

## Supporting information

### Exploring the polymorphic landscape of molecular complexes between naproxen drug and acridines

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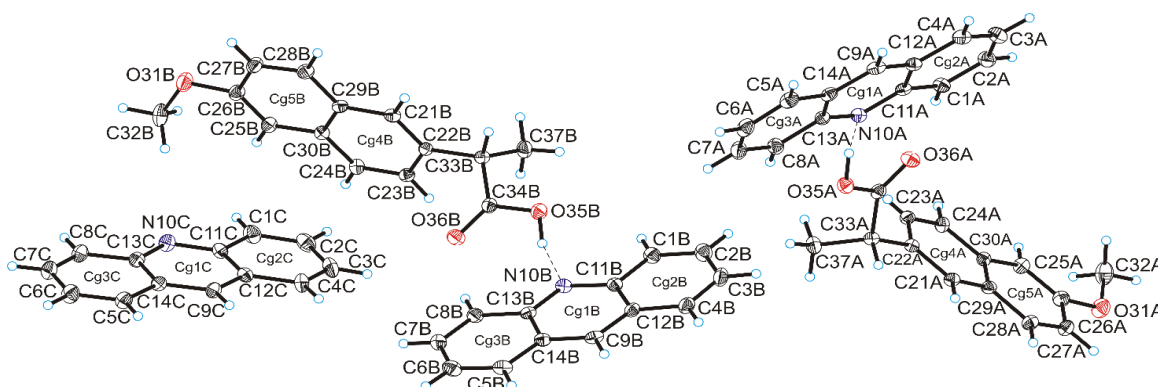
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#### Crystallographic data



**Table 1S.** Crystal data and structure refinement for molecular crystals 1 $\alpha$  and 2 $\alpha$ .

Compound	1 $\alpha$	2 $\alpha$
Chemical formula	C <sub>67</sub> H <sub>55</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>41</sub> H <sub>40</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>
Formula weight/g·mol <sup>-1</sup>	998.14	672.75
Crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub>	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub>
<i>a</i> /Å	17.3435(14)	10.0768(11)
<i>b</i> /Å	5.9437(6)	6.2918(5)
<i>c</i> /Å	25.672(2)	27.347(3)
$\alpha$ /°	90	90
$\beta$ /°	101.975(9)	98.004(11)
$\gamma$ /°	90	90
V/Å <sup>3</sup>	2588.8(4)	1717.0(3)
Z	2	2
T/K	295(2)	295(2)
$\lambda_{Mo}$ /Å	0.71073	0.71073
$\rho_{calc}$ /g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.280	1.301
F(000)	1052	712
$\mu$ /mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.082	0.089
$\theta$ range/°	3.25-25.00	3.32-25.00
Completeness $\theta$ /%	99.7	99.7
Reflections collected	18978	11483
Reflections	7896	5516
unique	[R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0837]	[R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0978]
Data/restraints/parameters	7896/4/695	5516/7/473
Goodness of fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.955	0.939
Final R <sub>1</sub> value ( <i>I</i> >2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> ))	0.0585	0.0677
Final wR <sub>2</sub> value ( <i>I</i> >2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> ))	0.0927	0.0843
Final R <sub>1</sub> value (all data)	0.1578	0.1928
Final wR <sub>2</sub> value (all data)	0.1231	0.1174
CCDC number	2168756	2168757

**Table 2S.** Hydrogen-bond geometry for molecular crystals 1 $\alpha$ , 1 $\beta$  and 2 $\alpha$ .

Compound	D–H $\cdots$ A	d(D–H)[Å]	d(H $\cdots$ A)[Å]	d(D $\cdots$ A)[Å]	$\angle$ D–H $\cdots$ A [°]
1 $\alpha$	O35A–H35A $\cdots$ N10A	1.00(5)	1.80(6)	2.743(8)	157(5)
	O35B–H35B $\cdots$ N10B	0.98(6)	1.89(6)	2.810(7)	156(6)
	C8B–H8B $\cdots$ O36B	0.93	2.40	3.303(9)	164
	C33A–H33A $\cdots$ N10A <sup>i</sup>	0.98	2.61	3.573(9)	166
	C37A–H37B $\cdots$ O36A <sup>i</sup>	0.96	2.45	3.317(9)	150
Symmetry code : (i) x, -1+y, z.					
1 $\beta$	OH $\cdots$ N	0.822	1.847	3.385	131
	C9AH9 $\cdots$ O30	0.932	2.633	3.525	160
2 $\alpha$	N10–H10 $\cdots$ O1W	0.97(5)	1.48(6)	2.427(9)	165(9)
	N15–H15B $\cdots$ O36A <sup>i</sup>	0.89(9)	1.97(9)	2.857(9)	178(9)
	O1W–H1W $\cdots$ O36B <sup>ii</sup>	0.91(3)	1.83(5)	2.717(9)	164(7)
	O1W–H2W $\cdots$ O35B	1.00(8)	1.75(8)	2.742(9)	169(5)
	O35A–H35A $\cdots$ O35B	0.90(9)	1.87(9)	2.511(9)	127(9)
	C23B–H23B $\cdots$ O36B	0.93	2.53	3.418(9)	160
Symmetry code: (i) -1+x, y, z; (ii) x, -1+y, z.					

**Table 3S.** C–H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interactions geometry for molecular crystals 1 $\alpha$ , 1 $\beta$  and 2 $\alpha$ .

