



STRUCTURAL  
CHEMISTRY

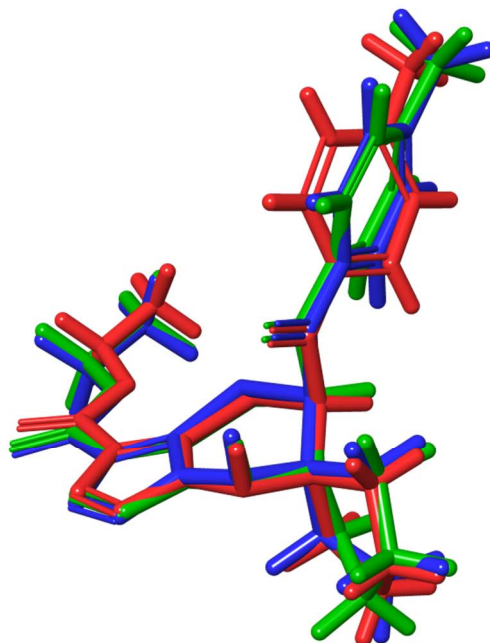
**Volume 76 (2020)**

**Supporting information for article:**

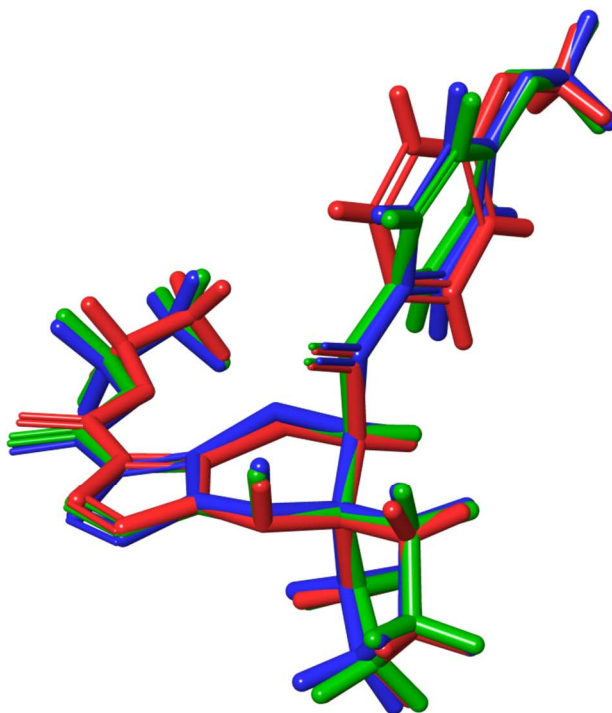
**The different modes of chiral [1,2,3]triazolo[5,1-*b*][1,3,4]thiadiazines: crystal packing, conformation investigations and cellular activity**

**Konstantin L'vovich Obydenov, Tatiana Andreevna Kalinina, Olga Alexandrovna Vysokova, Pavel Alexandrovich Slepukhin, Varvara Aleksandrovna Pozdina, Maria Valer'evna Ulitko and Tatiana Vladimirovna Glukhareva**

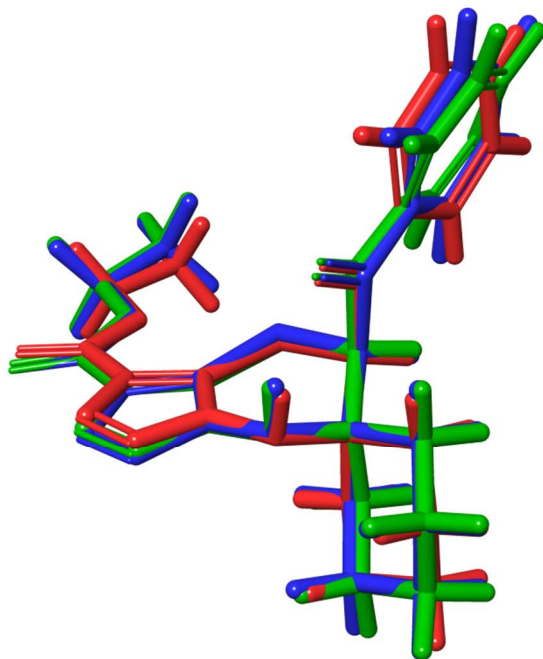
Title: 1\_X\_ray



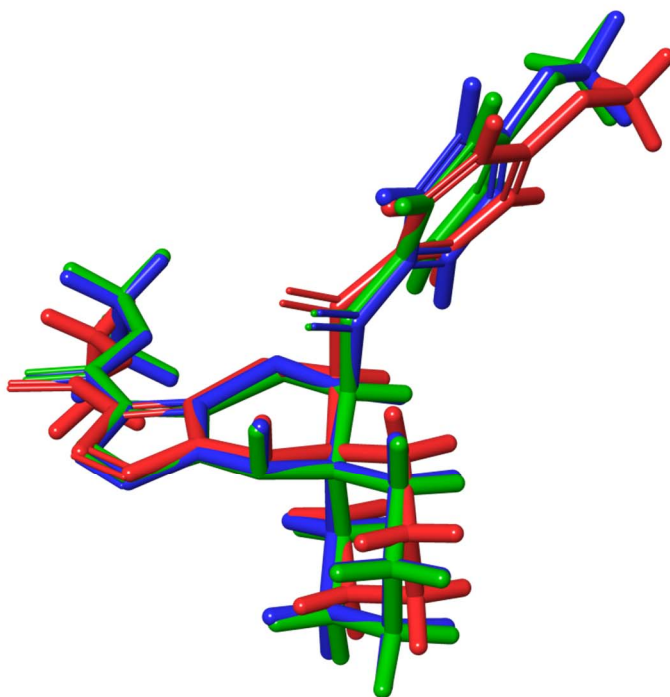
**Figure S1** The superimposition showing the conformational differences between x-ray geometry (red), MM-optimized geometry (green) and DFT-optimized geometry (blue) of the molecule (I).



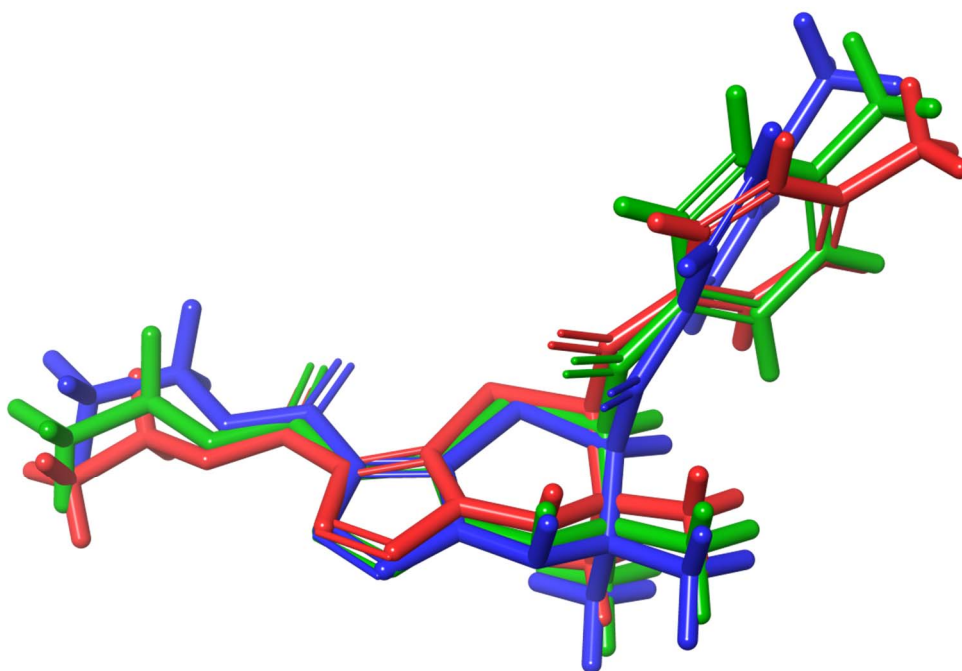
**Figure S2** The superimposition showing the conformational differences between x-ray geometry (red), MM-optimized geometry (green) and DFT-optimized geometry (blue) of the molecule (II).



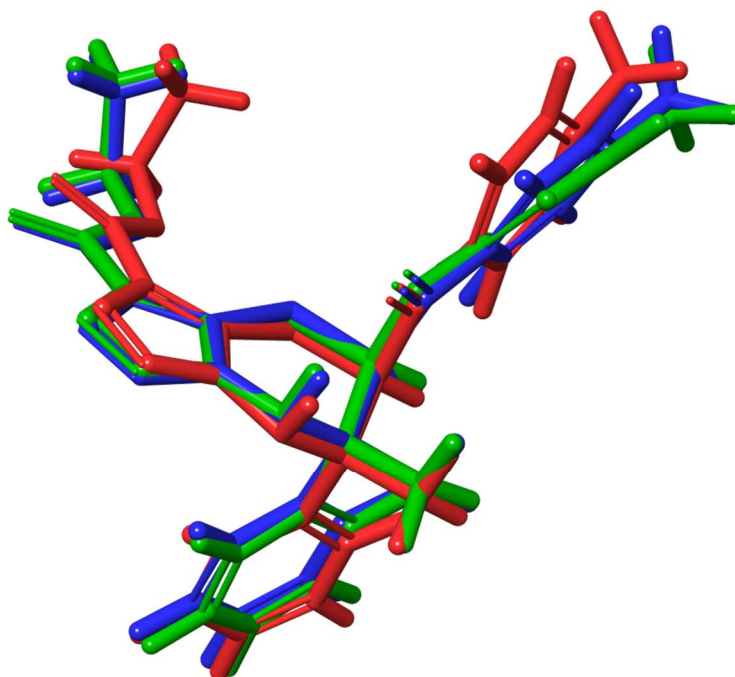
**Figure S3** The superimposition showing the conformational differences between x-ray geometry (red), MM-optimized geometry (green) and DFT-optimized geometry (blue) of the molecule (III).



