

Supplementary Data

Synthesis and preliminary anticancer activity assessment of N-glycosides of 2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazoles

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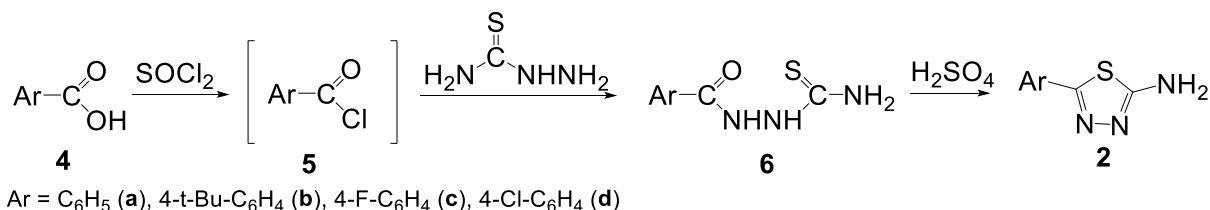
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General procedure for the synthesis of 2-benzoylhydrazinecarbothioamide derivatives (**6**)

A series of 2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives (**2**) were prepared from the commercially available aromatic carboxylic acids (**4**) and thionyl chloride followed by transformation into appropriate acyl thiosemicarbazide **6** in a two-phase solvent system (H₂O:toluene). Finally cyclization of the intermediate **6** in the concentrated H₂SO₄ solution at room temperature was carried out.



Scheme 5. Two-step synthesis of 2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives (**2a-d**).

The appropriate arylcarboxylic acid **4** (0.10 mol) and thionyl chloride SOCl₂ (22 mL, 0.30 mol) were refluxed in an anhydrous toluene (10 mL) until the acid was fully consumed (TLC; 5 - 15h). After cooling, the mixture was concentrated on a rotary evaporator, washed with an additional portion of anhydrous toluene (10 mL) and concentrated again. Then the crude acyl chloride **5** was dissolved in anhydrous toluene (50 mL) and added dropwise to the mixture of thiosemicarbazide (9.11 g, 0.10 mol), NaHCO₃ (8.40 g, 0.10 mol) and H₂O (150 mL) while stirring. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 hours. The precipitated solid was filtered off, dried on air and recrystallized from the mixture of EtOH:H₂O to give pure 2-benzoylhydrazinecarbothioamide derivatives (**6**).

2-(4-*t*-Butylbenzoylhydrazinecarbothioamide (**6a**))

The product was obtained as a beige solid (48% yield, 12.01 g, 0.048 mol); mp 210-211 °C; R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.56. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.39 (s, 1H, NH), 9.31 (s, 1H, NH), 7.84 (d, 2H, *J*=6.6 Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6), 7.52-7.60 (m, 2H, NH₂), 7.48 (d, 2H, *J*=6.6 Hz, Ar: H-3, H-5), 1.33 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 182.0 (C=S), 165.6 (C=O), 154.6, 128.3, 126.1, 124.9, 34.8, 30.8; IR (ATR) ν: 3269, 3137, 2961, 1682, 1630, 1567, 1525, 1463, 1298, 1266, 1113, 1086, 1015 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* calcd for (C₁₂H₁₇N₃O₅ + H⁺): 252.1165; found: 252.1169.

2-Benzoylhydrazinecarbothioamide (**6b**)

The product was obtained as a white solid (44% yield, 5.95 g, 0.030 mol); mp 197-198°C (lit.:196-198 °C [25]); R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.54. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.37 (s, 1H, NH), 9.32 (s, 1H, NH), 7.90 (d, 2H, *J*=7.2 Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6), 7.90 (d, 2H, *J*=7.2 Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6), 7.85 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.61 (br

s, 1H, NH), 7.56 (t, 1H, $J=7.2$ Hz, Ar: H-4), 7.45-7.49 (t, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz, Ar: H-3, H-5); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 182.0 (C=S), 165.8 (C=O), 132.5, 131.7, 128.1, 127.8; IR (ATR) ν : 3404, 3254, 3143, 2960, 1686, 1644, 1598, 1579, 1540, 1472, 1262, 1181, 1068, 1000 cm^{-1}

2-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)hydrazinecarbothioamide (6c)

The product was obtained as a white solid (69% yield, 14.71 g, 0.066 mol); mp 169-171°C (lit.: 172 °C [26]); R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.50. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.71 (s, 1H, NH), 9.43 (s, 1H, NH), 8.12 (d, 2H, $J=8.4$ Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6), 7.94 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.78 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.54 (d, 2H, $J=8.4$ Hz, Ar: H-3, H-5); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 182.0 (C=S), 164.4 (C=O), 164.1, 129.4, 128.1, 116.2; IR (ATR) ν : 3503, 3423, 3134, 2977, 1678, 1629, 1601, 1514, 1346, 1257, 1169, 1080, 1037 cm^{-1} .

2-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)hydrazinecarbothioamide (6d)

The product was obtained as a white solid (80% yield, 18.38 g, 0.080 mol); mp 217-219 °C (lit.: 218-220 °C [26]); R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.52. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 10.45 (s, 1H, NH), 9.34 (s, 1H, NH), 7.82-7.88 (m, 3H, Ar: H-2, H-6, NH), 7.68-7.72 (m, 3H, Ar: H-3, H-5, NH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 182.0 (C=S), 164.9 (C=O), 137.1, 131.1, 129.9, 129.5; IR (ATR) ν 3649, 3434, 3163, 1664, 1605, 1591, 1460, 1241, 1073, 1008 cm^{-1} .

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives (2)

2-Benzoylhydrazinecarbothioamide **6** (0.05 mol) was dissolved in concentrated H₂SO₄ (50 mL) and agitated at room temperature till next day. Then the mixture was alkalized with 25% ammonia and the precipitated product was filtered off, dried on air and recrystallized from the mixture of EtOH:H₂O yielding the corresponding 2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole **2**.

2-Amino-5-(4-tert-buthylphenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole (2a)

The product was obtained as a white solid (41% yield, 4.78 g, 0.020 mol); mp 251-253 °C; R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.54. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.67 (d, 2H, $J=8.4$ Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6), 7.48 (d, 2H, $J=8.4$ Hz, Ar: H-3, H-5), 7.35 (s, 2H, NH₂), 1.29 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 168.1, 156.3, 152.2, 128.3, 126.0, 125.8, 34.5, 30.8; IR (ATR) ν : 3269, 3095, 2959, 1632, 1566, 1511, 1472, 1363, 1266, 1135, 1110, 1056, 985, 832, 730 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z calcd for (C₁₂H₁₅N₃S + H⁺): 234.1059; found: 234.1063.

