

Synthesis, potential antitumor activity, cell cycle analysis, and multitarget mechanisms of novel hydrazones incorporating a 4-methylsulfonylbenzene scaffold: A molecular docking study

Alaa A.-M. Abdel-Aziz,* Adel S. El-Azab, Nawaf A. AlSaif, Ahmad J. Obaidullah, Abdulrahman M. Al-Obaid, Ibrahim A. Al-Suwaidan

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, P.O. Box 2457, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

1. NMR spectrum

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Biological evaluation

2.1.1. *In vitro* antitumor screening

2.1.2. Apoptosis assay

2.1.3. Cell cycle analysis

2.1.4. *In vitro* cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibition assay

2.1.5. EGFR and Her2 assay

2.2. Molecular docking method

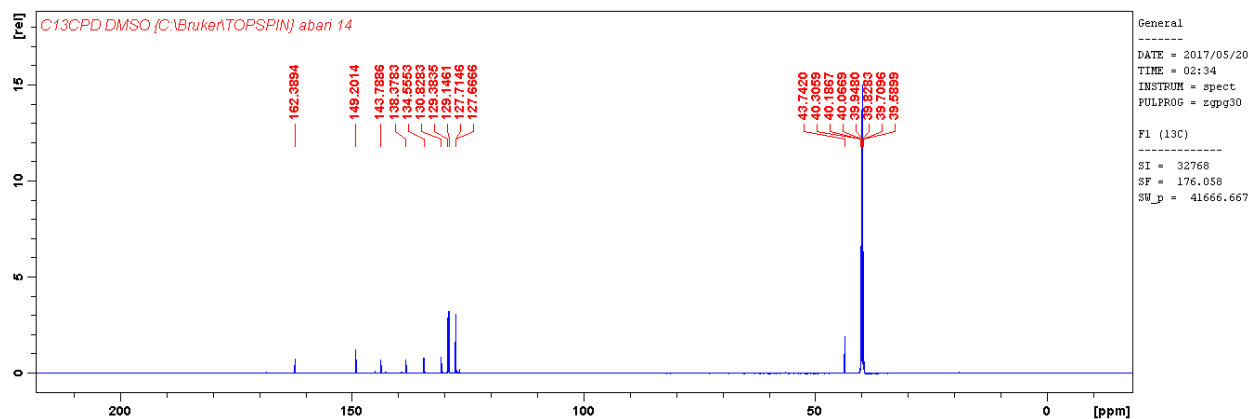
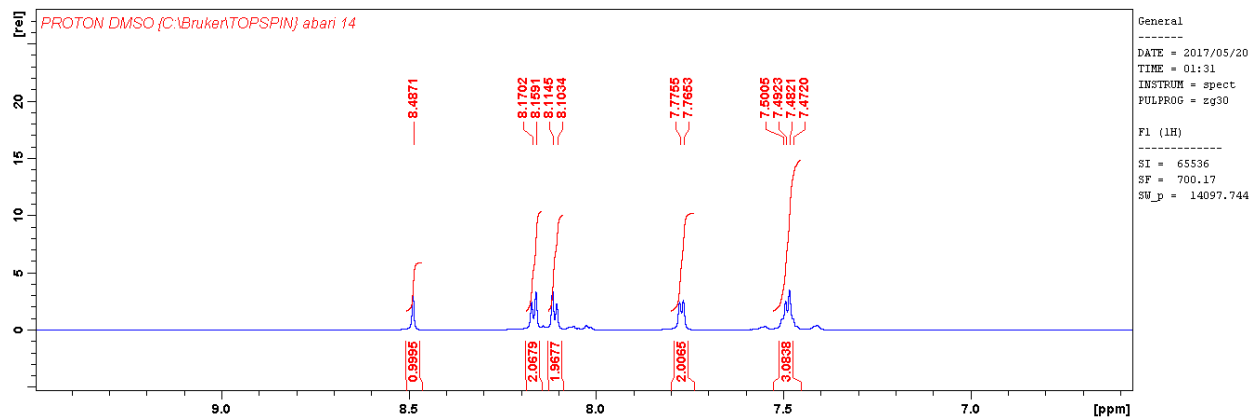
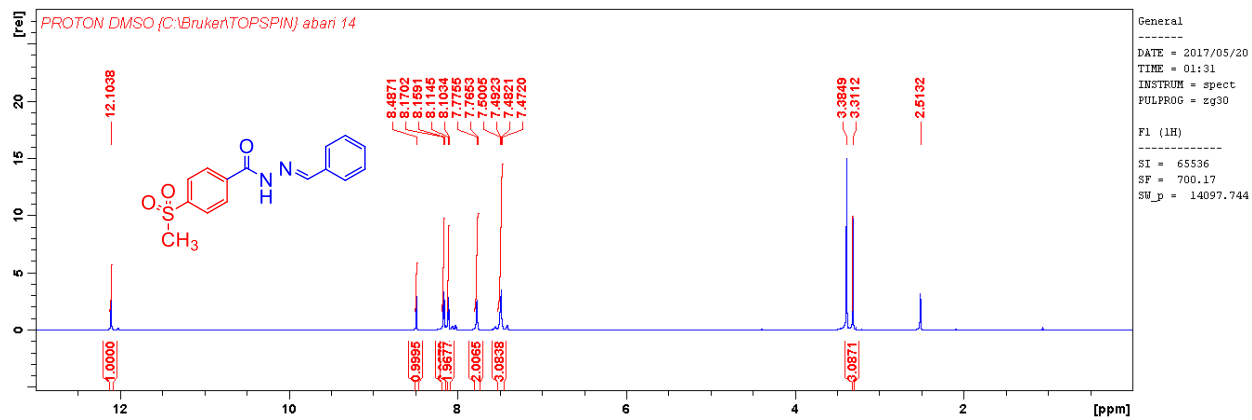
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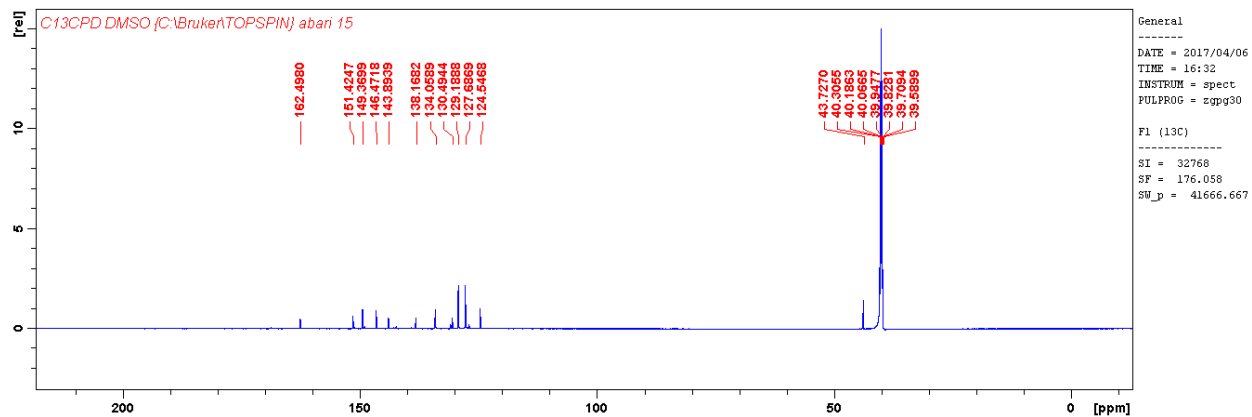
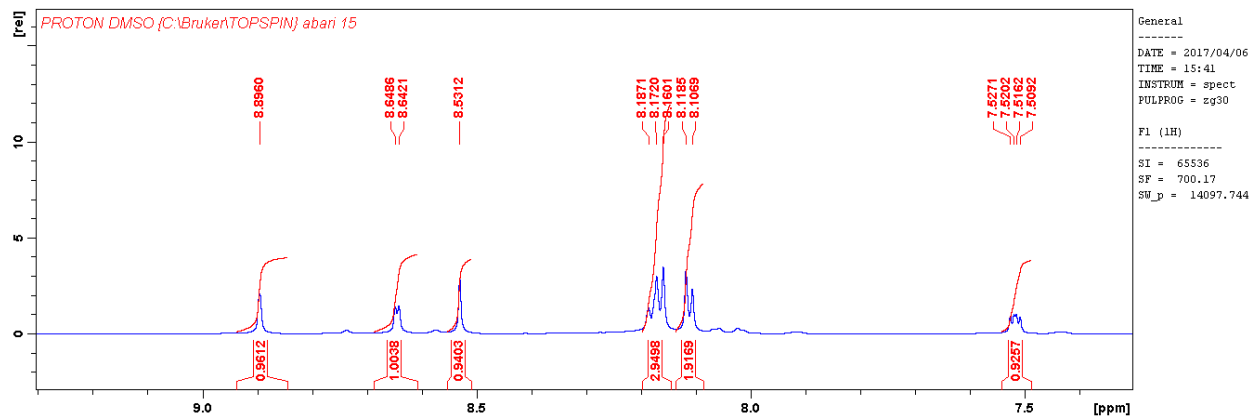
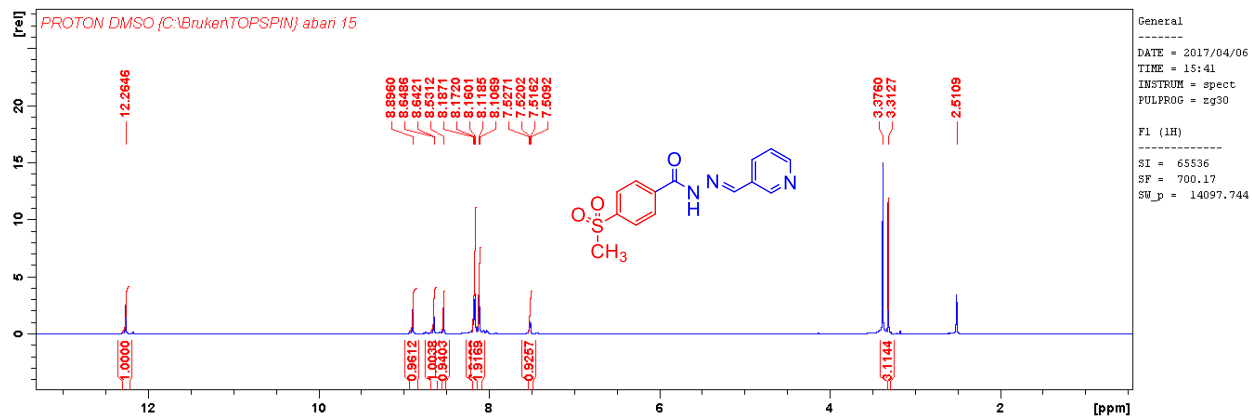
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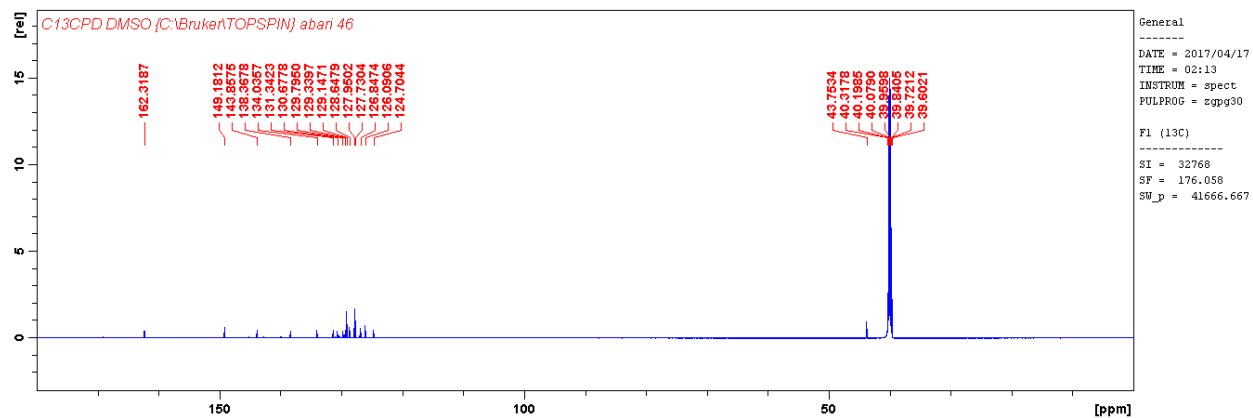
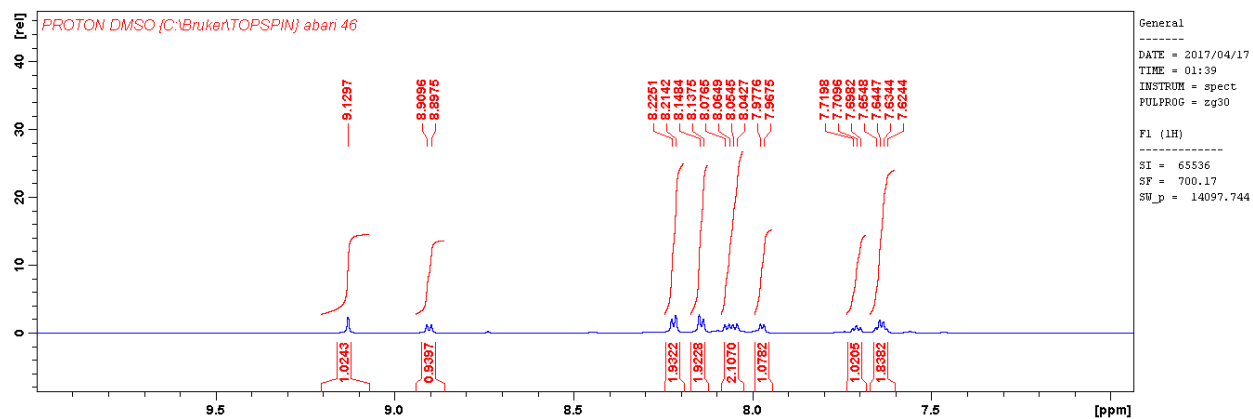
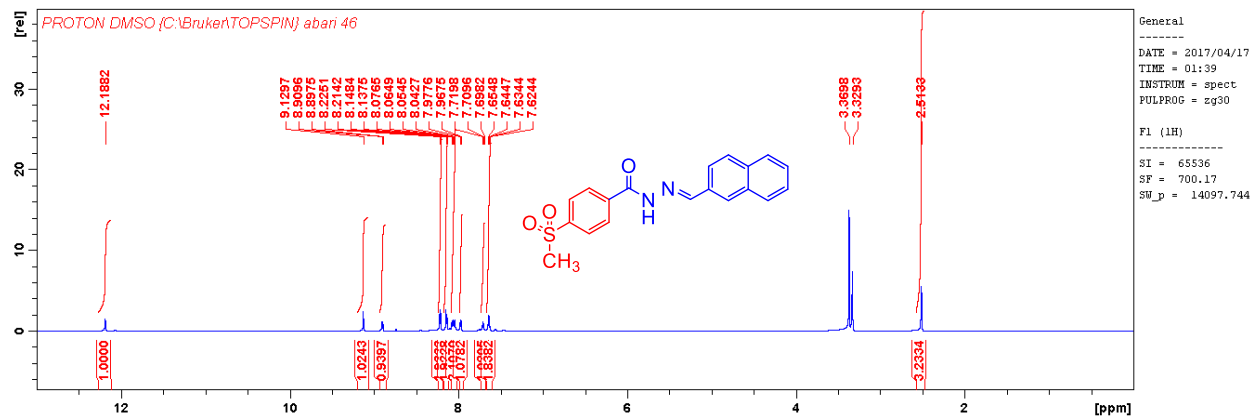
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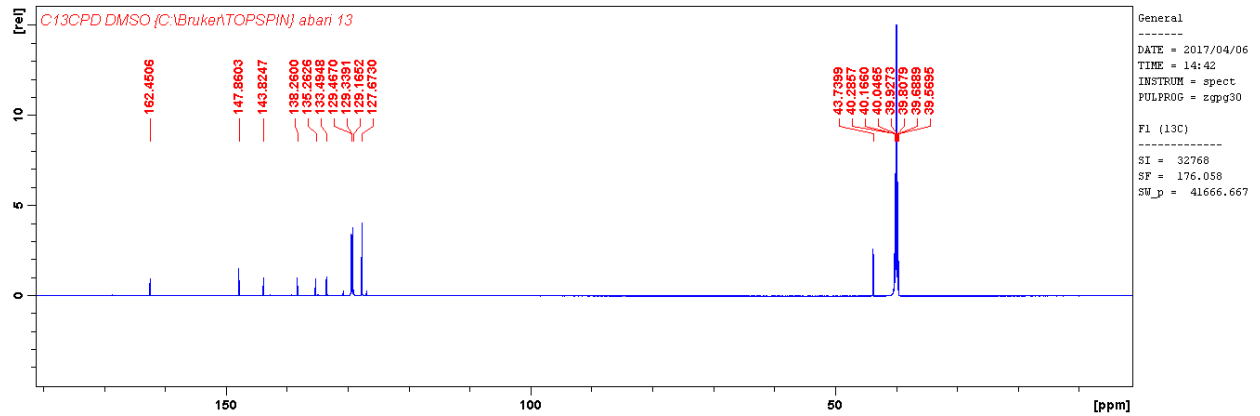
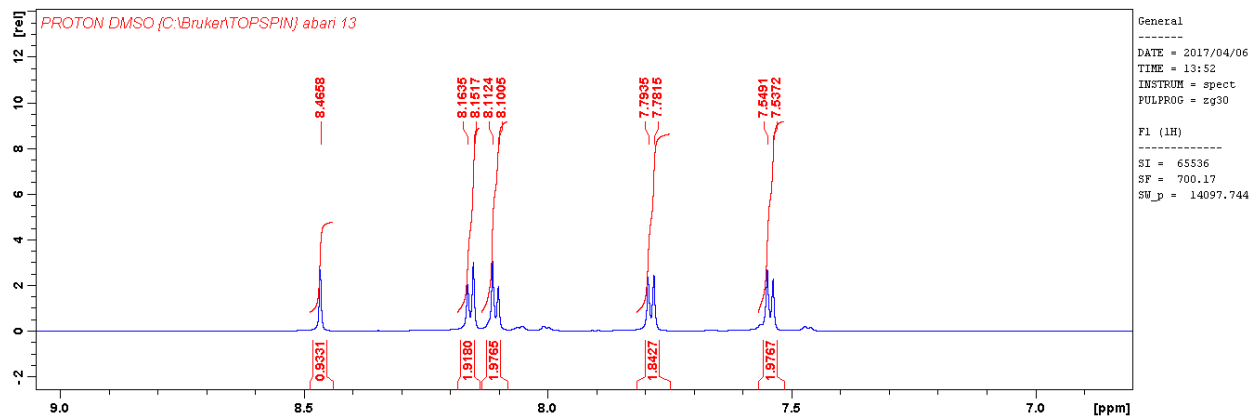
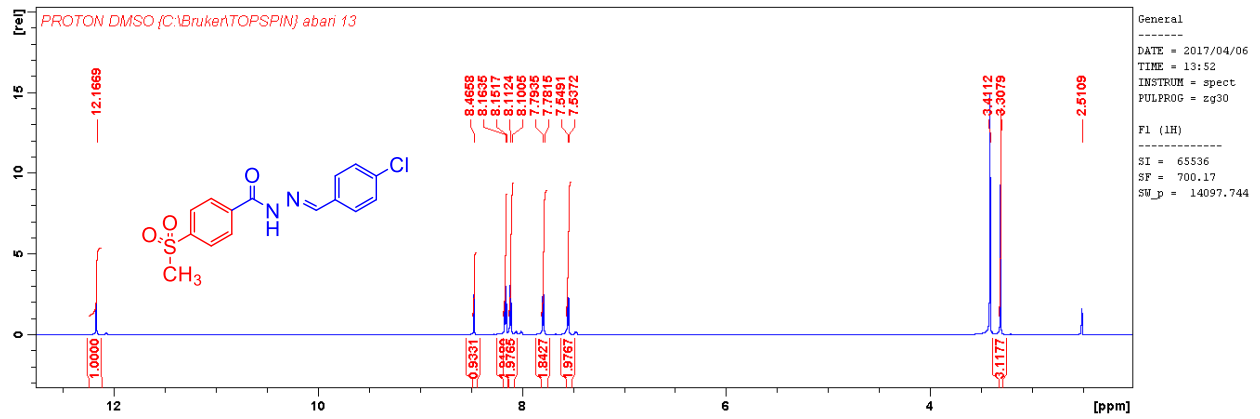
Figure S1. NCI Dose-Response Curves for compound 20

