

Supplementary Information

Discovery of novel JAK2 and EGFR inhibitors from a series of thiazole-based chalcone derivatives

Thitinan Aiebchun^{a,†}, Kamonpan Sanachai^{a,†}, Panupong Mahalapbutr^{b,†}, Supaphorn Seetaha^c, Lueacha Tabtimmai^d, Phornphimon Maitarad^e, Iakovos Xenikakis^f, Athina Geronikaki^f, Kiattawee Choowongkomon^c, Thanyada Rungrotmongkol^{a,g,*}

^a Structural and Computational Biology Research Unit, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

^b Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen 40002, Thailand

^c Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

^d Department of Biotechnology, Faculty of Applied Science, King Mongkut's University of Technology of North Bangkok, Bangkok, Thailand

^e Research Center of Nano Science and Technology, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, PR China

^f Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, School of Pharmacy, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki 54124, Greece

^g Program in Bioinformatics and Computational Biology, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

* Corresponding author. Tel: +662 2185426; Fax: +662 2185418

†These three authors contributed equally to this work

E-mail address: t.rungrotmongkol@gmail.com (T. Rungrotmongkol)

Table of Contents

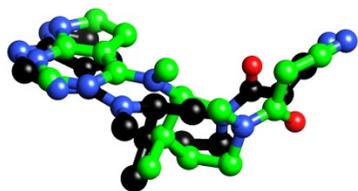
1. Figures S1. Superimposition of ligands between X-ray structure and GOLD docking	S1
2. Figures S2. IC ₅₀ curves of compounds and know drugs towards focused cells	S2
3. Figures S3. Cytotoxicity of compounds and know drugs towards Vero cells	S3
4. Figures S4. Kinase inhibitory activity screening of compounds towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK at 1 μ M	S4
5. Figures S5. The fitness scores of focused thiazole derivatives towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK	S5
6. Table S1. Interactions of thiazole-based chalcones derivatives as well as the known drugs towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK	S6
7. Detail of synthesis and characterization of five compounds (10, 11, 12, 20 and 25)³⁴	S9
8. Figure S6. IC ₅₀ of kinase inhibitory activity of compounds towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK	S10

1. Figures S1

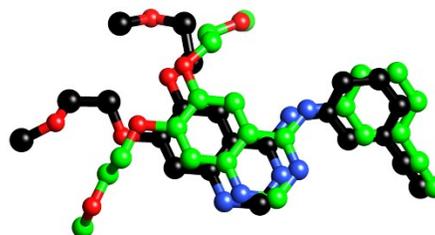
(A) JAK2/Tofacitinib

(B) EGFR-TK/Erlotinib

■ Structure from X-ray
■ Structure from GOLD



RMSD = 1.07 Å



RMSD = 1.96 Å

Figure S1. Superimposition of ligands between X-ray structure (black) and GOLD docking (green).
JAK2 complexed with tofacitinib (A) and EGFR-TK complexed with erlotinib (B).