Compound	D–H $\cdots$ A	d(H $\cdots$ A) [Å]	d(C $\cdots$ Cg) [Å]	$\angle$ D–H $\cdots$ A [°]
1 $\alpha$	C2A–H2A $\cdots$ Cg3C <sup>ii</sup>	2.96	3.723(9)	140
	C2C–H2C $\cdots$ Cg4B	2.93	3.706(9)	141
	C5C–H5C $\cdots$ Cg1C <sup>iii</sup>	2.90	3.529(8)	126
	C9B–H9B $\cdots$ Cg5A <sup>iv</sup>	2.92	3.678(8)	140
	C28A–H28A $\cdots$ Cg1B <sup>v</sup>	2.94	3.545(6)	124
	C32A–H32C $\cdots$ Cg4A <sup>v</sup>	2.89	3.693(8)	142
	C33A–H33A $\cdots$ Cg1A <sup>i</sup>	2.97	3.818(8)	145
	C33B–H33B $\cdots$ Cg3A <sup>vi</sup>	2.94	3.810(6)	149
1 $\beta$	C7AH $\cdots$ C4 (T-like)	2.683	3.515	149
Symmetry code: (i) x, -1+y, z; (ii) x, y, -1+z; (iii) 2-x, 1/2+y, 2-z; (iv) 2-x, 3/2+y, 1-z; (v) 2-x, -1/2+y, 1-z; (vi) 1-x, -1/2+y, 1-z.				

2 $\alpha$	C2–H2 $\cdots$ Cg4B <sup>iii</sup>	2.56	3.335(9)	141
	C6–H6 $\cdots$ Cg4A	2.60	3.388(9)	142
	C28B–H28B $\cdots$ Cg5B <sup>iv</sup>	2.74	3.491(8)	138

Symmetry code: (iii)  $-1+x, -1+y, z$ ; (iv)  $2-x, 1/2+y, -z$ .

Cg represents the centre of gravity of the rings as follows: Cg1A ring N(10A)-C(12A)/C(9A)/C(14A)/C(13A), Cg1B ring N(10B)-C(12B)/C(9B)/C(14B)/C(13B), Cg1C ring N(10C)-C(12C)/C(9C)/C(14C)/C(13C), Cg3A ring C(5A)-C(8A)/C(13A)/C(14A), Cg3C ring C(5C)-C(8C)/C(13C)/C(14C), Cg4A ring C(21A)-C(24A)/C(30A)/C(29A), Cg4B ring C(21B)-C(24B)/C(30B)/C(29B), Cg5A ring C(25A)-C(30A) for compound 1 $\alpha$ , and Cg4A ring C(21A)-C(24A)/C(30A)/C(29A), Cg4B ring C(21B)-C(24B)/C(30B)/C(29B), Cg5B ring C(25B)-C(30B) for compound 2 $\alpha$ .

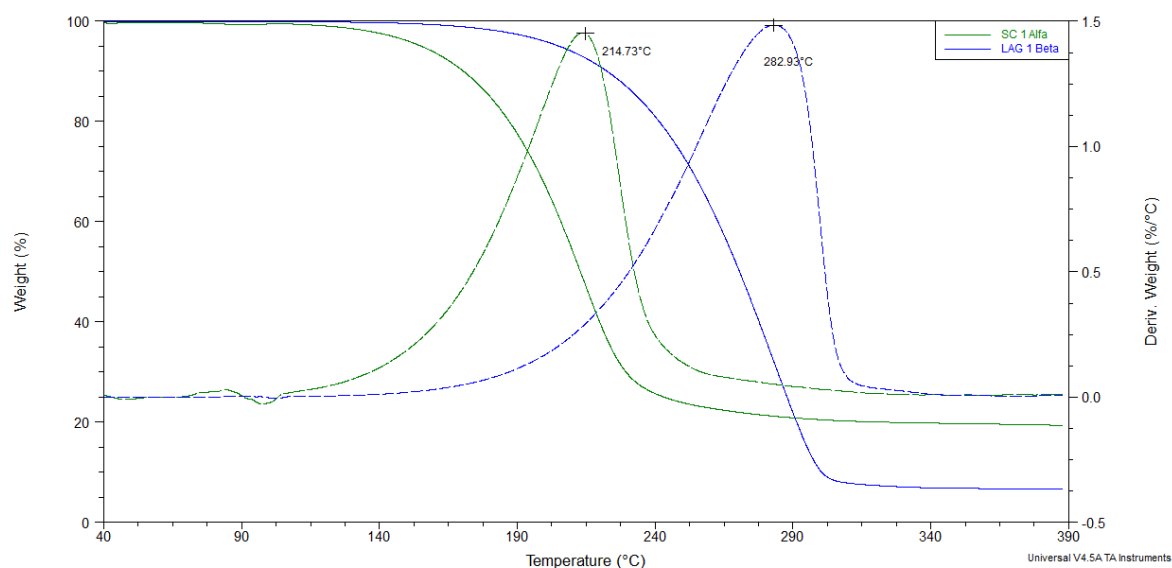
**Table 4S.**  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions geometry for molecular crystals 2 $\alpha$ .

