

Antineoplastic indole-containing compounds with potential VEGFR inhibitory properties

Dalia R. Aboshouk,^a M. Adel Youssef,^b Mohamed S. Bekheit,^a Ahmed R. Hamed^c and
Adel S. Girgis^{*a}

^a*Department of Pesticide Chemistry, National Research Centre, Dokki, Giza 12622,
Egypt*

^b*Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Helwan University, Helwan, Egypt*

^c*Chemistry of Medicinal Plants Department, National Research Centre, Dokki, Giza
12622, Egypt*

* Corresponding author: girgisas10@yahoo.com, as.girgis@nrc.sci.eg

Supplementary material

Figure captions

Fig. S1. Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indole-2-carboxamides **49a–h** and reference standards (Erlotinib and Sorafenib).

Fig. S2. Activity of 5-indolecarboxamides **53a–l** against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2 at 10 mM, respectively.

Fig. S3. Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indolyl Schiff bases **55**, **57–59**, **61**, **63**, **65**, **67** and **68**.

Fig. S4. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 properties ($\mu\text{M} \pm \text{SD}$) of the prepared Schiff bases **73a–x** and standard references (Doxorubicin and Sorafenib).

Fig. S5. Antiproliferation properties ($\mu\text{M} \pm \text{SEM}$) and % inhibition of VEGFR-2 for the synthesized agents and standard references "Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil".

Fig. S6 . Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of hydrazones **106a–k** and Sorafenib.

Fig. S7. Antiproliferation properties of indolyl hydrazones **113** and standard references (Cisplatin, Sorafenib and Sunitinib).

Fig S8. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **130** and Sunitinib.

Fig. S9. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene **146** and Nintedanib.

Fig. S10. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **151,153** and Nintedanib.

Fig. S11. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **168** and Sunitinib.

Fig. S12. Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **172, 173** and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).

Fig. S13. VEGFR-2 inhibitory and antiproliferation properties of indole triazole conjugates **176, 177, 179, 181** and Sunitinib.

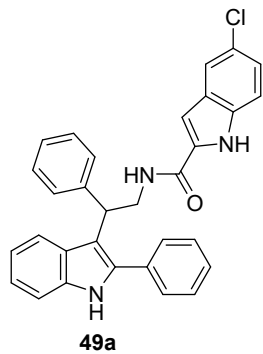
Fig. S14. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of indole triazole conjugates **177, 183-186** and standard references.

Fig. S15. % Inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 by indole benzimidazole conjugates **191** and **197** at 10 mM.

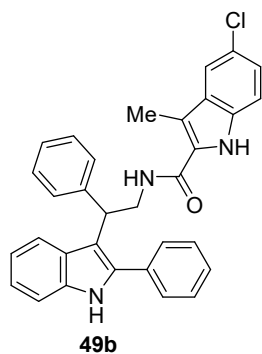
Fig. S16. Inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 by indole-pyrimidine conjugates **211** and Sunitinib.

Fig. S17. Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates **221** and Sorafenib.

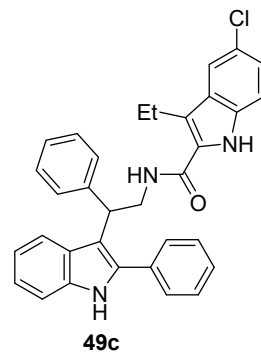
Fig. S18. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory (VEGFR-2 and EGFR) properties of spiroindoles **230** and reference standards (Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil).



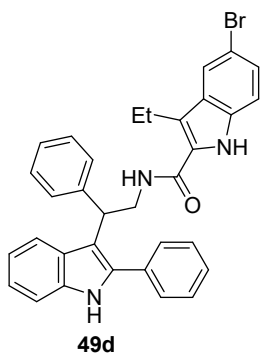
$IC_{50} = 26 \pm 2, 28 \pm 2, 26 \pm 2, 25 \pm 2$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively;
 $IC_{50} = 2.15 \pm 0.20$ nM against VEGFR-2



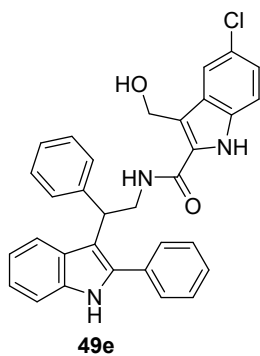
$IC_{50} = 58 \pm 5, 61 \pm 6, 59 \pm 5, 58 \pm 5$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively



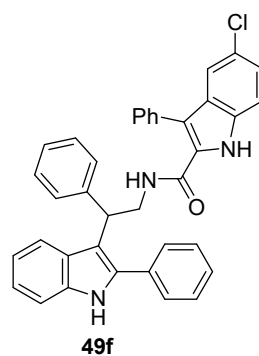
$IC_{50} = 56 \pm 5, 57 \pm 5, 55 \pm 5, 54 \pm 5$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively



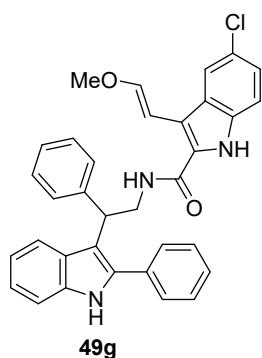
$IC_{50} = 66 \pm 6, 68 \pm 6, 66 \pm 6, 64 \pm 6$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively



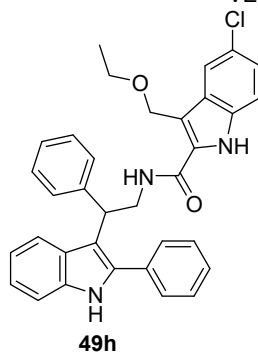
$IC_{50} = 44 \pm 4, 46 \pm 4, 45 \pm 4, 42 \pm 4$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively;
 $IC_{50} = 1.10 \pm 0.08$ nM against VEGFR-2



$IC_{50} = 48 \pm 4, 49 \pm 4, 48 \pm 4, 46 \pm 4$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively;
 $IC_{50} = 2.50 \pm 0.20$ nM against VEGFR-2

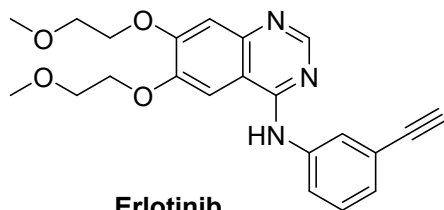


$IC_{50} = 30 \pm 2, 33 \pm 3, 30 \pm 2, 30 \pm 2$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively;
 $IC_{50} = 1.60 \pm 0.10$ nM against VEGFR-2



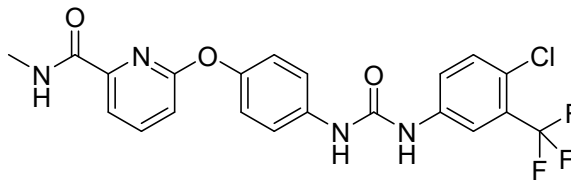
$IC_{50} = 36 \pm 3, 38 \pm 3, 38 \pm 3, 34 \pm 3$ nM against Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29 and A-549, respectively;
 $IC_{50} = 3.25 \pm 0.25$ nM against VEGFR-2

Fig. S1. Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indole-2-carboxamides **49a–h** and reference standards (Erlotinib and Sorafenib).



Erlotinib

$IC_{50} = 30 \pm 3, 40 \pm 3,$
 $30 \pm 3, 30 \pm 3$ nM against
Panc-1, MCF7, HT-29
and A-549, respectively



Sorafenib

$IC_{50} = 0.17 \pm 0.01$ nM against VEGFR-2

Fig. S1 (continued). Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indole-2-carboxamides **49a–h** and reference standards (Erlotinib and Sorafenib).

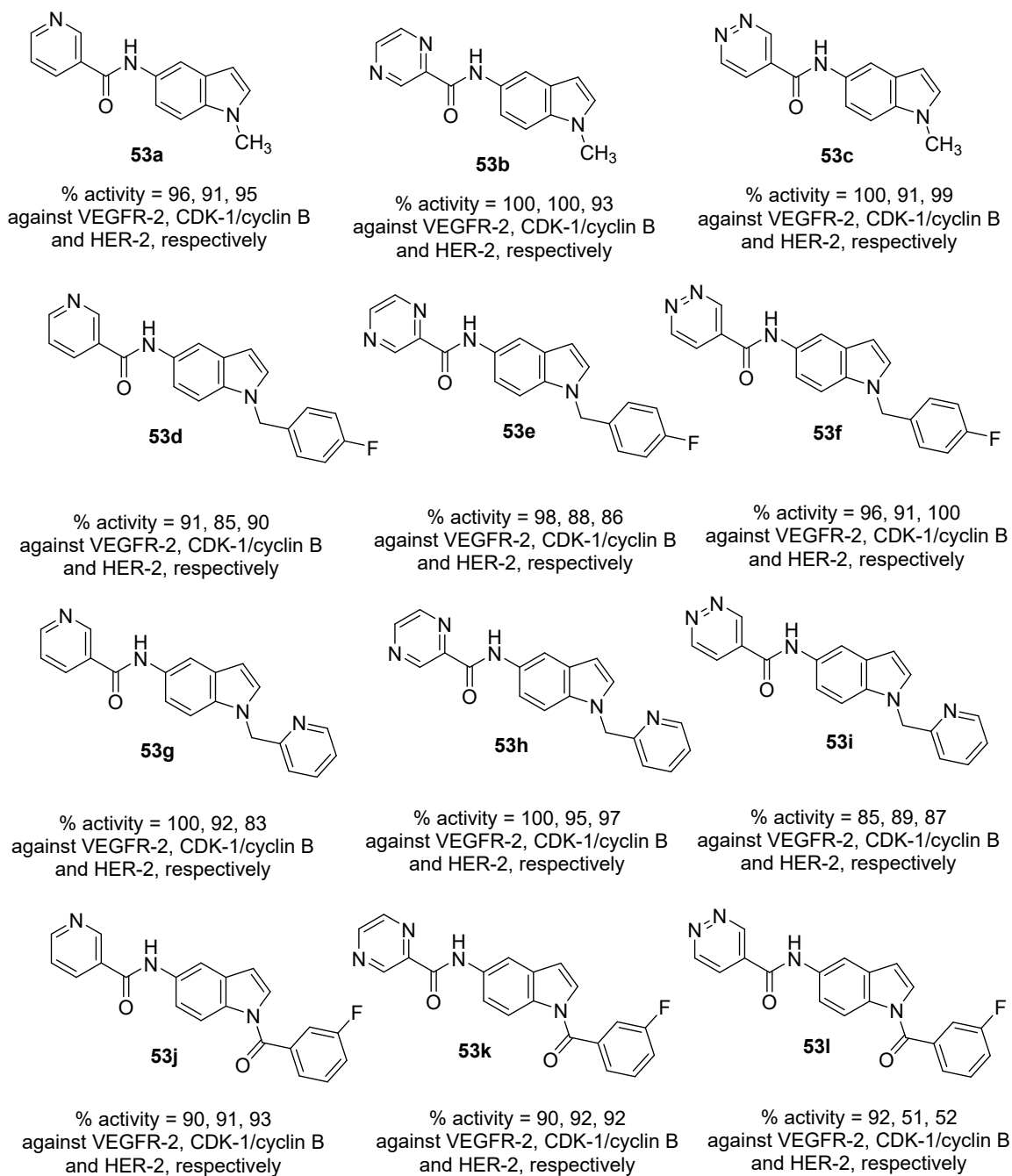


Fig. S2. Activity of 5-indolecarboxamides **53a–l** against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2 at 10 μ M, respectively.

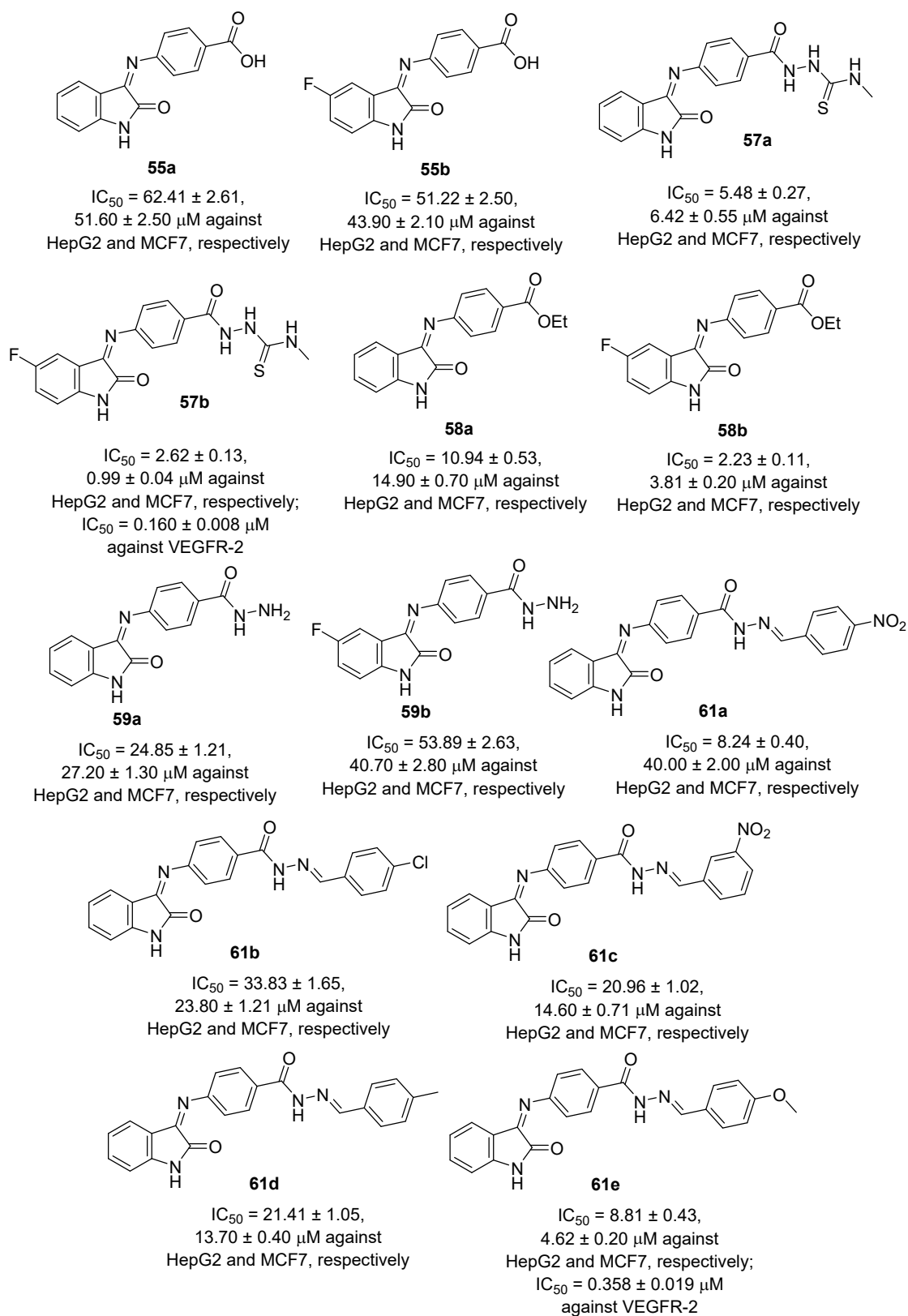


Fig. S3. Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indolyl Schiff bases **55**, **57**–**59**, **61**, **63**, **65**, **67** and **68**.

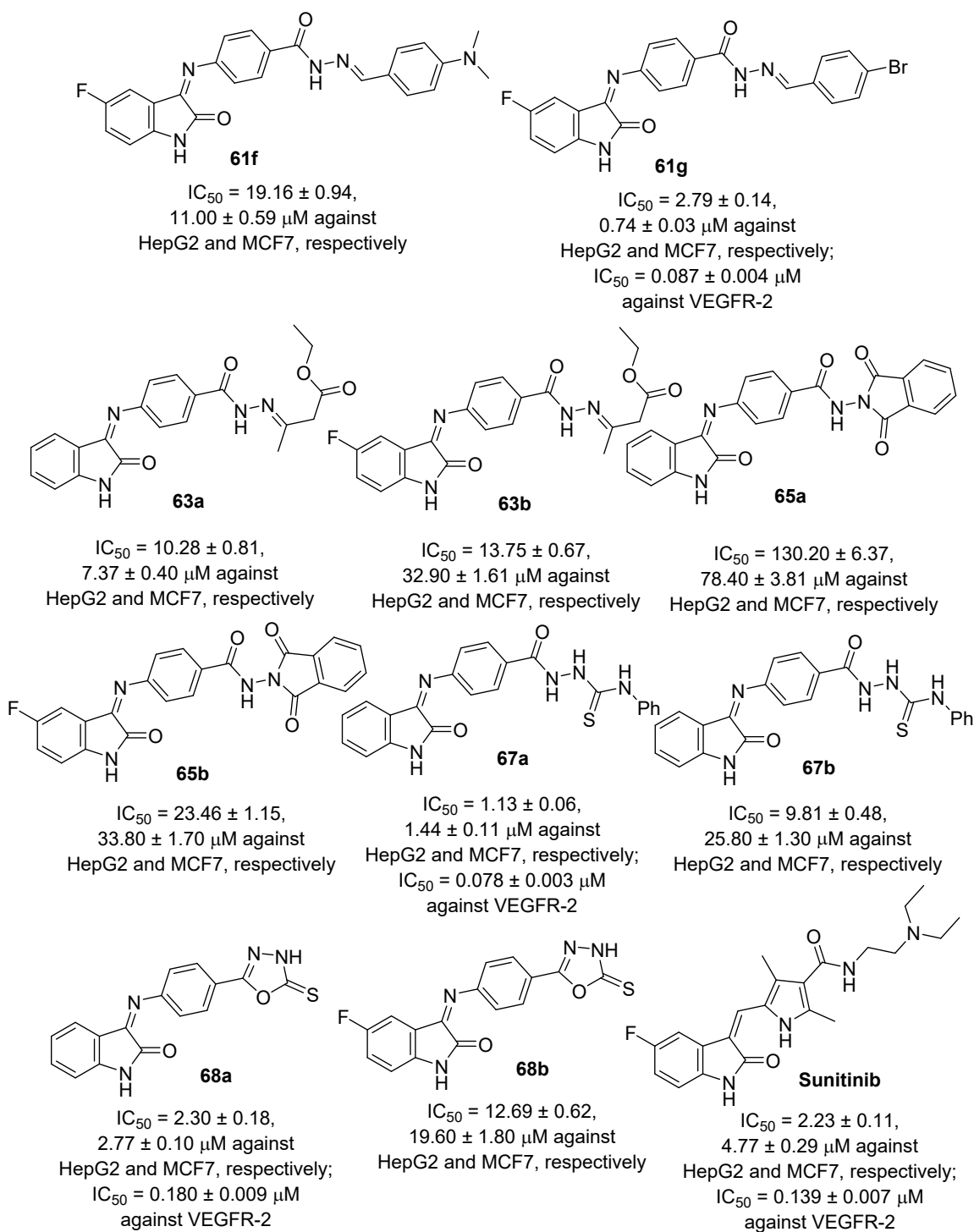


Fig. S3 (continued). Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indolyl Schiff bases **55**, **57-59**, **61**, **63**, **65**, **67** and **68**.

