

## Supplementary Information

# Investigation into improving the aqueous solubility of the thieno[2,3-*b*]pyridine anti-proliferative agents

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**Table S1.** Calculated molecular descriptors for the derivatives.

Molecule	MW	log P	DonorHB	AcptHB	PSA	RB	log S
<b>1</b>	337.4	2.2	2	5.5	99.4	3	-3.6
<b>2</b>	385.9	2.9	2	5.5	97.7	3	-4.5
<b>3</b>	433.6	2.9	2	7.2	76.0	7	-2.6
<b>4</b>	424.5	5.3	2	3.5	63.0	7	-5.6
<b>5</b>	370.4	4.0	2	3.5	63.5	3	-4.8
<b>6</b>	348.4	3.3	2	3.5	65.2	3	-4.1
<b>7</b>	348.4	3.5	2	3.5	68.4	3	-4.4

**Table S2.** The results of the thymidine assays at 1  $\mu$ M concentration. The average relative growth is given in percentages (%) as compared to untreated cells at 100% growth, i.e., the lower percentage numbers represent greater growth inhibition.

	<b>MDA-MB-231</b>	<b>HCT116</b>
<b>3</b>	99.5	90.3
<b>4</b>	105.4	103.6
<b>5</b>	97.2	102.1
<b>6</b>	106.0	104.2
<b>7</b>	100.7	99.0

**Table S3.** Predicted interactions and scores for the thienopyridines with PLC- $\delta$ 1.

<b>Molecules</b>	<b>Hydrogen Bonding residues</b>	<b>GS</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>ASP</b>	<b>PLP</b>
<b>1</b>	His356, Arg549, Glu341, Lys438	53.9	30.2	34.6	61.5
<b>2</b>	His311, Arg549, Asn312, Lys438, Glu341	57.4	31.2	34.2	63.6
<b>3</b>	His356, Asn312, Glu341	63.9	28.1	43.5	74.9
<b>4</b>	His311, Asn312, Glu341	63.9	30.2	44.5	83.9
<b>5</b>	Glu390	53.5	28.5	35.3	62.3
<b>6</b>	His356, Asn312, Glu341	51.0	28.5	34.1	59.9
<b>7</b>	His356, Asn312, Glu341	59.0	26.8	32.1	63.0

**Table S4.** Predicted interactions and scores for the thienopyridines with TDP1.

<b>Molecules</b>	<b>Hydrogen Bonding residues</b>	<b>GS</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>ASP</b>	<b>PLP</b>
<b>1</b>	Ser400, His493	52.6	29.2	30.1	48.6
<b>2</b>	Asn516, His493, Asn283	49.9	28.2	32.5	47.6
<b>3</b>	Tyr204, Ser518	52.8	26.6	39.4	58.7
<b>4</b>	No H-bonding	52.5	28.7	39.2	61.4
<b>5</b>	His493	50.6	28.9	34.4	53.1
<b>6</b>	His263, His493, Asn516	51.5	29.5	33.0	53.1
<b>7</b>	His263, His493	54.2	27.7	33.0	49.5