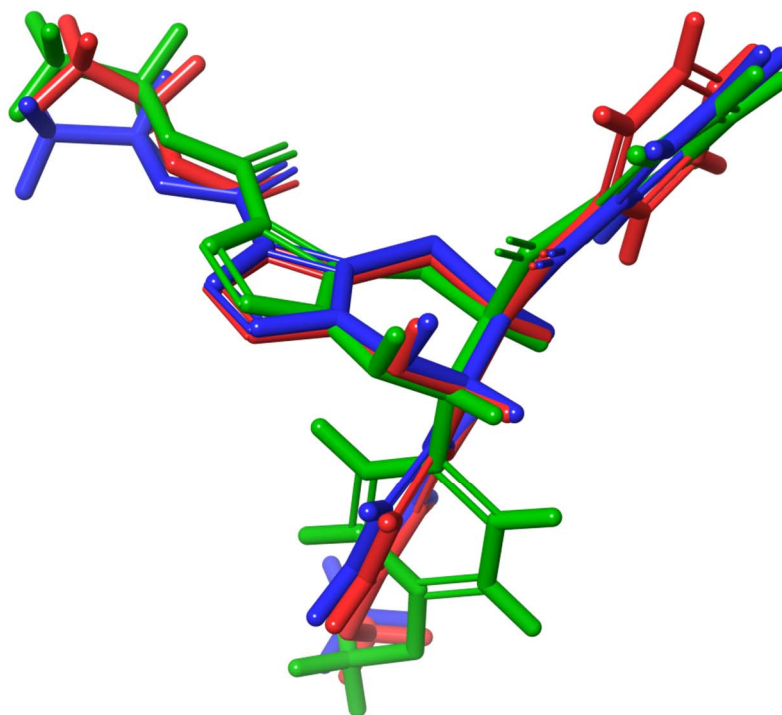
**Figure S4** The superimposition showing the conformational differences between x-ray geometry (red), MM-optimized geometry (green) and DFT-optimized geometry (blue) of the molecule (IV).



**Figure S5** The superimposition showing the conformational differences between x-ray geometry (red), MM-optimized geometry (green) and DFT-optimized geometry (blue) of the molecule (V).

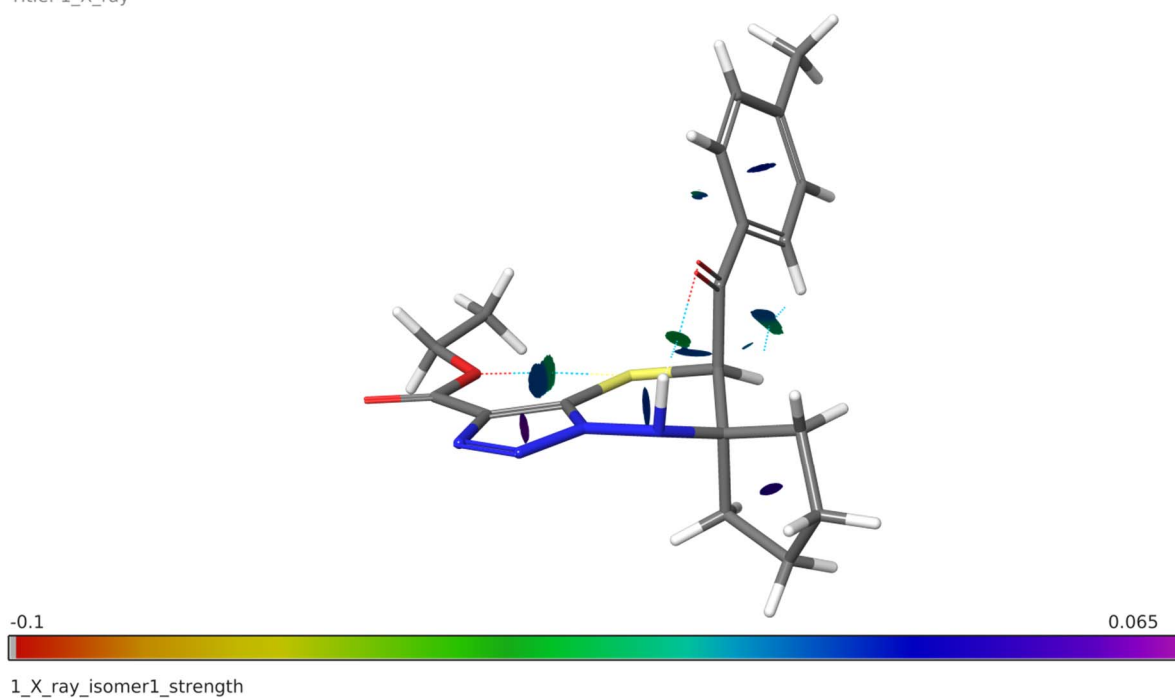


**Figure S6** The superimposition showing the conformational differences between x-ray geometry (red), MM-optimized geometry (green) and DFT-optimized geometry (blue) of the molecule (VI).



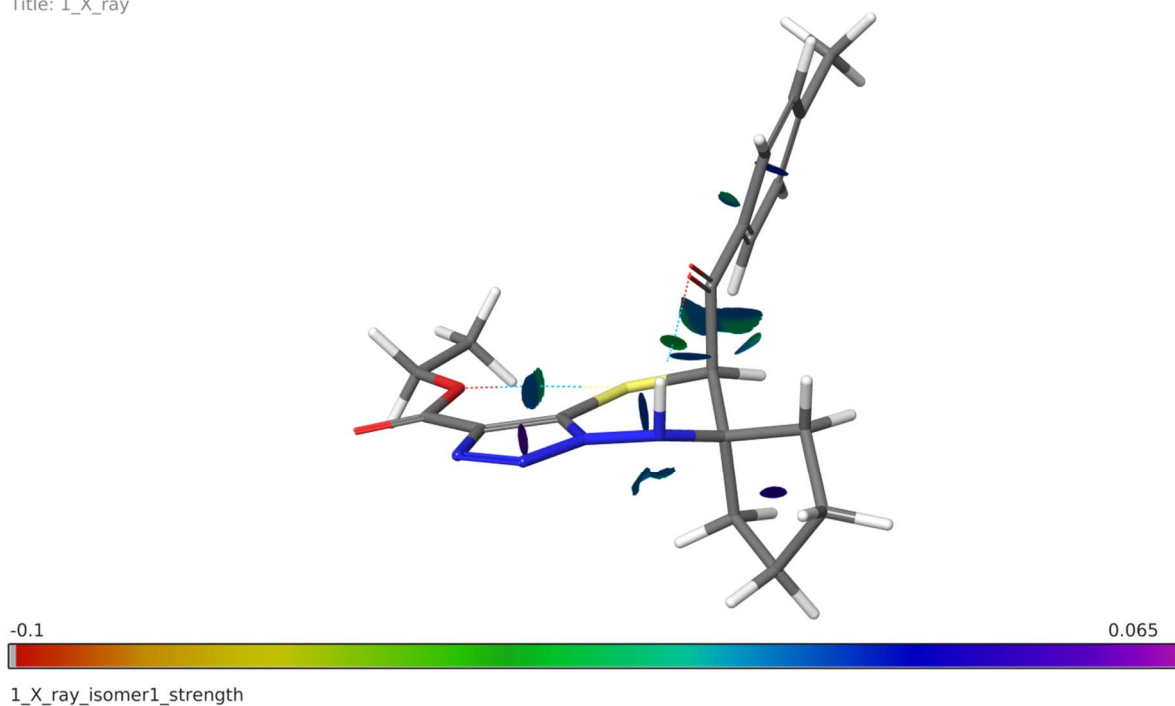
**Figure S7** The superimposition showing the conformational differences between x-ray geometry (red), MM-optimized geometry (green) and DFT-optimized geometry (blue) of the molecule (VII).

Title: 1\_X\_ray



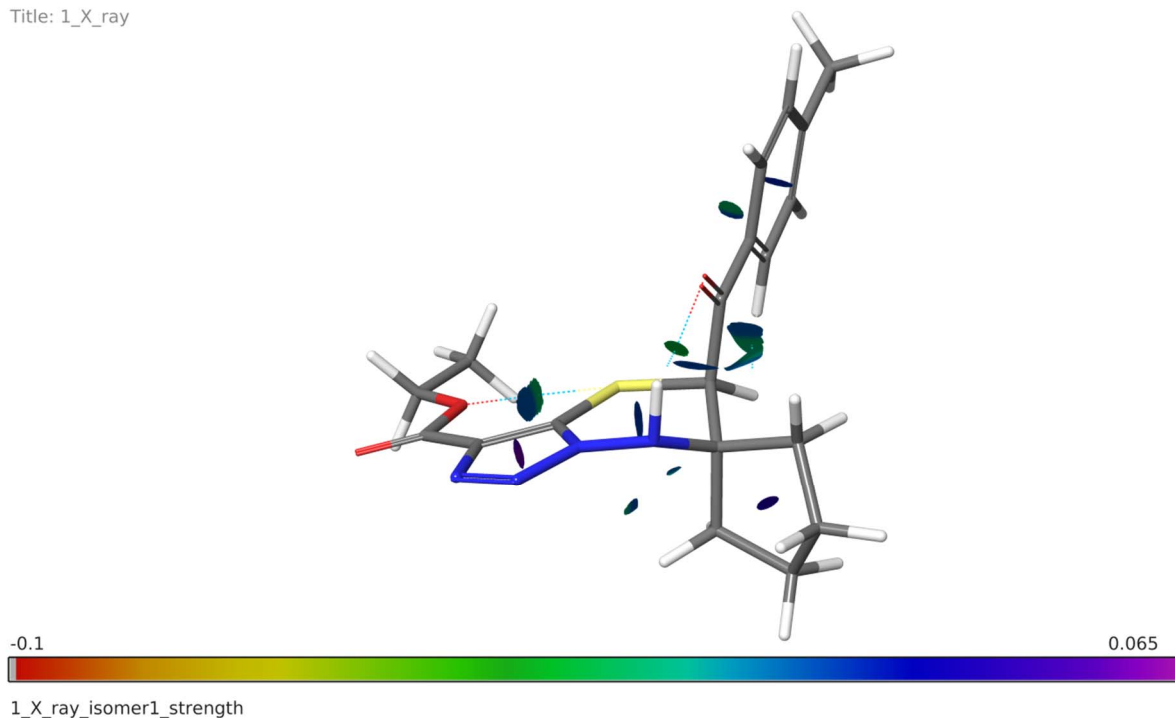
**Figure S8** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for x-ray geometry of the molecule (I). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 1\_X\_ray



