

Synthesis of Azole-Linked s-Triazine-Isatin Molecular Architectures as Nanoscale DNA-Targeting Agents: A Combined Spectroscopic and Computational Study

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1. Substrates and Reagents

All required reagents were supplied by Sigma Aldrich, and Alfa Aesar, and were used without further purification unless otherwise specified. The reactions were performed using standard laboratory equipment. All air-sensitive reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere using oven-dried glassware. Low temperatures were achieved using an ice/water bath (0 °C). All dried solvents were stored over molecular sieves (4Å°).

2. Instrumentation

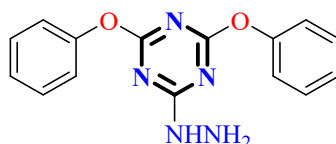
All reactions were stirred using a stirrer plate, a magnetic stirrer bar and heating, if necessary, over a hotplate with a temperature probe control method. Büchi rotavapor was used for evaporation at lower pressures. To monitor the progress of reaction, Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) was performed by using pre-coated silica plates (Kieselgel-60 F₂₅₄, Merck, Germany). Melting points were determined in open capillaries using Stuart™ (SMP3) melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. FTIR spectra were recorded on Thermo Scientific Nicolet iS10 and Shimadzu IR Affinity-1 Spectrometer to confirm the presence of different functional groups in the target molecules in the range of 4000-400 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DPX 300 MHz apparatus were referenced to the residual proton solvent peak CDCl₃, δ 7.26 ppm (1H: H₂O, δ 1.56 ppm); DMSO-*d*₆, δ 2.54 ppm (1H: H₂O, δ 3.33 ppm); CO(CD₃)₂-*d*₆, δ 2.09 ppm (1H: H₂O, δ 2.84 ppm) and solvent ¹³C signal CDCl₃, δ 77.2 ppm, DMSO-*d*₆, δ 39.5 ppm, CO(CD₃)₂-*d*₆ CO, 205.87 ppm. Chemical shifts δ were reported in ppm downfield of tetramethylsilane (δ = 0 ppm) and coupling constants (*J*) in Hertz.

3. Synthesis of 2-hydrazinyl-4,6-diphenoxy-1,3,5-triazine derivatives (3)

The synthesis of 2-hydrazinyl-4,6-diphenoxy-1,3,5-triazine derivatives **3** was carried out according to a previously reported procedure.⁷⁴ For the preparation of the

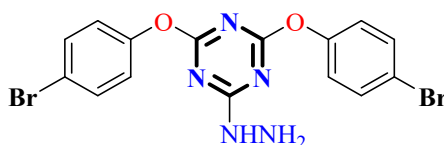
intermediate 2-chloro-4,6-diphenoxy-1,3,5-triazine derivatives **2**, a solution of trichlorotriazine **1** (5.42 mmol, 1 eq.) in dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) was prepared. Substituted phenols (10.85 mmol, 2 eq.) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (16.27 mmol, 3 eq.) were added as nucleophiles and base, respectively. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 hours, and the progress was monitored via thin-layer chromatography (TLC). Upon completion, the reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold water, resulting in the formation of white precipitates **2**, which were subsequently filtered, washed with water, and dried under vacuum. The resulting 2-chloro-4,6-diphenoxy-1,3,5-triazines **2** were then refluxed with hydrazine monohydrate in chloroform to afford the target compounds, 2-hydrazinyl-4,6-diphenoxy-1,3,5-triazine derivatives **3** in good yield.

2-Hydrazinyl-4,6-diphenoxy-1,3,5-triazine (3a)



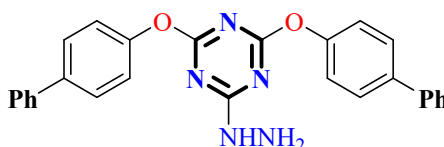
White solid: Yield: 65 %; Melting Point: 106-108 °C; R_f : 0.5(n-hexane: ethyl acetate, 1:1).

2,4-Bis(4-bromophenoxy)-6-hydrazinyl-1,3,5-triazine (3b)



White solid: Yield: 65 %; Melting Point: 183-185 °C; R_f : 0.45 (n-hexane: ethyl acetate, 3: 7).

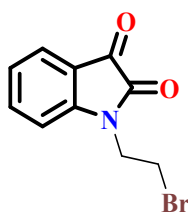
2,4-Bis(4-phenylphenoxy)-6-hydrazinyl-1,3,5-triazine (3c)



White solid: Yield: 58%; Melting Point: 172-173 °C; R_f : 0.49 (n-hexane: ethyl acetate, 3: 7).

4. Synthesis of 1-(2-Bromoethyl) Isatin (5)

The synthesis of 1-(2-bromoethyl)isatin **5** was carried out following a previously reported method with slight modifications.⁷⁵ A mixture of isatin **4** and anhydrous potassium carbonate was stirred in dimethylformamide (DMF), and this suspension was gradually added dropwise to a solution of 1,2-dibromoethane (4eq) in DMF under continuous stirring. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. Upon completion, as monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC), the mixture was poured into ice-cold water, resulting in the formation of an orange-red solid. The product was isolated by filtration, washed with water, and dried. The identity and purity of the product were confirmed by comparison of its physical data with those reported in the literature.

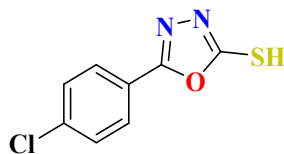


Orange red crystals; Yield: 85%; Melting Point: 126-128 (Lit. 126-128)⁷⁵ °C; R_f : 0.56 (*n*-hexane: ethyl acetate, 7:3).

5. Synthesis of 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thiol (6c)

The intermediate 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thiol **6c** was synthesized following a previously reported protocol.⁷⁶ The 4-chlorobenzoic acid was esterified by dissolving in ethanol, followed by the addition of a few drops of concentrated sulfuric acid as a catalyst. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 4 hrs, and the resulting ester was extracted using ethyl acetate. Subsequently, ethyl 4-chlorobenzoate (7.21 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (20 mL) and added dropwise to hydrazine hydrate (36.06 mmol) in a 100 mL round-bottom flask maintained at 78 °C. The reaction progress was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). After 12 hours of reflux and subsequent cooling, white precipitates of the corresponding acid hydrazide were formed, filtered, and washed thoroughly with water. The obtained acid hydrazide (3.80 mmol) was then stirred in ethanol in the presence of potassium hydroxide (5.74 mmol) until a clear solution was obtained. Carbon disulfide (7.60 mmol) was added dropwise under constant stirring, and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 15 hours. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated, cooled, and acidified using dilute

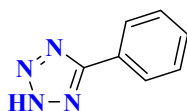
hydrochloric acid. The resulting solid was filtered, washed with water, and recrystallized from ethanol to afford the pure desired product **6c**.



Yellow solid; Yield: 80%; Melting Point: 172-175 (Lit. 171-175)⁷⁷ °C; R_f : 0.46 (*n*-hexane: ethyl acetate, 7:3).

6. Synthesis of 5-Phenyl-1H-tetrazole (6d)

The intermediate 5-phenyl-1H-tetrazole **6d** was synthesized following a previously reported protocol.⁷⁸ A mixture of benzonitrile (10 mmol), sodium azide (10 mmol), and ammonium chloride (10 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (DMF) and heated at 125 °C in an oil bath for 7 hours. The reaction progress was monitored periodically using thin-layer chromatography (TLC). Upon completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and carefully acidified to pH 2 using concentrated hydrochloric acid, followed by further cooling in an ice-water bath. The resulting white precipitate was collected by filtration, washed thoroughly with water, and dried to afford the pure product.



