Supplementary Information:

Benzothiazole Derivatives Augment Glucose Uptake in Skeletal Muscle Cells and Stimulate Insulin Secretion from Pancreatic β-Cells via AMPK Activation

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Supplemental Chart 1. Structures of the compounds that augment glucose transport in L6 myotubes in an AMPK-dependent manner



Supplemental Scheme 1. Synthesis of derivatives of the compound 1



Tested compound	Effect (EC ₅₀ , µM)
1	17.5±0.5
2	No effect
3	No effect
4	No effect
5	No effect
6	No effect
7	71±24.1
8	102±31.4
9	7.8±0.69
10	No effect
11	No effect
12	No effect
13	No effect
14	No effect
16	No effect
17	81±5.6
18	No effect
19	No effect

Supplemental Table 1. Effect of test compounds on insulin secretion in INS-1E cells

INS-1E cells were incubated with increasing concentrations of the indicated compounds for 12 h and then taken for the standard GSIS assay, as described below. EC_{50} values were calculated from the respective dose-response curves of the fold increase in insulin secretion at 16.7 mM glucose.

Supplemental Figure 1



Role of AMPK in 1- and 9-induced insulin secretion. INS-1E cells were grown and treated with 25 μ M of 1 (A) or 10 μ M of 9 (B) for the indicated times. AICAR (AIC, 2 mM) was added for 2 h before the cells were lysed. Whole cell lysates were prepared at the indicated time periods and taken for Western blot analysis of AMPK and pThr¹⁷²-AMPK. WB of α -tubulin was used for protein loading control. The ratio of the band densities of AMPK and pThr¹⁷²-AMPK of the DMSO treated cells was taken as 1. Compounds 1, 25 μ M (C) and 9, 10 μ M (D) were added to INS-1E cells for 12 h, which were then treated for GSIS as described in the legend for Figure 1. Compound C (2.5 μ M) was added to medium 1 h prior to the incubation with the test compounds.

Supplemental Figure 2



Dose- and time-dependent effect of **1** and **9** on insulin secretion from INS-1E cells. *Doseresponse analysis*: the cells were grown and maintained as described. The culture medium was changed to fresh medium with increasing concentrations of 1 (A), 9 (C) or the vehicle [0.1% (v/v) DMSO; D] and incubated for 12 h. The cells were then taken for GSIS assay. Insulin content in the assay buffers and cell extracts was determined by RIA as described in under "Materials and Methods" in Supporting Information. *Time-course analysis*: INS-1E cells were incubated with 25 μ M of 1 (B), 10 μ M of 9 (D) or the vehicle (D) for the indicated periods of time. GSIS assay: green and purple bars represent insulin secretion following 1-h exposure to KRBH buffer containing 3.3 mM or 16.7 mM glucose, respectively. The secreted fraction of insulin is given as percent of total insulin content measured in whole cell extracts, which remained unaltered.

