## 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 ( $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH} \cdot \mathrm{HCl}, 75.0 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was taken in 30 mL of water and stirred at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Afterwards $3 \mathrm{~N}(75.0 \mathrm{mmol})$ of NaOH was added to this solution and then allowed to stir for 15 minutes at the same temperature. Different arylaldehydes $(67.5 \mathrm{mmol}, \mathbf{1 - 8})$ taken in 40 mL ethanol were added dropwise to this mixture and refluxed for $14-20$ hours at $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The reaction mixture was cooled on completion, poured onto ice cold water to get the solid arylaldoximes $(\mathbf{9}, \mathbf{1 1}, \mathbf{1 3}, 15$ and $\mathbf{1 6})$ 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 $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$, filtered and then concentrated in vacuo under reduced pressure for the use in next step.
$N$-[(E)-Phenylmethylidene]hydroxylamine (9). Yield: 90\%; $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{NO}$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 121.13
$N-\left[(\boldsymbol{E})\right.$-(4-Methoxyphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (10). Yield: $85 \% ; \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$; ESI-MS $(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}):[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 151.16$
$N$-[(E)-(4-Methylphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (11). Yield: $82 \% ; \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}$; ESI-MS $(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}):[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 135.16$
$N$-[(E)-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (12). Yield: $89 \% ; \mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$; ESI-MS $(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}):[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 165.18$
$N-\left[(\boldsymbol{E})\right.$-(4-Ethylphenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (13). Yield: $80 \% ; \mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}$; ESI-MS $(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}):[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 149.18$
$N-\left[(\boldsymbol{E})\right.$-(4-Chlorophenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (14). Yield: $85 \% ; \mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{ClNO}$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 155.58
$N-\left[(\boldsymbol{E})\right.$-(4-Nitrophenyl)methylidene]hydroxylamine (15). Yield: $84 \% ; \mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} ;$ ESI-MS
$(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}):[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 166.13$
$\boldsymbol{N}$ - $\{(\boldsymbol{E})$-[2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methylidene\}hydroxylamine (16). Yield: 91\%;
$\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~F}_{3} \mathrm{NO}$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 189.13

## Synthesis Protocol for Carboximidoyl Chlorides (17-24)

Each of the synthesized arylaldoxime ( $\mathbf{9 - 1 6}, 43.91 \mathrm{mmol})$ was taken in DMF $(15 \mathrm{~mL})$ and stirred until dissolved. To this solution, $N$-Chlorosuccinimide (NCS) (43.91 mmol) taken in DMF (60 mL ) was added dropwise and heated at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) to get the desired carboximidoyl chlorides 17-24 for the used in another step.
$N$-Hydroxybenzenecarboximidoyl chloride (17). Yield: $75 \%$; yellow solid; $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{ClNO}$; ESIMS (m/z): [M + H] 155.58
$N$-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (18). Yield: 75\%; white solid; $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{ClNO}_{2} ;$ ESI-MS (m/z): $[\mathrm{M}+1] 185.60$
$N$-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (19). Yield: 90\%; white solid; $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{ClNO}$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 169.60

4-Ethoxy- $N$-hydroxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (20). Yield: $90 \%$; white solid; $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{ClNO}_{2}$; $\mathrm{ESI}-\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}):[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 199.63$

4-Ethyl-N-hydroxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (21). Yield: 73\%; yellow solid; $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{ClNO}$; ESI-MS (m/z): [M + H] 183.63

4-Chloro- $N$-hydroxybenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (22). Yield: 87\%; white solid; $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{NO} ;$ ESI-MS (m/z): [M+H] 190.02
$N$-Hydroxy-4-nitrobenzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (23). Yield: 86\%; white solid;
$\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ClN}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$; ESI-MS (m/z): $[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 200.57$
$N$-Hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene-1-carboximidoyl chloride (24). Yield: 93\%; white solid; $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ClF}_{3} \mathrm{NO} ;$ ESI-MS (m/z): $[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}] 223.5$

X-ray crystallography data


Figure S1. Atropoisomers present in 25.

