

Therapeutic targeting of SETD2-deficient cancer cells with the small-molecule compound RITA

Kirsten A. Lopez, Deborah Sneddon, Sovan Sarkar, Oliver Busby, Elena Seraia, Chiara Toffanin, Christian Cooper, Michalis Challoumas, Fiona A. Okonjo, George D. D. Jones, Francesca Buffa, Daniel Ebner, Jennifer A. Ward, Felix Feyertag, Kilian V. M. Huber, Bart Cornelissen, Stuart J. Conway, and Timothy C. Humphrey

Supplementary information

Synthesis of Compounds -General Experimental information:

Unless otherwise noted, all solvents and reagents were commercially available and used without further purification. Where specified, solvents were degassed by passing a stream of nitrogen or argon through the solvent while subjecting it to sonication for a minimum of 15 minutes. Compounds should be stored at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ at a minimum due to their instability and should not be stored for long periods. When removing solvent via rotary evaporation it is recommended to keep the temperature of the water bath $<40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ if possible.

NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVIIIHD 400 Nanobay (400 MHz) NMR spectrometer, equipped with a 5 mm z-gradient multinuclear BBFO probe using the software TopSpin (version 3, Bruker BioSpin); a Bruker Avance NEO Nanobay 400 MHz NMR spectrometer, equipped with a 5 mm z-gradient broadband multinuclear SMART probe using the software TopSpin (version 4, Bruker BioSpin); a Bruker AVIII HD 500 MHz NMR spectrometer, equipped with a 5 mm z-gradient broadband $X-^{19}\text{F}/^1\text{H}$ BBFO SMART probe using the software TopSpin (version 3, Bruker BioSpin) or a Bruker Avance NEO (600 MHz) NMR spectrometer, equipped with a 5 mm BB-F/ ^1H helium-cooled cryoprobe using the software TopSpin (version 4, Bruker BioSpin). Chemical shifts (in parts per million (ppm)) were determined relative to an internal deuterium lock NMR solvent as specified using the solvent peak provided by Fulmer *et al.*¹⁶ The multiplicity of each signal is indicated by: s (singlet); br s (broad singlet); d (doublet); t (triplet); q (quartet); qn (quintet), dd (doublet of doublets); or m (multiplet). Coupling constants (J) are quoted in Hz and are recorded to the nearest 0.1 Hz. Identical proton coupling constants (J) are averaged in each spectrum and reported to the nearest 0.1 Hz and were determined by analysis using Bruker TopSpin v4.5.0 software and/or MestReNova v14.1.0 software.

High-resolution mass spectra were acquired on a Bruker MicroTOF spectrometer from solutions of methanol, water or acetonitrile (ESI) filtered through a $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{M}$, 13 mm nylon syringe filter. For compounds that did not ionise well, flow injection analysis was performed on

an ACQUITY UPLC System (Waters, Milford, MA, USA) coupled to an Exactive Orbitrap mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, San Jose, CA, USA) equipped with an APCI probe in positive ion mode. The flow rate was set to 0.200 mL/min using a 90% methanol_(aq) + 0.1% formic acid eluent. ESI Source parameters: sheath gas flow rate, 20; aux gas flow rate, 0; sweep gas flow rate, 0; discharge current, 5.00 mA; capillary temperature, 250 °C; capillary voltage, 30.00 V; tube lens voltage, 110.00 V; skimmer voltage, 20.00 V; and vaporizer temperature, 250 °C. MS scan parameters: microscans, 1; resolution, high; AGC target, ultimate mass accuracy; maximum IT, 50 ms; and scan range, 80-1600 *m/z*. Low-resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Waters LCT Premier spectrometer or Agilent 6120 Quadrupole LC/MS spectrometer (ESI). *m/z* values are reported in Daltons and followed by their percentage abundance in parentheses. Where low resolution mass spectrometry is not reported, the corresponding [M+H]⁺ peak or equivalent adduct could not be found by ESI+ and was taken directly to HRMS.

IR spectra were obtained from a solid or thin film from CHCl₃ using a diamond ATR module as indicated. The spectra were recorded on either a Bruker Tensor 27 spectrometer or a Perkin Elmer Two FTIR spectrometer. Absorption maxima are reported in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹) for major peaks only.

Melting points were determined using either a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus or an Electrothermal IA9100X1 and are uncorrected.

Normal phase silica gel flash column chromatography was performed manually using Geduran Silica gel 60 (40-63 μm) under a positive pressure of compressed nitrogen. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on Merck silica gel 60 F²⁵⁴ aluminium-supported thin layer chromatography sheets. Visualisation was by absorption of UV light at 254 nm or 365 nm, or thermal development after dipping in an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate, potassium carbonate and sodium hydroxide.

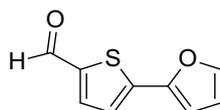
Analytical HPLC was carried out on a PerkinElmer Flexar system with a Binary LC Pump and UV/VIS LC Detector. For determination of compound purity, a Dionex Acclaim® 120 column (C18, 5 μm, 120 Å, 4.6 × 150 mm) was employed, with a 10 minute gradient of 95% H₂O +0.1% TFA (Solvent A) to 95% MeCN +0.1% TFA (Solvent B), flow rate 1.5 mL/min and detection at 254 nm (unless stated otherwise). Samples were injected (10 μL or as indicated) in acetonitrile, isopropanol or methanol or as DMSO solutions in these solvents. The gradient used is as described below and has a 5 minute hold at 95% solvent A after the run to return to equilibrium conditions:

Elapsed time (min)	% Solvent A	% Solvent B
1	95	5
11	5	95
14	5	95
15	95	5

The following abbreviations are used: brine (refers to a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride); eq. (equivalents); MeCN (acetonitrile); PE (Petroleum ether boiling fraction between 40-60 °C); TFA (trifluoroacetic acid); DMF (dimethylformamide); XPhos (2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'- triisopropylbiphenyl) and NBS (*N*-bromosuccinimide).

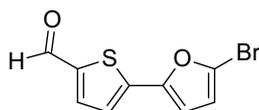
Synthesis of compounds:

5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (RV-1)



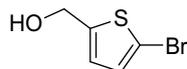
5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde was prepared as per Lin *et al.*² 5-Bromo-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde (1.0 g, 5.2 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was combined with XPhos (50 mg, 0.10 mmol, 0.02 eq.), Pd(OAc)₂ (12 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.01 eq.) and K₂CO₃ (2.2 g, 15.7 mmol, 3 eq.) in degassed MeCN/H₂O (1.5:1, 25 mL) under an argon environment. After 5 mins, 2-furanylboronic acid (0.88 g, 7.85 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction was left to stir under argon for 28 h at rt. Once complete, the solvent was reduced *in vacuo* and the residue extracted in CH₂Cl₂ (3×30 mL). The organic layers were collected, washed with brine (100 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified using silica gel flash column chromatography (1:1 to 3:2, CH₂Cl₂:hexane) to give the title compound as a golden/dark brown oil that solidified on standing (0.57 g, 61%). mp 39-40 °C (from hexane) [38 °C,¹⁸ 39-40 °C¹⁹]. *R*_f = 0.19 (CH₂Cl₂:hexane, 1:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 9.88 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.48 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.76-6.73 (m, 1H), 6.51 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H). LRMS (ESI+) *m/z* 179.0 [M + H]⁺ (100%). HPLC retention time (no TFA) (9.16 mins, purity >99%). ¹H NMR data are in agreement with reported literature.²

5-(5-Bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (RV-2)



5-(5-Bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (**RV-2**) was prepared as per Lin *et al.* with minor modifications.² 5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (**RV-1**, 0.50 g, 2.81 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with dibenzoyl peroxide (10 mg, 0.042 mmol, 0.015 eq.) in toluene (10 mL) and cooled to $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ before NBS (0.5 g, 2.81 mmol, 1 eq.) was added portion wise over 30 mins in the dark. After 3.5 h, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue purified using silica gel flash column chromatography (1:1 hexane: CH_2Cl_2 to 100% CH_2Cl_2) to give the title compound as a dark yellow/brown powder (0.438 g, 61%). mp $124\text{-}126\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (CH_2Cl_2) [literature $137\text{-}139\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$]². $R_f = 0.26$ (Hexane: CH_2Cl_2 , 1:1). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 9.88 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.43 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H). LRMS (ESI+) m/z 259 [$\text{M}+\text{H}$, ^{81}Br] $^+$ (100%), 257 [$\text{M} + \text{H}$, ^{79}Br] $^+$ (95%). HPLC retention time (10.31 mins, purity >97%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ data is in agreement with reported literature values.²

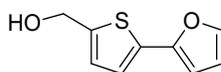
(5-Bromothiophen-2-yl)methanol (**RV-3**)



(5-Bromothiophen-2-yl)methanol (**RV-3**) was prepared using a modified literature procedure for related substrates.² 5-Bromothiophene-2-carbaldehyde (0.124 mL, 0.2 g, 1.05 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in MeOH: CH_2Cl_2 (1:1, 6 mL) and the reaction cooled to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ before NaBH_4 (19 mg, 0.5 mmol, 0.5 eq.) was added portion wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 mins. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and washed with H_2O (20 mL), which was added slowly. The layers were separated and the CH_2Cl_2 layer washed with HCl (aq. 1 M, 2×20 mL). The organic layer was separated and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* when it was determined that the reaction had not gone to completion. The residue was diluted in MeOH: CH_2Cl_2 (1:1, 6 mL) and the reaction cooled to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ before a second portion of NaBH_4 (19 mg, 0.5 mmol, 0.5 eq.) was added portion wise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and then to stir for 4 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and washed with HCl (aq. 1 M, 20 mL) which was added slowly. The layers were separated and the CH_2Cl_2 layer washed a further $1\times$ with HCl (aq. 1 M, 20 mL). The CH_2Cl_2 layer was separated, dried (Mg_2SO_4), filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified using silica gel flash column chromatography (100% PE to 60:40 PE:EtOAc) to give the title compound as an oil (14%, 27 mg). R_f 0.35 (60:40 PE/EtOAc). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 6.92 (d, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.76 (dt, $J = 3.7$, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 4.75 (apparent d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 1.80 (t, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz,

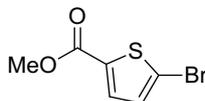
CDCl₃) δ_C 145.8, 129.7, 125.8, 112.4, 60.3. HPLC retention time (5.50 mins, purity >98%). NMR data are in agreement with reported literature values.^{20,21}

5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-methanol (RV-27)



5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (**RV-1**, 500 mg, 2.81 mmol, 1 eq.) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) before MeOH (3 mL) was added and the mixture cooled to 0 °C. NaBH₄ (53 mg, 1.40 mmol, 0.5 eq.) was added portion wise and the reaction mixture stirred for a further 30 mins. The reaction was quenched by the addition of HCl (1 M, 20 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer washed with further CH₂Cl₂ (3×30 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give a beige solid (0.455 g, 90%). mp undetermined, compound decomposed before melting as evidence by change in colour to black. R_f = 0.4 (EtOAc/Hexane 1:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.40 (dd, J = 1.8, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (dt, J = 3.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (dd, J = 3.4, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (dd, J = 3.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.87 – 4.72 (m, 2H), 2.05 (br t, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 149.4, 142.9, 141.9, 134.1, 126.2, 122.4, 111.8, 105.3, 60.2. HRMS (ESI+) m/z calculated for C₉H₈O₂Na³²S: 203.0143, found: 203.0144 [M + Na]⁺, $|\Delta m/z|$ = 0.5 ppm. A significant peak was observed corresponding to [M-H₂O+H]⁺: HRMS (ESI+) m/z calculated for C₉H₇O³²S: 163.0218, found: 163.0213 [M-H₂O+H]⁺, $|\Delta m/z|$ = -3.1 ppm. ν_{max} (solid)/cm⁻¹ 3233, 2928, 2869, 1504, 1362, 1213, 1148, 1013, 799, 728. HPLC retention time (8.17 mins, purity >99%).

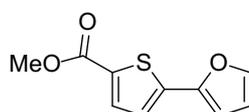
5-Bromo-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid methyl ester (RV-7)



5-Bromo-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid methyl ester was prepared as previously described by Kranich *et al.*¹⁵ 5-Bromo-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid (1.5 g, 7.24 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with H₂SO₄ (390 μ L, 7.24 mmol, 1 eq.) in MeOH (11 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred under reflux (85 °C) for 24 h, followed by 3 h at 90 °C. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and EtOAc (50 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL) was added. The organic layer was separated and washed a further twice with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2×50 mL). The combined saturated NaHCO₃ layers were washed with EtOAc (100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (100 mL) followed by brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO₄),

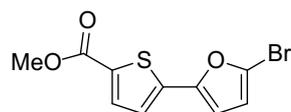
filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a yellow oil that crystallised upon standing (1.34 g, 84%). mp. 61-62 °C from ethyl acetate [59-60 °C from hexane,²² 56-57 °C,²³ 61-62 °C,²⁴]. $R_f = 0.73$ (PE:EtOAc:acetic acid, 75:20:5). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 7.54 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H). ^{13}C (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} 161.7, 134.8, 133.8, 131.0, 120.4, 52.5. HRMS (ESI+) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2^{81}\text{Br}^{32}\text{S}$: 222.92459 (^{81}Br), found: 222.92458 [$\text{M} + \text{H}$, ^{81}Br] $^+$. Calculated for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2^{79}\text{Br}^{32}\text{S}$: 220.92664 (^{79}Br), found: 220.92661 [$\text{M} + \text{H}$, ^{79}Br] $^+$, $|\Delta m/z| = -0.15$ ppm for ^{79}Br . HPLC retention time (9.72 mins, purity 100%). The ^1H NMR spectrum is in agreement with reported literature.^{15,22,23}

5-Furan-2-yl-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (RV-8)



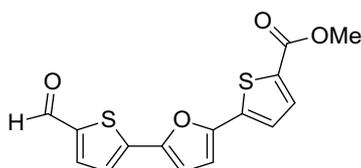
5-Furan-2-yl-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester was prepared using a related literature procedure.² Methyl-5-bromothiophene-2-carboxylate (**RV-7**, 1 g, 4.5 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with XPhos (91 mg, 0.19 mmol, 0.04 eq.), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (22 mg, 0.098 mmol, 0.02 eq.) and K_2CO_3 (2.0 g, 14.4 mmol, 3.2 eq.) in degassed $\text{MeCN}:\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1.5:1, 12.5 mL). After 5 mins, 2-furanylboronic acid (0.65 g, 5.8 mmol, 1.3 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture was left to stir for 26 h at room temperature. Once complete, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) before H_2O (30 mL) was added. The aqueous layer was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (2×30 mL) and the organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified using silica gel flash column chromatography (95:5 PE:Et₂O). A second silica gel flash column was undertaken on the product using the same solvent system and relevant fractions combined to give 5-furan-2-yl-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester as a dark orange/brown solid (0.35 g, 35%). mp 63-65 °C from PE:diethyl ether. $R_f = 0.27$ (95:5 PE:Et₂O). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 7.71 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, $J = 1.8, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, $J = 3.4, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.48 (dd, $J = 3.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} 162.8, 148.7, 143.0, 140.3, 134.3, 131.3, 122.7, 112.2, 107.5, 52.3. HRMS (ESI+) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{O}_3^{32}\text{S}$: 209.02669, found: 209.02684, $|\Delta m/z| = 0.71$ ppm. ν_{max} (solid)/ cm^{-1} 2981, 2360, 2341, 1714, 1443, 1270. HPLC retention time (9.89 mins, purity 100%). Exceptions to the reported NMR data are found (^1H NMR shift and ^{13}C NMR data) but presence of carbonyl ^{13}C shift at 162.8 and 2D NMR data (not shown) supports the synthesis of compound **RV-8**.²⁵

Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-9)



Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate was prepared using a related literature procedure.² 5-Furan-2-yl-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**RV-8**) (0.32 g, 1.50 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with dibenzoyl peroxide (5.5 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.015 eq.) in toluene (10 mL) and cooled to $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ before NBS (0.27 g, 1.5 mmol, 1 eq.) was added portion wise over 30 mins in the dark. After allowing the reaction to stir at room temperature overnight, the solvent was removed under a stream of N_2 gas, and the residue purified using silica gel column chromatography (95:5 toluene: CH_2Cl_2) to give the title compound as yellow powder that decomposes over time (0.363 g, 84 %). mp $73\text{--}76\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ from toluene: CH_2Cl_2 . $R_f = 0.42$ (97:3 toluene: CH_2Cl_2). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 7.70 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.40 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} 162.7, 150.5, 138.9, 134.2, 131.7, 123.0, 122.9, 113.9, 109.7, 52.4. HRMS (APCI+) m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8^{81}\text{BrO}_3^{32}\text{S}$: 288.93516 (^{81}Br), found 288.93489 [$\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, ^{81}Br]. m/z calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8^{79}\text{BrO}_3^{32}\text{S}$: 286.93720 (^{79}Br), found 286.93710 [$\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, ^{79}Br], $|\Delta m/z| = -0.35$ ppm for ^{79}Br . ν_{max} (solid)/ cm^{-1} 2981, 2360, 1722, 1251. HPLC retention time (11.49 mins, purity >95%).

Methyl 5-[5-(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan-2-yl]thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-11)

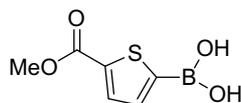


Methyl 5-[5-(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan-2-yl]thiophene-2-carboxylate was prepared using a related literature procedure.² Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (**RV-9**, 100 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with XPhos (6.7 mg, 0.014 mmol, 0.04 eq.), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (1.57 mg, 0.007 mmol, 0.02 eq.) and K_2CO_3 (145 mg, 1.05 mmol, 3 eq.) in degassed MeCN: H_2O (1.5:1, 5 mL). After 5 mins, 5-formylthiophene-2-boronic acid (81 mg, 0.52 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture was left to stir for 18.5 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) before H_2O (30 mL) was added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with further CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 30 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with H_2O (100 mL), then brine (100 mL) before they were dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified using silica gel flash column chromatography (100% PE to

4:1 PE:Et₂O) to give a bright yellow solid. Due to the presence of ¹H/silicon grease (Fulmer *et al.*),¹⁶ the product was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and washed several times with hexane and the product reisolated as a yellow powder (0.025 g, 22%) with minor ¹H/silicon grease impurities in the aliphatic region. mp. 118-120 °C from CH₂Cl₂. *R_f* = 0.58 (2:3 EtOAc:PE), 0.09 (4:1 PE:Et₂O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 9.90 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H) 7.40 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 3.91 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 182.7, 162.6, 149.5, 148.5, 142.2, 141.8, 138.9, 137.2, 134.3, 123.8, 123.7, 111.2, 110.0, 52.5. HRMS (APCI+) *m/z* calculated for C₁₅H₁₁O₄³²S₂: 319.00933, found 319.00890 [M+H]⁺, |Δ *m/z*| = -1.3 ppm. *v*_{max} (thin film)/cm⁻¹ 2361, 2341, 1733, 1654, 1443. HPLC retention time (11.21 mins, purity >95%).

COSY, HSQC and HMBC correlations allowed full characterisation of thiophene, ester, and aldehyde protons and their corresponding ¹³C chemical shifts. Due to strong ²*J* and ³*J* couplings (HMBC) that were close in ppm shift, full characterisation for the central furan ring and quaternary carbons was not obtained due to relatively high symmetry of the central molecule.

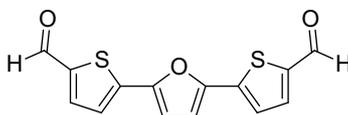
5-(Methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-ylboronic acid (RV-10)



5-(Methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-ylboronic acid was prepared using a related literature procedure for 5-bromo-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid methyl ester (**RV-7**).¹⁵ 5-Di(hydroxybenzyl)-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid (1 g, 5.8 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with H₂SO₄ (312 μL, 5.8 mmol, 1 eq.) in MeOH (9 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL). The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (3×30 mL). The organic layer was then washed with water (100 mL), then brine (100 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a pale orange solid (0.20 g, 19%). mp 196-200°C from ethyl acetate. *R_f* = 0.59 (EtOAc+0.1% acetic acid). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_H 8.54 (s, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H). ¹¹B NMR{¹H} (128.4 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_B 25.82. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_C 162.0, 143.9, 137.3, 136.3, 134.2, 52.2. HRMS (ESI-) *m/z* calculated for C₆H₆¹⁰BO₄³²S: 184.01216, found: 184.01157, |Δ *m/z*| = -3.25 ppm. *v*_{max} (thin film)/cm⁻¹ 3339, 2360, 1685, 1300. HPLC retention time (6.41 mins, purity >98%). Spectroscopic data (¹H, ¹³C) has been provided by Witschel *et al.* in D₆-DMSO prepared by an analogous method, however,

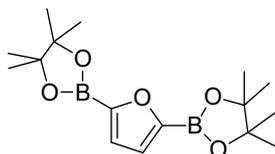
we observe B(OH)₂ at 8.54 ppm by ¹H NMR and C5 at 143.9 ppm by ¹³C NMR.²⁶ Wang *et al.* report spectroscopic data (¹H, ¹³C) in CDCl₃.²⁷

2,5-Bis(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan (RV-6)



5-(5-Bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (**RV-2**) (150 mg, 0.58 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with XPhos (11 mg, 0.024 mmol, 0.04 eq.), Pd(OAc)₂ (2.6 mg, 0.012 mmol, 0.02 eq.), and K₂CO₃ (242 mg, 1.75 mmol, 3 eq.) in degassed DMF (5 mL). To this, 5-formylthiophene-2-boronic acid (109 mg, 0.70 mmol, 1.2 eq.) in degassed DMF (2 mL) was added slowly dropwise over 15 mins and the reaction mixture allowed to stir at room temperature for 18 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with an excess of CH₂Cl₂ and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc:PE, 2:3 to 100:0) to give the title compound as a yellow solid (21.2 mg, 13%). mp.: >250 °C [literature: 186-187 °C].² *R*_f = 0.14 (80:20 PE:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_H 9.93 (s, 2H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_C 184.1, 148.4, 141.9, 139.8, 139.0, 125.2, 112.5. HRMS (ESI+) *m/z* calculated for C₁₄H₉O₃³²S₂: 288.99876, found: 288.99881 [M+H]⁺, |Δ *m/z*| = 0.17 ppm. *v*_{max} (thin film)/cm⁻¹ 1674, 1999, 765. HPLC retention time (8.37 mins, purity >99%). ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR data matches reported literature when prepared by an analogous Suzuki coupling method² and alternative method.¹

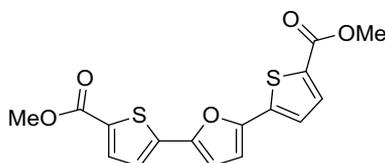
2,5-Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)furan (RV-15)



2,5-Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)furan was prepared as per Ishiyama *et al.* with a modification to the work up procedure.¹⁷ Furan (0.213 mL, 2.93 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with [Ir(OMe)COD]₂ (29 mg, 0.044 mmol, 0.015 eq.) and 4,4'-di-*tert*-butyl-2,2'-bipyridine (24 mg, 0.088 mmol, 0.03 eq.) in hexane (5.1 mL) in flame dried glassware. To this, bis(pinacolato)diboron (818 mg, 3.22 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture stirred for 1.5 h at room temperature. The resultant red solution was filtered through Celite and

washed with hexane (200 mL). The hexane was disposed and the Celite pad washed with CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL). The CH₂Cl₂ was removed *in vacuo* to give a brown solid (0.9116 g, 97%) that was used without further purification. *R_f* 0.26 (50:50 PE:EtOAc) mp 129-132 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.05 (s, 2H), 1.32 (s, 24H). ¹¹B NMR {¹H} (128 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_B 26.98. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 123.3, 84.3, 24.8. LRMS (ESI+) *m/z* 662 [2M]⁺ (100%), 581 (95%), 343 [M+Na]⁺ (92%). *v*_{max} (thin film)/cm⁻¹ 1569, 1338, 1139, 1010, 854. ¹H NMR data matches reported literature where 2,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)furan was prepared in an independent manner.²⁸

Dimethyl 5,5'-(furan-2,5-diyl)bis(thiophene-2-carboxylate) RV-12



Dimethyl 5,5'-(furan-2,5-diyl)bis(thiophene-2-carboxylate) was prepared in two different ways.

Route A (RV-12A)

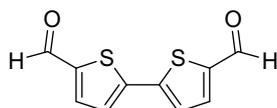
Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (**RV-9**, 200 mg, 0.7 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with XPhos (13.3 mg, 0.028 mmol, 0.04 eq.), Pd(OAc)₂ (3 mg, 0.014 mmol, 0.02 eq.), and K₂CO₃ (290 mg, 2.1 mmol, 3 eq.) in degassed DMF (5-10 mL). After 5 mins, [5-(methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-yl]boronic acid (**RV-10**) (0.194 mg, 1.04 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture was left to stir for 25 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the DMF removed under a stream of N₂ overnight. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) before H₂O (100 mL) was added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with further CH₂Cl₂ (2×100 mL). The organic layers were combined and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified using silica gel flash column chromatography (4:1 PE:Et₂O to 3:2 PE:Et₂O). After this first column (0.045, 18%), the product was purified a second time using silica gel flash column chromatography (100% PE to 60:40 PE:EtOAc) and the product isolated as a bright yellow solid (0.018 g, 7%). *R_f* 0.38 (80:20 PE:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.73 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (s, 2H), 3.90 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (152 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 162.6, 148.8, 139.1, 134.3, 131.9, 123.5, 109.8, 52.4.

Route B (RV-12B)

Methyl-5-bromothiophene-2-carboxylate (**RV-7**, 160 mg, 0.7 mmol, 2.2 eq.) was combined with XPhos (35 mg, 0.074 mmol, 0.08 eq.), Pd(OAc)₂ (9 mg, 0.037 mmol, 0.04 eq.) and K₂CO₃

(77 mg, 5.6 mmol, 6 eq.) in degassed DMF (20 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 5 mins, 5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)furan (**RV-15**, 105 mg, 0.33 mmol, 1 eq.) was added and the reaction solution allowed to stir at room temperature for 5 h. The solution was allowed to stand for 16 h at room temperature before stirring started again for 2 h. The solution was filtered through Celite and washed with CH₂Cl₂. The solvent was removed under a stream of nitrogen and the residue reconstituted in EtOAc. The solution was purified using silica gel column chromatography (9:1 toluene:acetone). After this first column, the product (0.084 g, 73%) was purified a second time by flash column chromatography (100% PE to 60:40 PE:EtOAc) and the product isolated as a bright yellow solid (0.057 g, 50%). ¹H and ¹³C NMR matches the characterisation above with minor impurities in the aliphatic and aromatic region. HRMS (APCI+) *m/z* calculated for C₁₆H₁₃O₅³²S₂: 349.01989, found: 349.01933 [M+H]⁺, |Δ *m/z*| = -1.64 ppm. *v*_{max} (thin film)/cm⁻¹ 2360, 1701, 1442, 1250. Purity was determined by ¹H NMR, as it appeared that peak doubling and product degradation on the HPLC column occurred.