2-Amino-5-phenyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole (2b)

The product was obtained as a white solid (45% yield, 3.99 g, 0.023 mol); mp 232-233 °C (lit.: 230 °C [27]); R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.56. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.61 (d, 2H, *J*=8.0 Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6), 7.41-7.75 (m, 5H, Ar: H-3, H-4, H-5, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (100MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 168.5, 156.3, 130.9, 129.5, 129.1, 126.3; IR (ATR) ν 3253, 3062, 2954, 1630, 1510, 1467, 1336, 1264, 1131, 1058, 1002, 980, 759 cm⁻¹.

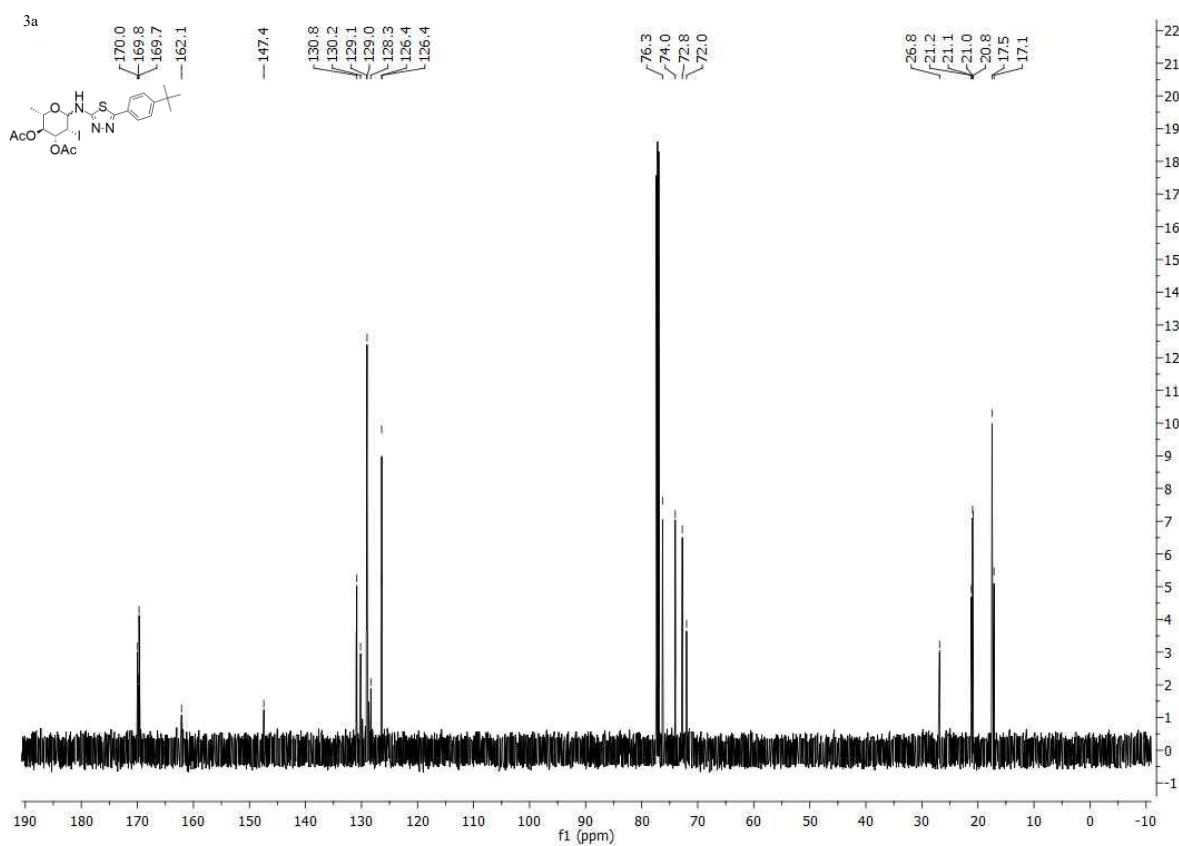
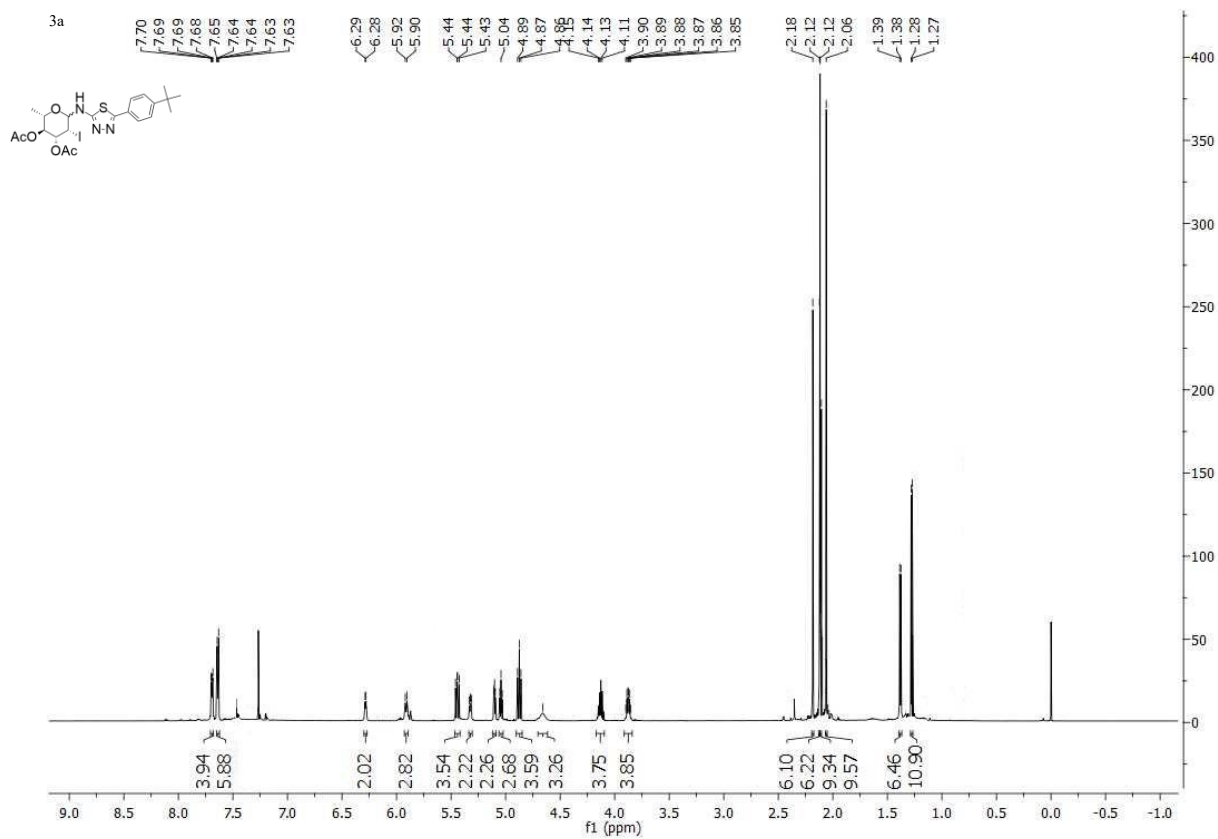
2-Amino-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole (2c)