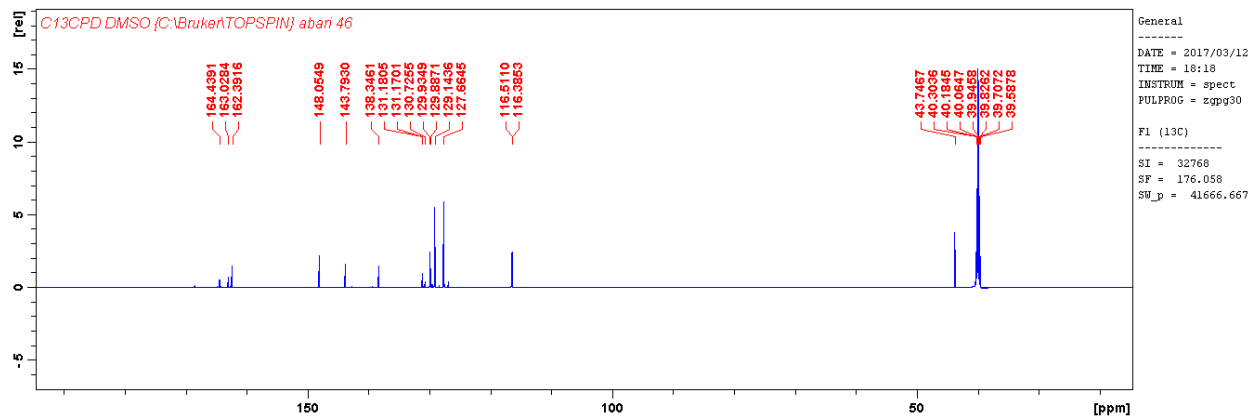
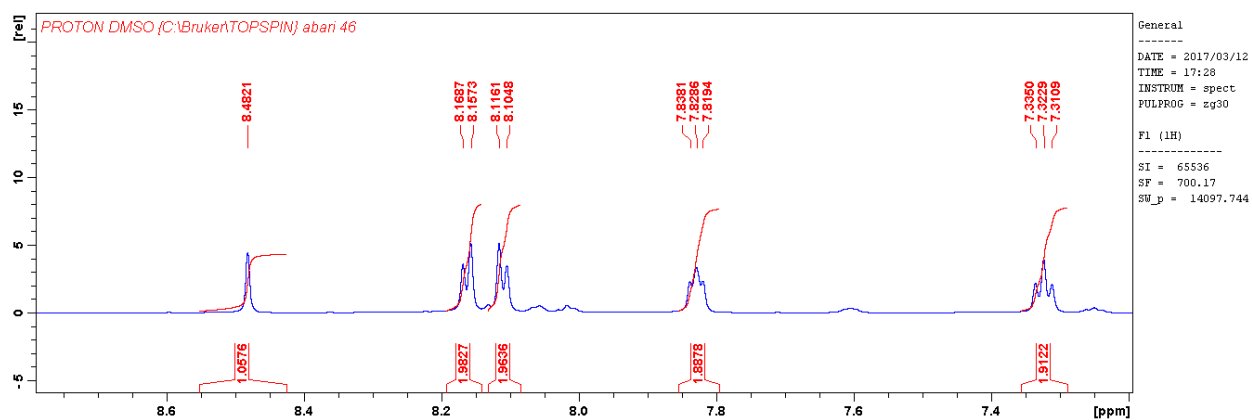
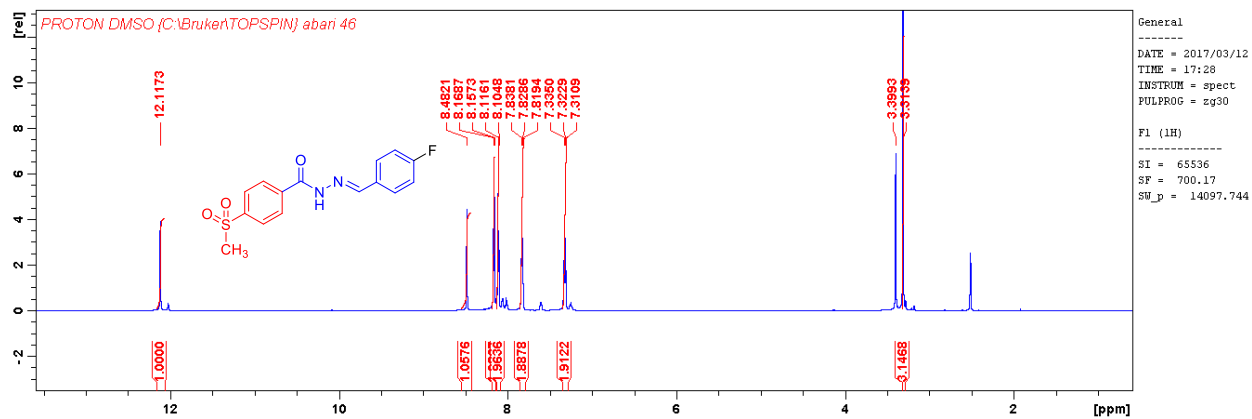
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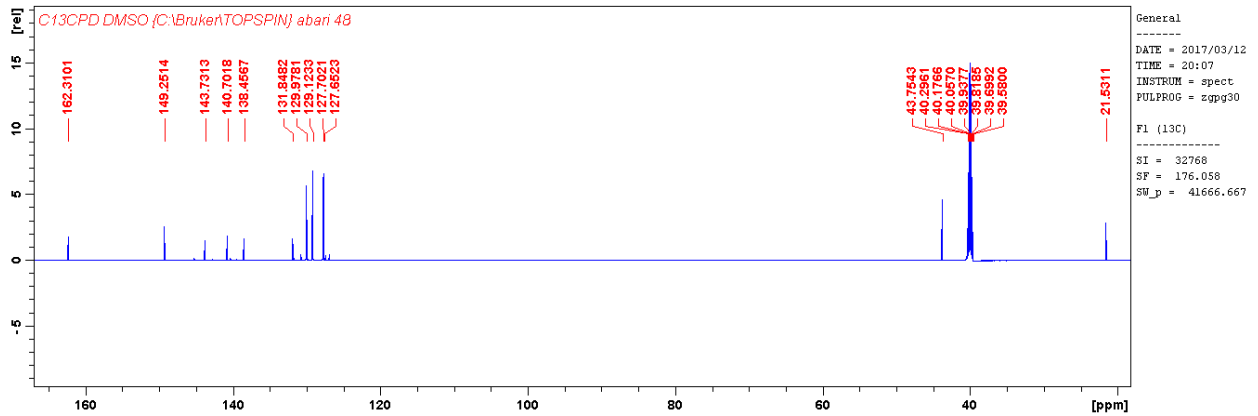
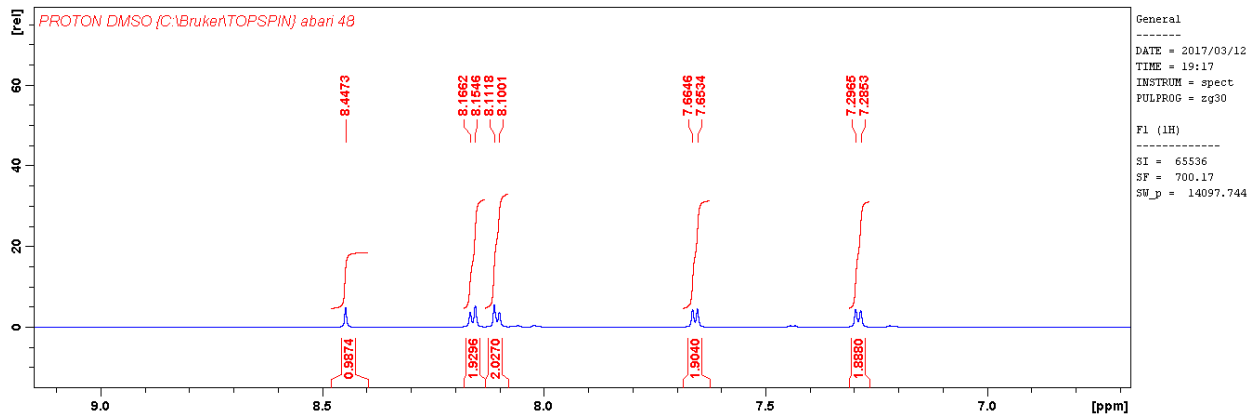
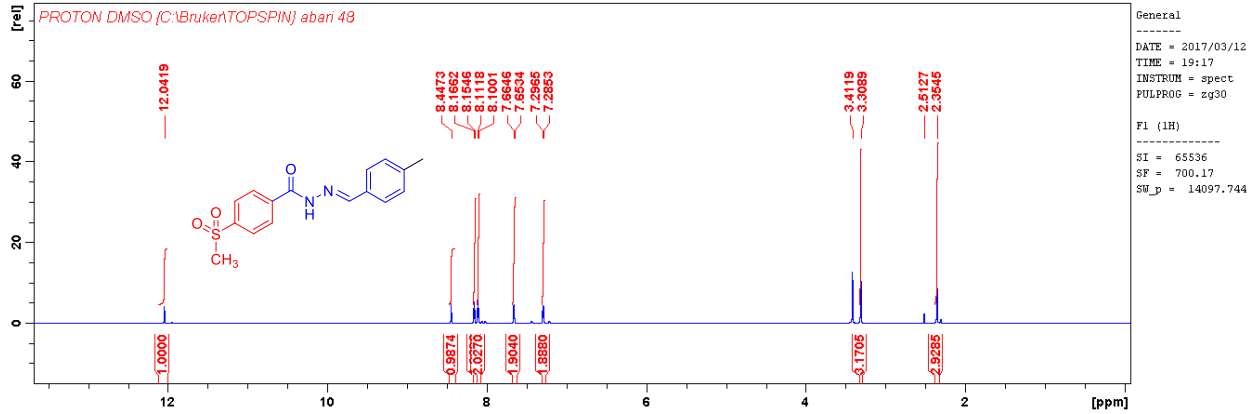


