

Quinoline-benzofuran and quinoline-benzothiophene derivatives as antiplasmodium agents

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ABSTRACT

Two series of coupled heterocyclic systems have been synthesised and found to be efficacious against the NF54 chloroquine sensitive strain of *P. falciparum* in an in vitro assay. Quinolines were coupled with benzofurans in the first series and benzothiophenes in the second series. Compounds with an amide linkage are more efficacious by one order of magnitude than the ester equivalent. No other clear pattern was discernible. Compounds were also tested for toxicity using an MTT assay. All compounds tested showed selectivity towards *P. falciparum*. Barring one, all compounds tested showed greater efficacy than chloroquine against β -hematin inhibition. But no correlation was observed between β -hematin inhibition and efficacy against *P. falciparum*.

KEYWORDS

4-aminoquinoline, β -hematin, benzofuran, benzothiophene, *Plasmodium falciparum*

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INTRODUCTION

The search for new chemical entities as potential antiplasmodium drugs continues unabated due to parasite resistance to many clinical antimalarial drugs. There are various approaches which can be taken to this end. In this study we have chosen to combine two biologically privileged scaffolds – a quinoline and either a benzofuran or a benzothiophene. We then used a phenotypic approach to ascertain efficacy against the asexual blood stage of *Plasmodium falciparum*. Furthermore, to probe activity against the heme detoxification pathway of *P. falciparum*, we have determined the efficacy against synthetic hemozoin (β -hematin) formation.

In an earlier study, we had explored the synthesis of indoles, benzimidazoles, benzoxazoles and benzothiophenes coupled to either a phenyl or naphthalenyl group (the most active of the benzothiophene derivatives, compound **1**, is shown in Figure 1).¹ With the exception of the benzoxazoles, all compounds showed efficacy against the NF54 strain of *P. falciparum* in the order of 100 nM to 10 μ M. It was notable that the benzoxazoles proved to be completely inactive against the NF54 strain of *P. falciparum*. The motivation for this work was to determine whether benzofuran and benzothiophene derivatives have similar efficacy. The motivation of switching from the phenyl or naphthalenyl group to the quinolinyl derivatives was to increase the likelihood of at least some efficacy towards *P. falciparum*. The reason for this choice was because of the known efficacy of the quinolinyl moiety against *P. falciparum*.²

In previous work by Konstantinović et al., benzothiophenes have been coupled with 7-chloroquinolines. For example compound **2** shown in Figure 1 gave an IC₅₀ value of 12 nM against W2, a chloroquine resistant strain of *P. falciparum*.³ Furthermore, benzofuran has been established as a biologically active molecule⁴ and has been incorporated into active antiplasmodials,⁵ although to our knowledge it has not been coupled with 7-chloroquinoline.

The substitution pattern on the benzothiophene was retained from our previous work¹ That is to say the coupling linkage through either the amide or ester at position 2 and the ether linkage at position 4 as illustrated by compound **1**. In the new series of compounds reported

herein various benzyl derivatives were used instead of the piperidine moiety. In addition, the naphthalenyl group was substituted with both a 4-amino-7-chloroquinoline and a 4-amino-7-trifluoromethyl-quinoline. Electron-withdrawing groups in the 7-position of the quinoline have long been associated with increased efficacy for compounds that utilise haemozoin inhibition as a mode of action.⁶ The two fused heterocyclic moieties were linked using amide and ester bonds in turn, giving the general structure as shown in Figure 2.

In this series of compounds there are several points of difference in the molecules, which may or may not influence efficacy against *P. falciparum*.

1. Benzothiophene and benzofuran – in our previous work¹ there was a significant loss of efficacy with the benzoxazole moiety.
2. Amide and ester linkage – in our previous work¹ there was no discernible pattern on the basis of the linkage alone. This is probably not surprising as the linkage is not likely to interfere

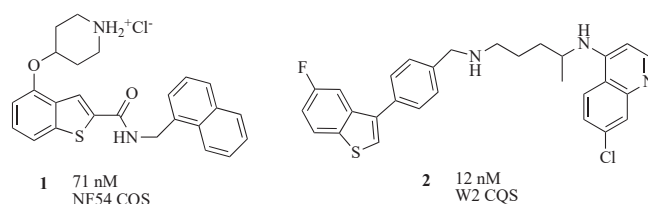


Figure 1: Previously reported benzothiophene derivatives. (Compound **1**¹, Compound **2**³)

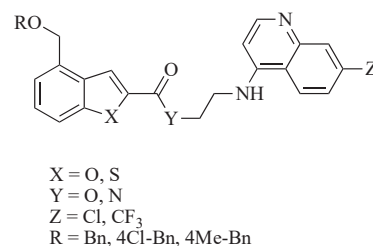


Figure 2: General structure of the tethered molecules to be synthesised

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significantly with the mode of action of the compounds. Although it is known that ester linkages are more prone to failure under biological conditions, this may not have an impact in an *in vitro* study.

- Substitution on the *para* position of the benzyl moiety – this variation is not building on prior work and so the impact of variation in this position was unknown at the time of synthesising the molecules.
- Chloro and trifluoromethyl groups on the quinoline – both groups are electron-withdrawing and have been shown to be efficacious against synthetic haemozoin (β -haematin) inhibition and *P. falciparum*.⁶

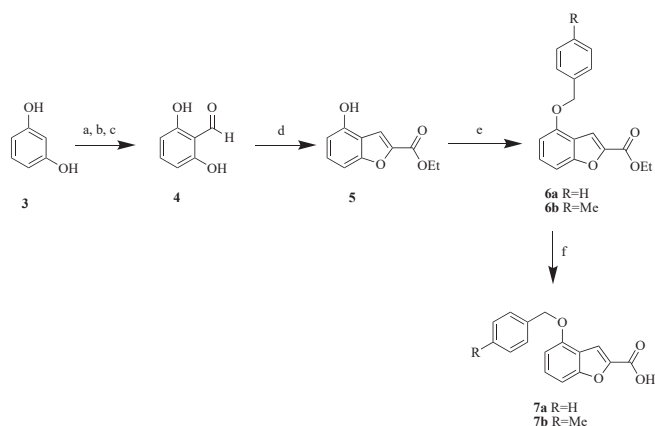
This series of compounds is therefore based on a phenotypic approach rather than a target based approach. That is to say we have combined moieties which have shown efficacy against *P. falciparum*.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

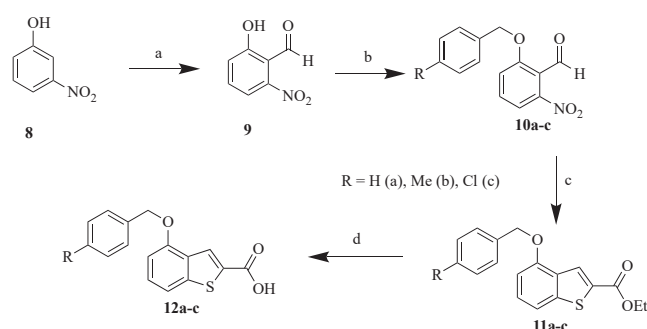
The synthesis of the benzofuran scaffold **5** was achieved starting from resorcinol **3** (Scheme 1). The installation of the aldehyde **4** was achieved via *ortho*-formylation, which required protection and deprotection of the two hydroxyl groups using a MOM ether group.⁷ Reaction of **4** with ethyl bromoacetate via a modified Rap-Stoemer reaction yielded benzofuran **5** with the appropriate handles for further substitution in positions 2 and 4.⁷ Attempted isolation of product **5** consistently resulted in a mixture of an intermediate and the desired product. The basic conditions of the installation of the benzyl group proved to be sufficient to effect full cyclisation. Sufficient amounts of the pure product were isolated for characterisation, but as a matter of course compound **5** was not usually isolated. The acetone was removed under reduced pressure and the crude mixture carried through to the next step. The yield over the two steps of 66% was deemed acceptable. The appearance of a singlet at 7.67 ppm integrating for one proton assigned to position 3 of the benzofuran in the proton NMR spectrum confirmed the successful synthesis of the heterocycle. Benzylation was then carried out to attach an aromatic ring. Benzyl bromide and *p*-methylbenzyl bromide were used to afford **6a** and **6b** in reasonable yield (61–66%). The ethyl group was then removed in anticipation of the amidation or esterification reactions used to couple the benzofuran to a quinoline moiety (see later).⁸

Synthesis of the benzothiophene was achieved using a slightly different approach, since the benzyl group could serve as the protecting group for the phenol prior to *ortho*-formylation.

In this case the starting material was 3-nitrophenol, **8**, Scheme 2. The installation of the aldehyde *ortho* to the phenol was achieved



Scheme 1: Reagents and conditions: a) NaH, DMF, MOM-Cl, r.t., 5 h, 88% yield; b) i) *n*-BuLi (1.2 eq), THF, 0 °C, 2 h, ii) DMF (4 eq), r.t., 18 h, 68% yield; c) conc. HCl, MeOH, dioxane, 50 °C, 4 h, 65% yield; d) ethyl bromoacetate, K₂CO₃, anhydrous acetone, 80 °C, 48 h (product not isolated); e) benzyl bromide or *p*-methyl benzyl bromide, K₂CO₃, ethanol, reflux, 5 h, 61–66% (over two steps), f) LiOH, EtOH/H₂O, reflux, 2.5 h, 54–73%.

