Supplementary Information

Identification of morpholine based hydroxylamine analogues: Selective inhibitors of MARK4/Par-1d causing cancer cell death through apoptosis

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Synthesis Protocols

Protocol used for the synthesis of Arylaldoximes (9-16)

Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (NH₄OH.HCl, 75.0 mmol) was taken in 30 mL of water and stirred at 0 °C. Afterwards 3N (75.0 mmol) of NaOH was added to this solution and then allowed to stir for 15 minutes at the same temperature. Different arylaldehydes (67.5 mmol, **1-8**) taken in 40 mL ethanol were added dropwise to this mixture and refluxed for 14-20 hours at 90 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled on completion, poured onto ice cold water to get the solid arylaldoximes (**9**, **11**, **13**, **15** and **16**) which were dried after filtration. However, arylaldoximes (**10**, **12** and **14**) were achieved by the process of extraction which was carried out with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer of these intermediates was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and then concentrated *in vacuo* under reduced pressure for the use in next step.

N-[(E)-Phenylmethylidene]hydroxylamine (9). Yield: 90%; C₇H₇NO; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 121.13

N-[(E)-(4-Methoxyphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (10). Yield: 85%; C₈H₉NO₂; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 151.16

N-[(E)-(4-Methylphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (11). Yield: 82%; C₈H₉NO; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 135.16

N-[(E)-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (12). Yield: 89%; C₉H₁₁NO₂; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 165.18

N-[(E)-(4-Ethylphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (13). Yield: 80%; C₉H₁₁NO; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 149.18

N-[(E)-(4-Chlorophenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (14). Yield: 85%; C₇H₆ClNO; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 155.58

N-[(*E*)-(4-Nitrophenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (15). Yield: 84%; C₇H₆N₂O₃; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 166.13 *N*-{(*E*)-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methylidene}hydroxylamine (16). Yield: 91%; C₈H₆F₃NO; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 189.13

Synthesis Protocol for Carboximidoyl Chlorides (17-24)

Each of the synthesized arylaldoxime (**9-16**, 43.91 mmol) was taken in DMF (15 mL) and stirred until dissolved. To this solution, *N*-Chlorosuccinimide (NCS) (43.91 mmol) taken in DMF (60 mL) was added dropwise and heated at 60 °C for 8-12 hours. The progress of the reaction was monitored by using TLC. On completion, the reaction mixture was cooled at room temperature, poured onto ice cold water followed by extraction with tetrabutylmethyether (TBME). The ether layer was filtered and evaporated to dryness (at 30 °C) to get the desired carboximidoyl chlorides **17-24** for the used in another step.

N-Hydroxybenzenecarboximidoyl chloride (17). Yield: 75 %; yellow solid; C_7H_6CINO ; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 155.58

N-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (18). Yield: 75%; white solid; $C_8H_8CINO_2$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + 1] 185.60

N-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (19). Yield: 90%; white solid; C_8H_8CINO ; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 169.60

4-Ethoxy-N-hydroxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (20). Yield: 90%; white solid; $C_9H_{10}CINO_{2}$: ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 199.63

4-Ethyl-N-hydroxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (21). Yield: 73%; yellow solid; $C_9H_{10}CINO$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 183.63

4-Chloro-*N***-hydroxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (22).** Yield: 87%; white solid; $C_7H_5Cl_2NO$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 190.02

N-Hydroxy-4-nitrobenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (23). Yield: 86%; white solid; $C_7H_5ClN_2O_3$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 200.57

N-Hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (24). Yield: 93%; white solid; $C_8H_5ClF_3NO$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 223.5

X-ray crystallography data



Figure S1. Atropoisomers present in 25.