Supplemental Figure 3



Compound 9 augments glucose uptake in L6 myotubes in an AMPK-dependent manner. (A) Dose response analysis: L6 myotubes were maintained in aMEM containing 23.0 mM glucose for 48 h, then washed and incubated with the same fresh medium supplemented with the indicated concentrations of 9 for 5 h. At the end of incubation the cells were taken for the standard [³H]dGlc uptake assay. The basal rate of dGlc uptake of DMSO (0.1%, v/v)-treated L6 myotubes (3.2±0.11 nmol/mg protein/min) was taken as 100%. (B) Time course analysis: L6 myotubes were incubated with 37.5 μ M of 9 () or the vehicle [DMSO, 0.1% (v/v)](0), for the indicated periods of time. The cultures were then assayed for dGlc uptake at indicated times. The basal rate of [³H]dGlc uptake at zero time (7.46 ± 0.12 nmol/mg protein/min) was taken as 100%. (C) Compound 9 increased GLUT-4 abundance in the plasma membrane of L6 myotubes. L6 myotubes expressing GLUT-4myc were treated with 37.5 μ M of 9 for 5 h and taken for cell surface transporter density determination as described in the under "Materials and Methods" in Supporting Information. DMSO-treated myotubes served as control. Insulin (100 nM) was introduced to cultures during the last 30 min of incubation. The representative Western blot depicts the total cell content of GLUT-4 in lysates of regular L6 myotube cultures. WB of atubulin was used as loading control. (D) Compound C (10 μ M), 9 (37.5 μ M) or DMSO (0.1%, v/v) were added to L6 myotubes as described in the legend to Figure 2. The cultures were then taken for the standard [³H]dGlc assay. The rate of uptake at zero time (12.14 ± 0.32 nmol/mg protein/min) was taken as 100%. (E) L6 myotubes treated with 37.5 µM of 9. AICAR (2 mM) was added for 2 h. Whole cell lysates were prepared at the indicated time periods and taken for WB analysis of total or phosphorylated α AMPK and ACC. (F) L6 myotubes were treated with 9 or insulin as described above, and used for Western blot analysis of AKT and pAKT. Levels of atubulin were used as loading controls.

Supplemental Figure 4. Compound 9 and insulin augment rate of the glucose uptake in L6 myotubes in an additive manner



L6 myotubes expressing GLUT-4myc were treated with 25 μ M of **9** for 5 h (with and without insulin). Insulin (100 nM) was introduced to cultures during the last 30 min of incubation. DMSO (0.1%, v/v) was used as a control treatment for the **9**. A this concentration DMSO does affect on rate of glucose transport. The cultures were then taken for the standard [³H]dGlc assay as described in *Materials and Methods*. The rate of uptake of DMSO-treated cells (7.89 ±0.27 nmol/mg protein/min) was taken as 100%. Mean±SEM, n=3, *p<0.05 for differences between DMSO and treated by compound **9** and insulin-treated cells. #p <0.05 for differences between compound **9**- and insulin-treated cells.

Supplemental Figure 5. Compound 9 direct activates AMPK



The experiment was performed employing ADP-Glotm AMPK A1/B1/G1 kinase kit from SignalChem according to the manufacture protocol. The vehicle (DMSO, 0.1% v/v), PT-1 (20 μ M) and **9** (at indicated concentrations) were added to the reaction mixture for 30 min at ambient temperature. The signals (the calibration curve and the compounds measurement) were detected by Synergy 4 Luminometer (BioTek Instruments, Winooski, VT). The basal AMPK specific activity with DMSO was taken as 100% (56.13±8.90 μ mol/mg of AMPK/min), n=3, *p<0.05, in comparison with the respective controls.



Supplemental Figure 6. Compounds 1 and 9 do not compromise cell viability

INS-1E cells (A) and L6 myotubes (B) were grown and maintained as described in the legend to Figure 1. Increasing concentrations of 1 (blue circles) and 9 (red) were added to the medium and the cultures were incubated for additional 48 h. At the end of incubation period, the cultures were washed and incubated with the MTT reagent. The OD measurement for control INS-1E cells (2.96 \pm 0.6) or L6 myotubes (4.16 \pm 0.9) was were as a 100%. Mean \pm SEM, n=3, *p<0.05.

Materials

Human insulin (Actrapid) was purchased from Novo Nordisk (Bagsvaerd, Denmark). AICAR, BSA (bovine serum albumin, fraction V), 3-(4,5-dimethythiazol-2-yl)-2,5diphenyl tetrasodium bromide (MTT), compound C, dGlc, D-glucose, OPD, and the protease inhibitor cocktail were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemicals (Rehovot, Israel). Glycerol and sodium fluoride were from Merck (Whitehouse Station, NJ). β -Mercaptoethanol, PMSF, sodium orthovanadate, sodium- β -glycerophosphate, sodium pyrophosphate and sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) were purchased from Alfa Aesar (Ward Hill, MA). PT-1 was supplied by Tocris (Bristol, UK). American Radiolabeled Chemicals (St. Louis, MO) supplied [³H]dGlc [2.22 TBq/mmol (60 Ci/mmol)]. Linco Research Inc (St. Charles, MO) provided the ¹²⁵I labeled insulin. Antibodies against AMPK α , and pThr¹⁷²-AMPK α were from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, MD). Anti ACC, pSer⁷⁹-ACC and α -tubuline antibodies were from Millipore (Billerica, MA). The Anti-c-Myc (A-14) antibody was from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA). The horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG and the EZ-ECL