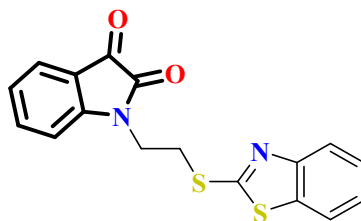
White solid, Yield: 81 % Melting Point: 215-220 (Lit. 215-216)⁷⁸ °C; R_f^* : 0.3 (chloroform: methanol, 8:2).

7. Synthesis of Azole-pendant Isatins (7a-d)

For the synthesis of azole-pendant isatins **7a-d**, a solution of the respective azole derivatives **6a-d** (2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (6 mmol, 3 eq.) in dimethylformamide (DMF, 4 mL) was prepared. To this solution, 1-(2-bromoethyl)isatin **5** (2 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70-80 °C in an oil bath for 24 hours. The progress of the reaction was monitored using thin-layer chromatography (TLC). Upon completion, the reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold water, resulting in the precipitation of an orange-red solid. The precipitate

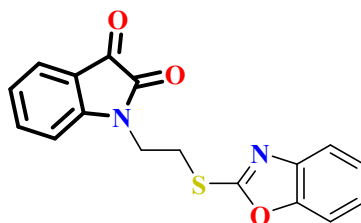
was collected by filtration, washed with water, and dried. The crude product was recrystallized from ethanol to afford the pure azole-pendant isatin **7a-d**.

1-(2-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)ethyl)indoline-2,3-dione (7a)



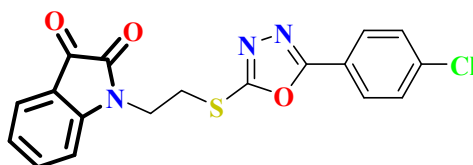
Bright orange; Yield: 80 %; melting point: 152-154 °C; R_f : 0.42 (ethyl acetate: *n*-hexane, 1:1)

1-(2-(Benzo[d]oxazol-2-ylthio)ethyl)indoline-2,3-dione (7b)



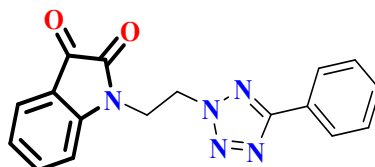
Bright orange; Yield: 75%; Melting Point: 156-157 °C; R_f : 0.46 (ethyl acetate: *n*-hexane, 1:1)

1-(2-((5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)thio)ethyl)indoline-2,3-dione (7c)



Bright orange; Yield: 78 %; Melting Point: 150-155 °C; R_f : 0.40 (ethyl acetate: *n*-hexane, 1:1)

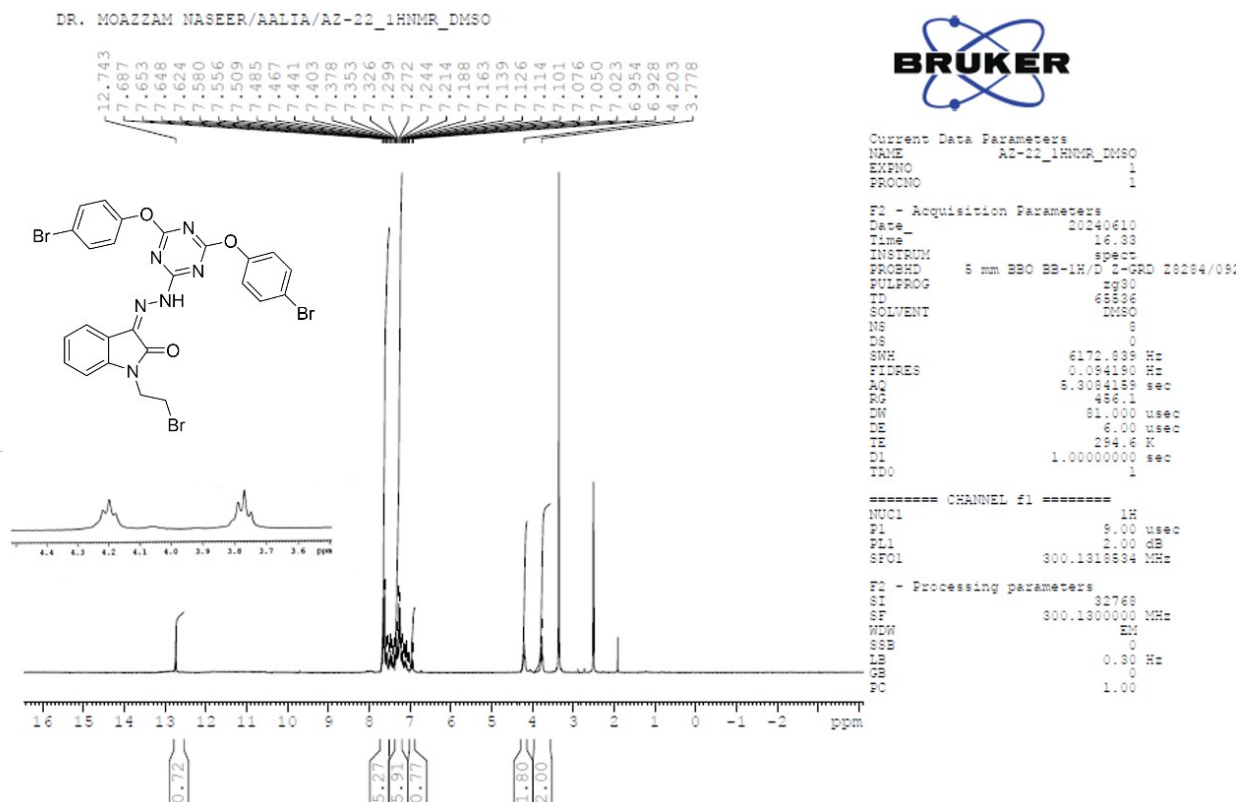
1-(2-(5-Phenyl-2H-tetrazol-2-yl)ethyl)indoline-2,3-dione (7d)



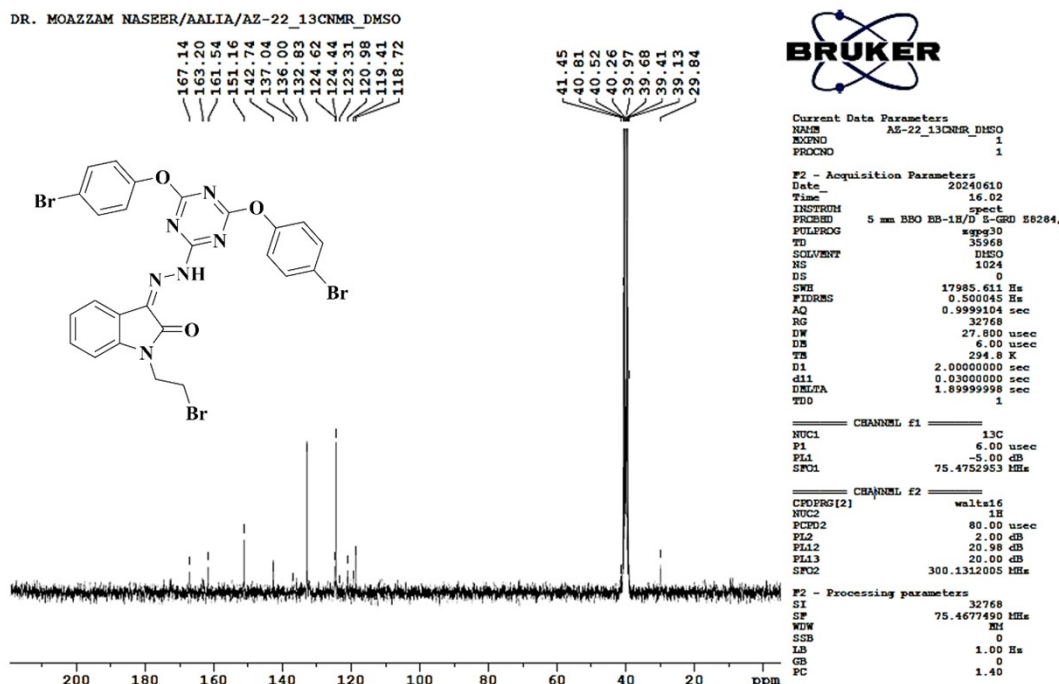
Bright orange; Yield: 74 %; Melting Point: 150-155 °C; R_f : 0.48 (ethyl acetate: *n*-hexane, 1:1)