Bond lengths	25	28	32
O(1)-N(1)	1.431(2)	1.4276(13)	1.4225(16)
N(1)-C(1)	1.289(3)	1.2904(15)	1.285(2)
C(1)-N(2)	1.389(3)	1.3951(15)	1.387(2)
N(2)-C(9)			
N(2)-C(10)			
O(2)-N(4)			
O(3)-N(4)			
O(2)-C(9)	1.433(5)	1.4280(16)	1.428(2)
O(2)-C(10)	1.428(4)	1.4309(15)	1.432(2)
N(2)-C(8)	1.478(3)	1.4652(15)	1.471(2)
N(2)-C(11)	1.459(3)	1.4731(15)	1.475(2)
Angles	25	28	32
C(1)-N(1)-O(1)	111.7(2)	112.69(10)	113.74(12)
N(1)-C(1)-N(2)	117.8(2)	117.31(10)	126.21(14)
C(9)-N(2)-C(10)			
C(9)-N(2)-C(1)			
C(10)-N(2)-C(1)			
C(10)-N(3)-C(8)			
C(1)-N(2)-C(11)	117.63(19)	117.40(10)	118.55(13)
C(1)-N(2)-C(8)	114.9(2)	116.68(9)	118.51(12)
C(11)-N(2)-C(8)	111.2(2)	111.24(10)	110.87(12)
C(9)-O(2)-C(10)	108.4(3)	109.87(10)	109.72(12)

Table S1. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for the compounds 25, 28 and 32

Table S2. Hydrogen bonds in the compounds 25, 28 and 32.

D-HA	compou	and d(D-H)	d(HA)	d(DA)	<(DHA)
O(1)-H(1O)N(3)#1	25	0.90(3)	1.93(3)	2.796(3)	163(3)
O(1)-H(1O)O(3)#1	25	0.90(3)	2.57(3)	3.2211(19)	130(3)
O(3)-H(3O)N(1)#2	25	0.94(4)	1.91(4)	2.810(3)	159(3)
O(3)-H(3O)O(1)#2	25	0.94(4)	2.57(4)	3.2211(19)	127(3)
O(1)-H(1O)N(1)#3	28	0.89(2)	1.93(2)	2.7838(14)	160.8(18)
O(1)-H(1O)O(1)#3	28	0.89(2)	2.59(2)	3.2118(18)	127.9(15)
O(1)-H(1O)N(1)#4	32	0.96(3)	1.83(3)	2.7398(18)	158(2)
O(1)-H(1O)O(1)#4	32	0.96(3)	2.57(2)	3.226(2)	125.5(18)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 x,y-1,z #2 x,y+1,z #3 -x-2,-y,-z+1 #4 -x,-y+1,-z

Molecular docking

Table	S3.	Molecular	docking	results	showing	the	binding	energy	and	specific	interacting
residues of MARK4 with each synthesized target chemotypes 25-32											

	Dealstree	Protein-ligand interactions				
Commonmel	Score (Kcal/mol)	Hydrogen	bonds			
Compound		Amino acid	Distance	Other interacting residues		
		residues	(Å)			
25	-6.2	Lys85	3.1	Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, Mat132, Glu133, Asn183, Leu185, Ala195, Asp196		
26	-6.5	Gly65 Glu182	3.3 3.2	Gly63, Lys64, Gly65, Ala68, Lys69, Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Ala195, Asp196		
27	-6.8	Asn183	2.1	Ile62, Gly63, Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Leu185, Ala195, Asp196		
28	-6.8	Gly65 Asn183	3.3 3.2	Gly63, Lys64, Gly65, Ala68, Lys69, Val70, Ala83, Ile84, Lys85, Val116, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Ala195, Asp196		
29	-7.1	Gly65 Glu182	3.2 2.6	Gly63, Lys64, Gly65, Ala68, Lys69, Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Ala195, Asp196		
30	-6.6	None	None	Ile62, Gly63, Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Leu185, Ala195, Asp196		
31	-7.0	Lys85	2.8	Gly63, Val70, Ala83, Ile84, Lys85, Val116, Leu130, Met132, Glu133, Glu139, Glu182, Asn183, Leu185, Ala195, Asp196		
32	-6.9	Gly65 Glu182	3.1 2.5	Gly63, Lys64, Gly65, Ala68, Lys69, Val70, Lys85, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Leu185, Ala195, Asp196		