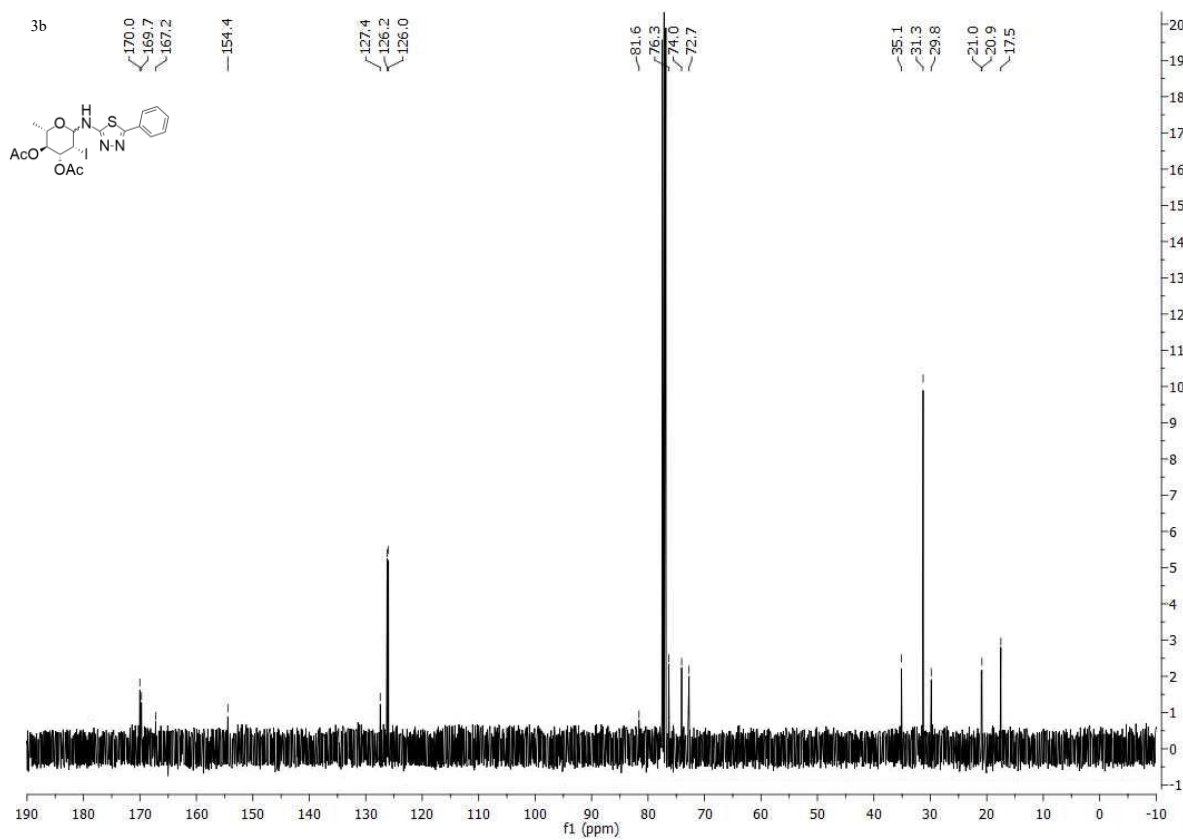
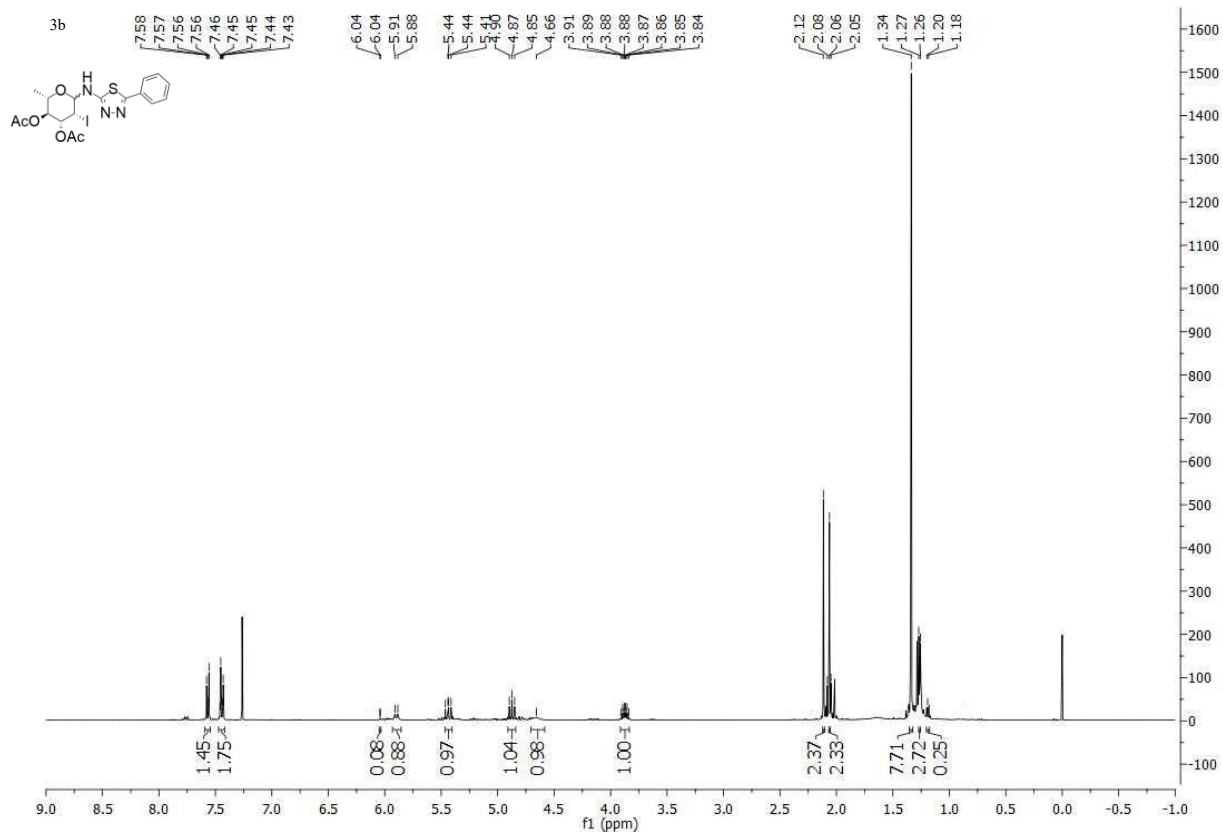
The product was obtained as a white solid (61% yield, 5.95 g, 0.030 mol); mp 229-231 °C (lit.: 229-231 °C [28]); R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.58. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.67 (d, 2H, *J*=8.4 Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6), 7.38 (s, 2H, NH₂), 7.30 (d, 2H, *J*=8.4 Hz, Ar: H-3, H-5); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 169.9, 164.2, 156.1, 129.3, 128.1, 116.2; IR (ATR) ν 3388, 3279, 3112, 1673, 1628, 1593, 1497, 1336, 1311, 1270, 1220, 1105, 1060, 840, 773 cm⁻¹.

