

1 *Supplementary Materials*2
3 **Aminobenzosuberone scaffold as a modular chemical**
4 **tool for the inhibition of therapeutically relevant M1**
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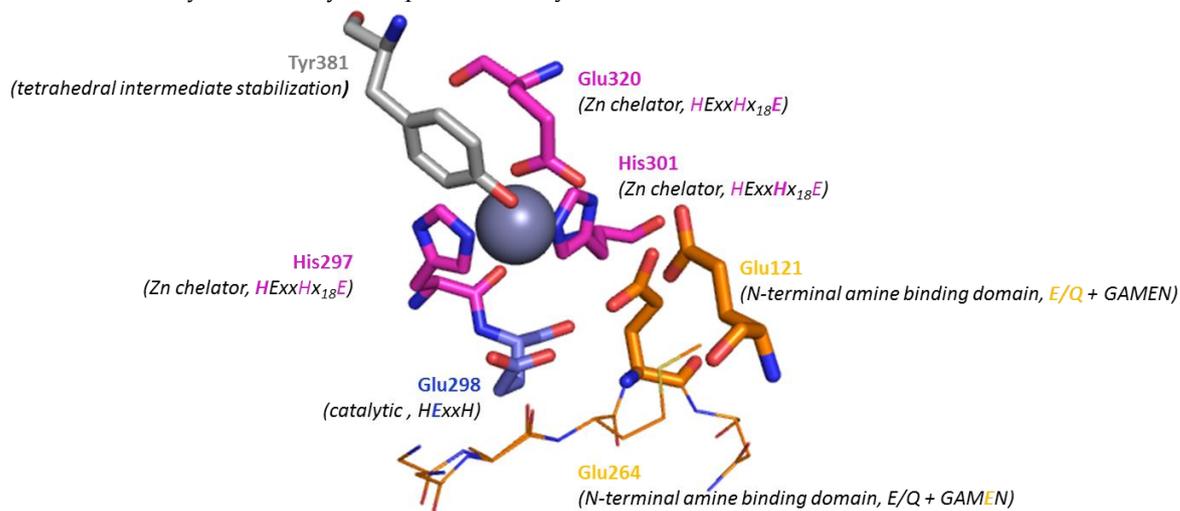
49 **Table S4.** Cavity volume of the S1' subsite of "closed" conformation of M1 APs

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53 **Table S5.** Determination and prediction of various ADME-Tox properties of substituted
54 7-amino-5,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocyclohepten-6-one hydrochloride salts



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56 **Figure S1.** Conserved active site residues involved in substrate recognition and catalysis. Numbering
57 corresponds to *EcPepN* (PDB 5MFS). The zinc ion is shown as a grey sphere, key residues are
58 represented in stick and part of the GAMEN domain is depicted in line (prepared using PyMOL
59 Molecular Graphics System).

60 **Table S1.** Human proteinase selectivity profiles of 21a–c and 21i

Protease class	Enzyme Name	IC ₅₀ (μM)
aspartic	Pepsin A (pH 3.5)	> 30
cysteine	Caspase3	> 30
	CathepsinK	> 30
	CathepsinG	> 30
metallo	Aminopeptidase P2	> 30
	Neprilysin	> 30
	Angiotensin converting enzyme1	> 30
	MMP01	> 30
	MMP02	> 30
	MMP03	> 30
	MMP07	> 30
	MMP08	> 30
	MMP09	> 30
	MMP12	> 30
MMP13	> 30	
MMP14	> 30	
serine	DPP4	> 30
	Chymase	> 30
	Chymotrypsin	> 30
	FactorXa	> 30
	Kallikrein5	> 30
Kallikrein7	> 30	