Compound	CgI <sup>a</sup>	CgJ <sup>a</sup>	CgI $\cdots$ CgJ <sup>b</sup> [Å]	Dihedral angle <sup>c</sup> [°]	Interplanar distance <sup>d</sup> [Å]	Offset <sup>e</sup> [Å]
2 $\alpha$	Cg1	Cg3 <sup>ii</sup>	3.499(6)	1.8(5)	3.445(4)	0.713

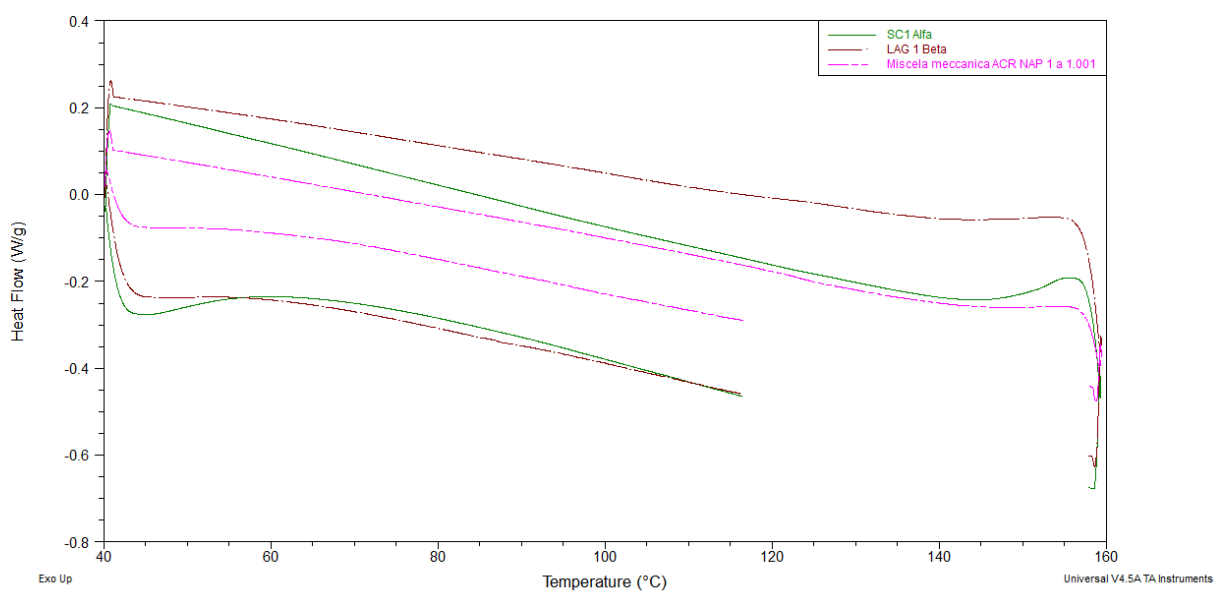
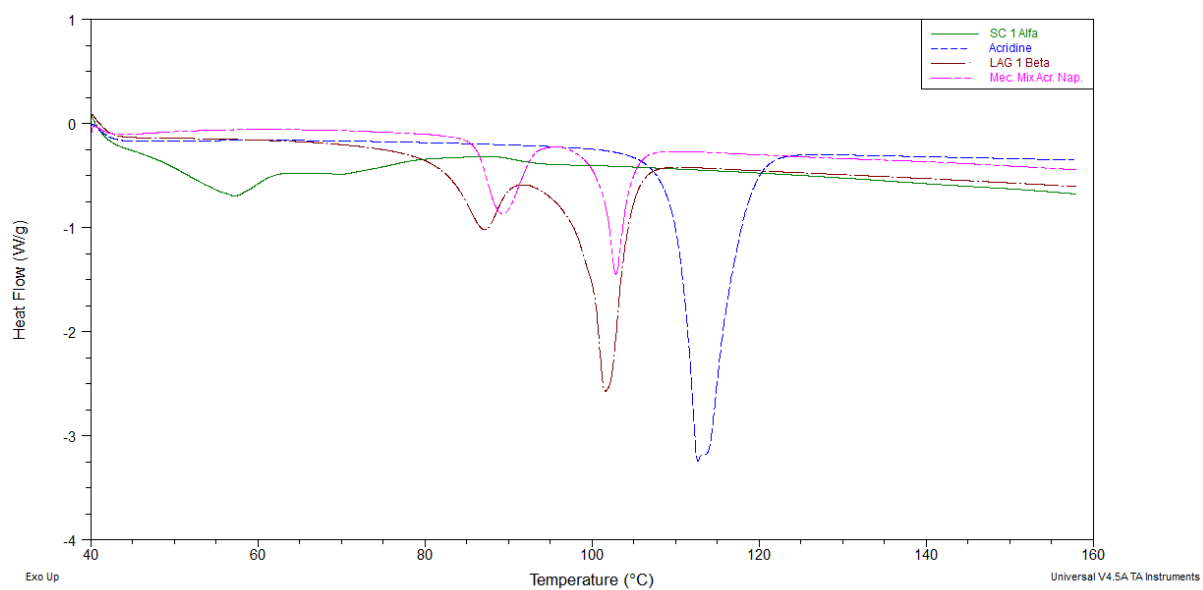
Symmetry code: (ii)  $x, -1+y, z$ .

<sup>a</sup> Cg represents the centre of gravity of the rings as follows: Cg1 ring C(1)-C(4)/C(12)/C(11), Cg3 ring C(5)-C(8)/C(13)/C(14). <sup>b</sup> Cg $\cdots$ Cg is the distance between ring centroids. <sup>c</sup> The dihedral angle is that between the mean planes of CgI and CgJ. <sup>d</sup> The interplanar distance is the perpendicular distance from CgI to ring J. <sup>e</sup> The offset is the perpendicular distance from ring I to ring J.

