

## Synthesis and Evaluation of Synthetic Retinoid Derivatives as Inducers of Stem Cell Differentiation

Victoria B. Christie,<sup>[a,b]</sup> Jonathan H. Barnard,<sup>[c]</sup> Andrei S. Batsanov,<sup>[c]</sup> Caroline E. Bridgens,<sup>[a,c]</sup> Emily B. Cartmell,<sup>[c]</sup> Jonathan C. Collings,<sup>[c]</sup> Daniel J. Maltman,<sup>[a,b]</sup> Christopher P. F. Redfern,<sup>[d]</sup> Todd B. Marder,<sup>[c]\*</sup> Stefan Przyborski<sup>[a,b]\*\*</sup> and Andrew Whiting<sup>[c]\*</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, Durham University, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

<sup>[b]</sup>ReInnervate Ltd., Department of Biological Sciences, Durham University, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

<sup>[c]</sup>Department of Chemistry, Durham University, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

<sup>[d]</sup> Northern Institute for Cancer Research, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK

\*Corresponding authors concerning Chemistry

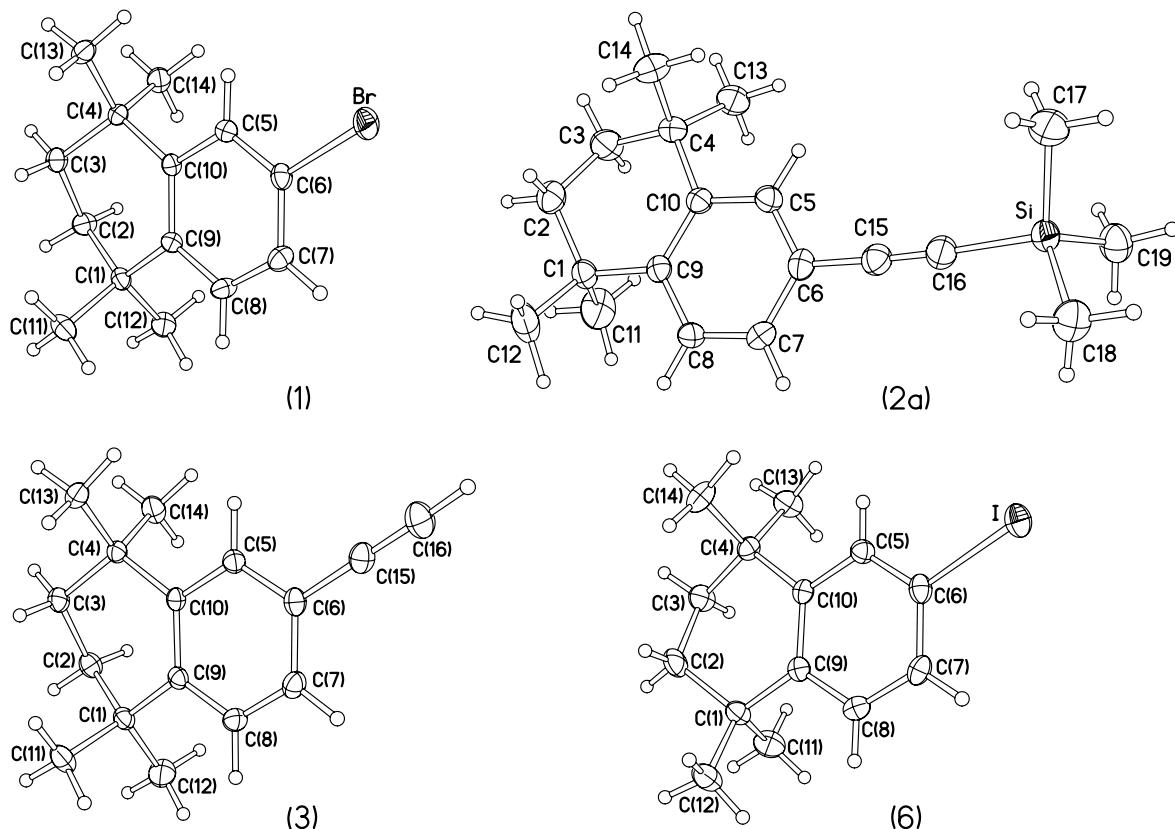
\*\*Corresponding author concerning Biology