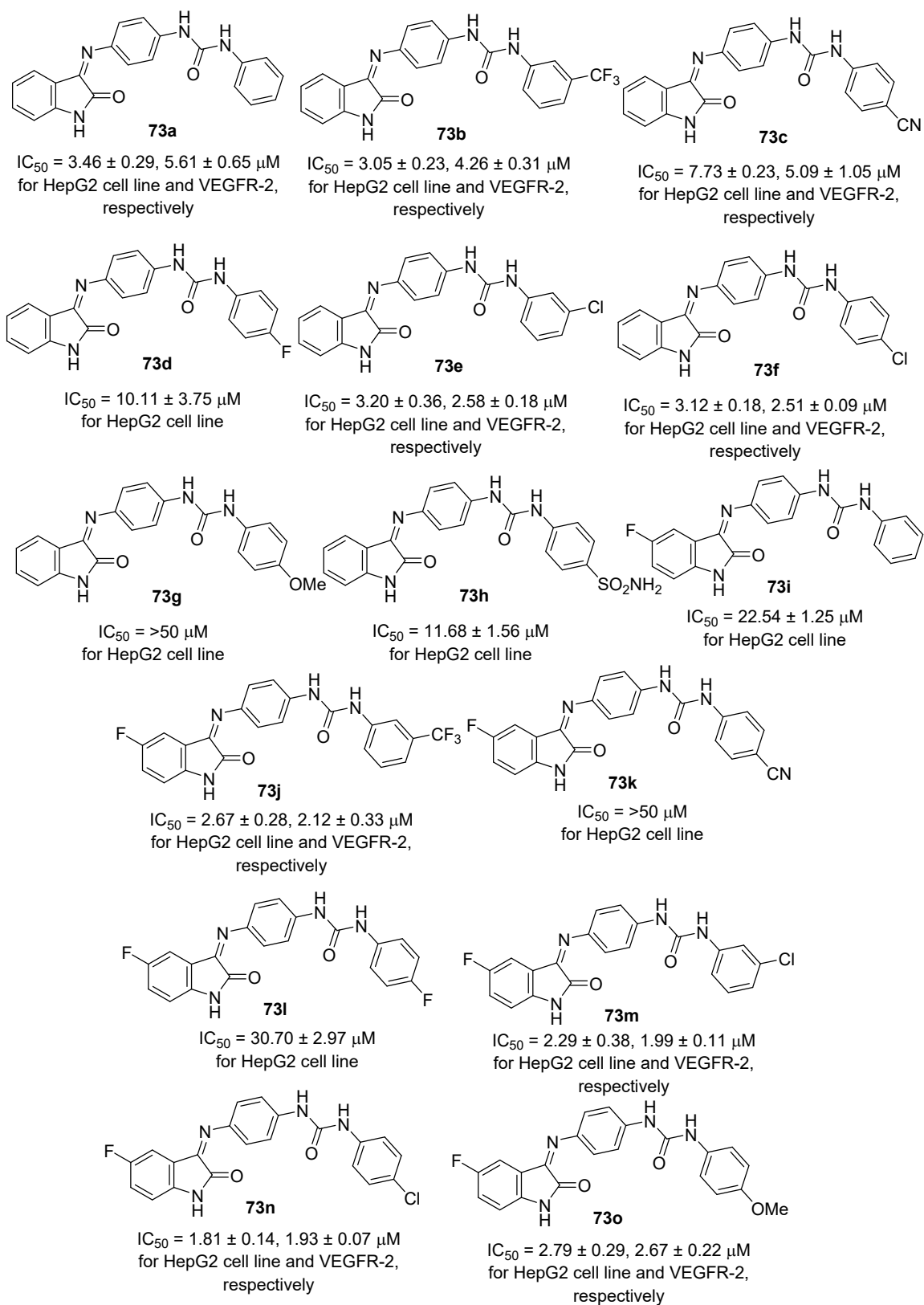


Fig. S4. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 properties ($\mu M \pm SD$) of the prepared Schiff bases **73a–x** and standard references (Doxorubicin and Sorafenib).

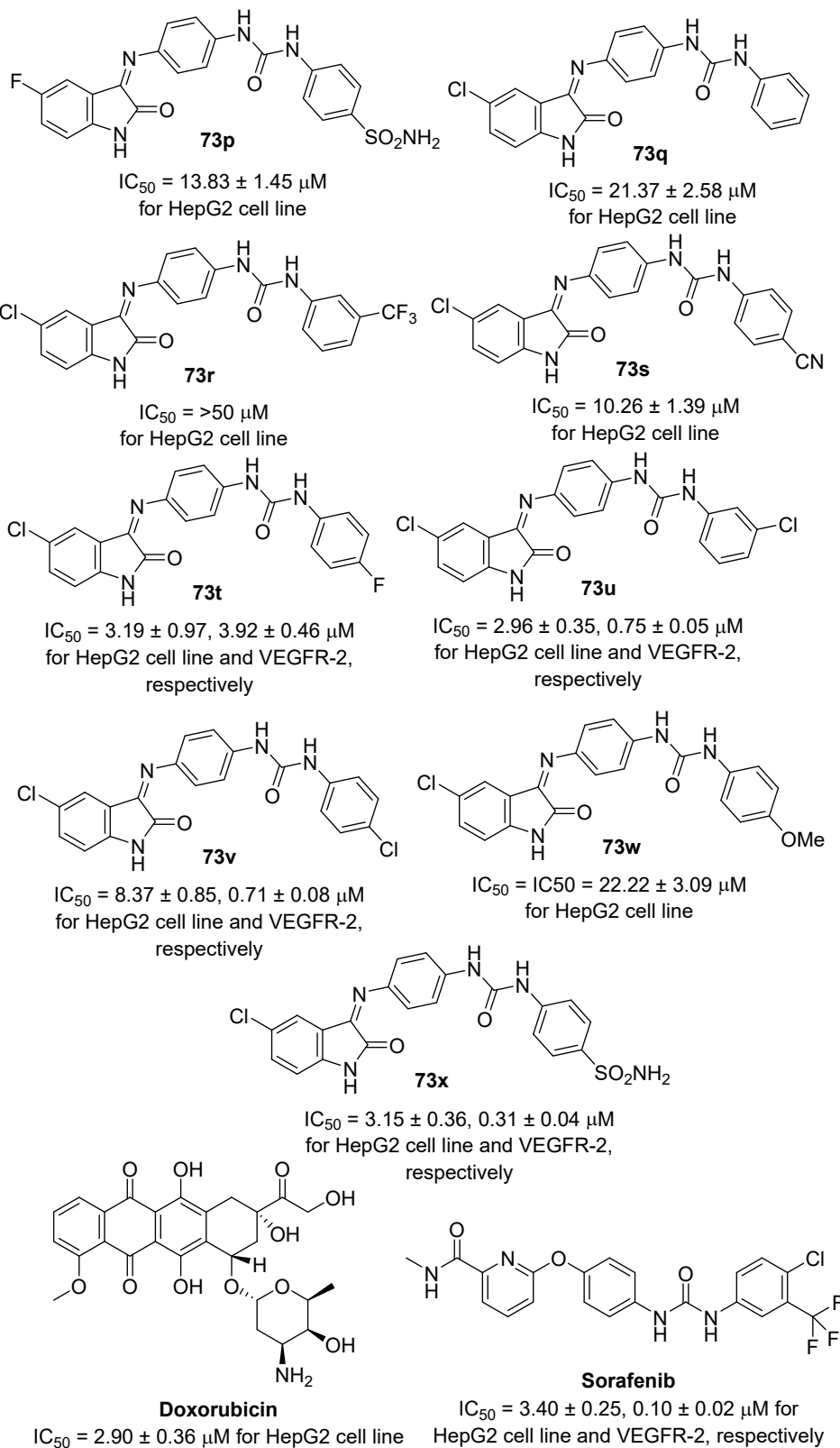
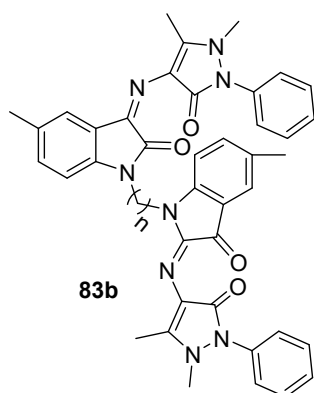
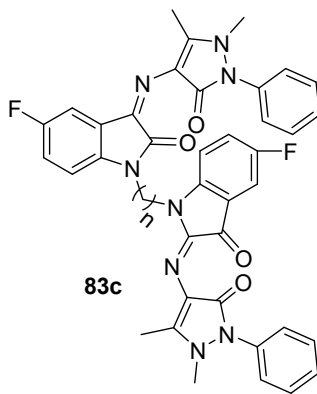


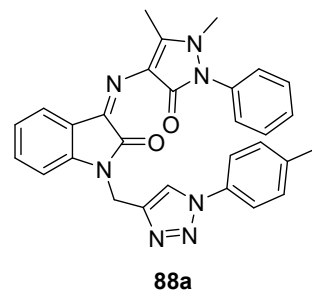
Fig. S4 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 properties ($\mu\text{M} \pm \text{SD}$) of the prepared Schiff bases **73a–x** and standard references (Doxorubicin and Sorafenib).



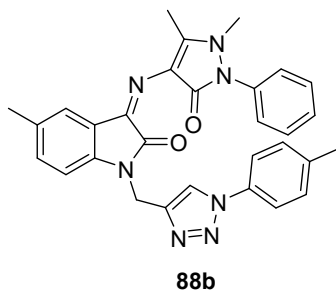
n = 3; IC₅₀ = 43.830 ± 2.47,
>50.00 ± 1.02, 40.426 ± 1.04
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



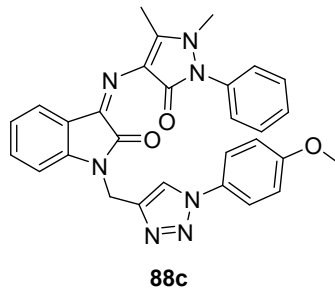
n = 6; IC₅₀ = >50.000 ± 1.68,
>50.00 ± 1.16, 43.085 ± 1.41
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



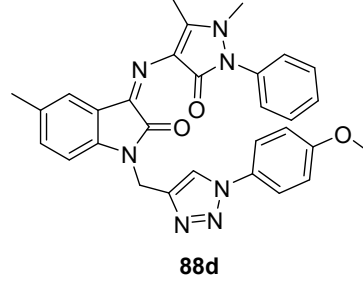
IC₅₀ = 27.609 ± 1.37,
>50.00 ± 1.84, >50.000 ± 0.92
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



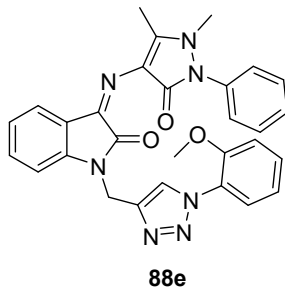
IC₅₀ = 5.819 ± 0.23,
17.87 ± 1.11, 25.000 ± 1.31
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively;
% inhibition = 79.2 ± 3.9 gainst
VEGFR-2 utilizing IC₅₀
value observed against MCF7 cell line



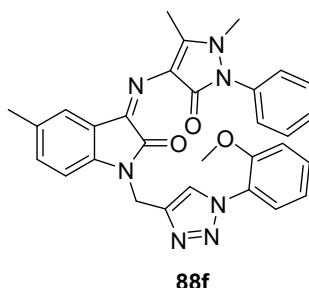
IC₅₀ = 12.500 ± 0.96,
45.43 ± 2.02, 37.766 ± 1.66
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



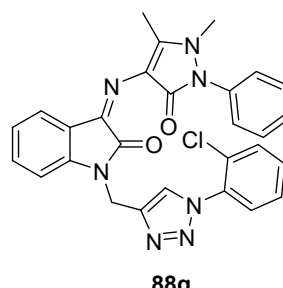
IC₅₀ = 8.936 ± 0.19,
16.30 ± 0.99, 16.489 ± 0.83
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively;
% inhibition = 57.9 ± 5.0 gainst
VEGFR-2 utilizing IC₅₀
value observed against MCF7 cell line



IC₅₀ = 25.870 ± 1.47,
>50.00 ± 1.86, 50.000 ± 1.48
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively

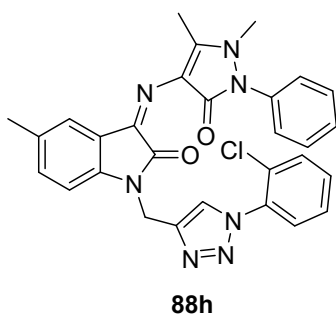


IC₅₀ = 5.361 ± 0.31,
12.50 ± 0.88, 12.128 ± 0.79
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively;
% inhibition = 77.6 ± 4.4 gainst
VEGFR-2 utilizing IC₅₀
value observed against MCF7 cell line

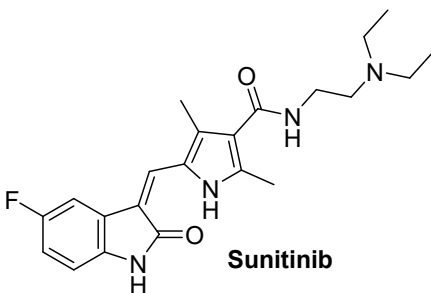


IC₅₀ = 21.702 ± 1.64,
>50.00 ± 1.01, >50.000 ± 1.17
against MCF7, HCT116
and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively

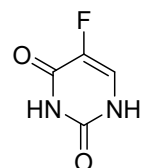
Fig. S5 (continued). Antiproliferation properties ($\mu\text{M} \pm \text{SEM}$) and % inhibition of VEGFR-2 for the synthesized agents and standard references "Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil".



$IC_{50} = 7.660 \pm 0.13,$
 $22.13 \pm 2.63, 17.553 \pm 0.84$
 against MCF7, HCT116
 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively

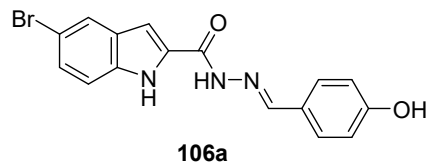


$IC_{50} = 11.304 \pm 0.28,$
 $9.67 \pm 0.84, 6.596 \pm 0.43$
 against MCF7, HCT116
 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively;
 % inhibition = 67.1 ± 3.3 gainst
 VEGFR-2 utilizing IC_{50}
 value observed against MCF7 cell line

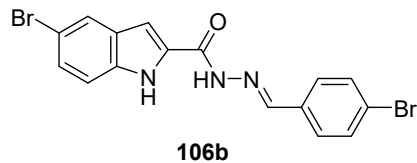


$IC_{50} = 20.43 \pm 1.99$
 against HCT116 cell line

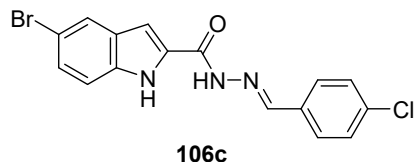
Fig. S5 (continued). Antiproliferation properties ($\mu\text{M} \pm \text{SEM}$) and % inhibition of VEGFR-2 for the synthesized agents and standard references "Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil".



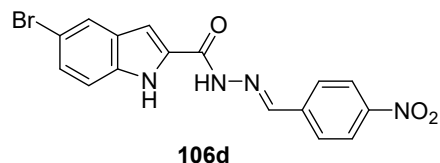
$IC_{50} = 56.6 \pm 2.4, 61.8 \pm 3.2, 90.1 \pm 1.9$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 195.0 \pm 2.3$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



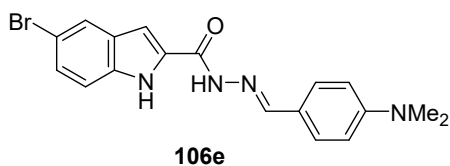
$IC_{50} = 68.5 \pm 2.2, 40.1 \pm 3.0, 69.8 \pm 2.7$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 200.3 \pm 2.5$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



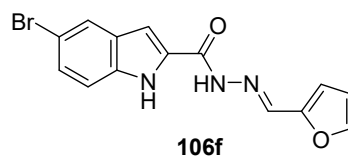
$IC_{50} = 92.9 \pm 2.2, 63.4 \pm 2.1, 95.5 \pm 2.2$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 309.3 \pm 3.2$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



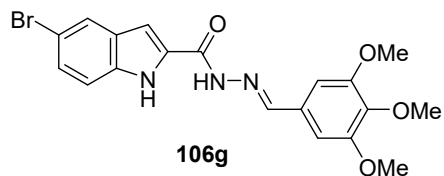
$IC_{50} = 37.6 \pm 3.0, 41.6 \pm 2.3, 119.5 \pm 3.6$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 321.5 \pm 2.3$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



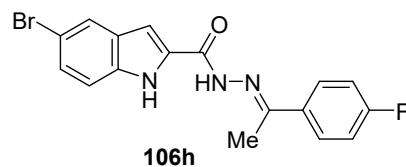
$IC_{50} = 14.3 \pm 2.0, 22.2 \pm 2.3, 36.2 \pm 3.1, 25.9 \pm 2.1$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa, PC3 and WI-38,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 102.6 \pm 3.1$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



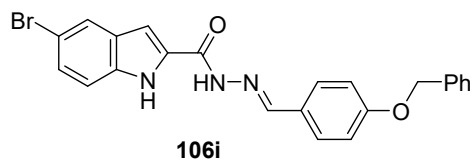
$IC_{50} = 60.7 \pm 3.3, 67.4 \pm 2.0, 109.3 \pm 2.2$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 192.6 \pm 3.1$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



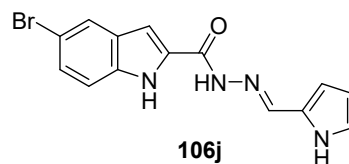
$IC_{50} = 56.4 \pm 4.0, 47.0 \pm 2.3, 70.3 \pm 3.1$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 329.5 \pm 3.4$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



$IC_{50} = 32.6 \pm 3.9, 35.0 \pm 2.7, 37.6 \pm 4.0$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 190.9 \pm 3.0$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2

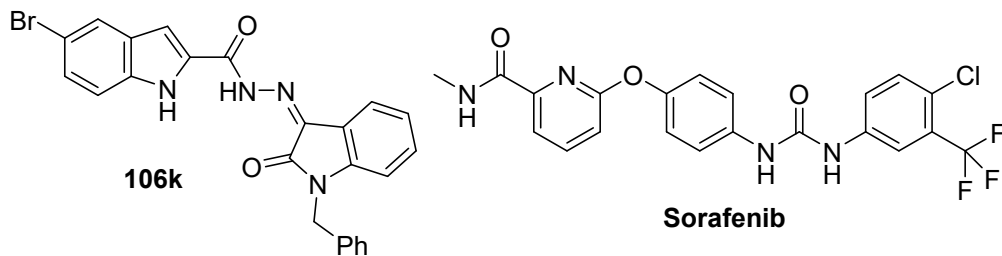


$IC_{50} = 70.1 \pm 2.1, 71.9 \pm 3.2, 113.1 \pm 2.7$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 320.0 \pm 3.2$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2



$IC_{50} = 38.55 \pm 3.1, 39.15 \pm 2.3, 43.5 \pm 2.6$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 136.1 \pm 3.3$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2

Fig. S6 . Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of hydrazones **106a-k** and Sorafenib.



