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Design and synthesis of non-hydroxamate lipophilic inhibitors of 1-deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate reductoisomerase (DXR): *in silico*, *in vitro* and antibacterial studies†

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1-Deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate reductoisomerase (DXR) is a key enzyme of the 2-*C*-methyl-D-erythritol 4-phosphate (MEP) pathway operating in several pathogens, including *Mycobacterium* and *Plasmodium*. Since a DXR homologue is not present in humans, it is an important antimicrobial target. Fosmidomycin (FSM) and its analogues inhibit DXR function by chelating the divalent metal (Mn^{2+} or Mg^{2+}) in its active site *via* a hydroxamate metal binding group (MBG). The latter, however, enhances the polarity of molecules and is known to display metabolic instability and toxicity issues. While attempts have been made to increase the lipophilicity of FSM by substituting the linker chain and prodrug approach, very few efforts have been made to replace the hydroxamate group with other lipophilic MBGs. We report a systematic *in silico* and experimental investigation to identify novel MBGs for designing non-hydroxamate lipophilic DXR inhibitors. The SAR studies with selected MBG fragments identified novel inhibitors of *E. Coli* DXR with IC_{50} values ranging from 0.29 to 106 μM. The promising inhibitors were also screened against ESKAPE pathogens and *M. tuberculosis*.

1 Introduction

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a rapidly emerging global threat that has rendered many antibiotics ineffective.[1,2] The multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains of several pathogenic fungi, bacteria, viruses, and parasites are rising, increasing mortality, morbidity, and economic burden. The 'Antibiotic Resistance Threats Report' published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2019 estimated 4.95 million deaths attributable to bacterial antibiotic resistance, including 1.27 million deaths directly associated with drug-resistant infections worldwide. The highest number of deaths were reported from sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. This death toll is estimated to rise to 10 million by 2050 if the issue of AMR is not effectively addressed.[3,4] Thus, unique strategies and novel molecular targets must be pursued to combat the challenge of AMR.[5]

The 2-*C*-methyl-D-erythritol 4-phosphate (MEP) pathway, which is responsible for the synthesis of isoprenoid precursors in several microorganisms, is emerging as the most promising antimicrobial target, especially for the treatment of Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria.[6–9] Since the MEP pathway is present in several clinically relevant bacteria/parasites, it presents an excellent opportunity to combat various infectious diseases.[10–13] Additionally, due to the nonexistence of the MEP pathway in mammalian cells, antimicrobials modulating MEP enzymes are anticipated to be less toxic to human hosts.[14,15]

Among the seven enzymes of the MEP pathway, the DXR enzyme has been widely studied. DXR is the second enzyme of the MEP pathway, operates in many pathogens, and is a well-established antimicrobial target.[9,15] The DXR enzyme catalyzes nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH)-dependent intramolecular rearrangement of 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate (DXP) to MEP, utilizing divalent metal ion.[16] Knock-out studies of the DXR enzyme have shown the essentiality of the *dxr* gene in many pathogens, including *Escherichia coli* and *M. tuberculosis*. Thus, inhibiting the DXR enzyme could be a promising strategy for developing new bactericidal agents.[17–20]

Antibiotics fosmidomycin (FSM) and FR900098 (**1** and **2**, Fig. 1) are the first known natural DXR inhibitors displaying potent activity against several bacteria and *Plasmodium falciparum*.[21–23] A divalent metal ion (Mn^{2+} or Mg^{2+}) and cofactor β-NADPH are essential for the enzymatic activity. Thus, hydroxamate (an anionic form of hydroxamic acid) of FSM (and its analogues) acts as a metal-binding group (MBG) and chelates

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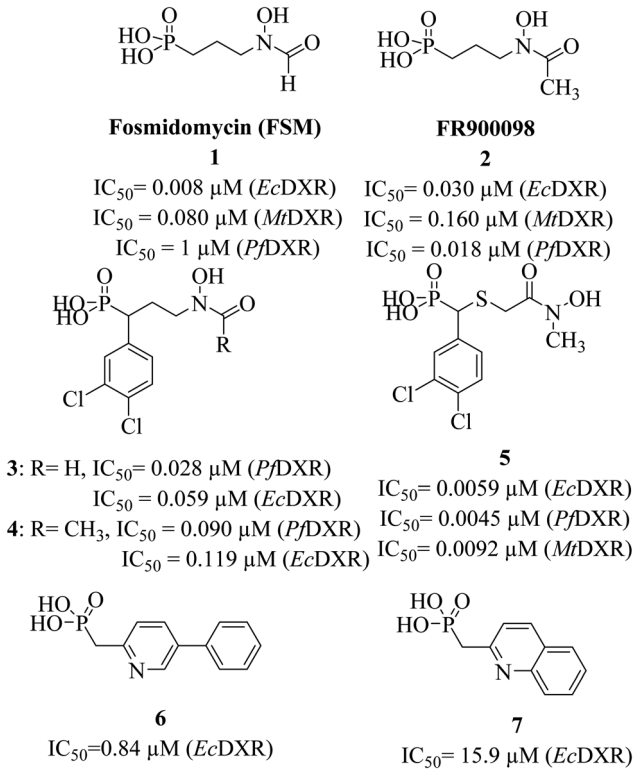


Fig. 1 Structures and reported IC_{50} values of known hydroxamate and non-hydroxamate DXR inhibitors.

the divalent metal ion, thus inhibiting its interaction with the substrate. The phosphonate group interacts with multiple polar amino acid residues *via* hydrogen bonds (H-bonds).[24,25] Detailed SAR studies reported earlier demonstrate the importance of hydroxamate and phosphonic acid fragments and the length (3-carbon) of the linker chain that connects these moieties.[9,26,27]

Initially discovered DXR inhibitors **1** and **2** are highly polar owing to hydroxamate MBG and phosphonic acid and lack of druglikeness.[28–30] These antibiotics exhibit short half-life and poor cellular permeability, limiting their clinical application.[15,31–36] Moreover, hydroxamate is a metabolically unstable group that exhibits toxicity through various metabolites.[37,38] Several structural modifications were performed around FSM to obtain lipophilic analogues of **1** and **2**. For instance, inhibitors with an aromatic ring alpha to the phosphonate groups were designed (**3–5**) that displayed potent inhibition of *E. coli* (*Ec*DXR), *P. falciparum* (*Pf*DXR), and *M. tuberculosis* (*Mt*DXR).[15] Most of these efforts were limited to modifying the linker or using a prodrug strategy (Fig. 2) since the analogues lacking either the hydroxamate (for example, **6** and **7**) or phosphonate group are found to be inactive.[9]

The design of non-hydroxamate ligands has been successfully achieved for many medicinally relevant metalloproteins.[40–42] In contrast, no systematic attempts are reported to replace the polar hydroxamate functionality of **1** with other MBGs[9] despite computational studies supporting the possibility.[43] Thus, most reported DXR inhibitors are close analogues of **1** and lack structural novelty, and only a handful of low-potency non-hydroxamate DXR inhibitors are reported.[9]

It is reported that the pyridine and quinoline-based lipophilic molecules (**6–7**) lacking MBG (PDB ID 3ANM and 3ANN) interact with a newly created lipophilic pocket A due to the 180° flipping of Trp211.[44] Similarly, a lipophilic pocket B is revealed, which is reportedly occupied by bisphosphonate inhibitors but hidden in the case of the **1**-DXR complex.[45] Thus, these inducible pockets present an opportunity to design more lipophilic ligands with bulky rings.

In this study, we report a systematic approach to identify potential non-hydroxamate MBGs to design novel DXR inhibitors using molecular modelling studies. Further, we show the effect of the newly synthesized inhibitors on *in vitro* enzyme inhibition and antibacterial activities.

2 Result and discussion

2.1 MBG library selection based on molecular docking and enzyme inhibition

Intending to design novel non-hydroxamate DXR inhibitors, we started by collating a library of small non-hydroxamate

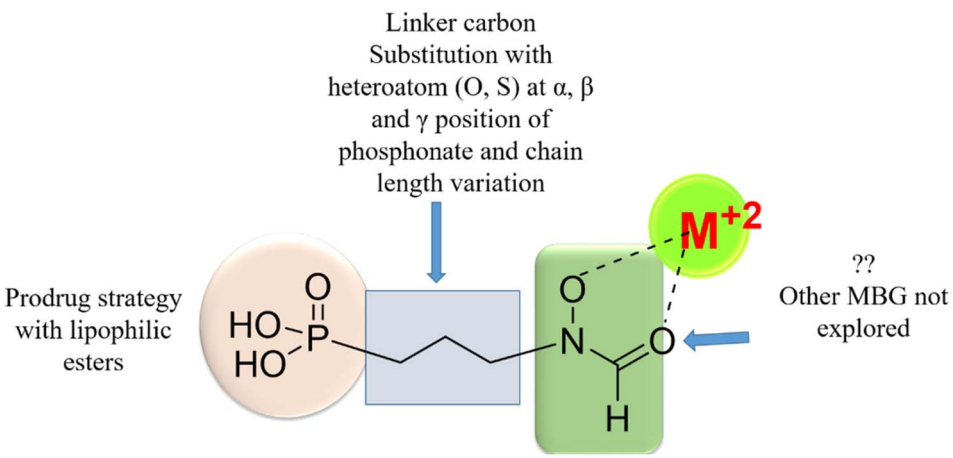


Fig. 2 Various approaches reported earlier[9,39] to design lipophilic FSM analogues. The systematic replacement of hydroxamate with hydrophobic MBGs has not been explored.

lipophilic MBG fragments. A library reported by Cohen *et al.* consisting of 96 small metal chelating fragments (Fig. S1, ESI†), referred to as a metal chelating library (MCL), was selected for the study.[39] A few other metal chelating fragments not mentioned in the MCL were obtained from the literature, resulting in 103 MBG fragments. With a few exceptions, these fragments fit into the Rule of Three (Ro3) of fragment selection criteria (that is, molecular weight (MW) < 300, clogP ≤ 3, hydrogen bond donor (HBD) ≤ 3, Hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA) ≤ 3, and rotatable bonds (RB) ≤ 3) (Table S1†).[46] Since donor moiety is essential for effective metal chelation at the active site, we did not filter the fragments exceeding this criterion. These ring fragments have MBG embedded in the aromatic ring, offering an advantage in increased lipophilicity.[9] Since these fragments have MBG locked in the *cis* configuration, unlike hydroxamate, these are also expected to have an entropic advantage. These ring MBGs also offer an advantage in terms of metabolic resistance to hydrolases, the enzymes which can hydrolyze the hydroxamate group.[47] Also, many of these MBGs have other functional groups, providing vectors for further fragment growth.

Several reports describe the successful use of molecular docking in designing the inhibitors for various metalloproteins.[48] This study employed the Glide docking program[49,50] implemented in the Schrodinger Suite.[51] The Glide program has consistently shown a high success rate in pose prediction and hit identification in virtual screening campaigns for diverse targets.[49,52–56] However, it should be noted that predicting metal–ligand interactions is challenging as subtle changes around the ligand environment can affect the overall binding.[57] Also, the estimation of charge on metal atom in the active site is crucial for the accurate prediction pose and binding strength.[58–61] A recent study comparing the accuracy of several non-commercial docking programs is reported for metalloproteins.[62] To our knowledge, such a study using a specific subset of metalloproteins is not reported for the Glide program. In the Schrodinger Suite, the Epik program[63] can be used to generate the ligand's 'metal binding states' during ligand preparation. Thus, negatively ionizable functional groups such as phenols and carboxylic acids are deprotonated to access the additional ionization states of ligand-like molecules that are likely to bind to metals in the protein binding pockets. Similarly, interactions between the positively charged metal and negatively charged ligands are recognized and rewarded during docking and scoring. The bidentate interactions of ligand with the metal are also rewarded in which one atom is having a formal negative charge and other belongs to a highly polar functional group.[49] This information was kept in mind while selecting MBGs and designing the DXR inhibitors in this study.

To evaluate the suitability of their metal chelating ability, MCL fragments were docked within the *Ec*DXR (PDB 3ANM[44] and 3R0I[64]), *Pf*DXR (PDB 5JAZ),[65] and *Mtb*DXR (PDB 2Y1D).[66] The cocrystallized poses of all three ligands were successfully reproduced (RMSD < 2 Å) by the Glide (Fig. S2 and Table S2, ESI†). During the course of this study, we used Glide to successfully reproduce the cocrystallized poses of ligands from several other DXR structures (data not shown), suggesting it to be suitable for the design of new DXR inhibitors. The accuracy of docking-based design and MMGBSA modelling studies is further validated experimentally (*vide infra*). To corroborate experimental data obtained with the recombinant *Ec*DXR, molecular modelling results obtained with the same enzyme (PDB ID 3R0I) are discussed in the following sections.

