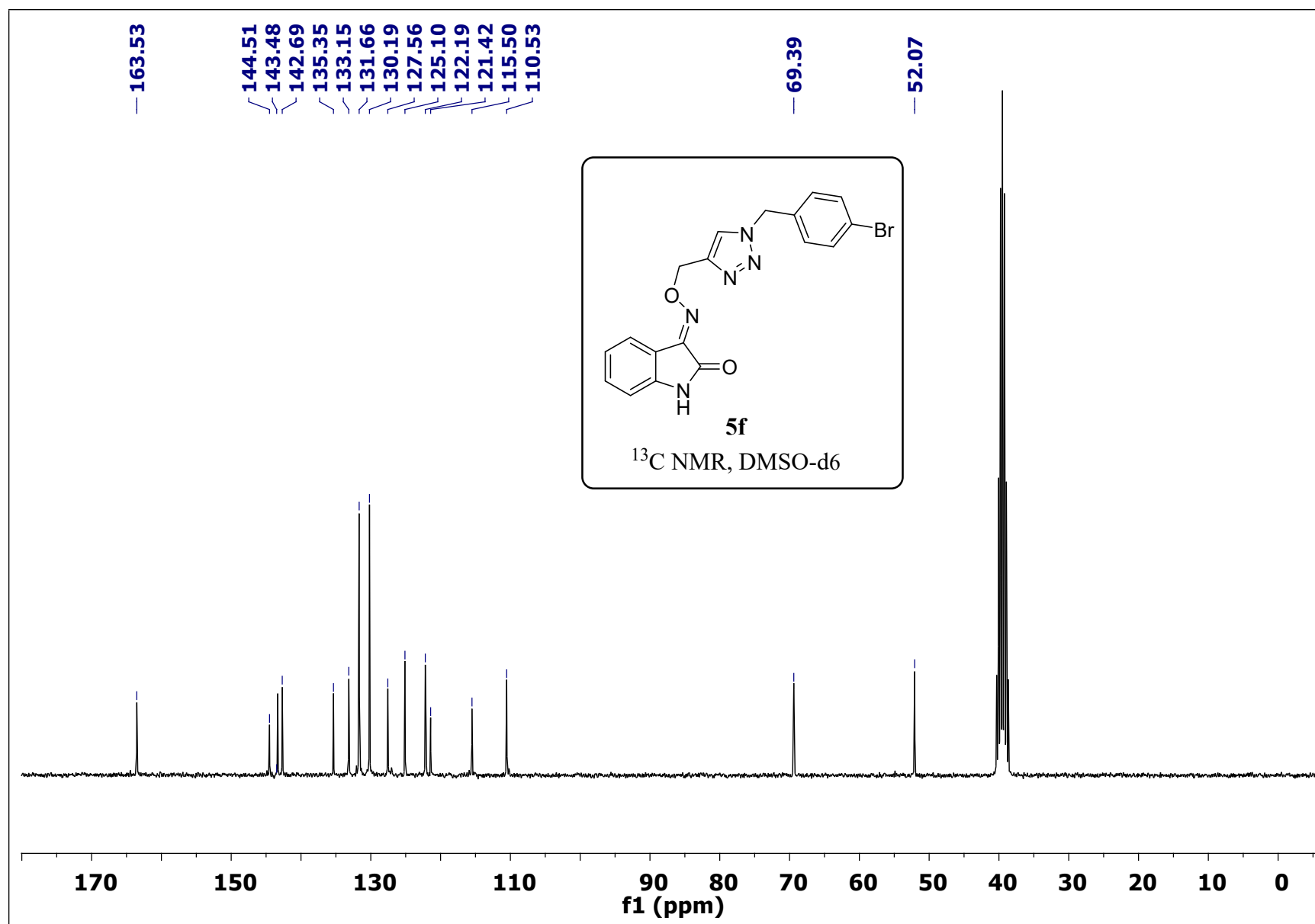


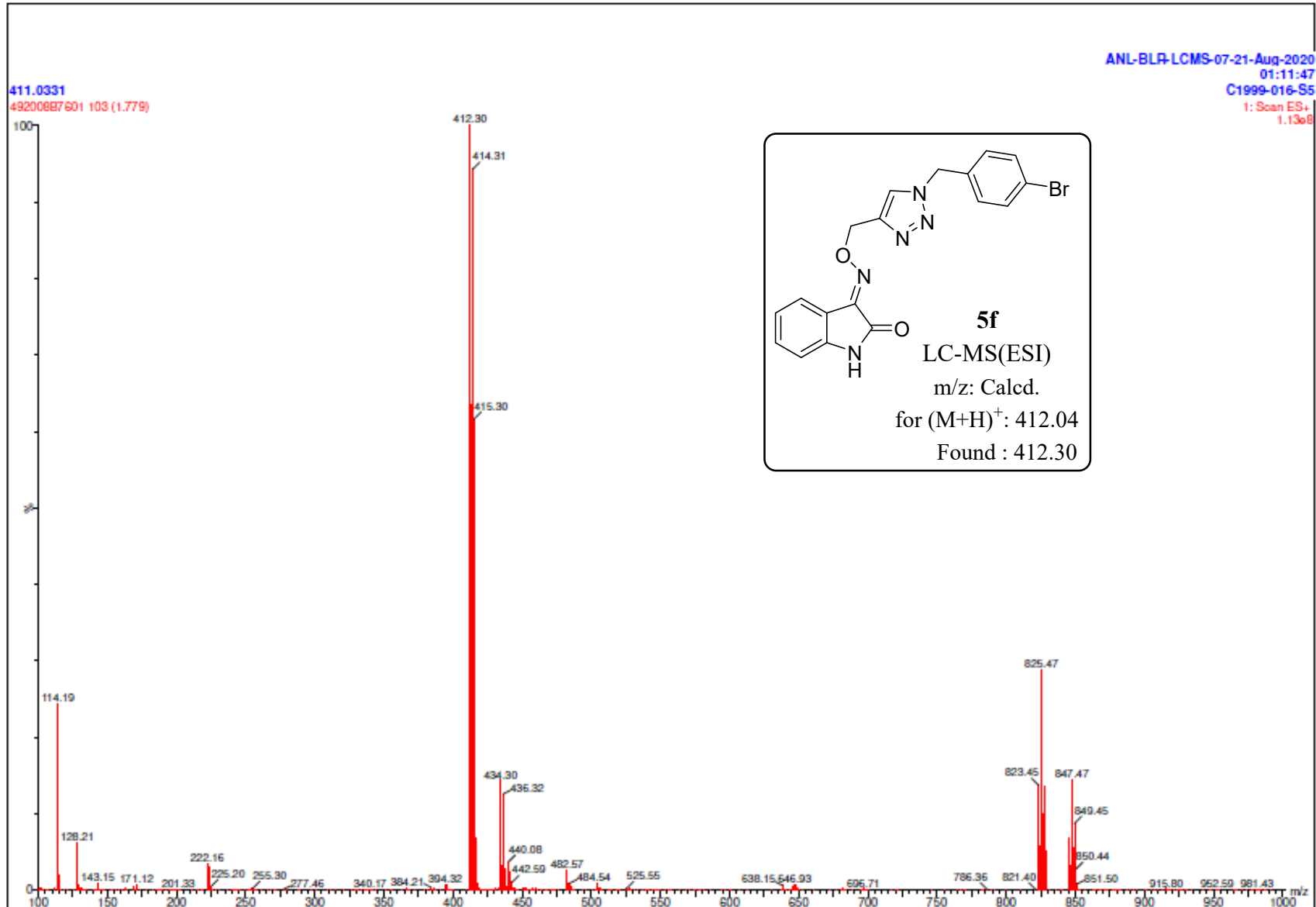


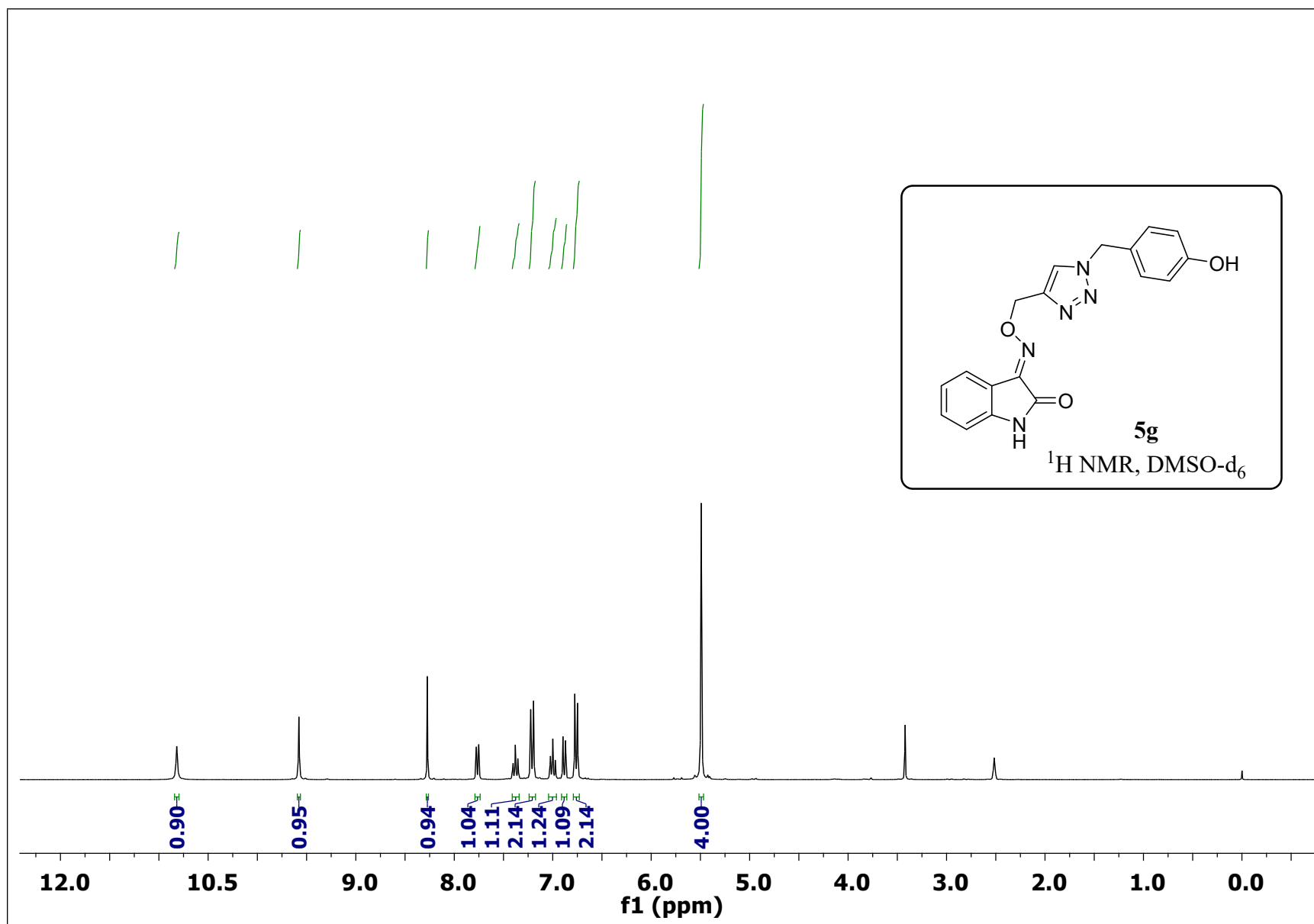


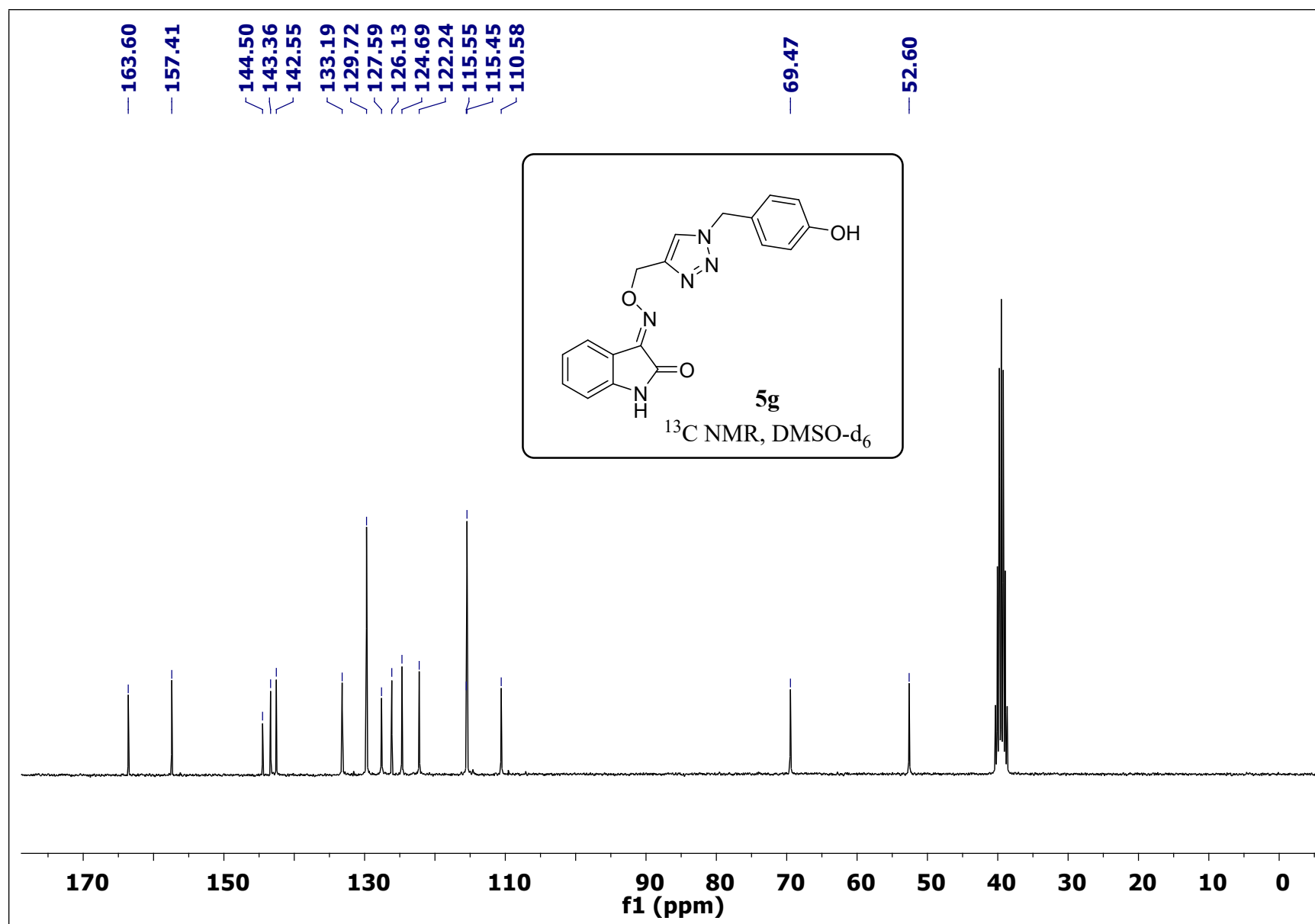










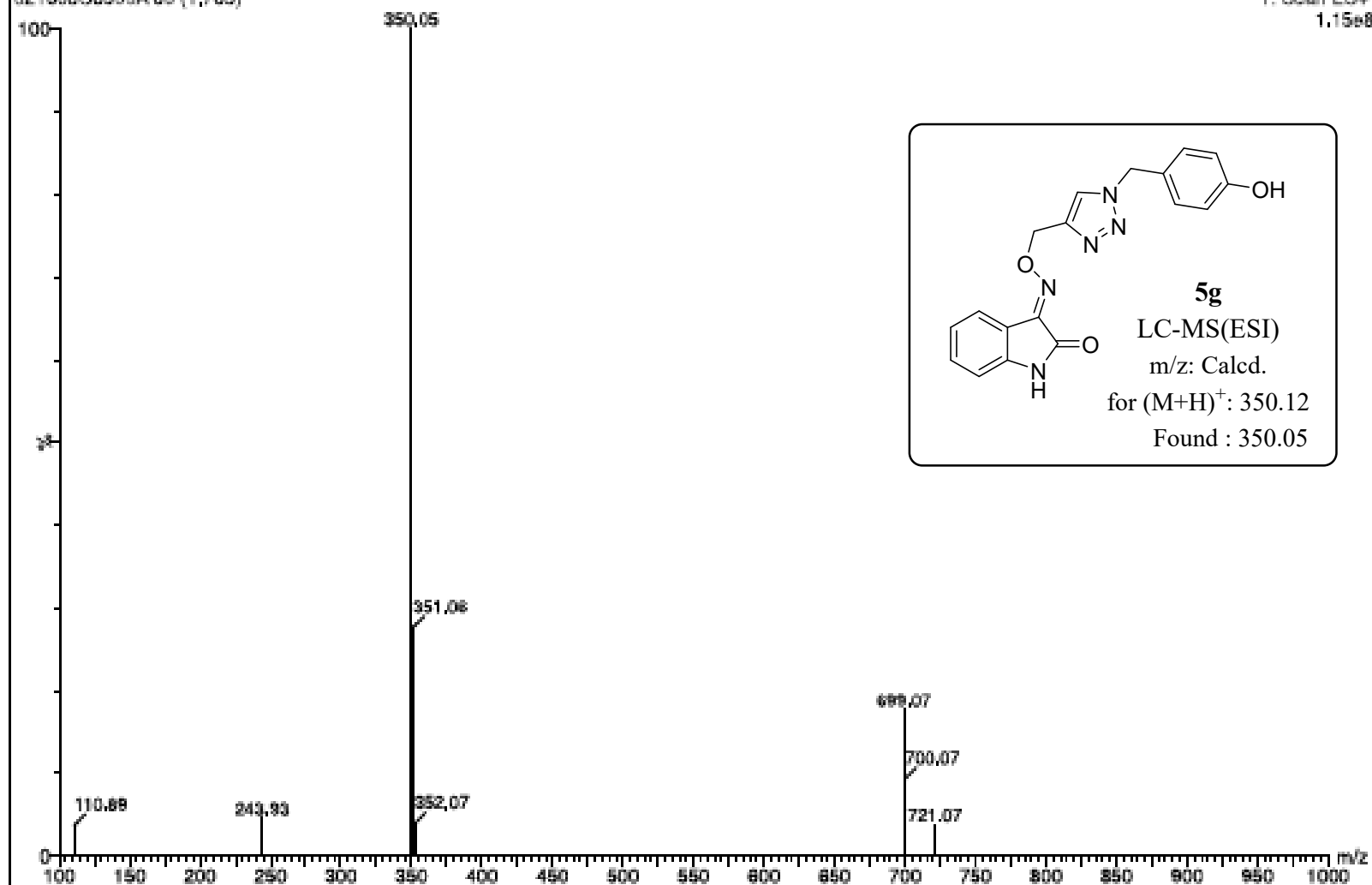


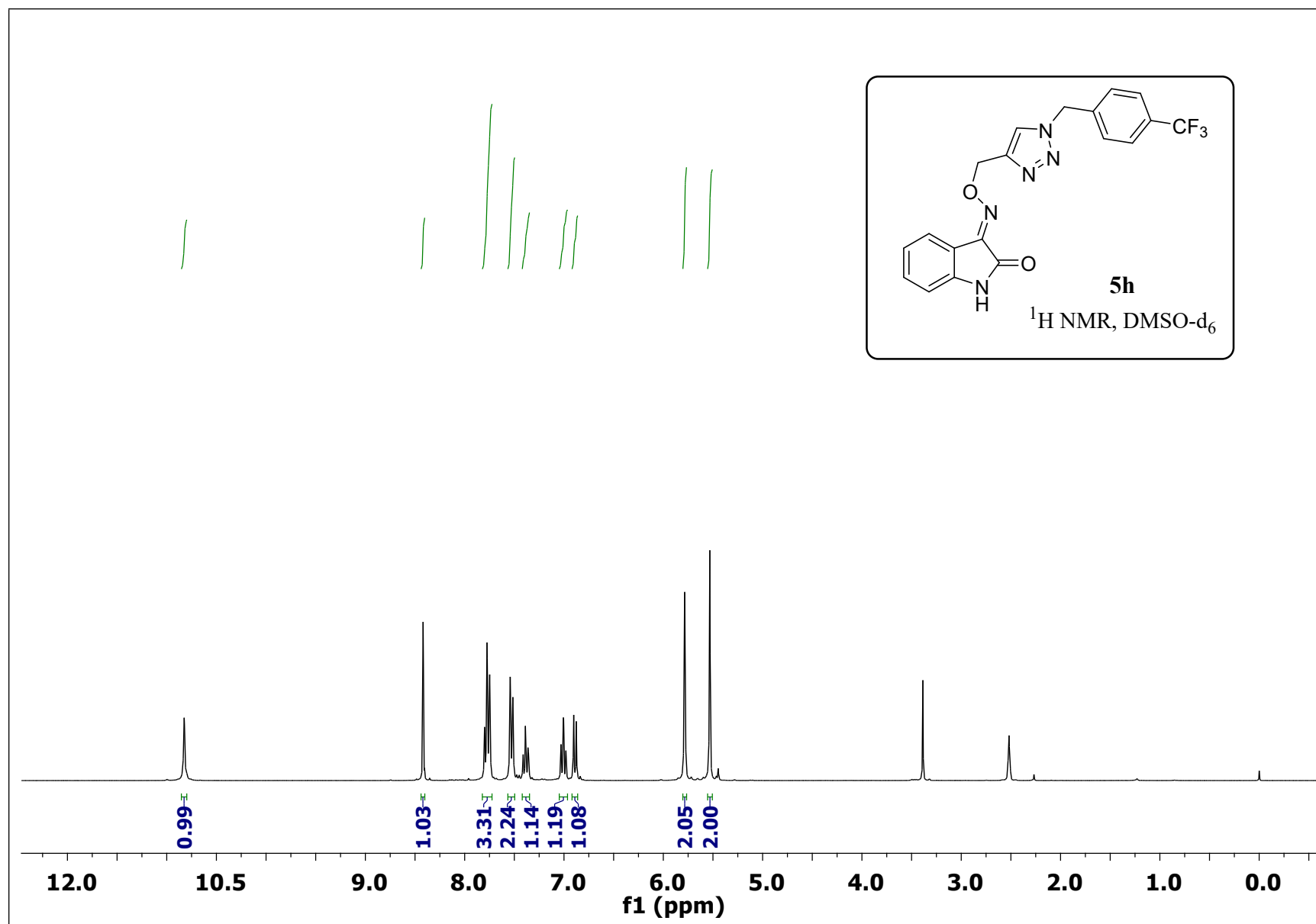
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Medicinal Chemistry Laboratory-Analytical Research