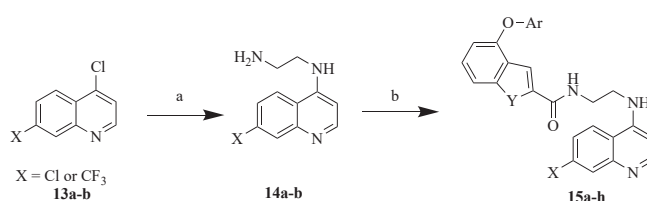


Scheme 2: a) HTMA, TFA, 90 °C, 24 h, 59% yield; b) benzyl bromide (**9a**), *p*-methyl benzyl bromide (**9b**), *p*-chloro benzyl bromide (**9c**) K₂CO₃, DMF, 70 °C, 20 h, 61–72% yield; c) ethyl thiolglycolate, K₂CO₃, DMF, 0–70 °C, 20 h, 93–98% yield; d) LiOH, EtOH, 60 °C, 6 h 54–95% yield.

in reasonable yield using an established procedure.⁹ However, regioselectivity was an issue, and the isomer with the aldehyde *para* to the nitro group was an unavoidable by-product using this method. However, the two isomers were separable via column chromatography and the method was deemed acceptable. The phenol was then benzylated using benzyl bromide (**10a**), *p*-methyl benzyl bromide (**10b**) or *p*-chloro benzyl bromide (**10c**). The final step was the formation of the benzothiophene using ethyl thioglycolate. Again the characteristic single proton signal at 8.27 ppm in the proton NMR spectra indicated that the benzothiophene had indeed formed. Further characterisation using ¹³C NMR and IR spectroscopy, as well as HRMS, confirmed that products **11a-c** had been formed.

The final part of the synthesis was the coupling for the benzofurans (**7a-b**) or benzothiophenes (**12a-c**) to 4-amino-7-chloroquinoline or 4-amino-7-trifluoromethylquinoline (Scheme 3). The reactions began with the 4,7-dichloroquinoline **13a** or 4-chloro-7-trifluoromethylquinoline **13b**, on which the reaction with 1,2-diaminoethane was carried out under reflux. This was followed by a CDI-mediated coupling between the free acid derivatives of both benzofuran and benzothiophene moieties.¹⁰

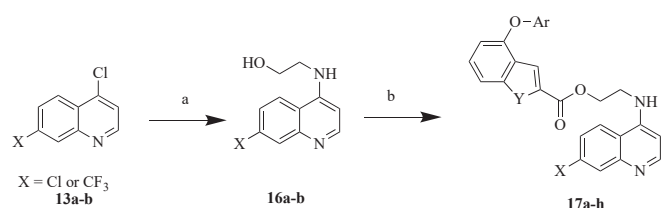
The quinolines, **13a** and **13b**, were also reacted with 2-aminoethanol



Scheme 3: a) 5 eq diaminoethane, 160 °C, 24 h, 85–90% yield; b) synthesised acid (**7a-b**, or **12a-c**) CDI, imidazole, HCl, anhydrous DMSO, 55 °C, 1–4 h (See Table 1 for yields).

Table 1: Full description of each compound in series 15 and yield of the final step of the synthesis

Entry	Acid Derivative	Y	R	Amine Pendent	X	Compound	Yield (%)
1	7a	O	H	14a	Cl	15a	92
2	7a	O	H	14b	CF ₃	15b	70
3	7b	O	CH ₃	14a	Cl	15c	61
4	12a	S	H	14a	Cl	15d	25
5	12a	S	H	14b	CF ₃	15e	22
6	12b	S	CH ₃	14a	Cl	15f	59
7	12b	S	CH ₃	14b	CF ₃	15g	84
8	12c	S	Cl	14b	CF ₃	15h	70



Scheme 4: a) 2-aminoethanol, toluene, *n*-butanol, 160 °C, 24 h 63–84% yield; b) synthesised acid (**7a-b**, or **12a-c**) DIC, DMAP, DCM, 60 °C, 24–48 h (see Table 2 for yields).

Table 2: Full description of each compound in series 17 and yield of the final step of the synthesis

Entry	Acid Derivative	Y	R	Alcohol-Pendant	X	Compound	Yield (%)
1	7a	O	H	16b	CF ₃	17a	97
2	7b	O	CH ₃	16a	Cl	17b	78
3	12a	S	H	16a	Cl	17c	52
4	12a	S	H	16b	CF ₃	17d	43
5	12b	S	Cl	16a	Cl	17e	69
6	12b	S	Cl	16b	CF ₃	17f	34
7	12c	S	CH ₃	16a	Cl	17g	92
8	12c	S	CH ₃	16b	CF ₃	17h	94

at 160 °C in the presence of a mixture of toluene and *n*-butanol in a sealed microwave vial, which was effectively used as a pressure vessel (Scheme 4). The coupling to the acid derivatives of the benzofuran or benzothio-phenone moiety was then achieved via a modification of the Stiglic esterification.¹¹ Instead of using DCC as the coupling reagent, DIC was used as it was readily available.

Characterisation of compounds **15a-h** and **17a-h** were confirmed using ¹H and ¹³C NMR and IR spectroscopy, as well as HRMS.

Table 4: Summary of efficacy for the hybrid compounds

Scaffold	Comp. No.	4-Benzyl	7-quinoline	ester/ amide	MTT IC ₅₀ (μM) ^b	<i>P. falciparum</i> NF54 IC ₅₀ (μM) ± SD ^b	Selectivity index ^a	IC ₅₀ (β-haematin) (μM) ± SEM ^b
Benzofuran	15a	H	Cl	NH	3.300	0.393 ± 0.048	8.4	16.0 ± 0.9
	15b	H	CF ₃	NH	9.557	0.134 ± 0.016	71.3	13.0 ± 0.6
	15c	CH ₃	Cl	NH	2.368	0.785 ± 0.097	3.0	
	17a	H	CF ₃	O	–	>10	–	29.5 ± 1.4
	17b	CH ₃	Cl	O	54.18	2.38 ± 0.383	22.8	9.8 ± 1.3
	15d	H	Cl	NH	2.975	0.703 ± 0.053	4.2	
	15e	H	CF ₃	NH	–	0.089 ± 0.013	–	12.2 ± 1.2
	15f	CH ₃	Cl	NH	13.95	0.361 ± 0.034	38.6	
Benzothio-phenone	15g	CH ₃	CF ₃	NH	12.54	0.149 ± 0.053	84.2	6.0 ± 0.8
	15h	Cl	CF ₃	NH	19.15	1.19 ± 0.02	16.1	9.8 ± 0.8
	17c	H	Cl	O	87.22	1.50 ± 0.04	58.1	
	17d	H	CF ₃	O	–	2.75 ± 0.08	–	
	17e	Cl	Cl	O	28.57	1.61 ± 0.07	17.7	
	17f	Cl	CF ₃	O	8.839	1.03 ± 0.01	8.6	
	17g	CH ₃	Cl	O	11.89	1.22 ± 0.29	9.7	18.6 ± 1.1
	17h	CH ₃	CF ₃	O	–	>10	–	
Chloroquine						0.008 ± 0.001		28.8 ± 2.2
Amodiaquine								9.1 ± 0.7
Artesunate						0.004 ± 0.001		

^a Selectivity index is calculated by dividing the antiparasmodial efficacy by the toxicity

^b All assays were carried out in triplicate

Table 3: Efficacy of the heterocycles prior to coupling reactions against *P. falciparum* CQ sensitive strain NF54.

Scaffold	Benzyl	acid/ester	Comp. No	IC ₅₀ (μM) ± SD
Benzofuran	Bn	OEt	6a	26.1 ± 7.4
	<i>p</i> -Me-Bn	OEt	6b	>10
	Bn	OH	7a	>10
	<i>p</i> -Me-Bn	OH	7b	n.d.
Benzothio-phenone	Bn	OEt	11a	4.6 ± 0.9
	<i>p</i> -Me-Bn	OEt	11b	>10
	<i>p</i> -Cl-Bn	OEt	11c	>10
	Bn	OH	12a	>10
	<i>p</i> -Me-Bn	OH	12b	>10
	<i>p</i> -Cl-Bn	OH	12c	>10
Quinoline			14a	0.090 ± 0.013
			14b	n.d.
			15a	1.2 ± 0.1
			15b	5.8 ± 0.4
Chloroquine				0.008 ± 0.001
Artesunate				0.004 ± 0.001

Biological results

Prior to coupling, the benzofurans, benzothio-phenones and quinolines were tested for antiparasmodium efficacy. The activity of the quinolines are known⁶ and the values reported here fall within the expected range of activity for these types of compounds. For the most part, neither the benzofurans nor the benzothio-phenones demonstrated antiparasmodium efficacy within the range of concentrations of the assay. Under the mildly acidic conditions of the food vacuole of *P. falciparum*, the free acids (**7a-b** and **12a-c**) may react to form esters or amides with alcohol or amine groups in the system, so their poor efficacy was anticipated. An interesting result was the moderate activity observed for the unsubstituted benzyl-containing esters (**6a** and **11a**). Although the activity is 500–3000 fold weaker than chloroquine this raises questions about the potential mode of action which, unfortunately,

cannot be answered within the scope of the series of compounds that have been synthesised. Nonetheless, this result points to the value of conducting the activity assay on the individual heterocyclic fragments, and not just the final products.

