

ELECTRONIC SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Biological and computational evaluation of an oxadiazole derivative (MD77) as a new lead for direct STAT3 inhibitors

Daniela Masciocchi,^a Stefania Villa,^a Fiorella Meneghetti,^a Alessandro Pedretti,^a Daniela Barlocco,^a Laura Legnani,^{*b} Lucio Toma,^b Byoung-Mog Kwon,^c Shintaro Nakano,^d Akira Asai^d and Arianna Gelain^{*a}

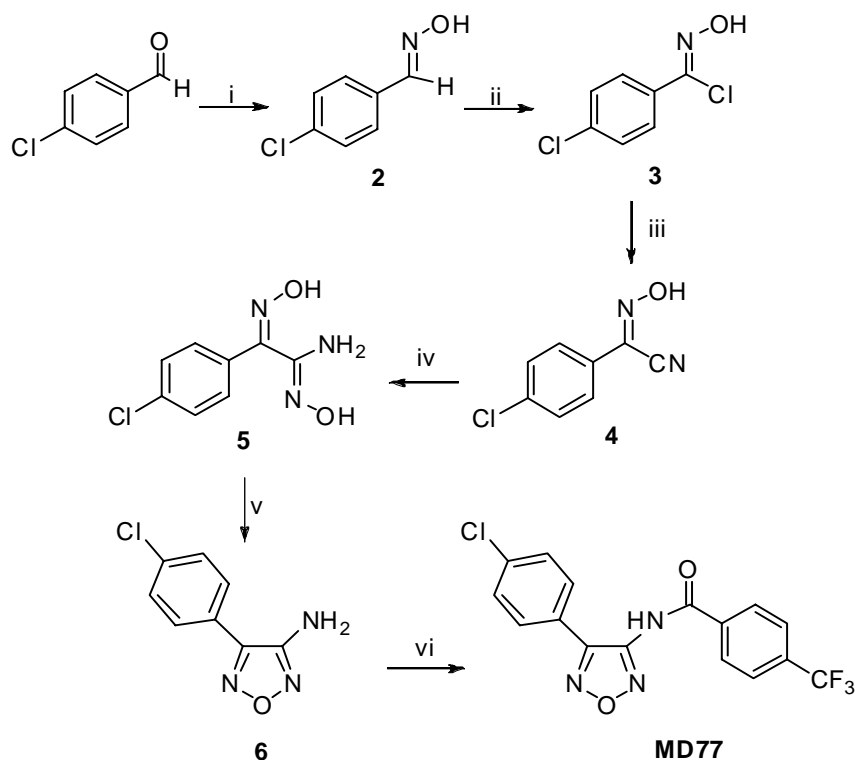
^a Dipartimento di Scienze Farmaceutiche “P. Pratesi”, Università degli Studi di Milano, via L. Mangiagalli 25, 20133 Milano, Italy. Fax: +39-02-503-19359; Tel: +39-02-503-19369; E-mail: arianna.gelain@unimi.it

^b Dipartimento di Chimica, Università degli Studi di Pavia, Via Taramelli 12, 27100 Pavia, Italy. Fax: +39-0382-98-7323; Tel: +39-0382-98-7311; E-mail: laura.legnani@unipv.it

^c Laboratory of Chemical Biology and Genomics, Korea Research Institute of Bioscience & Biotechnology and Department of Biomolecular Science, Korea University of Science and Technology, Eoun-Dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-333, South Korea

^d Center for Drug Discovery, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Shizuoka, 52-1 Yada, Suruga-ku, Shizuoka, 422-8526, Japan

Synthetic scheme for the preparation of MD77



Reagents and conditions: i) $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$, NaHCO_3 , MeOH, reflux; ii) NCS, DMF, rt; iii) KCN, $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$, H_2O , 0°C ; iv) $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$, NaHCO_3 , MeOH, reflux; v) 2N NaOH, reflux; vi) *p*- $\text{CF}_3\text{-Ph-COCl}$, Py, rt.

Chemistry: experimental part

Materials and Methods. Reagents [4-chloro benzaldehyde, 4-(trifluoromethyl) benzoyl chloride] were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Milan, Italy) and were used without any further purification. Melting points were determined in open capillary tubes on a Büchi Melting Point B-540. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were acquired at ambient temperature on a Varian 300 MHz Oxford instrument. Chemical shifts are expressed in ppm from tetramethylsilane resonance in the indicated solvent (TMS: 0.0 ppm) and coupling constants (J-values) are given in Hertz (Hz). ^1H NMR data are reported in the following order: ppm, multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br, broad), and number of protons. The course of the reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on aluminum-backed Silica Gel 60 plates (0.2 mm, Merck). Intermediates and final compounds were purified by flash chromatography using Merck Silica Gel 60 (70-230 mesh). The purity of final compounds were determined by HPLC analysis and were $\geq 95\%$.