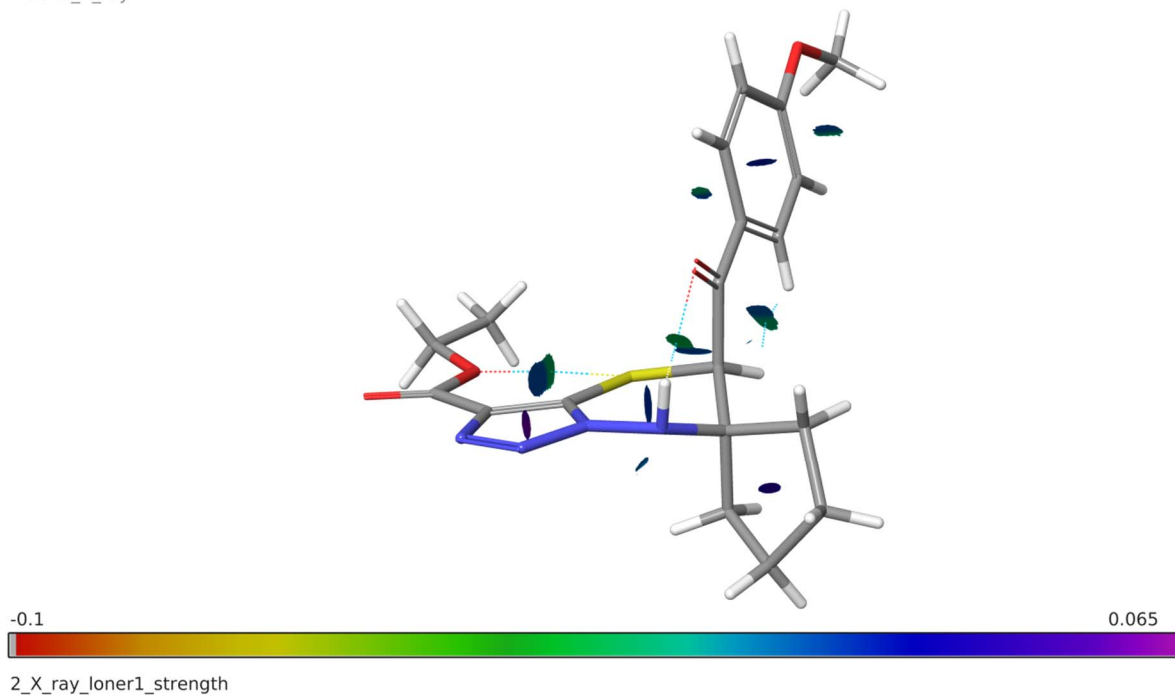
**Figure S9** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for MM-optimized of the molecule (I). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 1\_X\_ray



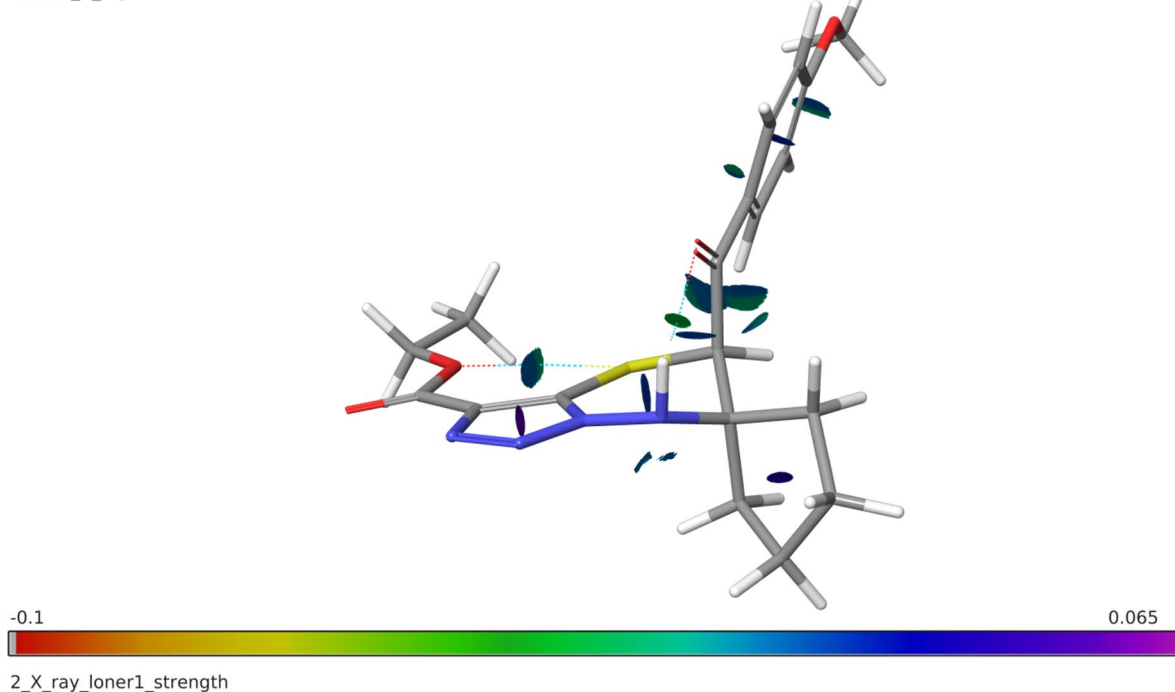
**Figure S10** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for DFT-optimized of the molecule (I). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 2\_X\_ray



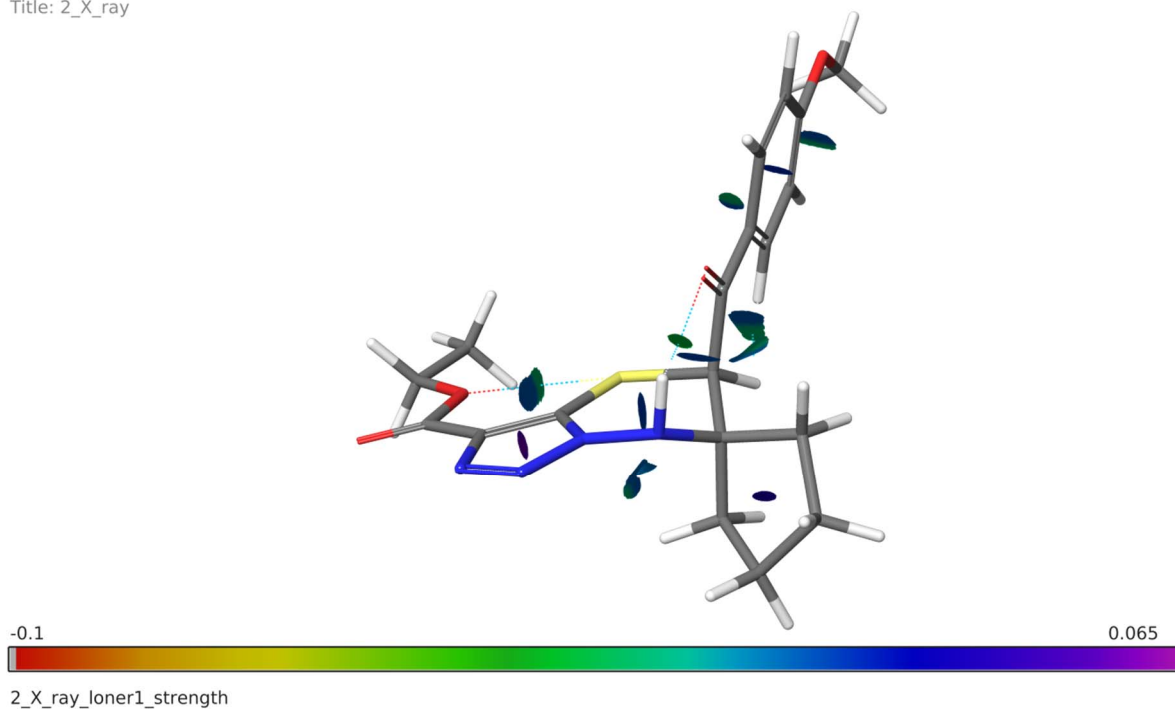
**Figure S11** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for x-ray geometry of the molecule (II). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 2\_X\_ray



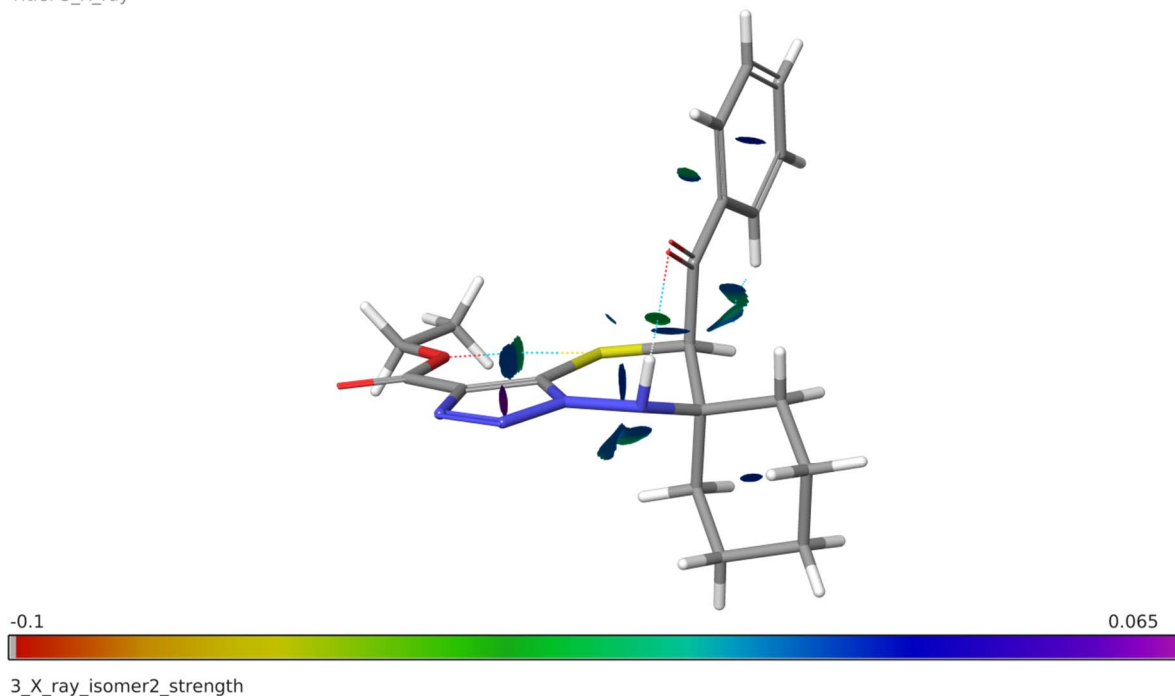
**Figure S12** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for MM-optimized of the molecule (II). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 2\_X\_ray



**Figure S13** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for DFT-optimized of the molecule (II). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

