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S1

Supporting Information

Synthesis and σ receptor affinity of spiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'-cyclohexanes] with exocyclic amino moiety in 3`-position

Elisabeth Kronenberg, Frauke Weber, Dirk Schepmann, Bernhard Wünsch*

Institut für Pharmazeutische und Medizinische Chemie der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Corrensstr. 48, D-48149 Münster, Germany Tel.: +49-251-8333311; Fax: +49-251-8332144; E-mail: <u>wuensch@uni-muenster.de</u>

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1. Synthetic procedure

Synthesis of cyclohexane-1,3-dione monoethylene ketal (7)

Monoketal 7 was synthesized according to ref.^{1,2}

Cyclohexane-1,3-dione (1.0 g, 8.92 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (200 mL) at130 °C. Subsequently, ethylene glycol (498 µL, 8.92 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (0.17 g, 10 mol %) were added and the mixture was heated to reflux for 1 h in a Dean-Stark apparatus. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt, Et₂O (200 mL) was added and the mixture was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (100 mL). The organic layer was dried (K₂CO₃), concentrated in vacuo and the residue was rapidly purified by fc (Ø 8 cm, 20 cm, cyclohexane : ethyl acetate 3 : 1, 65 mL). R_f (cyclohexane : ethyl acetate 2 : 1 = 0.26). Pale yellow oil, yield 0.46 g (33 %). C₈H₁₂O₃ (156.2). MS (EI): m/z (%) = 156 [M, 4], 113 [M – CH₃CH₂CH₂*, 40], 99 [M – CH₃C=OCH₂*, 100], 55 [O⁺≡CCH=CH₂, 45]. IR: \tilde{v} (cm⁻¹) = 2956, 2883 (s, v, C-H, alkyl), 1714 (s, v, C=O), 1084 (s, v, C-O). ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO): δ (ppm) = 1.71 – 1.77 (m, 2H, 5-CH₂), 1.85 – 1.88 (m, 2H, 4-CH₂), 2.30 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H, 6-CH₂), 2.58 (s, 2H, 2-CH₂), 3.87 – 3.95 (m, 4H, OCH₂CH₂CO).

2. Receptor binding studies

2.1. Materials

Guinea pig brains, rat brains and rat livers were commercially available (Harlan-Winkelmann, Borchen, Germany). Pig brains were a donation of the local slaughterhouse (Coesfeld, Germany). The recombinant L(tk-) cells stably expressing the GluN2B receptor were obtained from Prof. Dr. Dieter Steinhilber (Frankfurt, Germany). Homogenizers: Elvehjem Potter (B. Braun Biotech International, Melsungen, Germany) and Soniprep[®] 150 (MSE, London, UK). Centrifuges: Cooling centrifuge model Eppendorf 5427R (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany) and High-speed cooling centrifuge model Sorvall[®] RC-5C plus (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Langenselbold, Germany). Multiplates: standard 96 well multiplates (Diagonal, Muenster, Germany). Shaker: self-made device with adjustable temperature and tumbling speed (scientific workshop of the institute). Harvester: MicroBeta[®] (Typ A or B) solid state scintillator. Scintillation analyzer: MicroBeta[®] Trilux (all Perkin Elmer LAS, Rodgau-Jügesheim, Germany).

2.2. Preparation of membrane homogenates from guinea pig brain

5 guinea pig brains were homogenized with the potter (500-800 rpm, 10 up and down strokes) in 6 volumes of cold 0.32 M sucrose. The suspension was centrifuged at 1,200 x g for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was separated and centrifuged at 23,500 x g for 20 min at 4 °C. The pellet was resuspended in 5-6 volumes of buffer (50 mM TRIS, pH 7.4) and centrifuged again at 23,500 x g (20 min, 4 °C). This procedure was repeated twice. The final pellet was resuspended in 5-6 volumes of buffer and frozen (-80 °C) in 1.5 mL portions containing about 1.5 mg protein/mL.

