

Supporting Information

Nature-inspired 1-phenylpyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline scaffold for novel antiproliferative agents circumventing P-glycoprotein-dependent multidrug resistance

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Figure S1: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of (1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethoxy -5,6- dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline -2- carbaldehyde (**4b**)

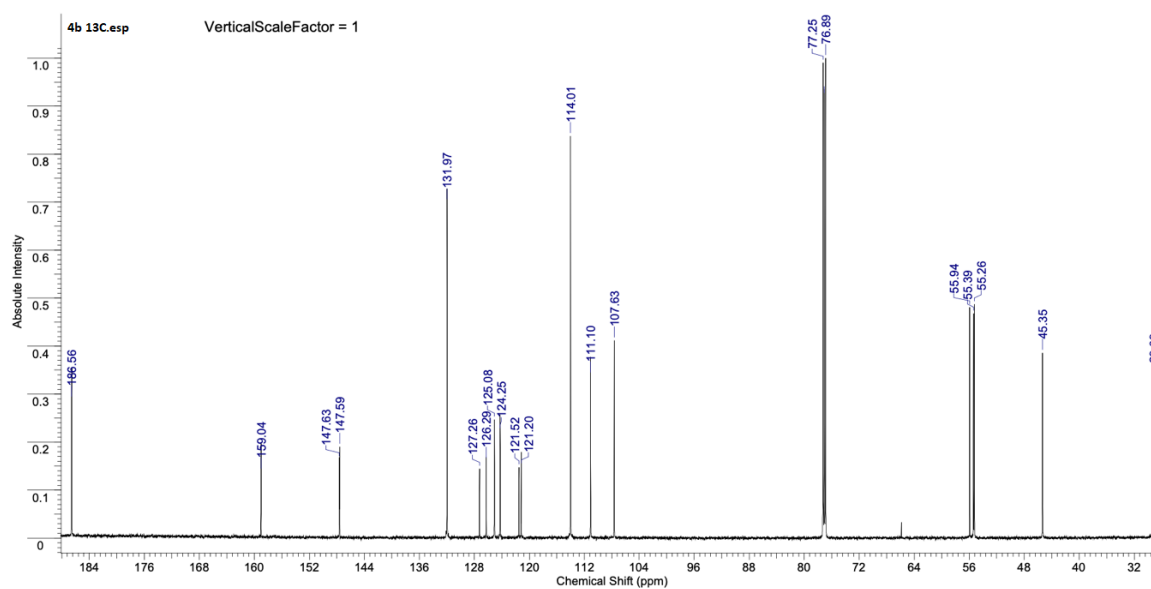
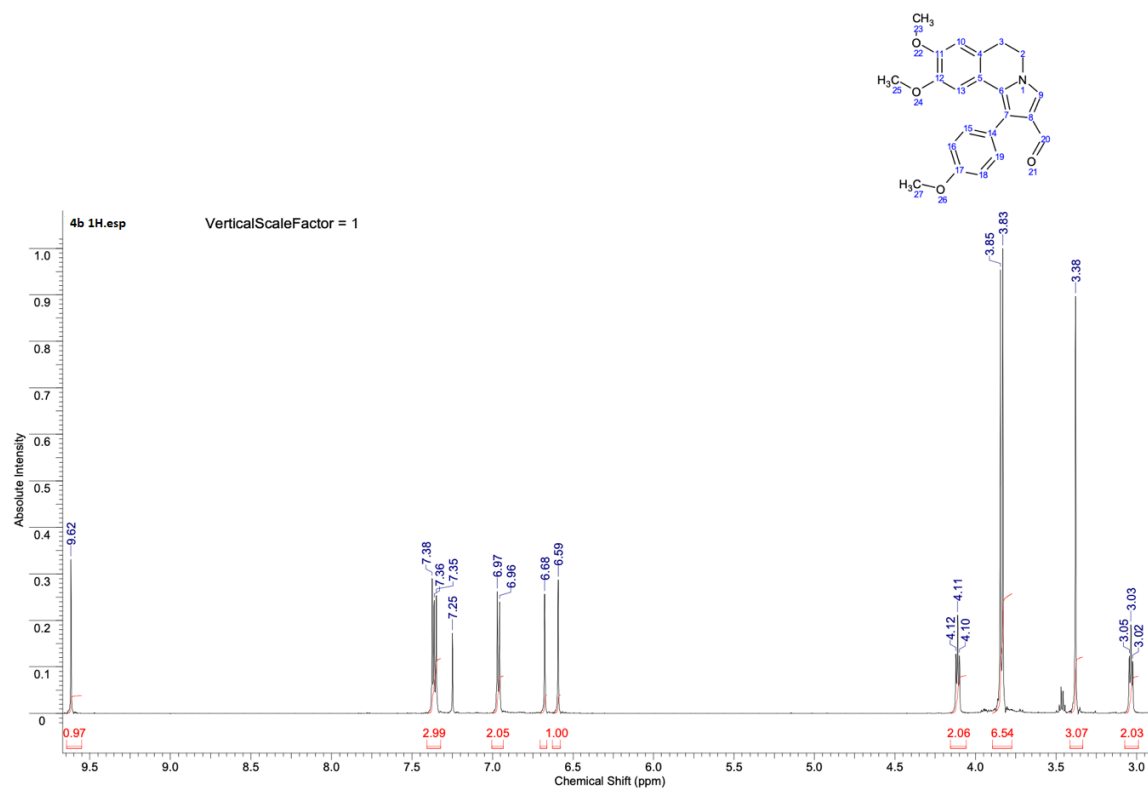