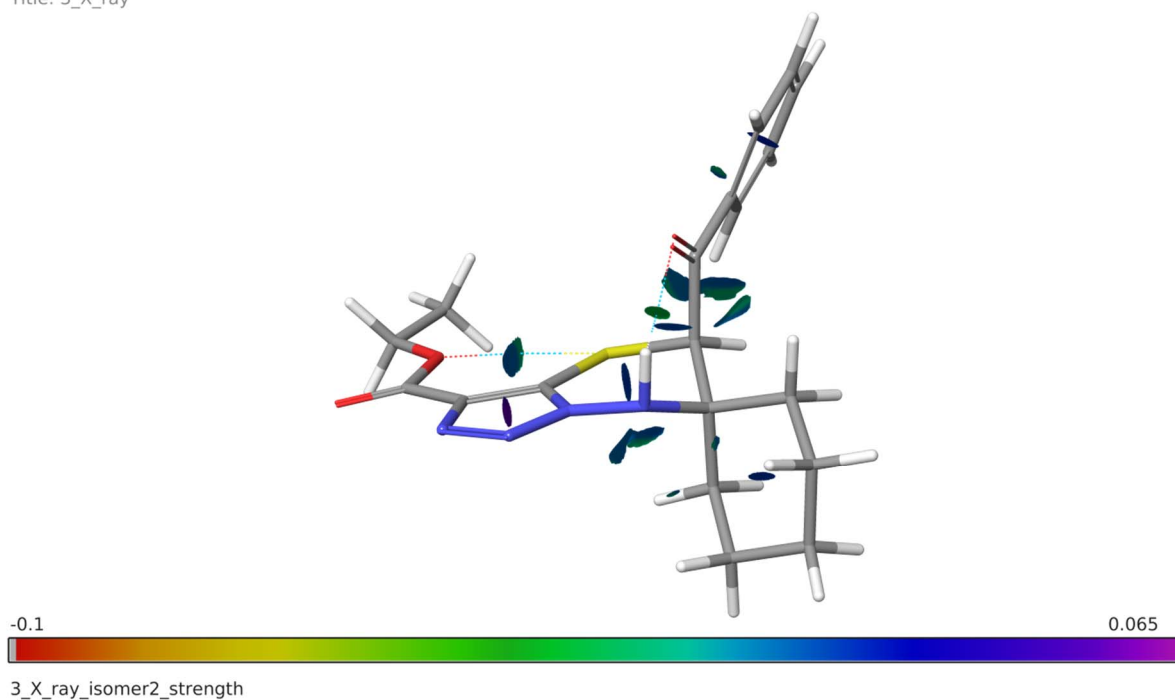
Title: 3\_X\_ray



**Figure S14** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for x-ray geometry of the molecule (III). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

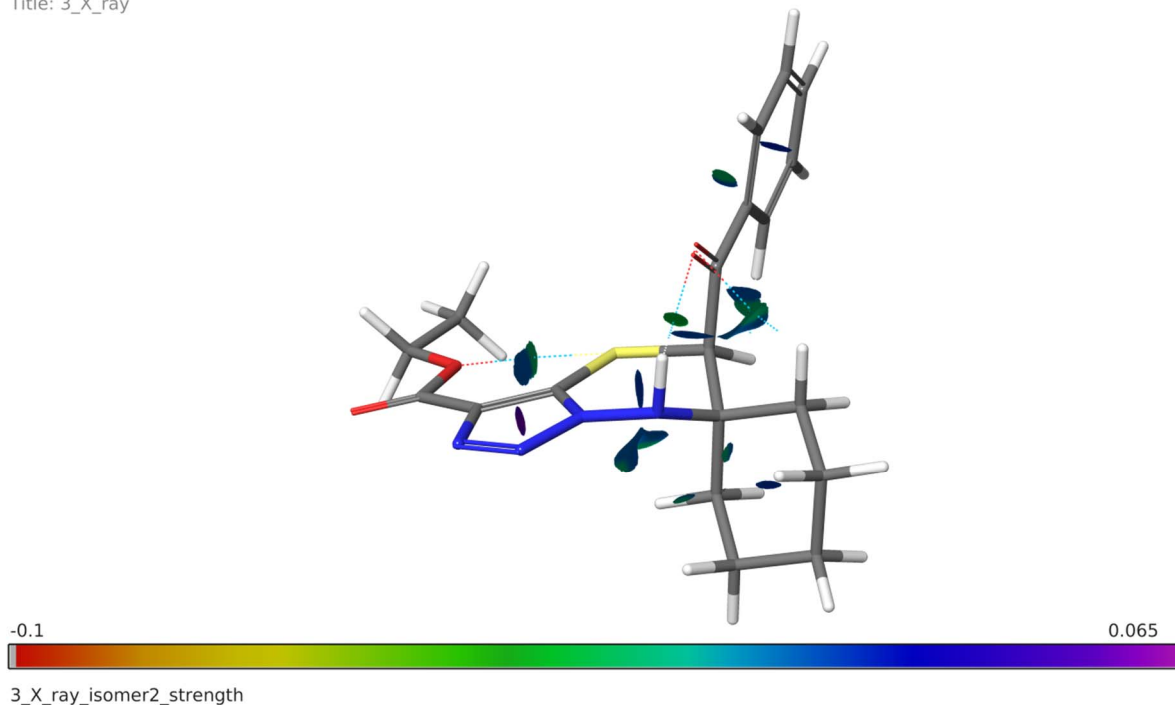


Title: 3\_X\_ray



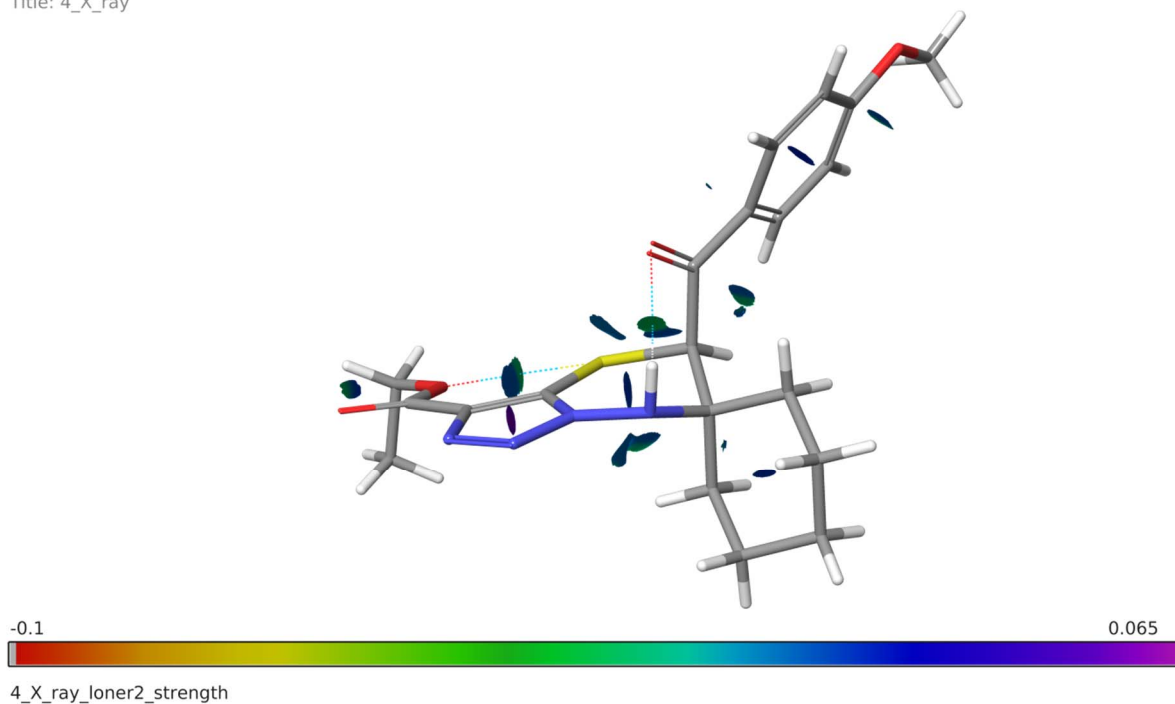
**Figure S15** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for MM-optimized of the molecule (III). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 3\_X\_ray



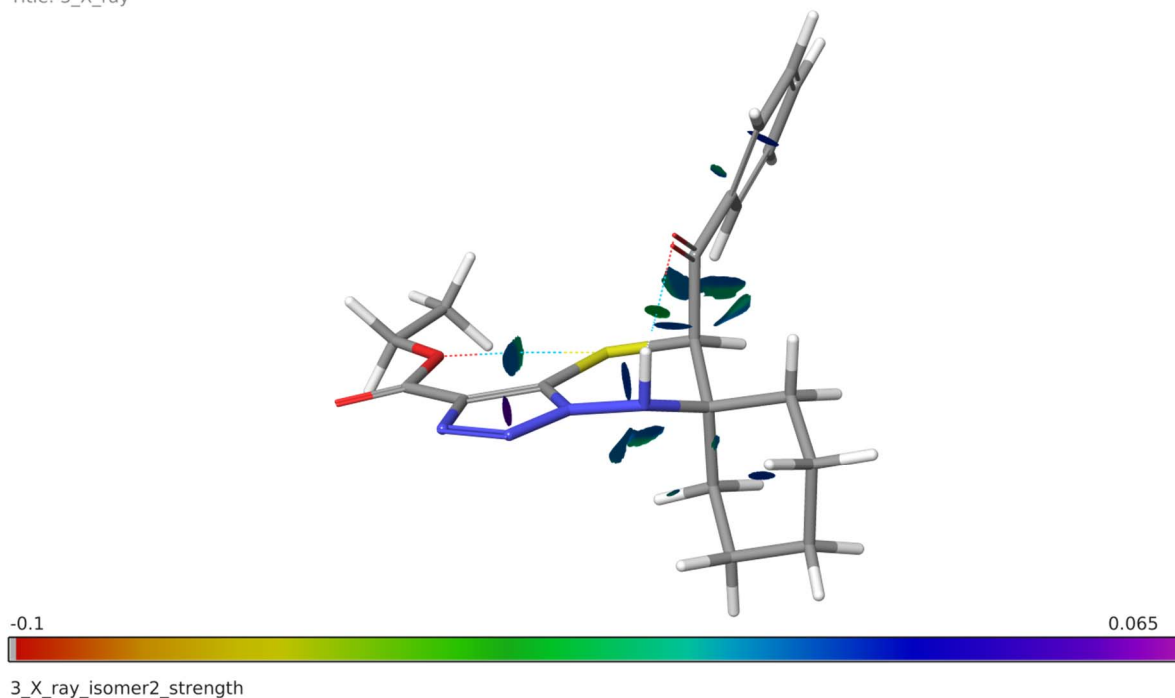
**Figure S16** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for DFT-optimized of the molecule (III). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 4\_X\_ray



