Supporting Information

Design, Synthesis, and Mechanistic Study of 2-Piperazineone-bearing Peptidomimetics as Novel HIV Capsid Modulators

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I. Supplemental Results of SPR Assay



Figure S1. SPR isotherms of **F-Id-3k** and **F-Id-3o** (A) binding to two variants of the CA protein (monomer and disulfide-stabilized hexamer), respectively, with **PF74** (B) as the reference. Isotherms are an average of 3 replicates with error bars represent standard deviation (SD)

II. Supplemental Results of Single-Round Infection Assay

Compounds	Concentration (µM)	% Infection
F-Id-3o	3	69.1 ± 13.1
PF74	0.05	45.8 ± 8.8
DMSO	-	100.0 ± 8.4

Table S1. Supplemental results of single-round infection assay in early stage

III. Metabolic Stability in Human Liver Microsomes

The metabolic stability in human liver microsomes of compounds was determined in WuXi AppTec Co. Ltd. (Shanghai), China. The detailed procedure is as follows:

1. Test Compounds

Compound	Compound ID	Batch No	Exact Mass	Stock Concentration		
No.	Compound ID	Daten No.	Exact Wass	(mM)		
1	F-Id-3o	F-Id-3o	609.20	10		
2	PF74	PF74	425.21	10		
Control	Testosterone		288.42	10		
Control	Diclofenac		295.14	10		
Control	Propafenone		341.44	10		

 Table S2. Compounds information

2. Experimental Procedure

2.1. Test Compound and Control Working Solution Preparation

2.1.1. Working solution: 5 μ L of compound and control stock solution (10 mM in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)) were diluted with 495 μ L of acetonitrile (ACN) (intermediate solution concentration: 100 μ M, 99% ACN).

2.2. NADPH Cofactor Preparation

2.2.1. Materials

NADPH powder: β-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate reduced form, tetrasodium salt; NADPH·4Na (Vendor: Chem-Impex International, Cat. No. 00616).

2.2.2. Preparation Procedure

The appropriate amount of NADPH powder was weighed and diluted into a 10 mM MgCl₂ solution (working solution concentration: 10 mM; final concentration in reaction system: 1 mM).

2.3. Liver Microsomes Preparation

2.3.1. Materials

Table	S3 .	Liver	Microsomes	Information	

Species	Product Information	Vendor	Abbrevation
Human	Cat No. 452117	Comina	ШМ
numan	Lot No. 38295	Coming	пLM

2.3.2. Preparation Procedure

The appropriate concentrations of microsome working solutions were prepared in 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer.

2.4. Stop Solution Preparation

Cold (4°C) acetonitrile (ACN) containing 200 ng/mL tolbutamide and 200 ng/mL labetalol as internal standards (IS) was used as the stop solution.

2.5. Assay Procedure

2.5.1. Pre-warm empty 'Incubation' plates T60 and NCF60 for 10 min minutes.

2.5.2. Dilute liver microsomes to 0.56 mg/mL in 100 mM phosphate buffer.

2.5.3. Transfer 445 uL microsome working solutions (0.56 mg/mL) into pre-warmed 'Incubation' plates T60 and NCF60, Then pre-incubate 'Incubation' plates T60 and NCF60 for 10 min at 37°C with constant shaking. Transfer 54 μ L liver microsomes to blank plate, then add 6 μ L NAPDH cofactor to blank plate, and then add 180 μ L quenching solution to blank plate.

2.5.4. Add 5 μ L compound working solution (100 μ M) into 'incubation' plates (T60 and NCF60) containing microsomes and mix 3 times thoroughly.

2.5.5. For the NCF60 plate, add 50 uL of buffer and mix 3 times thoroughly. Start timing; plate will be incubated at 37°C for 60 min while shaking.

2.5.6. In 'Quenching' plate T0, add 180 μ L quenching solution and 6 μ L NAPDH cofactor. Ensure the plate is chilled to prevent evaporation.