Figure S2: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-8,9-dimethoxy-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carboxylic acid (**5a**)

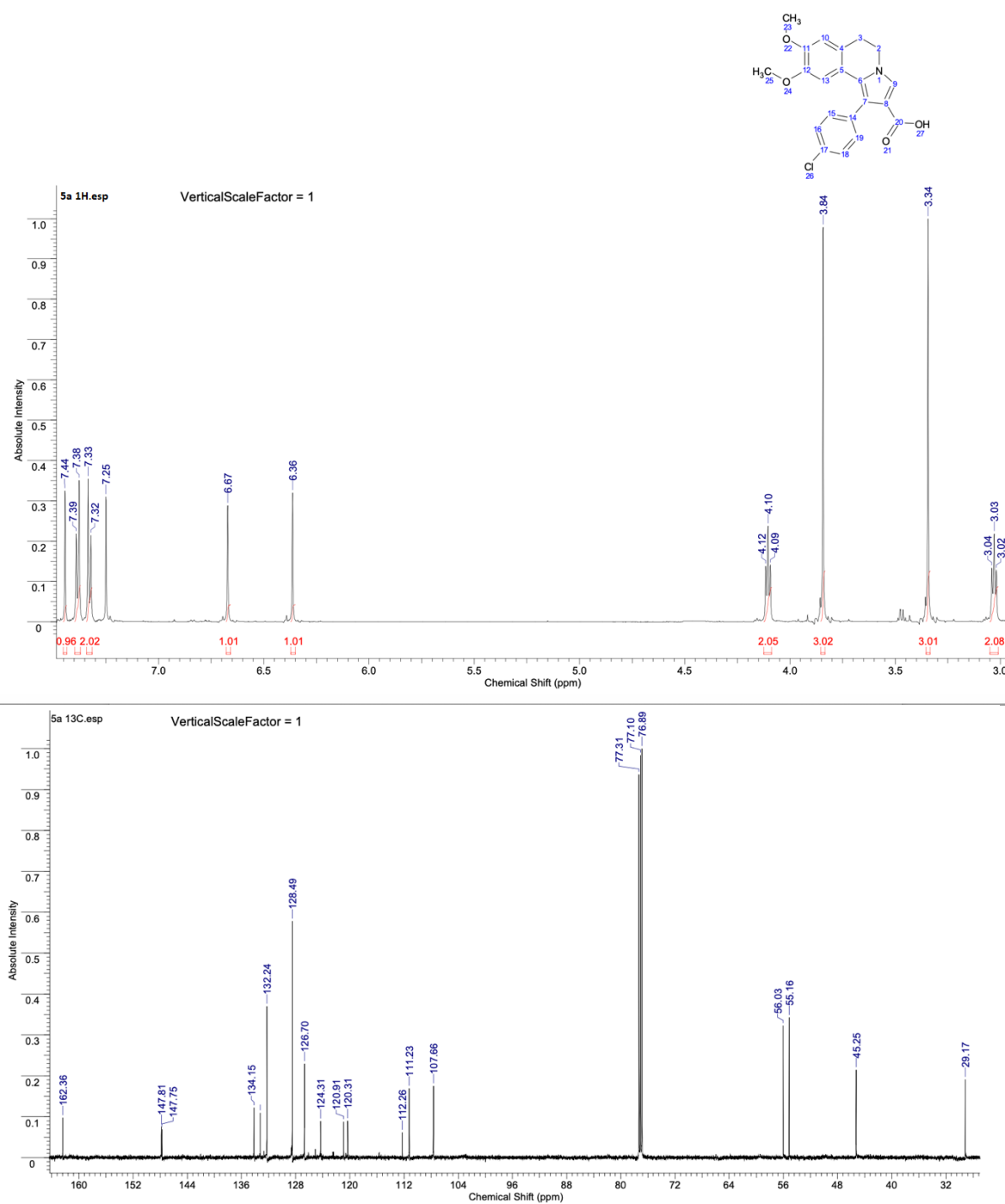


Figure S3: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carboxylic acid (**5c**)