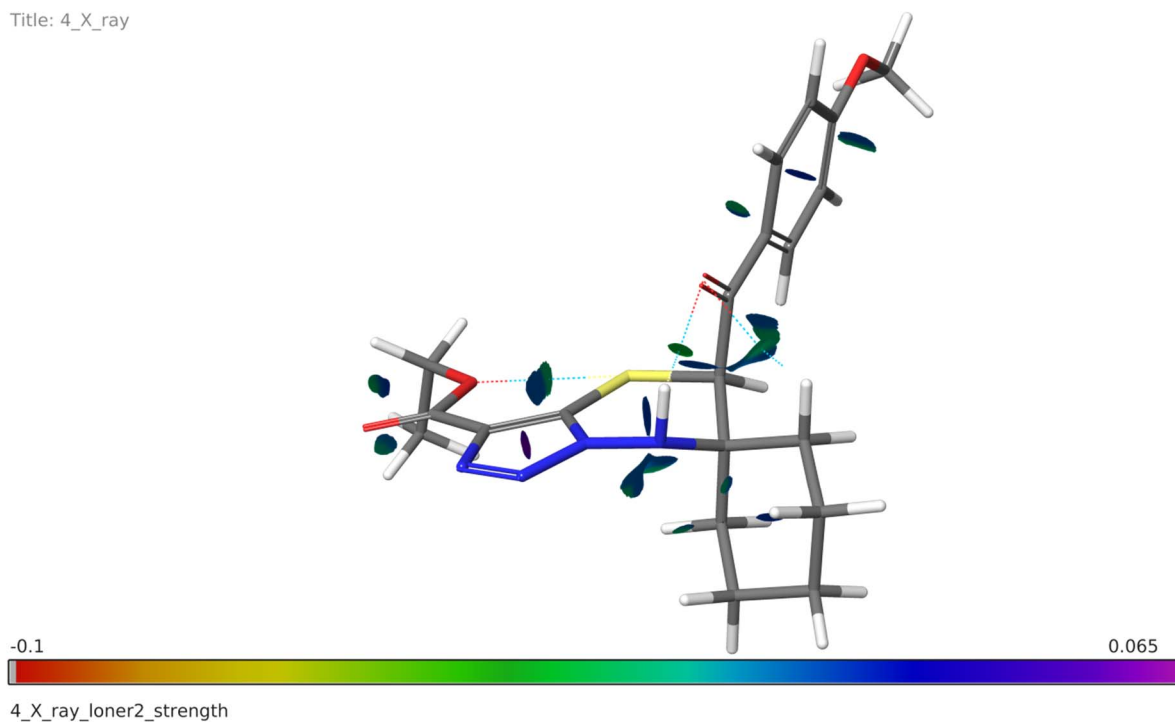
**Figure S17** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for x-ray geometry of the molecule (IV). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 3\_X\_ray



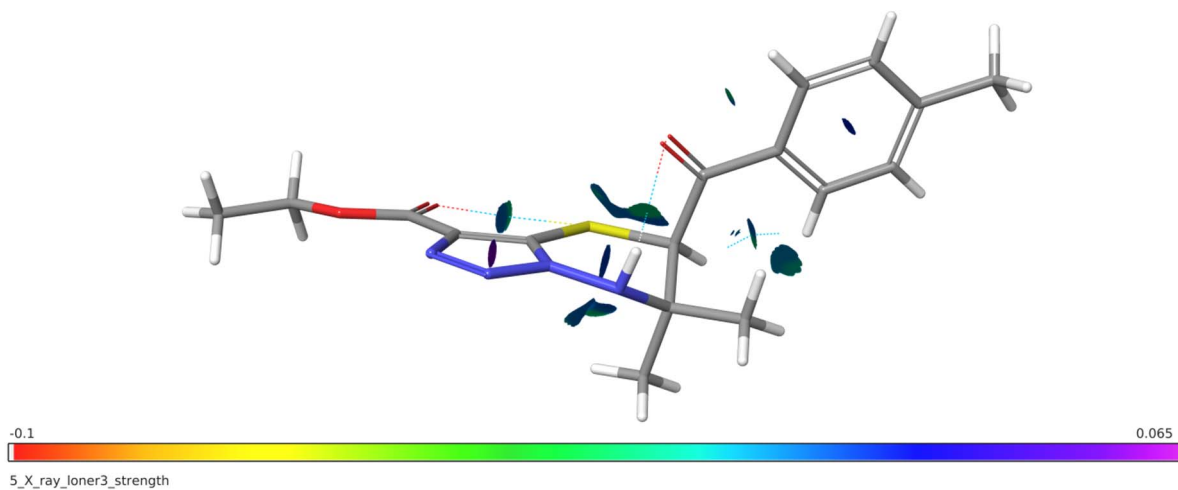
**Figure S18** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for MM-optimized of the molecule (IV). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 4\_X\_ray



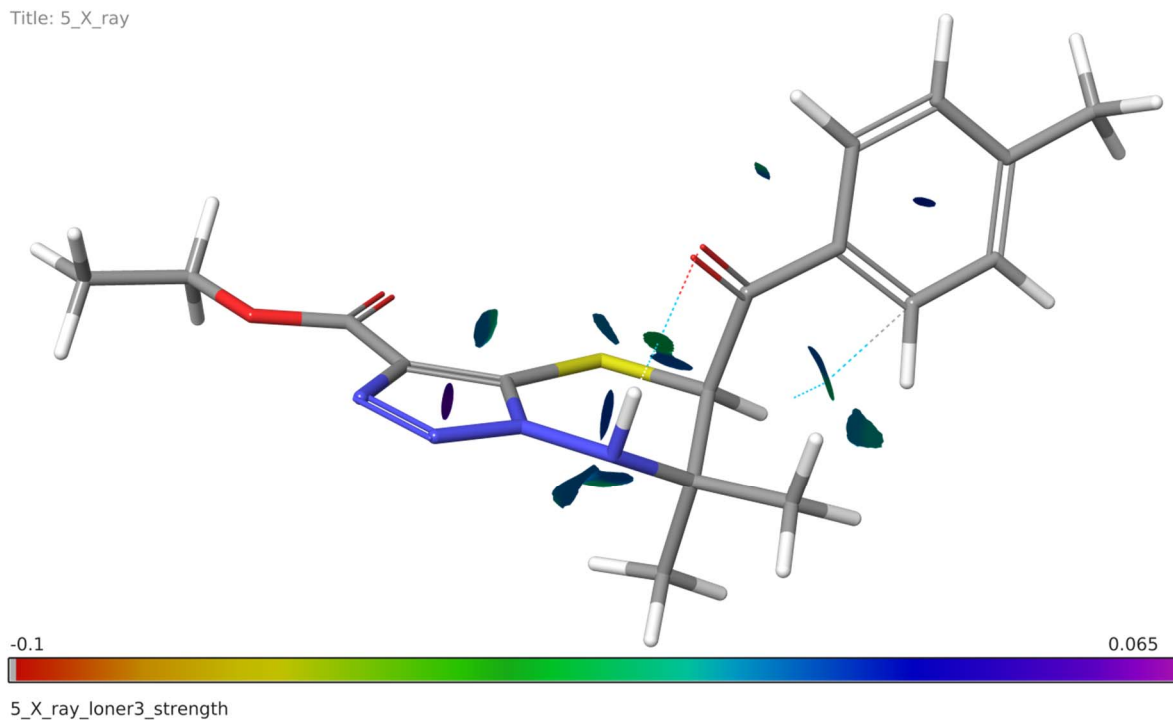
**Figure S19** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for DFT-optimized of the molecule (IV). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 5\_X\_ray



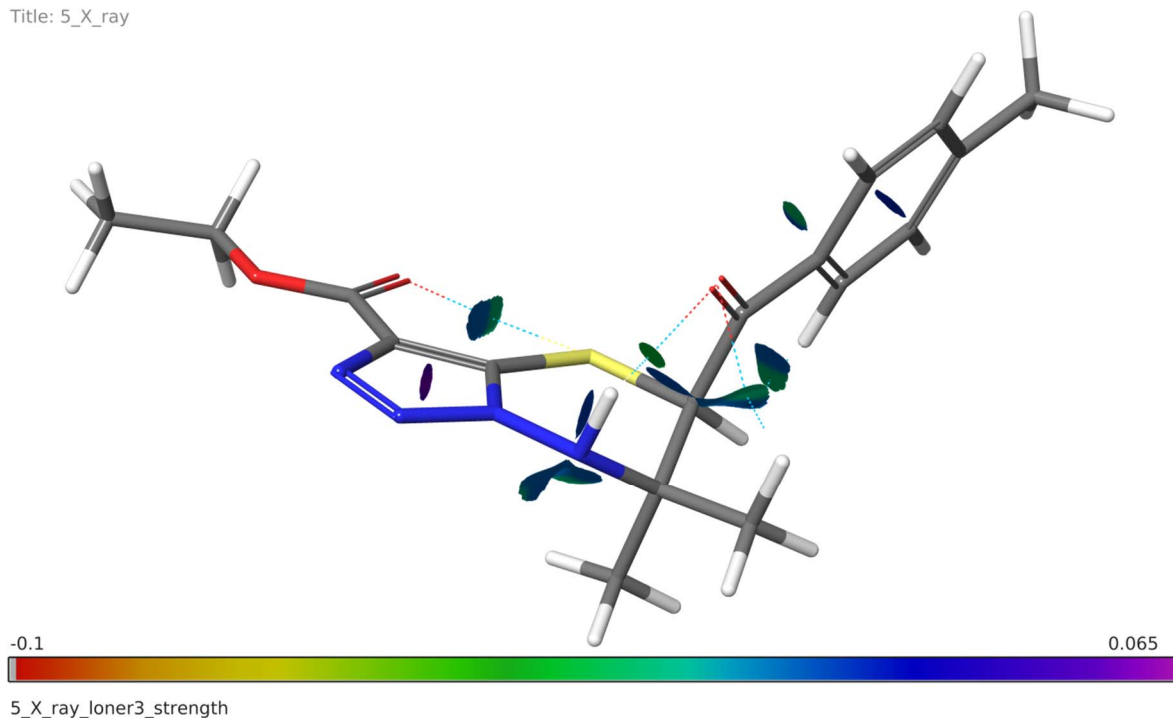
**Figure S20** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for x-ray geometry of the molecule (V). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 5\_X\_ray



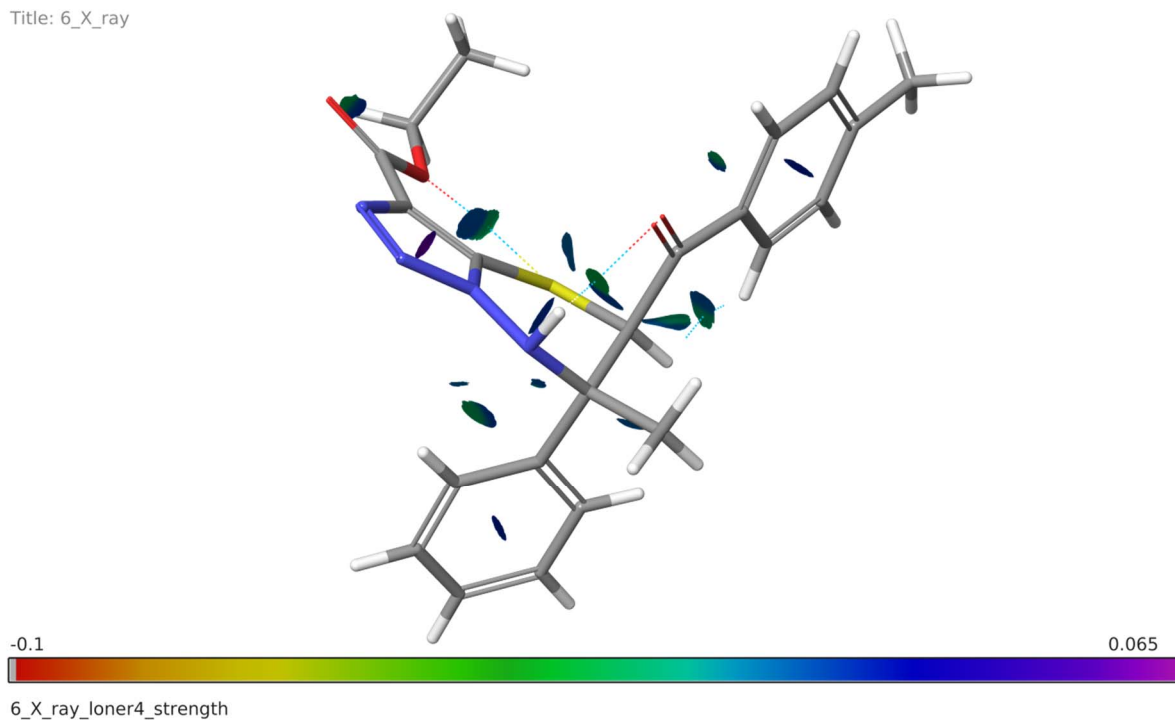
**Figure S21** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for MM-optimized of the molecule (V). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 5\_X\_ray