**Table S5.** Predicted interactions and scores for the thienopyridines with Atox1.

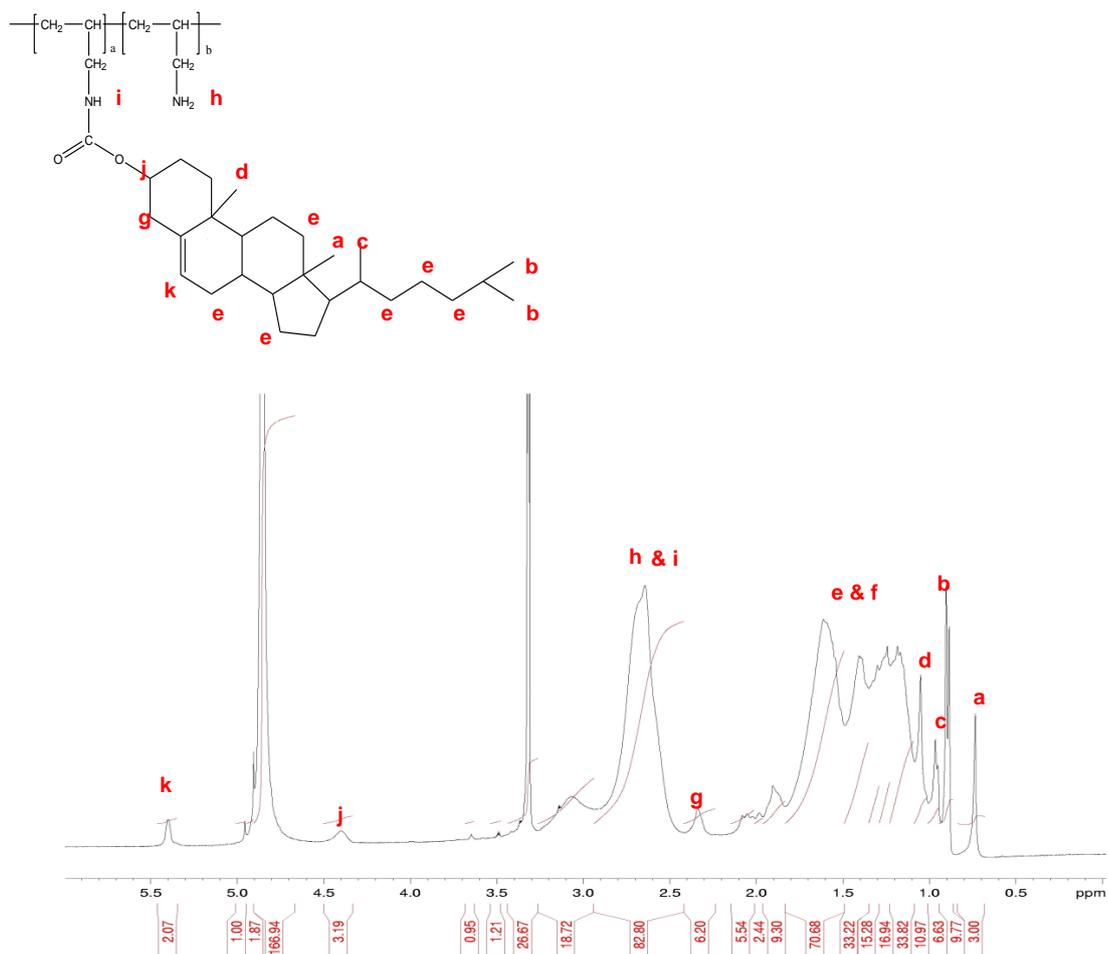
<b>Molecules</b>	<b>Bonding residues</b>	<b>GS</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>ASP</b>	<b>PLP</b>
<b>1</b>	Thr58, $\pi$ - $\pi$ stacking with Lys60, Cys15	40.3	20.3	14.9	39.1
<b>2</b>	Arg21, $\pi$ - $\pi$ stacking with Lys60	44.4	20.8	15.1	39.9
<b>3</b>	Lys60, Interaction with Thr58	40.0	19.6	19.6	50.7
<b>4</b>	Thr58, $\pi$ - $\pi$ stacking with Lys60, Cys15	40.6	21.1	21.8	56.5
<b>5</b>	Gly31	36.7	23.2	18.8	50.8
<b>6</b>	$\pi$ - $\pi$ stacking with Lys60	41.3	19.5	15.0	43.2
<b>7</b>	Thr58, Gly14, $\pi$ - $\pi$ stacking with Lys60	40.2	19.8	14.7	42.2

**Table S6.** Predicted interactions and scores for the thienopyridines with A<sub>2A</sub>AR.

<b>Molecules</b>	<b>Hydrogen Bonding residues</b>	<b>GS</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>ASP</b>	<b>PLP</b>
<b>1</b>	Asn253,Glu169, stacking interaction with Phe168	61.0	36.7	39.8	67.4
<b>2</b>	Asn253,Glu169, stacking interaction with Phe168	67.2	44.1	42.2	69.0
<b>3</b>	Asn253, stacking interaction with Phe168	74.9	42.0	44.5	92.5
<b>4</b>	Asn253,Glu169, stacking interaction with Phe168	71.9	45.9	49.7	96.2
<b>5</b>	Asn253, Glu169, stacking interaction with Phe168	60.6	43.6	45.5	77.0
<b>6</b>	Asn253, stacking interaction with Phe168	62.5	41.5	41.6	73.1
<b>7</b>	Asn253, Glu169, stacking interaction with Phe168	64.8	41.2	41.9	74.1

