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Synthesis and anticancer activity of prodigiosenes bearing C-ring esters and amides†

Kate-lyn A. R. Lund, Carlotta Figliola, Aleksandra K. Kajetanowicz and Alison Thompson *

Prodigiosenes, a class of compounds characterised by their 4-methoxypyrrolyldipyrin framework, are known to possess anti-cancer activity. Structural modification of the C-ring of prodigiosenes presented ten new prodigiosenes bearing pendant alkyl esters and amides. These prodigiosenes were evaluated biologically and displayed notable anticancer *in vitro* activity, particularly when featuring a hexyl chain.

Introduction

Prodigiosin (Fig. 1) is a secondary metabolite isolated from certain Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including *Serratia marcescens*.¹ This compound is the parent member of the class of red-pigmented prodigiosenes,² characterised by the 4-methoxypyrrolyldipyrin framework, and exhibits anticancer,^{3–6} immunosuppressive,⁷ antimicrobial^{4,8} and antimalarial^{9–11} activities.^{12–15} Despite longstanding interest in the properties and applications of prodigiosin, there remains a wealth of current research dedicated to this natural product and its analogues. For example, the isolation of prodigiosin from natural sources remains sufficiently challenging that fermentation and the use of extraction/isolation procedures such as functionalised iron-oxide particles are under development.¹⁶ As such, the total synthesis of prodigiosin¹⁷ has been supplemented by various routes^{18,19} that are amenable to the preparation of analogues, with the most recent development reported to involve the metal-free coupling of *F*-BODIPYs and unfunctionalised pyrrole.²⁰ Structurally related hyrhubins have also recently emerged, bearing a tetramic acid moiety in place of the C-ring of prodigiosin;²¹ a total synthesis and biological evaluation has quickly followed.²²

Recent reviews have nicely summarised the synthesis, biosynthesis and bioactivity of natural products based on the skeleton of prodigiosin.^{18,19} Nevertheless, the mechanism(s) *via* which prodigiosin exerts its bioactivity is still a subject of intense ongoing study, with the most recent developments including: its ability to inhibit Wnt/ β -catenin signalling as the basis of clinical potential for treatment of breast cancer;²³ its capacity to modify the functions of p53 and p73;²⁴ its ability to disrupt plasma membrane *via* a chaotropicity-mediated

mechanism;²⁵ and the demonstration that it binds G-quadruplex DNA.²⁶ Similarly, the breadth of applications for which prodigiosin itself may be suited has also been recently reviewed,²⁷ with non-drug uses ranging from sunscreens²⁸ to antibacterial dyes for silk²⁹ and cotton.³⁰

Coley's toxin, an early chemotherapeutic, is a mixture of extracts containing prodigiosin which, before being withdrawn by the FDA due to toxicity, was used as a cancer treatment.¹ Prodigiosin exhibits systemic toxicity¹² at effective cancer doses and as such it is not suitable for clinical development as its therapeutic window is too narrow.³¹ However, several structurally similar heterocyclic compounds have shown recent clinical potential. For example, Obatoclax (GX15-070) is very similar to prodigiosin, differing by an indole instead of the C-ring pyrrole of prodigiosin, and including a 2,4-dimethyl pyrrole for the C-ring instead of the 2-methyl-3-pentyl C-ring in prodigiosin.³² This drug candidate, courtesy of its ability to inhibit the Bcl-2 family of proteins, has been shepherded through various phase I and II clinical trials including those directed at leukaemia, lymphoma, myelofibrosis and mastocytosis,³³ but has not found a route to general clinical use. Very recently, tambjamines and B-ring functionalised prodigiosenes have been shown to be clinically relevant antimalarials with the ability to withstand the development of resistance.³⁴

Against this energetic and multi-faceted backdrop involving analogues of prodigiosin we herein report the synthesis and evaluation of a series of ten prodigiosenes that bear ester and amide substitution about the C-ring of the prodigiosene skeleton.

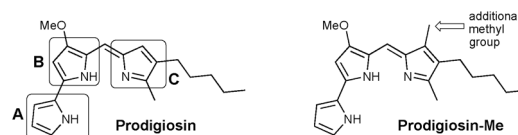


Fig. 1 Prodigiosin and the methylated analogue prodigiosin-Me.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Spectral NMR characterisation data for all new compounds; NCI data, in terms of drug concentration, for compounds 10–15. See DOI: 10.1039/c7ra01628j

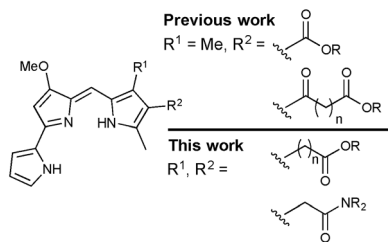


Fig. 2 Synthetic prodigiosenes.

Previous work in the Thompson group has focused on substituent modifications about the B- and C-rings^{35,36} of the 4-methoxypyrrolyldipyrin framework (Fig. 1), with the goals of improving synthetic access³⁷ and evaluating anticancer,^{38,39} antimicrobial⁴⁰ and antimalarial⁴¹ properties. Key to this endeavour was the discovery that the readily prepared prodigiosin-Me (Fig. 1), containing an extra methyl group on the C-ring, generally maintains the *in vitro* anticancer activity of prodigiosin and thus serves as a standard in place of the natural product. A series of analogues featuring conjugated ester- and keto-moieties on the C-ring was thus synthesised, and the bioactivity evaluated (Fig. 2, top).^{36,42} The conjugated carbonyl groups serve to influence the pK_a of the target prodigiosenes.³⁶ Furthermore, the ability to prepare C-ring analogues has enabled the conjugation of prodigiosenes to targeting groups such as estrogens.^{42,43}

