

SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR

From the design to the *in vivo* evaluation of
benzohomoadamantane-derived soluble epoxide
hydrolase inhibitors for the treatment of acute
pancreatitis

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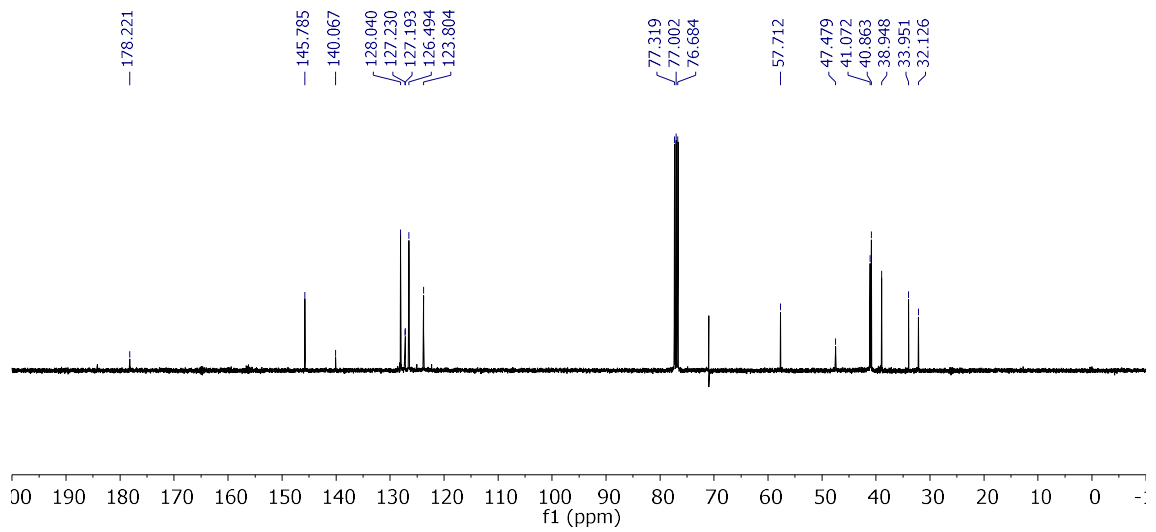
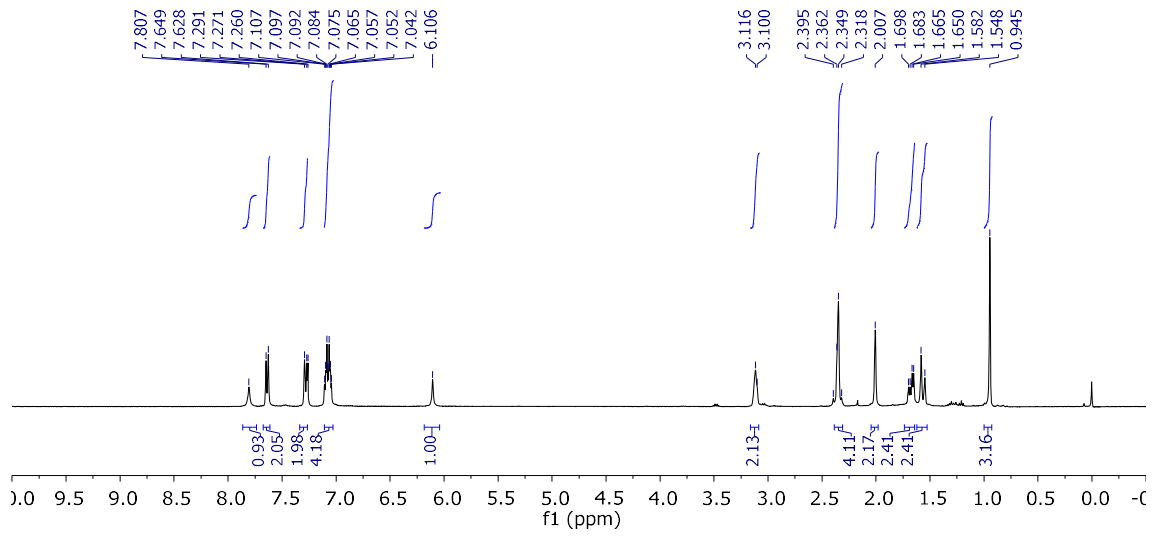
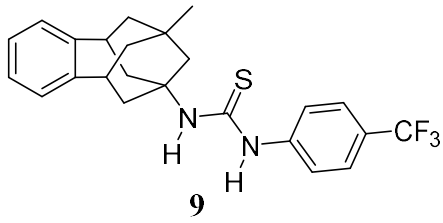
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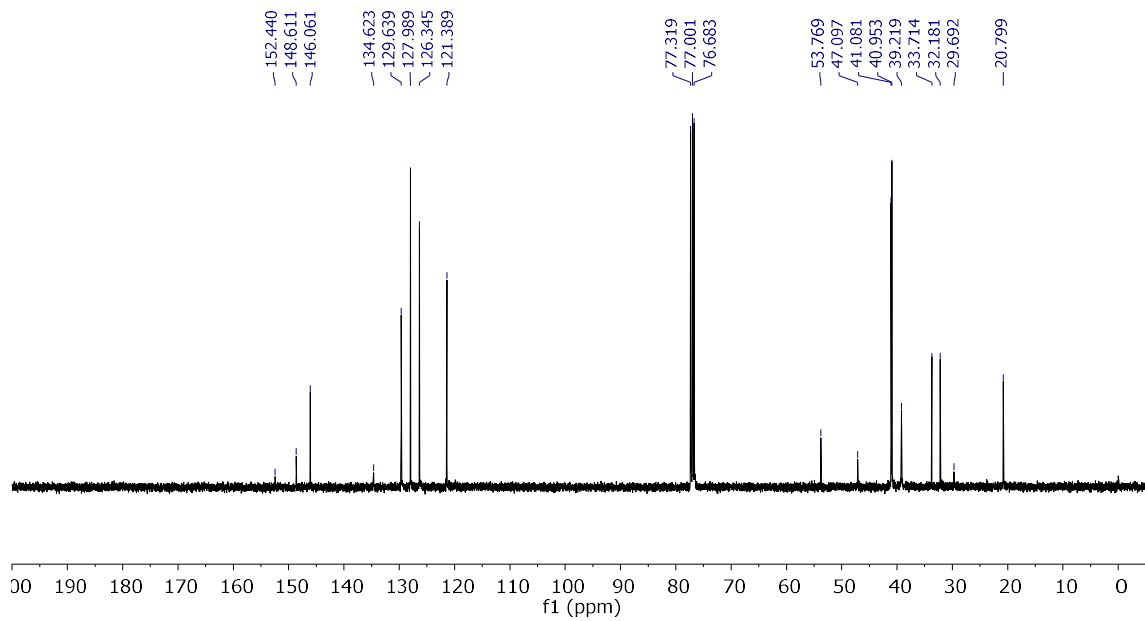
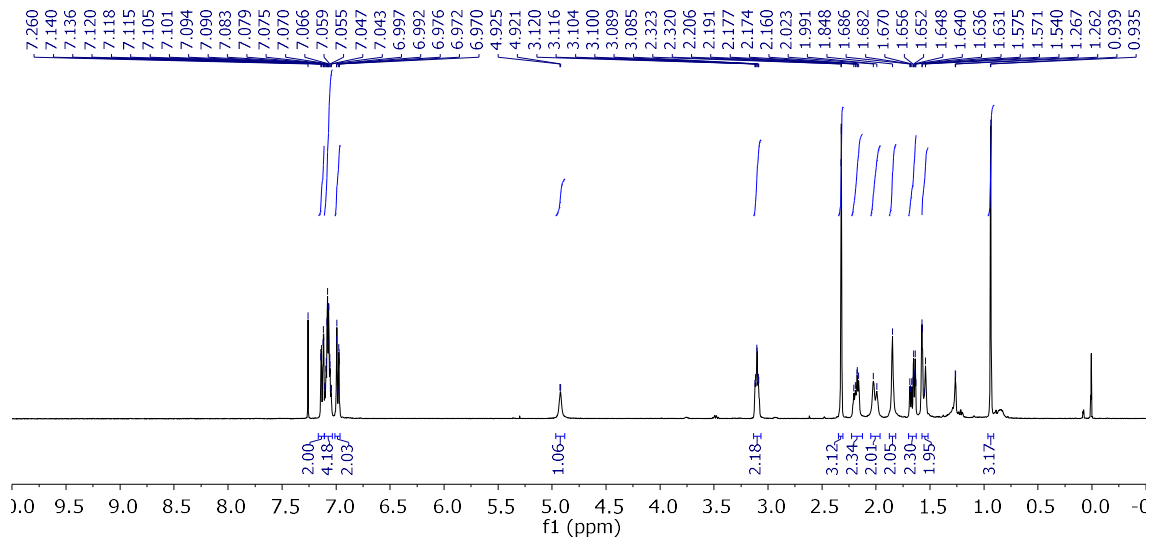
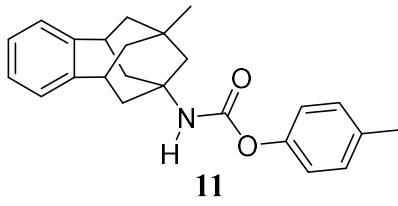
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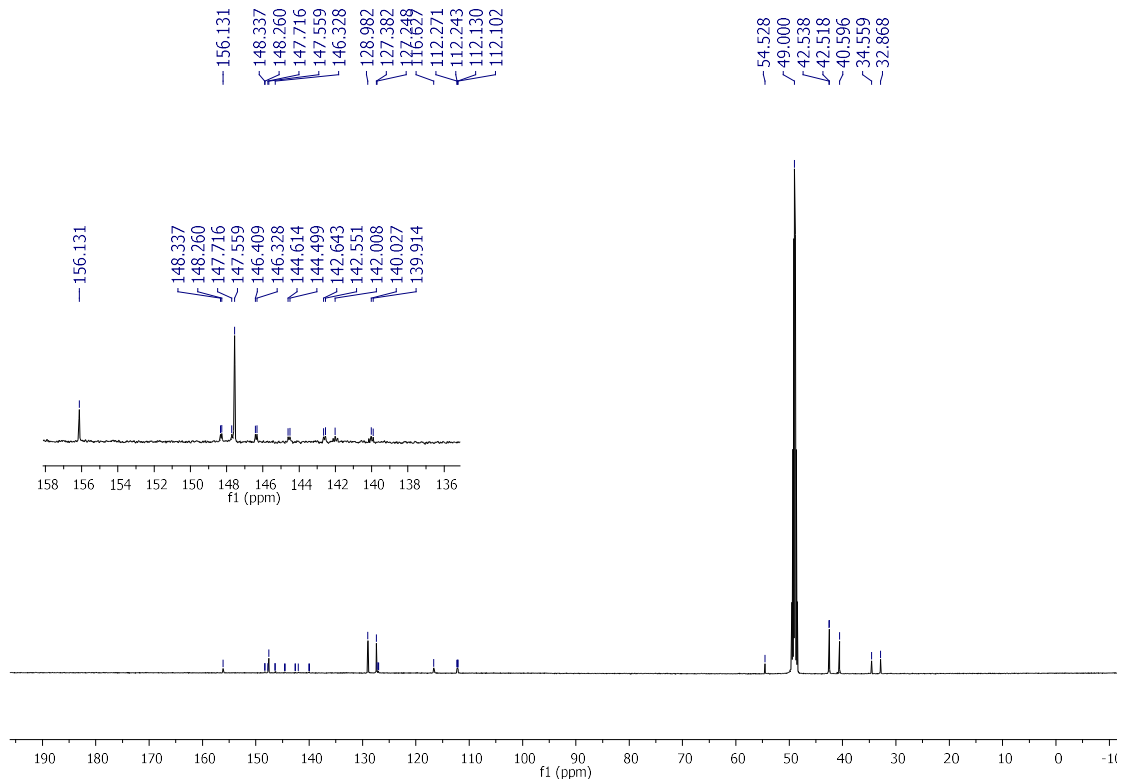
