

## Supporting Information

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

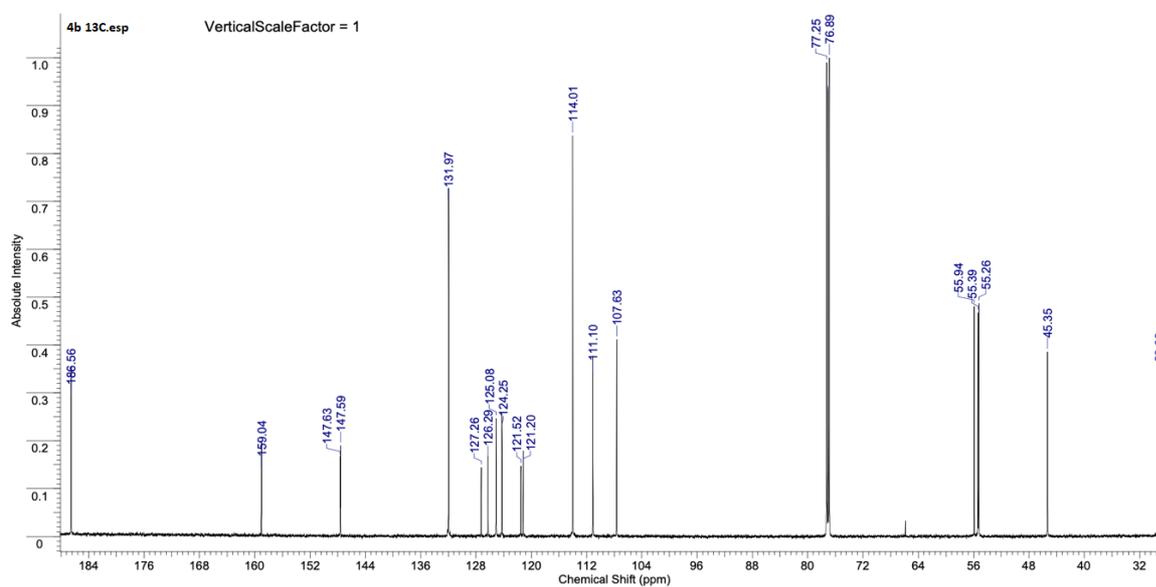
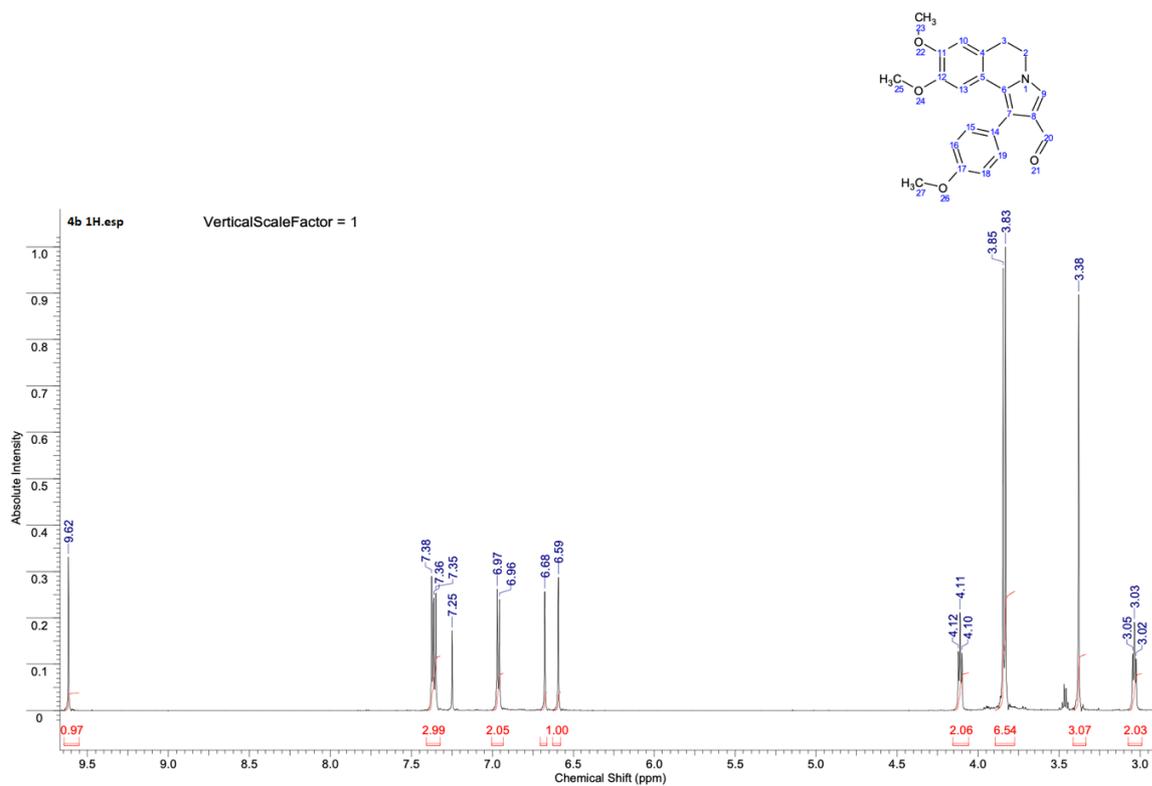
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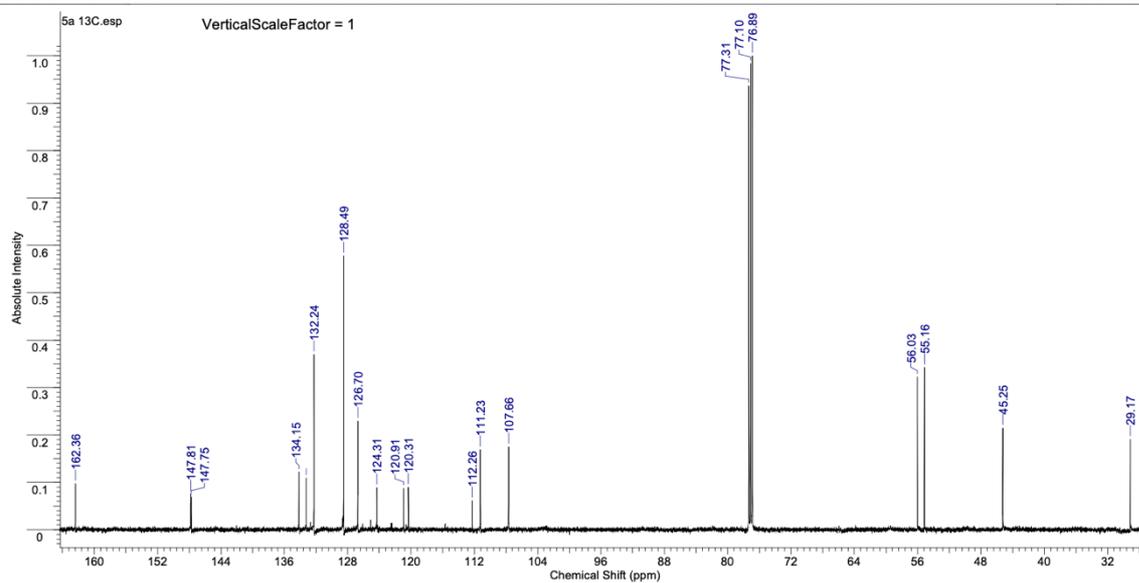
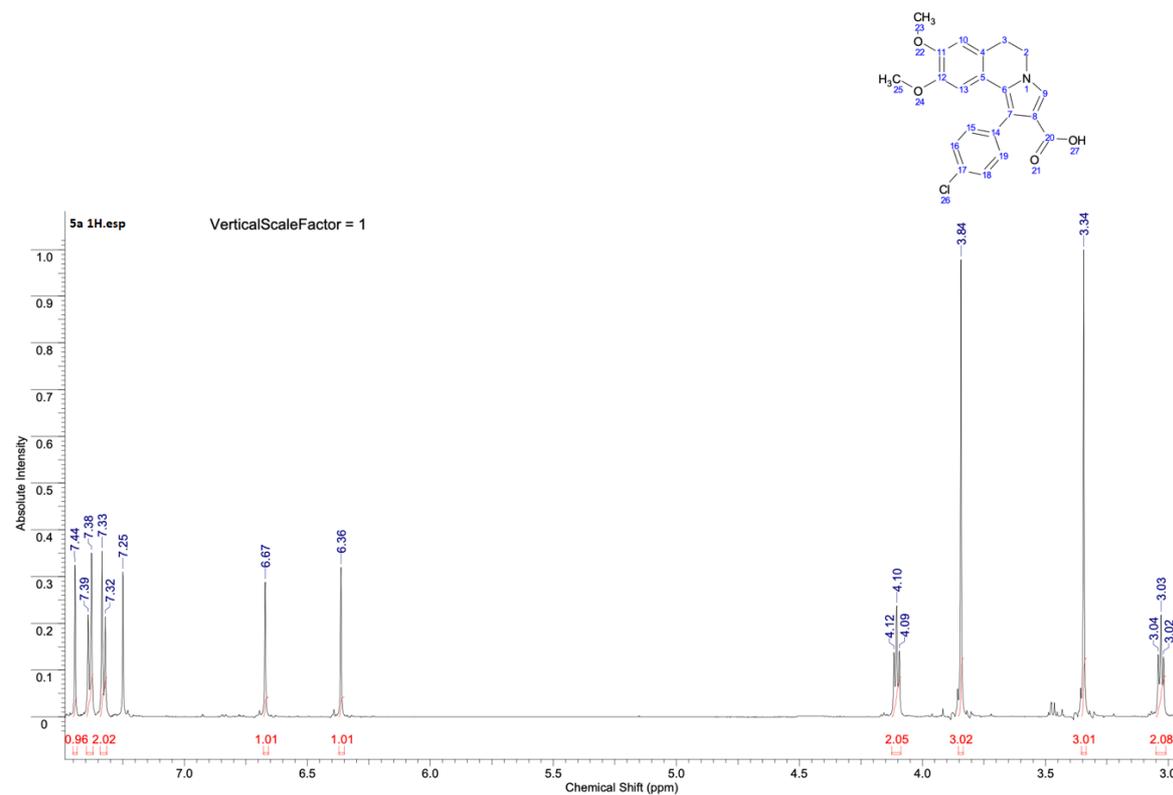
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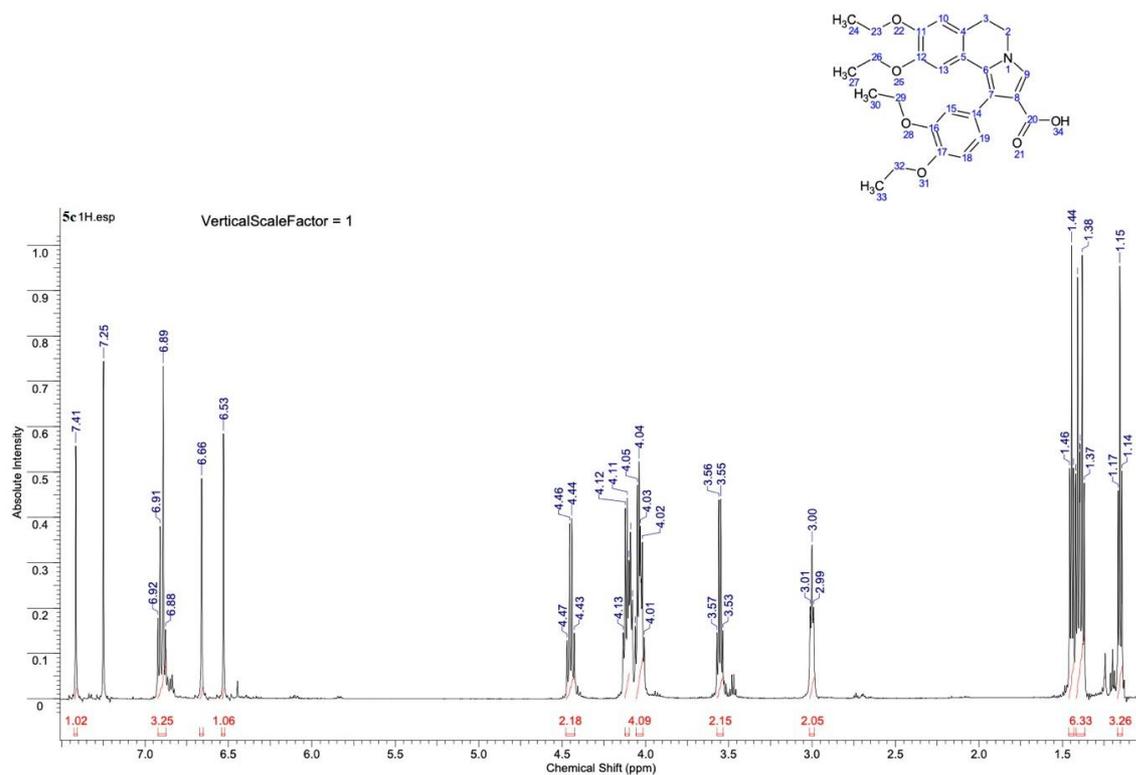