2.5.7. For the T60 plate, mix 3 times thoroughly, and immediately remove 54 μ L mixture for the 0-min time point to 'Quenching' plate. Then add 44 μ L NAPDH cofactor to incubation plate (T60). Start timing; plate will be incubated at 37°C for 60 min while shaking.

Component	Concentration
Microsome	0.5 mg protein/mL
Test Compound	1 µM
Control Compound	1 µM
Acetonitrile	0.99%
DMSO	0.01%

Table S4. Final Concentration of Each Component in Incubation Medium

2.5.8. At 5, 15, 30, 45, and 60 min, add 180 μ L quenching solution to 'Quenching' plates,

mix once, and serially transfer 60 μ L sample from T60 plate per time point to 'Quenching' plates.

Time Point	Start Time	End Time
Blank	1:00:00	0:00:00
T60	1:00:00	0:00:00
T45	0:45:00	0:00:00
T30	0:30:00	0:00:00
T15	0:15:00	0:00:00
T5	0:05:00	0:00:00
ТО	mix 3 times and remove o	ut to 'Quenching' plate

Table S5. Reaction Plates Incubation

2.5.9. For NCF60: mix once, and transfer 60 μ L sample from the NCF60 incubation to 'Quenching' plate containing quenching solution at the 60-min time point.

Table S6. NCF60 Incubation

Time Point	Start Time	End Time
NCF60	1:00:00	0:00:00

2.5.10. All sampling plates are shaken for 10 min, then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 20 minutes at 4°C.

2.5.11. Transfer 80 μ L supernatant into 240 μ L HPLC water, and mix by plate shaker for 10 min.

2.5.12. Each bioanalysis plate was sealed and shaken for 10 minutes prior to LC-MS/MS analysis.

3. Data Analysis

3.1. The equation of first order kinetics was used to calculate T1/2 and CLint(mic) $(\mu L/min/mg)$.

Equation of first order kinetics:

$$\begin{split} C_t &= C_0 \bullet e^{-k_c \bullet t} \\ \text{when } C_t &= \frac{1}{2} C_0 , \\ T_{1/2} &= \frac{Ln2}{k_e} = \frac{0.693}{k_e} \\ CL_{int(mic)} &= \frac{0.693}{In \text{ vitro } T_{1/2}} \bullet \frac{1}{mg \text{ /mL microsomal protein in reaction system}} \\ CL_{int(liver)} &= CL_{int(mic)} \bullet \frac{mg \text{ microsomes}}{g \text{ liver}} \bullet \frac{g \text{ liver}}{kg \text{ body weight}} \end{split}$$

4. Raw Data

Compound	Compound & Species	Time	Analyte	IS Peak	Analyte/	%	Time	%	Ln		D ²	ke	$\mathbf{T}_{1/2}$	CL _{int(mic)}	Remaining	Remaining
ID	Compound & Species	(min)	Peak Area	Area	IS	Remaining	(min)	Remaining	(%Remaining)		K	(min ⁻¹)	(min)	(µL/min/mg)	(T=60min)	(NCF=60min)
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	Blank	0	109,031	0.000	0.0					0.9520	0.1840	3.8	368.1	0.23%	96.1%
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	60	1,522	114,468	0.013	0.2										
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	45	1,301	106,444	0.012	0.2				120 100 •						
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	30	1,923	110,290	0.017	0.3	30	0.3	-1.2	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 $						
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	15	12,365	100,738	0.123	2.1	15	2.1	0.7	Image: Second						
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	5	81,047	98,665	0.821	14.1	5	14.1	2.6							
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	0	597,258	102,666	5.817	100.0	0	100.0	4.6	Time (min)						
F2-Id-3o	F2-Id-3oHLM 0.5	NCF60	606,194	108,444	5.590	96.1										
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	Blank	0	116,908	0.000	0.0					1.0000	1.4312	0.48	2862.5	0.0%	112.6%
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	60	0	115,817	0.000	0.0										
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	45	0	102,033	0.000	0.0				$y = 100e^{-1.431x}$						
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	30	61	106,730	0.001	0.0				$R^2 = 1$						
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	15	212	99,964	0.002	0.0				E 40 % 20						
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	5	1,231	104,970	0.012	0.1	5	0.1	-2.6							
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	0	1,486,739	98,654	15.070	100.0	0	100.0	4.6	Time (min)						
PF74	PF74HLM 0.5	NCF60	1,738,223	102,451	16.966	112.6										
Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	Blank	0	105,690	0.000	0.0					0.9947	0.1860	3.7	372.0	0.0%	96.7%
Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	60	0	104,657	0.000	0.0				120						
Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	45	0	98,189	0.000	0.0				$y = 84.137e^{-0.186x}$ $y = 84.137e^{-0.186x}$ $B^2 = 0.9919$						
Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	30	303	101,980	0.003	0.4	30	0.4	-1.0							
Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	15	3,460	99,988	0.035	4.2	15	4.2	1.4	× 20						
Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	5	26,146	102,565	0.255	30.7	5	30.7	3.4	0 10 20 30 40 Time (min)						
Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	0	82,212	98,999	0.830	100.0	0	100.0	4.6							

