Antineoplastic indole-containing compounds with potential VEGFR inhibitory properties

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Supplementary material

Figure captions

Fig. S1. Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indole-2carboxamides **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 ($\mu M \pm SD$) of the prepared Schiff bases **73a–x** and standard references (Doxorubicin and Sorafenib).

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

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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 enzymatc inhibitory (VEGFR-2 and EGFR) properties of spiroindoles **230** and reference standards (Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil).

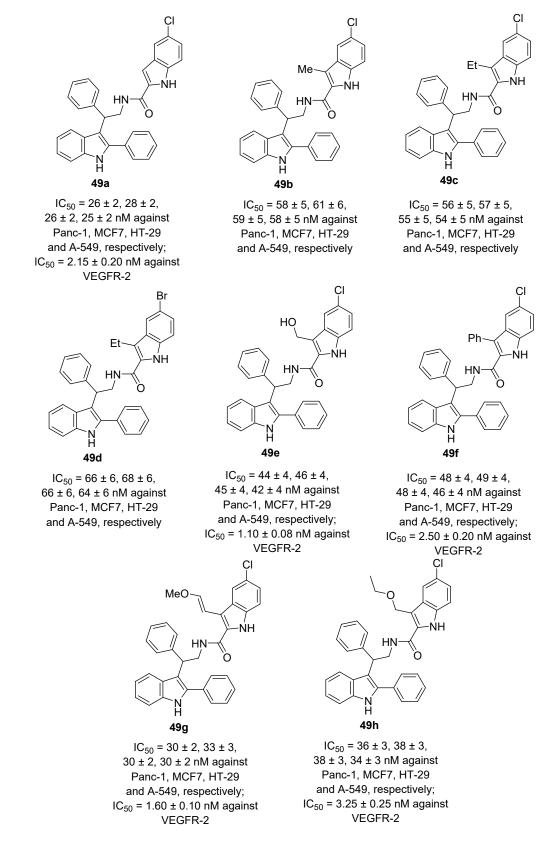


Fig. S1. Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indole-2-carboxamides **49a–h** and reference standards (Erlotinib and Sorafenib).

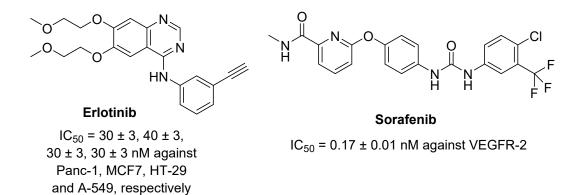
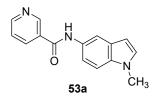
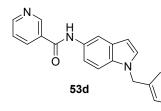
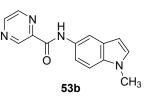


Fig. S1 (continued). Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indole-2-carboxamides **49a**–**h** and reference standards (Erlotinib and Sorafenib).

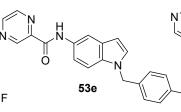


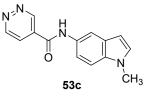
% activity = 96, 91, 95 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively



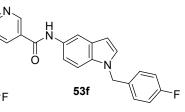


% activity = 100, 100, 93 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

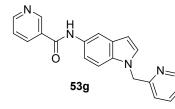




% activity = 100, 91, 99 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

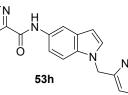


% activity = 91, 85, 90 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively



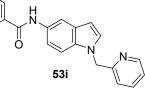
against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

% activity = 98, 88, 86



against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

% activity = 96, 91, 100

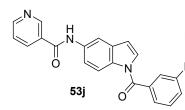


% activity = 85, 89, 87

against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B

and HER-2, respectively

% activity = 100, 92, 83 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

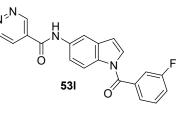


% activity = 90, 91, 93 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

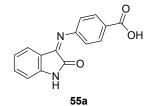
% activity = 100, 95, 97

% activity = 90, 92, 92 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

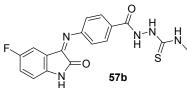


% activity = 92, 51, 52 against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2, respectively

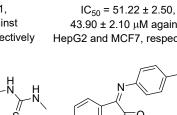
Fig. S2. Activity of 5-indolecarboxamides 53a–I against VEGFR-2, CDK-1/cyclin B and HER-2 at 10 μ M, respectively.



 $IC_{50} = 62.41 \pm 2.61$, 51.60 ± 2.50 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively



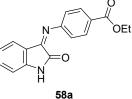
 $IC_{50} = 2.62 \pm 0.13$, 0.99 ± 0.04 μM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively; $IC_{50} = 0.160 \pm 0.008 \ \mu M$ against VEGFR-2



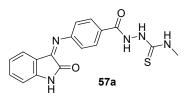
ОH 55b

0

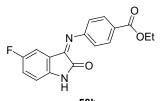
43.90 ± 2.10 μM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively



 $IC_{50} = 10.94 \pm 0.53$, 14.90 ± 0.70 μM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively

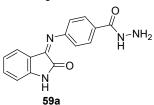


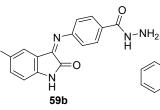
 $IC_{50} = 5.48 \pm 0.27$, 6.42 ± 0.55 μM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively

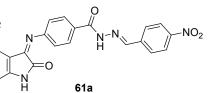


58b

 $IC_{50} = 2.23 \pm 0.11$, 3.81 ± 0.20 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively



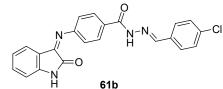




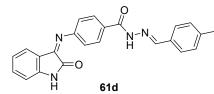
 $IC_{50} = 24.85 \pm 1.21$, 27.20 ± 1.30 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively

IC₅₀ = 53.89 ± 2.63, 40.70 ± 2.80 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively

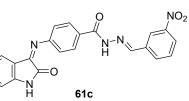
 $IC_{50} = 8.24 \pm 0.40$, 40.00 ± 2.00 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively



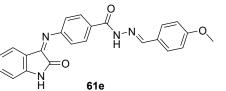
IC₅₀ = 33.83 ± 1.65, 23.80 ± 1.21 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively



 $IC_{50} = 21.41 \pm 1.05$, 13.70 ± 0.40 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively



IC₅₀ = 20.96 ± 1.02, 14.60 \pm 0.71 μ M against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively



IC₅₀ = 8.81 ± 0.43, 4.62 ± 0.20 µM against HepG2 and MCF7, respectively; $\text{IC}_{50} = 0.358 \pm 0.019 \; \mu\text{M}$ against VEGFR-2

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

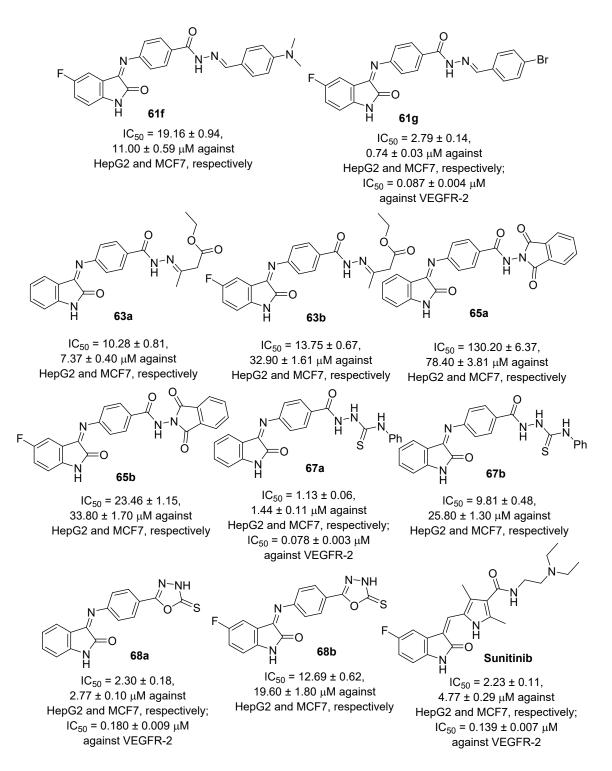


Fig. S3 (continued). Antiproliferation and anti-VEGFR-2 properties of the synthesized indolyl Schiff bases 55, 57-59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 68.

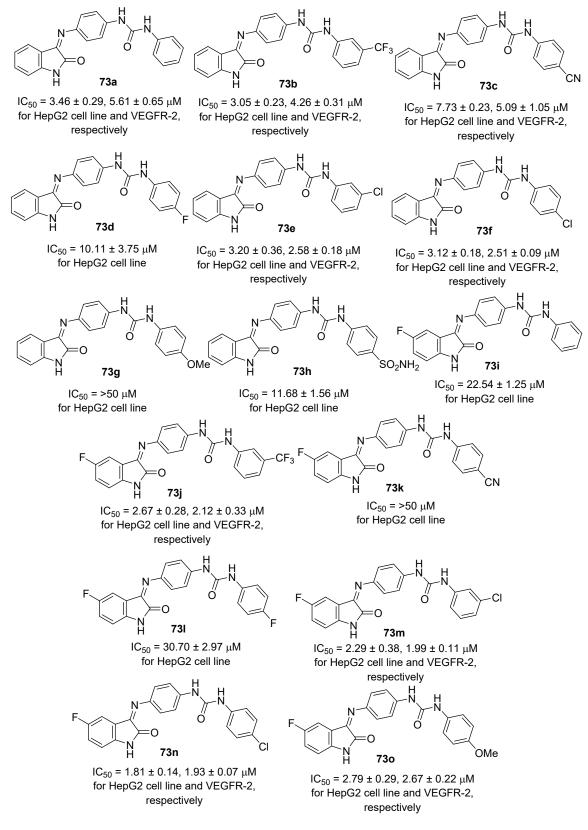


Fig. S4. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 properties ($\mu M \pm SD$) of the prepared Schiff bases 73a–x and standard references (Doxorubicin and Sorafenib).