4-chloro benzaldehyde oxime (2). To 4-chloro benzaldehyde (38 mmol) in methanol (100 mL) were added $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (50 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (50 mmol). The mixture was refluxed under

stirring for 2 h, subsequently water (100 mL) was added and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30mL), the organic solvent dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to obtain the oxime intermediate (**2**): yield 98%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.42-7.47 (d, 2H, J= 9.6 Hz, ArH), 7.50-7.56 (d, 2H, J= 9.6 Hz, ArH), 8.10 (s, 1H, CH), 10.00 (s, 1H, NH).

4-chloro benzoyl chloride oxime (3). The intermediate (**2**) (38 mmol) and NCS (46 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (150 mL) and the solution was stirred for 12 h at rt. After addition of water (100 mL) to the reaction mixture, the aqueous solution was extracted by ethyl acetate (3x50 mL). The organic phases were collected, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under vacuum to give the crude hydroxyimino derivative (**3**) that was directly used without further purification in the next reaction.

2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(hydroxyimino)acetonitrile (4). The derivative (**3**) (38 mmol) was dissolved in diethyl ether (100 mL) and cooled to 0°C. A solution of KCN (76 mmol) dissolved in water (100 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 5 h. Subsequently water (100 mL) was added and the aqueous phase was extracted by ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The organic solvent was dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 9:1) to obtain (**4**) in 90% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.55-7.63 (d, 2H, J= 9.6 Hz, ArH), 7.65-7.73 (d, 2H, J= 9.6 Hz, ArH), 8.95 (br s, 1H, OH).

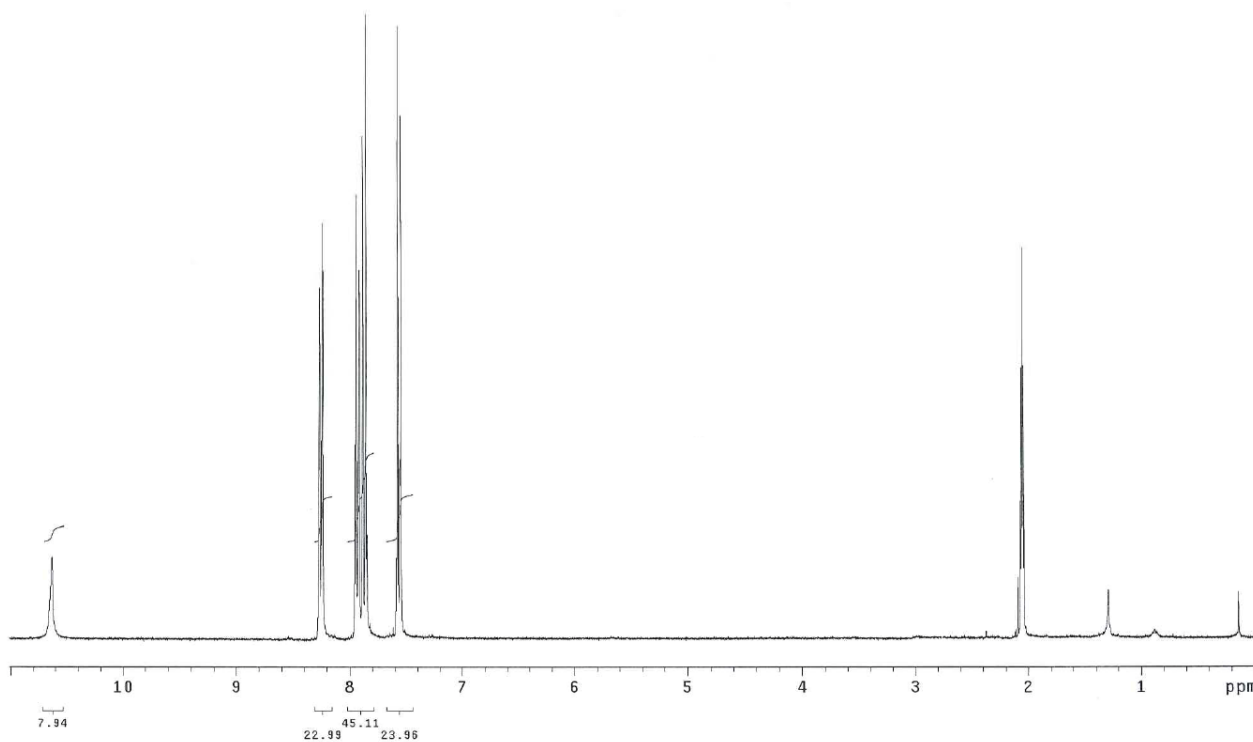
2-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-hydroxy-2-(hydroxyimino)acetamidine (5). To the intermediate (**4**) (38 mmol) in methanol (150 mL) were added NH₂OH·HCl (57 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (57 mmol). The mixture was refluxed under stirring for 12 h. After addition of water (100 mL), the solvent was removed under vacuum. The aqueous phase was extracted by ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The organic solvent dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the crude acetamidine intermediate (**7**) that was directly used without further purification in the next reaction.