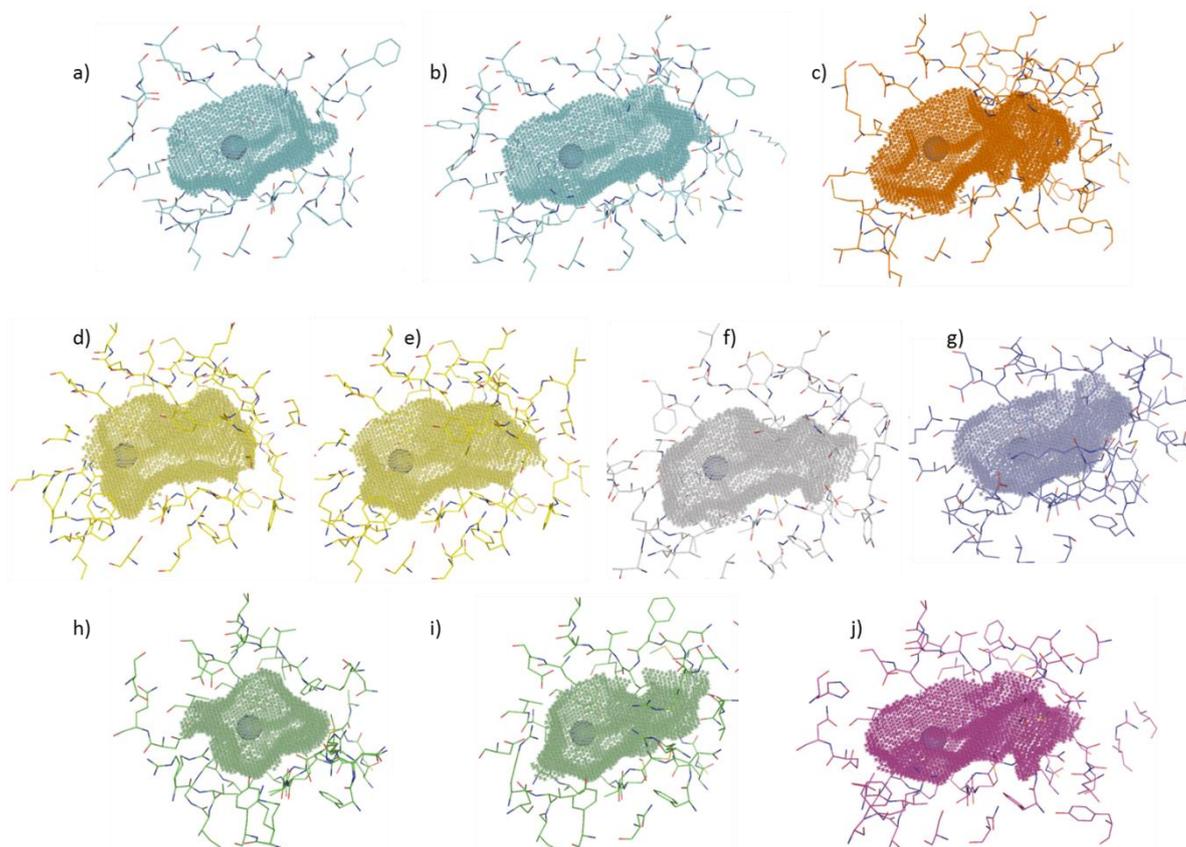
	Neutrophil elastase	> 30
	Cationic Trypsin	> 30
	Thrombin	> 30

61 Private Partner *in vitro* screening data. Personal data.

62 **Table S2.** Cavity volume of the active site of “closed” conformation of M1 APs