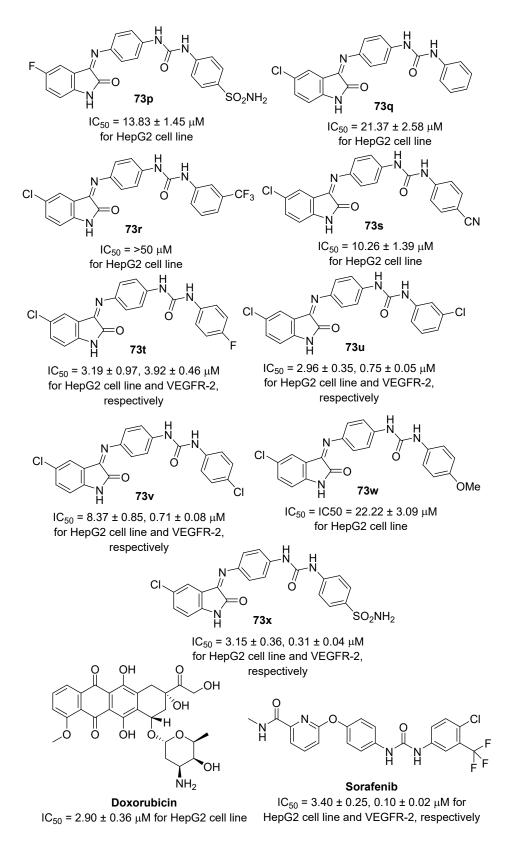
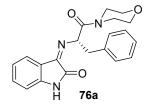
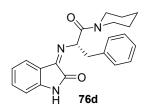


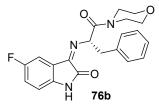
Fig. S4 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 properties (μ M ± SD) of the prepared Schiff bases 73a–x and standard references (Doxorubicin and Sorafenib).



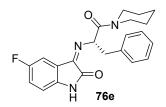
IC₅₀ = >50.000 ± 1.52, >50.00 ±1.85, >50.000 ± 3.16 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



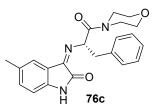
IC₅₀ = 39.565 ± 1.64, >50.00 ± 2.04, 43.617 ± 1.98 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



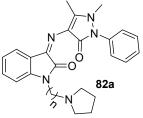
IC₅₀ = 45.870 ± 2.32, >50.00 ± 2.10, >50.000 ± 2.98 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



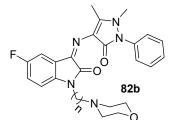
IC₅₀ = 39.783 ± 1.92, >50.00 ± 1.03, 27.021 ± 1.41 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



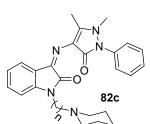
IC₅₀ = >50.000 ± 3.33, >50.00 ± 1.17, >50.000 ± 2.00 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



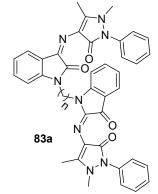
n = 3; IC₅₀ = >50.000 ± 3.01, >50.00 ± 1.92, >50.000 ± 1.84 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



 $\label{eq:n} \begin{array}{l} n=6; \ IC_{50}=30.217\pm1.11,\\ 43.04\pm1.02,\ 38.404\pm1.62\\ against\ MCF7,\ HCT116\\ and\ PaCa2\ cell\ lines,\ respectively \end{array}$

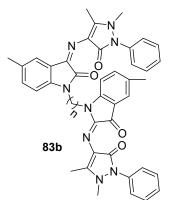


n = 6; IC₅₀ = >50.000 ± 2.85, >50.00 ± 1.99, >50.000 ± 2.26 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively

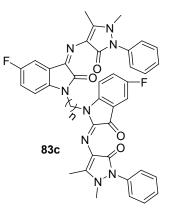


 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{n}=3; \mathsf{IC}_{50}=6.250\pm0.15,\\ 42.87\pm1.46,\,31.489\pm1.83\\ \text{ against MCF7, HCT116}\\ \text{and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively;}\\ \% \text{ inhibition}=65.2\pm4.1 \text{ gainst}\\ \text{VEGFR-2 utilizing IC}_{50}\\ \text{value observed against MCF7 cell line} \end{array}$

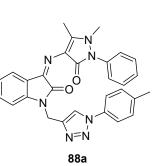
Fig. S5. Antiproliferation properties (μM ± SEM) and % inhibition of VEGFR-2 for the synthesized agents and standard references "Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil".



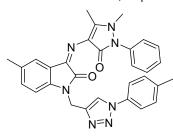
n = 3; IC₅₀ = 43.830 ± 2.47, >50.00 ± 1.02, 40.426 ± 1.04 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



n = 6; IC₅₀ = >50.000 ± 1.68, >50.00 ± 1.16, 43.085 ± 1.41 against MCF7, HCT116

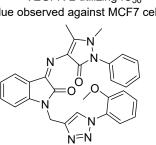


IC₅₀ = 27.609 ± 1.37, >50.00 ± 1.84, >50.000 ± 0.92 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



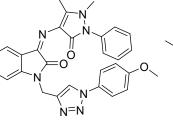
88b

 $IC_{50} = 5.819 \pm 0.23$, 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



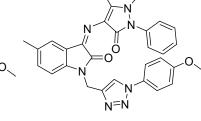


 $IC_{50} = 25.870 \pm 1.47$, >50.00 ± 1.86, 50.000 ± 1.48 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



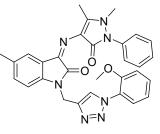
88c

 $IC_{50} = 12.500 \pm 0.96$, 45.43 ± 2.02, 37.766 ± 1.66 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively



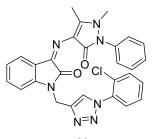
88d

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



88f

 $IC_{50} = 5.361 \pm 0.31$, 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



88g

 $IC_{50} = 21.702 \pm 1.64$, >50.00 ± 1.01, >50.000 ± 1.17 against MCF7, HCT116 and PaCa2 cell lines, respectively

Fig. S5 (continued). Antiproliferation properties (µM ± SEM) and % inhibition of VEGFR-2 for the synthesized agents and standard references "Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil".

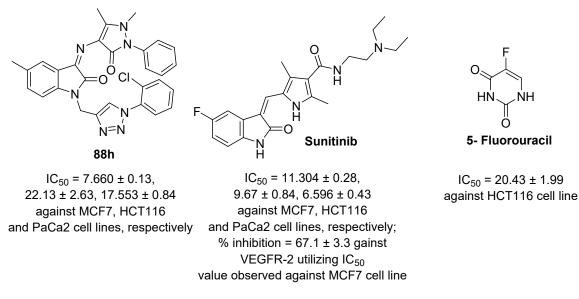
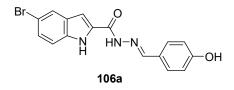
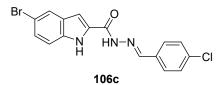


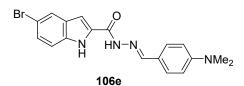
Fig. S5 (continued). Antiproliferation properties (μM ± SEM) and % inhibition of VEGFR-2 for the synthesized agents and standard references "Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil".



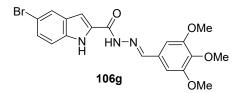
$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = 56.6 \pm 2.4, \, 61.8 \pm 3.2, \, 90.1 \pm 1.9 \\ & \mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ & \text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 195.0 \pm 2.3 \text{ nM} \\ & \pm \text{SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$



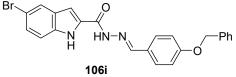
$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = 92.9 \pm 2.2, \, 63.4 \pm 2.1, \, 95.5 \pm 2.2 \\ & \mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ & \text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 309.3 \pm 3.2 \text{ nM} \\ & \pm \text{ SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$



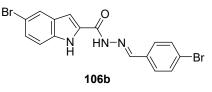
IC₅₀ = 14.3 ± 2.0, 22.2 ± 2.3, 36.2 ± 3.1, 25.9 ± 2.1 μM against HepG2, HeLa, PC3 and WI-38, respectively; EC₅₀ = 102.6 ± 3.1 nM ± SEM against VEGFR-2



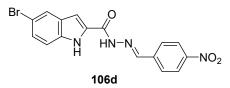
 $IC_{50} = 56.4 \pm 4.0, 47.0 \pm 2.3, 70.3 \pm 3.1$ µM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3, respectively; EC₅₀ = 329.5 ± 3.4 nM ± SEM against VEGFR-2



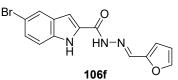
$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = 70.1 \pm 2.1, \, 71.9 \pm 3.2, \, 113.1 \pm 2.7 \\ & \mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ & \text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 320.0 \pm 3.2 \text{ nM} \\ & \pm \text{ SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$



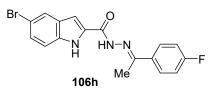
$$\begin{split} &\text{IC}_{50} = 68.5 \pm 2.2, \, 40.1 \pm 3.0, \, 69.8 \pm 2.7 \\ &\mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ &\text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 200.3 \pm 2.5 \text{ nM} \\ &\pm \text{SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$