$IC_{50} = 118.7 \pm 4.3, 105.2 \pm 4.2, 144.6 \pm 3.4$ $IC_{50} = 6.2 \pm 1.1, 11.7 \pm 1.3, 19.0 \pm 1.2,$
 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3, $15.3 \pm 1.8 \mu M$ against HepG2, HeLa, PC3
 respectively; $EC_{50} = 253.8 \pm 6.1$ nM and WI-38 respectively; $EC_{50} = 57.1 \pm 3.0$ nM
 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2 \pm SEM against VEGFR-2

Fig. S6 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of hydrazones **106a–k** and Sorafenib.

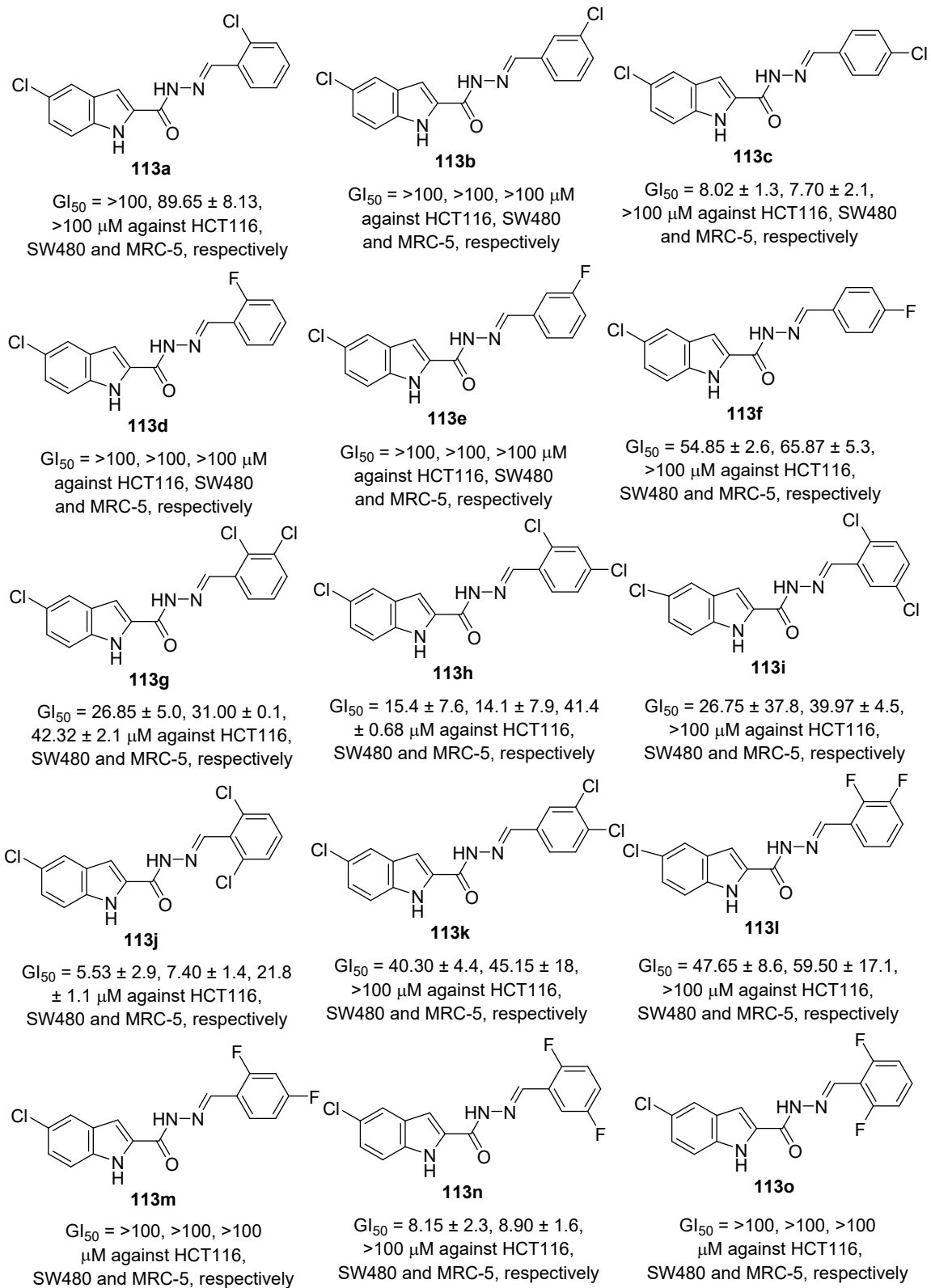


Fig. S7. Antiproliferation properties of indolyl hydrazones **113** and standard references (Cisplatin, Sorafenib and Sunitinib).

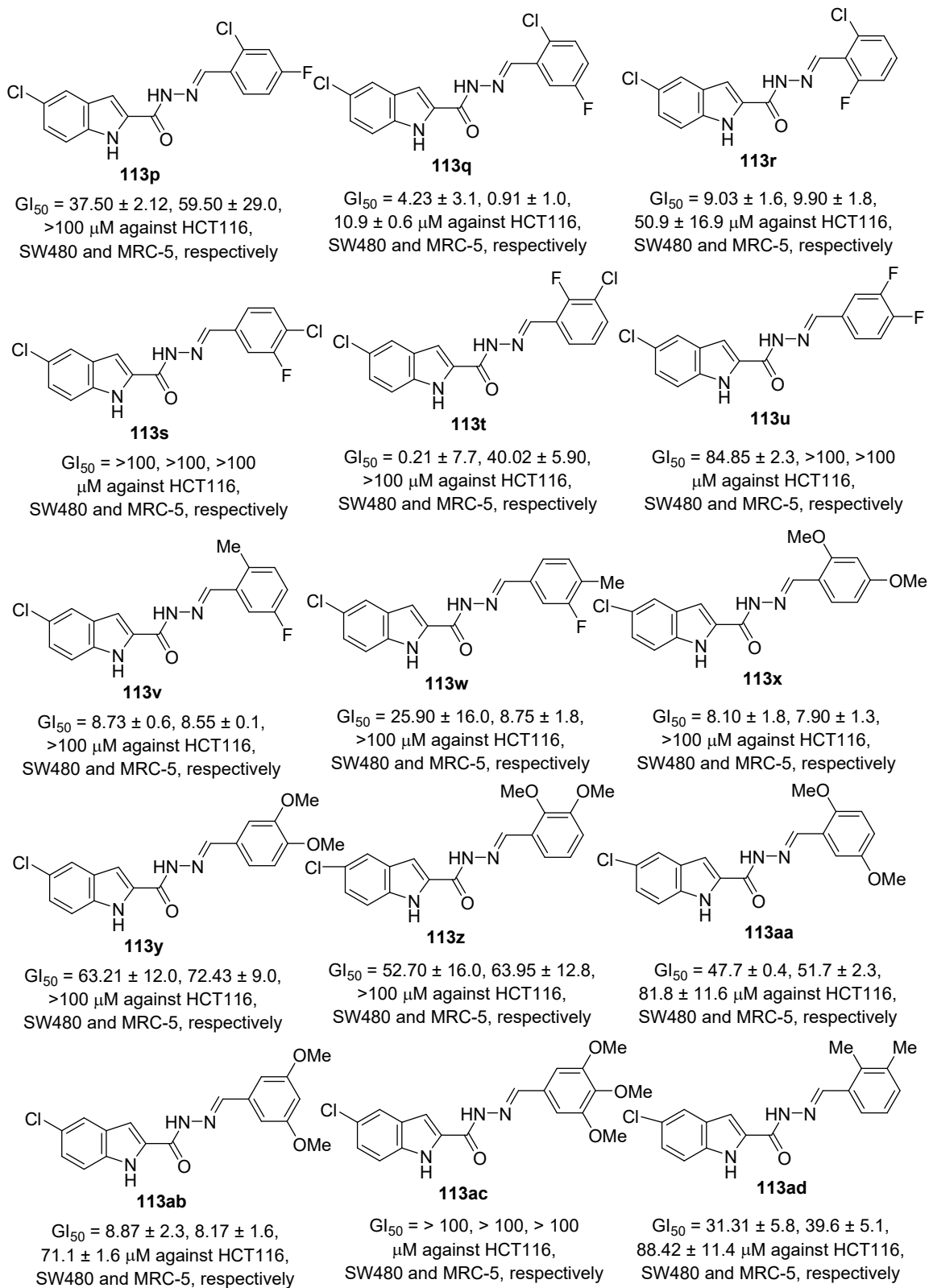
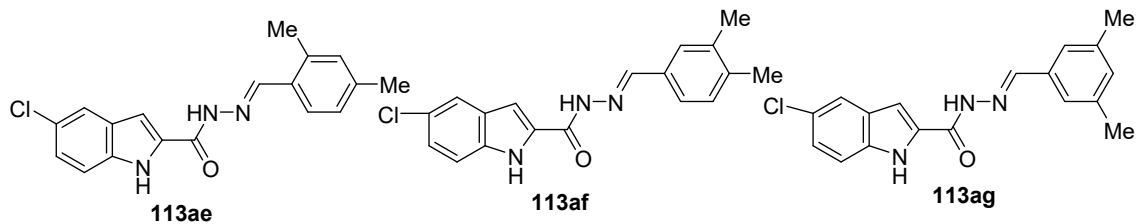


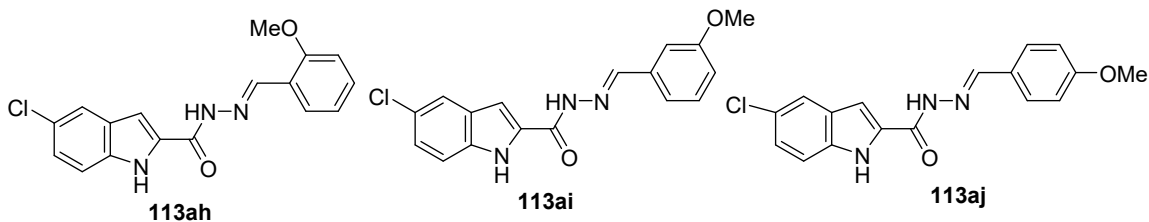
Fig. S7 (continued). Antiproliferation properties of indolyl hydrazones **113** and standard references (Cisplatin, Sorafenib and Sunitinib).



$GI_{50} = 0.79 \pm 0.1, 0.70 \pm 0.1, 65.30 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

$GI_{50} = 11.6 \pm 7.8, 7.40 \pm 1.3, 10.02 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

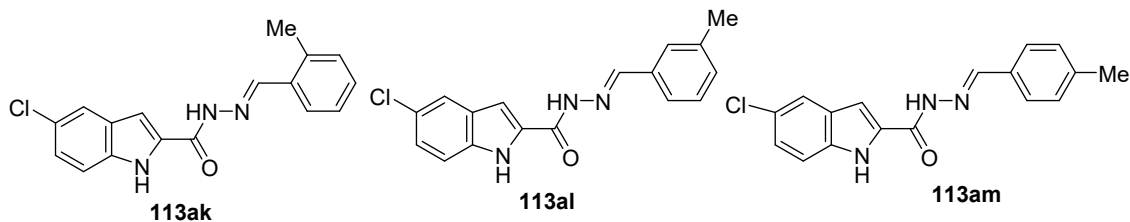
$GI_{50} = 35.10 \pm 1.8, 40.45 \pm 9.3, > 100 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively



$GI_{50} = 0.93 \pm 0.3, 1.70 \pm 1.6, 0.94 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

$GI_{50} = 9.47 \pm 3.0, 11.9 \pm 6.5, > 100 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

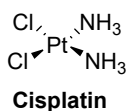
$GI_{50} = > 100, > 100, > 100 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively



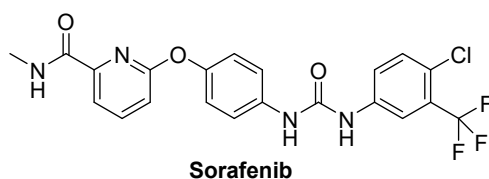
$GI_{50} = 36.15 \pm 9.7, 46.40 \pm 20.9, > 100 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

$GI_{50} = 44.10 \pm 25.7, 44.10 \pm 18.0, > 100 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

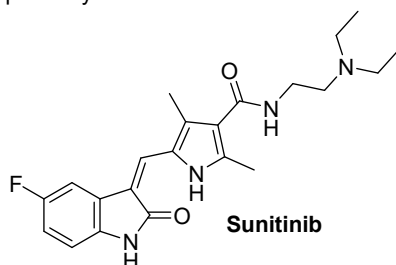
$GI_{50} = > 100, > 100, > 100 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively



$GI_{50} = 7.67 \pm 3.4, 4.43 \pm 2.1, 3.82 \pm 1.9 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively



$GI_{50} = 4.17 \pm 2.5, 2.02 \pm 1.2, 30.81 \pm 10.6 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively



$GI_{50} = 15.84 \pm 1.7, 1.09 \pm 0.9, > 100 \mu\text{M}$ against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

Fig. S7 (continued). Antiproliferation properties of indolyl hydrazones **113** and standard references (Cisplatin, Sorafenib and Sunitinib).

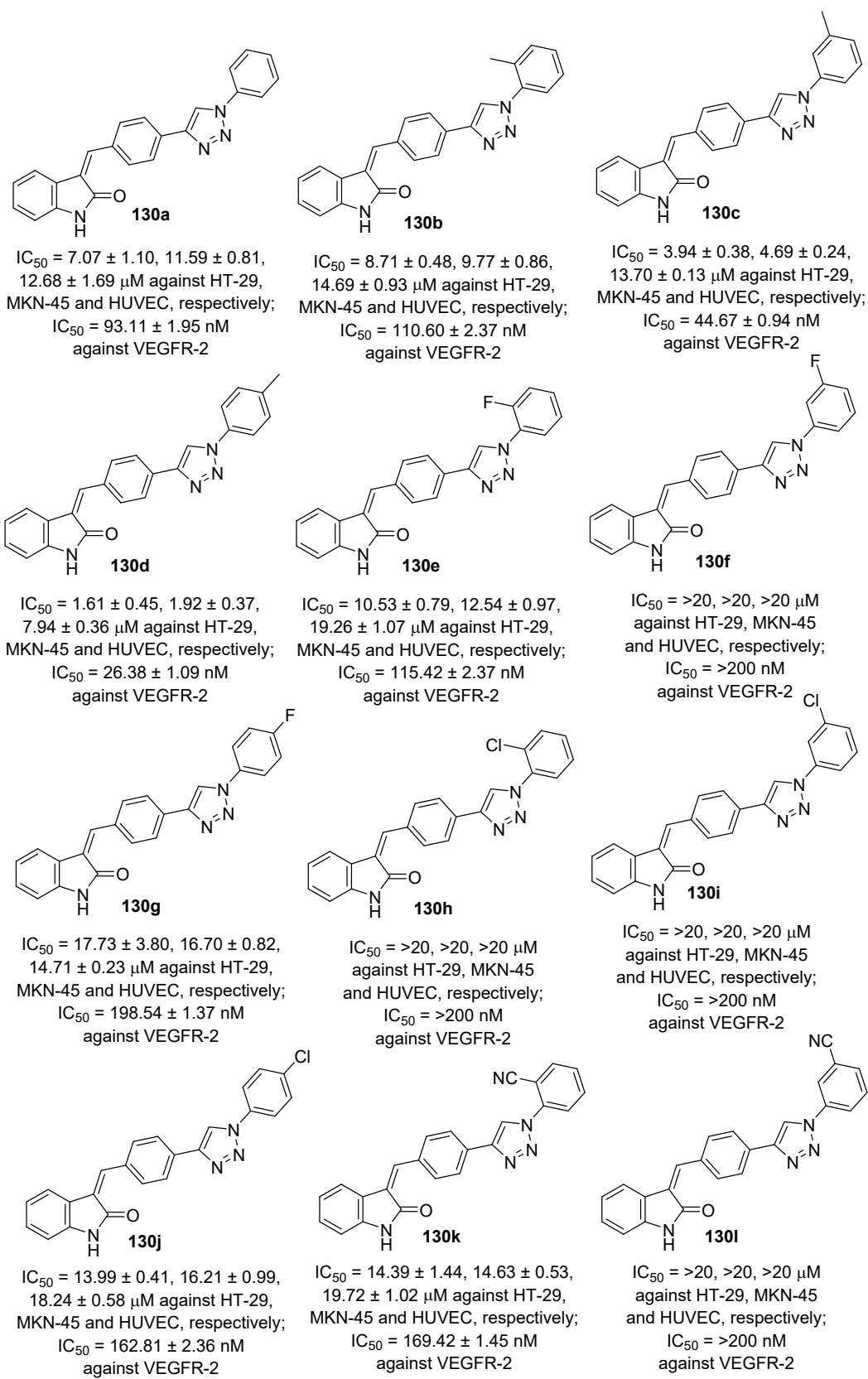


Fig S8. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **130** and Sunitinib.