2.3. Preparation of membrane homogenates from rat liver

Two rat livers were cut into small pieces and homogenized with the potter (500-800 rpm, 10 up and down strokes) in 6 volumes of cold 0.32 M sucrose. The suspension was centrifuged at $1,200 \times g$ for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was separated and centrifuged at $31,000 \times g$ for 20 min at 4 °C. The pellet was resuspended in 5-6 volumes of buffer (50 mM TRIS, pH 8.0) and incubated at rt for 30 min. After the incubation, the suspension was centrifuged again at 31,000 $\times g$ for

20 min at 4 °C. The final pellet was resuspended in 5-6 volumes of buffer and stored at -80 °C in 1.5 mL portions containing about 2 mg protein/mL.

2.4. Protein determination

The protein concentration was determined by the method of Bradford³ modified by Stoscheck.⁴ The Bradford solution was prepared by dissolving 5 mg of Coomassie Brilliant Blue G 250 in 2.5 mL of EtOH (95 %, v/v). 10 mL deionized H₂O and 5 mL phosphoric acid (85 %, m/v) were added to this solution, the mixture was stirred and filled to a total volume of 50 mL with deionized water. The calibration was carried out using bovine serum albumin as a standard in 9 concentrations (0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 4.0 mg /mL). In a 96 well standard multiplate, 10 µL of the calibration solution or 10 µL of the membrane receptor preparation were mixed with 190 µL of the Bradford solution, respectively. After 5 min, the UV absorption of the protein-dye complex at λ = 595 nm was measured with a plate reader (Tecan Genios[®], Tecan, Crailsheim, Germany).

2.5. General procedures for the binding assays

The test compound solutions were prepared by dissolving approximately 10 µmol (usually 2-4 mg) of test compound in DMSO so that a 10 mM stock solution was obtained. To obtain the required test solutions for the assay, the DMSO stock solution was diluted with the respective assay buffer. The filtermats were presoaked in 0.5 % aqueous polyethylenimine solution for 2 h at rt before use. All binding experiments were carried out in duplicates in the 96 well multiplates. The concentrations given are the final concentration in the assay. Generally, the assays were performed by addition of 50 µL of the respective assay buffer, 50 µL of test compound solution in various concentrations (10⁻⁵, 10⁻⁶, 10⁻⁷, 10⁻⁸, 10⁻⁹ and 10⁻¹⁰ mol/L), 50 µL of the corresponding radioligand solution and 50 µL of the respective receptor preparation into each well of the multiplate (total volume 200 µL). The receptor preparation was always added last. During the incubation, the multiplates were shaken at a speed of 500-600 rpm at the specified temperature. Unless otherwise noted, the assays were terminated after 120 min by rapid filtration using the harvester. During the filtration, each well was washed five times with 300 µL of water. Subsequently, the filtermats were dried at 95 °C. The solid scintillator was melted on the dried filtermats at a temperature of 95 °C for 5 min. After solidifying of the scintillator at rt, the trapped radioactivity in the

filtermats was measured with the scintillation analyzer. Each position on the filtermat corresponding to one well of the multiplate was measured for 5 min with the [³H]-counting protocol. The overall counting efficiency was 20 %. The IC_{50} values were calculated with the program GraphPad Prism[®] 3.0 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA) by non-linear regression analysis. Subsequently, the IC_{50} values were transformed into K_i values using the equation of Cheng and Prusoff.⁵ The K_i values are given as mean value ± SEM from three independent experiments.

2.6. σ_1 receptor assay

The assay was performed with the radioligand [³H]-(+)-pentazocine (22.0 Ci/mmol; Perkin Elmer). The thawed membrane preparation of guinea pig brain (about 100 μ g of the protein) was incubated with various concentrations of test compounds, 2 nM [³H]-(+)-pentazocine, and TRIS buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4) at 37 °C. The non-specific binding was determined with 10 μ M unlabeled (+)-pentazocine. The *K*_d value of (+)-pentazocine is 2.9 nM.⁶