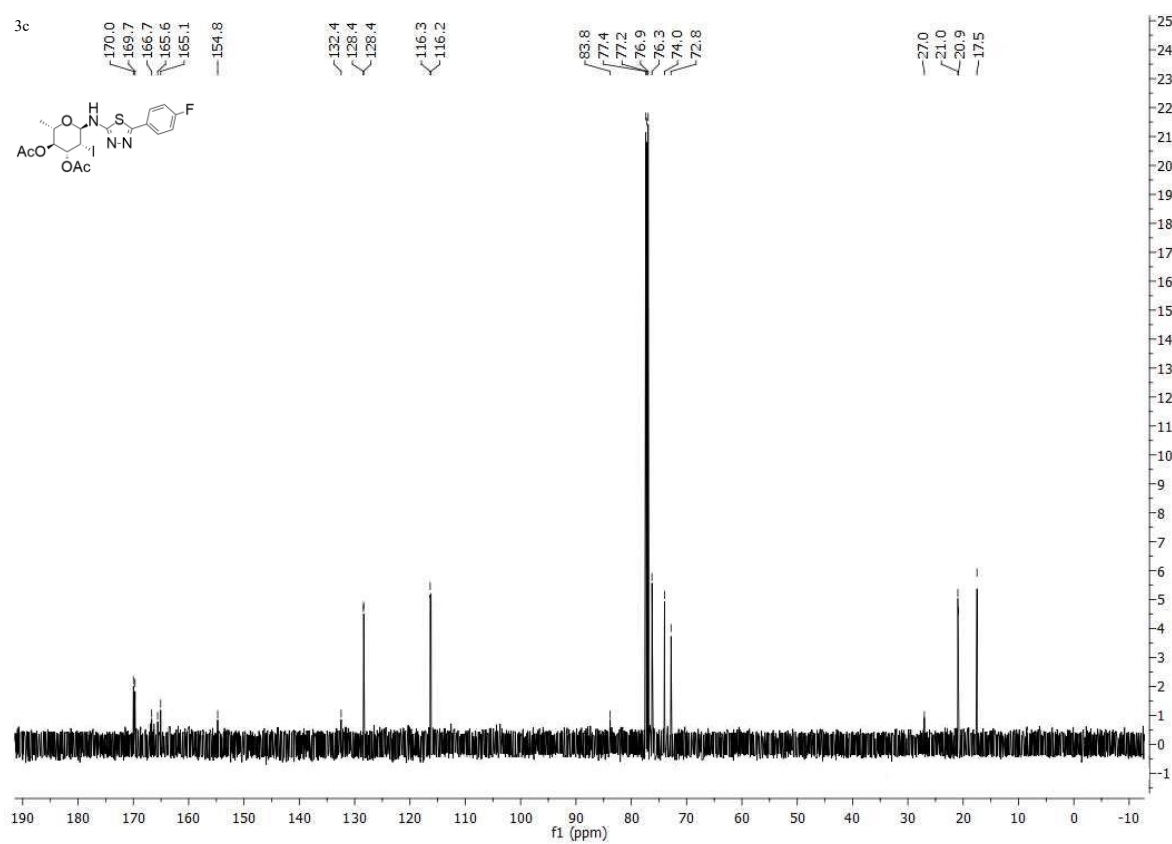
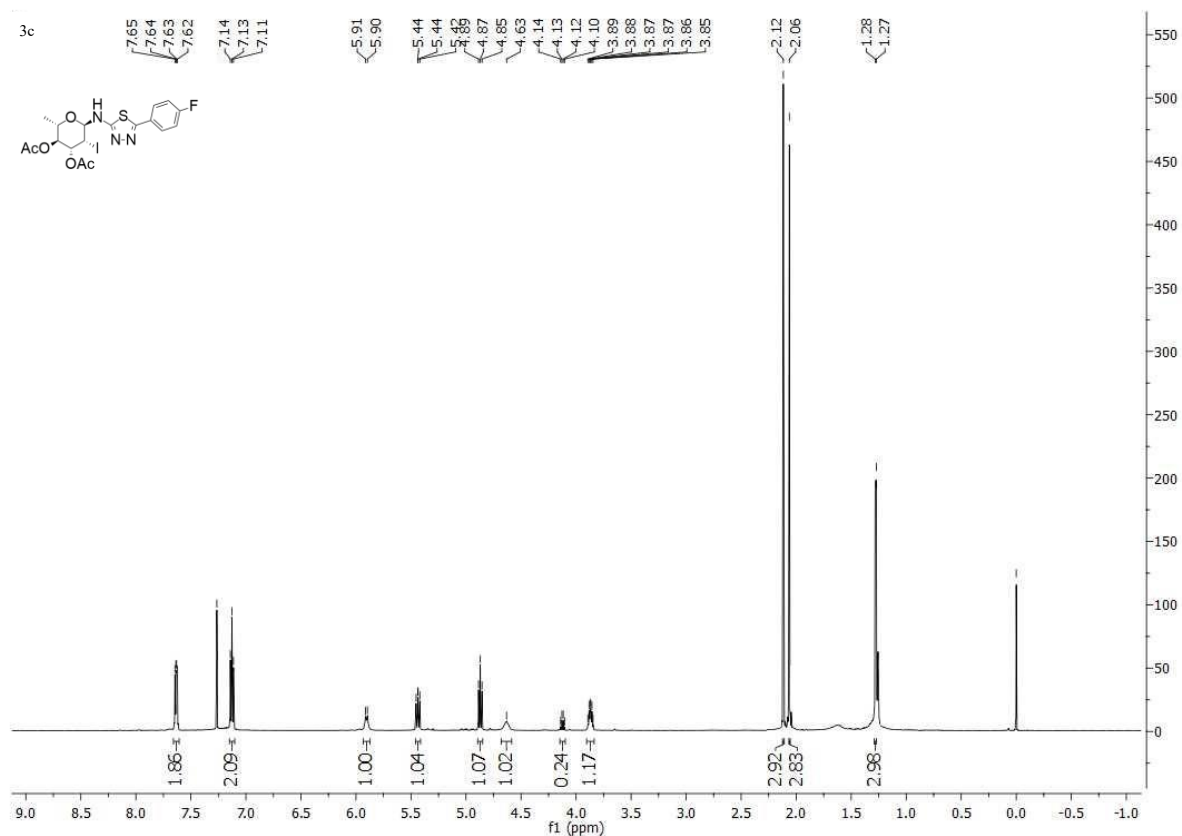
2-Amino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole (2d)