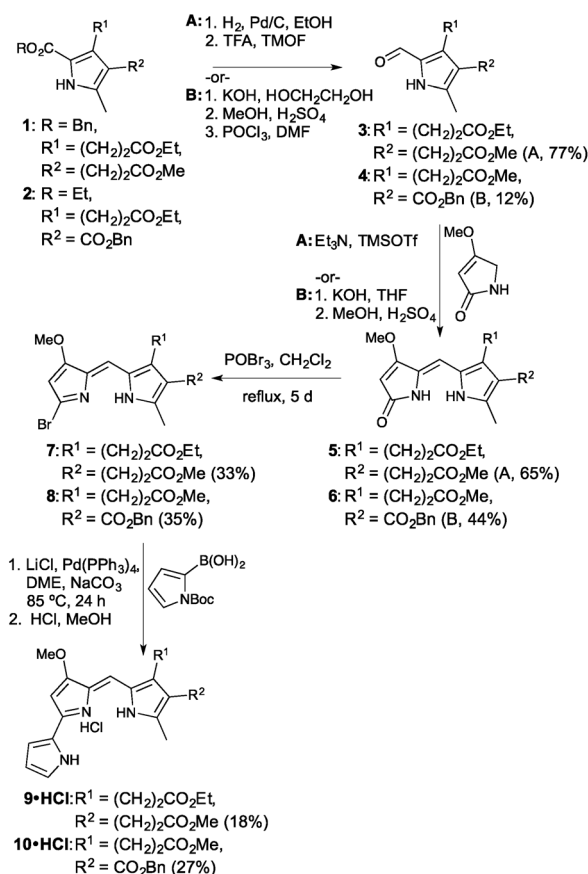
The work described herein concerns the synthesis and evaluation of prodigiosenes featuring pendant, non-conjugated alkananoate and amide substitution about the C-ring (Fig. 2, bottom). As such, the pK_a of the target prodigiosenes should not be significantly influenced by the nature of ester or amide substituents introduced *via* modification of the alkananoates. Four compounds of this type have been reported to exhibit interesting selectivity against leukemia cell lines, compared to those representative of eight other human cancers, when evaluated across the National Cancer Institute panel of 60 human cell lines derived from nine different cancer types (NCI-60).⁴⁴ These were the first prodigiosene analogues to show such obvious selectivity for leukaemia cell lines and they were also the first to bear an alkananoate substitution pattern. *In vivo* evaluation of these prodigiosenes, using a zebrafish model, revealed that the anti-leukemic properties prevailed in human K562 chronic myelogenous leukaemia cells. Given that the need for new anti-leukaemia agents is pressing,^{45–47} and that prodigiosenes present different structural features and mechanisms compared to clinically used AraC and anthracyclines, we have prepared ten new prodigiosenes bearing non-conjugated C-ring alkananoate and amide substitution, and evaluated these compounds for their anti-cancer activity, including against six leukaemia cell lines.

Results and discussion

The synthetic route revolved around decorating a Knorr-type pyrrole to render it suitable for condensation to a B-ring surrogate for the prodigiosene skeleton. Activation of the consequent dipyrrolic species, followed by Suzuki coupling with

pyrrole boronic acid, would provide the desired prodigiosenes. Given the curious selectivity exhibited by previous C-ring alkananoates,⁴⁴ we began by preparing derivatives that would enable us to further explore the significance of such substitution. As shown in Fig. 3, the synthesis began with Knorr-type pyrroles **1** and **2**. Pyrrole **1** would give rise to the first prodigiosene bearing two propanoates. Pyrrole **2** would enable exploration of the significance of including a directly C-ring conjugated ester alongside an alkananoate. Pyrroles **1** and **2** were prepared in five steps from dibenzyl malonate and benzyl acetoacetate, respectively. Removal of the 2-carboxylate ester substituent from **1** and **2**, either through hydrogenolysis ($R = Bn$) or hydrolysis ($R = Et$), followed by decarboxylation, enabled the resulting α -free pyrroles to be formylated to produce the 2-formyl pyrroles **3** and **4**.

Condensation of the formyl pyrroles **3** and **4** with 4-methoxy-3-pyrrolin-2-one⁴⁸ could be achieved under silylative Mukaiyama aldol condensation⁴⁹ and subsequent elimination of the OTMS functionality,⁵⁰ or *via* base-catalysed condensation conditions followed by an acidic quench.³⁹ Although the latter method also serves to saponify any pendant esters, it is useful when the reversibility of the silylative Mukaiyama aldol condensation limits the success of the coupling. In these cases, the use of harsher conditions or extended reaction times serves merely to result in decomposition and so we were forced to use the base-catalysed method, followed by re-esterification, for the fruitful conversion of **4** to **6**.

Fig. 3 Synthesis of two prodigiosene C-ring alkananoates, **9** and **10**.

Activation of the dipyrinones through formation of the bromo-dipyrins **7** and **8** proceeded smoothly, then Suzuki coupling to *N*-Boc-pyrrole-2-boronic acid, in a sealed system, resulted in the desired prodigiosenes **9** and **10**. Yields were hampered by decomposition of starting material, along with the requirement for two purifications *via* column chromatography over neutral alumina. The inclusion of alkanates on the C-ring certainly seems to complicate isolation of the target prodigiosenes.

With two new prodigiosenes bearing C-ring propanoate substitution in hand, we turned our attention to the synthesis of **13** and **14** (Fig. 4). These benzyl esters would complement **9** and **10**, as well as enable the comparison of the effect of the benzyl substituent compared to methyl esters.⁴⁴ Indeed, prodigiosene **13** features a benzyl propanoate and a benzyl ethanoate, whilst **14** features a benzyl propanoate and a methyl substituent at the β -positions of the C-ring. Each was prepared *via* hydrolysis of the corresponding methyl ester,⁴⁴ prepared in the same manner as **9** and **10**, followed by coupling using benzyl alcohol. The intermediate acids were challenging to manipulate, with success attained *via* complete removal of the THF and H₂O, following completion of the saponification, followed by the addition of 1 M HCl and stirring for 2 h. The acids, as very fine precipitates, could then be isolated *via* micro-filtration, ready for coupling.

The final set of analogues were derived from prodigiosene **15** which had shown to be most promising *in vivo* anti-leukaemic activity in a previous study.⁴⁴ Using a convergent approach, **15** was hydrolysed to give the corresponding ethanoic acid, again isolated as a very fine precipitate. Successful coupling with benzyl, hexyl and neopentyl alcohols led to the isolation of prodigiosenes **15a–c**, respectively, to enable evaluation of the significance of the ester type and lipophilicity upon anti-cancer activity. Using a similar approach, and with HBTU as coupling agent, secondary and tertiary amides **15d–f** were prepared, cognisant of the fact that amides are less of a metabolic liability than esters.

We were interested to learn how the new alkyl ester and amide prodigiosenes behaved biologically. All ten prodigiosenes (**9**, **10**, **13**, **14**, **15a–f**) were selected for one-dose screening against the NCI panel of 60 human cell lines used in the Development Therapeutics Program (DTP) screening program. The success⁵¹ of the NCI in developing new therapeutic agents

for the treatment of cancer is evident from a track record of involvement in $\approx 50\%$ of chemotherapeutic agents currently administered to patients.⁵² The pattern/fingerprint of cellular sensitivity and resistance of the NCI-60 to a compound correlates well with molecular target expression and identification of desired drugs with mechanisms of action that differ significantly from those of known drugs.⁵³ As such, the rapid go/no go evaluation provided by the NCI serves as an excellent measure of drug potential. In this way, we were able to assess the potential of the compounds against six leukaemia cell lines to determine whether the selectivity shown by the four published alkanates⁴⁴ was maintained by the ten variants synthesised herein. Furthermore, evaluation against the NCI-60 would enable us to determine growth inhibition and cytotoxicity effects of our compounds against a further eight cancer types *via* >50 cell lines representing non-small cell lung, colon, CNS, ovarian, renal, prostate and breast cancers, as well as melanoma.