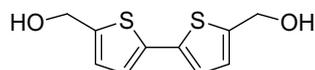
[2,2']Bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde (**RV-13**)



5-Bromo-thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (200 mg, 1.05 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined with XPhos (20 mg, 0.042 mmol, 0.04 eq.), Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.02 eq.) and K₂CO₃ (435 mg, 3.15 mmol, 3 eq.) in degassed DMF (5 mL) before 5-formylthiophene-2-boronic acid (245 mg, 1.57 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 35 mins before further DMF (2 mL) was added and the reaction allowed to stir overnight for 12 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with CH₂Cl₂. Upon standing, a strong yellow solid precipitated. The crystals were isolated by filtration and were used without further purification (66.2 mg, 28%). *R*_f 0.18 (80:20 PE:EtOAc). mp 195-198 °C from CH₂Cl₂:DMF [Literature 190-192 °C²⁹; 212.5-214 °C³⁰]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_H 9.94 (s, 2H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_C 184.8, 144.0, 143.9, 139.4, 128.4. HRMS (APCI+) *m/z* calculated for C₁₀H₆O₂³²S₂: 221.9804, found: 221.9802 [M]⁺, |Δ *m/z*| = -0.77 ppm. *v*_{max} (solid)/cm⁻¹ 1653, 1436, 1224. HPLC retention time (6.45 mins, purity 100%). ¹H NMR data matches reported literature where [2,2']bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde was prepared in an independent manner.³⁰ ¹H and ¹³C NMRs were also run in CDCl₃ (data not shown) and

correspond to reported literature where [2,2']bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde was prepared in an independent manner.²⁹

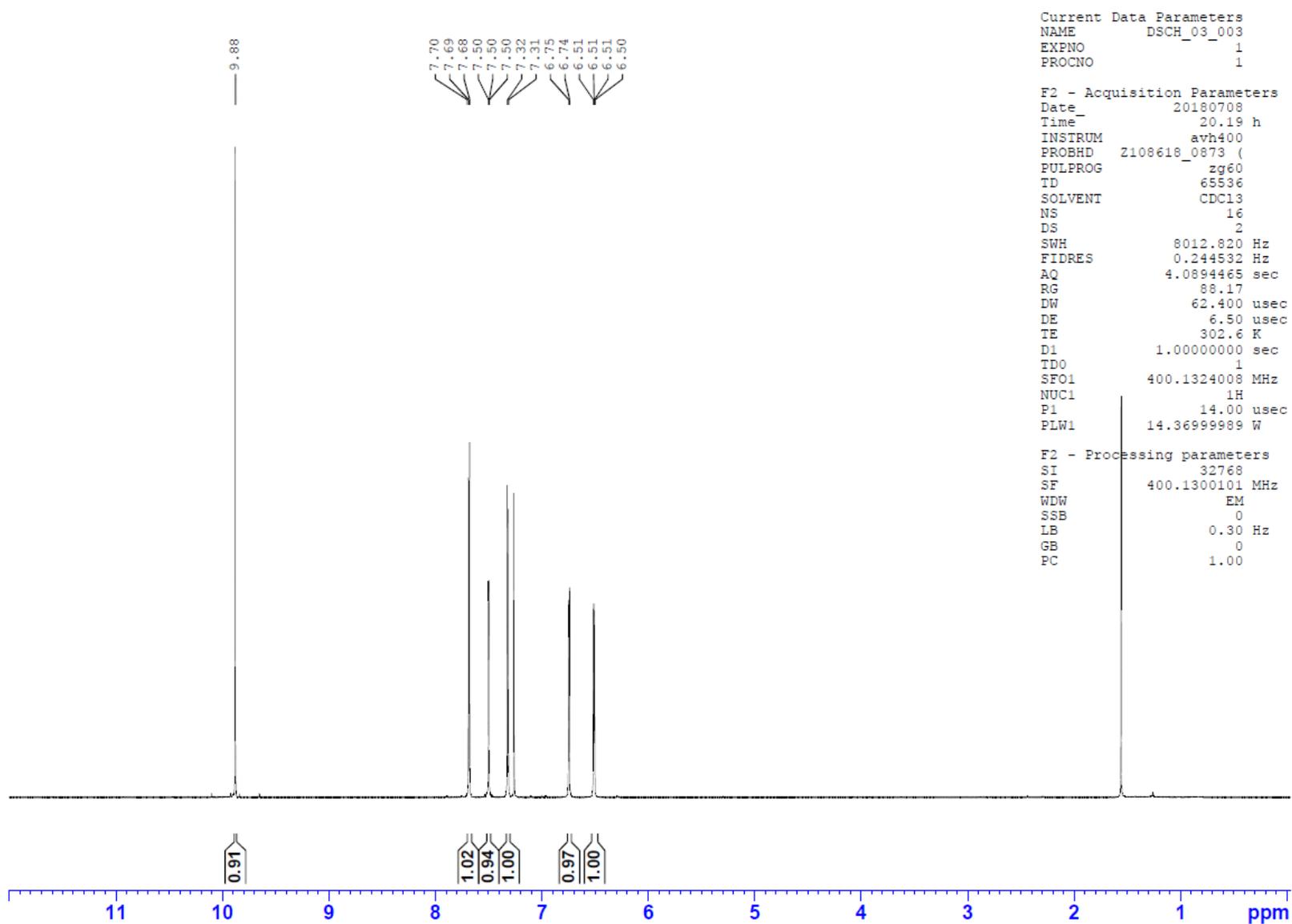
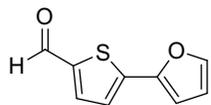
2,2'-Bithiophene-5,5'-diyldimethanol (RV-14)



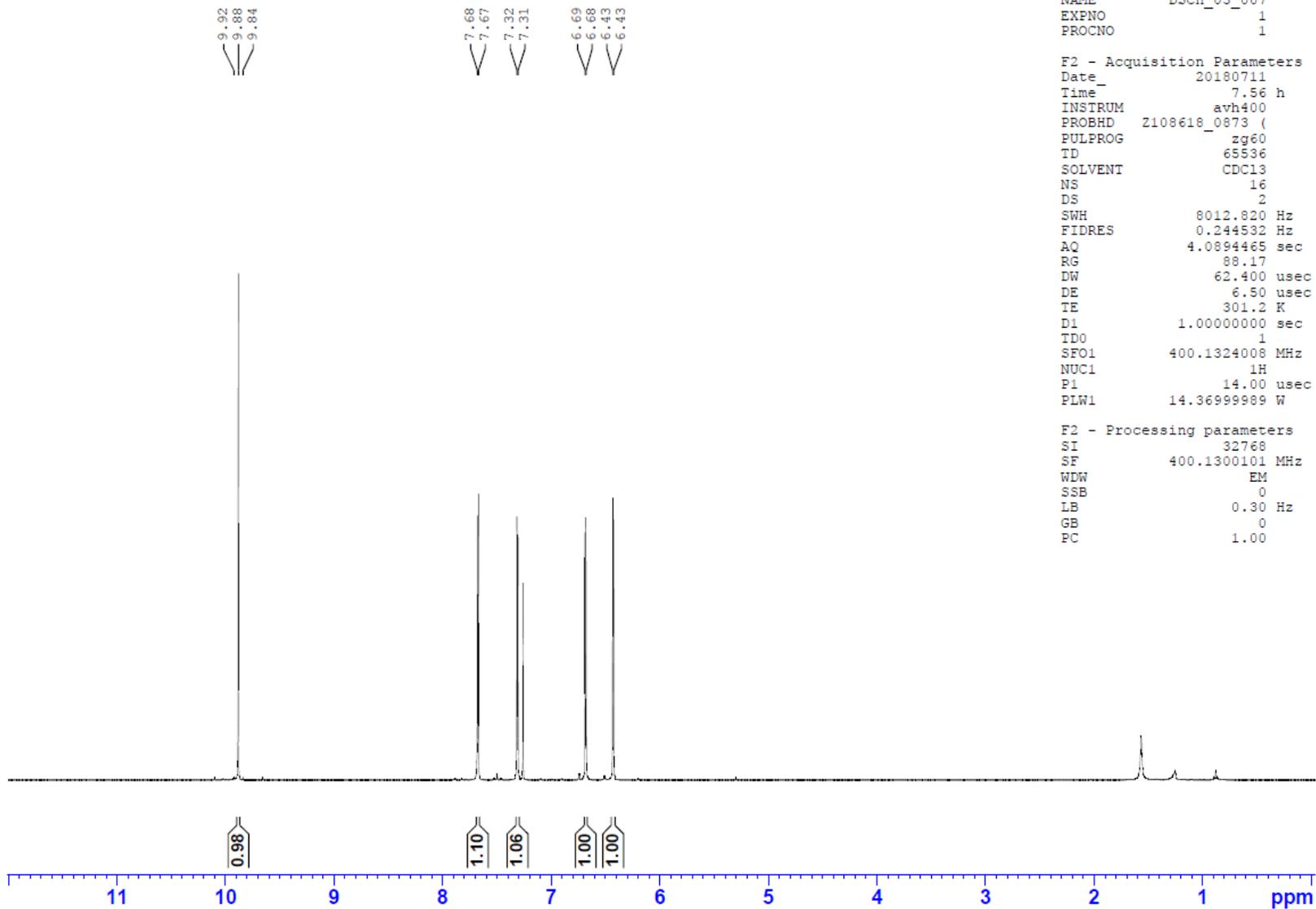
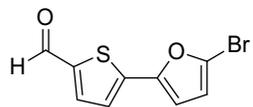
[2,2']Bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde (**RV-13** 50 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1 eq.) was combined in 1:1 tetrahydrofuran:methanol (6 mL) and cooled to 0 °C before NaBH₄ (13 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1 eq.) was added portion wise over 30 mins. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 50 mins and was determined complete by TLC analysis. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and extracted with HCl (aq. 1 M, 50 mL) which was added slowly. The layers were separated and the CH₂Cl₂ layer washed with further 2 HCl (aq. 1 M, 2×50 mL). During the extraction a yellow solid precipitated that was isolated separately (5.9 mg, 12%). *R_f* 0.33 (50:50 PE:EtOAc). mp 141-144 °C from CH₂Cl₂ [literature 158-160 °C, solvent not specified³¹]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_H 7.08 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 6.91-6.87 (m, 2H), 5.50 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 4.62-4.58 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₆-DMSO) δ_C 146.0, 136.1, 125.4, 123.4, 58.8. *v*_{max} (solid)/cm⁻¹ 3338, 3254, 1004, 794. HPLC retention time (5.34 mins, purity 100%). The product mass could not be determined by APCI or ESI in positive mode. Further product (crude yield, 12 mg) was found in the filtrate but this portion was not carried forward. ¹H NMR data corresponds to reported literature values.³²

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra

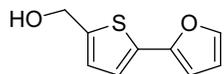
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: 5-(furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (RV-1)



¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (RV-2)



¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: 5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-methanol (RV-27)



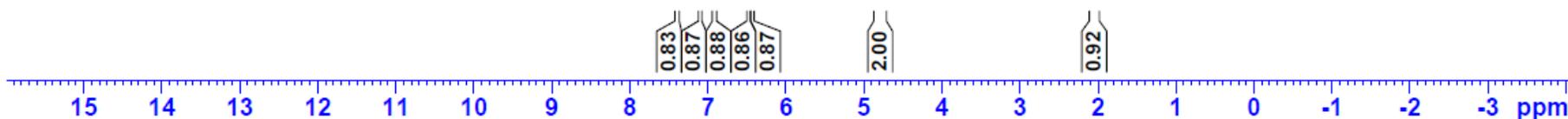
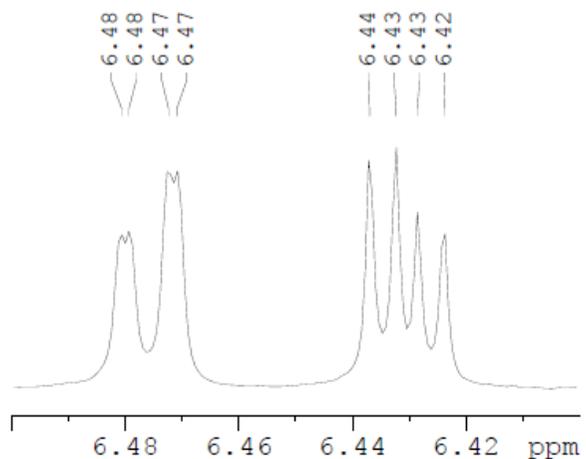
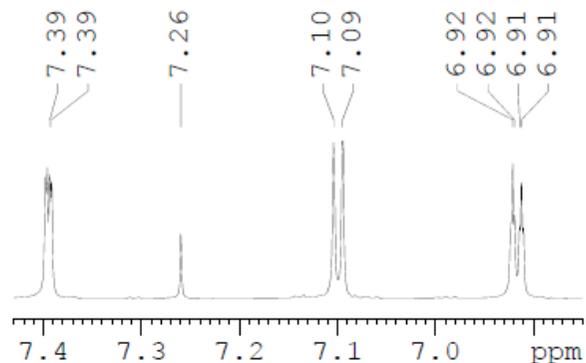
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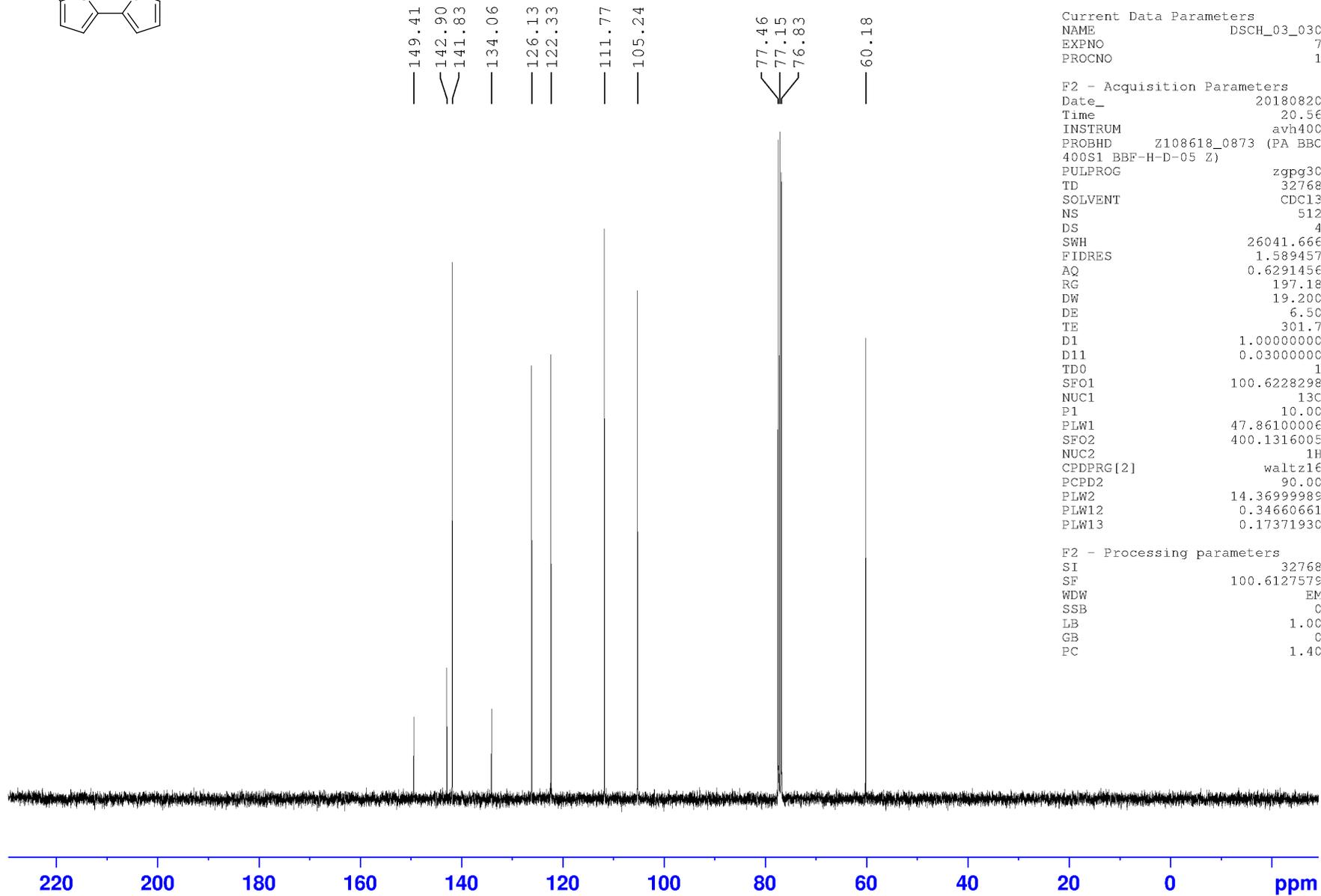
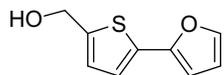
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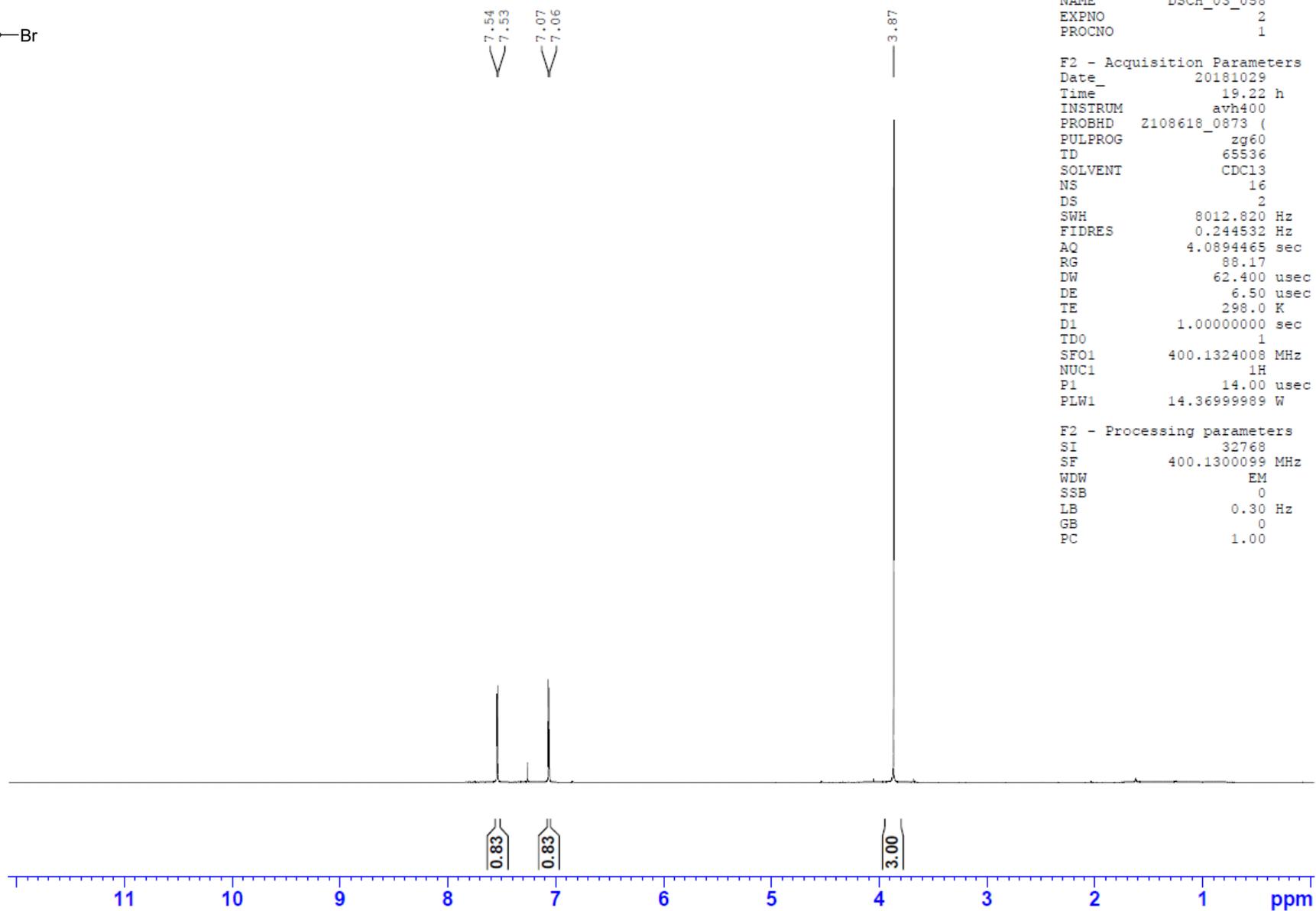
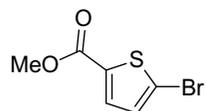
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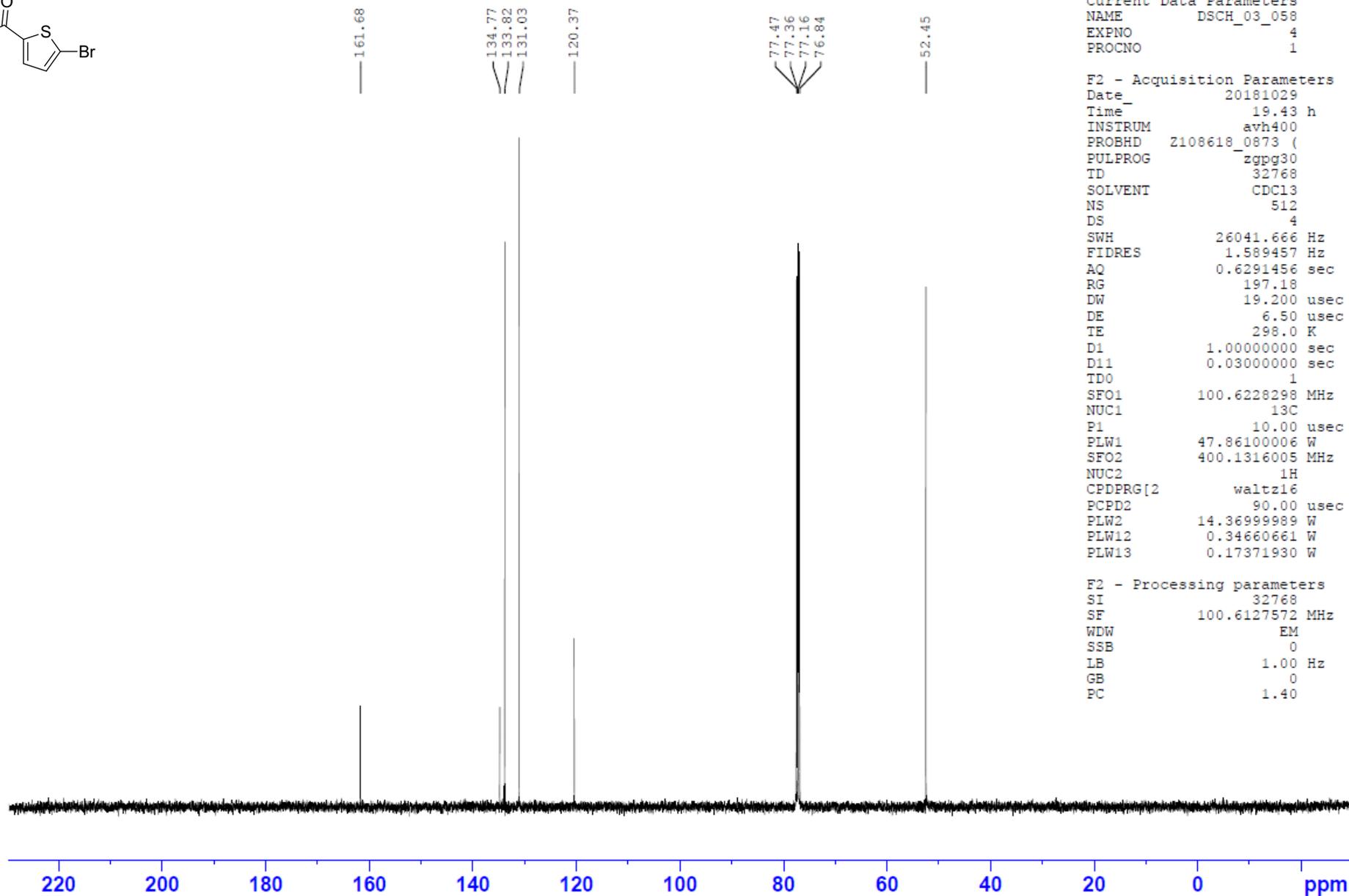
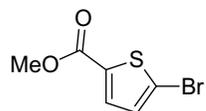
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¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: Methyl-5-bromothiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-7)



¹³C NMR, CDCl₃, 101 MHz: Methyl-5-bromothiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-7)

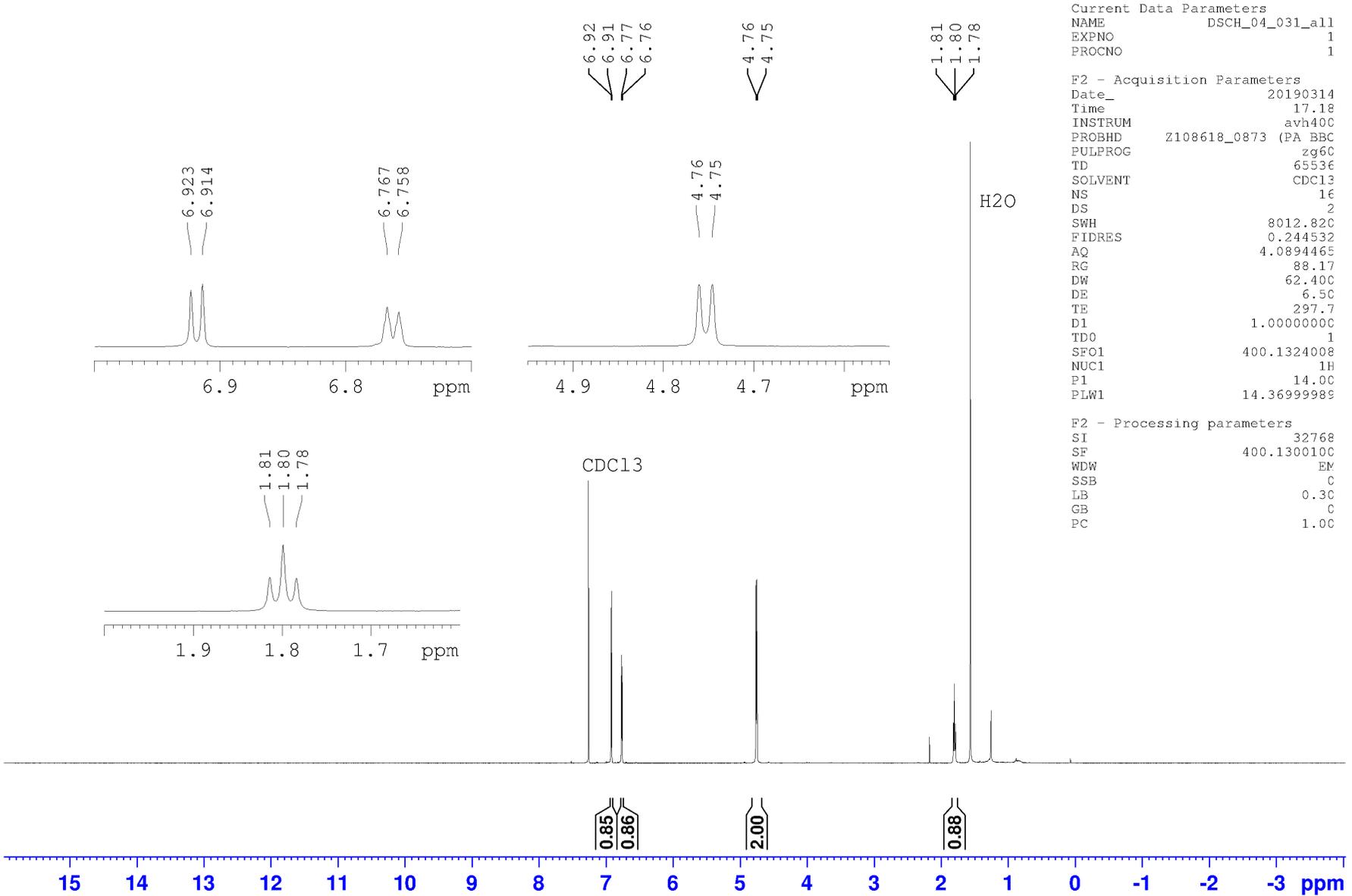
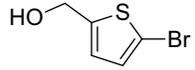


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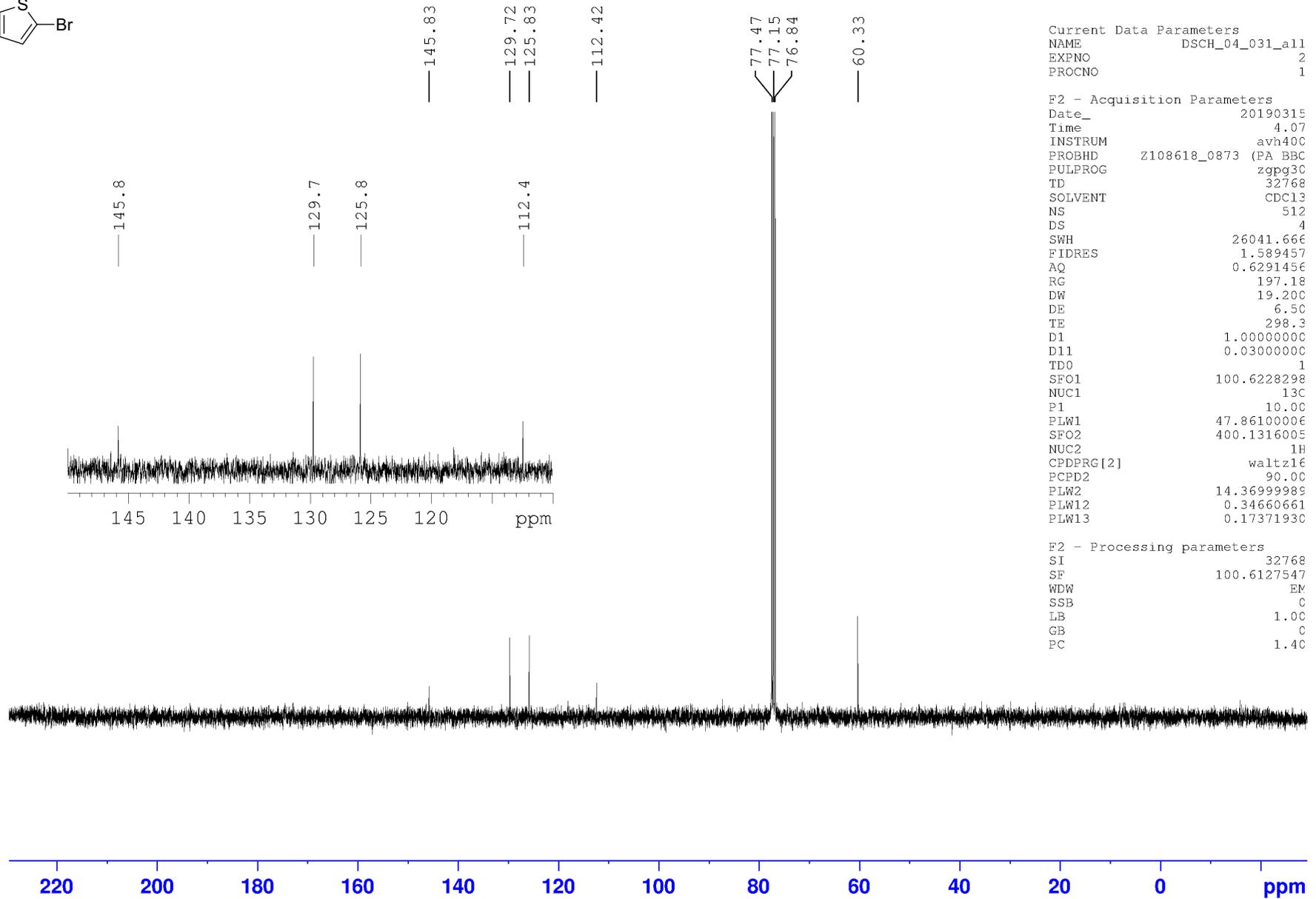
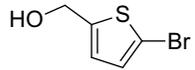
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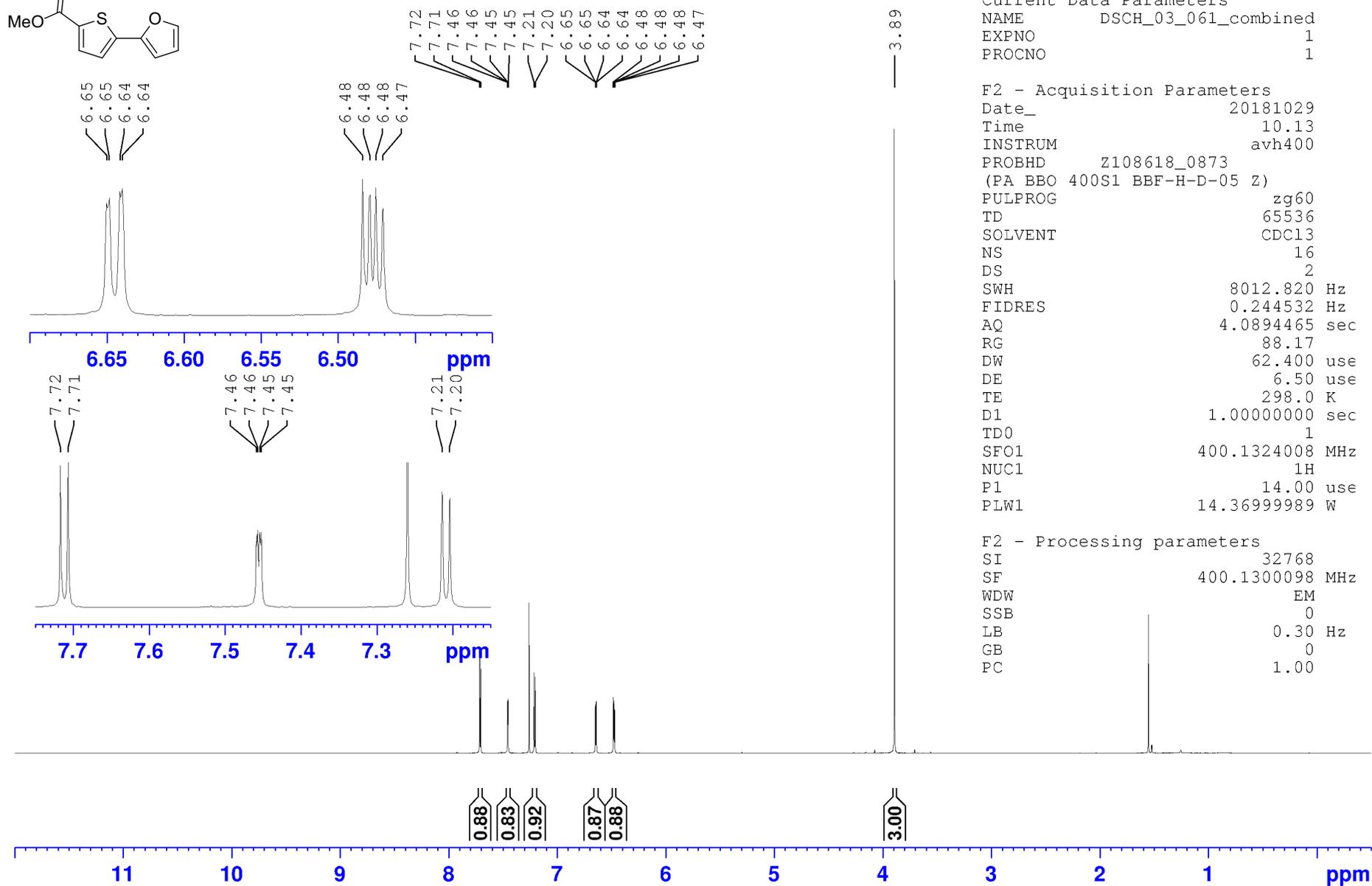
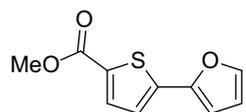
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: (5-bromothien-2-yl)methanol (RV-3)