Table S1. Bond lengths [ $\AA$ ] and angles [ ${ }^{\circ}$ ] for the compounds 25, 28 and 32

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

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

| D-H...A | compound | $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{H})$ | $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{H} \ldots \mathrm{A})$ | $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{D} \ldots \mathrm{A})$ | $<(\mathrm{DHA})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{N}(3) \# 1$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $0.90(3)$ | $1.93(3)$ | $2.796(3)$ | $163(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{O}(3) \# 1$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $0.90(3)$ | $2.57(3)$ | $3.2211(19)$ | $130(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(3)-\mathrm{H}(3 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{N}(1) \# 2$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $0.94(4)$ | $1.91(4)$ | $2.810(3)$ | $159(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(3)-\mathrm{H}(3 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{O}(1) \# 2$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $0.94(4)$ | $2.57(4)$ | $3.2211(19)$ | $127(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{N}(1) \# 3$ | $\mathbf{2 8}$ | $0.89(2)$ | $1.93(2)$ | $2.7838(14)$ | $160.8(18)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{O}(1) \# 3$ | $\mathbf{2 8}$ | $0.89(2)$ | $2.59(2)$ | $3.2118(18)$ | $127.9(15)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{N}(1) \# 4$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $0.96(3)$ | $1.83(3)$ | $2.7398(18)$ | $158(2)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{O}) \ldots \mathrm{O}(1) \# 4$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $0.96(3)$ | $2.57(2)$ | $3.226(2)$ | $125.5(18)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Compound | Docking score (Kcal/mol) | Protein-ligand interactions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hydrogen bonds |  | Other interacting residues |
|  |  | Amino acid residues | Distance $(\AA)$ |  |
| 25 | -6.2 | Lys85 | 3.1 | Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, Mat132, Glu133, Asn183, Leu185, Ala195, Asp196 |
| 26 | -6.5 | Gly65 <br> Glu182 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gly63, Lys64, Gly65, Ala68, Lys69, } \\ & \text { Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, } \\ & \text { Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Ala195, } \\ & \text { Asp196 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 27 | -6.8 | Asn183 | 2.1 | Ile62, Gly63, Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Leu185, Ala195, Asp196 |
| 28 | -6.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gly65 } \\ \text { Asn183 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | Gly63, Lys64, Gly65, Ala68, Lys69, Val70, Ala83, Ile84, Lys85, Val116, Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Ala195, Asp196 |
| 29 | -7.1 | Gly65 <br> Glu182 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gly63, Lys64, Gly65, Ala68, Lys69, } \\ & \text { Val70, Ala83, Lys85, Val116, } \\ & \text { Met132, Glu182, Asn183, Ala195, } \\ & \text { Asp196 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 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, Asp 196 |
| 32 | -6.9 | Gly65 <br> Glu182 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | 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 $\pi$-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 $\pi$-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 $\pi$-sigma interactions


Figure S5. (A) 3D presentation of MARK4 docked ligand complex of compound $\mathbf{3 2}$ (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

Table S4. Kinase selectivity profiling of compound $\mathbf{3 2}$ with 30 kinases of Ser/Thr family using kinase screening kit (Promega, Madison, USA) and malachite green assay.

| S.NO. | Kinase | \% inhibition (at $10 \mu \mathrm{M}$ ) of compound 32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Positive control (MARK4) | 96.93 |
| 2. | Negative control | 0.38 |
| 3. | MAPKAPK2 | 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. | CAMKI | 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 S5. Solubility of the compounds $\mathbf{2 5 - 3 2}(\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL})$

| Compound No. | Aqueous Solubility (S) <br> $\mathbf{m g} / \mathbf{m L}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $24 \pm 0.01$ |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | $30 \pm 0.4$ |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | $48 \pm 0.7$ |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | $32 \pm 0.7$ |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | $46 \pm 0.8$ |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $54 \pm 0.9$ |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $76 \pm 1.5$ |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $85 \pm 1.1$ |



## ${ }^{1}$ H NMR of Compound 25


${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 25


## ${ }^{1}$ H NMR of Compound 26


${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 26


## ${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 27



${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 28


## ${ }^{1}$ H NMR of Compound 29


${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 29

${ }^{1}$ H NMR of Compound 30

${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 30

${ }^{1}$ H NMR of Compound 31

${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 31

${ }^{1}$ H NMR of Compound 32

${ }^{13}$ C NMR of Compound 32