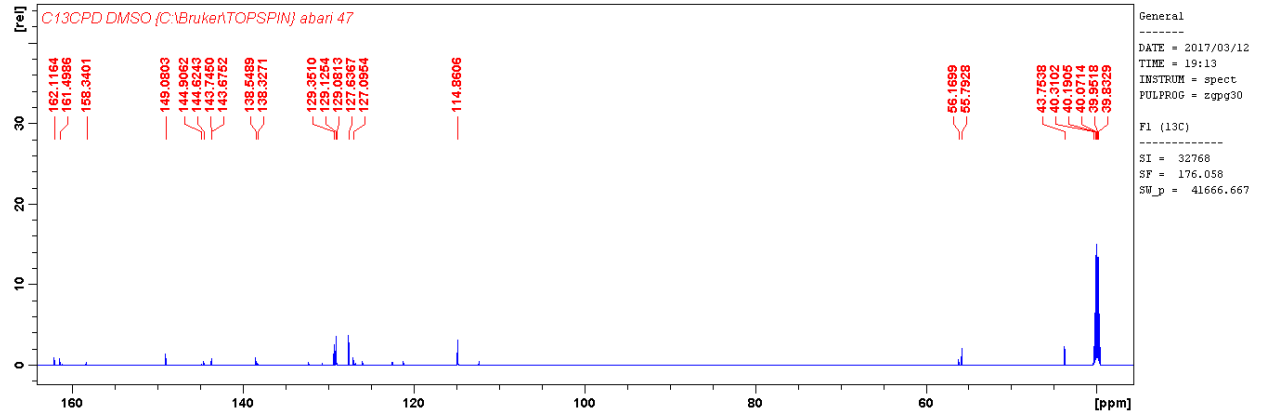
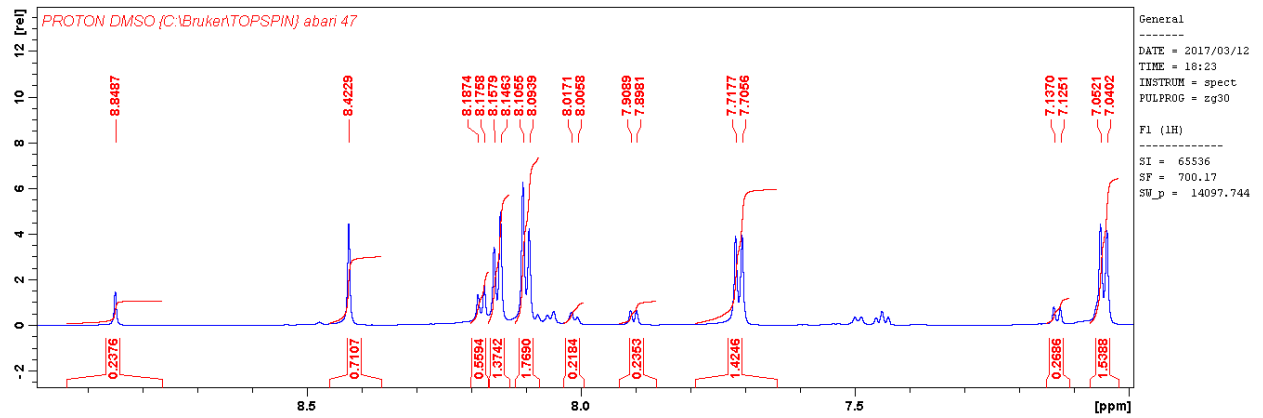
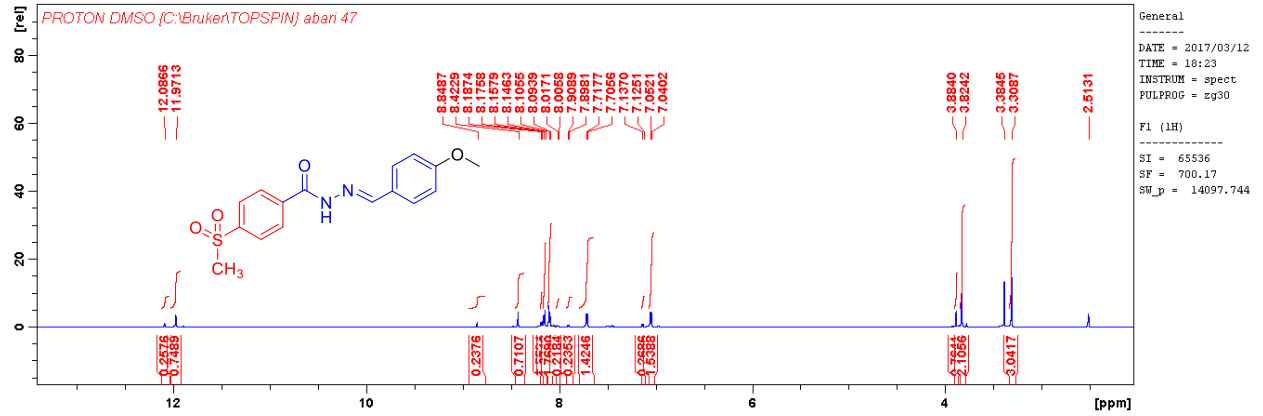


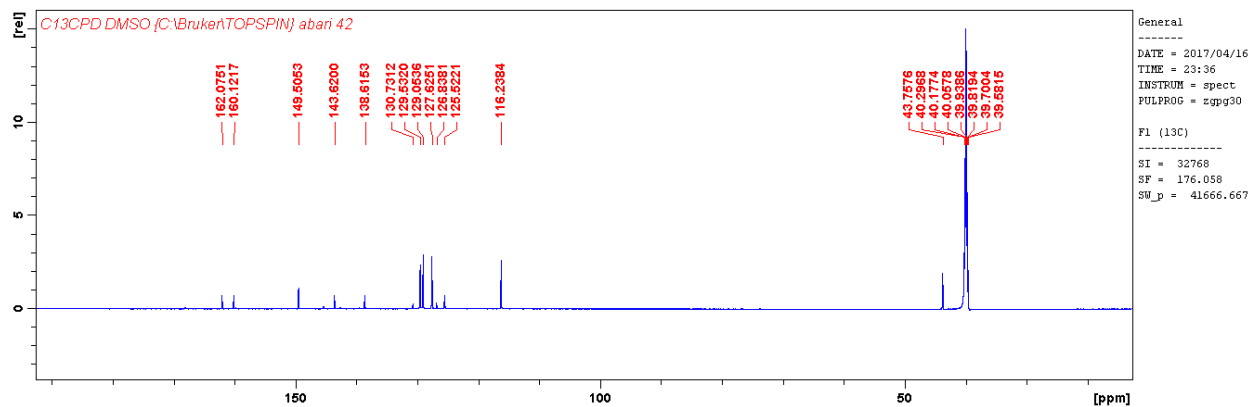
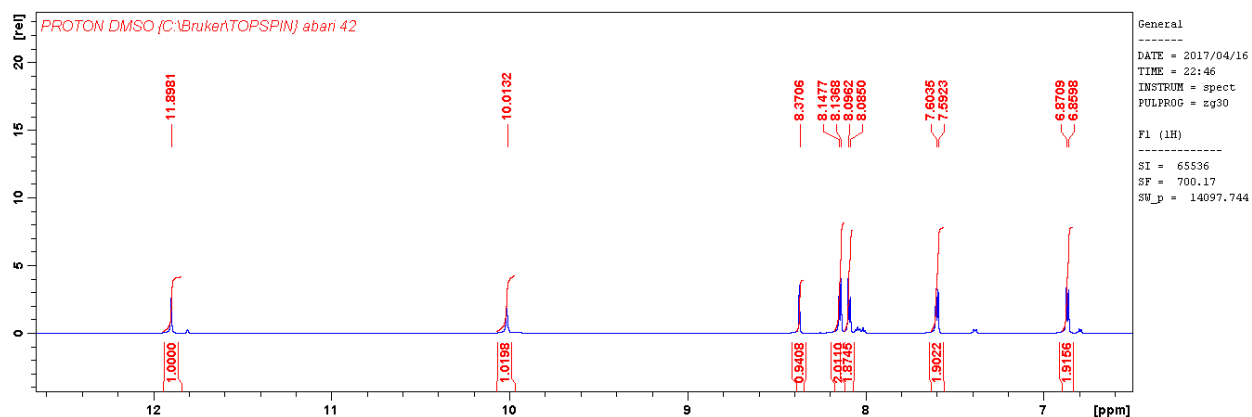
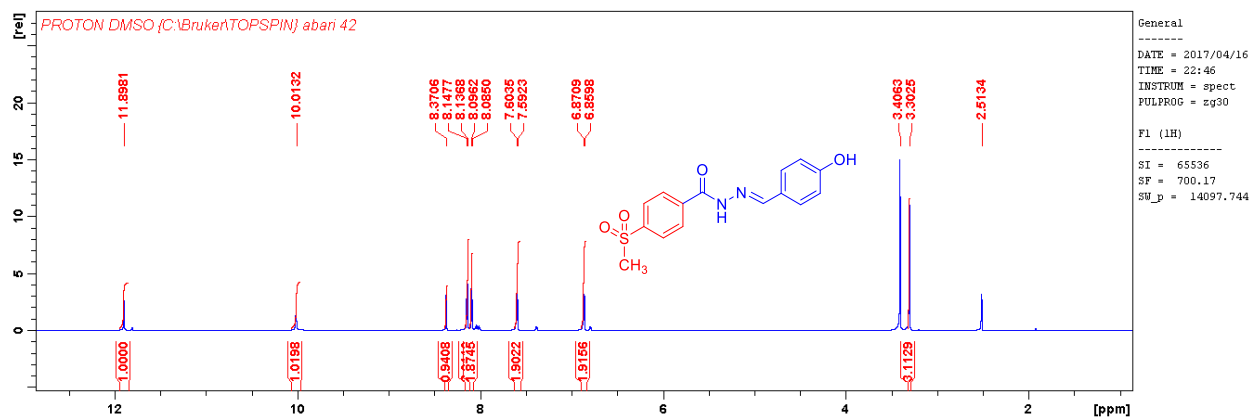