Diclofenac	DiclofenacHLM 0.5	NCF60	83,751	104,298	0.803	96.7										
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	Blank	63	105,722	0.001	0.0					0.9350	0.1397	5.0	279.5	0.0%	93.6%
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	60	63	100,264	0.001	0.0										
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	45	1,024	97,056	0.011	0.2	45	0.2	-1.9							
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	30	40,148	101,776	0.394	5.6	30	5.6	1.7	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ -10 \\ $						
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	15	258,004	95,967	2.688	38.5	15	38.5	3.7	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E} & 40 \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{Z} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}^2 = 0.9216$						
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	5	499,263	104,023	4.800	68.7	5	68.7	4.2							
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	0	659,116	94,347	6.986	100.0	0	100.0	4.6	Time (min)						
Propafenone	PropafenoneHLM 0.5	NCF60	671,724	102,762	6.537	93.6										
Testosterone	TestosteroneHLM 0.5	Blank	223	112,647	0.002	0.2					0.9982	0.0414	16.7	82.8	7.9%	90.7%
Testosterone	TestosteroneHLM 0.5	60	7,607	108,076	0.070	7.9	60	7.9	2.1							
Testosterone	TestosteroneHLM 0.5	45	14,283	107,692	0.133	14.9	45	14.9	2.7	$v = 95.628e^{-0.041x}$						
Testosterone	TestosteroneHLM 0.5	30	25,374	103,996	0.244	27.5	30	27.5	3.3	$\begin{array}{c} 50 & 80 \\ \cdot 11 & 60 \\ \cdot 11 & 60 \end{array} $						
Testosterone	TestosteroneHLM 0.5	15	47,238	100,489	0.470	53.0	15	53.0	4.0	⁴⁰ ⁴⁰ ⁴⁰ ⁴⁰						
Testosterone	TestosteroneHLM 0.5	5	66,880	104,311	0.641	72.2	5	72.2	4.3							
Testosterone	TestosteroneHLM 0.5	0	90,117	101,541	0.887	100.0	0	100.0	4.6	Time (min)						

IV. Stability in Human Plasma

The Stability in Human Plasma of compounds was determined in WuXi AppTec Co. Ltd. (Shanghai), China. The detailed procedure is as follows:

1. Materials

1.1	. Test	Compound	ls and	Stock	So	lutions
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Compound ID	Datah	MX	EW/	Purity	Stock Conc.	Final
Compound ID	Daten	101 00	F VV	(%)	(mM)	Conc.(µM)
F-Id-30	F-Id-3o	609.6	NA	99.0	10	2
PF74	PF74	425.5	NA	97.1	10	2
Propantheline bromide	R000190915	448.39	448.39	97.00	10	2

1.2. Test Compound and Control Working Solution Preparation

1.2.1. Test compound Working solution: 5 μ L of compound stock solution (10 mM in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)) were diluted with 495 μ L of DMSO (Working solution concentration: 100 uM, 100% DMSO).