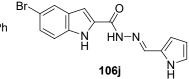
$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 37.6 \pm 3.0, 41.6 \pm 2.3, 119.5 \pm 3.6 \\ & \mu\mathsf{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ & \text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 321.5 \pm 2.3 \text{ nM} \\ & \pm \text{ SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$



$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = 60.7 \pm 3.3, \, 67.4 \pm 2.0, \, 109.3 \pm 2.2 \\ & \mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ & \text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 192.6 \pm 3.1 \text{ nM} \\ & \pm \text{ SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$

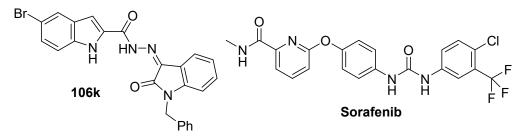


 $\begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 32.6 \pm 3.9, \, 35.0 \pm 2.7, \, 37.6 \pm 4.0 \\ \mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ \text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 190.9 \pm 3.0 \ \text{nM} \\ \pm \text{ SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{array}$



$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = 38.55 \pm 3.1, \ 39.15 \pm 2.3, \ 43.5 \pm 2.6 \\ & \mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa and PC3,} \\ & \text{respectively; EC}_{50} = 136.1 \pm 3.3 \ \text{nM} \\ & \pm \text{ SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$

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



IC₅₀ = 118.7 ± 4.3, 105.2 ± 4.2, 144.6 ± 3.4 μM against HepG2, HeLa and PC3, respectively; EC₅₀ = 253.8 ± 6.1 nM ± SEM against VEGFR-2

$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = 6.2 \pm 1.1, \ 11.7 \pm 1.3, \ 19.0 \pm 1.2, \\ & 15.3 \pm 1.8 \ \mu\text{M} \text{ against HepG2, HeLa, PC3} \\ & \text{and WI-38 respectively; EC}_{50} = 57.1 \pm 3.0 \ \text{nM} \\ & \pm \text{ SEM against VEGFR-2} \end{split}$$

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

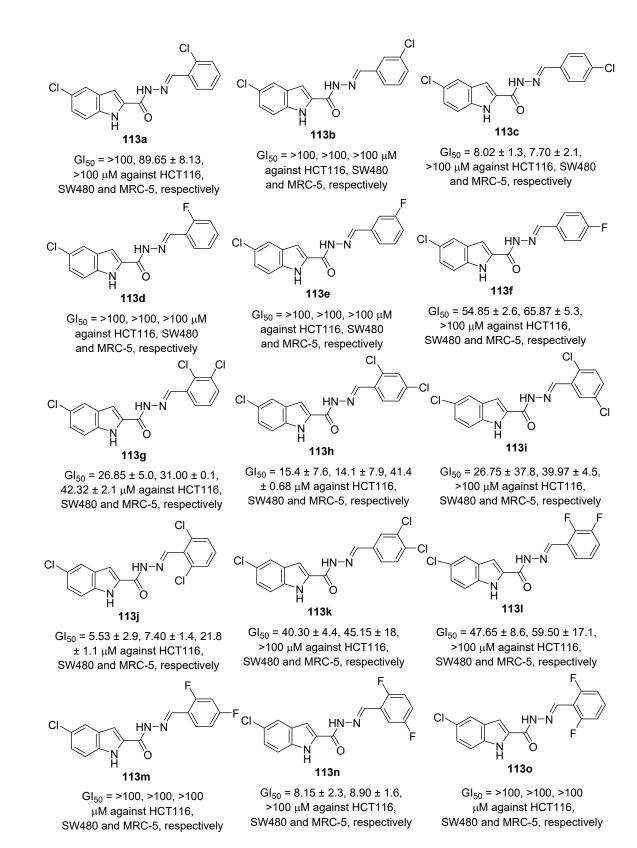
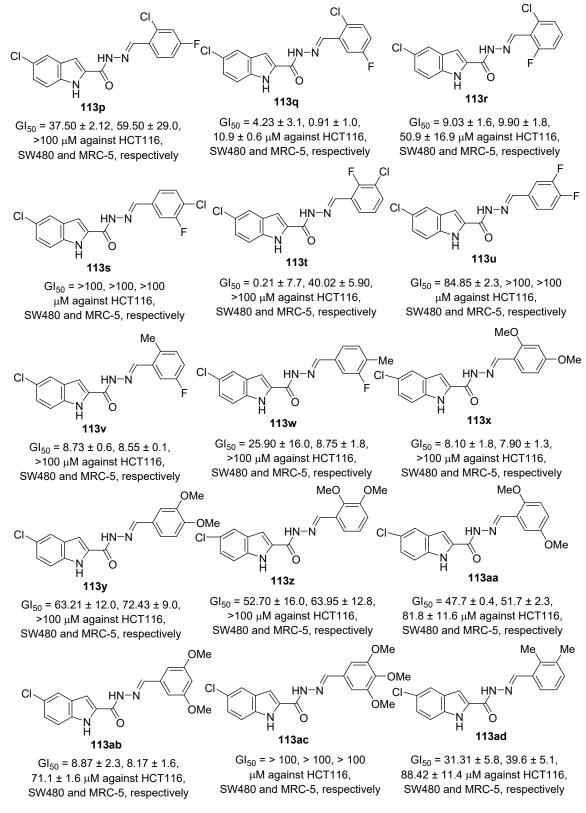
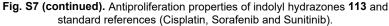
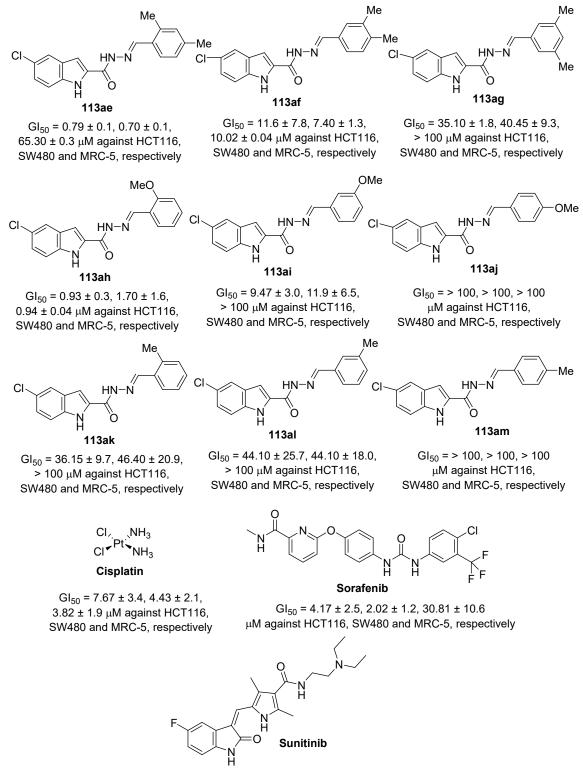


Fig. S7. Antiproliferation properties of indolyl hydrazones 113 and standard references (Cisplatin, Sorafenib and Sunitinib).







 GI_{50} = 15.84 ± 1.7, 1.09 ± 0.9, > 100 μ M against HCT116, SW480 and MRC-5, respectively

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

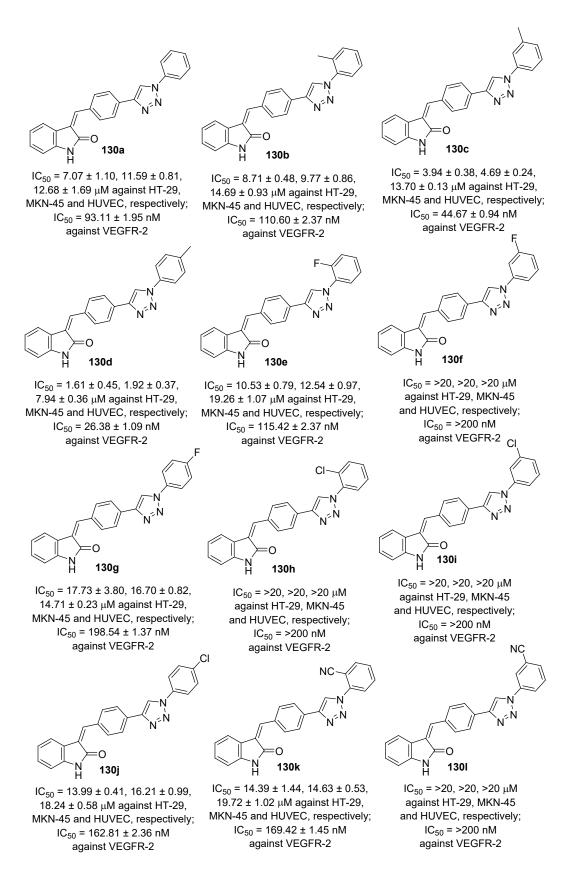


Fig S8. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 130 and Sunitinib.

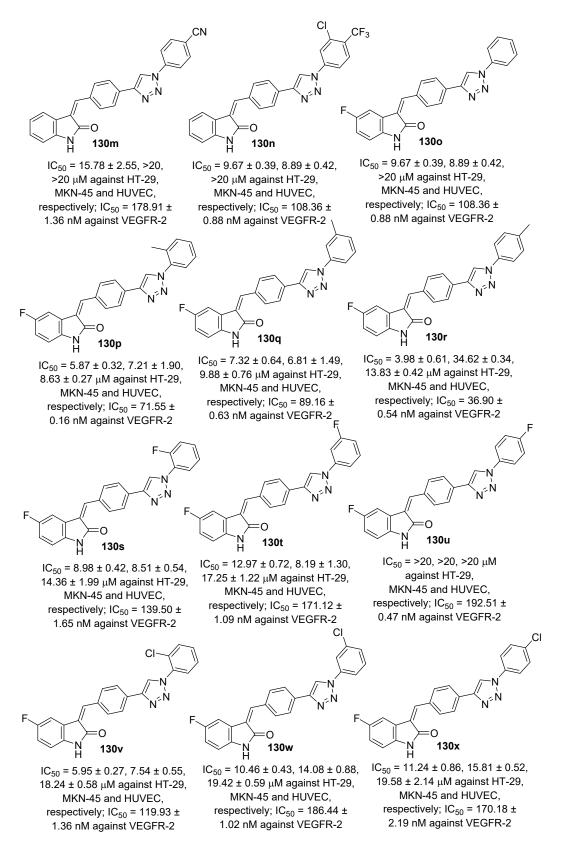


Fig S8 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 130 and Sunitinib.