Fig. 5 plots the growth inhibition of six leukaemia cell lines when treated with 10 μM of prodigiosenes **9**, **10**, **13**, **14** and **15a–f**. Fig. 5 reveals that although **9** does little to affect the growth of any of the six cell lines, the other nine prodigiosenes exhibit anticancer activity. Compounds **15b** and **15c** result in significant death of cells in all six lines, whereas the activity of the other analogues varies between significant growth inhibition and cell death. The HL-60(TB) and RPMI-8226 cell lines are affected differently by esters (**10**, **13**, **14**, **15a–c**) vs. amides (**15d–f**). However, in contrast to the bioactivity exhibited by the four previously published alkanates,⁴⁴ this one-dose evaluation of C-ring alkanates or amides revealed that only esters **15a** and **15b** exhibit significant activity against all the leukaemia cell lines. This contrast demonstrates that substitution of the C-ring results in significant changes in bioactivity. Furthermore, amide derivatives **15d–f** showed varying activity against the leukaemia cell lines, again demonstrating the relationship between structure and activity.

With the exception of **9** all prodigiosenes showed adequate activity to warrant further five-dose evaluation by the NCI. The average results of the *in vitro* evaluation, across all lines, is shown in Table 1 (note the negative log scale; activities in terms of drug concentration are reported in the ESI†), alongside those

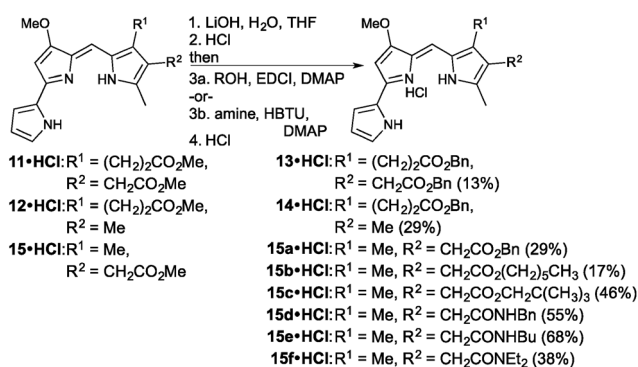


Fig. 4 Synthesis of prodigiosenes **13**, **14** and **15a–f**.

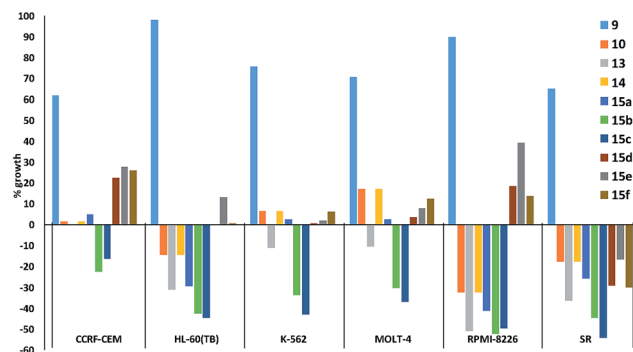


Fig. 5 *In vitro* activity (% growth) of prodigiosenes **9**, **10**, **13**, **14**, **15a–f** at 10 μM concentration against six leukaemia cell lines; negative growth represents cell death (<http://dtp.cancer.gov>).



Table 1 Mean *in vitro* activity of prodigiosin (**1**) and prodigiosenes **2b–d**, **3–11** over 60 cancer cell lines; (<http://dtp.cancer.gov>)

Compound	log ₁₀ mean GI ₅₀ ^a	log ₁₀ mean TGI ^b	log ₁₀ mean LC ₅₀ ^c	tPSA (Å ²)
Prodigiosin	−7.85	−5.68	−6.65	45.65
Prodigiosin-Me	−7.82	−6.86	−5.97	45.65
10	−6.07	−5.31	−4.35	98.25
11	−5.45	−4.82	−4.29	98.25
12	−6.27	−5.27	−4.52	71.95
13	−6.43	−5.60	−4.56	98.25
14	−6.45	−5.69	−4.77	71.95
15	−6.70	−5.63	−4.69	71.95
15a	−6.49	−5.74	−4.79	71.95
15b	−7.04	−6.00	−5.23	71.95
15c	−6.66	−5.92	−5.26	71.95
15d	−5.85	−5.52	−5.22	74.75
15e	−5.62	−5.06	−4.34	74.75
15f	−6.31	−4.95	−4.19	65.96

^a GI₅₀ = half maximal growth inhibition concentration. ^b TGI = total growth inhibition concentration. ^c LC₅₀ = half maximal lethal concentration.

previously reported for prodigiosin and prodigiosin-Me, plus their calculated relative total polar surface area (tPSA).^{54,55} Three measures of dose-response are included in Table 1: GI₅₀ is the drug concentration that results in a 50% reduction in cell growth; TGI is the drug concentration that results in total growth inhibition; and LC₅₀ is the drug concentration that results in 50% reduction in the measured protein at the end of the drug treatment, *i.e.* 50% cell loss. As shown in Table 1, most of the evaluated prodigiosenes exhibit modest *in vitro* activity when compared to the natural product prodigiosin and the model prodigiosin-Me. Intriguingly, the GI₅₀ of **15b** reveals that this compound is significantly more active, in terms of growth

inhibition of cells, than any of the other esters and amides, potentially pointing to the advantageous role of pentyl or hexyl chains featured in **15b**, prodigiosin and prodigiosin-Me. However, the LC₅₀ for **15b** is higher than that of prodigiosin and prodigiosin-Me, thus pointing to differentiation between growth inhibition and cell death for this new analogue compared to the natural product and its synthetic mimic. When comparing methyl prodigiosenes **11** and **12** to their corresponding benzyl ester derivatives **13** and **14**, respectively, it appears that benzylation results in improved activity in both cases. Furthermore, replacement of the methyl ester of **15** with the more lipophilic hexyl ester (**15b**) results in significantly enhanced activity. Although increasing the alkyl ester chain length and frequency has little effect upon activity (compare **15** with **10** and **13**), tPSA becomes too high making these less likely contenders in terms of drug candidature. Replacement of the ester of **15** with a secondary amide functionality resulted in more than a 15× decrease in activity for **15d–e**. However, introduction of a tertiary amide (**15f**) enabled recovery of GI₅₀ but with losses of effectiveness in terms of TGI and LC₅₀. However, inclusion of the amide serves to stabilise tPSA, despite the introduction of two additional ethyl groups. Based on these results, it appears that having a secondary amide (free NH) on the C-ring is detrimental to the biological activity, but that the inclusion of tertiary amides may be worth exploring further.