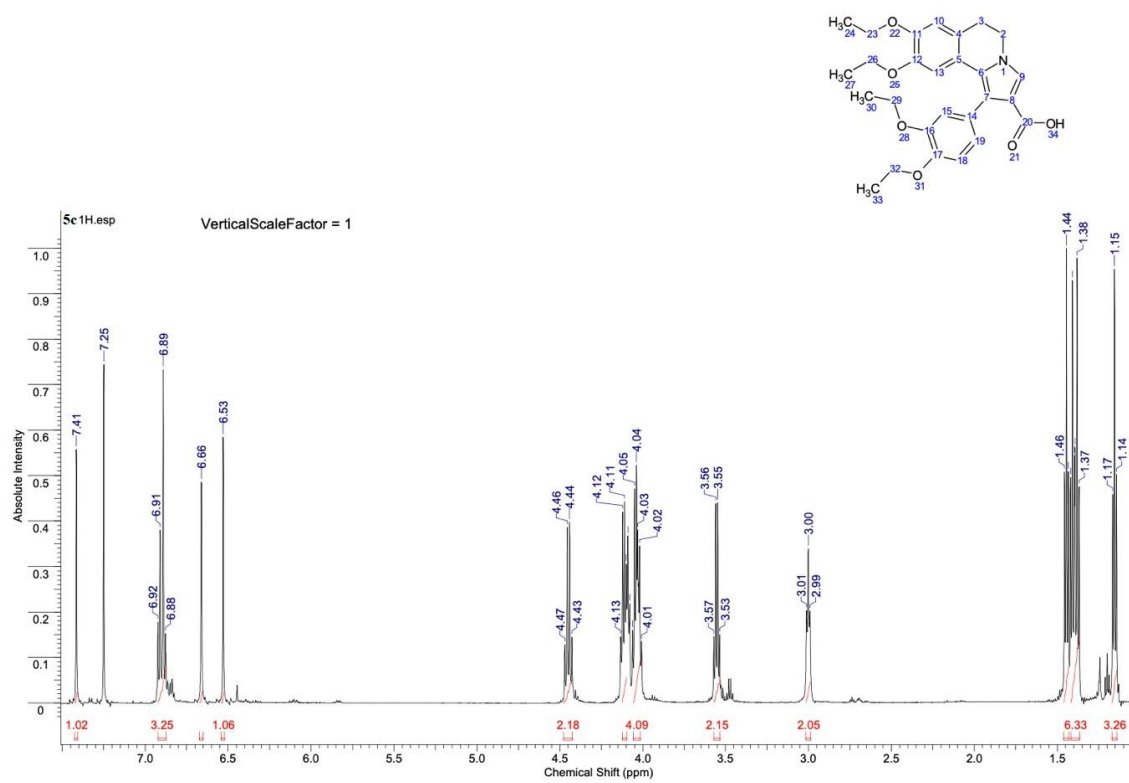
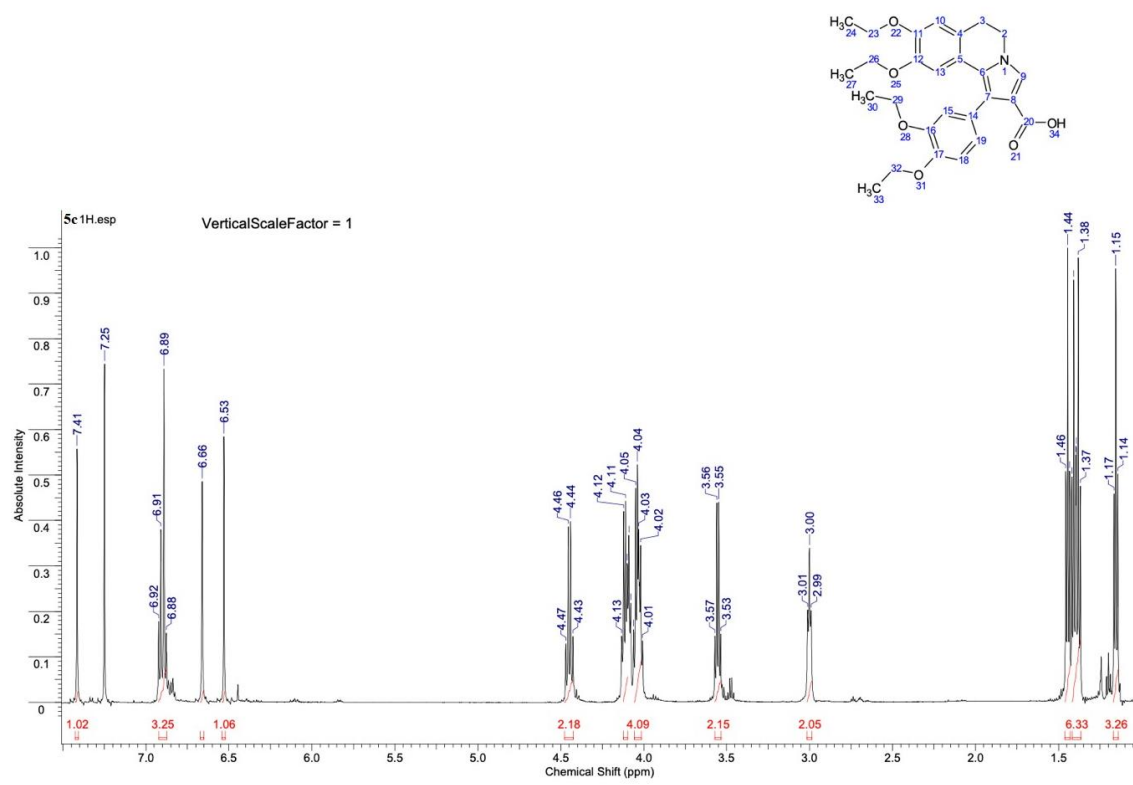


Figure S4: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-3-methyl-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carbonitrile (**6d**)