**Table S7.** Predicted interactions and scores for the thienopyridines with the Tubulin-colchicine site.

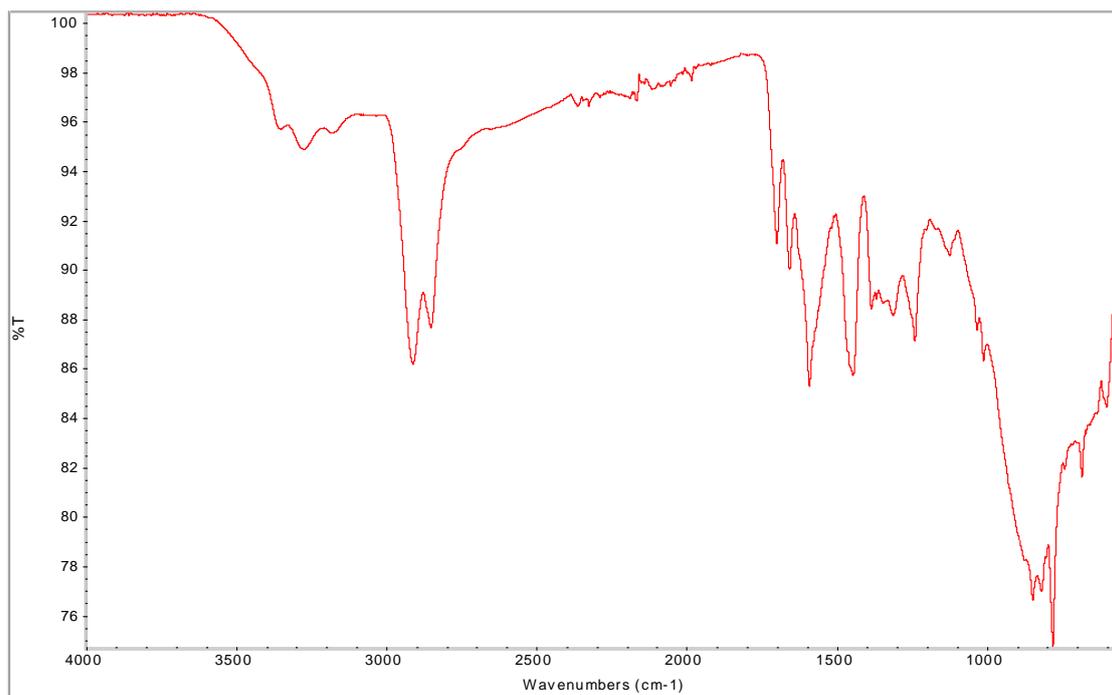
<b>Molecules</b>	<b>Hydrogen Bonding residues</b>	<b>GS</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>ASP</b>	<b>PLP</b>
<b>1</b>	Buried inside pocket like colchicine	62.5	29.6	28.1	61.3
<b>2</b>	Buried inside pocket like colchicine	63.9	31.4	25.4	54.9
<b>3</b>	Thr179	72.7	33.9	30.6	97.1
<b>4</b>	Thr179	79.1	36.4	36.3	99.8
<b>5</b>	Buried inside pocket like colchicine	56.7	33.7	28.5	61.5
<b>6</b>	Thr179	61.3	29.5	22.9	67.2
<b>7</b>	Thr179	51.8	30.0	21.5	70.6