chemoluminescence detection kit were from Jackson ImmunoResearch (West Grove, PA). Anti Akt/PKB (PH domain) and anti pSer⁴⁷³-Akt/PKB antibodies were from Upstate Biotechnology (Lake Placid, NY). Rabbit polyclonal anti-GLUT-4 antibodies were purchased from Abcame (Cambridge, MA); Goat serum, fetal calf serum (FCS), Lglutamine, α -MEM and antibiotics were purchased from Biological Industries (Beth-/Haemek, Israel). ADP-Glotm AMPK α 1

 $\beta 1/\gamma 1$ kinase kit was purchased from SignalChem, Promega (Madison, Wisconsin, USA). Organic solvents (HPLC grade) were from Frutarom Ltd. (Haifa, Israel).

Synthetic procedures

General procedure for the synthesis of S-alkylbenzothiazoles (9-12). These compounds were synthesized according to the synthetic procedure for S-alkyl benzo-[d]thiazoles, using 2-mercaptobenzo[d]thiazol-6-ol¹ as the starting molecule².

General procedure for the ynthesis of (benzothiazole-sulfonyl)carboxylic acids (13-14). These compounds were synthesized according to the synthetic procedure described in the patent numbered WO2012129338 p. 254. Briefly, to a solution of 2-((6ethoxybenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)thio)acetic acid (0.03 g, 0.11 mmol) or 3-((6ethoxybenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)thio)propanoic acid (0.36 g, 1.27 mmol)² in DCM (10 mL) was added *m*-CPBA (0.06 g, 0.33 mmol and 0.66 g, 3.81 mmol, respectively) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The solution was then evaporated and purified by HPLC without quenching.

General procedure for the synthesis of 1,3-bis((6-ethoxybenzo[d]thiazol-2yl)thio)propan-2-one (15). This compound was synthesized according to Di Nunno et al.³ Briefly, to a stirred suspension of 6-ethoxy-2-mercaptobenzothiazole (1.00 g, 4.70 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (1.19 g, 14.2 mmol) in acetone (30 mL) was added dichloroacetone (1.19 g, 9.40 mmol in 20 mL acetone) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux overnight and then cooled to room temperature followed by further cooling to 0 °C and finally filtered. The filtrate was evaporated, dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with 1N NaOH solution twice. The organic filtrates were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. Evaporation yielded in brown crude, which was purified using HPLC.

Synthesis of 3,3'-(ethane-1,1-diylbis(sulfanediyl))dipropionic acid (16). This compound was synthesized according to Fujita et al.⁴ Briefly, to a stirred ice-cold solution of acetaldehyde (1.00 mL, 18.0 mmol) in CHCl₃ were added 3-mercaptopropionic acid (3.90 mL, 45.0 mmol) and boron trifluoro diethyl etherate (5.50 mL, 45.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was kept stirred under cooling for 2 h, and then diluted with CHCl₃ and poured into ice-cold water. The mixture was then acidified with concentrated HCl and extracted twice with CHCl₃. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to yield a clear yellow syrup. The crude was purified by precipitation of **19** as a sodium salt.