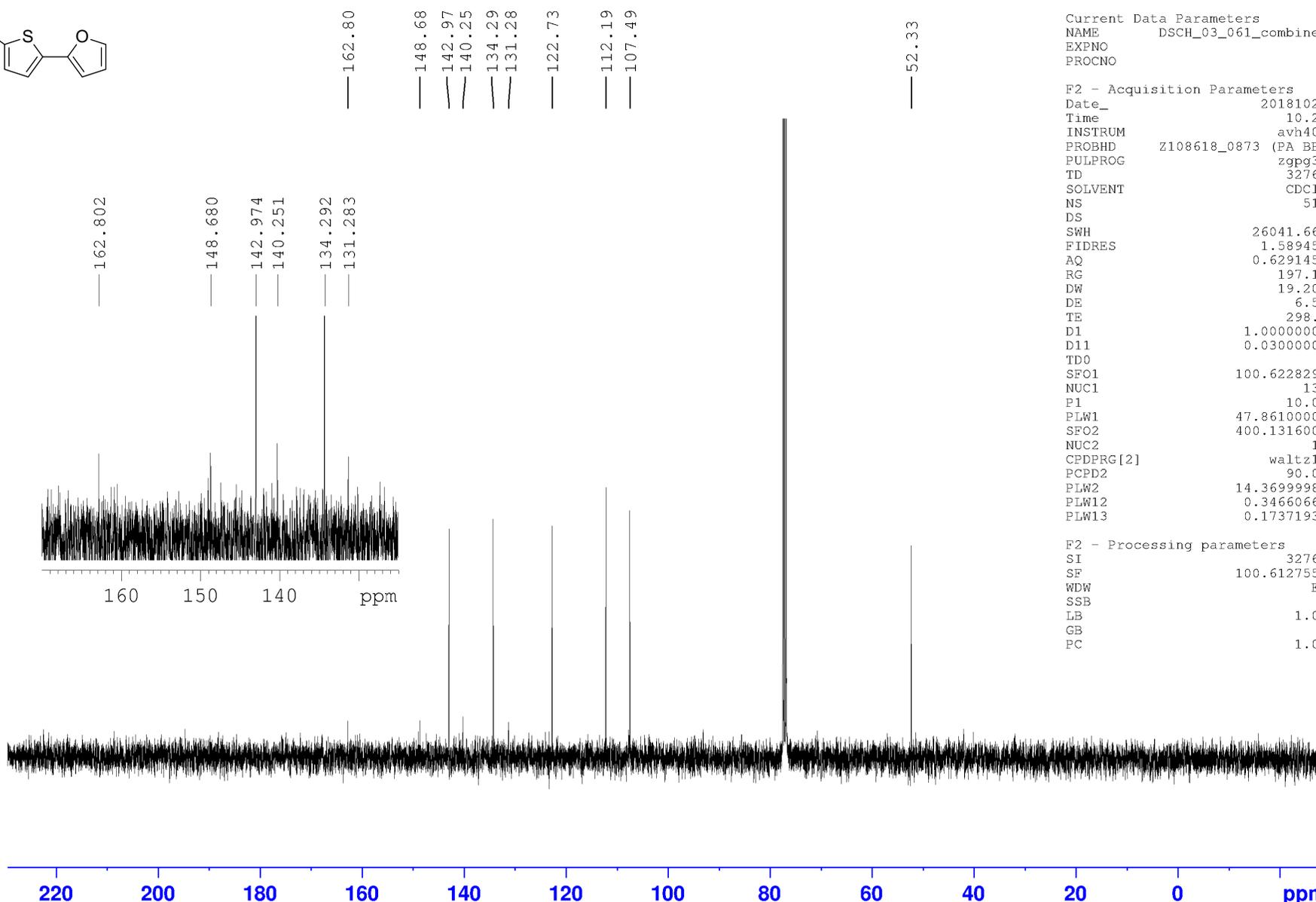
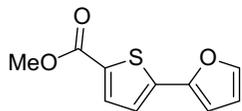
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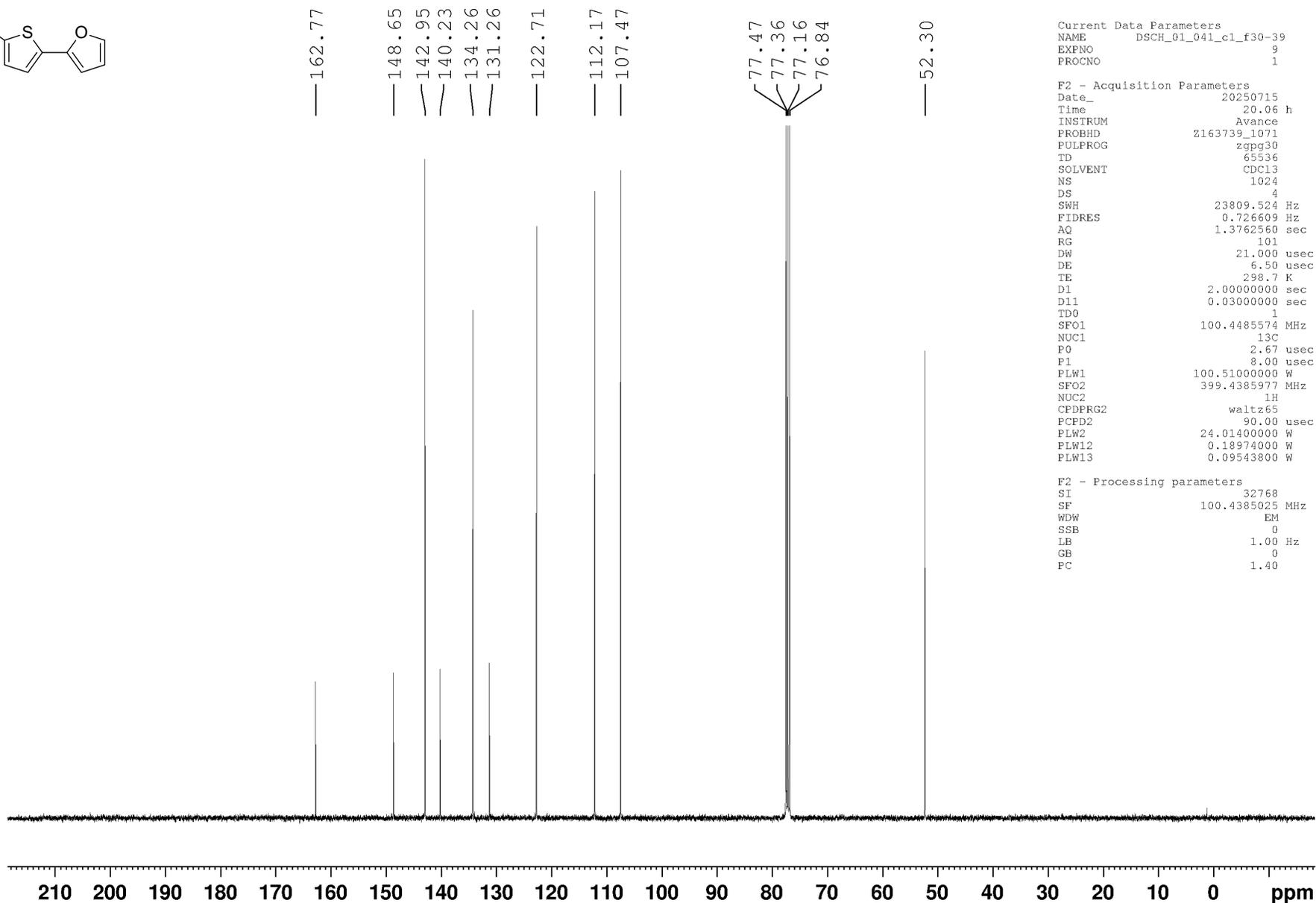
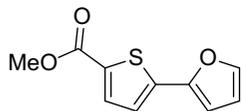
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: Methyl 5-(furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-8)



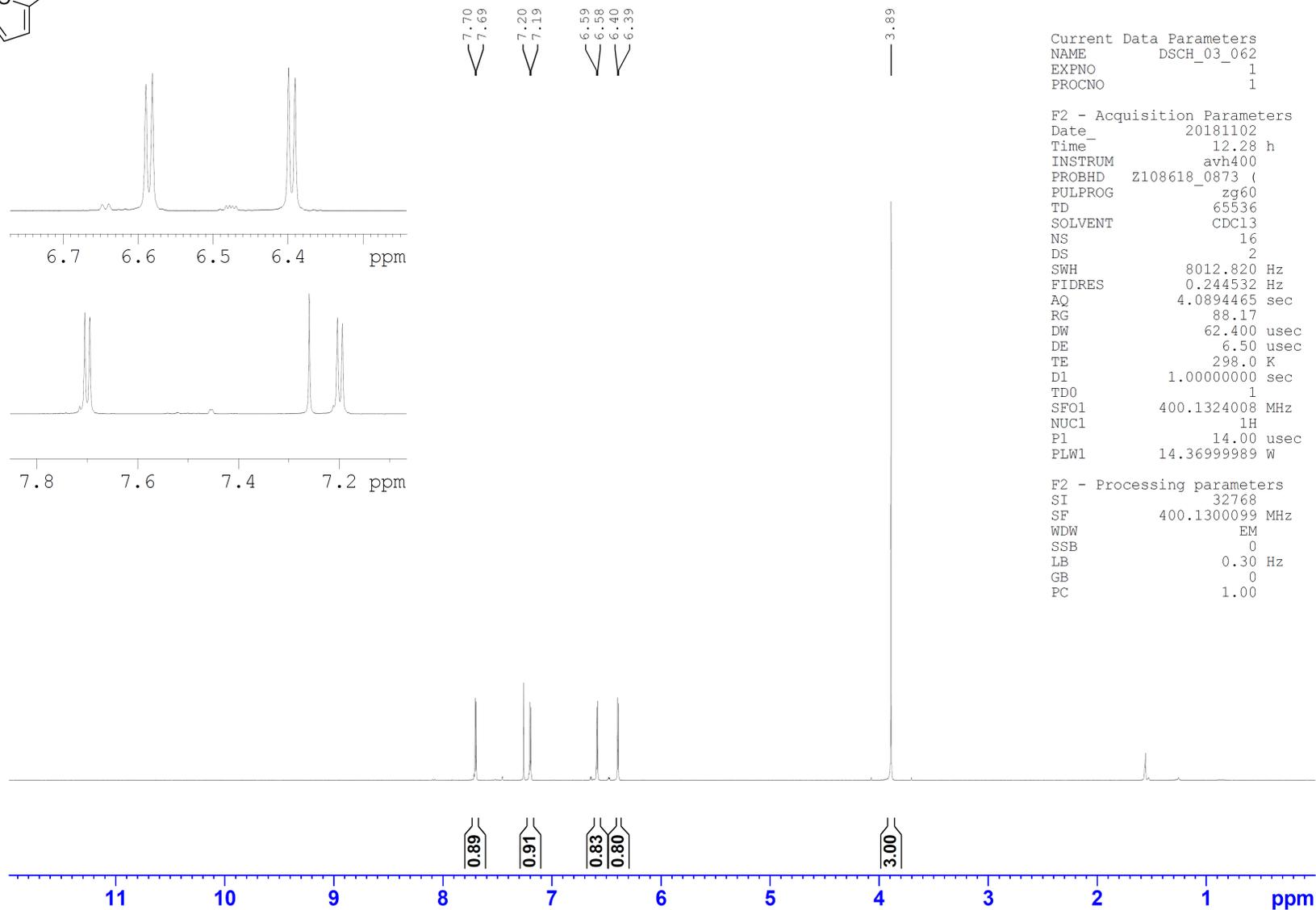
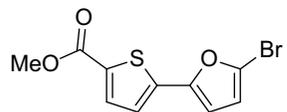
¹³C NMR, CDCl₃, 101 MHz: Methyl 5-(furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-8)



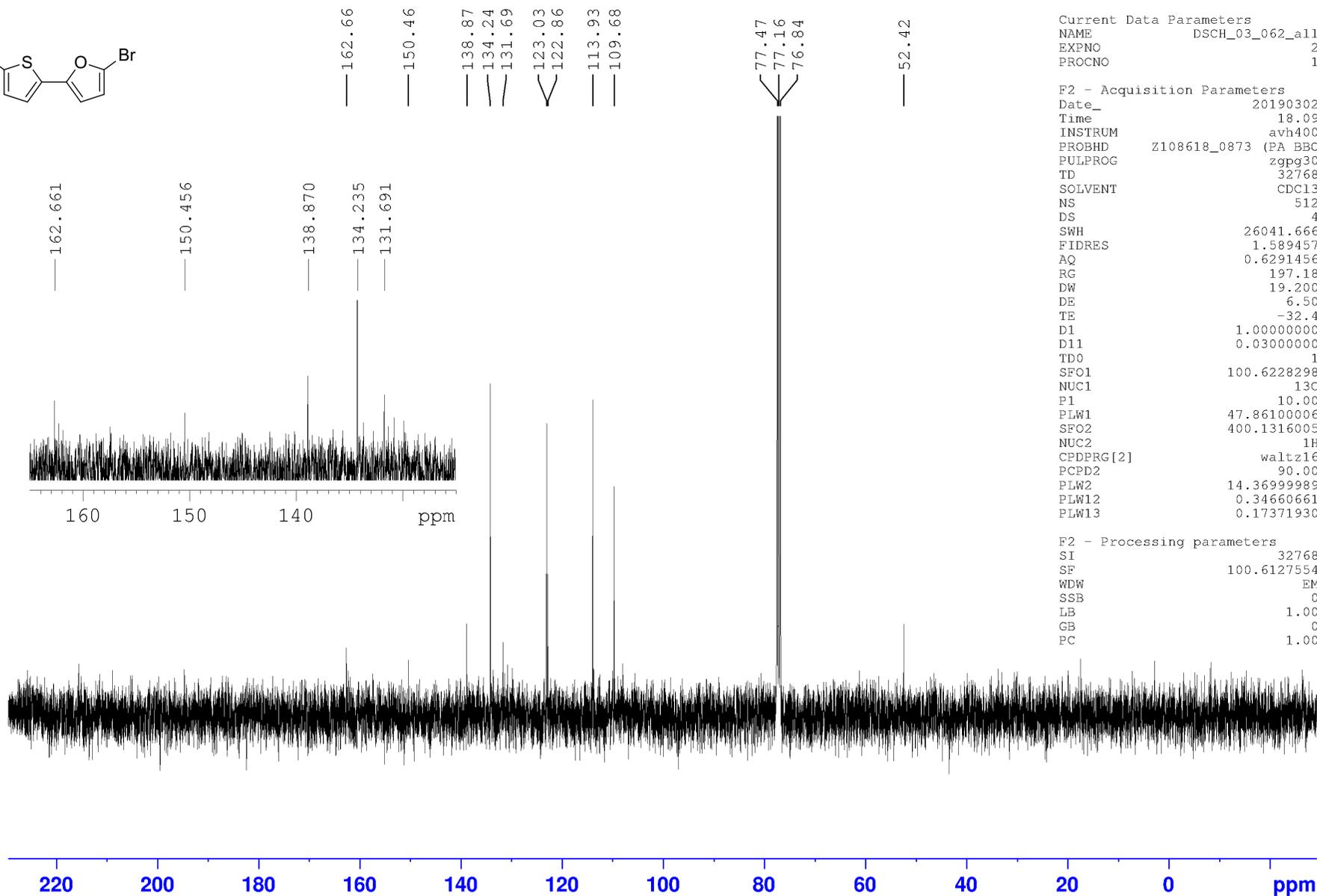
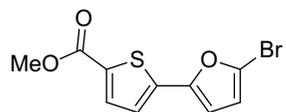
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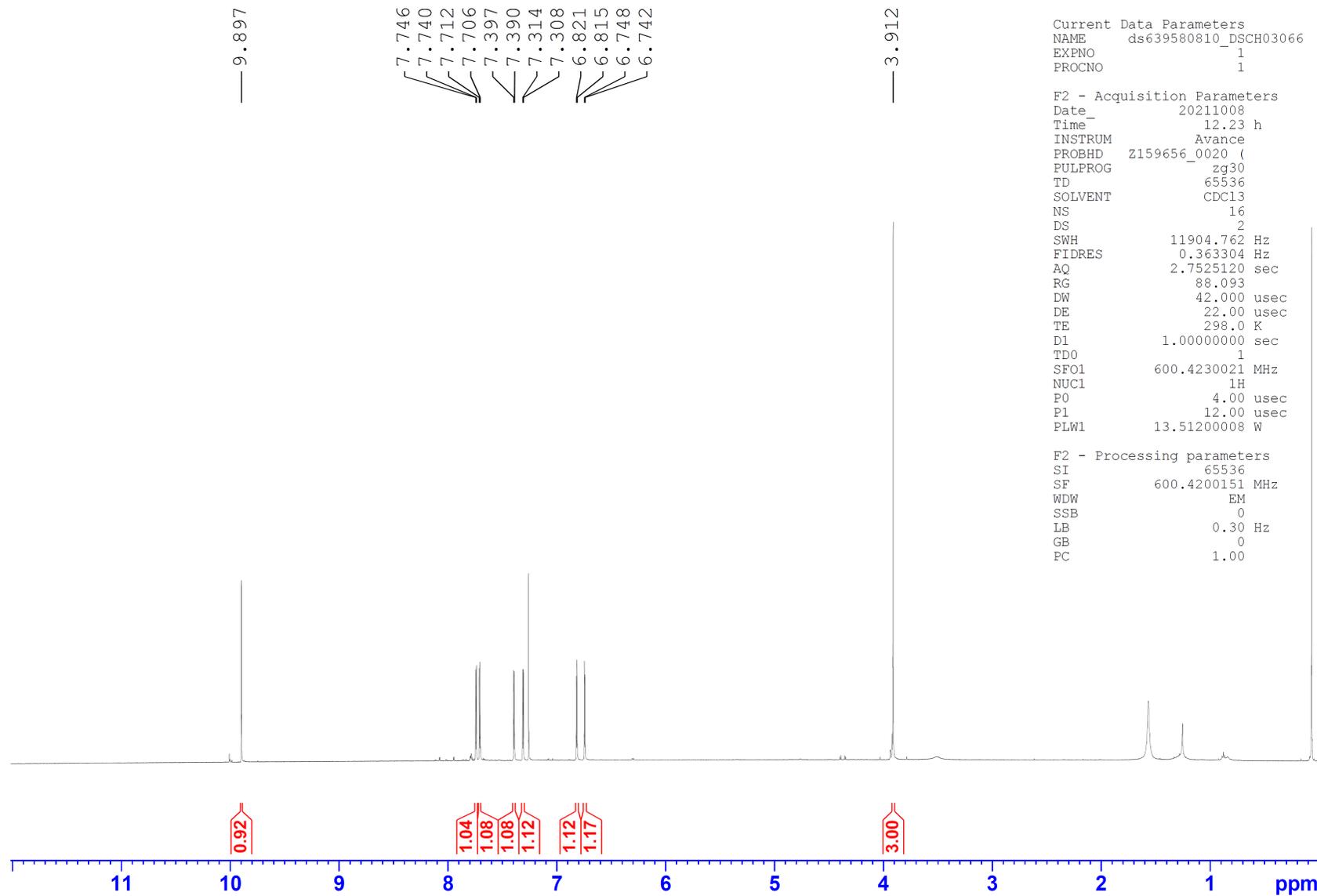
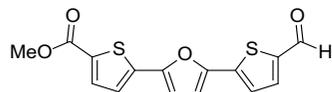
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-9)



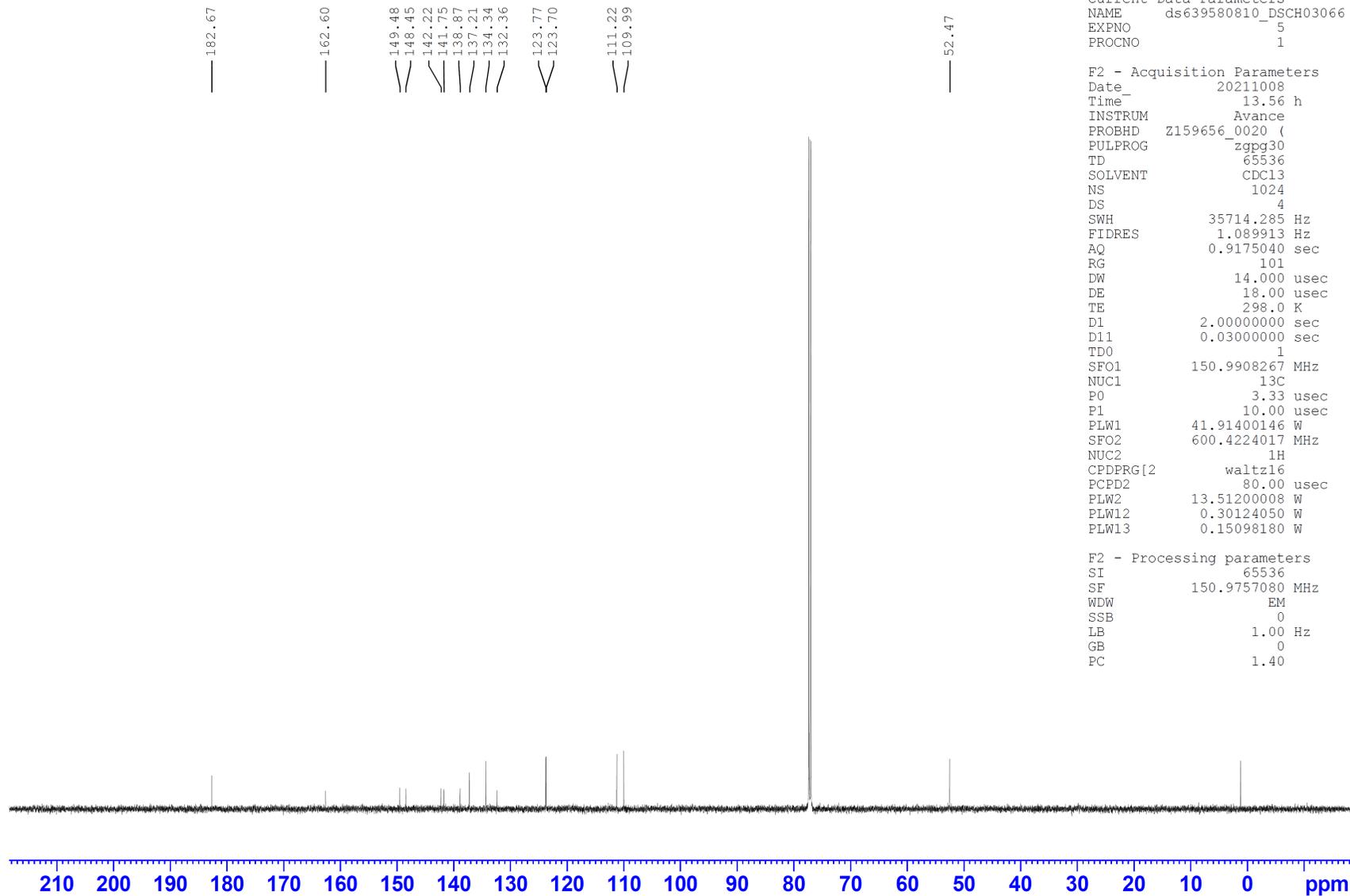
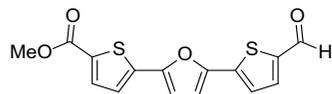
¹³C NMR, CDCl₃, 101 MHz: Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-9)



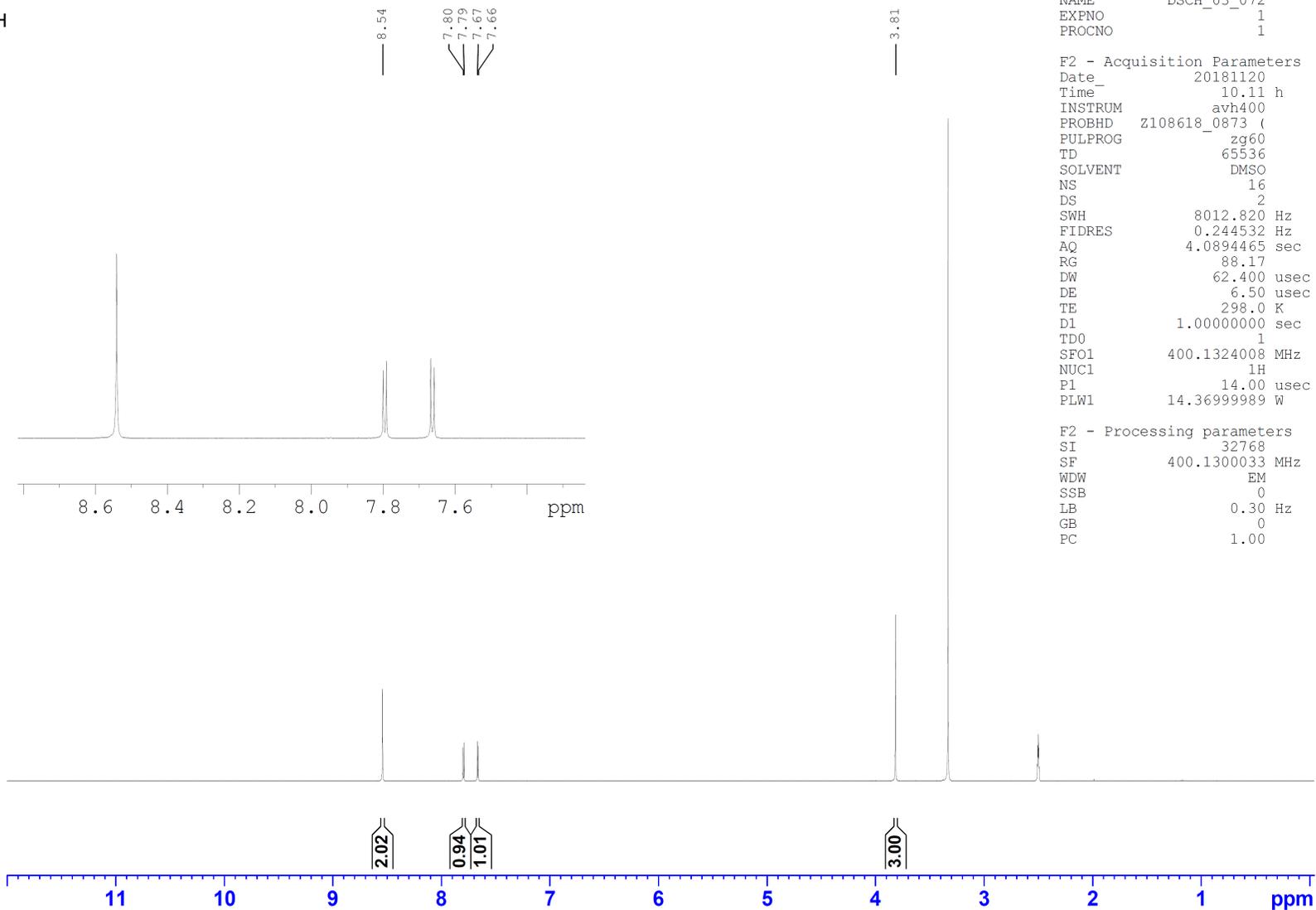
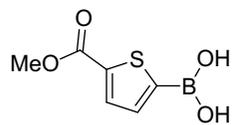
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 600 MHz: Methyl 5-[5-(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan-2-yl]thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-11)



