



Article

The Impact of [C16Pyr][Amp] on the Aggressiveness in Breast and Prostate Cancer Cell Lines

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Supplementary Materials

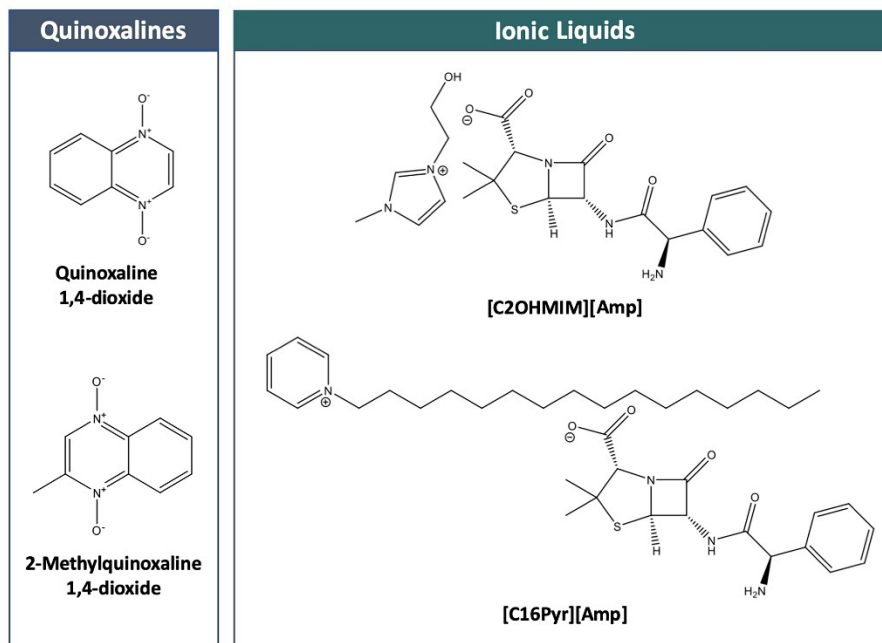


Figure S1 – Chemical structure of quinoxaline-1,4-dioxide, 2-methylquinoxaline-1,4-dioxide, [C2OHMIM][Amp], and [C16Pyr][Amp].