General procedure for the synthesis of 3-methylimidazo[2,1-*b*]thiazoles (17-19). These compounds were synthesized according to Abele et al.⁵ Briefly, to a toluene (20 mL) solution of the appropriate mercaptoimidazole (1 equivalent), solid K_2CO_3 (4 equivalents) and solid KI (4 equivalents) were added 1,3-dichloropropane (1 equivalent) and freshly purified 18-crown-6 according to Gokel et al.⁶ The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 h, cooled to room temperature and filtered. The solid residue was washed three times with petroleum ether and ethyl acetate solution (1:1). The combined organic filtrates were evaporated to yield the desired product, which was further purified by HPLC.

Analytical data

The melting points of the various compounds were determined with Fisher-Johns melting point apparatus (Palmerton, PA). The ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature in a Bruker Advanced NMR spectrometer (Vernon Hills, IL) operating at 200, 300, 400 and 600 MHz in accord with the assigned structures. Chemical shift values were reported relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) that was used as an internal standard. The samples were prepared by dissolving the synthesized compounds in DMSO- d_6 ($\delta_{\rm H}$ = 2.50 ppm, $\delta_{\rm C}$ = 39.52 ppm) or in CDCl₃ ($\delta_{\rm H}$ = 7.26 ppm, $\delta_{\rm C} = 77.16$ ppm). Chemical shifts were expressed in δ (ppm) and coupling constants (J) in hertz. The splitting pattern abbreviations are as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; quint, quintet; m, unresolved multiplet due to the field strength of the instrument; dd, doublet of doublet. A QTof micro spectrometer (Micromass, Milford, MA) in the positive ion mode was used for mass spectrometry. Data were processed using massLynX v.4.1 calculation and deconvolution software (Waters Corporation, Milford, MA). Column chromatography was performed on Merck Silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh; Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Analytical and preparative HPLC (Young Lin Instruments, Anyang, Korea) were performed on LUNA C18(2) preparative (10 µm, 100 x 30 mm) or analytical (5 µm, 250 x 4.6 mm) columns, both from Phenomenex Inc. (Torrance, CA). Acetonitrile and doubly distilled water were used as an eluent in different ratios. Analytical thin layer chromatography was carried out on pre-coated Merck Silica gel 60F₂₅₄ (Merck) sheets using UV absorption and iodine physical adsorption for visualization. All the compounds gave satisfactory analytical results (within 0.4% of the theoretical values). The \geq 95% purity of the final compounds was confirmed using HPLC analysis and elemental analysis.

2-(propylthio)benzo[*d*]thiazol-6-ol (9). Yield 40% white powder, mp 103-105 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 1.00 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, -SCH₂CH₂CH₂C_M), 1.76 (sextet, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz, -SCH₂C<u>H₂CH₃</u>), 3.30 (t, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz, -SCH₂CH₂CH₃), 6.85 (dd, 1H, J = 2.4, 6.4 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.14 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.64 (d, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz): δ 13.4 (-SCH₂CH₂CH₃), 22.8 (-SCH₂CH₂CH₃), 35.8 (-SCH₂CH₂CH₃), 106.7 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 115.2 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 122.0 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 136.5 (HO-<u>Ph}-), 147.8 (HO-<u>Ph}-), 153.2 (HO-<u>Ph}-), 164.5 (HO-Ph-[*d*]thiazole-S-). MS (EI⁺): 225.024 (M⁺), 226.027 (MH⁺). HRMS (EI⁺) 225.0242 (M⁺), 226.027 (MH⁺). Anal. Calculated for C₁₀H₁₁NOS₂: C 53.30, H 4.92, N 6.22, S 28.46; Found: C 53.20, H 4.88, N 6.21, S 28.10. HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm): t_R = 37.4 min.</u></u></u>







Elemental Composition Report

Page 1

Multiple Mass Analysis: 2 mass(es) processed

Tolerance = 5.0 mDa / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 50.0 Isotope cluster parameters: Separation = 1.0 Abundance = 1.0%

Monoisotopic Mass, Odd and Even Electron Ions

71587 formula(e) evaluated with 9 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass)





