Synthesis, solid state self-assembly driven by antiparallel $\pi \cdots \pi$ stacking and $\{\cdots H-C-C-F\}_2$ dimer synthons, and *in vitro* acetyl cholinesterase inhibition activity of phenoxy pendant isatins

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1)- Experimental

1.1 General Information

Anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and anhydrous K₂CO₃ were purchased from Fluka (Switzerland). Isatin, 5chloro isatin, 5-bromo isatin, phenol, 4-chloro phenol, 4-bromo phenol, 4-floro phenol and 1,2dibromo ethane were products of Aldrich (Canada). Acetonitrile and dimethyl formamide were obtained from Lab-Scan (Poland). All enzymes were purchased from Sigma-aldrich and used without further purification. These are AChEElectric eel (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, USA), BChE equine serum lyophilized (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, USA), substrates: acetylthiocholine iodide (Sigma-Aldrich, U.K.), butyrylthiocholineiodide (Sigma-Aldrich, Switzerland), DTNB (5,5dithio-bis-nitrobenzoic acid) (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany). Disodium hydrogenphosphate (Na₂HPO₄) was of extra pure analytical grade from Merck Group (Darmstadt, Germany) were used. All the reagents used were of analytical reagent grade, while commercial solvents were distilled before use. Monitoring of reactions was carried out using precoated silica gel-60 F254 TLC plates, purchased from Merck (Germany). Melting points of reported compounds were recorded in open capillaries on Gallenkamp (MP-D) melting point apparatus and are reported as such. Bruker Avance (300 MHz) NMR spectrometer was engaged to record ¹H and ¹³C-NMR spectra using CDCl₃ as solvent and TMS as internal reference. 96 well plate microplate photometer (Thermoscientific, multiskan FC, China) was employed for measuring absorbances for acetylcholinesterase assay.

1.2 Single crystal X-ray analysis

X-ray single crystal data was collected by using MoKa (1 = 0.71073 Å) radiation on a STOE IPDS 2 diffractometer equipped with an STOE image plate (34 cm diameter) area detector, and a 2-circle goniometer. Data collection, data reduction, and structure solution/refinement were carried out using the software package X-RED32; Stoe & Cie, 2002. The structure was solved by direct method and refined in a routine manner (SHELXL)^{1, 2}. The details of the X-ray crystal data and the structure solution as well as the refinement are given in Table S1.

1.3 Acetylcholinesterase Assay

The AChE inhibition activity was performed with a slight modification of the Ellman's method.³ Total volume of the reaction mixture was 100 μ L. It contained 60 μ L Na₂HPO₄ buffer with

concentration of 50 mM having pH 7.7. 10 μ L test compound (0.5 mM/well) was added, followed by the addition of 10 μ L (0.005 unit/well) enzyme. The contents were mixed and pre-read at 405 nm. Then, contents were preincubated for 10 min at 37 °C. The reaction was initiated by the addition of 10 μ L of 0.5 mM/well substrate (acetylthiocholine iodide), followed by the addition of 10 μ L DTNB (0.5 mM/well). After 30 min of incubation at 37 °C, absorbance was measured at 405 nm using 96 well plate microplate photometer (Thermoscientific, multiskan FC, China). All experiments were carried out with their respective controls in triplicate. Donepezil (0.5 mM/well) was used as a positive control. Percentage inhibition was calculated as follows:

Inhibition (%) =
$$\frac{Control - Test}{Control} \times 100$$

Where, Control is the total enzyme activity without inhibitor and Test is the enzyme activity in the presence of test compound. IC_{50} values (concentration at which there is 50 % enzyme catalyzed reaction) were calculated using EZ–Fit Enzyme kinetics software (Perrella Scientific Inc. Amherst, USA).







m/z = 77





Figure S1: Representative fragmentation patterns of compound PI1

Crystal data	PI4	
CCDC	2090877	
Chemical formula	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ FNO ₃	
$M_{ m r}$	285.27	
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, P^-1	
Temperature (K)	296	
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	6.7305 (9), 8.9170 (12), 11.7682 (15)	
β (°)	82.956 (11), 78.846 (11), 88.804 (11)	
$V(\text{\AA}^3)$	687.70 (16)	
Ζ	2	
Radiation type	Μο Κα	
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.11	
Crystal size (mm)	$0.69 \times 0.59 \times 0.42$	
Data collection		
Diffractometer	STOE IPDS 2	
Absorption correction	Integration (<i>X-RED32</i> ; Stoe & Cie, 2002)	
T_{\min}, T_{\max}	0.922, 0.972	
No. of measured, independent and observed $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$ reflections	6252, 2687, 2030	
$R_{ m int}$	0.044	
$(\sin \theta / \lambda)_{max} (\text{\AA}^{-1})$	0.617	
Refinement		
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.040, 0.104, 1.00	
No. of reflections	2687	
No. of parameters	191	
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained	
$\Delta \rangle_{\rm max}, \Delta \rangle_{\rm min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.16, -0.21	

 Table S1. X-ray crystallographic data of of phenoxy pendant isatin PI4

Compd. no.	Concentration	% Inhibition
P1-1	10µL	79.48
	5μL	69.65
	2.5µL	46.76
P1-2	10µL	83.75
	5μL	53.24
	2.5µL	27.13
P1-4	10µL	78.41
	5μL	57.65
	2.5µL	26.93
P1-6	10µL	81.40
	5μL	35.67
	2.5µL	14
P1-9	10µL	60.51
	5μL	36.83
	2.5µL	22.85
P1-10	10µL	64.68
	5μL	49.27
	2.5µL	39.73
P1-11	10µL	78.30
	5µL	34.88
	2.5µL	19.38
P1-12	10µL	55.67
	5µL	40.78
	2.5µL	18.21
Positive control	10µL	100
	5µL	70.27
	2.5µL	44.71

2)- Table S2: Acetyl cholinesterase inhibition (%) of phenoxy pendant isatin PI1-12



Figure S2: Graph between concentration $(\mu g/mL)$ verses % inhibition

References

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Copies of ¹H-NMR,¹³C-NMR and MS spectra of compounds (PI1-12)

¹H-NMR of PI1



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GC-MS of PI1



¹H-NMR of PI2



¹³C-NMR of PI2



GC-MS of PI2



¹H-NMR of PI3







GC-MS of PI3



¹H-NMR of PI4



¹³C-NMR of PI4



GC-MS of PI4



¹H-NMR of PI6







GC-MS of PI6



¹H-NMR of PI7



¹³C-NMR of PI7



GC-MS of PI7



¹H-NMR of PI8



¹³C-NMR of PI8



GC-MS of PI8







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¹³C-NMR of PI9



GC-MS of PI9



¹³C-NMR of PI10

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GC-MS of PI10



¹H-NMR of PI11



¹³C-NMR of PI11



GC-MS of PI11



¹H-NMR of PI12



¹³C-NMR of PI12



GC-MS of PI12