The inhibitors **1** and its analogues demonstrate favourable interactions with the 'hard' Mg^{2+}/Mn^{2+} ion of DXR active site *via* a 'hard' dioxygen (*O*,*O*) donor motif consisting of the deprotonated hydroxyl and the carbonyl oxygen atoms.[20] The metal coordination distance between the fragments and dioxygen moiety was found in the 2.10–2.50 Å range. As anticipated, the docked poses of MCL fragments displayed similar binding characteristics (Table 1), where the *O*,*O* motif of the MBGs chelated metal ion in a bidentate fashion like the hydroxamate group (Fig. 3A). A few carboxylic acid-containing fragments (F2, F7, F8, F10 and F12) were used as methyl amides for docking studies to mimic the finally designed molecules bearing a phosphonic acid moiety at this position (*vide infra*).

As expected, some MBGs fostered additional interactions with the pocket B residues (Fig. 3B) through their aromatic rings. A few MBGs were also predicted to interact with the polar phosphonic acid binding pocket rather than the active site metal ion, an observation noted in earlier studies.[44,67,68] It should be noted that docking score rarely correlates with the experimentally determined inhibition or IC_{50} values. Thus, in our study docking pose and interactions were considered for the ligand design.

Based on the docking studies and other above-stated advantages, we selected a set of 13 fragments (F1–F13) for the *in vitro* evaluation. These fragments were purchased and screened against the recombinant *E. coli* DXR enzyme at 100 μM. FSM was used as the positive control at 100 μM (IC_{50} = 130 nM under the identical assay conditions). Interestingly, all fragments displayed almost complete DXR inhibition (Table 1) at the tested concentration. Among these, fragments F2, F7, F10, F12 and F9 were selected for additional SAR investigations because they possess a carboxylic acid or aldehyde vector suitable for further functionalization.

2.2 Docking-based design using fragment linking

In addition to MBGs, a phosphonic acid moiety is essential for the potency against the DXR enzyme.[26] We adopted a fragment-linking strategy to occupy the phosphonate binding pocket in the DXR active site where the identified MBGs were linked to the α-aminophosphonates. The α-aminophosphonate motifs were deemed suitable due to (i) their ability to supply the necessary phosphonic acid functionality, (ii) straightforward synthesis through Kabachnick–Fields multicomponent reaction,[69–71] (iii) the availability of amino group for linking with the selected MBGs, and (iv) the possibility to have a wide range of lipophilic groups (R_1) alpha to the phosphonate moiety (mimicking **3–5**) derived by selecting an appropriate aldehyde component.

Initially, we selected MBGs with carboxylic acid groups (F2, F7, F10, and F12) to employ amide coupling between the acid

Table 1 The selected members of MCL displaying significant *in vitro* *Ec*DXR inhibition at 100 μM. The corresponding molecular docking scores and predicted binding energies are also provided. The metal chelating atoms are shown in bold red fonts

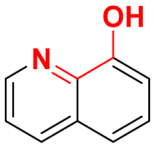
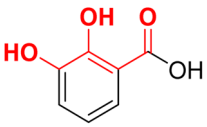
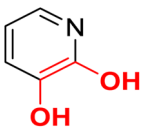
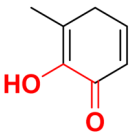
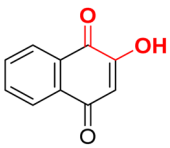
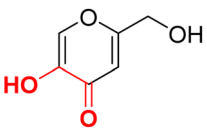
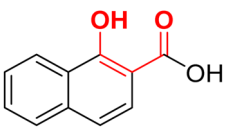
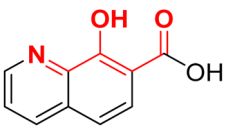
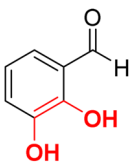
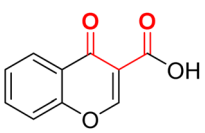
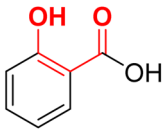
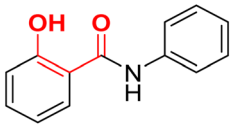
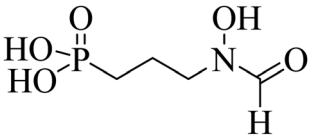
Fragment code	Structure of the fragment	% Inhibition at 100 μM	Docking score (kcal mol^{-1})	Distance from metal (Å)		MMGBSA (kcal mol^{-1})
F1		100	−5.08	2.20	2.40	−33.0
F2 (DHBA)[a]		93.3	−6.34	2.37	2.29	−32.6
F3		91.4	−4.52	2.19	2.46	−1.02
F4		97.6	−4.3	2.36	2.37	−15.0
F5		100	−2.9	2.36	2.38	−19.7
F6		98.3	−4.4	2.36	2.07	−15.0
F7 (NA)[a]		100	−4.5	2.33	2.11	−25.95
F8 (8-HQ)[a]		100	−4.76	2.37	2.21	−35.4
F9		86.5	−5.48	2.13	2.31	−15.7
F10 (CCA)[a]		100	−5.03	2.20	2.32	−17.4

Table 1 (*Contd.*)

Fragment code	Structure of the fragment	% Inhibition at 100 μM	Docking score (kcal mol^{-1})	Distance from metal (Å)		MMGBSA (kcal mol^{-1})
F11		100	−3.58	2.15	2.45	−33.9
F12 (SA)[a]		87.4	−4.47	2.40	2.19	−22.6
F13		100	3.24	2.21	2.31	−33.5
FSM		100	—	—	—	—

[a] Docking scores of the corresponding methyl amides are mentioned to mimic the MBG of the final compounds (*vide infra*). Fosmidomycin is used as a positive control at 100 μM.

and the amine functionality of the MBGs and α-aminophosphonates, respectively. Molecular docking studies (with PDB 3R0I) predicted these designed compounds to adopt a comparable conformation, mirroring the ligand cocrystallized with the enzyme (Fig. S3†). In line with our hypothesis, the *O′O* motif of the MBGs maintained metal chelation, while the aromatic part of the MBGs effectively interacted with pocket B. Moreover, as anticipated, the lipophilic R_1 group alpha to the phosphonate moiety occupied pocket A (Fig. S3 and S4†). The occupation of pocket A was particularly prominent with aromatic rings such as phenyl, naphthyl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, and phenylpropyl as R_1 attachments (Fig. S4†).

About 50 molecules were designed using molecular docking studies. Overall, the following observations were noted from the modelling studies of the designed molecules (ESI, Tables S2, S3 and Fig. S3–S5†).

(1) MBGs observed metal coordination within the range of 2.10–2.50 Å.

(2) Most ligands, like the cocrystallized ligand, maintained hydrogen bond interactions with the active site residues (Asn227 and Ser186).

(3) The phosphonic acid group interacted with the hydrophilic pocket like the cocrystallized ligand and fostered key H-bond interactions with Ser186, Ser222, Asn227, and Lys228 residues.

(4) Pi–pi stacking was observed between the indole ring of Trp296 and the aromatic ring (R_1) of the designed ligands in the *P. falciparum* DXR protein-ligand complex.

(5) The lipophilic groups (R_1) were found to occupy lipophilic pocket A, like the cocrystallized ligands.

(6) All synthesized molecules found to have higher calculated lipophilicity[72] (clogP) compared to **1** (Table S3†).

The poses of a few designed molecules also exhibited metal chelation between the phosphonic acid and divalent metal, which aligns with the known metal chelation property of the phosphonic acid functionality.[67] Overall, docking studies of the designed molecules supported the optimum metal chelation by MBGs and binding to hydrophobic sub-pockets. Thus, based on the docking poses, chemical synthesis of the derivatives of MBG fragments SA (F12), NA (F7), DBHA (F2), and CCA (F10) was planned (Schemes 2, 3 and Table 2).

2.3 Chemical synthesis

The desired α-aminophosphonates were synthesized employing the well-known Kabachnick–Fields condensation reaction (Scheme 1).[69] Thus, a mixture of an aldehyde, ammonium acetate, and diethyl phosphite was heated to obtain phosphonate esters (**11a–i**) with different R_1 substituents with good to moderate isolated yields.

The carboxylic acid function of SA (F12), NA (F7), DHBA (F2) and CCA (F10) was coupled with the synthesized α-aminophosphonates using 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide (EDC)-mediated coupling under the standard conditions. Subsequently, the phosphonate ester intermediates were hydrolyzed to the desired phosphonic acid compounds

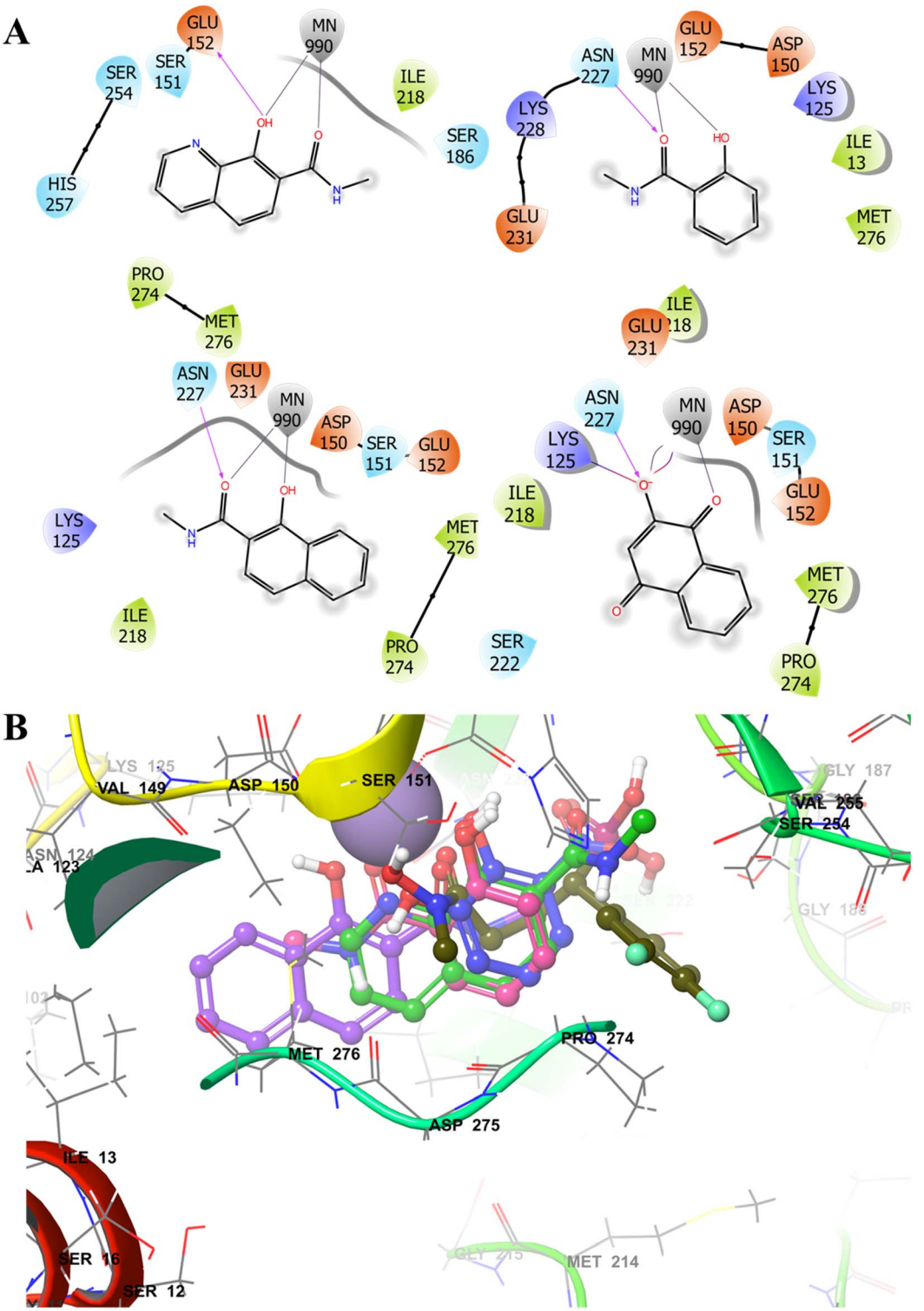


Fig. 3 Selective examples of different MBGs (A) showing 2D-interaction map with the Mn^{2+} ion and other DXR (PDB 3R0I) active site residues. (B) Comparison of the docked poses of MBG fragments F2 (blue), F7 (purple), F8 (green) and F12 (pink) with cocrystallized ligand (moss green ball and sticks). The MBGs show occupation of the hydrophobic Pocket B (lined with Pro274 and Met276). The metal ion is depicted in solid purple ball.