	Reten. Time [min]	Area [mV.s]	Height [mV]	Area [%]	Height [%]	W05 [min]	Peak Purity [-]	Compound Name
1	37.393	65856.839	4992.630	100.0	100.0	0.19	808	
	Total	65856.839	4992.630	100.0	100.0			

2-(isopropylthio)benzo[*d*]**thiazol-6-ol (10).** Yield 50% white powder, mp too broad to be determined. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 1.48 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, -SCH(C<u>H₃)₂</u>), 3.98 (quint, 1H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, -SC<u>H</u>(CH₃)₂), 6.94 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.21 (s, 1H, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.74 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz): δ 23.4 (-SCH(CH₃)₂), 39.8 (-SCH(CH₃)₂), 106.6 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 115.2 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 122.3 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 136.9 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 148.0 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 153.2 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 163.3 (HO-Ph-[*d*]<u>thiazole</u>-S-). MS (EI⁺): 225.032 (M⁺), 226.040 (MH⁺). HRMS (CI⁺) 225.032 (M⁺), 226.0404 (MH⁺). HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm): t_R = 37.2 min.









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Chromatogram E:\EMM-49.PRM



2-(octylthio)benzo[*d*]**thiazol-6-ol (11).** Yield 65% amorphic clear solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.87 – 0.09 (m, 3H, -S(CH₂)₇CH₃), 1.26–1.29 (m, 6H, -S(CH₂)₃(CH₂)₄CH₃), 1.46 (quint, 2H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, -SCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂(CH₂)₄CH₃), 1.80 (quint, 2H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, -SCH₂CH₂CH₂(CH₂)₄CH₃) 3.30 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, -SCH₂(CH₂)₆CH₃), 6.91 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.8, 6.0 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.20 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.4 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.71 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz): δ 14.0 (-S(CH₂)₇CH₃), 22.6 (-S(CH₂)₇CH₃), 28.7 (-S(CH₂)₇CH₃), 29.3 (-S(CH₂)₇CH₃), 29.7 (-S(CH₂)₇CH₃), 31.6 (-S(CH₂)₇CH₃), 33.8 (-SCH₂(CH₂)₆CH₃), 106.7 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 115.0 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 122.0 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 136.6 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 148.2 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 152.8 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 164.4 (HO-Ph-[*d*]<u>thiazole</u>-S-). MS (ES⁺): 282 (MH⁺). HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm): t_R = 51.8 min.









2-((2-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)ethyl)thio)benzo[*d*]**thiazol-6-ol (12).** Yield 30% white powder, mp too broad to be determined. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 1.24 – 1.38 (m, 2H, - SCH₂CH₂(C₄<u>H</u>₇O₂)), 2.09–2.15 (q, 2H, *J* = 6.2 Hz, -SCH₂C<u>H</u>₂(C₄H₇O₂)), 3.38 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, -SC<u>H</u>₂CH₂(C₄<u>H</u>₇O₂)), 3.77 (t, 2H, *J* = 11.6 Hz, -SCH₂CH₂(C₄<u>H</u>₇O₂)), 4.08 – 4.12 (m, 2H, -SCH₂CH₂(C₄<u>H</u>₇O₂)), 4.72 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.1 Hz, -SCH₂CH₂(C₄<u>H</u>₇O₂)), 6.92 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.19 (s, 1H, HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 7.71 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.0 Hz, HO-<u>Ph</u>-). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz): δ 25.7 (-SCH₂CH₂(C₄H₇O₂)), 28.4 (-SCH₂CH₂(C₄H₇O₂)), 34.7 (-SCH₂CH₂(C₄H₇O₂)), 66.9 (-SCH₂CH₂(C₄H₇O₂)), 100.4 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 106.7 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 115.1 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 122.1 (HO-<u>Ph</u>-), 136.6 (HO-<u>Ph}-), 147.9 (HO-<u>Ph}-), 153.1 (HO-<u>Ph}-), 163.7 (HO-Ph-[*d*]<u>thiazole</u>-S-). MS (CI⁺): 297.066 (M⁺), 298.062 (MH⁺). HRMS (CI⁺) 297.0664 (M⁺), 298.0621 (MH⁺). HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm): t_R = 32.8 min.</u></u></u>