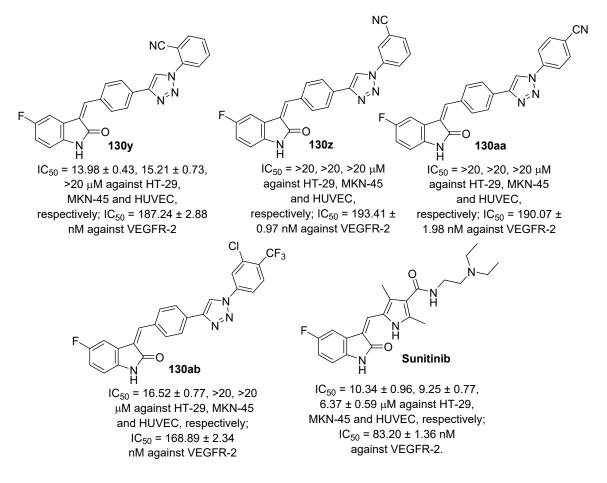
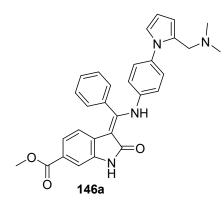
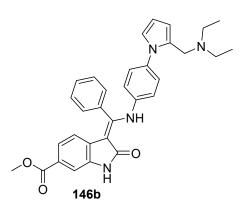
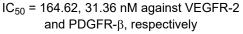


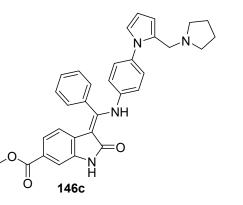
Fig S8 (continued). Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 130 and Sunitinib.



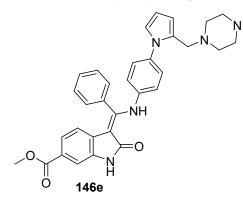
 $\label{eq:IC50} \begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 51.7, \, 14.3 \text{ nM} \text{ against VEGFR-2} \\ \text{and PDGFR-}\beta, \text{ respectively; IC}_{50} = \\ 0.98 \pm 0.11, \, 5.22 \pm 0.36, \, 53.25 \pm 1.20 \\ \mu\text{M} \text{ against HT-29}, \, \text{SK-OV-3} \text{ and HeLa} \\ & \text{cells, respectively.} \end{array}$



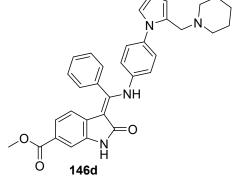




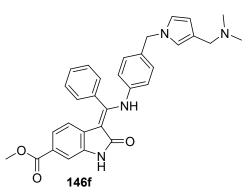
 IC_{50} = 152.71, 27.11 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR- β , respectively



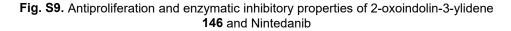
 $\begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 38.0, \ 83.17 \ \text{nM} \ \text{against} \ \text{VEGFR-2} \\ \text{and} \ \text{PDGFR-}\beta, \ \text{respectively;} \ \text{IC}_{50} = \\ 3.12 \pm 0.27, \ 25.87 \pm 1.32, \ 30.42 \pm 1.98 \\ \mu\text{M} \ \text{against} \ \text{HT-}29, \ \text{SK-OV-3} \ \text{and} \ \text{HeLa} \\ \text{cells, respectively.} \end{array}$

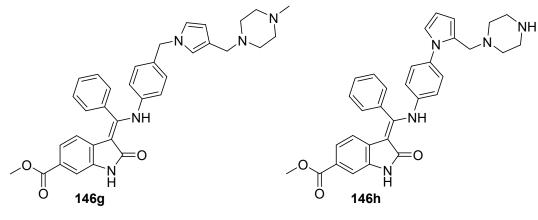


 $\label{eq:IC50} \begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 137.51, \, 45.52 \,\, \text{nM} \,\, \text{against} \,\, \text{VEGFR-2} \\ \\ \text{and} \,\, \text{PDGFR-}\beta, \, \text{respectively} \end{array}$



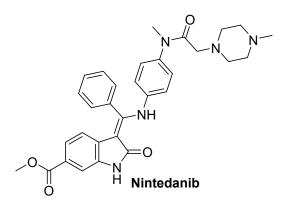
 $\label{eq:IC50} \begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 167.51, \, 29.79 \text{ nM} \text{ against VEGFR-2} \\ \text{and PDGFR-}\beta, \, \text{respectively} \end{array}$





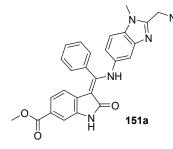
 IC_{50} = 164.54, 67.85 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR- β , respectively

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

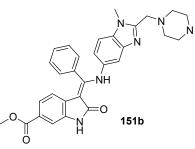


IC₅₀ = 3.3, 3.7 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR-β, respectively; IC₅₀ = 4.90 ± 0.65, 28.76 ± 2.13, 51.65 ± 2.68 μM against HT-29, SK-OV-3 and HeLa cells, respectively.

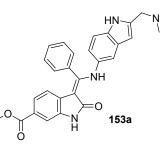
Fig. S9 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene 146 and Nintedanib



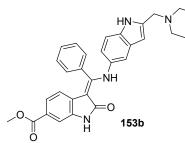
IC₅₀ = >100, >100, 89.87 ± 2.31 μM against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC₅₀ = 384.7, 45.5 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFRβ, respectively



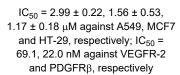
 $\begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 40.52 \pm 1.62, \, 22.54 \pm 2.16, \\ 0.70 \pm 0.12 \ \mu\text{M} \ \text{against} \ \text{A549}, \ \text{MCF7} \\ \text{and} \ \text{HT-29}, \ \text{respectively}; \ \text{IC}_{50} = \\ 257.2, \ 61.0 \ \text{nM} \ \text{against} \ \text{VEGFR-2} \\ \text{and} \ \text{PDGFR}\beta, \ \text{respectively} \end{array}$



IC₅₀ = 16.45 ± 0.88, 2.32 ± 0.23, 0.98 ± 0.26 μM against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC₅₀ = 138.3 nM against VEGFR-2



 IC_{50} = 39.14 ± 1.28, 3.27 ± 0.52, 0.32 ± 0.03 μM against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC_{50} = 106.1, 92.7 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFRβ, respectively



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153c

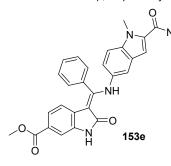
 $\begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 75.19 \pm 2.79, \ 1.10 \pm 0.02 \\ \mu \text{M} \ \text{against} \ \text{A549} \ \text{and} \\ \text{HT-29, respectively; } \ \text{IC}_{50} = 81.3, \\ 44.2 \ \text{nM} \ \text{against} \ \text{VEGFR-2} \\ \text{and} \ \text{PDGFR}\beta, \ \text{respectively} \end{array}$

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153d

153g



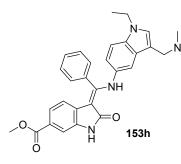
 $\begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 11.9 \pm 1.17, 2.19 \pm 0.23 \\ \mu\text{M} \text{ against A549 and} \\ \text{HT-29, respectively; IC}_{50} = 104.6, \\ 39.0 \text{ nM} \text{ against VEGFR-2} \\ \text{and PDGFR}\beta, \text{ respectively} \end{array}$

 IC_{50} = 2.27 ± 0.58, 3.94 ± 0.76, 0.13 ± 0.03 μM against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC_{50} = >1000, 60.7 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFRβ, respectively

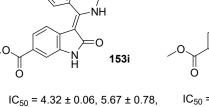
153f

 IC_{50} = 6.01 ± 0.33, 2.28 ± 0.50, 0.46 ± 0.05 μM against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC_{50} = 808.5, 64.6 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFRβ, respectively

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



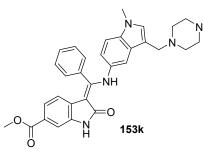
 $IC_{50} = 7.63 \pm 0.69, 5.53 \pm 1.33,$ $6.79 \pm 2.07 \ \mu$ M against A549, MCF7 $0.25 \pm 0.05 \ \mu$ M against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC_{50} = 431.2, 34.3 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR β , respectively



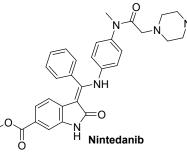
and HT-29, respectively; IC_{50} = 646.5, 49.2 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR β , respectively