(**20a–e**, **21a–d**, **22a–d**, and **23a**, Scheme 2 and Table 2) using bromotrimethylsilane (TMSBr).[20]

A few NA (F7) derivatives lacking a phosphonic acid moiety were also synthesized (**25a–c**, Table 2). for the SAR studies. Thus, using the EDC-mediated coupling, NA was coupled with various amines representing the R_1 groups (Scheme 3). MBGs 2,3-dihydroxy benzaldehyde (F9) was attached to α-amino-phosphonate *via* reductive amination followed by TMSBr

Table 2 IC_{50} and enzyme inhibition data for the compounds obtained from Schemes 2–4. The corresponding docking scores and predicted binding energies are also mentioned[a]

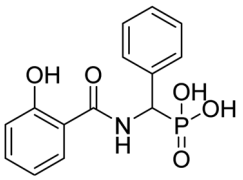
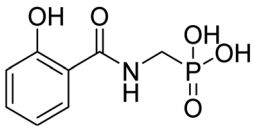
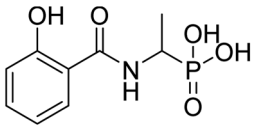
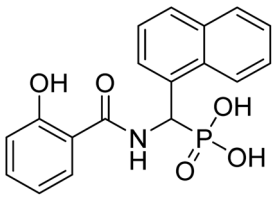
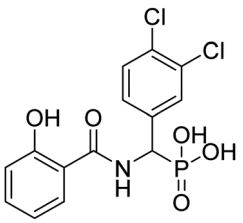
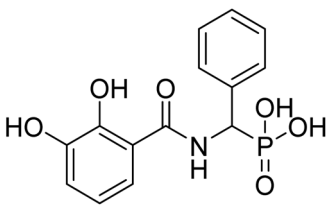
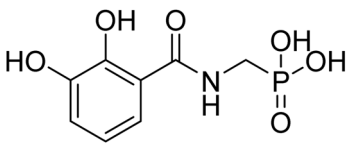
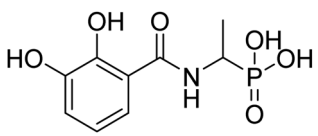
ID	Synthesized molecules	IC_{50} (μM)	% Inhibition at 50 μM	MMGBSA (kcal mol^{-1})	Docking score (kcal mol^{-1})	Distance from metal (Å)	
20a		33.2	94.6	−48.8	−6.45	2.14	2.24
20b		ND	ND	−43.7	−5.35	2.44	2.33
20c		ND	ND	−52.9	−5.77	2.20	2.14
20d		32.9	81.3	−41.5	−6.76	2.19	2.37
20e		ND	ND	−58.2	−6.45	2.24	2.30
21a		ND	66.5	−53.4	−6.43	2.20	2.47
21b		ND	68.4	−29.3	−5.57	2.31	2.33
21c		ND	60.13	−40.0	−5.59	2.35	2.17

Table 2 (*Contd.*)

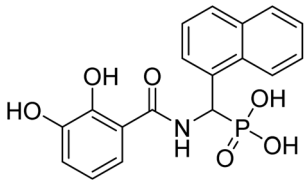
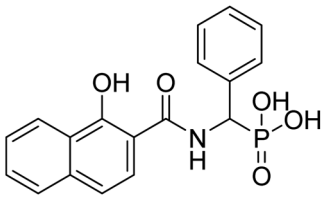
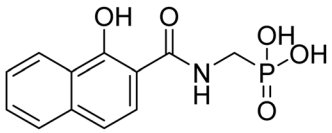
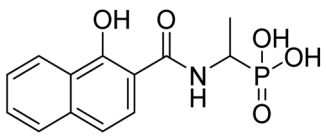
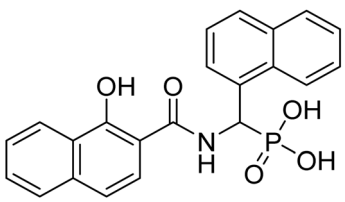
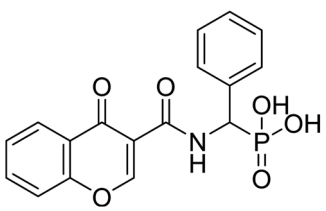
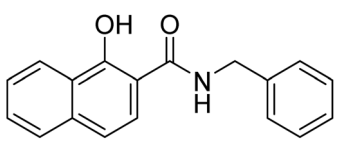
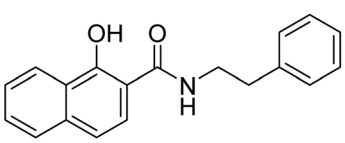
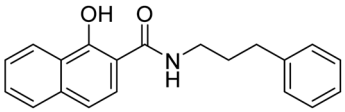
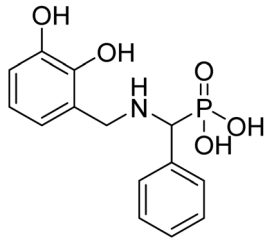
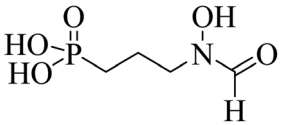
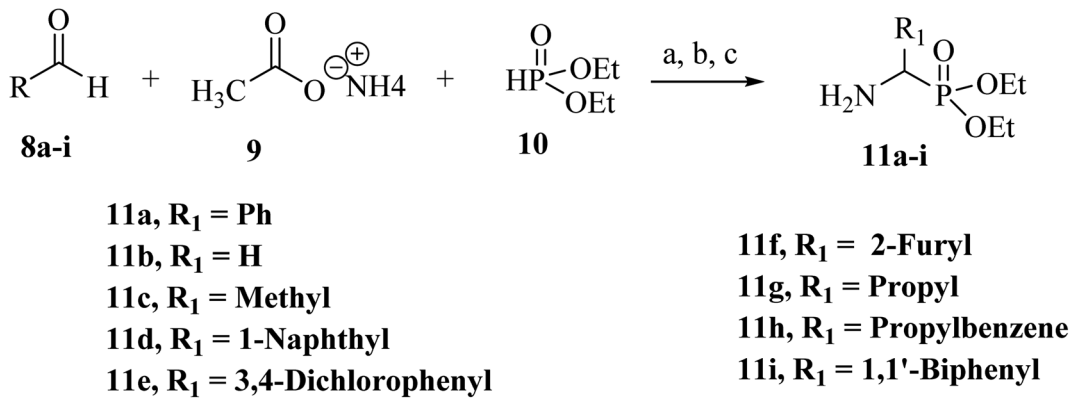
ID	Synthesized molecules	IC_{50} (μM)	% Inhibition at 50 μM	MMGBSA (kcal mol^{-1})	Docking score (kcal mol^{-1})	Distance from metal (Å)	
21d		ND	78.48	−51.1	−6.71	2.29	2.21
22a		16.9	70.9	−72.4	−3.7	2.25	2.47
22b		0.29	76.3	−38.3	−5.96	2.42	2.34
22c		ND	84.2	−78.1	−6.46	2.25	2.26
22d		4.44	73.7	−47.1	−6.62	2.26	2.25
23a		6.09	79.8	−15.7	−6.72	2.33	2.17
25a		ND	30.4	−44.0	−2.43	2.36	2.17
25b		ND	4.69	−21.0	−4.56	2.26	2.24

Table 2 (*Contd.*)

ID	Synthesized molecules	IC_{50} (μM)	% Inhibition at 50 μM	MMGBSA (kcal mol^{-1})	Docking score (kcal mol^{-1})	Distance from metal (Å)	
25c		ND	31.3	−34.4	3.95	2.19	2.33
28a		106	96.8	−38.7	−6.6	2.22	2.24
FSM		0.13[b]	100 (at 100 μM)				

[a] ND: not determined, IC_{50} values are based on a single representative experiment performed in duplicates. [b] Reported by vendor under identical assay conditions.



Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: (a). reflux, 80 °C, 12 h, (b). diethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, 0 °C, (c) NaOH, pH = 9 (yields, 42–88%).

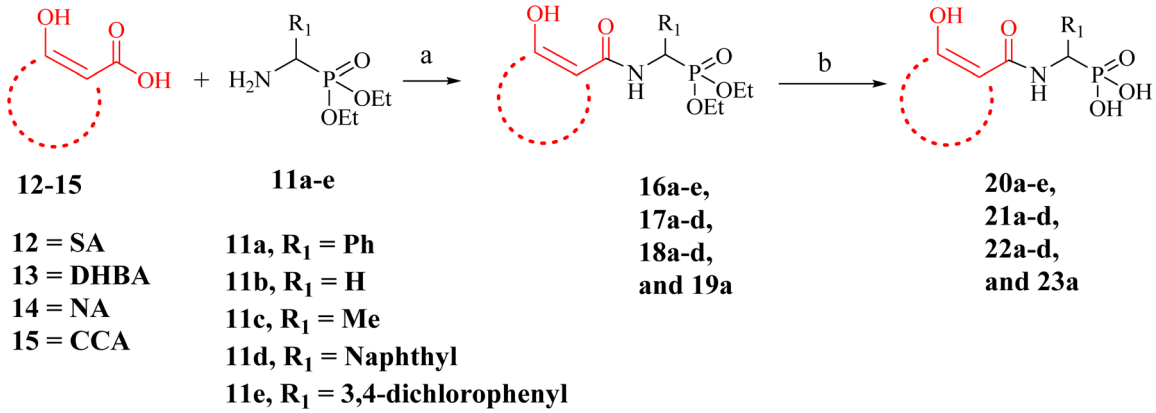
treatment to obtain the desired compound **28a** (Scheme 4 and Table 2). In contrast to other amide bond-coupled compounds (Scheme 2), molecule **27a** possess a flexible linkage between MBG and the phosphonate moiety.

Thus, a total of 18 molecules based on five MBG fragments (F2, F7, F9, F10, and F12) were synthesized (Schemes 2–4). All the finally tested molecules are novel for which spectral data is reported in the ESI.† The ^{31}P NMR and ^{1}H NMR of a few compounds (*e.g.* **20a**, **22a** and **23a**) revealed the existence of the *syn*- and *anti*-rotamers resulting from restricted rotation around the amide N–C(O) bond.[9]

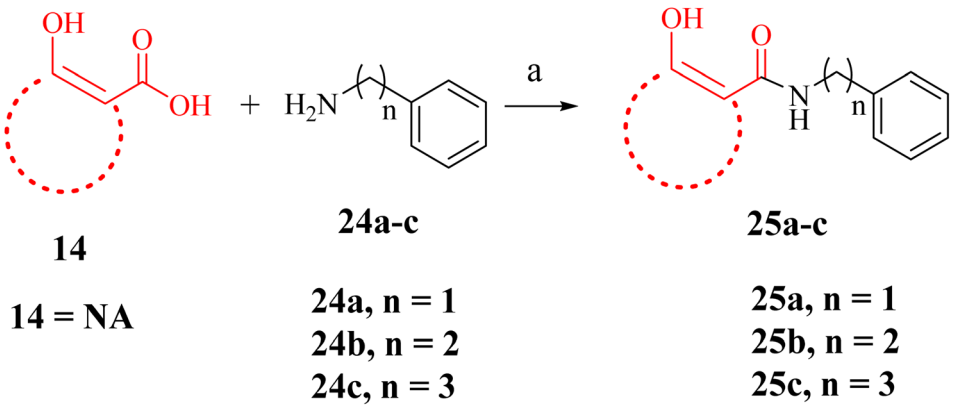
2.4 *In vitro* DXR enzyme inhibition and SAR analysis

The final derivatives synthesized from Schemes 2–4 (**20a–e**, **21a–d**, **22a–d**, **23a**, **25a–c** and **28a**) were evaluated against the recombinant *Ec*DXR using the commercially available assay kit. Out of the 18 molecules, 15 displayed more than 50% inhibition (Table 2) when screened at 50 μM. For 7 molecules that exhibited more than 70% enzyme inhibition, IC_{50} values were determined. Unfortunately, inhibition at 50 μM could not be determined for a few synthesized molecules as these precipitated during dilution (**20b**, **20c**, and **20e**) with the aqueous buffer. However, the synthesis and characterization data for these compounds is reported in the Experimental section.

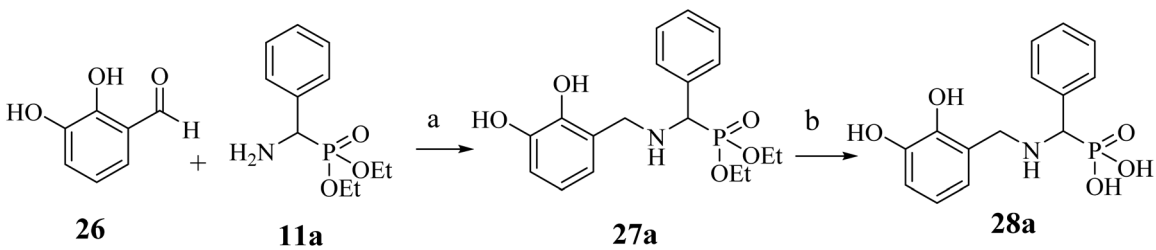
In general, among all the amide-based molecules (Scheme 2), derivatives of NA (F7) (**22a–d**, Table 2) demonstrated better inhibition compared to other synthesized molecules. Compound **22b** with no alpha substituent (R_1 = H) showed the highest potency (IC_{50} = 0.29 μM), which is closest to



Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: (a). EDC, DMAP, various α-aminophosphonates, HOBt, DCM, RT, 12 h (yields, 25–66%); (b). TMSBr, dry DCM, 24 h, RT, THF/H_2O, 2 h, RT.