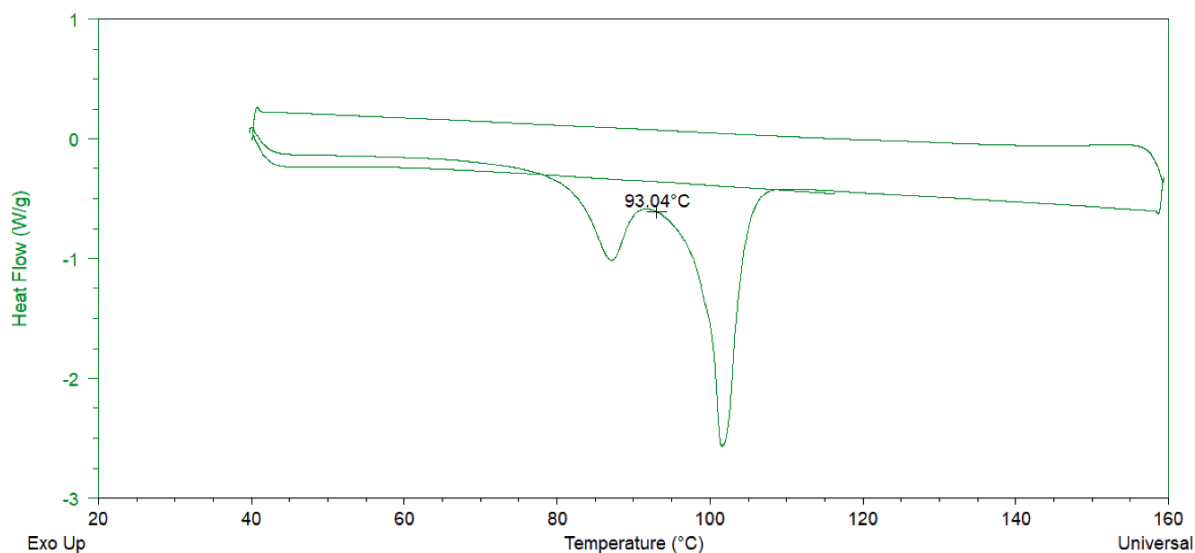
### Thermogravimetric data



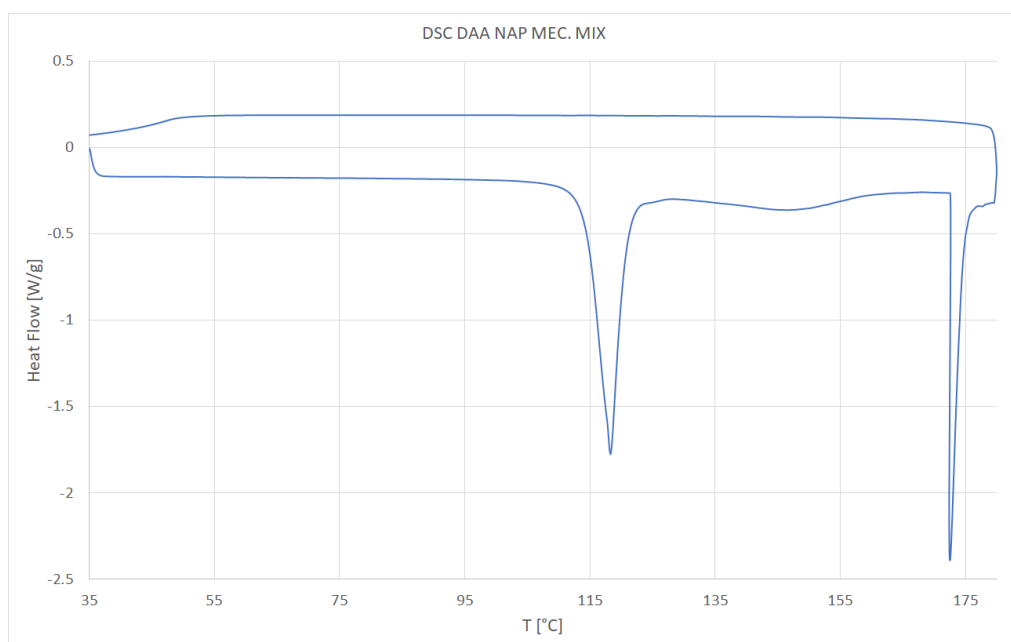
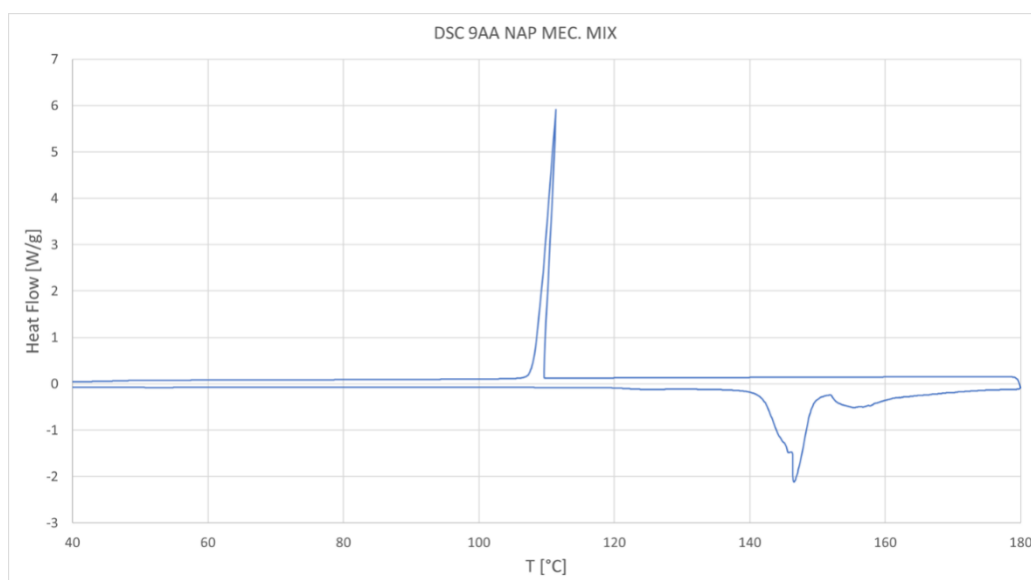
**Figure 3S.** TGA data of 1 $\alpha$  and 1 $\beta$  phases.