8. Copies of NMR Spectras

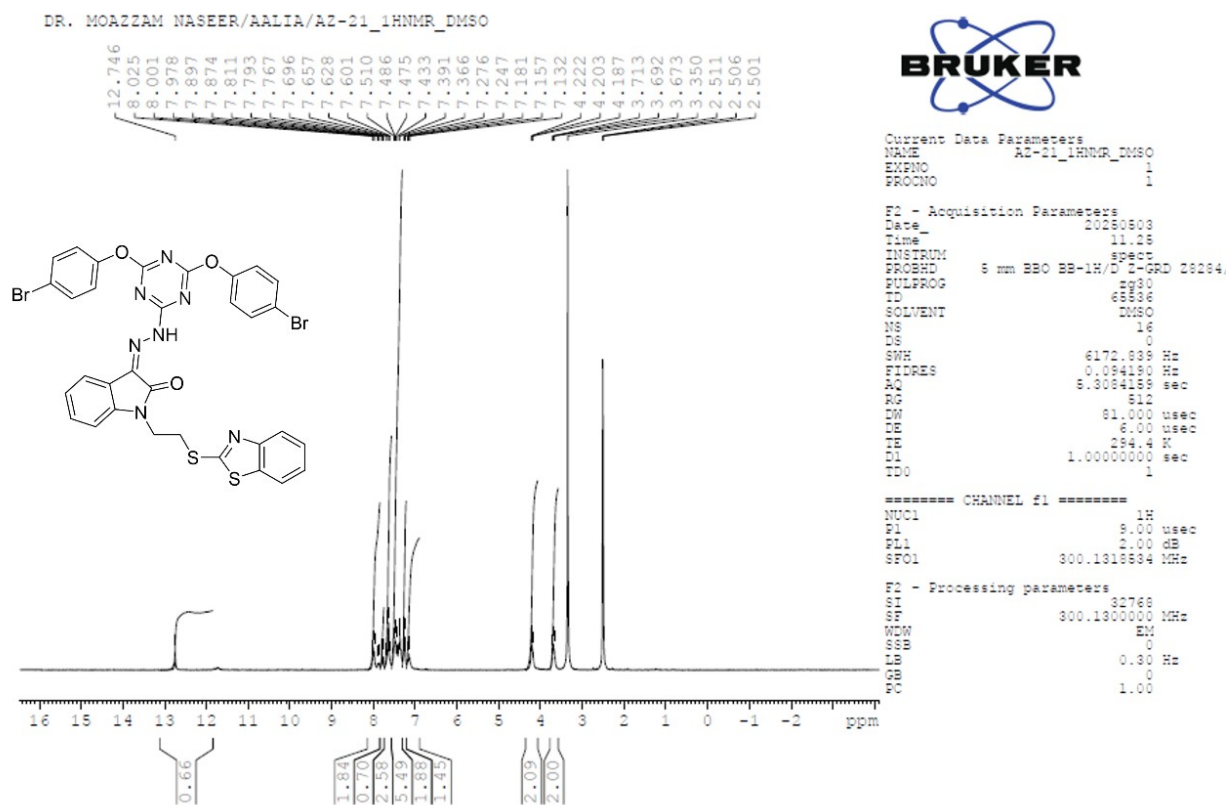
¹H NMR spectrum of compound 8



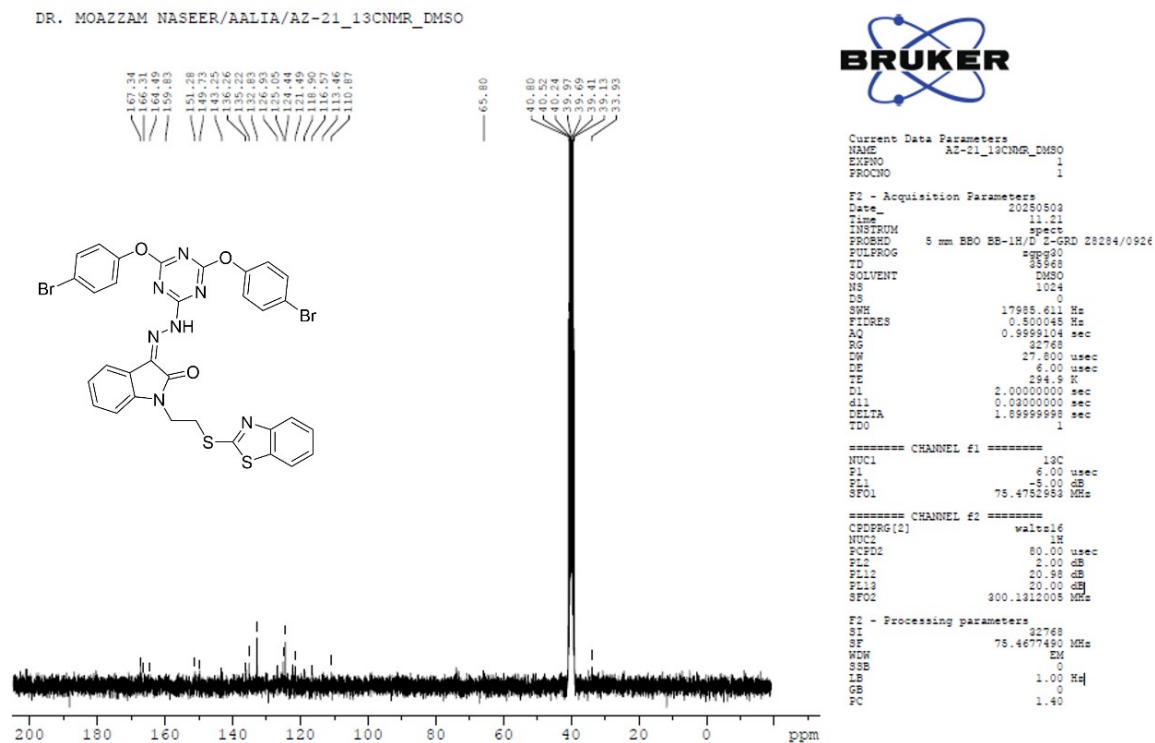
¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 8