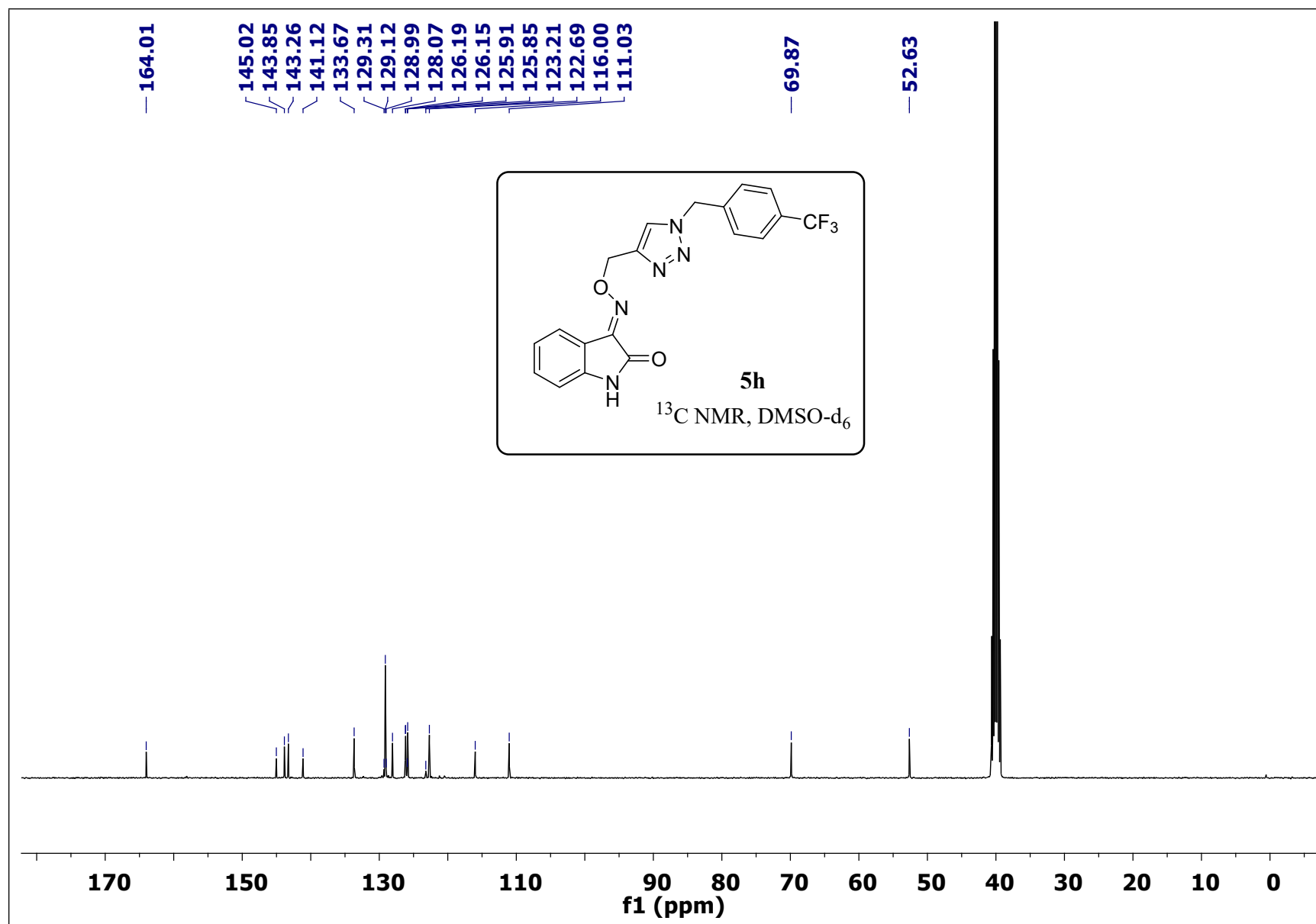
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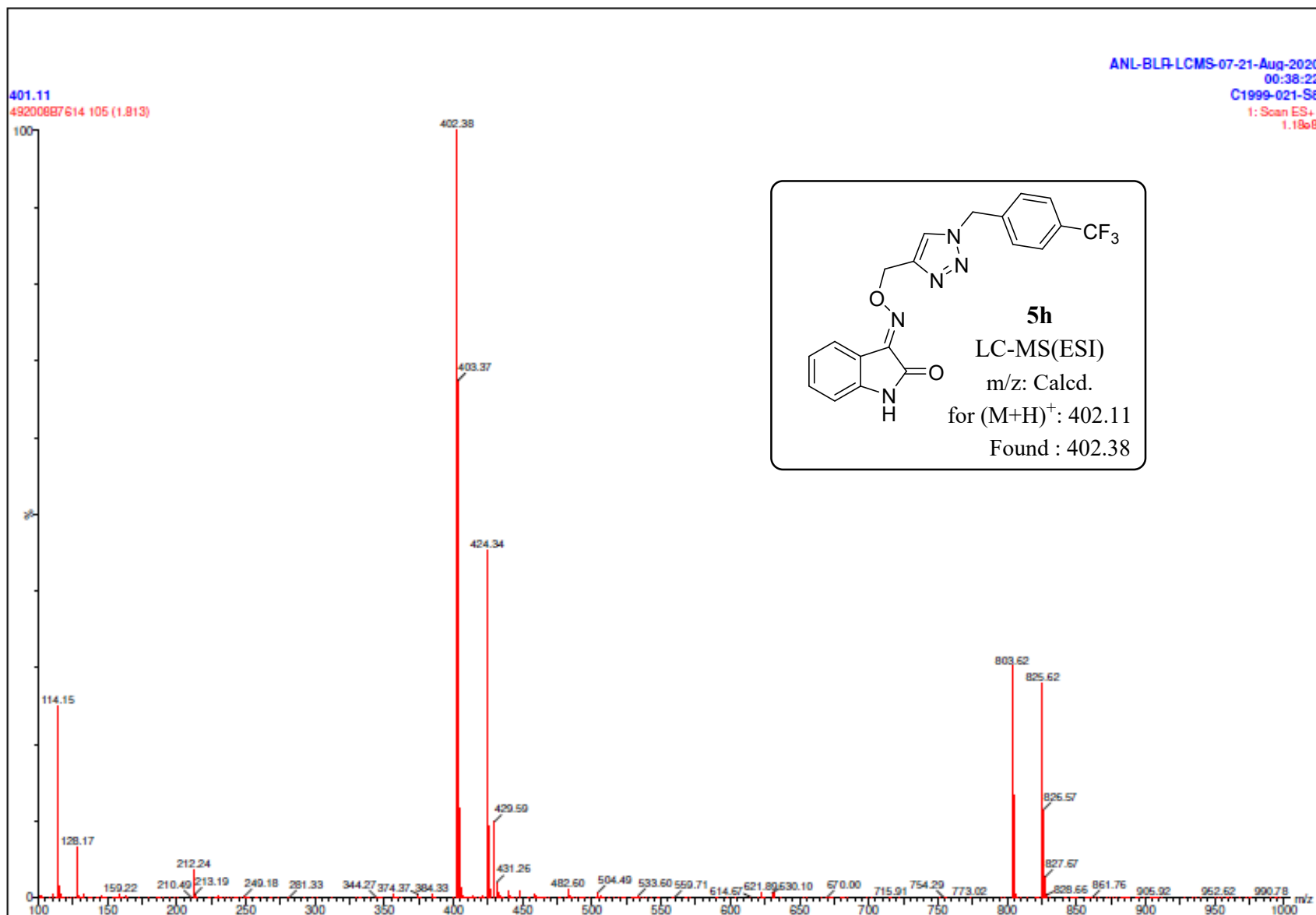
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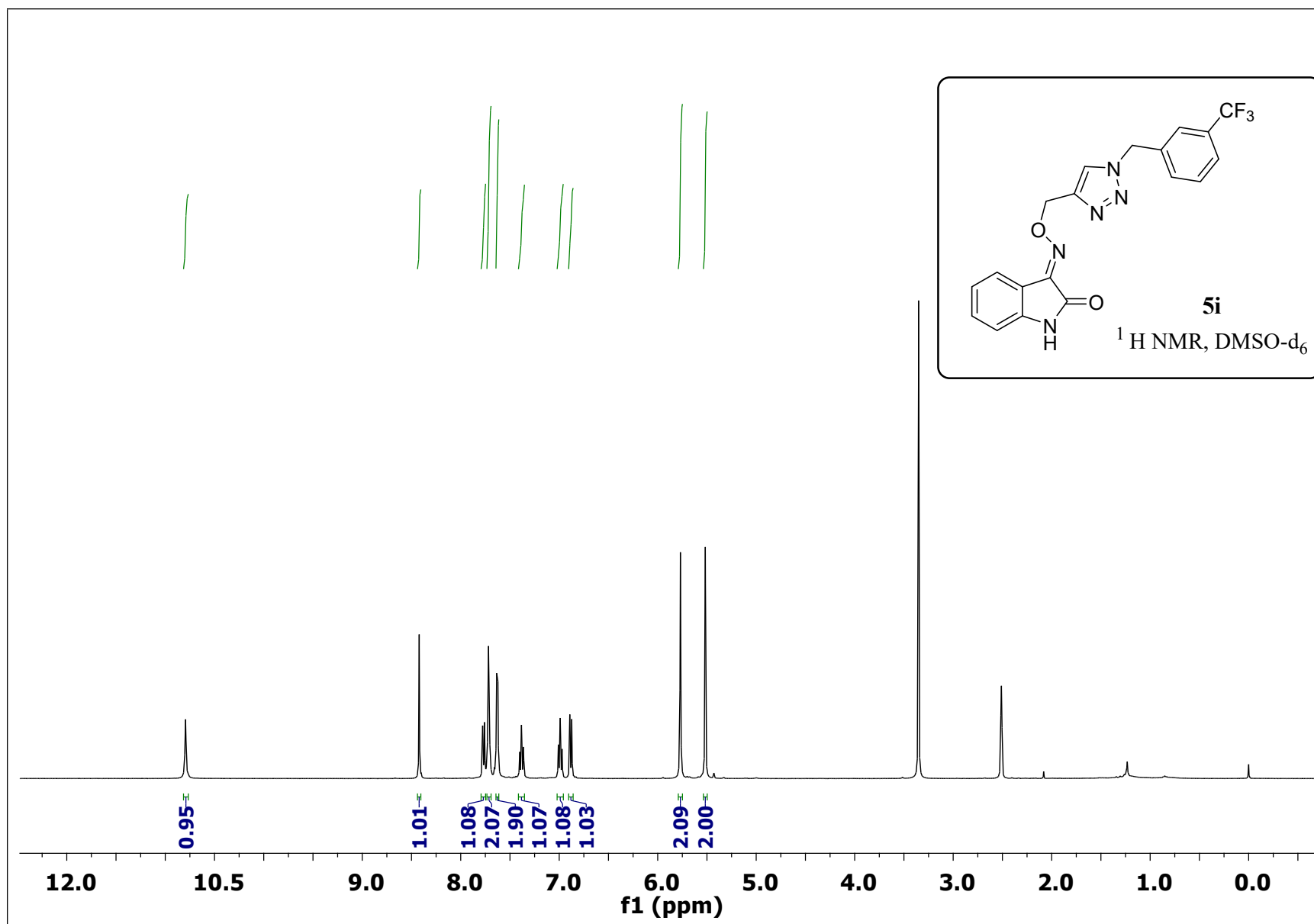
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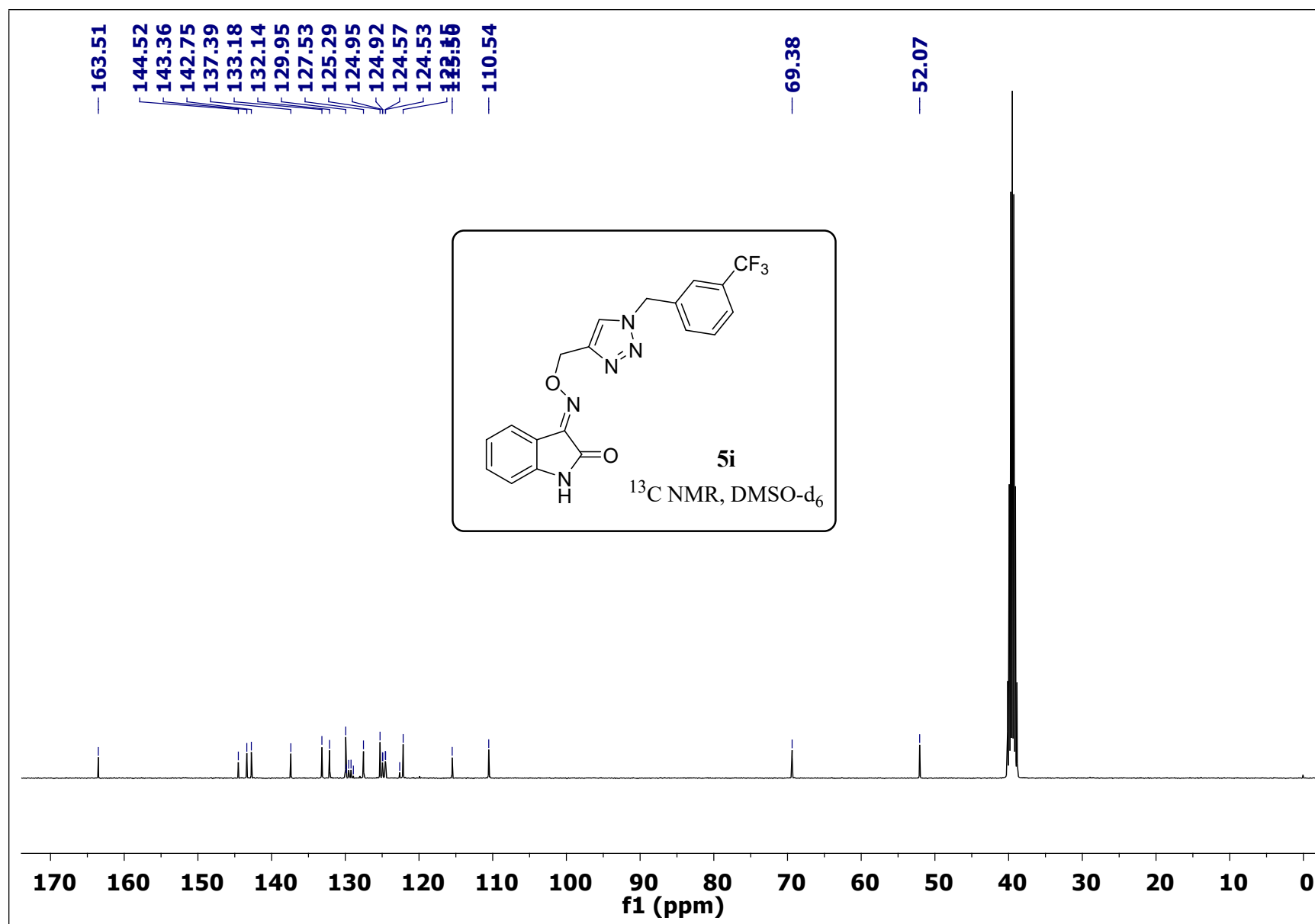