The five-dose data for the activity of the prodigiosenes against each cell line in the NCI-60 enables selectivity to be appreciated. Select GI₅₀ data is shown in Fig. 6, which plots the activity of methyl ester **15** alongside those of the corresponding benzyl (**15a**) and hexyl esters (**15b**), and the corresponding butyl amide (**15e**) and diethyl amide (**15f**). The enhanced activity of the hexyl derivative (**15b**, green in Fig. 6) is evident across most cell lines, and reaches nanomolar effectiveness against some. Although the methyl analogue (**15**, red) matches **15b**

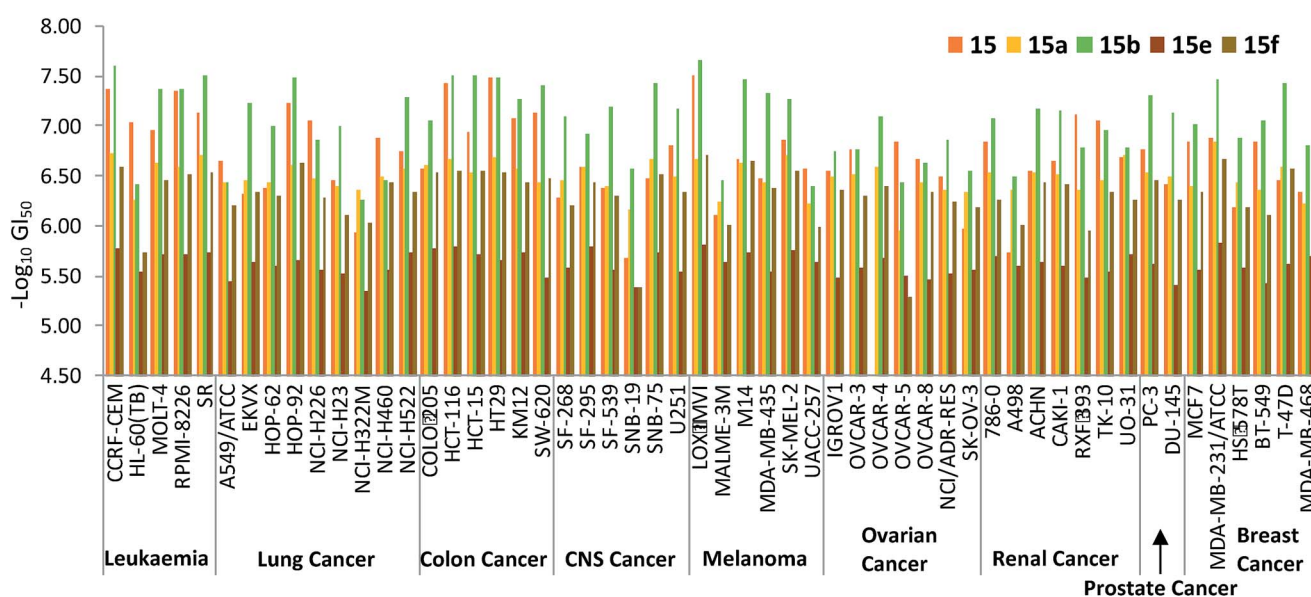


Fig. 6 log₁₀ GI₅₀ concentrations (half maximal growth inhibition concentrations) of prodigiosenes **15**, **15a**, **15b**, **15e** and **15f** against the NCI-60 human cancer cell lines representing 9 different cancer types; see <http://dtp.cancer.gov>.



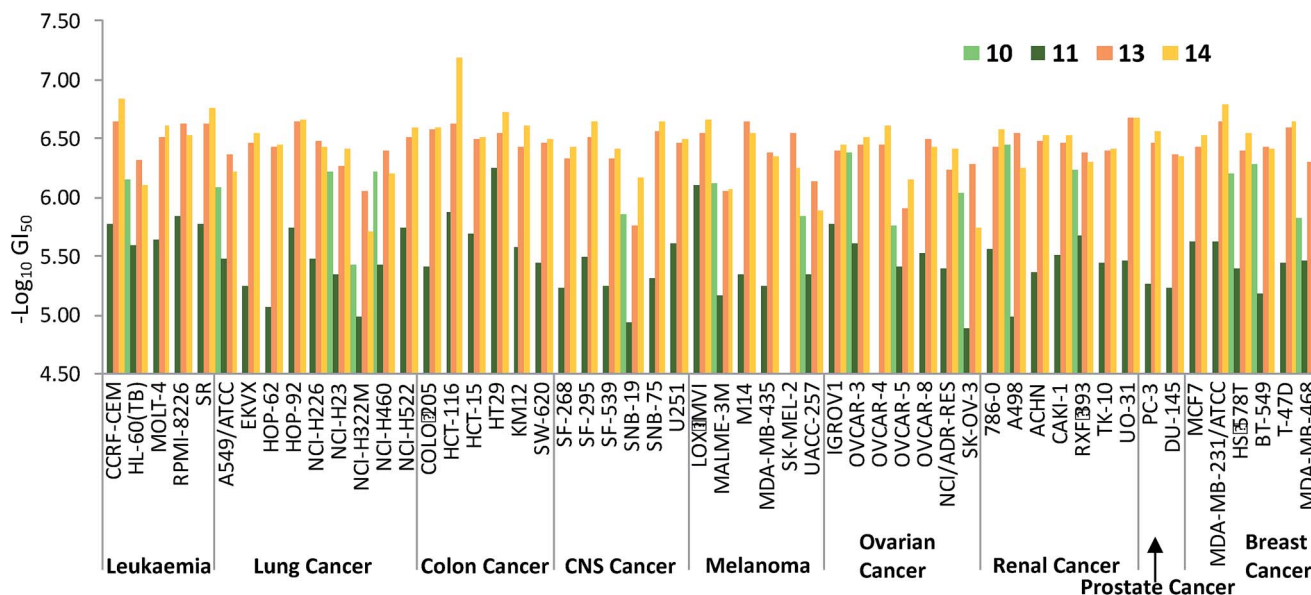


Fig. 7 \log_{10} GI_{50} concentrations (half maximal growth inhibition concentrations) of prodigiosenes 10, 11, 13 and 14 against the NCI-60 human cancer cell lines representing 9 different cancer types; see <http://http.dtp.cancer.gov>.

in some cases, particularly colon cancer lines, the benzyl analogue (**15a**, yellow) is generally less effective. As evident from the averaged GI_{50} data, the secondary amine (**15e**, brown in Fig. 6) falls comprehensively short of the activity demonstrated by analogous esters, whilst the activity of tertiary amide (**15f**, olive) recovers such as to parallel that of the corresponding esters in some lines.