4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,5-oxadiazol-3-amine (6). The derivative (**5**) (38 mmol) was dissolved in 2N NaOH (100 mL) and the solution was refluxed under stirring for 12 h. The mixture was cooled to rt and the so formed precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with water. Yield 44%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 4.20 (br s, 2H, NH₂), 7.50-7.55 (d, 2H, J=9.6 Hz, ArH), 7.62-7.67 (d, 2H, J=9.6 Hz, ArH).

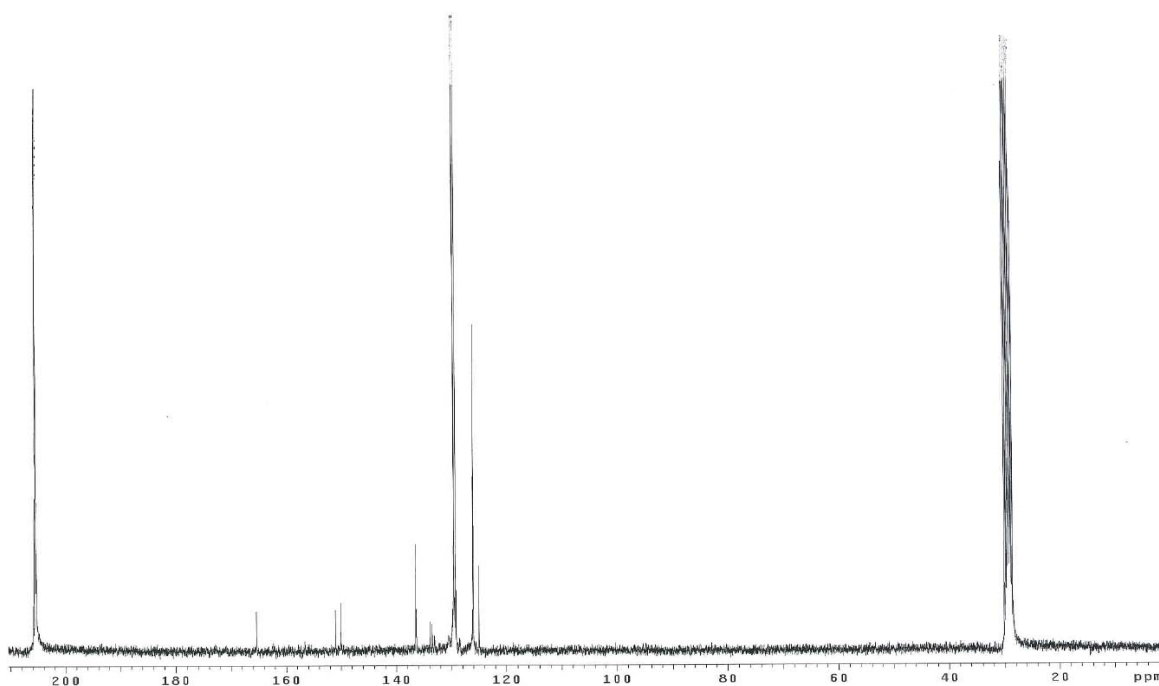
N-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,5-oxadiazol-3-yl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (MD77). To a stirred and ice cooled solution of (**6**) (1 mmol) in a mixture of toluene (2 mL) and diethyl ether (0.5 mL), pyridine (0.08 mL, 1 mmol) and then 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl chloride (0.15mL, 1 mmol) were added dropwise. The reaction mixture was kept under stirring at 0°C for 30 min and then at room temperature for 3h. The reaction mixture was evaporated under vacuum and the residue purified by flash chromatography (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 9:1) to give **MD77** in 50% yield. M.p.