**Figure 4S.** DSC data of the stoichiometric 1:1 mechanical mixture of naproxen with acridine compared to  $1\alpha$  and  $1\beta$  melting (top) and cooling and second heating (bottom) and with 9-aminoacridine (bottom); Acridine alone heating profile is also reported to highlight that all the signals are below its melting point (naproxen melt at  $165^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

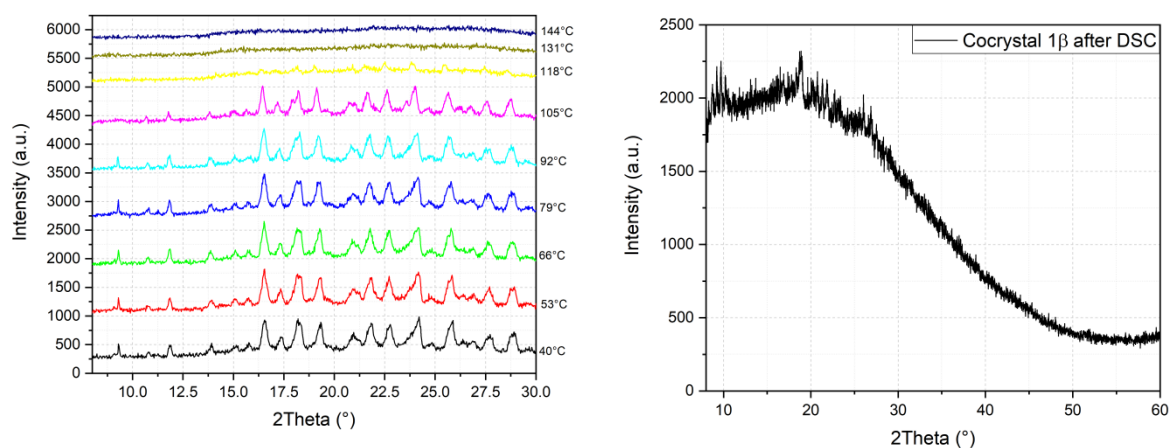


**Figure 5S.** DSC data of  $1\beta$  molecular complex.

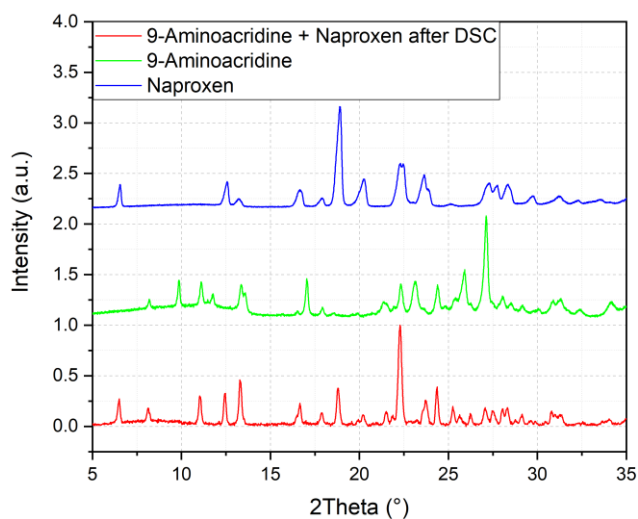


**Figure 6S.** DSC data of the stoichiometric 1:1 mechanical mixture of naproxen with 9-aminoacridine (top) and with 6,9-diamino-2-ethoxyacridine (bottom).

