

Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of 2-Methyl-4,5-Disubstituted Oxazoles as a Novel Class of Highly Potent Antitubulin Agents

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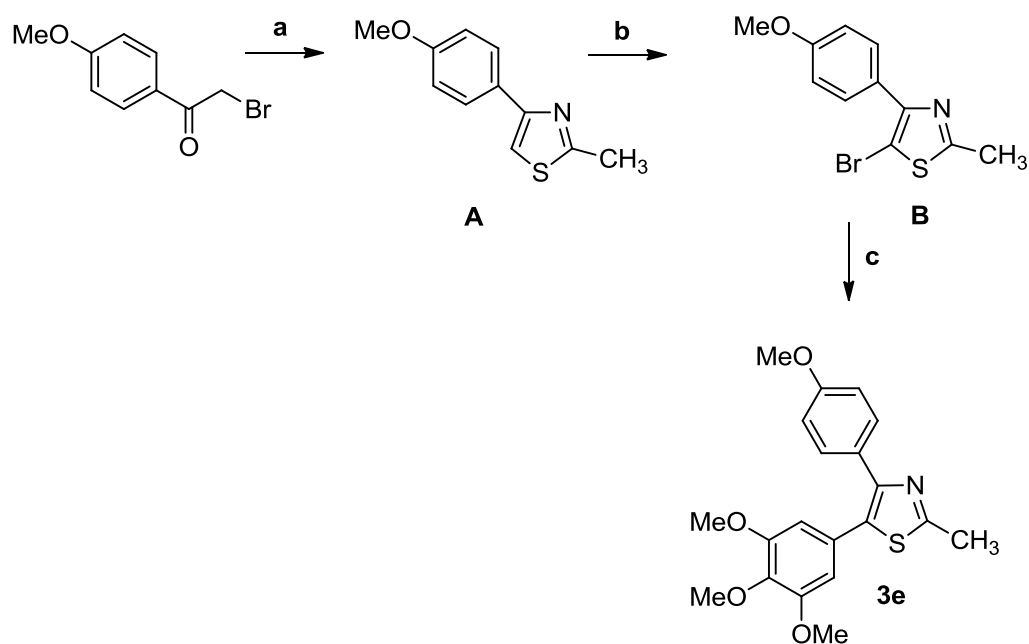
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Synthetic procedure for the preparation of compound **3e**

Raw images Western blots

Figures S1-S2



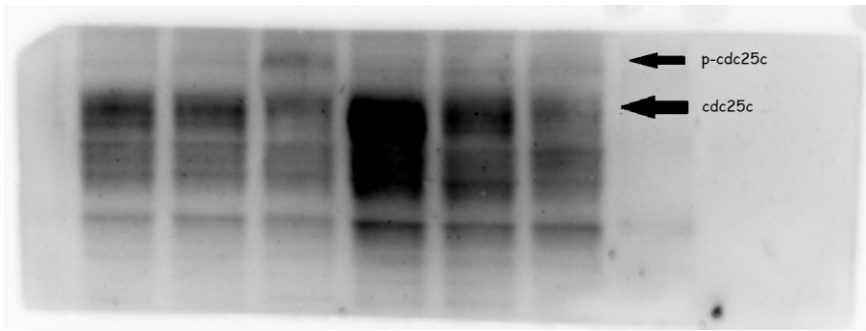
Reagents. a: CH_3CONH_2 , 150 °C, 2 h; b: NBS, CHCl_3 , rt; c: $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{DPPF})$, $(\text{OMe})_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$, CsF, 1,4-dioxane, 65 °C.

4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-methylthiazole (A). A mixture of 2-bromo-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethanone (916 mg, 4 mmol) and thioacetamide (331 mg, 5.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) in anhydrous EtOH (15 mL) was heated to reflux for 2 h. After that, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (5 mL) was added to make the mixture basic (pH=8-9). Then the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under vacuum. The crude residue purified by flash chromatography, using EtOAc:petroleum ether 1:1 (v:v) for elution, yielded compound A as a white solid. Yield 72%, mp 68-70 °C. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 6.91 (d, $J=8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J=8.8$ Hz, 2H). MS (ESI): $[\text{M}+1]^+=206.3$.