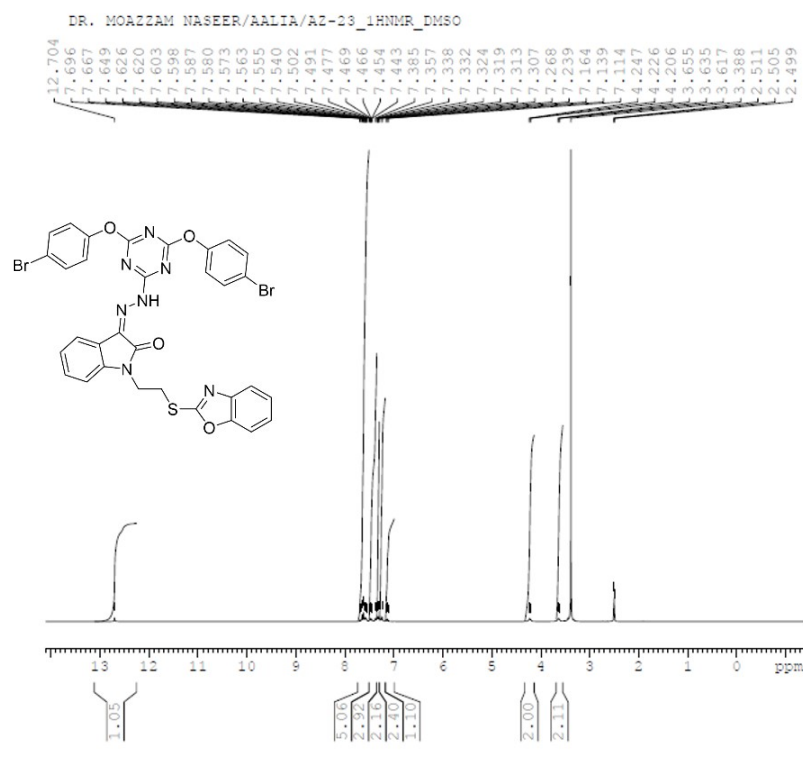
¹H NMR spectrum of compound 9a



¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 9a



¹H NMR spectrum of compound 9b



Current Data Parameters

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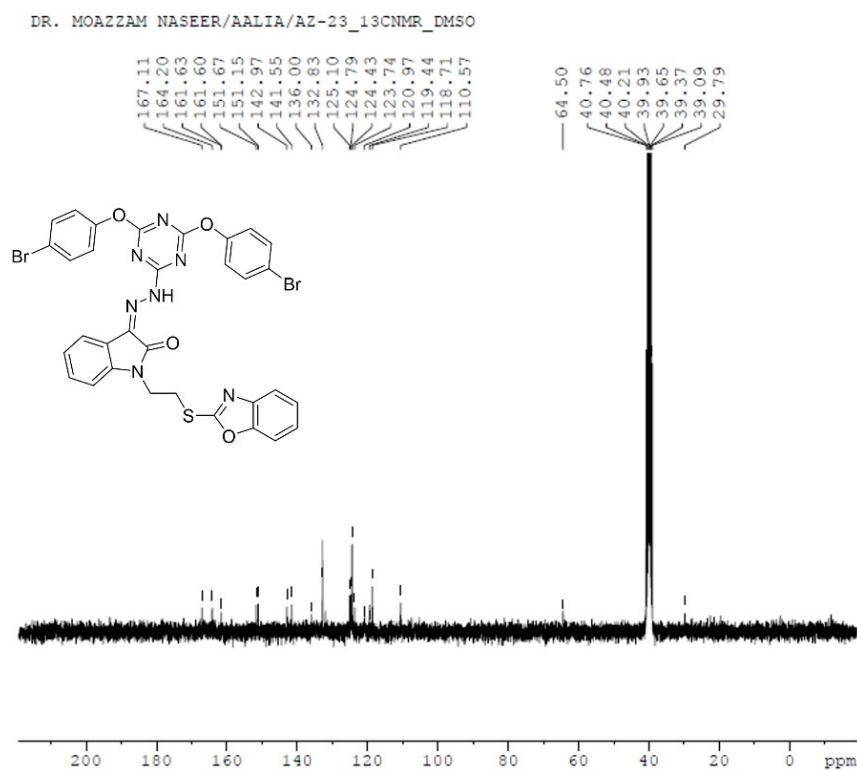
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¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 9b



Current Data Parameters

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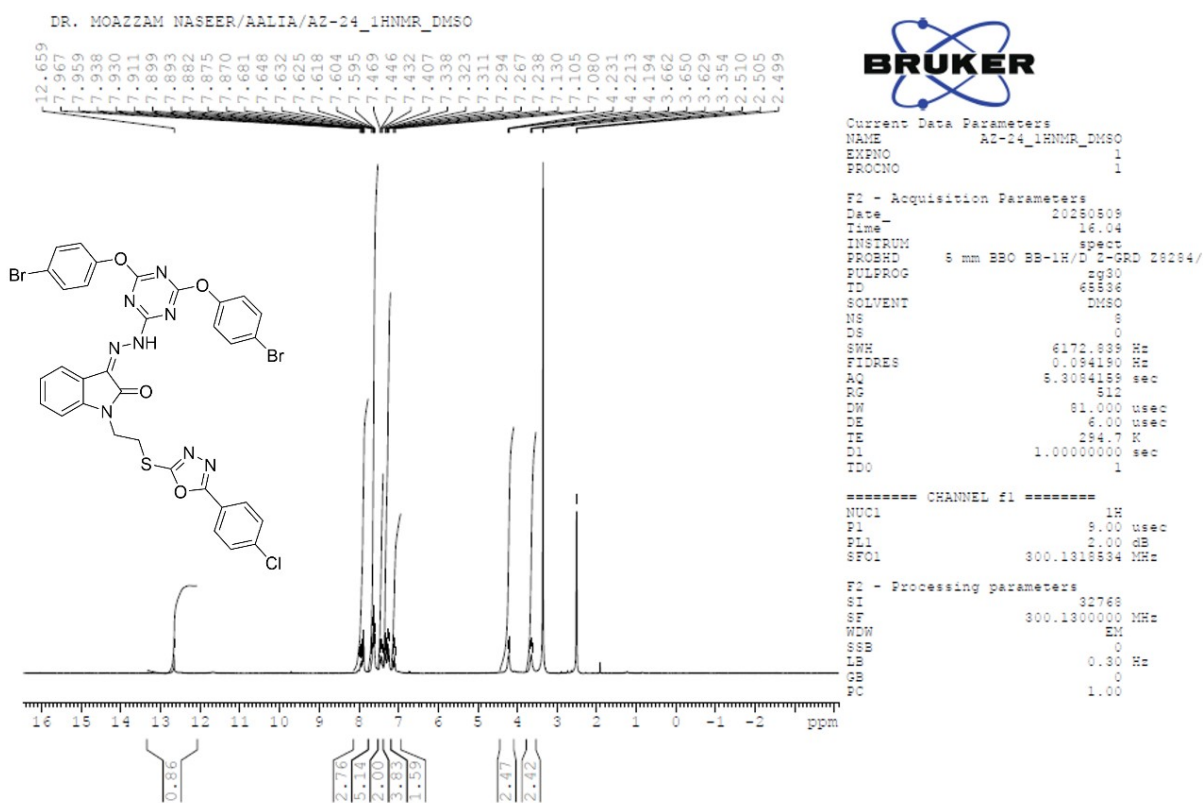
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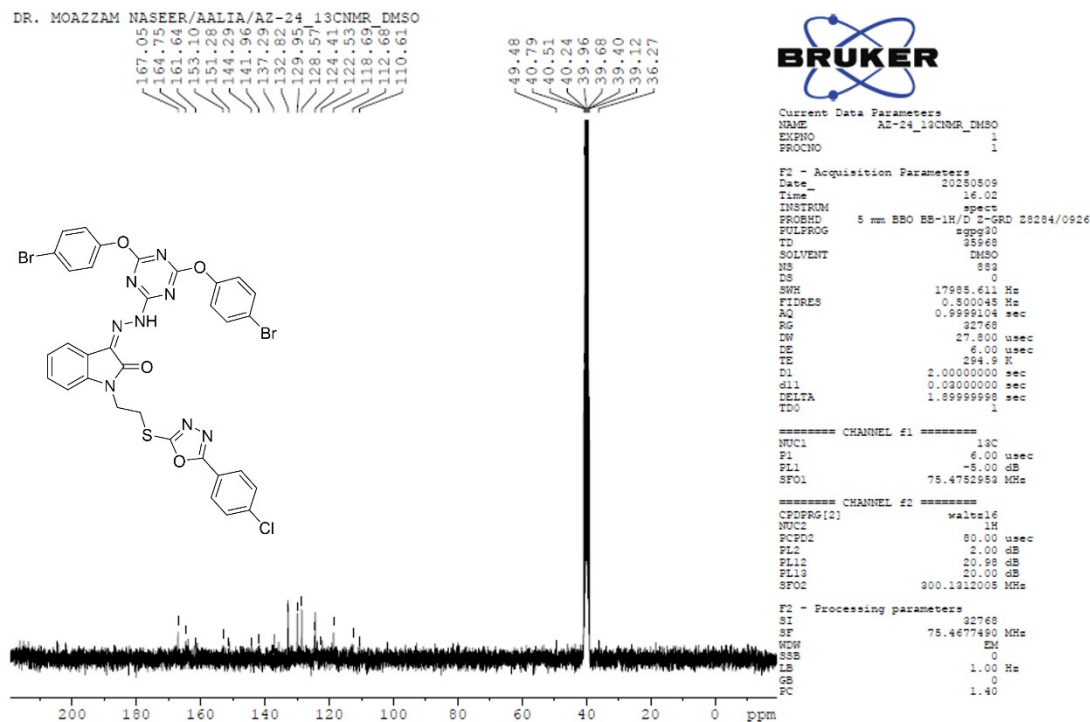
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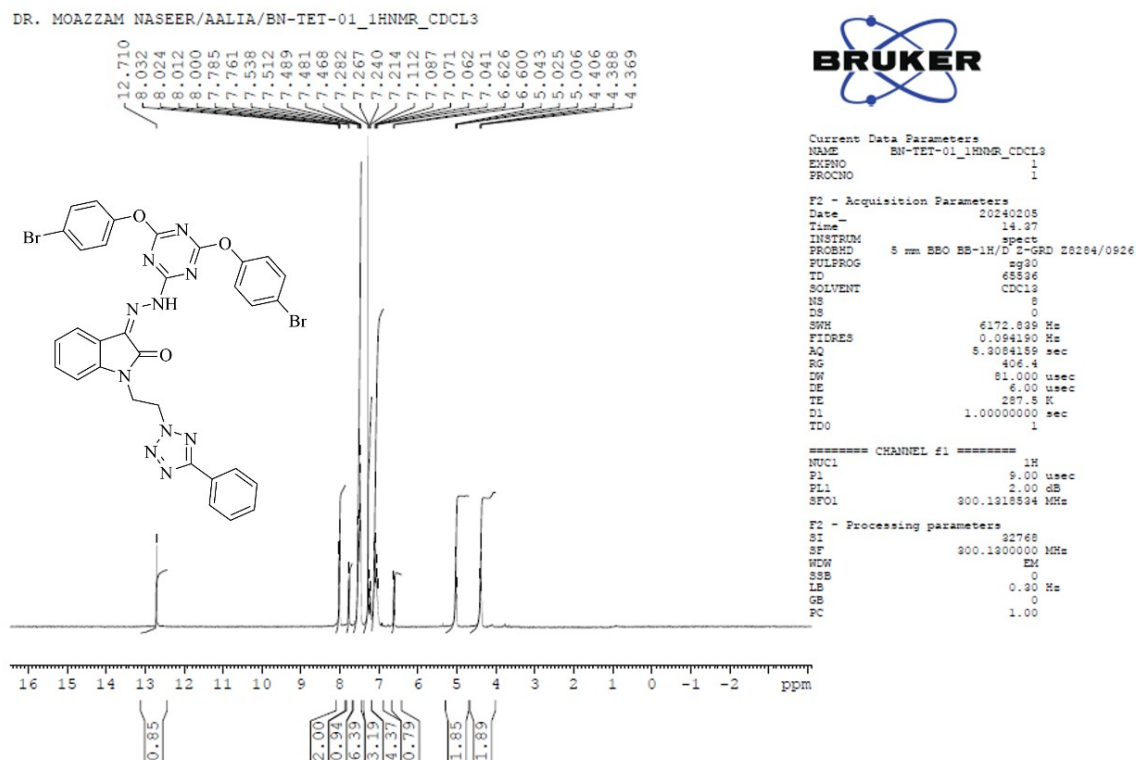
¹H NMR spectrum of compound 9c