Fig. 7 plots the GI_{50} data corresponding to the diesters **10**, **11** and **13** alongside those of the monoesters **14** and **15**. The benzylated dialkanoate (**13**, pink in Fig. 7) was significantly more active than the methyl analogue (**11**, dark green). Furthermore, replacement of a C-ring conjugated benzyl ester (**10**, light green in Fig. 7) with a methyl substituent (**14**, yellow) results in a dramatic increase in activity suggesting that pK_a ,³⁶ or the physical properties incurred through inclusion of conjugated ester functionality at this position, gravely affect the ability of prodigiosenes to interfere with the growth and propagation of the cancer cells against which compounds were evaluated.

Conclusions

Overall, strategies for the synthesis of new prodigiosenes bearing a variety of alkanooate and amides on the C-ring were developed. Ten new prodigiosenes were synthesised and evaluated for their anticancer activity. These compounds showed modest average activity against the NCI standard panel against 60 human cell lines derived from nine cancer types, with increased GI_{50} values against specific lines for compounds incorporating tertiary amide functionality, as well as lipophilic properties through hexyl substitution. Likewise the presence of an ester moiety directly conjugated to the C-ring resulted in a loss of activity. This small SAR study revealed that, although changing the nature or frequency of C-ring ester and amide

substituents did not enhance selectivity, activity can certainly be modified through variation at these positions.

Experimental

All chemicals were purchased and used as received unless otherwise indicated. Moisture-sensitive reactions were performed in flame-dried glassware under a positive pressure of nitrogen or argon. Solutions of air- and moisture-sensitive compounds were introduced *via* syringe or cannula through a septum. Flash chromatography was performed using Silicycle ultra pure silica (230–400 mm) or 150 mesh Brockmann III activated neutral alumina oxide as indicated. The NMR spectra were recorded using a 500 MHz or 300 MHz spectrometer instrument using $CDCl_3$ as solvent and are reported in part per million (δ) using the solvent signals at 7.26 ppm for 1H and at 77.16 ppm for ^{13}C as an internal reference with J values given in hertz. Mass spectra were obtained using TOF and LCQ Duo ion trap instruments operating in ESI^+ mode. Melting points were determined using a Fisher-Johns melting point apparatus, and are uncorrected. *N*-Boc pyrrole-2-boronic acid was purchased from Frontier Scientific. 4-Methoxy-3-pyrrolin-2-one,⁴⁸ **2**,⁵⁶ **11**,⁴⁴ **12**,⁴⁴ **15**⁴⁴ were prepared according to literature procedures.

Benzyl 3-(3-ethoxy-3-oxopropyl)-4-(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (**1**)

A solution of dibenzyl oximinomalonate⁵⁷ (6.3 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.6 equiv.) in AcOH (12.4 mL) was added to a stirred solution of 8-ethyl-1-methyl-4-acetyl-5-oxooctanedioate⁵⁸ (3.4 g, 12.5 mmol, 1 equiv.) in AcOH (15.5 mL) at 70 °C, while a mixture of zinc (4.9 g, 75.0 mmol, 6 equiv.) and NaOAc (2.6 g, 31.3 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) was added portion-wise to the reaction mixture. After the



addition was complete, the resulting mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 1 h and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction mixture was then poured into iced water (150 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (200 mL), brine (200 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was purified *via* column chromatography on silica eluting with 10–30% EtOAc in hexanes to afford the title compound as off-white solid (1.3 g, 27%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 8.58 (br s, 1H), 7.41–7.31 (m, 5H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 4.09 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.99 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.51 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 173.4, 173.2, 160.8, 136.4, 130.5 (×2), 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 120.0, 116.7, 65.9, 60.3, 51.7, 35.5, 20.7, 19.5, 14.3, 11.6 (1 carbon atom unaccounted for); HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₇NNaO₆ 424.1731; found, 424.1716.

4-[(Methoxycarbonyl)ethyl]-3-[2-(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl]-5-methyl pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (3)

To a solution of **1** (6.0 g, 15.5 mmol, 1 equiv.) in EtOH (400 mL), Et₃N (60 drops) was added and the mixture was degassed for 10 minutes. 10% Pd/C (0.6 g, 10% by weight of **1**) was added and the reaction mixture was again degassed for 5 minutes before being placed under H₂ (balloon) and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite, which was then washed with MeOH. The combined fractions were removed *in vacuo* to give the crude carboxylic acid which was dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). TFA (13.1 mL, 171 mmol, 11 equiv.) was then added drop-wise at 0 °C, under N₂. The reaction was monitored using TLC and once there was no starting material left (~10 min), TMOF (8.5 mL, 78 mmol, 5 equiv.) was added drop-wise and the reaction mixture was warmed to r.t. and monitored until completion using TLC (~15 min). The reaction mixture was poured onto ice-water and 6 M NaOH (21 mL, 124 mmol, 8 equiv.) was added slowly. This mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 80 mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (2 × 80 mL), H₂O (80 mL) and brine (80 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was then purified *via* column chromatography on silica eluting with 30% EtOAc/hexanes to afford the title compound as an off-white solid (3.3 g, 77%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 10.24 (br s, 1H), 9.45 (s, 1H), 4.11 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.01 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.54 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 176.0, 173.2, 172.3, 136.5, 134.7, 127.5, 120.6, 60.6, 51.6, 36.7, 34.9 (×2), 19.2, 14.2, 11.7; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₁NNaO₅ 318.1312; found, 318.1297.

4-(Benzyloxymethanoate)-3[(methoxycarbonyl)ethyl]-5-methyl pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (4)

Pyrrole **2** ⁵⁶ (10 g, 27.9 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in ethylene glycol (20 mL) with stirring. KOH (2.88 g, 55.8 mmol, 2 equiv.) was added and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux temperature and stirred for 4 h. The reaction mixture was then

allowed to cool to r.t., diluted with H₂O (50 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified with 5 M HCl until just acidic, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 80 mL). The organic combined fractions were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was dissolved in MeOH (500 mL). H₂SO₄ (27.9 mL, 0.1 M, 2.79 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) was then added and the mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 3 h at which point it was allowed to cool to r.t. and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*.⁵⁹ In a separate flask, POCl₃ (1.3 mL, 30.7 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added drop-wise to DMF (1.1 mL, 30.7 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.5 mL) at 0 °C. This mixture was stirred for 15 min at r.t. and then added drop-wise to a solution of the preceding α-free pyrrole in CH₂Cl₂ (14 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux temperature and stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to r.t. and then 1 M NaHCO₃ (5 equiv.) was added drop-wise at first, then rapidly. The reaction mixture was returned to reflux temperature for 1 h, before returning to r.t. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layers were combined, washed with H₂O and brine, dried with Na₂SO₄ and then concentrated *in vacuo*.³⁷ The crude material was crystallised from 70% EtOAc/hexanes to give the title compound as an off-white solid (1.03 g, 12%): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 9.95 (br s, 1H), 9.65 (s, 1H), 7.43–7.33 (m, 5H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.28 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 178.3, 173.2, 164.4, 143.8, 137.7, 136.2, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 113.1, 66.1, 51.7, 35.4, 20.2, 14.7 (1 carbon atom unaccounted for); HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₁₉NNaO₅ 352.1155; found, 352.1162.