For hybrid compounds where we had sufficient material, testing was done against the NF54 chloroquine sensitive strain of *P. falciparum*, toxicity was determined and efficacy in a NP-40 detergent mediated β -haematin inhibition assay was evaluated. All assays were carried out in triplicate. The data are summarized in Table 4.

From the activity data in Table 4, there is no discernible pattern with respect to the benzofuran and benzothiophene moieties. That is to say that it is not evident that substituting the sulfur for the oxygen atom makes any substantial difference to the efficacy of these compounds. The increase in efficacy associated with the unsubstituted benzyl group which was observed in the fragment assay is not evident in the hybrid compounds. There is also no clear correlation between β -hematin inhibition activity and antiplasmodial efficacy. This lack of correlation is noteworthy because in smaller molecules, the 7-chloroquinoline scaffold tends to have a consistent greater efficacy than the 7-trifluoromethylquinoline core.⁶ This is not the case here; for example, in the compound pairs **15d/15e** and **15f/15g**, the 7-trifluoromethyl substituted compound has greater efficacy in both cases than the 7-chloro hybrid.

However, the most consistent trend comes from the variation in the ester and amide linkages. In all cases, the compound with the amide linkage is at least one order of magnitude more efficacious than the ester counterpart. It is not at all clear at this stage why this factor should make such a difference. It may be that the conditions of the assay are such that the ester linkage is in fact more labile than we anticipated. This question is worth further investigation.

EXPERIMENTAL

Chemical reagents used for synthesis were either obtained from the chemical store or purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used without purification. Reaction solvents used for synthesis were all purchased from Sigma-Aldrich/Merck with purity grades $\geq 98\%$. The procedures for drying reaction solvents were obtained as described in Armarego et al.¹² Solvents used for chromatographic purposes (ethyl acetate, hexane, dichloromethane, methanol, ethanol and acetone) were obtained from the chemical store and distilled by conventional method at their respective boiling points to remove impurities.

Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using Macherey-Nagel Alugram[®] Xtra SIL G/UV₂₅₄ silica gel 60 coated aluminium plates. TLC visualization was carried out using either a UV lamp with two wavelength options (254 and 365 nm) or with liquid stains to develop the plate. To visualize the components of reaction mixtures, bromocresol green was used for acidic compounds, potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) as general-purpose stain and *p*-Anisaldehyde #1 (PAA #1) as specialized stain for functional group change identification.¹ Flash column chromatography was carried out using Merck silica gel (230-400 mesh) either by conventional method or automated instrument. A Teledyne Isco CombiFlash Rf150 automated purification instrument, fitted with a variable 200–400 nm UV detector, was used with reusable columns of varying sizes.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded using a 300 MHz Varian VNMRs (75 MHz for ¹³C), a 400 MHz Varian Unity Inova (101 MHz for ¹³C) and a 600 MHz Varian Unity Inova (151 MHz for ¹³C and 262 MHz for ¹⁹F). Mass spectroscopy (MS) and purity analysis was carried out on a Waters SYNAPT G2 mass spectrometer fitted with a Time-of-Flight (TOF) mass analyzer using the Electrospray Ionization positive or negative (ESI+ or ESI-) method. Infrared (IR) spectra were collected on a Thermo Fisher Scientific Nicolet iS10 FTIR photometer and setup to collect the spectra by double beam Fourier Transform Infrared Attenuated Total Reflection (FTIR-ATR) technique and peak values units reported in wavenumber (cm⁻¹). Melting points

were obtained using a Gallenkamp Melting Point Apparatus and temperatures measured to the first decimal in degrees Celsius (°C).

2,6-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde 4

Compound **4** was synthesized in three steps using the method described by Masubuchi et al.⁷

The crude mixture was then purified by automated column chromatography ($R_f = 0.61$, 15% EtOAc/Hex) to afford the product as a yellow solid (542 mg, 3.93 mmol, 65%). (mp 156.4–159.1 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.72 (broad s, 2H), 10.17 (s, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (d, *J* 8.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.4 (2C), 162.3, 138.3, 110.3 106.8 (2C); ν_{\max} 2885 (br w), 1617(s), 1514, 1460, 1232 (s), 1202, 1156, 710 (s). This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.⁷

Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzofuran-2-carboxylate 5

Dry acetone (6 mL) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (368 mg, 2.66 mmol) were added to a 25 mL microwave vial, equipped with a stir bar, and stirred at 0 °C. 2,6-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (122 mg, 0.888 mmol) was added as a single portion and stirred until completely dissolved. Then ethyl bromoacetate (0.11 mL, 0.16 g, 0.98 mmol) was diluted with dry acetone (0.5 mL) and added dropwise to the reaction vial. The vial was removed from the ice bath, sealed with a vial cap and septum, then heated to 100 °C for 48 hours. The reaction was monitored by TLC for completion during the reaction period and after 48 hours the vial was cooled to room temperature and an additional portion of anhydrous potassium carbonate (195 mg, 1.41 mmol) added. The vial was resealed and heated for a further 24 hours. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with distilled water (10 mL), followed by acidification with 1 N HCl to a pH of ~5. The aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 \times 15 mL), the organic layers combined and washed with water (20 mL) and then brine (10 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solution collected by vacuum filtration. The ethyl acetate was collected and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product as a yellow oil. The crude product was purified by automated column chromatography and the pure product obtained as a pale-yellow powder (55.8 mg, 0.248 mmol, 28%). $R_f = 0.35$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. (mp 136–138 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.32–7.23 (m, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, *J* 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.45 (q, *J* 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (t, *J* 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.1, 157.3, 150.9, 144.4, 128.7, 117.0, 111.7, 108.5, 105.0, 61.8, 14.4; ν_{\max} 3297 (w), 1690, 1605, 1557, 1191 (s), 1109, 1046, 844, 754 (s), 727; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₁H₁₁O₄: 207.0658; found: 207.0661. This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.⁷

SYNTHESIS OF 6A–B

General procedure

A minimal amount of dry acetone, anhydrous potassium carbonate (0.5 to 2.1 equivalents) and 2,6-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (1 equivalent) were added in a single portion in a round-bottom flask. The mixture was left to stir at room temperature until the benzaldehyde was completely dissolved. While stirring, ethyl bromoacetate (1 equivalent), diluted in an equal amount of dry acetone, was added dropwise to the reaction flask. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 48 hours and monitored by TLC for completion. On completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The concentrated reaction residue was dissolved in dry ethanol (10 mL) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (3 equivalents) added. 4-Methylbenzyl chloride (0.7 equivalent) or benzyl bromide (1 equivalent) was added to the stirring mixture at room temperature and then heated under reflux for 6 hours, monitoring completion

by TLC. On completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 25 mL), the organic layers combined and washed once with water followed by brine. The organic layer was collected, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solution collected by vacuum filtration. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure the crude product was obtained as yellow to brown oils.

Ethyl 4-(benzyloxy)benzofuran-2-carboxylate **6a**

The general procedure described above was followed using dry acetone (15 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (90 mg, 0.65 mmol), 2,6-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (160 mg, 1.15 mmol), ethyl bromoacetate (0.128 mL, 1.93 mg, 1.15 mmol), benzyl bromide (0.138 mL, 1.98 mg, 1.15 mmol) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (480 mg, 3.47 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a yellow oil and purified as described in the general procedure to afford the product as a white solid (159 mg, 0.537 mmol, 61%). $R_f = 0.50$, 15% EtOAc/Hex; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.52–7.31 (m, 6H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 1H), 6.78–6.72 (m, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 4.43 (q, J 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (t, J 7.1 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.6, 157.0, 153.8, 144.6, 136.6, 128.7 (2C), 128.6, 128.2, 127.5 (2C), 118.3, 111.8, 105.5, 104.9, 70.4, 61.5, 14.4; ν_{max} 2913 (w), 1757, 1732, 1715 (m), 1561, 1334, 1177, 1021, 782; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_4$: 297.1129; found: 297.1127.

Ethyl 4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzofuran-2-carboxylate **6b**

The general procedure described above was followed using dry acetone (15 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (674 mg, 4.88 mmol), 2,6-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (321 mg, 2.32 mmol), ethyl bromoacetate (0.26 mL, 390 mg, 2.3 mmol), 4-methylbenzyl chloride (0.22 mL, 0.23 g, 1.6 mmol) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (670 mg, 4.84 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a yellow oil and purified as described in the general procedure to afford the product as a white solid (341 mg, 1.09 mmol, 66%). $R_f = 0.50$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. (mp 78–80 °C) $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.38–7.31 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.17 (m, 3H), 6.75 (d, J 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 4.43 (q, J 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.41 (t, J 7.1 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.7, 157.0, 153.9, 144.5, 138.1, 133.6, 129.4 (2C), 128.6, 127.7 (2C), 118.3, 111.9, 105.7, 104.9, 70.4, 61.5, 21.3, 14.4; ν_{max} 2916, 2848, 1732, 1460, 1331, 1257, 1169, 1120, 1109, 1082, 1018, 807, 780, 759, 731, 718; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4$: 311.1284; found: 311.1283.