**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of Ch5 polymer in MeOD carried out using 400MHz NMR at 25 °C.

**Table S8.** Elemental analysis of Ch5 polymer.

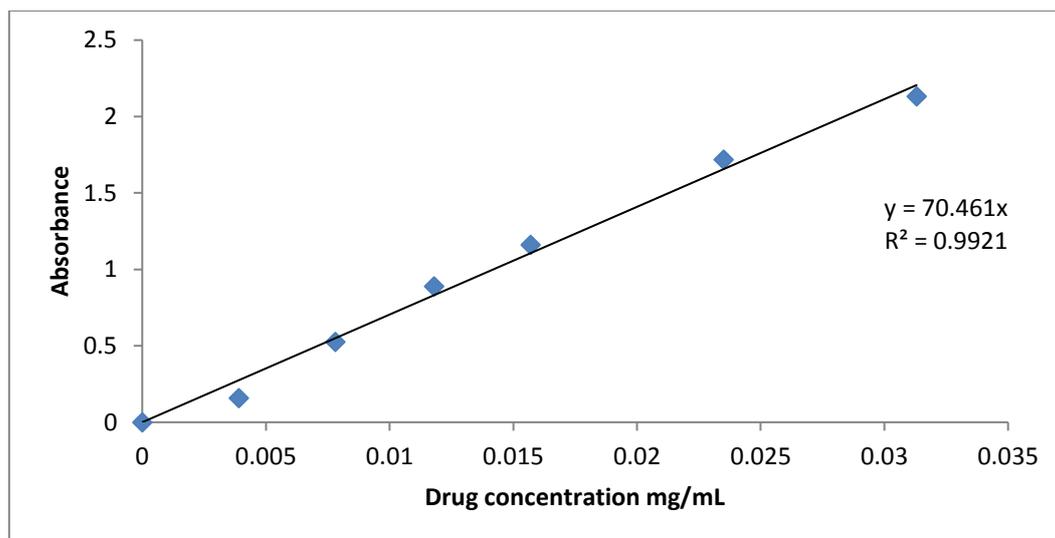
Polymer	Initial monomer:hydrophobic pendant group molar feed ratio	% Mole hydrophobic grafting per PAA monomer (n=3,±SD)	% Yield (n=3,±SD)
Ch5	1:0.005	4.6 (1.2)	79.5 (10.2)



**Figure S2.** FTIR of freeze dried Ch5 polymer.

**Table S8.** Peak bandwidth assignment occurring on FTIR spectrum of **Ch5** using diamond powder tip (64 scans).

<i>Polymer Formulation</i>	<i>Bandwidth ( cm<sup>-1</sup> )</i>	<i>Bond type</i>	<i>Functional Group</i>
PAA	3361	N-H Stretch	1 °Amine
	1595		
	2913	C-H Stretch	Alkyl
	2854		
	1373		
	1316		
	1450	C-C Bend	Alkyl
	925	C-N Bend	
	909		
	Ch5	1450	C-C Bend
925		C-N Bend	
909			
1464		C=C Bend	Aromatic
815			
1457		C-C Bend	Alkyl
1383		C-H Bend	Alkyl
1312			
1141		C-O Bend	Carbonyl
930			



**Figure S3.** Compound 2 UV-vis calibration in DMSO at 304 nm.

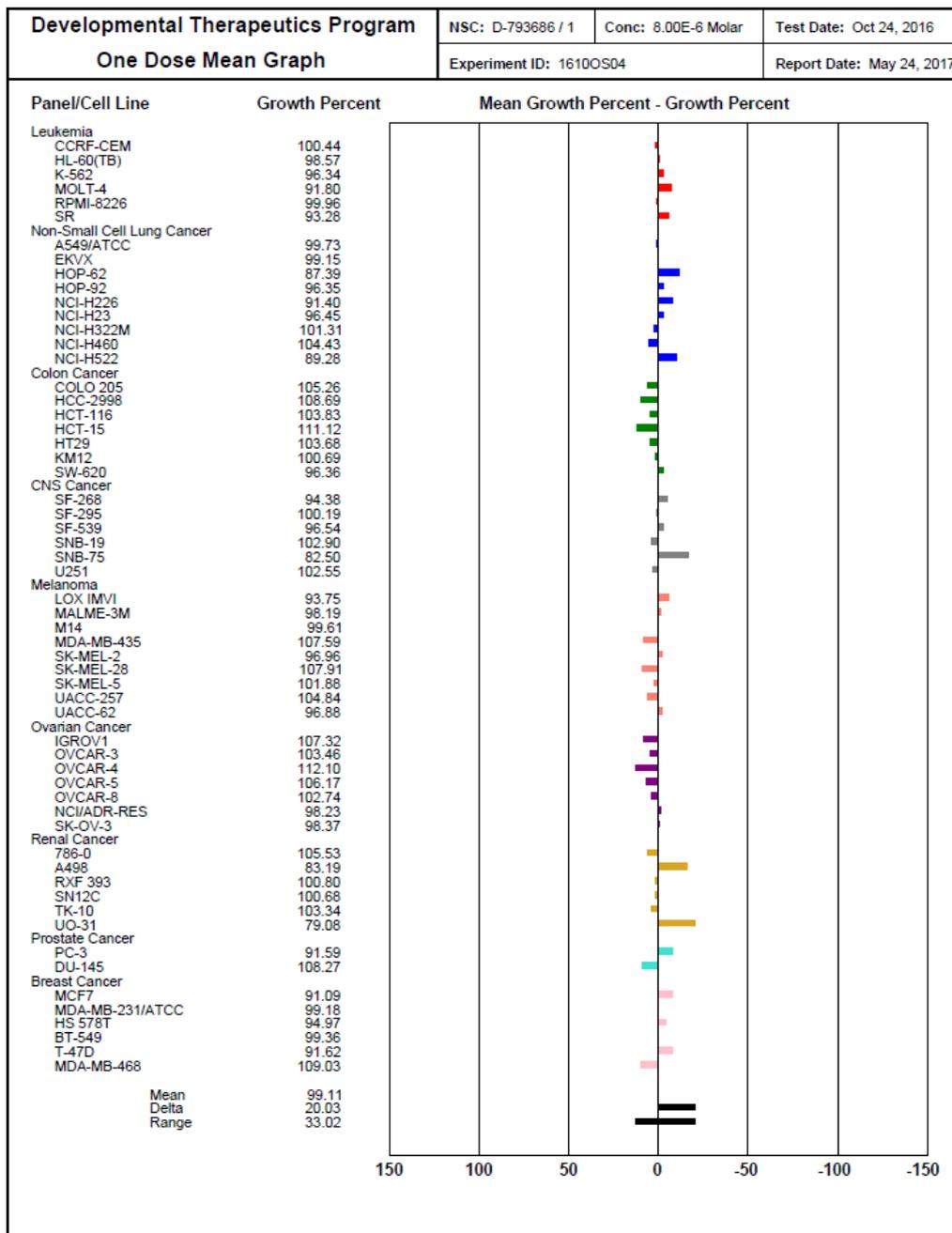
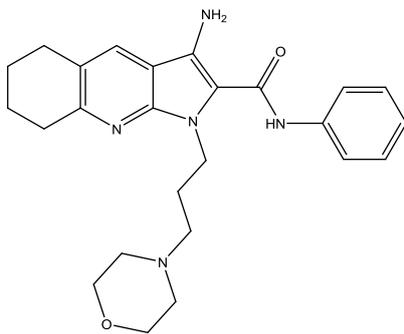
### NCI's 60-cell line panel growth inhibition assay