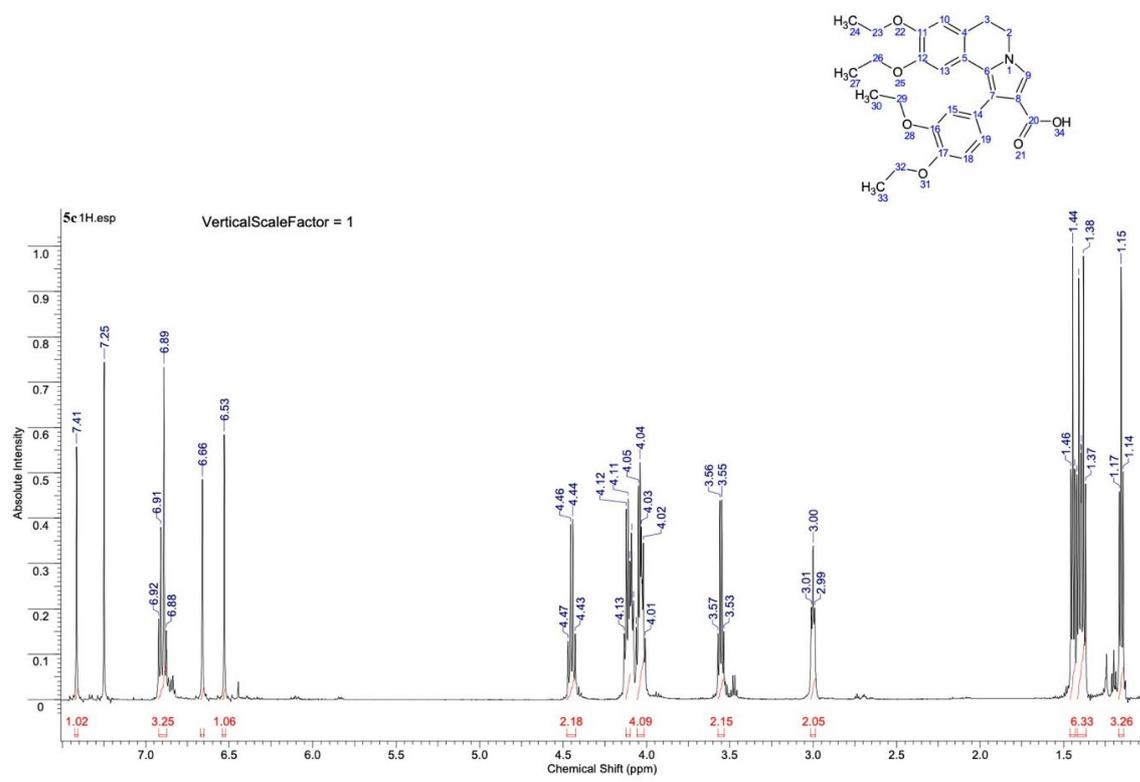
**Figure S1:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of (1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethoxy -5,6- dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline -2- carbaldehyde (**4b**)



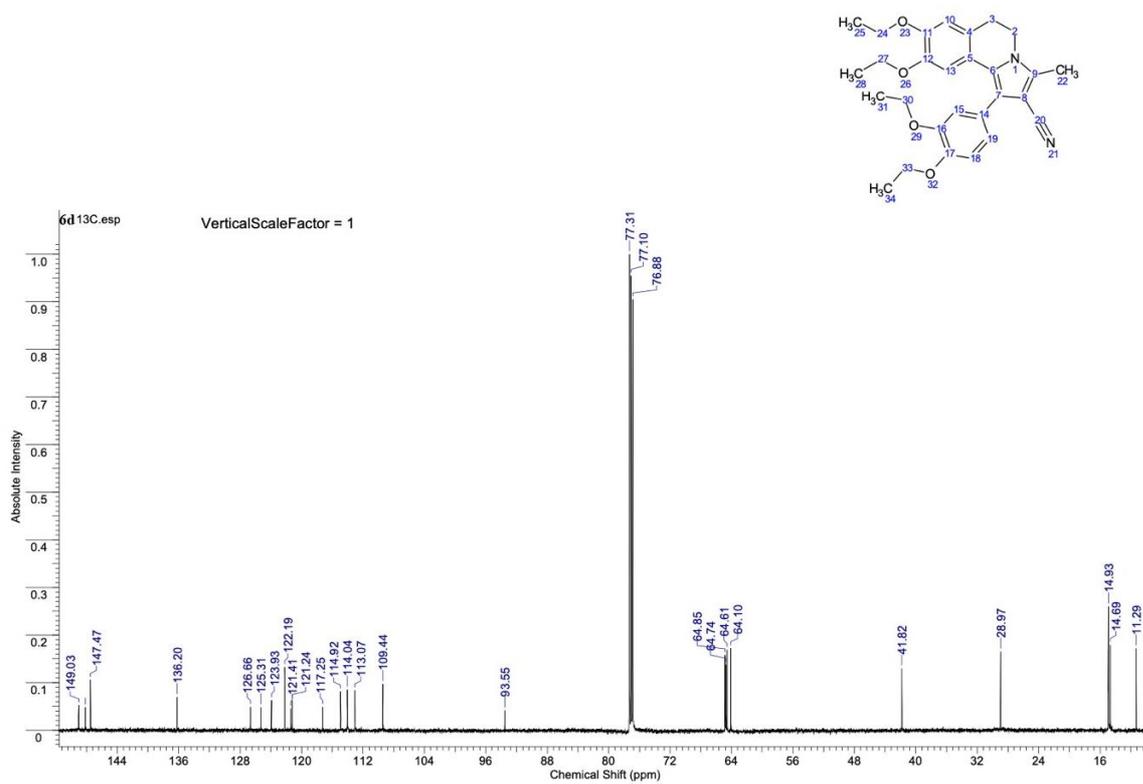
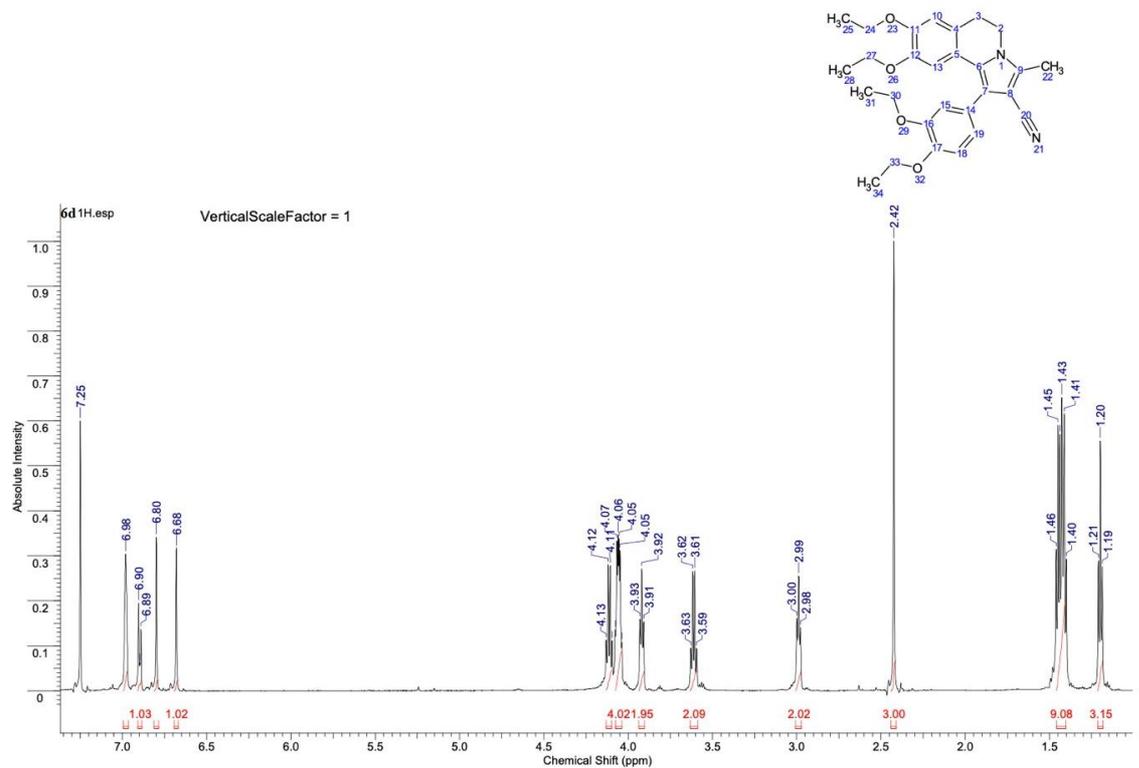
**Figure S2:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-8,9-dimethoxy-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carboxylic