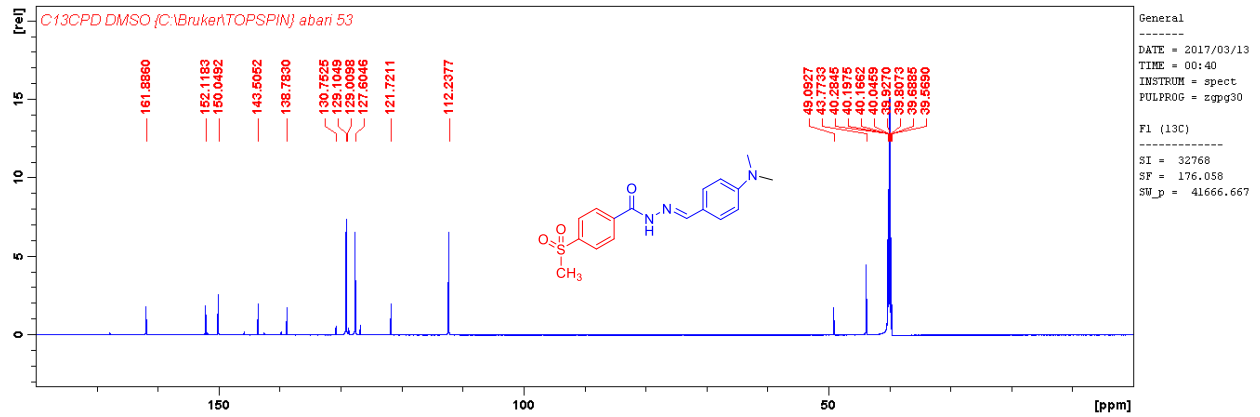


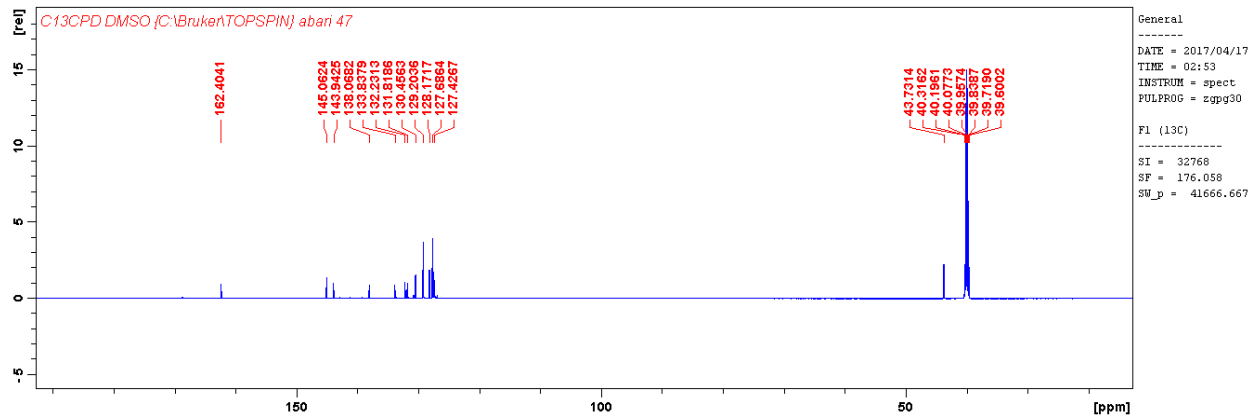
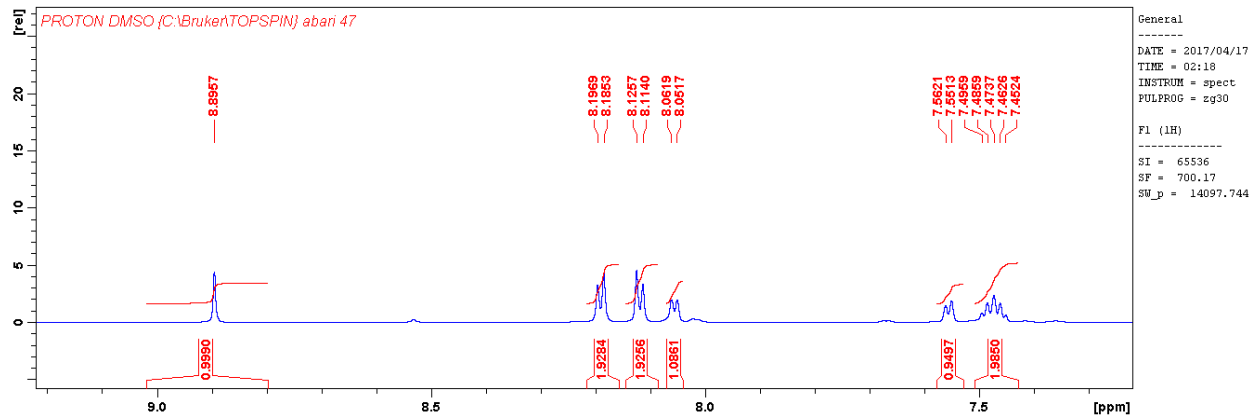
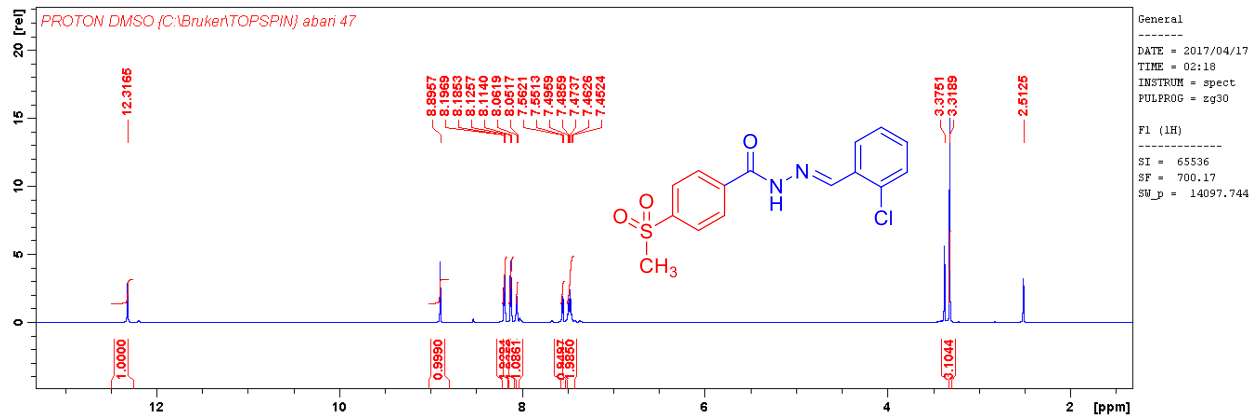


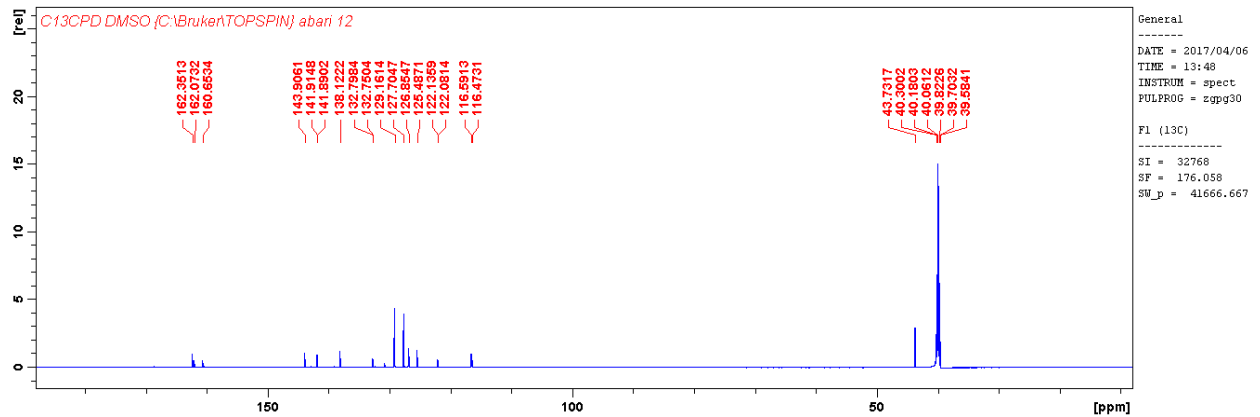
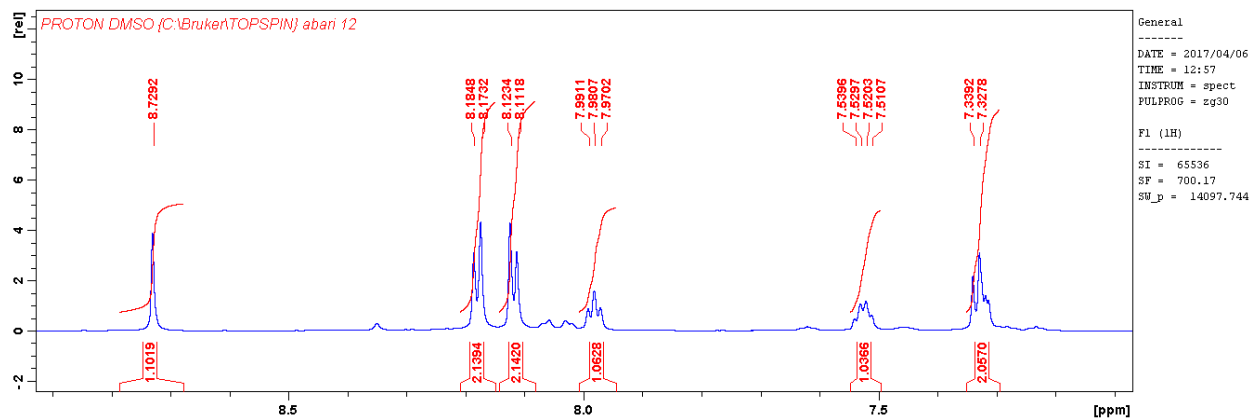
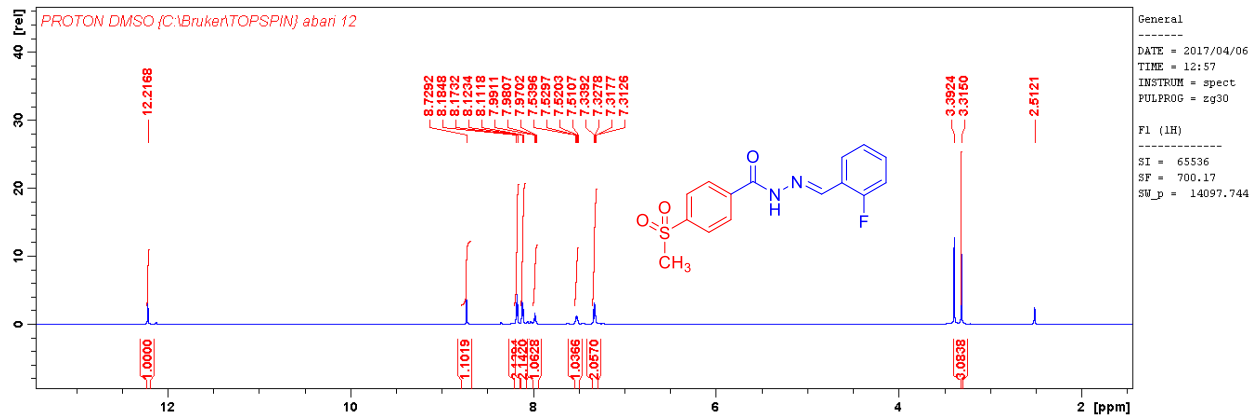


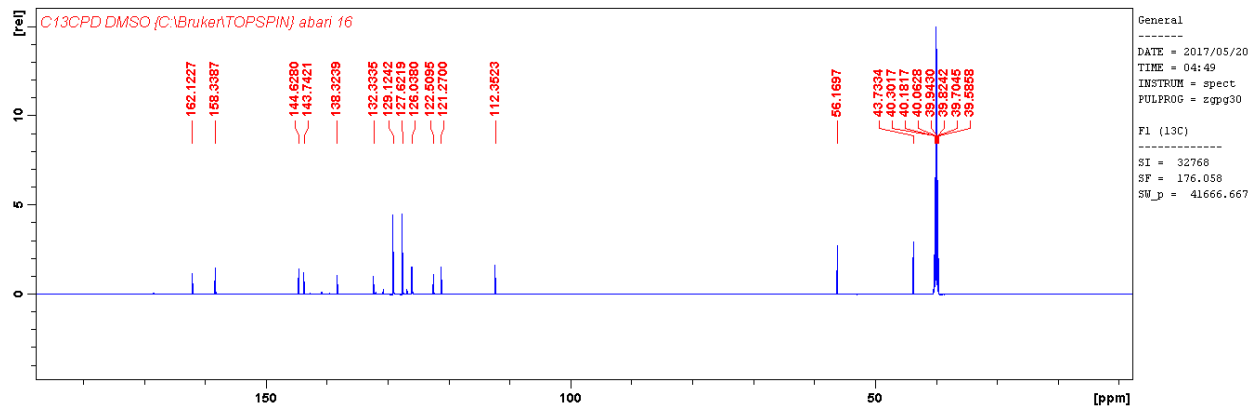
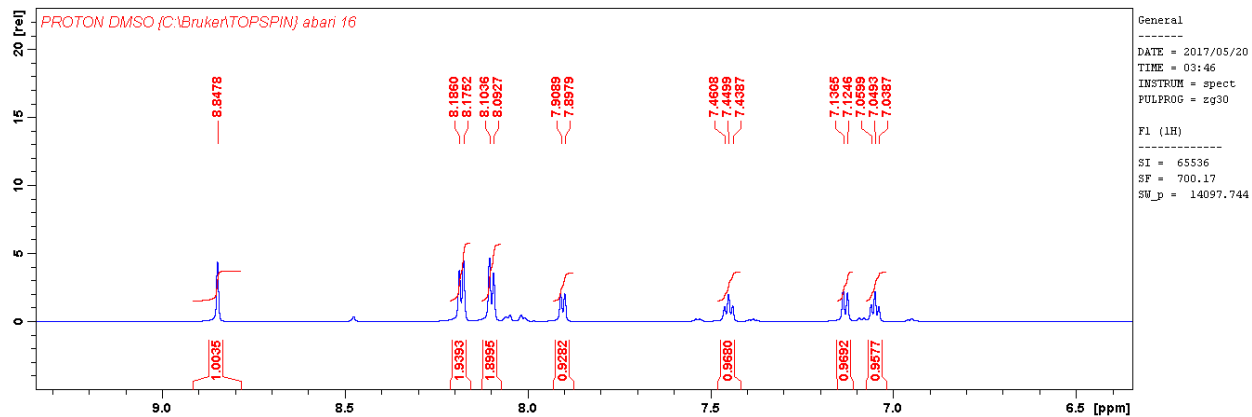
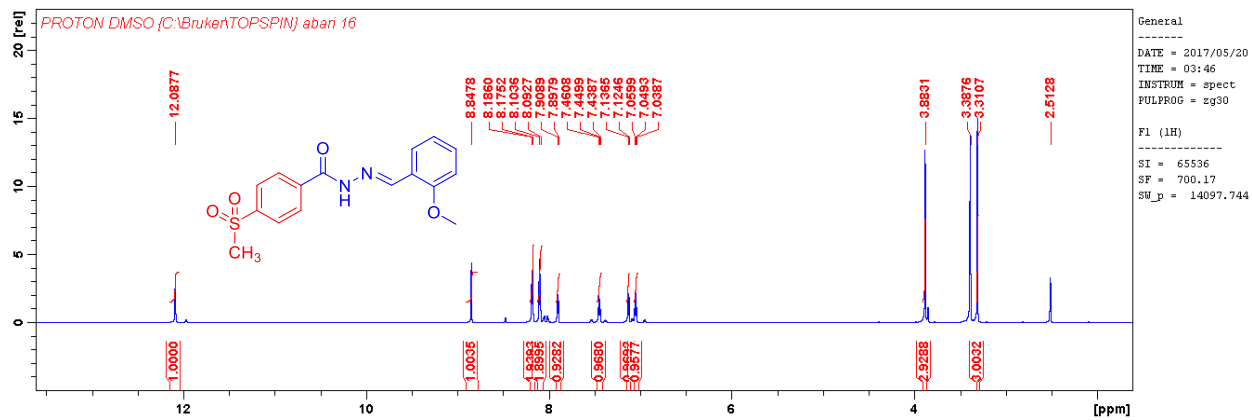


