Supporting Information

Content:

- General Procedure for the synthesis of (2-methylenecyclopropane-1,1diyl)bis(methylene) diacetate (Step-4):S4
- General Procedure for the synthesis of (2-bromo-2-(bromomethyl)cyclopropane-1,1diyl)bis(methylene) diacetate (Step-5):.... S5
- 6. Copies of ¹HNMR FT-IR, Ms and ¹³CNMR.....
- 7. Tables:
- 8. **Table 1.**Design, Physico-chemical and pharmacokinetic properties of pyrimidinebased carbocyclic nucleoside derivatives.

Table 2: Docking and Amino Acid interactions of the synthesized compounds

Table 3: In vitro studies of the synthesized compounds

- 9. Figures:
- 10. Figure 1: Zone of inhibition (A) against*Bacillus cereus* at 25μl, 50 μl, 75 μ l and 100 μl (B) against*Aspergillus niger* was not observed
- 11. Figure 2: Ciprofloxacin control against the test organisms showing Zone of Inhibition
- 12. IC50 graphs

Experimental section

Materials and Methods

All chemicals (reagent grade) used were purchased from Combi-Blocks (USA), Johnson Matthey Co., Ltd. (USA) and EnamineLtd. (Ukraine). All the solvents used for the reaction are LR grade. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on precoated silica gel 60F₂₅₄ plates, and visualisation on TLC was achieved by UV light. Flash column chromatography was undertaken on silica gel (100–200 mesh).¹H NMR was recorded on 400 or 500 MHz, and chemical shifts were quoted in parts per million (ppm) referenced to 0.0 ppm for tetramethylsilane.

The following abbreviations were used to describe peak splitting patterns when appropriate: br = broad, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q =quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublet. Coupling constants, J, were reported in the hertz unit (Hz). ESI mass spectra were obtained on Agilent and Waters instruments. All the final compounds were purified on GRACE flash chromatography by using C18 reverse-phase columns. The mobile phase was a mixture of water (0.1% formic acid) and acetonitrile. Melting points were recorded on the Buchi M-560 instrument.

Experimental procedure for Intermediate-6:

Synthesis of diethyl 2-(iodomethyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylate(Step-1): NaH(60% suspension) (359.5 g, 5.99 moles) and tetrahydrofuron (10 L) were charged in to a 100 L GLR reactor under argon atmosphere at 25 - 30 °C and cooled to -5 °C to 0 °C (internal temperature). A solution of diethyl 2-allylmalonate (1) (1.5 Kg, 4.99 moles) in tetrahydrofuron (2 L) was added drop wise at -5 °C to 10 °C (Internal temperature) over 1 h. After completion of addition, reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C to 30 °C and stirred for 1 h. To this reaction mixture iodine (1.521 Kg, 5.99 moles) in tetrahydrofuron (8 L) was added drop wise at -5 °C to 30 °C and stirred for 16 h under argon atmosphere. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC.

Reaction mixture was poured into ice water (15 L), ethyl acetate (10 L) was added and stirred for 15 min and separated both the layers. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 L). The combined organic layer was washed with sat. Sodium thiosulfate solution (10 L)

and brine solution (5 L). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filter and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain crude compound. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) with 0-10% ethyl acetate in pet ether. The pure fractions were collected and concentrated to afford 1.07 kg (66%) of compound-2 as pale yellow liquid.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 4.28-4.15 (m, 4H), 3.27–3.08 (m, 2H), 2.47-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.24 (m, 6H); MS: m/z: 327.3 [M+H]⁺.Data matches with literature values.

Synthesis of diethyl 2-methylenecyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylate (Step-2):Potassium tertbutoxide (189.21 g, 1.68 moles) and tetrahydrofuron (6.5 L) were charged in to a 20 L, 4N RBF 25 – 30 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was cooled to -40 °C (internal temperature). A solution of compound (2) (500 g, 1.53 moles) in tetrahydrofuron (1.5 L) was added drop wise at -40 °C to -30 °C under argon atmosphere. After completion of addition, reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C to 30 °C and stirred for 16 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC.

Reaction mixture was poured into ice water, ethyl acetate (5 L) was added and stirred for 10 min and separated both the layers. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2.5 L). The combined organic layer was washed with sat. brine solution (2.5 L). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filter and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain crude compound. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (230-400 mesh) with 0-10% ethyl acetate in pet ether. The pure fractions were collected and concentrated to afford 90 g (30%) of compound-**3** as pale yellow liquid.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 5.64-5.54 (m, 2H), 4.25–4.17 (m, 4H), 2.47-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.24 (m, 6H); MS: m/z: 199.2 [M+H]⁺.Data matches with literature values.

Synthesis of (2-methylenecyclopropane-1,1-diyl)dimethanol (Step-3):Compound-3 (250 g, 1.26 moles) and tetrahydrofuron (1.5 L) were charged in to a 10 L, 4N RBF 25 – 30 °C under argon atmosphere. To this solution LiAlH₄ (1.513 L, 1.51 moles, 1.0 M in THF) was added drop wise at 0 °C to -10 °C under argon atmosphere. After completion of addition, reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and HPLC.

Reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with 5% H_2O in EtOAc (2.5 L). The resulting reaction mixture was allowed to warm 25 -30 °C and stirred for 30 min. The

reaction mass was filtered on celite pad and washed the celite pad with 50% ethyl acetate in CH2Cl2 (50 V). The filtrate was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filter and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain 144 g (Crude) of compound-4 as pale yellow liquid. Crude proceeded to next step without any further purification.

Synthesis of (2-methylenecyclopropane-1,1-diyl)bis(methylene) diacetate (Step-4):Compound-4 (144 g, 1.26 moles) in pyridine (2.3 V) was charged in to a 3 L, 4N RBF 25 -30 °C under argon atmosphere. To this solution acetic anhydride (705.6 mL, 4.9 V) was added drop wise at 0 °C to 10 °C under argon atmosphere. After completion of addition, reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C -30 °C for 12 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC.

Reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pressure and dissolved in ethyl acetate (1.5 L). The organic layer was washed with 1N HCl solution (1 L), sat.NaHCO₃ solution (1L) and sat. Brine solution (1 L). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filter and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain crude compound. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) with 0-10% ethyl acetate in pet ether. The pure fractions were collected and concentrated to afford 133 g (53% on over 2 steps) of compound-5 as pale yellow liquid.

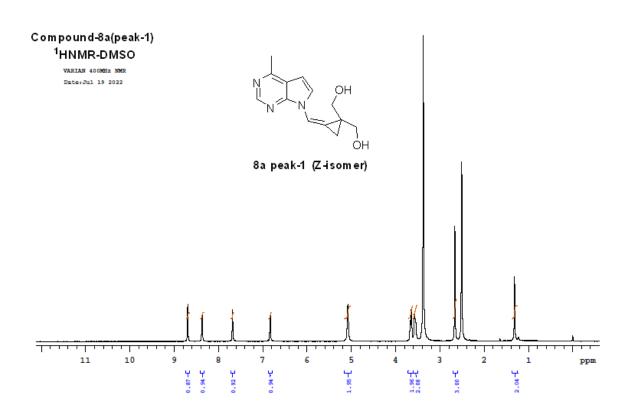
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ(ppm): 5.64-5.54 (m, 2H), 4.25–4.17 (m, 4H), 2.05 (s, 6H), 1.59-1.33 (m, 2H); MS: m/z: 199.3 [M+H]⁺.Data matches with literature values.

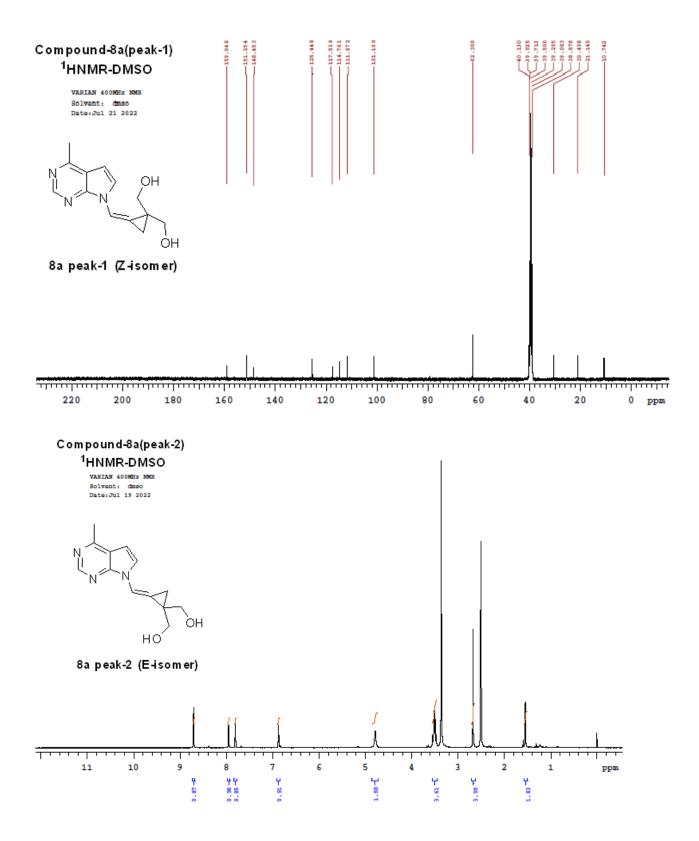
Synthesis of (2-bromo-2-(bromomethyl)cyclopropane-1,1-diyl)bis(methylene) diacetate (Step-5):Compound-5 in carbon tetrachloride (1.33 L) was charged in to a 5 L, 4N RBF under argon atmosphere at 25 - 30 °C. To this stirred solution bromine (41.50 mL, 0.805 moles) was added drop wise at 0 °C to 10 °C under argon atmosphere. After completion of addition, reaction mixture was stirred at same temperature for 2 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC.

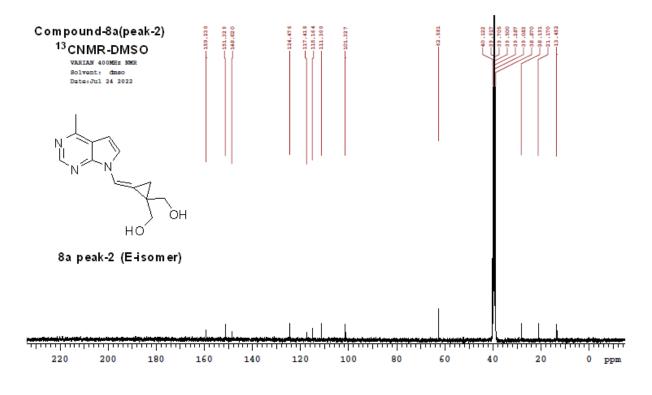
Reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with sat. Sodium thiosulfate solution (1.33 L), stirred for 15 min and separated both the layers. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 L). The combined organic layer was washed with sat. Sodium thiosulfate solution (700 mL) and brine solution (700 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filter and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain crude compound. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (230-400 mesh) with 10-20% ethyl acetate in pet ether. The pure fractions were collected and concentrated. The

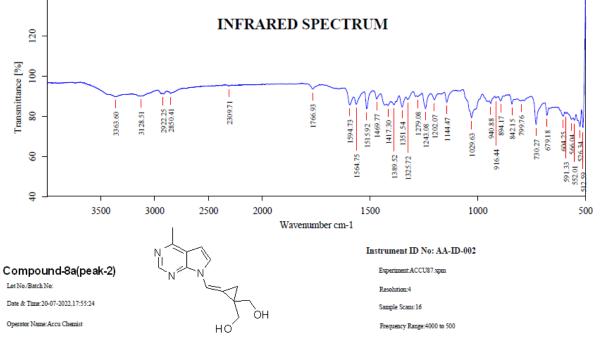
residue was triturated with n-pentane (2V), the solid compound was filtered and dried to afford 141 g (59%) of **Di bromo intermediate** as pale yellow liquid.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 4.51-4.49 (d, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 4.33–4.20 (m, 4H), 3.98-3.74 (m, 2H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.48-1.33 (m, 2H); MS: m/z: 356.92 [M+H]⁺.Data matches with literature values.