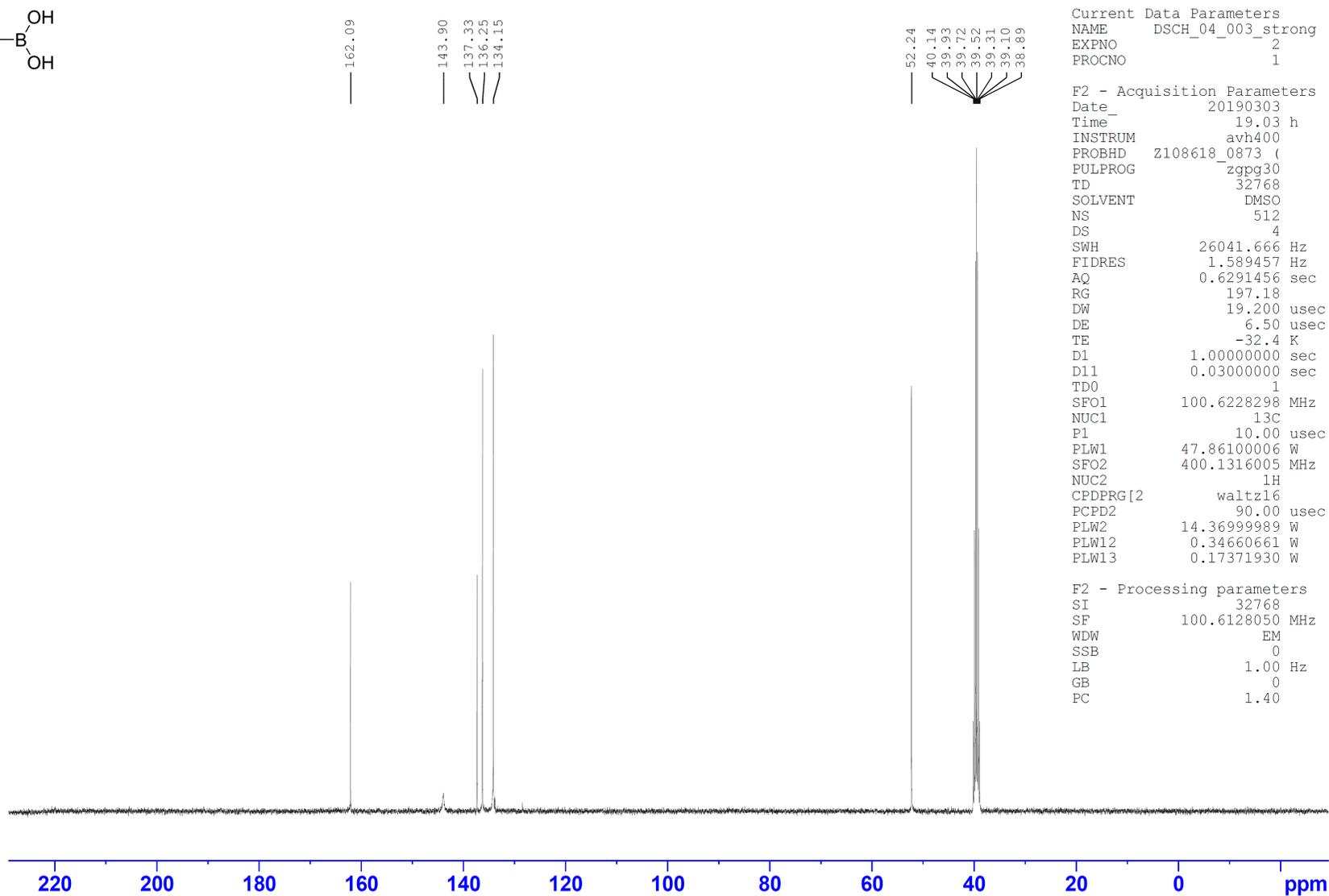
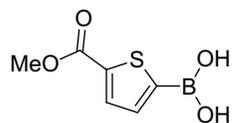
¹³C NMR, CDCl₃, 151 MHz: Methyl 5-[5-(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan-2-yl]thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-11)



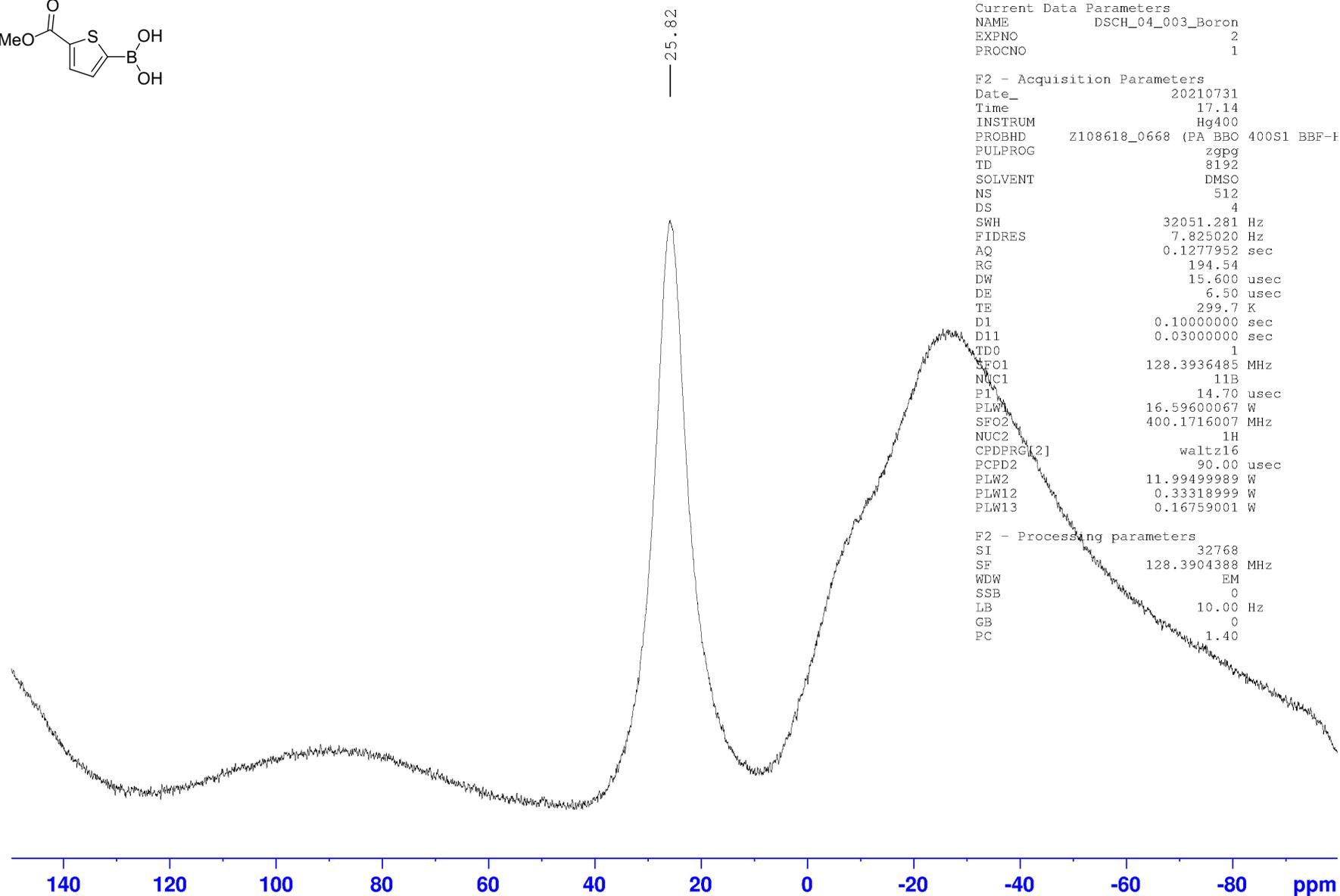
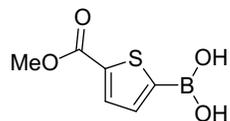
¹H NMR, D₆-DMSO, 400 MHz: [5-(methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-yl]boronic acid (RV-10)



¹³C NMR, D₆-DMSO, 101 MHz: [5-(methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-yl]boronic acid (RV-10)



¹¹B NMR{¹H}, CDCl₃, 128 MHz: [5-(methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-yl]boronic acid (RV-10)

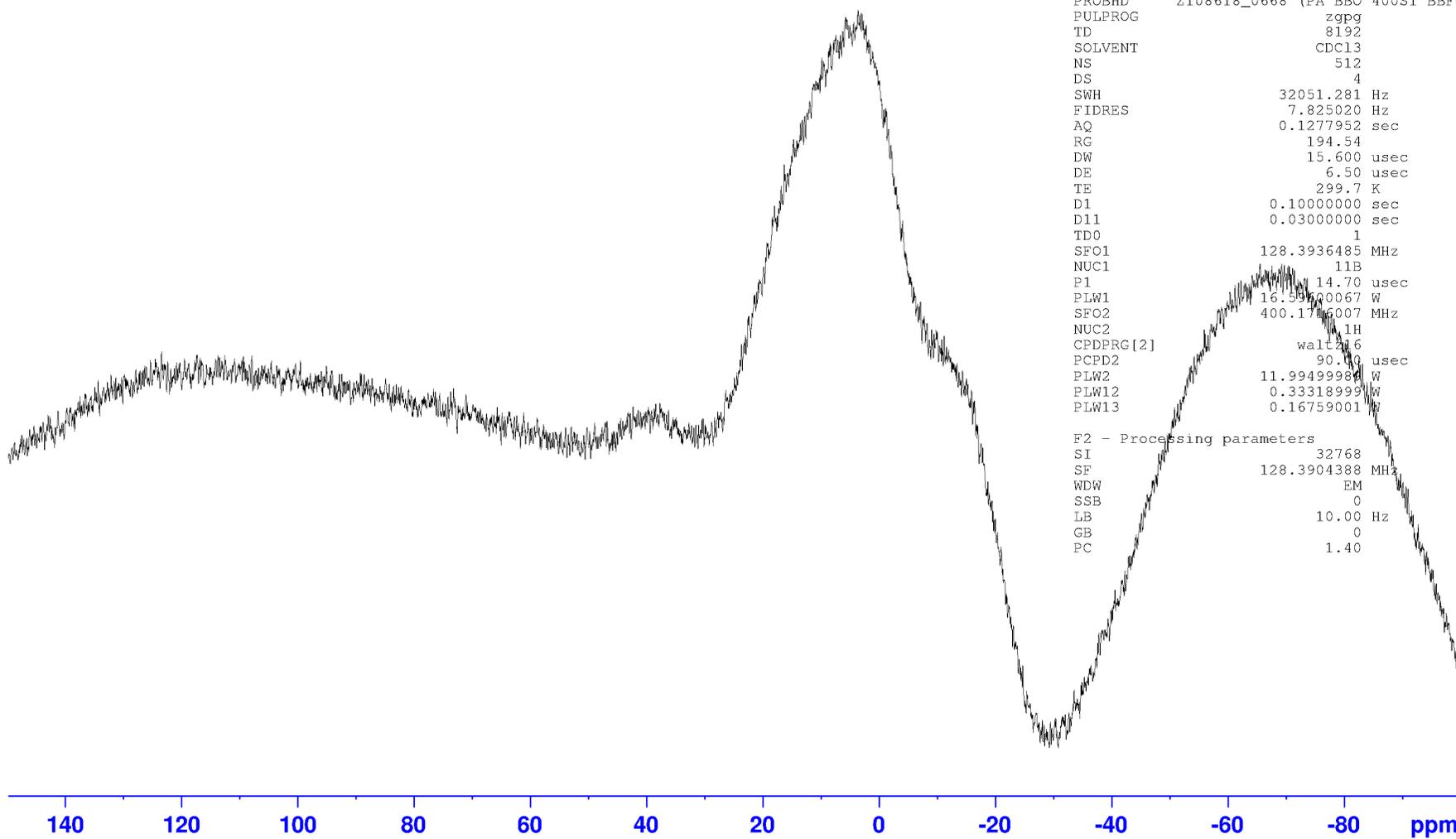


¹¹B NMR {¹H}, CDCl₃, 128 MHz with decoupling blank

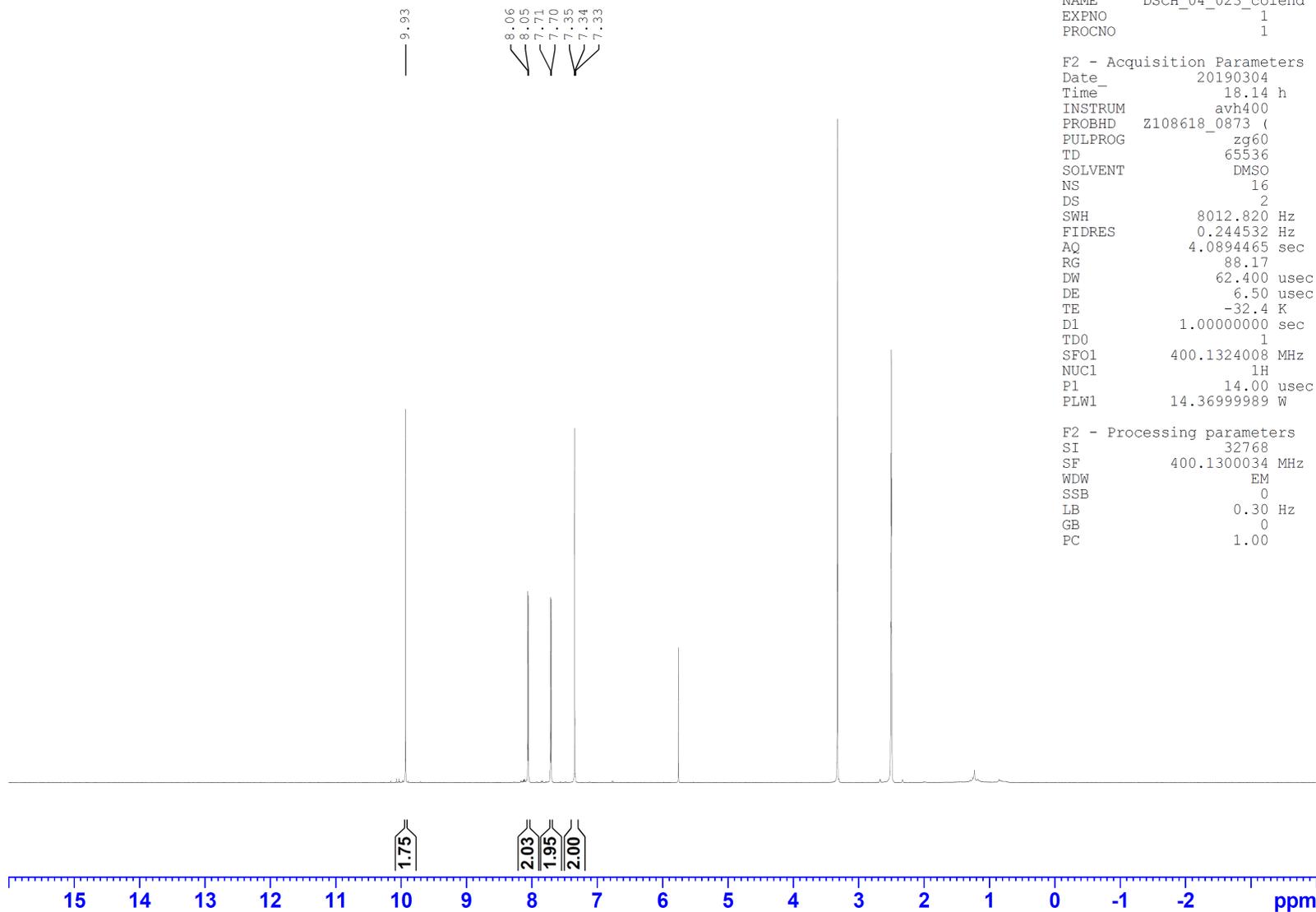
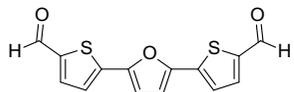
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EXPNO         2
PROCNO        1

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Time          19.21
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PROBHD        Z108618_0668 (PA BBO 400S1 BBF-
PULPROG       zgpg
TD            8192
SOLVENT       CDCl3
NS            512
DS            4
SWH           32051.281 Hz
FIDRES        7.825020 Hz
AQ            0.1277952 sec
RG            194.54
DW            15.600 usec
DE            6.50 usec
TE            299.7 K
D1            0.10000000 sec
D11           0.03000000 sec
TD0           1
SFO1          128.3936485 MHz
NUC1          11B
P1            14.70 usec
PLW1          16.59500067 W
SFO2          400.176007 MHz
NUC2          1H
CPDPRG[2]    waltz16
PCPD2         90.00 usec
PLW2          11.99499988 W
PLW12         0.33318999 W
PLW13         0.16759001 W

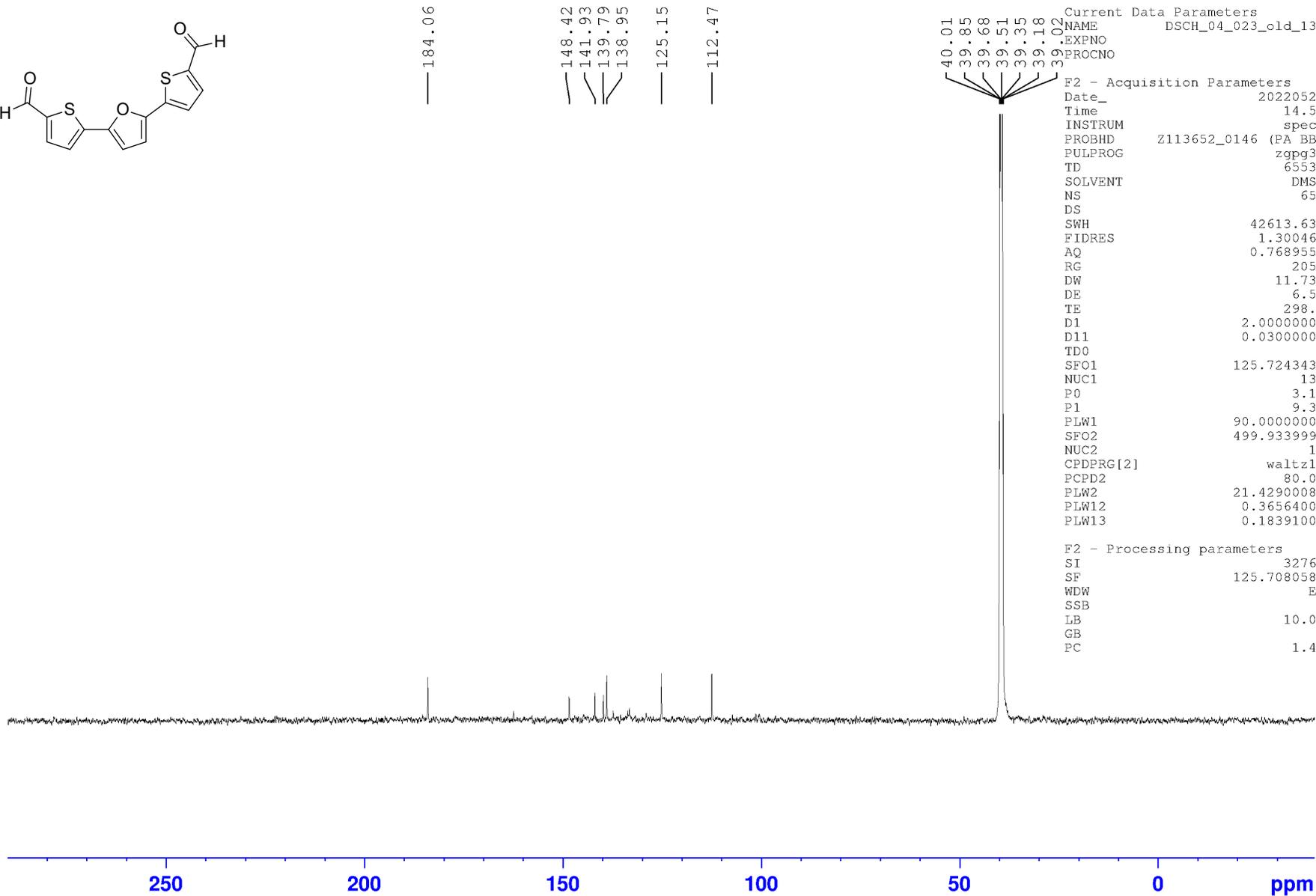
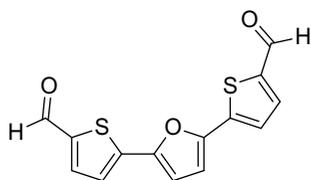
F2 - Processing parameters
SI            32768
SF            128.3904388 MHz
WDW           EM
SSB           0
LB            10.00 Hz
GB            0
PC            1.40
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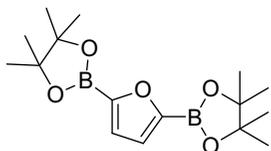
¹H NMR, D₆-DMSO, 400 MHz: 2,5-bis(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan (RV-6)



¹³C NMR, D₆-DMSO, 126 MHz: 2,5-bis(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan (RV-6)



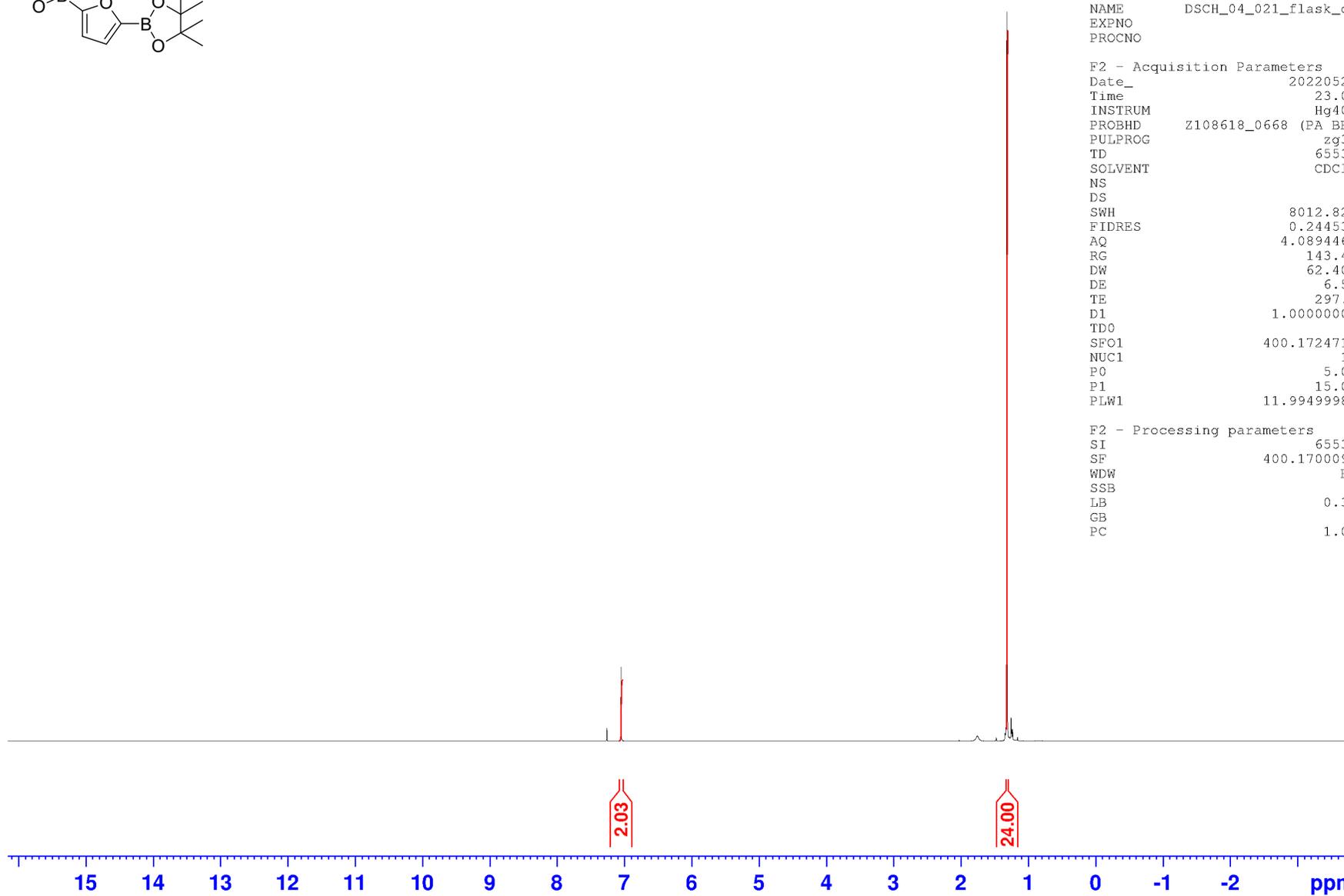
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 400 MHz: 2,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)furan (RV-15)



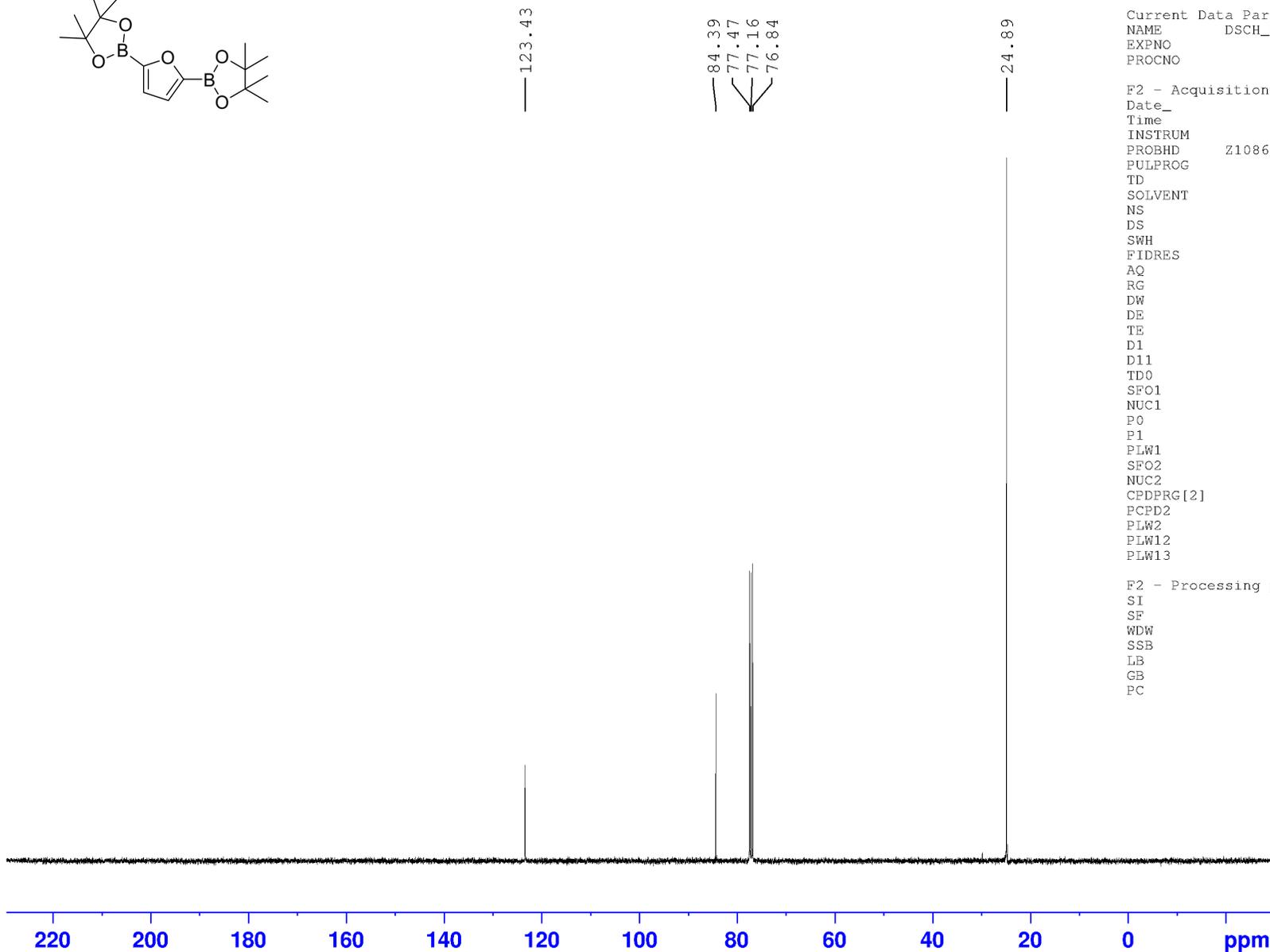
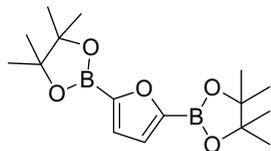
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NAME DSCH_04_021_flask_ch
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20220525
Time 23.02
INSTRUM Hg400
PROBHD Z108618_0668 (PA BBC
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 2
SWH 8012.820
FIDRES 0.244532
AQ 4.0894465
RG 143.46
DW 62.400
DE 6.50
TE 297.7
D1 1.0000000
TDO 1
SFO1 400.1724712
NUC1 1H
P0 5.00
P1 15.00
PLW1 11.99499989

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 400.1700098
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30
GB 0
PC 1.00



¹³C NMR, CDCl₃, 101 MHz: 2,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)furan (RV-15)

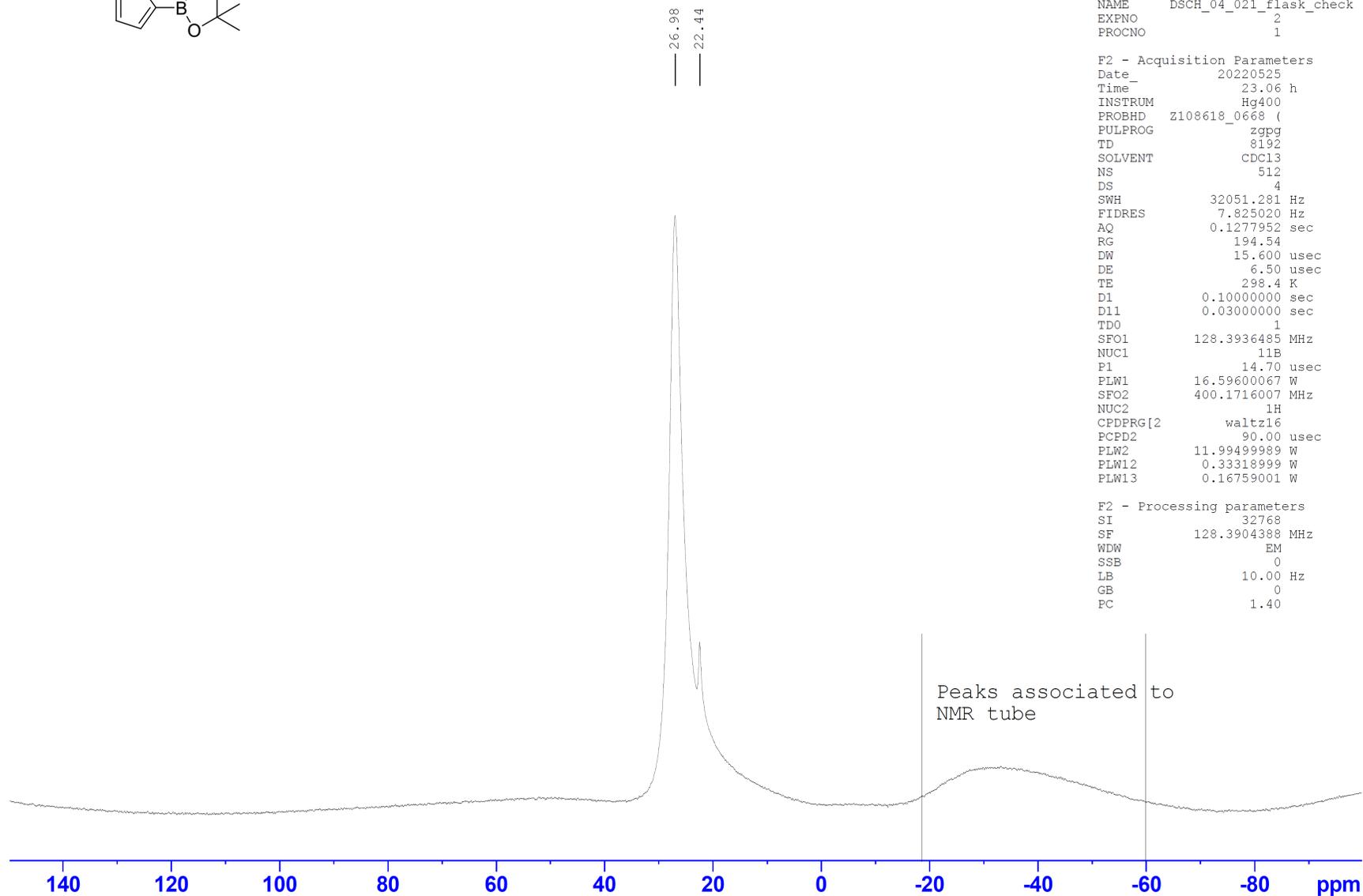
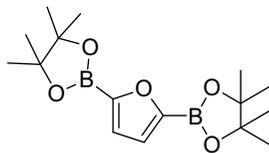


