## **Supplementary Materials**

# Pursuing the Complexity of Alzheimer's Disease: Discovery of Fluoren-9-Amines as Selective Butyrylcholinesterase Inhibitors and *N*-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Antagonists

Jan Konecny <sup>1,2,</sup> <sup>+</sup>, Anna Misiachna <sup>3,4,5,</sup> <sup>+</sup>, Martina Hrabinova <sup>1,2</sup>, Lenka Pulkrabkova <sup>1,2</sup>, Marketa Benkova <sup>2</sup>, Lukas Prchal <sup>2</sup>, Tomas Kucera <sup>1,2</sup>, Tereza Kobrlova <sup>2</sup>, Vladimir Finger <sup>2,6</sup>, Marharyta Kolcheva <sup>3,4</sup>, Stepan Kortus <sup>3,4</sup>, Daniel Jun <sup>1,2</sup>, Marian Valko <sup>7</sup>, Martin Horak <sup>3,4</sup>, Ondrej Soukup <sup>1,2,\*</sup> and Jan Korabecny <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Toxicology and Military Pharmacy, Faculty of Military Health Sciences, Trebesska 1575, 500 01 Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic, jan.konecny@unob.cz (J.K.), martina.hrabinova@unob.cz (M.H.), lenka.pulkrabkova@fnhk.cz (L.P.), tomas.kucera2@unob.cz (T.K.), daniel.jun@unob.cz (D.J.)
- <sup>2</sup> Biomedical Research Centre, University Hospital Hradec Kralove, Sokolska 581, 500 05 Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic, Marketa.Benkova@fnhk.cz (M.B.), lukas.prchal@fnhk.cz (L.P.), tereza.kobrlova@fnhk.cz (T.K.), fingerv@faf.cuni.cz (V.F.)
- <sup>3</sup> Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Videnska 1083, 14220 Prague 4, Czech Republic, anna.misiachna@iem.cas.cz (A.M.), marharyta.kolcheva@iem.cas.cz (M.K.), stepan.kortus@iem.cas.cz (S.K.), martin.horak@iem.cas.cz (M.H.)
- <sup>4</sup> Institute of Physiology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Videnska 1083, 14220 Prague 4, Czech Republic
- <sup>5</sup> Department of Physiology, Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, Albertov 6, 12843 Prague 2, Czech Republic
- <sup>6</sup> Department of Organic and Bioorganic Chemistry, Charles University, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Akademika Heyrovskeho 1203, 50005, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic
- <sup>7</sup> Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Radlinskeho 9, 812 37 Bratislava, Slovakia, marian.valko@stuba.sk
- \* Correspondence: ondrej.soukup@fnhk.cz (O.S.); jan.korabecny@fnhk.cz (J.K.) Tel.: +420-495-833-447 (O.S.); +420-495-833-447 (J.K.)
- + These authors contributed equally to this paper.

#### Table of contents

1.	Physiochemical properties and drug-likeness of final compounds	1
2.	MTT cell viability test prior the BBB evaluation using hCMEC/D3 cells	3
3.	<sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMR spectra	4
4.	HPLC and LC-MS spectra of final compounds	. 34
5.	References	. 49

#### 1. Physiochemical properties and drug-likeness of final compounds

For the prediction of physiochemical properties (Table S1) was used MarvinSketch 20.4.0, ChemAxon Ltd. Drug-likeness of designed derivatives was evaluated by SwissADME online tool.[1]

Table S1. Physiochemical parameters of compounds 3a-o, THA and Memantine.