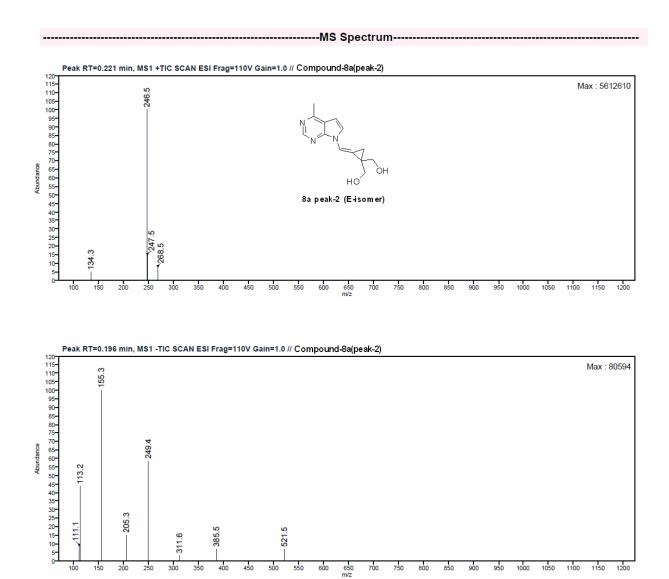


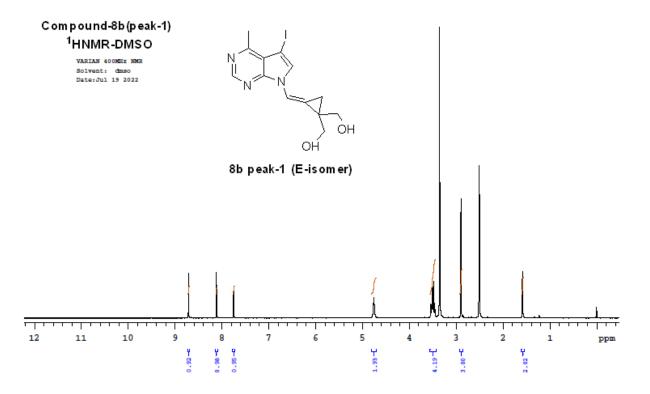


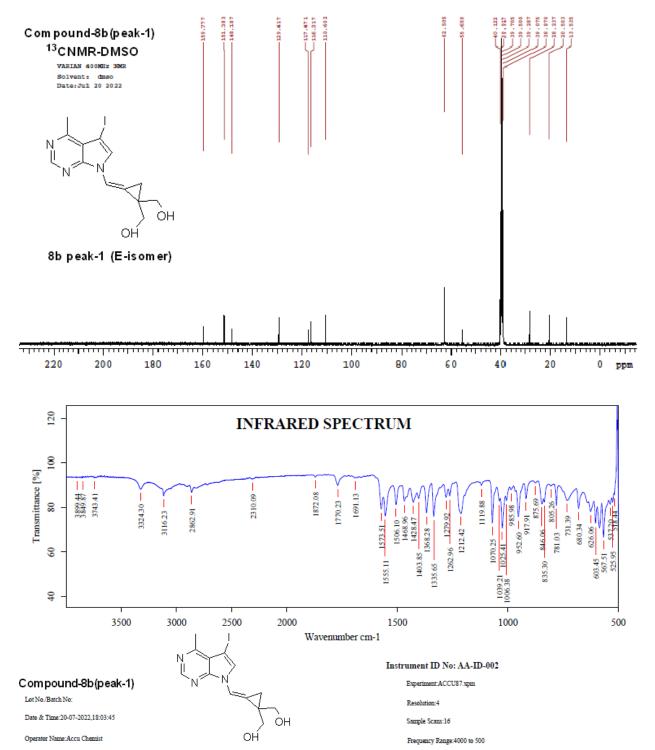




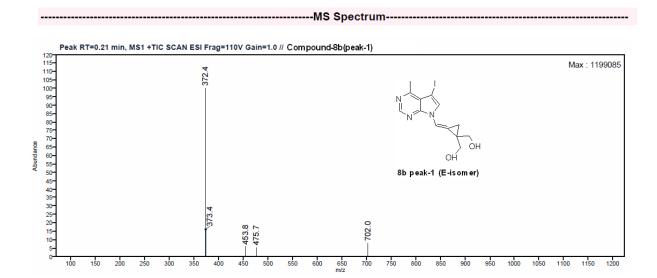
8a peak-2 (E-isomer)

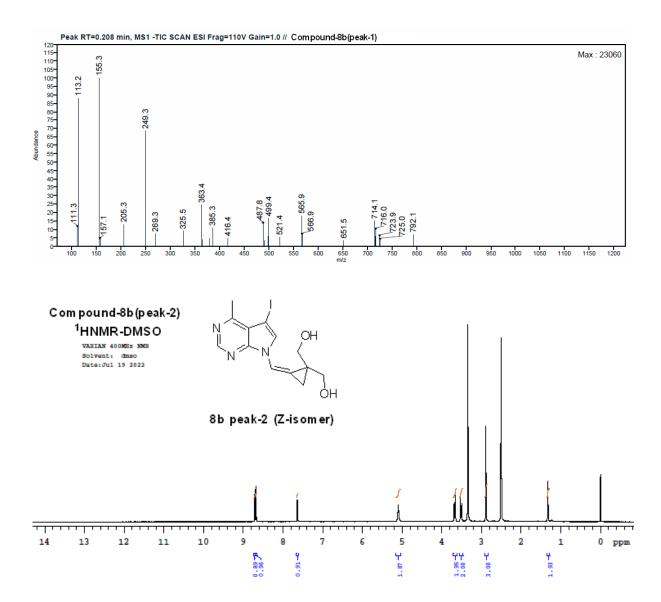


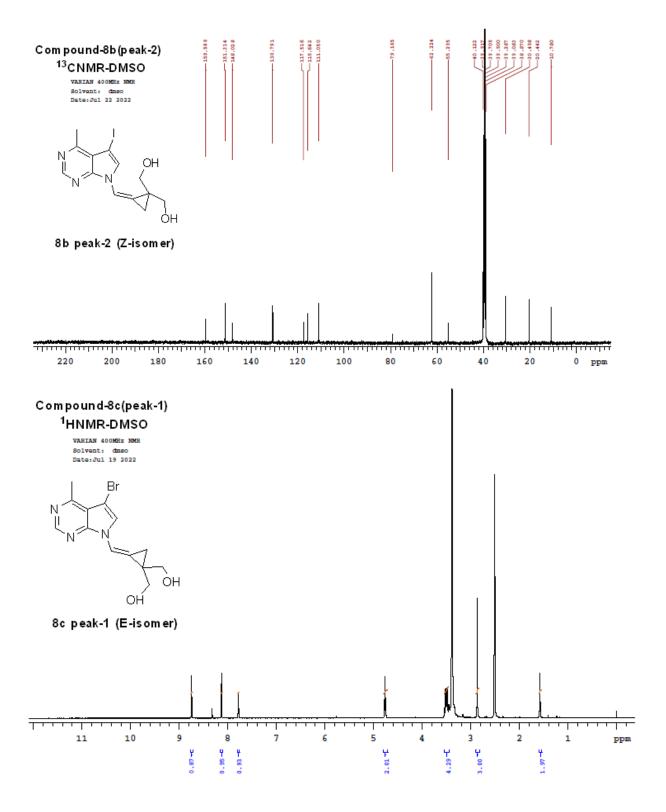


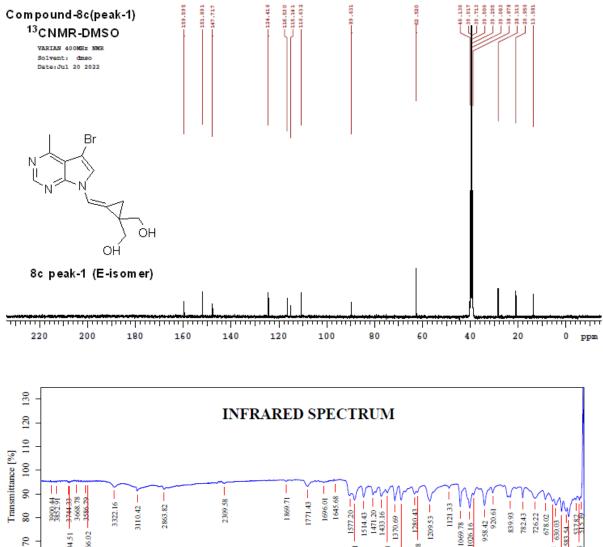


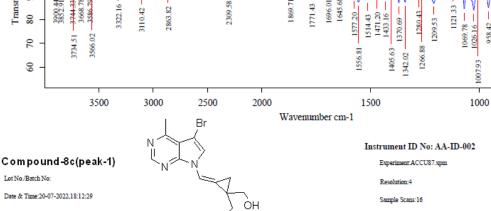
8b peak-1 (E-isomer)











Frequency Range:4000 to 500

30.05

500

8c peak-1 (E-isomer)