acid (**5a**)



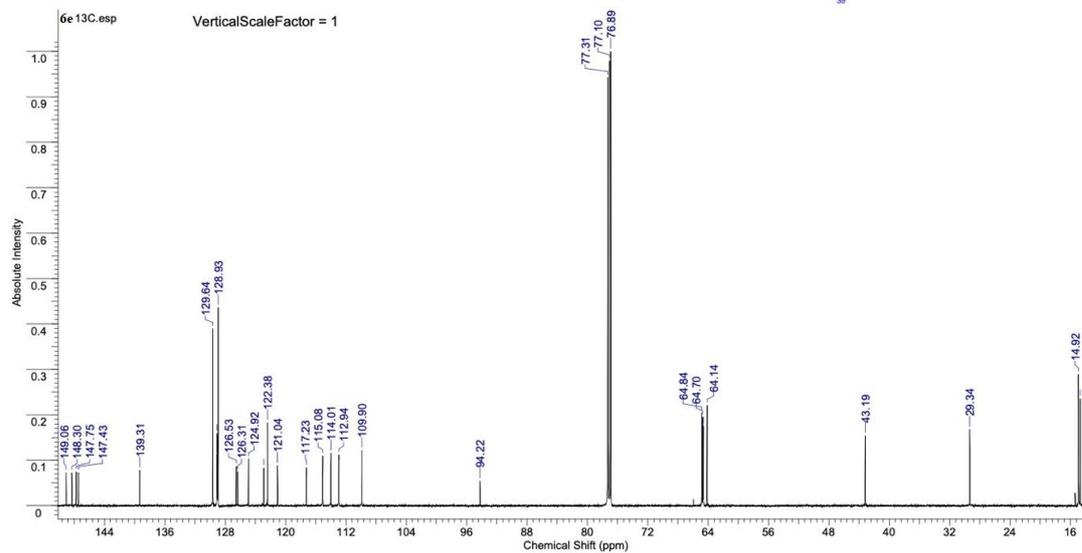
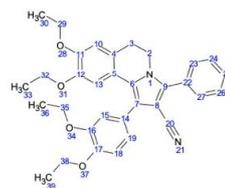
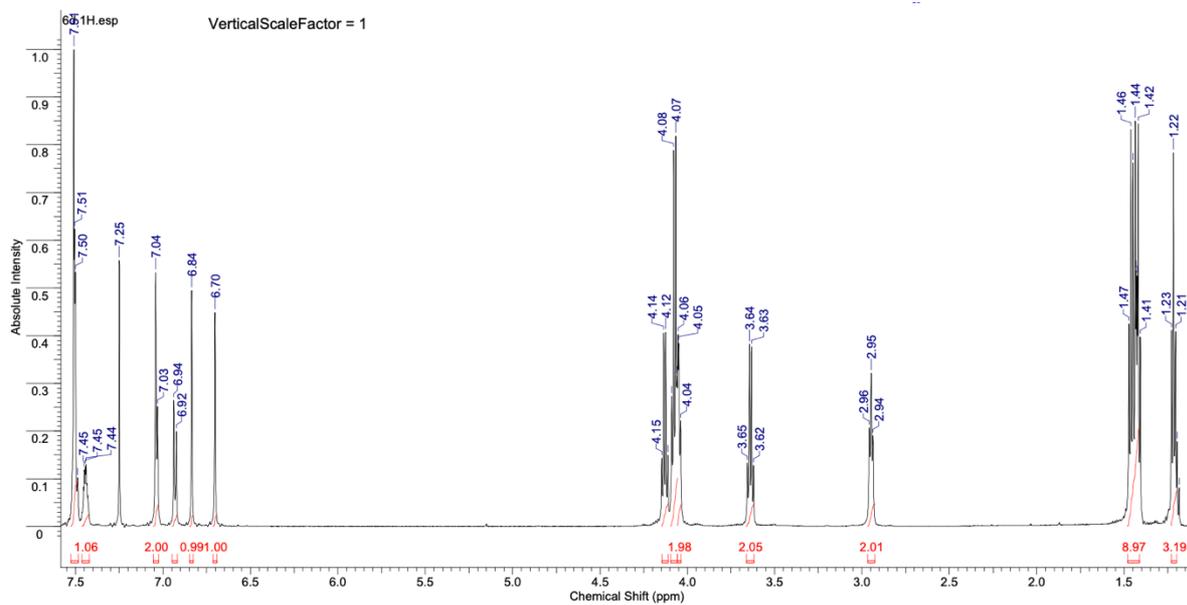
**Figure S3:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carboxylic acid (**5c**)



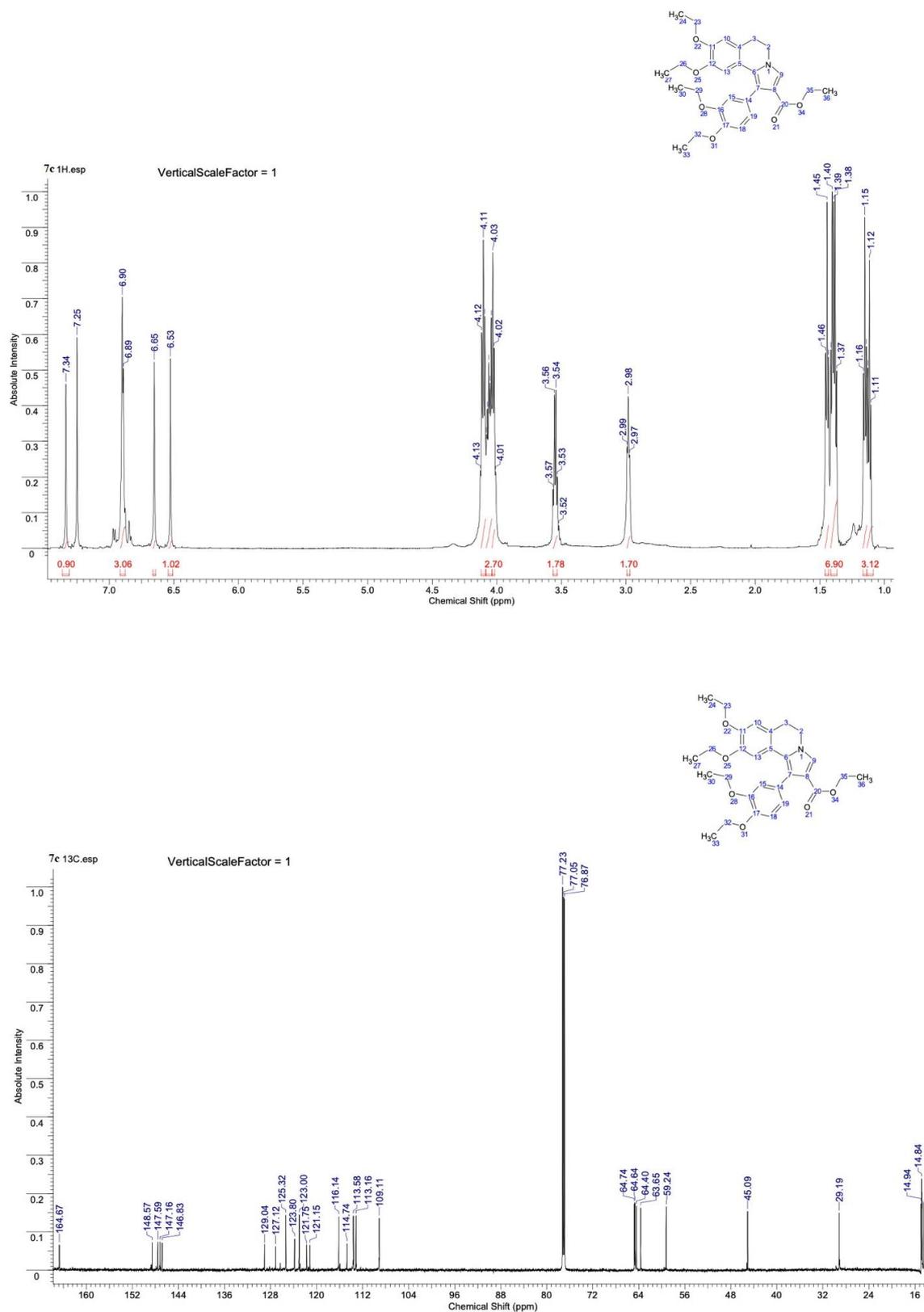
**Figure S4:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-3-methyl-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carbonitrile (**6d**)



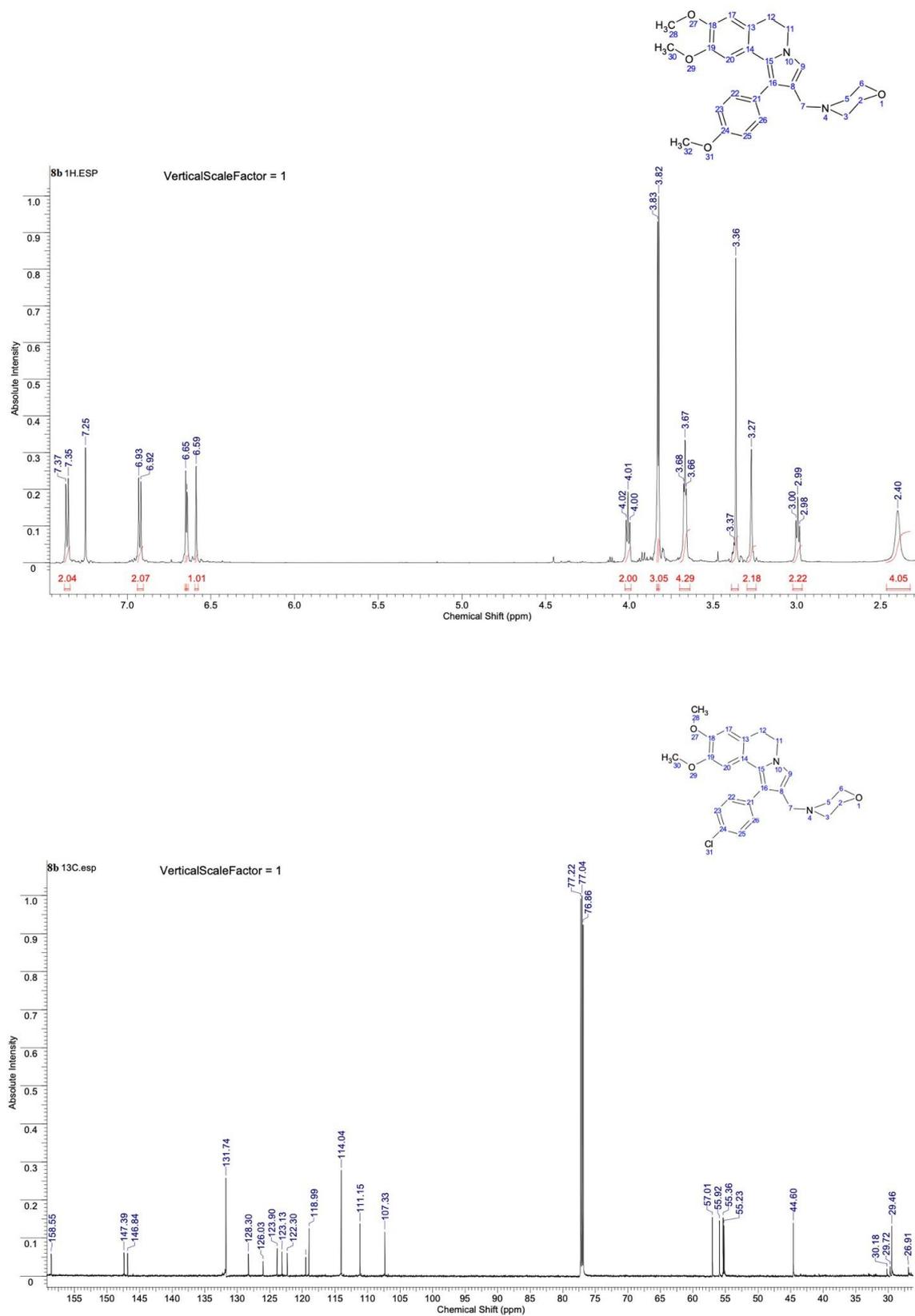
**Figure S5:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-3-phenyl-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carbonitrile (**6e**)



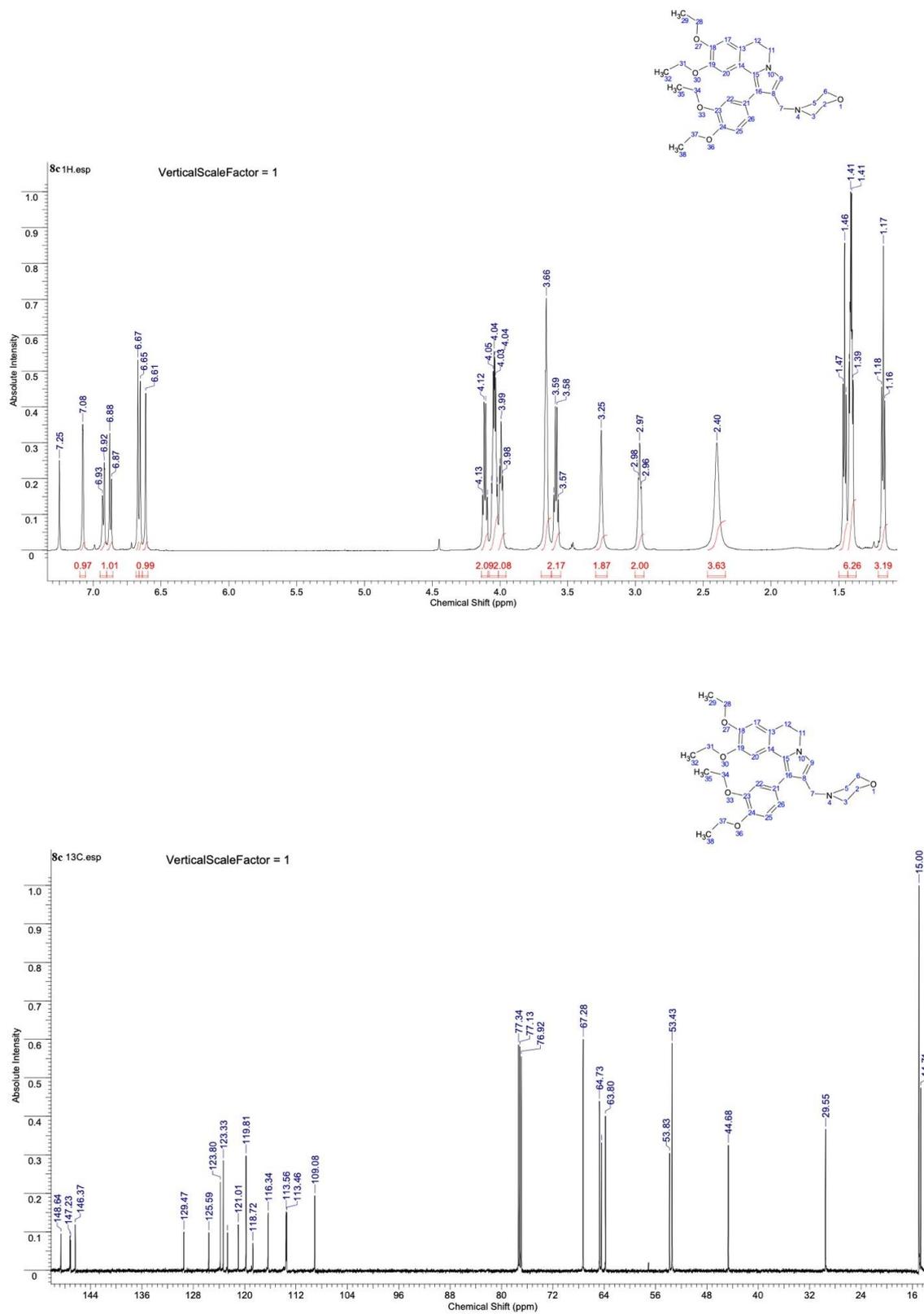
**Figure S6:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of ethyl 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-5,6-dihydro pyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline-2-carboxylate (**7c**)



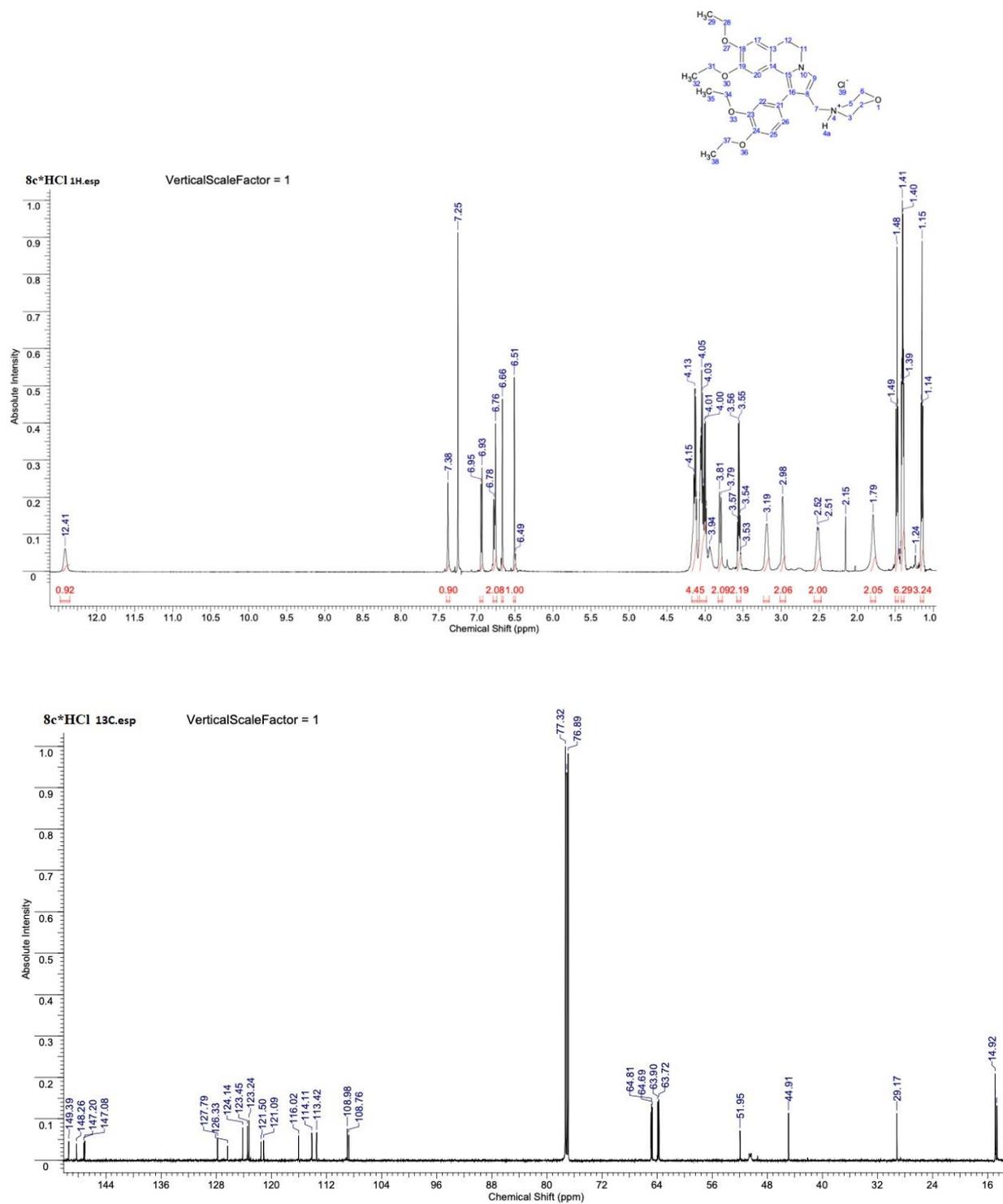
**Figure S7:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of 8,9-dimethoxy-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**8b**)



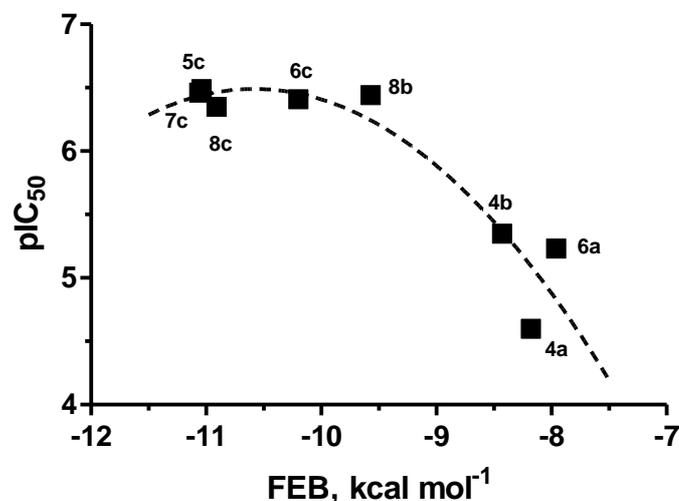
**Figure S8:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR of 1-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)-8,9-diethoxy-2-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)-5,6-dihydropyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline (**8c**)



**Figure S9:**  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -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 ( $-\log IC_{50}$ ) versus free energy of binding (FEB, kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>); 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<sup>a</sup> and physicochemical parameters<sup>b</sup> 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

<sup>a</sup> P-gp (P-glycoprotein) and MRP1 (multidrug-resistance-associated protein-1) inhibition potency data are expressed by  $-\log IC_{50}$  (mol·L<sup>-1</sup>) values; for compounds showing  $IC_{50} > 100 \mu\text{M}$  'truncated' values of  $-\log IC_{50}$  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 ( $K_D$ , mol·L<sup>-1</sup>) determined by a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) technique. <sup>b</sup> Log S is the  $\log_{10}$  of the compound solubility (mol·L<sup>-1</sup>) in PBS (50 mM, pH 7.4, 0.15 M KCl) at  $25 \pm 1$  °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.