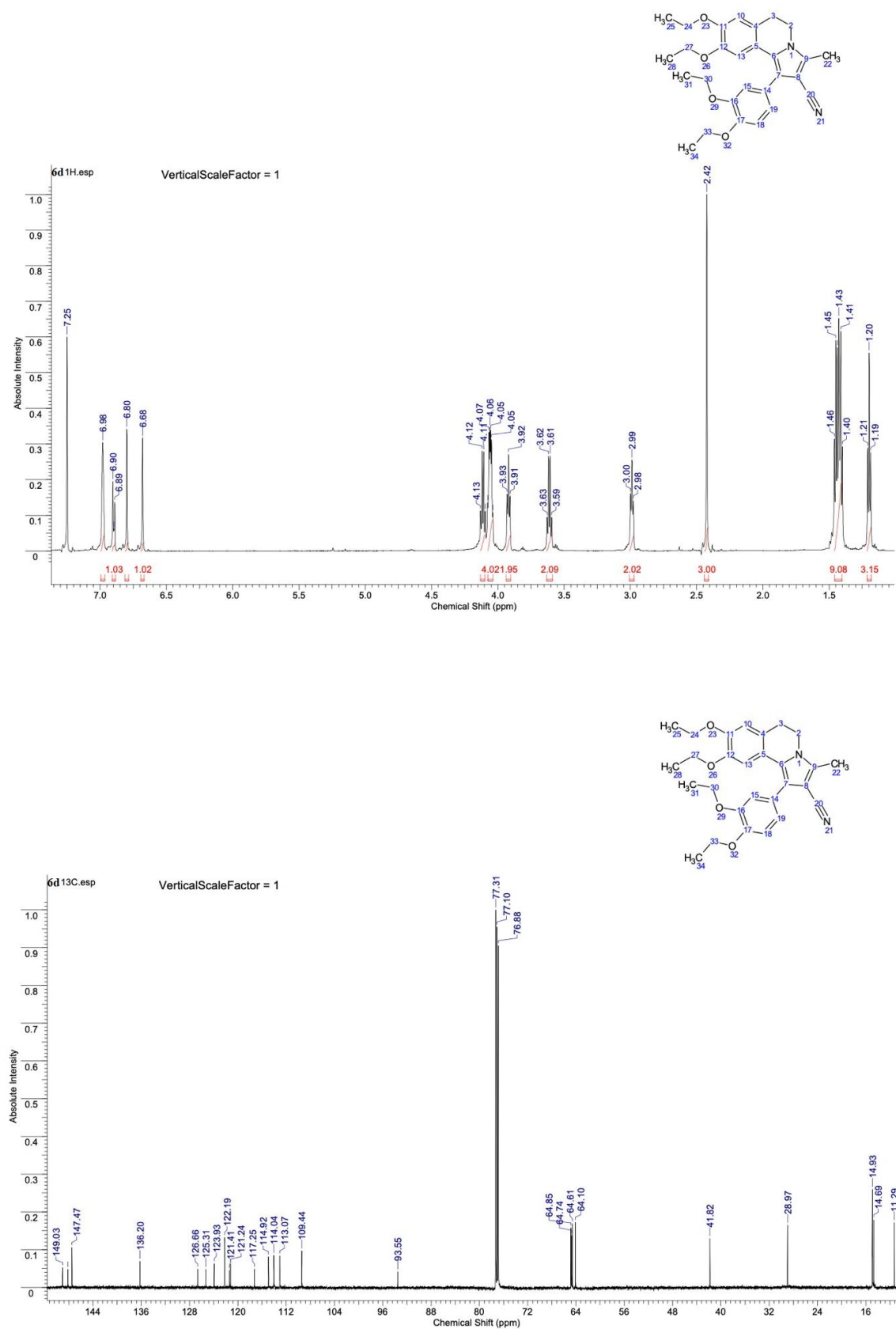


Figure S5: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-3-phenyl-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carbonitrile (**6e**)