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

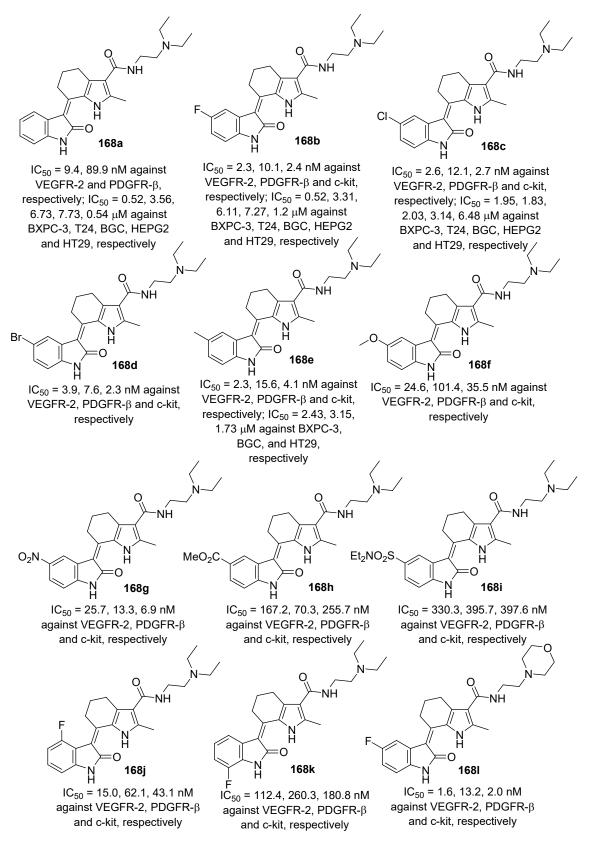


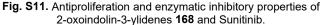
 $IC_{50} = 6.15 \pm 1.07, 4.01 \pm 0.68,$ $0.87 \pm 0.12 \ \mu\text{M}$ against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC_{50} = >1000, 91.7 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR_β, respectively

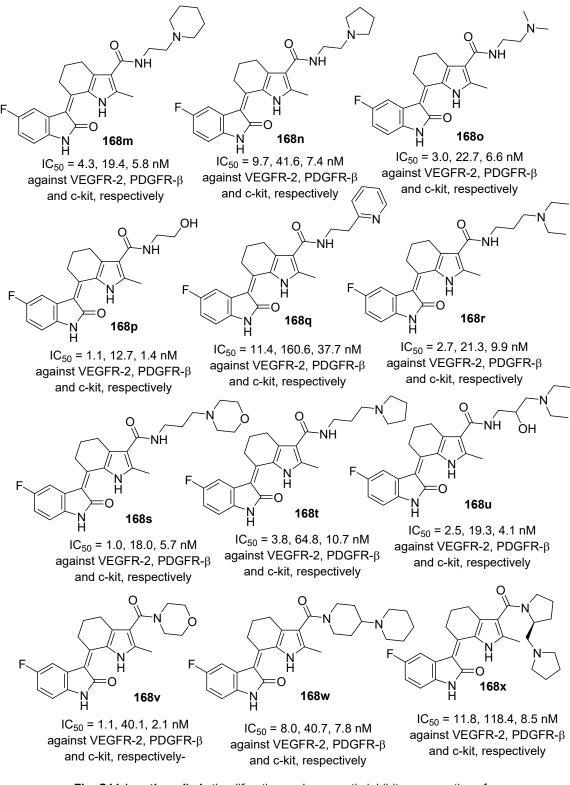


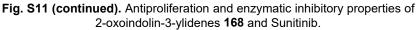
 $IC_{50} = 22.62 \pm 1.57, 8.28 \pm 0.79,$ $0.83 \pm 0.37 \; \mu \text{M}$ against A549, MCF7 and HT-29, respectively; IC₅₀ = 8.5, 3.5 nM against VEGFR-2 and PDGFR β , respectively

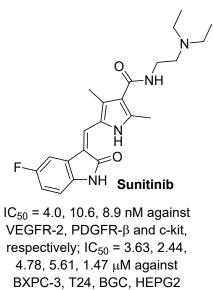
Fig. S10 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 151, 153 and Nintedanib.





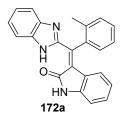




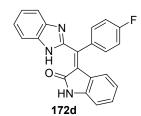


and HT29, respectively

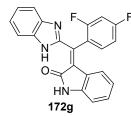
Fig. S11 (continued). Antiproliferation and enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 168 and Sunitinib.



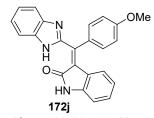
IC₅₀ = 618, 97, 205 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



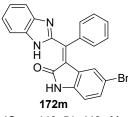
IC₅₀ = 2308, 633, 950 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



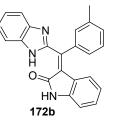
IC₅₀ = 1796, 290, 628 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



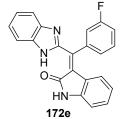
IC₅₀ = 984, 327, 86 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



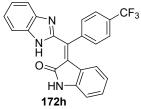
IC₅₀ = 118, 51, 446 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



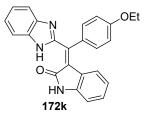
IC₅₀ = 681, 119, 814 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



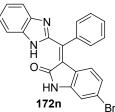
IC₅₀ = 522, 125, 79 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



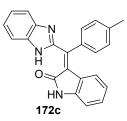
IC₅₀ = 24000, 19903, 4899 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



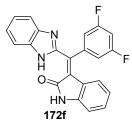
IC₅₀ = 10543, 9876, 6293 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



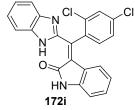
IC₅₀ = 4544, 4880, 4880 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



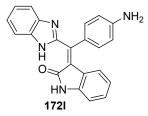
IC₅₀ = 599, 88, 187 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



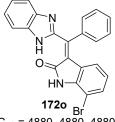
IC₅₀ = 2551, 106, 4000 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



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

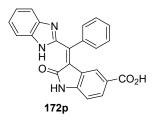


IC₅₀ = 371, 68, 57 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively

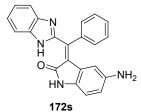


IC₅₀ = 4880, 4880, 4880 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively

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



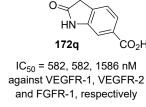
IC₅₀ = 39, 4, 75 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



IC₅₀ = 201, 32, 13 nM

against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2

and FGFR-1, respectively



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IC₅₀ = 45, 5, 67 nM

against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2

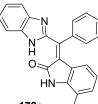
and FGFR-1, respectively

CO₂H

Me

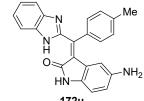
CO₂H

Ĥ



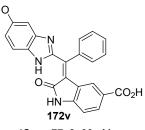
172r HO2Ć

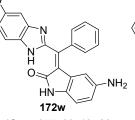
IC₅₀ = 20716, 23633, 24400 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively

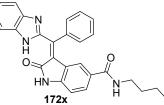




IC₅₀ = 473, 82, 51 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively



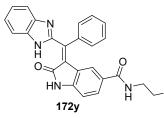




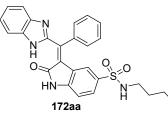
IC₅₀ = 77, 3, 39 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively

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

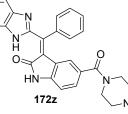
IC₅₀ = 374, 15, 326, 13 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRa, respectively



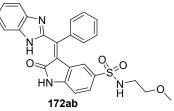
IC₅₀ = 381, 69, 199, 55 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRa, respectively



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

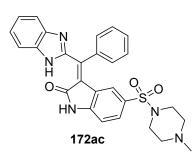


IC₅₀ = 4322, 157, 70 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and FGFR-1, respectively

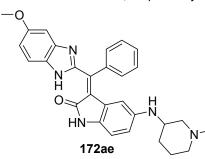


IC₅₀ = 1950, 660, 287, 614 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRa, respectively

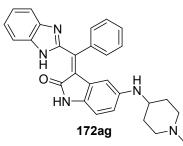
Fig. S12 (continued). Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 172, 173 and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).



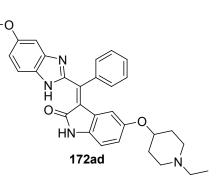
IC₅₀ = 1950, 1950, 1950, 1950 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively



IC₅₀ = >1950, 279, 216, 431 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively



 IC_{50} = 184, 9, 46, 10 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively



IC₅₀ = 691, 22, 20, 17 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively



IC₅₀ = 163, 10, 11, 6 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively



J IC₅₀ = 161, 6, 5, 3 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively

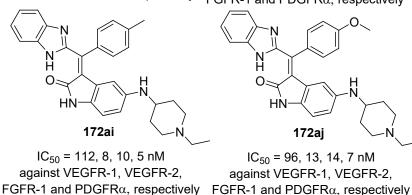
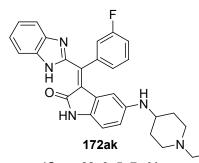
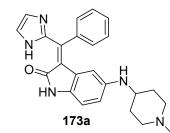


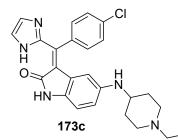
Fig. S12 (continued). Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 172, 173 and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).