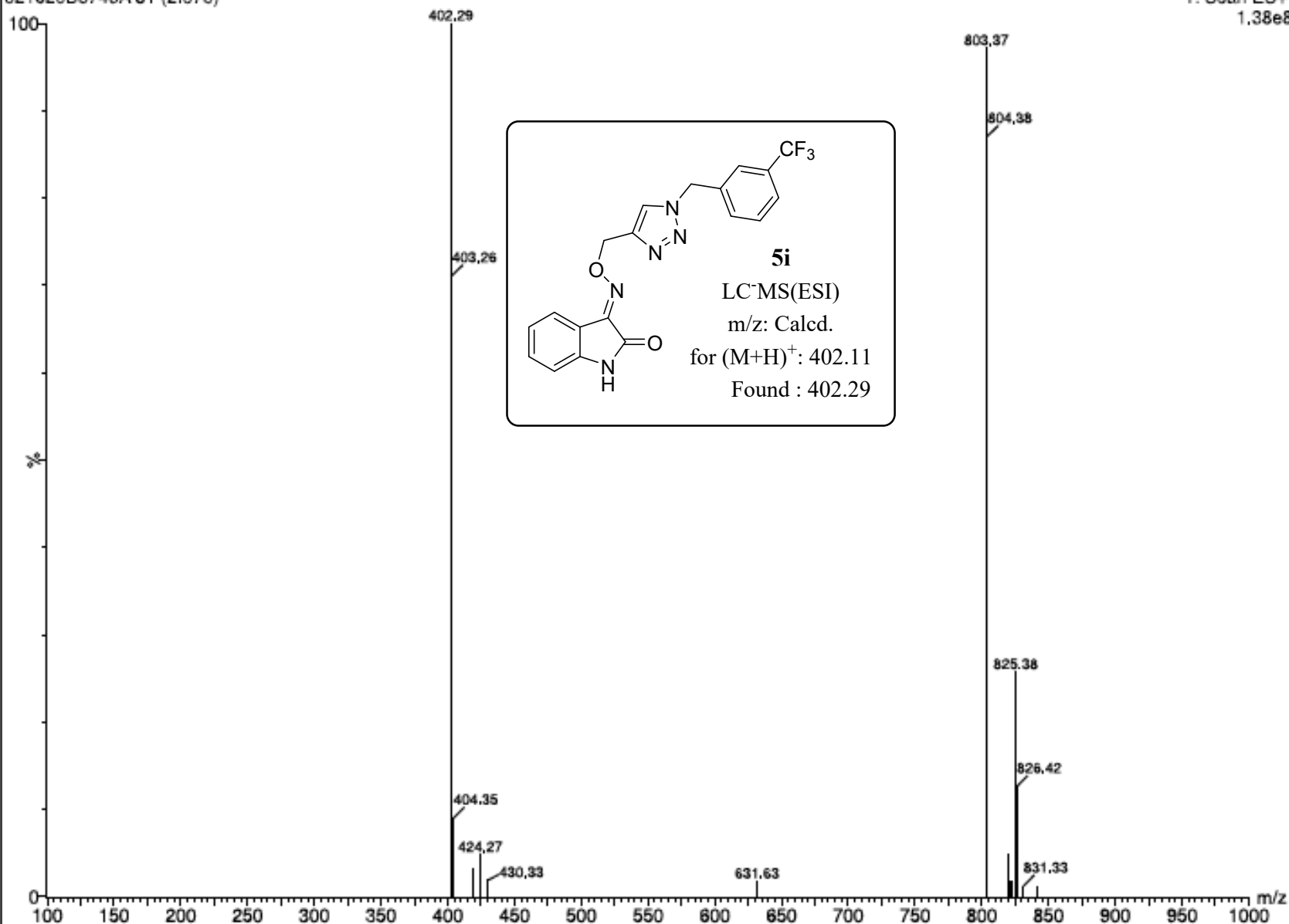


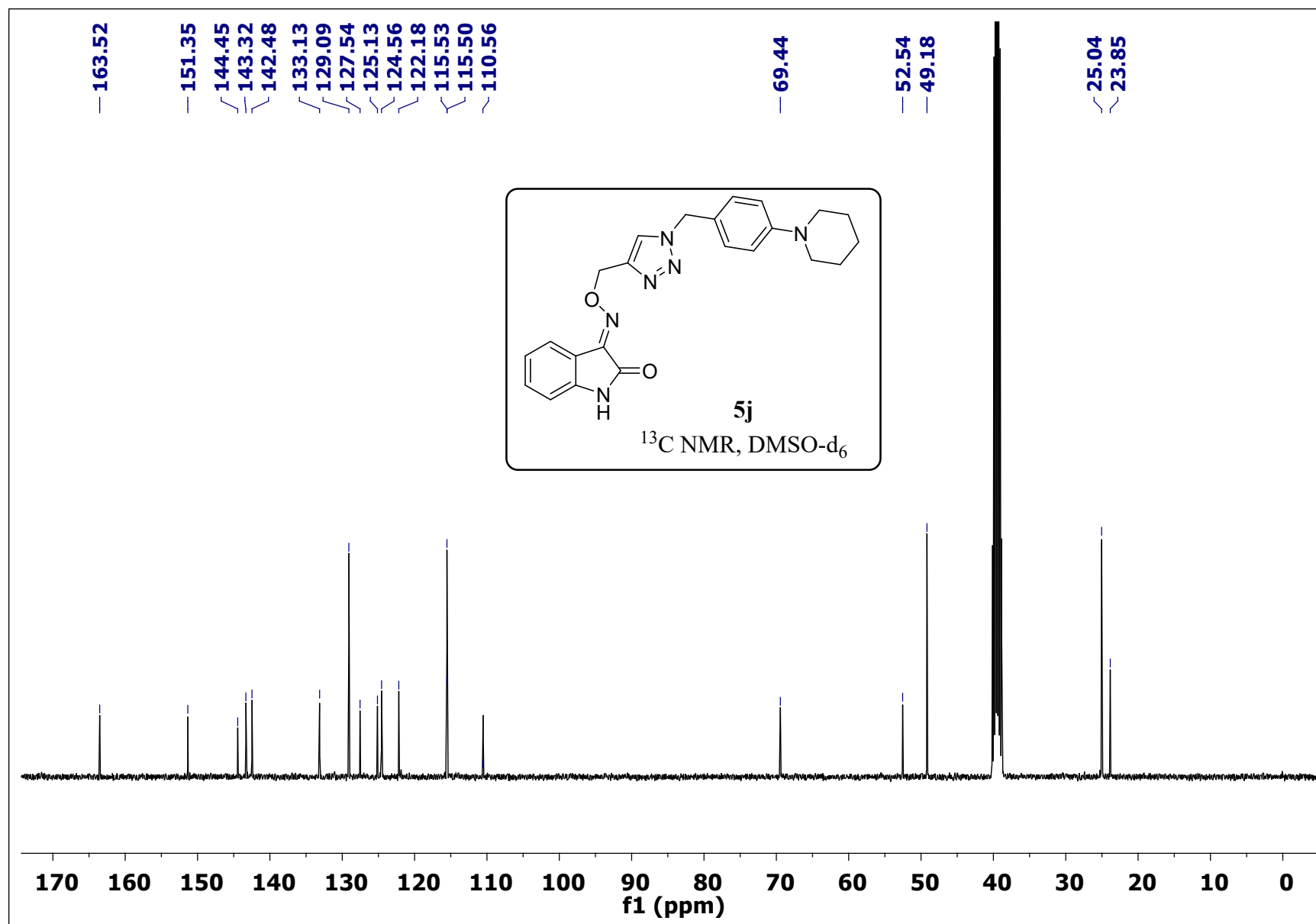


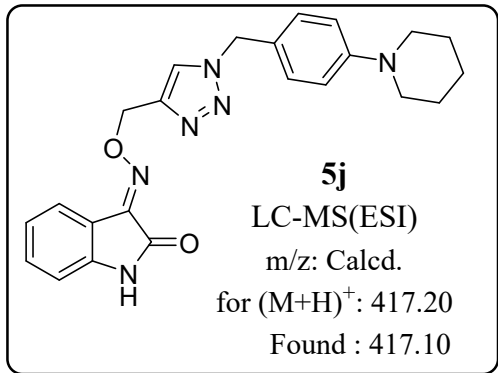


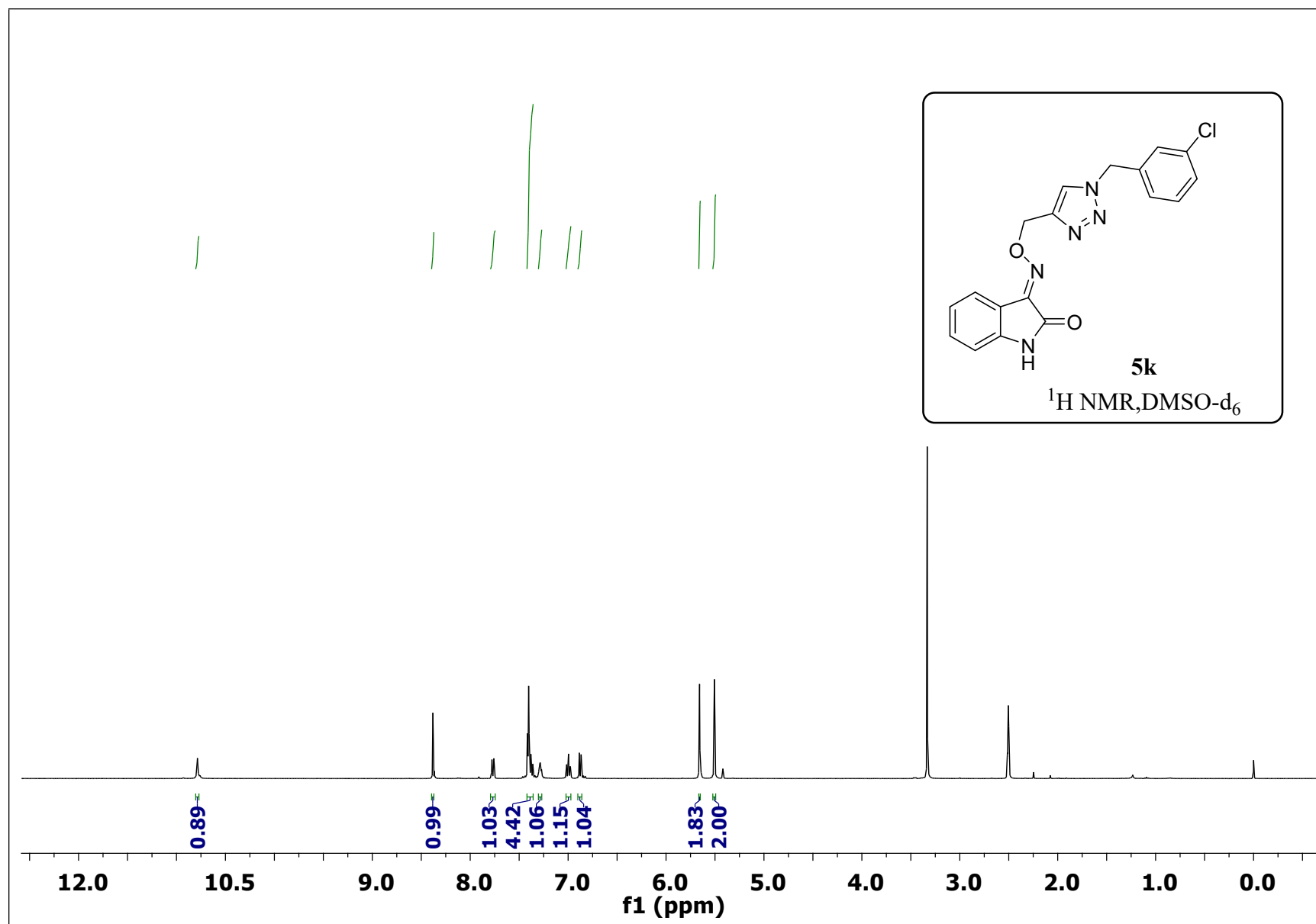
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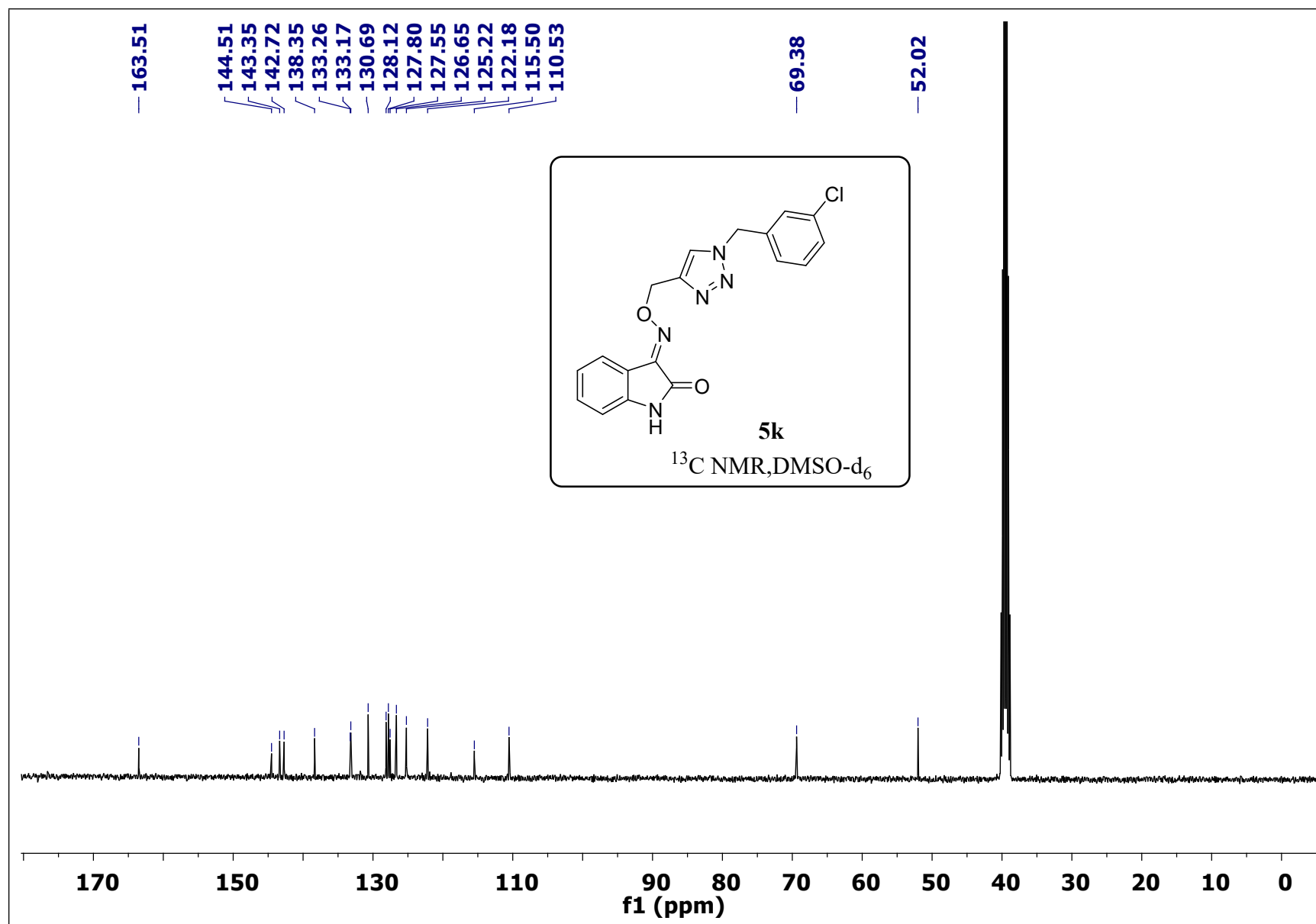
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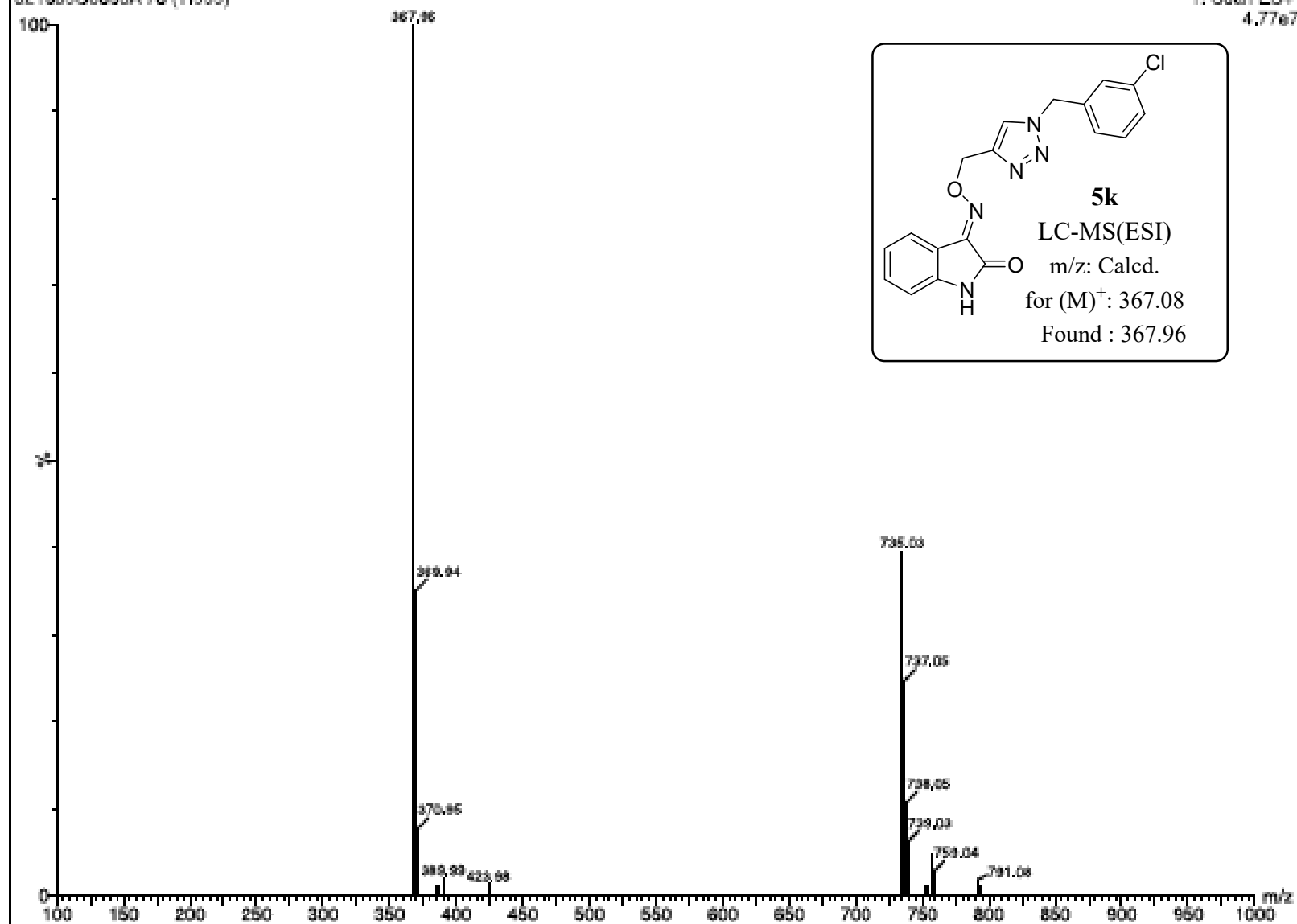


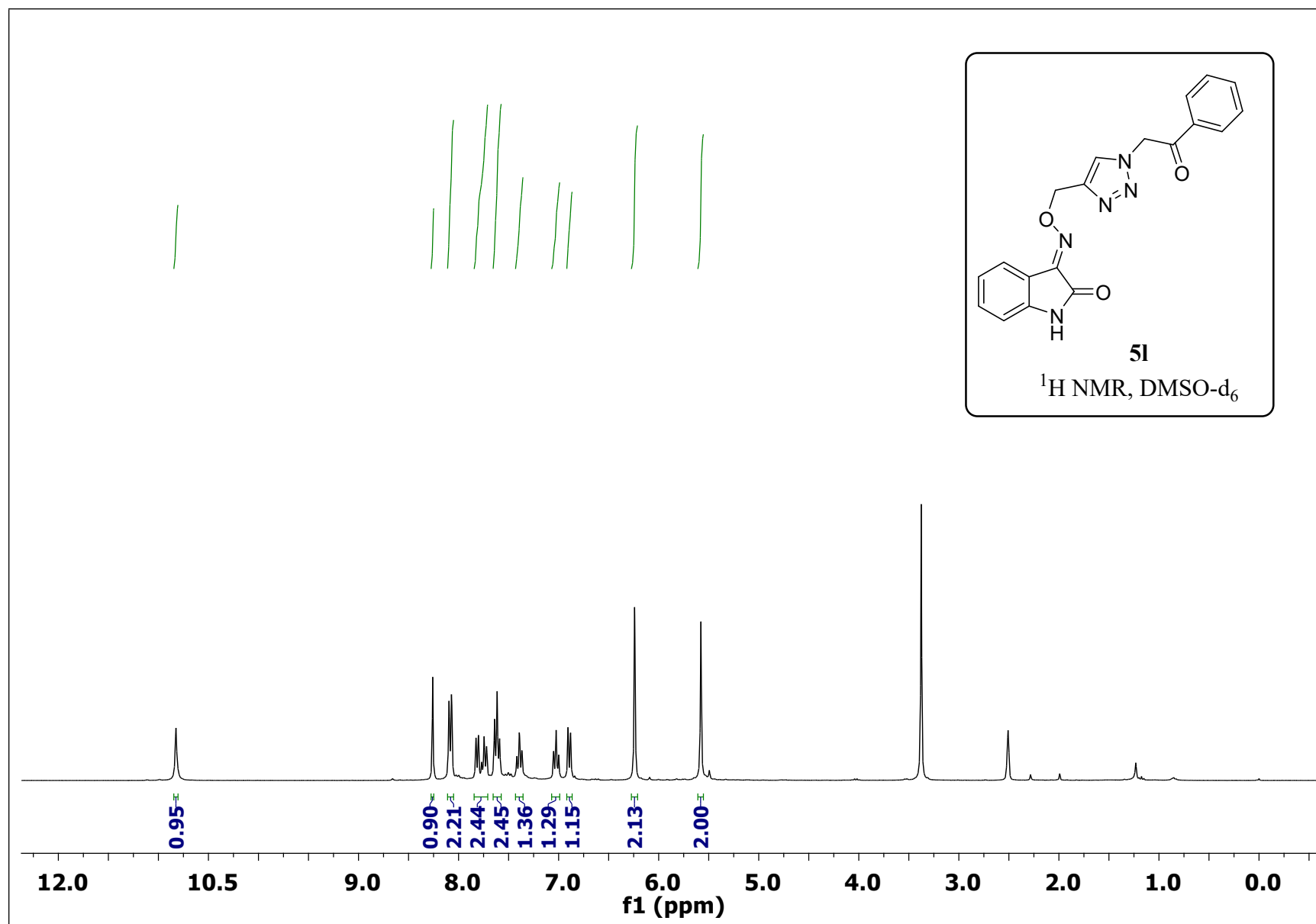
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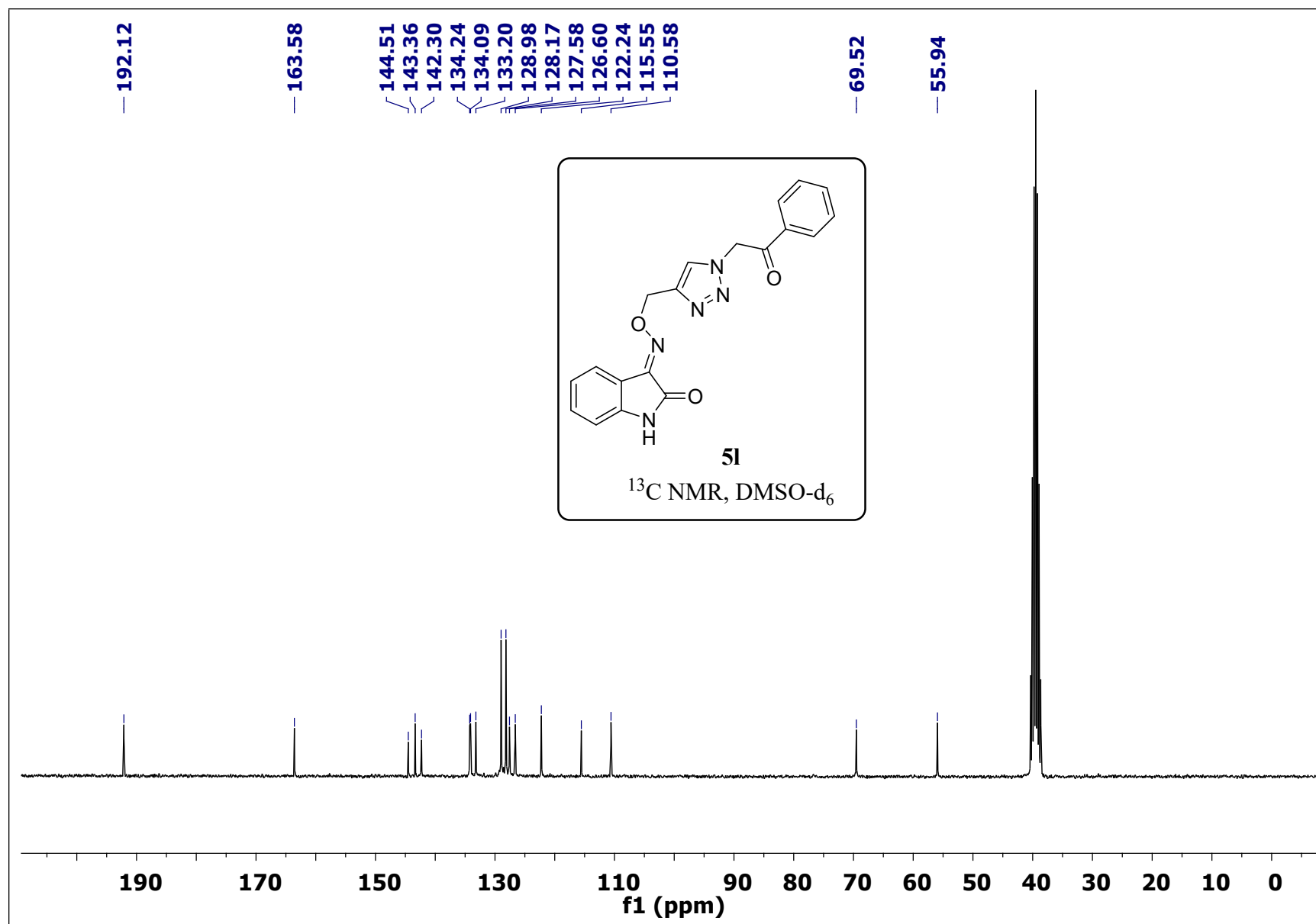
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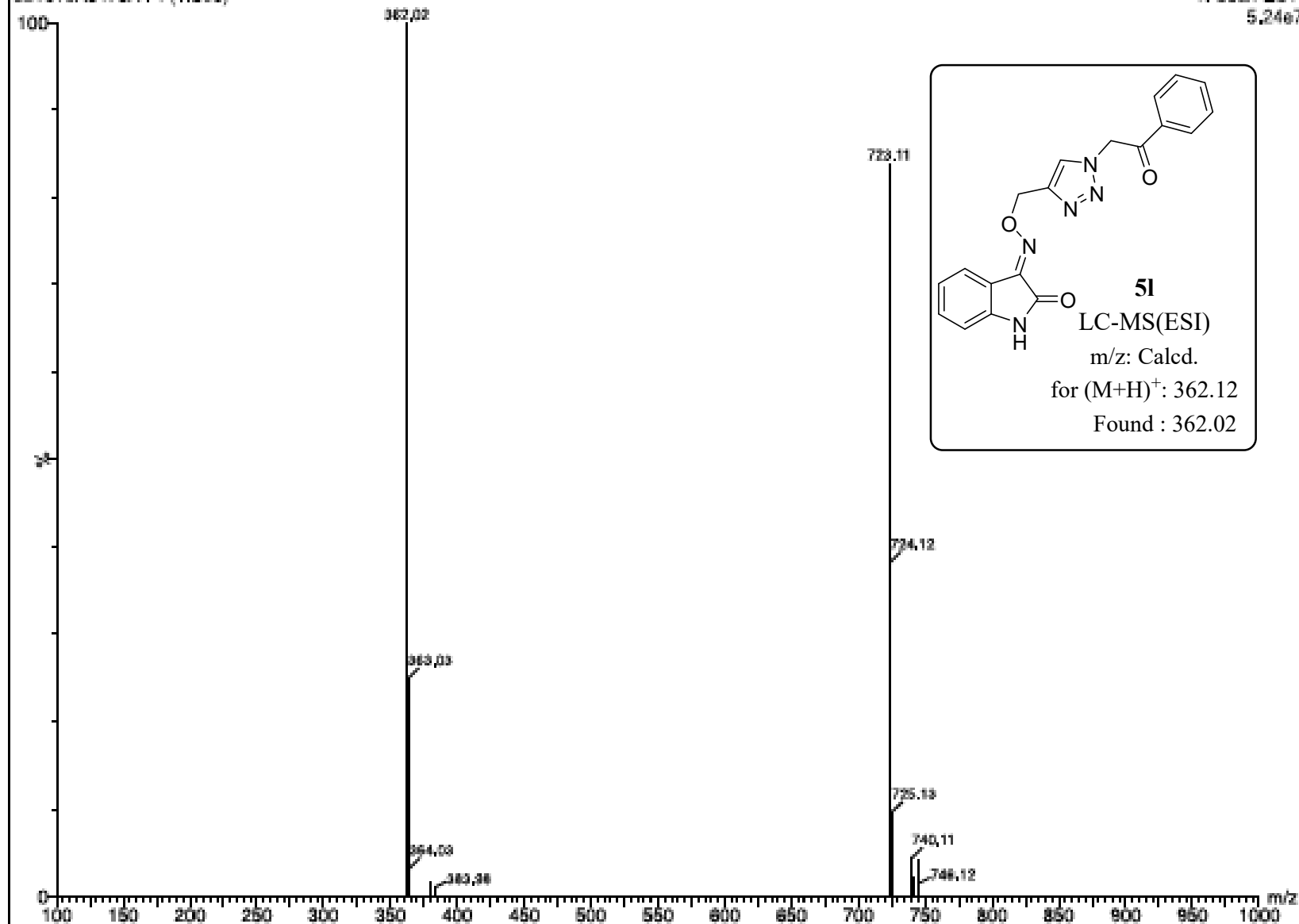