Synthesis of **7a–b**

General Procedure

A minimal amount of ethanol, distilled water, **6a** or **6b** (1 equivalent) and lithium hydroxide (3 to 4 equivalents) were added in a round-bottom flask and stirred. The mixture was left to stir under reflux for 2.5 hours, monitoring completion by TLC using bromocresol green as the visualizing stain. On completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with water and acidified with 2N HCl solution until a white precipitate formed. The precipitate was collected by filtration, the solids dissolved using ethyl acetate and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The magnesium sulfate was removed by vacuum filtration and the ethyl acetate evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the products as white solids (54–72%).

4-(Benzyloxy)benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid **7a**

The general procedure described above was followed using ethanol (15 mL), distilled water (1 mL), **6a** (1.00 g, 3.37 mmol) and lithium hydroxide (242 mg, 10.1 mmol). The product was purified as described

above and afforded the product as a white solid (489 mg, 1.82 mmol, 54%). (mp 124–126 °C); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.46–7.39 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.25 (m, 4H), 7.17–7.10 (m, 1H), 6.73–6.66 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.0, 156.7, 153.5, 144.9, 136.3, 128.4, (2C), 128.1, 127.9, 127.1 (2C), 118.1, 111.2, 105.1, 104.7, 70.1; ν_{max} 2848 (v br), 1682, 1567, 1255 (s), 1197, 916 (m), 779, 751 (m), 695; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_4$: 269.0819; found: 269.0814.

4-[(4-Methylbenzyl)oxy]benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid **7b**

The general procedure described above was followed using ethanol (10 mL), distilled water (1 mL), **6b** (200 mg, 0.643 mmol) and lithium hydroxide (56.3 mg, 2.35 mmol). The product was purified as described above and afforded the product as a white solid (125 mg, 0.443 mmol, 72%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.31–7.22 (m, 3H), 7.14–7.04 (m, 3H), 6.69 (d, J 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 160.4, 156.1, 153.1, 144.7, 137.2, 132.9, 128.7 (2C), 127.8, 127.0 (2C), 117.6, 110.6, 104.5, 69.6, 39.5, 20.6; ν_{max} 2916 (v br), 1679 (s), 1557 (m), 1499, 1194 (s), 1108, 1070, 923 (m), 780, 758 (s); HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4$: 283.0971; found: 283.0971.

2-Hydroxy-6-nitrobenzaldehyde **9**

Hexamethylenetetramine (2.44 g, 17.3 mmol), 3-nitrophenol (2.01 g, 14.4 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (16.0 mL, 23.9 g, 209.5 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk tube. The reaction vessel was sealed under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred for 24 hours at 90 °C. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature, distilled water (30 mL) added and the mixture stirred for a further 3 hours and completion monitored by TLC. On completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (150 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (5 × 30 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with water (5 × 50 mL) and the organic layer washed with brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, the solvent collected by vacuum filtration and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was obtained as a thick orange oil and purified by automated column chromatography to afford the product as a yellow solid (1.42 g, 8.49 mmol, 59%). $R_f = 0.58$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. (mp 52–54 °C); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 12.11 (s, 1H), 10.33 (s, 1H), 7.65–7.60 (m, 1H), 7.57–7.54 (m, 1H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 1H); ν_{max} 3216 (w br), 1672 (s), 1532; This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.¹

SYNTHESIS OF **10A–C**

General procedure

Dry DMF was combined with anhydrous potassium carbonate (3–4 equivalents) in a round-bottom flask and **9** (1 equivalent) added. The solution was stirred at room temperature and the respective 4-substituted-benzyl halides (1.3–2 equivalents) added dropwise. The reaction mixture was then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 20 hours where on completion the mixture was cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with distilled water (100 mL) and acidified to a pH ~6 with 1N HCl. The aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 × 25 mL), the organic layers combined, washed with distilled water (3 × 40 mL) and then with brine (30 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent collected by vacuum filtration. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude product purified by automated column chromatography (15% EtOAc/Hex). Residual DMF was removed by freeze-dryer to afford the pure products as white solids (61–72%).

2-(Benzyloxy)-6-nitrobenzaldehyde 10a

The general procedure described above was followed using dry DMF (20 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (2.30 g, 31.6 mmol), **9** (1.32 g, 7.90 mmol) and benzyl bromide (1.41 mL, 2.03 g, 11.8 mmol). The product was obtained as a white solid (1.44 g, 5.60 mmol, 71%). $R_f = 0.30$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.42 (s, 1H), 7.59–7.52 (m, 1H), 7.39 (m, 6H), 7.31–7.26 (m, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 187.7, 158.9, 135.1, 133.6, 128.9, 127.3, (2C), 121.0, 117.7, 115.8, 71.6. ν_{max} 2876 (w br), 1690 (s), 1520, 1396, 1347, 1247 (s), 1178, 1002, 871, 811, 737, 688. This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.¹

2-[(4-Methylbenzyl)oxy]-6-nitrobenzaldehyde 10b

The general procedure described above was followed using dry DMF (30 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (2.55 g, 18.5 mmol), **9** (1.03 mg, 6.16 mmol) and 4-methylbenzyl chloride (1.06 mL, 1.12 g, 8.01 mmol). The product was obtained as a white solid (1.20 g, 4.42 mmol, 72%). $R_f = 0.31$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.41 (s, 1H), 7.58–7.51 (m, 1H), 7.43–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.24 (m), 7.23–7.18 (m, 2H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 187.7, 159.1, 148.8, 138.6, 133.6, 132.1, 129.6 (2C), 127.5 (2C), 121.0, 117.7, 115.8, 71.6, 21.3; ν_{max} 2917, 2862 (w br), 1697 (s), 1519, 1499, 1469, 1345, 1275 (s), 1177, 1055, 796, 737.

2-[(4-Chlorobenzyl)oxy]-6-nitrobenzaldehyde 10c

The general procedure described above was followed using dry DMF (30 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (2.42 g, 17.5 mmol), **9** (977 mg, 5.84 mmol) and 4-chlorobenzyl chloride (0.96 mL, 1.2 g, 7.6 mmol). The product was obtained as a white solid (1.03 mg, 3.54 mmol, 61%). $R_f = 0.18$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.40 (s, 1H), 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.50–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.31 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.23 (m, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 187.6, 158.4, 134.6, 133.6, 133.5, 129.2 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 121.5, 117.7, 116.2, 70.9. ν_{max} 2916, 2864 (w br), 1705 (s), 1522, 1343, 1283, 1054, 812, 737.

Synthesis of 11a–c

General procedure

Dry DMF, anhydrous potassium carbonate (2.5 equivalents) and **10a**, **10b** or **10c** (1 equivalent) were combined in a round-bottom flask. The solution was stirred at 0 °C, ethyl thioglycolate (1.25–1.5 equivalents) added dropwise and the reaction mixture stirred for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 24 hours where on completion the mixture was cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with distilled water and acidified to a pH ~6 with 1N HCl. The aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 × 25 mL), the organic layers combined, washed with distilled water (3 × 40 mL) and then with brine (30 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent collected by vacuum filtration. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude product purified by automated column chromatography (15% EtOAc/Hex). Residual DMF was removed by freeze-dryer to afford the pure products as white solids (93–98%).

Ethyl 4-(benzyloxy)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylate 11a

The general procedure was followed using **10a** (167 mg, 0.649 mmol), dry DMF (5 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (224 mg, 1.62 mmol) and ethyl thioglycolate (0.10 mL, 11 mg, 0.92 mmol). The pure product was obtained as a white solid (199 mg, 0.638 mmol, 98%). $R_f = 0.73$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.52–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.46–7.32 (m, 5H), 6.81 (d, J 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 4.41 (q, J 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (t, J 7.1 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 189.3, 162.8, 155.3, 143.8, 136.5, 132.2, 130.2, 128.7 (2C), 128.2, 128.1, 127.4 (2C), 115.1, 105.4, 70.1, 61.5, 14.4; ν_{max} 2984,

1697 (s), 1562, 1518, 1463, 1284 (s), 1254 (m), 1149, 1071, 1016, 749; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 313.0899; found: 313.0898. This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.¹

Ethyl 4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylate 11b

The general procedure was followed using **10b** (154 mg, 0.568 mmol), DMF (10 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (207 mg, 1.44 mmol) and ethyl thioglycolate (0.10 mL, 11 mg, 0.92 mmol). The pure product was obtained as a white solid (172 mg, 0.527 mmol, 93%). $R_f = 0.71$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. (mp 104–106 °C); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.45–7.36 (m, 4H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 2H), 6.82 (d, J 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.40 (q, J 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.41 (t, J 7.1 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.9, 155.5, 143.9, 138.0, 133.6, 132.2, 130.3, 129.4 (2C), 128.3, 127.7 (2C), 127.6, 115.1, 105.5, 70.2, 61.5, 21.3, 14.4; ν_{max} 2917, 1695 (s), 1561, 1516, 1462, 1303 (s), 1285, 1253 (m), 1150, 749; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 327.1059; found: 327.1055.