Scheme 3 Reagents and conditions: (a). EDC, DMAP, amines, HOBt, DCM, RT, 12 h (yields, 55–62%).



Scheme 4 General synthesis scheme for the derivative of 2,3-dihydroxy benzaldehyde (F9) MBG. Reagents and conditions: (a) acetic acid, sodium cyanoborohydride, DCM, 0 °C to RT, 14 h (yield, 61% for **27a**). (b) TMSBr, dry DCM, 24 h, RT, THF/H_2O, 2 h, RT.

the potency of **1** (IC_{50} = 0.13 μM, reported by the vendor) under identical assay conditions (Fig. 4A). The compound **22b** closely resembles the binding mode of FSM (**1**), where the NA's *O*,*O* donor motif mimics the hydroxamate group of **1** (Fig. 4). In addition, the bicyclic NA ring of **22b** was found to occupy the lipophilic pocket B, similar to its original fragment F7, and expectedly displayed a more negative MMGBSA score (−38.3 kcal mol^{-1}, Table 2) than F7 (−26.0 kcal mol^{-1}, Table 1 and Fig. 4B).

Compound **22a** (R_1 = phenyl) showed ∼57 folds lower potency (IC_{50} = 16.9 μM) than **22b** despite having higher predicted binding energy (−72.4 kcal mol^{-1}). In docking studies, the NA ring of **22b** was found closer to the lipophilic pocket A, while the NA ring of **22a** was comparatively flipped in another direction (Fig. 5A). This flipping in **22a** resulted in different geometry of the *O*,*O*-metal coordination bonds, which might be the reason for its poor potency. The *O*-metal distances in **22a** and **22b** are also considerably different (Table 2). When the naphthyl group was attached as a lipophilic substituent in **22d** (R_1 = naphthyl), a ∼4-fold improvement in IC_{50} value (4.44 μM) was observed compared to **22a**. The docking studies showed a reorientation of the naphthyl ring MBG of **22d** as in

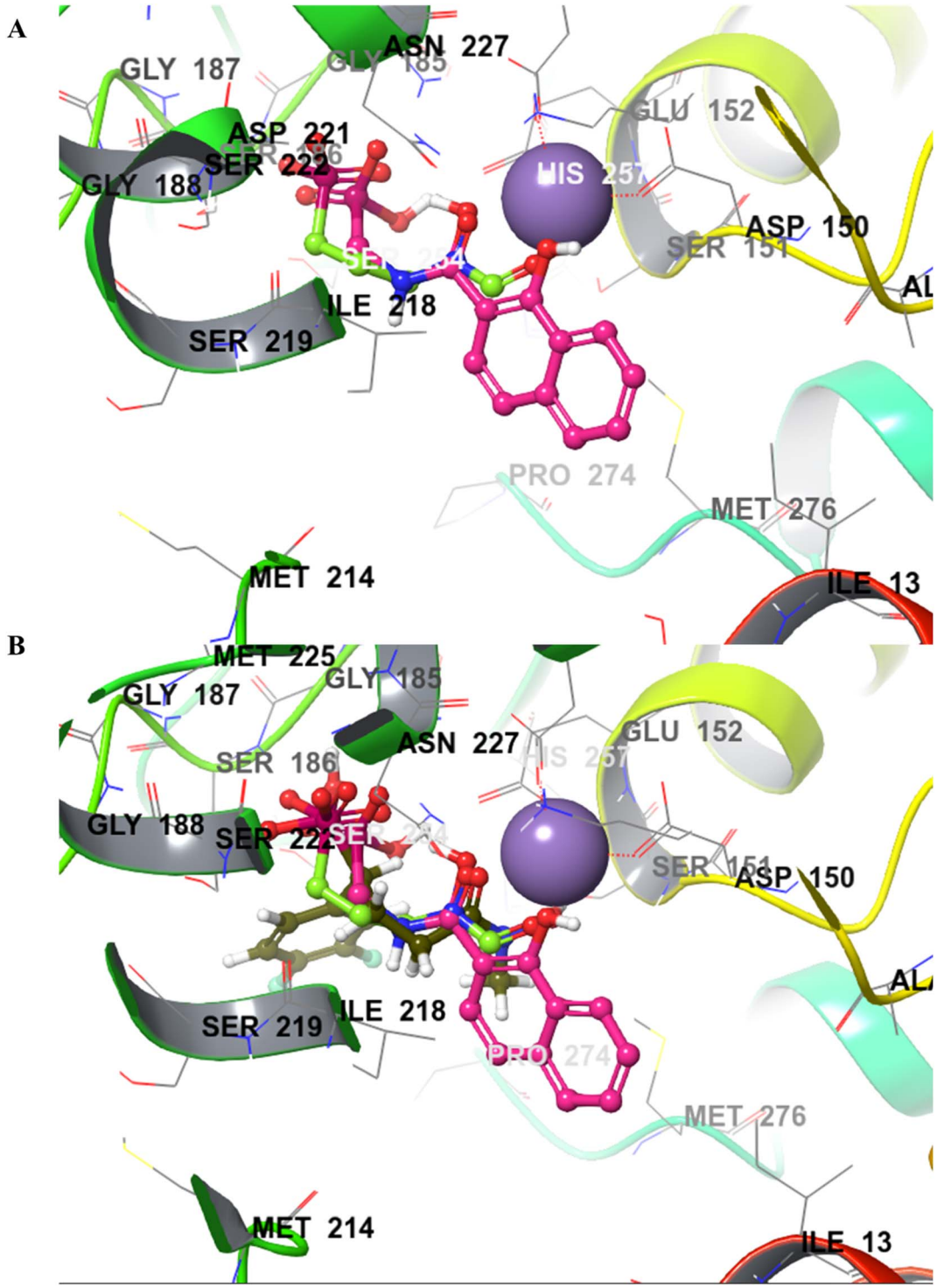


Fig. 4 The binding mode of **22b** in the *Ec*DXR (PDB ID 3R0I) active site. (A) The comparison of the predicted pose of **22b** (pink ball and stick) with the docked pose of **1** (green-coloured ball and stick). The metal ion (purple-coloured ball) is chelated by the NA ring's *O,O* donor motif. As hypothesized, NA (F7) occupies the hydrophobic pocket B lined by Pro274 and Met276 (cyan coloured), whereas phosphonic acid of FSM and **22b** occupy the hydrophilic region (B) a closer docked view of **22b** overlaid with **1** and the cocrystallized ligand (moss green sticks) in the DXR active site (PDB code 3R0I). The phosphonic groups and the **22b** and **1** linker atoms are predicted to adopt a similar conformation.

22b (Fig. 5A). Also, the bulkier naphthyl substituent alpha to the phosphonate of **22d** goes deeper into the pocket "A" as compared to the phenyl ring of **22a** (Fig. 5A), which might be a plausible explanation for the better potency of **22d**. Thus, the interaction of the NA ring with pocket B seems to improve overall binding as hypothesized. However, MMGBSA energies and docking scores for **22a–22d** did not correlate quantitatively with the experimental results, highlighting the known

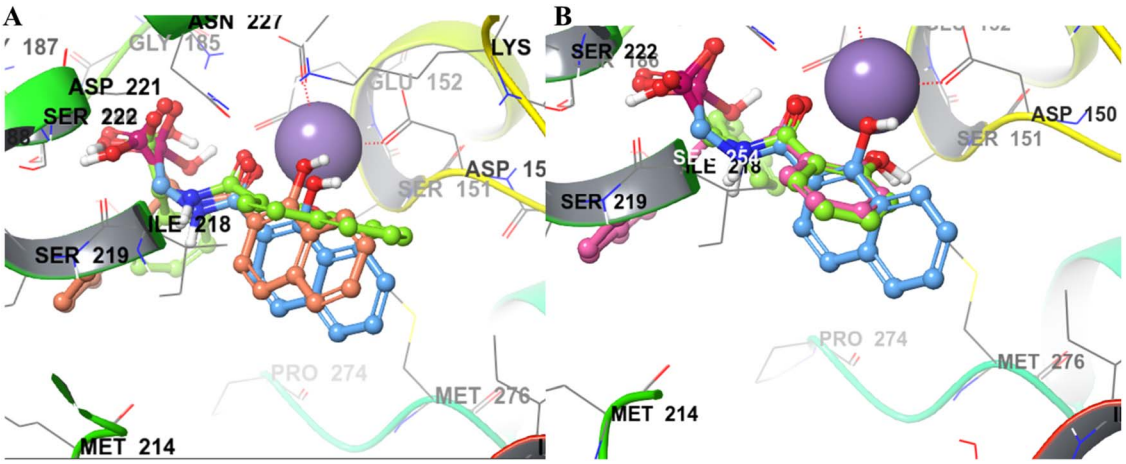


Fig. 5 (A) Binding pose comparison of **22a** (green), **22b** (blue), and **22d** (orange). The naphthyl ring of **22a** shows considerable flipping compared to **22b** and **22d**, resulting in poor metal chelation and lower potency than the other two analogues. (B) The binding poses of **20a** (green) and **20d** (pink) show flipped orientations of the MBGs compared to **22b** (blue).

modelling limitations. Also, the Trp211 containing loop is known to be flexible, a vital protein dynamic not considered during the rigid molecular docking.

In contrast to NA series, SA (F12) based derivatives showed lower activity. For instance, compound **20a** (R_1 = phenyl) showed ~2-fold less potency (IC_{50} = 33.2 μM) than its counterpart **22a** (IC_{50} = 16.9 μM) in the NA series. Similarly, **20d** (IC_{50} = 32.9 μM) was ~8 folds less potent than **22d** (IC_{50} = 4.44 μM). In both cases, NA derivatives (**22a** and **22d**) are predicted to have better binding energy (MMGBSA) than the SA analogues (Table 2). The docking poses of both **20a** and **20d** revealed a perfect overlapping of the SA rings on each other (Fig. 5B). However, the plane of the SA ring in **20a** and **20d** is found to be perpendicular to the plane of the NA ring of **22b**, suggesting different modes of metal chelation (Fig. 5B) and one of the plausible reasons for the observed differences in the potency of the two series. Despite **20d** being predicted to have additional interaction with pocket A through its alpha-naphthyl substitution (Fig. 5B), its equipotency to **20a** suggests that targeting pocket A with larger phenyl and naphthyl groups may not be appropriate for this series.

The DHBA analogues based on F2 were designed based on the earlier precedence of catechol-based DXR inhibitors.[9] The docking studies predicted two different modes of metal chelation by DHBA (F2) derivatives **21a–d.** In one mode, phenolic OH groups exhibit metal chelation, while in the second mode, one of the phenolics and the amide carbonyl oxygens participated in chelation (Fig. 6A–C). Experimentally, DHBA analogues **21a–c** displayed poor enzyme inhibition at 50 μM (Table 2) compared to the corresponding NA derivatives **22a–c**, upholding **NA** as a better MBG. The predicted binding energies of **21a–c** are also significantly lower than their respective NA derivatives. Nevertheless, DHBA compound **21d** (R_1 = naphthyl) displayed potency similar to the corresponding NA derivative **22d** at 50 μM, which agrees with the binding energies of both compounds.

Comparing docked poses of compounds **20d**, **21d**, and **22d** with a common alpha-substitution (R_1 = naphthyl) but different MBGs revealed a remarkable similarity in the positioning of the naphthyl group in pocket A (Fig. 7B). However, compared to **21d** and **22d**, the metal chelation mode of SA of **20d** was predicted to be different, with a slight twisting of the plane of the SA ring (Fig. 7).

Compound **23a**, a derivative of CCA (F10) with a phenyl α-substituent (R_1 = Ph), exhibited better potency (IC_{50} value = 6.09 μM) compared to its counterparts with other MBGs (**20a**, **21a**, and **22a**). However, due to CCA's potential for assay interference[73] and significantly weaker calculated binding energy (−15.7 kcal mol^{-1}) discouraged us from studying this MBG further.

We also synthesized a few derivatives (Scheme 3) lacking the phosphonic acid but retaining NA as MBG and an α-substituent. All these compounds (Table 2, **25a–c**) were inactive *in vitro*. For instance, NA derivative **25a** displayed only 30% inhibition at 50 μM concentration, much lower than its phosphonic acid-bearing analogue of **22a**. The modelling pose predicted that without a phosphonic acid, the NA MBG of **25a** could not maintain the metal chelation like **22a**. In fact, the NA ring of **25a** was oriented towards the phosphonic acid binding region of DXR (Fig. 7C). Increasing the carbon chains to increase the lipophilic interactions in **25b** and **25c** did not rescue the potency against the enzyme. These observations confirm the significance of the phosphonic acid in determining the potency against DXR and agree with the earlier studies with the hydroxamate-based compounds.[9]

The compound **28a** obtained from Scheme 2 are significantly rigid owing to the usage of the amide group for linking the MBG and phosphonic acid. We used reductive amination to link catechol-based MBG (F9) and phosphonic acid (Scheme 4) to study the effect of increased linker flexibility. Thia amine-based compound, **28a** (IC_{50} = 106), displayed improved DXR inhibition as compared to corresponding amide-based compound **21a** (Table 2). Nonetheless, this F9-based compound was found to be weak DXR inhibitor compared to corresponding NA derivative (**22a**).