Elemental Composition Report

Multiple Mass Analysis: 3 mass(es) processed

Tolerance = 8.0 mDa / DBE: min = 0.0, max = 100.0 Isotope cluster parameters: Separation = 1.0 Abundance = 1.0%

Monoisotopic Mass, Odd and Even Electron Ions

395896 formula(e) evaluated with 52 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass)





Result Table (Uncal - E: EMM-57 - Channel 1)

	Reten. Time	Area	Height	Area	Height	W05	Peak Purity	Compound
	[min]	[mV.s]	[mV]	[%]	[%]	[min]	[-]	Name
1	32.813	25828.184	2274.640	96.6	96.6	0.18	789	
2	40.360	912.055	79.721	3.4	3.4	0.18	873	
	Total	26740.239	2354.361	100.0	100.0			

2-((6-ethoxybenzo[*d*]**thiazol-2-yl)sulfonyl)acetic acid (13).** Yield 25% yellow powder, mp decomposes too rapidly. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 1.49 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 3.38 (s, 2H, -S-CH₂-COOH), 1.65–1.70 (m, 1H, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 4.14 (q, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 7.22 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.6, 6.4 Hz, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 7.37 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.4 Hz, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 8.06 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.2 Hz, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 14.7 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 42.6 (-S-CH₂-COOH), 64.4 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 104.1 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 118.6 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 126.0 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 129.5 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 132.0 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 159.2 (-Ph-[*d*]<u>thiazole-</u>S-). Anal. Calculated for C₁₁H₁₁NO₆S₂: C 41.63, H 3.49, N 4.41; Found: C 42.15, H 3.43, N 4.49. HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm): t_R = 35.6 min.







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3-((6-ethoxybenzo[*d*]**thiazol-2-yl)sulfonyl)propanoic acid (14).** Yield 30% yellow powder, mp decomposes too rapidly. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 1.86 (m, 3H, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 2.21 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, -Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 2.44 (t, 2H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, -SO₂-(CH₂)₂-COOH), 4.29 (t, 2H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, -SO₂-(CH₂)₂-COOH), 6.34 (broad pick, 1H, -(CH₂)₂-COOH), 7.21 (s, 1H, EtO-Ph-), 7.48 (m, 1H, EtO-Ph-), 7.95 (m, 1H, EtO-Ph-). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 22.1 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 27.8 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃), 33.1 (-SO₂-(CH₂)₂-COOH), 68.5 (-SO₂-(CH₂)₂-COOH), 98.4 (EtO-Ph-), 100.0 (EtO-Ph-), 103.7 (EtO-Ph-), 103.8 (EtO-Ph-), 107.5 (EtO-Ph-), 133.4 (EtO-Ph-), 177.9 (-Ph-[*d*]thiazole-S-), 202.5 (-(CH₂)₂-COOH). MS (EI⁺): 225.024 (M⁺), 226.027 (MH⁺). Anal. Calculated for C₁₂H₁₃NO₅S₂: C 45.70, H 4.15, N 4.44, S 20.34; Found: C 46.11, H 3.99, N 4.74, S 20.30. HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm): t_R = 29.0 min.





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Chromatogram E:\EMM-71(O).PRM

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Result Table (Uncal - E: |EMM-71(O) - Channel 1)

	Reten. Time [min]	Area [mV.s]	Height [mV]	Area [%]	Height [%]	W05 [min]	Peak Purity [-]	Compound Name
1	29.020	44114.367	2933.857	91.9	99.1	0.17	704	
2	35.753	3911.882	25.270	8.1	0.9	0.56	990	
	Total	48026.250	2959.127	100.0	100.0			