Current Data Parameters
NAME DSCH_04_021_flask_ch
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

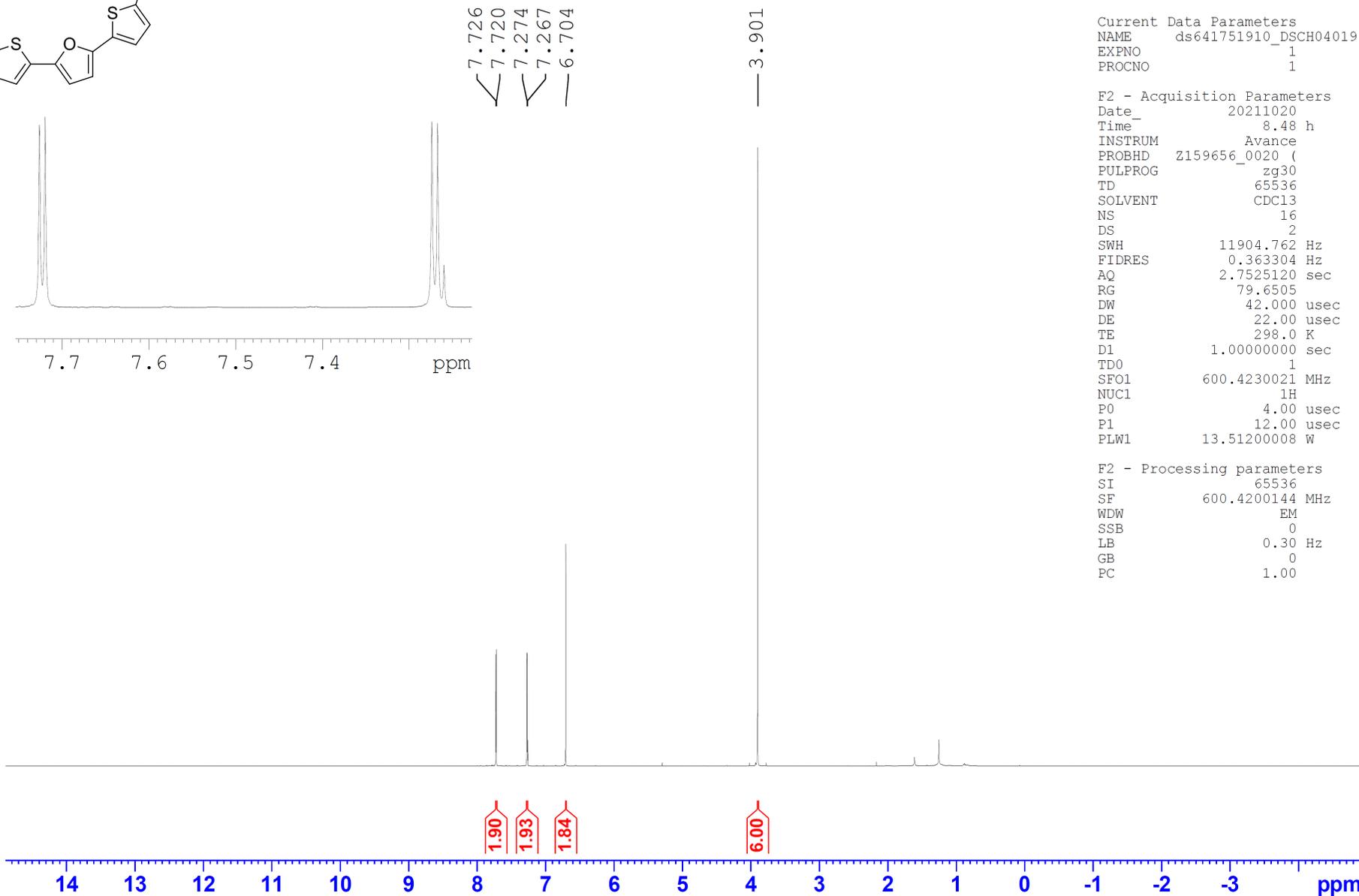
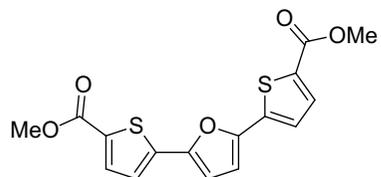
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PULPROG zgpg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 512
DS 4
SWH 26041.666
FIDRES 1.589457
AQ 0.6291456
RG 197.18
DW 19.200
DE 6.50
TE -32.4
D1 1.0000000
D11 0.0300000
TD0 1
SFO1 100.6228298
NUC1 13C
P0 3.33
P1 10.00
PLW1 47.86100006
SFO2 400.1316005
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 90.00
PLW2 14.36999989
PLW12 0.34772000
PLW13 0.17490000

F2 - Processing parameters
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SF 100.6127551
WDW EM
SSB C
LB 1.00
GB C
PC 1.40

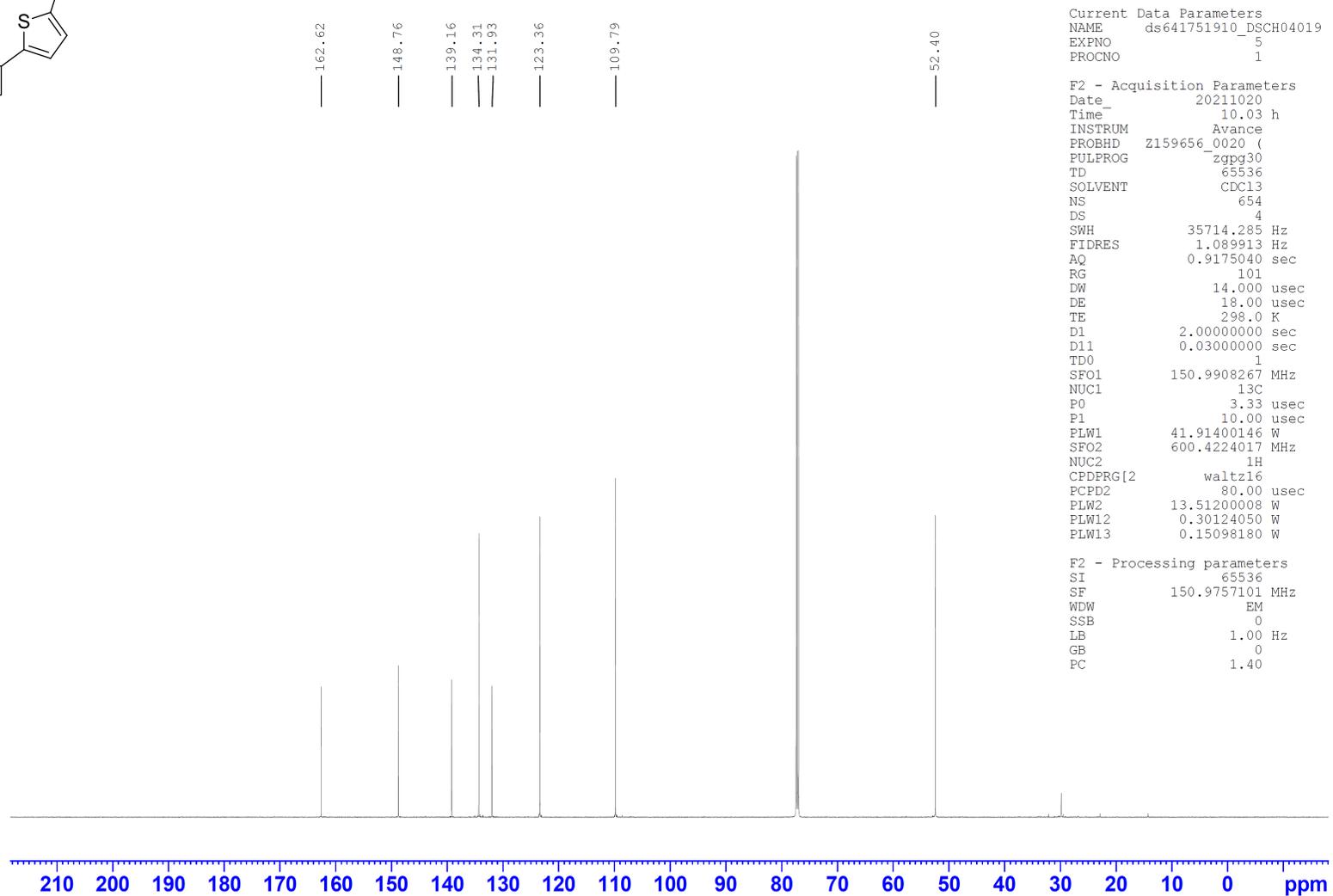
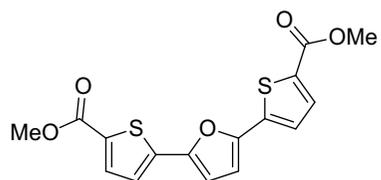
¹¹B NMR {1H}, CDCl₃, 128 MHz: 2,5-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)furan (RV-15)



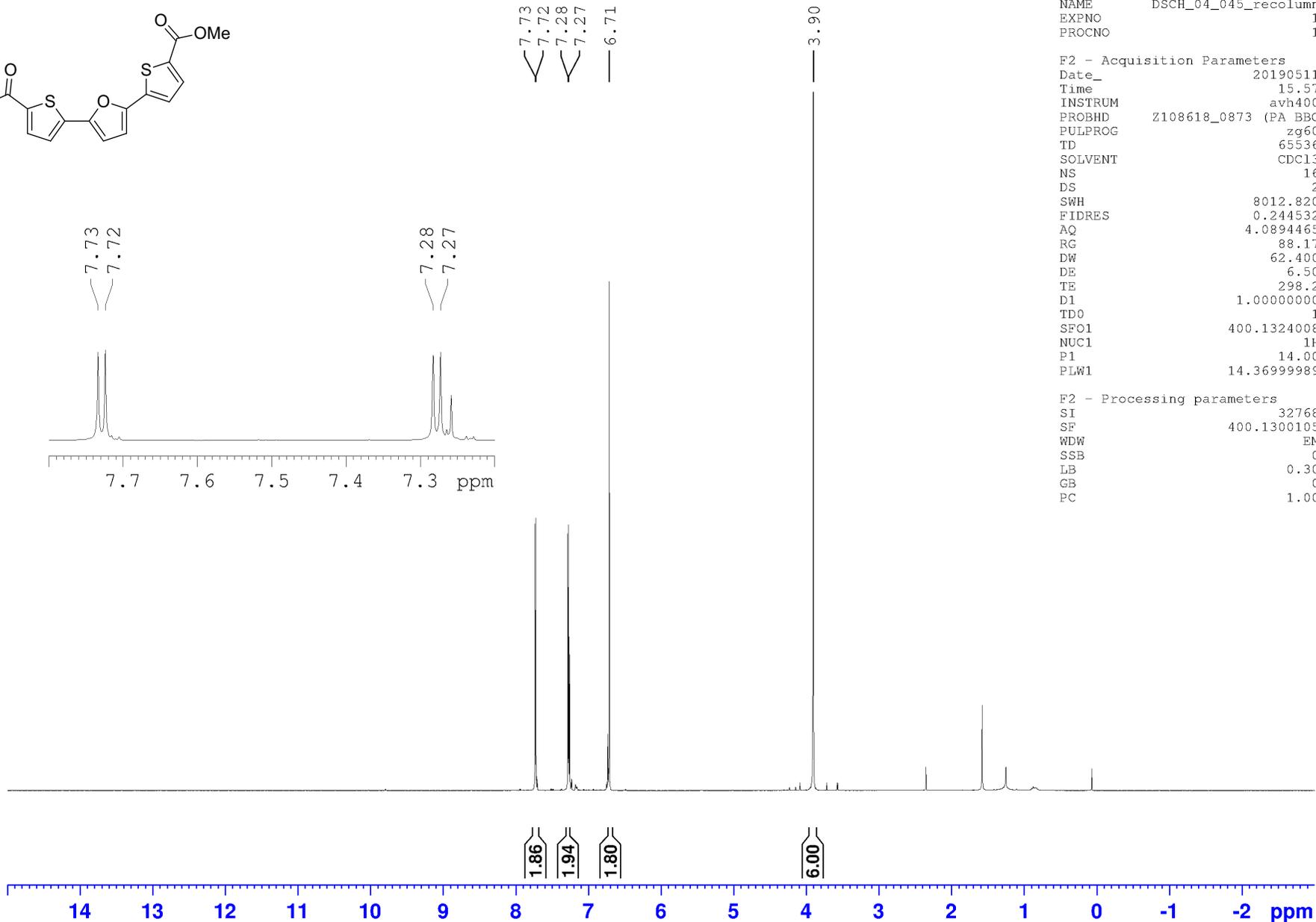
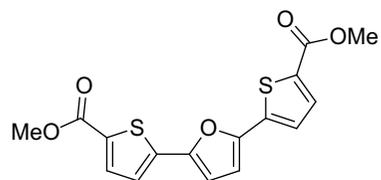
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 600 MHz: Dimethyl 5,5'-(furan-2,5-diyl)bis(thiophene-2-carboxylate) (RV-12A)



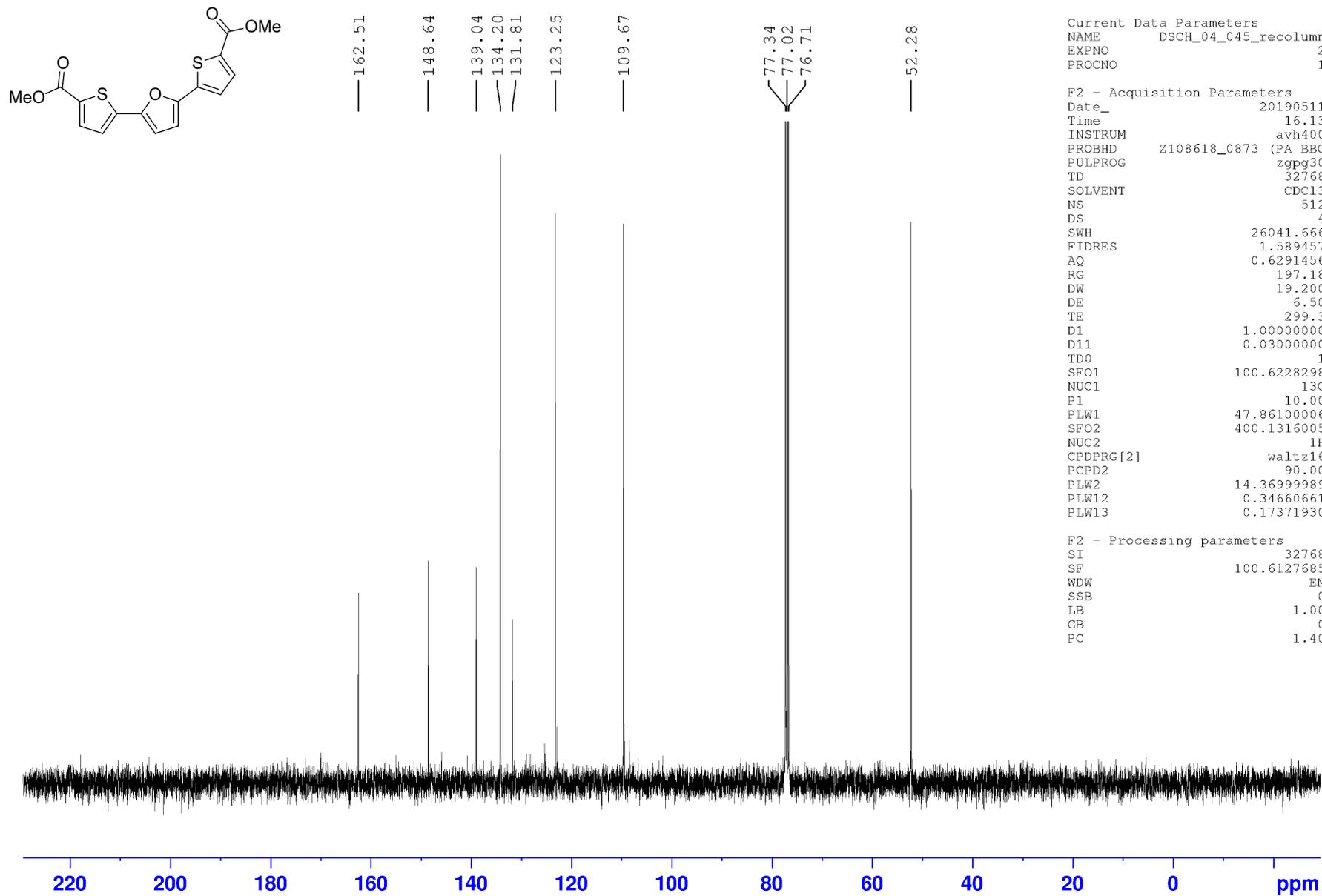
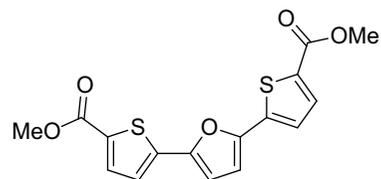
¹³C NMR, CDCl₃, 151 MHz Dimethyl 5,5'-(furan-2,5-diyl)bis(thiophene-2-carboxylate) (RV-12A)



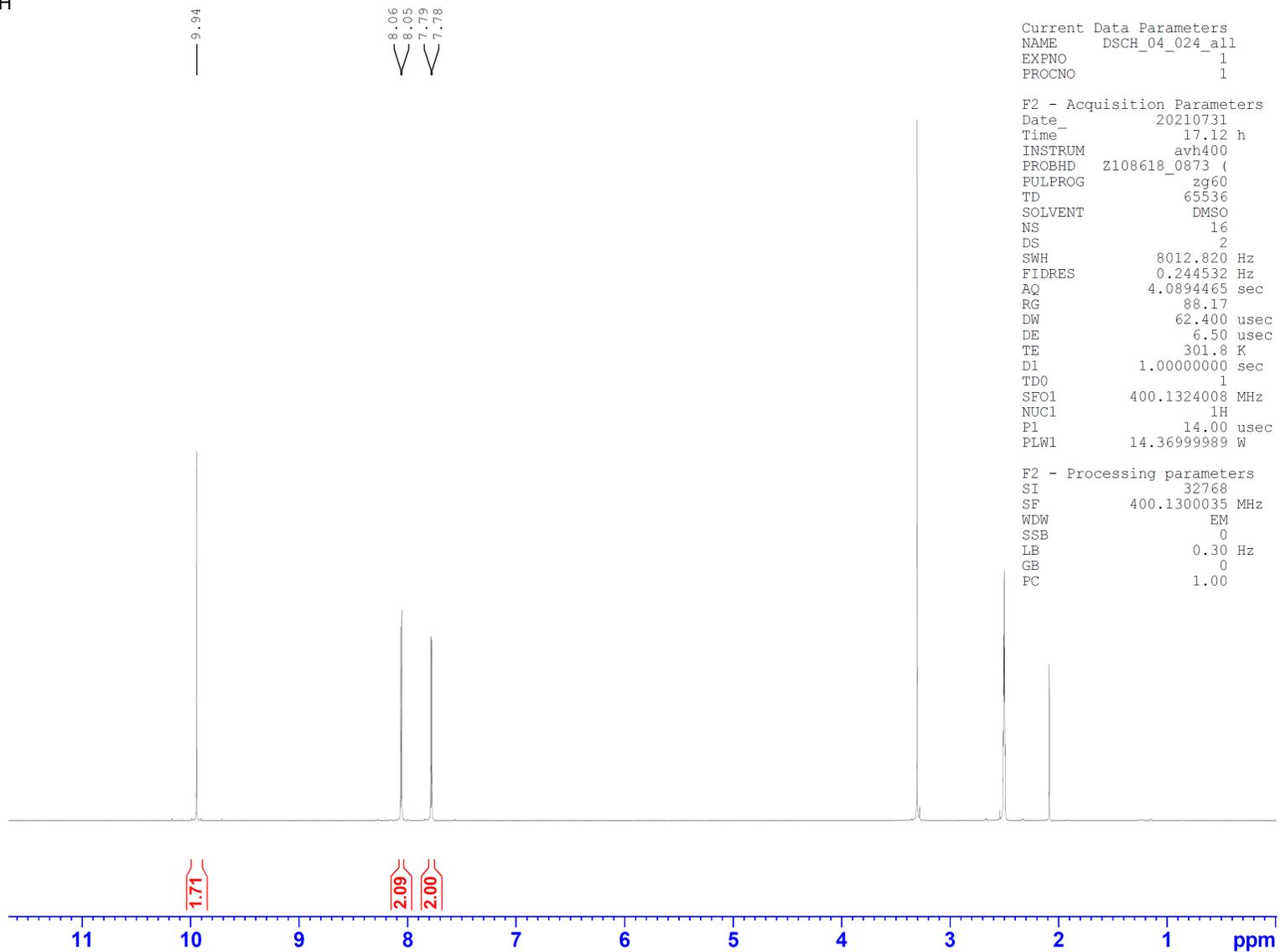
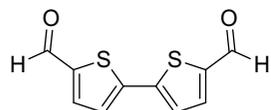
¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 600 MHz: Dimethyl 5,5'-(furan-2,5-diyl)bis(thiophene-2-carboxylate) (RV-12B)



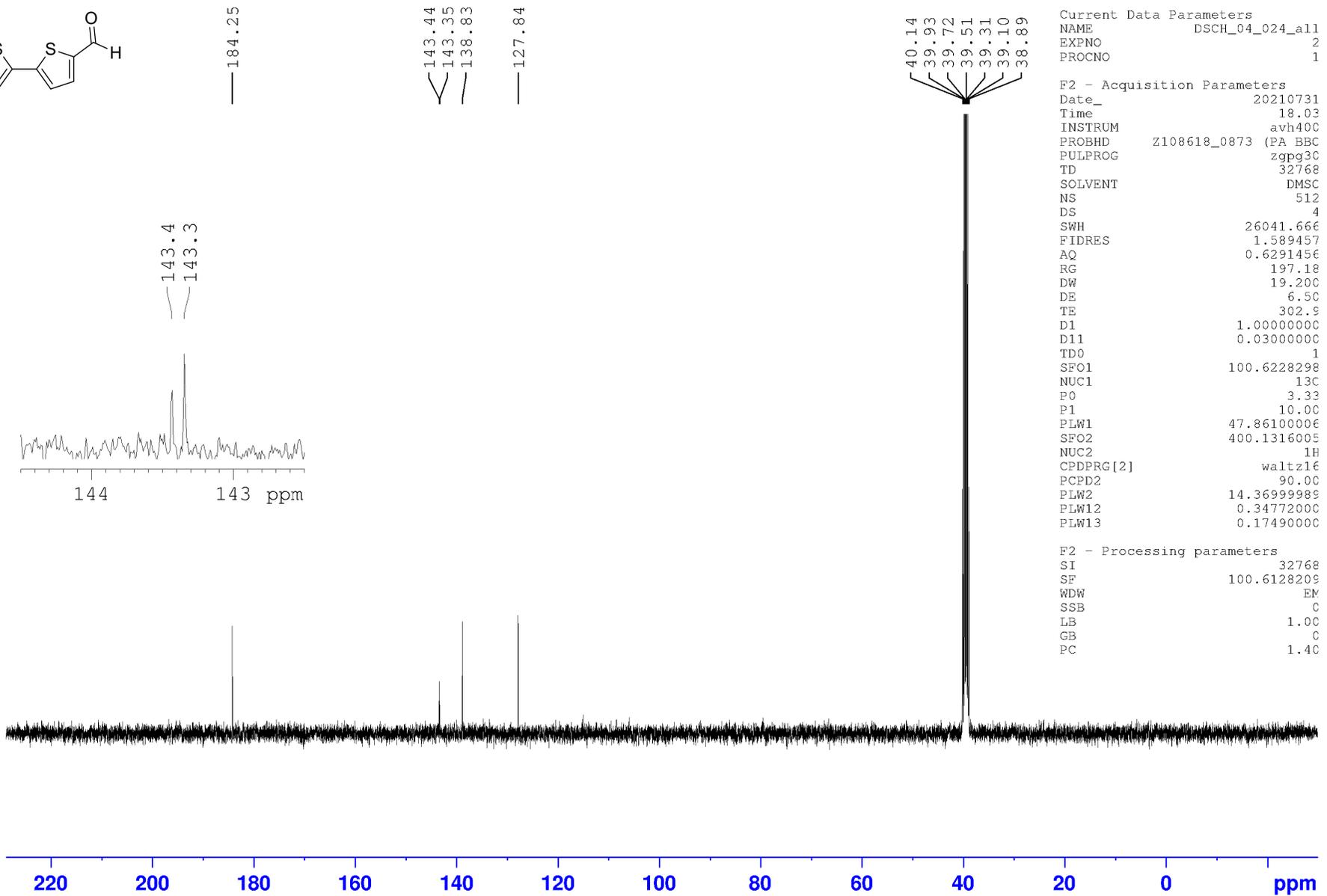
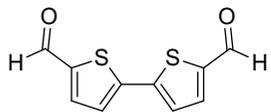
¹³C NMR, CDCl₃, 101 MHz Dimethyl 5,5'-(furan-2,5-diyl)bis(thiophene-2-carboxylate) (RV-12B)



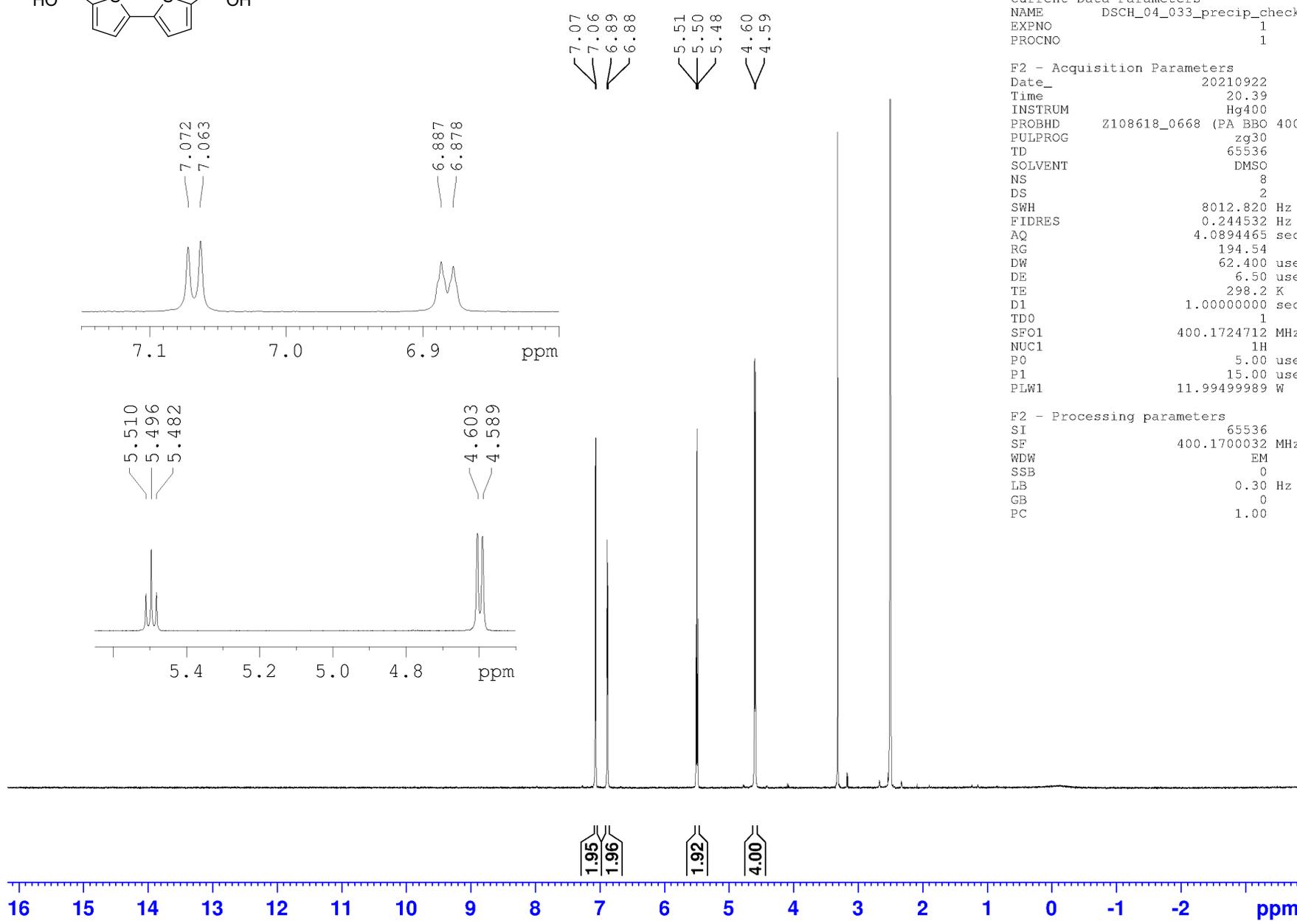
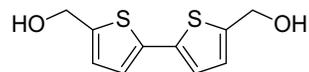
¹H NMR, D₆-DMSO, 400 MHz: [2,2']bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde (RV-13)



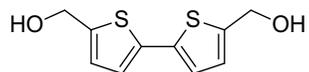
¹H NMR, D₆-DMSO, 101 MHz: [2,2']bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde (RV-13)



¹H NMR, D₆-DMSO, 400 MHz: 2,2'-bithiophene-5,5'-diylldimethanol (RV-14)



¹³C NMR, D₆-DMSO, 400 MHz 2,2'-bithiophene-5,5'-diyldimethanol (RV-14)