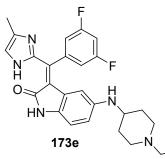
IC₅₀ = 62, 3, 5, 7 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively



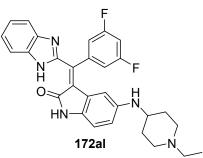
IC₅₀ = 166, 16, 12, 20 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively



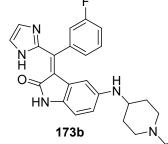
 IC_{50} = 7, 4, 6, 3 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively



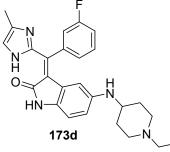
 $IC_{50} = 11, 3, 7, 3 \text{ nM}$ $IC_{50} = 2$ against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, against VEG FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively FGFR-1 and PD



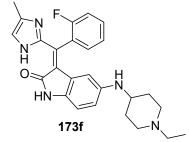
IC₅₀ = 66, 4, 8, 6 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGF<u>R</u>α, respectively



 IC_{50} = 25, 7, 13, 6 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively



 $IC_{50} = 20, 4, 4, 2 \text{ nM}$ against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFR α , respectively



IC₅₀ = 29, 3, 8, 5 nM against VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, FGFR-1 and PDGFRα, respectively

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

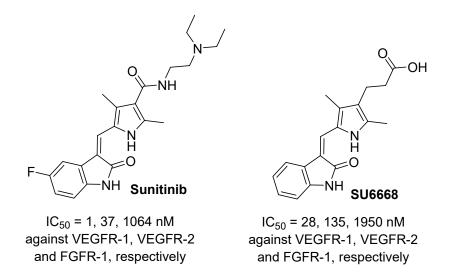


Fig. S12 (continued). Enzymatic inhibitory properties of 2-oxoindolin-3-ylidenes 172, 173 and standard references (Sunitinib and SU6668).

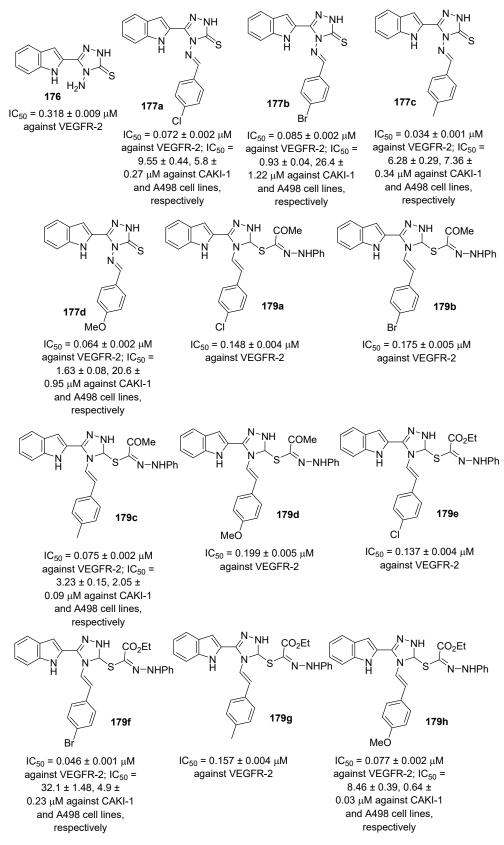


Fig. S13. VEGFR-2 inhibitory and antiproliferation properties of indole triazole conjugates 176, 177, 179, 181 and Sunitinib.

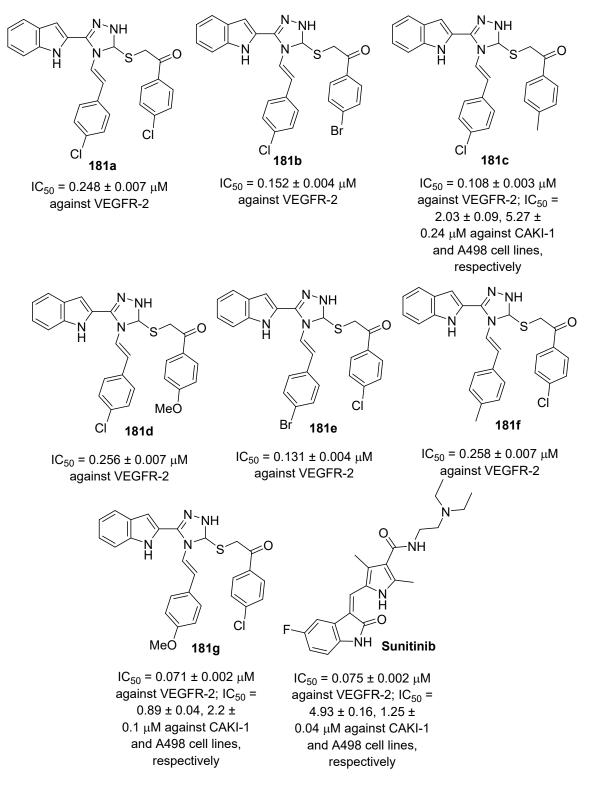
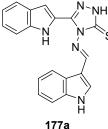
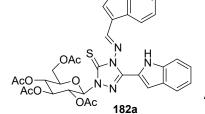


Fig. S13 (continued). VEGFR-2 inhibitory and antiproliferation properties of indole triazole conjugates 176, 177, 179, 181 and Sunitinib.



 $\text{IC}_{50} = 3.06 \pm 0.39, \geq 100 \quad \text{IC}_{50} = 18.9 \pm 1.04, \geq 50$ μM againt MCF7 and HepG2 cell lines;

 IC_{50} = 103.35 ± 4.25 nM against VEGFR-2, respectively



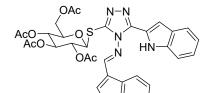
177b

 μM againt MCF7 and

HepG2 cell lines,

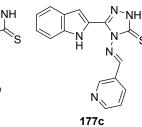
respectively

 $\text{IC}_{50} = 45.8 \pm 2.03,\, 43.8 \pm 1.68$ μM againt MCF7 and HepG2 cell lines, respectively



ΪH 183a IC_{50} = \geq 50, 23.4 \pm 0.97 µM againt MCF7 and

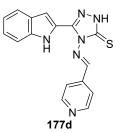
HepG2 cell lines,



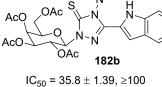
 $\text{IC}_{50} \texttt{=} 20.8 \pm 1.35, \geq \!\!50$ μM againt MCF7 and

HepG2 cell lines,

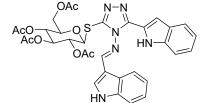
respectively



 $IC_{50} \text{ = } 17.97 \pm 1.34, \geq \!\!50$ μM againt MCF7 and HepG2 cell lines, respectively



µM againt MCF7 and HepG2 cell lines, respectively



183b IC₅₀ = ≥100, 48.1 ± 1.95 μM againt MCF7 and HepG2 cell lines,

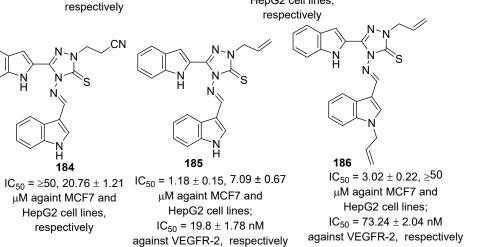
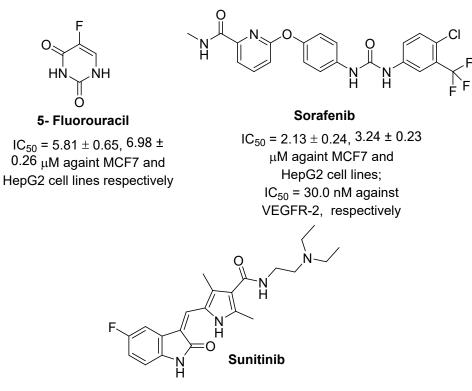


Fig. S14. Antiproliferation and VEGFR-2 inhibitory properties of indole triazole conjugates 177, 183-186 and standard references.



IC₅₀ = 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.

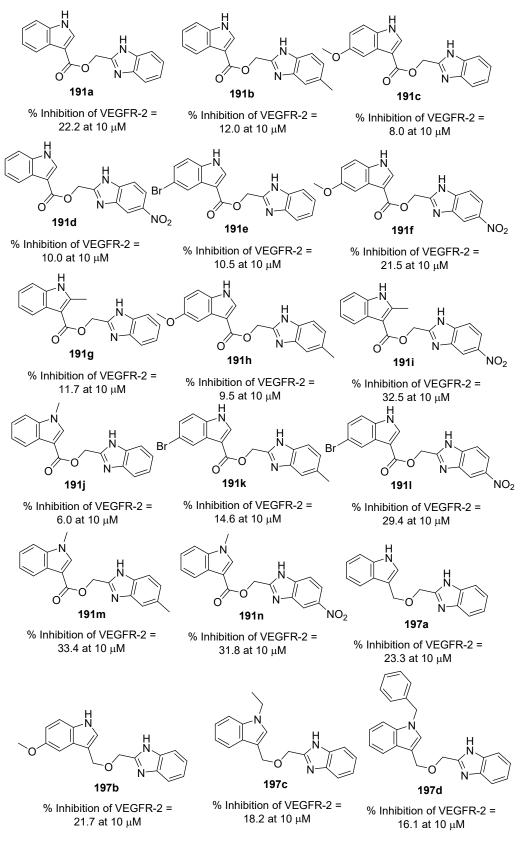
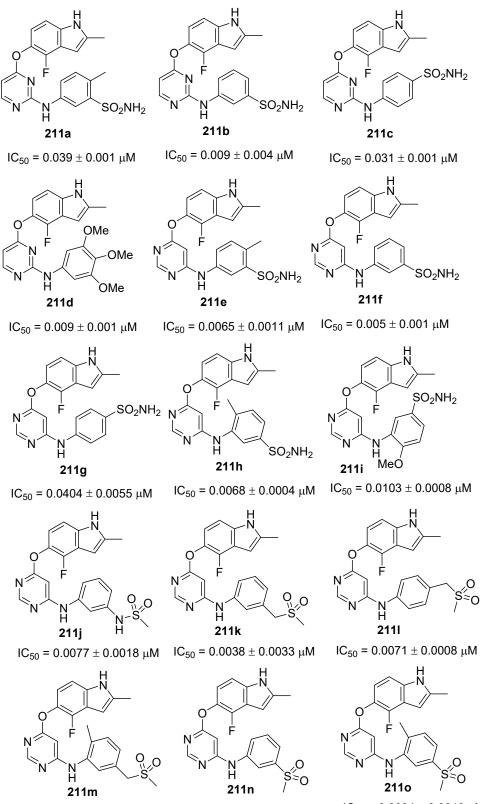
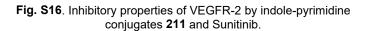


Fig. S15. % Inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 by indole benzimidazole conjugates 191 and 197 at 10 μ M.



