Supplementary Information

Design, Synthesis and biological evaluation of novel spiro[indolepyridothiazine] analogs as antiproliferative agents

Kapil Arya,* Pooja Tomar and Jyoti Singh

^aDepartment of M.Tech. Chemical Synthesis and Process Technologies, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007, India Email:aryakapil2001@yahoo.com

Experimental Section :

KB, HCT-8, MCF-7 Cell lines were cultured in DMEM with 10% FCS, CAKI-1 was cultured in Mc Coy's Medium with 10% FCS and A-549 was cultured in RPMI with 10% FCS and 1% v/v antibiotic. The proliferation of epiderimoid carcinoma of nasopharynx (KB), lung carcinoma (A-549), ileocecal carcinoma (HCT-8), renal cancer (CAKI-1) and breast cancer (MCF-7) cells can be assayed at different time intervals besides 24 h. DMSO was used for preparation of stock solutions (50 μ M) of test compounds and stored at -20° C. These concentrated solutions were added immediately to cell culture walls on the day of experimentation. The final DMSO concentration was 0.1% on each well and it showed no interference with the biological activities tested. Tested samples at pre-set concentrations were added to 6 wells with 5-fluorouracil co-assayed as a positive reference. The absorbance was measured at 490 nm with a microtiter plate reader.

In vitro cell viability assay—MTT assay: The MTT assay followed established literatures³⁴⁻³⁶. 3-(4,5dimethylthiazol- 2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide was used as an indicator of metabolically active cells. Known number of KB, HCT-8, MCF-7, CAKI-1 or A-549 cells were transferred into 96-well microtiter plates in a volume of 200 μ l of culture medium and incubated for 48 h before addition of test compound. Cells were then exposed to known concentrations of the compound to be tested (100 μ M expressed as final concentration) for 24 h at 37°C. After drug exposure, the culture medium was removed and 100 μ l of MTT reagent (diluted in culture medium, 1 mg/ml) was added. After incubating for 4 h, the MTT/medium was removed and DMSO (100 μ l) was added to dissolve the formazan crystals. Absorbance of the colored solution was measured on a microtiter plate reader using a test wavelength of 490 nm. The data represented the mean of three experiments in triplicate. Results were evaluated by comparing the absorbance of the walls containing compound treated cells with the absorbance of wells containing 0.1% DMSO alone (solvent control).

Synthesis

All of the chemicals used in the synthesis were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and were used as received. Thin layer chromatography (Merck TLC silica gel 60) was used to monitor the progress of the reactions. The compounds were purified by silica gel column (60-120 mesh).Ultrasonication was performed in a GEX750-5C ultrasonic processor equipped with a 3×140 mm probe that was immersed directly into the reaction mixture. The operating frequency was 24 kHz and the output power was 0–750 W through manual adjustment. The temperature was controlled by a Buchi B-491 water bath at 25 ± 1 °C and reaction was carried out at 95 °C. IR spectra (KBr) were recorded on a Shimadzu FT IR-8400S spectrophotometer and ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX-400, at 400 and 100 MHz respectively, using TMS as in internal standard. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a Finnigan MAT 8200 system using sector double focus and an electron-impact source with an ionizing voltage of 70 eV. DIPMS (direct insertion probe mass spectrum) values are reported in m/z. Elemental

analysis were performed on Carlo Erba Model EA-1108 elemental analyser. ZSM-5 zeolite was obtained from Zeolyst International, The Netherlands, having SiO₂/Al₂O₃ ratio 50 with BET surface area 452 m² g⁻¹ and pore volume 0.38 cm³ g⁻¹. Isatin derivatives³⁷ and Brønsted acidic ionic liquid with different inorganic anions of the type BF_4^- , PF_6^- , $PTSA^-$ were prepared by method reported in literature.³⁸ Analytical high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on Varian 210 and eluting with a hexane/*i*PrOH solution (**Figure 1-15**). **General procedure for the synthesis of spiro [indole-pyrido-thiazine]derivatives**

All these compounds (**4a-o**) were prepared by literature method¹⁷ and characterized spectroscopically. In a typical reaction conditions, An equimolar mixture (1.0 mmol) of N-substituted indole 2,3-dione (1), amine (2) and 2-mercaptonicotinic acid (3) was sonicated under ultrasound irradiation in the presence of a catalytic amount of ZSM- $5-([MIM]^+BF_4^-)$ (1.5 g) at 95 °C in H₂O (5.0 ml). The mixture was irradiated for the period indicated in Table 1. The completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC (n-hexane– EtOAc, 6 : 4). After the completion of the reaction, the flask was detached from the probe and the content was transferred into a beaker. The formed product was filtered and washed with water to afford the corresponding pure product **4**, with no need for further recrystallization. The pure products were characterized by spectral data (¹H NMR , ¹³C NMR, HRMS and GC Mass). The spectral data for some products are given below.