2. Figures S2

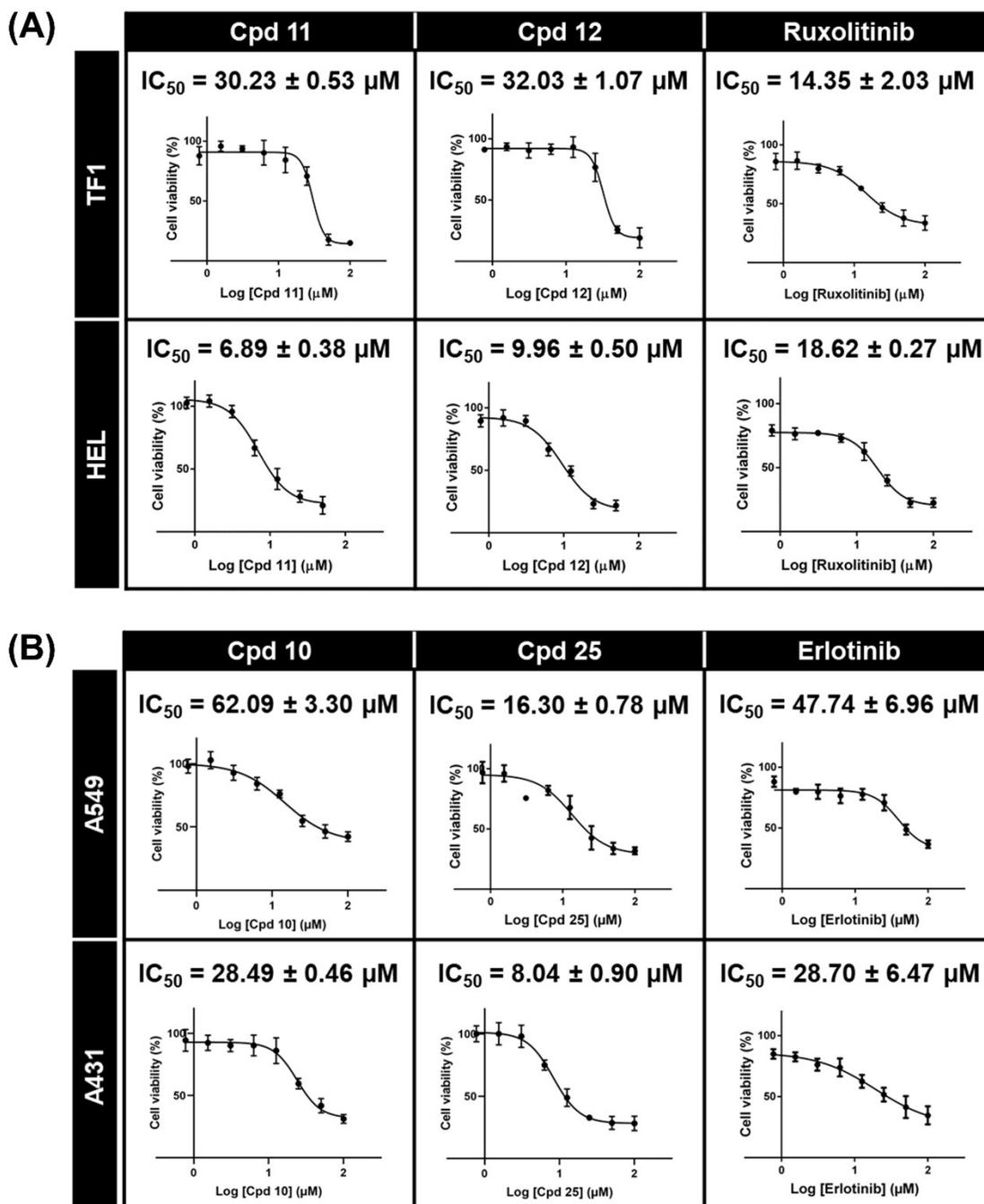


Figure S2. IC_{50} curves of compounds and know drugs towards focused cells (A) TF1, HEL and (B)

A549, A431. Data are represented as means \pm SEM of triplicate experiments.

3. Figure S3

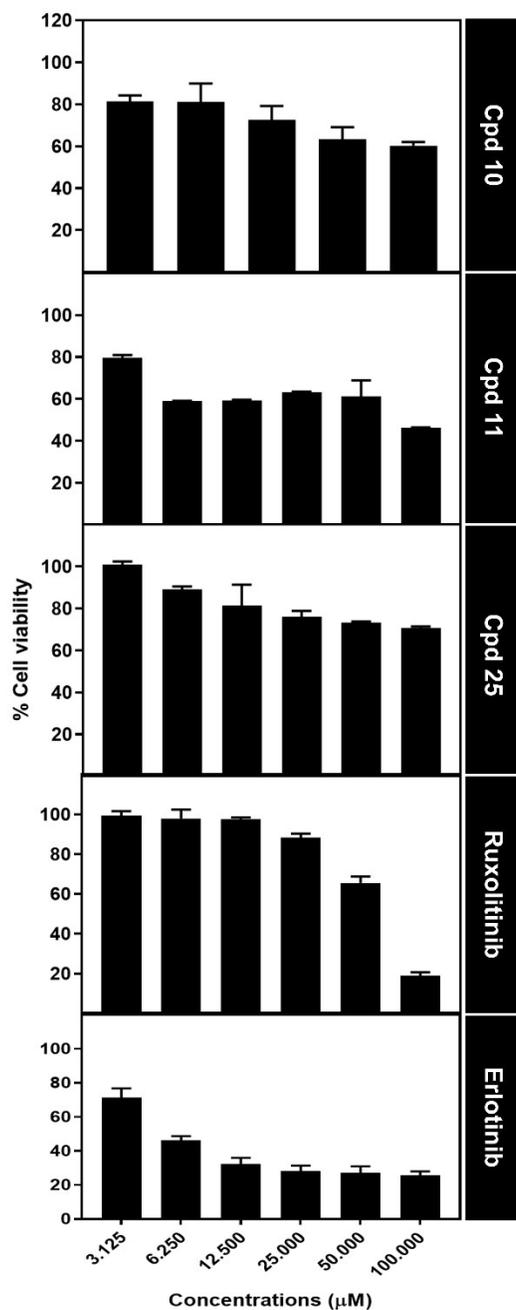


Figure S3. Cytotoxicity of compounds and know drugs towards Vero cells. Data are represented as means \pm SEM of triplicate experiments.