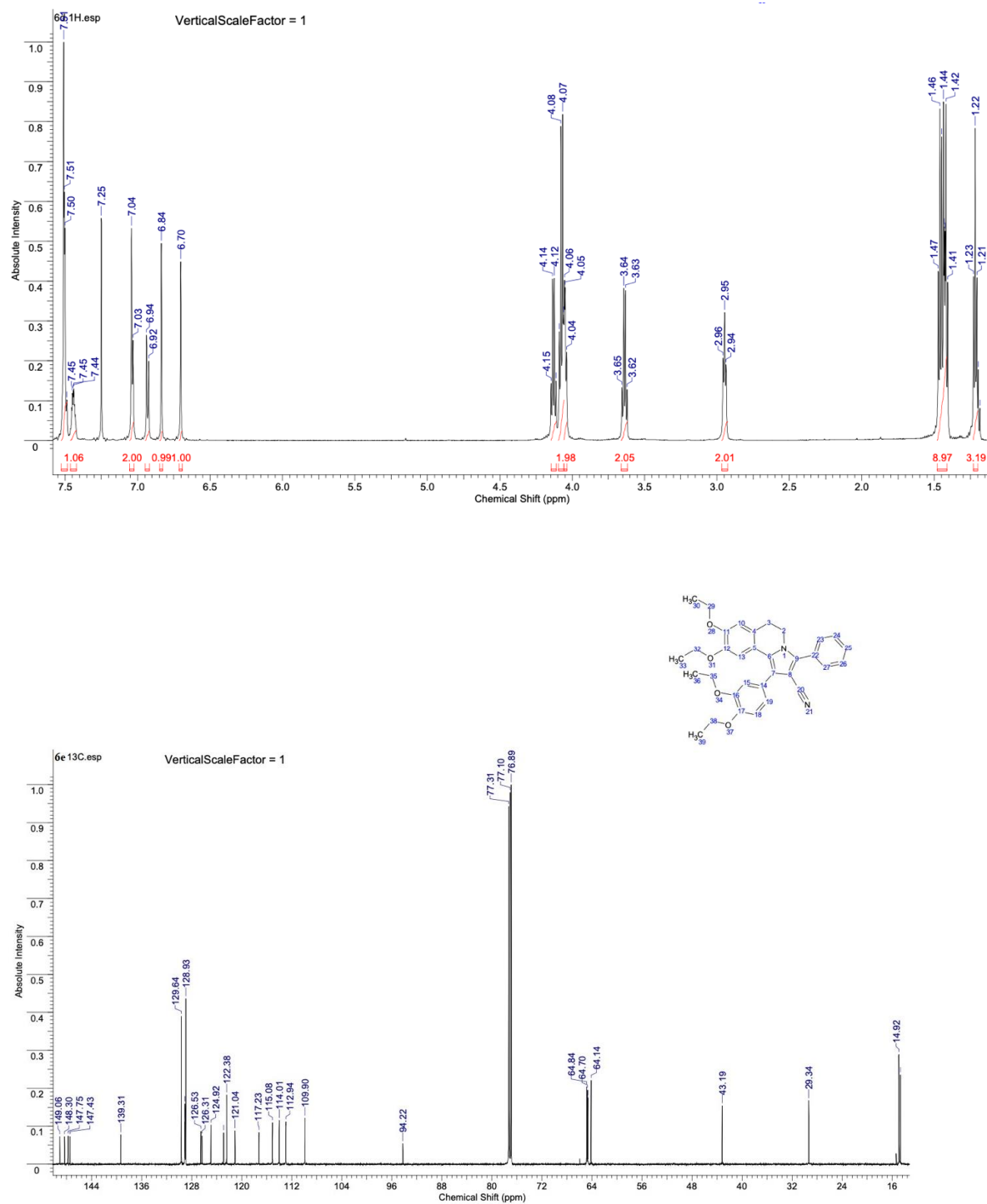


Figure S6: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of ethyl 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-5,6-dihydro pyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carboxylate (**7c**)