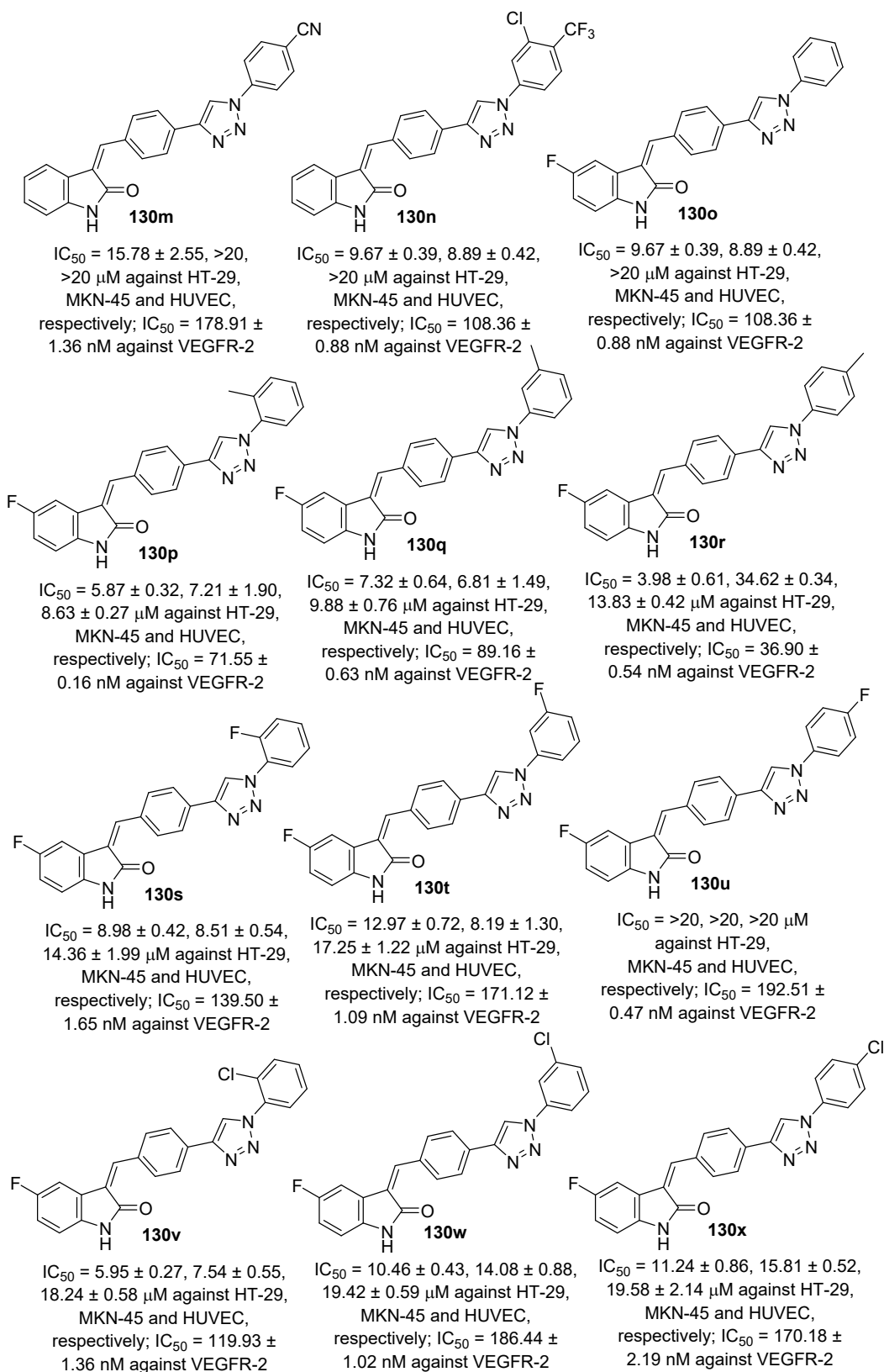


Fig S8 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **130** and Sunitinib.

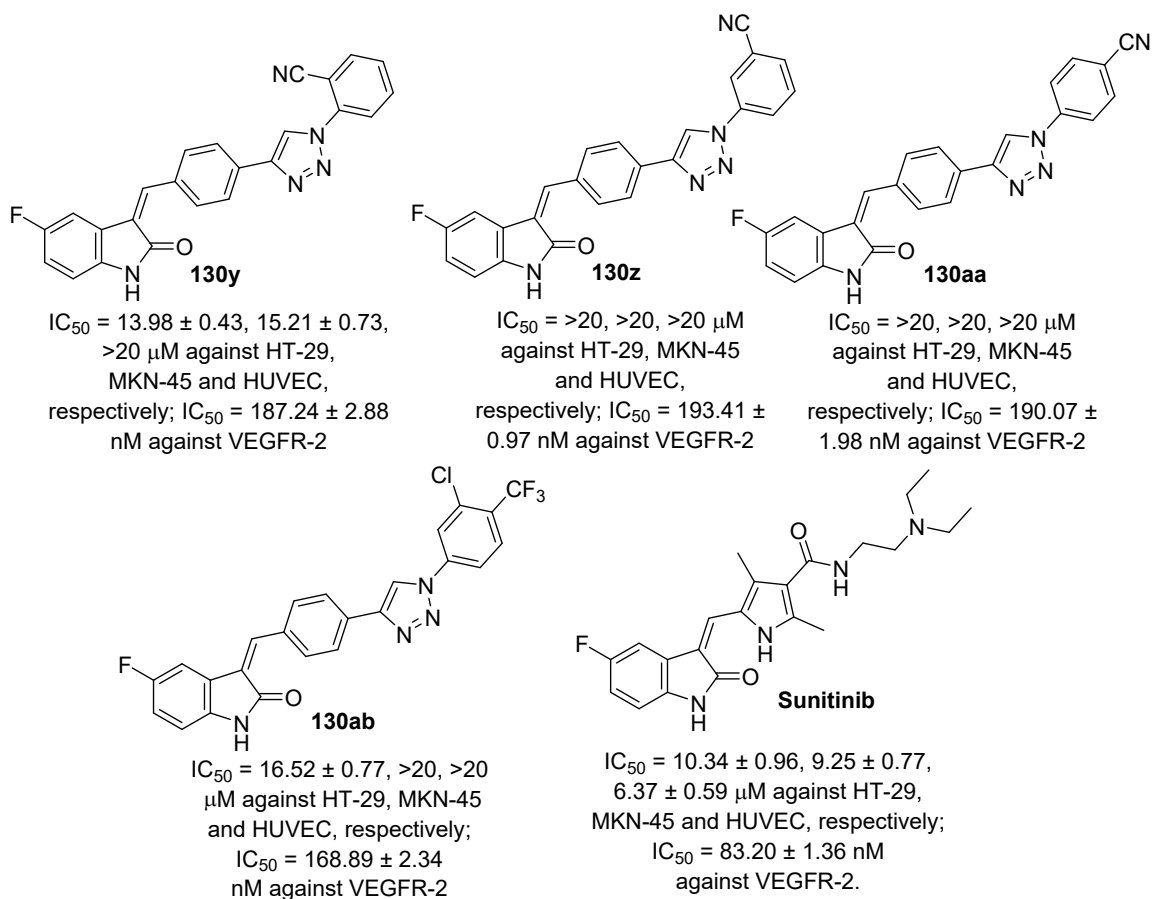
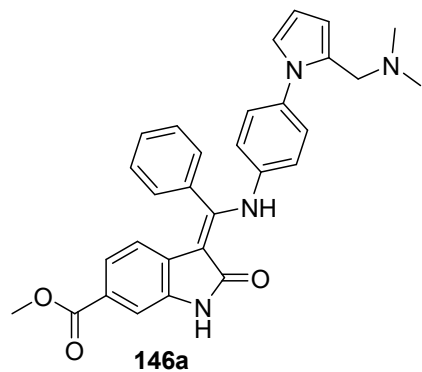
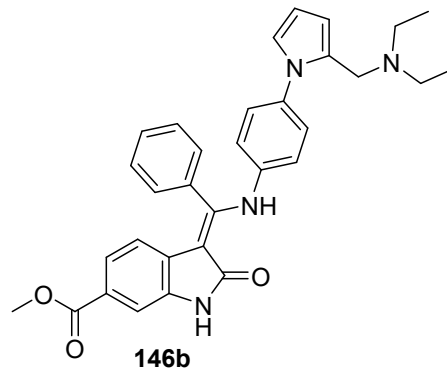


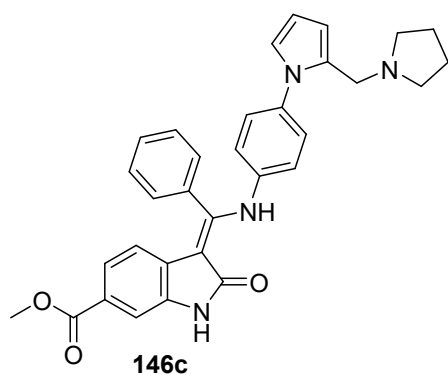
Fig S8 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **130** and Sunitinib.



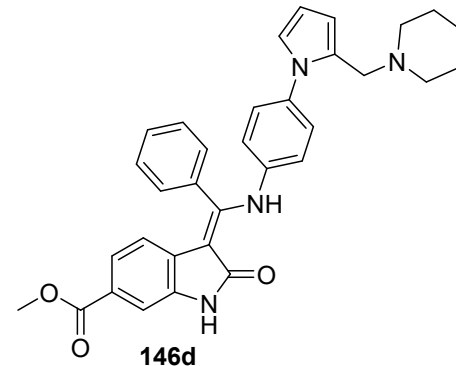
IC₅₀ = 51.7, 14.3 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR-β, respectively; IC₅₀ = 0.98 ± 0.11, 5.22 ± 0.36, 53.25 ± 1.20 μM against HT-29, SK-OV-3 and HeLa cells, respectively.



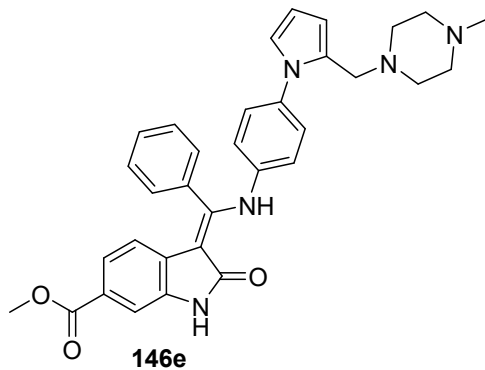
IC₅₀ = 164.62, 31.36 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR-β, respectively



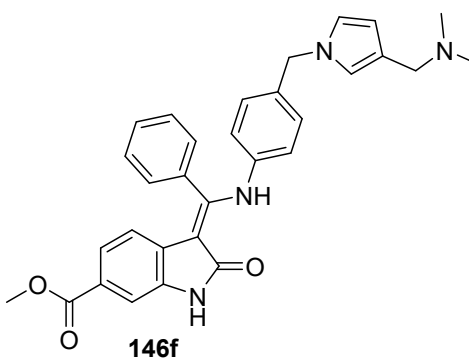
IC₅₀ = 152.71, 27.11 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR-β, respectively



IC₅₀ = 137.51, 45.52 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR-β, respectively

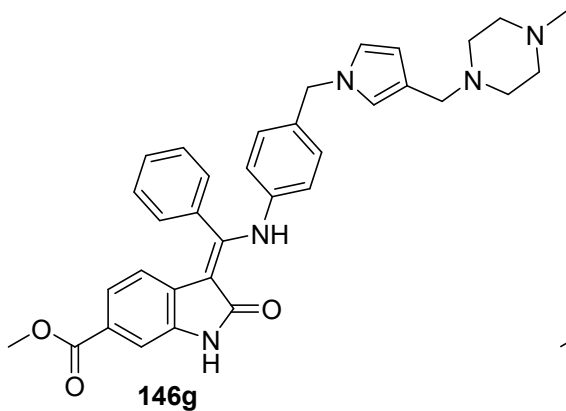


IC₅₀ = 38.0, 83.17 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR-β, respectively; IC₅₀ = 3.12 ± 0.27, 25.87 ± 1.32, 30.42 ± 1.98 μM against HT-29, SK-OV-3 and HeLa cells, respectively.

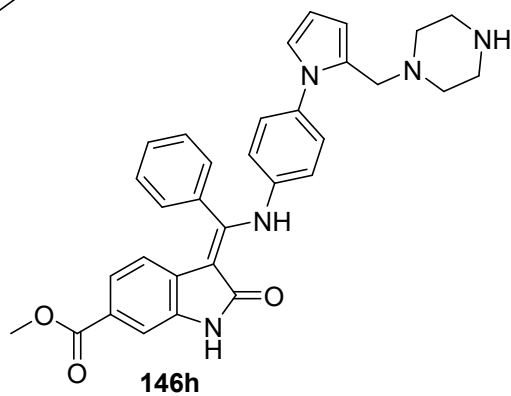


IC₅₀ = 167.51, 29.79 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR-β, respectively

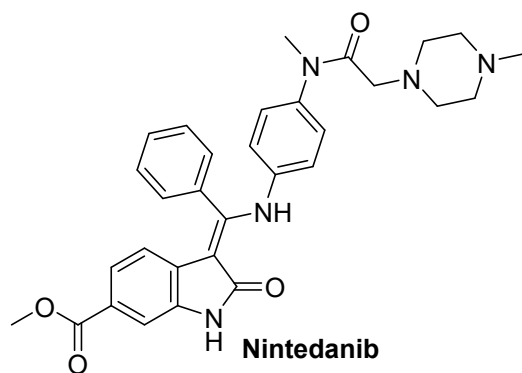
Fig. S9. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene **146** and Nintedanib



IC_{50} = 164.54, 67.85 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR- β , respectively



IC_{50} = 96.22, 65.24 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR- β , respectively



IC_{50} = 3.3, 3.7 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR- β , respectively; IC_{50} = 4.90 ± 0.65 , 28.76 ± 2.13 , 51.65 ± 2.68 μ M against HT-29, SK-OV-3 and HeLa cells, respectively.

Fig. S9 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene **146** and Nintedanib

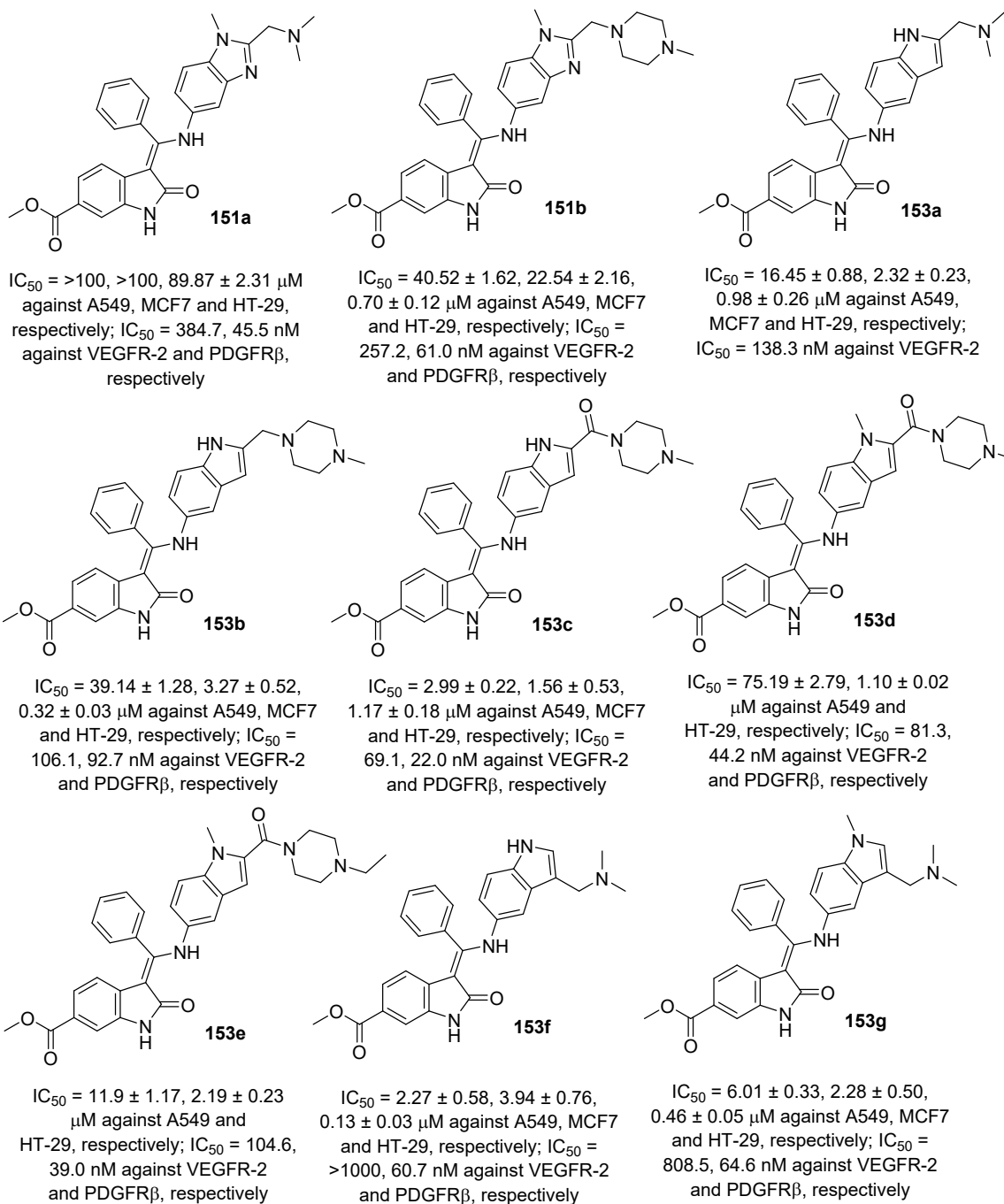
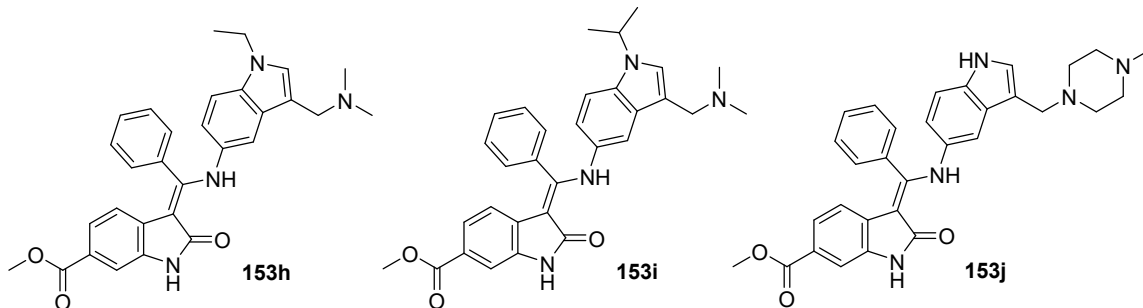


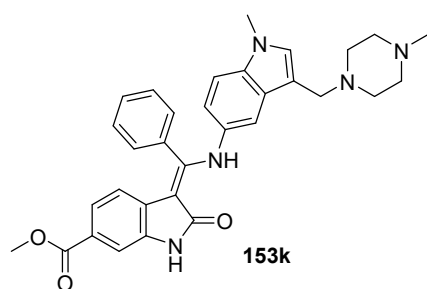
Fig. S10. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **151**, **153** and Nintedanib.



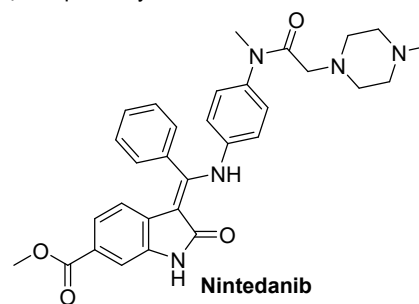
$IC_{50} = 7.63 \pm 0.69, 5.53 \pm 1.33,$
 $6.79 \pm 2.07 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, MCF7
 and HT-29, respectively; $IC_{50} =$
 $431.2, 34.3 \text{ nM}$ against VEGFR-2
 and PDGFR β , respectively

$IC_{50} = 4.32 \pm 0.06, 5.67 \pm 0.78,$
 $0.25 \pm 0.05 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, MCF7
 and HT-29, respectively; $IC_{50} =$
 $646.5, 49.2 \text{ nM}$ against VEGFR-2
 and PDGFR β , respectively

$IC_{50} = 7.40 \pm 1.32 \mu\text{M}$ against A549;
 $IC_{50} = 135.1 \text{ nM}$ against PDGFR β ;
 % inhibition = 59 against VEGFR-2
 at $1 \mu\text{M}$



$IC_{50} = 6.15 \pm 1.07, 4.01 \pm 0.68,$
 $0.87 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, MCF7
 and HT-29, respectively; $IC_{50} =$
 $>1000, 91.7 \text{ nM}$ against VEGFR-2
 and PDGFR β , respectively



$IC_{50} = 22.62 \pm 1.57, 8.28 \pm 0.79,$
 $0.83 \pm 0.37 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, MCF7
 and HT-29, respectively; $IC_{50} =$
 $8.5, 3.5 \text{ nM}$ against VEGFR-2
 and PDGFR β , respectively

Fig. S10 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **151**, **153** and Nintedanib.