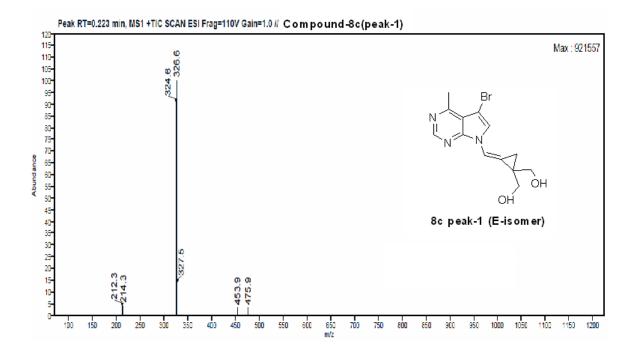
ОĤ

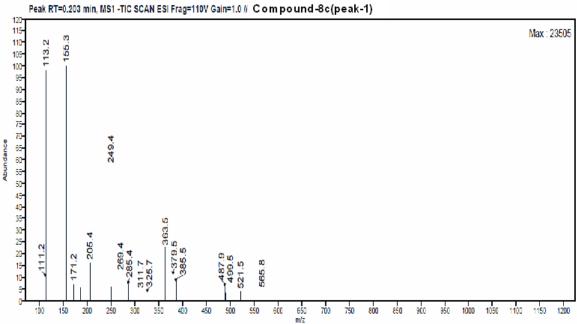
20

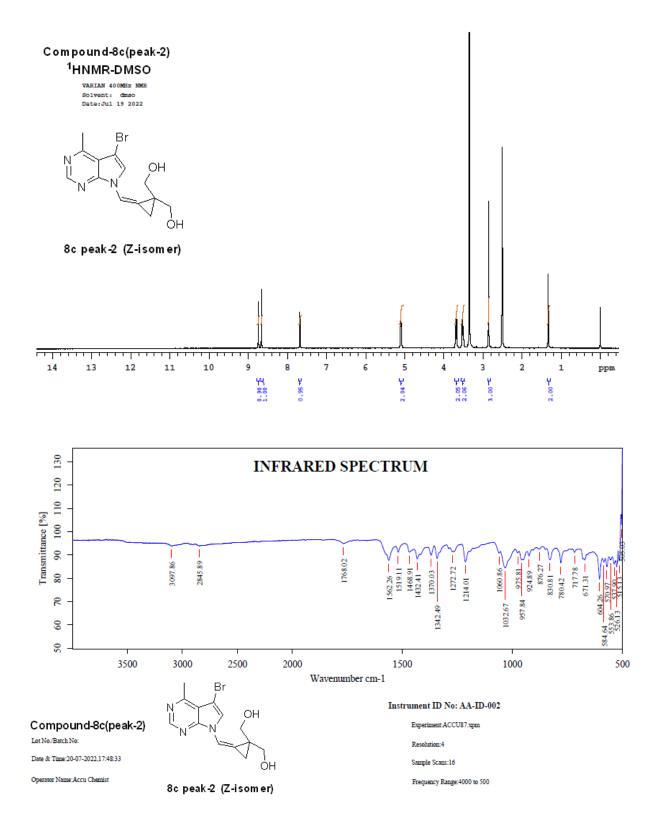
99

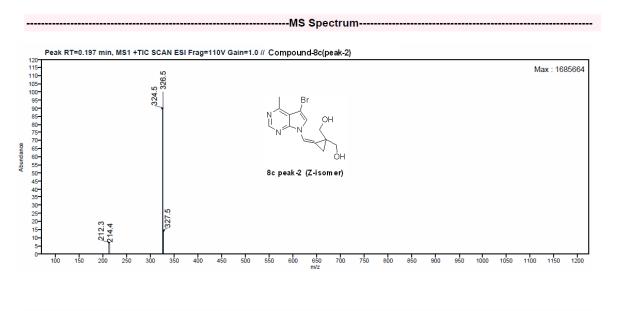
Operator Name:Accu Chemist

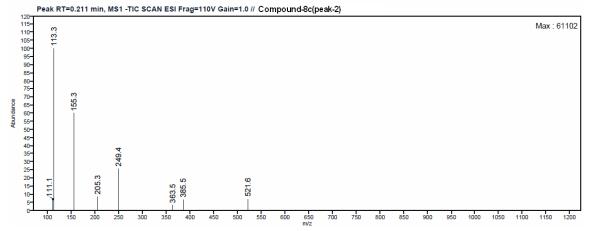


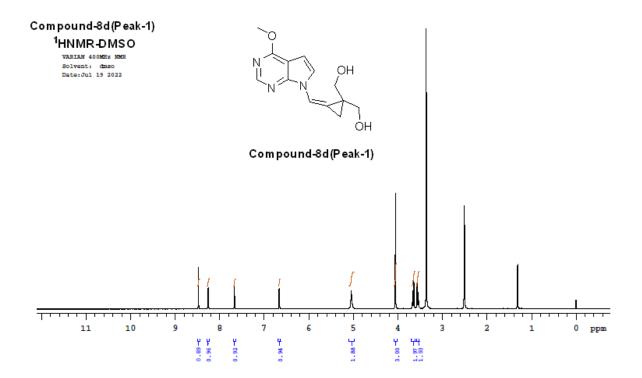


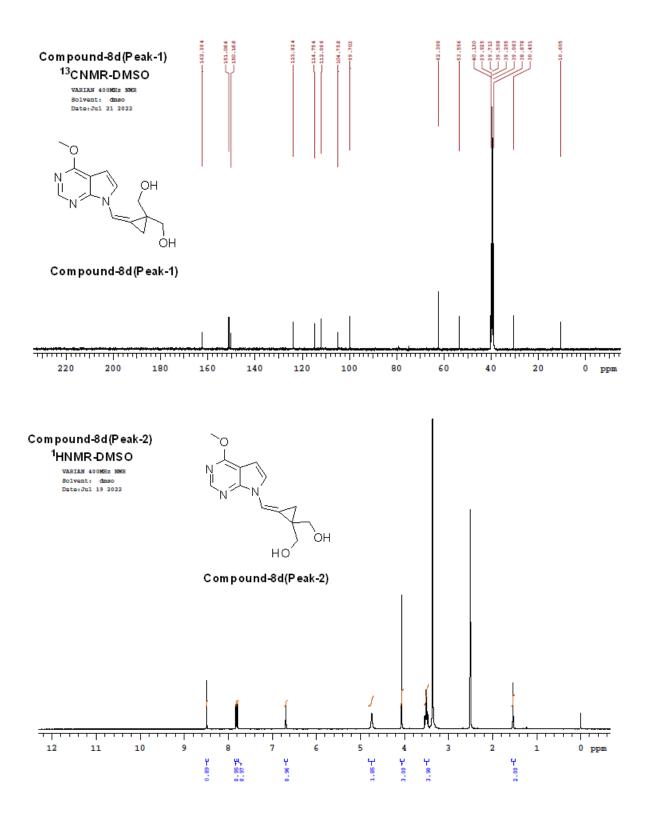


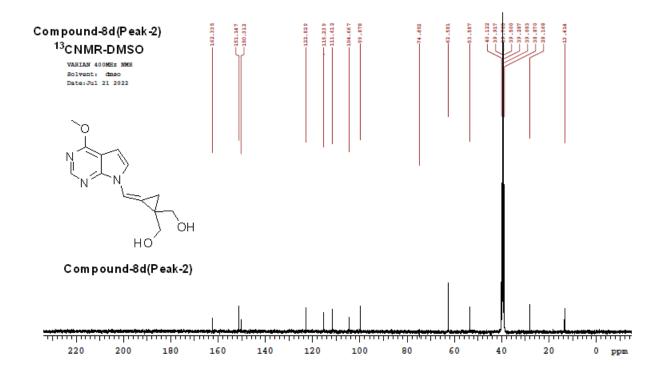


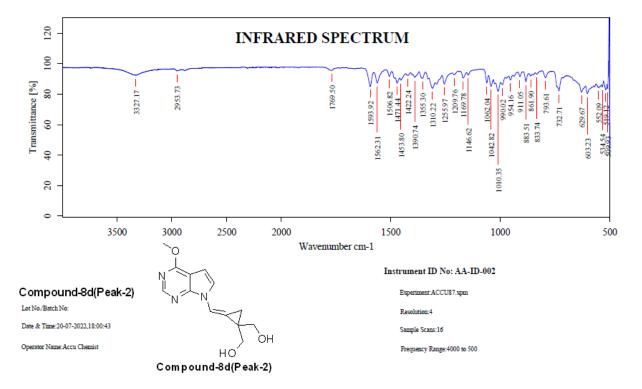


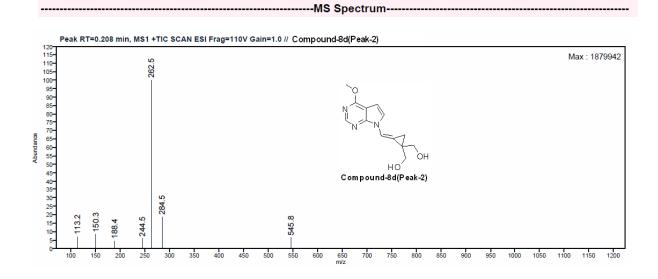


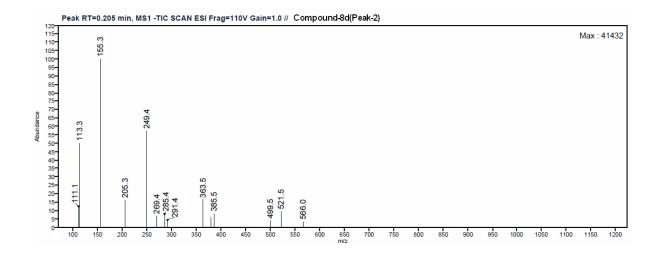


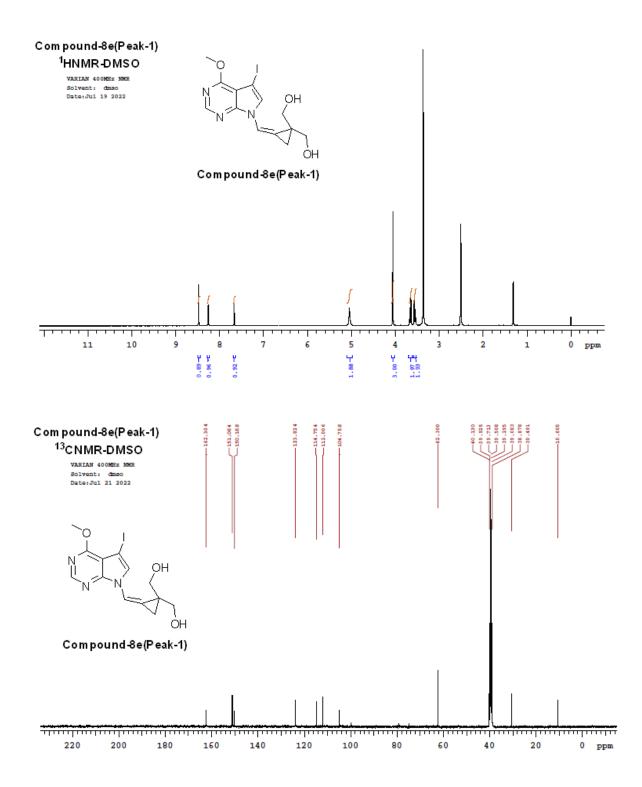


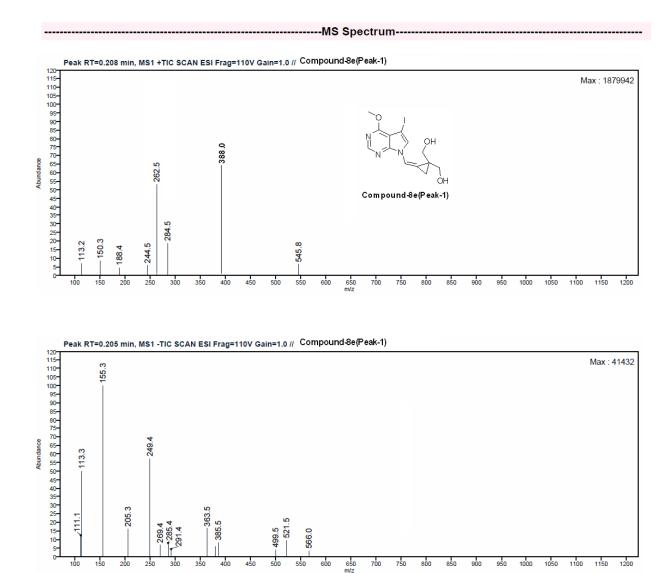


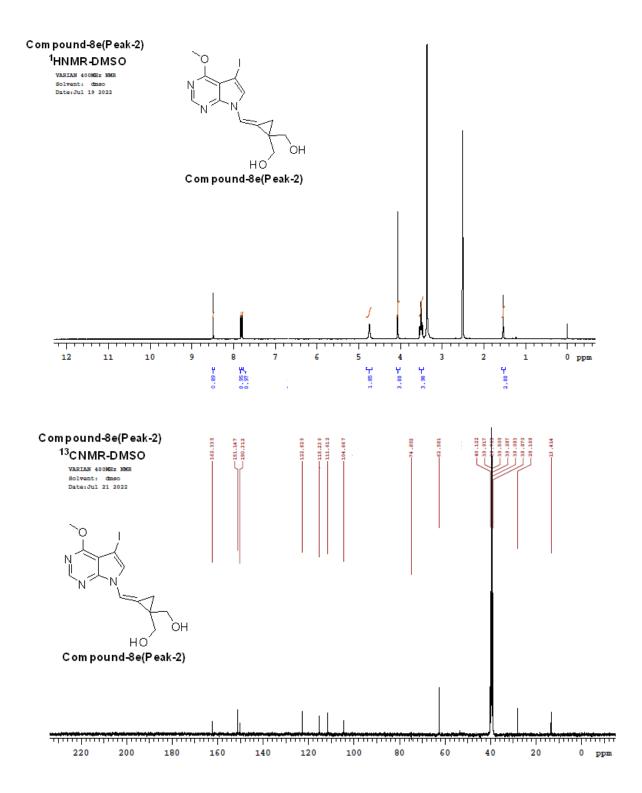


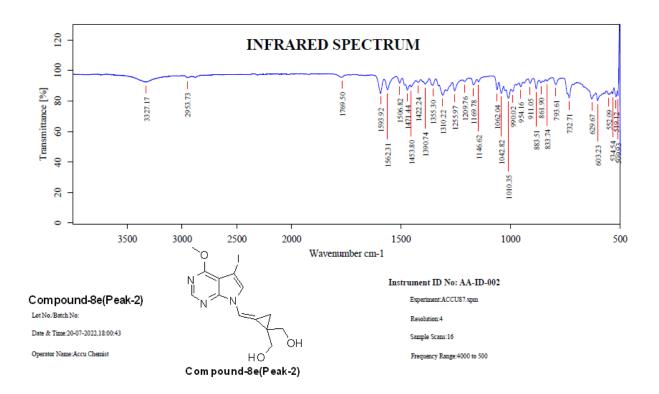


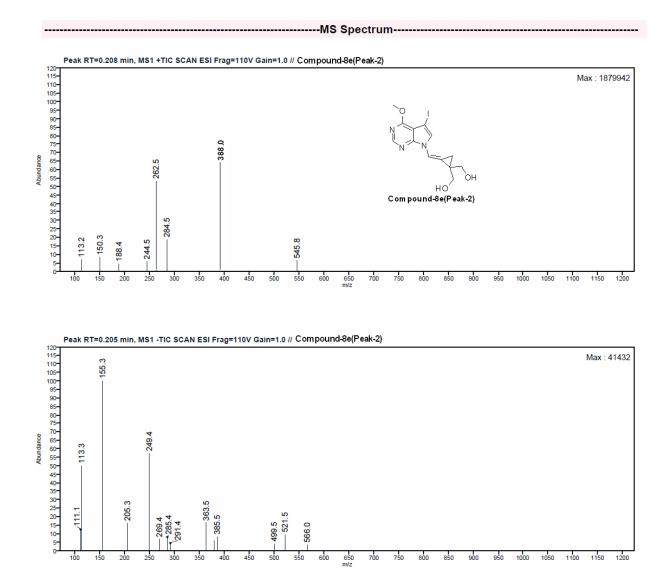


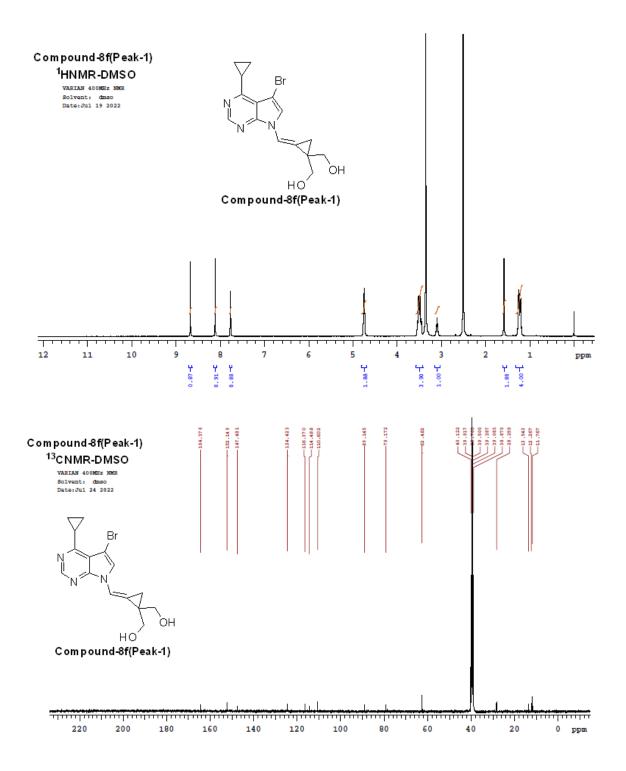


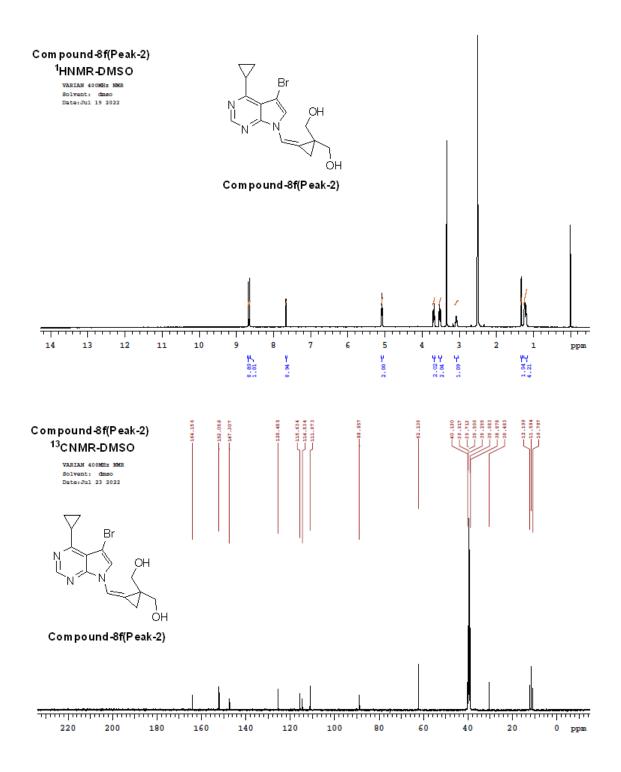