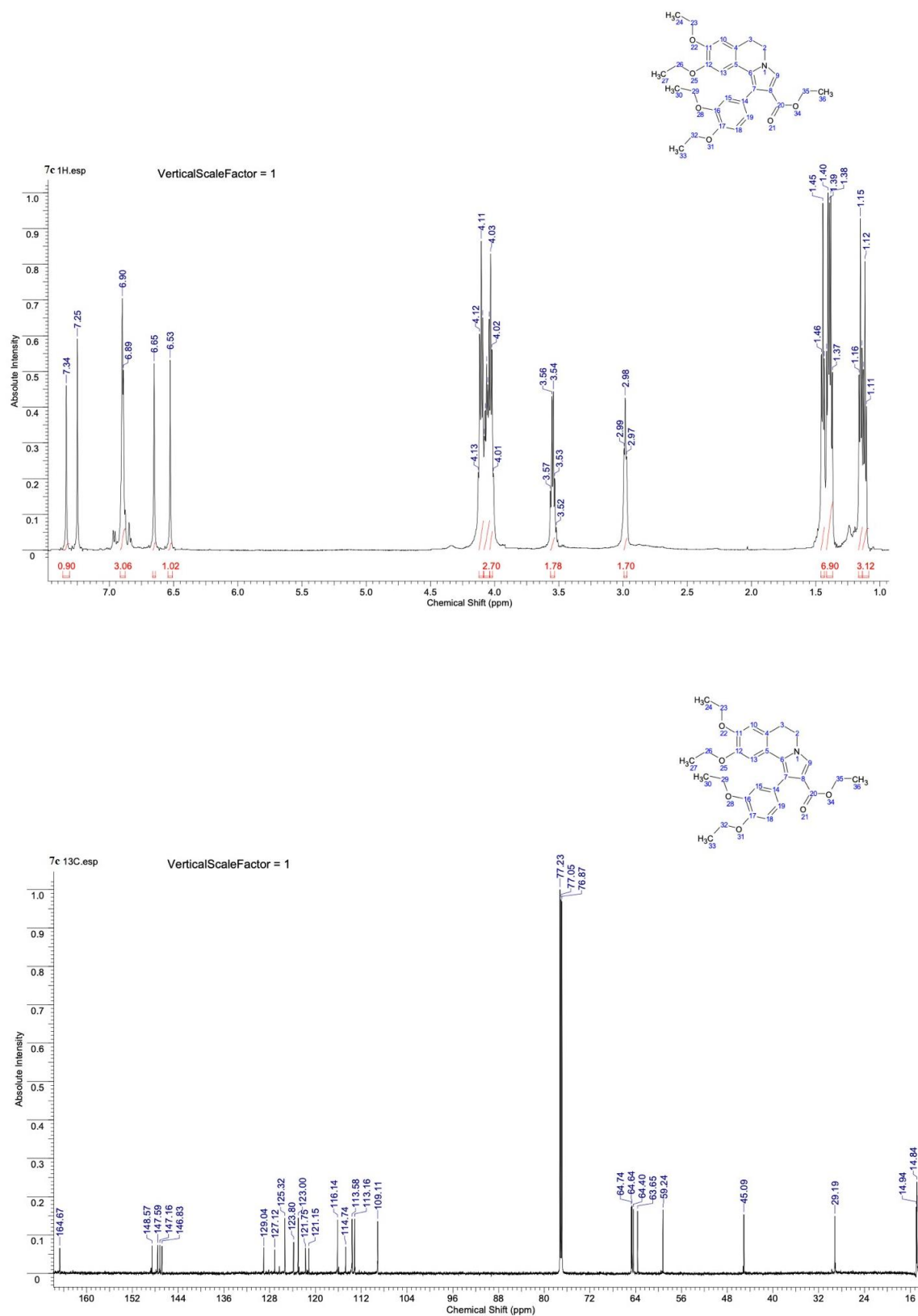


Figure S7: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of 8,9-dimethoxy-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**8b**)

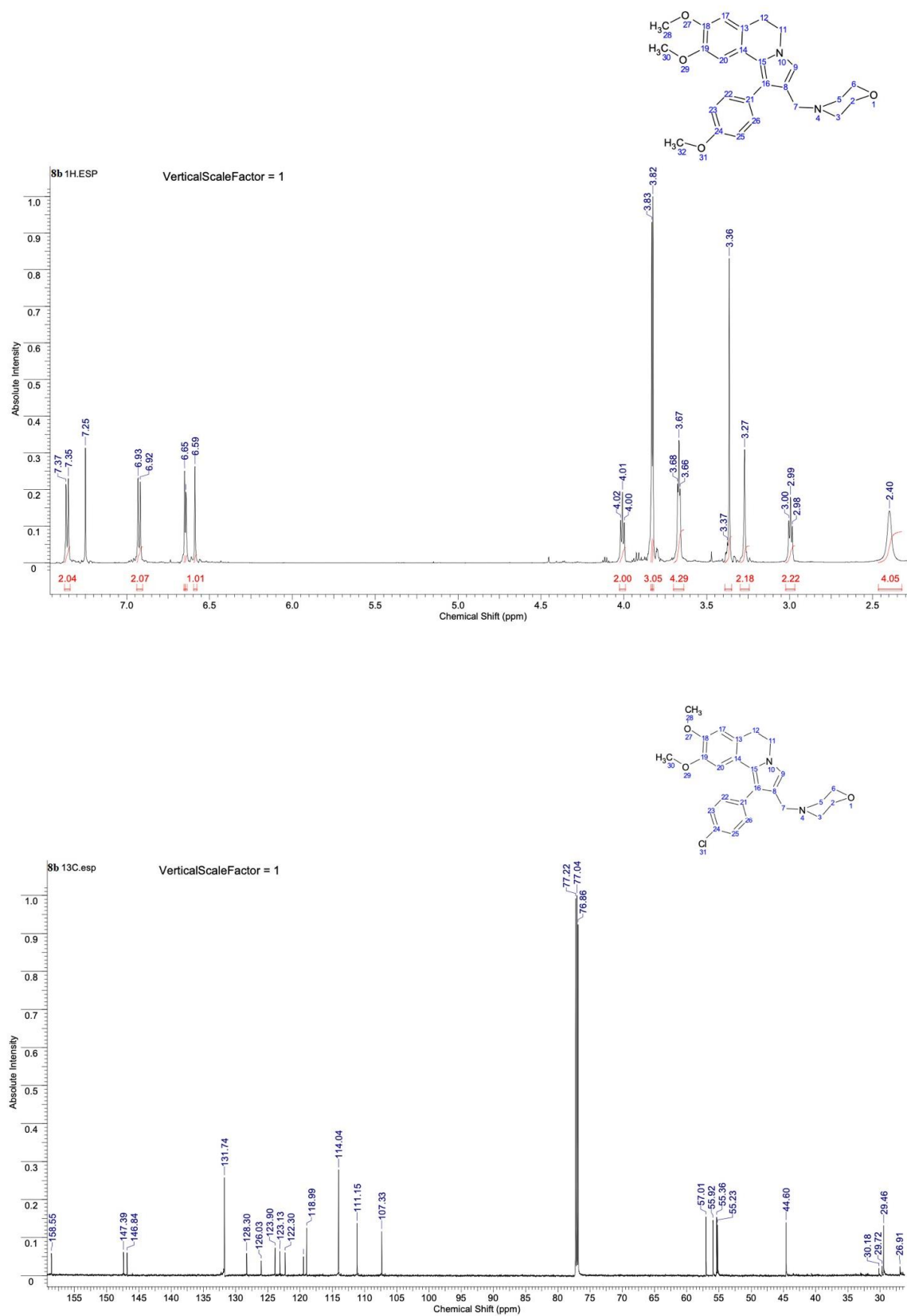


Figure S8: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-2-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**8c**)