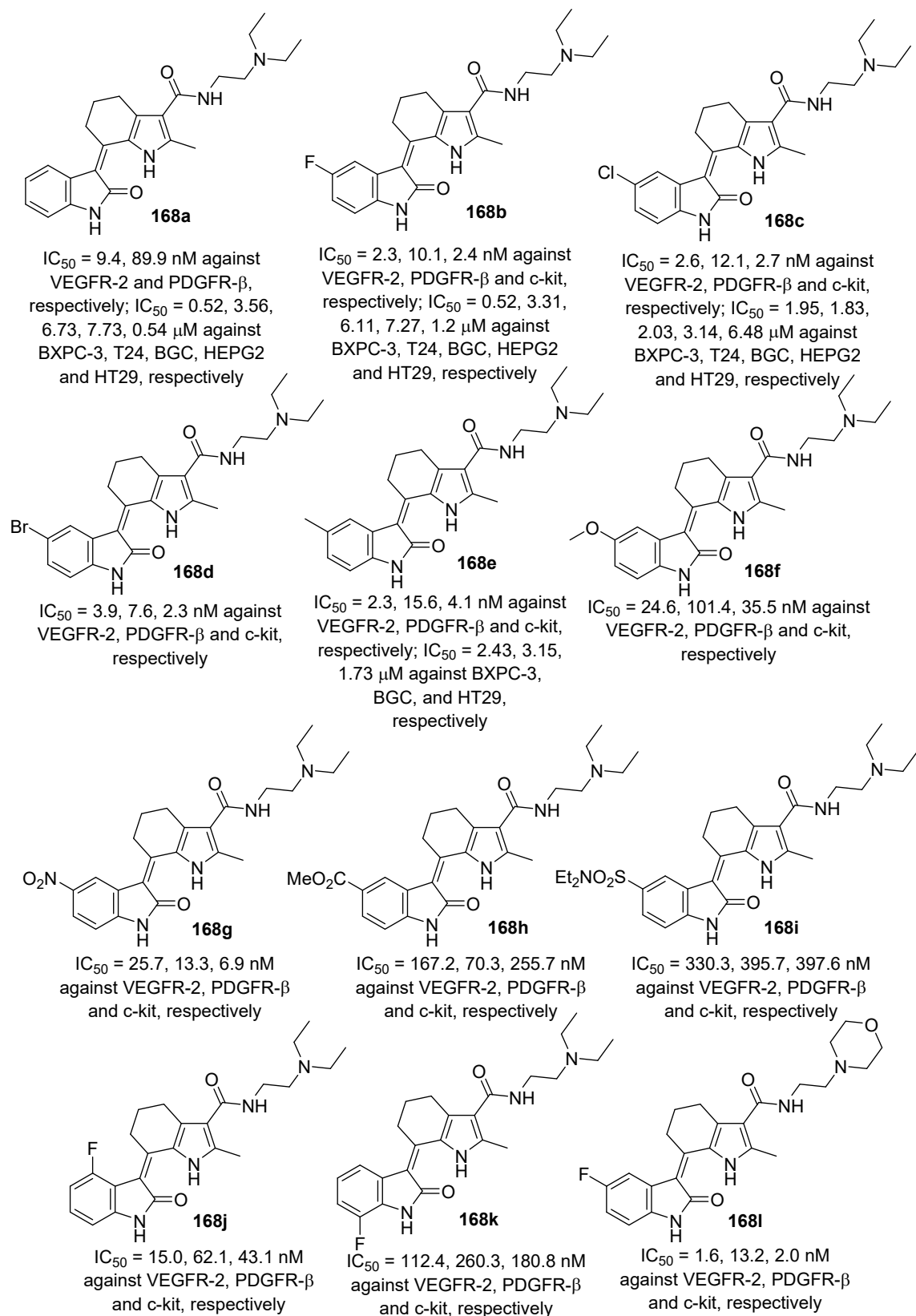


Fig. S11. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **168** and Sunitinib.

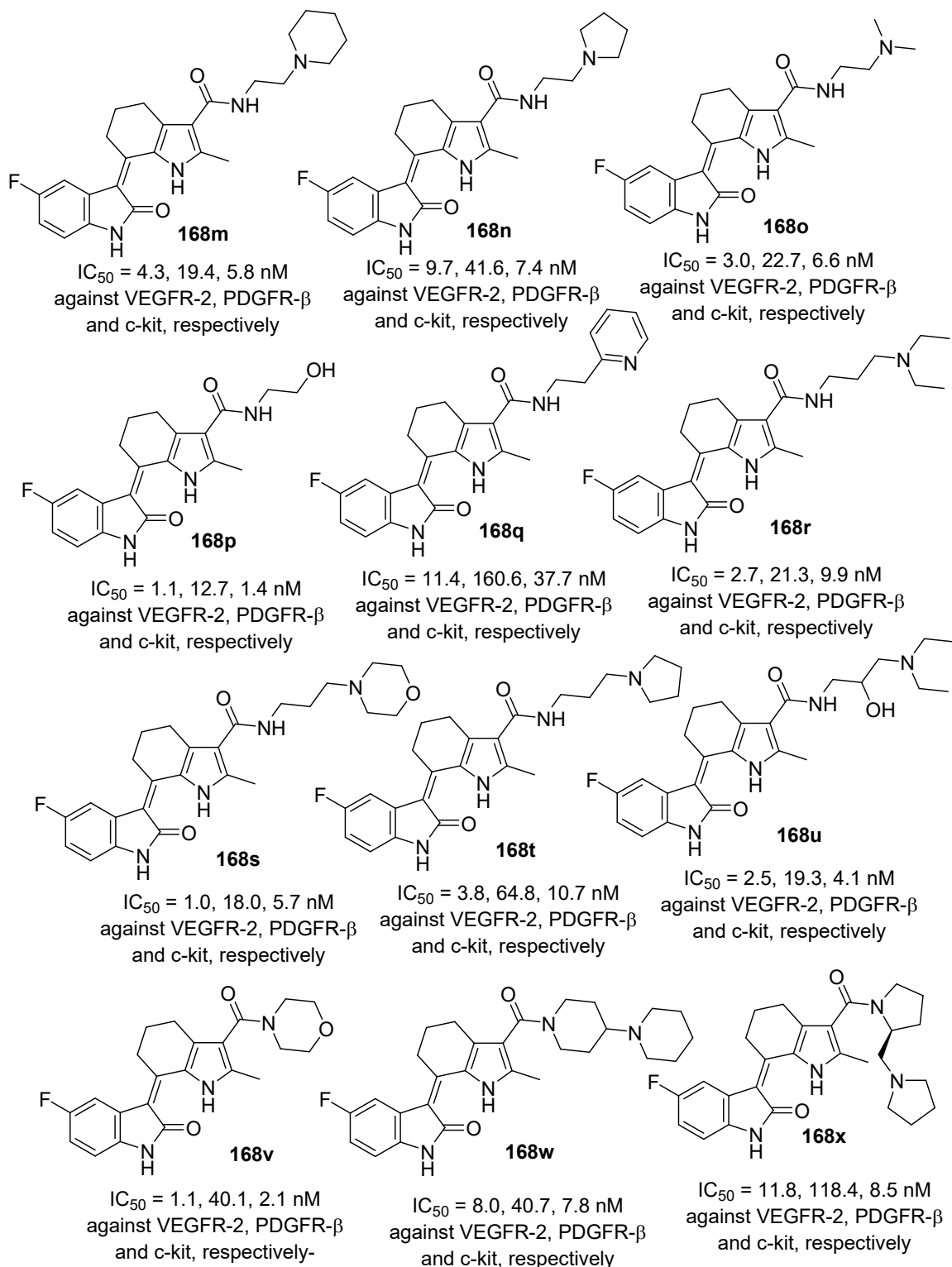
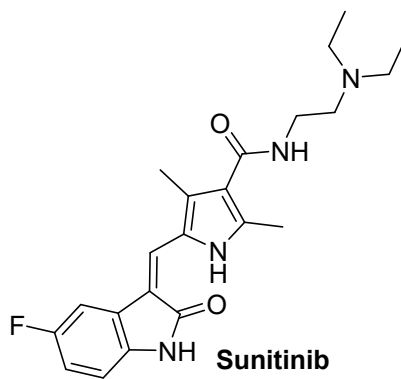
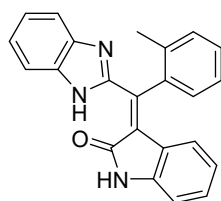


Fig. S11 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **168** and Sunitinib.



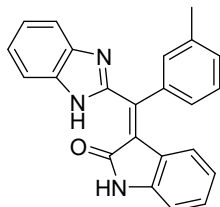
IC_{50} = 4.0, 10.6, 8.9 nM against
VEGFR-2, PDGFR- β and c-kit,
respectively; IC_{50} = 3.63, 2.44,
4.78, 5.61, 1.47 μ M against
BXPC-3, T24, BGC, HEPG2
and HT29, respectively

Fig. S11 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **168** and Sunitinib.



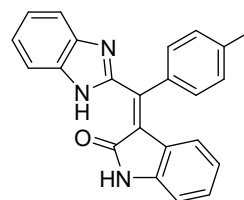
172a

IC₅₀ = 618, 97, 205 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



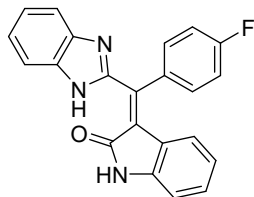
172b

IC₅₀ = 681, 119, 814 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



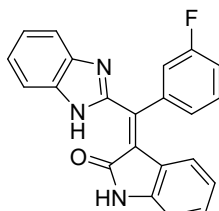
172c

IC₅₀ = 599, 88, 187 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



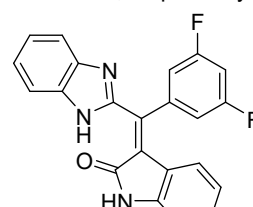
172d

IC₅₀ = 2308, 633, 950 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



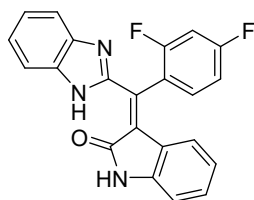
172e

IC₅₀ = 522, 125, 79 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



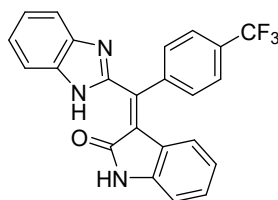
172f

IC₅₀ = 2551, 106, 4000 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



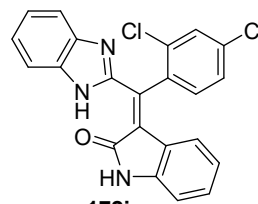
172g

IC₅₀ = 1796, 290, 628 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



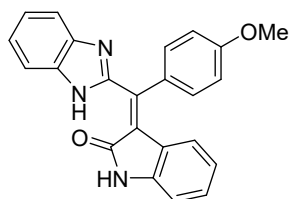
172h

IC₅₀ = 24000, 19903, 4899 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



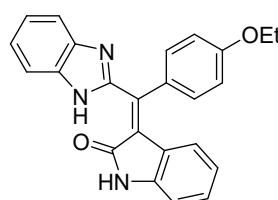
172i

IC₅₀ = 24400, 2180, 725 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



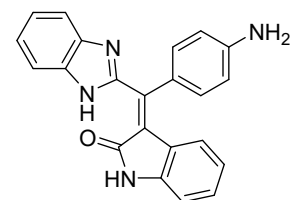
172j

IC₅₀ = 984, 327, 86 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



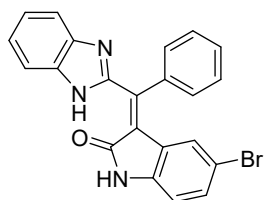
172k

IC₅₀ = 10543, 9876, 6293 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



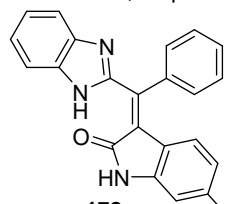
172l

IC₅₀ = 371, 68, 57 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



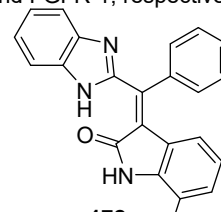
172m

IC₅₀ = 118, 51, 446 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



172n

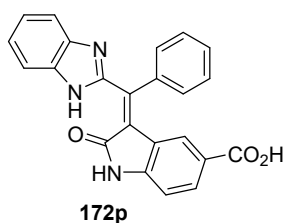
IC₅₀ = 4544, 4880, 4880 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



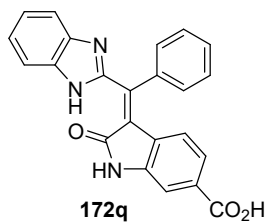
172o

IC₅₀ = 4880, 4880, 4880 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively

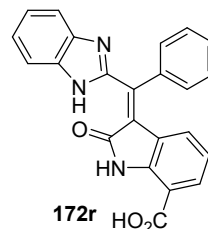
Fig. S12. Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **172**, **173** and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).



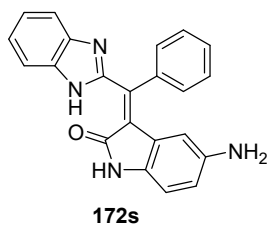
IC₅₀ = 39, 4, 75 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



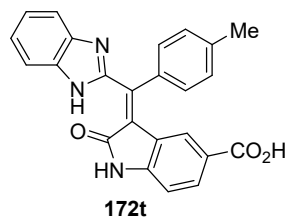
IC₅₀ = 582, 582, 1586 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



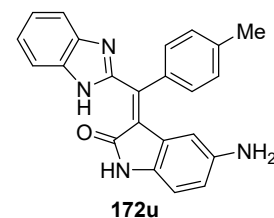
IC₅₀ = 20716, 23633, 24400 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



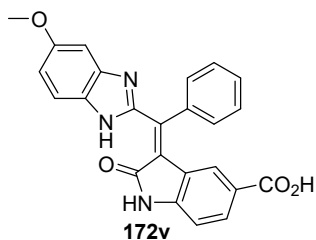
IC₅₀ = 201, 32, 13 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



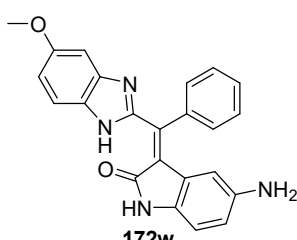
IC₅₀ = 45, 5, 67 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



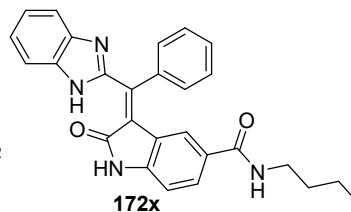
IC₅₀ = 473, 82, 51 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



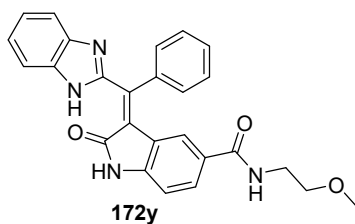
IC₅₀ = 77, 3, 39 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



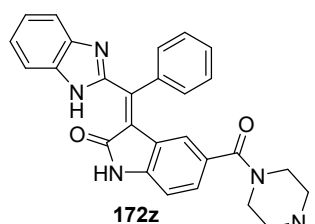
IC₅₀ = 377, 60, 42 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



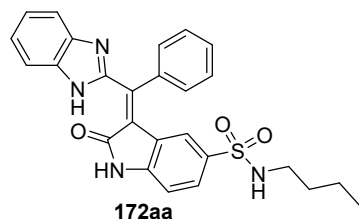
IC₅₀ = 374, 15, 326, 13 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2,
FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively



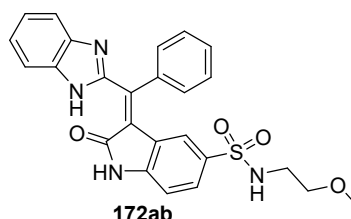
IC₅₀ = 381, 69, 199, 55 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2,
FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively



IC₅₀ = 4322, 157, 70 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and
FGFR-1, respectively



IC₅₀ = 24400, 1134, 300, 844 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2,
FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively



IC₅₀ = 1950, 660, 287, 614 nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2,
FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively

Fig. S12 (continued). Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **172**, **173** and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).