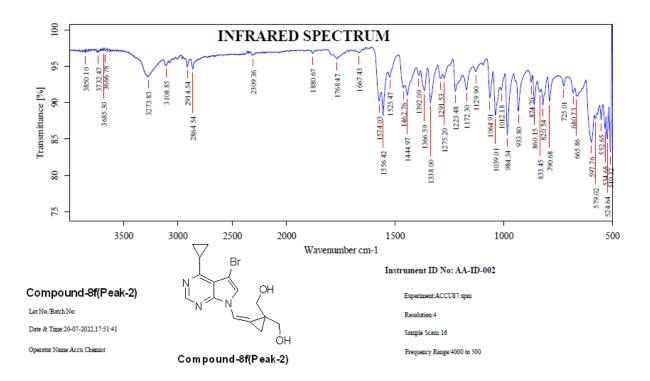


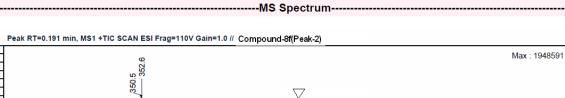


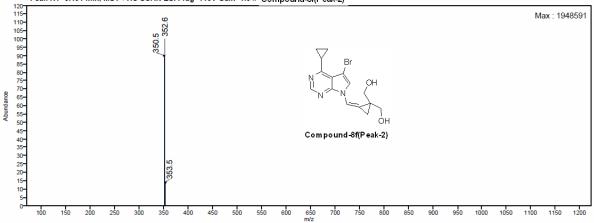


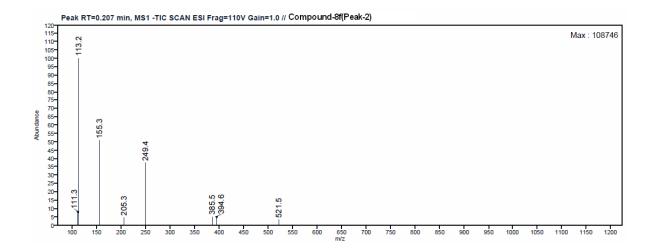


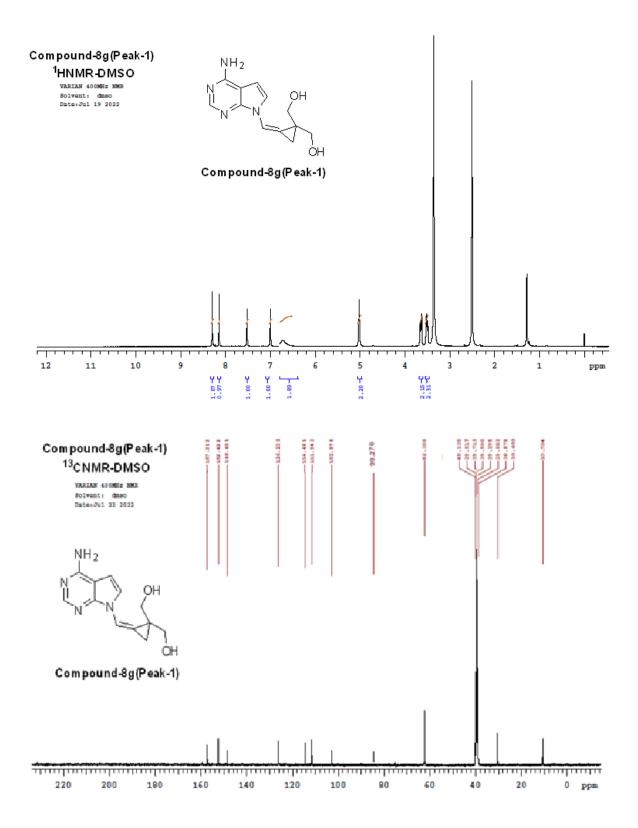


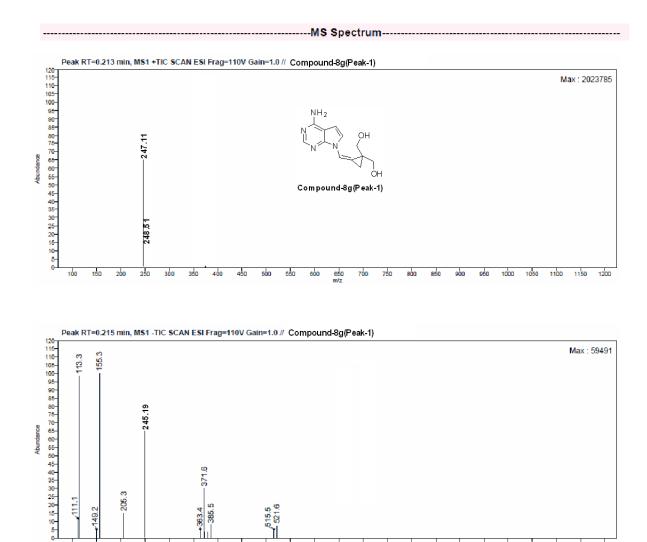












-371.6

-363.4

615.5 521.6

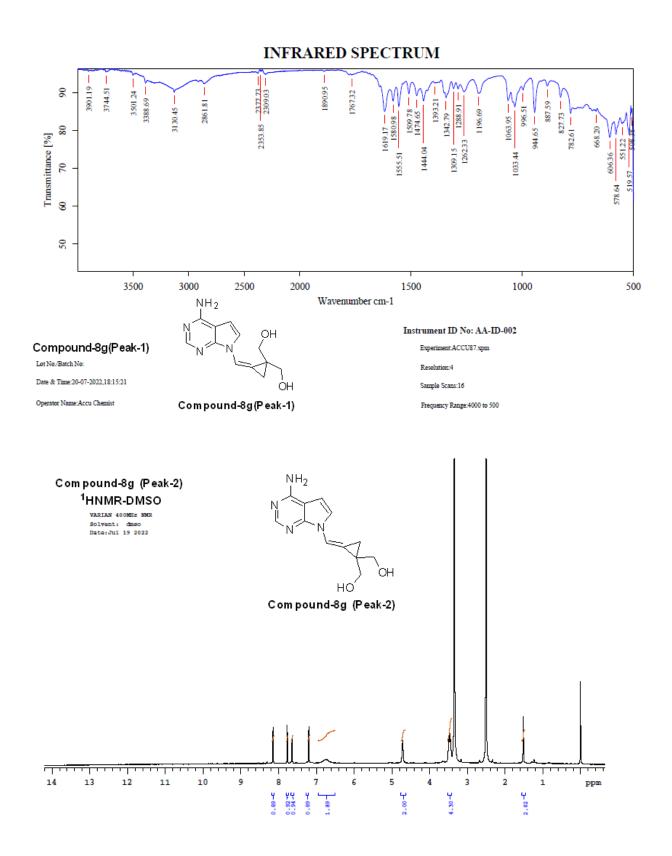
m/z

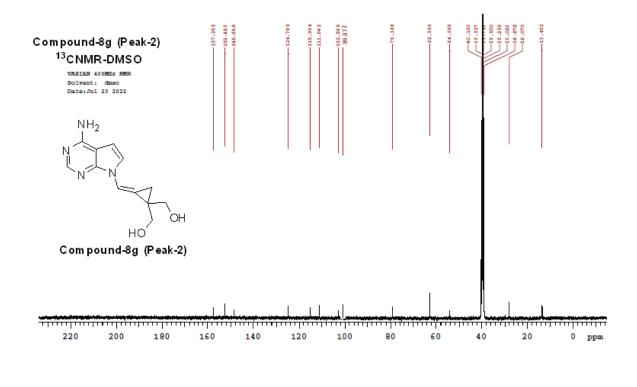
 1150 1200

205.3

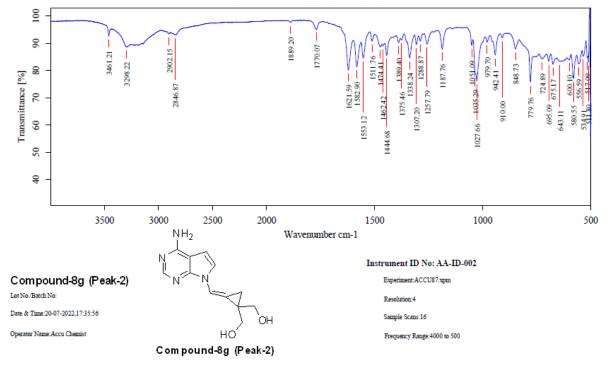
/111.1

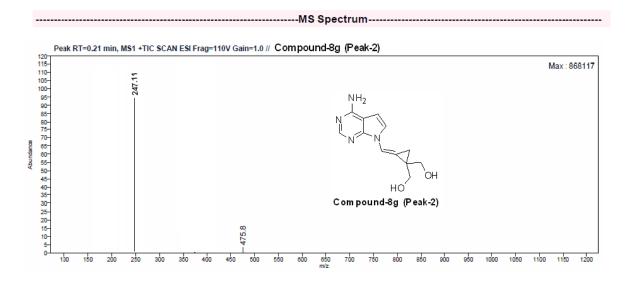
-149.2

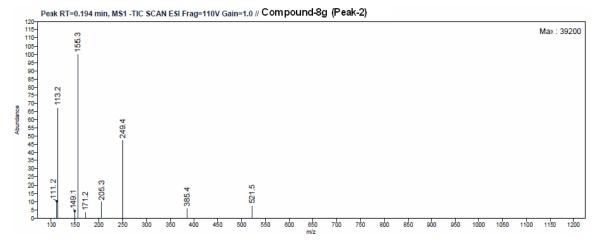


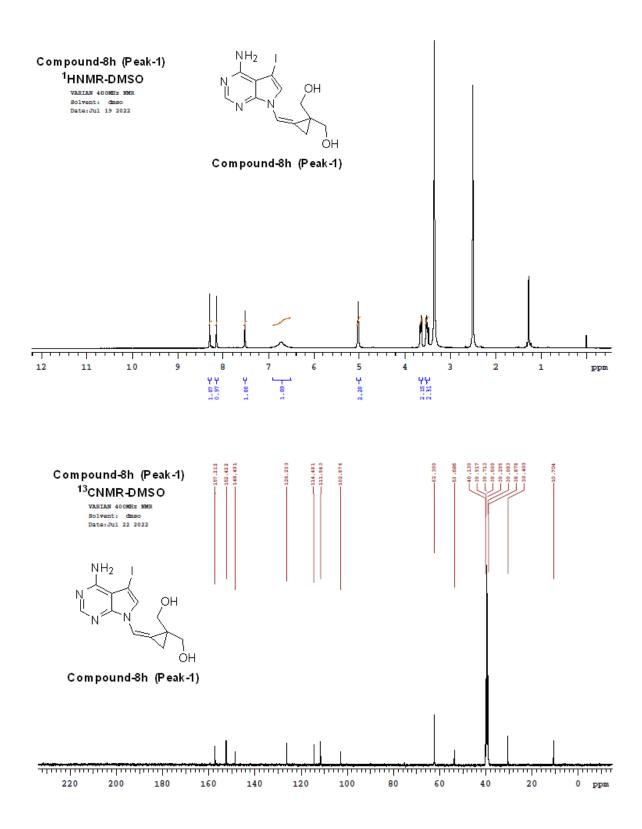


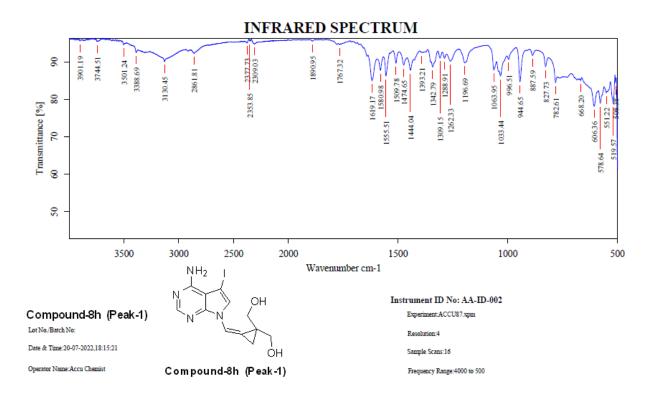
INFRARED SPECTRUM

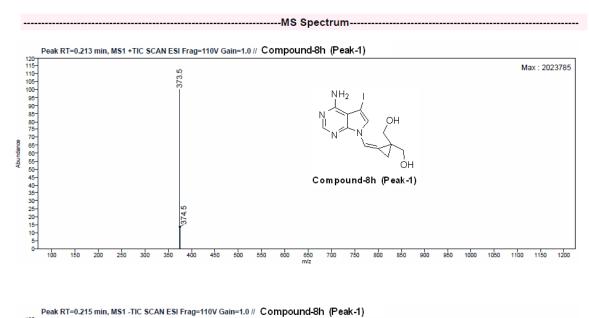


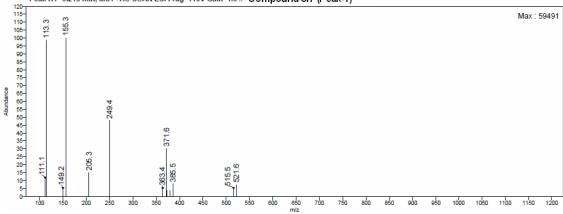


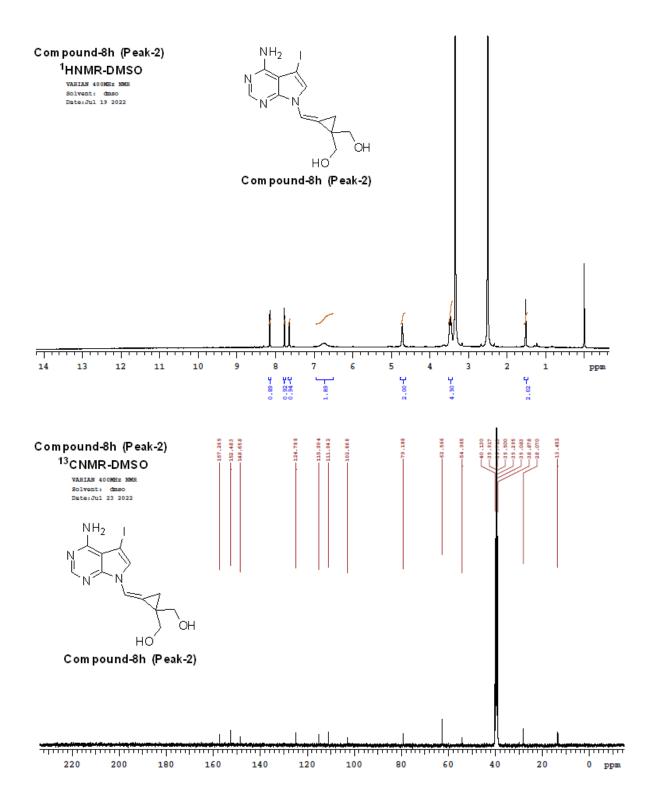


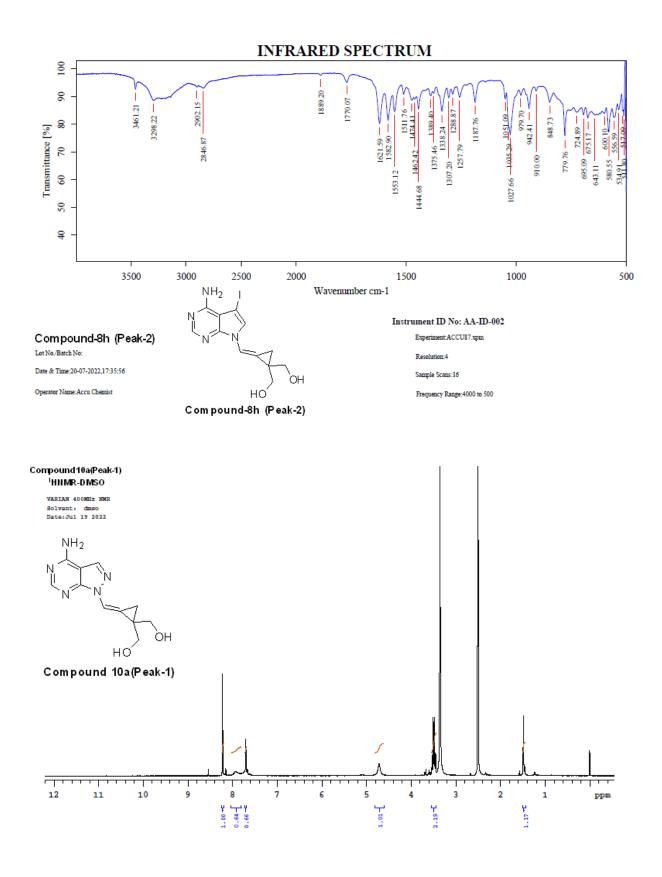