1,3-bis((6-ethoxybenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)thio)propan-2-one (15). Yield 25% white powder, mp 48-52 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 1.44 (t, 6H, J = 6.8 Hz, (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃)₂), 4.06 (q, 4H, J = 6.8 Hz, (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃)₂), 4.43 (s, 4H, -SCH₂COCH₂S-), 6.99 (d, 2H, J = 9.2 Hz, (CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 7.19 (s, 2H, (CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 7.68 (d, 2H, J = 9.2 Hz, (CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz): δ 14.7 ((-Ph-OCH₂CH₃)₂), 41.4 (-SCH₂COCH₂S-), 64.0 (-Ph-OCH₂CH₃)₂), 104.7 ((CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 115.3 ((CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 122.0 ((CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 136.8 ((CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 147.1 ((CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 156.5 ((CH₃CH₂O-<u>Ph</u>-)₂), 161.1 (HO-Ph-[d]thiazole-S-), 206.7 (-SCH₂COCH₂S-). MS (ES⁺): 477 (MH⁺), 499 (MNa⁺). Anal. Calculated for C₂₁H₂₀N₂O₃S₄: C 52.92, H 4.23, N 5.88; Found: C 52.59, H 4.53, N 5.83. HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, $\lambda = 254$ nm): t_R = 52.2 min.





Result Table (Uncal - E: EMM-151 - Channel 1)

	Reten. Time [min]	Area [mV.s]	Height [mV]	Area [%]	Height [%]	W05 [min]	Peak Purity [-]	Compound Name
1	52.240	18637.054	1501.020	100.0	100.0	0.19	779	
	Total	18637.054	1501.020	100.0	100.0			

3,3'-(ethane-1,1-diylbis(sulfanediyl))dipropionic acid (16). Yield 60% clear yellow syrup. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 1.60 (d, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz,

CH₃CH(SCH₂CH₂COOH)₂), 2.78 – 3.00 (m, 8H, CH₃CH(SCH₂CH₂COOH)₂), 4.00 (q, 1H, $CH_3CH(SCH_2CH_2COOH)_2),$ pick, J =6.9 Hz, 9.93 (broad 2H, $^{13}\mathrm{C}$ NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 22.9 CH₃CH(SCH₂CH₂COOH)₂). 25.0 $(\underline{CH}_3CH(SCH_2CH_2COOH)_2),$ $(CH_3CH(SCH_2CH_2COOH)_2),$ 34.4 (CH₃CH(SCH₂CH₂COOH)₂), (CH₃CH(SCH₂CH₂COOH)₂), 46.6 178.1 (CH₃CH(SCH₂CH₂COOH)₂). MS (ES⁺): 239 (M⁺), 261 (MNa⁺). Anal. Calculated for C₈H₁₄O₄S₂: C 40.32, H 5.92, S 26.91; Found: C 40.47, H 6.01, S 25.82. HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, λ = 254 nm): t_R = 21.7 min.

	Result Table (Uncal - E:\EMM-11 - Channel 1)											
	Reten. Time [min]	Area [mV.s]	Height [mV]	Area [%]	Height [%]	W05 [min]	Peak Purity [-]	Compound Name				
1	21.680	2335.129	107.888	91.0	79.3	0.18	924					
2	23.923	73.498	10.934	2.9	8.0	0.11	970					
3	24.577	45.285	6.191	1.8	4.5	0.12	991					
4	29.797	111.770	11.091	4.4	8.1	0.17	997					
	Total	2565.683	136.105	100.0	100.0							