Ethyl 4-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylate 11c

The general procedure was followed using **10c** (200 mg, 0.686 mmol), DMF (10 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (237 mg, 1.71 mmol) and ethyl thioglycolate (0.08 mL, 90 mg, 0.7 mmol). The pure product was obtained as a white solid (226 mg, 0.653 mmol, 95%). $R_f = 0.61$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.49–7.32 (m, 6H), 6.77 (d, J 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.40 (q, J 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (t, J 7.1 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.9, 155.1, 143.9, 135.1, 134.0, 132.4, 130.2, 128.9 (2C), 128.8 (2C), 128.2, 127.3, 115.4, 105.5, 69.4, 61.6, 14.4; ν_{max} 2917, 1688 (s), 1563, 1285 (s), 1253 (m), 1149, 1073, 1022, 810, 746; HRMS-TOF MS ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClO}_3\text{S}$: 347.0509; found: 347.0518.

Synthesis of 12a–c

General Procedure

Ethanol, lithium hydroxide (5–10 equivalents) and one of the respective derivatives **11a–c** (1 equivalent) were added to a round-bottom flask. The reaction mixture was heated to 60 °C and stirred for 6 hours. On completion the ethanol was removed under reduced pressure, the residue diluted with water and basified with 1N NaOH. The aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 15 mL) and the organic layers kept aside. The aqueous layer was then acidified with 1N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent collected by vacuum filtration. The ethyl acetate was removed under reduced pressure to afford the pure products as white solids.

4-(Benzyloxy)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid 12a

The general procedure was followed using **11a** (200 mg, 0.640 mmol), ethanol (15 mL) and lithium hydroxide (83.0 mg, 3.46 mmol). The pure product was obtained as a white solid (97.8 mg, 0.344 mmol, 54%). $R_f = 0.11$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. (mp 178–180 °C); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.13 (broad s, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.40–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.20 (m, 5H), 6.69 (d, J 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.5, 154.9, 143.6, 136.4, 134.1, 130.1, 128.3 (2C), 127.8, 127.6, 127.1 (2C), 126.8, 114.8, 105.1, 69.7; ν_{max} 2483, 1667 (s), 1562, 1518, 1257 (s), 1153 (s), 1060; HRMS-TOF MS ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_4$: 285.0586; found: 285.0579.

4-[(4-Methylbenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid 12b

The general procedure described above was followed using **11b** (501 mg, 1.54 mmol), ethanol (30 mL) and lithium hydroxide (362 mg, 15.2 mmol). The pure product was obtained as a white solid (438 mg, 1.47 mmol, 96%). $R_f = 0.10$, 15% EtOAc/Hex. (mp 127–129 °C); $^1\text{H NMR}$

(400 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.37–7.23 (m, 4H), 7.16–7.08 (m, 2H), 6.80–6.71 (m, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 163.7, 154.5, 142.9, 137.1, 132.8, 132.5, 129.5, 128.6 (2C), 127.5, 126.9 (2C), 126.5, 114.3, 104.8, 69.3, 20.5; ν_{max} 2916, 2848, 1655 (s), 1518, 1256 (s), 1153 (s), 1060, 1016; HRMS-TOF MS ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3\text{S}$: 299.0739; found: 299.0742.

4-[(4-Chlorobenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid 12c

The general procedure described above was followed using **11c** (666 mg, 2.01 mmol), ethanol (30 mL) and lithium hydroxide (363 mg, 15.2 mmol). The pure product was obtained as a white solid (581 mg, 1.82 mmol, 95%). R_f = 0.07, 15% EtOAc/Hex. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.62–7.54 (m, 3H), 7.51–7.43 (m, 3H), 7.04 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 163.3, 154.3, 142.8, 135.8, 133.4, 132.5, 129.4, 129.3 (2C), 128.6, 128.5 (2C), 126.0, 115.3, 106.3, 68.6; ν_{max} 3382 (w br), 1576 (s), 1518, 1367 (s), 1151 (s), 1016, 805, 769, 752; HRMS-TOF MS ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClO}_3\text{S}$: 319.0199; found: 319.0196.

N'-(7-Chloroquinolin-4-yl)ethane-1,2-diamine 14a

4,7-Dichloroquinoline (1.20 g, 5.15 mmol) and ethane-1,2-diamine (7.00 mL, 6.29 g, 104 mmol) were added to a round-bottom flask. The mixture was heated to 140 °C and stirred under reflux for 1.5 hours and monitored by TLC for completion. On completion, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and the crude mixture poured into a small quantity of cold water. The aqueous mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 20 mL), the organic layers combined and washed with 50 mL of distilled water. The organic layer was collected and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate followed by vacuum filtration and evaporating the solvent under reduced pressure to give crude product as an off-white solid. The crude material was purified by adding 3 mL of hexane and heated to boiling, cooled to room temperature and the hexane pipetted off. This process was repeated three times to remove excess amine. The purified product was dried for 24 hours under vacuum and obtained as an off-white solid (1.01 g, 4.55 mmol, 78%). (mp 132–134 °C); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.33 (d, J 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, J 9.0 and 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (t, J 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (t, J 6.3 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 152.7, 152.4, 149.6, 136.3, 127.5, 126.0, 124.3, 118.7, 99.6, 46.2, 40.8; ν_{max} 3243 (w br), 1582 (s), 1541, 1450, 1426, 1326, 1282, 1161, 1141, 950, 869, 800 (s), 758, 618 (m); HRMS-TOF MS ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_3$: 222.0799; found: 222.0798. This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.¹²

N'-[7-(Trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl]ethane-1,2-diamine 14b

4-Chloro-7-(trifluoromethyl)quinoline (500 mg, 2.16 mmol), ethane-1,2-diamine (2.89 mL, 2.59 g, 43.1 mmol) and toluene (3 mL) were added to a 10 mL microwave vial. The vial was sealed with a vial cap and septum and stirred at 160 °C for 24 hours. On completion, the crude mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with 20 mL of distilled water. The aqueous mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 20 mL), the organic layers combined and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate followed by vacuum filtration. The collected solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product as a white solid. The crude material was purified by adding 3 mL of hexane and heated to boiling point, cooled to room temperature and the hexane pipetted off. This process was repeated three times to remove excess amine and toluene. The purified product was dried for 24 hours under vacuum and obtained as a white solid (448 mg, 1.75 mmol, 81%). (mp 87–89 °C); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.31 (d, J 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, J 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, J 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (t, J 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.96 (t, J 6.2 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 143.3, 142.9,

138.6, 123.4–121.7 (m), 116.9–116.6 (m), 114.7, 112.6, 111.4–111.1 (m), 91.2, 36.0, 30.9; ν_{max} 3271 (w br, N-H, stretch), 2888 (w br), 1593, 1537, 1470, 1457 (m), 1430, 1375, 1322 (s), 1271, 1162, 1125 (w br) 816 (s), 683 (m); HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3$: 256.1059; found: 256.1062. This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.¹³

Synthesis of 15a–h

General procedure

Dry DMSO, *N,N'*-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI, 1.3 equivalents), imidazolium chloride (1.5 equivalents) and one of the respective benzofuran or benzothiophene carboxylic acids (1 equivalent) was added to a microwave vial equipped with a stir bar. The vial was sealed, and the reaction mixture stirred at 55 °C for 1–4 hours and monitored by TLC (15% EtOAc/Hex) for conversion of starting material. Bromocresol green stain was used as visualizing agent to monitor the conversion of the carboxylic acid to the intermediate. On completion the desired quinoline derivative (1.2 equivalents) was added in a single portion to the reaction and the reaction vial resealed. The reaction was stirred for 6–48 hours whilst heating between 60 °C and monitored by TLC (10% MeOH/EtOAc) for the consumption of the intermediate. On completion the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with distilled water until the mixture turned milky in color. The milky aqueous mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate (4 × 25 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with distilled water (3 × 25 mL), once with brine followed by drying over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was collected by vacuum filtration and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product as a thick oil or solid. The crude product was purified by various methods and products obtained as white to off-white solids (22–92%).