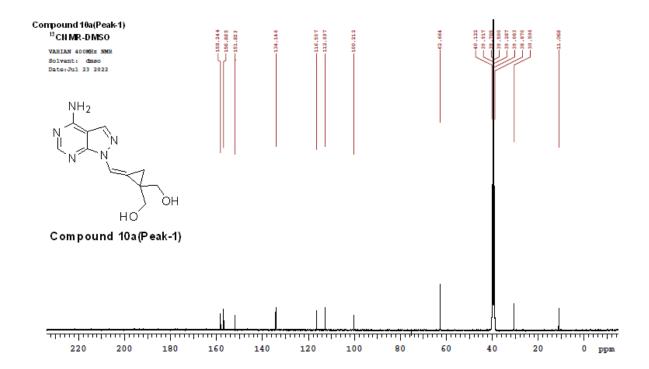




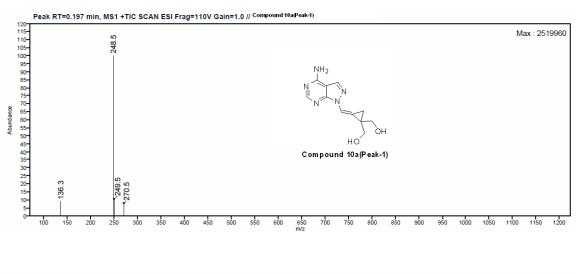


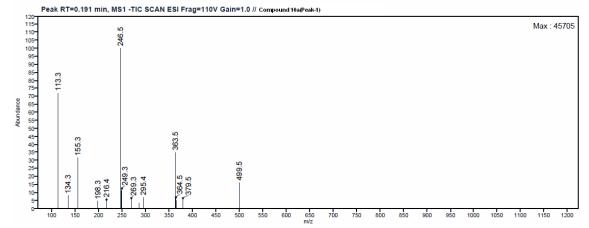


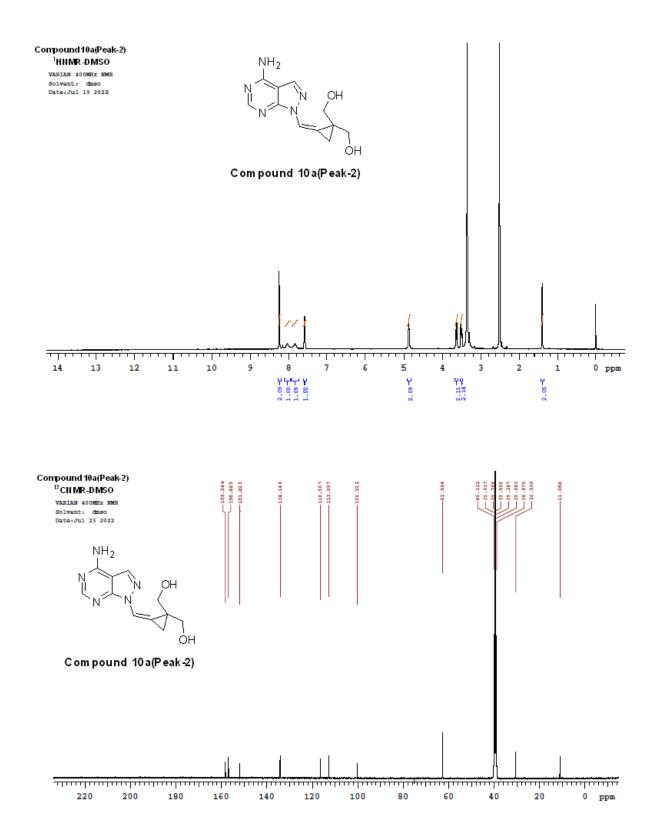


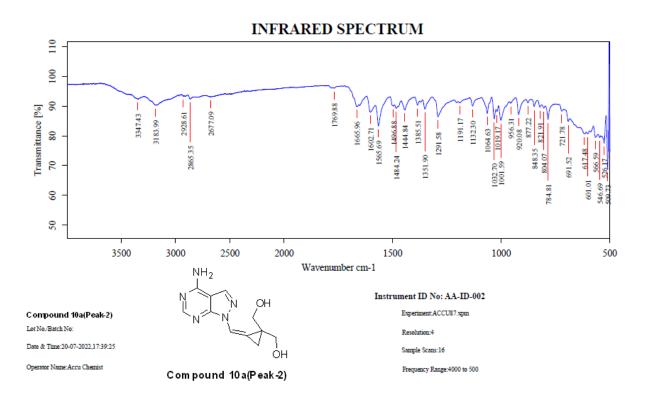


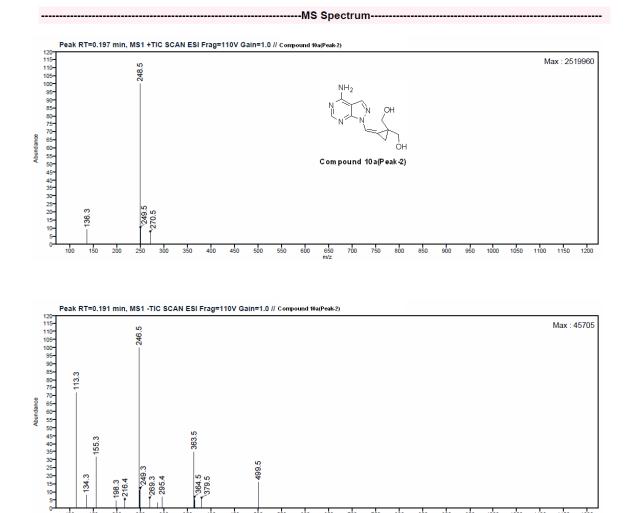


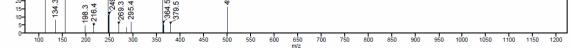


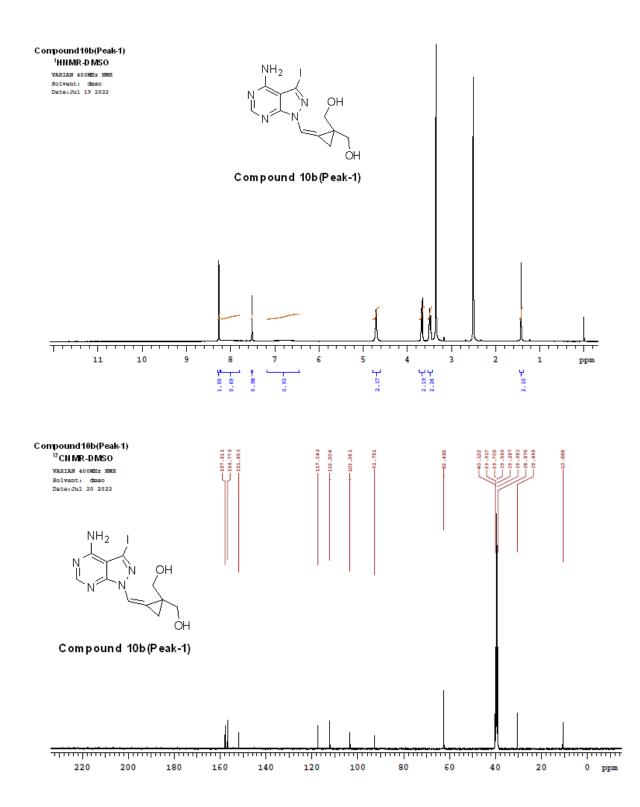


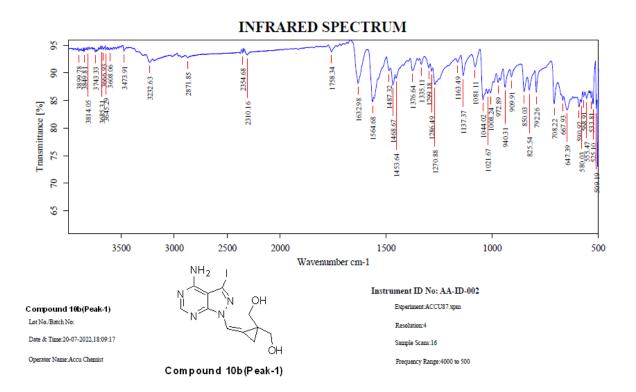


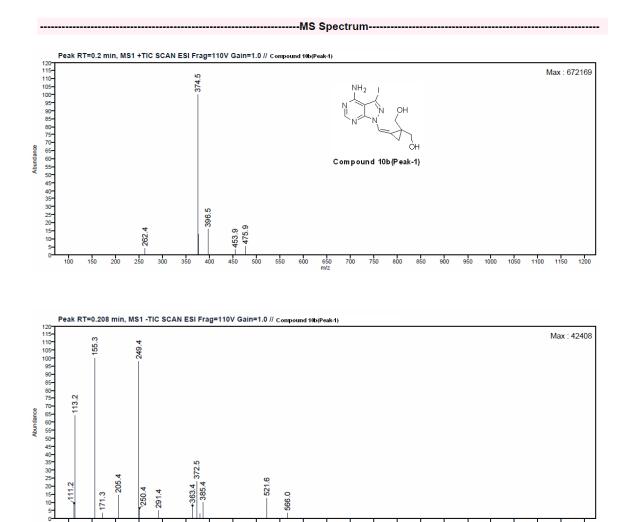












1100

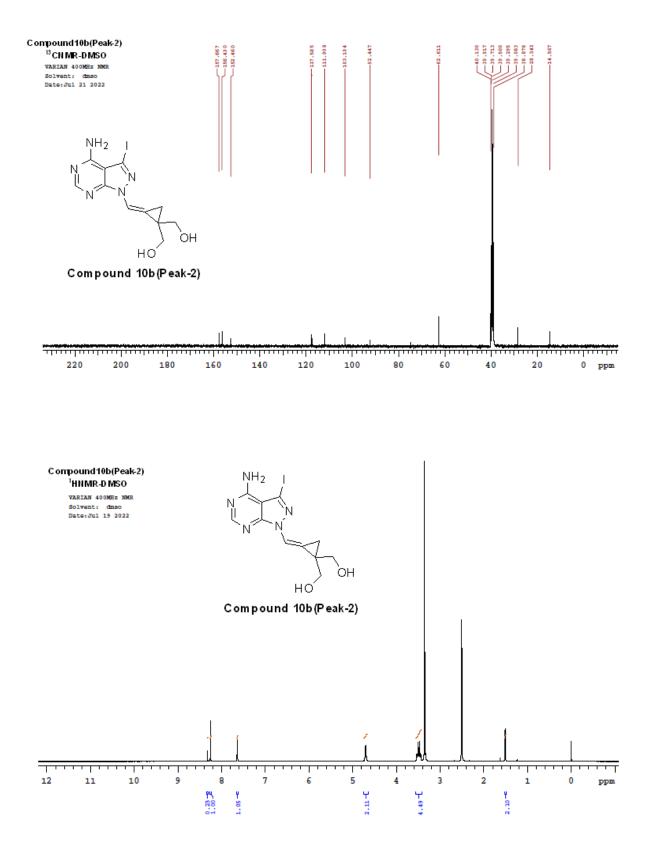
1150 1200

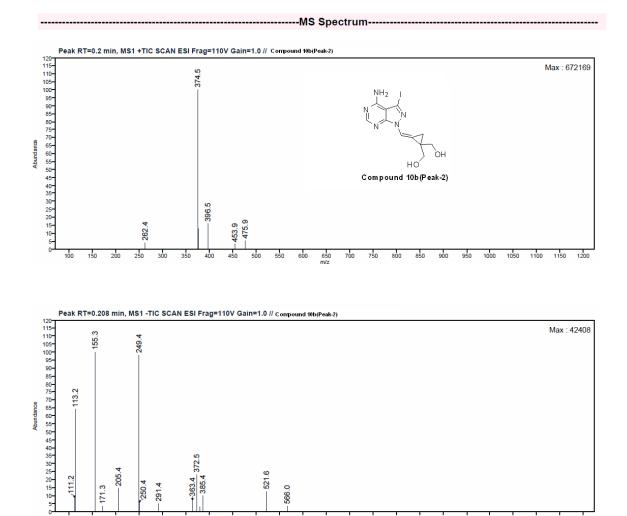
500 550

600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 m/z

100

150 200 250 300 350 400 450





+363.4 372.5

- 521.6

- 566.0

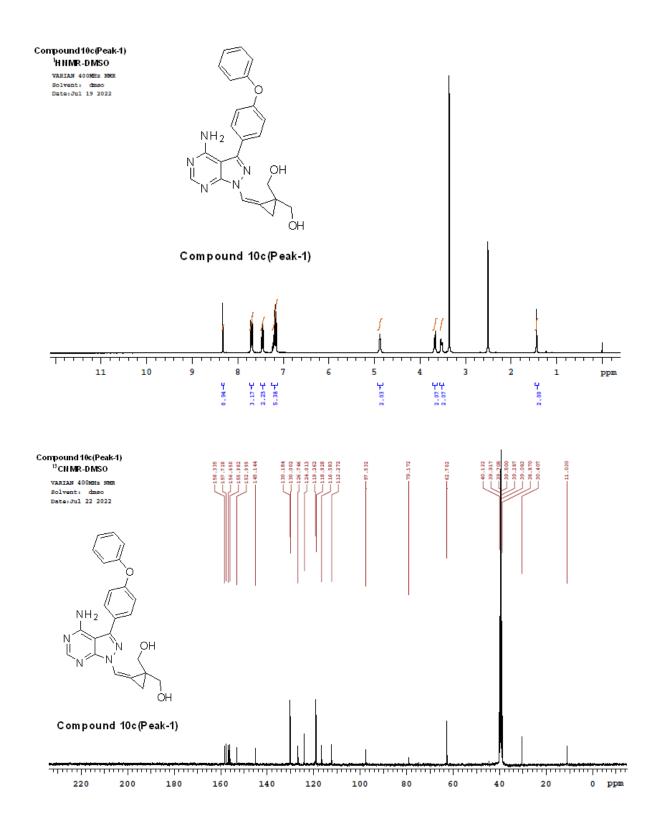
m/z

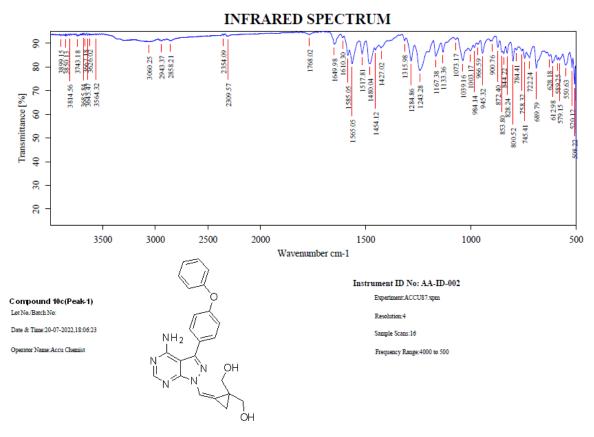
-- 205.4

171.3