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

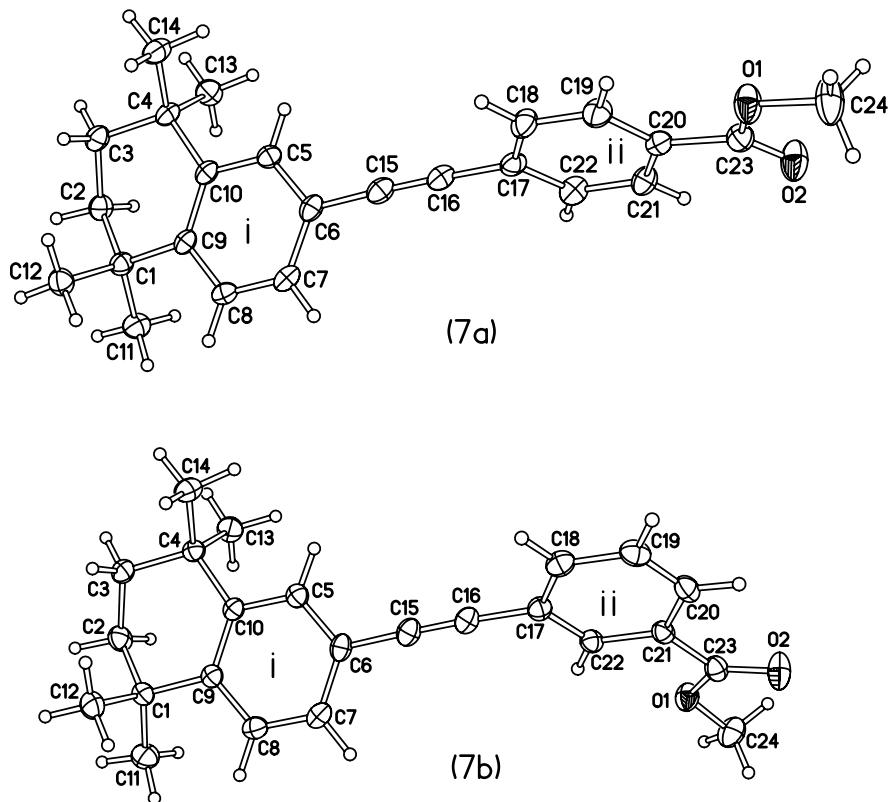
### X-ray crystallography.

Single-crystal diffraction experiments were carried out on Bruker 3-circle diffractometers with CCD area detectors SMART 1K (**2a**, **6**, **7b**) 6K (**1**, **7a**) and APEX ProteumM (**3**), using graphite-monochromated radiation from a sealed tube or (for **3**) a 60W microfocus Bede Microsource with glass polycapillary optics. Crystals were cooled using Cryostream (Oxford Cryosystems) open-flow N<sub>2</sub> cryostats. For **1** data were corrected for absorption by semi-empirical method based on Laue equivalents<sup>S1</sup> (transmission factors T=0.376 to 0.455), for **6** by numerical integration based on crystal face-indexing (T=0.588 to 0.727). The structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least squares against F<sup>2</sup> of all data, using SHELXTL software.<sup>S2</sup> Non-hydrogen atoms were refined in anisotropic and H atoms in isotopic approximation (methyl groups in **1** and all H atoms in **7a** were treated in “riding” model). Absolute structures of **1** and **2a** were determined from

anomalous dispersion by refining the Flack coefficient ( $x=-0.013(6)$  and  $0.10(9)$ , respectively).<sup>S3</sup> Full crystallographic data is available in CIF format (CCDC deposition numbers ??????-??????).



**Figure S1.** X-ray molecular structures of **1**, **2a**, **3** and **6**. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Selected bond distances (Å): C(6)-Br 1.904(1) [1], C(6)-I 2.104(2) [6], Si-C(16) 1.8374(15), C(6)-C(15) 1.443(2) [2a] and 1.4442(14) [3], C(15)-C(16) 1.200(2) [2a] and 1.1789(16) [3]



**Figure 2.** X-ray molecular structures of **7a** and **7b**. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Interplanar angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) between rings *i* and *ii* equal 69.3 [**7a**] and 56.7 [**7b**], between ring *ii* and methoxycarbonyl group 6.4 [**7a**] and 9.6 [**7b**]; Torsion angle C(7)-C(6) $\cdots$ C(17)-C(22) 66.2(2) [**7a**] and 55.3(2) [**7b**].

## References

- S1. G. M. Sheldrick, *SADABS*, version 2.10; Bruker-Nonius AXS, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 2003.
- S2. G. M. Sheldrick, *SHELXTL*, version 6.14; Bruker-Nonius AXS, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 2003.
- S3. (a) H. D. Flack, *Acta Crystallogr. Sect. A*, **1983**, *39*, 876-881; (b) H. D. Flack and G. Bernardinelli, *J. Appl. Cryst.*, **2000**, *33*, 1143-1148.