(Z)-Ethyl 3-(4-(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)-2-((3-methoxy-5-oxo-1H-pyrrol-2(5H)-ylidene)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl) propanoate (5)

To a stirred solution of 4-methoxy-3-pyrrolin-2-one⁴⁸ (1.9 g, 17.2 mmol, 2.2 equiv.), Et₃N (6.5 mL, 46.8 mmol, 6.0 equiv.) and CH₂Cl₂ (230 mL) at 0 °C was added TMSOTf (4.2 mL, 23.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. 2-Formyl pyrrole **3** (2.3 g, 7.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (90 mL) was added drop-wise and the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was then poured onto pH 7 phosphate buffer (500 mL). The organic phase was separated, dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was diluted with THF (500 mL). HCl (4.3 mL, 12 M, 51.6 mmol, 3 equiv.) was added and the mixture was stirred for 15 min at r.t. before being diluted further with CH₂Cl₂ (320 mL) and poured onto saturated aq. NaHCO₃. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 60 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was washed with hexanes and H₂O to give the title dipyrinone as a light brown solid (2.9 g, quant.): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 10.83 (br s, 1H), 10.22 (br s, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.49–2.44 (m, 4H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 173.7, 173.3, 173.1, 168.1,



132.5, 128.0, 122.5, 121.7, 118.8, 100.1, 89.9, 60.6, 58.3, 51.7, 36.7, 35.5, 20.0, 19.8, 14.3, 11.6; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{20}H_{26}N_2NaO_6$ 413.1689; found, 413.1685.

(Z)-Benzyl 4-(3-(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)-2-((3-methoxy-5-oxo-1H-pyrrole-2(5H)-ylidene)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl) formate (6)

To a stirred solution of 4-methoxy-3-pyrrolin-2-one⁴⁸ (0.46 g, 4.2 mmol, 1.55 equiv.) in THF (54 mL) was added 4 M KOH (1.4 mL, 5.5 mmol, 2 equiv.), previously bubbled with N_2 . The resultant mixture was degassed (~15 minutes) and then placed under a N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was then heated to 60 °C with stirring for 1 h, before being cooled slightly. 2-Formyl pyrrole 4 (0.9 g, 2.7 mmol, 1 equiv.) was then added in one portion. The resultant mixture was returned to 60 °C and stirred for 24 h whereupon a yellow precipitate formed. The precipitate (saponified product) was collected *via* suction filtration, and washed with hexanes. The crude yellow solid was then dissolved in MeOH (500 mL) and conc. H_2SO_4 (0.5 mL, 5.5 mmol, 2 equiv.) was added drop-wise and the mixture was then stirred at reflux temperature for 3 h, under N_2 atmosphere. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the crude product was washed with hexanes and H_2O to give the title dipyrinone as a yellow-brown solid (681 mg, 59%): 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO) δ : 10.96 (br s, 1H), 9.66 (br s, 1H), 7.43–7.33 (m, 5H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H) 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 2.91 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.41 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO); 172.5, 170.8, 166.9, 164.1, 139.7, 136.6, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 126.5, 126.0, 122.3, 110.3, 94.1, 91.6, 64.9, 58.5, 51.1, 35.0, 20.5, 13.8; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{23}H_{24}N_2NaO_6$ 447.1527; found, 447.1506.

(Z)-Ethyl 3-(2-((5-bromo-3-methoxy-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)methyl)-4-(3-methoxy-oxopropyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl) propanoate (7)

To a solution of dipyrinone 5 (1.0 g, 2.7 mmol, 1 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) under N_2 was added $POBr_3$ (2.3 g, 5.3 mmol, 2 equiv.). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux temperature and stirred for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled slightly, by removing from the heat source, and $POBr_3$ (2.3 g, 5.3 mmol, 2 equiv.) was then added before the mixture was returned to reflux temperature with stirring for 72 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to r.t. and poured onto saturated $NaHCO_3$ (100 mL) and gently shaken in a separatory funnel. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 \times 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified *via* column chromatography over neutral alumina eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to afford the title bromodipyrin as a yellow solid (381 mg, 33%): 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 6.86 (s, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 4.12 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 2.89 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.51–2.43 (m, 4H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$); 173.4, 172.7, 167.1, 145.0, 137.6, 137.4, 133.5, 126.0, 121.1, 116.1, 99.5, 60.7, 58.6, 51.8, 36.7, 35.3, 20.0, 19.7, 14.3, 12.5; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{20}H_{26}BrN_2O_5$ 453.1020; found, 453.1024.

(Z)-Benzyl 4-(2-((5-bromo-3-methoxy-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene)methyl)-3-(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl) formate (8)

To a solution of dipyrinone 6 (2.0 g, 4.7 mmol, 1 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL) under N_2 was added $POBr_3$ (2.7 g, 9.4 mmol, 2 equiv.). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux temperature and stirred for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled slightly, by removing from the heat source, and $POBr_3$ (2.7 g, 9.4 mmol, 2 equiv.) was then added before the mixture was returned to reflux temperature with stirring for 72 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to r.t. and poured onto saturated $NaHCO_3$ (100 mL) and gently shaken in a separatory funnel. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 \times 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified *via* column chromatography over neutral alumina eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to afford the title bromodipyrin as a yellow solid (816 mg, 35%): 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.44–7.33 (m, 5H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.13 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.56 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 173.4, 167.8, 164.7, 148.3, 144.3, 140.2, 136.4, 135.7, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 126.4, 115.6, 112.9, 100.4, 66.0, 58.8, 51.6, 35.5, 21.2, 15.3; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{23}H_{24}BrN_2O_5$ 487.0863; found, 487.0846.