4-(Benzyloxy)-*N*-(2-[(7-chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl) benzofuran-2-carboxamide 15a

The general procedure was followed using **7a** (24.4 mg, 0.0909 mmol), dry DMSO (7 mL), imidazolium chloride (14.5 mg, 0.139 mmol), CDI (19.4 mg, 0.120 mmol) and **14a** (26.0 mg, 0.117 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 48 hours and was monitored by TLC for completion. The crude product was obtained as an off-white solid and purified by automated column chromatography (1% triethylamine/9% MeOH/90% EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (39.4 mg, 0.0836 mmol, 92%). (mp 224–226 °C); ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 8.89 (app. t, J 5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, J 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, J 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.49–7.33 (m, 6H), 7.25 (d, J 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, J 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, J 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 3.56–3.51 (m, 2H), 3.48–3.45 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 158.4, 155.4, 152.9, 151.8, 150.0, 149.0, 147.9, 136.7, 133.4, 128.4 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 127.6, 127.5 (2C), 124.1, 123.9, 117.6, 117.4, 106.7, 105.6, 104.7, 98.6, 69.7, 41.8, 37.3; ν_{max} 3363 (w br), 2931, 1656, 1581, 1278 (s), 1225, 1137, 1072, 726; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_3$: 472.1429; found: 472.1425.

4-(Benzyloxy)-*N*-(2-[(7-(trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl) benzofuran-2-carboxamide 15b

The general procedure was followed using **7a** (100 mg, 0.373 mmol), dry DMSO (7 mL), imidazolium chloride (56.4 mg, 0.540 mmol), CDI (78.5 mg, 0.484 mmol) and **14b** (85.0 mg, 0.333 mmol). The crude product was obtained as an off-white solid and purified by heating in 2 mL of hexane, the hexane cooled and pipetted off. This process was repeated 3 times to afford the product as a white solid (132 mg, 0.262 mmol, 70%). (mp 190–192 °C); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$) δ 8.73 (app. t, J 5.9 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (d, J 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, J 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.57–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.36–7.24 (m, 4H), 7.09 (d, J 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.76 (d, J 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J 5.5 Hz,

1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 3.72–3.64 (m, 2H), 3.53–3.44 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 159.9, 155.4, 152.9, 151.4, 149.7, 146.9, 146.7, 135.9, 130.4 (q, *J* 32.5 Hz), 128.1 (2C), 127.5, 127.3, 126.9 (2C), 126.1–125.1 (m), 124.4, 122.2, 120.2, 119.0, 117.8, 107.6, 104.5, 104.2, 98.8, 69.7, 43.8, 37.6; ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 62.0 (s, 3F, CF₃); *v*_{max} 3315 (w br), 1589, 1327 (s), 1267, 1108, 1068, 747; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₃F₃N₃O₂S: 506.1689; found: 506.1698.

N-{2-[(7-chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl}-4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzofuran-2-carboxamide 15c

The general procedure was followed using **7b** (46.0 mg, 0.163 mmol), dry DMSO (5 mL), imidazolium chloride (19.3 mg, 0.185 mmol), CDI (35.8 mg, 0.221 mmol) and **14a** (34.0 mg, 0.153 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 24 hours was monitored by TLC for completion. The crude product was obtained as an off-white solid and purified by automated column chromatography (1/9/90% TEA/MeOH/EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (46.9 mg, 0.0971 mmol, 63%); (mp 190–192 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 9.08 (app. t, *J* 5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, *J* 4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (d, *J* 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (br s, 1H), 7.71–7.65 (m, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.46–7.41 (m, 1H), 7.40–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, *J* 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 3.62–3.53 (m, 2H), 3.52–3.44 (m, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 158.4, 155.4, 153.0, 151.7, 150.1, 148.9, 147.8, 137.1, 133.7, 133.4, 129.0 (2C), 127.8, 127.7 (2C), 127.3, 124.3, 124.1, 117.6, 117.4, 106.7, 105.6, 104.6, 98.6, 69.6, 41.9, 37.3, 20.7; *v*_{max} 3328 (w br), 2922, 1652, 1578, 1269 (s), 1074, 795, 727; HRMS-TOF ESI⁻: *m/z* [M-H]⁻ calculated for C₂₈H₂₅ClN₃O₃S: 484.1427; found: 484.1430

4-(Benzyloxy)-N-{2-[(7-chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl}benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide 15d

The general procedure was followed using **12a** (101 mg, 0.355 mmol), dry DMSO (5 mL), imidazolium chloride (58.3 mg, 0.558 mmol), CDI (78.1 mg, 0.482 mmol) and **14a** (92.3 mg, 0.416 mmol). The crude product was obtained as an off-white solid and purified by heating in 2 mL of hexane, the hexane cooled and pipetted off. This process was repeated 3 times to afford the product as a white solid (45.0 mg, 0.0924 mmol, 26%). (mp 224–226 °C); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 9.19 (app. t, *J* 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (br s, 1H), 8.34 (d, *J* 9.1 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.80–7.74 (m, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.42–7.30 (m, 5H), 6.99 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H, H-5), 6.61 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 3.58–3.53 (m, 2H), 3.52–3.46 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 165.1, 157.5, 154.7, 153.1, 144.8, 141.1, 139.6, 136.5, 133.1, 131.4 (2C), 131.0, 130.9 (2C), 130.5, 130.4, 127.1, 126.9, 124.2, 120.5, 117.9, 108.7, 101.5, 72.7, 45.0, 40.9; *v*_{max} 3345 (w br), 2972, 1640, 1536, 1227 (s), 1023, 734, 696; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₇H₂₃ClN₃O₂S: 488.1199; found: 488.1200.

4-(Benzyloxy)-N-(2-[(7-(trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide 15e

The general procedure was followed using **12a** (150 mg, 0.527 mmol), dry DMSO (7 mL), imidazolium chloride (84.0 mg, 0.804 mmol), CDI (108 mg, 0.666 mmol) and **14b** (134 mg, 0.524 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a white solid and purified by heating in 2 mL of hexane, the hexane cooled and pipetted off. This process was repeated 3 times to afford the product as a white solid (61.4 mg, 0.118 mmol, 22%). (mp 218–220 °C); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.38 (d, *J* 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.47–7.39 (m, 3H), 7.34–7.24 (m, 4H), 6.91 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 3.61–3.56 (m, 2H), 3.54–3.48 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 164.1, 155.8, 152.7, 151.7, 147.9, 143.2, 138.6, 137.8, 131.62–130.86 (q, *J* 32.2 Hz, 1C, CF₃), 131.2, 129.6, 129.3 (2C), 128.9, 128.8 (2C), 126.3–126.1 (m), 124.2, 122.5, 121.7, 120.3–120.1 (m), 115.7, 106.6, , 100.5, 70.8, 43.2, 38.9; *v*_{max} 3344 (w br), 2943, 1544, 1327 (s), 1261, 1131, 735; HRMS-TOF

ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₃F₃N₃O₂S: 522.1464; found: 522.1463.

N-{2-[(7-Chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl}-4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-carboxamide 15f

The general procedure was followed using **12b** (153 mg, 0.512 mmol), dry DMSO (7 mL), imidazolium chloride (85 mg, 0.81 mmol), CDI (107 mg, 0.660 mmol) and **14a** (134 mg, 0.604 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a thick oil and purified by automated step gradient column chromatography (50% EtOAc/Hex then 10% MeOH/EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (149 mg, 0.297 mmol, 58%). (mp 147–149 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 9.02 (app. t, *J* 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.21–8.09 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, *J* 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.43–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.19 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, *J* 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 3.63–3.55 (m, 2H), 3.53–3.45 (m, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 162.0, 154.4, 151.6, 149.9, 148.9, 141.7, 138.2, 137.2, 133.4, 133.3, 129.9, 128.8 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 127.4, 127.2, 123.9, 123.5, 121.1, 117.3, 114.6, 105.4, 98.3, 69.5, 42.0, 37.8, 20.7; *v*_{max} 3338 (w br), 2928, 1557, 1257 (s), 1021, 799; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₅ClN₃O₂S: 502.1357; found: 502.1356.

N-(2-[(7-(Trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl)-4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzofuran-2-carboxamide 15g

The general procedure was followed using **12b** (150 mg, 0.503 mmol), dry DMSO (7 mL), imidazolium chloride (77.4 mg, 0.740 mmol), CDI (104 mg, 0.641 mmol) and **14b** (154 mg, 0.603 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a thick oil and purified by automated step gradient column chromatography (50% EtOAc/Hex then 10% MeOH/EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (230 mg, 0.429 mmol, 85%). (mp 228–230 °C); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 9.04 (app. t, *J* 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.52 (d, *J* 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, *J* 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67–7.63 (m, *J* 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.36 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, *J* 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 3.59–3.47 (m, 4H), 2.31 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 161.9, 154.4, 152.2, 149.9, 147.4, 141.6, 138.4, 137.3, 133.6, 130.0, 129.1 (2C), 129.0, 128.1 (2C), 127.6, 126.2, 123.8, 121.1, 120.9, 118.9, 114.9, 105.9, 99.9, 69.5, 41.8, 39.5, 37.7, 20.7; *v*_{max} 3348 (w br), 2928, 1639, 1545, 1325 (s), 1123, 901, 801; HRMS-TOF MS ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₉H₂₅F₃N₃O₂S: 536.1620; found: 536.1642.