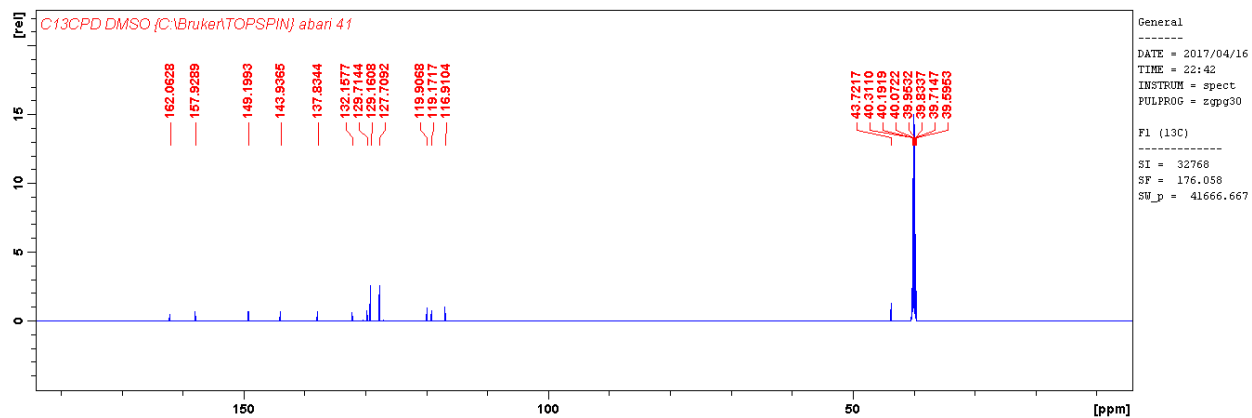
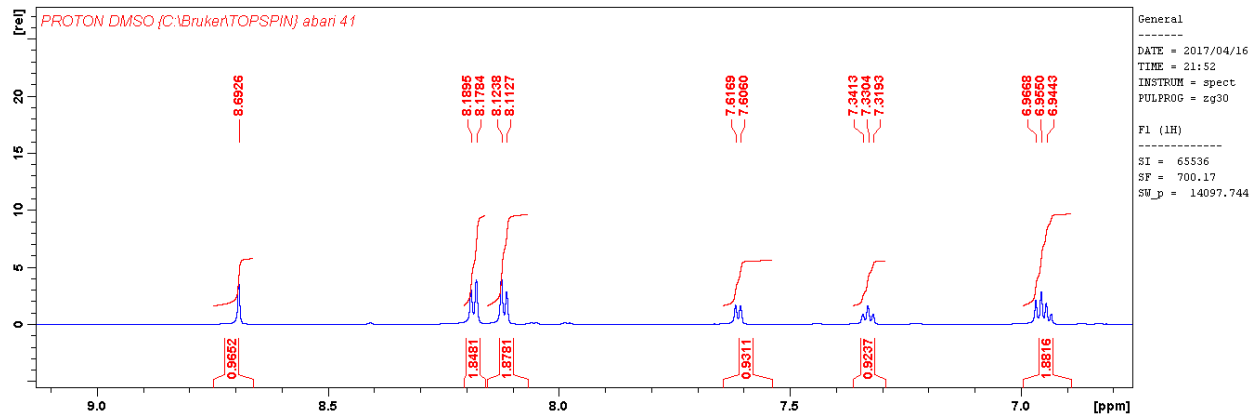
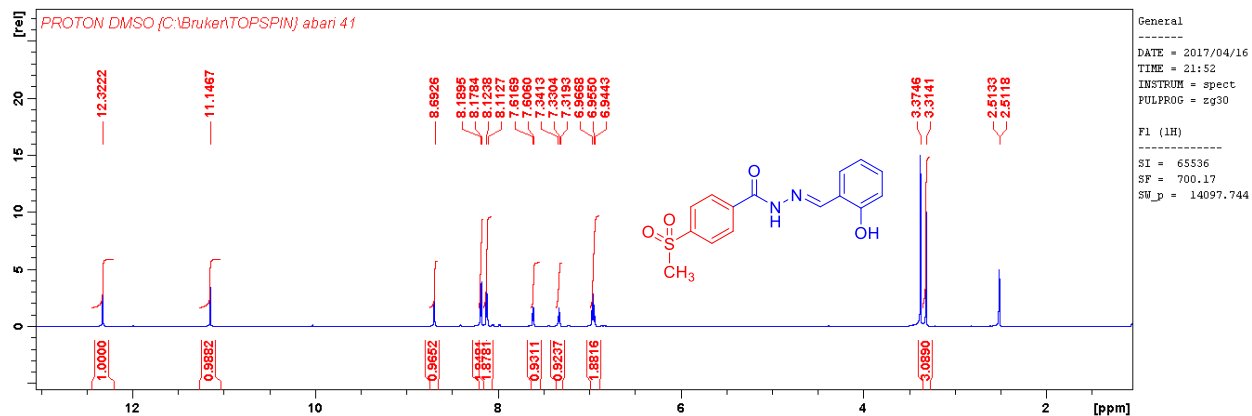


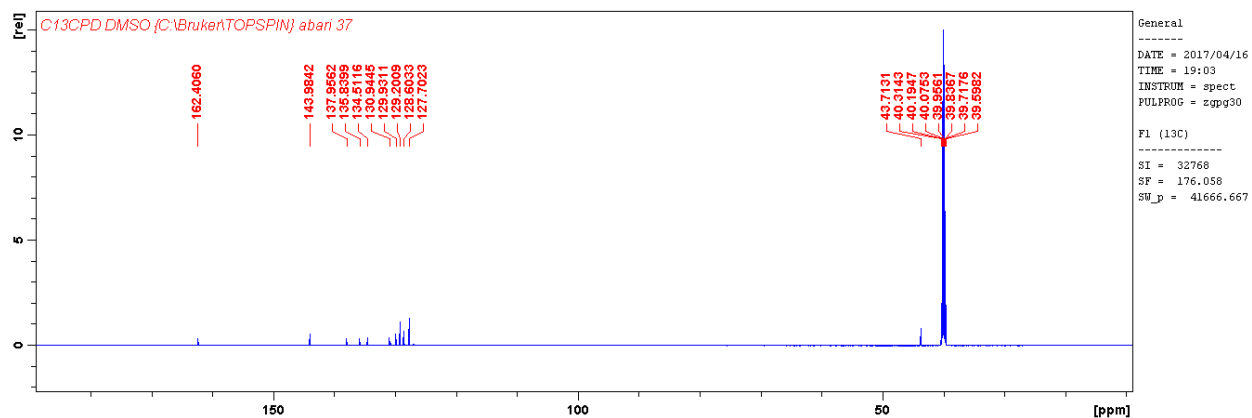
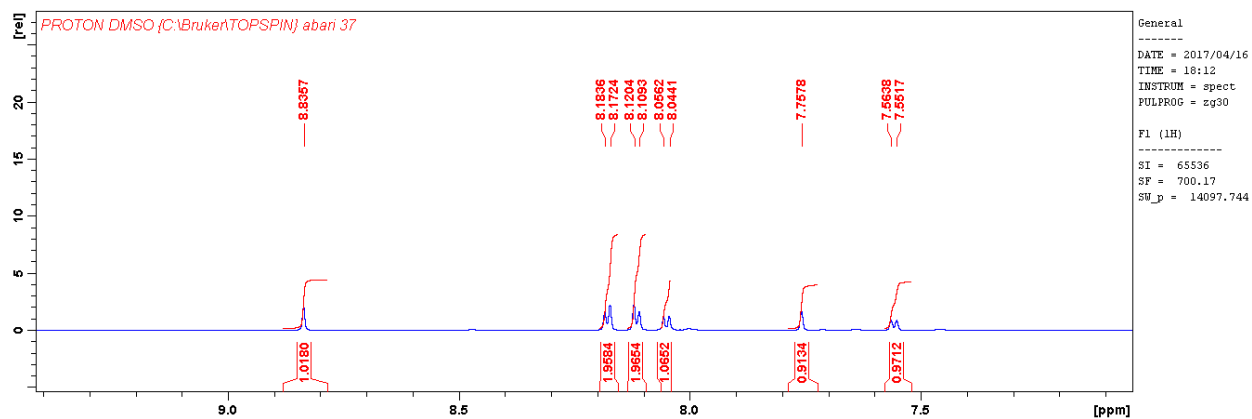
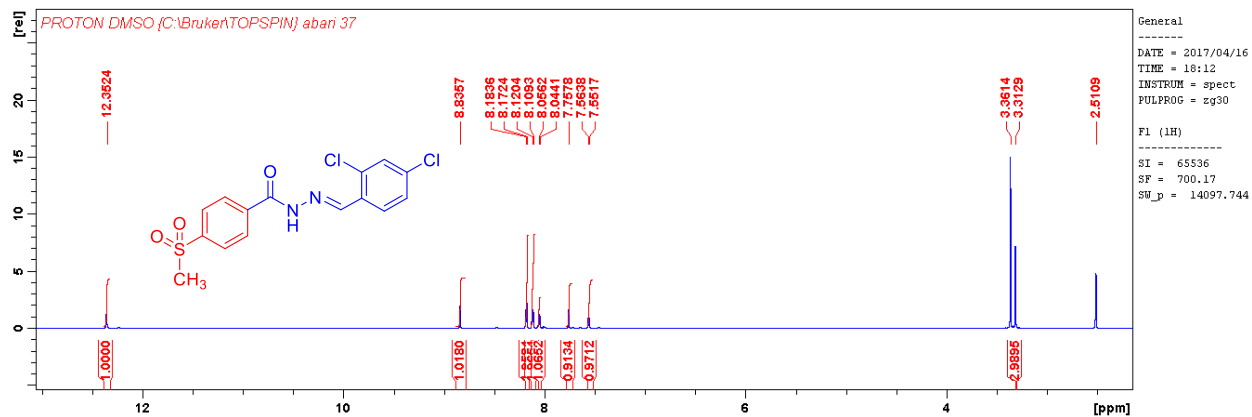


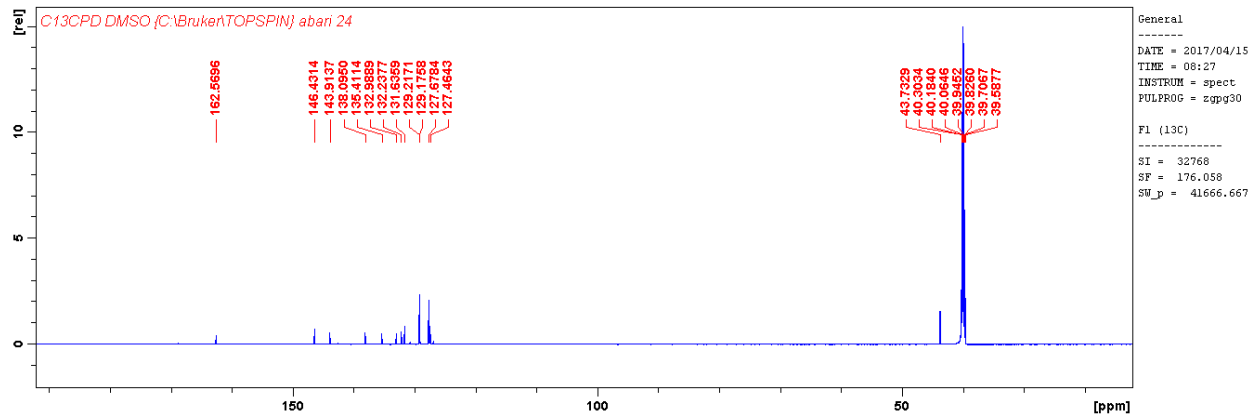
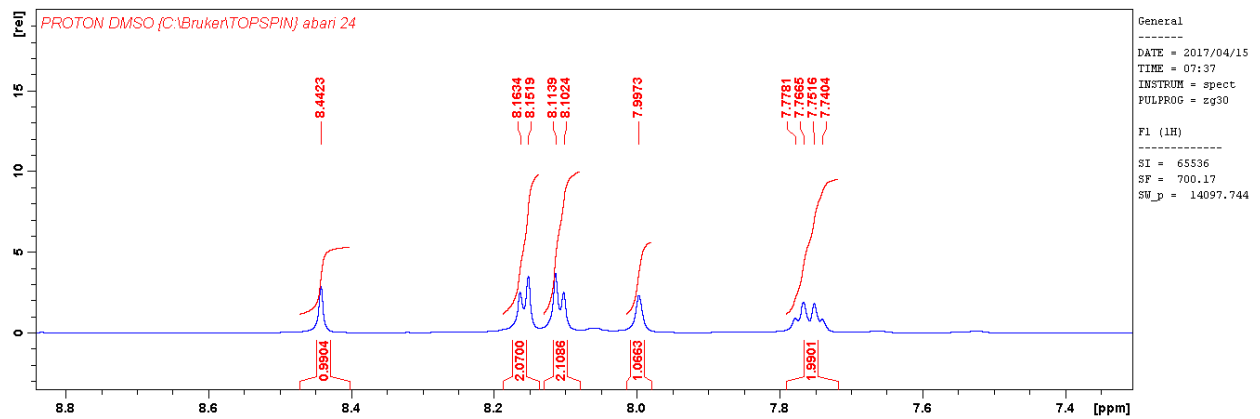
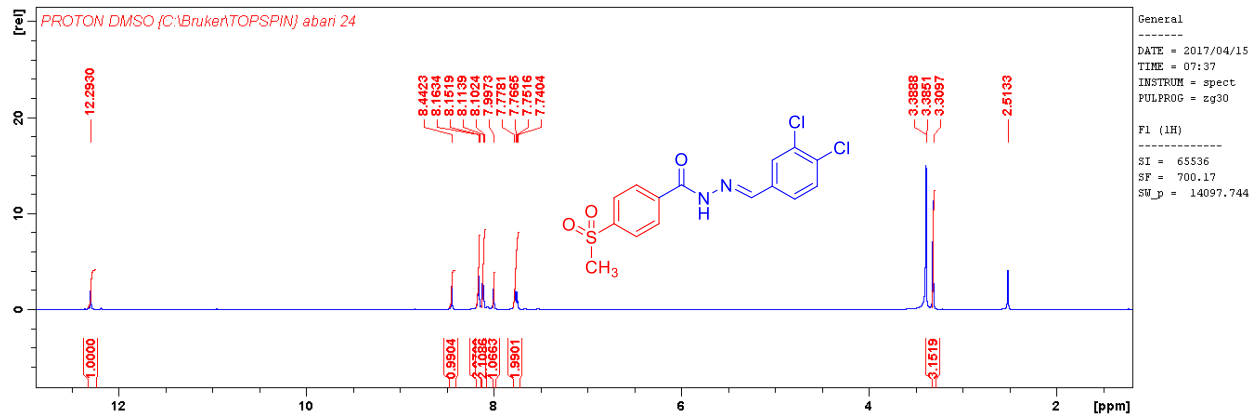