1.2.2. Propantheline bromide Working solution: 5 μ L of Propantheline bromide stock solution (10 mM in H₂O) were diluted with 495 μ L of H₂O (Working solution concentration: 100 uM, 100% H₂O).

1	.3.	Test	System

Species / Matrix	Minimum No. of Individuals	Anticoagulant Used	Vendor	Cat#	Batch
Human Plasma	3 Male & 3 Female	EDTA-K2	Bioreclamation IVT	HUMANPLK2 P2N	HMN514548

2. Methods

2.1. The pooled frozen plasma was thawed in a water bath at 37°C prior to experiment. Plasma was centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 5 min and the clots were removed if any.

2.2. Using an Apricot automation workstation, 98 μ L/well of blank plsma were added to all 96-well reaction plates. (Blank, T0, T10, T30, T60, and T120)

2.3. An Apricot automation workstation was used to add 2 μ L/well of working solution

(100 µM) to all reaction plates except Blank. (T0, T10, T30, T60, and T120)

2.4. All reaction plates containing mixtures of compound and plasma were incubated at 37°C in water bath.

2.5. The reaction plates were incubated at 37°C, and timer was started.

Time Point	Start Time	End Time
Blank	0:00:00	0:00:00
T120	2:00:00	0:00:00
T60	1:00:00	0:00:00
T30	0:30:00	0:00:00
T10	0:10:00	0:00:00
Τ0		

Table S7. Reaction Plates Incubation

2.6. At the end of incubation, added 400 μ L of stop solution (200 ng/mL tolbutamide and 200 ng/mL labetalol in ACN) to precipitate protein. Mixed thoroughly.

2.7. Each plate was sealed and shaken for 20 minutes

2.8. After shaking, each plate was centrifuged at 4000 rpm and 4°C for 20 minutes

2.9. After centrifugation, an Apricot automation workstation was used to transfer 150 μ L supernatant.

2.10. Each bioanalysis plate was sealed and shaken for 10 minutes prior to LC-MS/MS analysis

3. Data Analysis

The % remaining of test compound after incubation in plasma was calculated using following equation:

% Remaining= 100 x (PAR at appointed incubation time / PAR at T0 time)

where PAR is the peak area ratio of analyte versus internal standard (IS)

The appointed incubation time points are T0 (0 min), Tn (n=0, 10, 30, 60, 120 min)