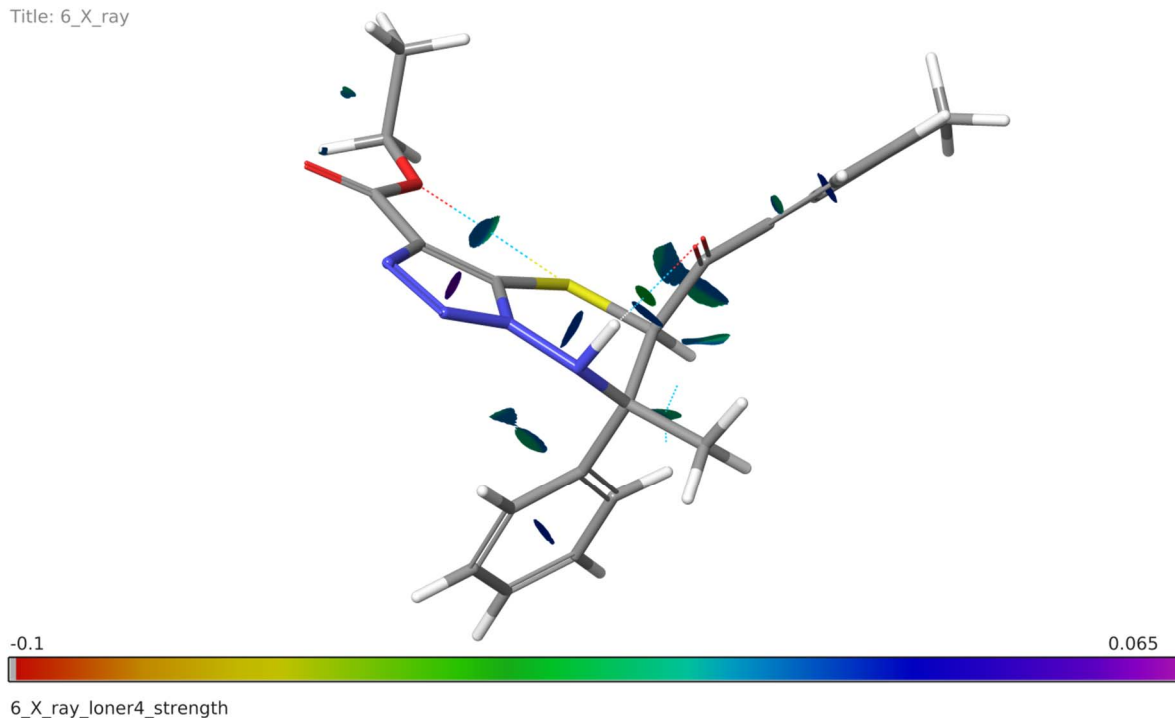
**Figure S22** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for DFT-optimized of the molecule (V). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 6\_X\_ray



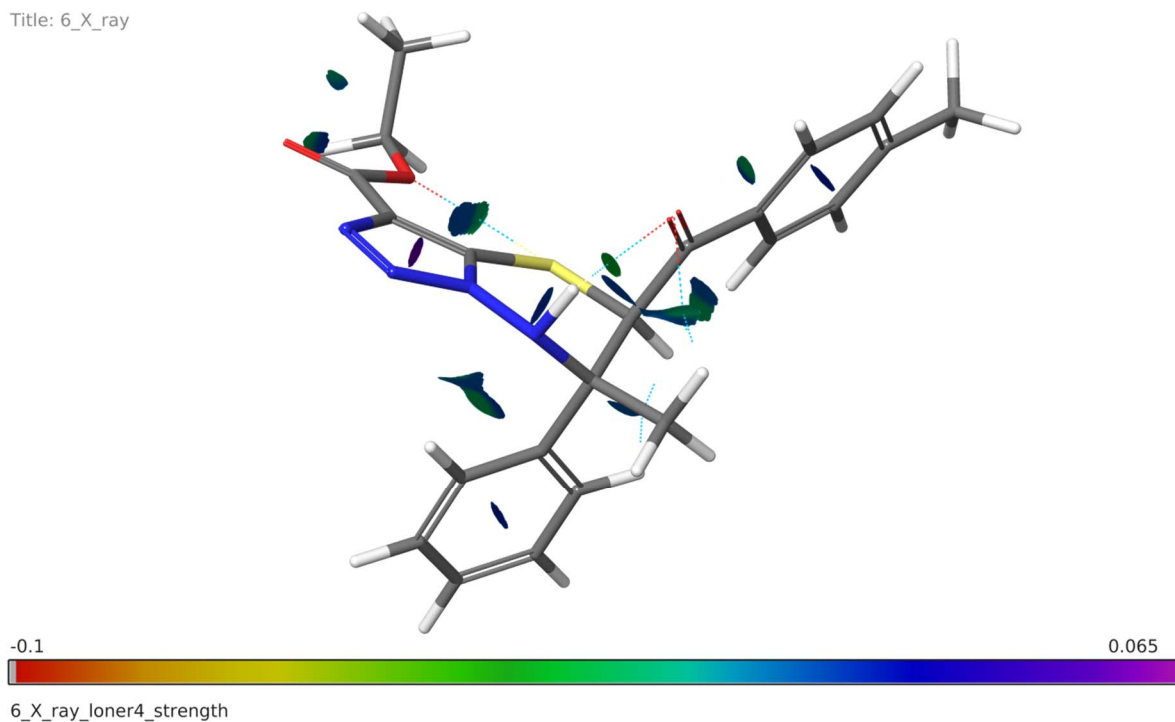
**Figure S23** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for x-ray geometry of the molecule (VI). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 6\_X\_ray



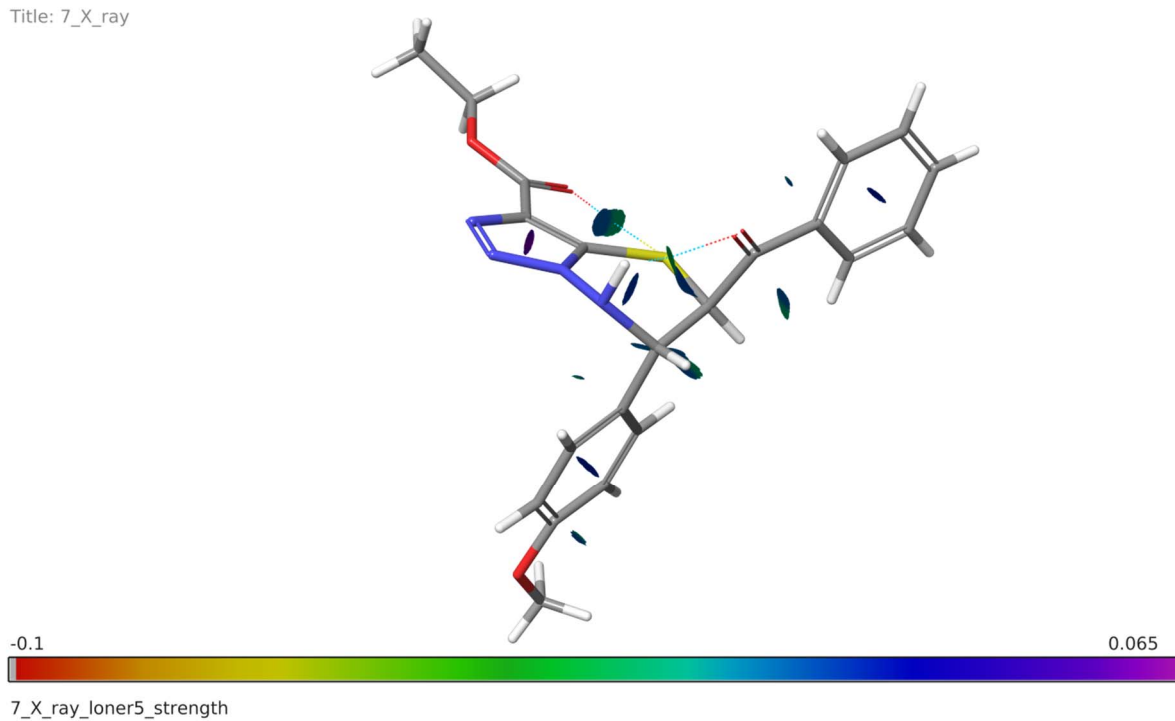
**Figure S24** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for MM-optimized of the molecule (VI). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 6\_X\_ray



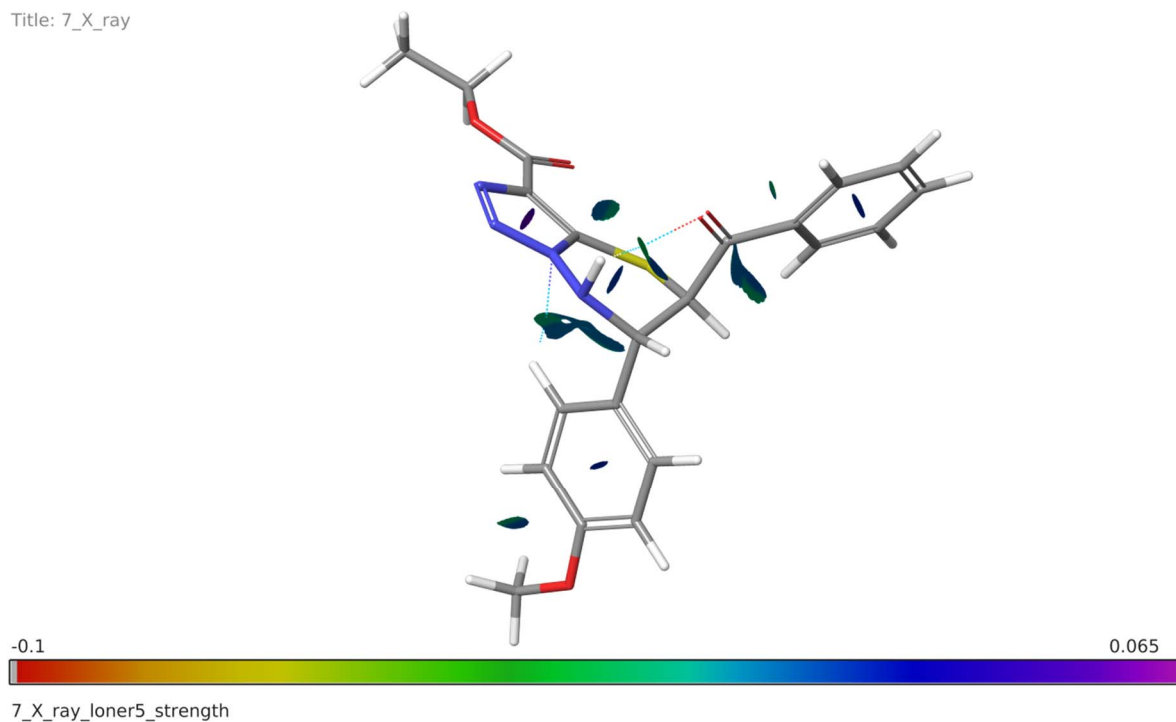
**Figure S25** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for DFT-optimized of the molecule (VI). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 7\_X\_ray