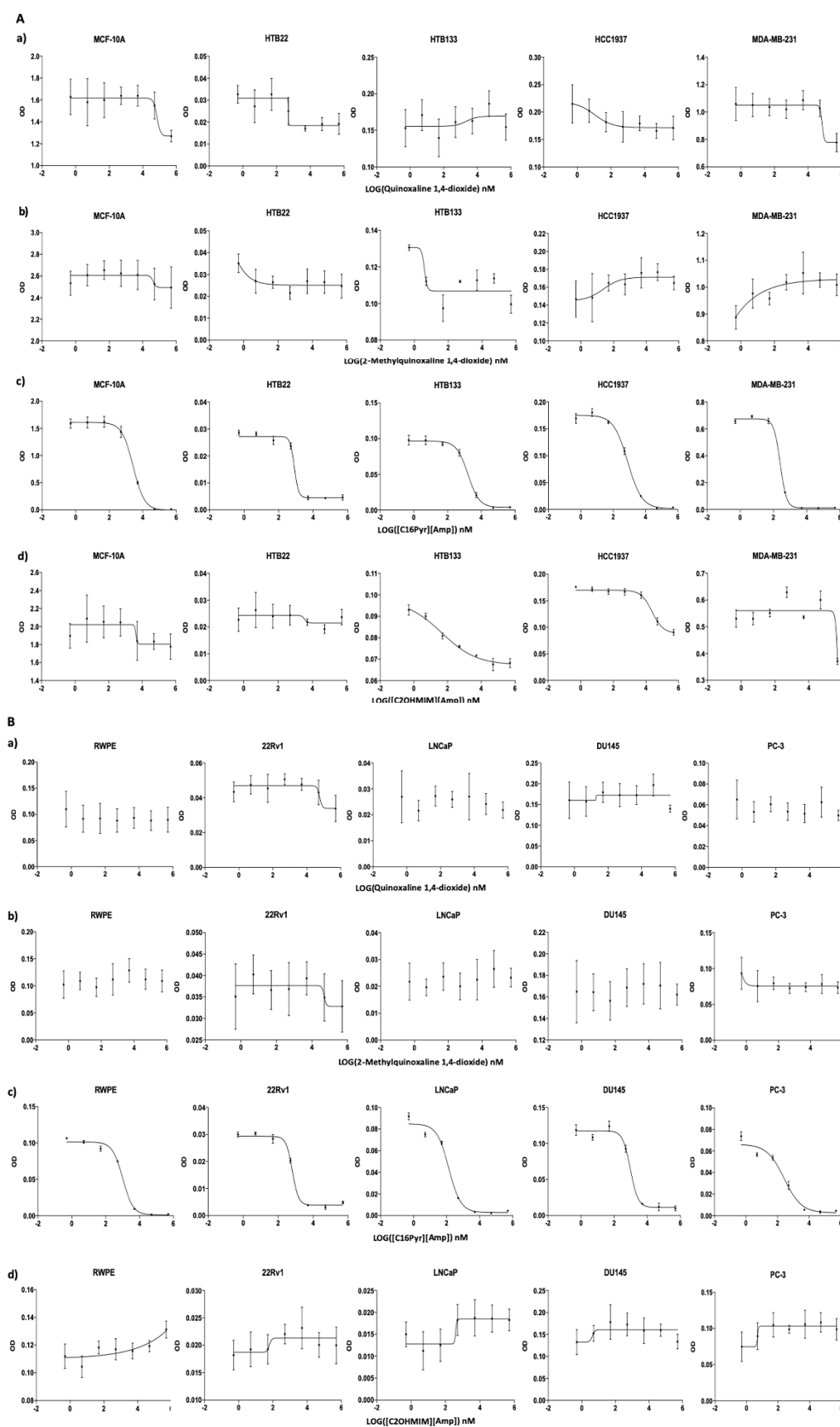


Figure S2 – Dose–response curves of (a) quinoxaline-1,4-dioxide, (b) 2-methylquinoxaline-1,4-dioxide, (c) [C16Pyr][Amp], and (d) [C2OHMIM][Amp] in (A) breast (BrCa) and (B) prostate (PCa) cancer cell lines using nonlinear regression (curve fit) with