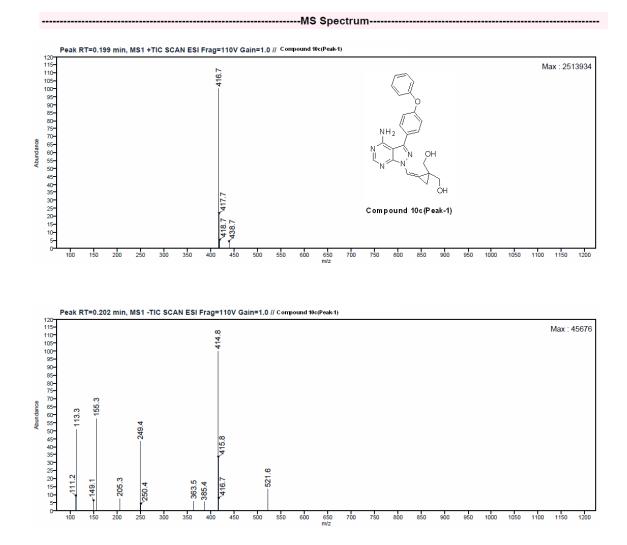
250.4 - 291.4

/111.2





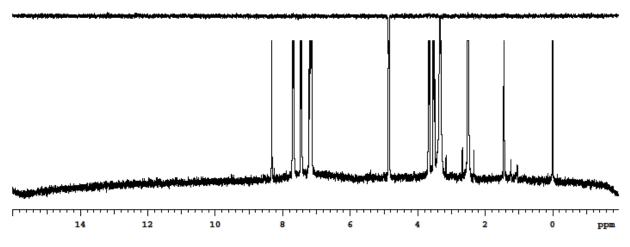
Compound 10c(Peak-1)



Compound 10c (Z-isomer) NOE analysis:

Sample code:C2072-179-DK1

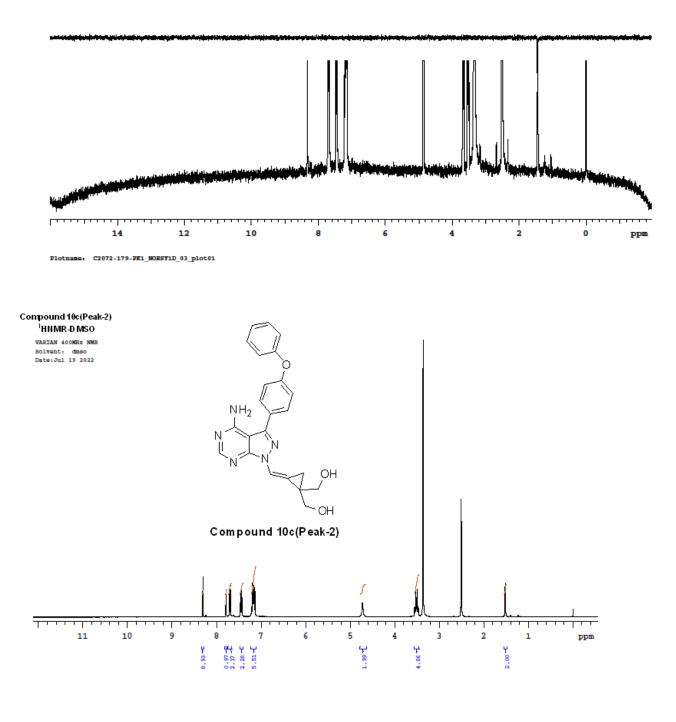
Selective band center: 4.86 (ppm); width: 34.6 (Hz) VARIAN 400MH: NMR Solvent: dmmo Date:Nov 14 2022

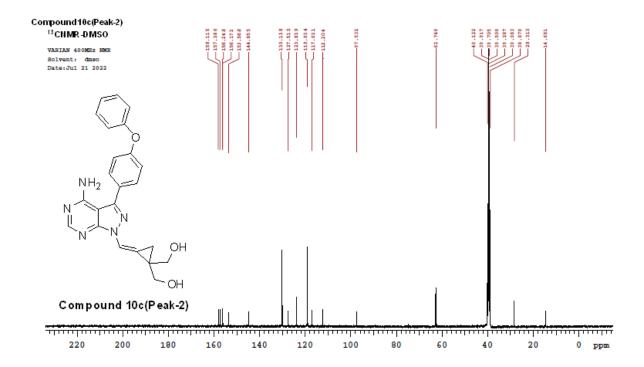


Plotname: C2072-179-PK1_NOESY1D_01_plot01

Sample code:C2072-179-DE1

Selective band center: 1.44 (ppm); width: 23.5 (Hz) VARIAN 400MH: NMR Solvant: dmmo Date:Nov 14 2022





		Physico-chemical properties										Pharmacokinetic Properties			
Compound	MW	НА	АНА	RBs	HBA	HBD	MR	TPSA	<i>i</i> LOGP	Violation	GI absorption	BBB permeant	Pgp substrate		
8a (<i>E&Z</i>)	247.25	18	9	3	5	3	65.29	110.08	1.55	0	High	No	No		
