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## **Supplementary Information**

Synthesis, activity and metabolic stability of propan-2-one substituted tetrazolylalkanoic acids as dual inhibitors of cytosolic phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>α and fatty acid amide hydrolase

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## 1. Metabolism of compounds 10 and 12 by rat liver S9 fraction

<u>Incubation procedure</u>: To a mixture of 125  $\mu$ L S9 fraction (prepared as described recently,<sup>32</sup> protein content 8 mg/mL) and 373  $\mu$ L of a NADPH-solution (11.2 mg NADPH-Na<sub>4</sub> in a mixture of 9.5 mL of potassium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4), which contained 0.5 mM EDTA-Na<sub>2</sub>, and 0.5 mL of a 0.1 M magnesium chloride solution) was added 2  $\mu$ L of a DMSO solution (5 mM) of the test compound (= parent compound). The final protein concentration in the sample was 2 mg/mL, the concentration of NADPH was 1 mM and the concentration of the parent compound was 20  $\mu$ M. After incubation at 37 °C for 30 min, 1.0 mL acetonitrile was added. The mixture was vortexed and allowed to stand in an ice bath for 15 min. After vigorous vortexing, the mixture was centrifuged at 12000 g and 4 °C for 5 min. The supernatant of the metabolism sample was separated and subjected to HPLC-MS.

A control sample, in which the enzymatic activity of the S9 fraction was inactivated before the addition of the test substance, was prepared as follows: A mixture of 125  $\mu$ L S9 fraction, 373  $\mu$ L of a 19:1 (v/v) mixture of potassium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4), which contained 0.5 mM EDTA-Na<sub>2</sub>, and a 0.1 M magnesium chloride solution, and 1.0 mL of acetonitrile was treated with 2  $\mu$ L of a DMSO solution (5 mM) of the test compound. This mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 min and in an ice bath for 15 min before centrifugation at 12000 g and 4 °C for 5 min. The supernatant was separated and subjected to HPLC-MS.

The extent of metabolism was determined by comparing the peak area of the test substance in the metabolism sample with that of the control sample.

<u>HPLC-MS analysis</u>: The HPLC/MS system used was from Shimadzu (Kyoto, Japan) and consisted of two LC-20ADXR HPLC-pumps, a SIL-30AC autosampler, and a LCMS-2020 single quad detector. Aliquots of 2  $\mu$ L were injected onto a HICHROM ACE 3 C<sub>18</sub> column (2.1 mm inside diameter x 100 mm, particle size 3  $\mu$ m) (HiChrom, Berkshire, UK) protected with a Phenomenex C18 guard column (3 mm inside diameter x 4 mm) (Phenomenex, Aschaffenburg, Germany). Autosampler temperature was 15 °C, column oven temperature was set to 30 °C. Gradient elution was used with solvent A (acetonitrile/water/formic acid, 10:90:0.1, v/v/v) and solvent B (acetonitrile/water/formic acid, 90:10:0.1, v/v/v): 0–3 min: isocratic run at 10% B, 3–15 min: linear gradient to 95% B, 15–18 min: isocratic run at 95% B, 18–20 min: linear gradient to 10% B, 20–28 min isocratic run at 10% B. Detection was performed in ESI negative mode. The effluents were directed to the mass spectrometer by a divert valve from minute 2.5 to minute 26.



HPLC-MS-ESI (negative) chromatograms:

Figure 1 HPLC-MS ESI negative-chromatograms (SIM mode) obtained when enzymatic activity of the S9 fraction was inactivated by acetonitrile before addition of the test compound 10; (A) m/z trace of the parent compound 10; (B) m/z trace of the metabolite of 10 formed by reduction of the ketone group to an alcohol and of the (M+2) isotope of 10; (C) m/z trace of the hydrate form of 10 (10H).



Figure 2 HPLC-MS ESI negative-chromatograms (SIM mode) obtained after incubation of 10 with rat liver S9 fraction in presence of NADPH; (A) m/z trace of the parent compound 10; (B) m/z trace of the metabolite of 10 formed by reduction of the ketone group to an alcohol (10A); (C) m/z trace of a cytochrome P450 oxidation product of the alcohol metabolite of 10 (10A-OH).



Figure 3 HPLC-MS ESI negative-chromatograms (SIM mode) obtained when enzymatic activity of the S9 fraction was inactivated by acetonitrile before addition of the test compound 12; (A) m/z trace of the parent compound 12; (B) m/z trace of the metabolite of 12 formed by reduction of the ketone group to an alcohol and of the (M+2) isotope of 12; (C) m/z trace of the hydrate form of 12 (12H).



Figure 4 HPLC-MS ESI negative-chromatograms (SIM mode) obtained after incubation of 12 with rat liver S9 fraction in presence of NADPH; (A) m/z trace of the parent compound 12; (B) m/z trace of the metabolite of 12 formed by reduction of the ketone group to an alcohol (12A); (C) m/z trace of a cytochrome P450 oxidation product of the alcohol metabolite of 12.

<u>Results:</u> In the samples in which the microsomal enzymes were inactivated prior to addition of the test substance, only the parent compounds were detected (Figures 1 and 3). These appeared as double peaks, which is due to the fact that the activated ketones are in equilibrium with their hydrate forms. In the ESI source, the latter readily lose water, so that both forms are detected at the same mass-to-charge ratio.

In the samples in which the test compounds were incubated with the S9 fraction in the presence of NADPH, no parent compound could be detected after 30 min (Figures 2 and 4). Accordingly, large peaks of their alcohol metabolites formed by reduction of the ketone functions by carbonyl reductases appear. In the case of **10**, small amounts of a metabolite were detected (m/z 407.2) (Figure 2) that was probably formed by CYP P450-mediated oxidation of the alcohol metabolite of **10**.



## 2. Spectra of the new target compounds 32 and 44











3. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of the target compounds whose synthesis was already described in the patent applications DE102013016573 and WO2017093351





























































