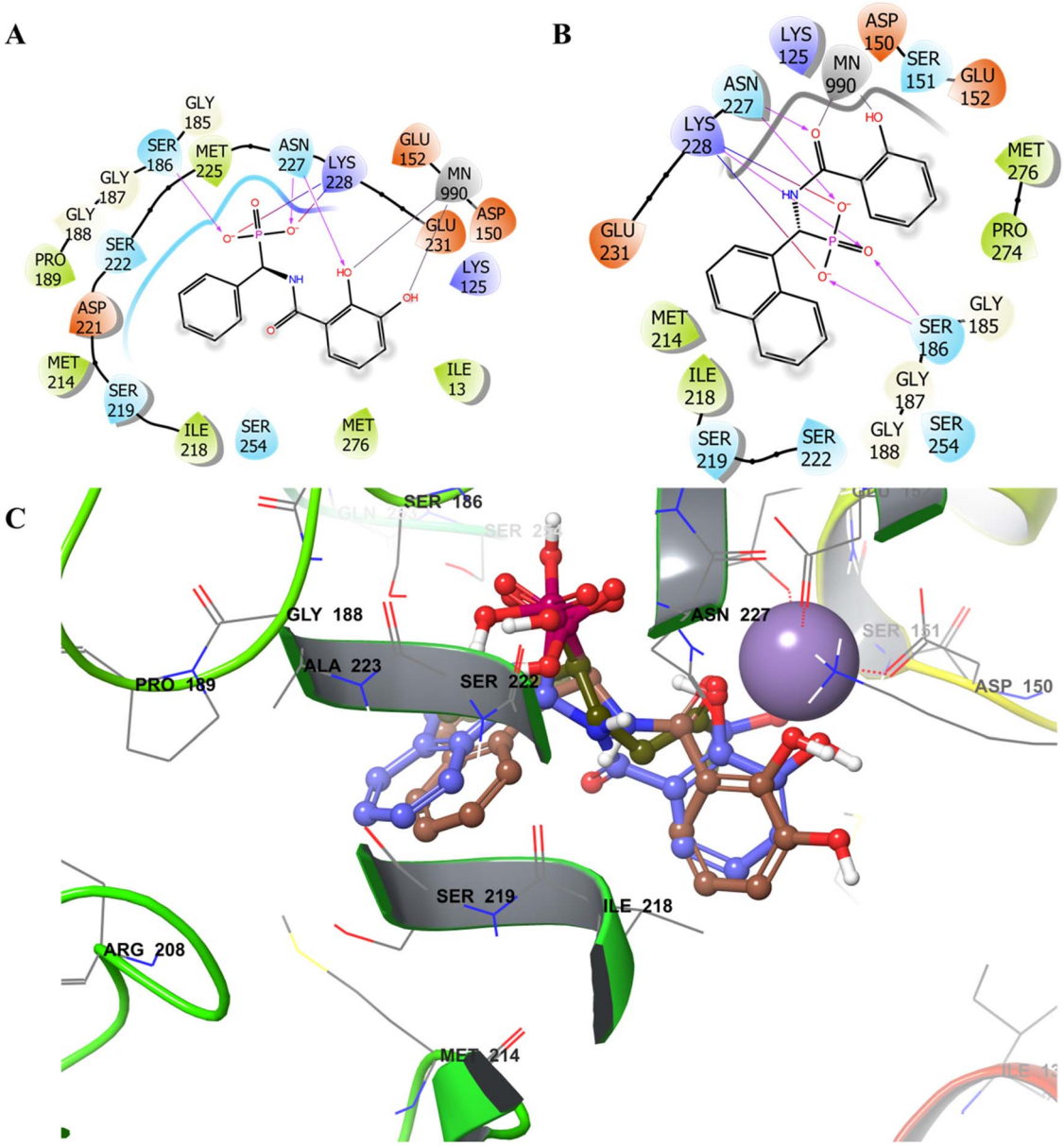


Fig. 6 Two different metal chelation modes observed in the DHBA series. (A) The phenolic groups of **21d** participating in metal chelation with Mn^{2+} (B) predicted pose of phenolic OH and amide oxygen of **21d** showing metal chelation with Mn^{2+} (C) the 3D views of **21d** (brown) with different modes of metal chelation.

Within the NA series, the analogue **22b** (R_1 = H) showed higher enzyme inhibition than **22a** and **22d**, suggesting that an α-substitution is not favoured for this MBG. However, comparing **22a** and **22d** suggests a bicyclic naphthyl group is more favourable than the phenyl ring as an α-substitution. In contrast, **20a** and **20d** with SA as MBG displayed near identical IC_{50} against the enzyme, demonstrating no substantial effect of the α-substituent in this series.

Overall, SAR data suggests NA to be the best MBG for developing novel hydrophobic DXR inhibitors compared to other MBGs. However, the effect of α-substituents seems to be MBG dependent, as proposed earlier,[9] and cannot be generalized across different MBGs.

2.5 Antibacterial activity

All compounds were evaluated against a panel of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including some ESKAPE pathogens. Unfortunately, most of the tested compounds did not inhibit bacterial growth up to the concentration of 500 μM (Table S4, ESI†).

Analogues **22b** and **22d** were also found to be inactive against *E. coli* despite showing good *Ec*DXR inhibition. Insufficient membrane permeability or metabolic instability of these compounds under the assay conditions might explain these results and remain to be investigated.

With our ongoing interest in anti-TB drug discovery,[53,56,74,75] we also screened all compounds against *M. tuberculosis*, initially

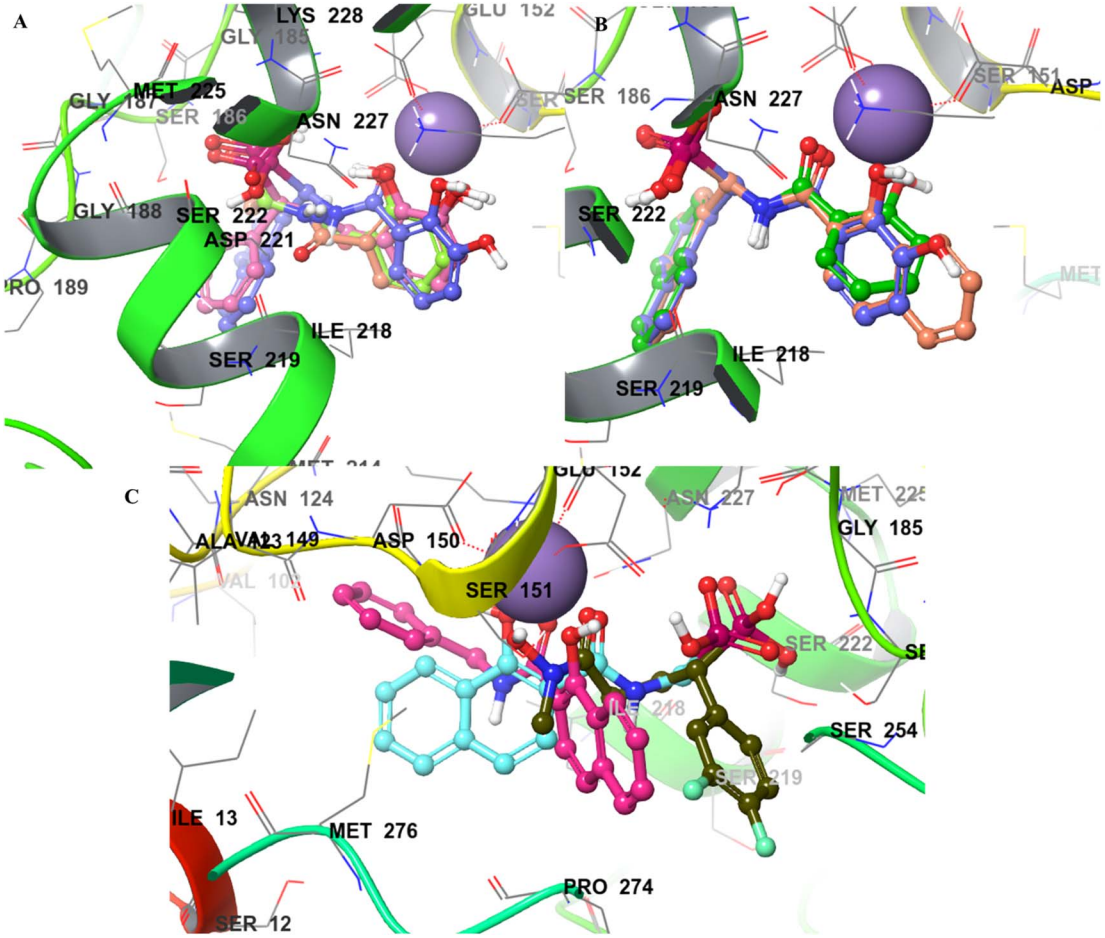


Fig. 7 Binding pose comparison for the fragment derivatives. (A) Derivatives of DHBA, **21a** (pink), **21b** (green), **21c** (orange) showing metal chelation by two phenolic OH while **21d** (royal blue) showing metal chelation by one phenolic OH and amide O. (B) Derivatives of SA, **20d** (green), DHBA, **21d** (royal blue), and NA, **22d** (orange), showed overlapping of the naphthyl group near pocket A, while DHBA and NA of **21d** and **22d** showed overlapping near pocket B. However, the NA ring was found closer to pocket B. (C) Derivatives of NA, with phosphonic acid attachment, **22b** (cyan) and without phosphonic acid **25a** (pink). **22b** (cyan) showed a similar binding pose to the cocrystallized ligand (yellow), whereas the NA ring in **25a** was oriented towards the phosphonate binding motif.

at 200 μM (**20a**, **21a**, **22a**, **23a** and **28a**) and 500 μM (**20c–e**, **21b–d**, and **22b–d**). At 200 μM concentration, none of the tested compounds affected *M. tuberculosis* growth. In contrast, four of the nine tested compounds (**20e**, **20d**, **22b**, and **22d**) inhibited *M. tuberculosis* growth at 500 μM concentration (Table S4, ESI†). The MIC values for these compounds against *M. tuberculosis* were subsequently determined using the Alamar Blue Assay (Fig. S6, ESI†). Our results reveal that compound **22d**, which is based on NA MBG (IC_{50} = 4.44 μM against *Ec*DXR), exhibits the most potent antimycobacterial activity (MIC = 125 μM), while other compounds *viz.*, **20d**, **20e**, and **22b** display MIC > 250 μM. It is noteworthy to mention that the most potent inhibitor of *E. coli* DXR (**22b**, IC_{50} = 0.29 μM) shows relatively lower potency (MIC > 250 μM) against *M. tuberculosis*. Due to the unavailability of recombinant DXR from *M. tuberculosis*, these molecules could not be tested against *Mtb*DXR.

Overall, the compounds exhibited better activity against *Mycobacterium* than other bacteria, probably due to the inherent differences in the DXR structures, facilitated uptake mechanisms, or membrane compositions of these pathogens. For instance, **1** requires a GlpT transporter to enter several bacterial cells;[32,76] however, GlpT is absent in *M. tuberculosis*. Compared to **1**, molecules in this study are structurally different and probably not recognized by GlpT of these pathogens. Also, the negative charge on these molecules due to phosphonic acid moiety is possibly incompatible with the negatively charged bacterial membranes. This is further supported by the better whole-cell activities of prodrugs of **1** and its analogues with the masked phosphonic acid group.[15,43,77–79]

Lipophilic prodrugs of DXR inhibitors display better antimycobacterial activity owing to improved membrane diffusion.[77–79] In this context, molecules **20e**, **20d**, **22b**, and **22d** having polar phosphonic acid may be considered to have fair antimycobacterial activity which can be further improved through masking the phosphonic acid. These derivatives are predicted to have higher lipophilicity than **1** and other

analogues (Table S3†) due to the presence of α-substituent or NA-based MBGs. Arguably, the masked prodrugs of these molecules might display improved antibacterial and anti-mycobacterial activity.

3 Conclusion

In conclusion, we explored a library of 103 non-hydroxamate lipophilic MBGs against the bacterial DXR enzyme. Based on the promising modelling studies, 13 fragments were tested *in vitro* and showed significant inhibition of the *Ec*DXR activity. Guided by molecular docking studies, the fragments were further grown to link a phosphonic acid moiety, an essential pharmacophoric feature. Seventeen novel DXR inhibitors were synthesized based on 5 non-hydroxamate MBG fragments (F2, F7, F9, F10 and F12). Seven molecules (**20a**, **20d**, **22a–b**, **22d**, **23a**, and **28a**) displayed good to moderate enzyme inhibition. One notable observation was that the MMGBSA binding energies qualitatively rationalized the experimental data of analogues with different MBGs but not within a series of the same MBG.