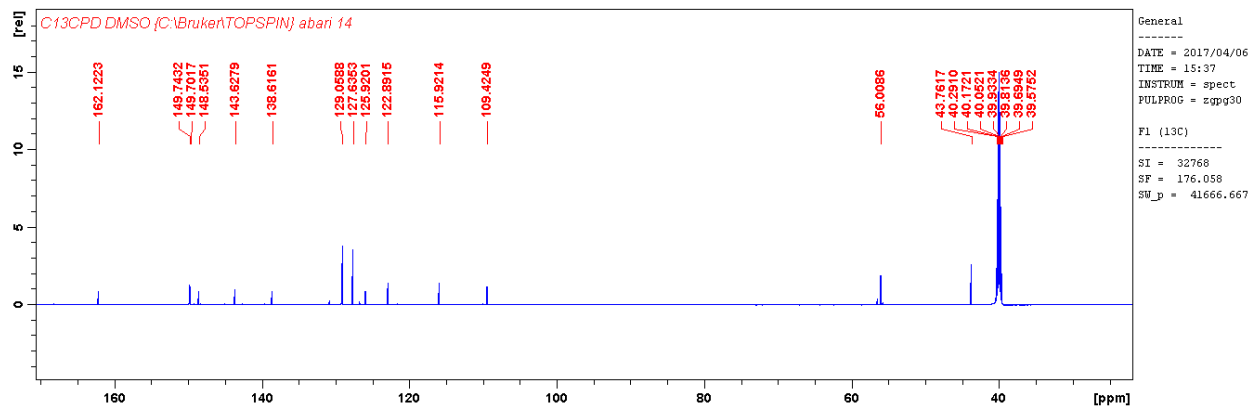
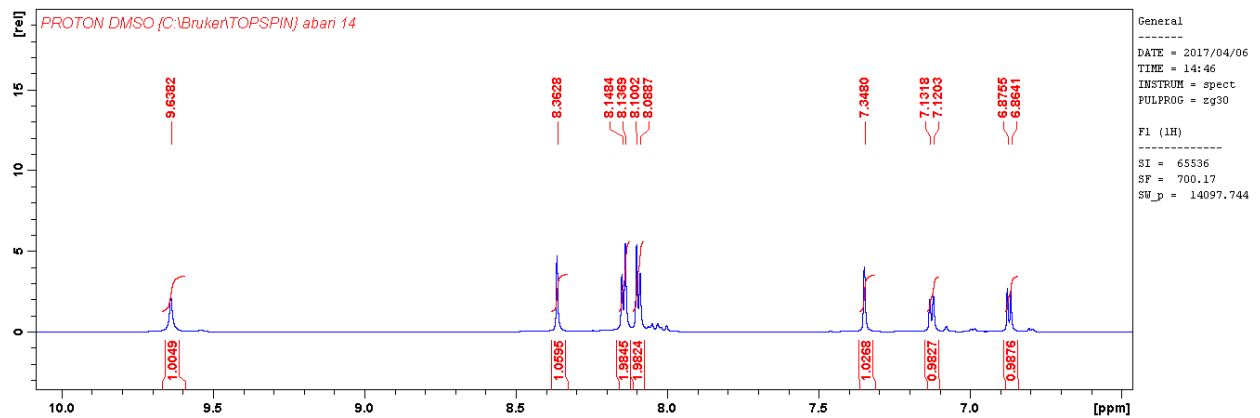
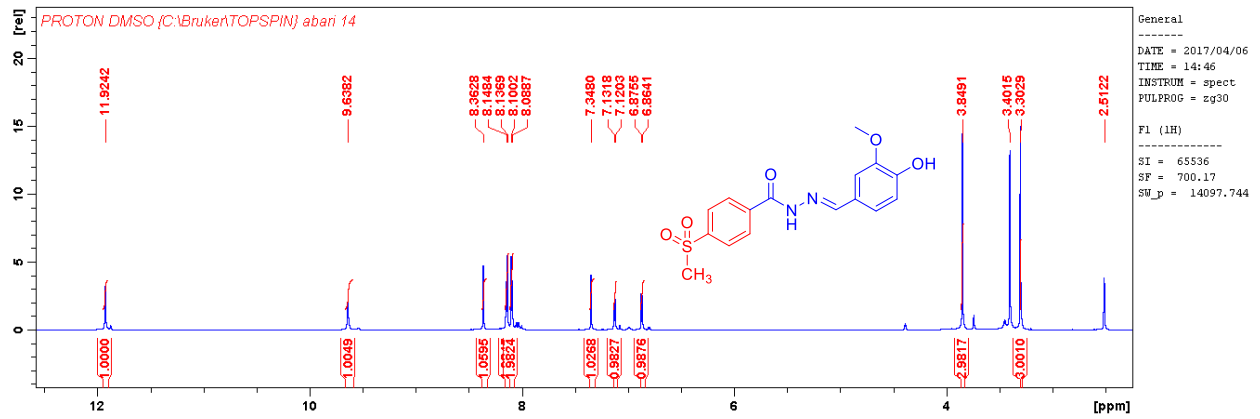


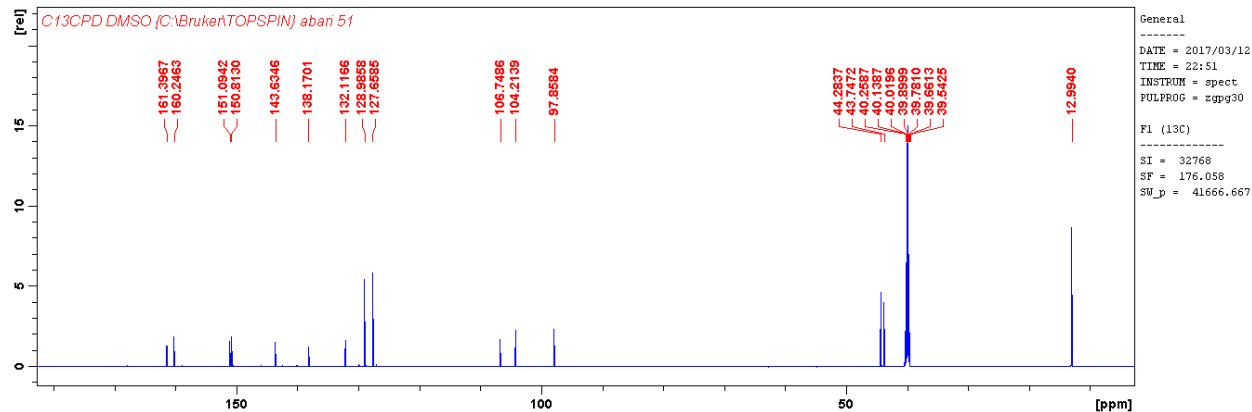
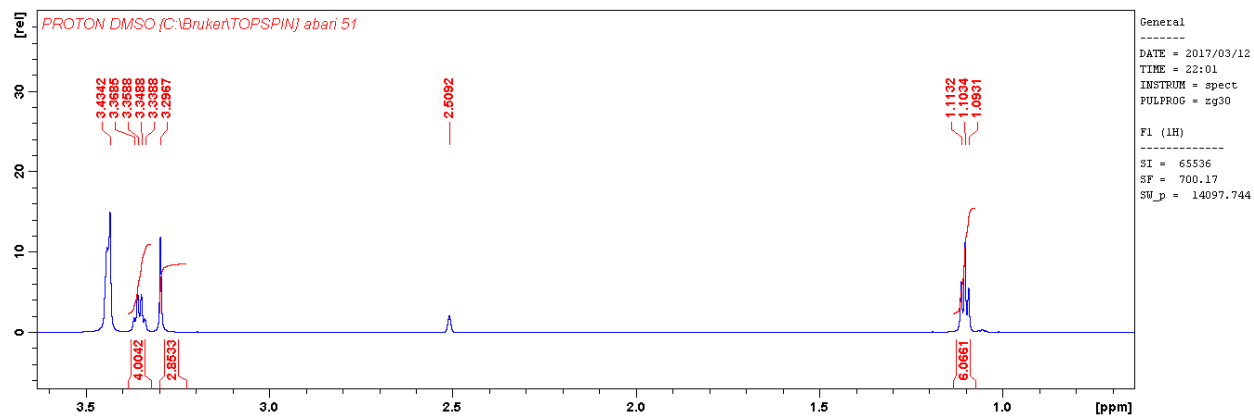
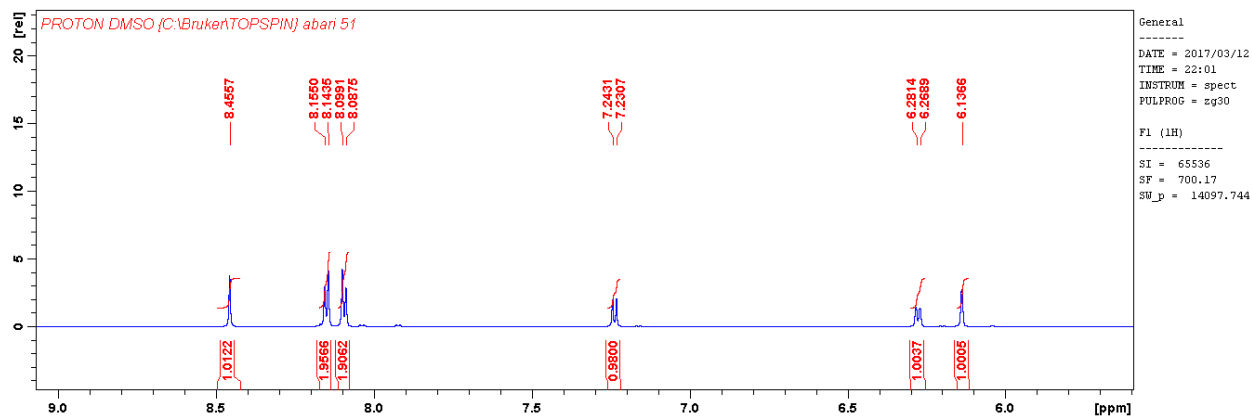
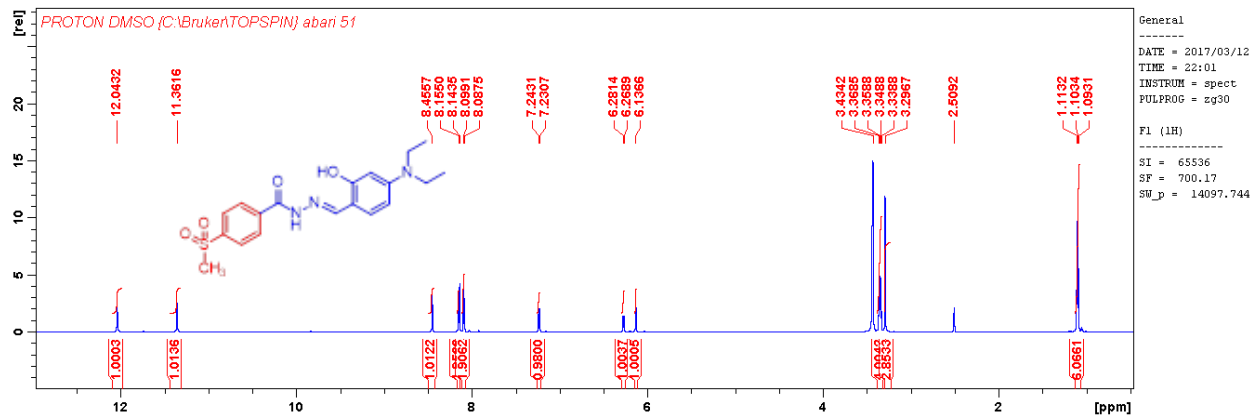