The NCI's human 60-cell lines were grown in RPMI 1640 medium containing 5% FBS and 2mM L-glutamine. Cells were inoculated into 96-well plates at plating densities 5000–40 000 cells per well, based on the doubling time of individual cell lines. Plates were then incubated at 37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 95% air and 100% relative humidity for 24 h prior to addition of tested compounds. After 24 h, two plates of each cell line were fixed *in situ* with trichloroacetic acid (TCA), to represent a measurement of the cell population for each cell line at the time of tested compound addition. Tested compounds were solubilized in DMSO at a concentration 400 times that of the desired final maximum test concentration and stored frozen prior to use. An aliquot of each frozen tested concentrate was thawed and diluted to twice the desired final maximum test concentration with complete medium containing 50 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> gentamicin. 100 µL aliquot of the tested drug diluted solution was added to appropriate wells containing 100 µL of medium, resulting in the required final drug doses. Following tested compound addition, plates were incubated for additional 48 h. The assay was terminated by the addition of cold TCA for adherent cells. Cells were fixed *in situ* by addition of 50 µL of cold 50% (w/v) TCA (final concentration, 10% TCA) and incubated for 60 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was discarded, and plates were washed 5 times with water and air dried. Sulforhodamine B (SRB) solution (100 µL), 0.4%(w/v) in 1% acetic acid was added to each well, and plates were incubated for 10 min at rt. After staining, the unbound dye was removed by washing five times with 1% acetic acid and plates were air dried. The bound stain was subsequently solubilized with 10 mM Trizma base, and the absorbance was measured on a plate reader at 515 nm. For suspension cells, the methodology was identical except the assay termination by fixing settled cells at the bottom of each well by adding 50 µL of 80% TCA (final concentration, 16% TCA).