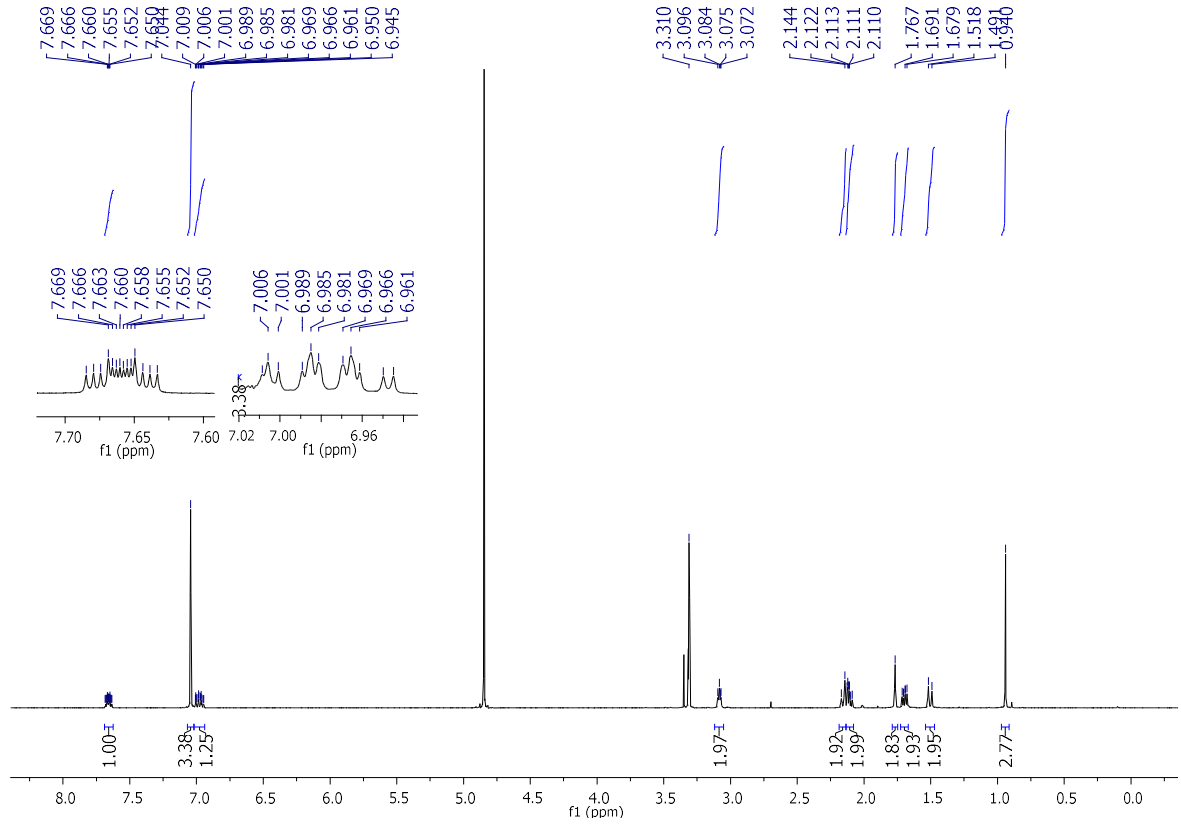
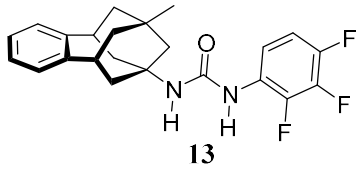
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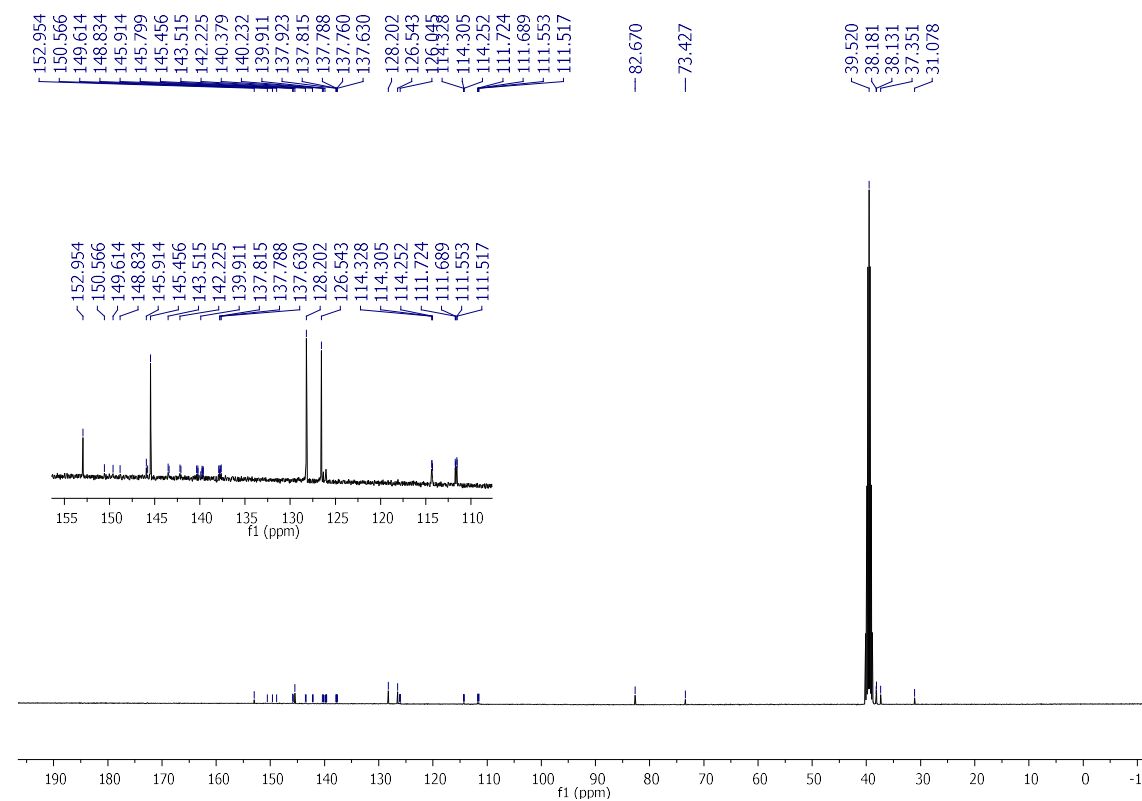
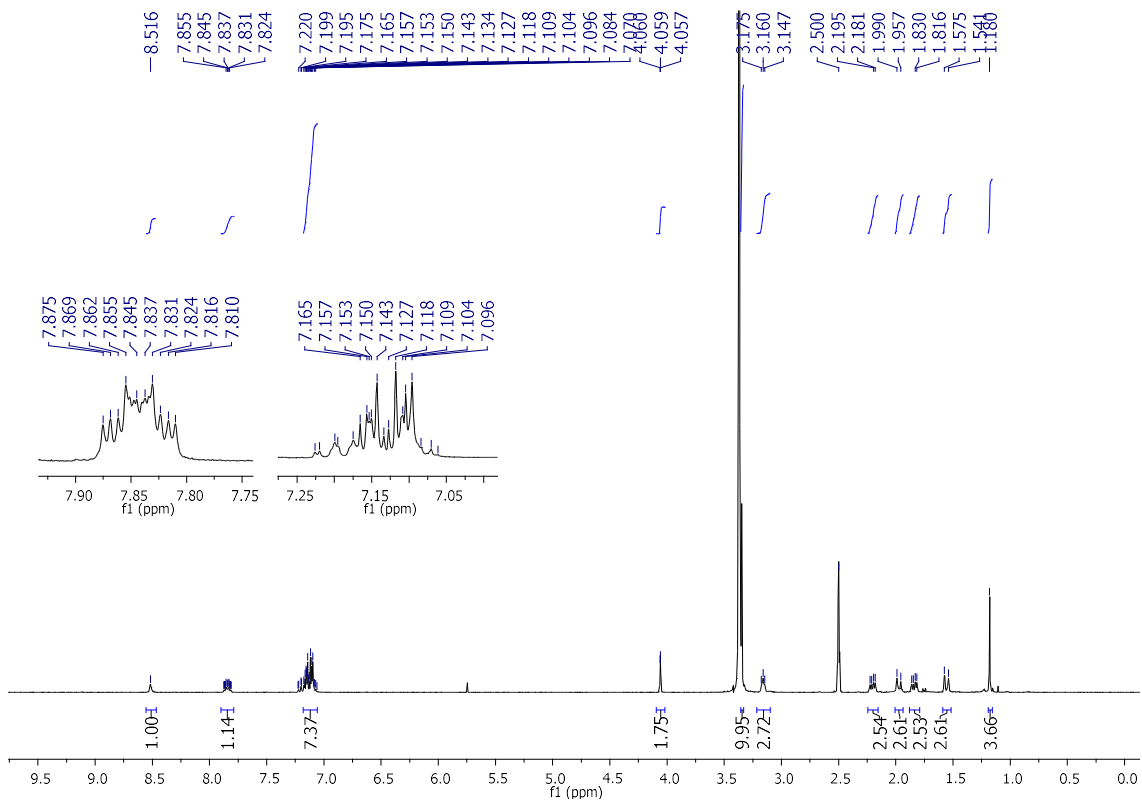
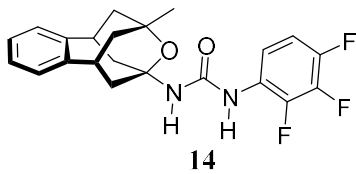
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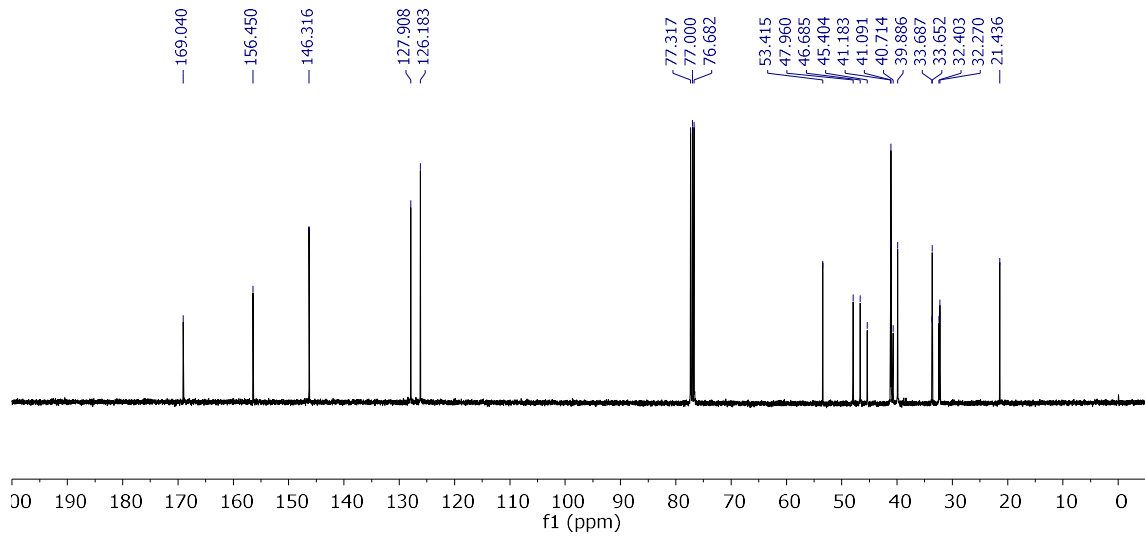
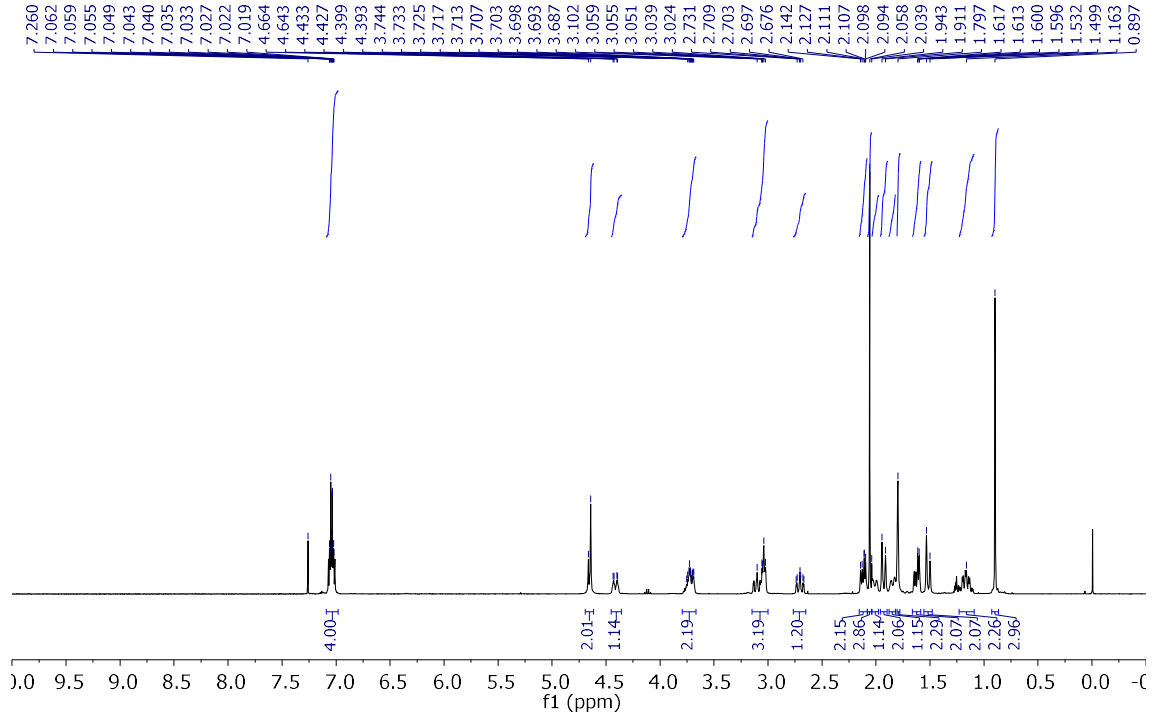
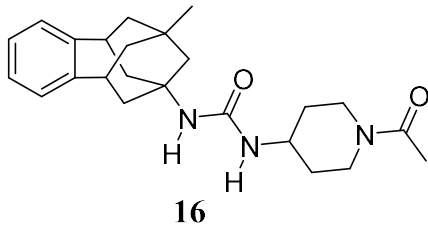
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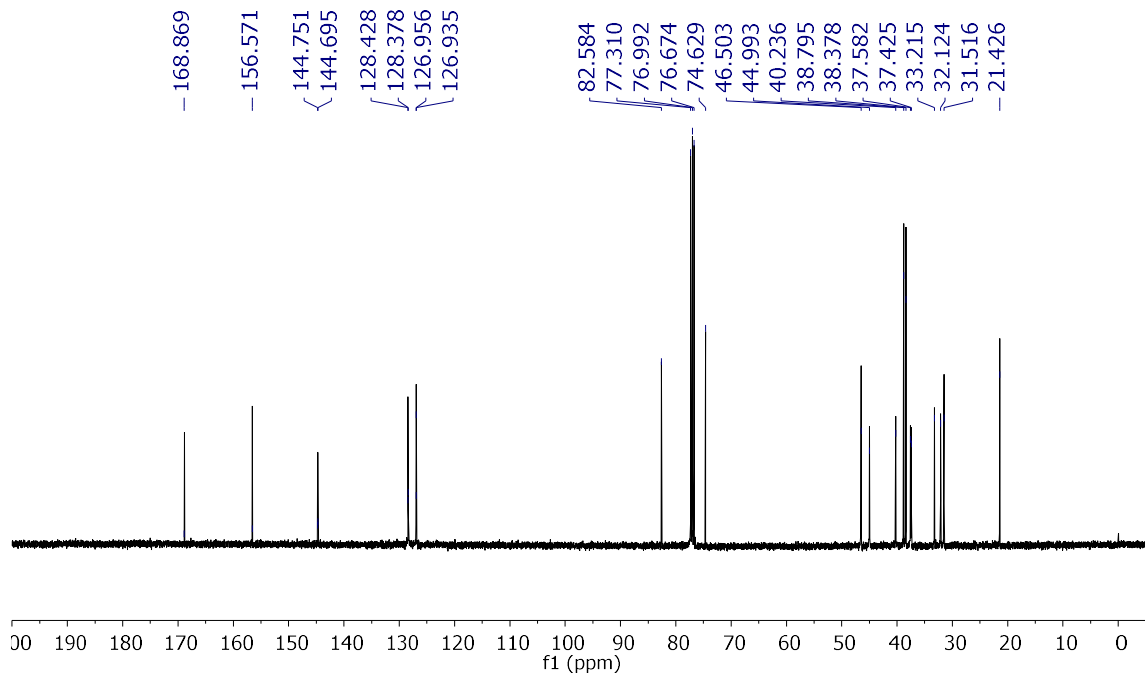
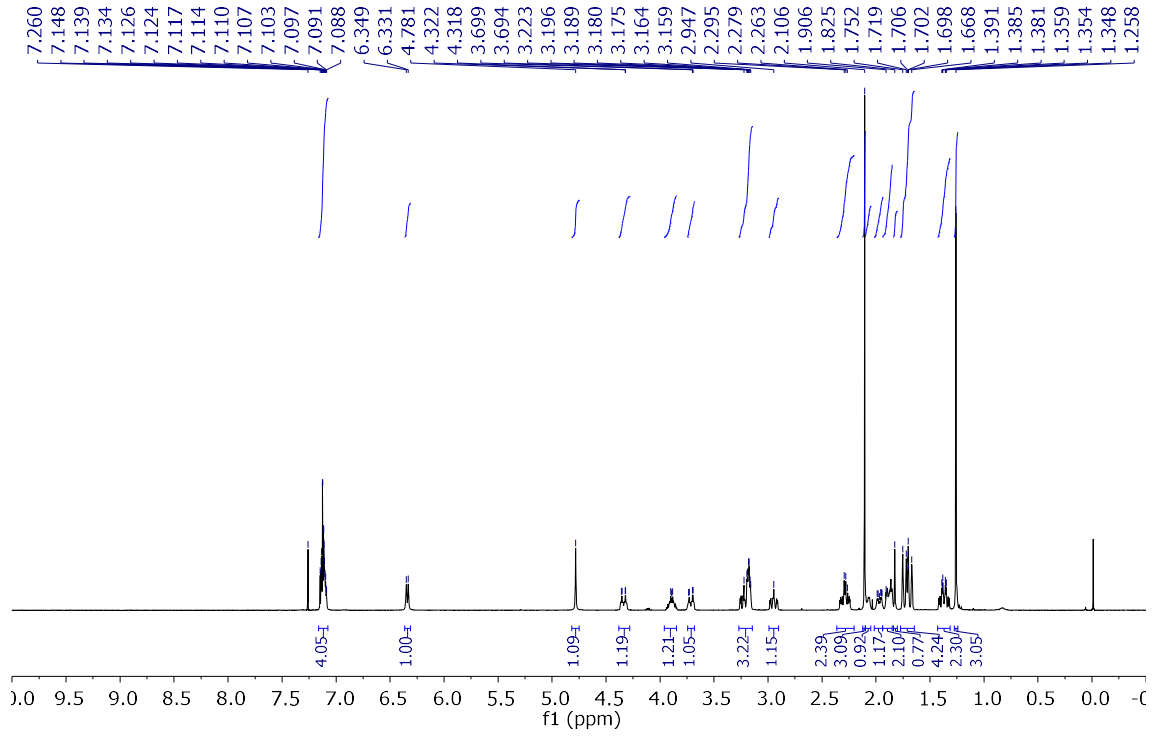
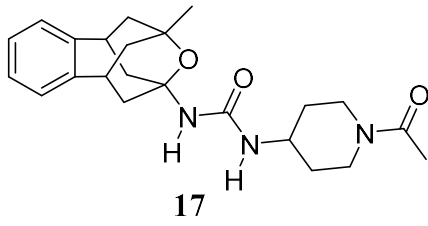