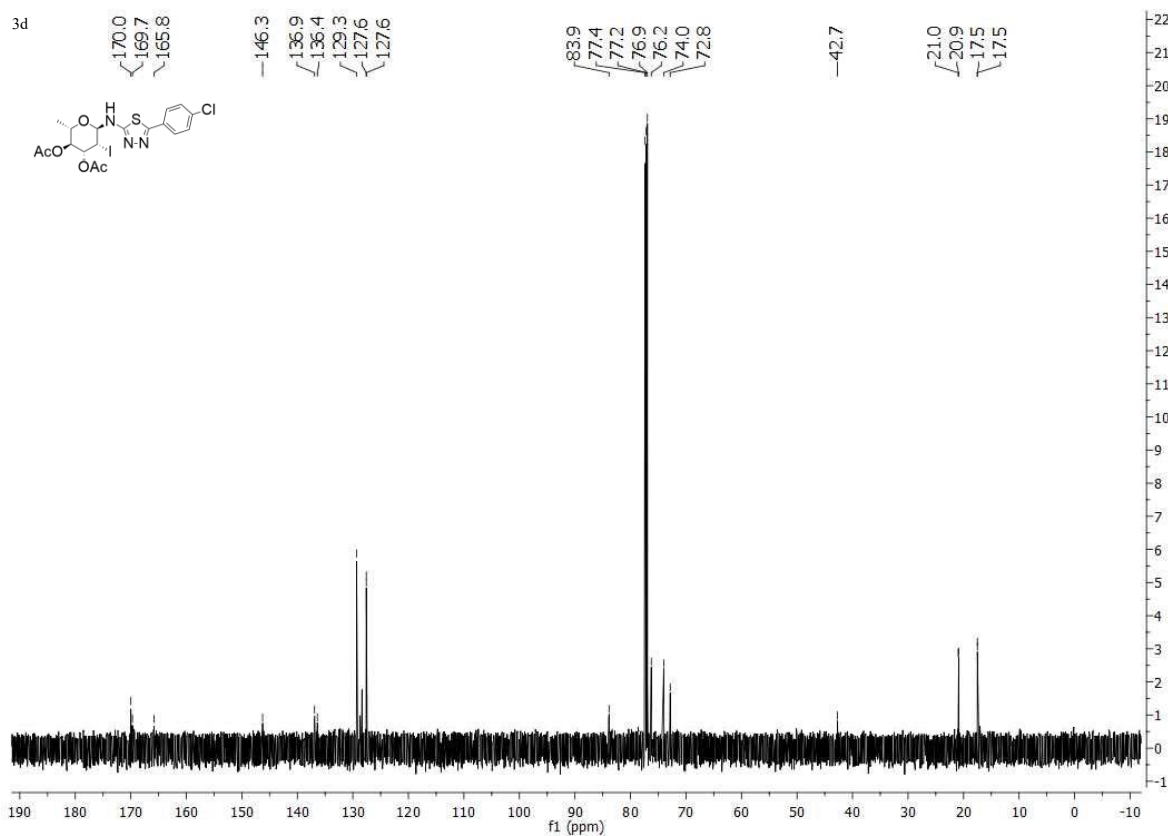
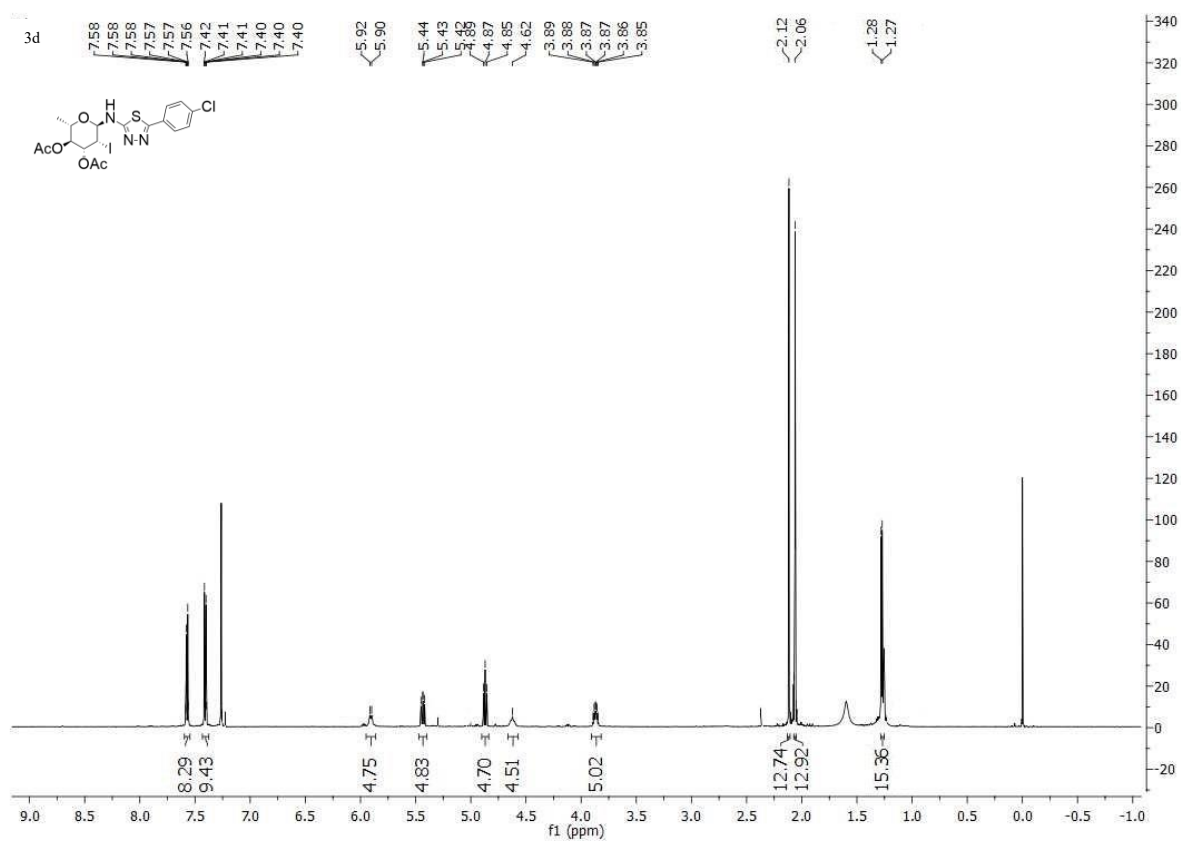
The product was obtained as a white solid (65% yield, 6.88 g, 0.033 mol); mp 227-229 °C (lit.: 227 °C [29]); R_f (MeOH:CHCl₃, 1:4 v/v) 0.60. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.71 (d, 2H, *J*=8.0 Hz, Ar: H-2, H-6); 7.58 (d, 2H, *J*=8.0 Hz, Ar: H-3, H-5), 7.48 (br s, 2H, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 168.8, 155.1, 136.1, 132.0, 129.5, 128.7; IR (ATR) ν 3249, 3068, 2962, 1635, 1590, 1507, 1463, 1320, 1262, 1136, 1069, 1014, 980, 824, 772 cm⁻¹.