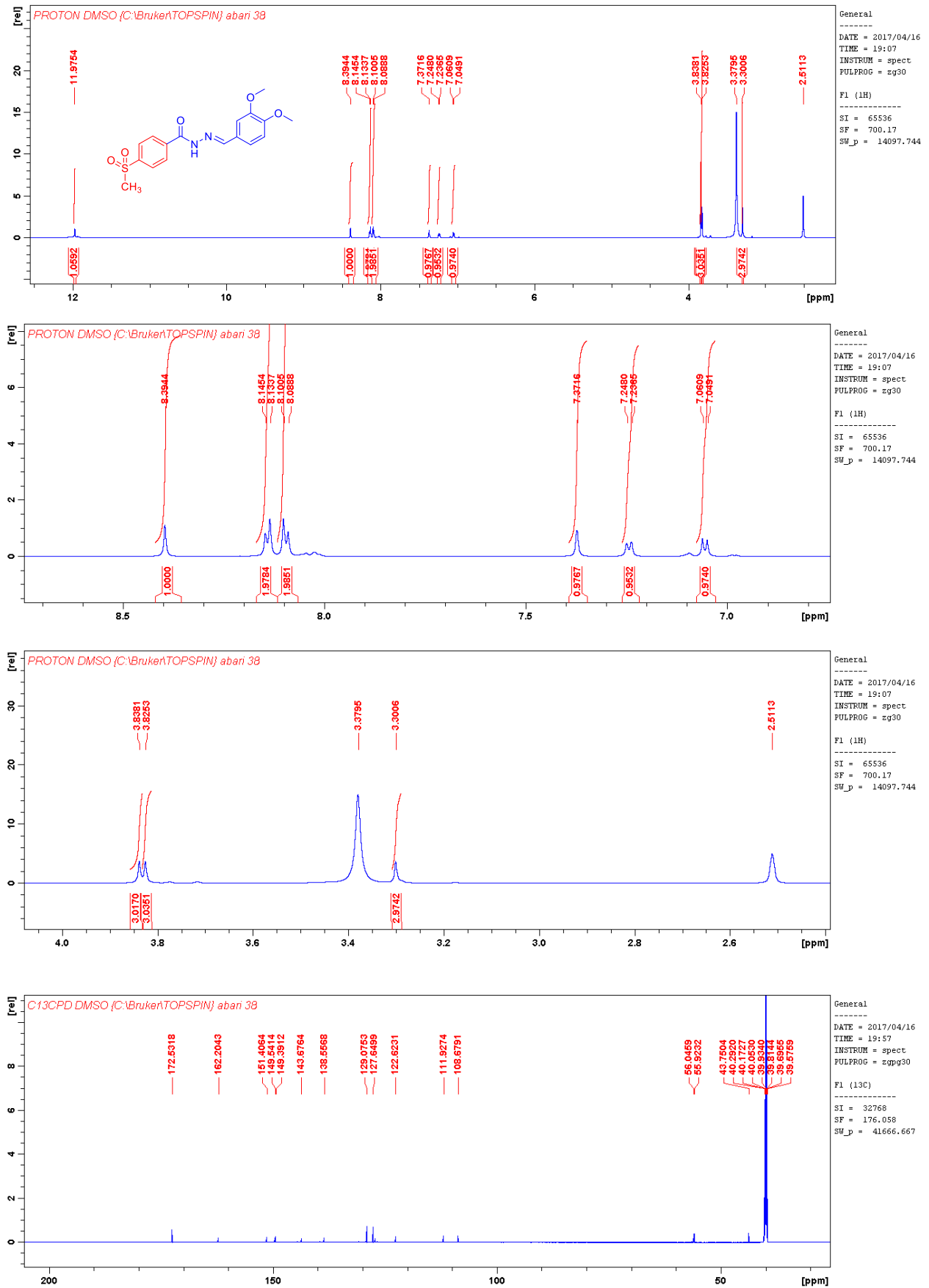


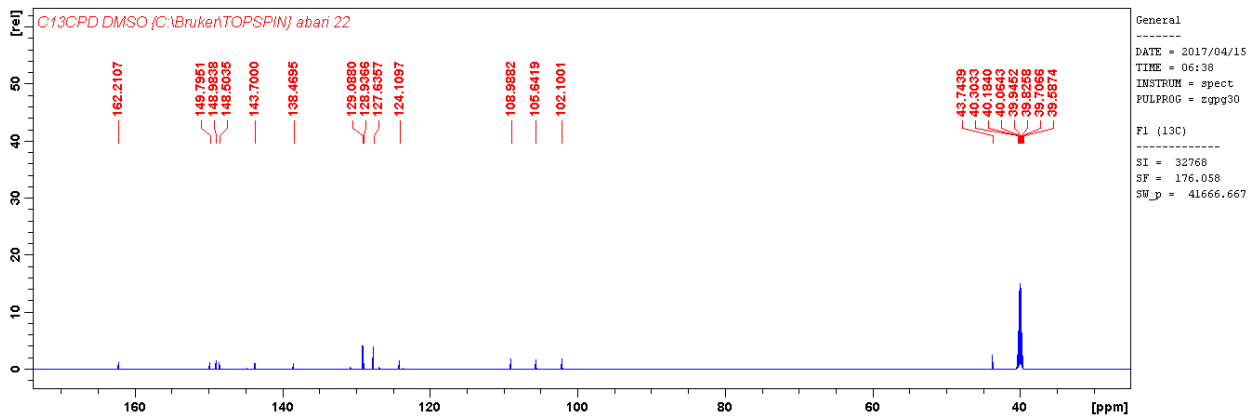
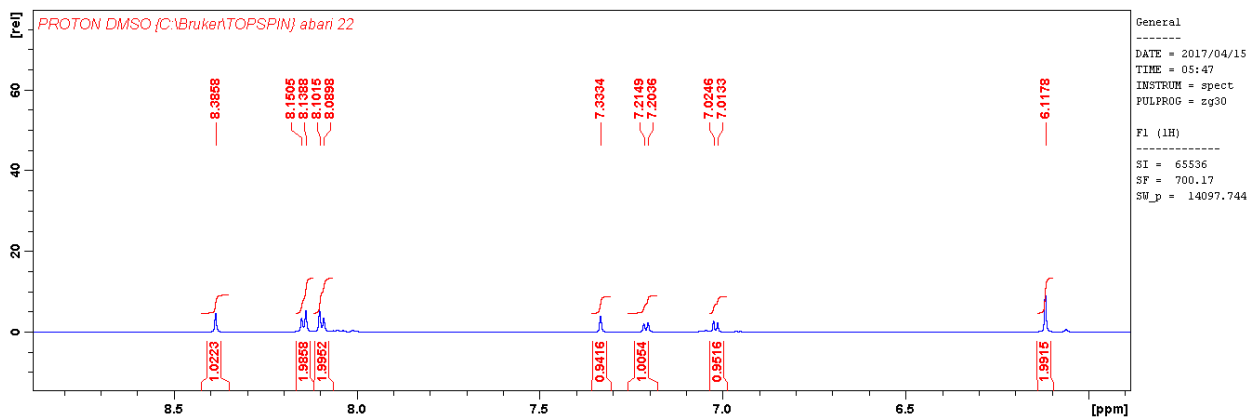
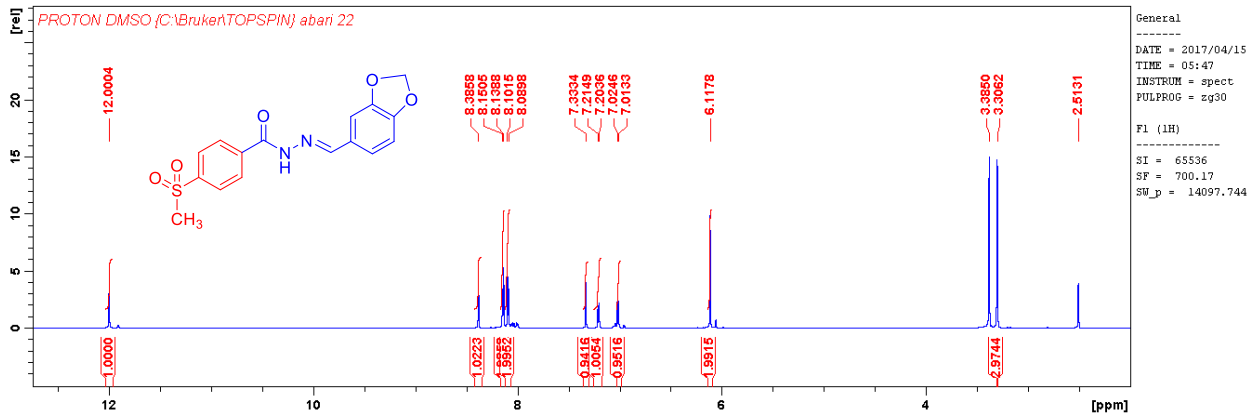


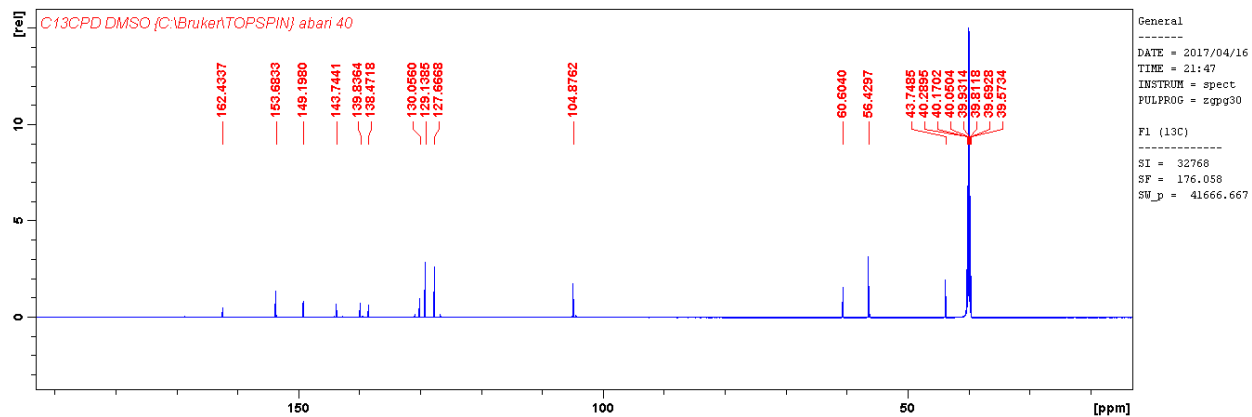
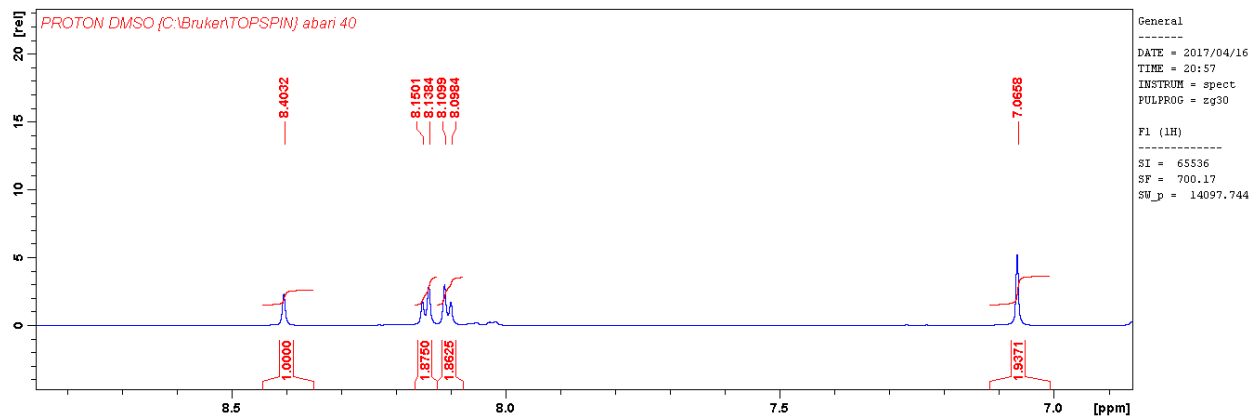
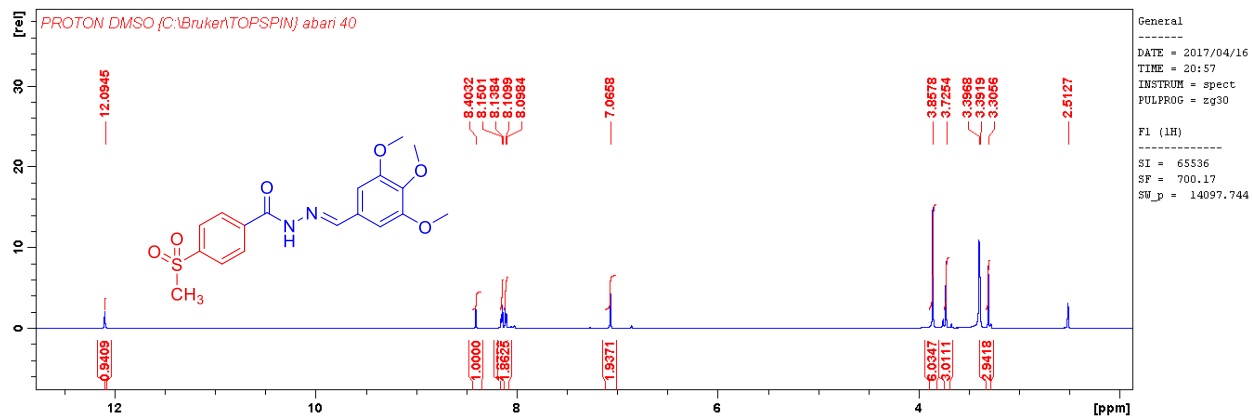


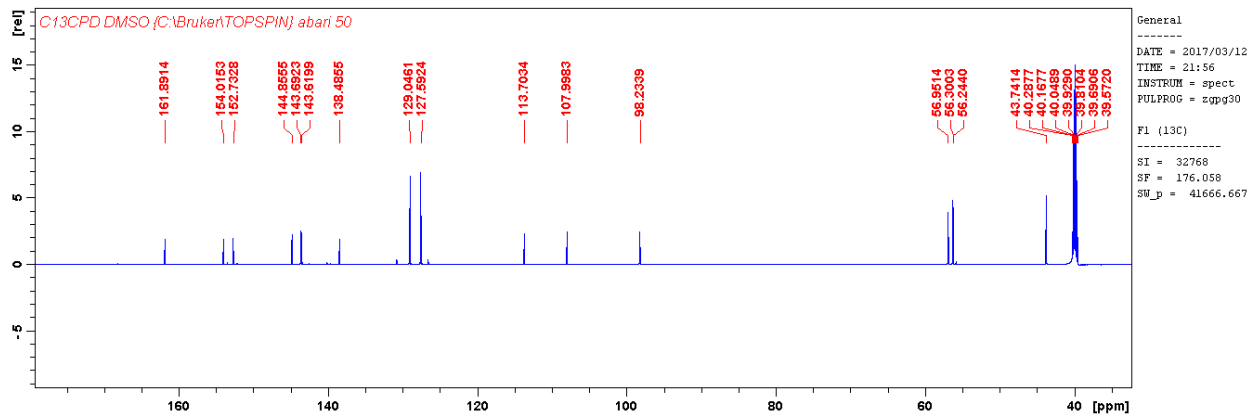
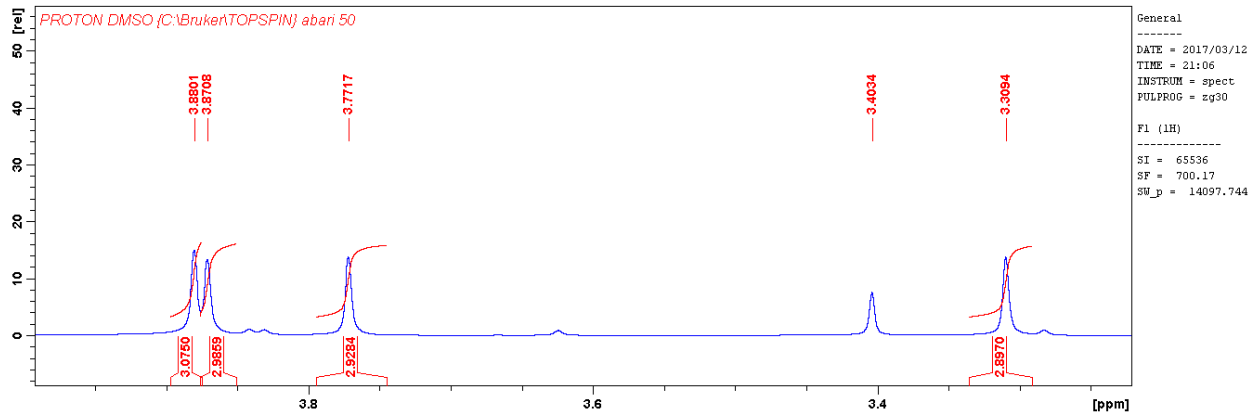
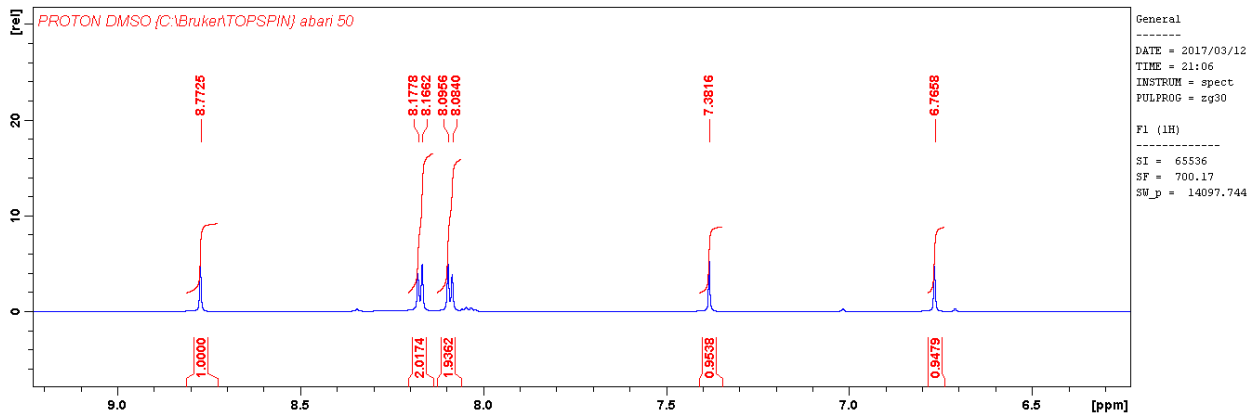
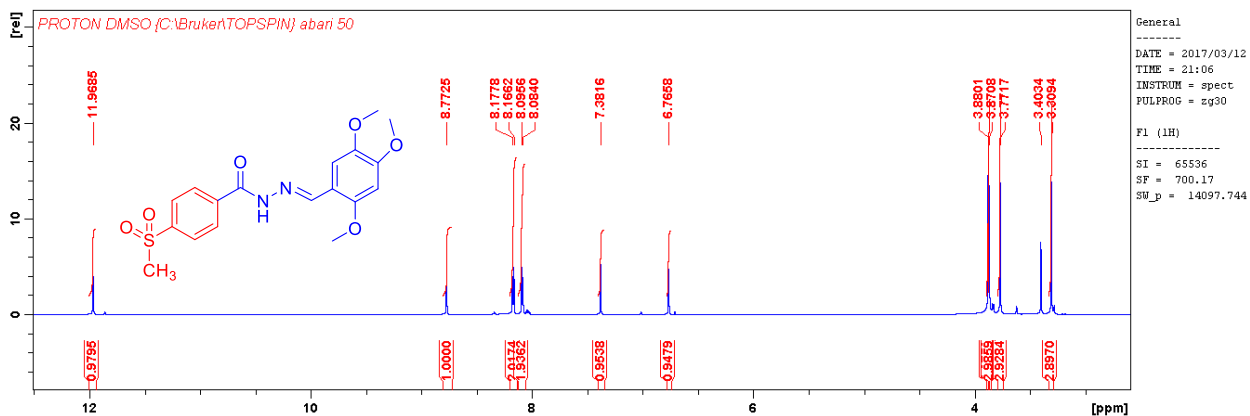