4-[(4-Chlorobenzyl)oxy]-N-(2-[(7-(trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl)benzo[b]thiophene-carboxamide 15h

The general procedure was followed using **12c** (101 mg, 0.317 mmol), dry DMSO (7 mL), imidazolium chloride (79.8 mg, 0.763 mmol), CDI (166 mg, 1.02 mmol) and **14b** (97.6 mg, 0.382 mmol). The crude product was obtained as an off-white solid and purified by automated column chromatography (5/45/50% TEA/EtOAc/Hex) to afford the product as a white solid (121 mg, 0.217 mmol, 69%). (mp 230–230 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 9.11–9.00 (m, 1H), 8.51 (d, *J* 4.6 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J* 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H, H-23), 7.70–7.60 (m, 2H), 7.57–7.49 (m, 3H), 7.45 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (d, *J* 5.2 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 3.61–3.46 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 161.9, 154.2, 152.3, 149.9, 147.4, 141.7, 138.5, 135.7, 132.7, 129.9, 129.7 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 127.5, 126.3, 125.5, 123.8, 122.8, 121.1, 120.9, 118.9, 115.1, 105.9, 99.7, 68.7, 41.8, 37.7; *v*_{max} 3346 (w br), 1640, 1548, 1325 (s), 1122, 808; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₂ClF₃N₃O₂S: 556.1074; found: 556.1073.

2-[(7-Chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethanol 16a

4,7-Dichloroquinoline (1.00 g, 5.05 mmol), 2-aminoethanol (6.11 mL, 6.17 g, 100 mmol), n-butanol (1.5 mL) and toluene (10 mL) were

added to a 25 mL microwave vial equipped with a stir bar. The vial was sealed with a crimp cap, heated to 160 °C and stirred for 24 hours. On completion, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and the reaction mixture diluted with distilled water (25 mL) and ethyl acetate (10 mL) added. Semi-pure product precipitated out of the aqueous-organic mixture and was collected by filtration followed by washing with a single portion of ethyl acetate (10 mL). The product was collected and dried under vacuum for 24 hours to remove residual butanol and amine with the final product obtained as an off-white solid (923 mg, 4.14 mmol, 82%). (mp 216–218 °C); 763; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.38 (d, *J* 5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, *J* 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, *J* 8.9 Hz and 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.30–7.23 (m, 1H), 6.49 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (broad s, 1H), 3.66 (t, *J* 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.42–3.30 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 151.8, 150.2, 149.0, 133.3, 127.4, 124.1, 124.0, 117.4, 98.7, 58.7, 45.1; *v*_{max} 3306 (w br), 2817, 1614, 1580 (s), 1537, 1431, 1333 (m), 1220, 1138, 1062 (s), 924, 883, 867, 819, 800 (s), HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₁H₁₂ClN₂O: 223.0639; found: 223.0638. This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.¹⁴

2-[[7-(Trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl]amino]ethanol 16b

4-Chloro-7-trimethylquinoline (502 mg, 2.16 mmol), 2-aminoethanol (2.61 mL, 2.64 g, 43.1 mmol), *n*-butanol (1.5 mL) and toluene (10 mL) were added to a 25 mL microwave vial equipped with a stir bar. The vial was sealed with a crimp cap, heated to 160 °C and stirred for 24 hours. On completion, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and the reaction mixture diluted with distilled water (25 mL). The aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 25 mL) and the organic layers combined, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solution collected by vacuum filtration. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the product as a crude off-white solid. The crude material was purified by adding 3 mL of hexane, heated to boiling point, cooled to room temperature and the hexane pipetted off. This process was repeated three times to remove excess amine, butanol and toluene. The purified product was dried for 24 hours under vacuum and obtained as a white solid (348 mg, 1.35 mmol, 63%). (mp 181–183 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.49 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J* 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.68 (dd, *J* 8.7 Hz, *J* 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.36 (m, 1H), 6.61 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (broad s, 1H), 3.73–3.64 (m, 2H), 3.43–3.33 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 152.2, 150.1, 147.4, 129.4–128.4 (q, *J* 31.9 Hz, 1C), 126.4–126.2 (m, 1C), 123.9, 120.9, 118.8–118.7 (m, 1C) 99.7, 58.7, 45.2; *v*_{max} 3116 (w br), 2874, 1596 (m), 1552, 1474, 1376, 1323 (s), 1284, 1206, 1154, 1142, 1106 (s), 1067, 1026, 921, 895, 811 (m), 736, 680; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₂H₁₂F₃N₂O: 257.0899; found: 257.0902. This is a known compound and values correspond well with previously reported values.¹⁵

Synthesis of 17a–h

General procedure

One of the respective benzofuran **7a–b** or benzothiophene acids **12a–c** (1 equivalent), dry DCM (5–10 mL), *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC, 1.5 equivalents), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 0.3 equivalents) and the desired quinoline alcohol derivative (0.9 equivalents) were added to a microwave vial equipped with a stir bar, vial cap and rubber septum. The reaction vial was sealed, and the reaction mixture stirred at 60 °C for 24–48 hours and monitored by TLC (50% EtOAc/Hex) for conversion of starting material. On completion the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with distilled water and then a small amount of acetone added. This mixture was stirred for 5 minutes before transferring to a separating funnel and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with distilled water (3 × 20 mL) and once with brine. The organic layers were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, the solvent was collected by vacuum filtration

and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product as a thick oil. The crude product was purified by various methods depending on the product.

2-[[7-(Trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl]amino]ethyl-4-(benzyloxy)benzofuran-2-carboxylate 17a

The general procedure was followed using **7a** (75 mg, 0.28 mmol), dry DCM (5 mL), DMAP (12.7 mg, 0.104 mmol), DIC (0.07 mL, 50 mg, 0.4 mmol) and **16b** (72.2 mg, 0.282 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a pale yellow solid and purified by automated step gradient column chromatography (100% Hex then 15% EtOAc/Hex then 100% EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (138 mg, 0.273 mmol, 97%). (mp 184–186 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.38 (d, *J* 5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J* 9.1 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.52–7.46 (m, 4H), 7.42–7.29 (m, 5H), 6.96 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.60–6.57 (m, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 4.54 (t, *J* 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 158.5, 156.9, 156.1, 153.1, 151.6, 149.6, 147.2, 143.3, 135.8, 130.0, 128.9 (q, *J* 32.2 Hz, CF₃), 128.4, 128.0 (2C), 127.6, 127.0 (2C), 126.3–126.0 (m), 124.9, 122.9, 122.2, 118.8–118.5 (m), 117.3, 111.6, 104.7, 104.4, 99.2, 69.6, 62.5, 41.0; *v*_{max} 3339 (w br), 2967, 1719 (s), 1573, 1244, 1161, 1129, 1070, 754; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₂F₃N₂O₄: 507.1532; found: 507.1533.

2-[[7-(7-Chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl-4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzofuran-2-carboxylate 17b

The general procedure described was followed using **7b** (179 mg, 0.634 mmol), dry DCM (10 mL), DMAP (25.6 mg, 0.210 mmol), DIC (0.15 mL, 120 mg, 0.95 mmol) and **16a** (127 mg, 0.570 mmol). Reaction temperature was increased from 60 °C to 90 °C after 2 hours and then stirred for a further 18 hours due to slow conversion of starting material. The crude product was obtained as a pale yellow solid and purified by automated step gradient column chromatography (15% EtOAc/Hex, 50% EtOAc/Hex then 100% EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (260 mg, 0.535 mmol, 94%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.52–7.46 (m, 1H), 7.36–7.27 (m, 3H), 7.19–7.11 (m, 3H), 6.80 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.53 (t, *J* 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.76–3.67 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.4, 157.0, 156.1, 153.2, 151.3, 149.9, 148.8, 143.5, 137.0, 133.6, 133.1, 128.8 (2C), 128.6, 127.3 (2C), 123.9, 123.6, 117.3, 111.5, 105.0, 104.4, 98.4, 69.6, 62.5, 41.0, 39.5, 20.6; *v*_{max} 3338 (w br, N-H), 2967, 1720 (s), 1612, 1569, 1247, 1166, 753; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₄ClN₂O₄: 487.1425; found: 487.1436.

2-[[7-(7-Chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl-4-(benzyloxy)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylate 17c

The general procedure was followed using **12a** (100 mg, 0.352 mmol), dry DCM (5 mL), DMAP (10.0 mg, 0.0819 mmol), DIC (0.08 mL, 70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and **16a** (85.6 mg, 0.384 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a yellow solid and purified by automated step gradient column chromatography (30% EtOAc/Hex then 100% EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (91.4 mg, 0.187 mmol, 53%). (mp 190–192 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.42 (d, *J* 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, *J* 9.1 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.59–7.55 (m), 7.51 (d, *J* 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.48–7.32 (m, 5H), 7.05 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, *J* 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 4.54 (t, *J* 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.77–3.69 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 152.4, 157.2, 155.1, 152.1, 150.5, 149.2, 143.2, 137.0, 134.0, 131.8, 129.7, 129.4, 128.9 (2C), 128.4, 128.0 (2C), 127.8, 127.7, 124.7, 124.4, 115.6, 106.9, 99.4, 70.0, 63.8, 23.7; *v*_{max} 3338 (w br), 2966, 1720 (s), 1567, 1235, 1018, 746; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₇H₂₂ClN₂O₃S: 489.1040; found: 489.1040.