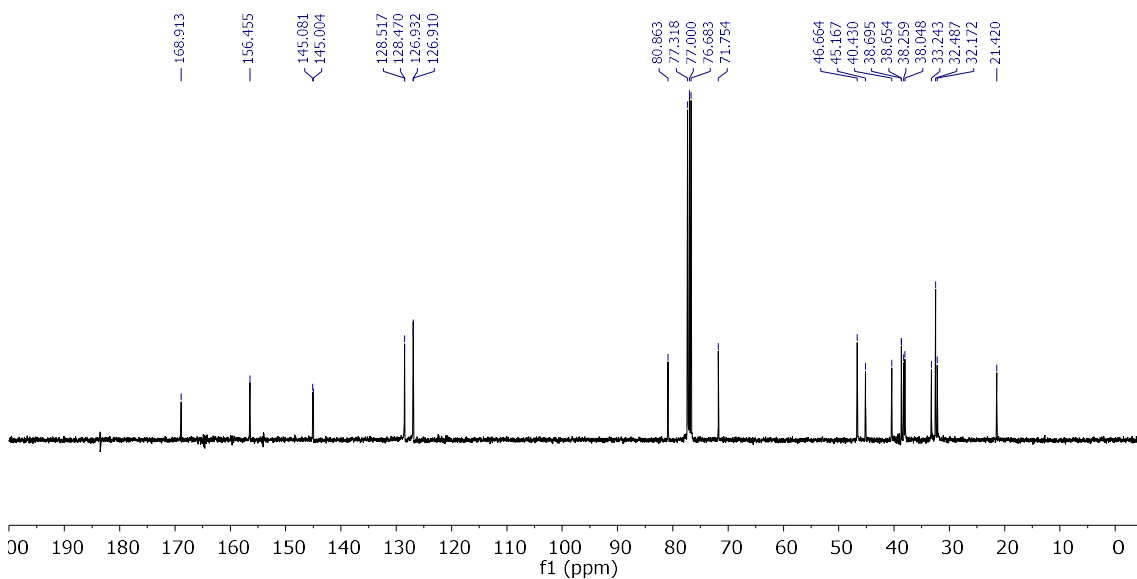
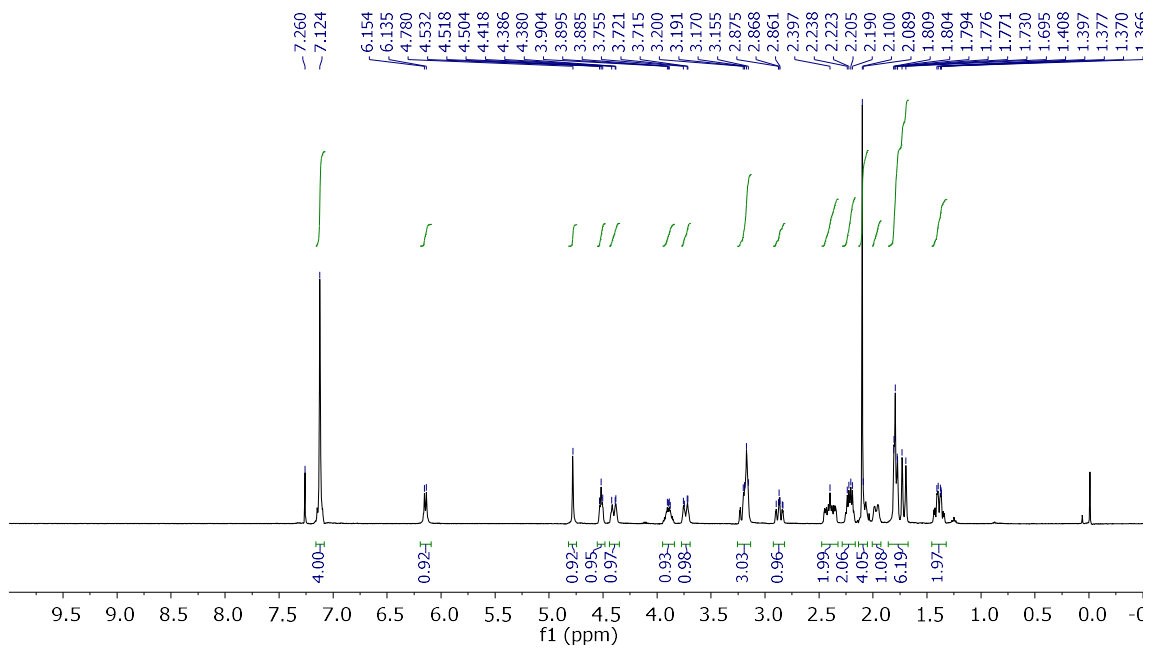
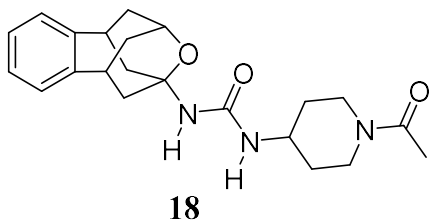