Overall, the molecules based on NA (**22a–d**) displayed the highest potency in enzyme assay than other MBG derivatives. The effect of lipophilic α-substituent, hypothesized to occupy pocket A, seems to vary with varying MBG and highlights the importance of detailed SAR analysis for individual MBGs.[9] However, Trp211 containing loop (numbering as in *Ec*DXR PDB 3ANM) of the DXR pocket is flexible; hence, molecular docking studies using rigid protein structures may not be able to rationalize all experimental data.

Unfortunately, most molecules, including **22a–d**, did not display potency in the cell-based antibacterial assays. Nonetheless, four compounds (**20e**, **20d**, **22b**, and **22d**) inhibited *M. tuberculosis* growth, with **22d** being the most potent inhibitor (MIC = 125 μM).

This work positions NA as an important lipophilic MBG for developing novel DXR inhibitors. In future, it would be interesting to evaluate these novel molecules against the DXRs from other species, especially *Mycobacterium* and *Plasmodium*. There is a scope to extend SAR-based optimization to improve antibacterial potency. A prodrug approach might also be employed to this end.

4 Methodology

4.1 Fragment screening

The potential metal chelating fragments possessing *O*,*O* donor motif were collected from the literature.[39] The physicochemical properties of the fragment library were calculated using Datawarrior (v 5.5.0), a versatile open-source program for cheminformatics applications.[71,72,80] Molecular docking studies for selected 103 fragments were performed using the Glide program[49,50] implemented in the Schrodinger Suite.[51] The DXR structures from different species (5JAZ from *P. falciparum* 3D7, 2Y1D from *M. tuberculosis H37Rv* and 3R0I and 3ANM from *E. coli K-12*) were employed for pose prediction following the protocols described below.

4.1.1 Protein preparation. The *E. coli* DXR structure (PDB code 3R0I) was downloaded from the protein data bank and prepared 'Protein Preparation Wizard' of Schrodinger Suite.[81] All water molecules and ions (except active site Mn^{2+}) were deleted; atom types and bond orders were corrected, and the hydrogen atoms were reassigned after deleting the original ones. The protonation states of acidic/basic amino acids were adjusted for pH 7.0. Restrained minimization of the protein was performed employing the OPLS-2005 force fields with the convergence criteria of RMSD of 0.3 Å for heavy atoms. A similar procedure was adapted for DXR proteins from other species (PDB code 2Y1D, 5JAZ, and 3ANM).

4.1.2 Ligand preparation. All molecules were prepared using the 'LigPrep wizard' of the Schrodinger Suite, which utilizes 'Epik 3.6 [63] to generate energetically accessible protonation states and all possible stereoisomers. Metal binding states were generated using Epik.

4.1.3 Docking. A receptor grid was generated using the centroid of the cocrystallized ligand with default settings for the size of the enclosing box. All other default settings were used. The ligands were docked into the prepared protein using the Glide program implemented in the Schrodinger Suite using the standard precision (SP) or extra precision (XP) mode. Amide bonds were penalized in their nonplanar conformation. Epik state penalties were added to the final Glide score. A maximum of 15 poses per ligand were sampled, and post-docking minimization was allowed.

4.2 Synthetic methodology

All starting materials were purchased from commercial sources and used as purchased without further purification unless stated otherwise or synthesized *via* literature procedures. Thin-layer chromatography was used to monitor the progress of the reactions and checked by pre-coated TLC plates (E. Merck Kieselgel 60 F254 with fluorescence indicator UV254). The components were visualized by irradiation with ultraviolet light (254 nm), iodine vapours, or by staining in potassium permanganate solution followed by heating. Compounds were purified over a silica gel (230–400 mesh) column using distilled solvents. All final compounds were characterized by ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy using deuterated solvents, $CDCl_3$ or DMSO-d_6. ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Advance 400 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are given in parts per million (ppm) (δ relative to residual solvent peak for ^{1}H). Chemical shifts in ^{31}P spectra are measured relative to the standard 70% aqueous H_3PO_4. High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) analysis was performed using Agilent Technologies 6545 Q-TOF Agilent system. If needed, the LC-MS of compounds were recorded using the Waters TQD system.

The purity of all the compounds evaluated against the enzyme or bacteria was determined using a Shimadzu HPLC system (UFLC LC-1020C, Shimadzu Corporation, Japan) with a D2 detector. The Ascentis® C18 (50 mm × 4.6 mm, i.d. 3.0 μm) column was used as a stationary phase for HPLC analysis. The mobile phase consisted of acetonitrile and 10 mM phosphate buffer adjusted to pH 4.7 with orthophosphoric acid.

Isocratic mode with a flow rate of 1 mL min^{-1} was used for the analysis. The purity of all final compounds determined by HPLC was 90% or higher except for two compounds (**20a** and **21c**).

4.2.1 General synthetic procedure of α-aminophosphonates (11a–i). The synthetic route displayed in Scheme 1 was followed. In a round bottom flask, a mixture of ammonium acetate (1 eq.), diethyl phosphite or triethyl phosphite (1 eq.), and an aromatic aldehyde (2 eq.) was allowed to stir at 60–80 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath, followed by adding ~10 mL water, and the pH was adjusted to 2 with dilute HCl. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous mixture was then basified to pH 9 using 2 M sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL × 3). The combined ethyl acetate layer was dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated to dryness to afford desired α-aminophosphonates. Column chromatography was performed to obtain pure compounds.

*4.2.1.1 Diethyl (amino(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**11a**).* Synthesized from benzaldehyde (212.2 mg, 2 mmol), ammonium acetate (77.09 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl phosphite (129 μL, 1 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Yellowish semisolid, yield: 57%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.42–7.38 (dd, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.27–7.21 (td, 1H), 4.24–4.17 (d, 1H), 4.05–3.75 (m, 4H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.12 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.1.2 Diethyl (aminomethyl)phosphonate (**11b**).* Synthesized from paraformaldehyde (600 mg, 20 mmol), ammonium acetate (770.9 mg, 10 mmol), and diethyl phosphite (1.29 mL, 10 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Yellowish oil, yield: 66%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 4.21–4.08 (m, 4H), 3.36 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H).

*4.2.1.3 Diethyl (1-aminoethyl)phosphonate (**11c**).* Synthesized from acetaldehyde (3.33 g, 83.32 mmol), ammonium acetate (3.21 g, 41.66 mmol), and triethyl phosphite (6.922 g, 41.66 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Dark brown liquid, yield: 72%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.26 (d, J = 49.3 Hz, 1N–H), 4.14–3.09 (m, 5H), 1.35–1.10 (m, 9H).

*4.2.1.4 Diethyl (amino(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl)phosphonate (**11d**).* Synthesized from Naphthaldehyde (4 g, 25.6 mmol), ammonium acetate (0.987 g, 12.8 mmol) and triethyl phosphite (2.127 g, 12.8 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Creamy white powder, yield: 88%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.12 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, J = 7.1, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.61–7.48 (m, 3H), 4.15–3.74 (m, 4H), 3.65 (d, J = 20.3 Hz, 1H), 1.26–1.22 (m, 3H), 1.07 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.1.5 Diethyl (amino(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl) phosphonate (**11e**).* Synthesized from 3,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde (350.02 mg, 2 mmol), ammonium acetate (77.09 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl phosphite (129 μL, 10 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Yellowish semisolid, yield: 73.4%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.58 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dt, J = 8.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 4.13–3.97 (m, 4H), 1.27 (dd, J = 6.5, 2.5 Hz, 6H).

*4.2.1.6 Diethyl (amino(furan-2-yl)methyl)phosphonate (**11f**).* Synthesized from 2-furaldehyde (5.33 g, 55.52 mmol), ammonium acetate (2.14 g, 27.76 mmol) and diethyl phosphite (4.622 g, 27.76 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Dark brown semisolid, yield: 74%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.42 (dd, J = 1.7, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (t, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.38–6.36 (m, 1H), 5.01 (d, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 4.22–4.09 (m, 4H), 1.31 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.27–1.22 (m, 3H).

*4.2.1.7 Diethyl (1-aminopropyl)phosphonate (**11g**).* Synthesized from Propionaldehyde (2.62 g, 46 mmol), ammonium acetate (1.78 g, 23 mmol), and diethyl phosphite (3.822 g, 23 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Yellowish oil, yield: 43%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 4.23–4.05 (m, 4H), 4.02–3.83 (m, 2NH), 3.82–3.66 (m, 1H), 1.37–1.32 (m, 6H), 1.18–0.90 (m, 5H).

*4.2.1.8 Diethyl (1-amino-3-phenylpropyl)phosphonate (**11h**).* Synthesized from 3-phenylpropanal (6 g, 44.72 mmol), ammonium acetate (1.725 g, 22.36 mmol) and diethyl phosphite (3.715 g, 22.36 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Orange semisolid, yield: 52%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.32 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.27–7.17 (m, 5H), 4.31–3.82 (m, 4H), 3.04–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.08–2.02 (m, 2H), 1.42–1.13 (m, 6H).

*4.2.1.9 Diethyl ([1,1′-biphenyl]-4-yl(amino)methyl) phosphonate (**11i**).* Synthesized from biphenyl-4-carboxaldehyde (2 g, 11 mmol), ammonium acetate (424 mg, 5.5 mmol) and diethyl phosphite (0.914 g, 5.5 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.1. Yellow solid, yield: 42%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.61–7.58 (dd, 4H), 7.53 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 7.46–7.41 (ddd, 2H), 7.35 (ddd, J = 9.4, 5.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, J = 17.3 Hz, 1H), 4.17–3.98 (m, 4H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.23–1.19 (m, 3H).

4.2.2 General synthetic procedure for non-hydroxamate lipophilic DXR inhibitors. The synthetic route described in Scheme 2 was followed. To a solution of an acid (1 eq.) in dichloromethane, EDCI·HCl (1.5 eq.) and HOBt (0.5 eq.) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (1 eq.), followed by the addition of diethyl α-aminophosphonate (1 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred for an hour at 0 °C and then allowed to stir at room temperature under an inert N_2 atmosphere for 15 hours. After the completion of the reaction, the crude mixture was quenched with sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with DCM (25 mL × 3). The collected organic extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to obtain the desired phosphonates.

*4.2.2.1 Diethyl ((2-hydroxybenzamido)(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**16a**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling salicylic acid (26 mg, 0.185 mmol) and diethyl (amino(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**11a**, 45 mg, 0.185 mmol). EDCI·HCl (44 mg, 0.28 mmol) and HOBt (13 mg, 0.0925 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (23 mg, 0.185 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. Yield: 47.6%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.24 (dd, J = 9.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.60–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.39 (tdd, J = 8.2, 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 3H), 7.05–6.97 (m, 1H), 6.91–6.86 (m, 1H), 5.86–5.75 (m, 1H), 4.28–3.69 (m, 4H), 1.34 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.14 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.2.2 Diethyl ((2-hydroxybenzamido)methyl)phosphonate (**16b**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling

salicylic acid (138.21, 1 mmol) and diethyl (aminomethyl) phosphonate (**11b**, 243.24 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122.17, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 49%; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.11 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.64–7.59 (m, 1H), 7.50 (dd, J = 11.3, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 4.24–3.75 (m, 4H), 3.44–3.21 (m, 2H), 1.35 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.28 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.2.3 Diethyl (1-(2-hydroxybenzamido)ethyl)phosphonate (**16c**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling salicylic acid (207 mg, 1.5 mmol) and diethyl (1-aminoethyl) phosphonate (**11c**, 272 mg, 1.5 mmol), EDCI·HCl (350 mg, 2.25 mmol) and HOBt (101.34, 0.75 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (183.25, 1.5 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 46%; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.49 (s, 1O–H), 7.85 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (p, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.25–4.12 (m, 4H), 1.58 (dd, J = 16.6, 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.31 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H).

*4.2.2.4 Diethyl ((2-hydroxybenzamido)(naphthalen-1-yl) methyl)phosphonate (**16d**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling salicylic acid (207 mg, 1.5 mmol) and diethyl (amino(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl)phosphonate (**11d**, 440 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (350 mg, 2.25 mmol) and HOBt (101.34 mg, 0.75 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (184 mg, 1.5 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–30% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 61%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.37 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (dd, J = 7.2, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.68–7.61 (m, 1H), 7.57–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.52–7.48 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, J = 11.5, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 4.24–3.73 (m, 4H), 1.28 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.4 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.2.5 Diethyl ((3,4-dichlorophenyl)(2-hydroxybenzamido) methyl)phosphonate (**16e**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling salicylic acid (138.21 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (amino(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**11e**, 312.13 mg, 1 mmol), EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122.17 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 37%; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.29 (s, 1O–H), 8.03 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.57–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.40 (m, 1H), 7.04–6.94 (m, 2H), 6.30 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 4.26–4.01 (m, 4H), 1.29 (dd, J = 15.0, 7.2 Hz, 6H).