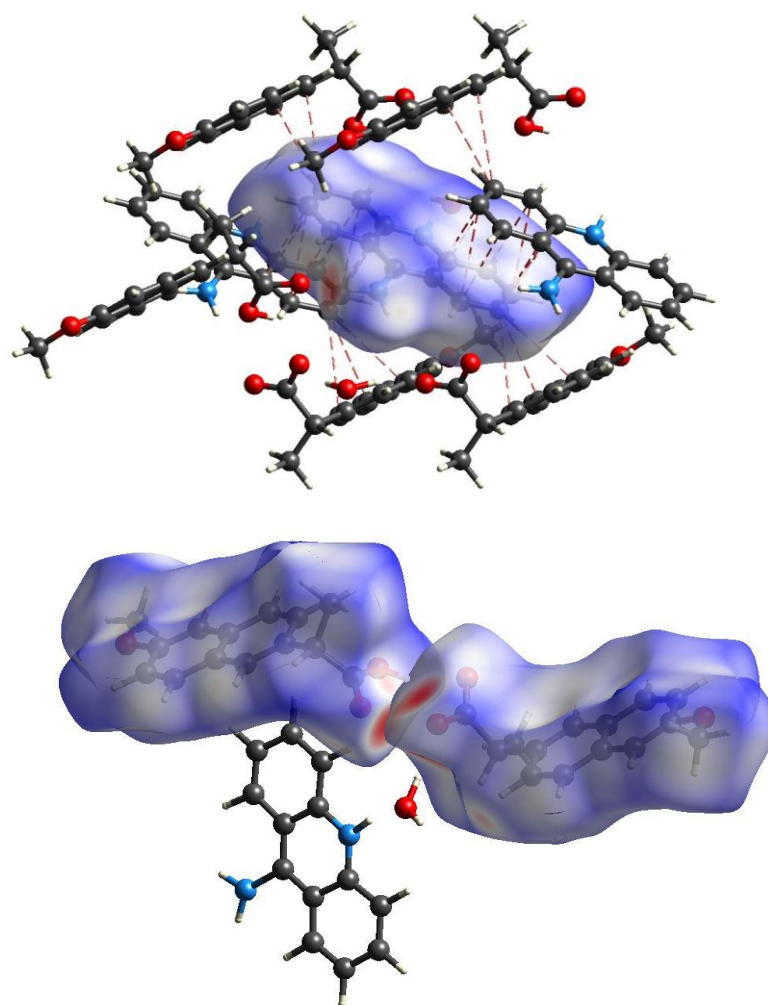
*Powder diffraction data*



**Figure 7S.** In situ XRPD data from RT to 160°C of phase 1β (left) and XRPD pattern measured on 1β sample after cooling, showing its amorphous behaviour (right).

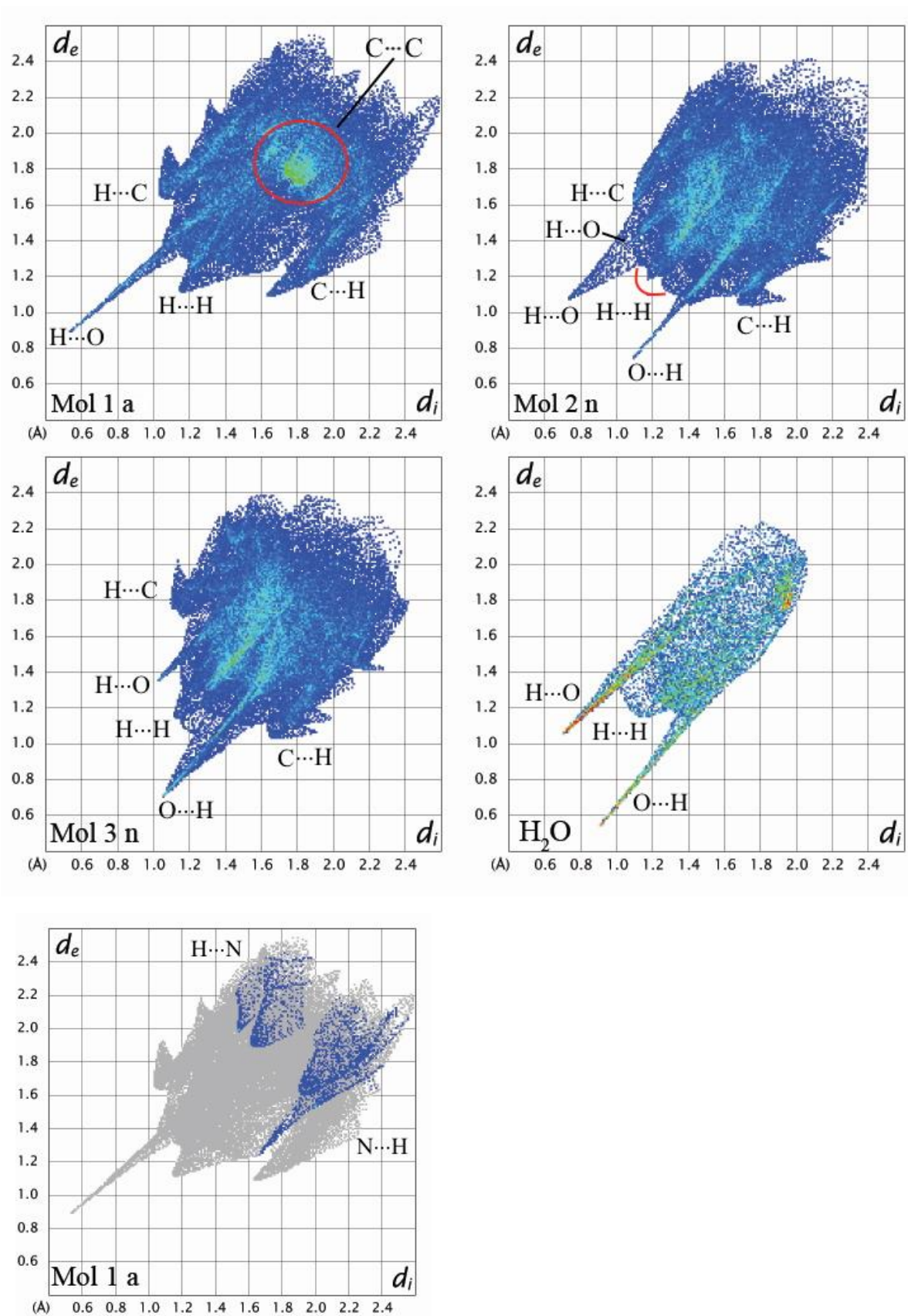


**Figure 8S.** XRPD pattern of mechanical mixture of 9-aminoacridine (green) and naproxen (blue) after DSC. The resulting curve is compared to the XRPD patterns of the pure reactants (red).