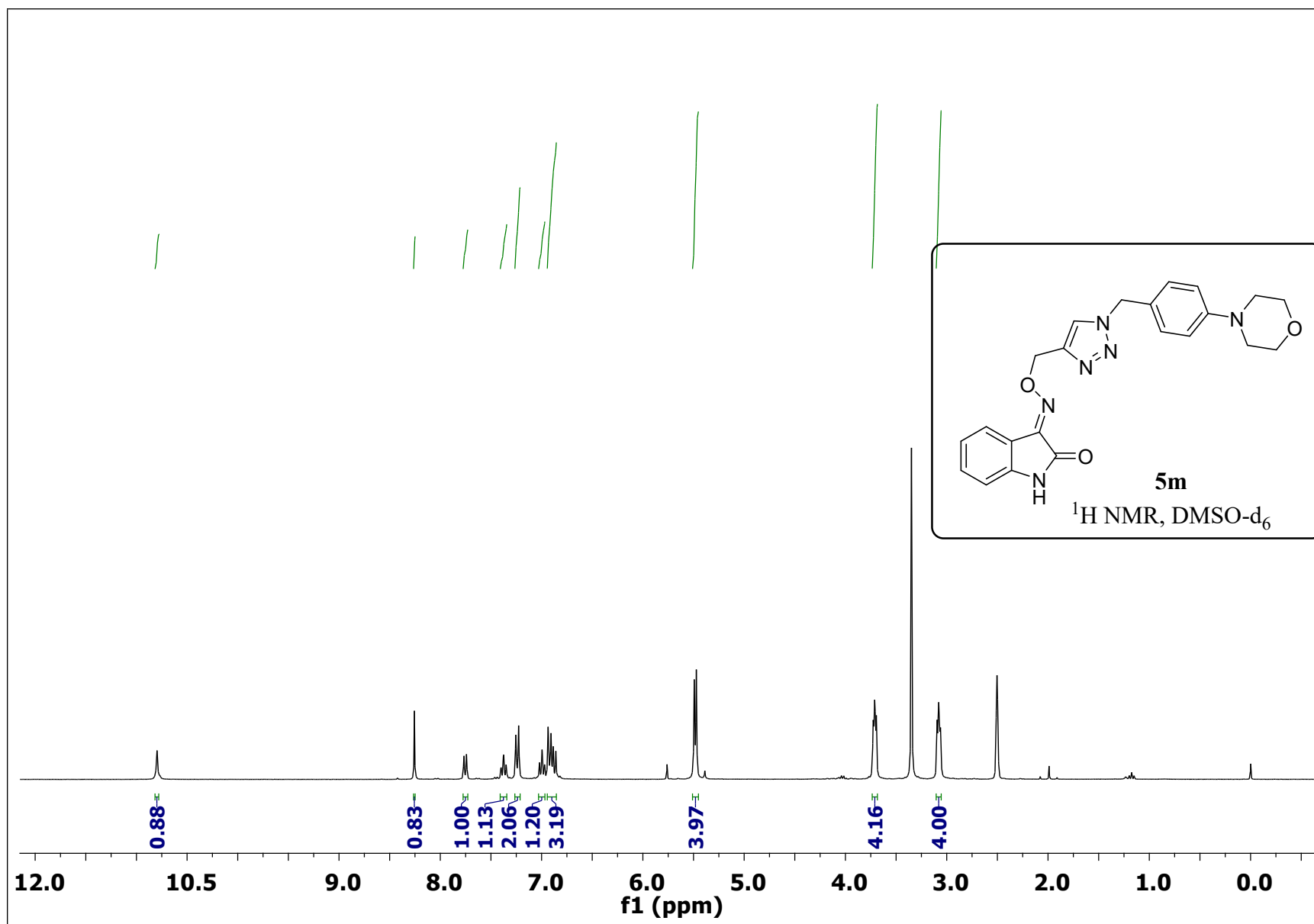
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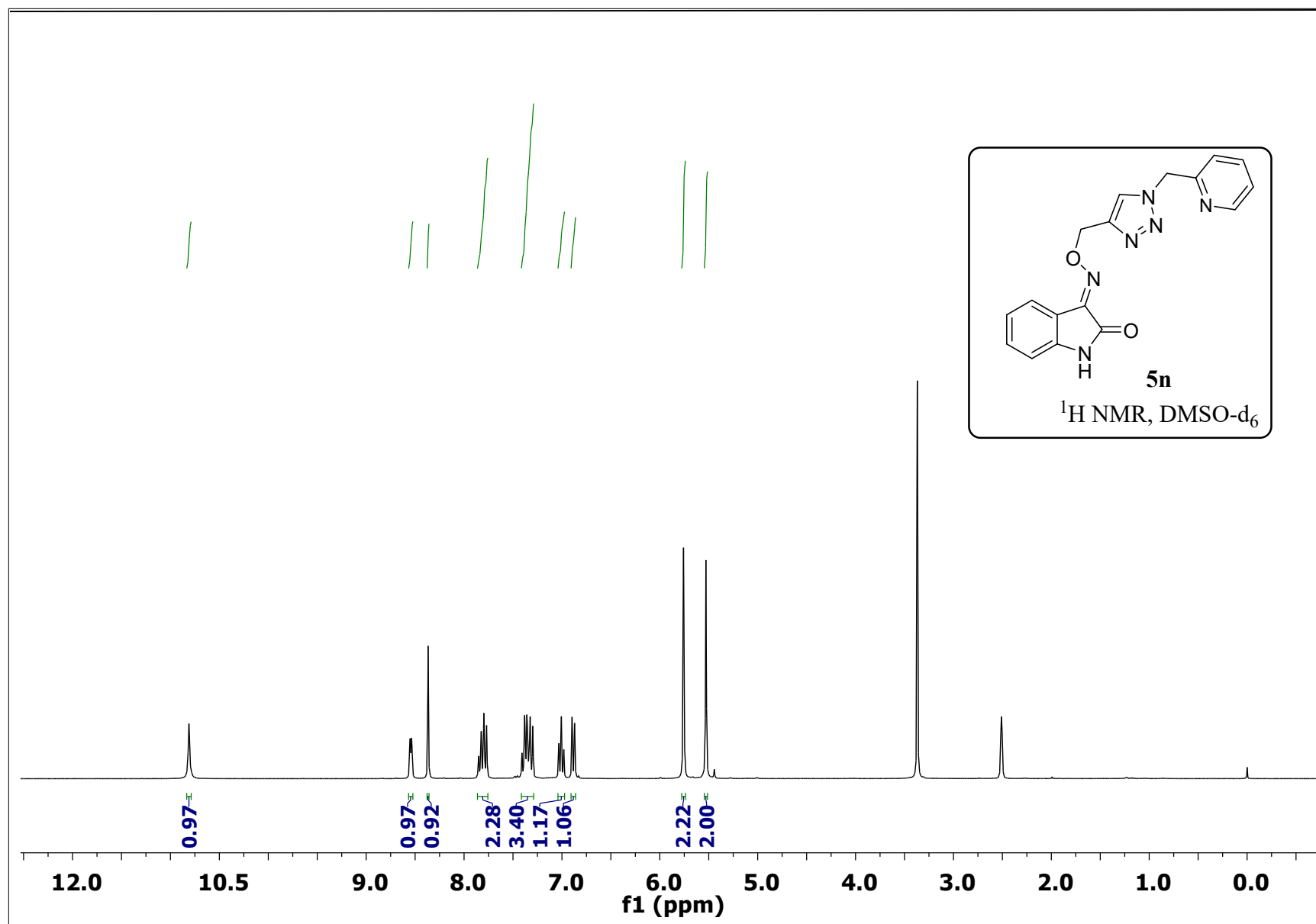
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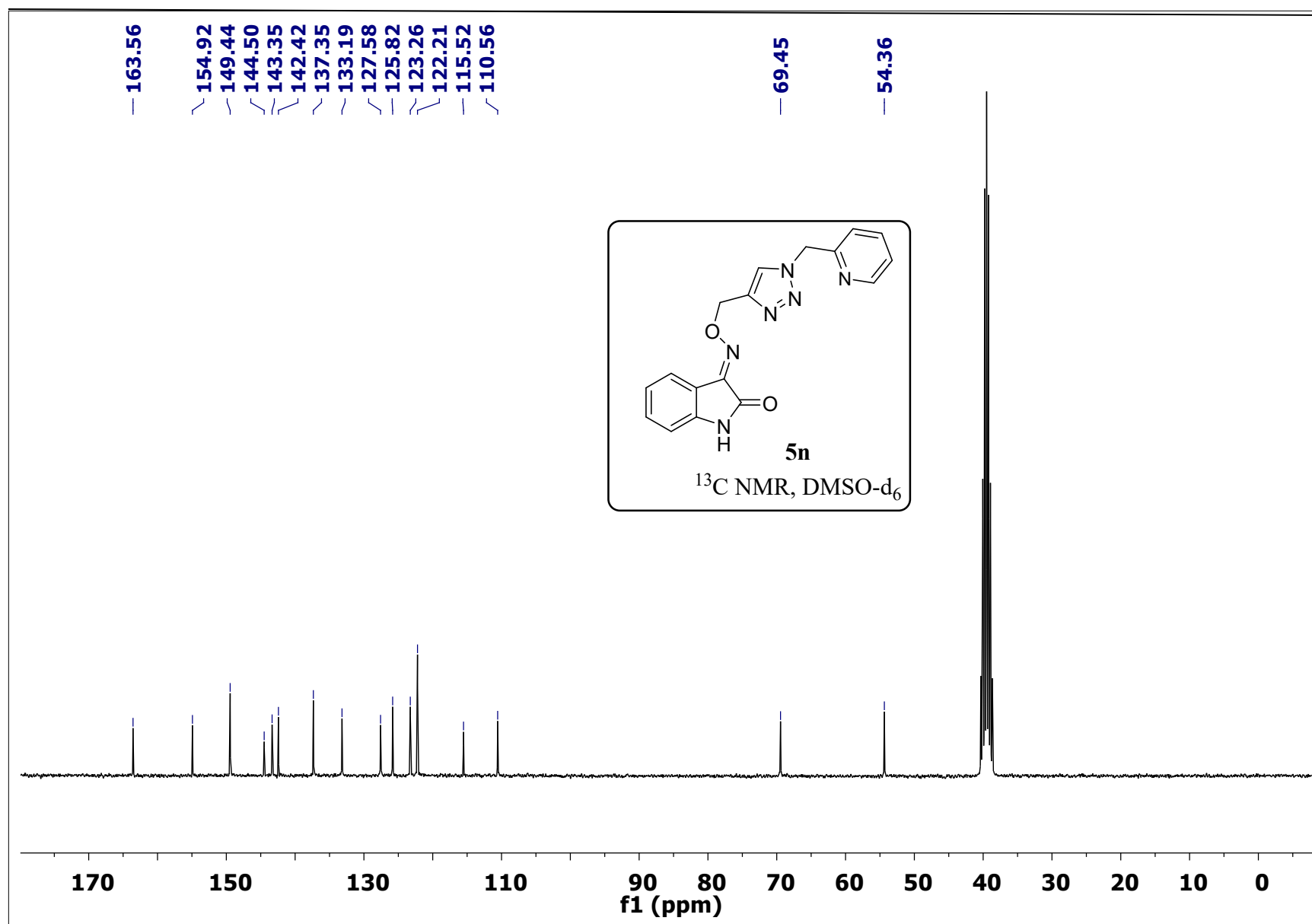
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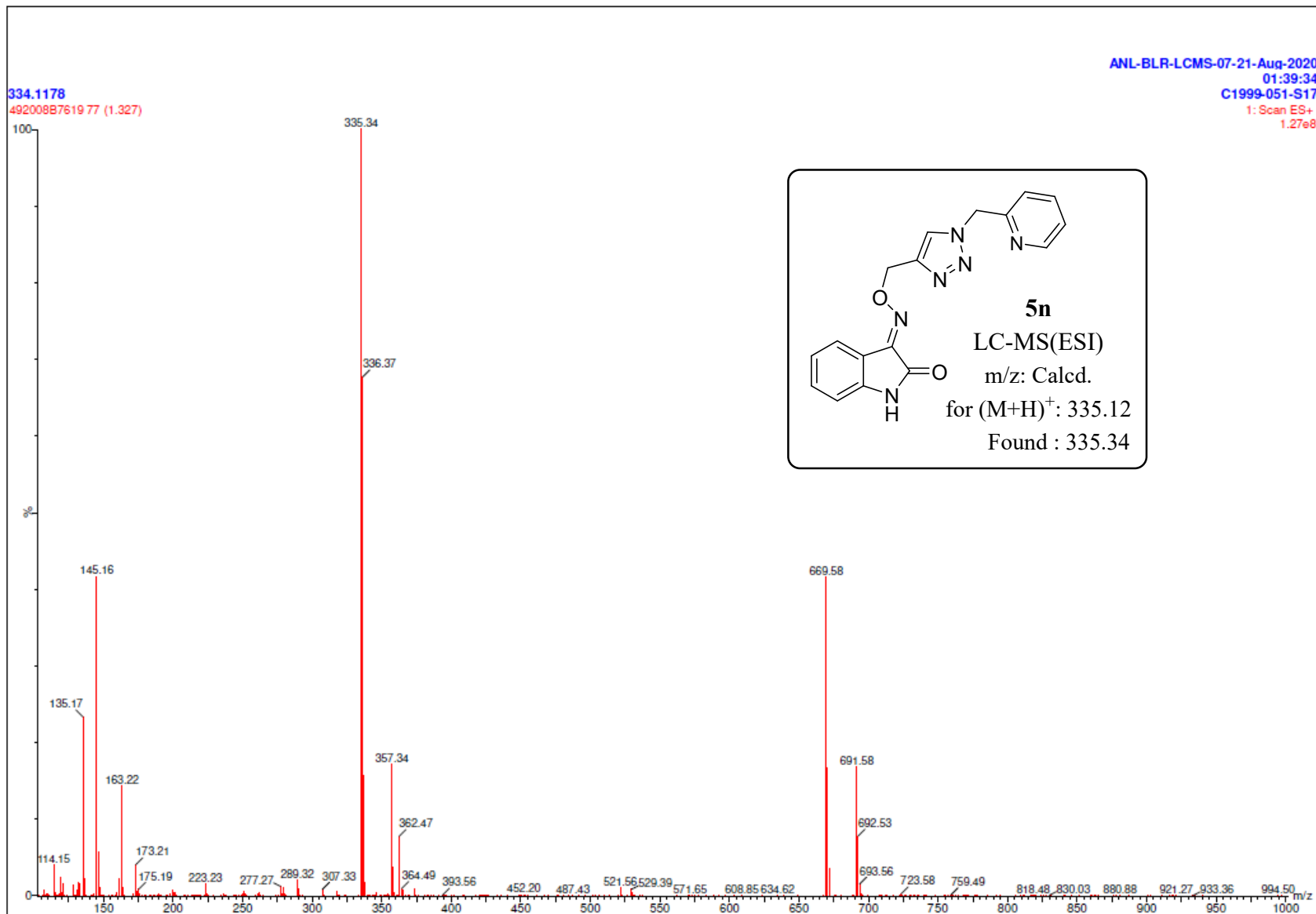
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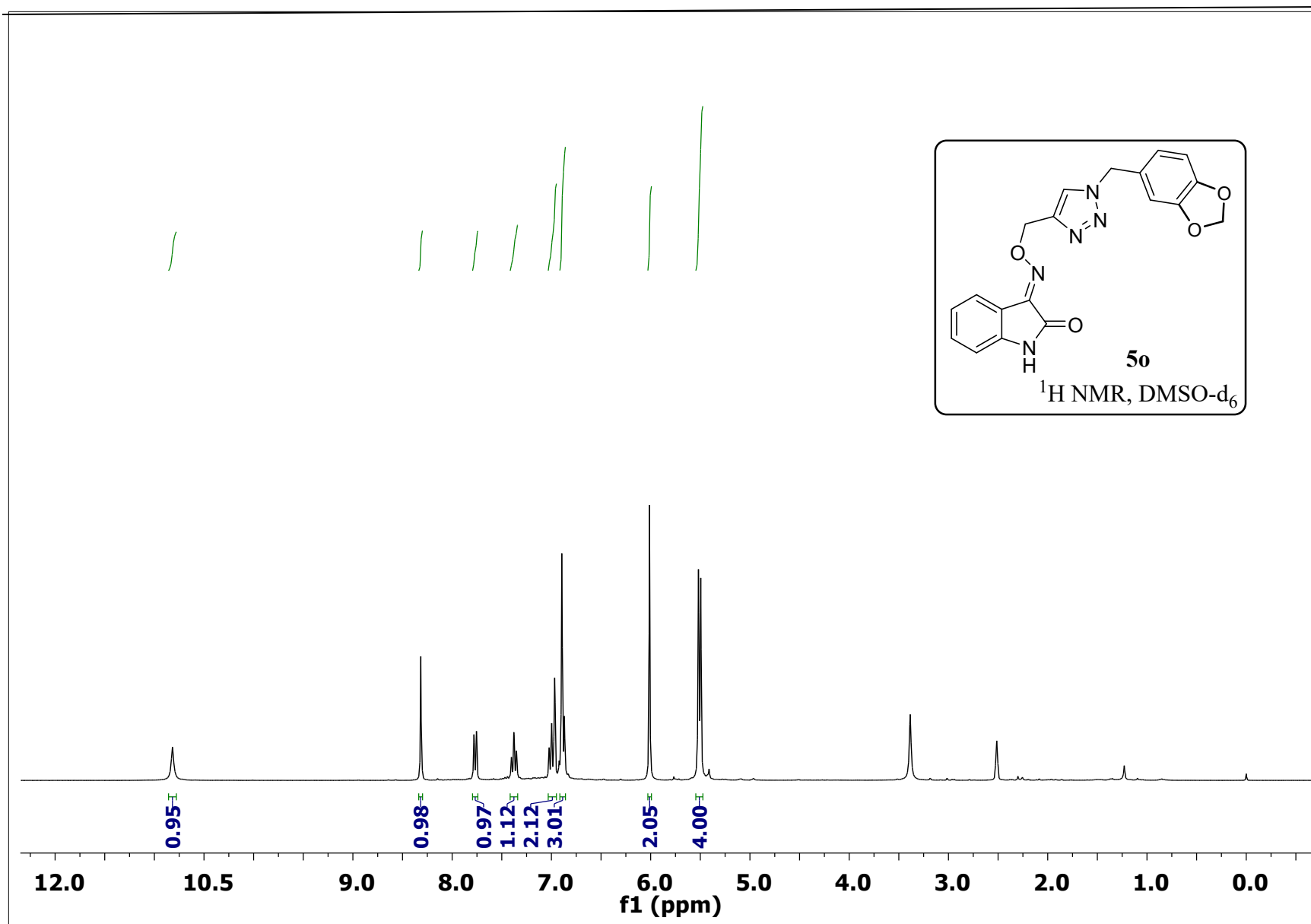