all logarithmic absorbance values. All data are presented as mean of three independent experiments standard deviation (SD).

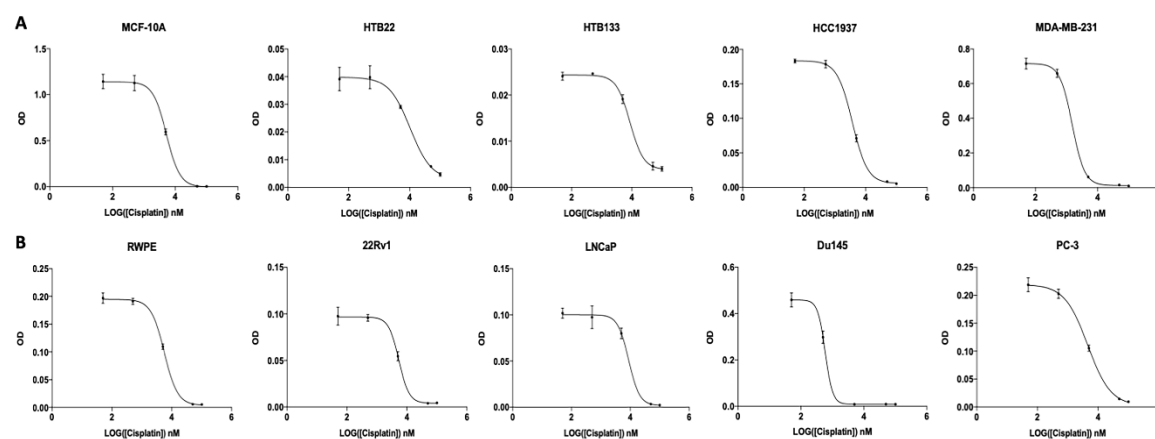
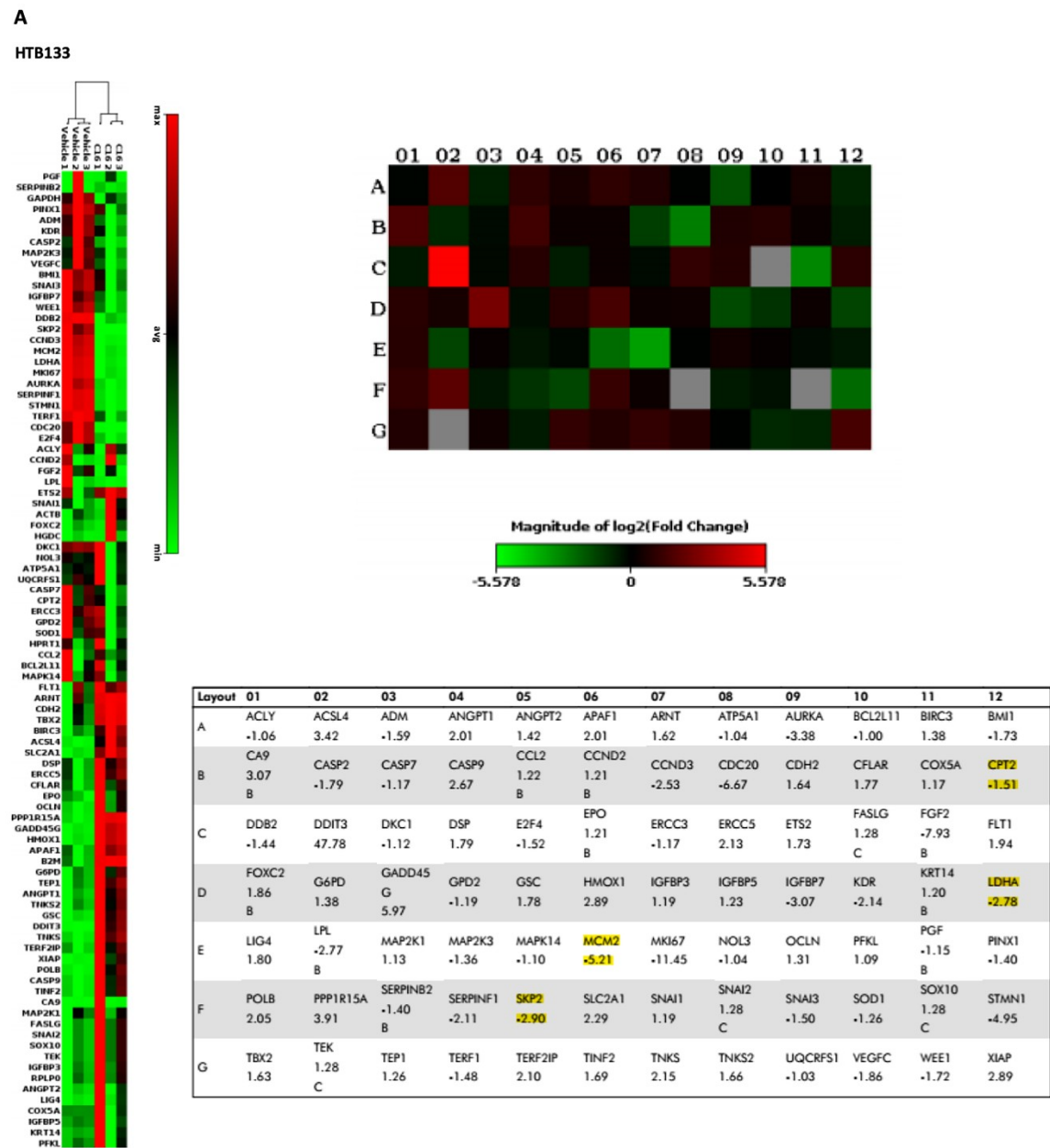
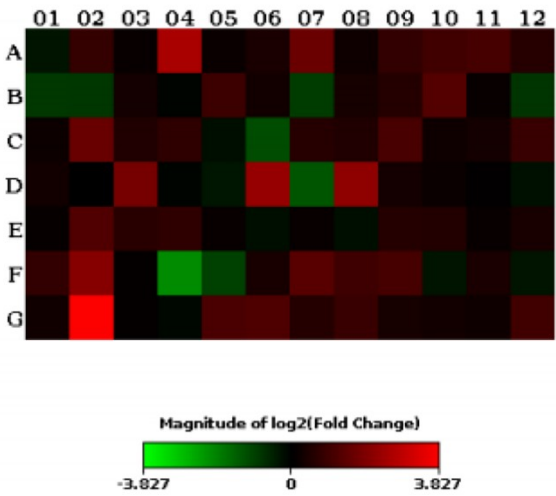
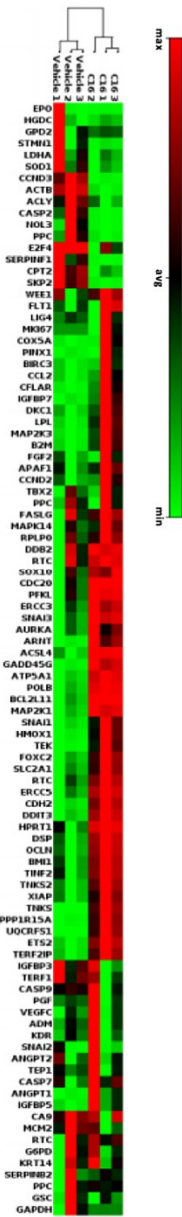