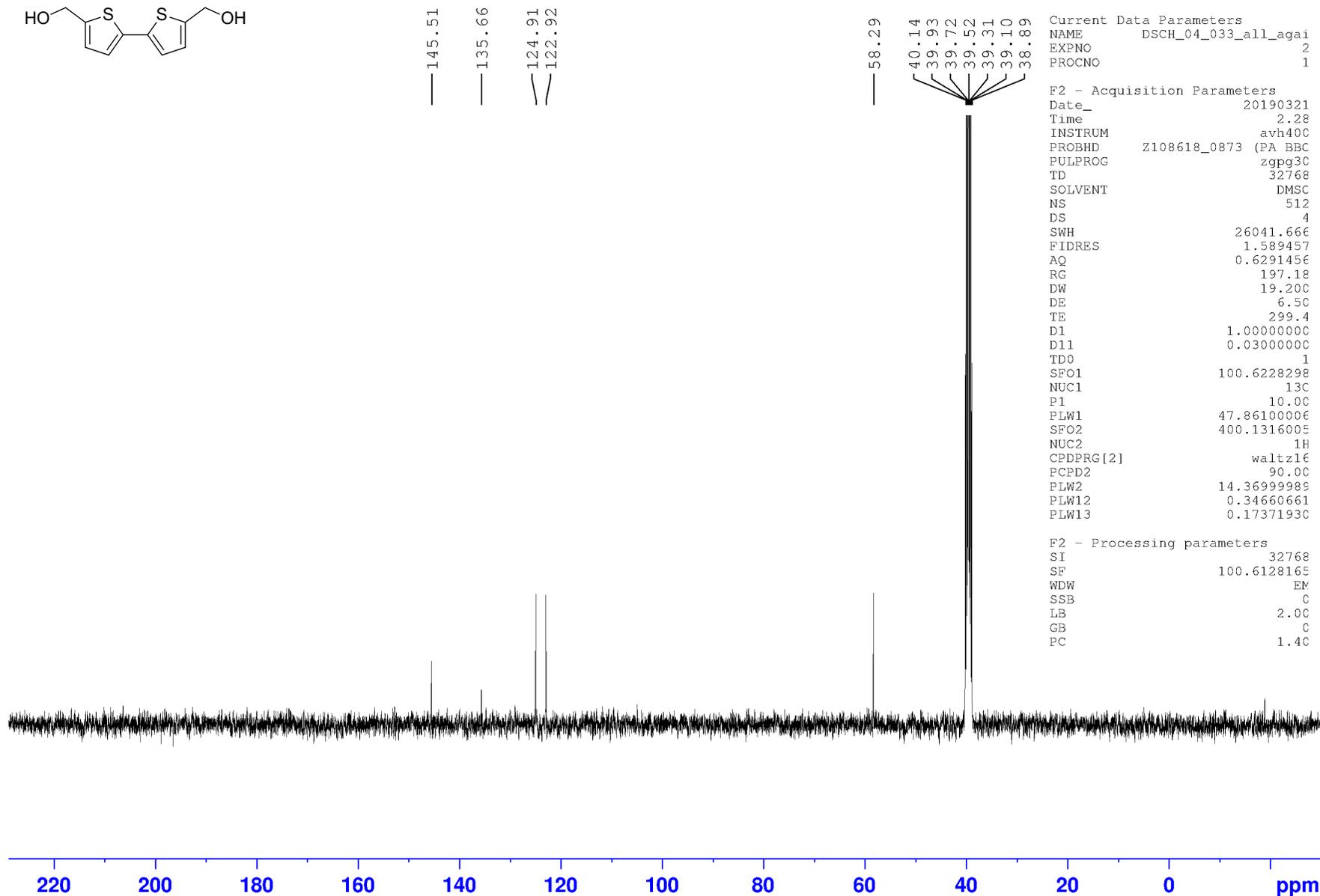
— 145.51
— 135.66
— 124.91
— 122.92

— 58.29
— 40.14
— 39.93
— 39.72
— 39.52
— 39.31
— 39.10
— 38.89

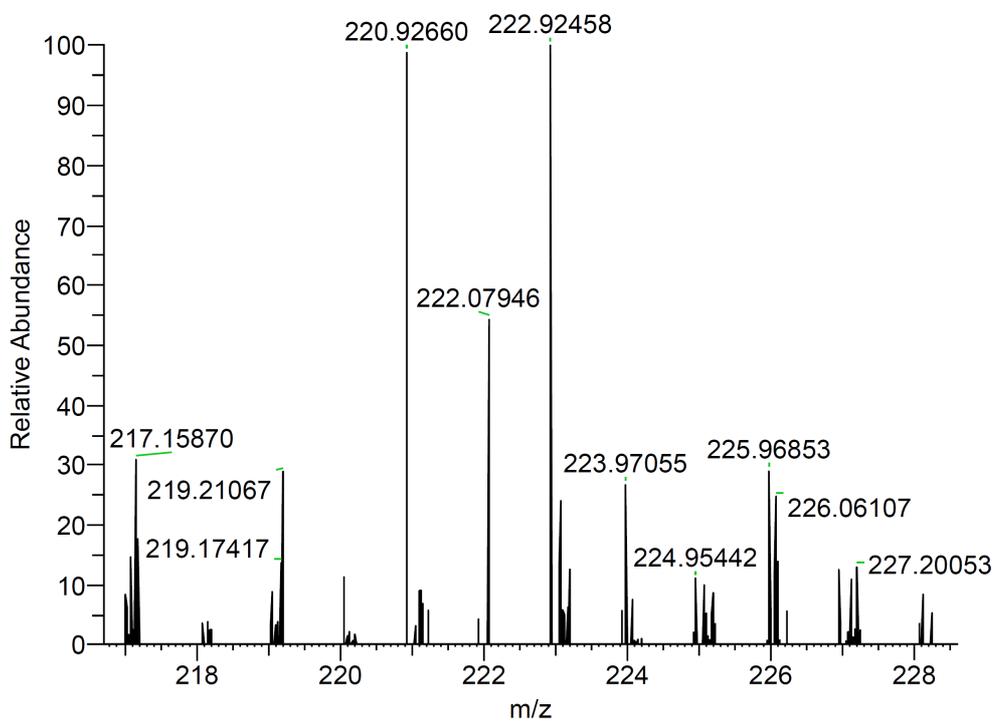
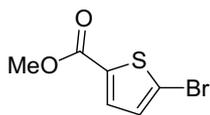
Current Data Parameters
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EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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Time 2.28
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PROBHD Z108618_0873 (PA BBC
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT DMSO
NS 512
DS 4
SWH 26041.666
FIDRES 1.589457
AQ 0.6291456
RG 197.18
DW 19.200
DE 6.50
TE 299.4
D1 1.0000000
D11 0.0300000
TD0 1
SFO1 100.6228298
NUC1 13C
P1 10.00
PLW1 47.8610000
SFO2 400.1316000
NUC2 1H
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PLW2 14.3699998
PLW12 0.34660661
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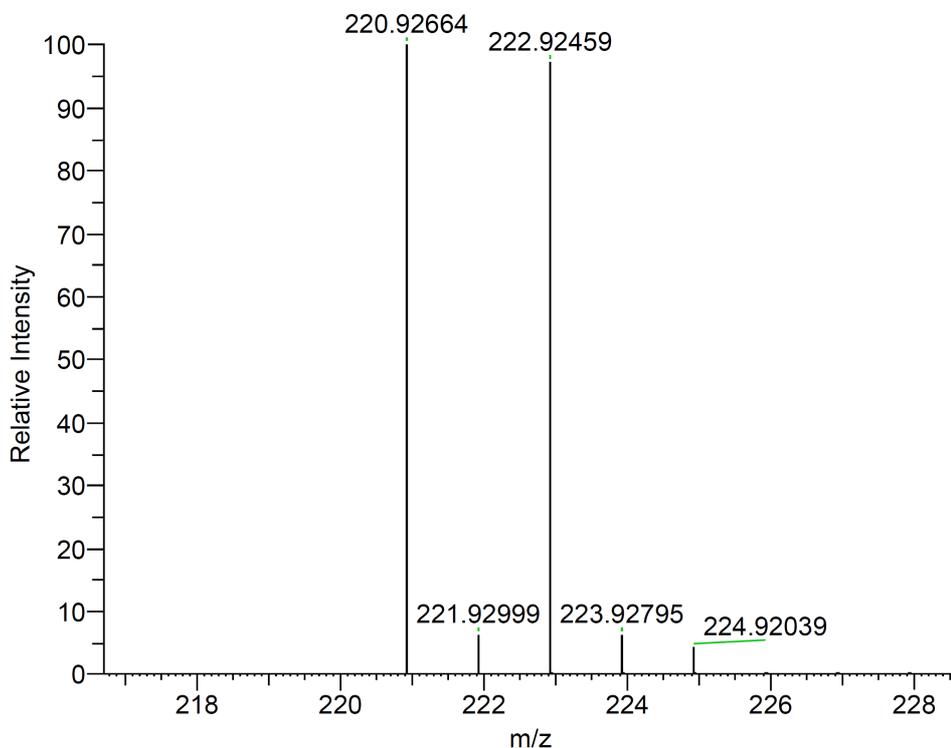
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 100.6128165
WDW EM
SSB C
LB 2.00
GB C
PC 1.40



High resolution mass spectra Methyl-5-bromothiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-7)



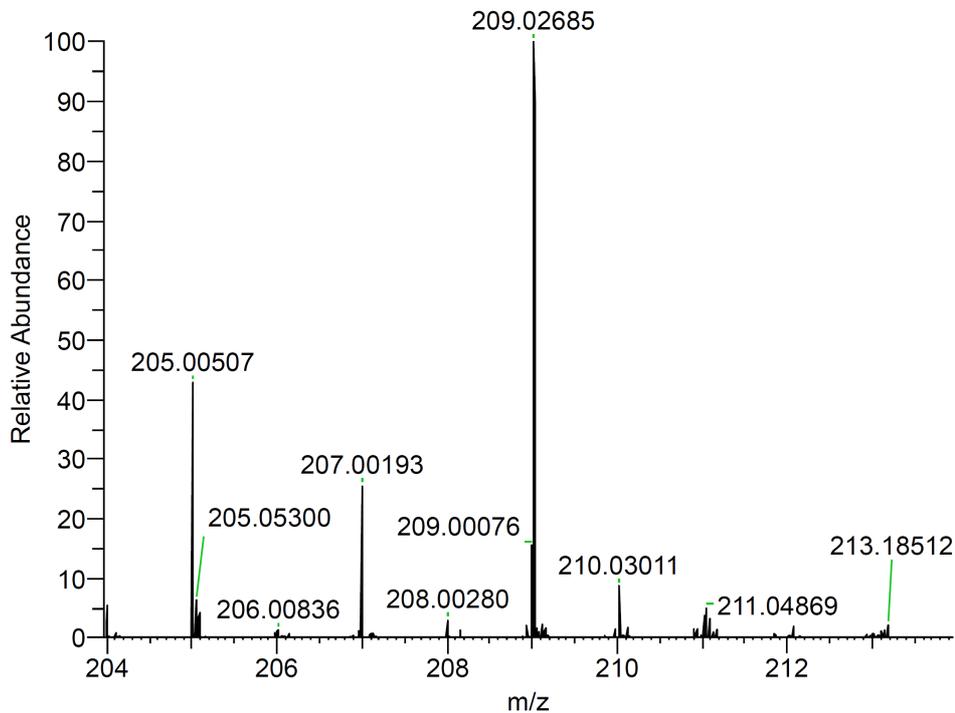
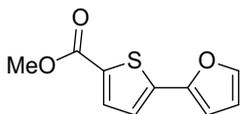
NL: 2.90E4
MSSapci21802 #12-26 RT: 0.15-0.29 AV: 7
NL: 1.46E+006
T: FTMS {1,1} + p APCI corona Full ms
[80.00-1600.00]



NL: 4.49E5
C6H6O2Br1S1: C₆ H₆ O₂ Br S Chrg 1 R:
1000000 Res. Pwr. @FWHM

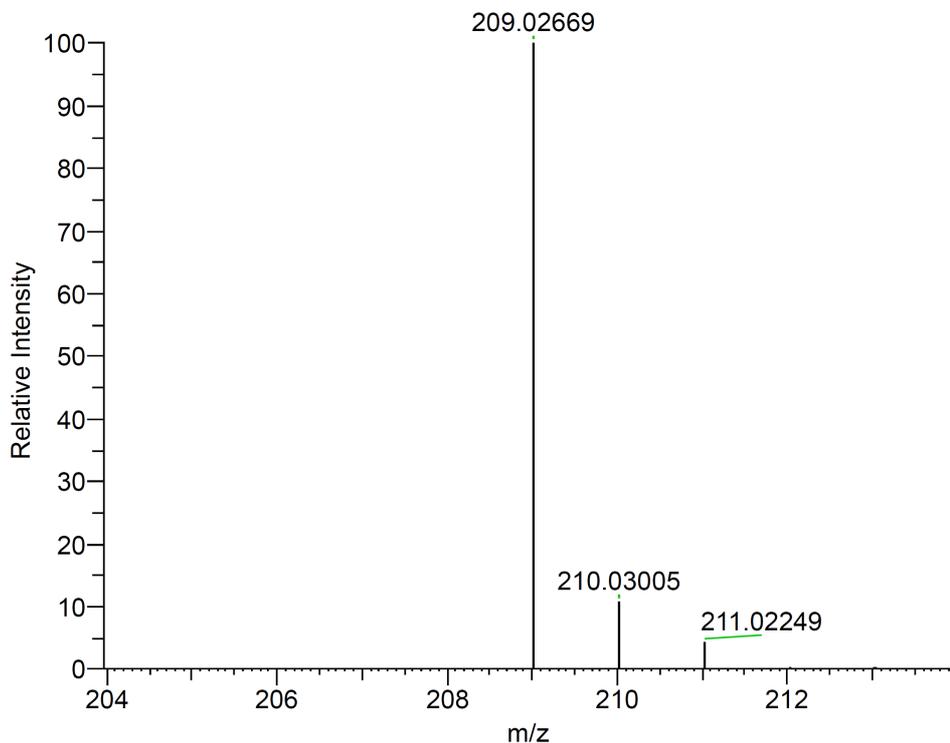
m/z	Formula	RDB	Delta ppm	Theo. Mass
220.92661	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂ ⁷⁹ Br ³² S	3.5	-0.15	220.92664

Methyl 5-(furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-8)



NL: 1.73E5
 MSSesi21804 #13-26 RT: 0.15-0.29 AV: 7
 NL: 1.36E+006
 T: FTMS {1,1} + p ESI Full lock ms
 [80.00-1600.00]

**Measured
Spectrum**

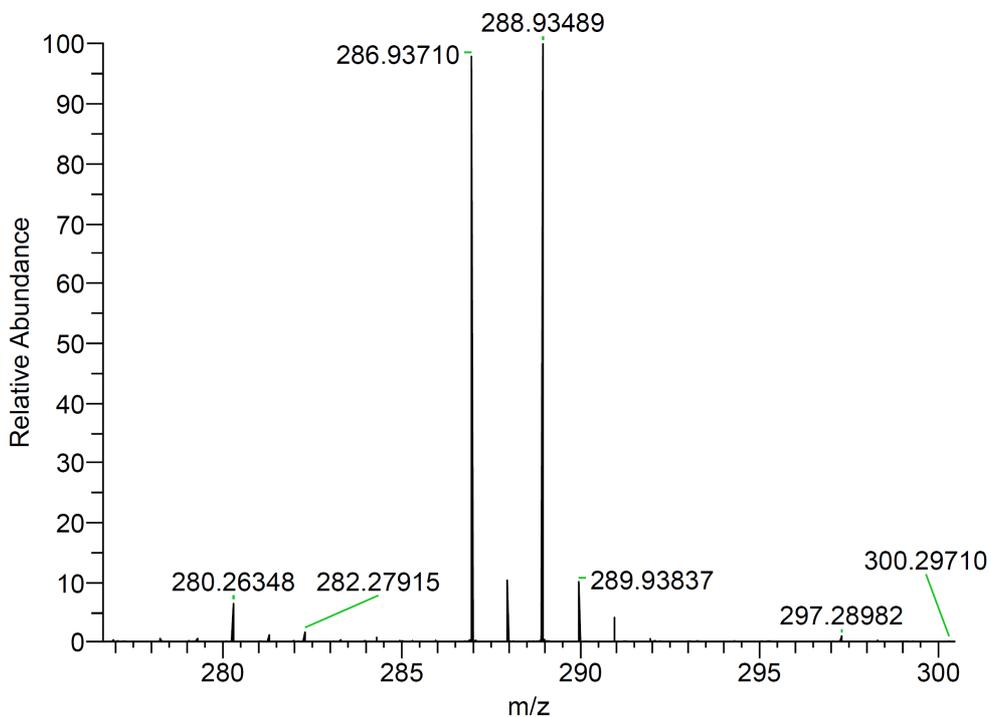
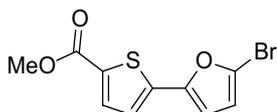


NL: 8.45E5
 C10H9O3S1: C₁₀H₉O₃S Chrg 1 R:
 1000000 Res. Pwr. @FWHM

**Theoretical
Spectrum**

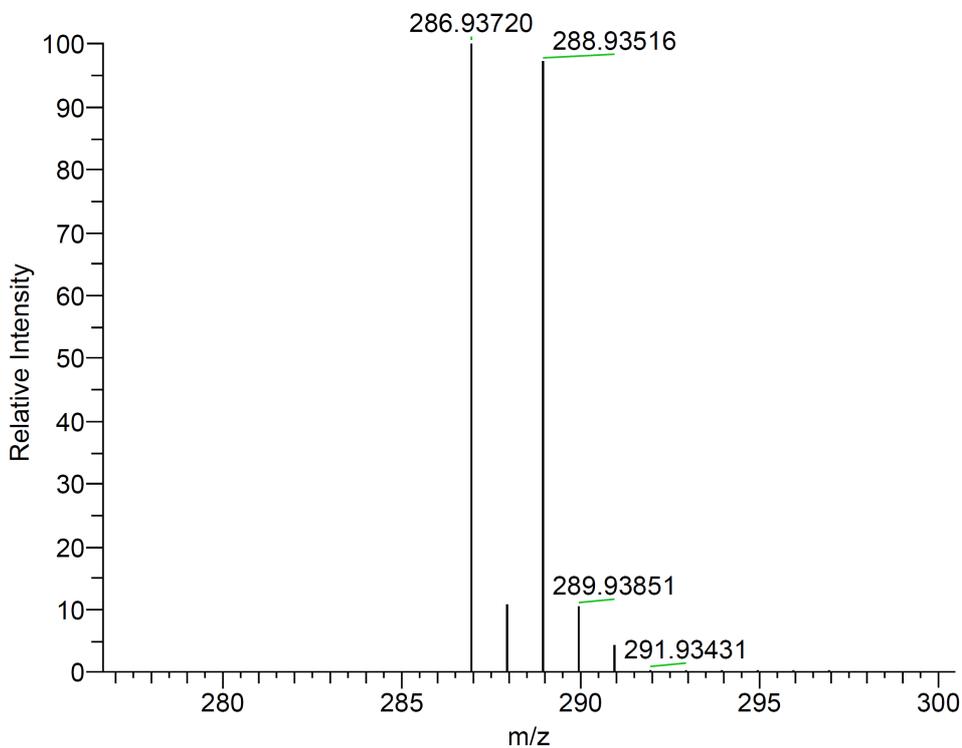
m/z	Formula	RDB	Delta ppm	Theo. Mass
209.02684	C ₁₀ H ₉ O ₃ ³² S	6.5	0.71	209.02669

Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-9)



NL: 1.55E7
MSSapci21984 #11-27 RT: 0.12-0.31 AV: 9
NL: 1.55E+007
T: FTMS {1,1} + p APCI corona Full ms
[80.00-1600.00]

Measured
Spectrum

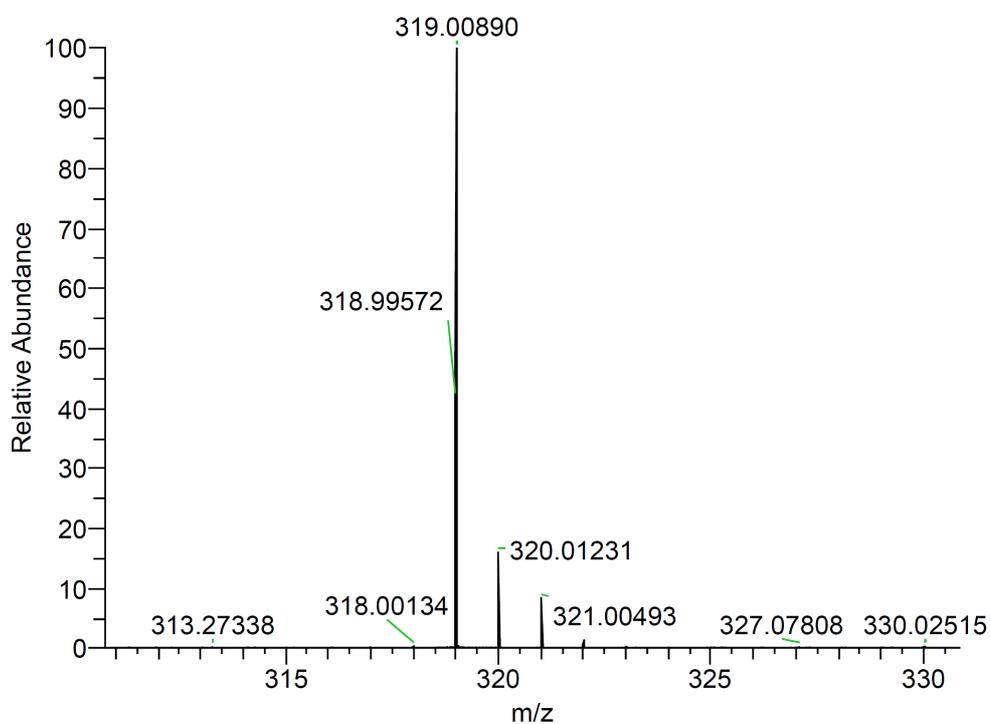
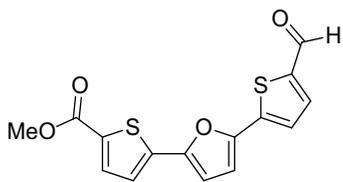


NL: 4.29E5
C10H8O3Br1S1: C₁₀ H₈ O₃ Br S Chrg 1 R:
1000000 Res. Pwr. @FWHM

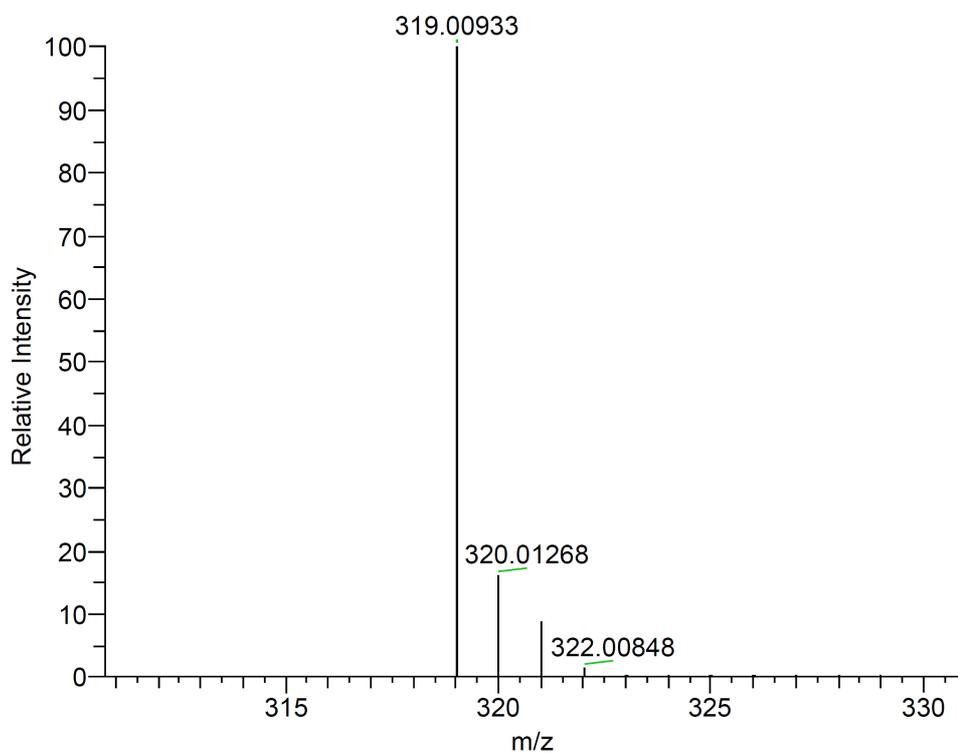
Theoretical
Spectrum

m/z	Formula	RDB	Delta ppm	Theo. Mass
286.93710	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₃ ⁷⁹ Br ³² S	6.5	-0.35	286.93720

Methyl 5-[5-(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan-2-yl]thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-11)



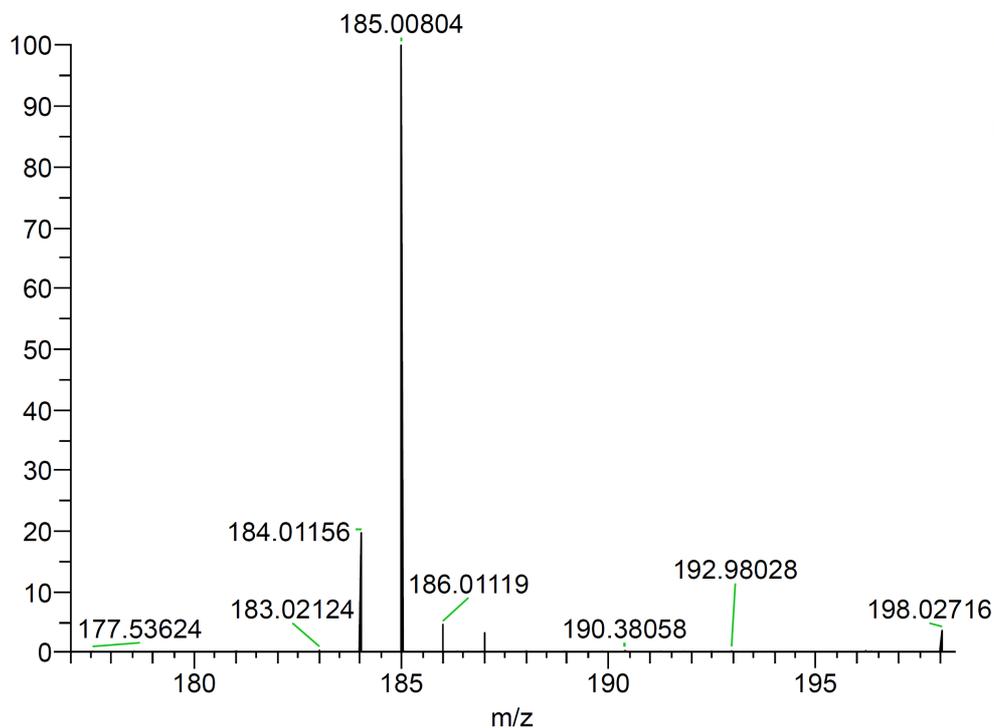
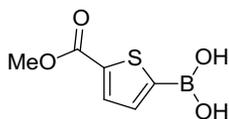
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 MSSapci21985 #11-27 RT: 0.13-0.31 AV: 9
 NL: 4.24E+007
 T: FTMS {1,1} + p APCI corona Full ms
 [80.00-1600.00]



NL: 7.58E5
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 1000000 Res. Pwr. @FWHM

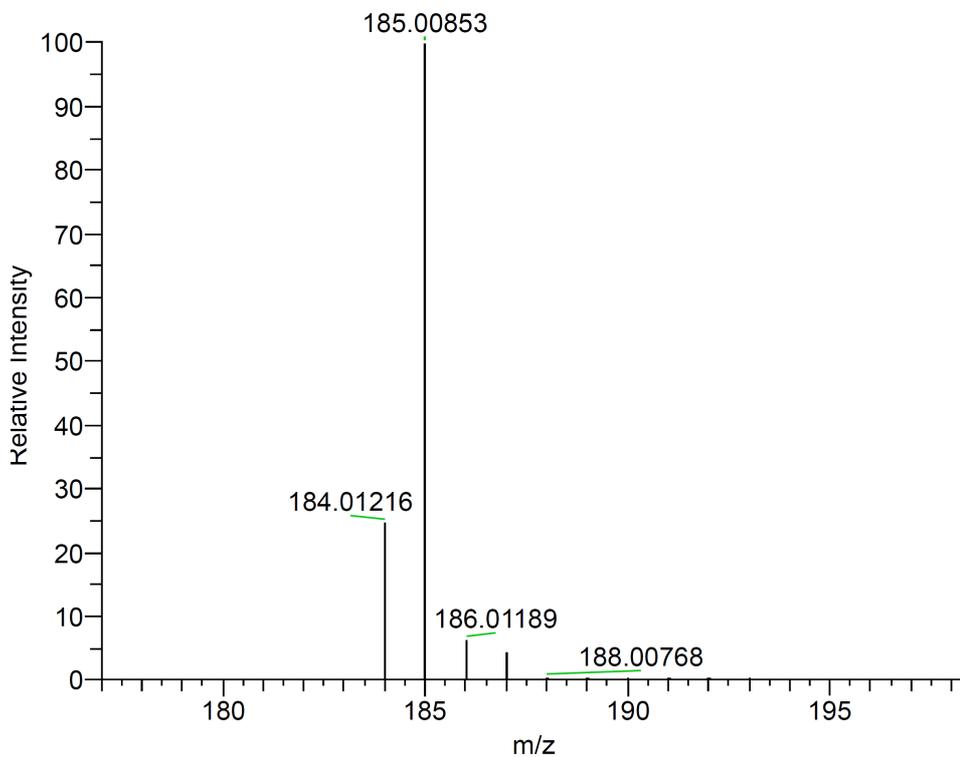
m/z	Formula	RDB	Delta ppm	Theo. Mass
319.00891	C ₁₅ H ₁₁ O ₄ ³² S ₂	10.5	-1.3	319.00933

[5-(methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-yl]boronic acid (RV-10)



NL: 3.73E6
 MSSesi21987 #17-40 RT: 0.2-0.45 AV: 12
 NL: 2.86E7
 T: FTMS {1,2} - p ESI Full ms
 [80.00-1600.00]