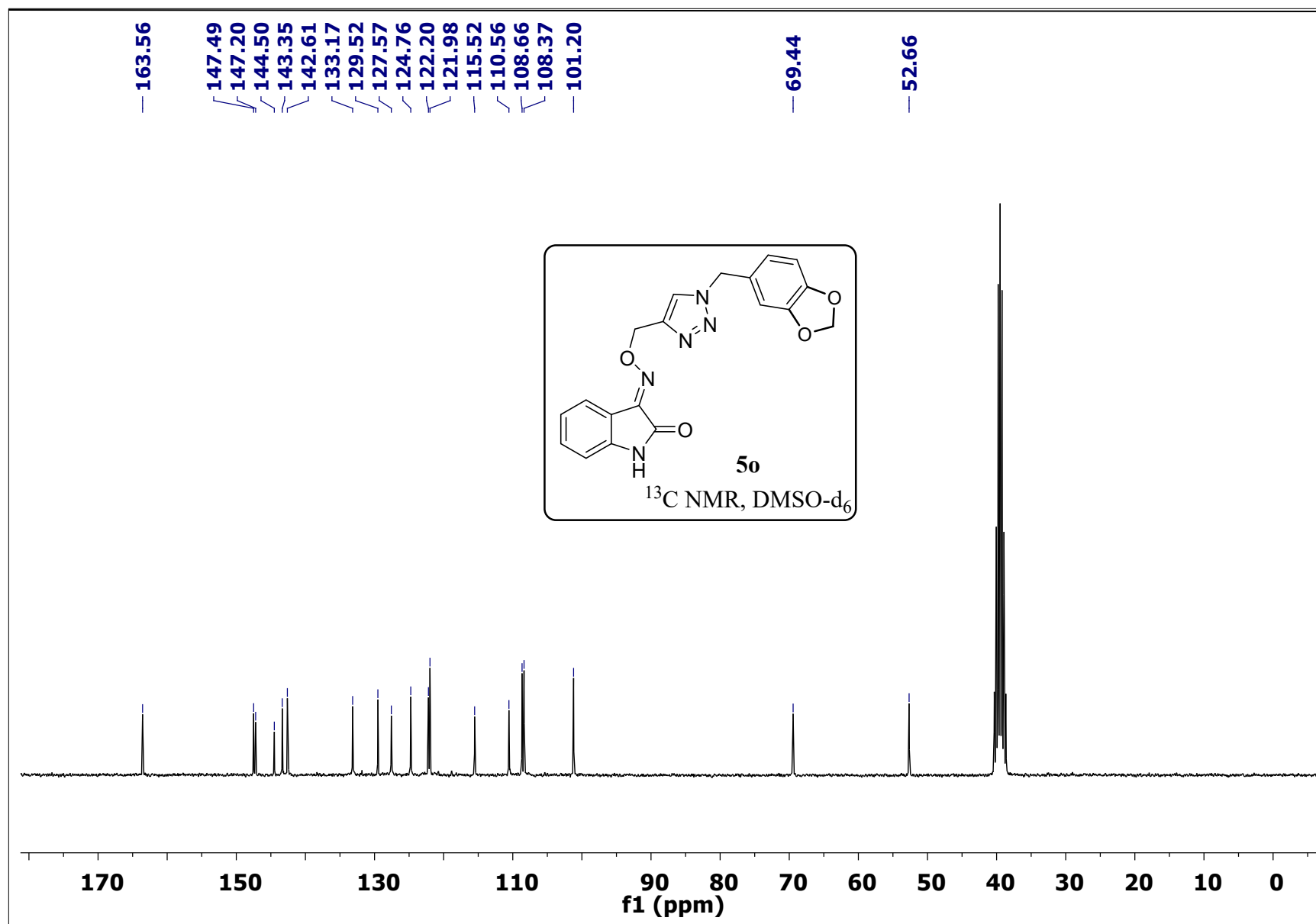


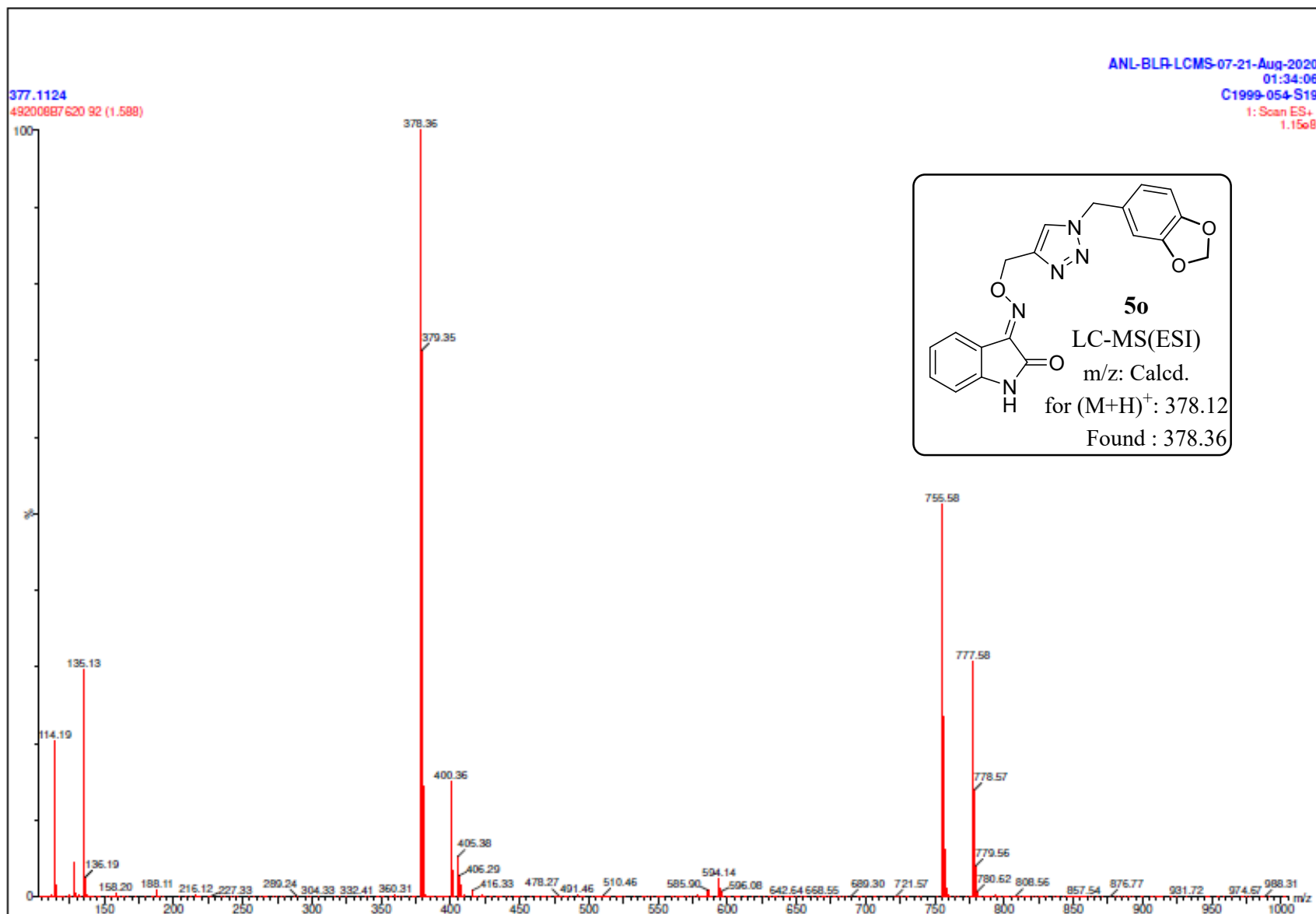


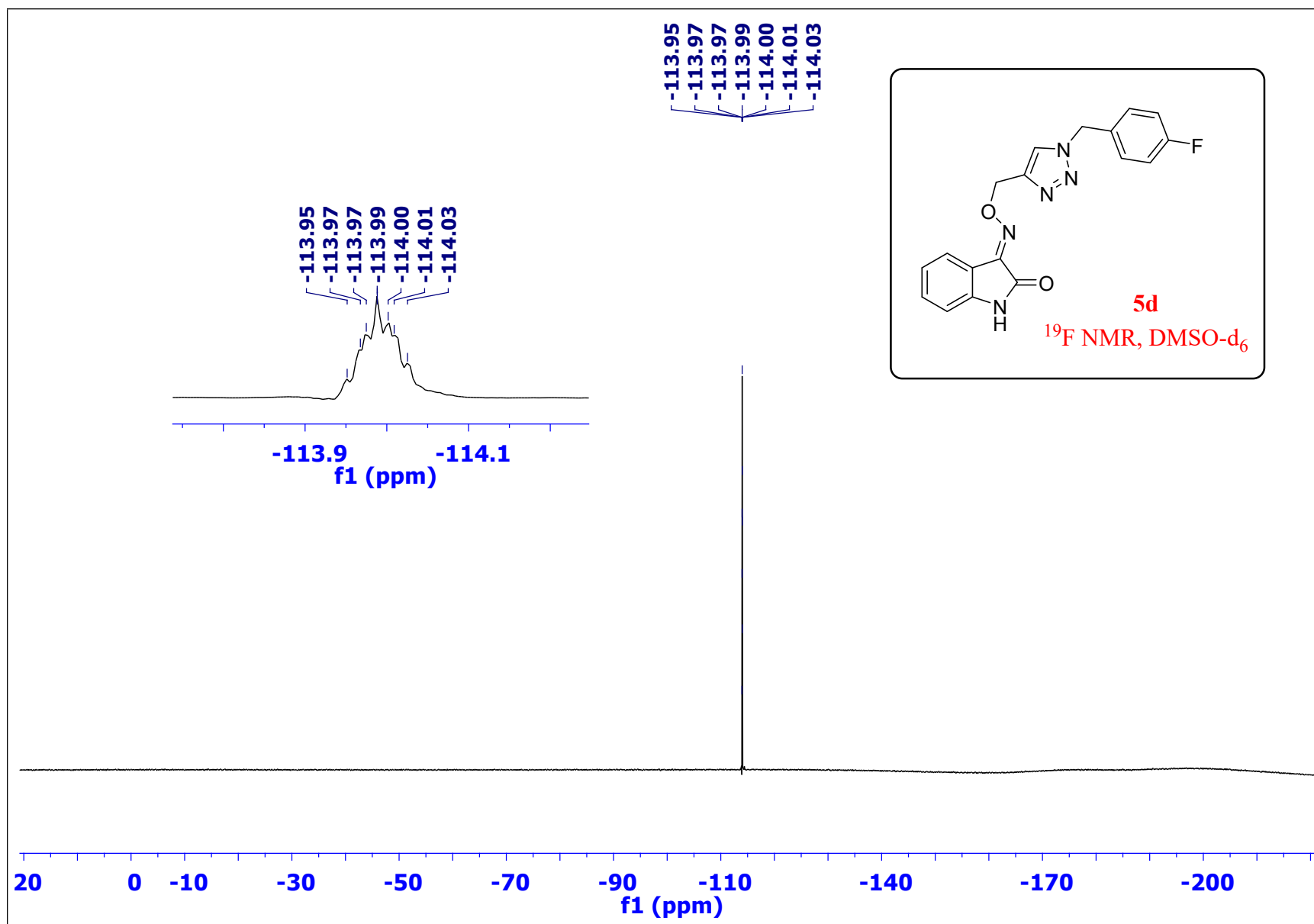


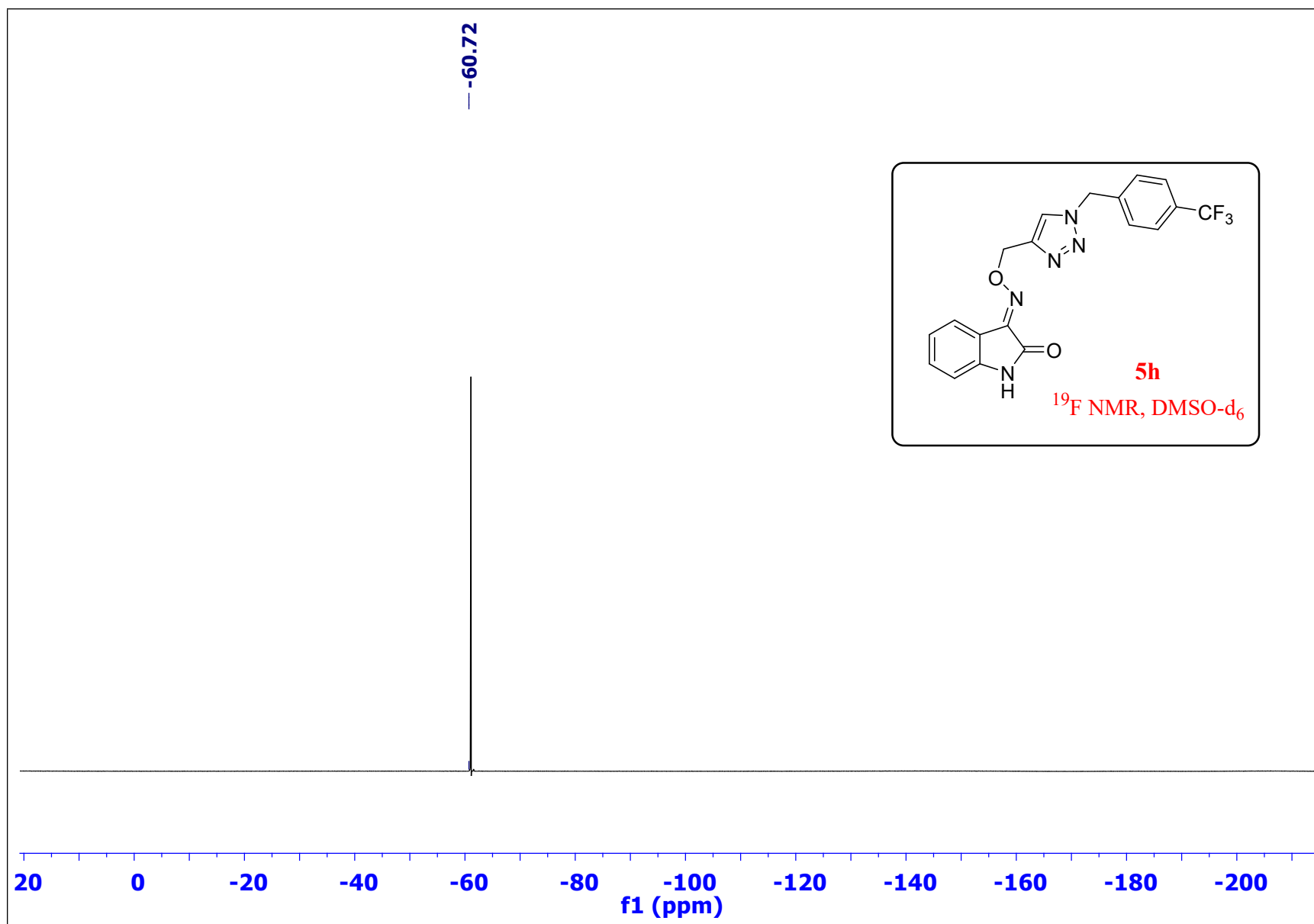


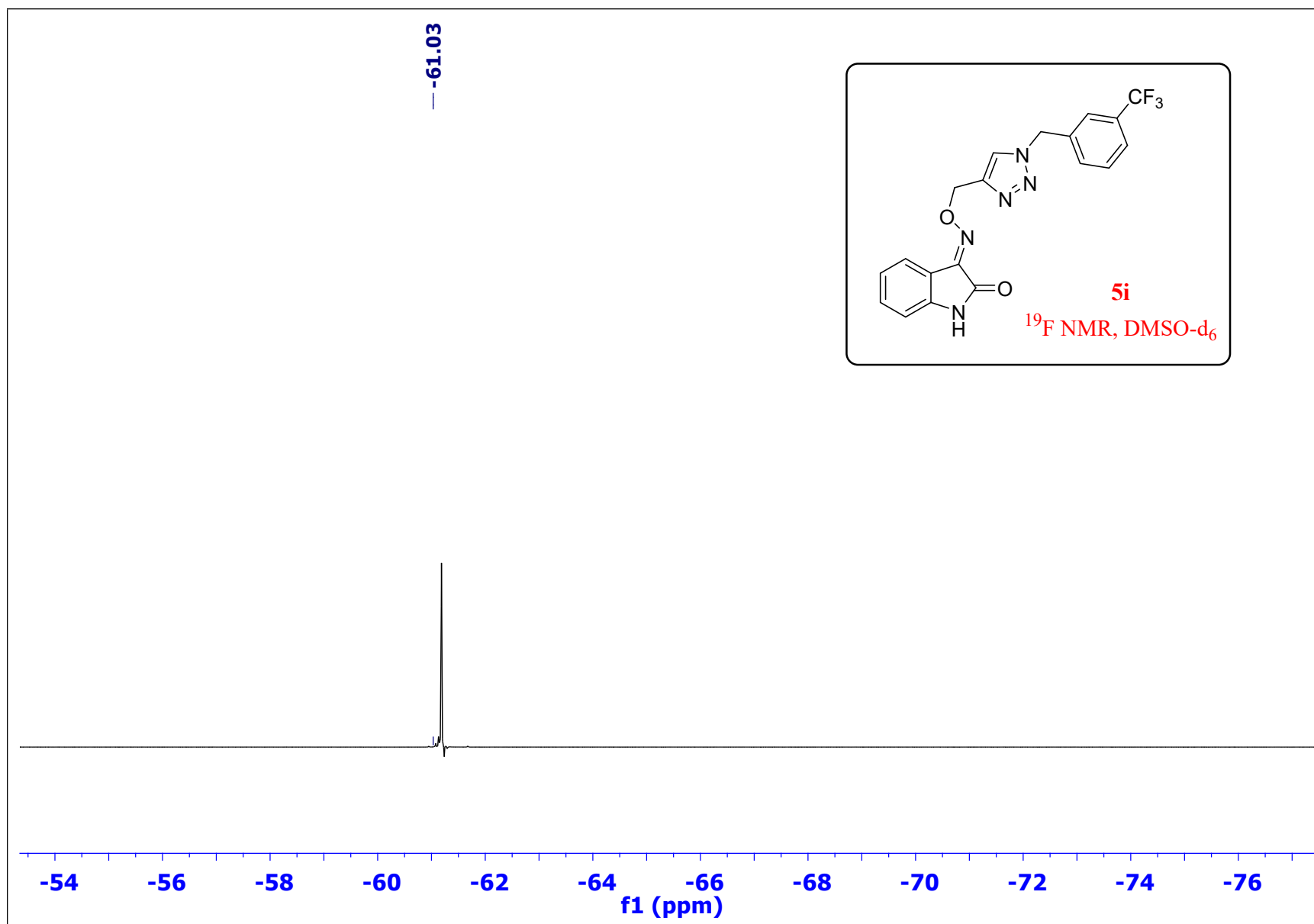












3. 2d NMR studies of compound **3**

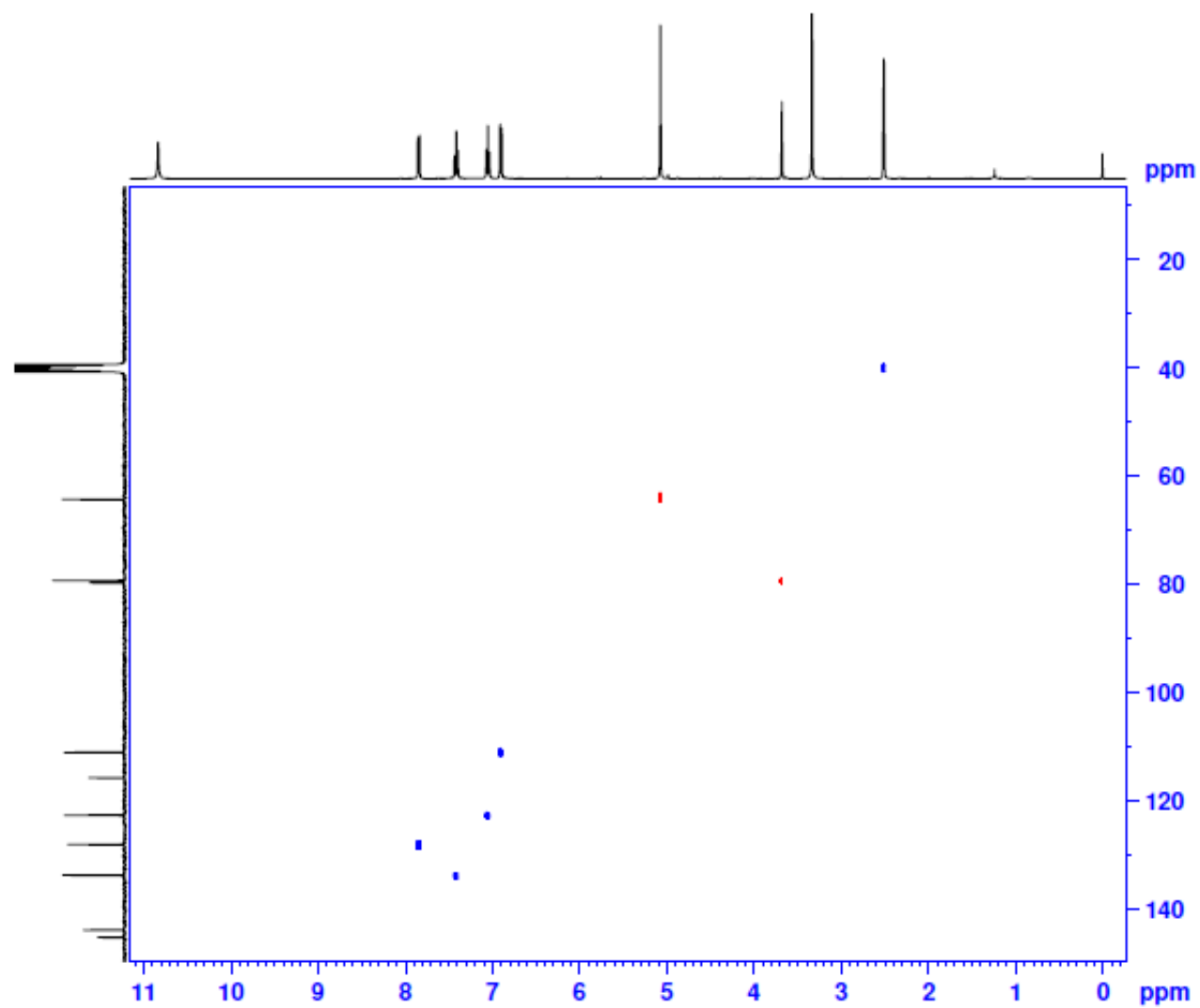


Fig S1. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC spectrum of compound **3** in DMSO- d_6 at 400 MHz.