4. Data

Sample_ID	Time (min)	Analyte Peak Area	IS Peak Area	Aa/Ai	% Remaining (n=2)	Ln (% Remaining)			
F2-Id-3o_H_0	0	6.79E+06	1.38E+06	4.9312	100.0	0.00		k=	-0.0001
F2-Id-3o_H_0	0	6.65E+06	1.37E+06	4.8473	100.0	0.00		$R^2 =$	0.0178
F2-Id-3o_H_10	10	6.66E+06	1.46E+06	4.5548	05.2	0.05		t1/2=0.693/k	>289.1
F2-Id-3o_H_10	10	6.79E+06	1.43E+06	4.7520	95.2	-0.05			
F2-Id-3o_H_30	20	5.86E+06	1.32E+06	4.4486	20.0	-0.11	y = 0.0001x - 0.0561 B ² = 0.0178		
F2-Id-3o_H_30	30	5.88E+06	1.36E+06	4.3339	89.8		2 -3.0 -		
F2-Id-3o_H_60	(0)	6.56E+06	1.46E+06	4.5063	01.6	0.00	<u>5</u> -4.0		
F2-Id-3o_H_60	60	7.13E+06	1.60E+06	4.4557	91.0	-0.09			
F2-Id-3o_H_120	120	7.21E+06	1.54E+06	4.6913	00.2	0.01	Time (min)		
F2-Id-30_H_120	120	8.73E+06	1.74E+06	5.0143	99.3	-0.01			
PF74_H_0	0	1.03E+07	1.45E+06	7.1259	100.0	0.00		k=	0.0008
PF74_H_0	0	1.08E+07	1.56E+06	6.8745	100.0	0.00		$R^2 =$	0.1842
PF74_H_10	10	9.50E+06	1.59E+06	5.9628	947	0.17	0.0	t1/2=0.693/k	>289.1
PF74_H_10	10	8.68E+06	1.47E+06	5.8962	84.7	-0.17			
PF74_H_30	20	8.42E+06	1.54E+06	5.4832	91.7	0.20	y = -0.0008x - 0.1148 $R^2 = 0.1842$		
PF74_H_30	30	8.91E+06	1.50E+06	5.9541	81.7	-0.20	2 -3.0 -		
PF74_H_60	(0)	8.74E+06	1.42E+06	6.1381	80.7	-0.21	5-4.0		
PF74_H_60	60	7.65E+06	1.48E+06	5.1652			-5.0		
PF74_H_120	120	8.79E+06	1.61E+06	5.4640	85.2	0.16	0 30 60 90 120 Time (min)		
PF74_H_120	120	1.04E+07	1.62E+06	6.4621	85.2	-0.16			
Propantheline	0	2 22E+06	1.745.00	1 0002	100.0	0.00		1-	0.0(17
bromide_H_0		3.32E+00	1./4E+00	1.9093	100.0	0.00		K=	0.0617

Propantheline		3.22E+06	1.64E+06	1.9647				D ²	0.00/1
bromide_H_0			1.04E+00					K2=	0.9961
Propantheline		2.01E+06	1.000	1.0818	56.5	-0.57	-	t1/2 0 (02/l-	11.2
bromide_H_10	10	2.01E+06	1.80E+00					t1/2=0.093/K	11.2
Propantheline	10	1.91E+06	1.73E+06	1.1067					
bromide_H_10									
Propantheline		6.75E+05	1.89E+06	0.3581	19.4	1.64	0.0		
bromide_H_30	20						$\begin{array}{c} \widehat{b} \\ $		
Propantheline	30	$7.44 E \pm 0.5$	1.90E+06	0.3922		-1.04			
bromide_H_30		7.44E+03					3.0		
Propantheline		6.60E+04	1.77E+06	0.0374	1.9	2.00	<u> </u>		
bromide_H_60	60								
Propantheline		6.11E+04	1 79E+06	0.0344		-3.99	Time (min)		
bromide_H_60			1.78E+00				_		
Propantheline		3.75E+03	1.005.06	0.0019		7.20	-		
bromide_H_120	120		1.98E+00		0.1				
Propantheline	120	$1.14E \pm 0.3$	1 52E+06	0.0007	0.1	-1.29			
bromide H 120		1.14E+03	1.32E+00	0.0007					

Sample comment: "XXXX_H_0" for example, "H" for Human Plasma, "0" was the sample collected at T=0 incubation.

V. HRMS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR Spectra and LC-MS for Representative Target Compounds



1. HRMS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR Spectra and LC-MS for Id-3a



1.37

9.49 9.44 9.54 174622.138 0.54 46710.272



2. HRMS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR Spectra and LC-MS for Id-30



D\7512\ZX.ND-30

04/23/23 20:09:00



RT: 7.79 - 8.49

Number of detected peaks: 4

Apex RT		Start R	FEnd RT Area	%Area	Height %Height		
6.96	6.92	6.99	81389.400	0.73	29124.202	1.61	
7.12	7.01	7.82	10615211.543	95.67	1691932.527	93.46	
7.99	7.94	8.04	148923.278	1.34	44289.115	2.45	
9.58	9.53	9.69	249972.226	2.25	45029.126	2.49	



3. HRMS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR Spectra and LC-MS for F-Id-3a





4. HRMS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR Spectra and LC-MS for F-Id-30