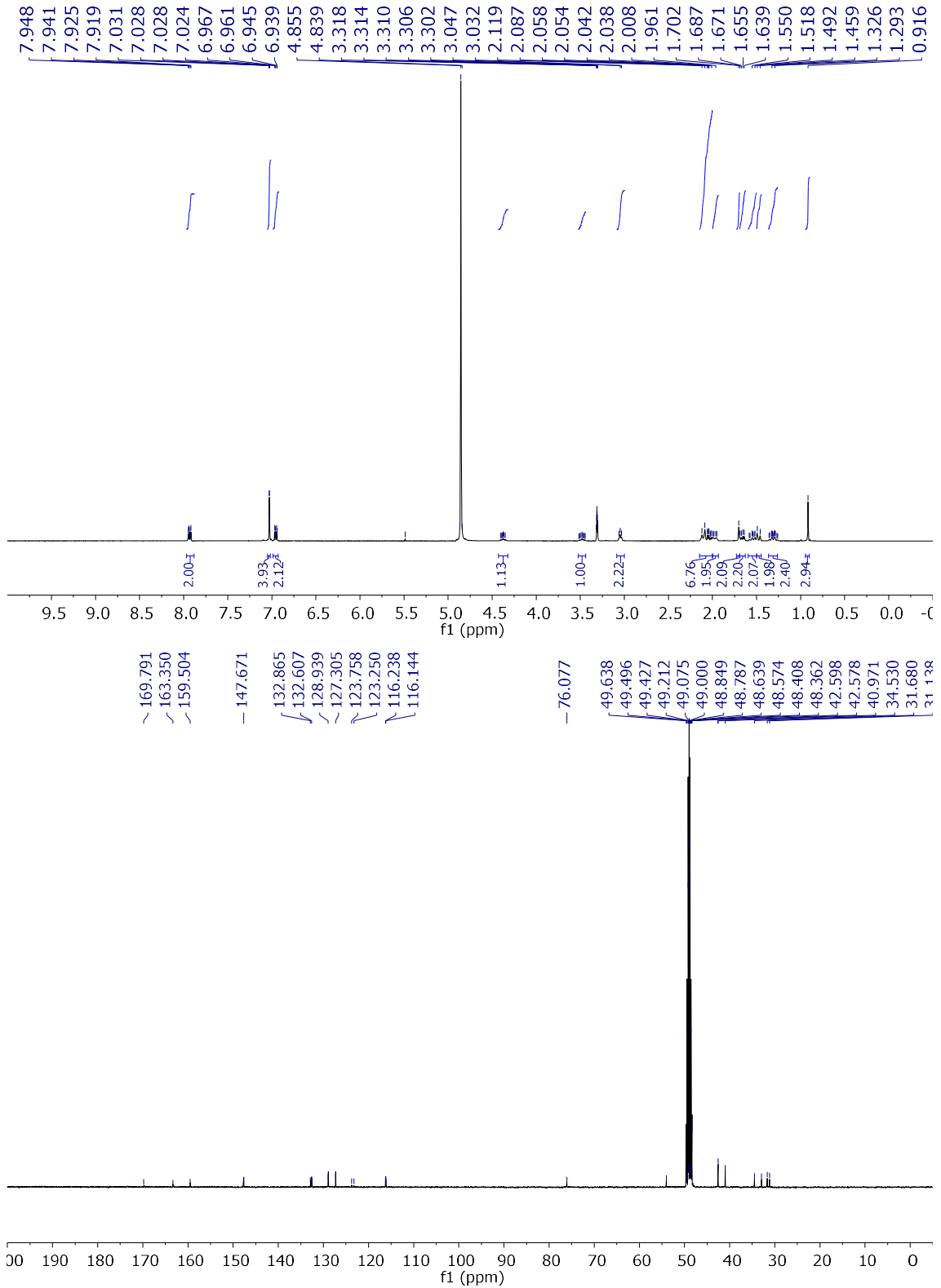
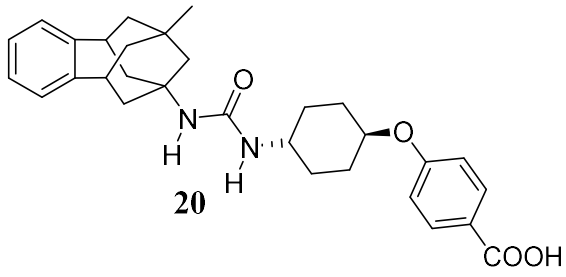


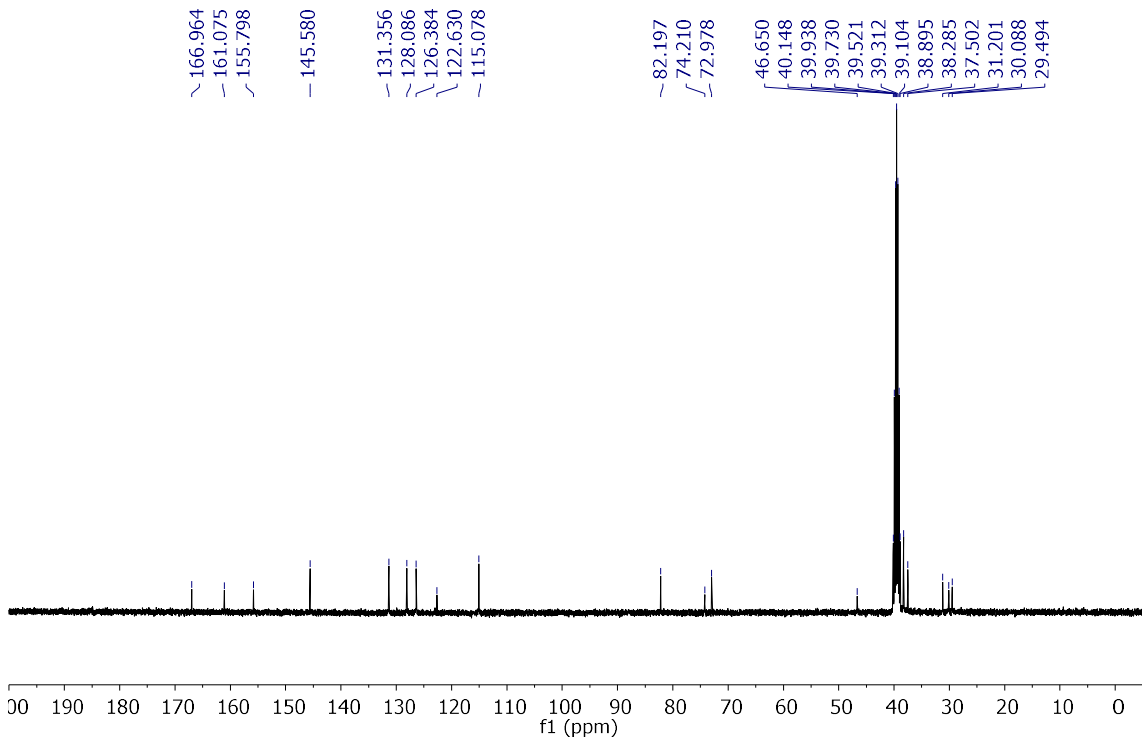
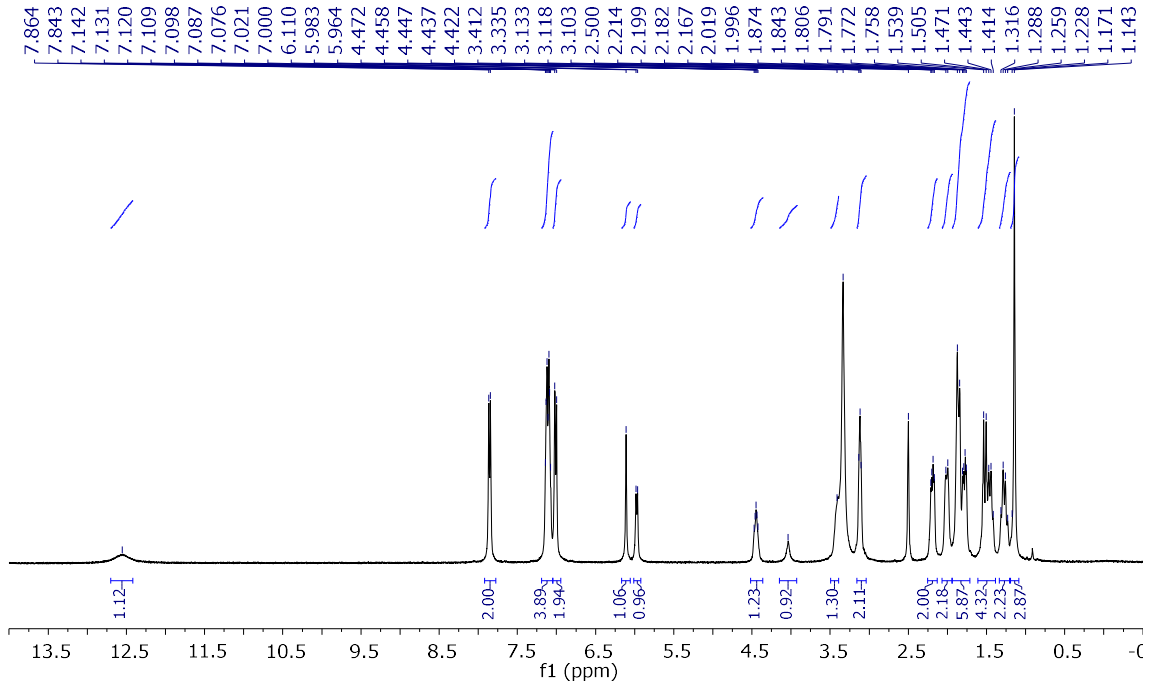
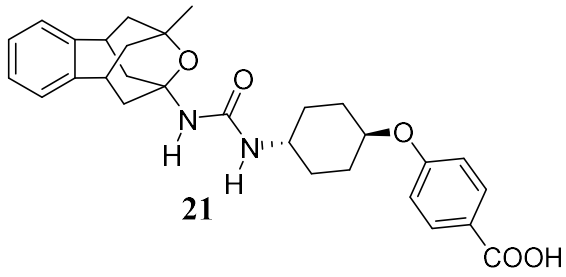