3-methyl-7-nitrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[2,1-*b***]thiazole (19). Yield 30% yellow powder, mp too broad to be determined. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): \delta 2.81 (dd, 3H, J = 1.2, 12.3 Hz, -thiazole-CH₃), 6.54 (dd, 1H, J = 1.2, 9.3 Hz, -thiazole-CH₃), 7.81 – 7.88 (m, 1H, NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-), 8.17 – 8.34 (m, 1H, NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-), 8.72 (dd, 1H, J = 2.0, 8.4 Hz, NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): \delta 14.5 (-thiazole-CH₃), 106.9 (-thiazole-CH₃), 107.1 (-thiazole-CH₃), 107.5 (NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-), 110.3 (NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-), 115.6 (NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-), 116.2 (NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-), 118.8 (NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-), 119.4 (NO₂-<u>Ph</u>-). MS (ES⁺): 234 (MH⁺). Anal. Calculated for C₁₀H₇N3O₂S: C 51.49, H 3.02, N 18.02; Found: C 51.40, H 3.05, N 17.90. HPLC (gradient water/CH₃CN from 100% of water in 60 min, flow = 1 mL/min, \lambda = 254 nm): t_R = 63.5 min.**

Chromatogram E:\EMM'S 11, 1302.PRM

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				(,		
	Reten. Time	Area	Height	Area	Height	W05	Peak Purity	Compound
	[min]	[mV.s]	[mV]	[%]	[%]	[min]	[-]	Name
1	63.497	37986.987	3408.005	100.0	100.0	0.16	762	
	Total	37986.987	3408.005	100.0	100.0			
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Experimental Part

a. Cell cultures L6 and L6-GLUT4mvc myotubes.

L6 and L6-GLUT4myc myocytes and myotube cultures were prepared, grown and maintained as described.⁷ The L6-GLUT4myc cell line was the courtesy of Dr. Amira Klip (Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada).

INS-1E insulinoma cell line.

INS-1E cell cultures were grown and maintained as described.⁸ Cells in passage from 60-90, which maintain normal GSIS, were used in the study.

b. Isolation of rat islets of Langerhans

Male Wistar rats (150–250 g) were purchased from Harlan (Jerusalem, Israel). The joint ethics committee for animal welfare of the Hebrew University approved the study protocol. The Hebrew University is an Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International–accredited institute. Pancreatic islets were isolated from rats after collagenase digestion, as previously described.⁹ Pooled islets from three to five animals were preincubated in RPMI-1640 medium (11 mM glucose) for a 16-h recovery period, then divided into the experimental groups, each consisting of 30-50 islets of a similar size.

c. Glucose uptake assay

The [3H]dGlc uptake assay in L6 myotubes was performed as described.¹⁰

d. MTT cell viability test

We conducted this test as described.¹¹ The results were normalized to total protein content in culture wells, as by the Bradford method.¹²

e. Western blots

Whole cell lysates were prepared as previously described¹³ with some minor modifications: the lysis buffer contained 50 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mmol/L EDTA, 1mmol/L EGTA, 1 mmol/L Na3VO4, 150 mmol/L NaCl, 50 mmol/L NaF, 10 mmol/L sodium-glycerophosphate, 5 mmol/L sodium pyrophosphate, and 1 mmol/L PMSF, supplemented with 0.1% (v/v) IGEPAL, 0.1% (v/v) 2- β -mercaptoethanol, and protease inhibitor cocktail (1:100 dilution). The cells were washed with ice-cold PBS, and 1 ml of lysis buffer was then added at 4°C for 40 min. The resulting cell lysates were centrifuged at 8,700 g x 30 min at 4°C, and the supernatant fractions were separated and kept at -70°C until used. Protein content in the supernatant was determined by Bradford analysis, using a BSA standard dissolved in the same buffer. Aliquots (15-50 µg of protein) were mixed with the sample buffer [62.5 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 2% (w/v) SDS, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 50 mmol/L DTT, and 0.01% (w/v) bromophenol blue] and heated at 95°C for 5 min. The proteins were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE and Western blot analyses was performed using antibodies according to our previously established protocols.²

f. Colorimetric assay for detection of GLUT4

The colorimetric detection of surface GLUT4myc in L6 myotubes was performed as described.¹⁴

g. GSIS and Insulin RIA

The assays were performed as described.⁸

Statistical analysis

Statistical significance *, # (p < 0.05) was calculated among the various experimental groups using the Student t-test (two tailed) test. Results are given as mean \pm SEM (n =3-6).

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