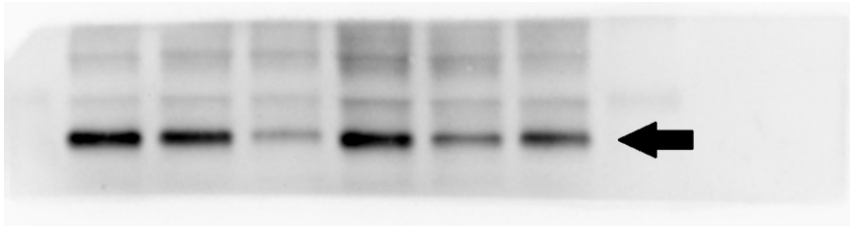
5-Bromo-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylthiazole (B). A solution of 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylthiazole A (410 mg, 2 mmol) in chloroform (10 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and treated with *N*-bromosuccinimide (392 mg, 2.2 mmol) under nitrogen. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and then stirred for 4 h. After quenching with saturated $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (5 mL), the resulting

mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL). The organic phase was washed with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated. The crude residue purified by flash chromatography, using EtOAc:petroleum ether 2:8 (v:v) for elution, furnished compound **B** as a pink solid. Yield 73%, mp 64-66 °C. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.69 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 6.94 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 2H). MS (ESI): [M]⁺=283.1, [M+2]⁺=285.0.

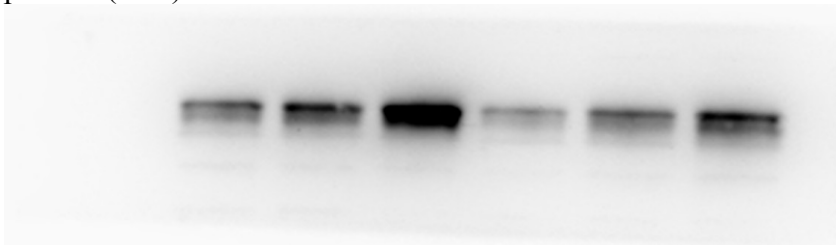
4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-5-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thiazole (3e). A stirred suspension of 5-bromo-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylthiazole **B** (142 mg, 0.5 mmol) and (3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid (212 mg, 1 mmol) in dioxane (6 mL containing 3 drops of water) was degassed under a stream of nitrogen for 10 min, then treated with [1, 1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] dichloropalladium (II) methylene chloride complex (41 mg, 0.05 mmol) and cesium fluoride (190 mg, 1.25 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated under nitrogen at 45 °C for 30 min, then at 65 °C for 5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), filtered through a pad of celite and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), and the resultant solution was washed sequentially with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL). The organic layer was dried and evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using light petroleum ether: EtOAc 7:3 as eluent, affording compound **3e** as a white solid. Yield: 65%, 93-95 °C. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.80 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 6H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 6.52 (s, 2H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.82 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 18.88, 55.37, 56.25, 56.36, 61.05, 104.65, 106.80 (2C), 113.92 (2C), 126.69, 129.85, 130.59 (2C), 131.28, 137.64, 138.24, 153.42, 159.72 (2C). MS (ESI): [M]⁺=371.6. Anal. (C₂₀H₂₁NO₄S) C, H, N.



Cdc25C



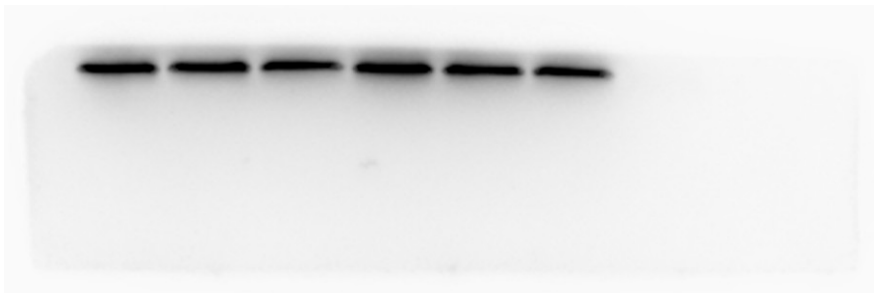
p-Cdc2 (Y15)