(Z)-Ethyl 3-(2-((4-methoxy-1H-1H'-[2,2'-bipyrrol]-5-yl)methylene)-4-(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)-5-methyl-2H-pyrrol-3-yl)propanoate hydrochloride (9-HCl)

To a solution of bromodipyrin 7 (210 mg, 0.48 mmol, 1 equiv.) in DME (25 mL) was added commercially available *N*-Boc pyrrole-2-boronic acid (162 mg 0.57 mmol, 1.2 equiv.), LiCl (81 mg, 1.4 mmol, 3 equiv.) and $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (71 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), in a Schlenk flask. The reaction mixture was purged with N_2 for 15 min and placed under a N_2 atmosphere before adding a 2 M aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 (1.3 mL, 1.9 mmol, 4 equiv.), previously purged with N_2 , drop-wise to the reaction mixture. The Schlenk flask was sealed and the reaction mixture was heated to 85 °C and stirred for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t. and H_2O (30 mL) was added and the mixture then extracted with EtOAc (4 \times 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O (60 mL) and brine (60 mL), then dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified *via* column chromatography on neutral alumina eluting with 0–30% EtOAc/hexanes. The product was then dissolved in MeOH : H_2O (1 : 1, 10 mL) before 5 M HCl (0.1 mL, 0.48 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added drop-wise and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. The MeOH was partially removed *in vacuo* and the solid was isolated using Millipore filtration apparatus to give the title prodigiosene HCl salt as a red solid (37 mg, 18%). 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$); 12.75 (br s, 1H), 12.61 (br s, 2H), 7.23 (apparent s, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.94–6.93 (m, 1H), 6.36–6.35 (m, 1H), 6.09 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.97 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 2.51 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR; 173.1, 172.4, 166.0, 148.1, 146.4, 139.4, 127.3, 124.0, 123.4, 122.4, 120.9, 117.4, 113.0, 112.0, 93.0,



60.9, 58.9, 51.9, 36.4, 34.7, 20.1, 19.6, 14.3, 12.6; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{24}H_{30}N_3O_5$ 440.2180; found, 440.2162.

(Z)-Benzyl 4-(2-((4-methoxy-1*H*,1'*H*-[2,2'-bipyrryl]-5-yl)methylene)-3-(3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)-5-methyl-2*H*-pyrrol-3-yl)formate (10·HCl)

To a solution of bromodipyrin **8** (0.8 g, 1.6 mmol, 1 equiv.) in DME (65 mL) was added commercially available *N*-Boc pyrrole-2-boronic acid (0.4 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv.), LiCl (0.2 g, 4.9 mmol, 3 equiv.) and $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (179 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), in a Schlenk flask. The reaction mixture was purged with N_2 for 15 min and placed under a N_2 atmosphere before adding a 2 M aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 (3.3 mL, 6.6 mmol, 4 equiv.), previously purged with N_2 , drop-wise to the reaction mixture. The Schlenk flask was sealed and the reaction mixture was heated to 85 °C and stirred for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t. and H_2O (70 mL) was added and the mixture then extracted with EtOAc (4 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O (70 mL) and brine (70 mL), then dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified *via* column chromatography on neutral alumina eluting with 0–30% EtOAc/Hexanes. The product was then dissolved in MeOH : H_2O (1 : 1, 30 mL) before 5 M HCl (0.3 mL, 1.6 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added drop-wise and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. The MeOH was partially removed *in vacuo* and the solid was isolated using Millipore filtration apparatus to give the title prodigiosene HCl salt as a red solid (206 mg, 27%). 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 13.04 (br s, 1H), 12.78 (br s, 1H), 12.75 (br s, 1H), 7.43–7.34 (m, 5H), 7.31 (apparent s, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.04 (apparent s, 1H), 6.42–6.40 (m, 1H), 6.11 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.31 (s, 2H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.22 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 2.60 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 173.2, 167.2, 164.0, 151.0, 150.3, 141.8, 136.2, 129.2, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 123.5, 123.2, 122.1, 119.8, 114.7, 112.9, 112.8, 93.6, 66.2, 59.2, 51.8, 35.3, 21.2, 15.1; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{27}H_{28}N_3O_5$ 474.2023; found, 474.2004.

General procedure for hydrolysis of prodigiosene carboxylates (GP1)

$LiOH \cdot H_2O$ (2.1 equiv.) was added to a stirred solution of the appropriate prodigiosene (1 equiv.) in THF and H_2O (1 : 1, 0.02 M). The reaction mixture was warmed to 40 °C and then stirred for 1.5 h at which point another portion of $LiOH \cdot H_2O$ (0.25 equiv.) was added and stirring was continued overnight. The solvents were removed *in vacuo* and the resultant solid was dissolved in water (0.06 M). 5 M HCl (4 equiv.) was then added drop-wise and the mixture was stirred for 2 h. The precipitate was collected *via* suction filtration using a Millipore filter to give the hydrolysed prodigiosene as a dark purple solid.

General procedure for coupling of prodigiosene carboxylic acids with alcohols (GP2)

The prodigiosene carboxylic acid (1 equiv.), prepared *via* GP1 and used without further purification, was added to a stirred solution of the appropriate alcohol (1 equiv.), EDCI (0.15 equiv.) and DMAP (2.1 equiv.) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (0.01 M), under N_2 . The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. and monitored using TLC for

up to 5 days. H_2O was then added and the mixture extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (×3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified *via* column chromatography on neutral alumina eluting with 20% EtOAc/hexanes. The prodigiosene was then dissolved in MeOH : CH_2Cl_2 (1 : 1, 0.01 M). Concentrated HCl (1 equiv.) was added drop-wise and the mixture was stirred for ~30 min. The CH_2Cl_2 was removed *in vacuo* and the solid was isolated using Millipore filtration apparatus and washed with MeOH and ether to give the desired ester as its HCl salt.

(Z)-Methyl 3-(2-((4-methoxy-1*H*,1'*H*-[2,2'-bipyrryl]-5-yl)methylene)-4-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)-5-methyl-2*H*-pyrrol-3-yl)propanoate hydrochloride (13·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to GP2 using benzyl alcohol (25 μ L, 0.24 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **11**⁴⁴ (50 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (12 mg, 19%): 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 12.79 (br s, 1H), 12.67 (br s, 2H), 7.38–7.23 (m, 10H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.68 (br s, 2H), 6.16 (apparent s, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 2H), 2.91 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.54 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.84 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 172.8, 171.5, 168.9, 159.8, 139.0, 136.7, 136.1, 136.0, 131.6, 128.7, 128.6 (×2), 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 127.1, 125.6, 122.7, 114.4, 112.7, 110.3, 95.6, 66.6, 66.4, 58.5, 36.2, 30.4, 20.1, 10.9 (one carbon uncounted for); HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{34}H_{34}N_3O_5$ 564.2493; found, 564.2467.

(Z)-Methyl 3-(2-((4-methoxy-1*H*,1'*H*-[2,2'-bipyrryl]-5-yl)methylene)-4,5-dimethyl-2*H*-pyrrol-3-yl)propanoate hydrochloride (14·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to GP2 using benzyl alcohol (14 μ L, 0.13 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **12**⁴⁴ (50 mg, 0.13 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (28 mg, 44%): 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 12.68 (br s, 1H), 12.59 (br s, 2H), 7.37–7.29 (m, 5H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.03 (apparent s, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.35 (apparent s, 1H), 6.08 (apparent s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 2.96 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.57 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 172.3, 165.7, 147.4, 147.2, 139.5, 135.9, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 126.8, 123.5, 122.5, 121.5, 120.4, 116.8, 113.0, 111.8, 92.9, 66.6, 58.8, 35.5, 20.3, 12.5, 9.0; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{26}H_{28}N_3O_3$ 430.2125; found, 430.2104.