4. Figures S4

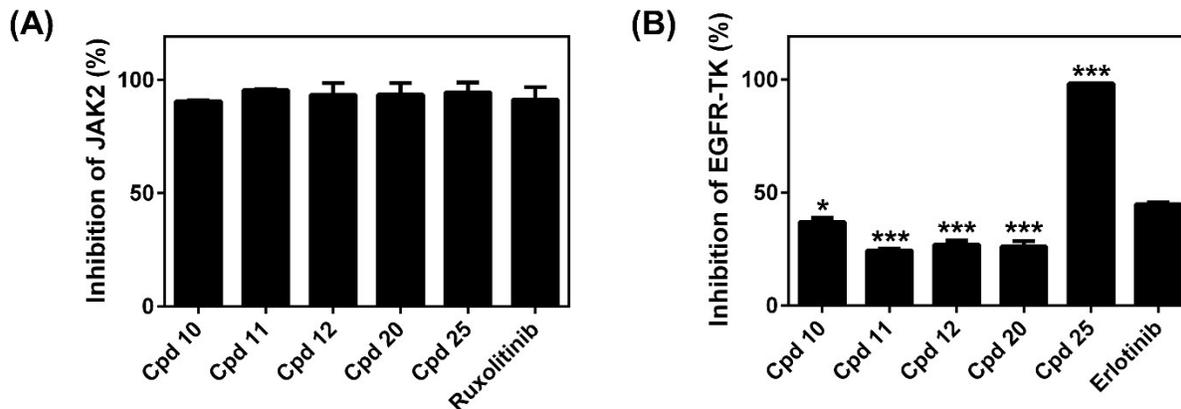


Figure S4. Kinase inhibitory activity screening of compounds towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK at 1 μM.

Data are represented as means ± SEM from duplicate independent experiments (n=2). * $p \leq 0.05$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$ vs. erlotinib in EGFR-TK.

5. Figures S5

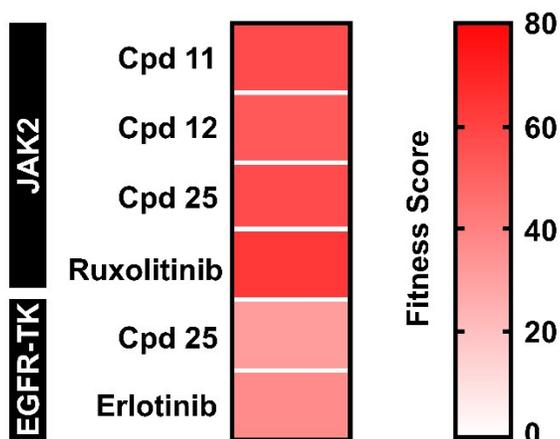


Figure S5. The fitness scores of focused thiazole derivatives towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK.

6. Table S1

Table S1. Interactions of thiazole-based chalcones derivatives as well as the known drugs towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK. Underlined text represents the overlapped residues with the known drugs.

Protein	Compounds	Interactions					
		H bond	Van der Waals	Pi-sulfur	Pi-sigma	Pi-Alkyl	Amide-Pi Stacked
JAK2	11	<u>E930</u> , <u>L932</u>	<u>K857</u> , <u>S862</u> , <u>V911</u> , M929, <u>P933</u> , <u>G935</u> , <u>S936</u> , <u>G993</u>	-	-	<u>A880</u> , <u>V863</u> , Y931, <u>L983</u>	G856, L855
	12	<u>E930</u> , <u>L932</u>	<u>K857</u> , V863, <u>V911</u> M929, <u>P933</u> , <u>G935</u> <u>S936</u>	-	G856	<u>L855</u> , <u>A880</u> , Y931, <u>L983</u>	-
	25	<u>K857</u> , <u>L932</u>	<u>G858</u> , E930, <u>Y931</u> , <u>P933</u> , <u>G935</u> , <u>S936</u> , D939, <u>G993</u>	-	G856	<u>L855</u> , <u>V863</u> , <u>A880</u> , V911, M929, <u>L983</u>	-
	Ruxolitinib	E930, L932	G856, K857, G858, G861, S862, K882, V911, Y931, P933, G935, S936, R980, N981, I982, G993, D994	M929	-	A880, L855, V863, L983	-
EGFR-TK	25	<u>K721</u> , <u>M769</u> , D831	<u>V702</u> , <u>K704</u> , <u>A719</u> , <u>E738</u> , <u>M742</u> , <u>L764</u> , <u>T766</u> , <u>Q767</u> , <u>L768</u> , <u>P770</u> , <u>G772</u> , <u>C773</u> , <u>L820</u> , <u>T830</u>	-	-	<u>L694</u>	-