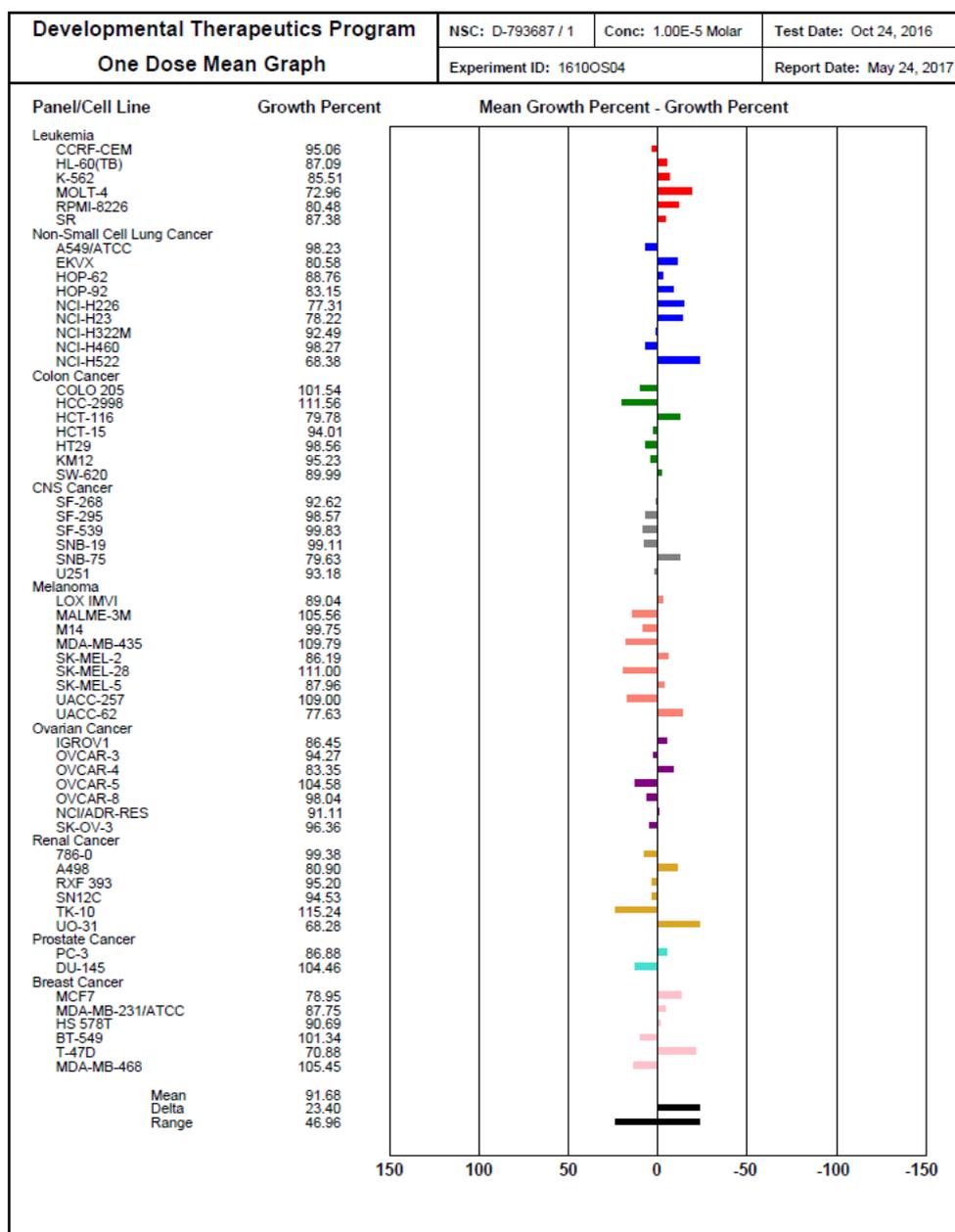
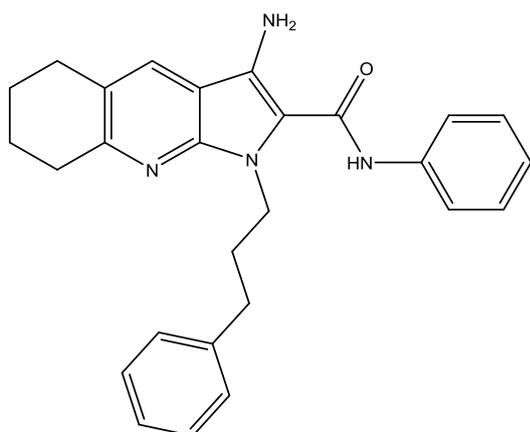
Taken from: K. A. El Sayed, A. I. Foudah, A. M. S. Mayer, A. M. Crider and D. Song, *Med. Chem. Comm.*, 2013, **4**, 1231-1238.

# NCI Data

## Derivative 3



## Derivative 4



## Derivative 6