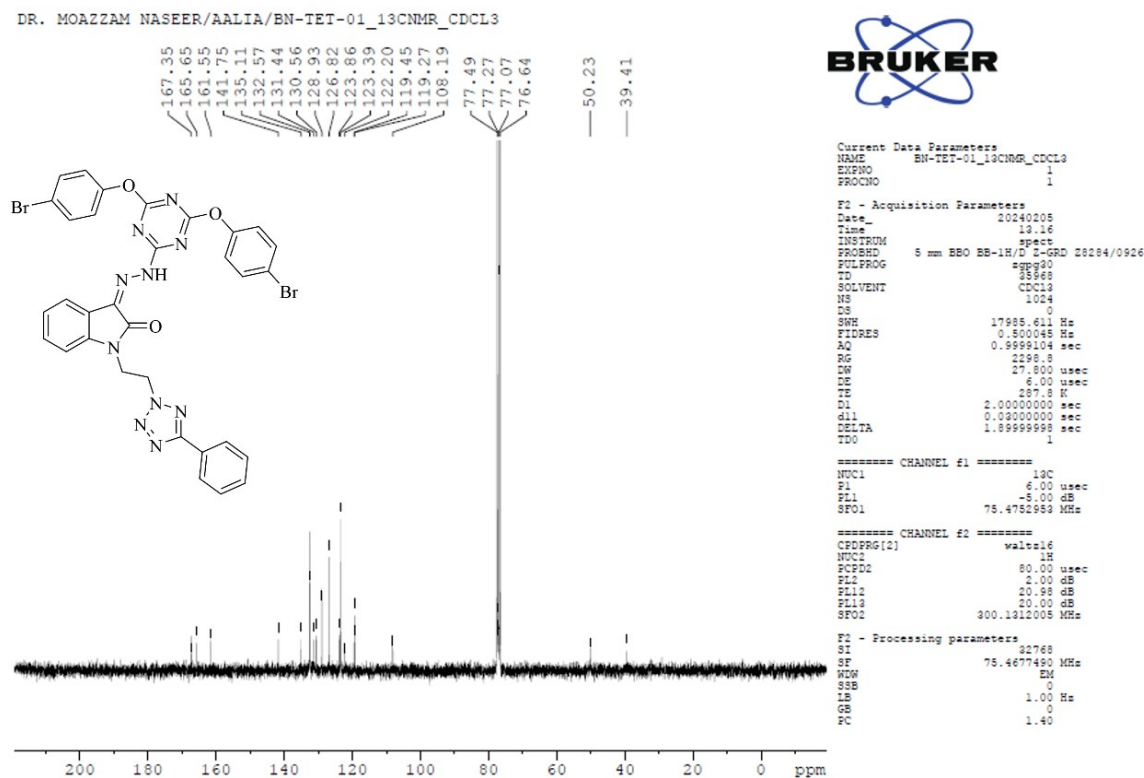
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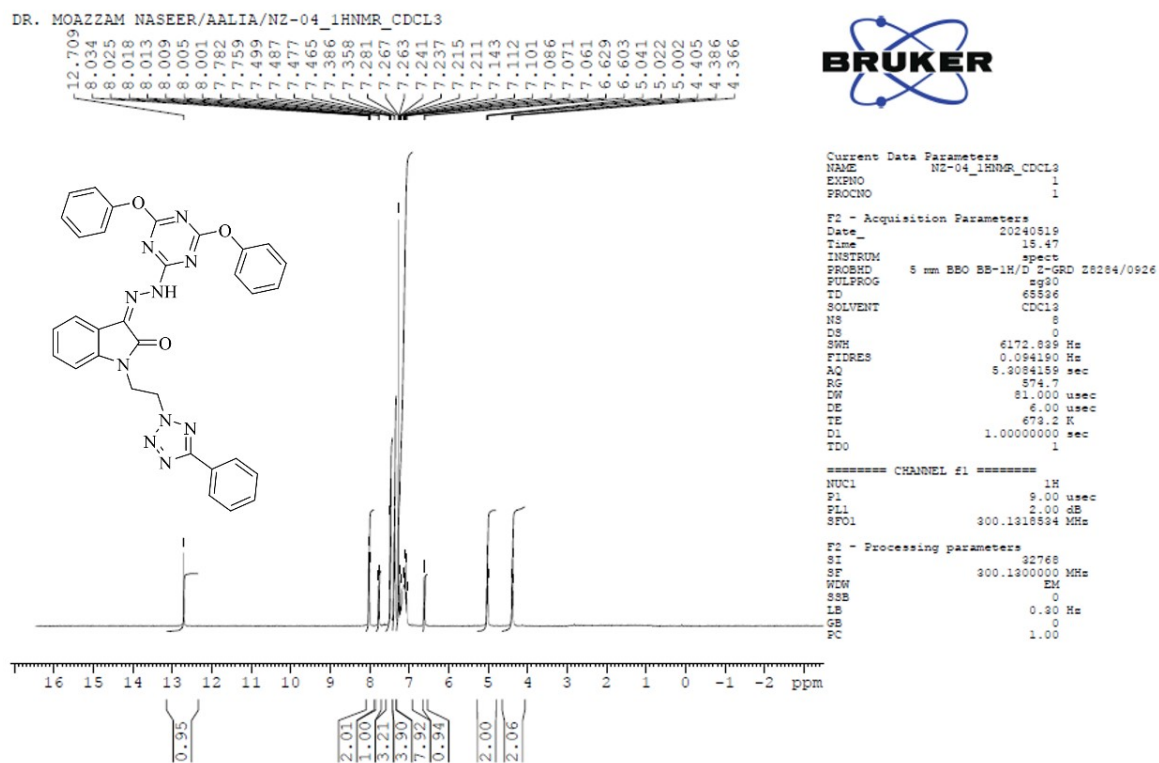
¹H NMR spectrum of compound 9d