 $\text{IC}_{50} = 0.0838 \pm 0.0084 \ \mu\text{M} \qquad \text{IC}_{50} = 0.0073 \pm 0.0007 \ \mu\text{M} \qquad \text{IC}_{50} = 0.0084 \pm 0.0018 \ \mu\text{M}$



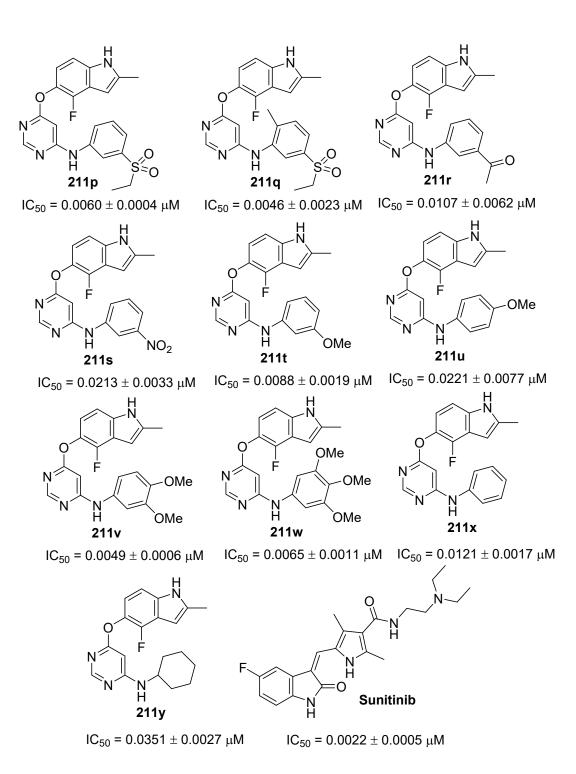
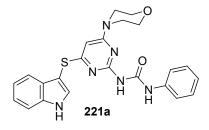
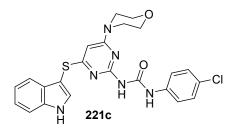


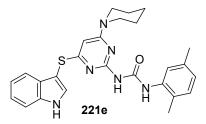
Fig. S16 (continued). Inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 by indole-pyrimidine conjugates 211 and Sunitinib.



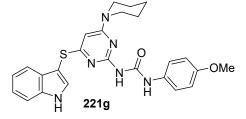
IC₅₀ = 26.12 ± 2.12, 14.13 ± 1.81, 12.14 ± 1.21, 7.14 ± 0.62 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.21 ± 0.14 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



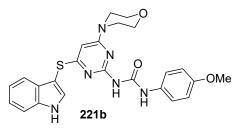
IC₅₀ = 21.83 ± 1.66, 28.44 ± 3.01, 6.93 ± 0.51, 22.47 ± 1.27 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.44 ± 0.21 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



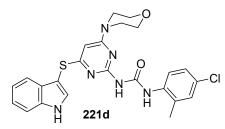
$$\begin{split} \text{IC}_{50} &= 25.40 \pm 3.54, > 50, 5.94 \pm 0.81, \\ & 6.44 \pm 0.44 \ \mu\text{M} \text{ against A549}, \\ \text{PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2,} \\ & \text{respectively; }\% \text{ inhibition = } 0.31 \\ & \pm 0.07 \text{ of VEGFR-2 at } 10 \ \mu\text{M} \end{split}$$



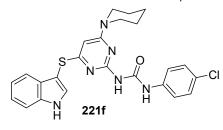
 IC_{50} = 13.47 ± 0.97, 17.40 ± 2.11, 7.26 ± 1.12, 17.12 ± 1.11 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.13 ± 0.24 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



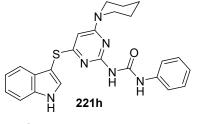
IC₅₀ = 33.40 ± 5.16 , 12.46 ± 2.11 , 7.94 ± 0.92, 10.26 ± 0.81 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.92 ± 0.15 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



IC₅₀ = >50, 33.81 ± 2.51, 8.65 ± 0.62, 8.26 ± 0.97 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.35 ± 0.11 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM

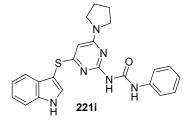


IC₅₀ = 18.62 ± 1.44, 42.54 ± 5.21, 10.13 ± 1.21, 14.81 ± 1.89 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.82 ± 0.21 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM

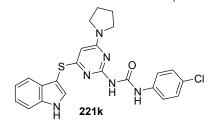


$$\begin{split} &\text{IC}_{50} = 33.13 \pm 2.68, \ 12.13 \pm 1.16, \\ &8.13 \pm 1.14, \ 20.86 \pm 0.91 \ \mu\text{M} \\ &\text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231} \\ &\text{and HepG2, respectively; }\% \text{ inhibition} \\ &= 4.55 \pm 0.32 \text{ of VEGFR-2 at 10 } \mu\text{M} \end{split}$$

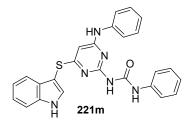
Fig. S17. Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates **221** and Sorafenib.



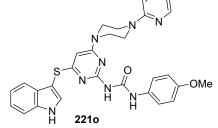
$$\begin{split} &\text{IC}_{50} = 21.24 \pm 1.51, \, 14.93 \pm 0.92, \\ &7.89 \pm 0.69, \, 11.44 \pm 1.22 \, \mu\text{M} \\ &\text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231} \\ &\text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition} \\ &= 3.23 \pm 0.28 \, \text{of VEGFR-2 at 10 } \mu\text{M} \end{split}$$



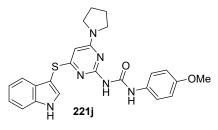
 $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 6.41 \pm 0.81, \ 10.42 \pm 0.78, \\ 5.85 \pm 0.71, \ 7.87 \pm 1.18 \ \mu\text{M} \\ \text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231} \\ \text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition} \\ = 0.33 \pm 0.04 \ \text{of VEGFR-2 at 10 } \mu\text{M} \end{array}$



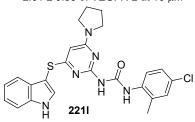
IC₅₀ = >50, 26.43 ± 2.12, 35.92 ± 1.43, 14.40 ± 0.92 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 2.74 ± 0.23 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



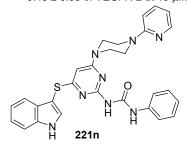
$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = >50,\, 33.43 \pm 2.86,\\ & 28.42 \pm 2.01,\, 11.42 \pm 1.61 \, \mu\text{M}\\ & \text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231}\\ & \text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition}\\ & = 4.15 \pm 0.34 \, \text{of VEGFR-2 at 10 } \mu\text{M} \end{split}$$



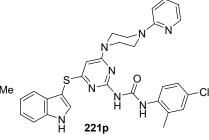
 $\begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = 11.82 \pm 0.96, \, 21.48 \pm 1.12, \\ 13.10 \pm 0.92, \, 20.26 \pm 1.17 \, \mu\text{M} \\ \text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231} \\ \text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition} \\ = 2.61 \pm 0.33 \, \text{of VEGFR-2 at 10 } \mu\text{M} \end{array}$



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

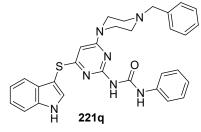


$$\begin{split} & \text{IC}_{50} = 30.25 \pm 4.25, \, 21.64 \pm 1.55, \\ & 19.51 \pm 1.38, \, 8.93 \pm 0.81 \, \mu\text{M} \\ & \text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231} \\ & \text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition} \\ & = 1.71 \pm 0.21 \, \text{of VEGFR-2 at 10 } \, \mu\text{M} \end{split}$$

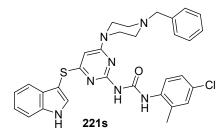


 $\label{eq:1} \begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = >50, \ 19.81 \pm 1.32, \\ 34.70 \pm 2.31, \ 7.64 \pm 0.64 \ \mu\text{M} \\ \text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231} \\ \text{and HepG2, respectively; }\% \ \text{inhibition} \\ = 0.92 \pm 0.11 \ \text{of VEGFR-2 at } 10 \ \mu\text{M} \end{array}$

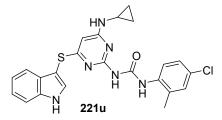
Fig. S17 (continued). Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates 221 and Sorafenib.