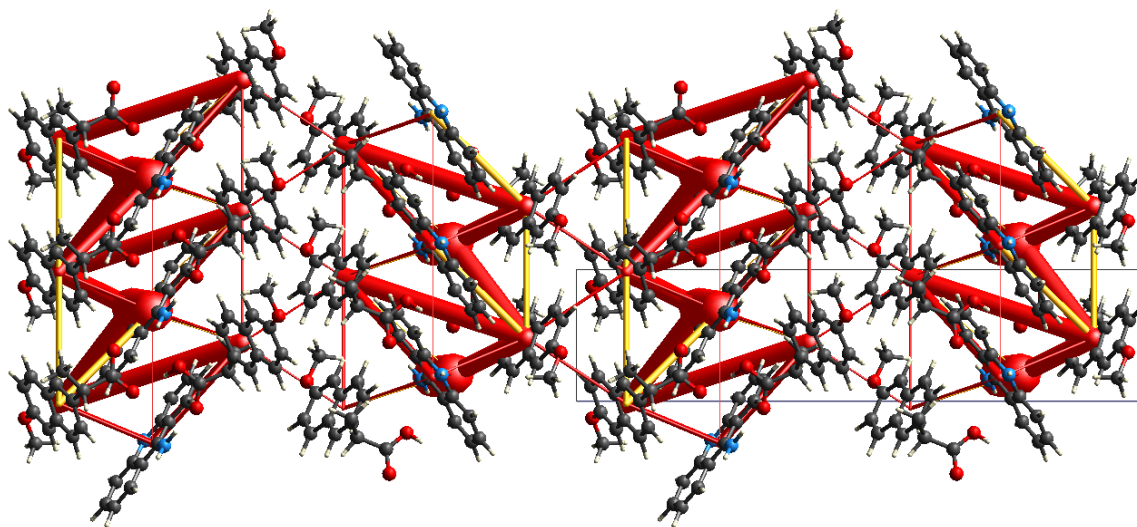


**Figure 9S.** Views of Hirshfeld surfaces for  $2a$  with d-norm plotted evidencing the relevant interactions. Some molecules were omitted for clarity.

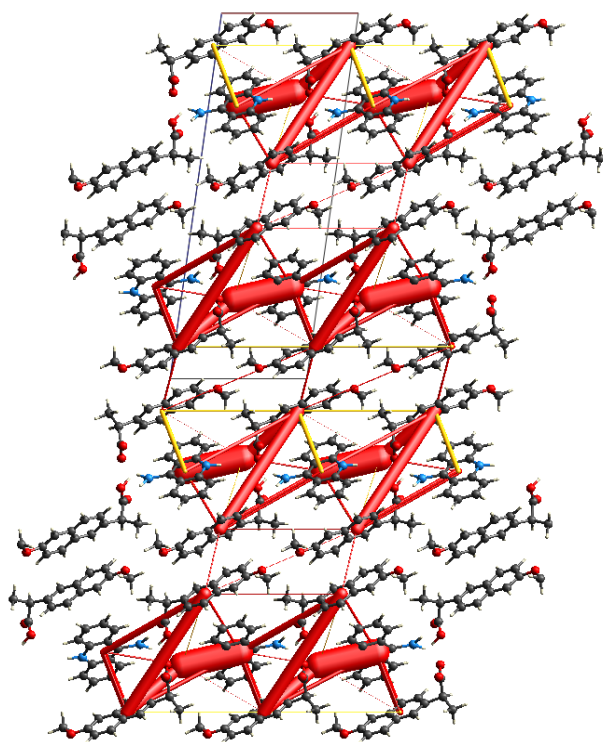




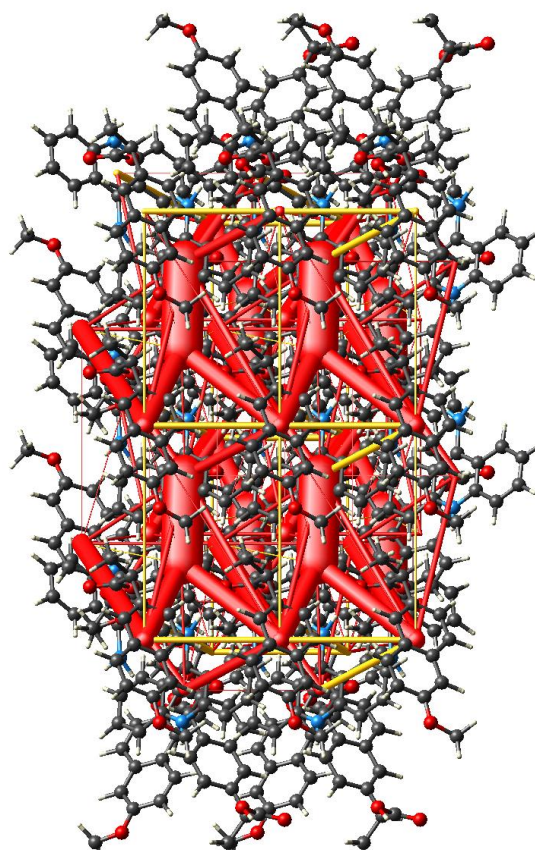
**Figure 10S.** Fingerprint plots for 9-aminoacridine (Mol\_1\_a), naproxen (Mol\_2\_n), deprotonated naproxen (Mol\_3\_n) and water in  $2\alpha$ . At the bottom, again the fingerprint plot of Mol\_1\_a filtered by element to show  $N \cdots H$  interactions.