Figure S2. Molecular docking studies of synthesized compounds with MARK4: View of the catalytic pocket of MARK4 with (A) compound 25 and compound 26 (B) 2D schematic representation of the docking models of compound 25 and compound 26. Dotted lines in different colours reflected various types of interaction such as hydrogen bonding, charge or polar interactions, van der Waals and π -sigma interactions



Figure S3. Molecular docking studies of synthesized compounds with MARK4: View of the catalytic pocket of MARK4 with (A) compound 27, compound 28 and compound 29 (B) 2D schematic representation of the docking models of compound 27, compound 28 and compound 29. Dotted lines in different colours reflected various types of interaction such as hydrogen bonding, charge or polar interactions, van der Waals and π -sigma interactions



Figure S4. Molecular docking studies of synthesized compounds with MARK4: View of the catalytic pocket of MARK4 with (A) compound 30 and compound 31 (B) 2D schematic representation of the docking models of compound 30 and compound 31. Dotted lines in different colours reflected various types of interaction such as hydrogen bonding, charge or polar interactions, van der Waals and π -sigma interactions



Figure S5. (**A**) 3D presentation of MARK4 docked ligand complex of compound **32** (blue) to the active site residues of MARK4. (**B**) Focused view of MARK4 binding pocket with compound **32** shows the hydrogen bond donor-acceptor residues of protein. (**C**) 2D representation of residues involved in different interactions like van der Waals interactions, hydrogen bonding, charge or polar interactions (each type of interaction is represented by respective color, see inset). (**D**) 3D presentation of MARK4 re-docked with reported co-crystal ligand pyrazolopyrimidine inhibitor (light blue), PDB ID: 5ES1. (**E**) 2D representation of MARK4 residues involved in different interactions with reported co-crystal ligand pyrazolopyrimidine inhibitor.

Single Dose Kinase Inhibition Profiling of Compound 32

S.NO.	Kinase	% inhibition (at 10 µM) of compound 32
1.	Positive control (MARK4)	96.93
2.	Negative control	0.38
3.	МАРКАРК2	41.22
4.	CHK1	1.50
5.	CHK2	3.49
6.	MARK1	2.12
7.	MELK	10.93
8.	PASK	17.72
9.	PIM1	10.27
10.	CAMK2 alpha	19.12
11.	CAMK2beta	15.45
12.	CAMK4	23.56
13.	САМКІ	12.11
14.	CAMKII	6.55
15.	CHKtide	9.85
16.	ZIPtide2	13.70
17.	ZIPtide	1.72
18.	AMPKA1	3.26
19.	AMPKB1	16.56
20.	MBP	14.64
21.	SAMStide	9.42
22.	S6K	15.05
23.	PKCu	10.22
24.	CREBtide	8.46
25.	MBP2	12.32
26.	HSP27tide	24.72
27.	STK33	8.42
28.	DAPK1	23.52
29.	ILK	9.24
30.	PDK3	23.42
31.	FASTK	12.11

Table S4. Kinase selectivity profiling of compound **32** with 30 kinases of Ser/Thr family usingkinase screening kit (Promega, Madison, USA) and malachite green assay.

Compound No.	Aqueous Solubility (S)
	mg/mL
25	24±0.01
26	30±0.4
27	48±0.7
28	32±0.7
29	46±0.8
30	54±0.9
31	76±1.5
32	85±1.1

Table S5. Solubility of the compounds 25-32 (mg/mL)



¹H NMR of Compound 25



¹³C NMR of Compound 25



¹H NMR of Compound 26



¹³C NMR of Compound 26



¹H NMR of Compound 27



¹³C NMR of Compound 27



¹H NMR of Compound 28



¹³C NMR of Compound 28



¹H NMR of Compound 29



¹³C NMR of Compound 29



¹H NMR of Compound 30



¹³C NMR of Compound 30



¹H NMR of Compound 31



¹³C NMR of Compound 31



¹H NMR of Compound 32



¹³C NMR of Compound 32