(Z)-Benzyl 2-(2-((4-methoxy-1*H*,1'*H*-[2,2'-bipyrryl]-5-yl)methylene)-3,5-dimethyl-2*H*-pyrrol-4-yl)acetate hydrochloride (15a·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to GP2 using benzyl alcohol (14 μ L, 0.14 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **15**⁴⁴ (50 mg, 0.14 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (28 mg, 44%): 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 12.74 (br s, 1H), 12.65 (br s, 1H), 12.58 (br s, 1H), 7.39–7.30 (m, 5H), 7.22 (apparent s, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.91 (apparent s, 1H), 6.35 (apparent s, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.46 (s, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 170.7, 165.8, 147.9, 146.9, 138.2, 135.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 127.0, 124.1, 122.4, 120.6, 118.5, 117.2, 113.3, 111.9, 93.0, 66.9, 58.9, 30.4, 12.5, 10.3; HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{25}H_{26}N_3O_3$ 416.1969; found, 416.1978.

(Z)-Hexyl 2-(2-((4-methoxy-1*H*,1'*H*-[2,2'-bipyrryl]-5-yl)methylene)-3,5-dimethyl-2*H*-pyrrol-4-yl)acetate (15b·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to GP2 using hexyl



alcohol (21 μ L, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **15**⁴⁴ (60 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (17 mg, 23%): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 12.75 (br s, 1H), 12.66 (br s, 1H), 12.58 (br s, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.92 (apparent s, 1H), 6.35 (apparent s, 1H), 6.09 (apparent s, 1H), 4.07 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.41 (s, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.63–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.34–1.25 (m, 6H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 170.8, 165.7, 147.7, 147.0, 138.2, 126.9, 124.0, 122.3, 120.4, 118.7, 116.9, 113.3, 111.7, 92.8, 65.2, 58.7, 31.4, 30.3, 28.6, 25.5, 22.5, 14.0, 12.4, 10.2; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₃₂N₃O₃ 410.2438; found, 410.2446.

(Z)-Neopentyl 2-(2-((4-methoxy-1H,1H'-[2,2'-bipyrrol]-5-yl)methylene)-3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-4-yl)acetate hydrochloride (15c·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to GP2 using neopentyl alcohol (18 μ L, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **15**⁴⁴ (60 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (78 mg, 46%): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 12.72 (br s, 1H), 12.64 (br s, 1H), 12.56 (br s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.91 (apparent s, 1H), 6.34 (apparent s, 1H), 6.08 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 3.43 (s, 2H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 171.0, 165.8, 147.8, 146.9, 138.2, 127.0, 124.1, 122.4, 120.6, 118.8, 117.1, 113.3, 111.9, 92.9, 74.4, 58.8, 31.5, 30.5, 26.5, 12.5, 10.3; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₃₀N₃O₃ 396.2282; found, 396.2270.

General procedure for coupling of prodigiosene carboxylic acids with amines (GP3)

To a suspension of the prodigiosene carboxylic acid (1 equiv.), prepared *via* GP1 and used without further purification, in dry CH₂Cl₂ (0.02 M) was added the appropriate amine (1 equiv.), DMAP (2 equiv.) and HBTU (2 equiv.) consecutively at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 24 h. When the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (aq.), 2% HCl and brine before being dried with Na₂SO₄. After filtration and removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the crude solid was recrystallised from a CHCl₃/hexanes to give the desired amide as its HCl salt.

(Z)-Benzyl 2-(2-((4-methoxy-1H,1H'-[2,2'-bipyrrol]-5-yl)methylene)-3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-4-yl)acetamide hydrochloride (15d·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to GP3 using benzyl amine (18 μ L, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **15**⁴⁴ (60 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (37 mg, 55%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 12.77 (br s, 1H), 12.68 (br s, 1H), 12.58 (br s, 1H), 7.38–7.18 (m, 5H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 6.99–6.95 (m, 1H), 6.38–6.36 (m, 1H), 6.09 (d, J = 3 Hz, 1H), 5.84–5.80 (m, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 2H), 2.96 (br s, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 170.2, 166.2, 148.7, 145.9, 138.1, 137.5, 129.3, 128.9, 127.8, 127.5, 124.2, 122.3, 121.3, 118.5, 118.0, 113.1, 112.2, 93.2, 58.9, 43.8, 31.1, 12.4, 10.3; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₂₇N₄O₂ 415.2129; found, 415.2124.

(Z)-Butyl 2-(2-((4-methoxy-1H,1H'-[2,2'-bipyrrol]-5-yl)methylene)-3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-4-yl)acetamide hydrochloride (15e·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to

GP3 using butyl amine (22 μ L, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **15**⁴⁴ (60 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (19 mg, 68%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 12.81 (br s, 1H), 12.71 (br s, 1H), 12.59 (br s, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.97 (apparent s, 1H), 6.40–6.37 (m, 1H), 6.11 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.48–5.47 (m, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.38 (s, 2H), 3.22 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.05 (br s, 1H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.42 (quin, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.27 (sex, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 170.5, 166.3, 148.8, 145.9, 137.5, 127.8, 124.2, 122.3, 121.4, 118.5, 118.0, 113.0, 112.3, 93.2, 59.0, 39.7, 31.8, 31.7, 20.1, 13.8, 12.4, 10.2; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₉N₄O₂ 381.2285; found, 381.2269.

(Z)-N,N-Diethyl 2-(2-((4-methoxy-1H,1H'-[2,2'-bipyrrol]-5-yl)methylene)-3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-4-yl)acetamide hydrochloride (15f·HCl). The title compound was synthesised according to GP3 using diethyl amine (17 μ L, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.) and prodigiosene **15**⁴⁴ (60 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv.), and was isolated as a red solid (21 mg, 38%): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 12.71 (br s, 1H), 12.63 (br s, 1H), 12.56 (br s, 1H), 7.23–7.20 (apparent m, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.92–6.89 (apparent m, 1H), 6.36–6.33 (apparent m, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.46 (s, 2H), 3.37 (br q, J = 7 Hz, 4H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.15 (br t, J = 7 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 169.1, 165.7, 147.5, 147.3, 138.5, 126.9, 124.3, 122.5, 120.4, 120.1, 116.9, 113.4, 111.8, 92.9, 58.8, 42.4, 40.8, 29.9, 14.4, 13.2, 12.8, 10.5; HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₉N₄O₂ 381.2285; found, 381.2278.

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