Coulomb energy; view along a



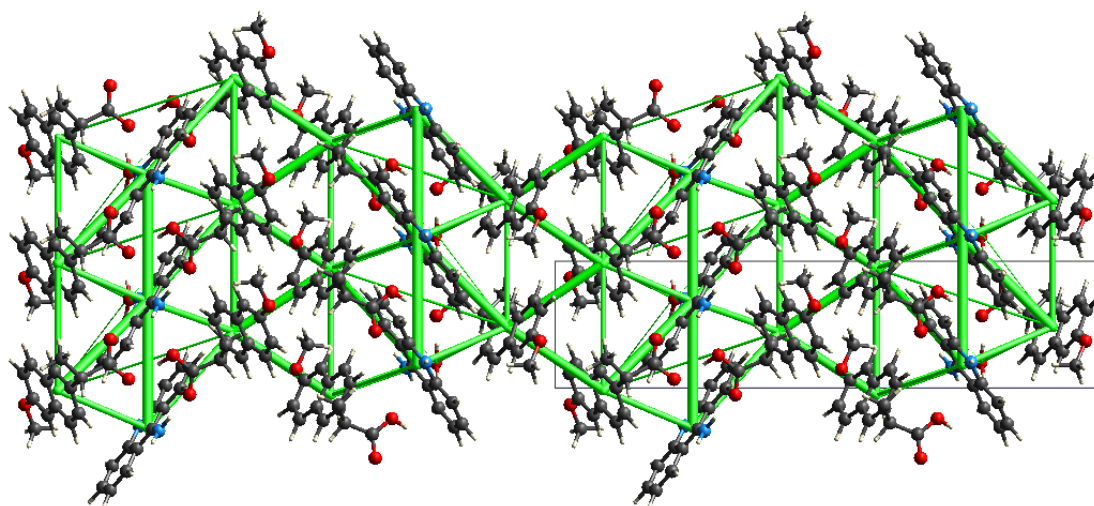
Coulomb energy; view along b



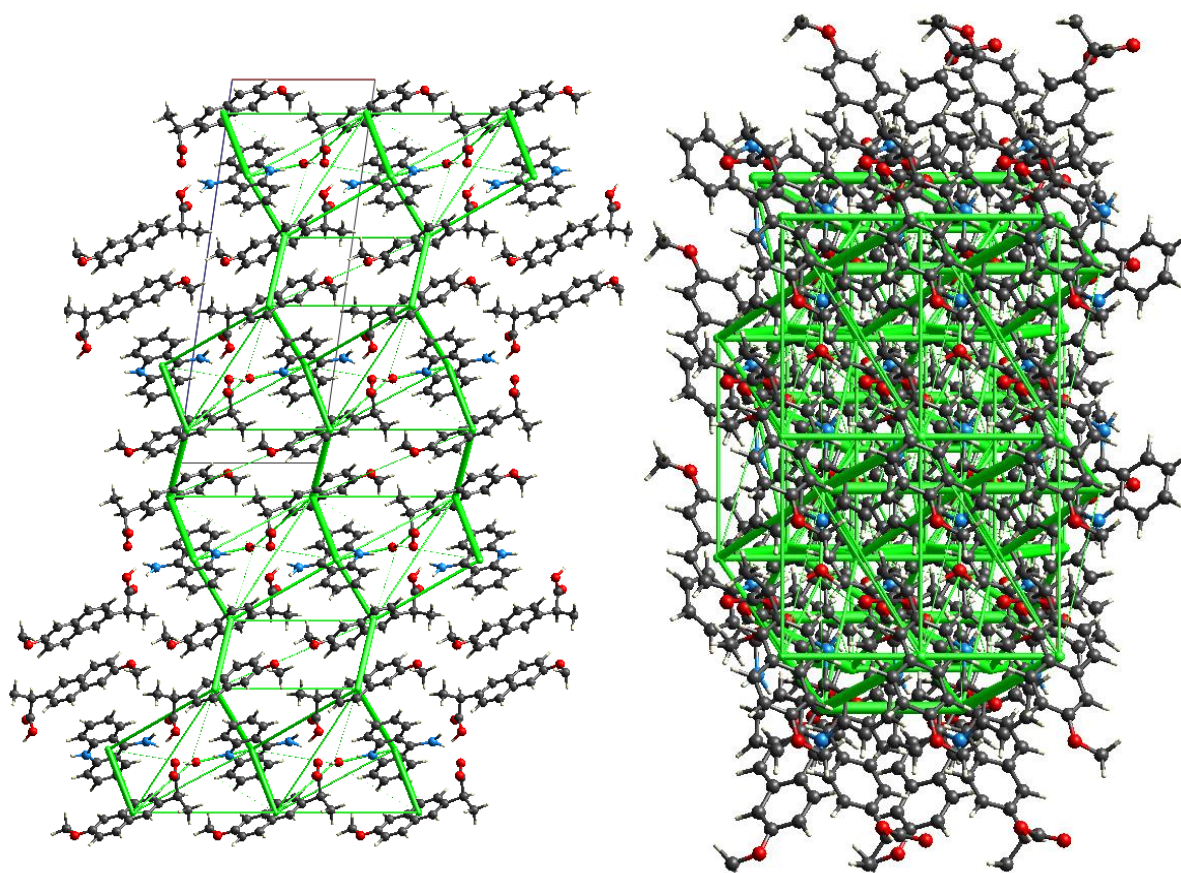
Coulomb energy; view along c

**Figure 11S.** Energy frameworks for  $2\alpha$  viewed along a, b and c. Attractive coulomb forces in red, repulsive coulomb forces in yellow. The unit cell is drawn in black. Tube size was set to 80 and cutoff energy to 0.00 kJ/mol.





Dispersion energy; view along a



Dispersion energy; view along b

Dispersion energy; view along c

**Figure 12S.** Energy frameworks for  $2\alpha$  viewed along a, b and c. Dispersive forces are drawn in green. The unit cell is drawn in black. Tube size was set to 80 and cutoff energy to 0.00 kJ/mol.