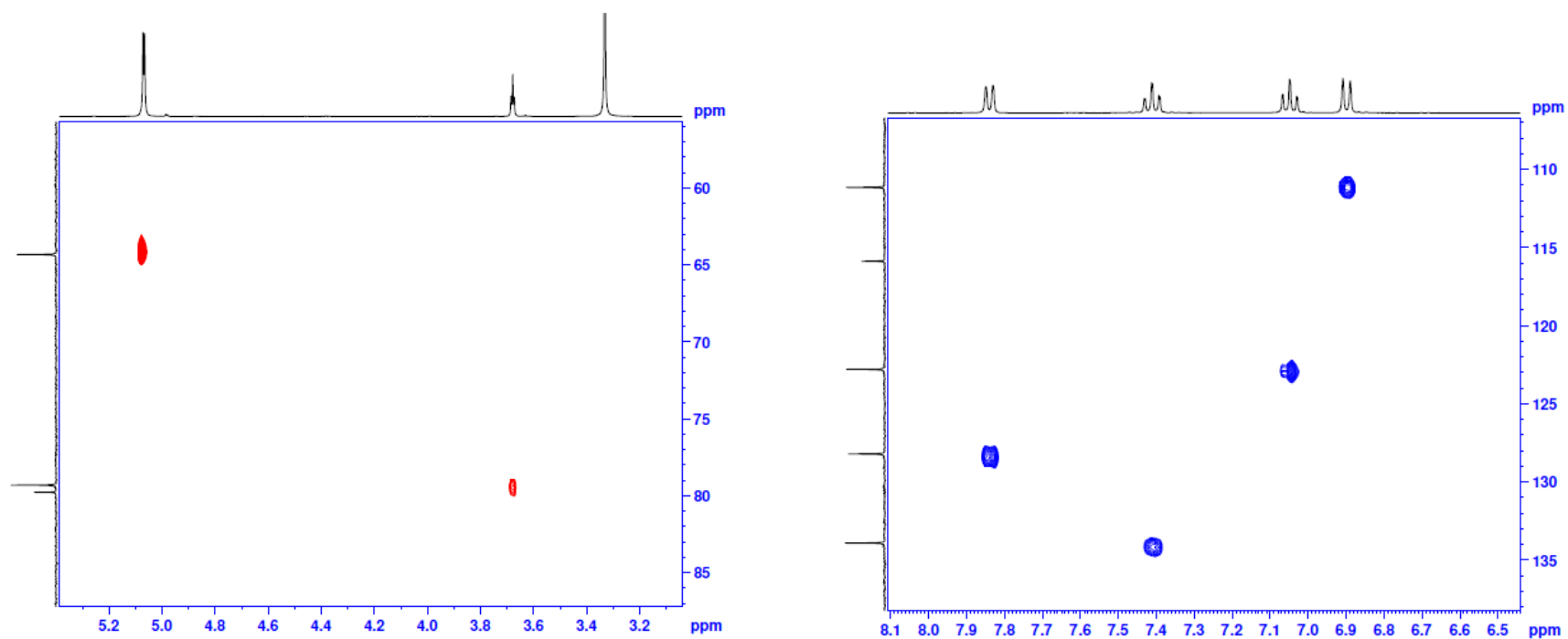


Fig S2. Expanded area of ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC spectrum of compound **3** (**Blue** indicates **CH** and **Red** indicates **CH₂** and **ethynyl CH**).

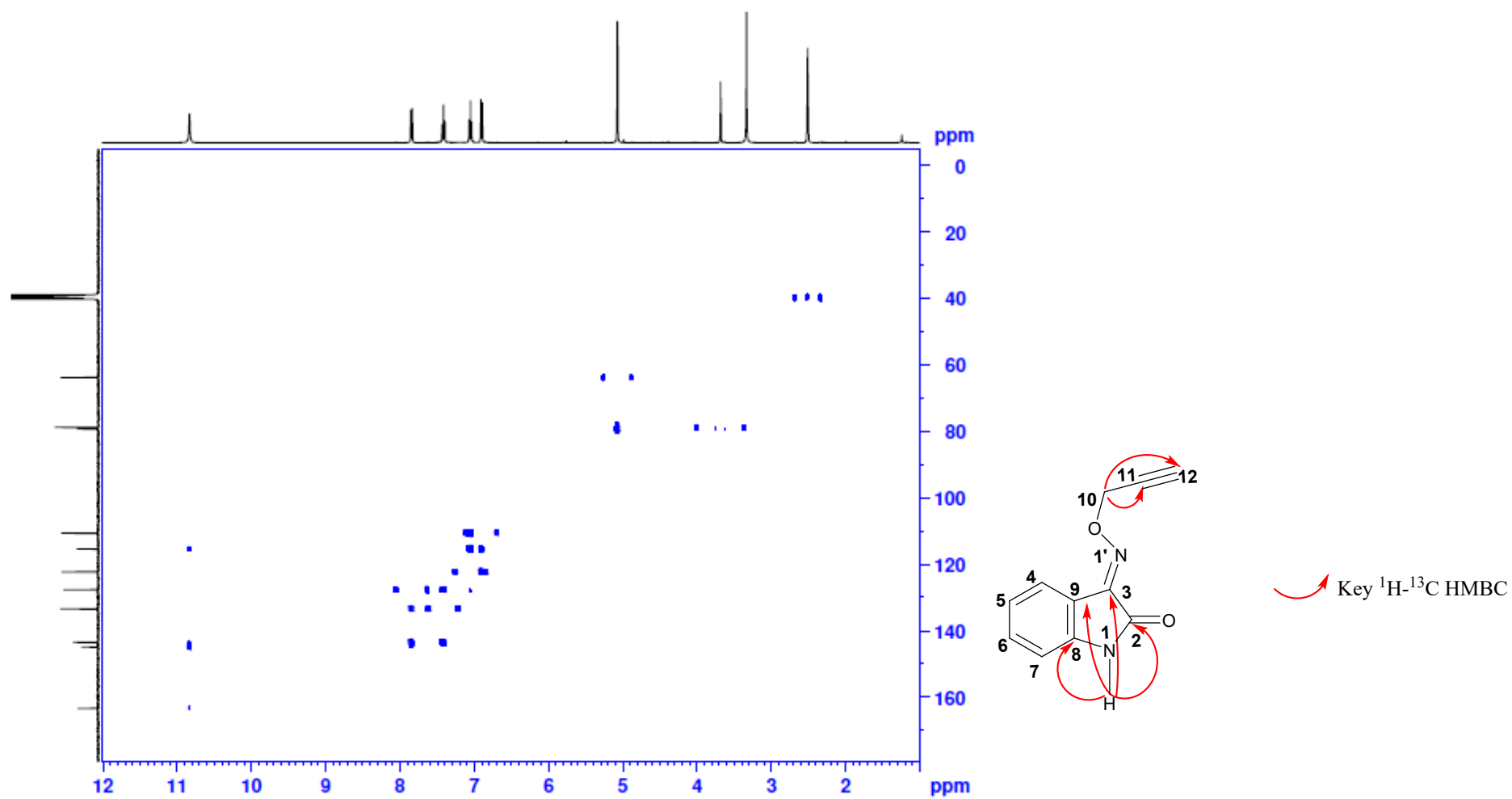


Fig S3. ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC spectrum of compound **3** in DMSO-d_6 at 400 MHz.

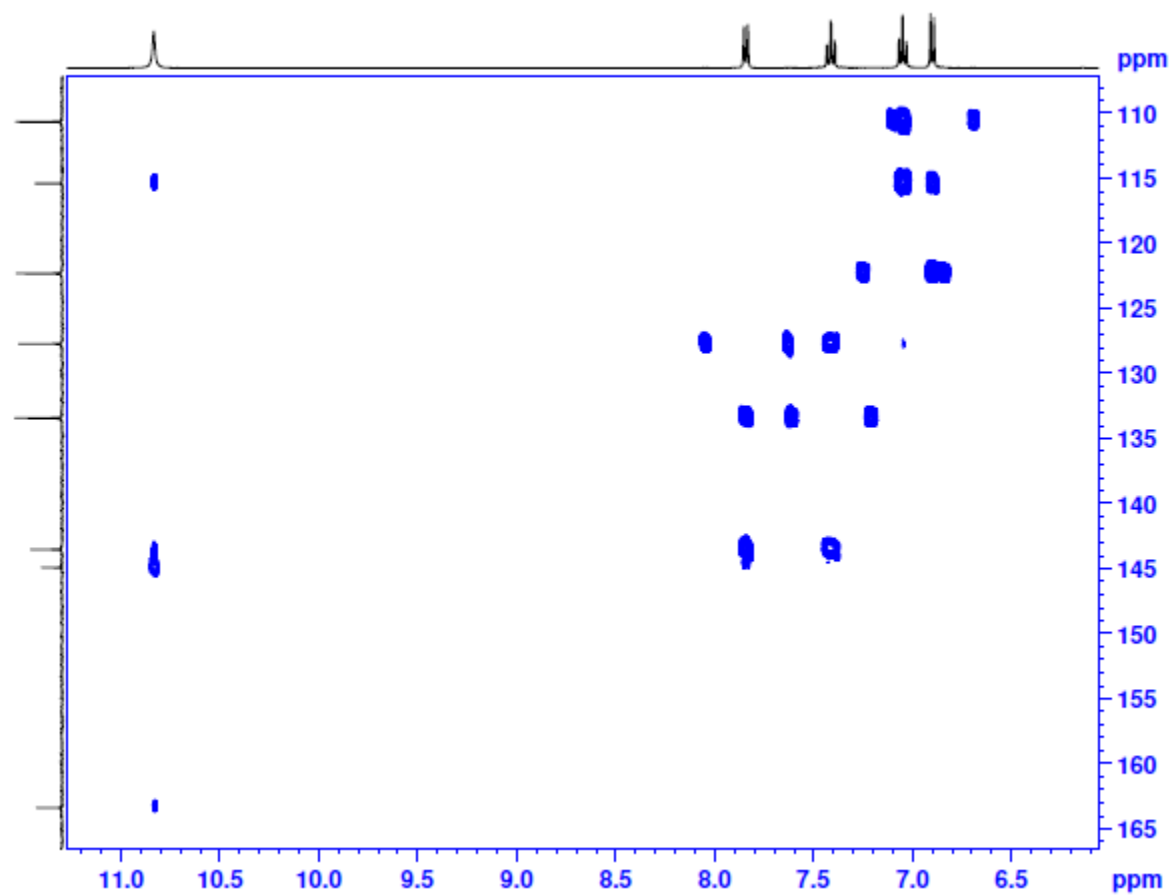


Fig S4. Expanded area of ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC spectrum of compound **3** in DMSO- d_6 at 400 MHz.

Table S1. Assignments of NMR shift values for compound **3**.

S.NO	Assignment	Type of Atom	¹ H Chemical Shift (ppm)	¹³ C Chemical shift (ppm)
1	1	NH	10.83	-
2	2	CO	-	163.4
3	3	C	-	144.9
4	4	CH	7.83	127.7
5	5	CH	7.05	122.2
6	6	CH	7.41	133.3
7	7	CH	6.89	110.6
8	8	C	-	143.5
9	9	C	-	115.3
10	10	CH ₂	5.06	63.8
11	11	C	-	79.2
12	12	CH	3.67	78.7

Key Points:

- The direct attachment of proton with carbon was assigned by ¹H-¹³C HSQC experiment.
- In ¹H-¹³C HMBC experiment **H-10** protons showing correlation to C-11 and C-12 carbons.
- In ¹H-¹³C HMBC experiment **H-1** proton showing correlation to C-2, C-3, C-8 and C-9 carbons.

4. 2d NMR studies of compound 5a

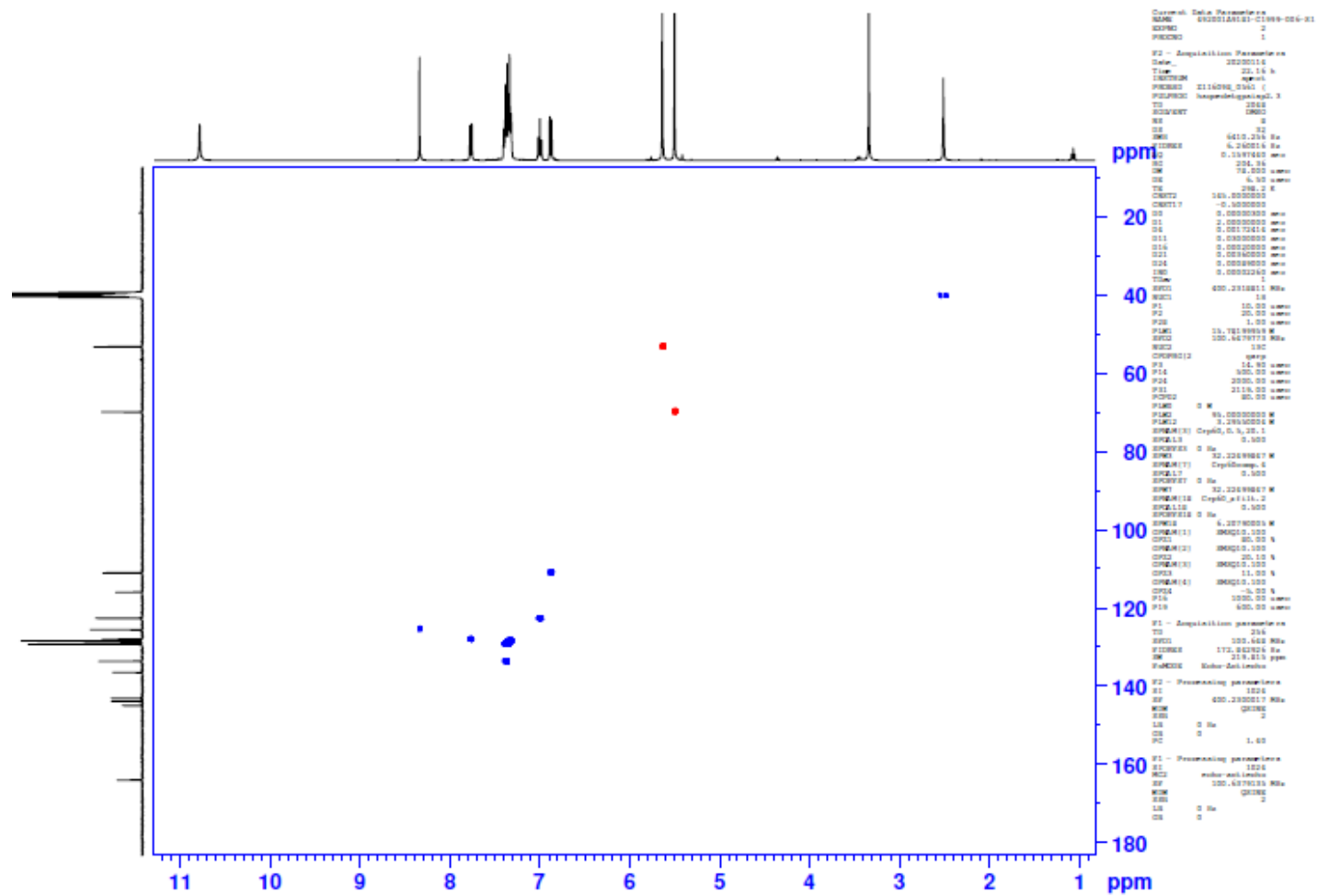


Fig S5. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC spectrum of compound **5a** in DMSO- d_6 at 400 MHz

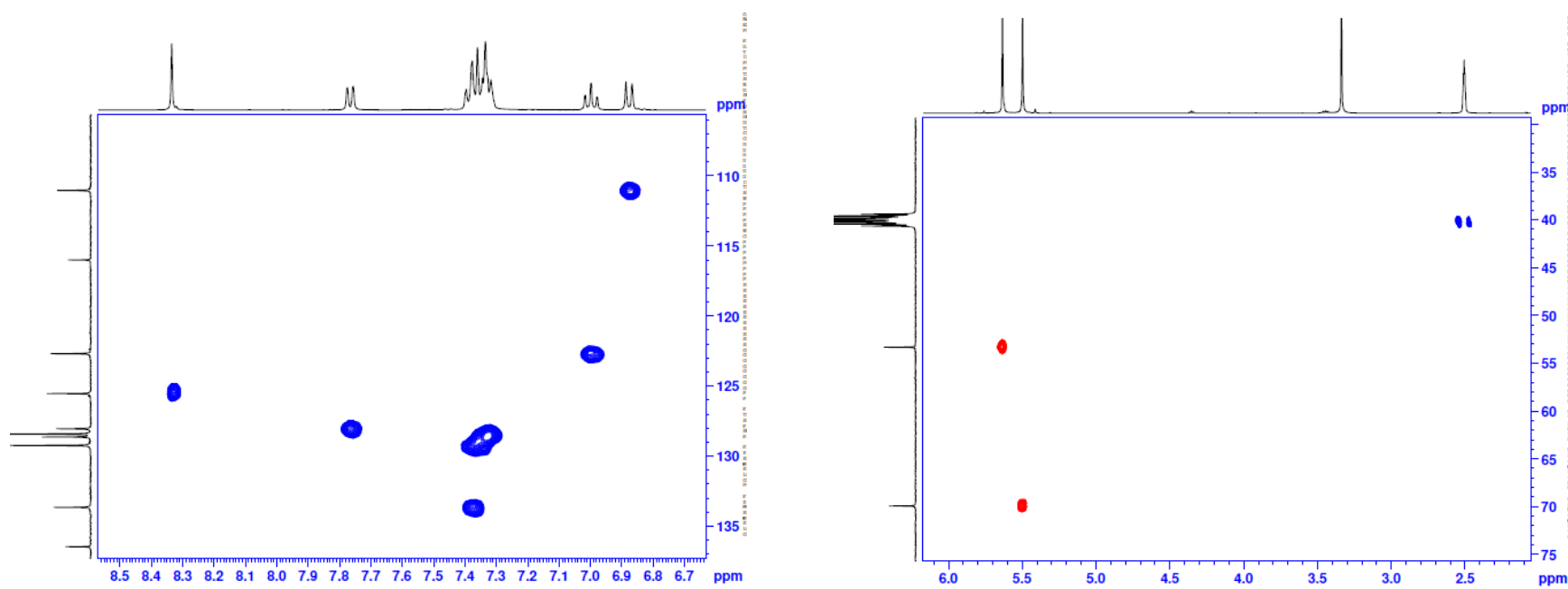


Fig.S6. Expanded area of ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC spectrum of compound **5a** (Blue indicates CH and Red indicates CH_2).