Figure S3 – Dose–response curves of cisplatin in (A) BrCa and (B) PCa cell lines using nonlinear regression (curve fit) with all logarithmic absorbance values. All data are presented as mean of three independent experiments \pm SD;

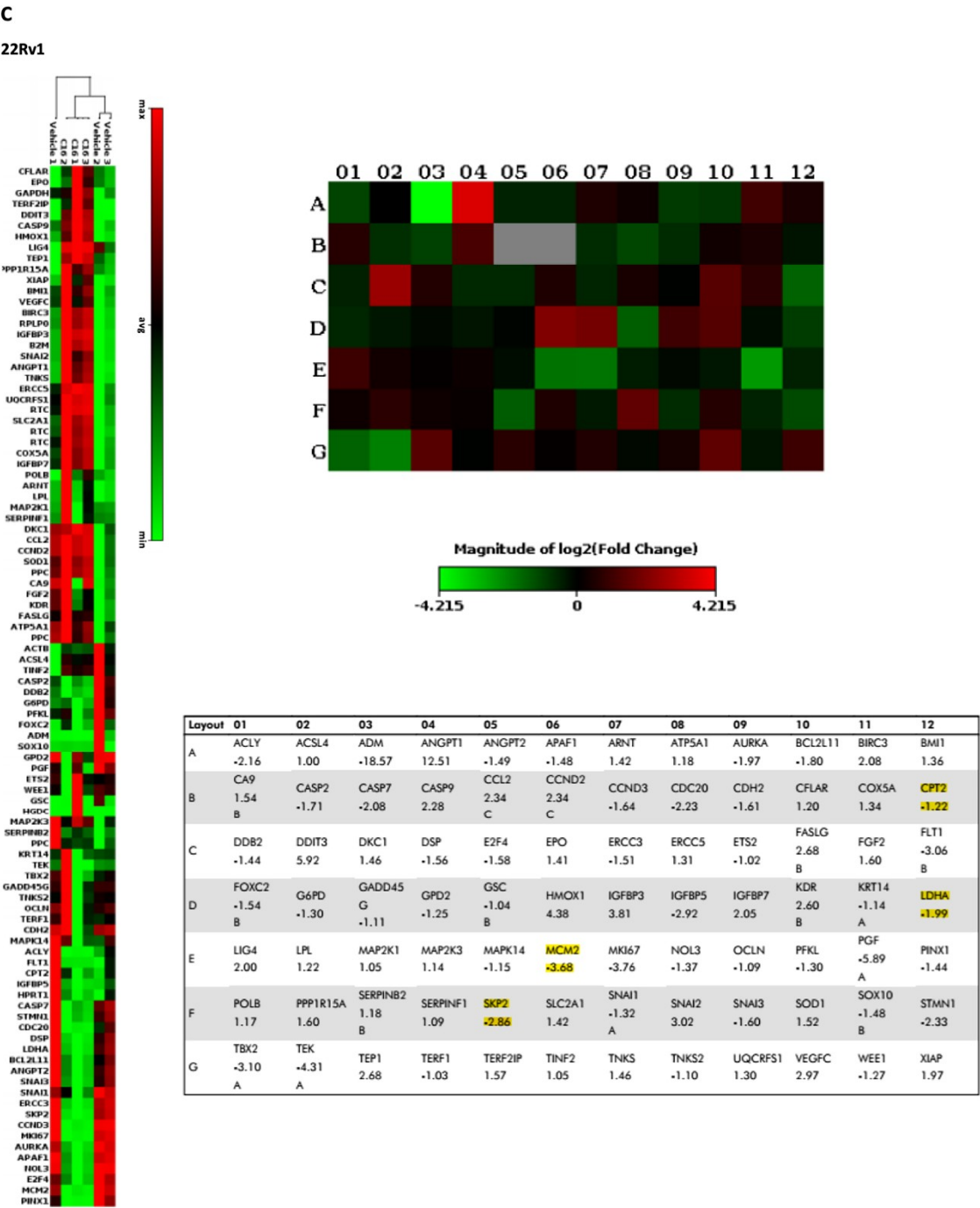


B

MBA-MB-231



Layout	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	ACLY -1.23	ACSL4 1.70	ADM 1.08	ANGPT1 5.80 B	ANGPT2 1.11	APAF1 1.31	ARNT 3.01	ATP5A1 1.17	AURKA 1.67	BCL2L1 1.93	BIRC3 2.07	BMI1 1.49
B	CA9 -1.79 B	CASP2 -1.76	CASP7 1.24	CASP9 -1.03	CCL2 1.87 B	CCND2 1.20	CCND3 -1.85	CDC20 1.25	CDH2 1.45	CFLAR 2.40	COX5A 1.08	CPT2 -1.73
C	DDB2 1.14	DDIT3 2.94	DKC1 1.41	DSP 1.60	E2F4 -1.16	EPO -2.19 B	ERCC3 1.47	ERCC5 1.39	ETS2 2.12	FASLG 1.15 B	FGF2 1.23	FLT1 1.78 B
D	FOXO2 1.19	G6PD -1.01	GADD45 3.44	GPD2 -1.04	GSC -1.27 A	HMOX1 4.81	IGFBP3 -2.43 A	IGFBP5 4.44	IGFBP7 1.23	KDR 1.11 B	KRT14 1.03 B	LDHA -1.18
E	LIG4 1.07	LPL 2.31	MAP2K1 1.53	MAP2K3 1.62	MAPK14 1.08	MCM2 -1.15	MKI67 1.08	NOL3 -1.16	OCLN 1.46	PFKL 1.44	PGF 1.08	PINX1 1.29
F	POLB 1.68	PPP1R15A 4.15	SERPINE2 1.05 B	SERPINF1 -4.27 A	SKP2 -1.96	SLC2A1 1.29	SNAI1 2.51	SNAI2 1.92 B	SNAI3 2.05	SOD1 -1.23	SOX10 1.30	STMN1 -1.23
G	TBX2 1.17 B	TEK 14.19	TEP1 1.03	TERF1 -1.07	TERF2IP 2.15	TINF2 2.26	TNKS 1.45	TNKS2 1.79	UQCRCF1 1.26	VEGFC 1.22	WEE1 1.16	XIAP 1.95