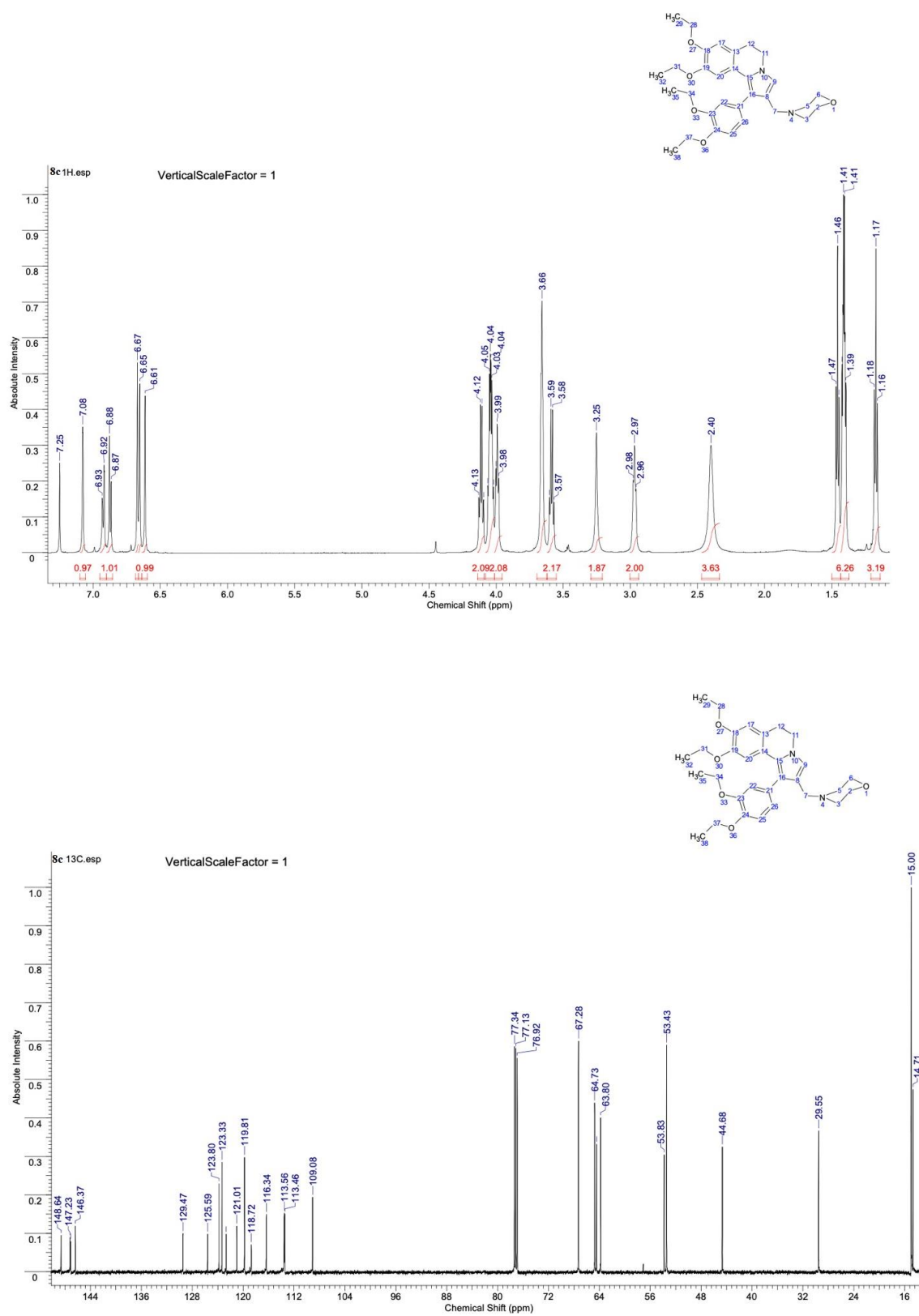


Figure S9: ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR of 4-[[1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinolin-2-yl]methyl]morpholin-4-ium chloride (**8c·HCl**)