Protein	Compounds	Interactions					
		H bond	Van der Waals	Pi-sulfur	Pi-sigma	Pi-Alkyl	Amide-Pi Stacked
	Erlotinib	M769	G695, G697, F699, V702, K704, A719, E738, M742, L753, L764, I765, T766, Q767, L768, P770, G772, L820, T830, D831	C751	-	L694, K721	-

7. Detail of synthesis and characterization of five compounds (10, 11, 12, 20 and 25)³⁴

Synthesis and characterization of five compounds (10, 11, 12, 20 and 25) were published and obtained from Tratat C. et al., 2019³⁴ as follows:

7.1. General Method A (Basic Catalysis)

To a solution of aromatic aldehyde (1 mmol) in 10% NaOH (3-4 mL) at 0° a solution of appropriate 1-(4-methyl-2-alkylamino)thiazol-5-yl) ethanone (1 mmol) in methanol (4.0-4.1 mL), was added dropwise. The solution was maintained at 0 °C for 1.5 h and then was allowed to stir at room temperature. After some time (24-48 h), the solid started separating out. The solid was filtered under vacuum and recrystallized from dioxane or ethanol to give the title chalcones.

7.2 General Method B (Acid Catalysis)

To a solution of aromatic aldehyde (1mmol) in conc. H₂SO₄ (1 -1.5 mL at 0°, a solution of appropriate 1- (4-methyl-2- (alkylamino)thiazol-5-yl) ethanone (1 mmol) in methanol (4.0-4.1 mL), was added dropwise. The solution was maintained at 0 °C for 1.5 h and then was allowed to stir at room temperature. After some time (24-48 h), the solid started separating out. The solid was filtered under vacuum and recrystallized from dioxane or ethanol to give the title chalcones

7.3 (E)- 1-(4-methyl-2-(methylamino)thiazol-5-yl)-3-(thiophen-2-yl) prop-2-en-1-on (10)

Yield: 45.2%, m.p. 228- 229 oC, Rf: 0.46 (CHCl₃:MeOH,9,5:0,5), IR: (cm⁻¹, Nujol): 3203 (NH), 3068 (C-H vinyl.), 1628 (C=O), 1602 (C=C), 1559 (C-H arom.). 1 H-NMR: (δ ppm, DMSO-d₆/CDCl₃, 300 MHz): 2.52 (s, 3H, thiazole-4'-CH₃), 2.88 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 6.91 (d, J=15 Hz, 1H, CO-CH), 7.09-7.11 (t, 1H, thiophene-4'), 7.42 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H, thiophene-3'), 7.55 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H, thiophene-5'), 7.67 (d, J=15 Hz, 1H, thiophene-2'-CH), 8.31 (s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂S: C: 54.52; H: 4.58; N: 10.60%. Found: C: 54.55; H: 4.56; N: 10.82%.

7.4 (E)-1-(4-methyl-2-(methylamino)thiazol-5-yl)-3-(thiazol-2-yl) prop-2-en-1-on (11)

Yield: 67.2%, m.p. 227- 228 oC, Rf: 0.32 (CHCl₃: MeOH, 9.5:0.5). IR: (cm⁻¹, Nujol): 3207 (NH), 3072 (C-H vinyl.), 1628 (C=O), 1605 (C=C), 1556 (C-H arom.). 1 H-NMR: (δ ppm, DMSO-d₆/CDCl₃, 300 MHz): 2.55 (s, 3H, thiazole-4'-CH₃), 2.89 (s, 3H, CH₃-N), 7.42 (d, J=15 Hz, 1H, CO-CH), 7.60 (d, J=15 Hz, 1H, thiazole-2''-CH), 7.72 (d, J=3 Hz, 1H, thiazole 5''), 7.92 (d, J=3 Hz, 1H, thiazole-4''), 8.43 (s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calc. for C₁₁H₁₁N₃O₂S: C: 49.79; H: 4.18; N: 15.84%. Found: C: 49.50; H: 4.21; N: 15.61%.