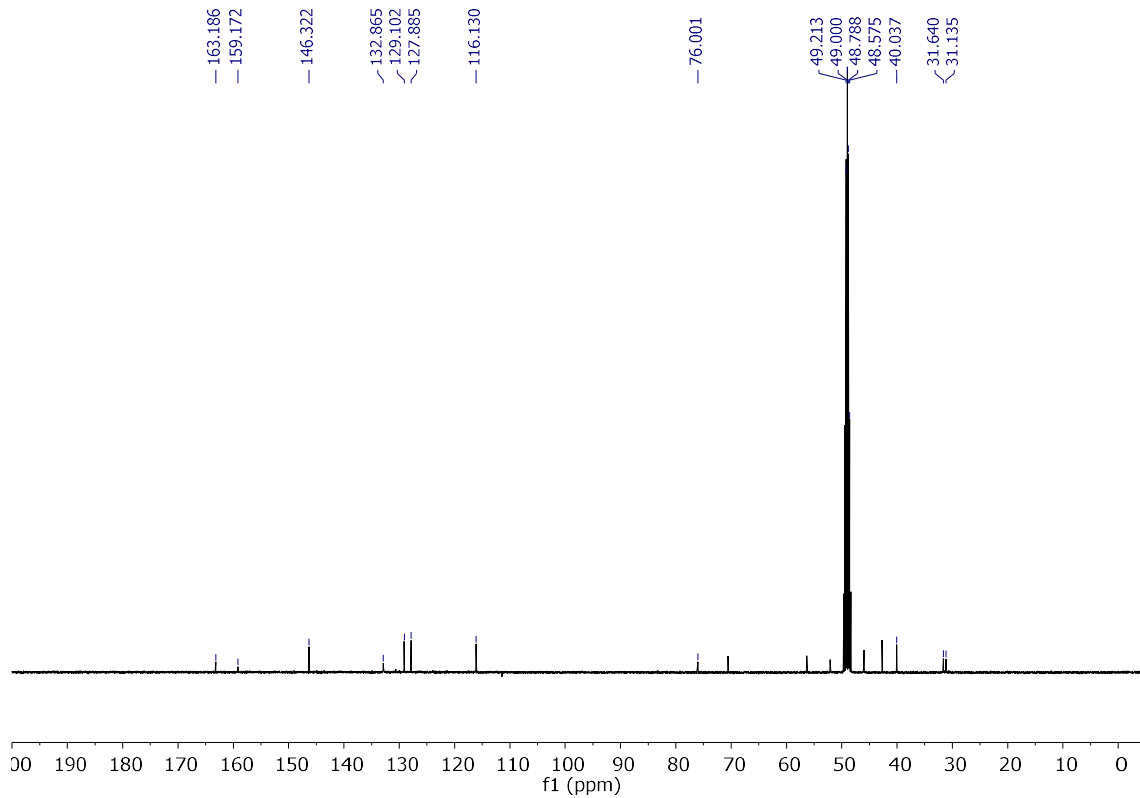
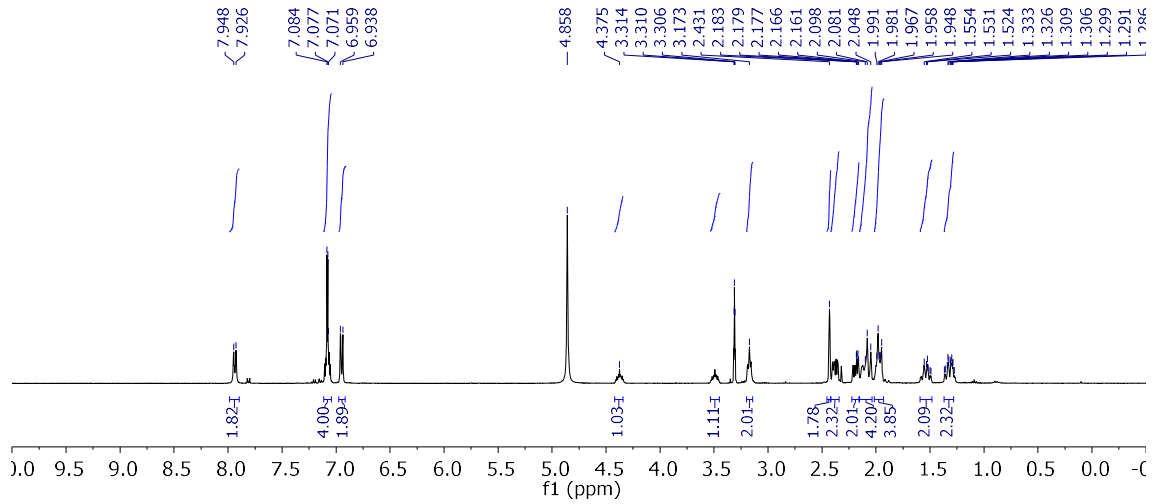
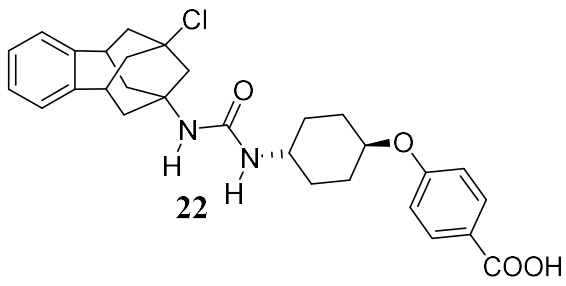


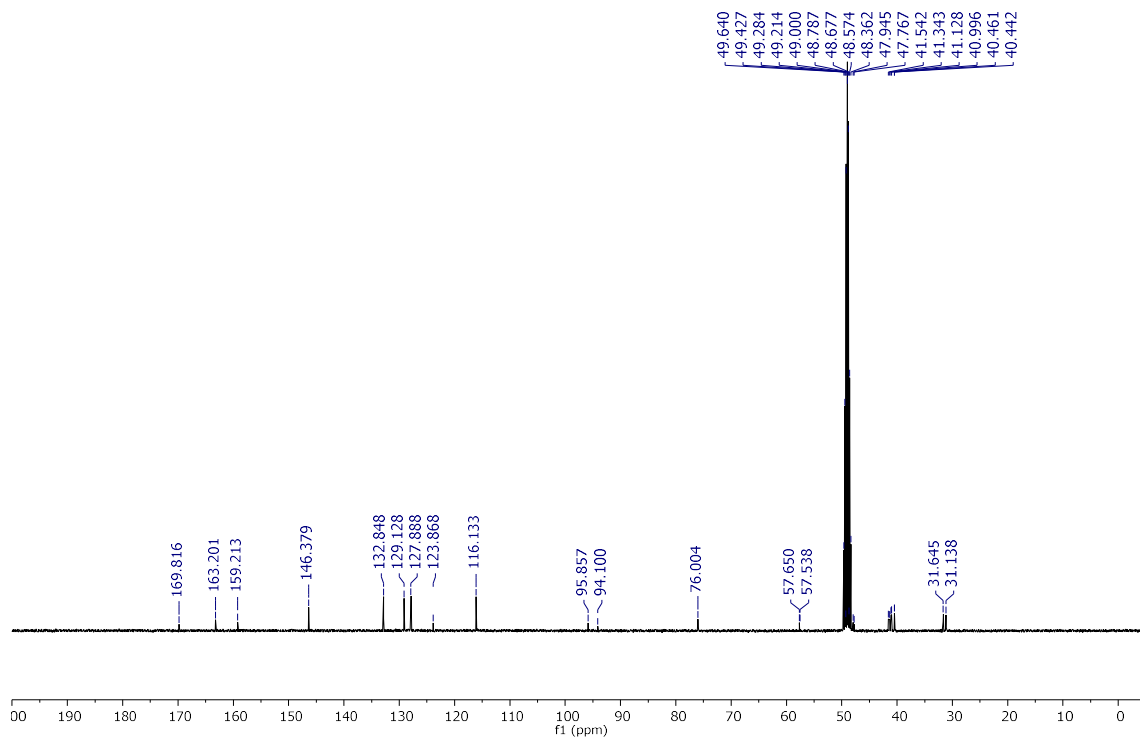
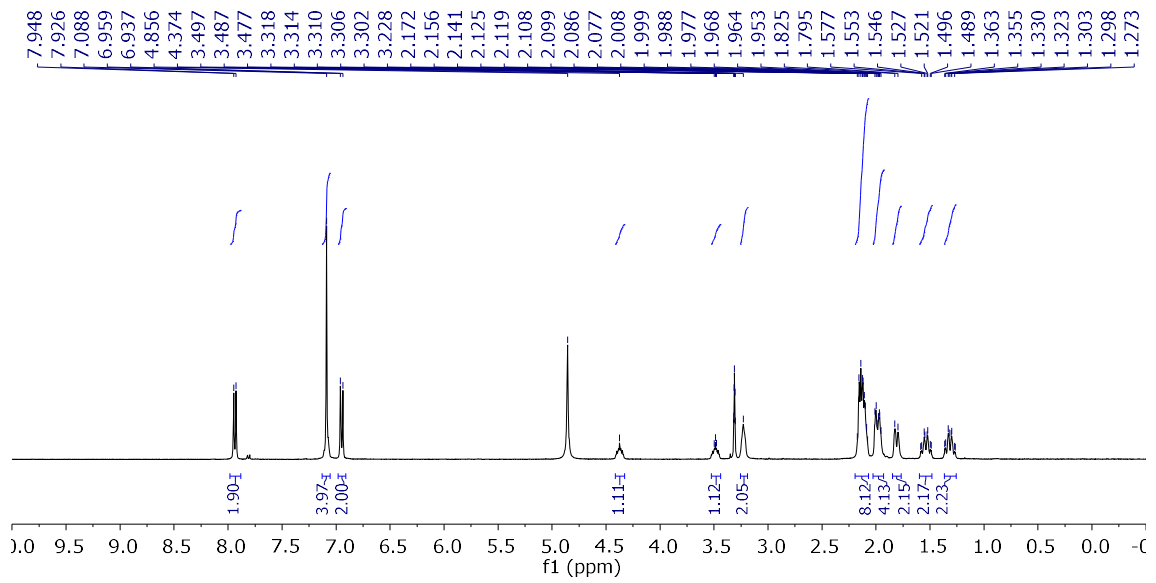
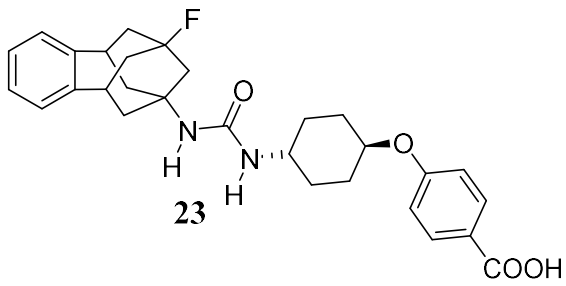