Cyclin B



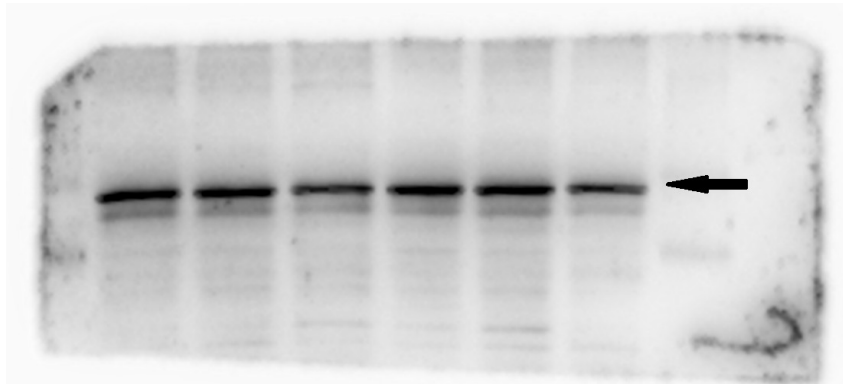
H2AX



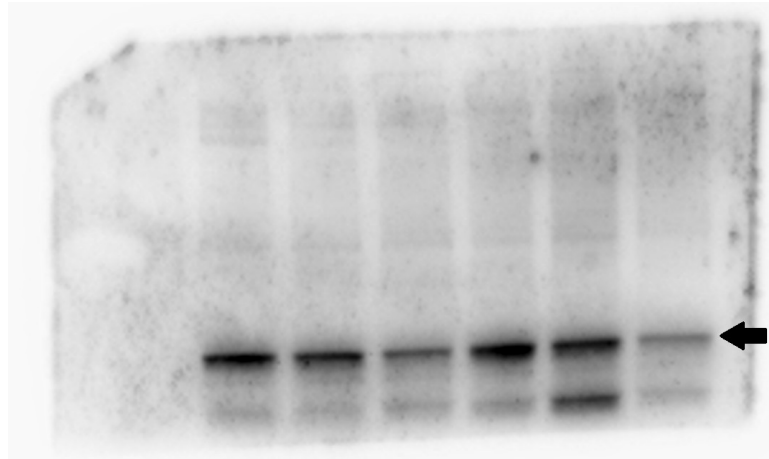
Actin

Figure S1

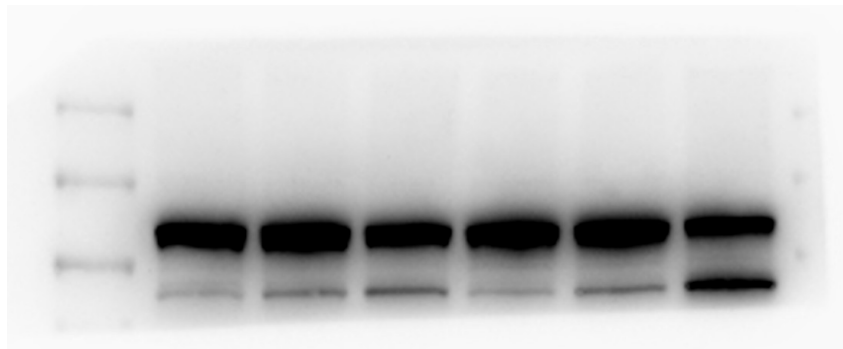
Raw images of Western blots in figure 5. All proteins were identified by appropriate molecular marker run together. Arrows indicate the protein of interest.



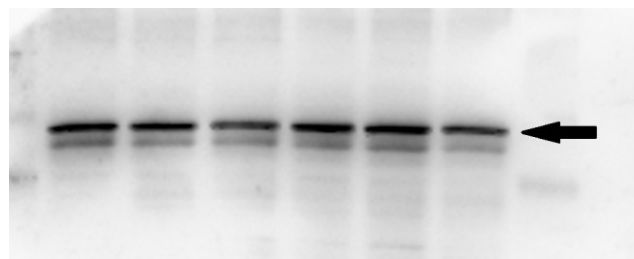
Mcl-1



XIAP



PARP and cleaved PARP



Actin

Figure S2

Raw images of Western blots in figure 8. All proteins were identified by appropriate molecular marker runned together. Arrows indicate the protein of interest.