Compound	MW	pKa	logP	HBA	HBD	TPSA
3a	259.78	9.06	3.76	1	1	12.03
3b	231.72	8.89	2.99	1	1	12.03
3c	299.84	9.34	4.79	1	1	12.03
3d	257.76	8.65	3.46	1	1	12.03
3e	271.79	8.96	3.90	1	1	12.03
3f	285.82	9.66	4.22	1	0	3.24
3g	275.78	8.33	2.94	2	1	21.26
3h	245.70	8.97	3.35	1	1	12.03
3i	273.80	9.60	4.09	1	0	3.24
3ј	337.29	8.32	3.22	2	0	6.48
3k	314.85	8.39	3.58	2	0	6.48
31	287.79	7.45	3.15	2	0	12.47
3m	273.80	9.15	4.31	1	1	12.03
3n	273.80	9.22	4.29	1	1	12.03
30	271.78	9.80	3.78	1	0	3.24
THA	198.26	8.95	2.63	2	1	38.91
Memantine	179.30	10.70	2.07	1	1	26.02

MW = molecular weight, pKa = acid dissociation constant, logP = partition coefficient, HBA = hydrogen

bond acceptor, HBB = hydrogen bond donor, TPSA = topological polar surface area

Table S2. Drug-likeness of derivatives 3a-o, THA and memantine.

			Drug-likeness		
Compound	Lipinski ª	Ghose <sup>b</sup>	Veber <sup>c</sup>	Egan <sup>d</sup>	Muegge <sup>e</sup>
3a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>g</sup>
3c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3d	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3e	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3f	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3g	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3h	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3i	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3j	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3k	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3m	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
3n	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
THA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>f</sup>
Memantine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Lipinski represent,[2] MW < 500 Da, logP <5, HBD <5, HBA <10; <sup>b</sup> Ghose,[3] MW = 180 – 480, MR (molar refractivity) = 40 – 130, logP = -0.4 – +5.6, number of atoms = 20 – 70; <sup>c</sup> Veber,[4] rotatable bonds <10, TPSA <140; <sup>d</sup> Egan,[5] TPSA <132, logP <5.88; <sup>e</sup> Muegge,[6] MW = 200 – 500, log P = -2 - +5, HBD <5, HBA <10, MR = 40 – 130, rotatable bonds <8, heavy atoms = 20 – 70, TPSA <120, net charge -2 - +2; <sup>f</sup> 1 violation, <sup>g</sup> 2 violations.

# 2. MTT cell viability test prior the BBB evaluation using hCMEC/D3 cells

	Conc.	% viable cells	SD	n
2.	100 µM	82.87	11.19	3
30	50 μM	93.44	1.66	4
2		92.34	9.43	3
3e	50 μM	92.79	4.11	3
2		80.10	6.22	3
5111	50 μM	82.08	4.34	4
2	100 μM	92.67	11.81	3
3n	50 μM	98.20	20.59	3
Terrino	100 µM	94.47	22,25	4
racrine	50 μM	91.11	17.02	3

Table S3. Effect of tested compounds on the cell viability of the hCMEC/D3 cells

#### 3. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra

<sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-propan-2-yl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3a):



#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *N*-propan-2-yl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3a):



#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-methyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3b):





#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *N*-methyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3b):

#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-cyclohexyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3c):





#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *N*-cyclohexyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3c):

#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-cyclopropyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3d):



#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *N*-cyclopropyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3d):



#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-cyclobutyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3e):



#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *N*-cyclobutyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3e):







#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 1-(9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)piperidine hydrochloride (3f):









<sup>13</sup>C NMR of *N*-(2-methoxyethyl)-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3g):

<sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-ethyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3h):



#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *N*-ethyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3h):















#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 1-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)-4-methylpiperazine hydrochloride (3j):





#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 1-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)-4-ethylpiperazine hydrochloride (3k):

<sup>13</sup>C NMR of 1-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)-4-ethylpiperazine hydrochloride (3k):



<sup>1</sup>H NMR of 4-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)morpholine hydrochloride (3l):



#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 4-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)morpholine hydrochloride (3l):



#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-butyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3m):









<sup>1</sup>H NMR of *N*-(2-methylpropyl)-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3n):





#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 1-(9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)pyrrolidine hydrochloride (30):



#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of 1-(9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)pyrrolidine hydrochloride (30):



#### 4. HPLC chromatograms and MS spectra of final compounds

HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of N-propan-2-yl-9H-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3a)