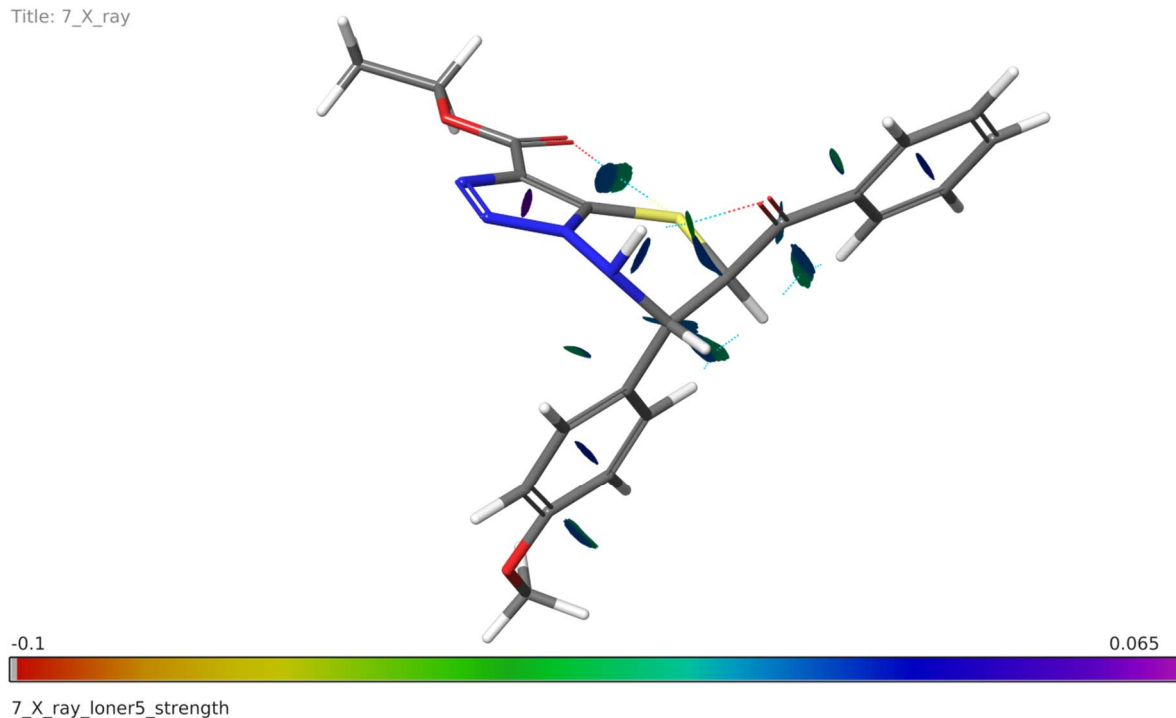
**Figure S26** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for x-ray geometry of the molecule (VII). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

Title: 7\_X\_ray

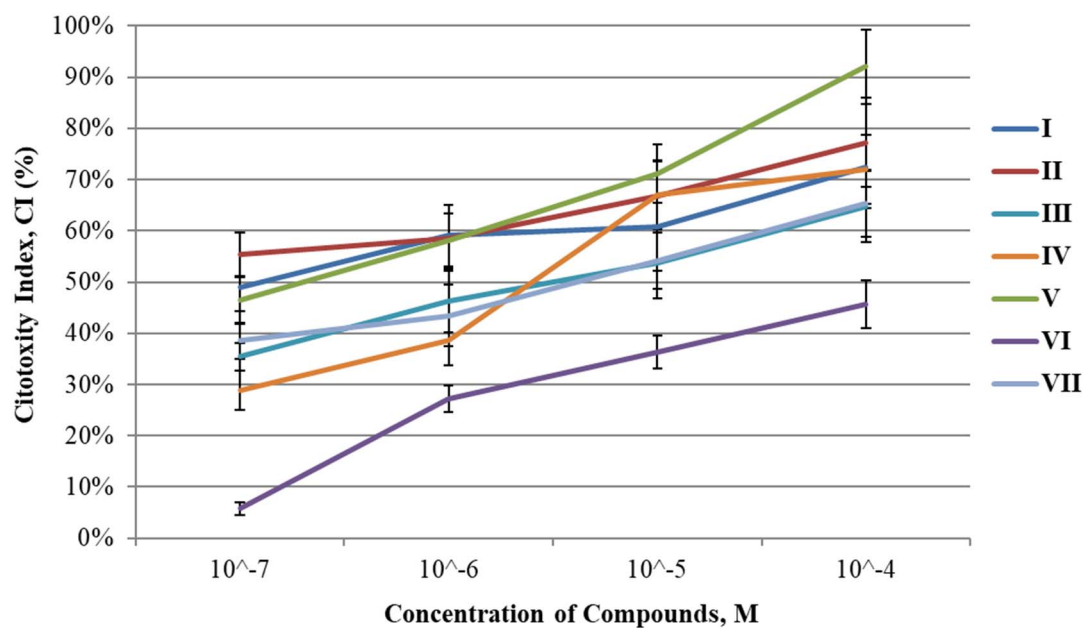


**Figure S27** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for MM-optimized of the molecule (VII). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

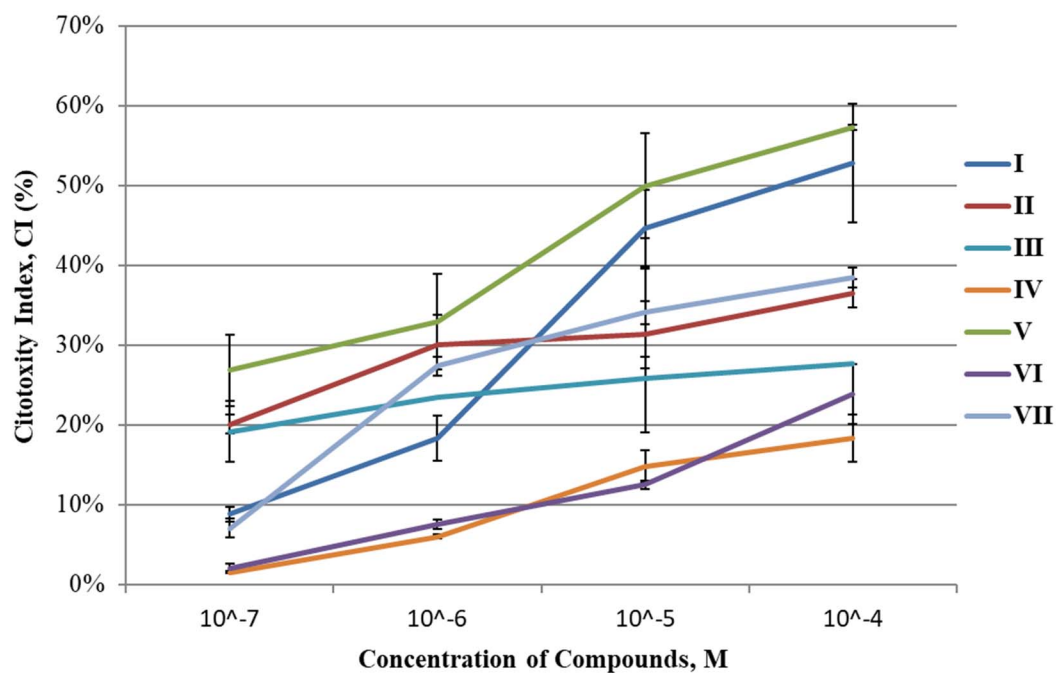
Title: 7\_X\_ray



**Figure S28** 3D isosurface representation of the NCI plot for DFT-optimized of the molecule (VII). The surfaces are colored on a rainbow scale according to values of  $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ , ranging from  $-0.01$  to  $+0.065$  au and gradient cut-off is  $s = 0.30$  au.

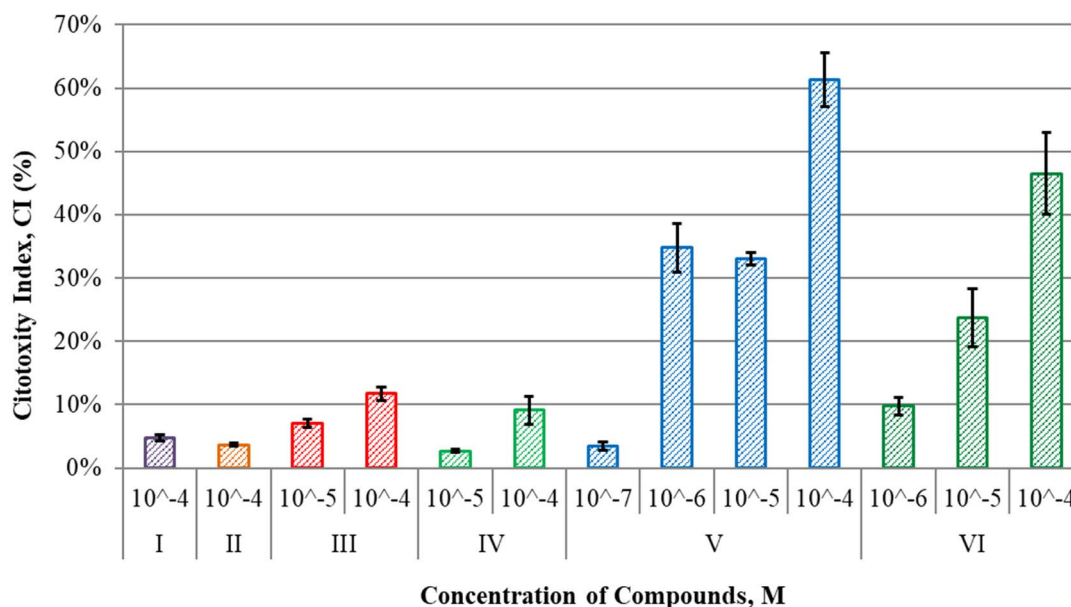


**Figure S29** Toxic effects of compounds I–VII with increasing concentrations ( $10^{-7}$ – $10^{-4}$  mol/L) on proliferation of Hela cells for 72 h, the proliferative response was assessed by MTT assay.