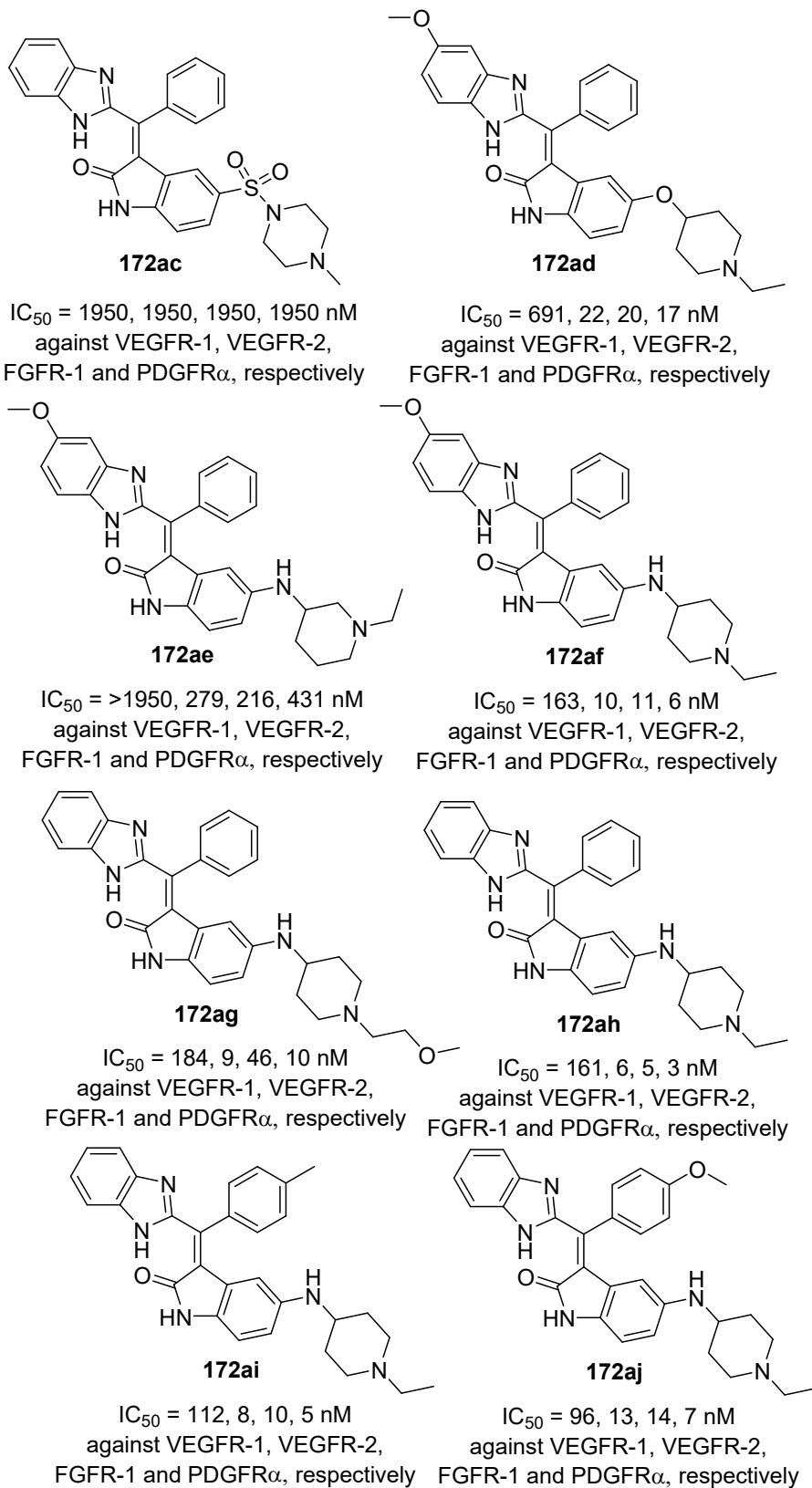


Fig. S12 (continued). Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **172**, **173** and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).

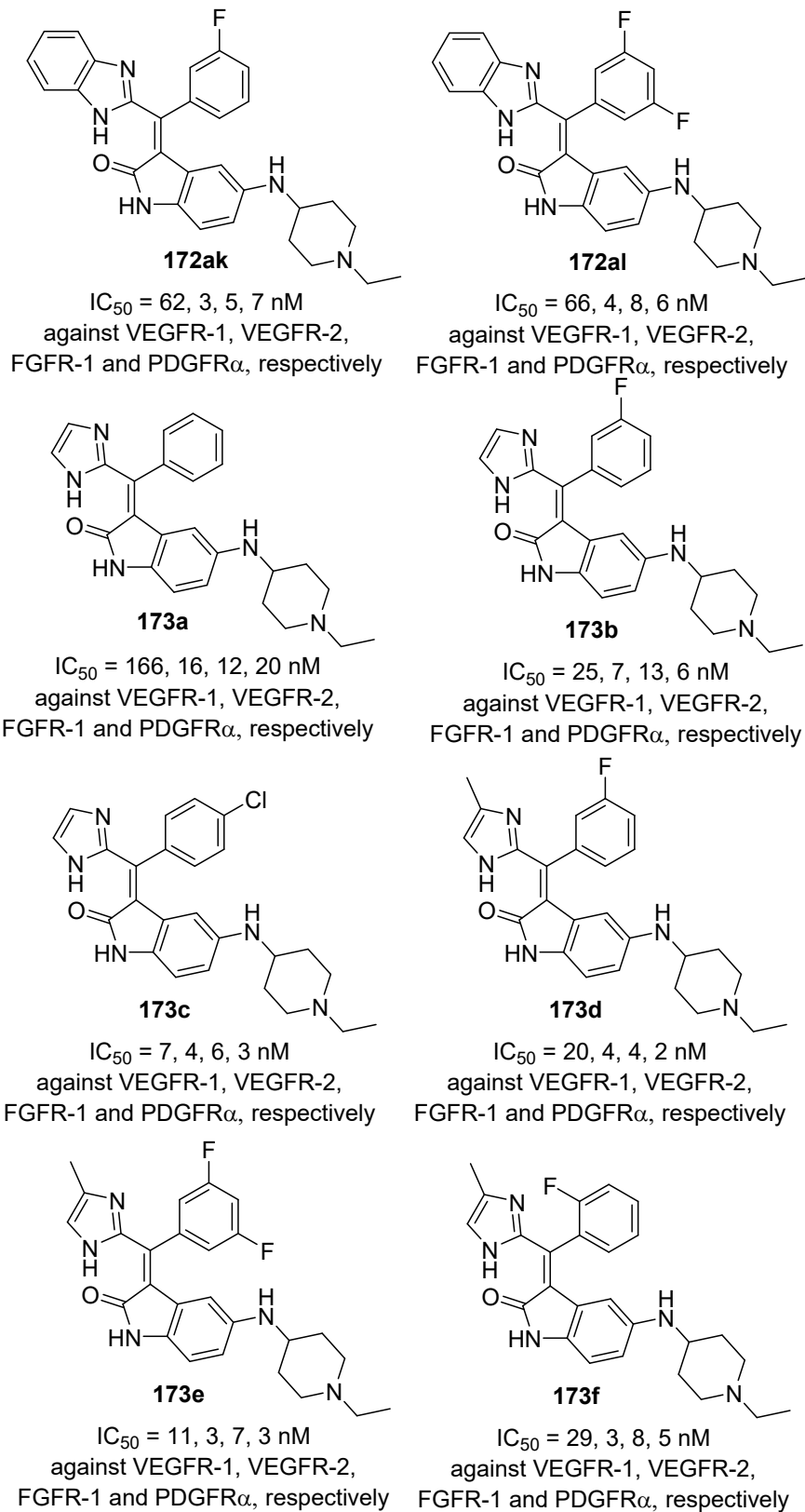
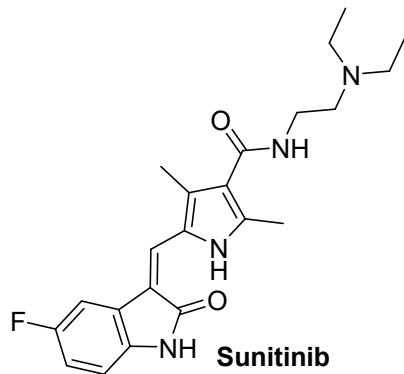
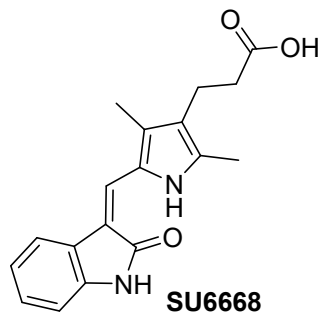


Fig. S12 (continued). Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxindolin-3-ylidenes **172**, **173** and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).



$IC_{50} = 1, 37, 1064$ nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively



$IC_{50} = 28, 135, 1950$ nM
against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2
and FGFR-1, respectively

Fig. S12 (continued). Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes **172**, **173** and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).

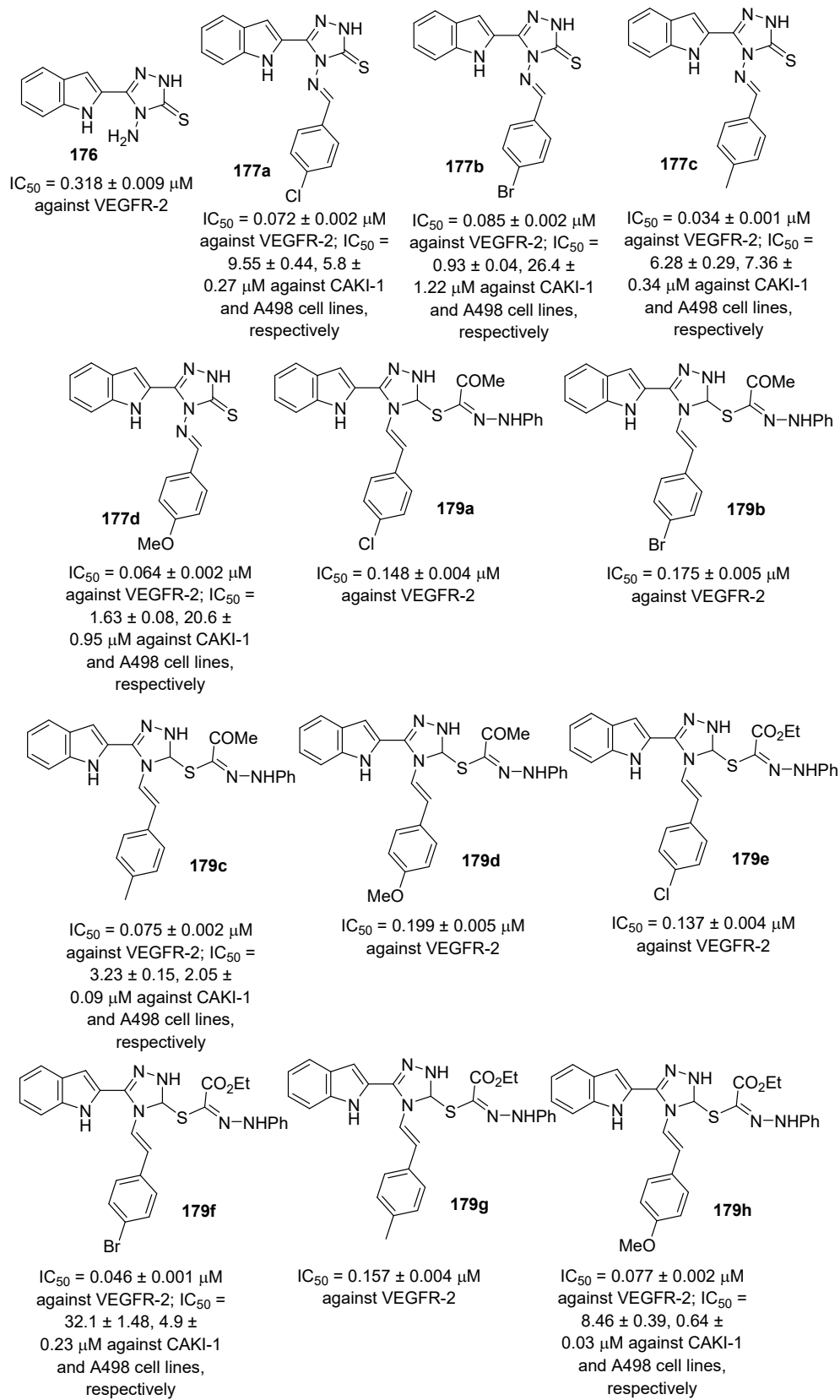
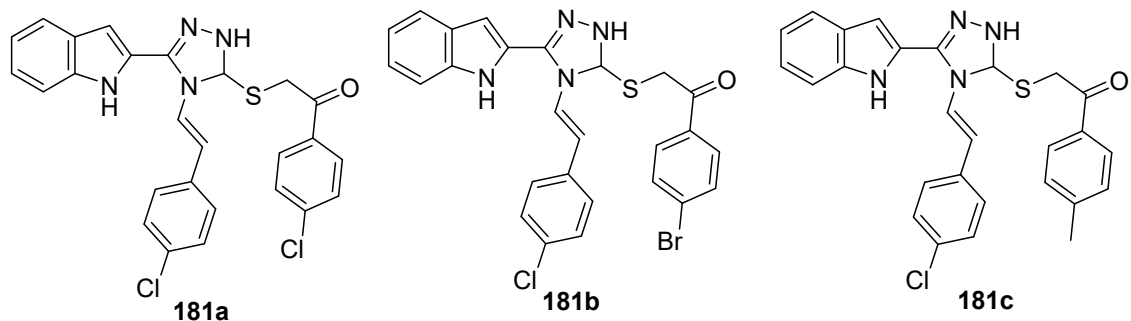


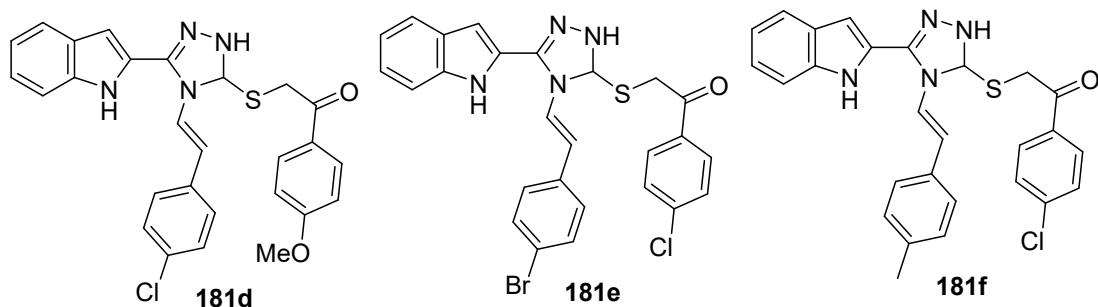
Fig. S13. VEGFR-2 inhibitory and antiproliferation properties of indole triazole conjugates **176**, **177**, **179**, **181** and Sunitinib.



$IC_{50} = 0.248 \pm 0.007 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2

$IC_{50} = 0.152 \pm 0.004 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2

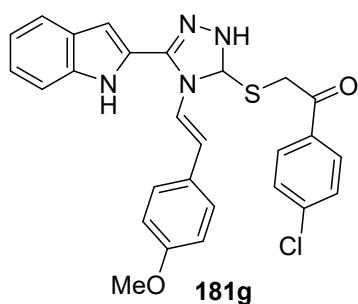
$IC_{50} = 0.108 \pm 0.003 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2; $IC_{50} =$
 $2.03 \pm 0.09, 5.27 \pm$
 $0.24 \mu\text{M}$ against CAKI-1
and A498 cell lines,
respectively



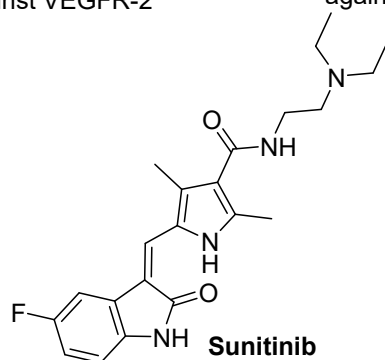
$IC_{50} = 0.256 \pm 0.007 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2

$IC_{50} = 0.131 \pm 0.004 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2

$IC_{50} = 0.258 \pm 0.007 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2



$IC_{50} = 0.071 \pm 0.002 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2; $IC_{50} =$
 $0.89 \pm 0.04, 2.2 \pm$
 $0.1 \mu\text{M}$ against CAKI-1
and A498 cell lines,
respectively



$IC_{50} = 0.075 \pm 0.002 \mu\text{M}$
against VEGFR-2; $IC_{50} =$
 $4.93 \pm 0.16, 1.25 \pm$
 $0.04 \mu\text{M}$ against CAKI-1
and A498 cell lines,
respectively

Fig. S13 (continued). VEGFR-2 inhibitory and antiproliferation properties of indole triazole conjugates **176**, **177**, **179**, **181** and Sunitinib.

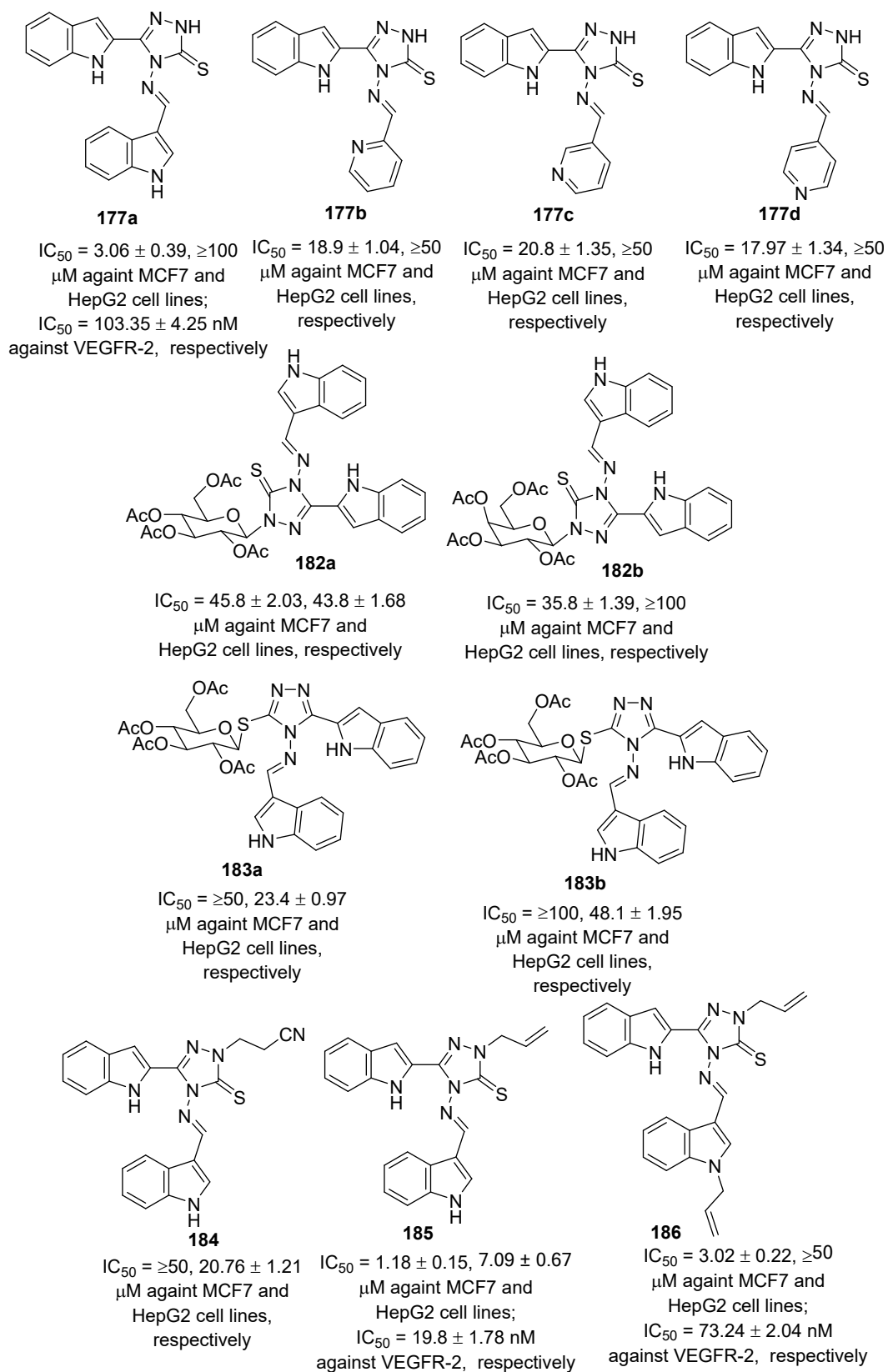
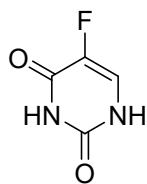
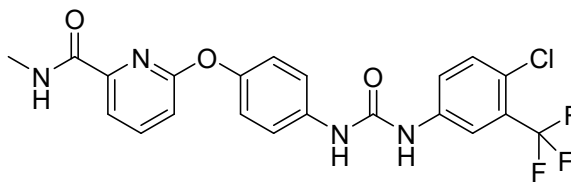


Fig. S14. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of indole triazole conjugates **177**, **183–186** and standard references.