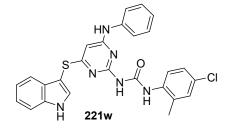
IC₅₀ = >50, 42.47 ± 3.31, 10.22 ± 0.82, 8.16 ± 1.31 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.67 ± 0.08 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



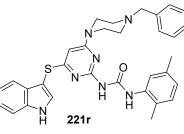
$$\begin{split} &\text{IC}_{50} = >50,\,22.45 \pm 1.42,\\ &22.13 \pm 1.52,\,11.74 \pm 1.61 \,\mu\text{M}\\ &\text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231}\\ &\text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition}\\ &= 4.86 \pm 0.27 \text{ of VEGFR-2 at 10 }\mu\text{M} \end{split}$$



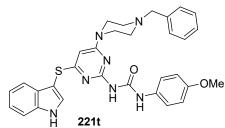
IC₅₀ = 31.49 ± 2.11, 11.12 ± 0.98, 14.61 ± 1.24, 9.74 ± 1.24 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.44 ± 0.07 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



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

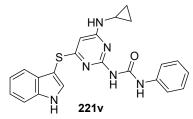


 $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = >50, \ 17.29 \pm 0.92, \\ 18.96 \pm 1.43, \ 16.35 \pm 1.23 \ \mu\text{M} \\ \text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231} \\ \text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition} \\ = 2.14 \pm 0.21 \ \text{of VEGFR-2 at 10 } \ \mu\text{M} \end{array}$

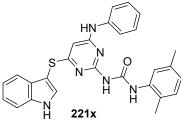


IC₅₀ = 42.31 ± 3.16, 16.73 ± 1.93, 8.92 ± 0.61, 21.42 ± 1.73 μM

against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 0.84 ± 0.13 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μ M

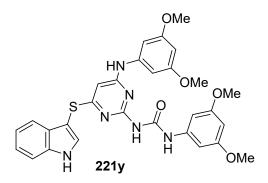


IC₅₀ = >50, 17.54 ± 1.21, 7.86 ± 1.11, 14.32 ± 1.97 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 5.22 ± 0.42 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM

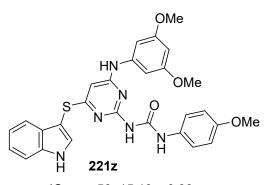


 $\label{eq:loss} \begin{array}{l} \text{IC}_{50} = >50,\,41.86\pm5.92,\\ 17.10\pm1.45,\,8.37\pm0.58\ \mu\text{M}\\ \text{against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231}\\ \text{and HepG2, respectively; \% inhibition}\\ = 2.82\pm0.31\ \text{of VEGFR-2 at 10}\ \mu\text{M} \end{array}$

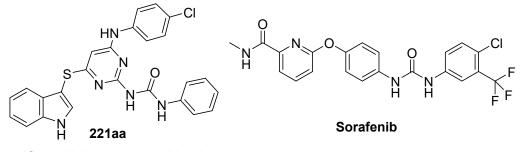
Fig. S17 (continued). Antiproliferation and inhibitory properties of VEGFR-2 for indole pyrimidine conjugates 221 and Sorafenib.



IC₅₀ = >50, 11.64 ± 2.17, >50, 24.82 ± 3.11 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 3.51 ± 0.34 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



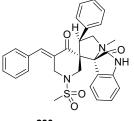
IC₅₀ = >50, 15.10 ± 0.93, 9.46 ± 1.21, 17.40 ± 2.02 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.43 ± 0.21 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM



IC₅₀ = 48.43 ± 6.91, 32..28 ± 4.11, 10.26 ± 1.46, 12.63 ± 0.93 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.81 ± 0.16 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM

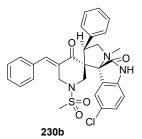
IC₅₀ = 7.43 ± 0.81, 9.77 ± 1.12, 11.84 ± 1.25, 5.78 ± 0.41 μM against A549, PC-3, MDAMB-231 and HepG2, respectively; % inhibition = 1.21 ± 0.02 of VEGFR-2 at 10 μM

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

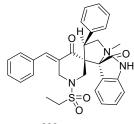




IC₅₀ = 19.787 ± 0.99, 15.957 ± 1.10, 32.340 ± 1.14, 48.404 ± 2.23, >50.000 ± 1.09 μM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 60.9, 66.4 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.

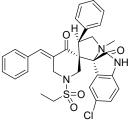


 $IC_{50} = 7.660 \pm 0.68, 6.915 \pm 0.52,$ 9.149 ± 0.70, 20.638 ± 1.17, 24.681 ± 1.26 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 64.2, 54.1 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.



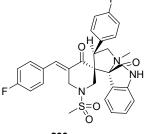
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 $IC_{50} = >50.000 \pm 1.94, 6.125 \pm 0.44,$ 33.191 ± 0.91, >50.000 ± 2.00, >50.000 ± 2.00 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 63.8, 69.6 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.



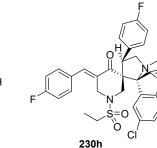


 $IC_{50} = 6.915 \pm 0.55, 5.181 \pm 0.61,$ 4.958 ± 0.25, 13.085 ± 1.10, >50.000 ± 1.85 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 63.8, 62.9 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.



230e

 $IC_{50} = 15.532 \pm 0.76, 9.894 \pm 0.85,$ 16.064 ± 0.99 , 39.894 ± 1.89 , $49.043 \pm 1.11 \ \mu M$ against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 64.5, 66.7 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.



 6.042 ± 0.26 , 14.043 ± 0.73 , >50.000 ± 2.38 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, 67.2 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.

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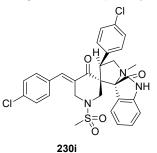
 $IC_{50} = 5.000 \pm 0.39, 5.431 \pm 0.46,$ 4.764 ± 0.37, 11.702 ± 0.94, 17.766 ± 0.87 μM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 64.7, 69.3 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed

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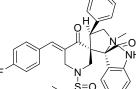
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against MCF7, respectively.



 $IC_{50} = 4.694 \pm 0.44, 4.597 \pm 0.18, IC_{50} = 5.014 \pm 0.29, 5.472 \pm 0.32,$ 4.403 ± 0.49, 9.043 ± 0.62, $14.787 \pm 1.57 \ \mu M$ against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; respectively; % inhibition = 66.2% inhibition = 64.2, 68.7 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.

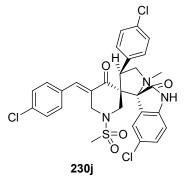
Fig. S18. Antiproliferation and enzymatc inhibitory (VEGFR-2 and EGFR) properties of spiroindoles 230 and reference standards (Sunitinib and 5-Fluorouracil).

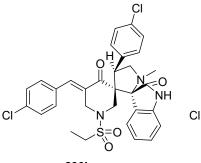


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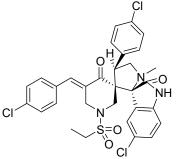
 $IC_{50} = 10.319 \pm 0.86, 4.944 \pm 0.25,$ 6.167 ± 0.44 , 28.404 ± 0.85 , $33.404 \pm 1.22 \ \mu M$ against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 63.7, 62.8 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.





230k

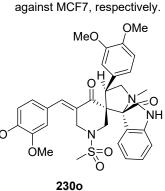
4.083 ± 0.21, 8.830 ± 0.51, 12.500 ± 0.86 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 57.9, 63.3 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC50 value observed against MCF7, respectively.





 $\mathsf{IC}_{50} = 4.514 \pm 0.39, \ 4.722 \pm 0.25, \ \ \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 4.375 \pm 0.26, \ 4.167 \pm 0.38, \ \ \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 4.375 \pm 0.26, \ 4.167 \pm 0.38, \ \ \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 4.375 \pm 0.26, \ \mathsf{A}_{10} = 4.375 \pm 0.26,$ 2.966 ± 0.29, 8.830 ± 0.70, 14.792 ± 0.99 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 66.2, 66.2 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.

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2.966 ± 0.29, 8.830 ± 0.70,

14.792 ± 0.99 µM

against MCF7, HCT116, A431,

PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines,

respectively; % inhibition = 66.2,

66.2 against VEGFR-2 and

EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed

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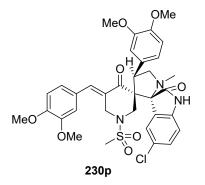
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3.694 ± 0.33, 11.915 ± 0.83, >50.000 ± 2.32 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 60.2, 65.7 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.

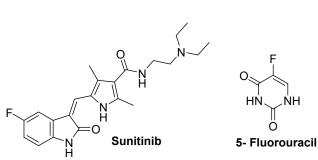
 $\mathsf{IC}_{50} = 3.986 \pm 0.31, \ 4.111 \pm 0.41, \quad \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 3.597 \pm 0.19, \ 3.236 \pm 0.27, \quad \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 40.213 \pm 1.10, \ 15.426 \pm 0.52, \quad \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 40.213 \pm 1.10, \ \mathsf{IC}_{50} = 40.2$ 2.434 ± 0.18, 12.500 ± 0.67, 14.894 ± 1.61 μM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 61.3, 65.6 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.

34.894 ± 1.36, 32.766 ± 1.21, >50.000 ± 2.21 µM against MCF7, HCT116, A431, PaCa-2 and RPE1 cell lines, respectively; % inhibition = 64.2, 69.6 against VEGFR-2 and EGFR at IC₅₀ value observed against MCF7, respectively.

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



 $IC_{50} = 48.936 \pm 1.84$, 28.511 ± 0.75 , 45.417 ± 1.84, >50.000 ± 2.31, $>50.000 \pm 2.61 \ \mu M$ 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.



 $IC_{50} = 3.97 \pm 0.32, 9.67 \pm 0.22,$ $16.91 \pm 0.95 \ \mu M$ 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.

 $IC_{50} = 3.15 \pm 0.44$, 20.43 ± 1.99 , $23.44 \pm 2.09 \ \mu M$ against MCF7, HCT116, and A431 cell lines, respectively.

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