1-Methyl-3'-(4-nitrophenyl) spiro [3H-indole-3,2'-[4H]pyrido[3,2-e]-1,3-thiazine]-2,4'(1H) diones] (4k) : IR (KBr): 2950-2870, 1715, 1680, 1620, 1430 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 2.55 (3H, s, CH₃), 8.60-7.75 (11H, m, Ar-H and pyridine H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 34.3, 68.4, 109.3, 111.7, 115.8, 124.3, 131.4, 137.5, 142.8, 150.3, 155.6, 165.3, 172.8 ppm; EI-MS (m/z,%) : 418 [M]⁺; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{14}N_4O_4S$: C, 60.28; H, 3.37; N, 13.39; S, 7.66. Found: C, 60.32; H, 3.38; N, 13.41; S, 7.66.

1-Acetyl-3'-(4-nitrophenyl) spiro [3H-indole-3,2'-[4H]pyrido[3,2-e]-1,3-thiazine]-2,4'(1H) diones] (4l) : IR (KBr): 2965-2880, 1730, 1710, 1680, 1620, 1420 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 2.76 (3H,s,COCH₃), 8.62-7.45 (11H, m, Ar-H and pyridine H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 37.3,68.4, 104.5, 108.5, 112.7, 117.3, 126.9, 131.7, 139.3, 145.6, 154.9, 160.7, 168.5, 175.3 ppm; EI-MS (m/z,%) : 446[M]⁺; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{22}H_{14}N_4O_5S$: C, 59.19; H, 3.16; N, 12.55; S,7.18. Found: C, 59.15; H, 3.15; N, 12.53; S, 7.19.

1-Methyl-5-bromo-3'-(4-chlorophenyl) spiro [3H-indole-3,2'-[4H]pyrido[3,2-e]-1,3-thiazine]-2,4'(1H) diones] (4m) : IR (KBr): 2940-2860, 1720, 1680, 1610, 780, 720 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 2.84 (3H, s, CH₃), 8.60-7.75 (10H, m, Ar-H and pyridine H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 31.7, 65.6, 108.4, 112.4, 118.7, 125.3, 130.6, 136.2, 145.3, 149.6, 154.3, 168.7, 176.2 ppm; EI-MS (m/z,%) : 486 [M+2]⁺, 484 [M]⁺; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{13}$ BrClN₃O₂S: C, 51.82; H, 2.69; N, 8.63; S,6.59. Found: C, 51.85; H, 2.67; N, 8.64; S, 6.60.

1-Acetyl-5-bromo-3'-(4-chlorophenyl) spiro [**3H-indole-3,2'-[4H]pyrido**[**3,2-e]-1,3-thiazine]-2,4'(1H) diones**] (**4n**) : IR (KBr): 2960-2870, 1725, 1715, 1690, 1610, 770, 710 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 2.84 (3H,s,COCH₃), 8.56-7.52 (10H, m, Ar-H and pyridine H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 35.2, 64.9, 105.3, 107.8, 113.4, 119.5, 123.2, 128.3, 134.6, 140.4, 147.2, 155.8, 161.3, 167.5, 174.6 ppm; EI-MS (m/z,%) : 514 $[M+2]^+$, 512 $[M]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₁₃BrClN₃O₃S: C, 51.33; H, 2.55; N, 8.16; S,6.23. Found: C, 51.36; H, 2.56; N, 8.15; S, 6.22.

1-Methyl-3'-(4-bromophenyl) spiro [3H-indole-3,2'-[4H]pyrido[3,2-e]-1,3-thiazine]-2,4'(1H) diones] (4o) : IR (KBr): 2955-2870, 1715, 1670, 1620, 710 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 2.80 (3H, s, CH₃), 8.66-7.84 (11H, m, Ar-H and pyridine H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 37.2, 71.3, 107.4, 111.3, 117.2, 123.6, 131.9, 138.7, 142.3, 150.4, 155.7, 166.9, 173.7 ppm; EI-MS (m/z,%) : 453 $[M+2]^+$, 451 $[M]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₁₄ BrN₃O₂S: C, 55.76; H, 3.12; N, 9.29; S,7.09. Found: C, 55.79; H, 3.13; N, 9.28; S, 7.10.











?eak	RetTime	Area	Area
#	[min]	[mAU*s]	8
1	5.041	1217.46675	100.0000



Peak	RetTime	Area	Area
#	[min]	[mAU*s]	8
1	21.466	4810.79355	100.0000



Peak	RetTime	Area	Area
#	[min]	[mAU*s]	8
1	6.655	22.4135	100.0000









reak	Recrime	Area	Area
#	[min]	[mAU*s]	*
1	6.279	669.79126	100.000