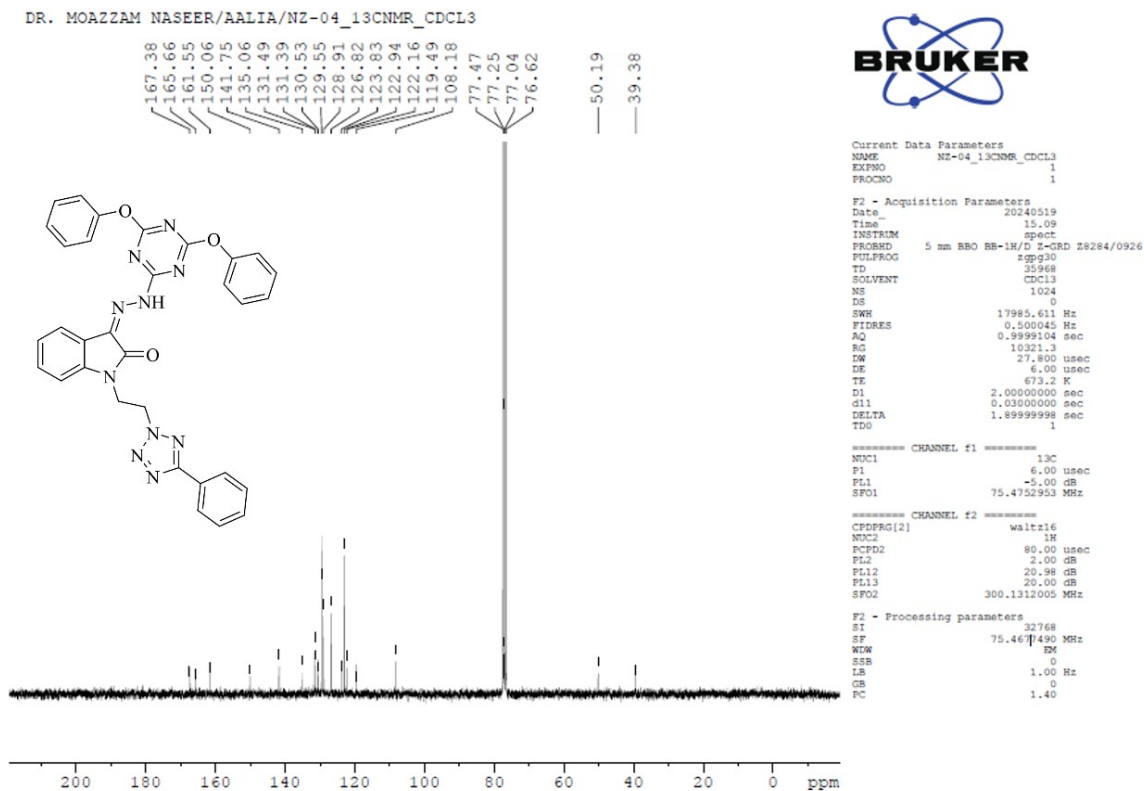
¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 9d