8b (<i>E&Z</i>)	371.17	19	9	3	4	2	80.78	71.17	2.69	0	High	Yes	Yes		
8c (<i>E&Z</i>)	324.17	19	9	3	4	2	75.76	71.17	2.71	0	High	Yes	Yes		
8d (<i>E&Z</i>)	261.28	19	9	4	5	2	69.58	80.4	2.51	0	High	No	Yes		
8e (<i>E&Z</i>)	387.17	20	9	4	5	2	82.3	80.4	2.86	0	High	No	Yes		
8f (<i>E&Z</i>)	350.21	21	9	4	4	2	83.26	71.17	2.79	0	High	Yes	Yes		
8g (<i>E&Z</i>)	372.16	19	9	3	4	3	80.21	97.19	2.07	0	High	No	Yes		
8h (<i>E&Z</i>)	372.16	19	9	3	4	3	80.21	97.19	2.07	0	High	No	Yes		
10a (<i>E&Z</i>)	247.25	18	9	3	5	3	65.29	110.08	1.55	0	High	No	No		
10b (<i>E&Z</i>)	373.15	19	9	3	5	3	78.01	110.08	1.9	0	High	No	Yes		
10c (<i>E&Z</i>)	415.44	31	21	6	6	3	117.24	119.31	3.34	0	High	No	Yes		

1 **Table 1.**Design, Physico-chemical and pharmacokinetic properties of pyrimidine-based carbocyclic nucleoside derivatives.