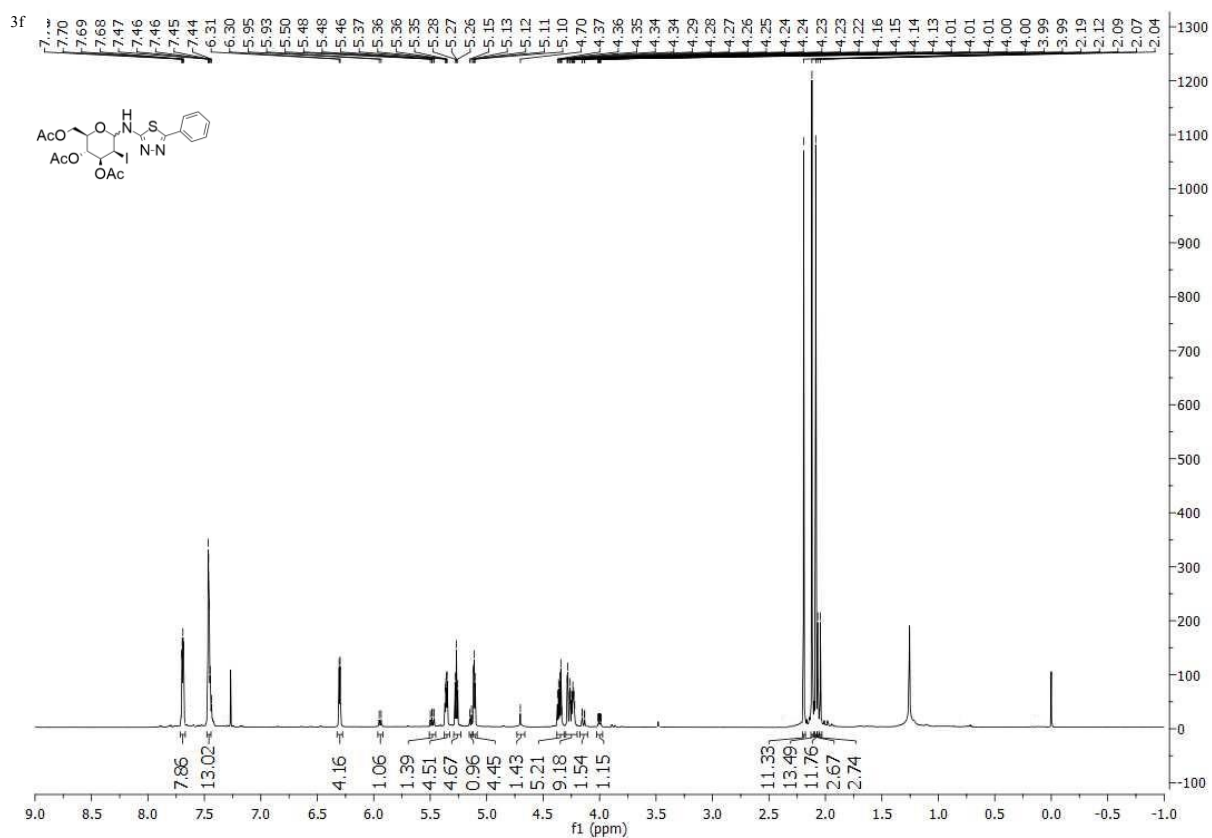
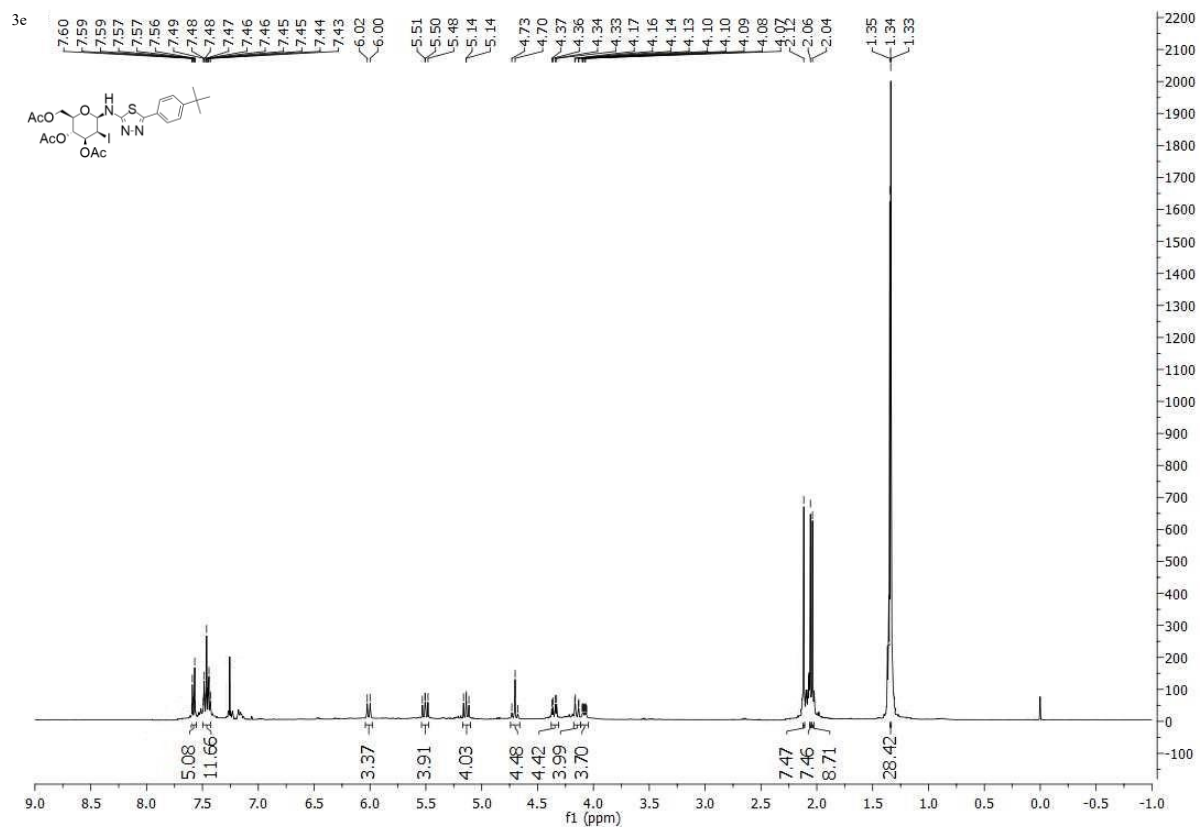
NMR Spectra