#### MS spectrum of *N*-propan-2-yl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3a) at Rt: 2.66 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of *N*-methyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3b):



0 000 050 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700

#### MS spectrum of *N*-methyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3b) at Rt: 2.53 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of *N*-cyclohexyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3c):



## MS spectrum of *N*-cyclohexyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3c) at Rt: 2.86 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of *N*-cyclopropyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3d):



## MS spectrum of *N*-cyclopropyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3d) at Rt: 2.64 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of *N*-cyclobutyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3e):



## MS spectrum of *N*-cyclobutyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3e) at Rt: 2.77 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of 1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)piperidine hydrochloride (3f):



## MS spectrum of 1-(9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)piperidine hydrochloride (3f) at Rt: 2.70 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of N-(2-methoxyethyl)-9H-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3g):



## MS spectrum of *N*-(2-methoxyethyl)-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3g) at Rt: 2.62 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of N-ethyl-9H-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3h):



## MS spectrum of *N*-ethyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3h) at Rt: 2.58 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of *N*,*N*-diethyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3i):



## MS spectrum of *N*,*N*-diethyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3i) at Rt: 2.65 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of 1-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)-4-methylpiperazine hydrochloride (3j):



## MS spectrum of 1-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)-4-methylpiperazine hydrochloride (3j) at Rt: 2.75 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of 1-(9H-fluorene-9-yl)-4-ethylpiperazine hydrochloride (3k):



## MS spectrum of 1-(9*H*-fluorene-9-yl)-4-ethylpiperazine hydrochloride (3k) at Rt: 2.77 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of 4-(9H-fluorene-9-yl)morpholine hydrochloride (3l):



## MS spectrum of 4-(9H-fluorene-9-yl)morpholine hydrochloride (31) at Rt: 2.60 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of *N*-butyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3m):



## MS spectrum of *N*-butyl-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3m) at Rt: 2.81 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of *N*-(2-methylpropyl)-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3n):



## MS spectrum of *N*-(2-methylpropyl)-9*H*-fluoren-9-amine hydrochloride (3n) at Rt: 2.76 min:



## HPLC chromatogram (UV 254 nm) of 1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)pyrrolidine hydrochloride (30):



## MS spectrum of 1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)pyrrolidine hydrochloride (30) at Rt: 2.61 min:



## 5. References

- 1. Daina, A.; Michielin, O.; Zoete, V. SwissADME: a free web tool to evaluate pharmacokinetics, drug-likeness and medicinal chemistry friendliness of small molecules. *Scientific Reports* **2017**, *7*, 42717, doi:10.1038/srep42717.
- 2. Lipinski, C.A. Lead- and drug-like compounds: the rule-of-five revolution. *Drug Discovery Today. Technologies* **2004**, *1*, 337–341, doi:10.1016/j.ddtec.2004.11.007.
- 3. Ghose, A.K.; Viswanadhan, V.N.; Wendoloski, J.J. A knowledge-based approach in designing combinatorial or medicinal chemistry libraries for drug discovery. 1. A qualitative and quantitative characterization of known drug databases. *J Comb Chem* **1999**, *1*, 55–68, doi:10.1021/cc9800071.
- 4. Veber, D.F.; Johnson, S.R.; Cheng, H.-Y.; Smith, B.R.; Ward, K.W.; Kopple, K.D. Molecular properties that influence the oral bioavailability of drug candidates. *J Med Chem* **2002**, *45*, 2615–2623, doi:10.1021/jm020017n.
- 5. Egan, W.J.; Merz, K.M.; Baldwin, J.J. Prediction of drug absorption using multivariate statistics. *J Med Chem* **2000**, 43, 3867–3877, doi:10.1021/jm000292e.
- 6. Muegge, I.; Heald, S.L.; Brittelli, D. Simple selection criteria for drug-like chemical matter. *J Med Chem* 2001, 44, 1841–1846, doi:10.1021/jm015507e.