2.7. σ_2 receptor assay

The assays were performed with the radioligand [³H]di-*o*-tolylguanidine (specific activity 50 Ci/mmol; ARC, St. Louis, MO, USA). The thawed rat liver membrane preparation (about 100 µg protein) was incubated with various concentrations of the test compound, 3 nM [³H]di-*o*-tolylguanidine and buffer containing (+)-pentazocine (500 nM (+)-pentazocine in TRIS buffer (50 mM TRIS, pH 8.0)) at rt. The non-specific binding was determined with 10 µM non-labeled di-*o*-tolylguanidine. The K_d value of di-*o*-tolylguanidine is 17.9 nM.⁷

3. References

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4. NMR spectra

¹H NMR spectrum of *cis*-N-benzyl-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'-cyclohexan]-3'-amine (*cis*-**4a**)



¹H NMR spectrum of *cis*-N-(cyclohexylmethyl)-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'- cyclohexan]-3'-amine (*cis*-**4b**)



¹H NMR spectrum of *cis*-N-benzyl-N-methyl-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'- cyclohexan]-3'-amine (*cis*-**5**a)



¹H NMR spectrum of *cis*-N-(cyclohexylmethyl)-N-methyl-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'-cyclohexan]-3'-amine (*cis*-**5b**)



5. HPLC chromtograms

HPLC chromatogram of *cis*-N-benzyl-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'- cyclohexan]-3'-amine (*cis*-**4a**)



No.	RT	Area	Conc 1	BC
1	4,00	72390	0,253	BB
2	4,64	73607	. 0,257	MC
3	9,93	14812	0,052	MC
4	11,41	98552	0,344	BB
5	14.84	5869	0,021	MC
6	15,97	28350508	99,073	MC
		28615738	100,000	

Peak rejection level: 0

HPLC chromatogram of of *cis*-N-(cyclohexylmethyl)-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'-cyclohexan]-3'-amine (*cis*-**4b**)



NO.	RT	Area	Conc 1	BC
1	8,50	9512	0,032	мс
2	13,88	9996	. 0,034	MC
-3	15,21	19668	0,066	MC
4	15,43	7115	0,024	MC
5	15,73	4096	0,014	MC
6	16,17	10665	0,036	MC
7	16,71	10697	0,036	MC
8	17,07	8061	0,027	BB
9	17,38	29525849	99,526	MC
10	21,75	33779	0,114	MC
11	23,08	18750	0,063	MC
12	26,11	8337	0,028	МС
		29666525	100,000	
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Peak rejection level: 0

HPLC chromatogram of cis-N-benzyl-N-methyl-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'-

HPLC



Acquisition Method: Chromni MeOH Blank Subtr Sample Name: MeOH Column Type: 010

Solvent A: Wasser + 0,05%TFA

Developed by: Christian Solvent C: MeOH +0.05% TFA

BC	Conc 1	Area	RT	No.
BB	0,037	30640	11,29	1
MC	0,378	311564	12,12	2
BB	0,031	25870	14,93	3
MC	0,293	241507	15,41	4
MC	0,370	305377	15,68	5
MC	98,541	81267936	15,98	6
BB	0,014	11926	18,92	7
MC	0,005	4120	19,23	в
BB	0,055	45642	20,45	9
MC	0,039	32471	21,74	1.0
MC	0,142	117444	23,08	11
BB	0,022	18400	24,21	12
BB	0,059	48681	24,74	13
BB	0,012	9705	26,07	14
	100,000	82471283		1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.

Peak rejection level: 0

cyclohexan]-3'-amine (cis-5a)

HPLC chromatogram of *cis*-N-(cyclohexylmethyl)-N-methyl-3,4-dihydrospiro[[2]benzopyran-1,1'-cyclohexan]-3'-amine (*cis*-**5b**)



57416883

47078

3820

27309

41592

28098

49288

18527

58013404

7520

179180

98,972

0,081

0,309

0,007

0,047

0,072

0,048

0,085

0,013

0,032

100,000

MC

MC

BB

MC

MC

MC

MC

MC

MC

BB

Peak rejection level: 0

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

16,97

20,00

21,30

22,24

22,51

22,64

23,77

24,27

24,49 25,79