111-114°C, ^1H NMR (acetone- d_6) 7.54-7.59 (d, 2H, ArH), 7.85-7.89 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.93 (d, 2H, $J=8.1$ Hz, ArH), 8.25 (d, 2H, $J=8.1$ Hz, ArH); ^{13}C NMR (acetone- d_6) 124.9, 125.9, 126.0, 128.3, 128.51, 133.5, 133.9, 136.4, 136.5, 150.04, 151.0, 165.4. HRMS (ESI) $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{ClF}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 368.25 (requires 368.03); Elemental analysis: found C: 52.11, H: 2.59, Cl: 9.72, F: 15.25, N: 11.54 (calculated C: 52.26, H: 2.47, Cl: 9.64, F: 15.50, N: 11.43).

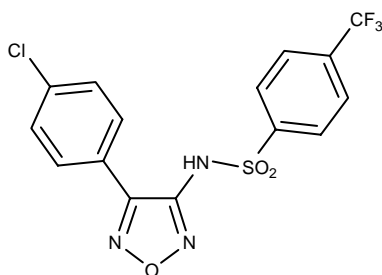
^1H NMR (acetone- d_6) of **MD77**



^{13}C NMR (acetone- d_6) of **MD77**

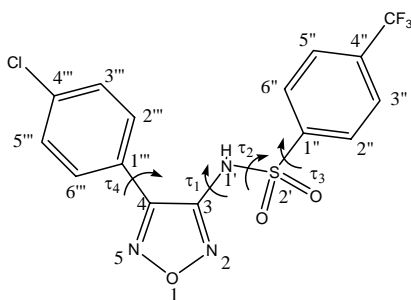


Chemical structure of compound **1**.



Compound **1**

N-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,5-oxadiazol-3-yl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide

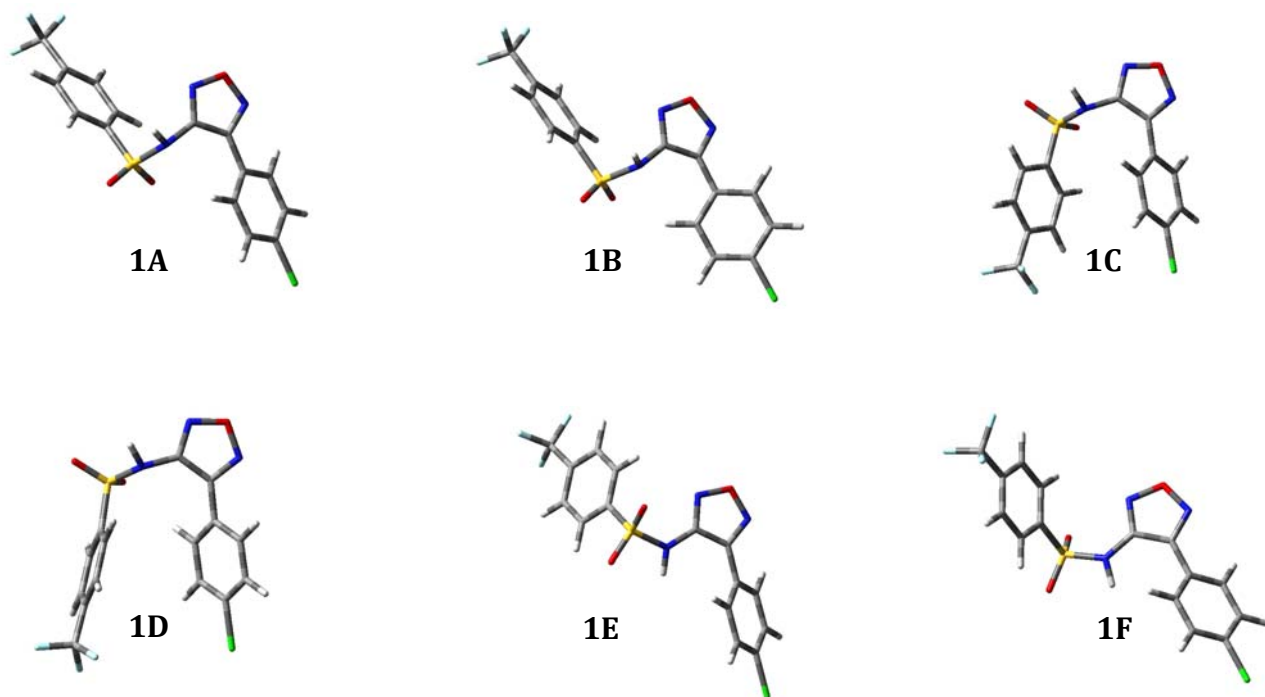


Relative energies (kcal/mol), equilibrium percentages (%) in the gas phase and in water, and significant torsional angles^a (°) of the located conformations of compound **1**.