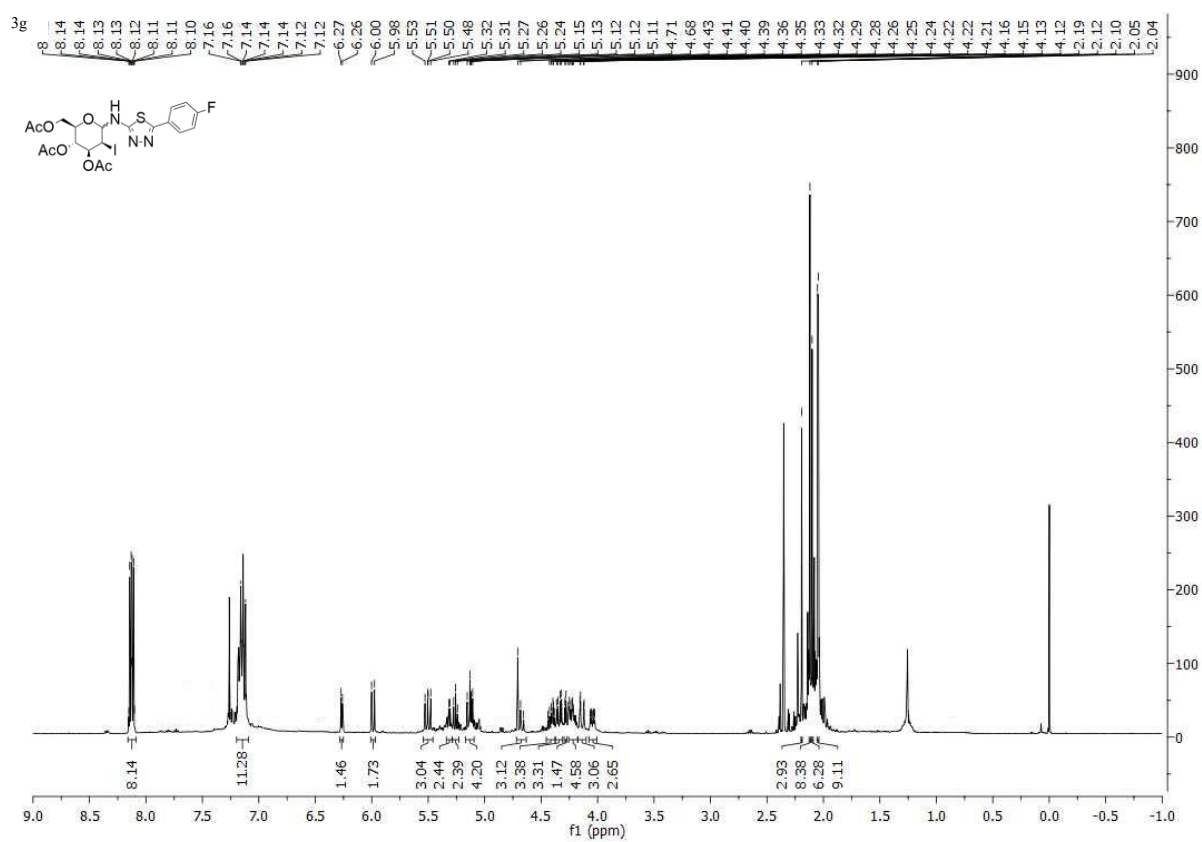
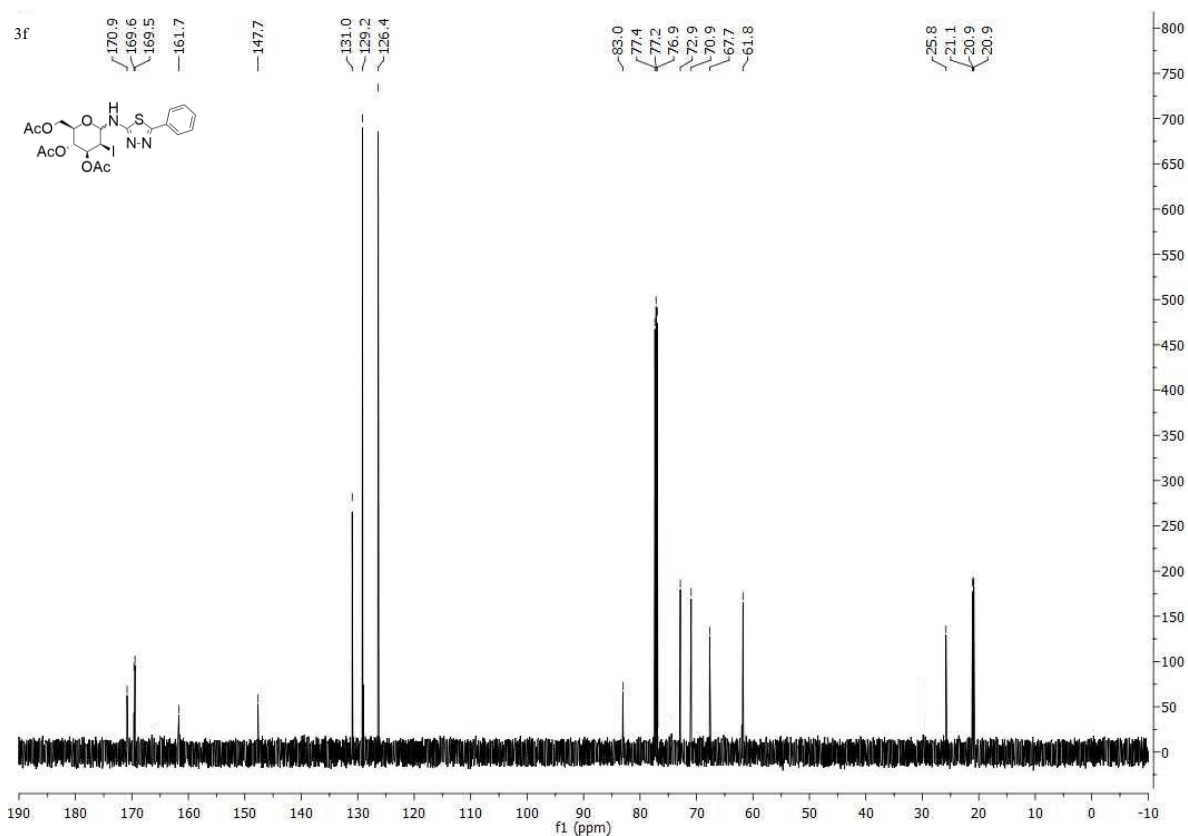