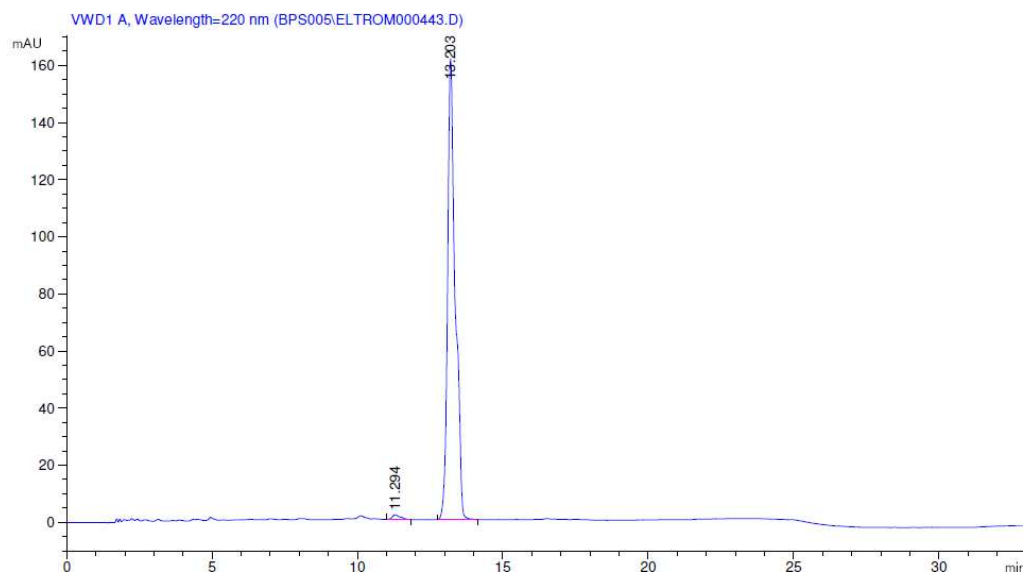




Compound	Molecular Formula	Calculated			Found		
		C	H	N	C	H	N
9	C ₂₄ H ₂₅ F ₃ N ₂ S	66.96	5.85	6.51	66.79	5.95	6.37
11	C ₂₄ H ₂₇ NO ₂ · 0.15 H ₂ O	79.15	7.56	3.85	79.34	7.92	3.48
13	C ₂₃ H ₂₃ F ₃ N ₂ O	68.99	5.79	7.00	68.94	5.92	6.71
14	C ₂₂ H ₂₁ F ₃ N ₂ O ₂ · 0.1 H ₂ O	65.37	5.29	6.93	65.18	5.31	6.73
16	C ₂₄ H ₃₃ N ₃ O ₂ · 0.25 EtOAc	71.91	8.45	10.06	71.73	8.43	10.27
17	C ₂₃ H ₃₁ N ₃ O ₃	69.49	7.86	10.57	69.47	7.92	10.38
18	C ₂₂ H ₂₉ N ₃ O ₃ · 0.95 H ₂ O	65.96	7.77	10.49	66.25	7.67	10.13
20	C ₃₀ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₄ · 1.5 H ₂ O	69.88	7.62	5.43	69.53	7.37	5.10
21	C ₂₉ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₅ · 0.5 CH ₂ Cl ₂	66.06	6.58	5.21	66.20	6.43	5.17
22	C ₂₉ H ₃₃ ClN ₂ O ₄ · 1 CH ₃ OH	66.59	6.89	5.18	66.85	6.62	4.91
23	C ₂₉ H ₃₃ FN ₂ O ₄ · 0.45 CH ₃ OH	69.77	6.92	5.53	69.68	6.79	5.57

Table S1: Elemental analysis data.

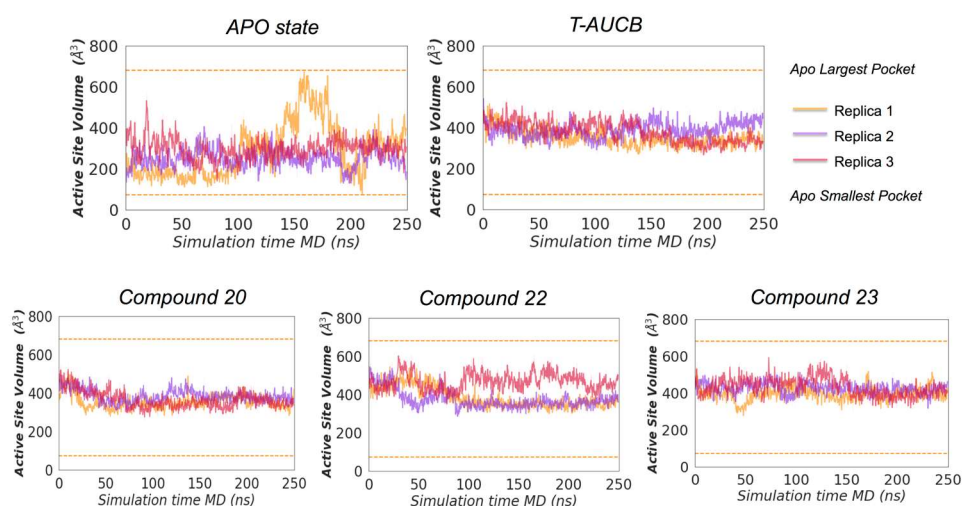
HPLC trace for compound 22



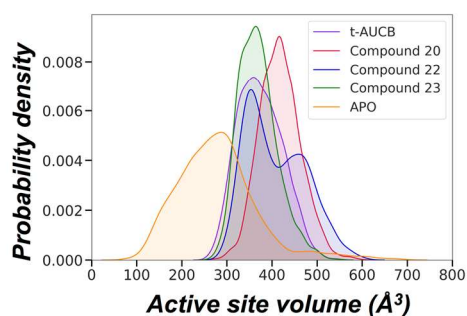
Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=220 nm

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	11.294	BB	0.2786	33.87679	1.70337	1.1300
2	13.203	BB	0.2636	2964.20068	161.49048	98.8700
Totals :				2998.07747	163.19384	

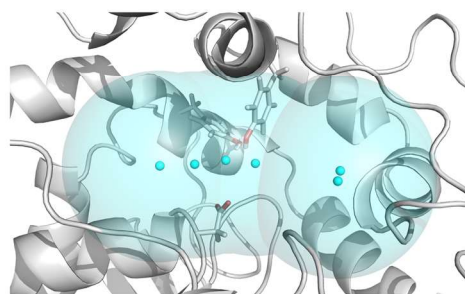
a) Active site volume fluctuations along the three replicas of MD Simulations



b) Active site volume distributions



c) Points inclusion spheres of radius 6 Å used for POVME calculations



d) Molecular representations of small and large volumes sampled in the apo state

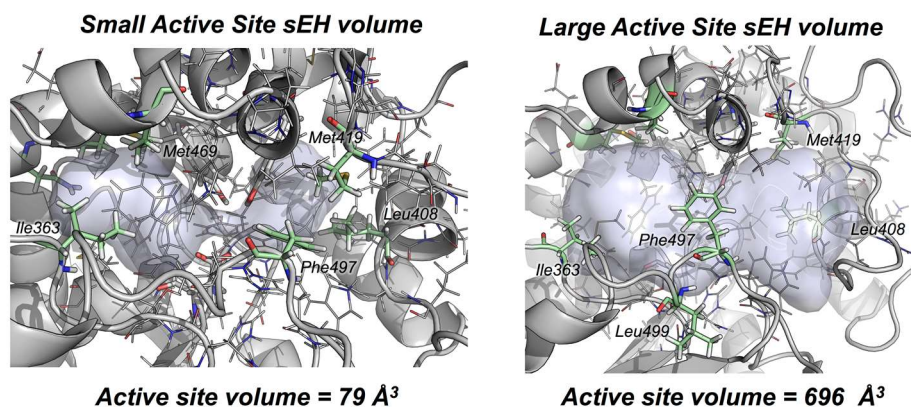


Figure S1: a) Representation of the active site volume fluctuations in the different MD replicas and systems considered calculated using the using the POCKET Volume Measurer.¹ b) Probability density of the active site volumes for the apo state simulations (orange), and inhibitor bound simulations: *t*-AUCB (purple), **20** (red), **22** (blue), and **23** (green). c) Visualization of the 6 Å inclusion spheres used for POVME active site volume calculations. d) Representative MD snapshots displaying either small (left panel) or large active site sEH volumes (right panel) are shown. The most important residues affecting the volume are shown in sticks and labelled.

Root-mean-square fluctuation (RMSF) C-terminal sEH

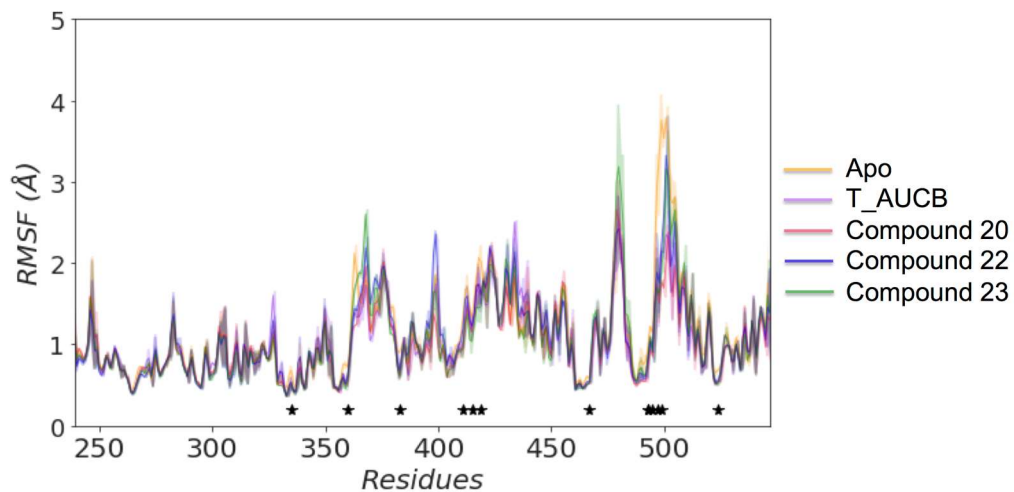


Figure S2: Root Mean Square Fluctuation (RMSF, in Å) of the C-terminal region of sEH either in the apo (orange line), *t*-AUCB bound (purple), compound **20** (red), **22** (blue), and **23** (green). Stars mark the sEH residues that occupy the active site region.

Non-covalent interactions between the inhibitors and the active site residues of sEH

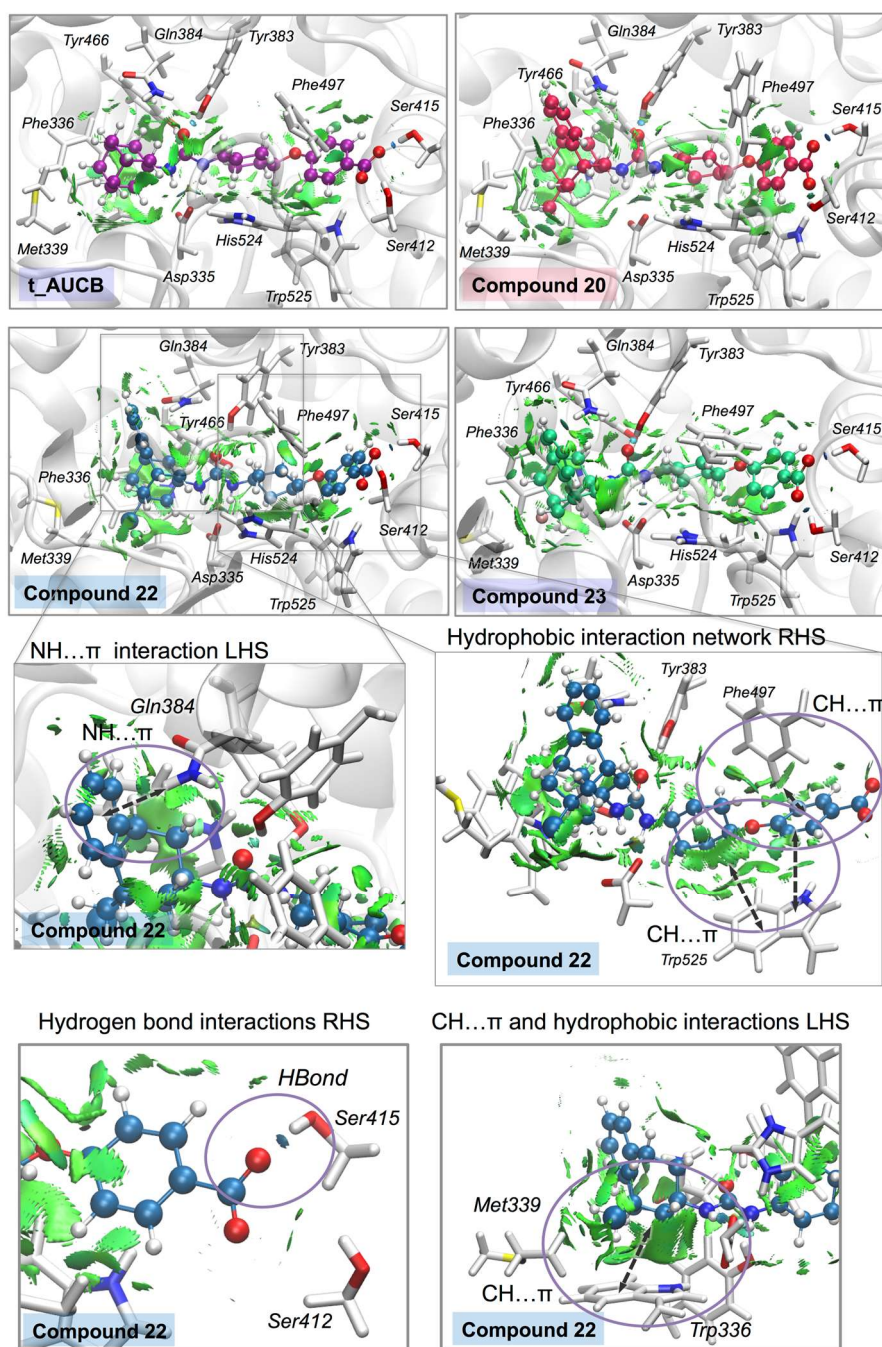


Figure S3: Representation of the noncovalent interactions (computed with NCIPLOT) at the active site of soluble epoxide hydrolase active site in the presence of compounds *t*-AUCB, **20**, **22**, and **23**. The weak interactions are shown as green surfaces, hydrogen-bonds are depicted in blue, and repulsive interactions in red. The interaction surface of the NH... π interaction between the side chain of Gln384 and the aromatic ring of the benzohomoadamantane scaffold of compound **22** is highlighted. The network of hydrogen bonds, hydrophobic and CH... π interactions in both LHS and RHS pockets in the presence of compound **22** are depicted. The non-covalent interactions are calculated for the representative structures of the most populated cluster obtained from the MD simulations.

Analysis of active site water molecules in MD simulations

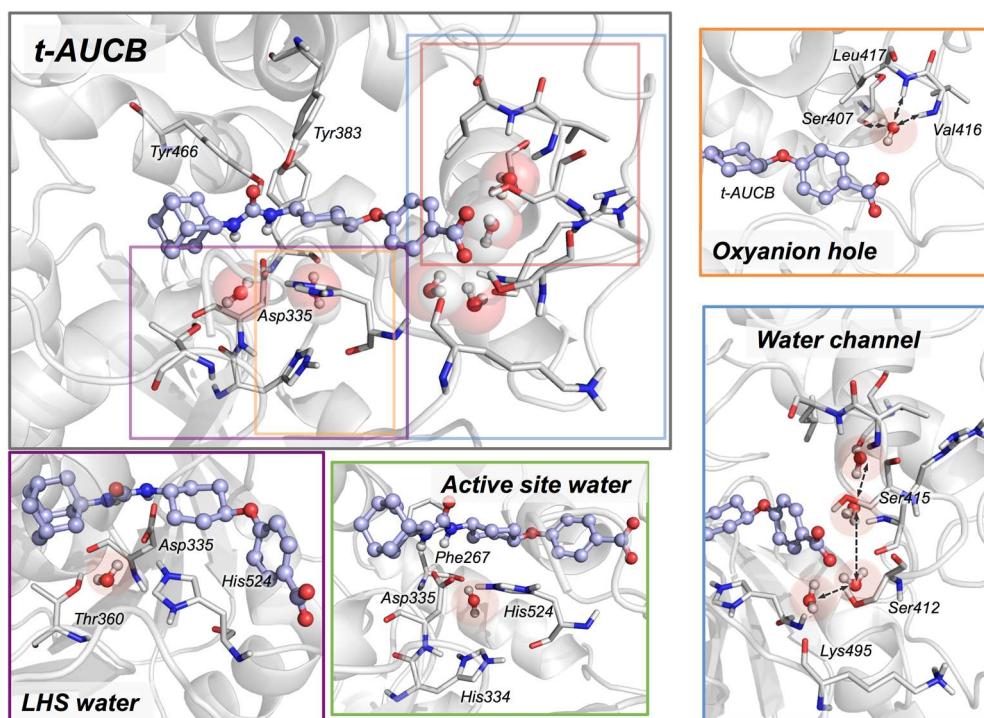
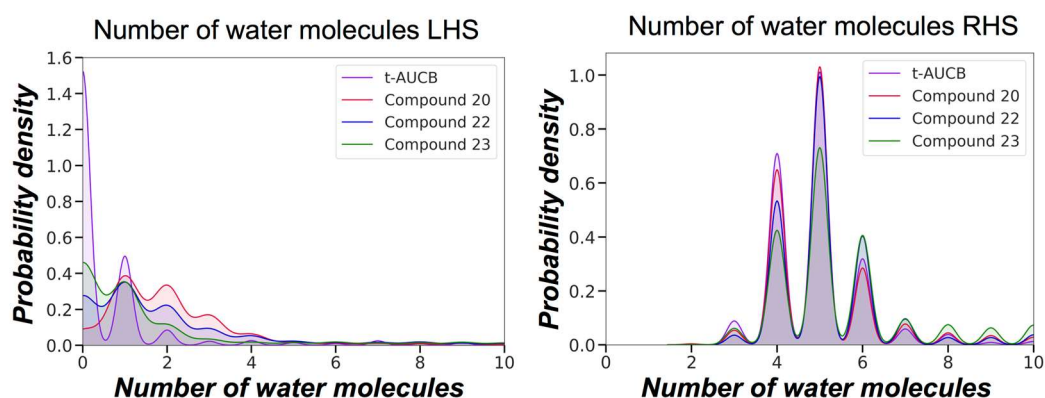


Figure S4: Representative MD snapshots displaying the water occupation in the RHS pocket in the presence of *t*-AUCB, oxyanion hole region, as well as the network of water channels are additionally provided. Representative MD snapshots showing the positioning of two water molecules: one occupying the RHS of the catalytic Asp335 (green panel), while the other one is positioned on the LHS (purple panel).

a) Water occupation in the sEH active site



b) Molecular representation of water distribution for 20, 22, and 23

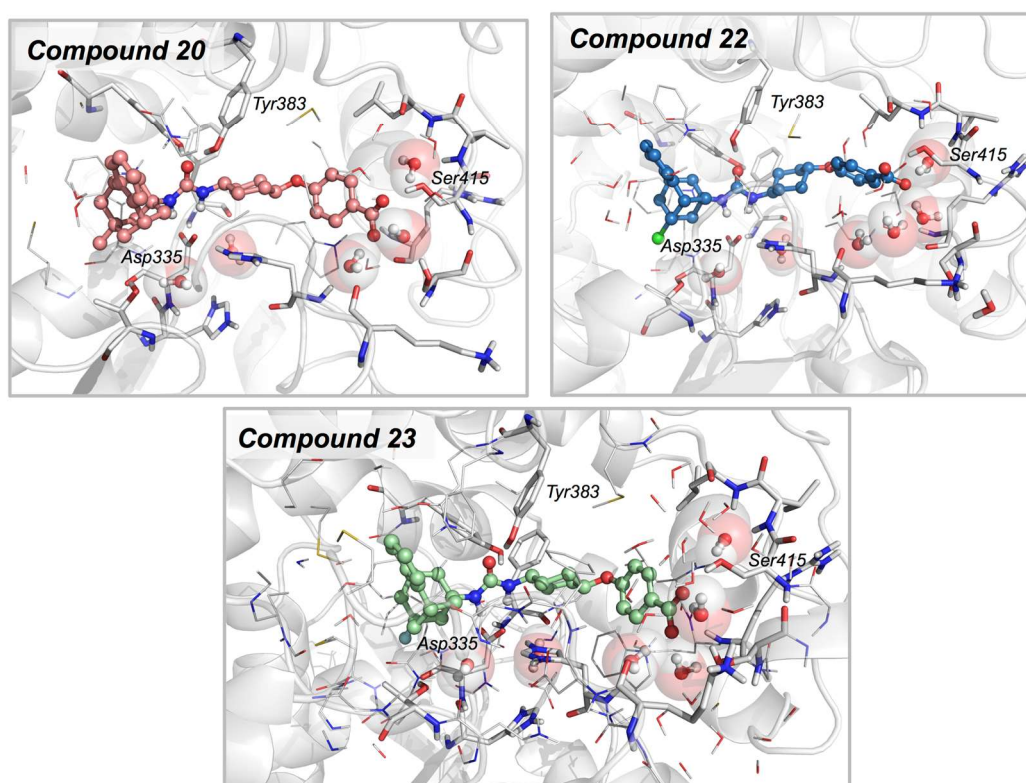
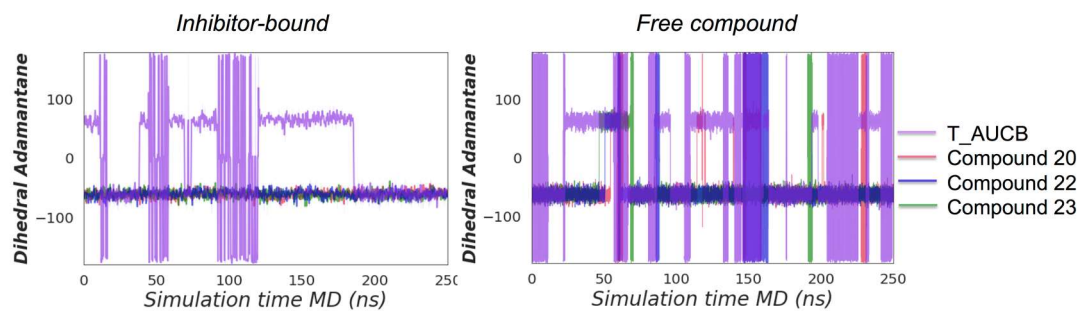