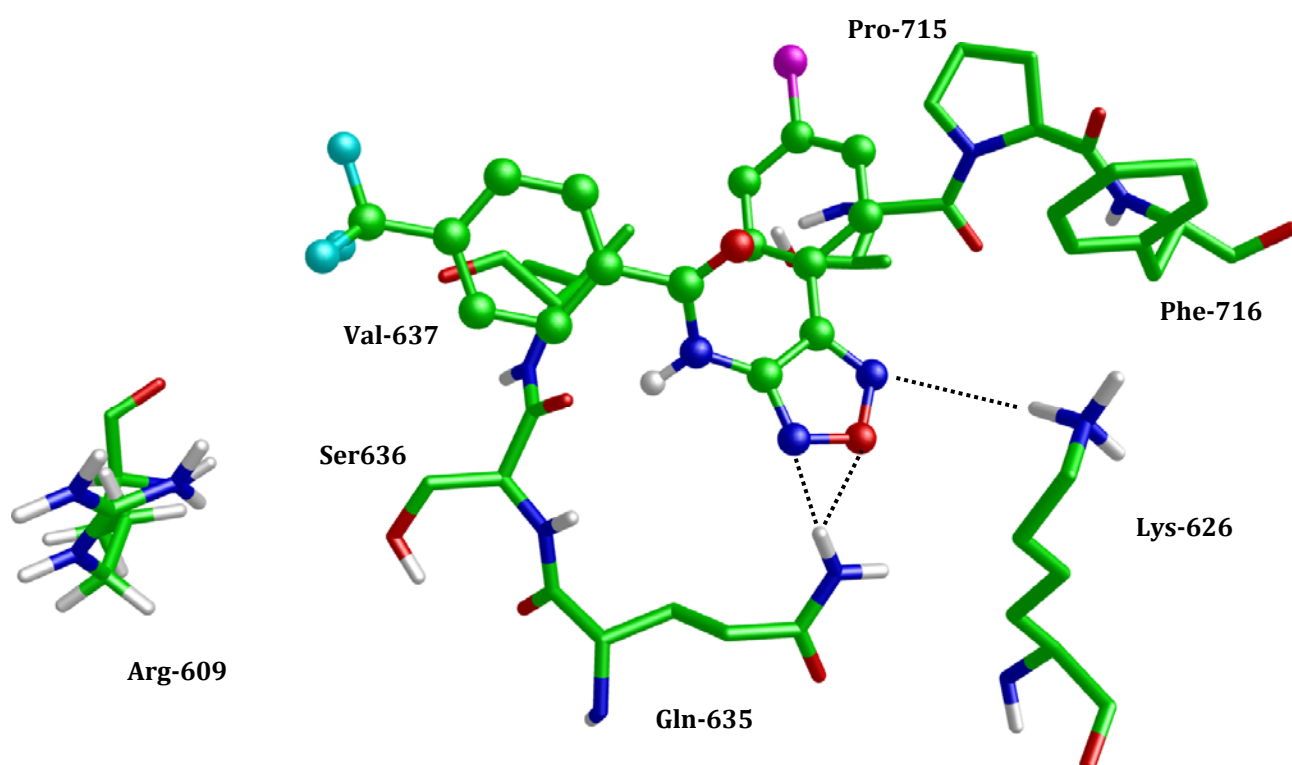
	<i>E</i> _{rel vacuo} (kcal/mol)	<i>P</i> vacuo (%)	<i>E</i> _{rel water} (kcal/mol)	<i>P</i> water (%)	τ_1 (°)	τ_2 (°)	τ_3 (°)	τ_4 (°)
1A	0.36	21.7	0.74	16.6	100	-66	92	-25
1B	0.57	15.4	1.47	4.8	84	-65	-87	35
1C	2.18	1.0	2.58	0.7	101	122	-104	-41
1D	4.33	0.0	4.63	0.0	112	113	-150	65
1E	0.00	40.0	0.00	57.4	-10	69	-91	-40
1F	0.36	21.9	0.61	20.5	24	-81	94	-42

^a τ_1 : N2-C3-N1'-S2'; τ_2 : C3-N1'-S2'-C1''; τ_3 : N1'-S2'-C1''-C2''; τ_4 : C3-C4-C1'''-C2'''.