**Measured
Spectrum**

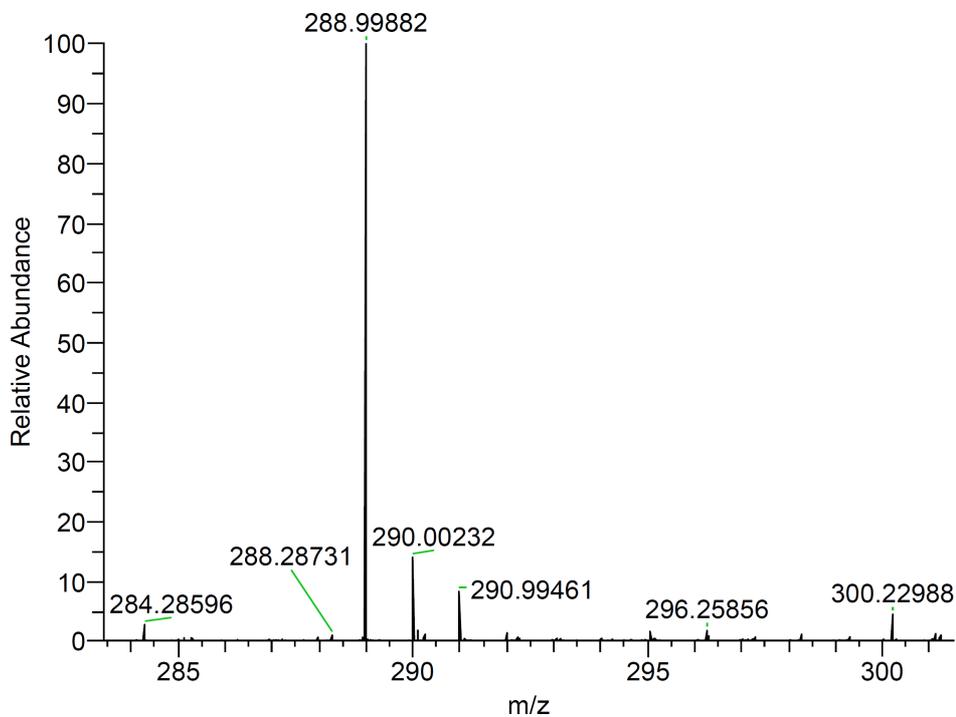
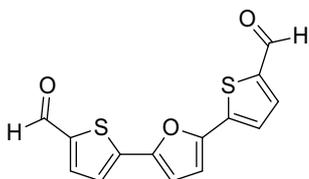


NL: 7.05E5
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 1000000 Res. Pwr. @FWHM

**Theoretical
Spectrum**

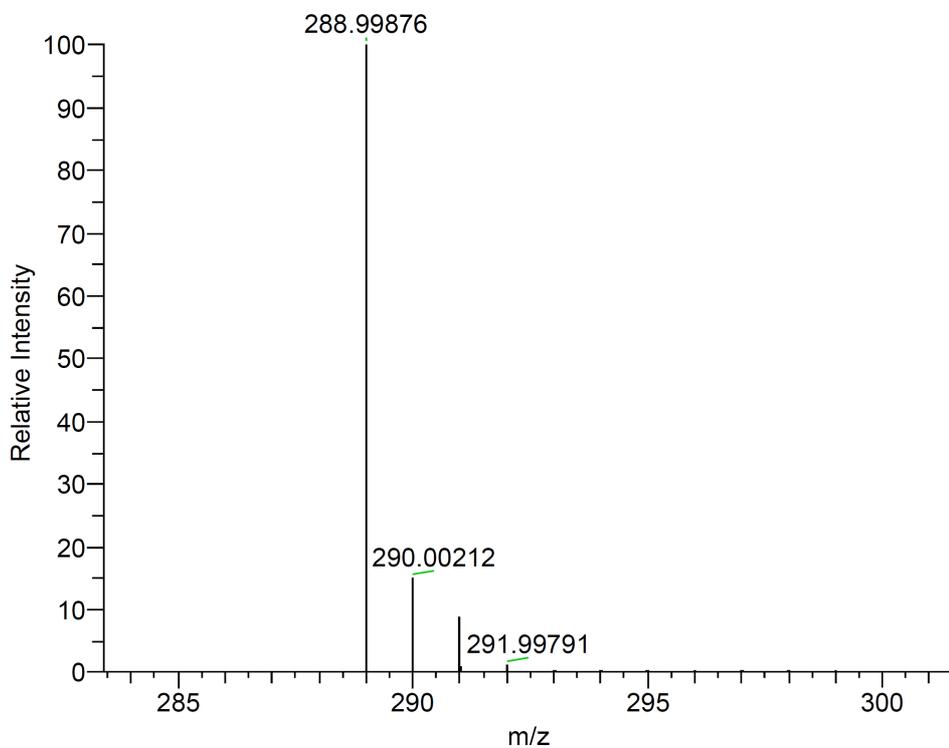
n/z	Formula	RDB	Delta ppm	Theo. Mass
184.01157	C ₆ H ₆ O ₄ ¹⁰ B ³² S	4	-3.25	184.01216

2,5-bis(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan (RV-6)



NL: 1.55E6
 MSSesi21988 #13-27 RT: 0.15-0.31 AV: 8
 NL: 2.96E+006
 T: FTMS {1,1} + p ESI Full lock ms
 [80.00-1600.00]

**Measured
Spectrum**

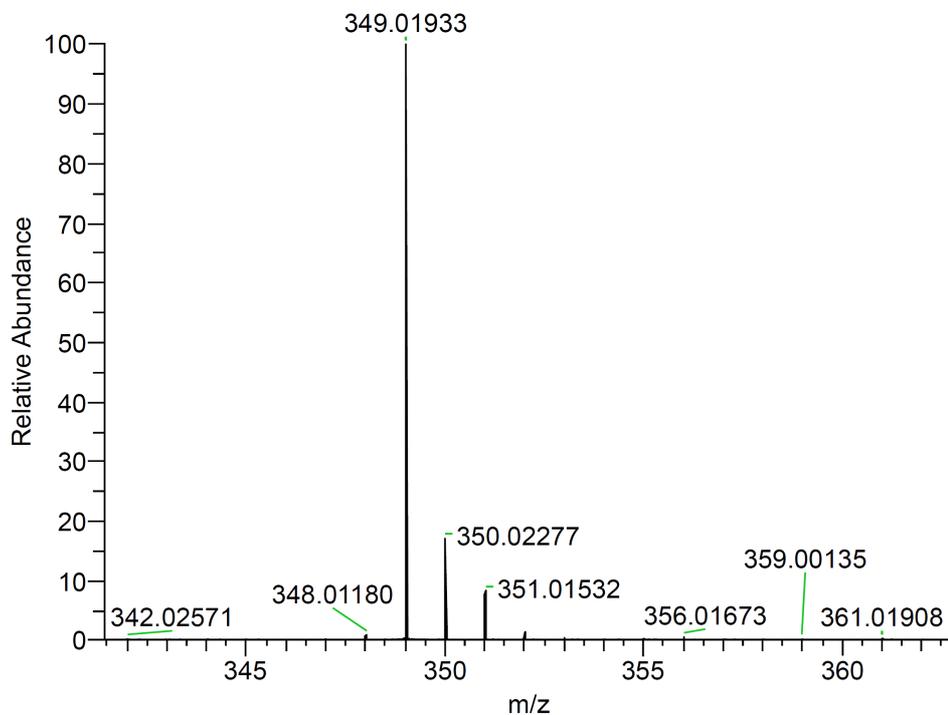
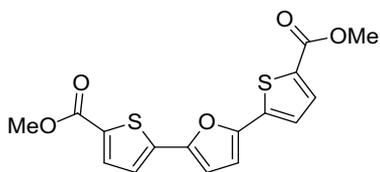


NL: 7.69E5
 C14H9O3S2: C₁₄ H₉ O₃ S₂ Chrg 1 R:
 1000000 Res. Pwr. @FWHM

**Theoretical
Spectrum**

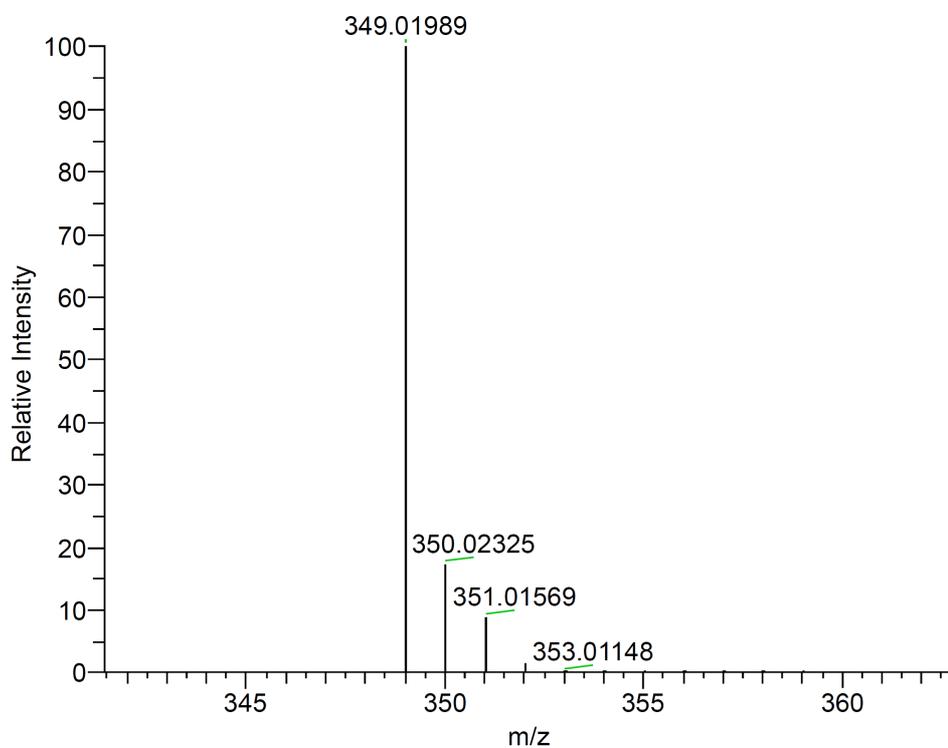
m/z	Formula	RDB	Delta ppm	Theo. Mass
288.99881	C ₁₄ H ₉ O ₃ ³² S ₂	10.5	0.17	288.99876

Dimethyl 5,5'-(furan-2,5-diyl)bis(thiophene-2-carboxylate) (RV-12)



NL: 5.17E7
MSSapci21986 #11-27 RT: 0.13-0.31 AV: 9
NL: 5.17E+007
T: FTMS {1,1} + p APCI corona Full ms
[80.00-1600.00]

**Measured
Spectrum**

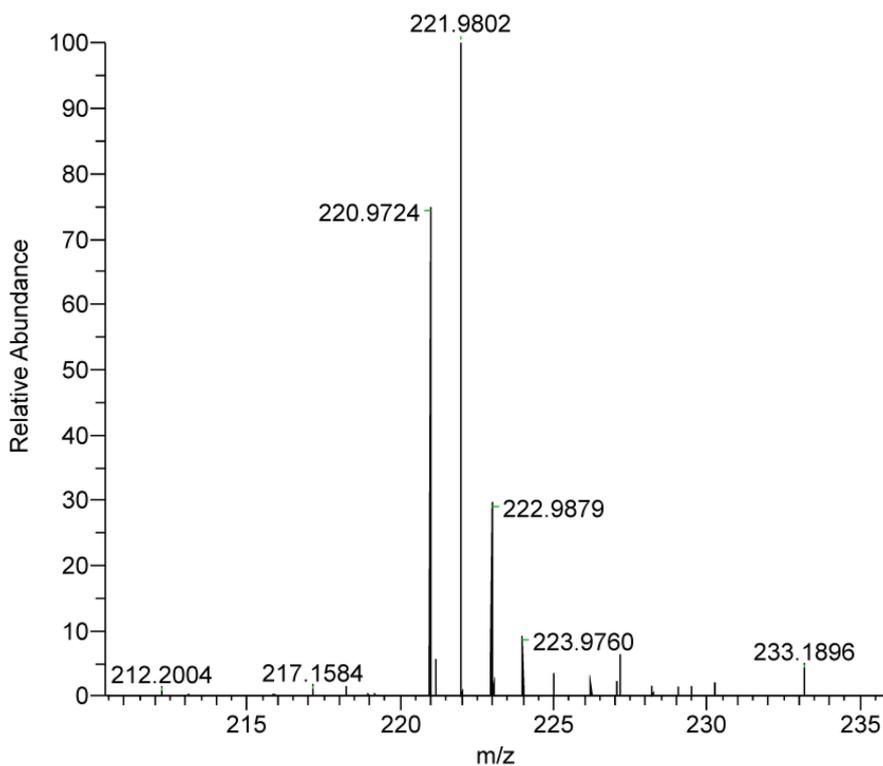
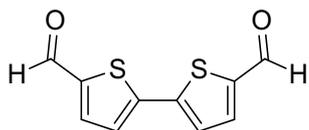


NL: 7.48E5
C16H13O5S2: C₁₆ H₁₃ O₅ S₂ Chrg 1 R:
1000000 Res. Pwr. @FWHM

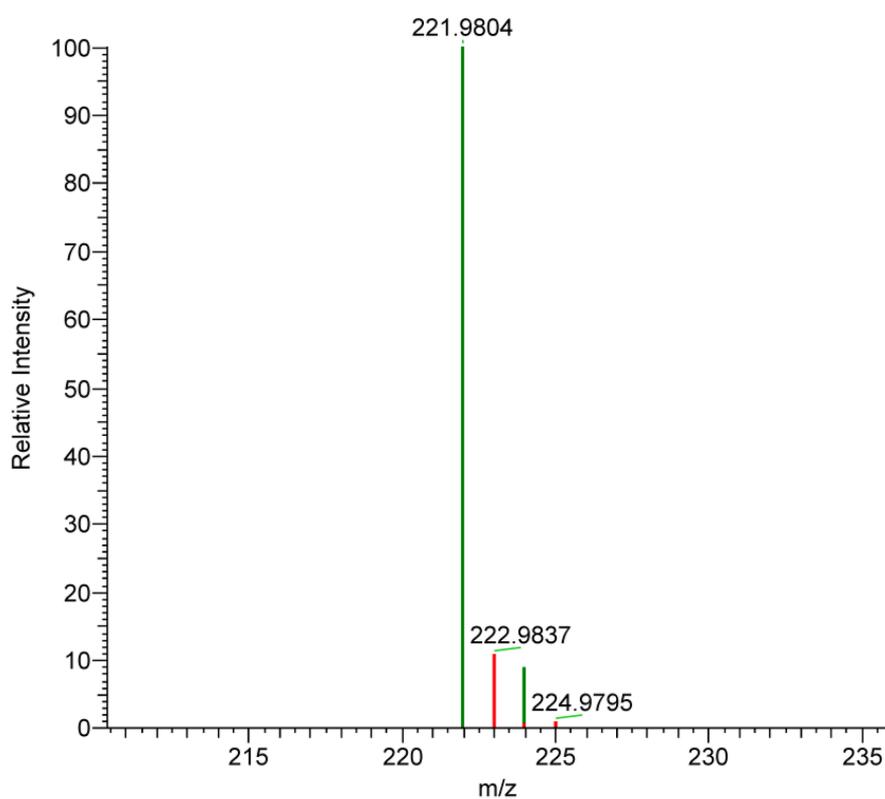
**Theoretical
Spectrum**

m/z	Formula	RDB	Delta ppm	Theo. Mass
349.01932	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ O ₅ ³² S ₂	10.5	-1.64	349.01989

[2,2']bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde (RV-13)



NL: 2.20E5
 MSSapci23387_210812115810 #12-27 RT:
 0.13-0.32 AV: 8 NL: 5.58E6
 T: FTMS {1,1} + p APCI corona Full ms
 [80.00-1600.00]

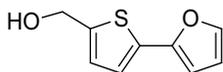


NL: 8.05E5
 C10H6O2S2 Chrg 1 R: 53216 Res. Pwr.
 @FWHM

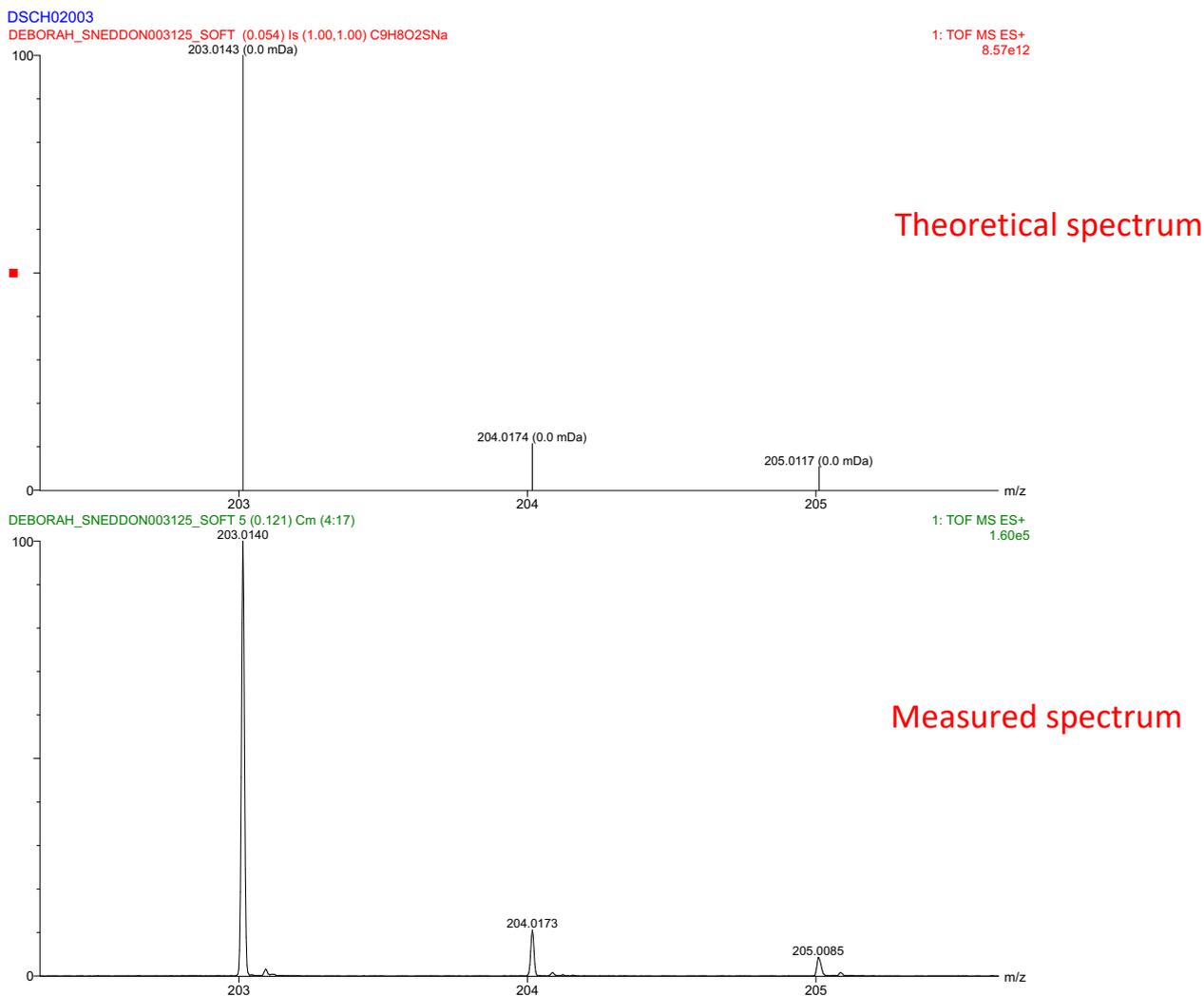
Theoretical Spectrum

Peak Mass	Display...	Combin...	RDB	Delta [p...	Theo. m...	Rank	Combin...	# Match...	# Misse...	MS Cov...	Pattern...	MSMS...
221.9802	C ₁₀ H ₆ O...	21.531...	8.00	-0.77	221.98...	1	67.833...	2	3	70.406...	89.482...	(Collec...

5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-methanol (RV-27)



For this sample ESI mass spectra were obtained using a Waters Xevo G2 Q-ToF HRMS (Wilmslow, UK) equipped with analytical flow ESI source. ESI experimental parameters were: capillary voltage 0.85 kV, sampling cone 5 au, extraction cone 2.5 au, source temperature 100 °C and desolvation gas 200 °C with a desolvation gas flow of 600 L h⁻¹ and no cone gas. MS conditions were MS1 in resolution mode between 100-750 Da. Accurate mass data were obtained using MassLynx software.



Elemental Composition Report

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 10000.0 PPM / DBE: min = -80.0, max = 250.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron Ions

1 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass)

Elements Used:

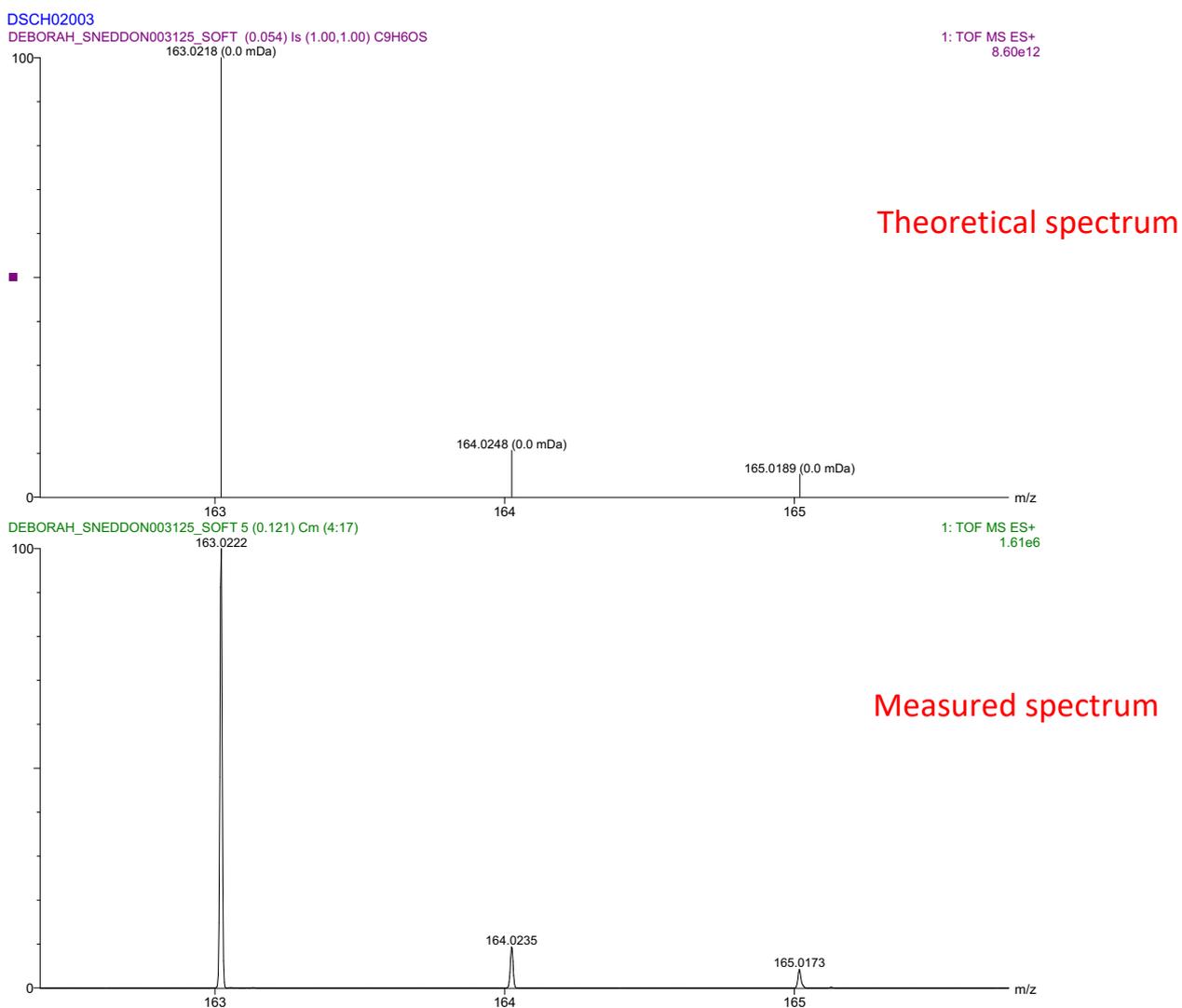
C: 9-9 H: 0-150 O: 2-2 Na: 1-1 S: 1-1

Minimum: -80.0

Maximum: 5.0 10000.0 250.0

Mass	Calc. Mass	mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	Norm	Conf(%)	Formula
203.0144	203.0143	0.1	0.5	5.5	698.7	n/a	n/a	C9 H8 O2 Na S

Please note that in this sample, a significant peak was observed corresponding to $[M-H_2O+H]^+$ in ESI positive. Spectrum shown below.



Elemental Composition Report

Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 10000.0 PPM / DBE: min = -80.0, max = 250.0

Element prediction: Off

Number of isotope peaks used for i-FIT = 3

Monoisotopic Mass, Odd and Even Electron Ions

1 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass)

Elements Used:

C: 9-9 H: 0-150 O: 1-1 S: 1-1

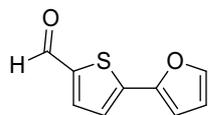
Minimum: -80.0

Maximum: 5.0 10000.0 250.0

Mass	Calc. Mass	mDa	PPM	DBE	i-FIT	Norm	Conf(%)	Formula
163.0213	163.0218	-0.5	-3.1	6.5	916.5	n/a	n/a	C9 H7 O S

HPLC traces

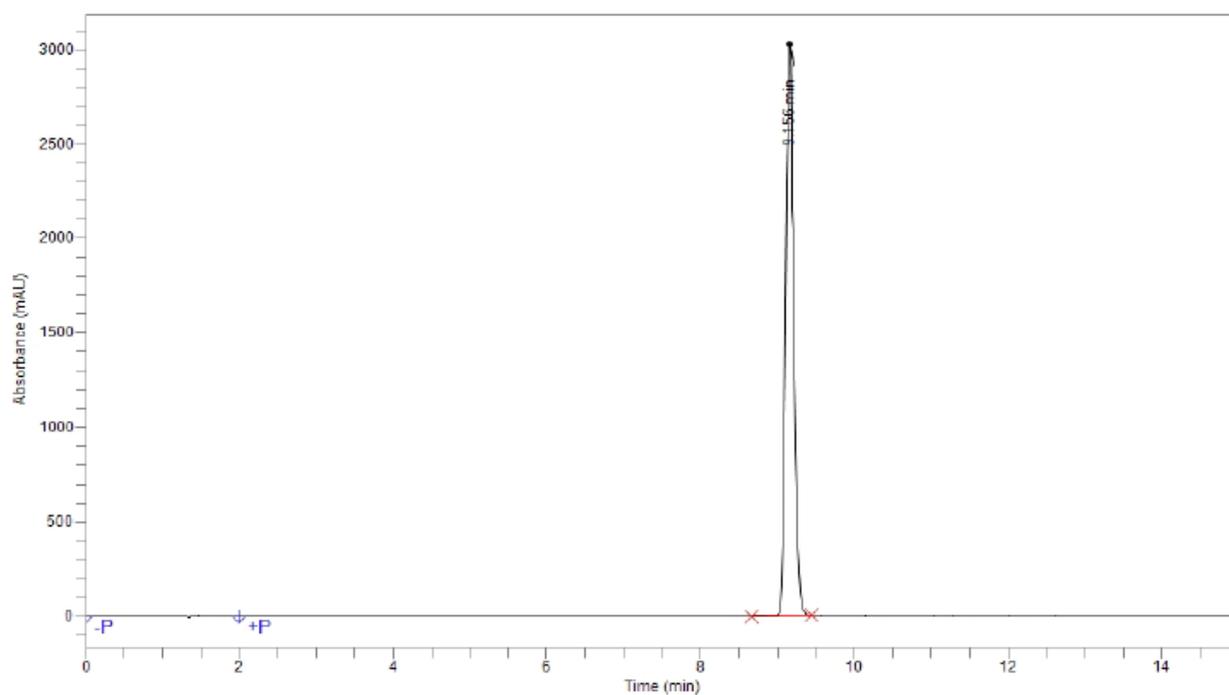
5-(furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (RV-1)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *without* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

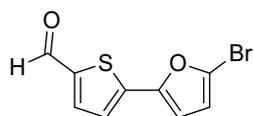
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 7/18/2018 3:00 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_03_003
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_03_003 : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
8.763	3,762.6	25,572.9	0.12
9.156	3,060,092.6	21,751,553.4	99.88
Total		21,777,126.3	100.00

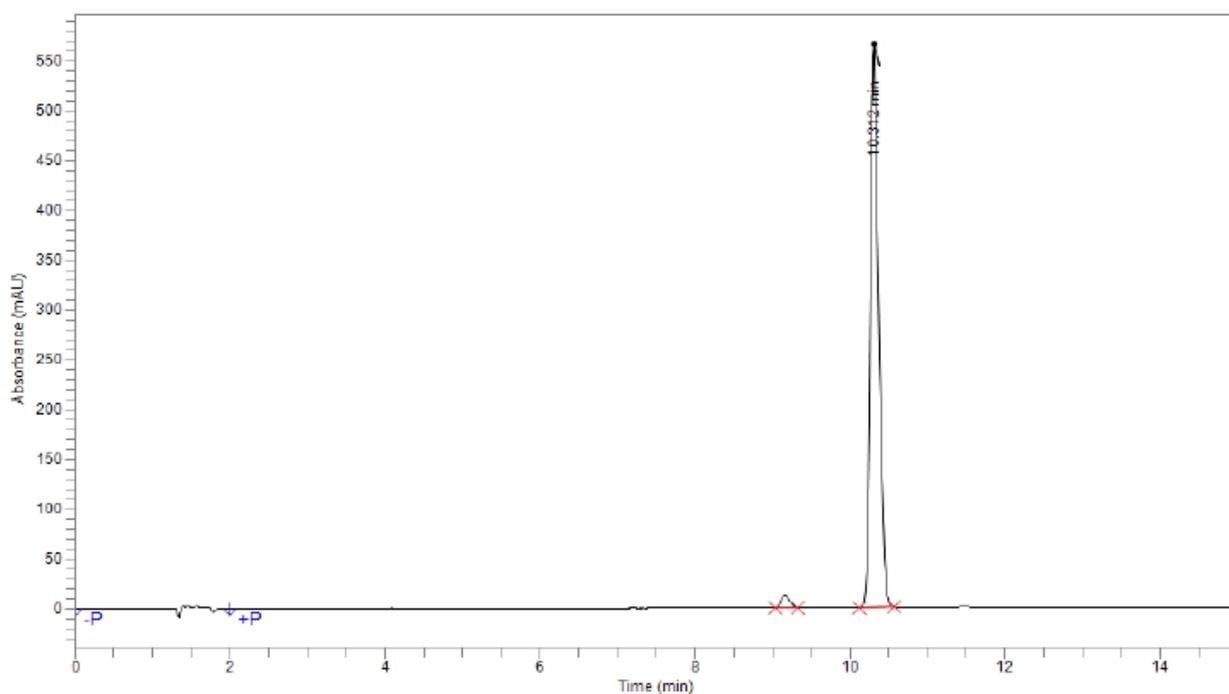
5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (RV-2)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

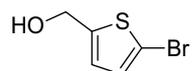
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 7/18/2018 3:36 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_03_006 (named in error, sample is DSCH_03_007)
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_03_006 : Injection 1