¹H NMR spectrum of compound 9e

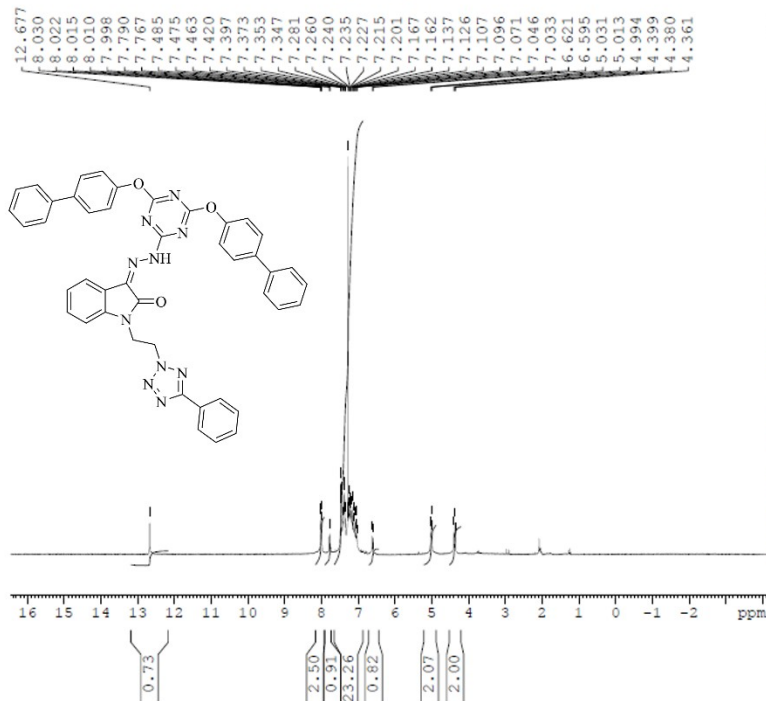


¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 9e



¹H NMR spectrum of compound 9f

DR. MOAZZAM NASEER/AALIA/BN-TET-OD_1HNMR_CDCL3



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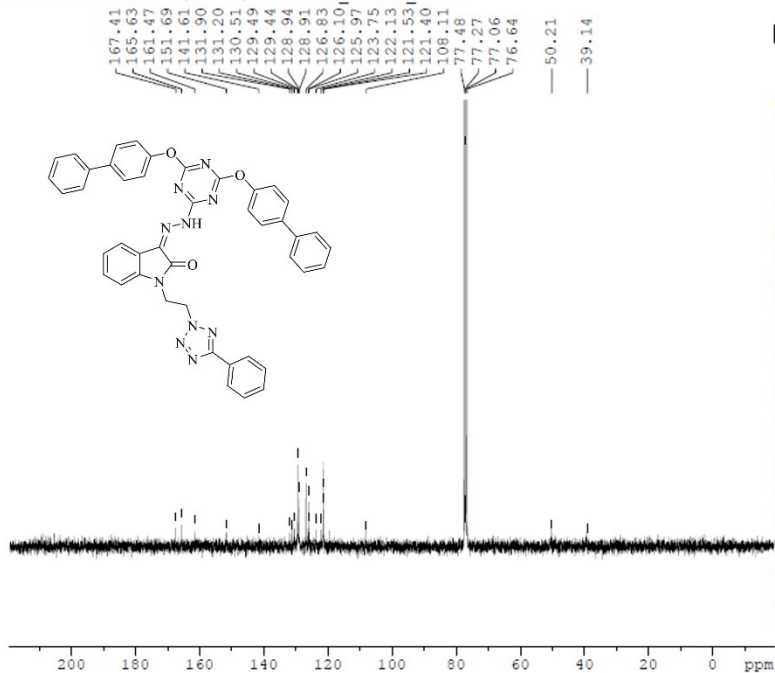
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F2 - Processing parameters
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¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 9f

DR. MOAZZAM NASEER/AALIA/BN-TET-OD_13CNMR_CDCL3



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 SFO1 76.4762983 MHz

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 P13 20.00
 PL13 20.00 dB
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F2 - Processing parameters
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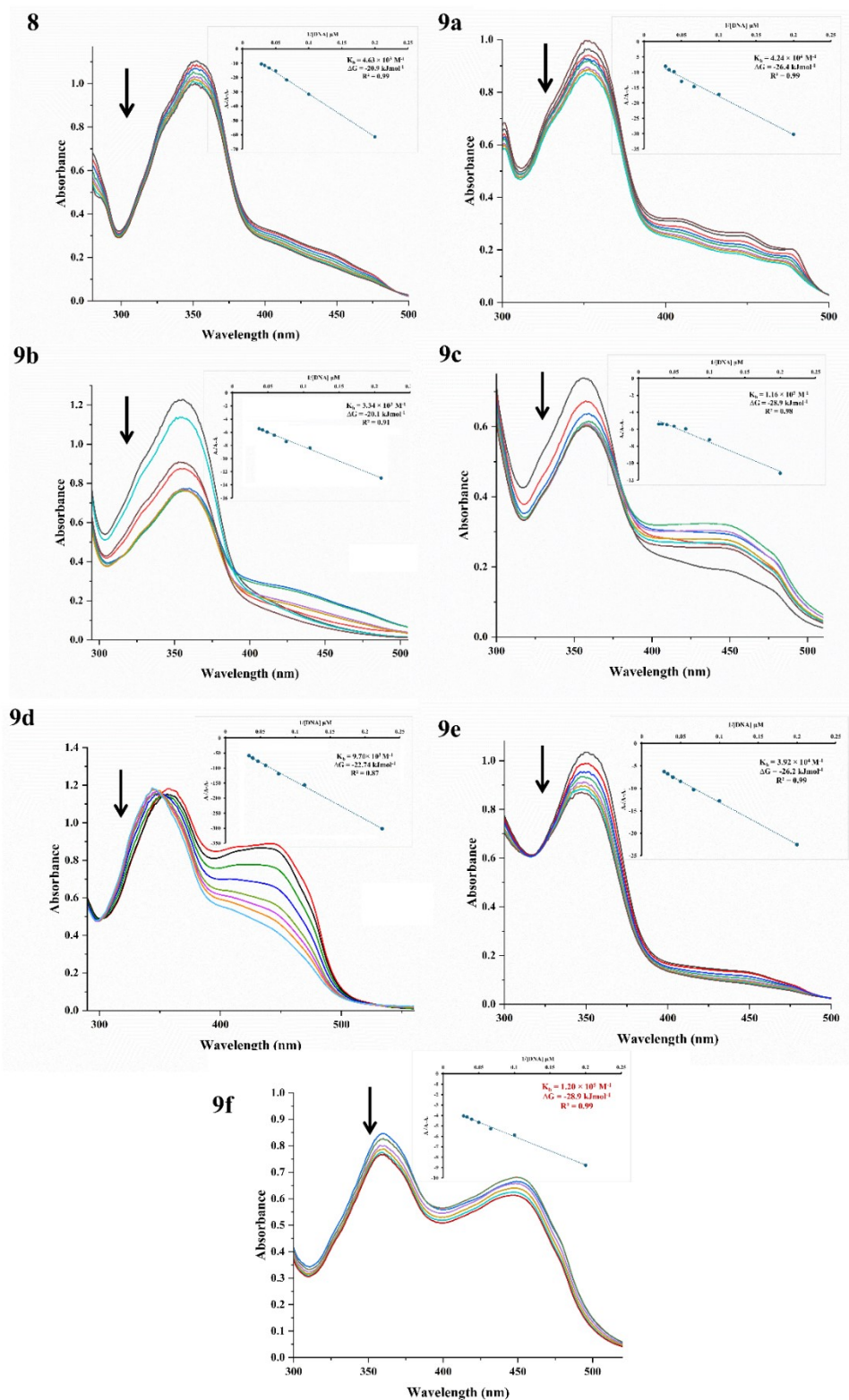


Figure S1: UV-Vis absorption spectra of compounds **8** & **9a-f** at pH 7.4 and room temperature, with and without varying SS-DNA concentrations (5–35 μM), demonstrating spectral shifts indicative of groove binding interactions. Inset: Plot of $A_0/(A-A_0)$ as a function of $1/[\text{DNA}]$.