7.5 (E)- 1-(4-methyl-2-(methylamino)thiazol-5-yl)-3-(thiophen-2-yl) prop-2-en-1-on (12)

Yield: 29.0%, m.p. 212-213 oC, Rf: 0.47 (CHCl₃: MeOH, 9.5:0.5). IR: (cm⁻¹, Nujol): 3198 (NH), 3082 (C-H vinyl.), 1634 (C=O), 1597 (C=C), 1560 (C-H arom.). H-NMR: (δ ppm, DMSO-d₆, 300 MHz): 2.53 (s, 3H, thiazole-4'-CH₃), 2.86 (s, 3H, CH₃-N), 7.10 (d, J=15 Hz, 1H, CO-CH), 7.52-7.61 (m, 4H, thiophene-3'-CH, thiophene. 2',4',5'), 7.96 (s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂S: C: 54.52, H: 4.58, N: 10.60%. Found: C: 54.10, H: 4.5, N: 10.44%.

7.6 (E)-1-(4--methyl-2-(ethylamino)thiazol-5-yl)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl) prop-2-en-1-on (20)

Method B. Reaction time 30 h. Yield: 25.5%, m.p. 246- 248 oC (dioxane), Rf: 0.44 (toluene:EtOH: 8/2). IR: (cm⁻¹, KBr) 3265 (NH), 1645 (C=O). ¹H-NMR: (δ ppm, 250 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ= 1.19 (t, J= 7,1 Hz, 3 H, CH₃CH₂N-), 2.56 (s, 3 H, thiazole 4'-CH₃), 3.21- 3.36 (m, 2 H, N-CH₂CH₃), 6.82 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 2 H, Ar. 2',6'), 7.10 (d, J=15.1 Hz, 1 H, allylic CO-CH), 7.51 (d, J=16.1 Hz, 1 H, allylic Ar-CH), 7.61 (d, J= 7.6 Hz, 2 H, Ar. 3',5'), 8.80 (br, 1 H, NH), 10.03 (s, 1 H, PhOH). Anal. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₂S (288.09): C:62.48; H: 5.59; N: 9.71%. Found: C:62.49; H: 5.57; N: 9.70%.

7.7 (E)-1-(4 --methyl-2-(methylamino)thiazol-5-yl)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl) prop-2-en-1-on (25)

Method B. Reaction time 30 h. Yield: 17.1%, m.p. 253- 255 oC (dioxane), Rf: 0.41 (toluene:EtOH: 8/2). IR: (cm⁻¹, KBr) 3209 (NH), 1650 (C=O). ¹H-NMR: (δ ppm, 250 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ= 2,57 (s, 3 H, thiazole 4'-CH₃), 2.93 (s, 3 H, N-CH₃), 6.83 (d, J=8,2 Hz, 2H, Ar. 2',6'), 7.09 (d, J=15,3 Hz, 1H, allylic CO-CH), 7.52 (d, J=15.4 Hz, 1 H, allylic Ar -CH), 7.60 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 2 H, Ar. 3',5'), 8.91 (br, 1 H, NH). Anal. Calc. for for C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₂ S (274.8): C 61.29; H: 5.14; N: 10.21%. Found: C:61.32; H: 5.15; N: 10.22%.

8. Figure S6

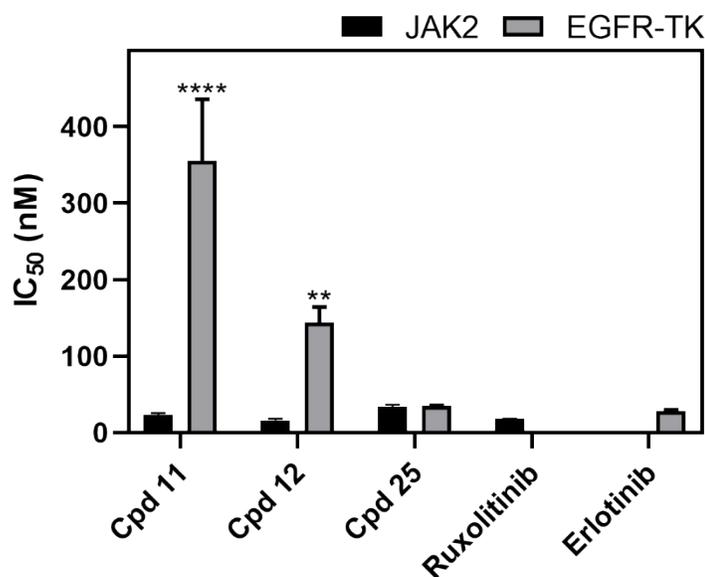


Figure S6. IC₅₀ of kinase inhibitory activity of compounds towards JAK2 and EGFR-TK. Data are represented as means ± SEM from triplicate independent experiments (n=3). ** $p \leq 0.01$ and **** $p \leq 0.0001$ vs. erlotinib in EGFR-TK.