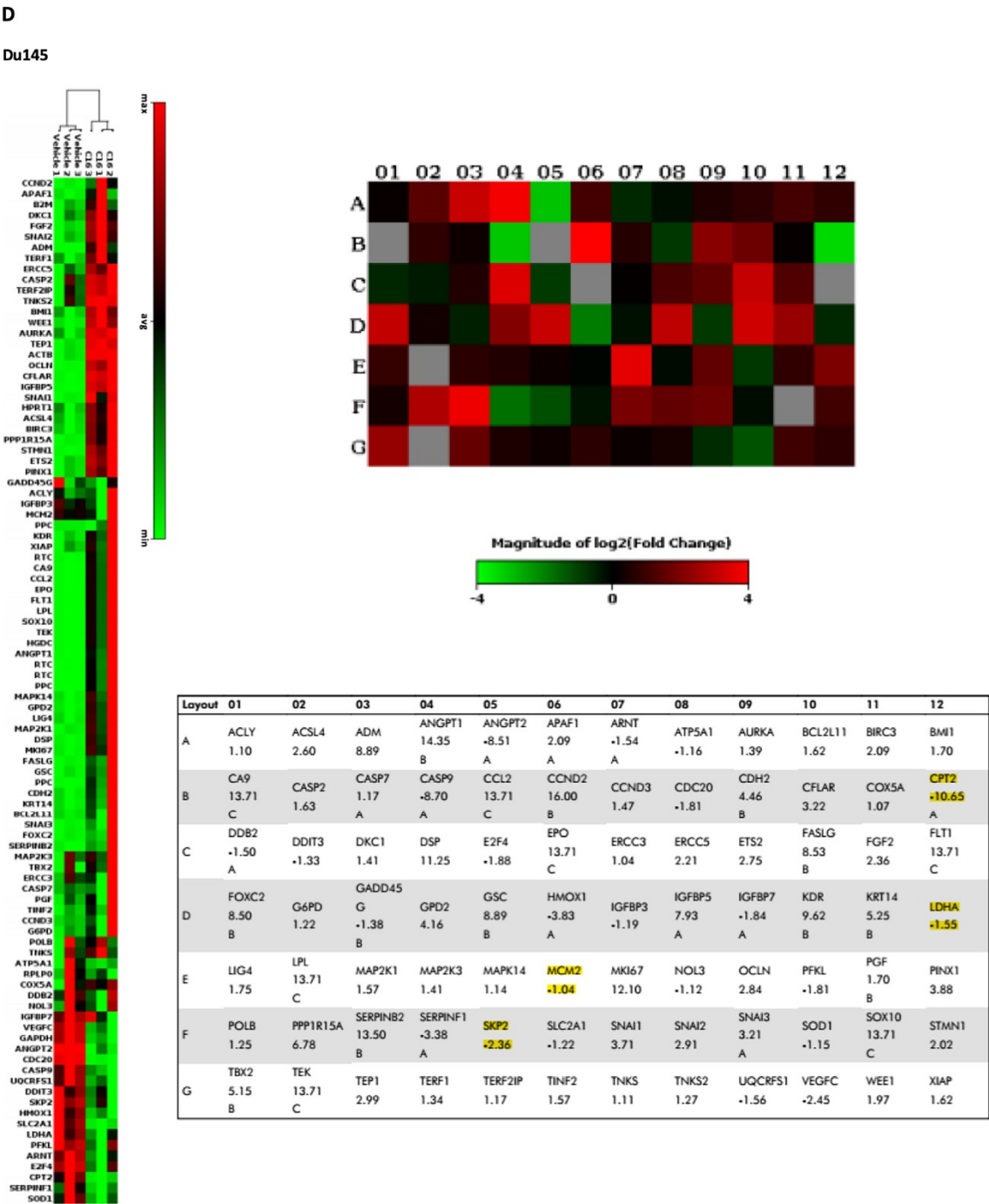


Figure S4 – Gene expression array of cancer research molecular pathways for the (A) HTB133, (B) MDA-MB-231, (C) 22Rv1, and (D) Du145 cell lines. Abbreviations: C16, [C16Pyr][Amp].

Table S1. Half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) values of Docetaxel, Doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide and paclitaxel cisplatin for different breast and prostate cell lines with indication of the duration and assay used.

Cell lines	IC ₅₀ (nM) (duration of assay, assay used)			
	Docetaxel	Doxorubicin	Cyclophosphamide	Paclitaxel
MCF-10A	10 (48h, MTT) [1]	100 (48h, MTT) [1] 2.5×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [2] 500 (48h, SRB) [9]	N/A	32 (72h, MTT) [3] 200 (24h, MTT) [4]
HTB22	250 (72h, MTT) [5] 1×10 ⁴ (72h, XTT) [6] 2×10 ⁶ (48h, MTT) [7] 1.5×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [8]	1.5×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [10] 286 (72h, MTT) [11] 500 (24h, MTT) [12] 800 (48h, MTT) [13] 1.1×10 ⁴ (72h, MTT) [14]	1×10 ⁷ (48h, MTT) [15] 1×10 ⁶ (96h, MTT) [16] 655 (72h, MTT) [14]	200 (72h, SRB) [17] 100-200 (48h, MTT) [10] 4.1×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [18] 3.5×10 ³ (24h, MTT) [19] 100 (96h, MTT) [16]
HTB133	40 (96h, MTT) [20] 90.56 (72h, MTT) [21]	1×10 ³ (48h, SRB) [9] 5×10 ⁴ (48h, MTT) [10] 293 (48h, MTT) [22] 2.2×10 ³ (72h, MTT) [23] 9.2×10 ³ (24h, MTT) [24] 1.8×10 ³ (72h, MTT) [25] 8.5×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [2]	N/A	100 (72h, SRB) [17] 4.8×10 ⁴ (48h, MTT) [18] 1.6×10 ³ (24h, MTT) [26]
HCC1937	1.5×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [8] 7.2×10 ³ (5 days, AP) [27]	3.9×10 ³ (5 days, AP) [27] 5×10 ⁴ (48h, MTT) [10] 1.3×10 ³ (72h, CCK-8) [28] 4.8×10 ³ (72h, MTT) [23]	N/A	>2×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [10]
MDA-MB-231	2.5 (24h, MTT) [29] 37.6 (48h, MTT) [30] 5×10 ³ (48h, SRB) [9] 3×10 ³ (5 days, AP) [27] 4.6×10 ⁴ (72h, MTT) [31]	500 (48h, SRB) [9] 6×10 ⁴ (5 days, AP) [27] 5×10 ⁴ (48h, MTT) [10] 138 (48h, MTT) [22] 160 (72h, MTT) [32] 280 (72h, PB) [33] 3×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [34]	1×10 ⁷ (48h, MTT) [35] 1.3×10 ⁷ (48h, MTT) [15] 5×10 ⁶ (72h, MTT) [31]	100 (48h, SRB) [9] 16 (72h, MTT) [3] 300 (24h, MTT) [19] 670 (48h, MTT) [34] 1.4×10 ³ (24h, CCK-8) [36]
RWPE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22Rv1	4 (5 days, AP) [37] 5 (72h, MTS) [38] 8 (48h, MTT) [39]	60 (5 days, AP) [37] 234 (48h, MTT) [40]	N/A	N/A
LNCaP	1.2 (72h, CCK-8) [41] 1.5 (72h, SRB) [42] 1.1 (48h, MTT) [43] 296 (72h, MTT) [44] 280 (72h, MTT) [45] 296 (72h, MTT) [46]	20 (72h, MTT) [45] 169 (48h, MTT) [40] 250 (48h, MTT) [47] 290 (48h, MTT) [48] 1.7×10 ⁴ (48h, MTT) [49]	N/A	1.54 (48h, trypan blue) [50] 22 (24h, MTT) [51]
Du145	1.7 (5 days, AP) [37] 5 (72h, MTS) [38] 17 (48h, MTT) [39] 25 (24h, MTT) [52] 2.5 (48h, MTT) [43] 507 (72h, MTT) [44] 470 (72h, MTT) [45] 19.3 (48h, MTT) [53]	24 (5 days, AP) [37] 7 (72h, MTT) [45] 250 (48h, MTT) [48] 81 (72h, MTT) [54]	N/A	5.2 (48h, trypan blue) [50] 5 (72h, MTT) [55]
PC-3	1.2×10 ³ (72h, MTT) [5] 10 (48h, MTT) [56] 8 (24h, MTT) [52] 2.1 (72h, CCK-8) [41] 1.1 (5 days, MTT) [57] 3.1 (72h, SRB) [42] 3.7 (48h, MTT) [43] 117 (72h, MTT) [44] 250 (72h, MTT) [45] 70.5 (48h, MTS) [58] 10 (72h, MTT) [59] 117 (72h, MTT) [46]	26 (72h, MTT) [45] 8×10 ³ (48h, MTT) [47] 137 (72h, MTT) [54]	N/A	13.2 (48h, MTT) [60] 5.2 (48h, trypan blue) [50] 9 (48h, MTT) [61] 1×10 ³ (72h, MTT) [62] 110 (24h, MTT) [51]