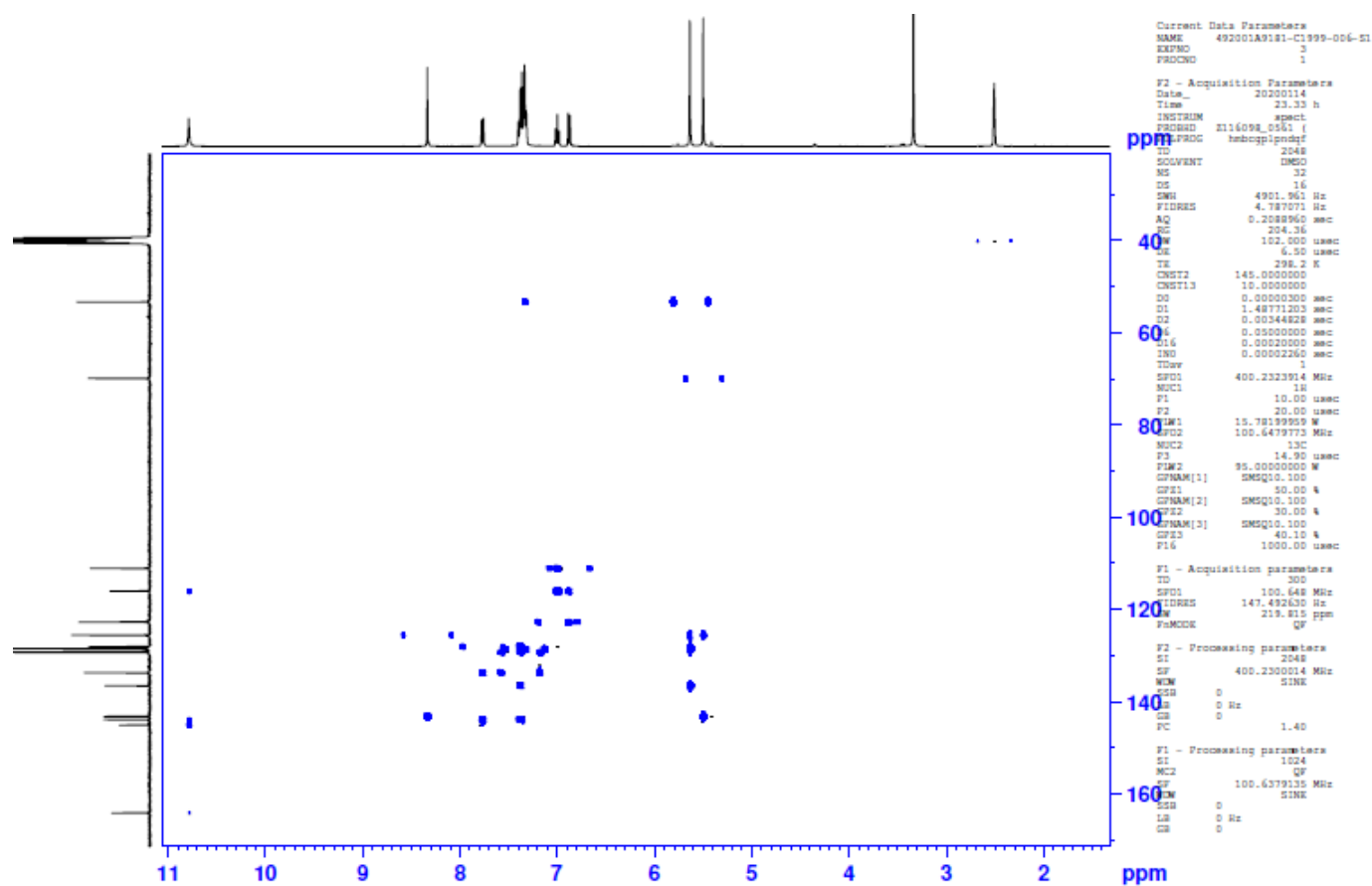


Fig S7. ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC spectrum of compound **5a** in DMSO- d_6 at 400 MHz.

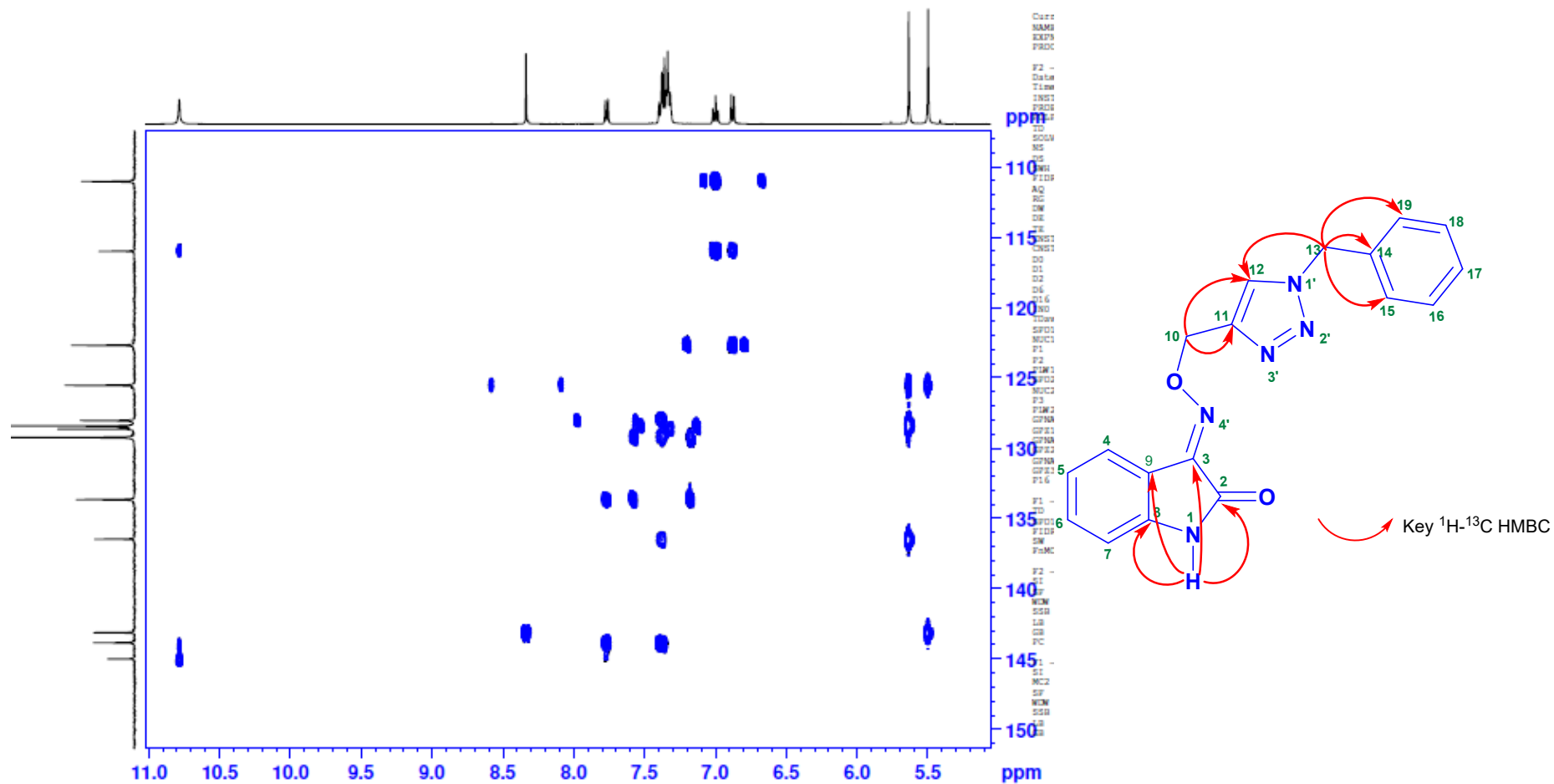


Fig S8. Expanded area of ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC spectrum of compound **5a** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ at 400 MHz.

Table S2. Assignments of NMR shift values for compound **5a**.

S.NO	Assignment	Type of Atom	¹ H Chemical Shift (ppm)	¹³ C Chemical shift (ppm)
1	1	NH	10.78	-
2	2	CO	-	163.5
3	3	C	-	144.4
4	4	CH	7.75	127.5
5	5	CH	6.97	122.1
6	6	CH	7.39	133.2
7	7	CH	6.86	110.5
8	8	C	-	143.3
9	9	C	-	115.5
10	10	CH ₂	5.49	69.4
11	11	C	-	142.6
12	12	CH	8.33	125.0
13	13	CH ₂	5.63	52.8
14	14	C	-	135.9
15	15,19	CH	7.32	127.9
16	16,18	CH	7.37	128.7

17	17	CH	7.36	128.1
18	1'	N	-	-
19	2'	N	-	-
20	3'	N	-	-
21	4'	N	-	-

Key Points:

- The direct attachment of proton with carbon was assigned by ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC experiment.
- In ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC experiment **H-10** protons attached carbon showing at 69.4 ppm.
- In ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC experiment **H-10** protons showing connectivity to C-11 and C-12 carbons.
- In ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC experiment **H-1** proton showing connectivity to C-2, C-3, C-8 and C-9 carbons.
- In ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC experiment **H-13** protons showing correlations to C-12, C-14, C-15 and C-19 carbons.

5 SwissADME evaluation of compounds 5d, 5e, 5h and 5i along with standard drugs isoniazid and rifampicin.

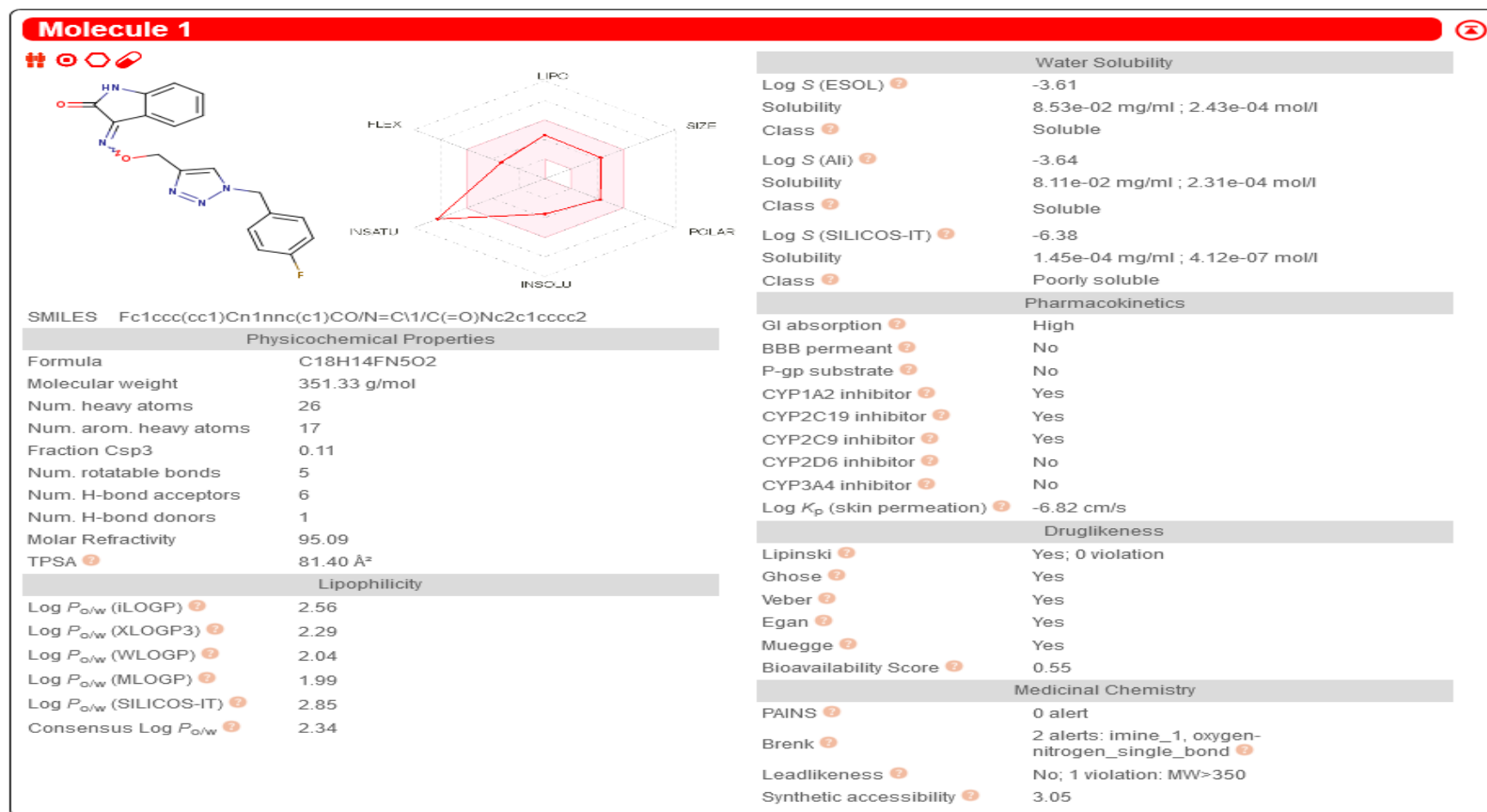


Fig S9. SwissADME prediction of compound 5d.

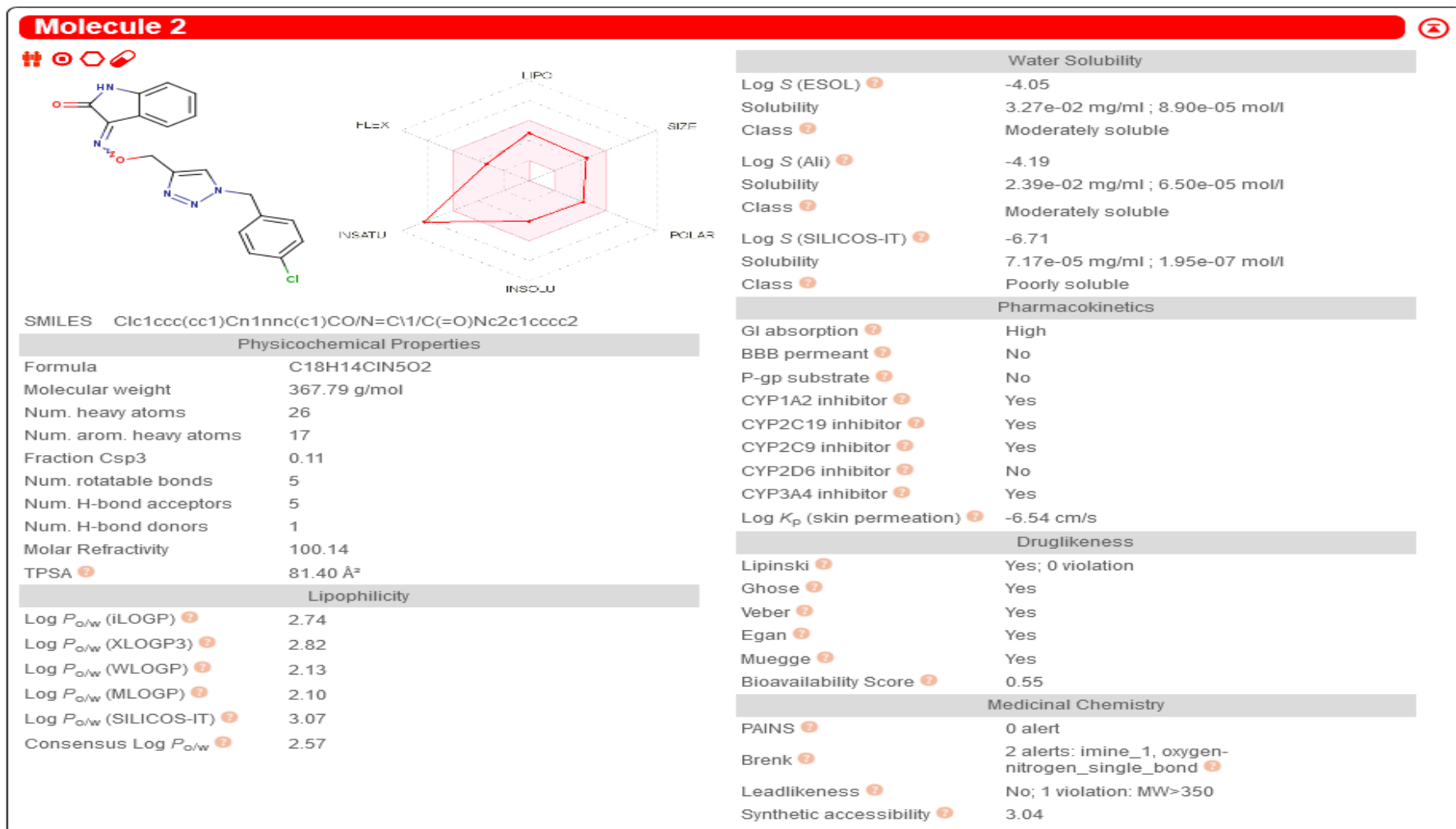


Fig S10. SwissADME prediction of compound **5e**.

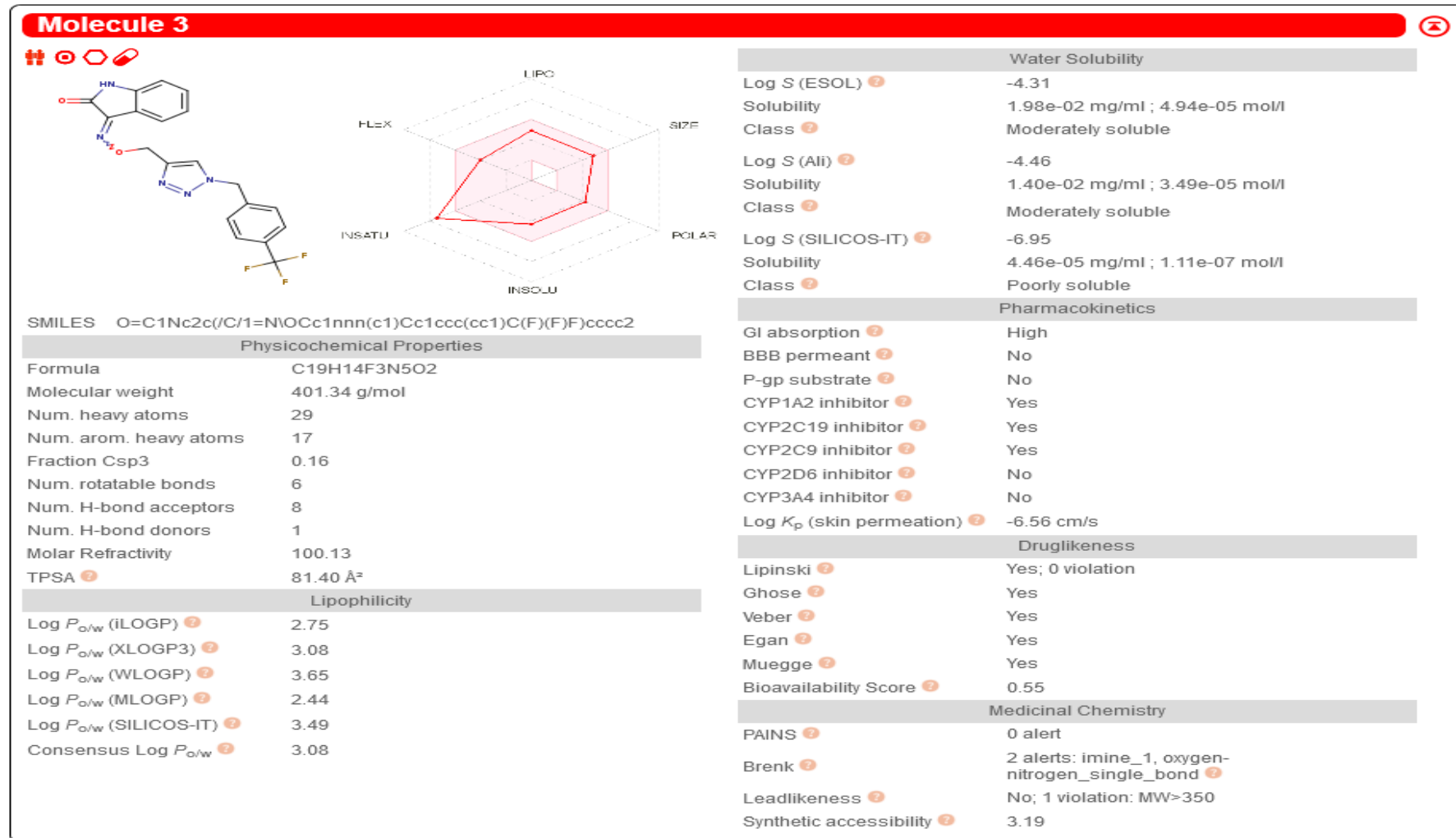


Fig S11. SwissADME prediction of compound **5h**.

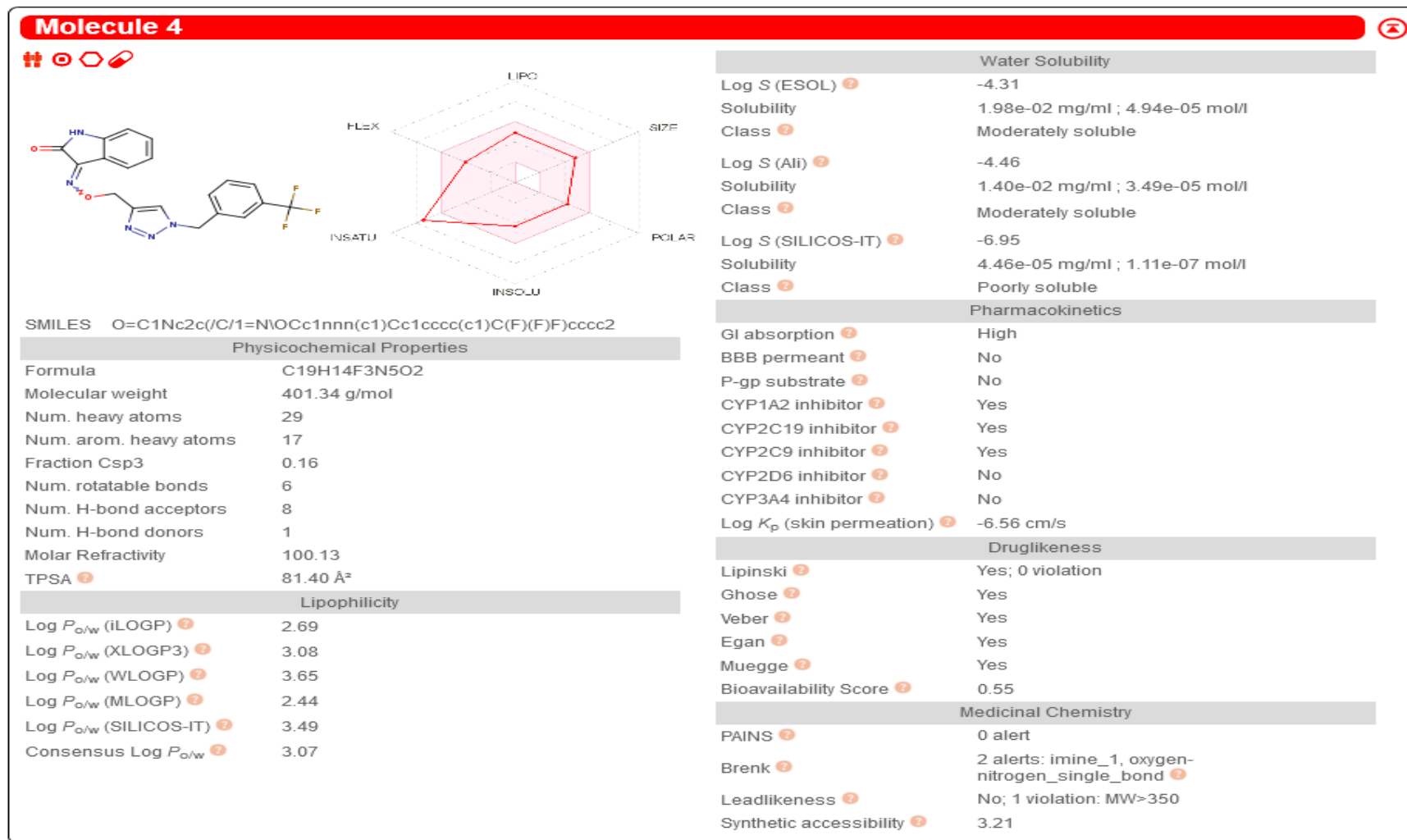


Fig S12. SwissADME prediction of compound **5i**.