3D plots of conformations A-F of compound 1.



Docking pose of **MD77** conformation referable to **C-D** conformers. The ligand interaction energy is worse than the most stable complex shown in **Figure 6** and the binding mode is much different, because **MD77** is partially inserted in the *p*Tyr-705 pocket.



Mean graph generated from GI₅₀, TGI, or LC₅₀ values of **MD77** (data obtained from NCI).

Panel/Cell Line	Log ₁₀ GI ₅₀	GI ₅₀	Log ₁₀ TGI	TGI	Log ₁₀ LC ₅₀	LC ₅₀
Leukemia						
CORF-CEM	-6.07		-4.97		>	4.00
HL-60(TB)	-6.26		-5.54		>	4.00
MOLT-4	-5.78		-5.22		>	4.00
RPMI-8226	-5.98		-5.23		>	4.00
SR	-5.55		-4.97		>	4.00
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer						
A549/ATCC	-5.60		>	-4.00	>	4.00
EKV2	-5.47		-4.47		>	4.00
HOP-62	-5.53		-5.06		>	4.00
HOP-92	-6.18		-5.40		>	4.00
NCI-H226	-5.61		-5.11		>	4.00
NCI-H23	-5.72		-5.10		>	4.00
NCI-H322M	-5.17		>	-4.00	>	4.00
NCI-H460	-6.20				>	4.00
NCI-H522	-5.68		-5.15		>	4.00
Colon Cancer						
COLO 205	-5.42		-4.92		>	4.38
HCC-2998	-5.44		>	-4.00	>	4.00
HCT-116	-5.66		>	-4.00	>	4.00
HCT-15	-5.46		>	-4.00	>	4.00
HT-29	-5.49		>	-4.00	>	4.00
KMT2	-5.51		>	-4.00	>	4.00
SW-620	-5.55		>	-4.00	>	4.00
CNS Cancer						
SF-268	-5.74		>	-4.00	>	4.00
SF-295	-5.99		-5.43		>	4.34
SF-539	-5.43		-4.77		>	4.00
SNB-19	-5.47		>	-4.00	>	4.00
SNB-75	-5.75		-5.12		>	4.00
U251	-5.66		>	-4.00	>	4.00
Melanoma						
LOX IMVI	-6.06		-4.24		>	4.00
MALME-3M	-5.82		-4.66		>	4.00
M14	-5.69		>	-4.00	>	4.00
MDA-MB-435	-5.67		>	-4.00	>	4.00
SK-MEL-2	-5.88		-5.29		>	4.00
SK-MEL-28	-5.37		>	-4.00	>	4.00
UACC-257	-5.66		>	-5.04	>	4.00
UACC-62	-5.68		-5.17		>	4.00
Ovarian Cancer						
IGROV1	-5.33		>	-4.00	>	4.00
OVCAR-3	-5.66		-5.10		>	4.00
OVCAR-4	-5.74		-5.38		>	4.00
OVCAR-5	-5.40		-4.02		>	4.00
OVCAR-8	-5.54		>	-4.00	>	4.00
NCI/ADR-RES	-5.58		>	-4.00	>	4.00
SK-OV-3	-5.54		-5.12		>	4.00
Renal Cancer						
786-0	-5.70		-5.28		>	4.00
A498	-5.76		-5.26		>	4.00
ACHN	-5.51		-5.06		>	4.00
CAKI-1	-5.72		-5.12		>	4.00
RXF 393	-5.65		-5.22		>	4.00
SN12C	-5.54		>	-4.00	>	4.00
TK-10	-5.17		>	-4.00	>	4.00
UO-31	-5.63		>	-4.00	>	4.00
Prostate Cancer						
PC-3	-5.96		-5.05		>	4.00
DU-145	-5.46		>	-4.00	>	4.00
Breast Cancer						
MCF7	-5.55		-5.09		>	4.00
MDA-MB-231/ATCC	-5.55		-5.12		>	4.00
HS 578T	-5.80		>	-4.00	>	4.00
BT-549	-5.65		-5.12		>	4.00
T-47D	-5.50		>	-4.00	>	4.00
MDA-MB-468	-5.47		-4.57		>	4.00