Abbreviations: AP – Acid phosphatase assay; CCK-8 – Cell Counting Kit-8, MTS – 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium; MTT – 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium-bromide assay; PB – Presto Blue Reagent; SRB – Sulfarodamine-B assay; XTT – 2,3-bis-(2-methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium-5-carboxanilide assay.

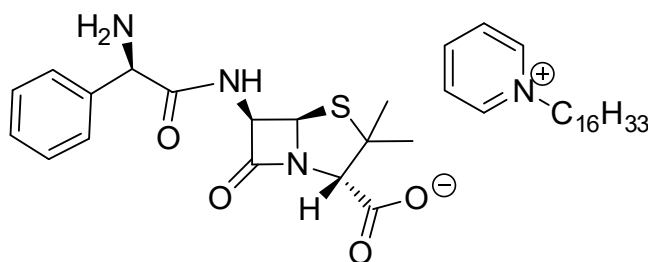
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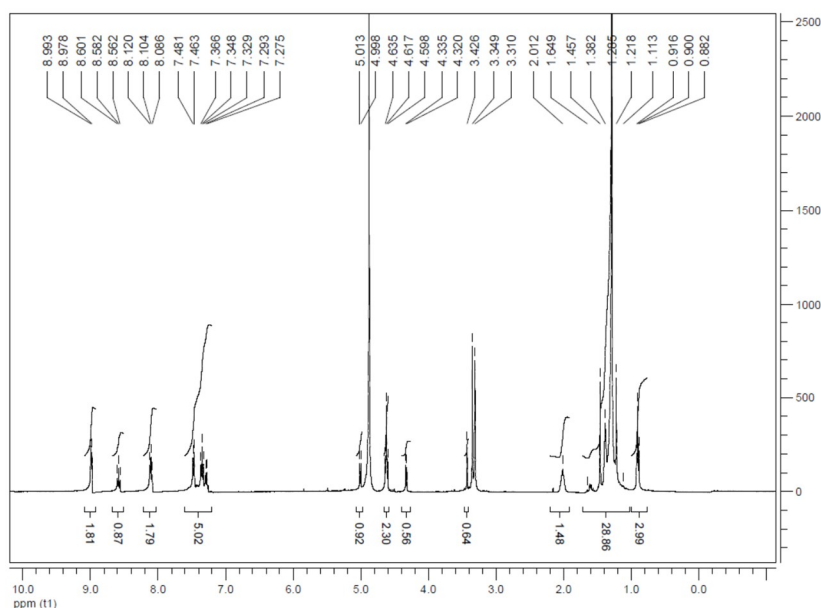
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Synthesis and spectral of 1-Hexadecylpyridin-1-ium (2S,5R,6R)-6-((R)-2-amino-2-phenylacetamido)-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylate [C₁₆Pyr][Amp]