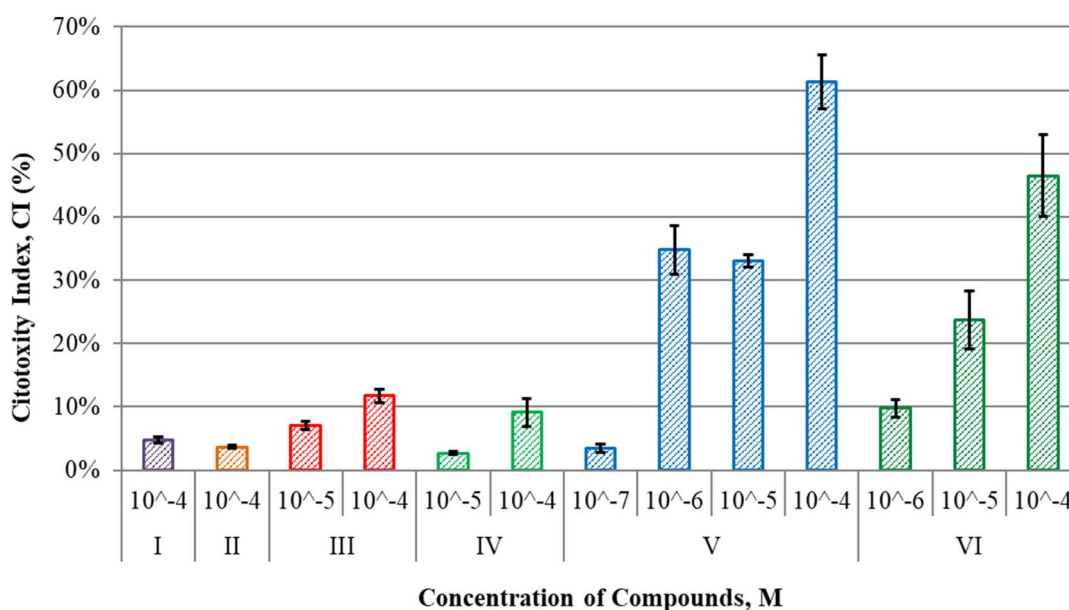


**Figure S30** Toxic effects of Compounds I–VII with increasing concentrations ( $10^{-7}$ – $10^{-4}$  mol/L) on proliferation of RD cells for 72 h, the proliferative response was assessed by MTT assay.

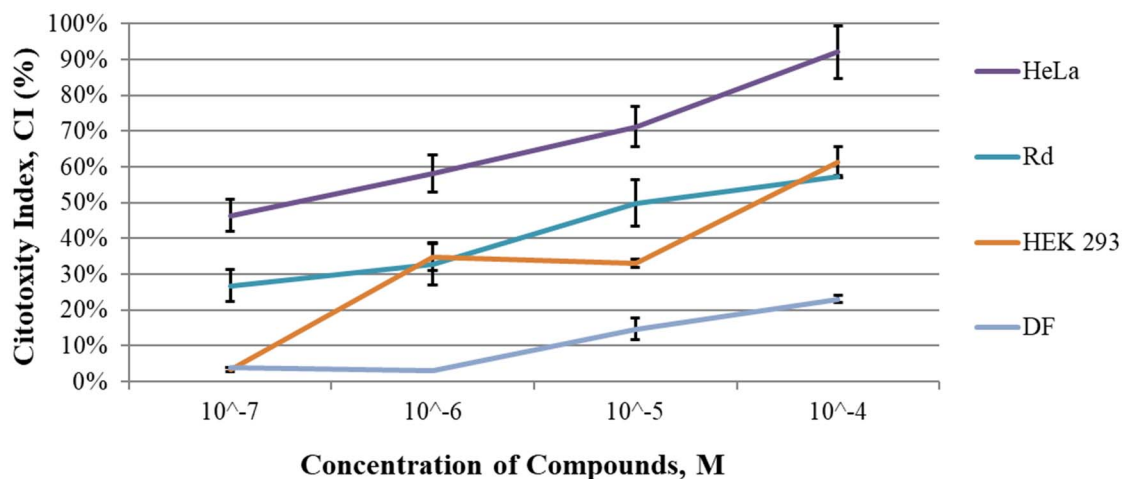




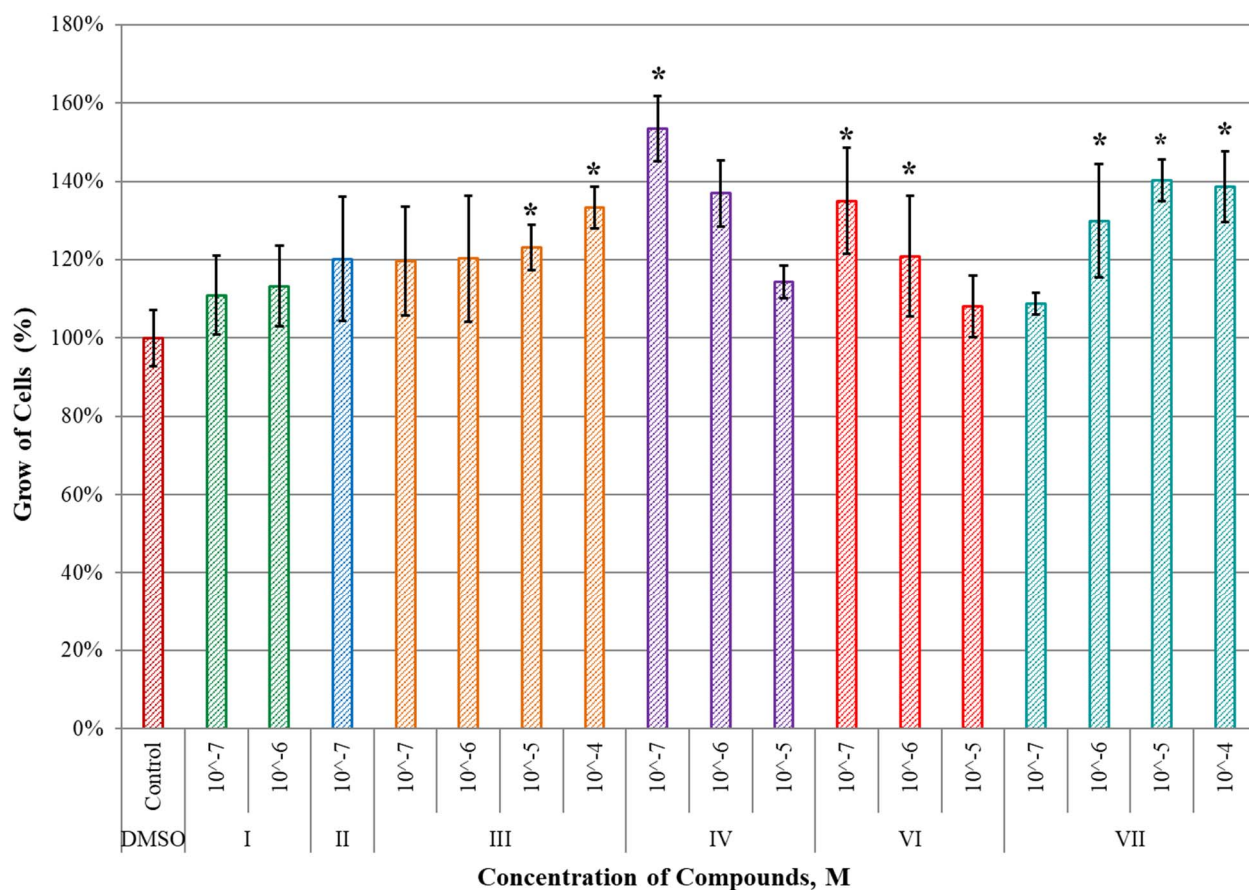
**Figure S31** Toxic effects of some concentrations of compounds I–VII on proliferation of HEK293 cells for 72 h, the proliferative response was assessed by MTT assay.



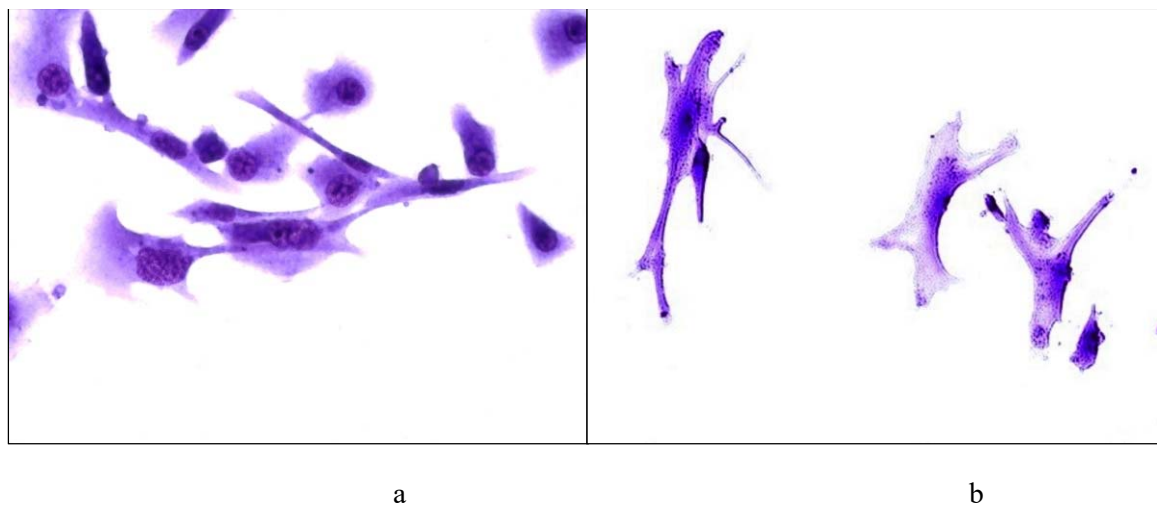
**Figure S32** Toxic effects of some concentrations of compounds I–VII on proliferation of HF cells for 72 h, the proliferative response was assessed by MTT assay.



**Figure S33** Effects of the most toxic compound V with increasing concentrations ( $10^{-7}$ – $10^{-4}$  mol/L) on proliferation of cell lines for 72 h, the proliferative response was assessed by MTT assay.



**Figure S34** Stimulating effect of some concentrations of compounds I–IV, VI, VII on proliferation of cells for 72 h, the proliferative response was assessed by MTT assay. \* –  $p < 0.05$  in comparison with the positive control (Mann–Whitney U test).



**Figure S35** Morphology of FD cells (*a*) treated with compound **I** ( $10^{-7}$  M) and (*b*) untreated  $\times 400$ . Giemsa staining assay.