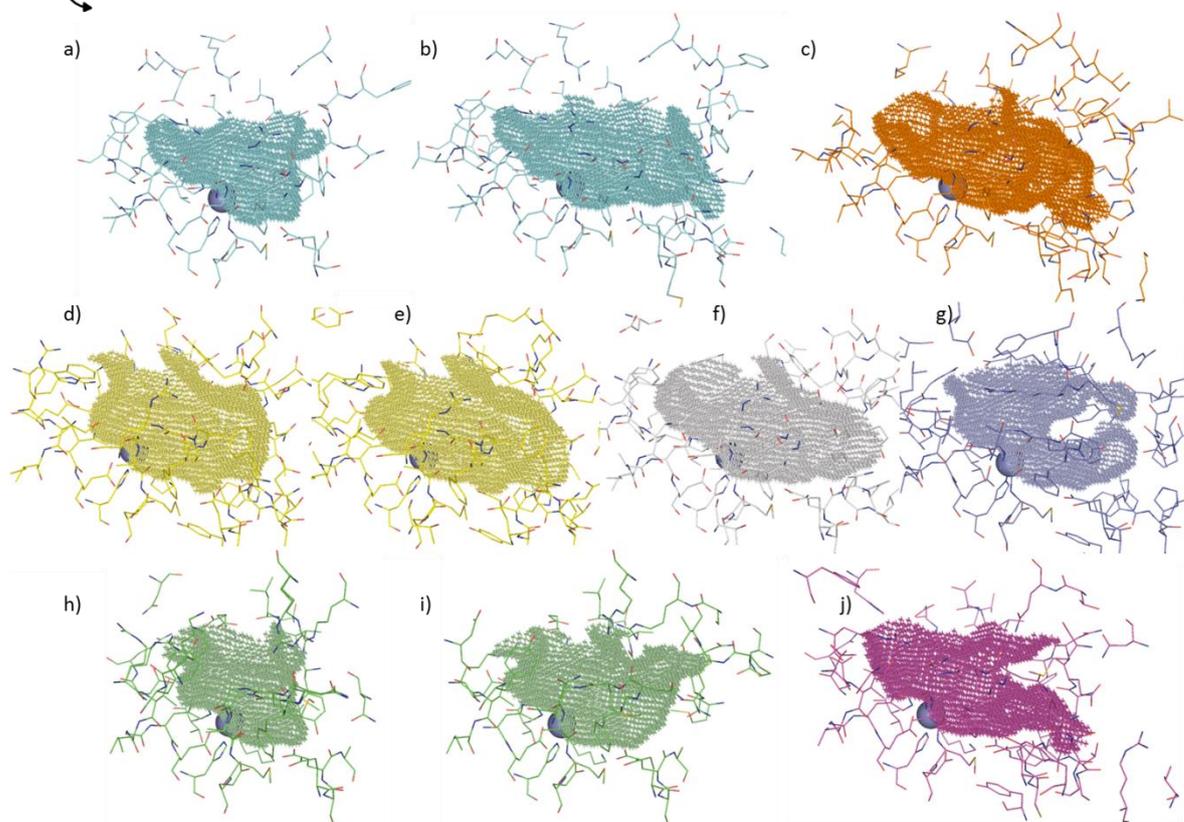
« closed » conformation of M1 AP		ligand	PDB entry	Volume (Å ³)
<i>HsAPN</i>	intradomain movement : motion of Y891GGGSFSF898 loop	AMA	4FYT	572.12
		1	4FYR	811.87
<i>HsERAP1</i>		1	2YD0	875.37
<i>HsERAP2</i>	local movement : motion of R366 in S1'	APA	5AB0	872.25
		PPT1	4JBS	852.62
<i>HsIRAP</i>		PPT2	5MJ6	894.12
<i>HsLTA4H</i>		1	1HS6	694.13
<i>EcPepN</i>	local movement: motion of M260 residue in S1 motion of R293 residue in S1'	21a	5MFR	467.88
		21c	5MFS	531.25
		21i	5MFT	484.50
		1	2DQM	638.5
<i>PfAM1</i>		1	3EBH	727.75

63 The cavity volume was calculated using KVFinder plugin in PyMOL. Ligand abbreviations stand for: AMA
64 amastatin, APA aminophosphonic acid, PPT1/2 phosphinic pseudotriptides.