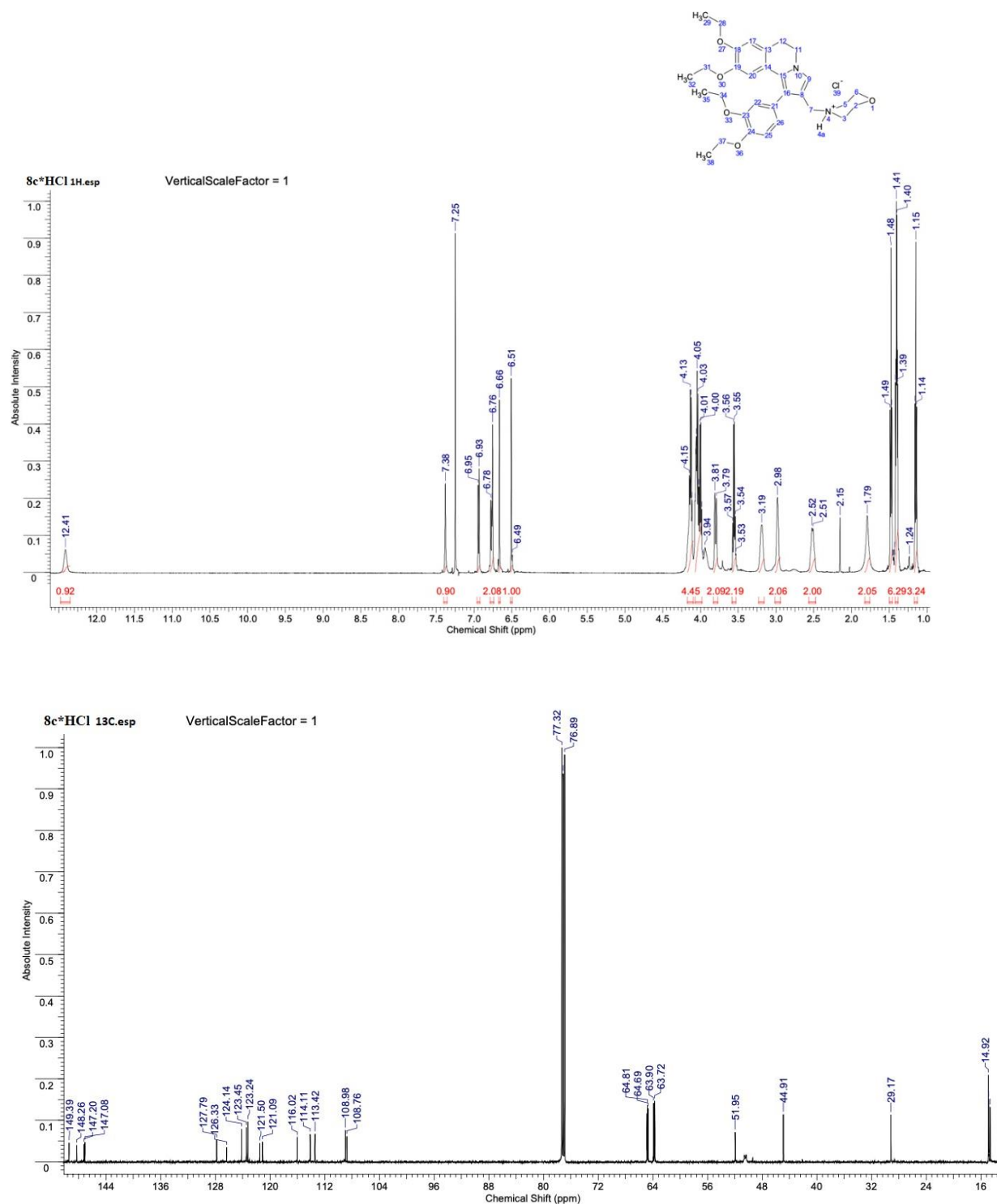


Figure S10. Plot of the P-gp inhibition potency ($-\log \text{IC}_{50}$) versus free energy of binding (FEB, $\text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$); data are correlated through a trend of binomial nonlinear relationship ($r^2 = 0.879$).

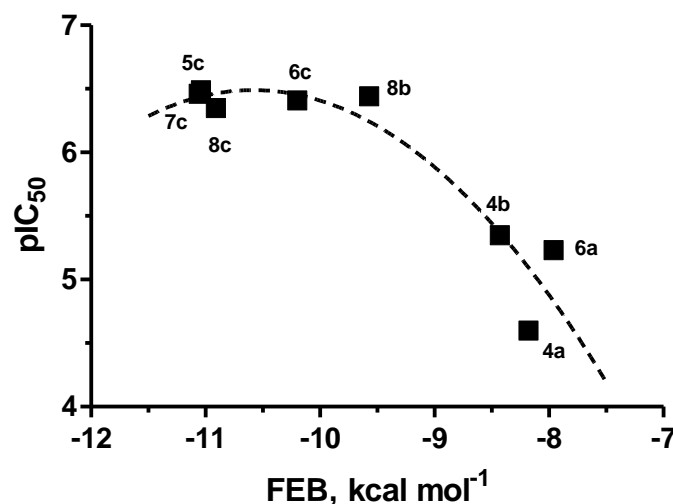


Table S1. Squared correlation matrix (r^2) of the biochemical/biophysical data^a and physicochemical parameters^b listed in Table 2.

	P-gp	MRP1	HSA	log S	clog P	log k'_w
P-gp	1					
MRP1	0.001	1				
HSA	0.381	0.284	1			
log S	0.147	0.502	0.497	1		
clog P	0.255	0.135	0.029	0.017	1	
log k'_w	0.237	0.272	0.003	0.041	0.791	1

^a P-gp (P-glycoprotein) and MRP1 (multidrug-resistance-associated protein-1) inhibition potency data are expressed by $-\log \text{IC}_{50}$ ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) values; for compounds showing $\text{IC}_{50}\text{s} > 100 \mu\text{M}$ 'truncated' values of $-\log \text{IC}_{50}$ equal to 4.00 were used in correlation analysis. HSA (human serum albumin) binding affinity is expressed as \log_{10} of the equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D , $\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) determined by a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) technique. ^b Log S is the \log_{10} of the compound solubility ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) in PBS (50 mM, pH 7.4, 0.15 M KCl) at $25\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; clog P is the 1-octanol/water partition coefficient calculated by ACDLabs software (release 10.0, Advanced Chemistry Development, Inc., Toronto, Canada); log k'_w is the \log_{10} of the polycratic capacity factor determined by a reversed phase (RP) HPLC technique.