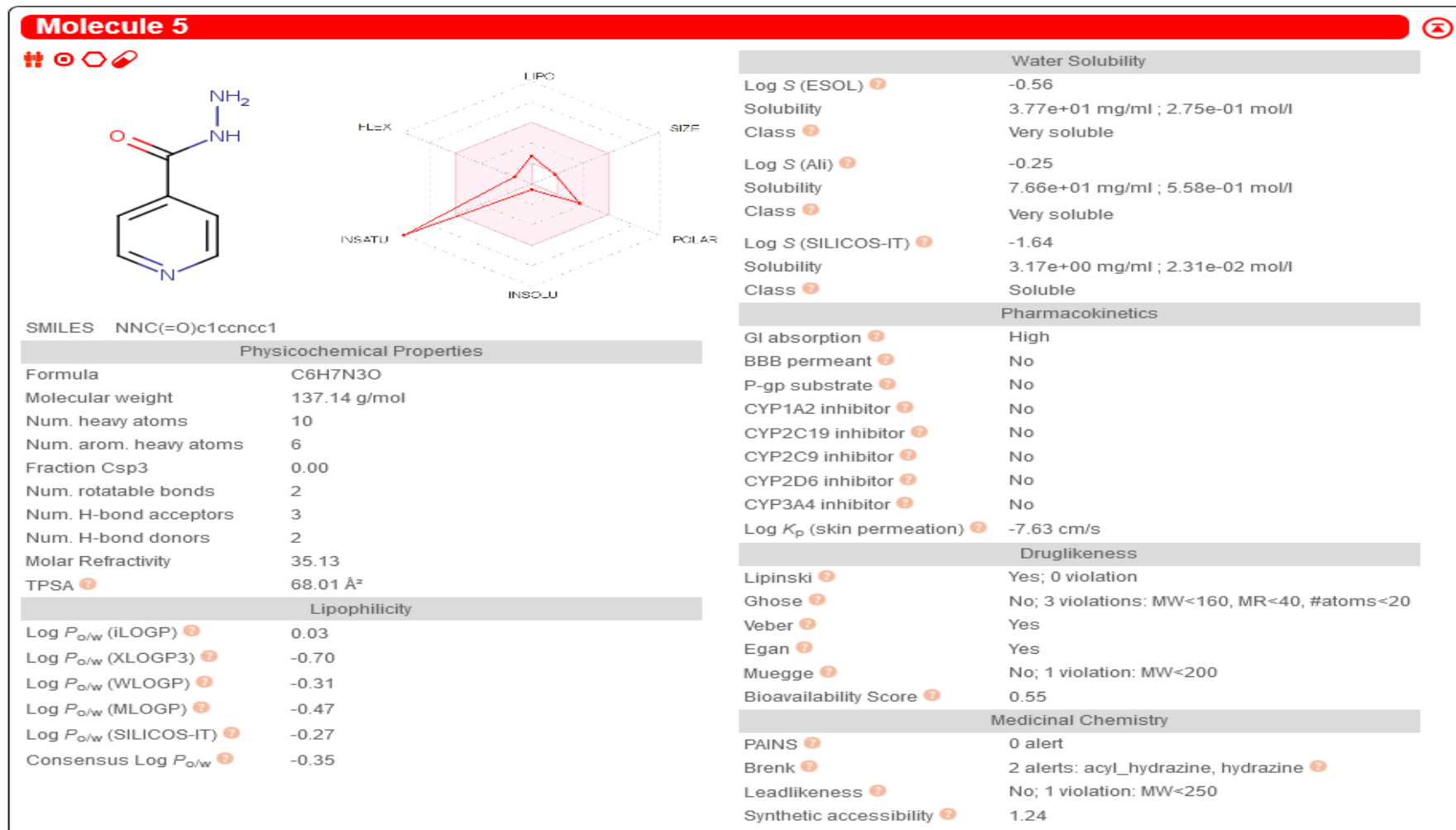


Fig S13. SwissADME prediction of isoniazid.

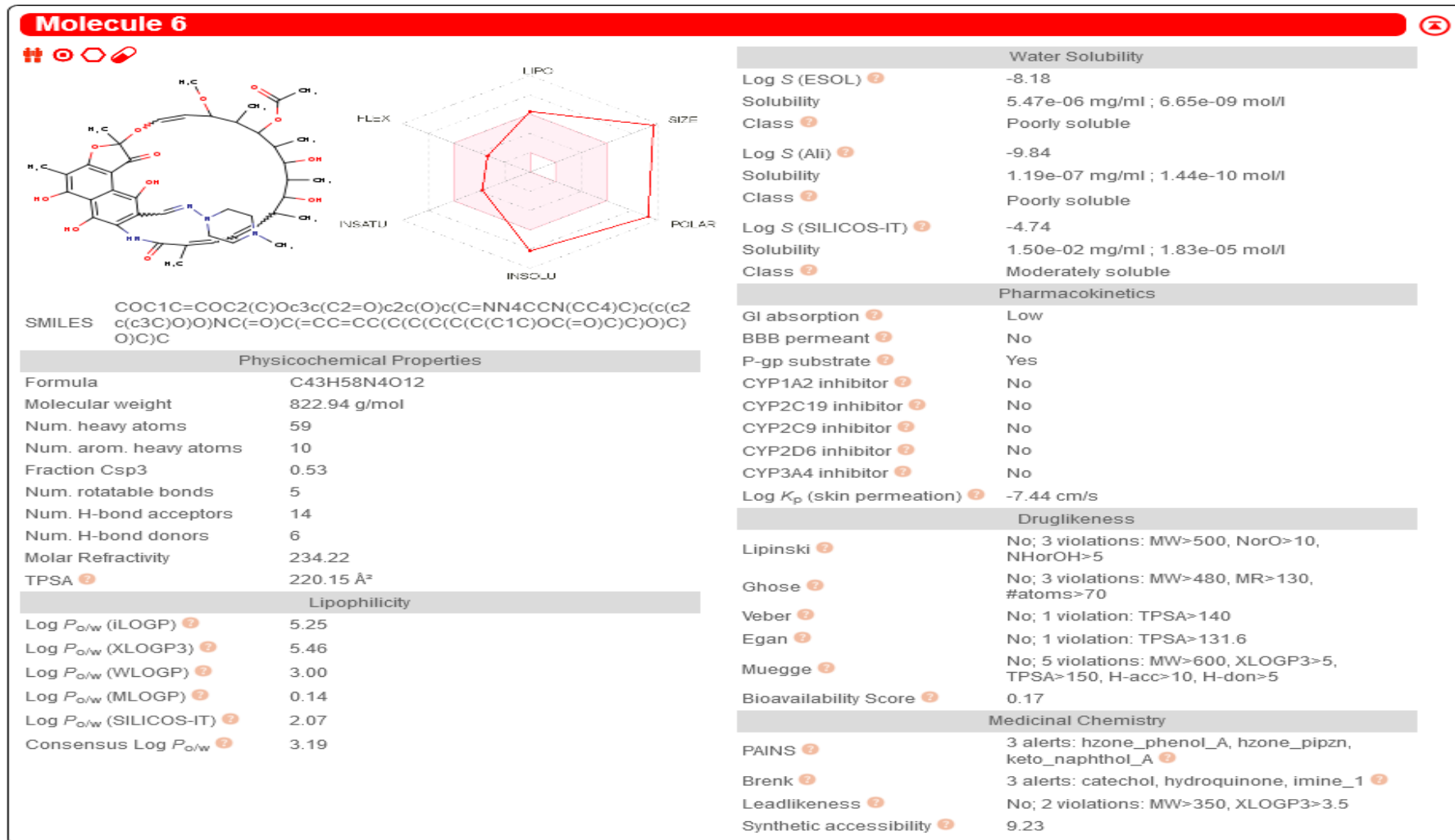


Fig S14. SwissADME prediction of rifampicin.

The bioavailability radar for compounds 5d, 5e, 5h and 5i along with standard drugs isoniazid and rifampicin

The pink area represents the optimal range for each property (lipophilicity: XLOGP3 between -0.7 and $+5.0$, size: MW between 150 and 500 g/mol, polarity: TPSA between 20 and 130 Å, solubility: log S not higher than 6, saturation: fraction of carbons in the sp^3 hybridization not less than 0.25, and flexibility: no more than 9 rotatable bonds).

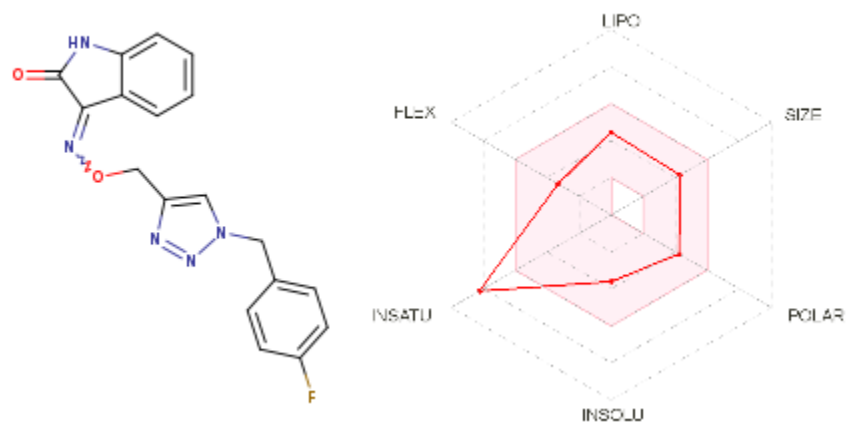


Fig S15. The bioavailability radar for compound 5d.

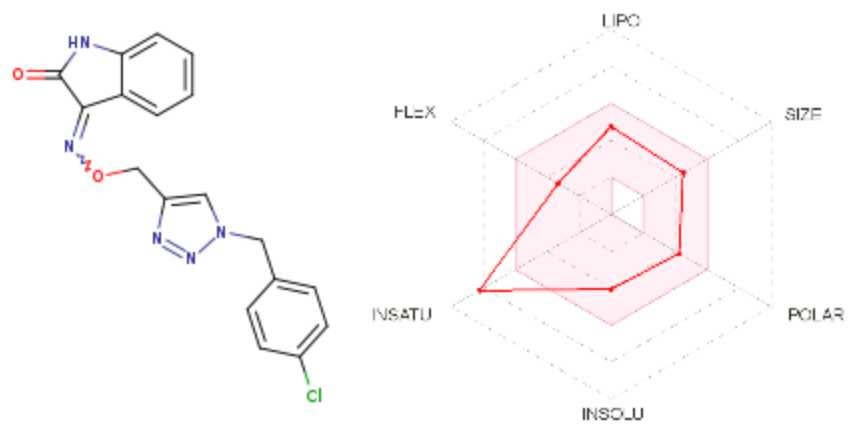


Fig S16. The bioavailability radar for compound **5e**.

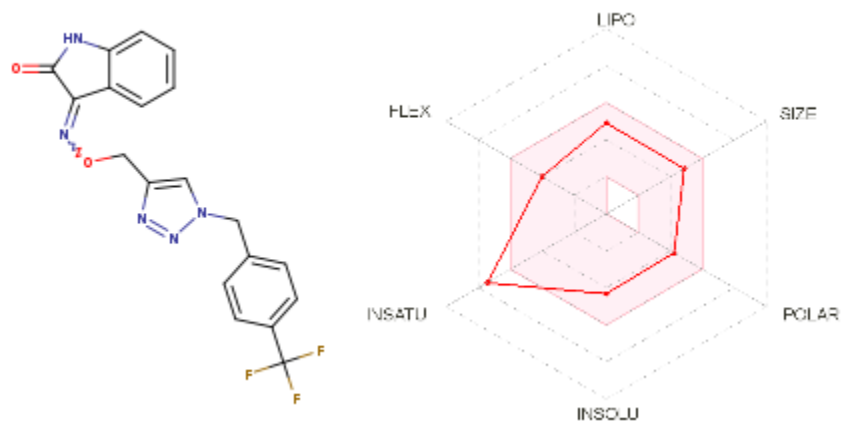


Fig S17. The bioavailability radar for compound **5h**.

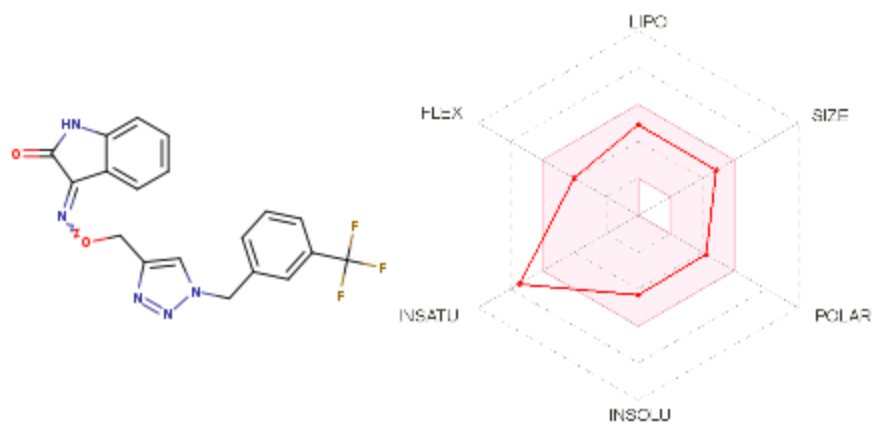


Fig S18. The bioavailability radar for compound **5i**.

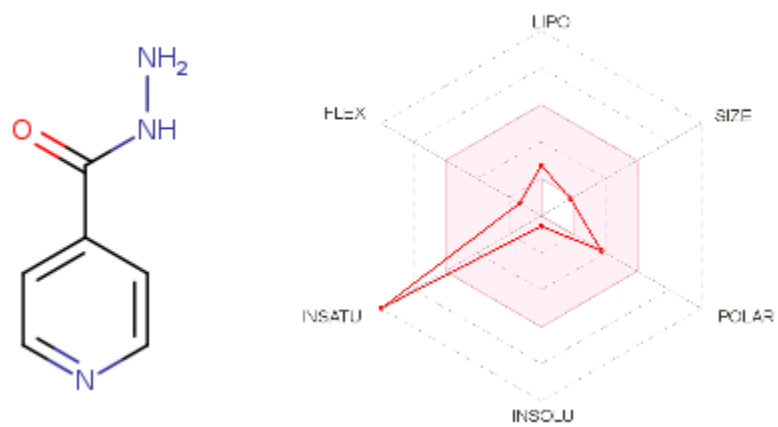


Fig S19. The bioavailability radar for isoniazid.

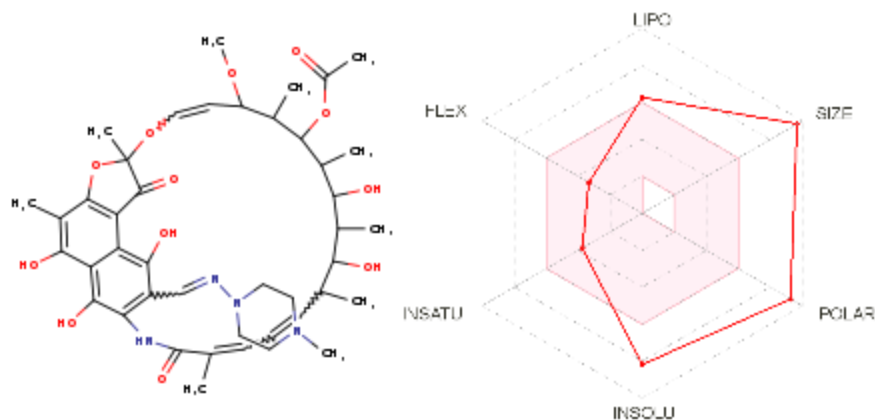


Fig S20. The bioavailability radar for **rifampicin**.

BOILED-Egg representation for compounds 5d, 5e, 5h and 5i along with standard drugs isoniazid and rifampicin

The BOILED-Egg representation allows for intuitive evaluation of passive gastrointestinal absorption (HIA) and brain penetration (BBB) in function of the position of the molecules in the WLOGP-versus-TPSA referential. The **white region** is for high probability of passive absorption by the gastrointestinal tract, and the **yellow region (yolk)** is for high probability of brain penetration.

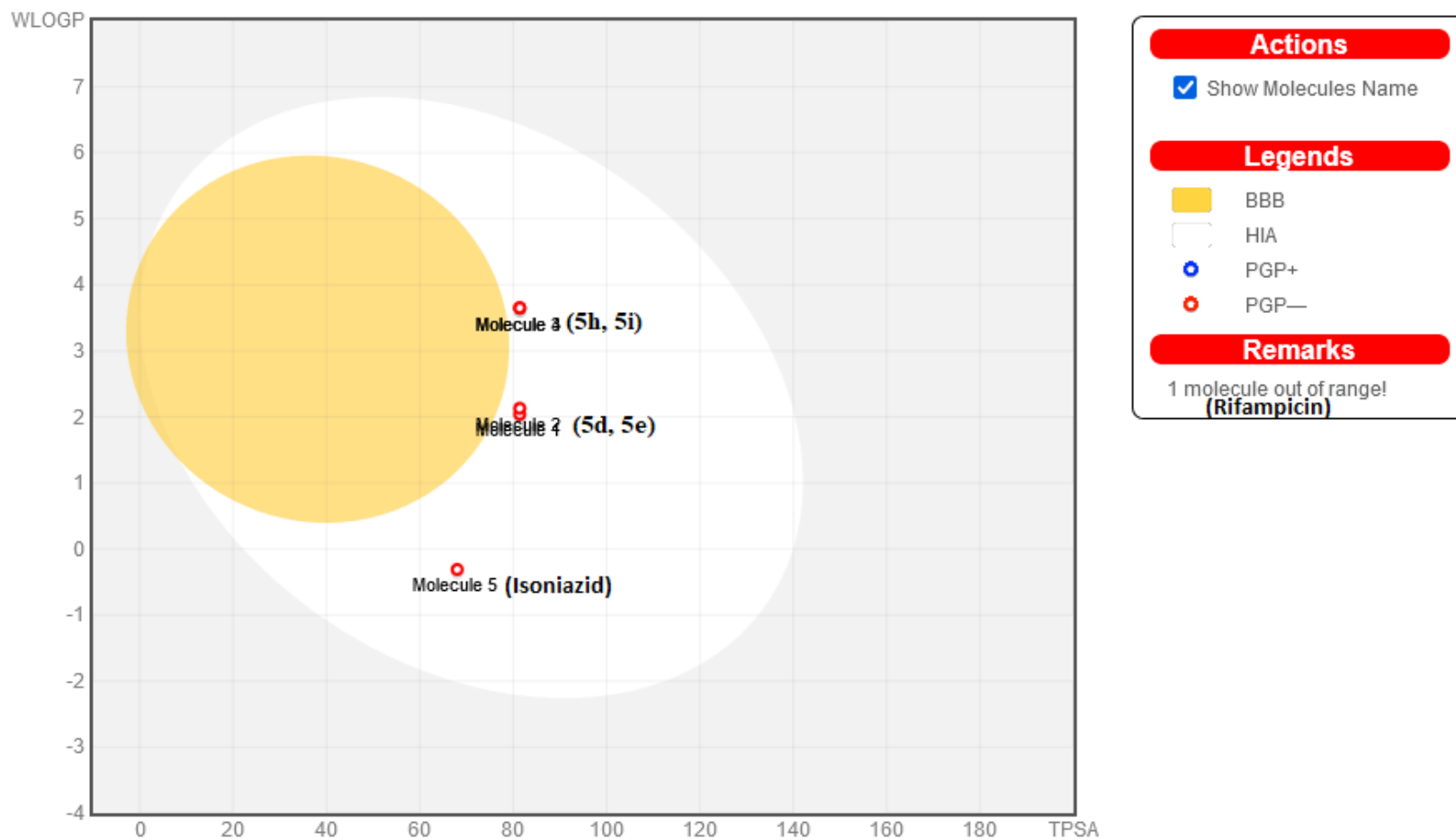


Fig S21. BOILED-Egg representation for compounds **5d**, **5e**, **5h** and **5i** along with standard drugs isoniazid and rifampicin.