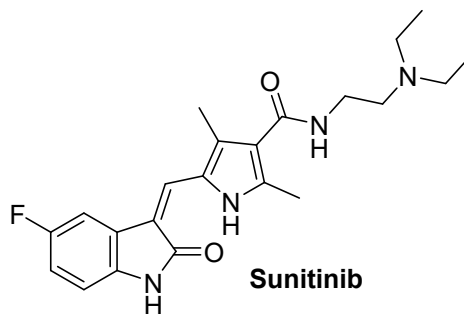
5- Fluorouracil

$IC_{50} = 5.81 \pm 0.65, 6.98 \pm 0.26$ μ M against MCF7 and HepG2 cell lines respectively



Sorafenib

$IC_{50} = 2.13 \pm 0.24, 3.24 \pm 0.23$ μ M against MCF7 and HepG2 cell lines;
 $IC_{50} = 30.0$ nM against VEGFR-2, respectively



Sunitinib

$IC_{50} = 75.0$ nM against VEGFR-2

Fig. S14 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of indole triazole conjugates **177**, **183–186** and standard references.

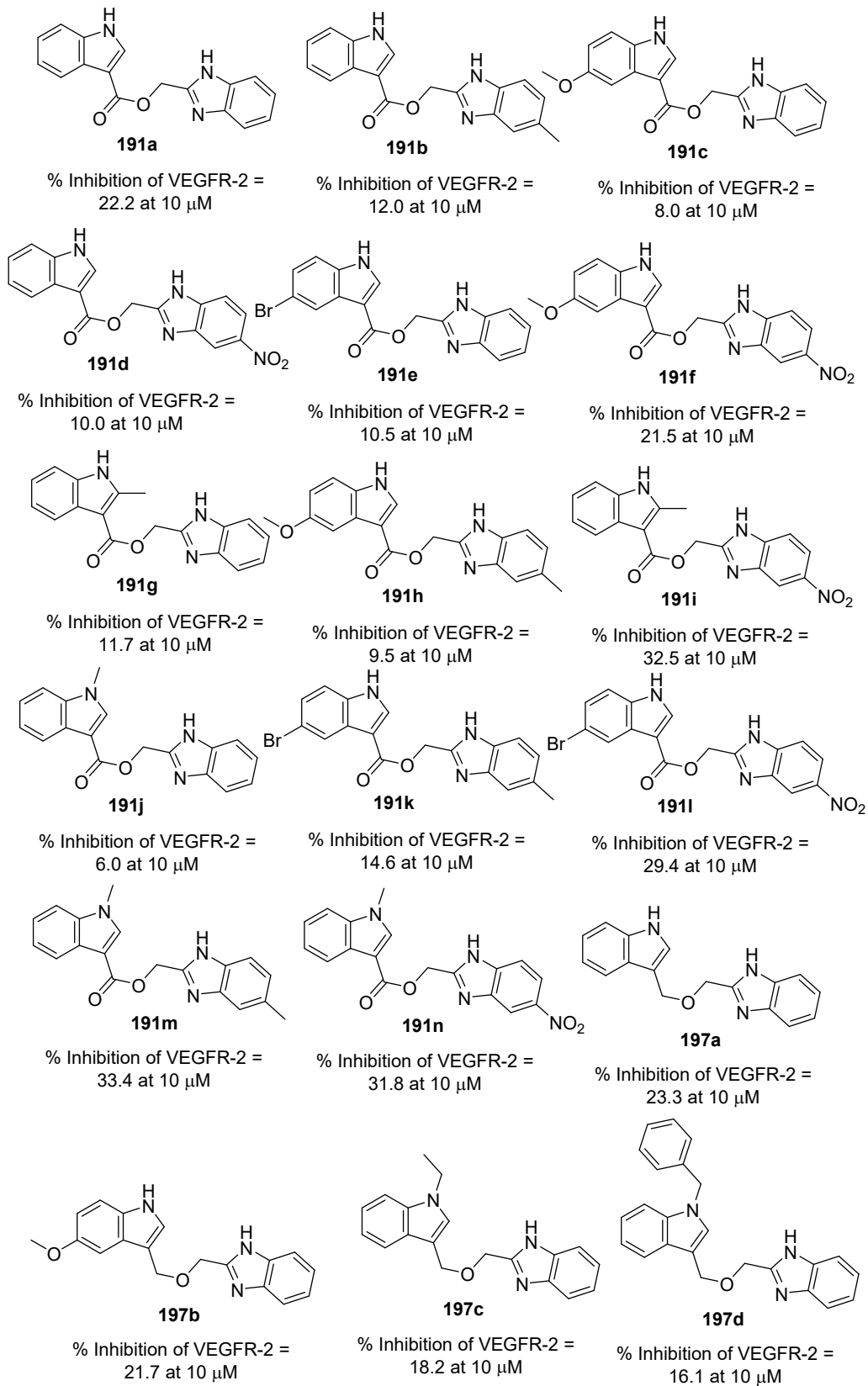


Fig. S15. % Inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 by indole benzimidazole conjugates **191** and **197** at 10 μ M.

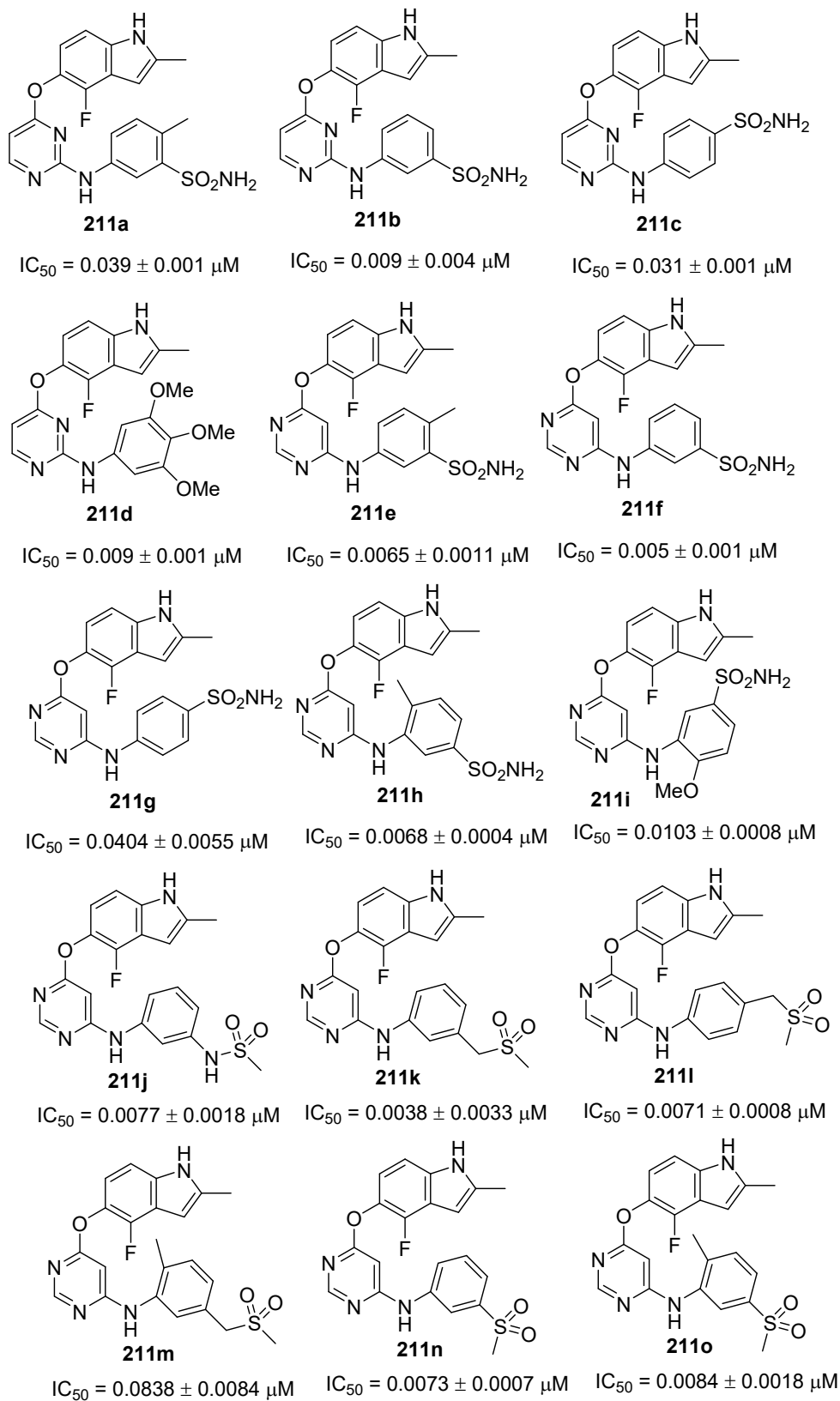


Fig. S16. Inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 by indole-pyrimidine conjugates **211** and Sunitinib.

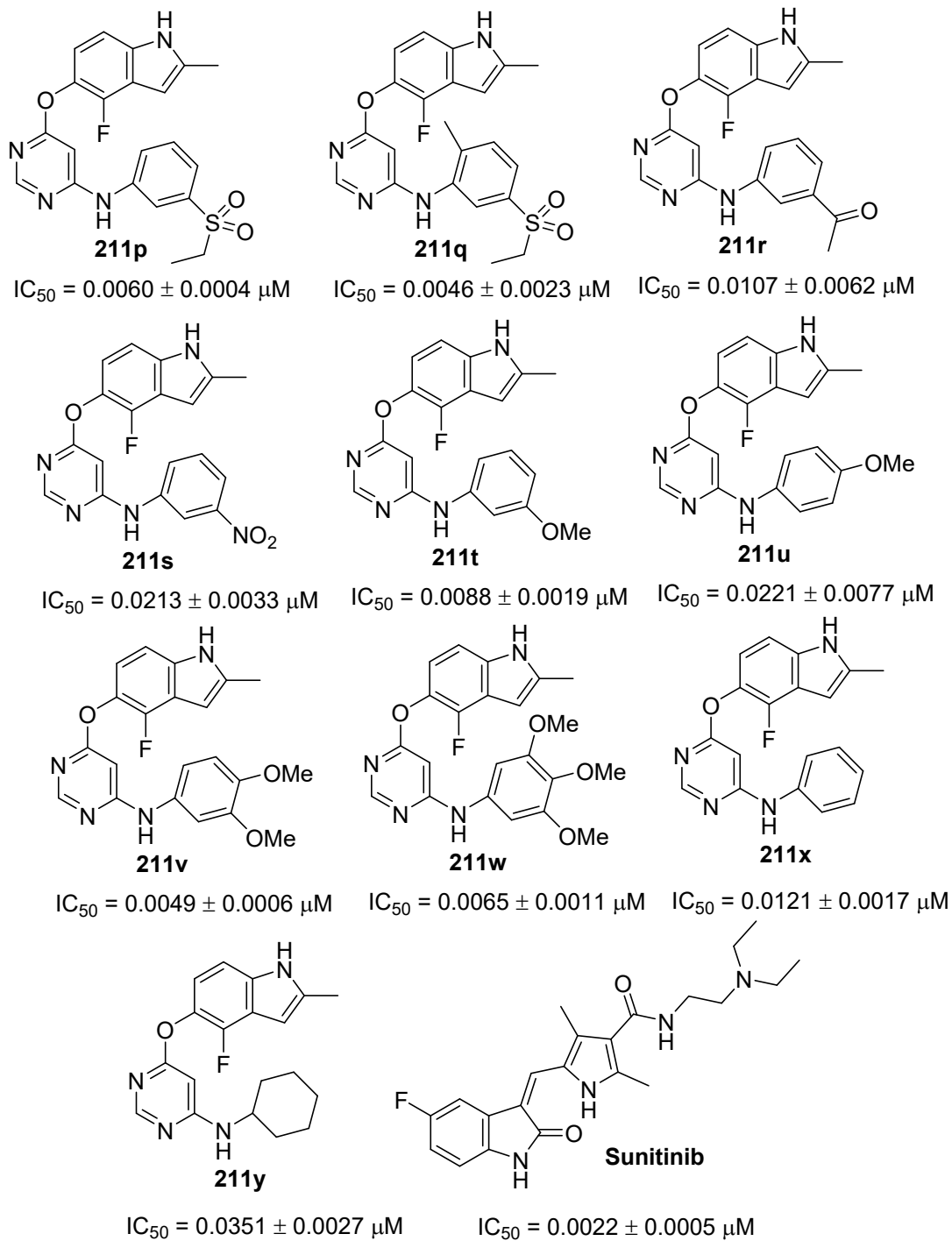
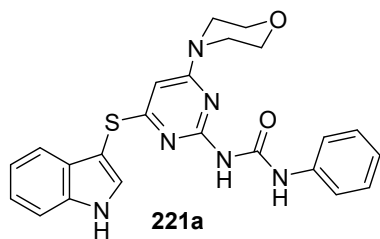
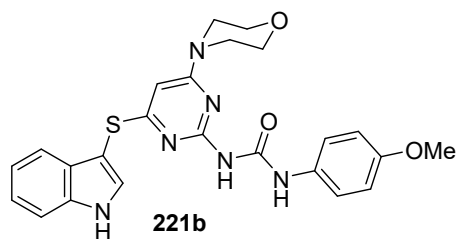


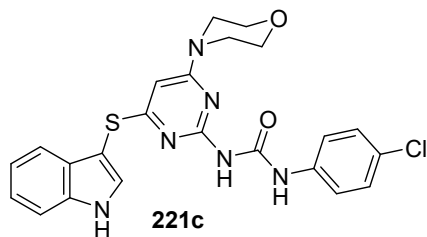
Fig. S16 (continued). Inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 by indole-pyrimidine conjugates **211** and Sunitinib.



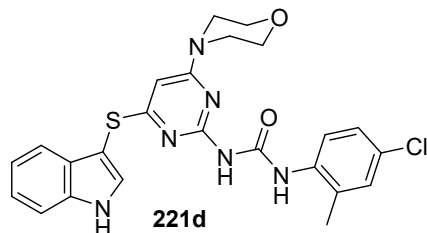
$IC_{50} = 26.12 \pm 2.12, 14.13 \pm 1.81, 12.14 \pm 1.21, 7.14 \pm 0.62 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.21 ± 0.14 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



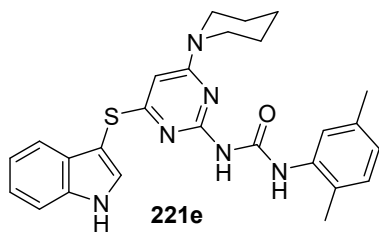
$IC_{50} = 33.40 \pm 5.16, 12.46 \pm 2.11, 7.94 \pm 0.92, 10.26 \pm 0.81 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.92 ± 0.15 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



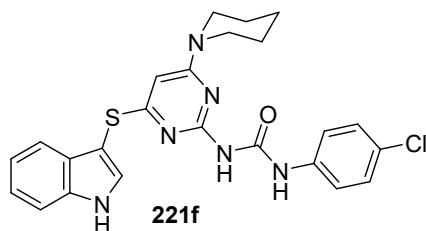
$IC_{50} = 21.83 \pm 1.66, 28.44 \pm 3.01, 6.93 \pm 0.51, 22.47 \pm 1.27 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.44 ± 0.21 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



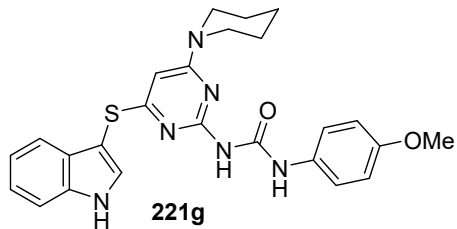
$IC_{50} = >50, 33.81 \pm 2.51, 8.65 \pm 0.62, 8.26 \pm 0.97 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.35 ± 0.11 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



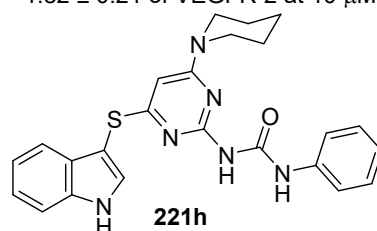
$IC_{50} = 25.40 \pm 3.54, >50, 5.94 \pm 0.81, 6.44 \pm 0.44 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.31 ± 0.07 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



$IC_{50} = 18.62 \pm 1.44, 42.54 \pm 5.21, 10.13 \pm 1.21, 14.81 \pm 1.89 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.82 ± 0.21 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

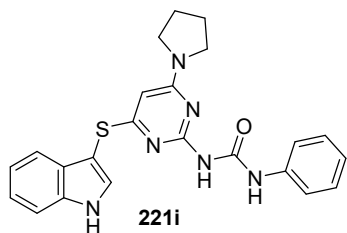


$IC_{50} = 13.47 \pm 0.97, 17.40 \pm 2.11, 7.26 \pm 1.12, 17.12 \pm 1.11 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.13 ± 0.24 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

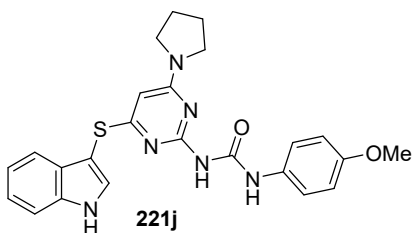


$IC_{50} = 33.13 \pm 2.68, 12.13 \pm 1.16, 8.13 \pm 1.14, 20.86 \pm 0.91 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 4.55 ± 0.32 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

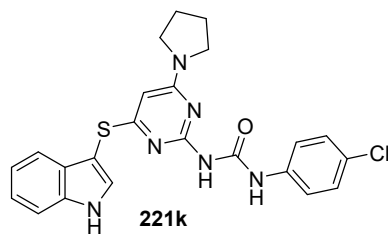
Fig. S17. Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates **221** and Sorafenib.