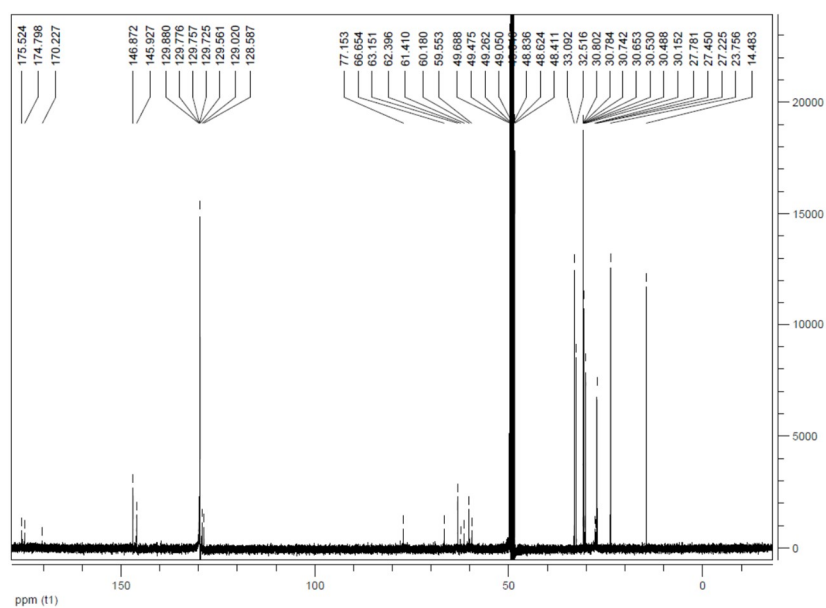


Structure of [C₁₆Pyr][Amp]

Cetylpyridinium chloride (0.694 g; 2.04 mmol), was dissolved in methanol and passed through an ion-exchange column Amberlite IRA-400-OH^{26,30} (5 eq., flux rate 0.133 mLmL⁻¹min⁻¹ = 8 BVh⁻¹). Then, cetylpyridinium hydroxide solution was slowly added to ampicillin (0.714 g; 2.12 mmol) dissolved in 1.0 M ammonium solution (50 mgmL⁻¹). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. After solvent evaporation the residue was dissolved in 20 mL of (methanol/acetonitrile 1:9)^{26,30} and left refrigerated overnight (4 °C)³⁰ to induce crystallization of ampicillin excess. Then, ampicillin crystals were filtered from the solution which was evaporated and dried *in vacuo* for 24h. The desired product was obtained as a yellow solid (1.018 g; 76.4 %). m.p. 86°C; [α]_D²⁷ = 51.7 ± 0.9 (c = 2 mgmL⁻¹ in methanol); ¹H-NMR (400.13 MHz, CD₃OD) δ = 8.98 (2H, d, *J* = 5.5Hz), 8.58 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8Hz), 8.10 (2H, t, *J* = 6.70Hz) 7.47 (2H, d, *J* = 7.3Hz), 7.35 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4Hz), 7.28 (1H, d, *J* = 7.3Hz), 5.0 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 4.62 (3H, m), 4.33 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0), 3.43 (1H, s), 2.01 (2H, m), 1.65-1.11 (32H), 0.90 (3H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz) ppm; ¹³C-NMR (100.62MHz, CD₃OD) δ = 175.52, 174.80, 170.23, 146.87, 145.93, 129.88, 129.78, 129.76, 129.72, 129.56, 129.02, 128.59, 77.15, 66.65, 63.15, 62.40, 61.41, 60.18, 59.55, 33.09, 32.52, 30.80, 30.78, 30.74, 30.65, 30.53, 30.49, 30.15, 27.78, 27.45, 27.73, 23.76, 14.48 ppm; IR (KBr): ν = 3419, 3061, 2923, 2852, 1688, 1593, 1483, 1456, 1385, 1176, 1130, 1029, 964, 778, 686 cm⁻¹; (EI⁺) *m/z* calcd for C₂₁H₃₈N⁺: 304.2999, found 304.2999; (EI⁻) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₁₈N₃O₄S: 348.1024, found 348.1013.



260

[C₁₆Pyr][Amp] ¹H-NMR spectrum in CD₃OD.

261

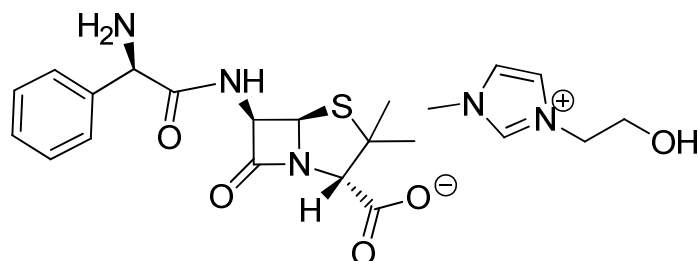
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[C₁₆Pyr][Amp] ¹³C-NMR spectrum in CD₃OD.