2. Materials and methods

2.1. Biological evaluation

2.1.1. *In vitro* antitumor screening

The antitumor assay was performed on approximately 59 human tumor cell lines obtained from nine organs following the protocol of the Drug Evaluation Branch, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD. Three dose-response parameters: GI50, TGI, and LC50, were calculated for each compound. Initially, the tested compounds were added to the culture at a single concentration (10 mM), and the cultures were incubated for 48 h. Endpoint determinations were made with a protein-binding dye, sulforhodamine B (SRB). The results for each tested compound were reported as the growth percentage of the treated cells compared to those of the untreated control cells. The percentage of growth was evaluated spectrophotometrically against controls not treated with test agents. The growth inhibitory effects of the most active compounds were tested *in vitro* against the full panel of approximately 60 human tumor cell lines at 10-fold dilutions of five concentrations, ranging from 10^{-4} to 10^{-8} M. A 48 h continuous drug exposure protocol was followed, and an SRB protein assay was used to estimate cell viability or growth. Using the seven absorbance measurements [time zero, (T_z), control growth in the absence of drug (C), and test growth in the presence of drug at the five concentration levels (T_i)], the percentage growth was calculated at each the drug concentrations levels. Percentage growth inhibition was calculated as $[(T_i - T_z)/(C - T_z) \times 100]$ for concentration of which $T_i \geq T_z$.

$[(T_i - T_z)/T_z] \times 100$ for concentration of which $T_i \leq T_z$.

2.1.2. Apoptosis assay

The induction of apoptosis was performed according to our previous report using Leukemia HL-60 cell line and well-established Annexin 5-FITC/PI detection kit. The cell line samples were analyzed using a FACSCalibur flow cytometer.

2.1.3. Cell cycle analysis

Using a method similar to that of our previous report, cell cycle analysis was carried out using Leukemia HL-60 cell line, stained with the DNA fluorochrome PI, and analyzed by FACSCalibur flow cytometer. Leukemia HL-60 cell was seeded at a density of 2×10^5 cells/well and incubated for 24 h in six-well plates. Fetal bovine serum (10%) was added, and the cells were incubated at 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂. The medium was replaced with 1% (v/v) dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), containing 10.0 µM of compound **9**. Next, the cells were incubated for 48 h, washed with phosphate-buffered saline, fixed with 70% ethanol, rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline, and then stained with the DNA fluorochrome PI for 15 min at 37°C. Afterward, the samples were analyzed using a FACSCalibur flow cytometer.

2.1.4. *In vitro* cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibition assay

The colorimetric COX-2 inhibition assay (kit catalog number 560101, Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI) was used to measure the ability of the tested derivatives, and celecoxib was used to inhibit COX-2 isozyme following the manufacturer's instructions. The tested compounds' ability to inhibit ovine COX-2 was determined using an enzyme immunoassay (EIA) (kit catalog number 560101, Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cyclooxygenase catalyzes the first reaction in the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid (AA) to PGH₂. PGF_{2a}, produced from PGH₂ by reduction with stannous chloride, was measured by an enzyme immunoassay (ACE™ competitive EIA). Stock solutions of the tested compounds were dissolved in a minimum volume of DMSO. Subsequently, 10 µl of various concentrations of test drug solutions (0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 50, and 100 IM in a final volume of 1 mL) were added to a series of supplied reaction buffer solutions (960 µl, 0.1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.0, containing 5 mM EDTA and 2 mM phenol) with either COX-1 or COX-2 (10 µl) enzyme in the presence of heme (10 µl) for 5 min at 37°C; after which 10 µl of AA (100 IM) solution was added, and the COX reaction was stopped by the addition of 50 µl of 1 M HCl after 2 min. PGF_{2a}, produced from PGH₂ by reduction with stannous chloride, was measured by enzyme immunoassay. This assay was based on the competition between PGs and a PG-acetylcholinesterase conjugate (PG tracer) for a limited amount of PG antiserum. The PG tracer amount that can bind to the PG antiserum is inversely proportional to the concentration of the PGs in the wells since the concentration of PG tracer is held constant while the concentration of PGs varies. This antibody, PG complex, binds to a mouse anti-rabbit monoclonal antibody that

had been previously attached to the well. The plate was washed to remove any unbound reagents, and then Ellman's reagent, containing the substrate of acetylcholine esterase, was added to the well. This enzymatic reaction produced a distinct yellow color that was absorbed in 410 nm. The intensity of the color, determined spectrophotometrically, was proportional to the amount of PG tracer bound to the well, which was inversely proportional to PGs present in the well during the incubation: Absorbance \propto [Bound PG Tracer] \propto 1/PGs. Percent inhibition was calculated by comparing the treated compound to various control incubations. The test compound concentration, causing 50% inhibition (IC₅₀, IM), was calculated from the concentration-inhibition response curve (duplicate determinations).

2.1.5. EGFR and Her2 assays

In vitro luminescent EGFR tyrosine kinase assay, using Kinase-Glo® MAX as a detection reagent, and *In vitro* HER2 tyrosine kinase assay, using DP-Glo™ reagent that measures the adenosine diphosphate (ADP) formed from a kinase reaction, were performed; this luminescent signal positively correlates with ADP amount and kinase activity. In 17 μ l of distilled water, 6 μ l of Kinase assay buffer and 1 μ l ATP and 1 μ l PTK substrate were mixed (master mixture). In every well, mix 20 μ l of the master mixture and 5 μ l of Inhibitor solution (Test Inhibitor) for positive control, and use 5 μ l of the same solution without inhibitor (Inhibitor buffer) as the blank solution; add 20 μ l of diluted EGFR or Her2 enzyme and incubate at 30°C for 40 min. Add 50 μ l of Kinase-Glo Max reagent to each well, cover the plate with aluminum foil and incubate the plate at room temperature for 15 min. Afterward, measure luminescence using the microplate reader. "Blank" value is subtracted from all readings. All samples and controls should be tested in duplicates.

2.2. Molecular docking method

Molecular docking protocols were carried out using the MOE 2008.10 software from Chemical Computing Group Inc. (Montreal, QC, Canada) following previously established methods. The crystal structures of COX-2 (PDB code: 1CX2), EGFR (PDB Code: 1M17), and HER2 (PDB Code: 3PP0) were retrieved from the protein data bank. The SwissTargetPrediction and the

SwissADME online tools were used to predict the test compounds' physicochemical, pharmacokinetics, and drug-likeness properties and used reference drugs.

2.2.1. Selection of protein crystal structure

The ligand-bound crystallographic structures of COX-2, EGFR, and Her2 are available in the Protein Data Bank (<http://www.rcsb.org/>). In this study, COX-2 (PDB Code: 1CX2), EGFR (PDB code: 1M17), and Her2 (PDB code: 3PP0) with bound inhibitors were evaluated and selected for docking. The structure preparation process in MOE corrected the errors of the protein. The first step in the generation of suitable protein structures is the assignment of hydrogen positions based on default rules. All bound waters and cofactors contained in the PDB file were removed. Finally, partial charges (the Gasteiger methodology) were calculated, and the active site of the ensemble was defined as the collection of residues within 10.0 Å of the bound inhibitors and comprised the union of all the ligands in the ensemble. All atoms located less than 10.0 Å from any ligand atom were considered.

2.2.2. Preparation of the ligand

The ligand coordinates were built using the builder tool of the MOE program. Next, the correct atom types (including hybridization states) and correct bond types were defined, hydrogen atoms were added, charges were assigned to each atom, and finally, the energies of the structures were minimized (MMFF94x, gradient: 0.01). The energies of the ligand structures were previously minimized using the semi-empirical AM1 method with MOE program; point charges were assigned to the ligands.

2.2.3. Docking experiment

The docking experiments on COX-2, EGFR, and Her2 were carried out by superimposing the energy-minimized ligand on bound inhibitors in the PDB files; after which, co-crystallized inhibitors were deleted. The default Triangle Matcher placement method was used for docking. GBVI/WSA dG scoring function, which estimates the ligand's free binding energy from a given pose, was used to rank the final poses. The geometry of the resulting complexes was studied

using the MOE's Pose Viewer utility. The ligand-enzyme complex with the lowest S score was selected.

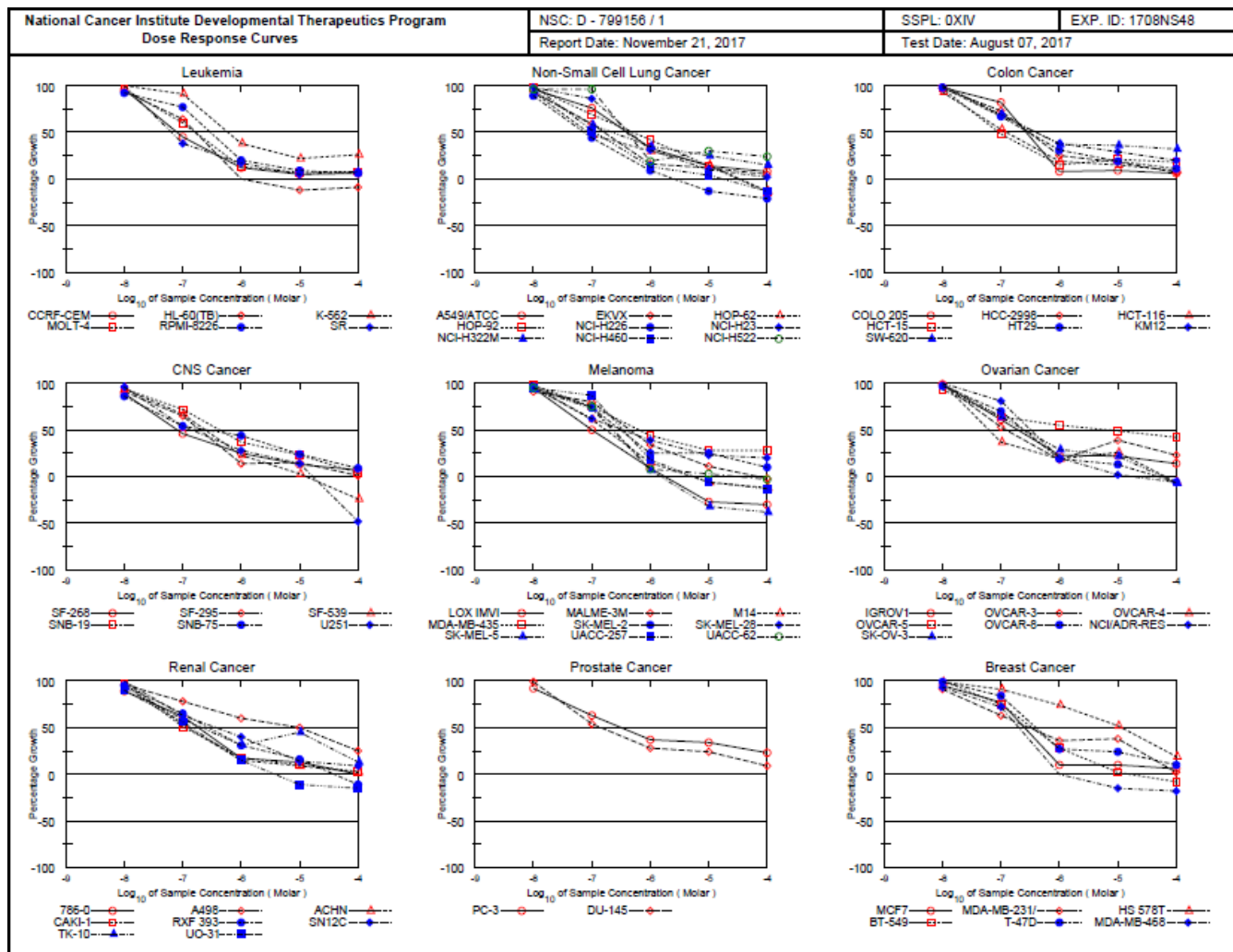


Figure S1. NCI Dose-Response Curves for compound 20.