*4.2.2.6 Diethyl (2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)benzylphosphonate (**17a**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid (204.2 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (amino(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**11a**, 243.24 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122.17 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 27%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 12.28 (s, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (dt, J = 10.7, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.21 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.76–5.62 (m, 1H), 4.27–3.68 (m, 5H), 1.37–1.31 (m, 3H), 1.18–1.09 (m, 3H).

*4.2.2.7 Diethyl((2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)methyl)phosphonate (**17b**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid (204.2 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (aminomethyl)phosphonate (**11b**, 167 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 27%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.54 (s, 1O–H), 7.43 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.32–4.21 (m, 4H), 1.41–1.36 (m, 6H).

*4.2.2.8 Diethyl(1-(2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)ethyl)phosphonate (**17c**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid (204.2 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (1-aminoethyl)phosphonate (**11c**, 181 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 37%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.61 (s, 1O–H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dd, J = 10.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.55 (dq, J = 14.2, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.29–4.16 (m, 4H), 1.65–1.58 (m, 3H), 1.35 (dd, J = 9.5, 4.6 Hz, 6H).

*4.2.2.9 Diethyl ((2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)(naphthalen-1-yl) methyl)phosphonate (**17d**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid (306 mg, 1.5 mmol) and diethyl (amino(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl) phosphonate (**11d**, 440 mg, 1.5 mmol), EDCI·HCl (350 mg, 2.25 mmol) and HOBt (101 mg, 0.75 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (184 mg, 1.5 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 61%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.43 (s, 1O–H), 8.32 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, J = 13.5, 5.7 Hz, 3H), 7.70–7.62 (m, 2H), 7.54 (dd, J = 18.0, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38–3.70 (m, 4H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.2.10 Diethyl ((1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido)(phenyl)methyl) phosphonate (**18a**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2-hydroxy naphthoic acid (188.18 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (amino(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**11a**, 243.2 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5

mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122.17 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). White powder. Yield: 58%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.26 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72–7.60 (m, 3H), 7.55 (dd, J = 14.0, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, J = 12.0, 8.2 Hz, 3H), 7.36–7.32 (m, 1H), 5.79 (d, J = 22.1 Hz, 1H), 4.13–3.82 (m, 4H), 1.15 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.08 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.2.11 Diethyl((1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido)methyl) phosphonate (**18b**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2-hydroxy naphthoic acid (188.18 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (aminomethyl)phosphonate (**11b**, 167 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–50% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 32.5%; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 11.67 (s, 1O–H), 8.44 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J = 8.5, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 7.69–7.62 (m, 1H), 7.60–7.54 (m, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.40–4.17 (m, 4H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H).

*4.2.2.12 Diethyl 1-(1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido) ethylphosphonate (**18c**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2-hydroxy naphthoic acid (188.18 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (1-aminoethyl)phosphonate (**11c**, 185 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 30%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 11.78 (s, 1O–H), 8.44 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J = 11.1, 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.70–7.61 (m, 1H), 7.60–7.53 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (dq, J = 14.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.32–4.16 (m, 4H), 1.67 (dd, J = 16.6, 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.36 (td, J = 7.1, 1.8 Hz, 6H).

*4.2.2.13 Diethyl ((1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido)(naphthalen-1-yl) methyl)phosphonate (**18d**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2-hydroxy naphthoic acid (188.18 mg, 1 mmol) and diethyl (amino(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl)phosphonate (**11d**, 293.3 mg, 1 mmol). EDCI·HCl (233 mg, 1.5 mmol) and HOBt (68 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (122 mg, 1 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 66%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 11.63 (s, 1H), 8.42 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.95–7.88 (m, 2H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.72–7.65 (m, 1H), 7.64–7.59 (m, 1H), 7.59–7.49 (m, 3H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 4.31–3.79 (m, 4H), 1.32–1.30 (m, 3H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.2.14 Diethyl ((4-oxo-4H-chromene-3-carboxamido)(phenyl) methyl)phosphonate (**19a**).* Synthesized using general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling chromone-3-carboxylic acid (95.0 mg, 0.5 mmol) and diethyl (amino(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**11a**, 134 mg, 0.5 mmol), EDCI·HCl (116.5 mg, 0.75 mmol) and HOBt (35 mg, 0.25 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (61 mg, 0.5 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–20% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 25%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 11.93 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (tt, J = 14.3, 7.0 Hz, 3H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (dd, J = 21.3, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.29–3.68 (m, 4H), 1.33 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.14 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.2.15 N-Benzyl-1-hydroxy-2-naphthamide (**25a**).* Synthesized using the general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2-hydroxy naphthoic acid (94.1 mg, 0.5 mmol) and benzylamine (53.6 mg, 0.5 mmol eq.), and EDCI·HCl (116.5 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (61 mg, 0.5 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 95 : 5) to yield the desired product. Yield: 56%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 13.81 (s, 1H), 8.46 (ddd, J = 8.3, 4.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, J = 22.2, 8.2, 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.37 (m, 4H), 7.35–7.24 (m, 3H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 4.72 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H).

*4.2.2.16 1-Hydroxy-N-phenethyl-2-naphthamide (**25b**).* Synthesized using the general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2-hydroxy naphthoic acid (94.1 mg, 0.5 mmol) and phenylethylamine (61 mg, 0.5 mmol), and EDCI·HCl (116.5 mg, 0.75 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (61 mg, 0.5 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 95 : 5) to yield the desired product. Yield: 62%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 13.84 (s, 1H), 8.47–8.42 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, J = 22.1, 8.1, 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.41–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 3.80 (dd, J = 12.8, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H).

*4.2.2.17 1-Hydroxy-N-(3-phenylpropyl)-2-naphthamide (**25c**).* Synthesized using the general procedure 4.2.2 by coupling 2-hydroxy naphthoic acid (94.1 mg, 0.5 mmol) and phenylpropylamine (66.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), and EDCI·HCl (116.5 mg, 0.75 mmol) were added under a nitrogen environment at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was charged with DMAP (61 mg, 0.5 mmol), according to general procedure 4.2.2. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 95 : 5) to yield the desired product. Yield: 55%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 13.86 (s, 1H), 8.45 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, J = 23.6, 8.2, 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (ddd, J = 17.1, 10.7, 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.29–7.21 (m, 4H), 7.06 (dd, J = 8.5, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 12.7, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.80 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.12–2.00 (m, 2H).

4.2.3 General synthetic procedure for the hydrolysis of the phosphonate ester. To a mixture of phosphonate esters (1 eq.) in dry dichloromethane, TMSBr (10 eq.) was added at 0 °C dropwise. After 1 h, the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 23 h. After completion of the

reaction, volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the remaining residue was stirred in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and water (9 : 1). After 30 min, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the solid residue was given washings with cold dichloromethane. The resulting residue was dried *in vacuo* overnight and further characterized by NMR and mass spectroscopy.

*4.2.3.1 ((2-Hydroxybenzamido)(phenyl)methyl)phosphonic acid (**20a**).* Ester diethyl ((2-hydroxybenzamido)(phenyl)methyl) phosphonate (**16a**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 55.6%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.90 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 3H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.29–7.22 (m, 1H), 7.01–6.90 (m, 2H), 5.34 (d, J = 21.1 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 134.32–133.69 (m), 130.66–130.56 (m), 128.60–128.50 (m), 128.21–128.03 (m), 127.69–127.57 (m), 120.09–119.92 (m), 120.04–119.92 (m), 117.96–117.81 (m), 117.32–117.17 (m). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 18.26, 18.13. HRMS (ESI) for $C_{14}H_{14}NO_5P$ ($[M+H]^+$): calculated 307.061, found 307.0625. Purity 89.3% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (70 : 30); RT: 3.087 min].

*4.2.3.2 ((2-hydroxybenzamido)methyl)phosphonic acid (**20b**).* Ester diethyl ((2-hydroxybenzamido)methyl)phosphonate (**16b**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 38.6%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.93 (t, J = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, J = 14.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (dd, J = 12.1, 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.51 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H). HRMS (ESI) for $C_8H_{10}NO_5P$ ($[M+H]^+$): calculated 231.0297, found 231.0542.

*4.2.3.3 (1-(2-Hydroxybenzamido)ethyl)phosphonic acid (**20c**).* Ester diethyl (1-(2-hydroxybenzamido)ethyl)phosphonate (**16c**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 86.6%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.84 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (ddd, J = 8.8, 5.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.05–6.94 (m, 2H), 5.22 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.0 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ = 168.23 (s), 160.65 (s), 136.32 (s), 130.78 (s), 119.81 (s), 117.82 (s), 113.51 (s), 67.82 (s), 66.19 (s), 15.73 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 17.01. MS (-ESI) for $C_9H_{12}NO_5P$ ($[2M+HCOOH-H]^-$): calculated 536.10, found 535.14. Purity 94.2% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (70 : 30); RT: 2.982 min].

*4.2.3.4 ((2-Hydroxybenzamido)(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl) phosphonic acid (**20d**).* Ester diethyl ((2-hydroxybenzamido)(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl)phosphonate (**16d**) derivative was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 49.7%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.38 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dt, J = 10.4, 4.2 Hz, 3H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.58–7.51 (m, 3H), 7.19 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 7.05–7.00 (m, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ = 167.69 (s), 160.61 (s), 136.52 (s), 133.63 (s), 132.30 (s), 131.09 (s), 128.93 (s), 126.70 (s), 126.22 (s), 125.83 (s), 124.61 (s), 119.99 (s), 117.97 (s), 113.42 (s), 70.44 (s), 68.76 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 13.76. HRMS (ESI) for $C_{18}H_{16}NO_5P$ ($[M+H]^+$): calculated 357.0766, found 357.075. Purity 99.7% [mobile phase, ACN: buffer (70 : 30); RT: 3.43 min].

*4.2.3.5 ((3,4-Dichlorophenyl)(2-hydroxybenzamido)methyl) phosphonic acid (**20e**).* Ester diethyl ((3,4-dichlorophenyl)(2-hydroxybenzamido)methyl)phosphonate (**16e**) derivative was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 47.2%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.99 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.60–7.53 (m, 1H), 7.47 (dt, J = 8.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05–6.99 (m, 2H), 6.12 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ = 167.25 (s), 160.33 (s), 137.15 (s), 136.40 (s), 131.29 (s), 131.00 (d, J = 26.2), 129.72 (d, J = 4.7), 128.14 (d, J = 4.8), 119.93 (s), 117.94 (s), 113.61 (s), 72.35 (s), 70.77 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 13.10. (s). HRMS (ESI) for $C_{14}H_{12}Cl_2NO_5P$ ($[M+H]^+$): calculated 374.983, found 374.9815. Purity 91.9% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (55 : 45); RT: 4.873 min].

*4.2.3.6 ((2,3-Dihydroxybenzamido)(phenyl)methyl)phosphonic acid (**21a**).* Ester diethyl ((2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)(phenyl) methyl)phosphonate (**17a**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 80.3%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.43 (m, 5H), 6.84 (m, 2H), 5.40 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 147.26 (s), 146.32 (s), 138.15 (s), 128.48 (s), 127.91 (s), 120.00 (s), 118.99 (s), 117.89 (s), 49.10 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ = 16.16. LCMS (-ESI) ($[M-H]^-$): m/z calculated for $C_{14}H_{14}NO_6P$: 322.0480, found: 321.96. Purity 94.8% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (60 : 40); RT: 3.02 min].

*4.2.3.7 ((2,3-Dihydroxybenzamido)methyl)phosphonic acid (**21b**).* Ester diethyl ((2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)methyl)phosphonate (**17b**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 52.6%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.69–7.39 (m, 1H), 7.21–7.00 (m, 1H), 6.82 (m, 1H), 4.62 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 168.93 (s), 149.80 (s), 146.55 (s), 121.38 (s), 120.34 (s), 119.43 (s), 113.35 (s), 59.02 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ = 14.15.5. MS (-ESI) for $C_8H_{10}NO_6P$ ($[M-H]^-$): calculated 247.02, found 245.75.

*4.2.3.8 (1-(2,3-Dihydroxybenzamido)ethyl)phosphonic acid (**21c**).* Ester diethyl (1-(2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)ethyl)phosphonate (**17c**) was hydrolyzed according to given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 71.2%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.28 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.25–5.16 (m, 1H), 1.43 (dd, J = 15.4, 6.9 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 173.12–172.44 (m), 169.03–168.51 (m), 150.40–150.14 (m), 149.85 (s), 146.44 (s), 121.53–121.12 (m), 120.47–120.40 (m), 119.39 (s), 113.72–113.32 (m), 67.88–67.49 (m), 15.66 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 14.15. MS (-ESI) for $C_9H_{12}NO_6P$ ($[2M+HCOOH-H]^-$): calculated 568.09, found 567.55. Purity 85.7% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (60 : 40); RT: 2.729 min].