263

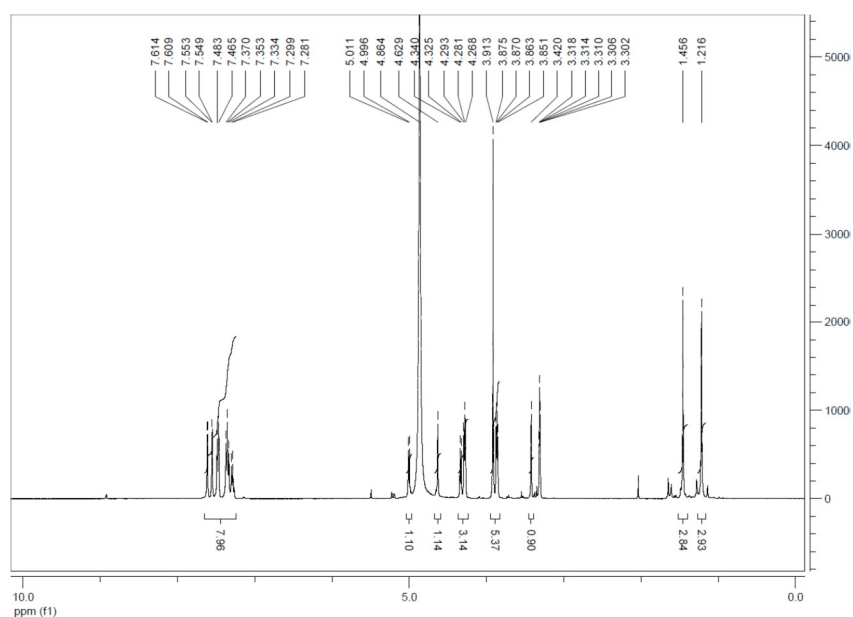
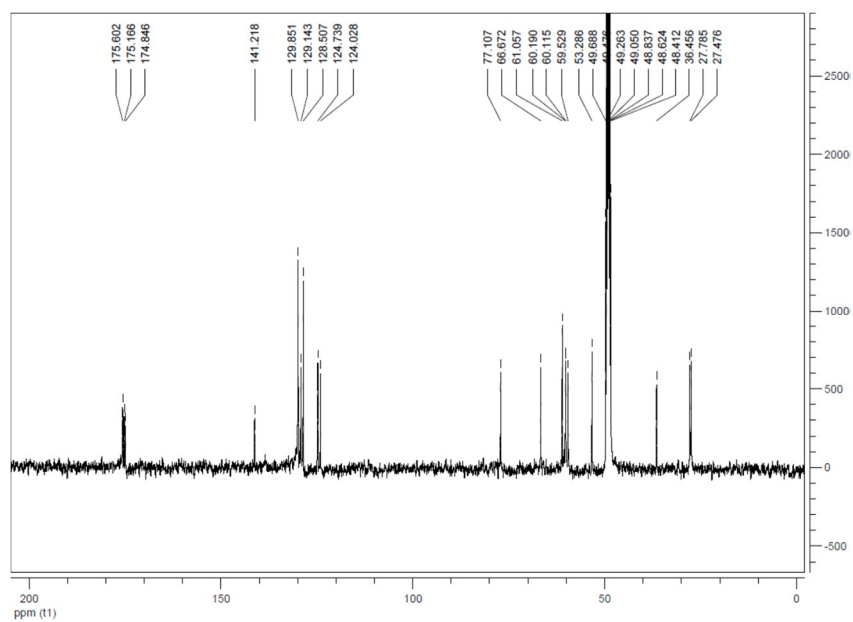
264

Synthesis and spectral data of 3-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium (2*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-6-((*R*)-2-amino-2-phenylacetamido)-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylate [C₂OHMIM][Amp]



Structure of [C₂OHMIM][Amp].

3-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium chloride (0.625 g; 3.86 mmol) was dissolved in methanol and passed through an ion-exchange column Amberlite IRA-400-OH^{26,30} (5 eq., flux rate 0.133 mL·min⁻¹ = 8 BVh⁻¹). Then the hydroxide solution formed was slowly added to Ampicillin (1.624 g; 4.65 mmol; 1.2 eq) dissolved in 1.0 M ammonium solution (50 mg·mL⁻¹). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. After solvent evaporation, the residue was dissolved in 20 mL of (methanol/acetonitrile 1:9)^{26,30} and left refrigerated overnight (4 °C)³⁰ to induce crystallization of excess of ampicillin. Then, ampicillin crystals were filtered from the solution which was evaporated and dried *in vacuum* for 24 h. The desired product was obtained as a yellow solid (1.593 g; 86.8 %). m.p. 115–117 °C; [α]_D²⁶ = 86.3 ± 4.5 (c = 2 mg·mL⁻¹ in methanol); ¹H-NMR (400.13 MHz, CD₃OD) δ = 7.61 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, k), 7.55 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, j), 7.47 (2H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, m), 7.35 (2H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, l), 7.29 (1H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, n), 5.00 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, c), 4.63 (1H, s, b), 4.33 (1H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, d), 4.28 (2H, t, *J* = 3.8 Hz, g), 3.92 (3H, s, f), 3.87 (2H, t, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 3.42 (1H, s), 1.45 (3H, s), 1.22 (3H, s) ppm; ¹³C-NMR (100.62 MHz, CD₃OD) δ = 175.60, 175.17, 174.85, 141.22, 129.85, 129.14, 128.51, 124.74, 124.03, 77.11, 66.67, 61.06, 60.19, 60.12, 59.53, 53.29, 36.46, 27.78, 27.48 ppm; IR (KBr): ν = 3394, 2969, 2888, 2836, 1674, 1545, 1456, 1394, 1299, 1253, 1167, 1131, 1073, 1027, 1071, 871, 784, 752, 702, 652, 622 cm⁻¹; (EI⁺) *m/z* calcd for C₆H₁₁N₂O⁺: 127.0866, found 127.0866; (EI⁻) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₁₈N₃O₄S⁻: 348.1024, found 348.1013.

[C₂OHMIM][Amp] ¹H-NMR spectrum in CD₃OD.[C₂OHMIM][Amp] ¹³C-NMR spectrum in CD₃OD.