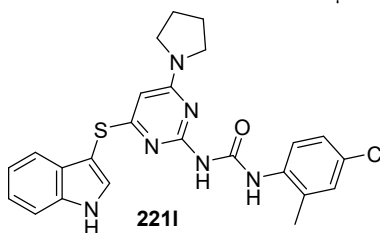
$IC_{50} = 21.24 \pm 1.51, 14.93 \pm 0.92, 7.89 \pm 0.69, 11.44 \pm 1.22 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 3.23 ± 0.28 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



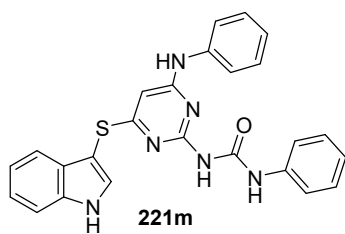
$IC_{50} = 11.82 \pm 0.96, 21.48 \pm 1.12, 13.10 \pm 0.92, 20.26 \pm 1.17 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 2.61 ± 0.33 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



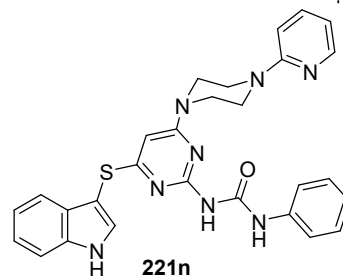
$IC_{50} = 6.41 \pm 0.81, 10.42 \pm 0.78, 5.85 \pm 0.71, 7.87 \pm 1.18 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.33 ± 0.04 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



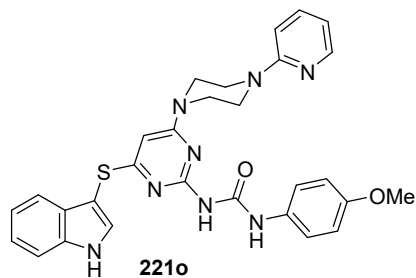
$IC_{50} = 8.93 \pm 1.21, 12.86 \pm 1.19, 9.44 \pm 1.14, 7.15 \pm 0.95 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.43 ± 0.05 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



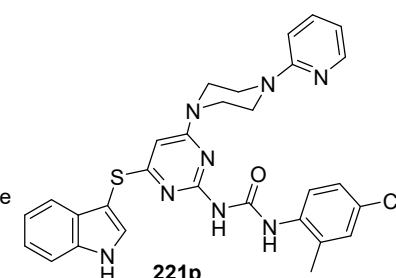
$IC_{50} = >50, 26.43 \pm 2.12, 35.92 \pm 1.43, 14.40 \pm 0.92 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 2.74 ± 0.23 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



$IC_{50} = 30.25 \pm 4.25, 21.64 \pm 1.55, 19.51 \pm 1.38, 8.93 \pm 0.81 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.71 ± 0.21 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

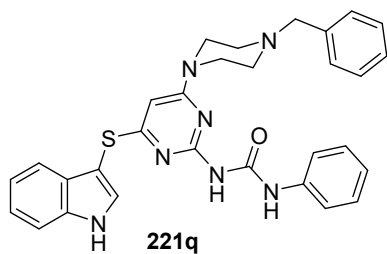


$IC_{50} = >50, 33.43 \pm 2.86, 28.42 \pm 2.01, 11.42 \pm 1.61 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 4.15 ± 0.34 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

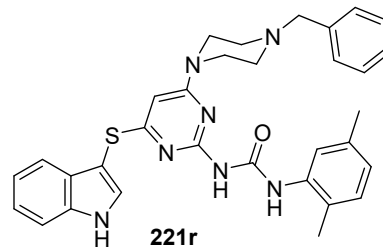


$IC_{50} = >50, 19.81 \pm 1.32, 34.70 \pm 2.31, 7.64 \pm 0.64 \mu\text{M}$ against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.92 ± 0.11 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

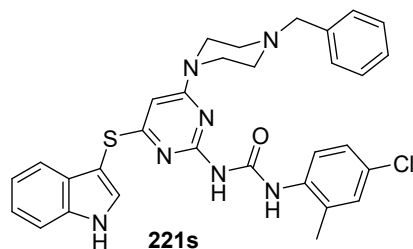
Fig. S17 (continued). Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates **221** and Sorafenib.



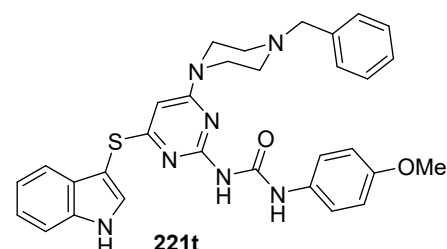
$IC_{50} = >50, 42.47 \pm 3.31, 10.22 \pm 0.82, 8.16 \pm 1.31 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.67 ± 0.08 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



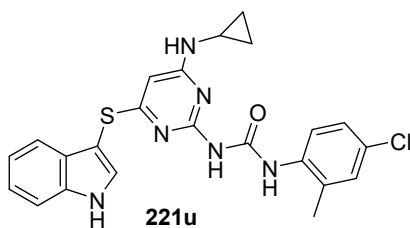
$IC_{50} = >50, 17.29 \pm 0.92, 18.96 \pm 1.43, 16.35 \pm 1.23 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 2.14 ± 0.21 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



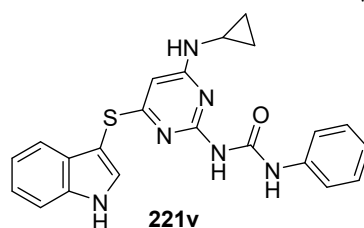
$IC_{50} = >50, 22.45 \pm 1.42, 22.13 \pm 1.52, 11.74 \pm 1.61 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 4.86 ± 0.27 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



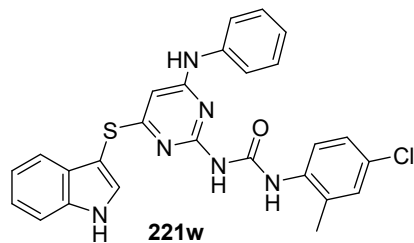
$IC_{50} = 42.31 \pm 3.16, 16.73 \pm 1.93, 8.92 \pm 0.61, 21.42 \pm 1.73 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.84 ± 0.13 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



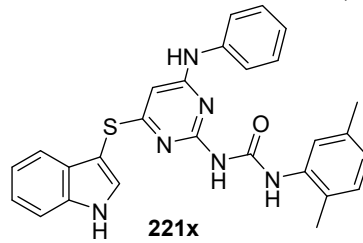
$IC_{50} = 31.49 \pm 2.11, 11.12 \pm 0.98, 14.61 \pm 1.24, 9.74 \pm 1.24 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.44 ± 0.07 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



$IC_{50} = >50, 17.54 \pm 1.21, 7.86 \pm 1.11, 14.32 \pm 1.97 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 5.22 ± 0.42 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

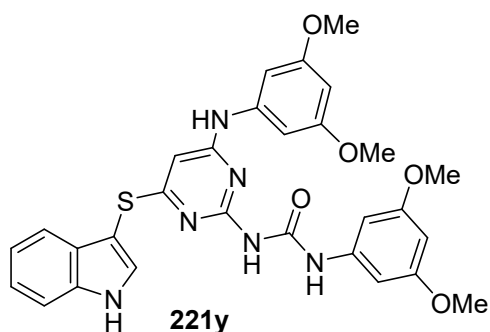


$IC_{50} = 23.45 \pm 3.17, 18.45 \pm 2.72, 13.42 \pm 0.93, 14.90 \pm 1.19 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.33 ± 0.18 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

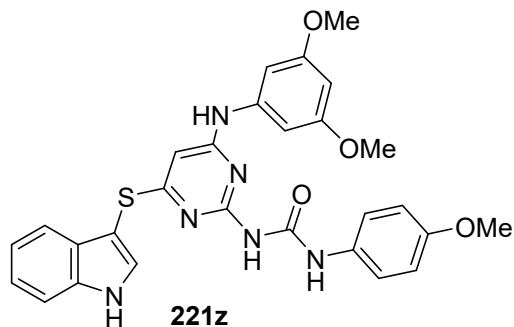


$IC_{50} = >50, 41.86 \pm 5.92, 17.10 \pm 1.45, 8.37 \pm 0.58 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 2.82 ± 0.31 of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

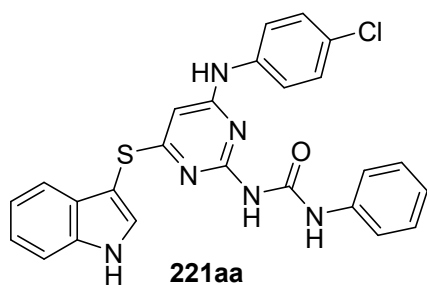
Fig. S17 (continued). Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates **221** and Sorafenib.



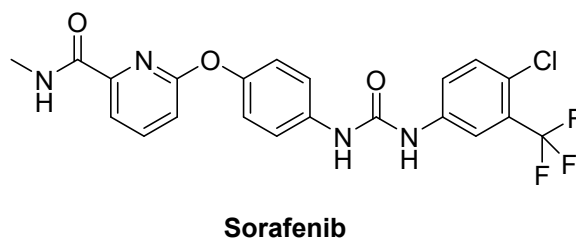
$IC_{50} = >50, 11.64 \pm 2.17,$
 $>50, 24.82 \pm 3.11 \mu\text{M}$ against
 A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and
 HepG2, respectively; % inhibition
 $= 3.51 \pm 0.34$ of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



$IC_{50} = >50, 15.10 \pm 0.93,$
 $9.46 \pm 1.21, 17.40 \pm 2.02 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231
 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition
 $= 1.43 \pm 0.21$ of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



$IC_{50} = 48.43 \pm 6.91, 32.28 \pm 4.11,$
 $10.26 \pm 1.46, 12.63 \pm 0.93 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231
 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition
 $= 1.81 \pm 0.16$ of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$



$IC_{50} = 7.43 \pm 0.81, 9.77 \pm 1.12,$
 $11.84 \pm 1.25, 5.78 \pm 0.41 \mu\text{M}$
 against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231
 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition
 $= 1.21 \pm 0.02$ of VEGFR-2 at $10 \mu\text{M}$

Fig. S17 (continued). Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates **221** and Sorafenib.

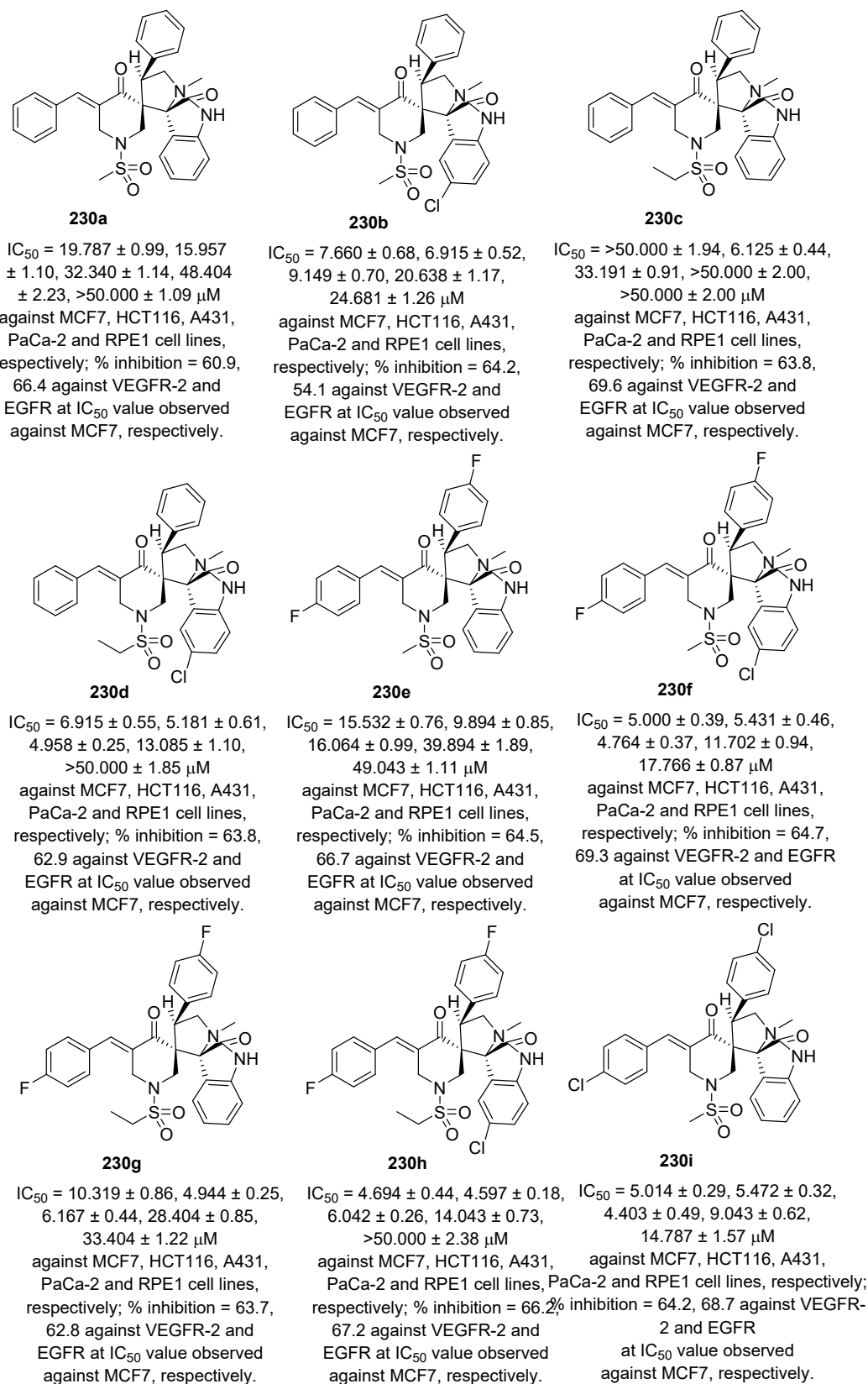


Fig. S18. Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory (VEGFR-2 and EGFR) properties of spiroindoles **230** and reference standards (Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil).

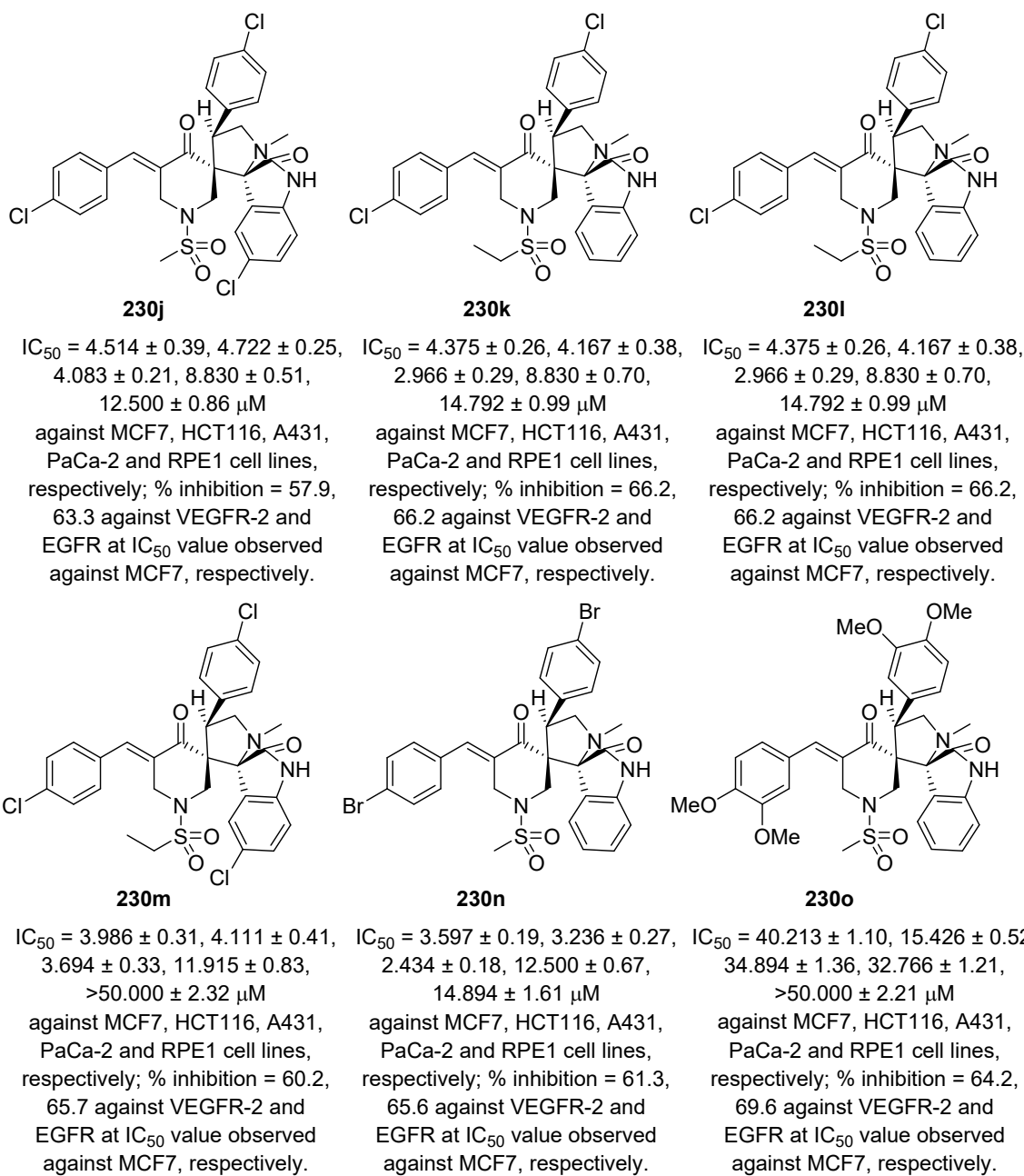
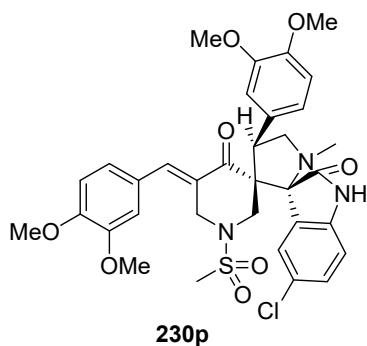
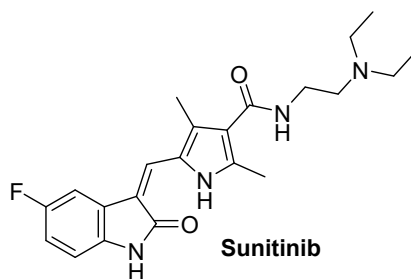


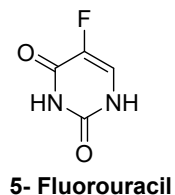
Fig. S18 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory (VEGFR-2 and EGFR) properties of spiroindoles **230** and reference standards (Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil).



IC₅₀ = 48.936 ± 1.84, 28.511 ± 0.75, 45.417 ± 1.84, >50.000 ± 2.31, >50.000 ± 2.61 μM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 61.8, 65.9 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.



IC₅₀ = 3.97 ± 0.32, 9.67 ± 0.22, 16.91 ± 0.95 μM against MCF7, HCT116, and PaCa-2 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 74.7, 81.4 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.



IC₅₀ = 3.15 ± 0.44, 20.43 ± 1.99, 23.44 ± 2.09 μM against MCF7, HCT116, and A431 cell lines, respectively.

Fig. S18 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory (VEGFR-2 and EGFR) properties of spiroindoles **230** and reference standards (Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil).