

Design, Synthesis, and Biological Evaluation of 4-Quinoline Carboxylic Acids as Inhibitors of Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase

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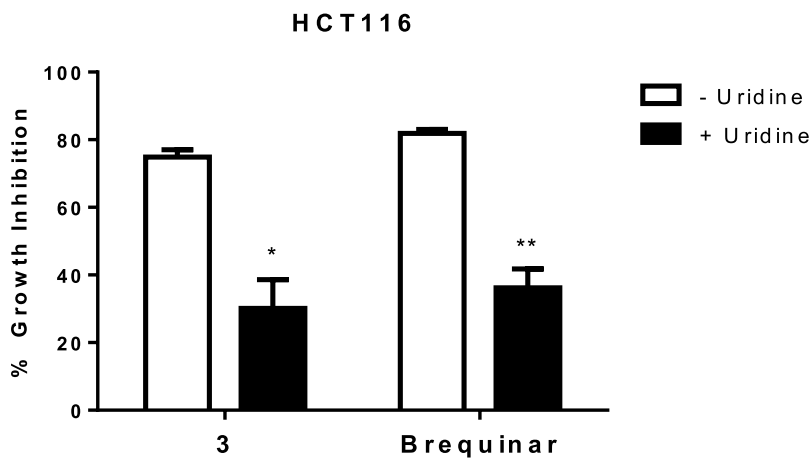
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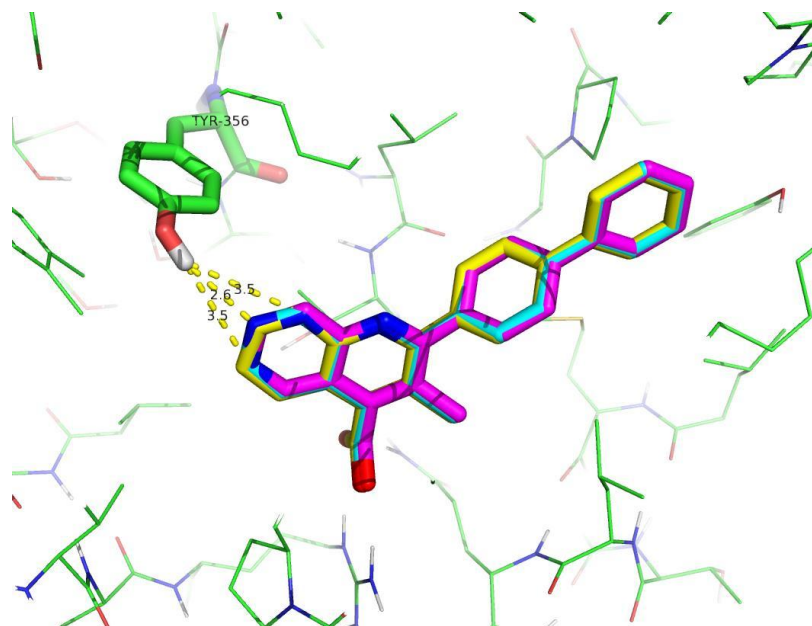
Supplemental Figures

Analysis Type by Cancer	Cancer vs. Normal	Cancer vs. Cancer		Cancer Subtype Analysis										Cancer vs. Baseline (DNA only)	Pathway and Drug		Outlier			
		Cancer Histology	Multi-cancer	Clinical Outcome	Metastasis vs. Primary	Molecular Marker Biomarker	Molecular Subtype Mutation	Pathology Subtype Grade	Pathology Subtype Stage	Patient Treatment Response	Recurrence Primary	Other	Drug Sensitivity		Perurbation					
Bladder Cancer																		2	2	
Brain and CNS Cancer																		2	7	
Breast Cancer																		6	8	
Cervical Cancer																				
Colorectal Cancer	1																	5	6	
Esophageal Cancer																			1	
Gastric Cancer																		4	2	
Head and Neck Cancer																		2	4	
Kidney Cancer	1	1	1														1	3	4	
Leukemia																		5	14	
Liver Cancer		6	1	1														4	6	
Lung Cancer																		2	4	
Lymphoma	1																	4	7	
Melanoma																		4	5	
Myeloma																			9	
Other Cancer																		4	10	
Ovarian Cancer																		3	1	
Pancreatic Cancer																		2	1	
Prostate Cancer																		1	14	
Sarcoma																		5	8	
Significant Unique Analyses	3	6	2	2														1	51	101
Total Unique Analyses	464	743	255	622	50	254	634	211	462	100	27	118	243	942	291			964		

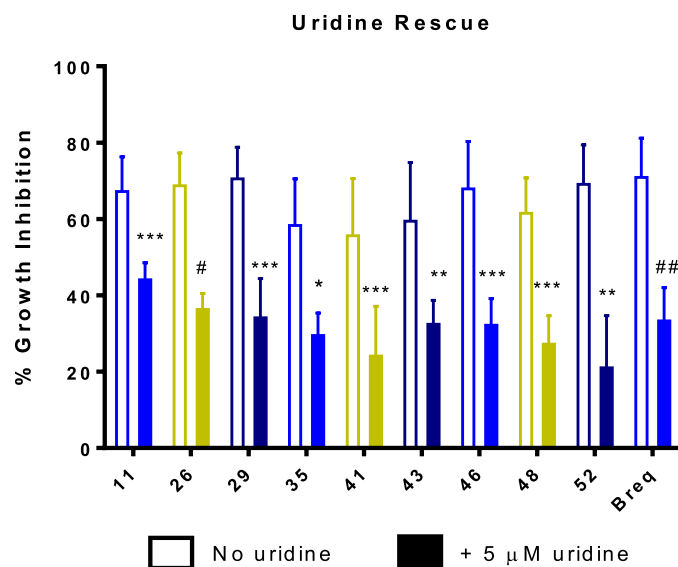
Supplemental Figure 1: Overexpression of DHODH in various cancers. This data was generated using the OncoPrint database.¹⁻³



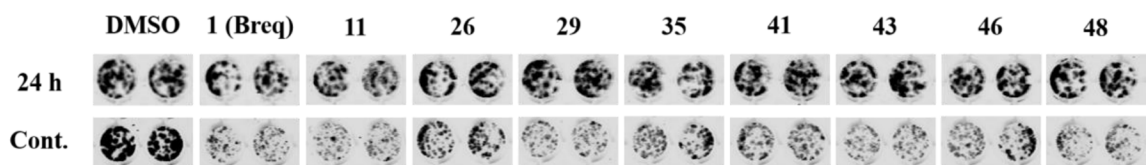
Supplemental Figure 2: Uridine supplementation rescues cell growth inhibition induced by lead compound 3. Compound 3 and brequinar were evaluated at twice their IC₅₀ values. Antiproliferative effects were determined in media ± 5 μM uridine. Data are represented as the mean and standard deviation from three independent experiments. * p < 0.001, ** p < 0.0005



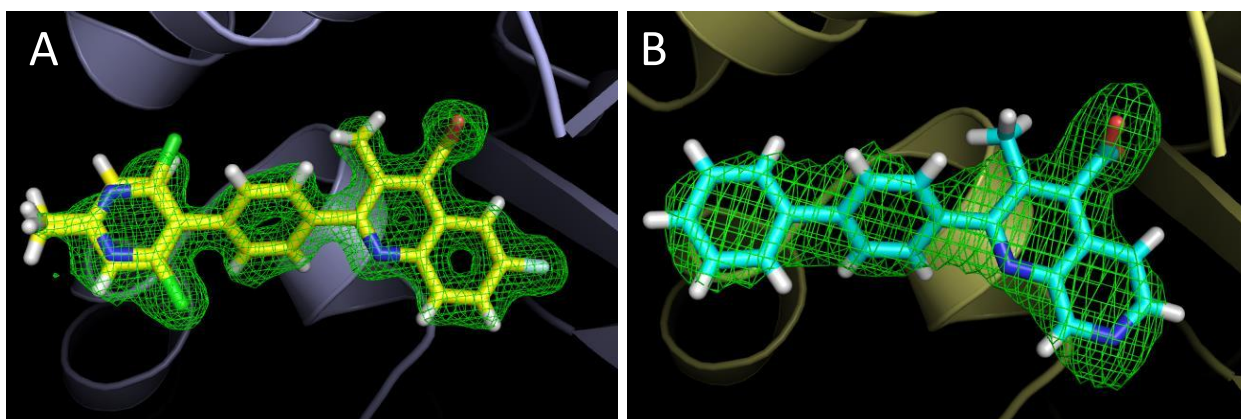
Supplemental Figure 3: 1,7-naphthyridines show optimal positioning to form a hydrogen bond with Y356. DHODH (1D3G, green), **45** (yellow), **46** (cyan), and **47** (magenta).



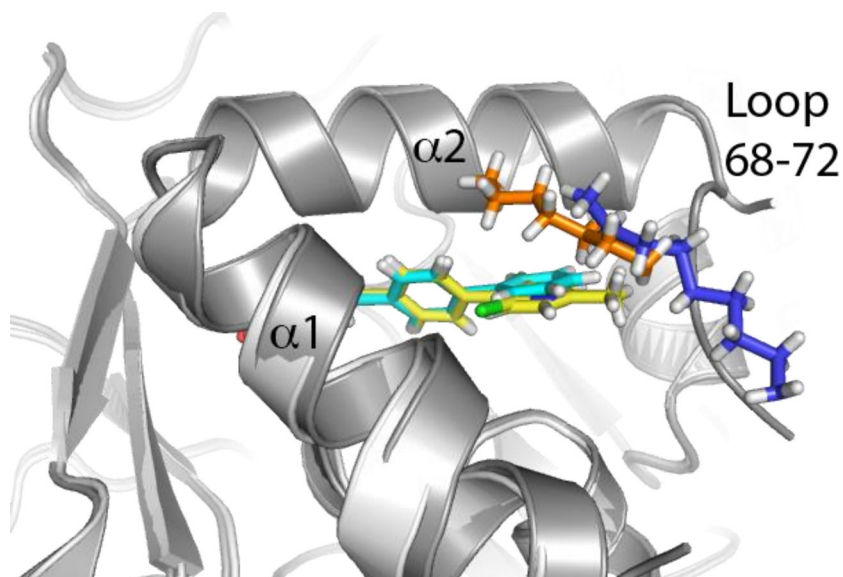
Supplemental Figure 4: Uridine supplementation rescues cell growth inhibition induced by select optimized analogs. Compounds were evaluated at twice their IC_{50} values. Antiproliferative effects were determined in media \pm 5 μ M uridine. Data are represented as the mean and standard deviation from at least three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.005$, # $p = 0.0005$, ## $p \leq 0.0001$.



Supplemental Figure 5: DHODH inhibitors are cytostatic. HCT-116 cells were treated with 10 μ M of the indicated analogs for either 24 hr or continuously for a period of seven days.



Supplemental Figure 6: Difference electron density (green mesh) corresponding to **43** (yellow, left) and **46** (cyan, right) contoured to 3σ .



Supplemental Figure 7: Overlay of DHODH structure with inhibitors **43** (polypeptide in light gray, inhibitor in yellow, Zwittergent aliphatic chain shown in orange) compared DHODH bound to **46** (polypeptide in dark gray, inhibitor in cyan, Zwittergent aliphatic chain shown in blue) showing differences in the loop near the binding site corresponding to residues 68-72 where peptide was able to be modeled. Also shown are modeled aliphatic chains associated with detergent packed against the 68-72 loop and inhibitors.

Supplemental Table 1: Molecular docking binding energies

Compound #	Affinity (kcal/mol) ^a	Predicted K _i
1D3G brequinar analog	-13.0	3.91E-11
13	-12.1	2.05E-10
14	-12.2	1.71E-10
16	-12.2	1.71E-10
22	-12.9	4.7E-11
26	-12.6	8.17E-11
28	-12.6	8.17E-11
32	-12.6	8.17E-11
45	-12.4	1.18E-10
46	-12.3	1.42E-10
47	-12.3	1.42E-10

^aAll binding energies shown are for the highest-ranking pose.

Supplemental Table 2: Crystallography Data Collection and Refinement Statistics

Data Collection	DHODH:43	DHODH:46
PDBID	6CJF	6CJG
Space Group	P1	P3 ₂ 21
Unit Cell (Å)	a = 50.753 b= 51.528 c = 65.088 $\alpha = 89.15^\circ \beta = 81.61^\circ \gamma = 76.44^\circ$	a = b =90.098 c = 123.176 $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ \gamma = 120^\circ$
Wavelength (Å)	0.9786	0.9786
Resolution (Å) ¹	1.63 (1.63-1.66)	2.85 (2.85-2.90)
Rsym ²	0.056 (0.429)	0.223 (1.075)
$\langle I/\sigma I \rangle$ ³	10 (2)	10 (2)
Completeness (%) ⁴	97.2 (95.2)	100 (100)
Redundancy	4.0 (4.0)	16.2 (15.2)
Refinement		
Resolution (Å)	1.63	2.85
R-Factor ⁵	0.163	0.170
Rfree ⁶	0.188	0.206
Protein atoms	5303	2654
Compounds	2	1
Water Molecules	365	67
Unique Reflections	75537	13950
R.m.s.d. ⁷		
Bonds	0.006	0.008
Angles	0.865	0.991
MolProbity Score ⁸	1.44	1.54
Clash Score ⁸	3.93	4.22
RSR ⁹	0.10/0.09	0.16
RSCC ⁹	0.93/0.93	0.97

¹Statistics for highest resolution bin of reflections in parentheses.

² $R_{\text{sym}} = \sum_h \sum_j |I_{hj} - \langle I_h \rangle| / \sum_h \sum_j I_{hj}$, where I_{hj} is the intensity of observation j of reflection h and $\langle I_h \rangle$ is the mean intensity for multiply recorded reflections.

³Intensity signal-to-noise ratio.

⁴Completeness of the unique diffraction data.

⁵R-factor = $\sum_h | |F_o| - |F_c| | / \sum_h |F_o|$, where F_o and F_c are the observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes for reflection h.

⁶ R_{free} is calculated against a 5% random sampling of the reflections that were removed before structure refinement.

⁷Root mean square deviation of bond lengths and bond angles.

⁸Chen et al. (2010) MolProbity: all-atom structure validation for macromolecular crystallography. Acta Crystallographica D66:12-21.

⁹wwPDB Validation Server.

Copies of NMR Spectra