*4.2.3.9 ((2,3-Dihydroxybenzamido)(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl) phosphonic acid (**21d**).* Ester diethyl ((2,3-dihydroxybenzamido)(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl)phosphonate (**17d**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 52.1%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.38 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.78–7.73 (m, 1H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dd, J = 15.8, 8.4 Hz, 3H), 7.23 (t, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 7.10–7.05 (m, 1H), 6.85 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 19.38, 13.34. ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 168.58 (s), 149.83 (s), 146.50 (s), 133.59 (s), 132.40 (s), 131.03 (s), 129.63–129.21 (m), 128.95 (s), 128.94–127.69 (m), 126.68 (s), 126.22 (s), 125.80 (s), 124.59 (s), 121.55 (s), 120.69 (s), 119.62 (s), 113.42 (s), 68.96 (s). HRMS (ESI) for $C_{18}H_{16}NO_5P$ ($[M+H]^+$): calculated 357.0766, found 357.0766. Purity 96.4% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (60 : 40); RT: 3.189 min].

*4.2.3.10 ((1-Hydroxy-2-naphthamido)(phenyl)methyl) phosphonic acid (**22a**).* Ester diethyl ((1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido)(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**18a**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 64.3%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.24 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.95–7.81 (m, 1H), 7.70–7.61 (m, 1H), 7.55 (s, 4H), 7.49–7.24 (m, 4H), 5.52 (d, J = 21.6 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 159.61 (s), 137.53 (s), 136.39 (s), 129.39 (s), 128.87 (s), 128.45 (s), 127.92 (s), 127.66–127.57 (m), 126.24 (s), 125.01 (s), 123.99 (s), 123.50 (s), 118.12 (s), 107.98–107.87 (m). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 17.19. HRMS (ESI) for $C_{18}H_{16}NO_5P$ ([M+H]$^+$): calculated 357.0766, found 357.0756. Purity 97.2% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (70 : 30); RT: 4.300 min].

*4.2.3.11 ((1-Hydroxy-2-naphthamido)methyl)phosphonic acid (**22b**).* Ester diethyl ((1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido)methyl) phosphonate (**18b**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 53.8%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.31 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 159.90 (s), 137.26 (s), 130.28 (s), 128.17 (s), 126.75 (s), 124.85 (s), 124.44–124.38 (m), 123.66 (s), 119.32 (s), 105.92–105.71 (m). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 13.37. (s). HRMS (ESI) for $C_{12}H_{12}NO_5P$ ([M+H]$^+$): calculated 281.0453, found 281.0462, purity 98.2% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (70 : 30); RT: 3.973 min].

*4.2.3.12 (1-(1-Hydroxy-2-naphthamido)ethyl)phosphonic acid (**22c**).* Ester diethyl (1-(1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido)ethyl) phosphonate (**18c**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 55.9%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 11.76 (s, 1H), 8.32 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J = 11.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.35–5.26 (m, 1H), 1.50 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.0 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 159.99 (s), 137.28–137.09 (m), 130.32 (s), 128.20 (s), 126.79 (s), 124.88 (s), 124.44–124.35 (m), 123.66 (s), 106.04 (s), 68.22–68.09 (m), 66.60–66.48 (m), 15.80 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 17.43. HRMS (-ESI) for $C_{13}H_{14}NO_5P$ ([M–H]$^-$): calculated 295.06, found 293.70, purity 99.3% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (70 : 30); RT: 2.729 min]. Calculated 295.06, found 293.70.

*4.2.3.13 ((1-Hydroxy-2-naphthamido)(naphthalen-1-yl) methyl)phosphonic acid (**22d**).* Ester diethyl ((1-hydroxy-2-naphthamido)(naphthalen-1-yl)methyl)phosphonate (**18d**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 61%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 11.47 (s, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.01–7.88 (m, 3H), 7.80 (dd, J = 7.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.76–7.69 (m, 1H), 7.64 (dd, J = 13.5, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.60–7.55 (m, 3H), 6.99 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 169.30 (d, J = 9.5 Hz), 160.12 (s), 137.38 (s), 133.65 (s), 132.05 (s), 130.47 (s), 129.00 (d, J = 10.2 Hz), 126.81 (d, J = 9.6 Hz), 126.27 (s), 125.84 (s), 124.90 (s), 124.55 (s), 124.38 (s), 123.71 (s), 119.58 (s), 105.81 (s), 70.61 (s), 69.01 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 14.06. HRMS (ESI) for $C_{18}H_{16}NO_5P$ ([M+H]$^+$): calculated 357.0766, found 357.0766. Purity 96.4% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (60 : 40); RT: 3.189 min].

*4.2.3.14 ((4-Oxo-4H-chromene-3-carboxamido)(phenyl) methyl)phosphonic acid (**23a**).* Ester diethyl ((4-oxo-4*H*-chromene-3-carboxamido)(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**19a**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 90.7%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.98 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (dd, J = 15.6, 7.9 Hz, 3H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (dd, J = 16.1, 7.9 Hz, 2H), 5.66 (t, J = 17.3 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.85 (s), 157.59 (s), 138.27 (s), 133.75 (s), 130.73 (s), 128.65–128.06 (m), 127.39 (s), 119.74 (s), 118.11 (s), 117.33 (s), 52.88 (s), 51.42 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 17.87. MS (-ESI) for $C_{17}H_{14}NO_6P$ ([M+HCOOH–H]$^-$): calculated 405.06, found 403.89. Purity 97.17% [mobile phase, ACN : buffer (70 : 30); RT: 4.3 min].

4.2.4 General synthetic procedure for the reductive amination. A solution of diethyl α-aminophosphonate **11a** (1 eq.) in methylene chloride (5 mL) in a round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was placed in an ice bath. The solution was treated dropwise with acetic acid (1 eq.). To this mixture, 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (**26**) (1 eq.) was added as a solution in methylene chloride (1 mL), followed by slow addition of sodium cyanoborohydride (1.5 eq) in small portions. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 14 h. After this, methanol was added to the mixture, and all contents were transferred to a separatory funnel. The mixture was partitioned between DCM and saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. Once neutralized, the organic phase was washed with brine ($NaCl/H_2O$), dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude product. The latter was purified by flash column chromatography to obtain the desired product **27a**.

*4.2.4.1 (((2,3-Dihydroxybenzyl)amino)(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**27a**).* Synthesized by using 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (207.18 mg, 1.5 mmol), diethyl (amino(phenyl)methyl)phosphonate (**11a**, 365 mg, 1.5 mmol), acetic acid (90 mg, 1.5 eq.) and sodium cyanoborohydride (141 mg, 2.25 mmol) according to general procedure 4.2.4. After work-up, the crude residue was purified using column chromatography (2–50% ethyl acetate/hexane). Yield: 61%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.45–7.34 (m, 5H), 6.87 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (td, J = 7.8, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.21–3.87 (m, 5H), 3.76–3.62 (m, 2H), 1.38–1.32 (m, 3H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

*4.2.4.2 (2,3-Dihydroxybenzylamino)benzylphosphonic acid (**28a**).* Ester diethyl (((2,3-dihydroxybenzyl)amino)(phenyl) methyl)phosphonate (**27a**) was hydrolyzed according to the given general procedure 4.2.3. Yield = 34%. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.52 (d, J = 19.8 Hz, 5H), 6.89 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dd, J = 52.2, 13.1 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ = 145.77 (s), 144.78 (s), 131.74 (d, J = 1.6), 130.06 (s), 130.01 (s), 130.05–128.64 (m), 121.73 (s), 119.54 (s), 118.60 (s), 116.63 (s), 49.07 (s), 46.02 (s). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ = 11.92. HRMS (ESI) for $C_{14}H_{16}NO_5P$ ([M+H]$^+$): calculated 309.0766, found 309.0747.

4.3 Biological evaluation

4.3.1 DXR enzyme inhibition assay. The commercially available *Ec*DXR enzyme assay kits from Echelon Biosciences (Product number: K-2000C) were purchased and used to screen all compounds. The DXR inhibitor screen monitors

a decrease in β-NADPH levels, which directly corresponds with the conversion of the DXP substrate to MEP product. The assay was performed according to the protocol provided by the vendor. As required, the compounds were dissolved in DMSO to make a stock solution, which was diluted further to determine percentage inhibition at a single or different concentration. The final concentration of DMSO in the reaction well was ~0.2% v/v or lower. The controls and plated compounds were pre-incubated with the DXR enzyme, shaking for 10 minutes, and DXP substrate was added to initiate the reaction. The absorbance was recorded in kinetic mode at 340 nm. The final reaction volume of 200 μL contained 1.2 mM DXP substrate and inhibitory compound at various concentrations. Data were analyzed for the percentage inhibition at a given concentration (100 μM) or multiple concentrations (100 μM, 50 μM, 10 μM, 1 μM, and 0.1 μM) for IC_{50} calculation. The IC_{50} values are based on a single representative experiment performed in duplicates.

4.3.2 Culturing of bacteria. Culturing of *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv mc^2 6206 (obtained from Dr William Jacobs, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, USA) was performed in 7H9 broth containing 0.5% glycerol, 0.05% tyloxapol, 1× oleic acid–albumin–dextrose–saline (OADS), 24 mg L^{-1} L-pantothenate and 50 mg L^{-1} L-leucine (7H9-PLO) at 37 °C with shaking at 200 rpm.

ESKAPE pathogens (obtained from Dr Bhabatosh Das, THSTI) were cultured in the Luria Bertani (LB) medium at 37 °C with shaking at 200 rpm to turbidity.

4.3.3 Screening against ESKAPE pathogens. Bacterial cultures were diluted to OD 600 of 0.02 in the culture medium, and 200 μL of each of these cultures was dispensed in the 96-well plate. For initial screening, bacteria were incubated with 50 or 500 μM drugs, freshly dissolved in DMSO, and growth was visually monitored after 24 hours of incubation at 37 °C. Bacteria cultured in the presence of DMSO were simultaneously used as controls.

4.3.4 Screening against *M. tuberculosis*. Bacterial cultures were diluted to OD 600 of 0.02 in the culture medium, and 200 μL of each of these cultures was dispensed in the 96-well plate. For initial screening, bacteria were incubated with either 200 or 500 μM drugs freshly dissolved in DMSO, and growth was visually monitored after two weeks of incubation at 37 °C. Bacteria cultured in the presence of DMSO were simultaneously used as controls. After initial screening, MIC was determined for molecules that exhibited suppression at the initially tested concentrations. For this, bacterial cultures at OD 600 of 0.02 were incubated with a serial dilution of molecules ranging from 2501.95 μM, followed by the analysis of viability by Alamar Blue cell viability assay (Thermo Fisher), as suggested by the manufacturer. The concentration at which growth is reduced by ~99% with respect to DMSO-treated control was considered as MIC against a particular pathogen.

Abbreviations

AMR	Antimicrobial resistance
CCA	Chromone-3-carboxylic acid
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
$CDCl_3$	Chloroform
DCM	Dichloromethane
DHBA	2,3-Dihydroxy benzoic acid
DMAP	4-Dimethylaminopyridine
DMF	Dimethyl formamide
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
DXP	1-Deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate
DXR	1-Deoxy-D-xylulose 5-phosphate reductoisomerase
EDC	1-Ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide
FSM	Fosmidomycin
H-bonds	Hydrogen bonds
HBA	Hydrogen bond acceptor
HBD	Hydrogen bond donor
HOBt	Hydroxybenzotriazole
HPLC	High-pressure liquid chromatography
HRMS	High-resolution mass spectrometry
IC_{50}	Half maximal inhibitory concentration
MBG	Metal-binding group
MCL	Metal chelating library
MDR	Multidrug resistant
MeOH	Methanol
MEP	2-*C*-Methyl-D-erythritol 4-phosphate
MIC	Minimal inhibitory concentration
MMGBSA	Molecular mechanics with generalized born and surface area solvation
Mtb	*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
MW	Molecular weight
NA	1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid
NaCl	Sodium chloride
NADPH	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
NaOH	Sodium hydroxide
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
PDB	Protein data bank
RMSD	Root mean square deviation
Ro3	Rule of Three
RPM	Rate per minute
RT	Room temperature
SA	Salicylic acid
SAR	Structure activity relationship
SP	Standard precision
TB	Tuberculosis
TLC	Thin layer chromatography
TMSBr	Bromotrimethylsilane
XP	Extra precision

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included in the Methodology section and as part of the ESI.†

Author contributions

Conceptualization: S. S.; data curation: S. K., Eeba, and M. T.; investigation: S. K., Eeba, and M. T; methodology: S. K., Eeba, and M. T; validation: S. S., and N. A.; supervision: S. S., and N. A.; writing – review & editing: S. K., S. S., and N. A.; funding

acquisition: S. S, and N. A. Finally, all authors revised and approved the final submitted manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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