2-[[7-(Trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl]amino]ethyl-4-(benzyloxy)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylate 17d

The general procedure was followed using **12a** (200 mg, 0.703 mmol), dry DCM (2 × 5 mL), DMAP (17.2 mg, 0.141 mmol), DIC (0.12 mL, 97.6 mg, 0.77 mmol), and **16b** (161 mg, 0.628 mmol). The crude product was collected by filtration and washed with water (3 × 10 mL) then hexane (1 × 15 mL) to afford the product as a white solid (156 mg, 0.299 mmol, 48%). (mp 196–198 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.50 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (d, *J* 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.12–8.04 (m, 2H), 7.65–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.57 (d, *J* 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.53–7.29 (m, 6H), 7.03 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 4.60–4.50 (m, 2H), 3.78–3.69 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 161.9, 156.9, 154.7, 149.9, 147.4, 136.6, 131.4, 129.3, 119.0–118.5 (m), 115.2, 106.4, 100.0, 69.5, 63.4, 40.6; ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 60.8 (s, 3F, CF₃); *v*_{max} 3338 (w br, N-H, stretch, amine), 2967, 1721 (s, C=O, stretch, ester), 1568, 1328, 1237, 1127, 1020, 747; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₂F₃N₂O₃S: 523.1304; found: 523.1315.

2-[[7-(7-Chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl-4-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-carboxylate 17e

The general procedure was followed using **12c** (100 mg, 0.314 mmol), dry DCM (7 mL), DMAP (11.0 mg, 0.0900 mmol), DIC (0.07 mL, 60 mg, 0.5 mmol) and **16a** (63.8 mg, 0.287 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a yellow solid and purified by automated column chromatography (50% EtOAc/Hex) to afford the product as a white solid (114 mg, 0.218 mmol, 76%). (mp 160–162 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.39 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* 9.1 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-7), 7.55–7.38 (m, 7H), 7.02 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 4.52 (t, *J* 5.3 Hz, 2H), 3.76–3.65 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 162.3, 157.2, 152.2, 150.5, 149.4, 143.2, 136.1, 133.9, 133.0, 131.9, 129.9, 129.7 (2C), 129.4, 128.9 (2C), 127.9, 127.2, 124.6, 124.4, 117.8, 115.7, 106.9, 99.4, 69.1, 63.8, 41.5; *v*_{max} 3636 (w br), 2919, 1707 (s), 1583, 1348, 1245, 1015, 807, 747; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₇H₂₁Cl₂N₂O₃S: 523.0651; found: 523.0650.

2-[[7-(Trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl]amino]ethyl-4-[(4-chlorobenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-carboxylate 17f

The general procedure was followed using **12c** (51 mg, 0.160 mmol), dry DCM (7 mL), DMAP (5.9 mg, 0.048 mmol), DIC (0.04 mL, 30 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **16b** (36.0 mg, 0.140 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a yellow solid and purified by automated column chromatography (50% EtOAc/Hex) to afford the product as a white solid (31 mg, 0.056 mmol, 40%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.52 (d, *J* 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (d, *J* 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.12–8.06 (m, 2H), 7.73–7.64 (m, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz), 7.53 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.49–7.41 (m, 3H), 7.03 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 4.59–4.53 (m, 2H), 3.81–3.73 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 167.2, 161.9, 154.5, 153.7, 152.1, 149.9, 142.8, 137.0, 135.6, 132.5, 131.5, 129.4, 129.2 (2C), 128.9, 128.5 (2C), 126.8, 126.5–126.3 (m), 123.8, 120.8, 119.0, 115.3, 100.0, 68.7, 63.4, 42.3; *v*_{max} 3266 (w br), 2916, 1705 (s), 1550, 1327, 1240, 1111, 809, 747; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₁ClF₃N₂O₃S: 557.0914; found: 557.0916.

2-[[7-(7-Chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]ethyl-4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzo[b]thiophene-carboxylate 17g

The general procedure was followed using **12b** (103 mg, 0.345 mmol), dry DCM (7 mL), DMAP (12.5 mg, 0.102 mmol), DIC (0.08 mL, 60 mg, 0.5 mmol) and **16a** (67.7 mg, 0.304 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a yellow solid and purified by automated step gradient column chromatography (30% EtOAc/Hex then 100% EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (135 mg, 0.269 mmol, 88%). (mp 216–218 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.41 (d, *J* 5.3 Hz, 1H),

8.25 (d, *J* 9.1 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.61–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.34 (m, 4H), 7.19 (d, *J* 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 4.53 (t, *J* 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.77–3.66 (m, *J* 5.3 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 152.0, 154.7, 151.9, 150.0, 149.0, 142.8, 137.3, 133.6, 133.5, 131.4, 129.3, 129.1 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 127.5, 126.8, 124.2, 124.0, 117.4, 115.1, 106.5, 99.0, 69.5, 63.4, 41.1, 39.5, 20.8; *v*_{max} 3217 (w br), 2972, 1719 (s), 1562, 1242, 1018, 810, 748; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₈H₂₄ClN₂O₃S: 503.1197; found: 503.1196.

2-[[7-(Trifluoromethyl)quinolin-4-yl]amino]ethyl-4-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]benzofuran-2-carboxylate 17h

The general procedure was followed using **12b** (103 mg, 0.345 mmol), dry DCM (7 mL), DMAP (12.3 mg, 0.101 mmol), DIC (0.08 mL, 60 mg, 0.50 mmol) and **16b** (77.2 mg, 0.301 mmol). The crude product was obtained as a yellow solid and purified by automated step gradient column chromatography (30% EtOAc/Hex then 100% EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (149 mg, 0.278 mmol, 93%). mp 236–238 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.49 (d, *J* 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (d, *J* 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.67–7.59 (m, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, *J* 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.16 (d, *J* 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* 5.3 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.55 (t, *J* 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (d, *J* 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (t, *J* 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 161.8, 154.6, 151.8, 149.8, 147.3, 142.7, 137.0, 133.2, 131.1, 129.3, 129.2, 128.8 (2C), 128.5, 127.4 (2C), 126.8, 126.2, 123.5, 120.7, 118.6, 114.6, 105.8, 99.5, 69.4, 62.9, 41.0, 20.8; *v*_{max} 3228 (w br), 2982, 1719 (s), 1567, 1326, 1234, 1123, 1016, 815, 747; HRMS-TOF ESI⁺: *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₉H₂₄F₃N₂O₃S: 537.1460; found: 537.1460.

Assays***In vitro* Antiplasmodial activity**

Screening conducted externally by Drug Discovery and Development Centre (H3D) at Cape Town University. Test samples were screened for *in vitro* antiplasmodial activity against a chloroquine sensitive (CQS) strain (NF54) strain of the malaria parasite *P. falciparum*. Continuous *in vitro* cultures of asexual erythrocyte stages of *P. falciparum* were maintained using a modified version of the method by Trager and Jensen¹⁶ Quantitative assessment of antiplasmodial activity *in vitro* was determined via the parasite lactate dehydrogenase assay using a modified method described by Makler and Hinrichs.¹⁷ Test samples were tested in triplicate on two separate occasions with further dilutions being prepared in complete medium on the day of the experiment. Samples were tested as a suspension if not completely dissolved. Chloroquine and artesunate were used as the reference drugs. A full dose-response was performed starting at a concentration of 3000 nM solution in DMSO, which was then serially diluted 2-fold in complete medium to give 10 concentrations: with the lowest concentration being approximately 6 nM. The same dilution techniques were used for all samples. Reference drugs were tested at a starting concentration of 1000 ng/m. The highest concentration of solvent to which the parasites were exposed has no measurable effect on the parasite viability and data was not provided.

Toxicity

The test samples were prepared to a 10mmol/L stock solution in 100% DMSO. Samples were tested as a suspension if not completely dissolved. Further dilutions were prepared in growth media on the day of the experiment. The standard cytotoxic compound emetine was used as the reference drug in all experiments. A dual-point dose-response evaluation was performed for the test compounds in a 96-well plate to determine the growth inhibition at each concentration. The highest concentration of solvent to which the cells were exposed

was <0.1% and has no measurable effect on viability (data not shown). The assay plate was incubated at 37°C for 48h under 5% CO₂. After 44h, a volume of 25µL of MTT solution was added to all the wells in the assay plate. Plates were reincubated for a further 4h to allow the dye to reduce. Crystals were dissolved using 100µL of dimethyl sulfoxide and then absorbance of each well was quantified using a spectrophotometer at 540nm wavelength.¹⁸

The remaining population of cells at each concentration of the test compound was determined by comparing the absorbance of each well to the absorbance of a well containing the drug-free control. Survival was plotted against concentration and the amount of inhibition was calculated at each concentration via regression analysis.

β-hematin

This was determined in a Nonidet P-40 (NP-40) detergent system according to a previously reported method^{19,20} in 96-well plates. IC₅₀ values were determined from triplicate measurements, together with the standard error of the mean (SEM).

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary information for this article is provided in the online supplement.

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