2 (a) Design of the molecules (b) MLP 3D representation of the molecule, 8a (c) Web representation of the physico-chemical properties of
3 molecule,8a

S. No.	Compd.	Docking score	Amino Acid Interactions						
1	0 (7	(kcal/mol)	U. 200 CI 270 DI 202 CI (01 CI 277 A 252						
1	8a(Z -	-8.6	His280, Gln279, Phe303, Glc601, Glu277, Asp352,						
	isomer)		Arg442-Van Der Waals; Glu411, Gln353-Carbon						
			Hydrogen Bond; Arg315-Unfavorable Donor Donor;						
			Tyr158-Pi-Pi T-Shaped						
2	8b(Z-	-8.5	Glu277, Phe178, Phe159, Arg442, Glu411, Phe303,						
	isomer)		Tyr158, Gln279, Phe314, Pro312, Leu313-Van Der						
			Waals; Arg315- Carbon Hydrogen Bond; Glc601,						
			Asp352-Conventional Hydrogen Bond; His280-Pi-Alkyl						
3	8b(E-	-9.4	Tyr72, His112, Val216, Phe178, Glu411, Arg315,						
	isomer)		Arg446, His351, Glu277, Phe159, Gln353- Van Der						
			Waals; Glc601-Unfavorable Bump; Asp215, Asp352-						
			Carbon Hydrogen Bond; Gln182, Asp69, Arg442-						
			Conventional Hydrogen Bond; Phe303-Pi-Pi Stacked;						
			Tyr158-Pi-Alkyl						
4	8c(Z-	-8.7	Tyr72, Arg446, His351, Asp69, Arg442, Phe178,						
	isomer)		Gln279, Asp215, His112, Val216, Glu277, Gln353,						
			Asp307, Phe159, Tyr158-Van Der Waals; Glc601-						
			Unfavorable Bump; Asp352- Carbon Hydrogen Bond;						
			Arg315-Conventional Hydrogen Bond; Glu411-						
			mgo 15-Conventional Hydrogen Dona, Olu411-						

Table 2: Docking and Amino Acid interactions of the synthesized compounds

			Attractive Charge; Phe303-Pi-Alkyl
5	8c(E-	-7.1	Val109, His112, Phe178, Val216, Tyr158, Gln279,
	isomer)		Asp307, Tyr72, Arg446, His351, Asp69, Arg442,
			Glu277, Phe159, Gln353, Arg315-Van Der Waals;
			Glc601-Unfavorable Bump; Asp215 Conventional
			Hydrogen Bond; Asp352-Carbon Hydrogen Bond;
			Glu411-Attractive Bond; Phe303-Pi-Pi T –Shaped
6	8f (E-	-7.9	Tyr72, His112, Val109, Phe178, Phe159, Tyr158,
	isomer)		Arg315, Asp307, His280, His351, Val216, Arg213,
			Asp352, Glu277-Van Der Waals; Glc601-Unfavorable
			Bump; Asp215-Conventional Hydrogen Bond; Asp69-
			Carbon Hydrogen Bond; Glu411, Arg442-Attractive
			Charge; Phe303-Pi-Pi T- Shaped
7	10a(E-	-10.3	His351, Tyr72, Asp69, Phe159, Phe178, Tyr158,
	isomer)		Phe303, Val216, Gln353, Arg315, Asp307-Van Der
			Waals; Glc601-Unfavorable Bump; Gln279, Arg442,
			Glu277, Asp215, Arg213-Conventional Hydrogen Bond;
			Asp352-Carbon Hydrogen Bond; Glu411-Attractive
			Charge
8	10b(Z-	-7.9	Arg446, Asp69, Phe178, Phe159, Arg442, Gln279,
	isomer)		Tyr72, Val109, His112, Val216, Glu277, Gln353,
			Asp307-Van Der Waals; Glc601-Unfavorable Bump;

Asp352-Carbon Hydrogen Bond; Glu41	1-Attarctive
Charge; His280, Tyr158, Phe303-P	i-Alkyl
9 10b(E- -8.3 Arg446, Asp69, His112, Phe178, Phe15	59, Gln279,
isomer) Asp307, Arg315, Gln353, Val216, Glu277	', Arg213-Van
Der Waals; His351, Glc601-Unfavoral	ble Bump;
Arg442-Conventional Hydrogen Bond; Ty	yr72, Asp352,
Asp215-Carbon Hydrogen Bond; Phe30	03-Pi-Pi T-
Shaped; His280, Tyr158-Pi-Alkyl; Glu41	1-Attractive
Charge	
10 10c(Z- -8.3 Leu313, Phe314, Glu411, Asp352, Phe1	l 59, Asp69,
isomer) His112, Asp215, Tyr72, Glu277, Phe30)3, Gln279,
Ser157, Ser240, Lys156-Van Der Waal	ls; Glc601-
Unfavorable Bump; Arg442, His280-Co	onventional
Hydrogen Bond; Phe178-Pi-Pi Stacked; 7	[yr158 -Pi-Pi
T-Shaped; Val216, Arg315-Pi-A	lkyl
11 10c(E- -8.7 ASN415, GLY160, LYS156, LEU313	, PHE314,
isomer) GLU411, PHE159, PHE178, PRO312,	, TYR158,
SER311, GLN279, PHE303, GLU277, V	AL216-Van
der Waals; HIS280, GLC601-Unfavora	ible Bump;
SER157, ASP307-Conventional Hydro	gen Bond;
ARG315-Pi-Alkyl; ARG442, ASP352-Attr	ractive Charge

 Table 3: In vitro studies of the synthesized compounds

	Sample	α-glucosida	ase inhibition	Zone of inhibition(mm)									
S. No.		in silico	In vitro	In vitro (Anti-bacterial activity)									
		Ki	IC50 (nmol)		Bacillu	s cereus		Escherichia coli					
		(kcal/mol)		25 μl	50 µl	75 µl	100 µl	25 μl	50 µl	75 µl	100 µl		
1	8a (Z - isomer)	-8.6	75.147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	8b (Z - isomer)	-8.5	60.186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	8b(E - isomer)	-9.4	43.292	0.2±0.01	0.3±0.12	0.3±0.07	0.5±0.02	0	0	0	0		
4	8c(Z - isomer)	-8.7	50.682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	8c(E - isomer)	-7.1	100.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

6	8f(E - isomer)	-7.9	91.714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	10a(E - isomer)	-10.3	48.638	0	0	1.1±0.15	1.4±0.1	0	0	0.9±0.05	1.2±0.15
8	10b(Z - isomer)	-7.9	68.771	0.5±0.1	1.1±0.15	2±0.2	2.2±0.25	0	0	0	0
9	10b(E - isomer)	-8.3	56.519	0.2	0.3±0.05	0.4±0.1	0.4±0.15	0	0	0	0
10	10c(Z - isomer)	-8.3	74.69	0.2	0.2	0.3±0.5	0.3±0.5	0	0	0	0
11	10c (E - isomer)	-8.7	56.278	0.2	0.3±0.05	0.3	0.4±0.05	0	0	0	0
12	*Std.	-8.5	35.91	3.5±0.05	3.5±0.05	5.5±0.05	7.0±0.25	5.5±0.05	6.1±0.05	9.1±0.05	10±0.05

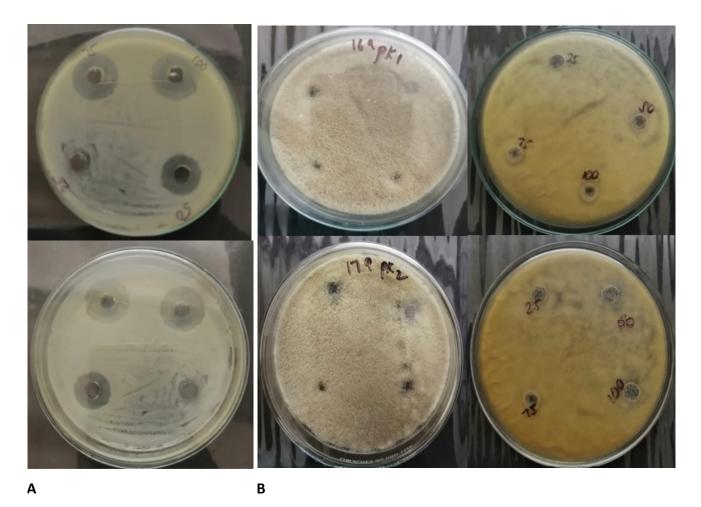


Figure 1: Zone of inhibition

(A) against *Bacillus cereus* at 25 μ l, 50 μ l, 75 μ l and 100 μ l

(B) against Aspergillus niger was not observed

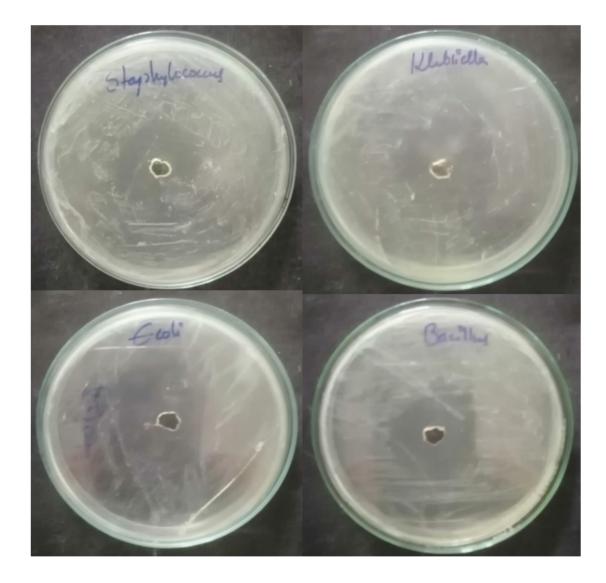


Figure 2: Ciprofloxacin control against the test organisms showing Zone of Inhibition

1. Graphs for the determination of IC50