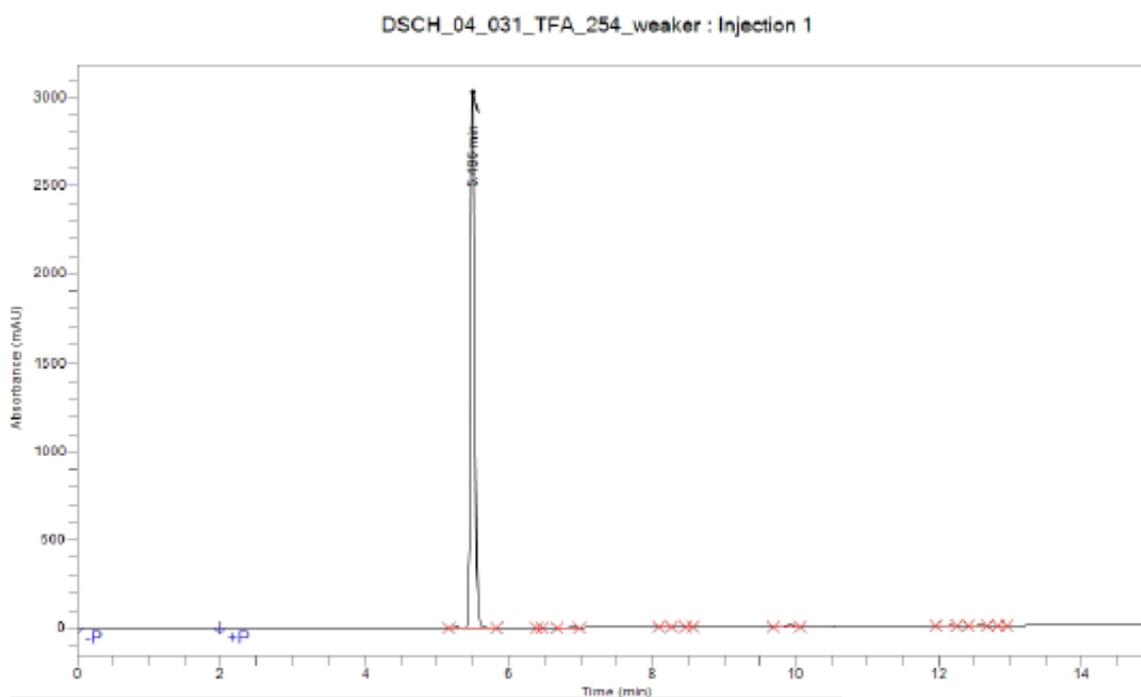
Time	Height	Area	Area %
9.164	12,758.3	88,245.7	2.01
10.312	566,848.0	4,292,181.0	97.99
Total		4,380,426.8	100.00

(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)methanol (RV-3)



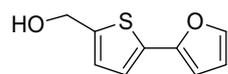
Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 3/14/2019 3:54 pm
Injection Volume 5
Sample Name DSCH_04_031_TFA_254_weaker
Sample Description
Batch Description



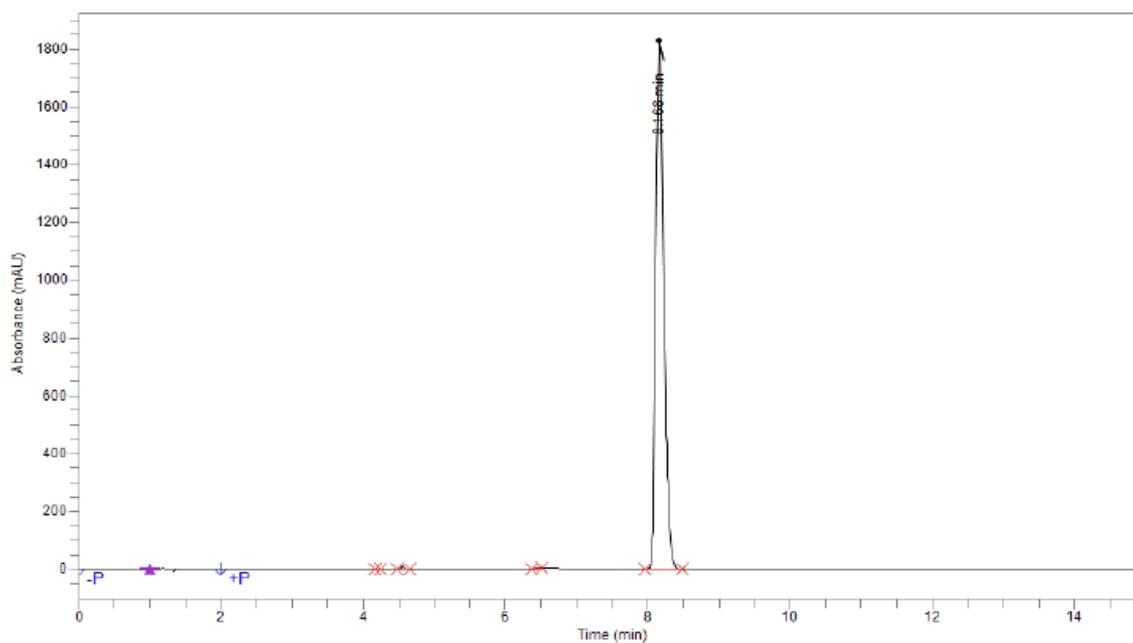
Time	Height	Area	Area %
5.269	12,373.4	49,559.2	0.39
5.496	3,070,862.9	12,381,030.7	98.36
6.435	104.6	327.7	0.00
6.738	250.4	926.5	0.01
6.892	3,694.0	14,526.3	0.12
8.194	967.2	4,473.0	0.04
8.533	133.7	500.2	0.00
9.925	17,663.4	98,345.1	0.78
12.163	2,506.7	11,003.1	0.09
12.581	5,782.5	25,496.9	0.20
12.898	275.3	1,107.8	0.01
Total		12,587,296.5	100.00

5-(Furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-methanol (RV-27)



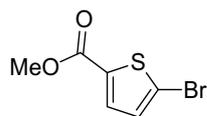
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 7/18/2018 7:45 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_03_010
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_03_010 : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
4.230	205.5	995.0	0.01
4.564	8,776.8	36,724.1	0.27
6.495	290.3	3,553.8	0.03
8.168	1,832,303.8	13,740,063.8	99.70
Total		13,781,336.8	100.00

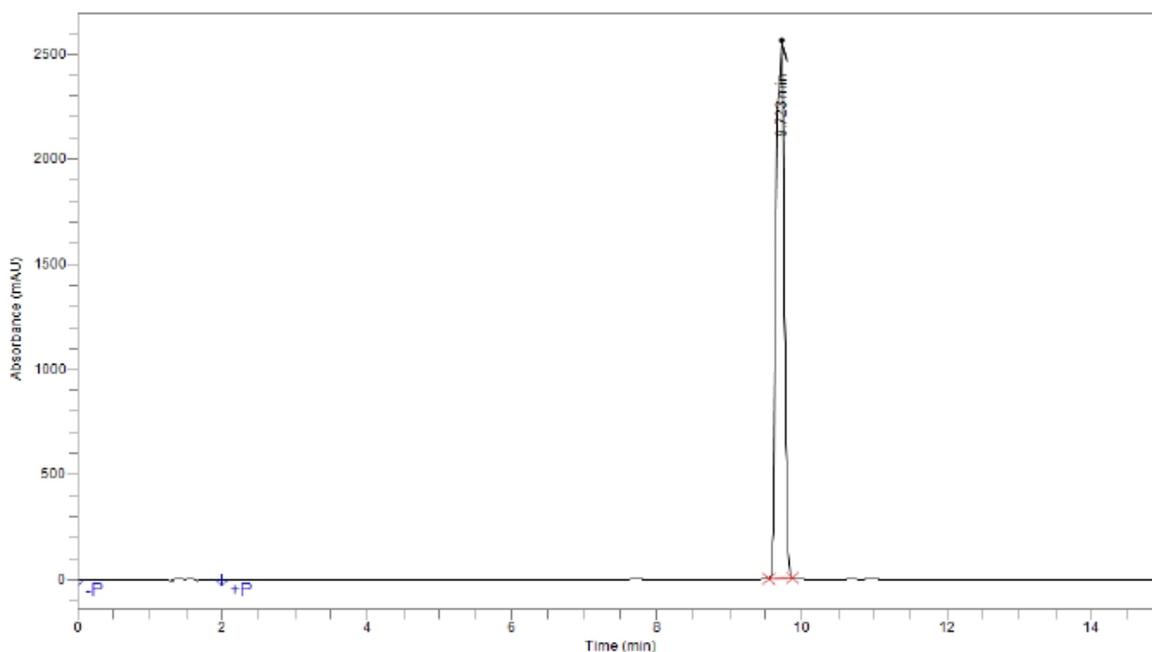
Methyl-5-bromothiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-7)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

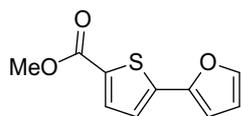
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 10/31/2018 2:14 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_03_058
Sample Description
Batch Description For start up

DSCH_03_058 : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
9.723	2,558,975.4	19,705,779.8	100.00
Total		19,705,779.8	100.00

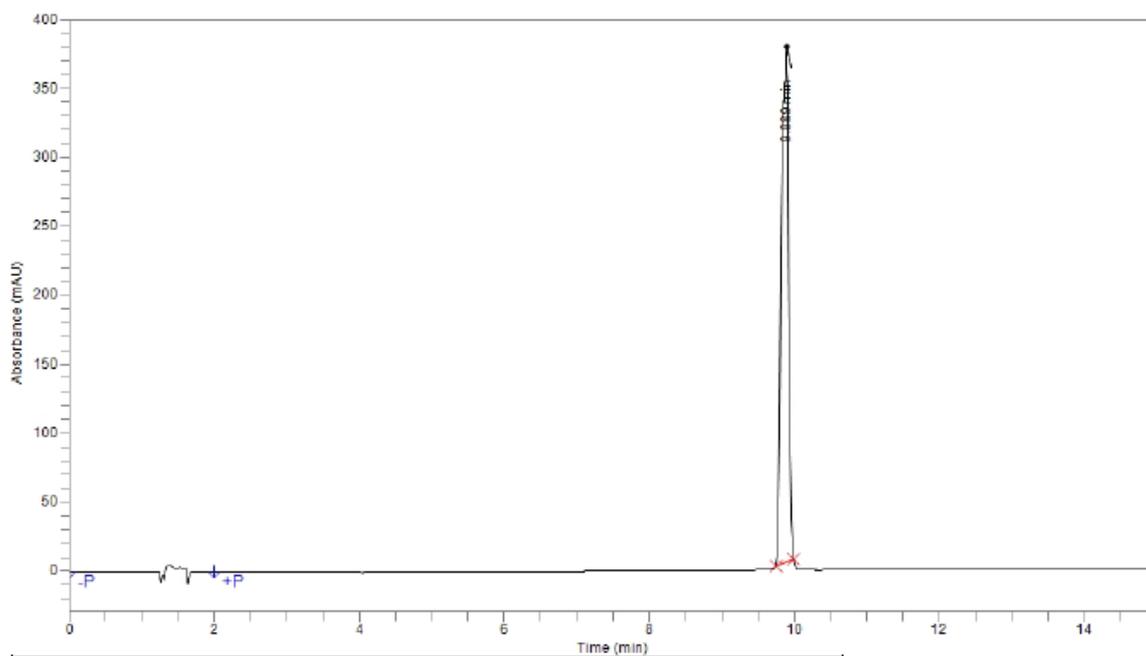
Methyl 5-(furan-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-8)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

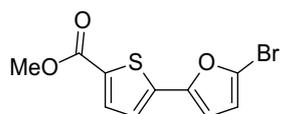
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 10/31/2018 2:49 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_03_061
Sample Description
Batch Description For start up

DSCH_03_061 : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
9.889	373,651.5	2,668,545.5	100.00
Total		2,668,545.5	100.00

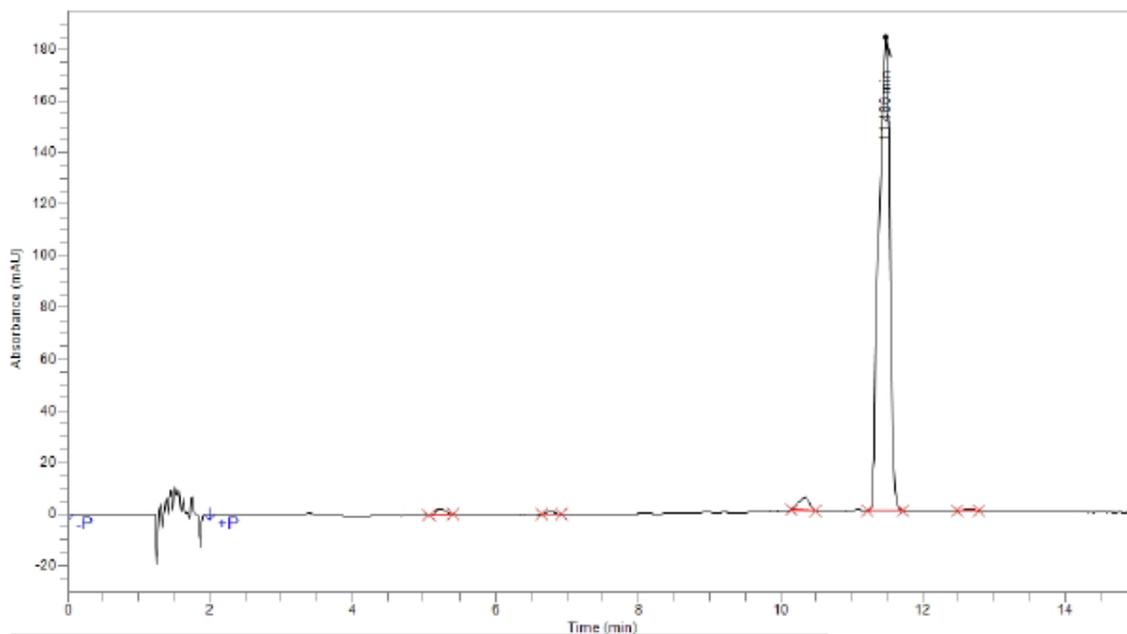
Methyl 5-(5-bromofuran-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-9)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *without* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm) with injection volume increased to 50 μ L.

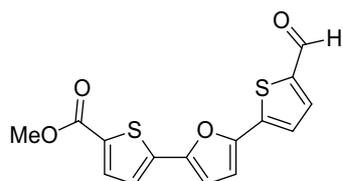
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 11/26/2018 5:42 pm
Injection Volume 50
Sample Name DSCH_03_062_noTFA_50uL
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_03_062_noTFA_50uL : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
5.199	2,366.5	23,750.9	1.16
6.775	936.2	8,468.0	0.41
10.348	5,094.5	51,776.8	2.53
11.486	183,859.9	1,955,078.7	95.52
12.674	767.0	7,790.3	0.38
Total		2,046,864.7	100.00

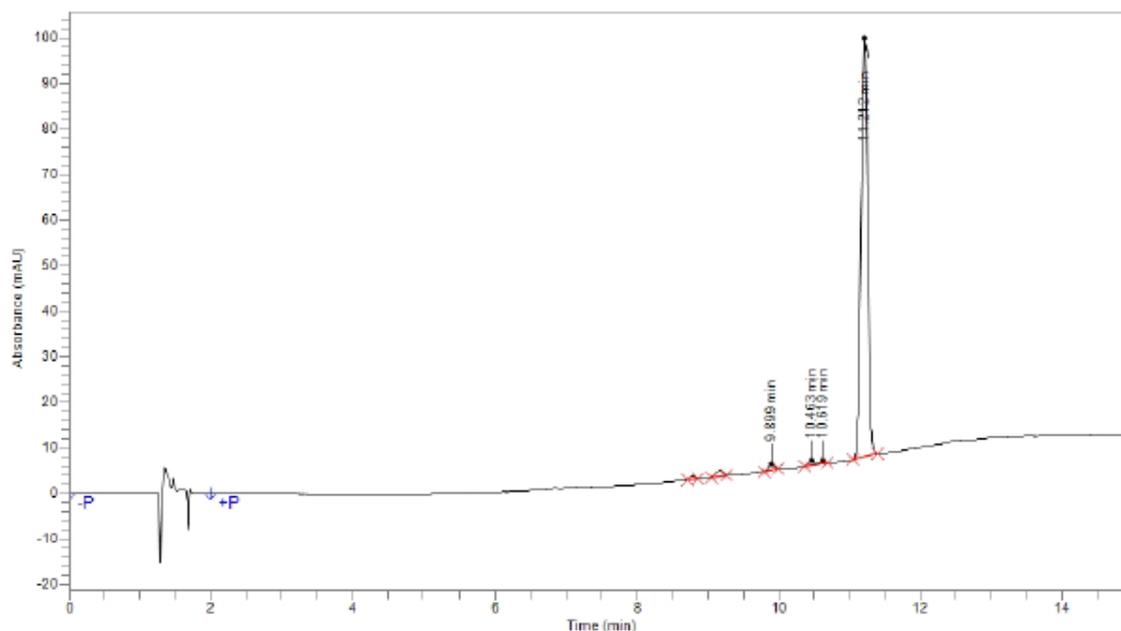
Methyl 5-[5-(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan-2-yl]thiophene-2-carboxylate (RV-11)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

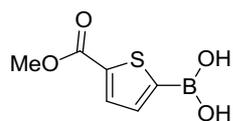
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
 Acquisition Date/Time 11/15/2018 10:05 am
 Injection Volume 10
 Sample Name DSCH_03_066_f107-122_TFA_254
 Sample Description
 Batch Description

DSCH_03_066_f107-122_TFA_254 : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
8.787	637.7	3,158.2	0.51
9.162	1,234.7	7,645.9	1.24
9.899	1,426.5	7,050.1	1.15
10.463	1,211.4	6,272.7	1.02
10.619	820.7	4,263.6	0.69
11.212	92,057.4	586,269.8	95.38
Total		614,660.3	100.00

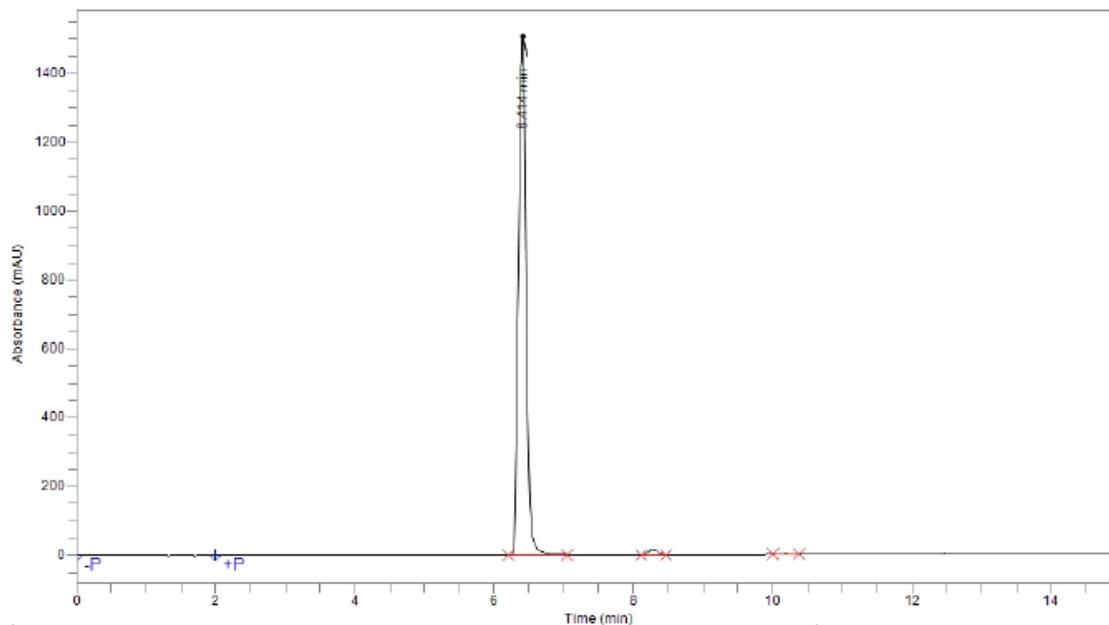
[5-(methoxycarbonyl)thiophen-2-yl]boronic acid (RV-10)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm) and injection volume reduced to 2.5 μ L.

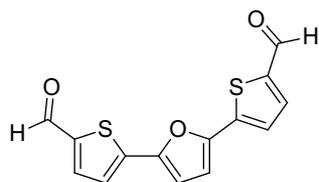
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 11/23/2018 3:38 pm
Injection Volume 2.5
Sample Name DSCH_03_072_TFA_2pt5uL_REAL
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_03_072_TFA_2pt5uL_REAL : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
6.414	1,508,320.4	12,064,617.3	98.50
8.281	14,967.6	153,729.4	1.26
10.192	2,696.2	29,828.4	0.24
Total		12,248,175.1	100.00

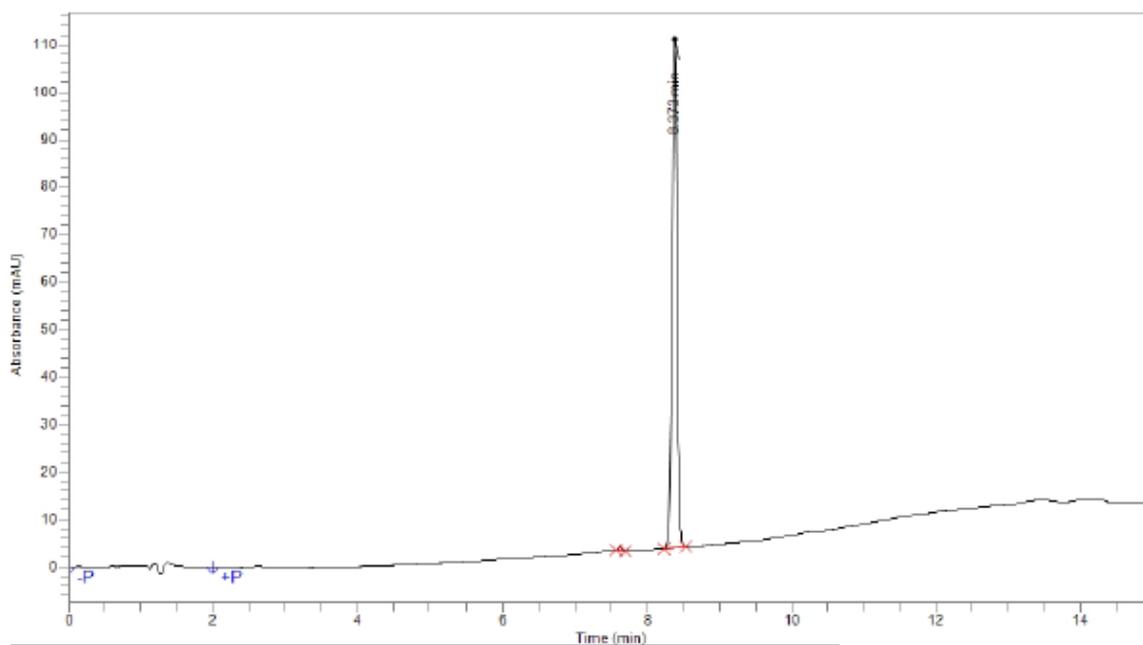
2,5-bis(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)furan (RV-6)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

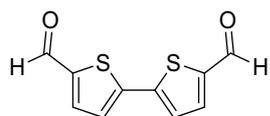
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 3/13/2019 5:45 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_04_023_colend1_TFA_254_check
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_04_023_colend1_TFA_254_check : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
7.623	678.7	2,644.1	0.52
8.373	107,180.3	509,259.9	99.48
Total		511,904.0	100.00

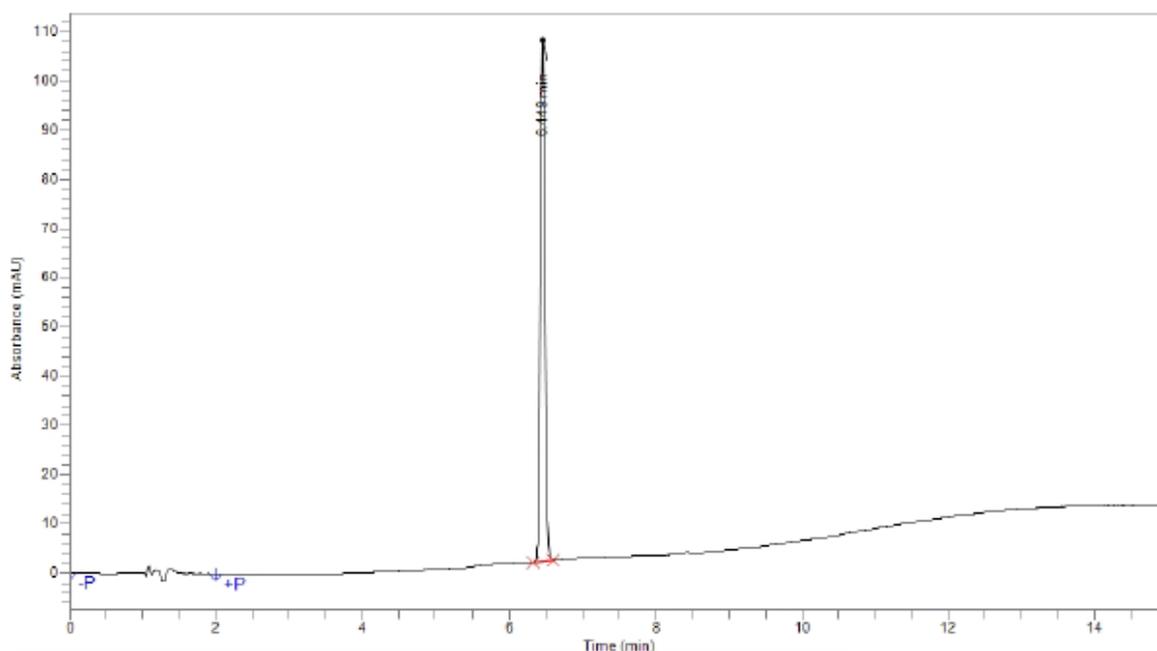
[2,2']bithiophenyl-5,5'-dicarbaldehyde (RV-13)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

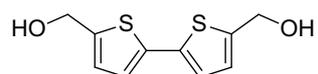
Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 3/13/2019 7:22 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_04_024_crystals_254_TFA
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_04_024_crystals_254_TFA : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
6.449	105,933.1	438,946.0	100.00
Total		438,946.0	100.00

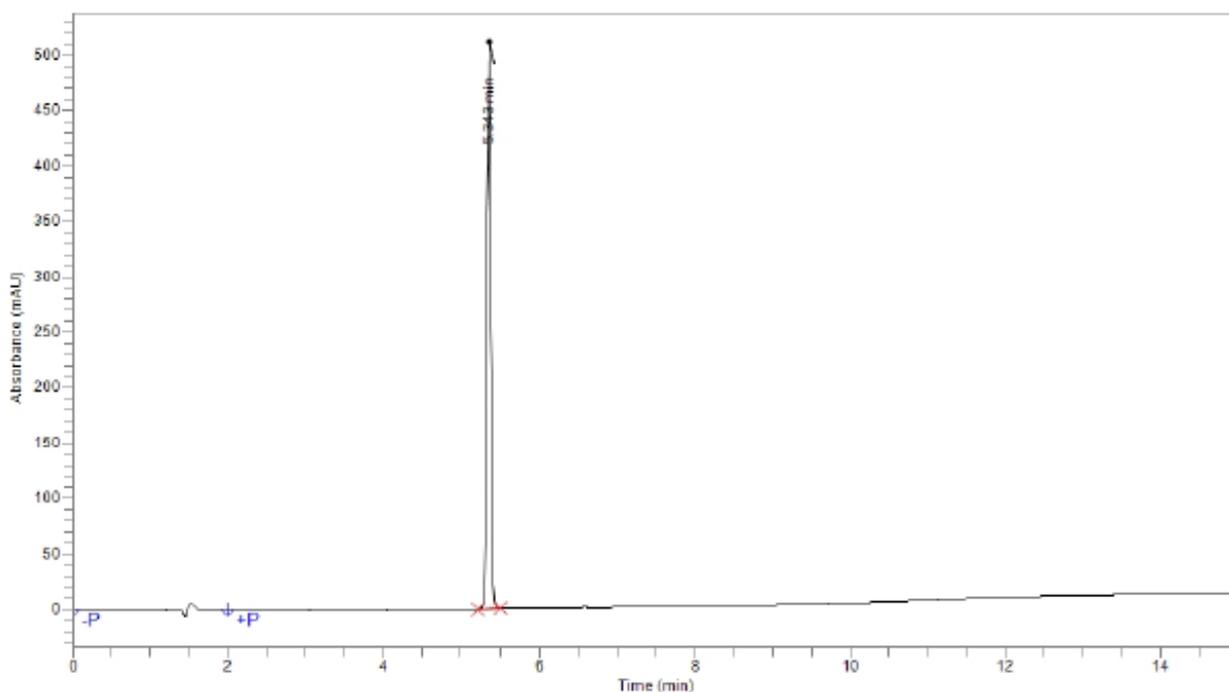
2,2'-bithiophene-5,5'-diyl dimethanol (RV-14)



Method and gradient as described in General Experimental *with* TFA (0.1%) (254 nm).

Acquisition Method Purity short run @254 nm
Acquisition Date/Time 3/14/2019 12:35 pm
Injection Volume 10
Sample Name DSCH_04_033_TFA_precipitate
Sample Description
Batch Description

DSCH_04_033_TFA_precipitate : Injection 1



Time	Height	Area	Area %
5.343	511,809.4	1,809,730.8	100.00
Total		1,809,730.8	100.00

Supplemental References

- (1) Jiang, J.; Ding, C.; Li, L.; Gao, C.; Jiang, Y.; Tan, C.; Hua, R. Synthesis and Antiproliferative Activity of RITA and Its Analogs. *Tetrahedron Lett* **2014**, *55* (49), 6635–6638. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2014.10.074>.
- (2) Lin, J.; Jin, X.; Bu, Y.; Cao, D.; Zhang, N.; Li, S.; Sun, Q.; Tan, C.; Gao, C.; Jiang, Y. Efficient Synthesis of RITA and Its Analogues: Derivation of Analogues with Improved Antiproliferative Activity via Modulation of P53/MiR-34a Pathway. *Org Biomol Chem* **2012**, *10* (48), 9734–9746. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C2OB26627J>.
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- (4) Salamoun, J.; Anderson, S.; Burnett, J. C.; Gussio, R.; Wipf, P. Synthesis of Heterocyclic Triads by Pd-Catalyzed Cross-Couplings and Evaluation of Their Cell-Specific Toxicity Profile. *Org Lett* **2014**, *16* (7), 2034–2037. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ol500620m>.
- (5) Issaeva, N.; Bozko, P.; Enge, M.; Protopopova, M.; Verhoef, L. G. G. C.; Masucci, M.; Pramanik, A.; Selivanova, G. Small Molecule RITA Binds to P53, Blocks P53–HDM-2 Interaction and Activates P53 Function in Tumors. *Nat Med* **2004**, *10* (12), 1321–1328. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nm1146>.
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