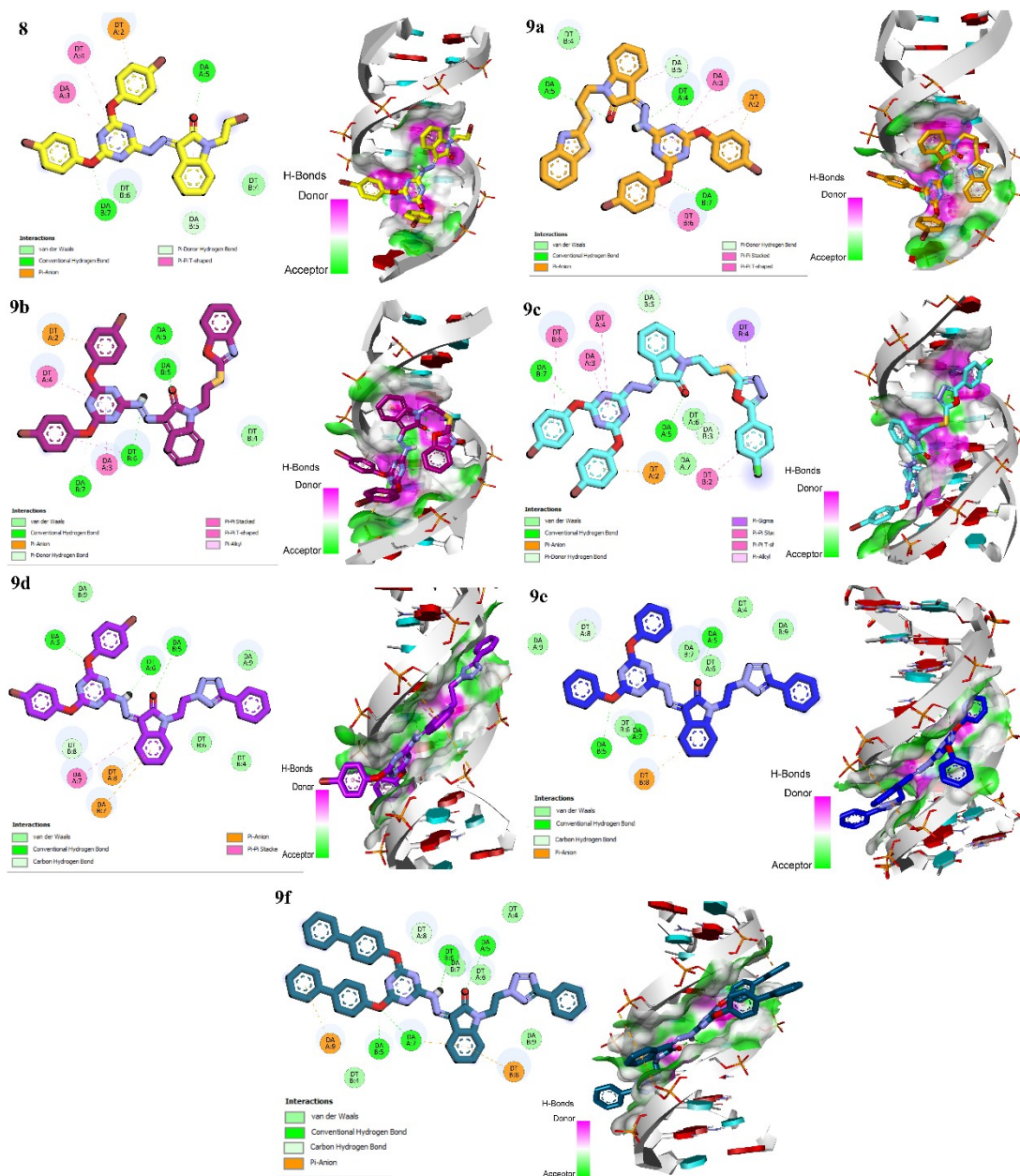


Figure S2: 2D & 3D illustrations of docked complexes of compounds **8** & **9a-f** with DNA (3EY0)

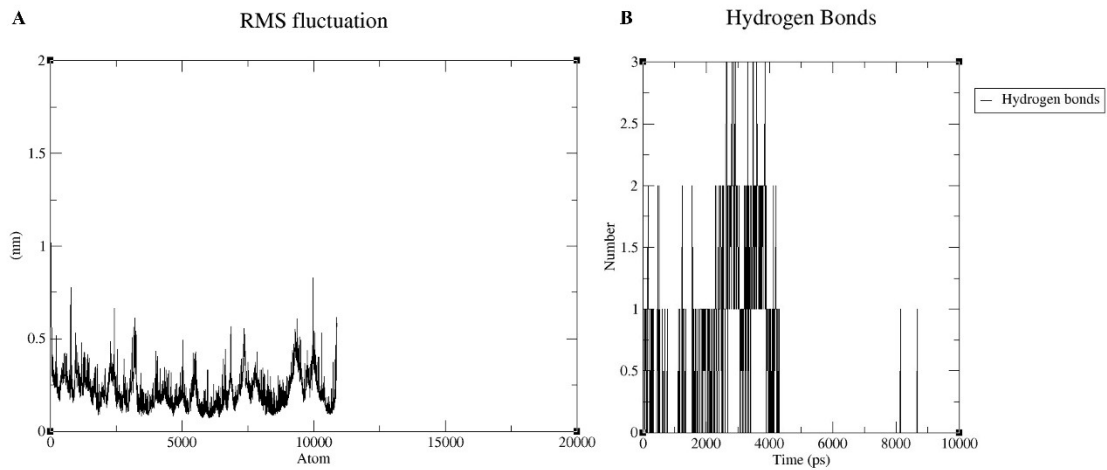


Figure S3: Flexibility and hydrogen bonding. (A) RMSF per residue, showing loop fluctuations up to 0.25–0.80 nm (B) Hydrogen bond analysis showing 2–3 persistent H-bonds.

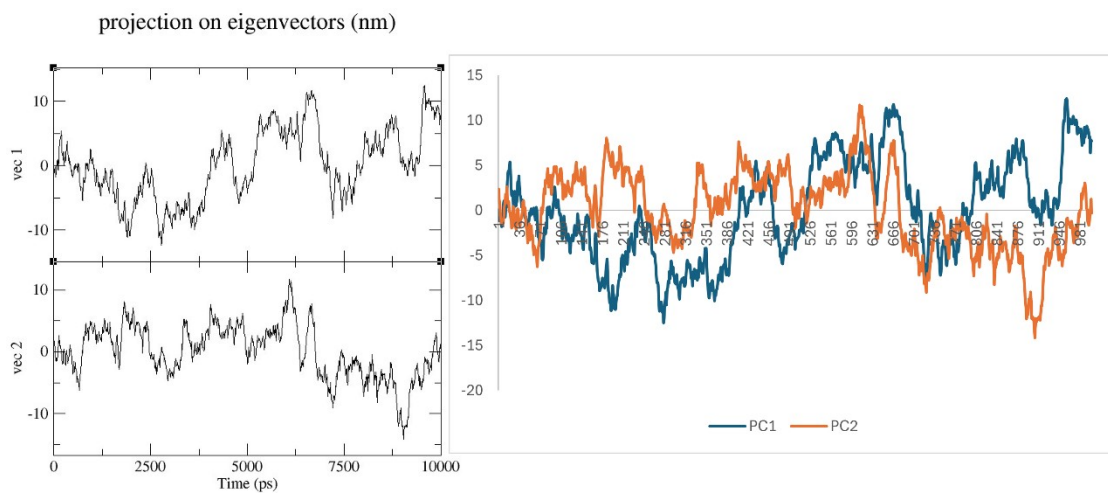


Figure S4: PCA scatter plots with PC1+PC2 accounting for 72% of variance.

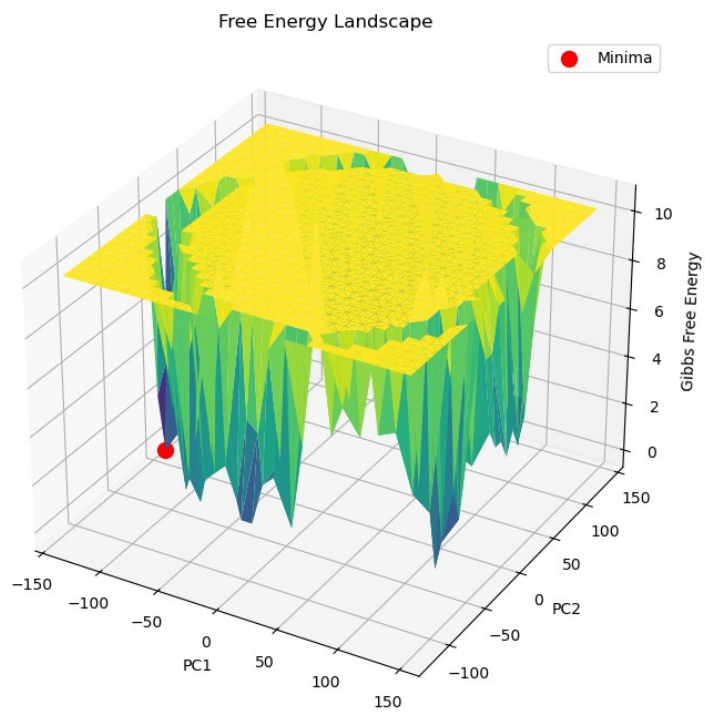


Figure S5: FEL along PC1 and PC2.