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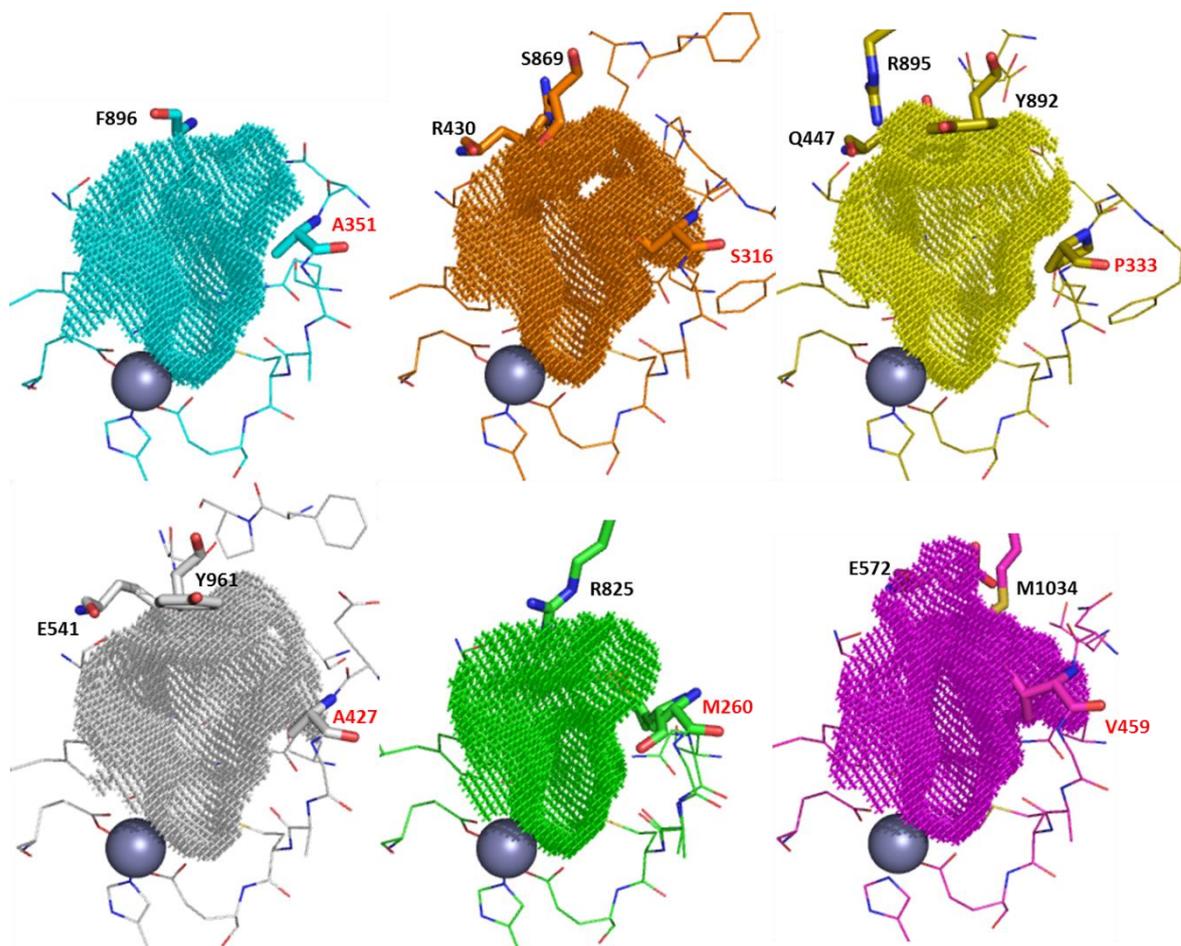
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Figure S2. Surface representation of the active site of studied M1 Aminopeptidases. a) *HsAPN* (cyan, PDB 4FYT, cavity volume 572.12 Å³), b) *HsAPN* (cyan, PDB 4FYR, cavity volume 811.87 Å³), c) *HsERAP1* (orange, PDB 2YD0, cavity volume 875.37 Å³), d) *HsERAP2* (yellow, PDB 4JBS, cavity volume 852.62 Å³), e) *HsERAP2* (yellow, PDB 5AB0, cavity volume 872.25 Å³), f) *HsIRAP* (white, PDB

71 5MJ6, cavity volume 894.12 Å³), g) *HsLTA₄H* (blue, PDB 1HS6, cavity volume 694.13 Å³), h) *EcPepN*
 72 (green, PDB 5MFS, cavity volume 531.25 Å³), i) *EcPepN* (green, PDB 2DQM, cavity volume 638.5 Å³),
 73 j) *PfAM1* (magenta, PDB 3EBH, cavity volume 727.75 Å³). The active site cavity was computed by
 74 KVFinder plugin in PyMOL. The active site residues are represented in line and zinc ion is shown as
 75 grey sphere.



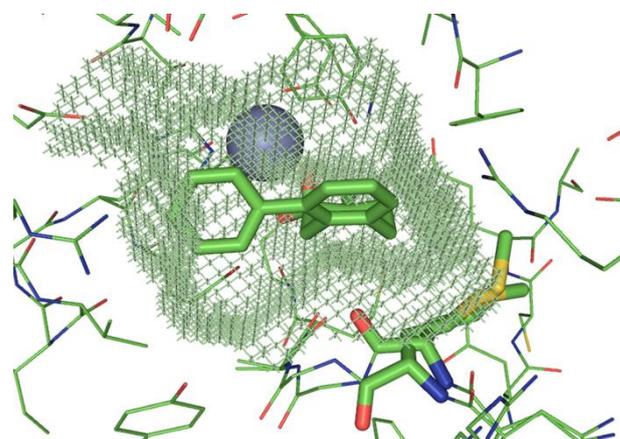
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 77 **Figure S3.** Surface representation of the S1 subsite of different M1 aminopeptidases. *HsAPN* (cyan,
 78 PDB 4FYT), *HsERAP1* (orange, PDB 2YD0), *HsERAP2* (yellow, PDB 4JBS), *HsIRAP* (white, PDB
 79 5MJ6), *EcPepN* (green, PDB 5MFS), *PfAM1* (magenta, PDB 3EBH). The catalytic zinc ion is shown as
 80 grey sphere. Residues involved in S1 plasticity are shown in stick. In red, variable residues at the
 81 entrance of the cavity; in black, residues capping the pocket. Images generated with KVFinder plugin
 82 in PyMOL

83 **Table S3.** Cavity volume of the S1 subsite of “closed” conformation of M1 APs

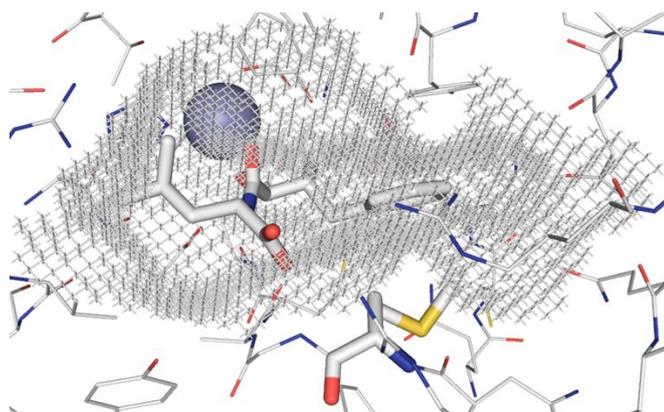
« closed » conformation of M1 AP		ligand	PDB entry	Volume (Å ³)
<i>HsAPN</i>	intradomain movement : motion of Y891GGGSFSF898 loop	AMA	4FYT	377.22
		1	4FYR	641.41
<i>HsERAP1</i>		1	2YD0	610.88
<i>HsERAP2</i>		APA	5AB0	651.00
		PPT1	4JBS	676.22
<i>HsIRAP</i>		PPT2	5MJ6	599.87

<i>EcPepN</i>	local movement: motion of M260 residue in S1	21c	5MFS	289.79
		1	2DQM	442.24
<i>PfAM1</i>		1	3EBH	500.54

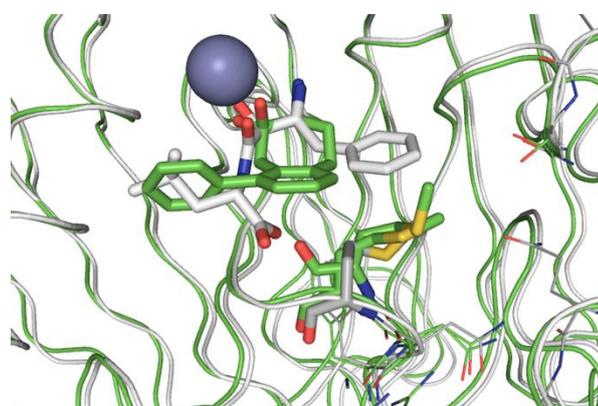
84 The cavity volume was calculated using KVFinder plugin in PyMOL.; ligand abbreviations stand for : AMA
85 amastatin, APA aminophosphonic acid, PPT1/2 phosphinic pseudotriptides. In blue, residues which reduce
86 the cavity width; in red, residues which modulate the cavity depth.



(a)



(b)



(c)

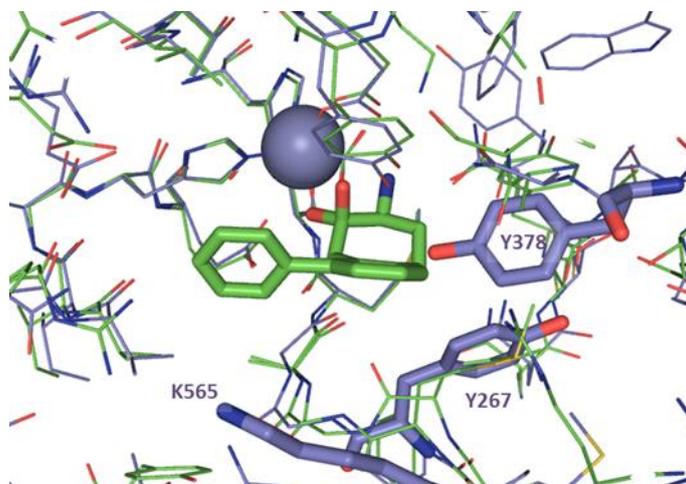
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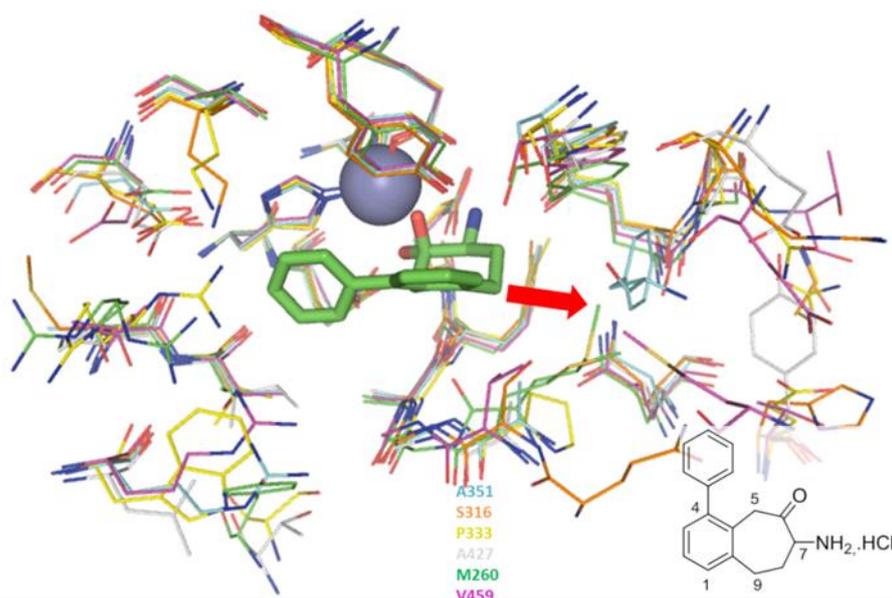
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96 **Figure S4.** Local movement of Met260 in the active site of *EcPepN*. (a) Surface representation of the
97 active site of *EcPepN* in complex with (a) aminobenzosuberone **21c** (green, PDB 5MFS) and (b)
98 bestatin **1** (white, PDB 2DQM). (c) Superimposition of the protein backbone of *EcPepN* in complex
99 with aminobenzosuberone **21c** (green, PDB 5MFS) and bestatin **1** (white, PDB 2DQM). The active site

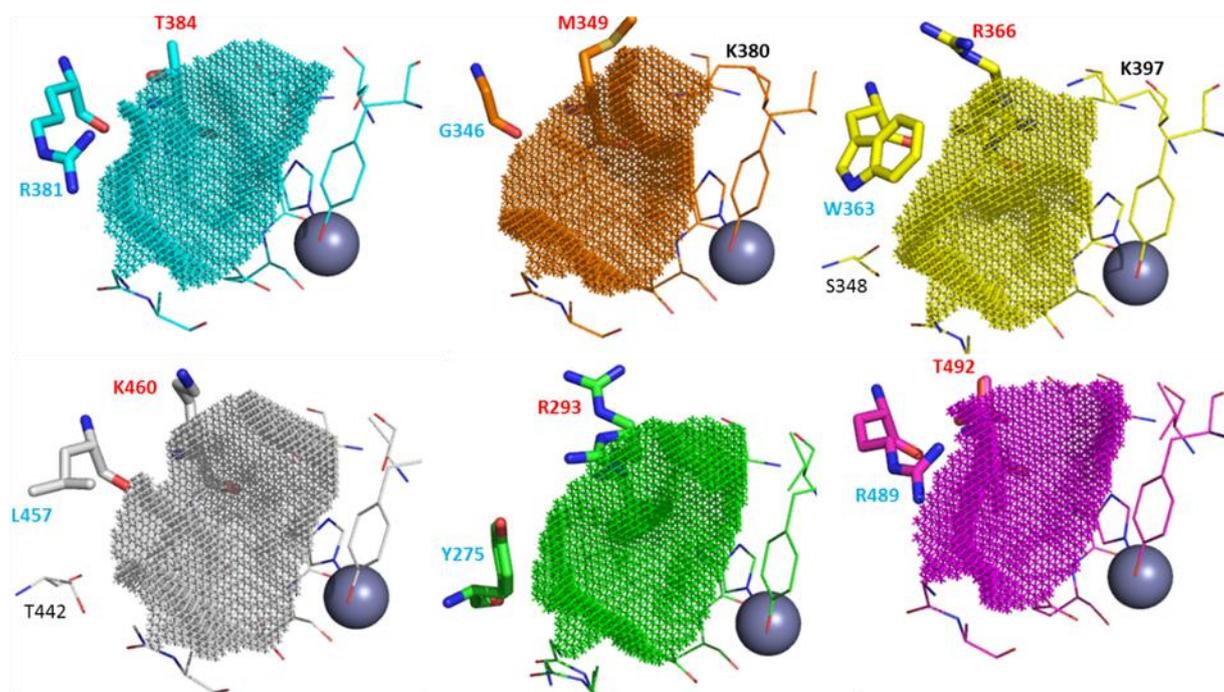
100 cavity was computed by KVFinder. The active site residues are represented in line and the zinc ion is
 101 shown as grey sphere. The key Met260 residue involved in S1 subsite modulation was represented in
 102 stick. Images generated with PyMOL.



103
 104 **Figure S5.** Superimposition of the protein backbone of the aminobenzosuberone **21c** in *EcPepN*
 105 complex (green, PDB 5MFS) with *HsLTA4H* (slate blue, PDB 1HQ6). The shorter distance between
 106 the oxygen atom of *HsLTA4H* Tyr378 and the aromatic core of aminobenzosuberone **21c** was 1.2Å.
 107 This close proximity may induce severe steric clashes causing the large loss of potency observed for
 108 *HsLTA4H* inhibition. The active site residues are represented in line and the zinc ion is shown as grey
 109 sphere. The key residues involved in *HsLTA4H*'s S1 subsite modulation were represented in stick.
 110 Images generated with PyMOL.



111
 112 **Figure S6.** Superimposition of the protein backbone of the aminobenzosuberone **21c** in *EcPepN*
 113 complex (green, PDB 5MFS) with different M1 aminopeptidases. *HsAPN* (cyan, PDB 4FYT),
 114 *HsERAP1* (orange, PDB 2YD0), *HsERAP2* (yellow, PDB 4JBS), *HsIRAP* (white, PDB 5MJ6), *PfAM1*
 115 (magenta, PDB 3EBH). The catalytic zinc ion is shown as grey sphere. The gatekeeper residue is
 116 listed. Images generated with PyMOL.



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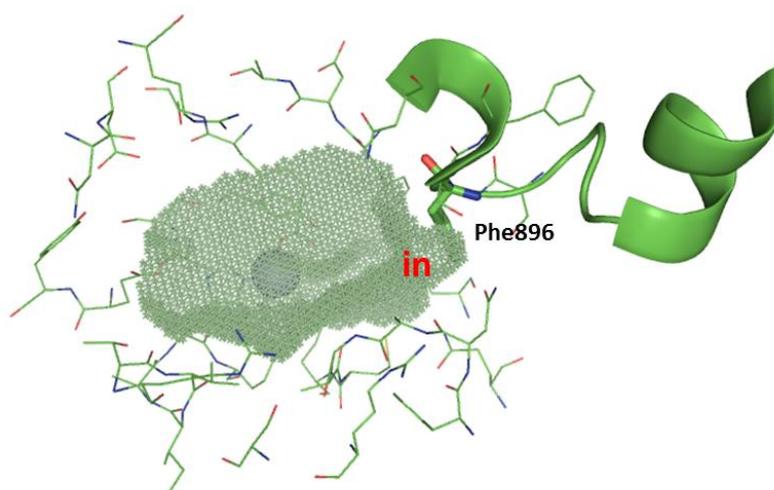
118 **Figure S7.** Surface representation of the S1' subsite of different M1 aminopeptidases.
 119 *HsAPN* (cyan, PDB 4FYT), *HsERAP1* (orange, PDB 2YD0), *HsERAP2* (yellow, PDB 4JBS),
 120 *HsIRAP* (white, PDB 5MJ6), *EcPepN* (green, PDB 5MFS), *PfAM1* (magenta, PDB 3EBH).
 121 The catalytic zinc ion is shown as grey sphere. Residues involved in S1' plasticity are
 122 shown in stick. In blue, residues which reduce the cavity width; in red, residues which
 123 modulate the cavity depth. Images generated with KVFinder plugin in PyMOL.

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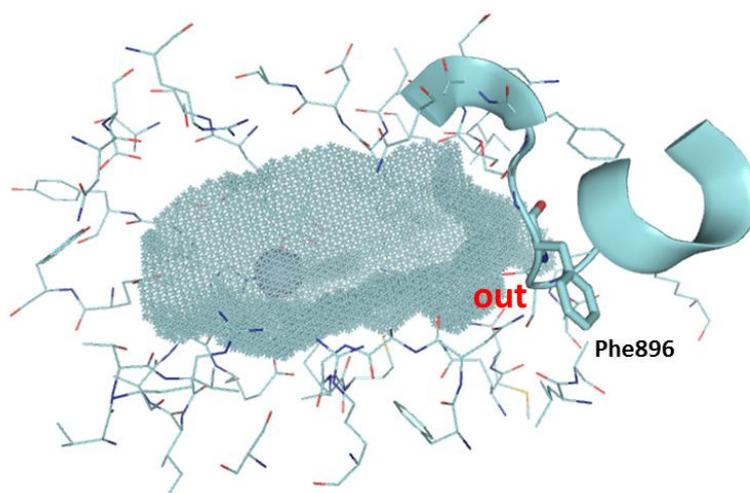
Table S4. Cavity volume of the S1' subsite of "closed" conformation of M1 APs

« closed » conformation of M1 AP		ligand	PDB entry	Volume (Å ³)
<i>HsAPN</i>	local movement in S1' subsite: motion of R381 residue	AMA	4FYT	291.97
		1	4FYR	271.81
<i>HsERAP1</i>		1	2YD0	330.30
<i>HsERAP2</i>	local movement in S1' subsite: motion of R366	APA	5AB0	294.40
		PPT1	4JBS	247.62
<i>HsIRAP</i>		PPT2	5MJ6	369.10
<i>EcPepN</i>	local movement in S1' subsite: motion of R293 residue	21c	5MFS	291.65
		1	2DQM	276.03
<i>PfAM1</i>		1	3EBH	301.44

125 The cavity volume was calculated using KVFinder plugin in PyMOL. Ligand abbreviations stand for : AMA
 126 amastatin, APA aminophosphonic acid, PPT1/2 phosphinic pseudotripeptides. In blue, residues which
 127 reduce the cavity width; in red, residues which modulate the cavity depth.



(a)



(b)

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133 **Figure S8.** Intra-domain movement in the active site of *HsAPN*. Surface representation of the active
134 site in both determined *HsAPN* structures for (a) PDB 4FYT (green, cavity volume 572.12 Å³) and (b)
135 PDB 4FYR (cyan, cavity volume 811.87 Å³). In the “Phe-In” conformation, Phe896 is oriented into the
136 active site inducing a partial closing of the S1 subsite. The active site cavity was computed by
137 KVFinder. The flexible 891-998 loop was represented in cartoon and the key Phe896 residue involved
138 in S1 subsite modulation was represented in stick.

139 **Table S5.** Determination and prediction of various ADME-Tox properties of substituted
140 7-amino-5,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocyclohepten-6-one hydrochloride salts.

Compound	logD _{7.4}	BBB	P-gp	Inhibition CYP450				hERG	H-HT	AMES
				1A2	3A4	2C9	2D6			
21a	0.54	0.993	0.5	0.311	0.041	0.05	0.334	0.147	0.304	0.238
21b	1.28	0.977		0.206	0.066	0.051	0.327	0.17	0.282	0.204
21c	2.12	0.982		0.567	0.149	0.223	0.398	0.706	0.444	0.366
21d	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21e	1.41	0.977		0.311	0.032	0.061	0.375	0.15	0.154	0.204
21f	2.22	0.982		0.656	0.097	0.172	0.411	0.709	0.448	0.366
21g	1.67	0.987		0.707	0.058	0.076	0.405	0.28	0.518	0.382
21h	2.48	0.977		0.15	0.027	0.072	0.326	0.162	0.162	0.204

21i	3.12	0.967		0.517	0.144	0.27	0.383	0.78	0.484	0.302
21j	3.06	0.967		0.452	0.138	0.361	0.406	0.784	0.548	0.302

141 logD_{7.4} is the distribution coefficient experimentally determined at pH 7.4; the TPSA (Topological Polar Surface
142 Area) value for the whole series of aminobenzosuberone is 44.71 Å² and 68.10 Å² for the ketone and hydrate
143 form, respectively; for the following ADME-Tox properties, liability is set above a threshold value of 0.1 for BBB
144 permeation, and above 0.5 for other characteristics. Value closer to 1 means high liability risk. BBB is the
145 probability of blood-brain barrier permeation; P-gp is the probability of efflux by P-gp transporter pump; 1A2,
146 3A4, 2C9, 2D6 are the probability of inhibition of the different CYP450 isozymes; hERG is the probability of
147 blocking the hERG channel; H-HT is the probability of human hepatotoxicity; AMES is the probability of Ames
148 mutagenicity.