Figure S5: Representation of the normalized kernel density plot of the water distribution in the active site LHS and RHS pocket in the presence of *t*-AUCB (purple), **20** (red), **22** (blue), and **23** (green). We monitored the presence of water molecules through visual inspection of MD trajectories and using the *watershell* function of cpptraj MD analysis program.² Using *watershell*, we calculated the number of water molecules in the first solvation shell (using a distance cutoff of 3.4 Å) for both RHS (carboxylate group) and LHS (adamantane) pockets along the MD simulations. The average number of water molecules in the RHS pocket is 5.0 ± 1.4 (*t*-AUCB), 5.3 ± 1.8 (compound **20**), 5.6 ± 2.1 (compound **22**), and 6.1 ± 2.5 (compound **23**), respectively. The average number of water molecules in the LHS pocket is 1.0 ± 2.6 (*t*-AUCB), 2.8 ± 3.6 (compound **20**), 2.7 ± 3.9 (compound **22**), and 2.5 ± 4.5 (compound **23**).

a) Rotation of the (benzohomo)adamantane moiety in the left-hand-side pocket of the sEH active site along the MD simulations



b) Representative dihedral angle that describes the rotation of the adamantane moiety

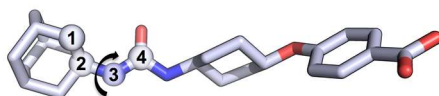
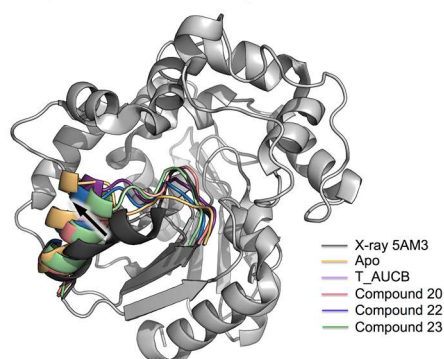


Figure S6: a) Plot of the dihedral angle that describes the rotation of the benzohomoadamantane moiety in the left-hand-side pocket of the sEH active site along the MD simulations (left) and when the compounds are free in the solvent (right). *t*-AUCB is shown in purple, compound **20** in red, compound **22** in blue, and compound **23** in green. b) Molecular representation of the dihedral angle used to monitor the rotation of the (benzohomo)adamantane scaffold.

a. Loop 493-500 rearrangements aMD



b. Loop 493-500 rearrangement: WT vs L499A

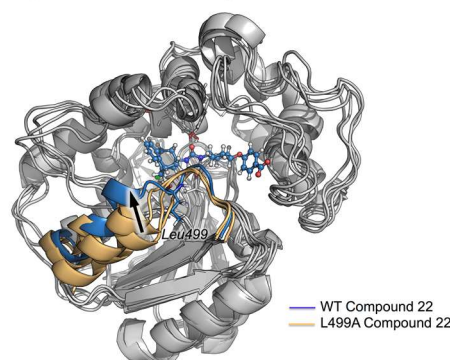


Figure S7: a) Overlay of the X-ray (in black), and representative snapshot from the apo state aMD simulations (yellow structure), and inhibitor-bound: *t*-AUCB (purple), and compounds **20** (red), **22** (blue), and **23** (green) simulations. The aMD parameters are calculated as described previously.³ For *t*-AUCB, the boost potential applied to all dihedrals of the system is obtained from an energy threshold of 8101.08 kcal/mol and an alpha parameter value of 382.90 while a boost potential corresponding to an energy threshold of -217851.72 kcal/mol and alpha parameter of 12217.28 were applied to all atoms of the system. For **20**, the boost potential applied to all dihedrals of the system is obtained from an energy threshold of 8106.07 kcal/mol and an alpha parameter value of 382.90 while a boost potential corresponding to an energy threshold of -217635.12 kcal/mol and alpha parameter of 12218.88 were applied to all atoms of the system. For **22**, the boost potential applied to all dihedrals of the system is obtained from an energy threshold of 8101.1 kcal/mol and an alpha parameter value of 382.90 while a boost potential corresponding to an energy threshold of -217682.60 kcal/mol and alpha parameter of 12218.40 were applied to all atoms of the system. For **23**, the boost potential applied to all dihedrals of the system is obtained from an energy threshold of 8114.27 kcal/mol and an alpha parameter value of 382.90 while a boost potential corresponding to an energy threshold of -217735.60 kcal/mol and alpha parameter of 12218.40 were applied to all atoms of the system. B) Overlay of representative conventional MD snapshots for WT sEH (in blue), and three independent replicas of L499A variant (in yellow) showing the displacement of the loop 493-400 region.

Time	ID	Total Concentration (ng/mL)	Mean (ng/mL)	SD (ng/mL)
0 h	Mouse 1	0	0	0
	Mouse2	0		
	Mouse3	0		
0.25 h	Mouse 1	787	767.5	27.6
	Mouse2	5400 ^a		
	Mouse3	748		
0.5 h	Mouse 1	1470	1610.0	475.7
	Mouse2	2140		
	Mouse3	1220		
1 h	Mouse 1	1000	970.3	345.5
	Mouse2	1300		
	Mouse3	611		
2 h	Mouse 1	475	397.3	112.8
	Mouse2	449		
	Mouse3	268		
4 h	Mouse 1	0	51.9	45.4
	Mouse2	71.3		
	Mouse3	84.3		
6 h	Mouse 1	21.7	37.3	14.3
	Mouse2	40.2		
	Mouse3	49.9		
24 h	Mouse 1	0	0	0
	Mouse2	0		
	Mouse3	0		

Table S2: Mean of concentrations of **20** in mouse plasma at different times after ip administration at 3 mg/Kg. ^aThis mouse was excluded for mean and SD calculations because it was considered as a significant outlier P<0.05.

Time	ID	Total Concentration (ng/mL)	Mean (ng/mL)	SD (ng/mL)
0 h	Mouse 1	0	0	0
	Mouse2	0		
	Mouse3	0		
0.25 h	Mouse 1	151	354.7	241.9
	Mouse2	291		
	Mouse3	622		
0.5 h	Mouse 1	1350	1616.7	325.9
	Mouse2	1520		
	Mouse3	1980		
1 h	Mouse 1	600	1446.7	1063.3
	Mouse2	1100		
	Mouse3	2640		
2 h	Mouse 1	2440.0	3583.3	1089.9
	Mouse2	2640.0		
	Mouse3	5670.0		
4 h	Mouse 1	1240.0	1516.7	387.9
	Mouse2	1960.0		
	Mouse3	1350.0		
6 h	Mouse 1	1160	1141.3	398.3
	Mouse2	734.0		
	Mouse3	1530		
24 h	Mouse 1	181.0	104.6	71.0
	Mouse2	40.6		
	Mouse3	92.3		

Table S3: Mean of concentrations of **22** in mouse plasma at different times after ip administration at 3 mg/kg.

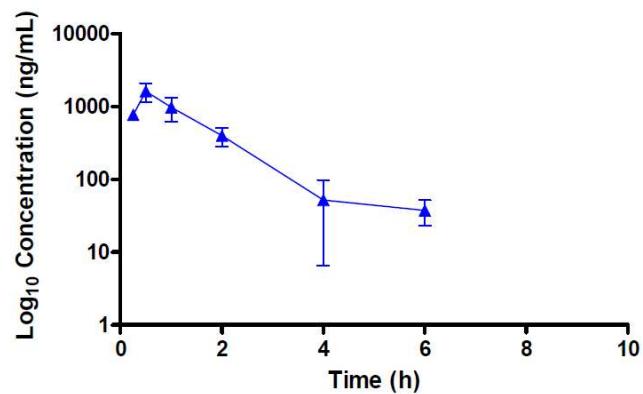


Figure S8: Plasma concentration (scale log 10) vs time for ip administration at 3 mg/kg of compound **20**.

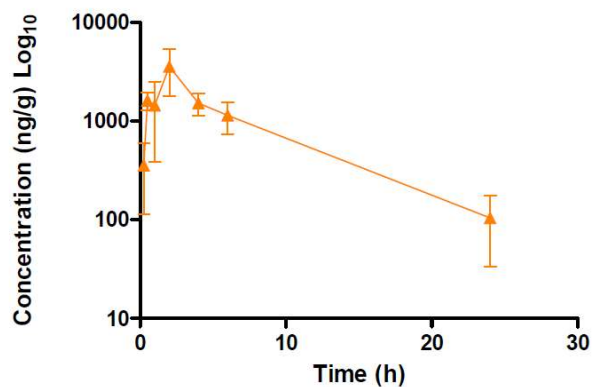


Figure S9: Plasma concentration (scale log 10) vs time for ip administration at 3 mg/kg of compound **22**.

Control Group	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
<i>Parenchymal atrophy</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vacuolar degeneration of cells</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Edema</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hemorrhage</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mononuclear inflammatory cells</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polimorfonuclear inflammatory cells</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Necrosis</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	0	0	0	0	0

Table S4: Histologic scoring of pancreatic tissues of control group.

Cerulein Group	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
<i>Parenchymal atrophy</i>	2	2	3	1	2
<i>Vacuolar degeneration of cells</i>	1	2	2	1	2
<i>Edema</i>	2	1	2	2	2
<i>Hemorrhage</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mononuclear inflammatory cells</i>	1	1	2	1	1
<i>Polimorfonuclear inflammatory cells</i>	1	2	3	1	2
<i>Necrosis</i>	1	0	2	1	0
<i>Total</i>	8	8	14	7	9

Table S5: Histologic scoring of pancreatic tissues of mice treated with cerulein.

Cerulein + 22 (0.1 mg/Kg)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
<i>Parenchymal atrophy</i>	3	1	0	1	3
<i>Vacuolar degeneration of cells</i>	1	0	0	0	2
<i>Edema</i>	2	3	0	1	2
<i>Hemorrhage</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mononuclear inflammatory cells</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Polimorfonuclear inflammatory cells</i>	1	2	0	1	3
<i>Necrosis</i>	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	10	7	0	3	11

Table S6: Histologic scoring of pancreatic tissues of mice treated with cerulein and 22 at 0.1 mg/kg.

Cerulein + 22 (0.3 mg/Kg)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
<i>Parenchymal atrophy</i>	1	0	1	1	2
<i>Vacuolar degeneration of cells</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Edema</i>	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Hemorrhage</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mononuclear inflammatory cells</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polimorfonuclear inflammatory cells</i>	1	0	1	1	1
<i>Necrosis</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	3	1	4	3	4

Table S7: Histologic scoring of pancreatic tissues of mice treated with cerulein and 22 at 0.3 mg/kg.

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