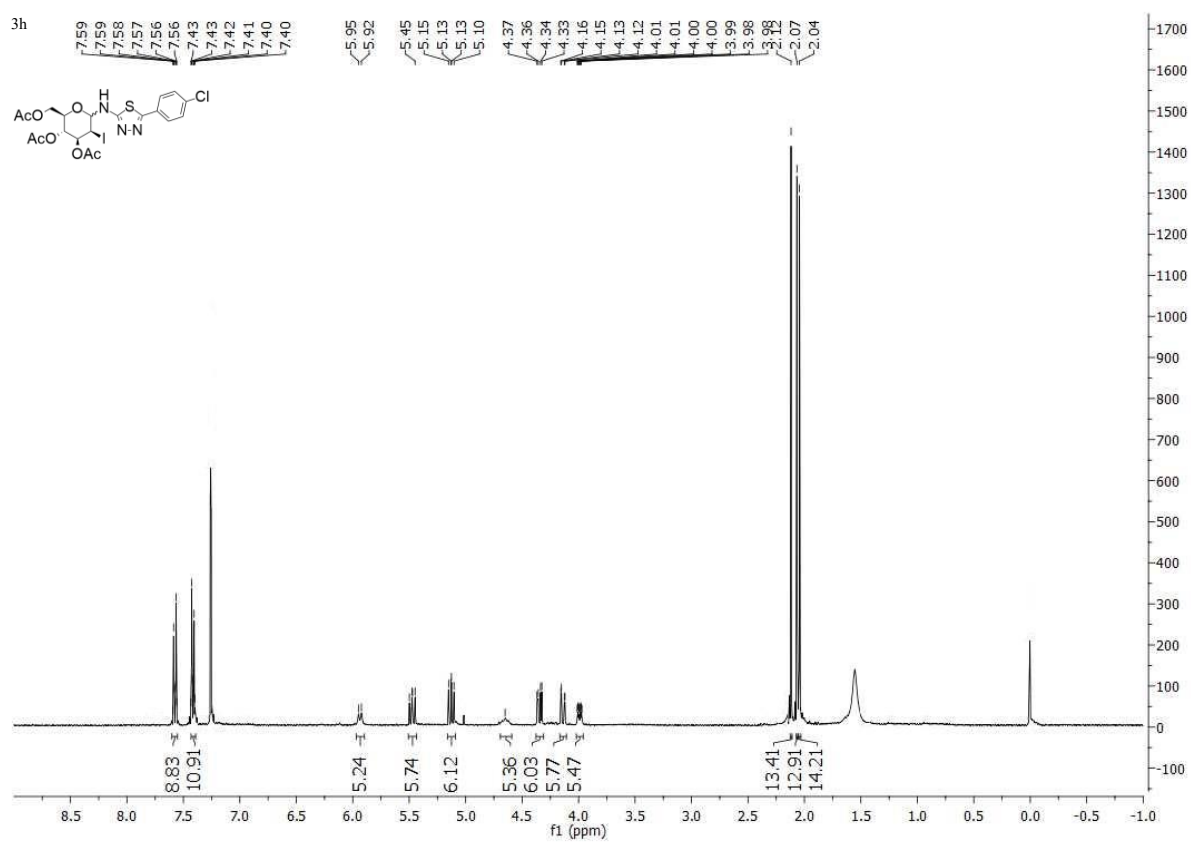
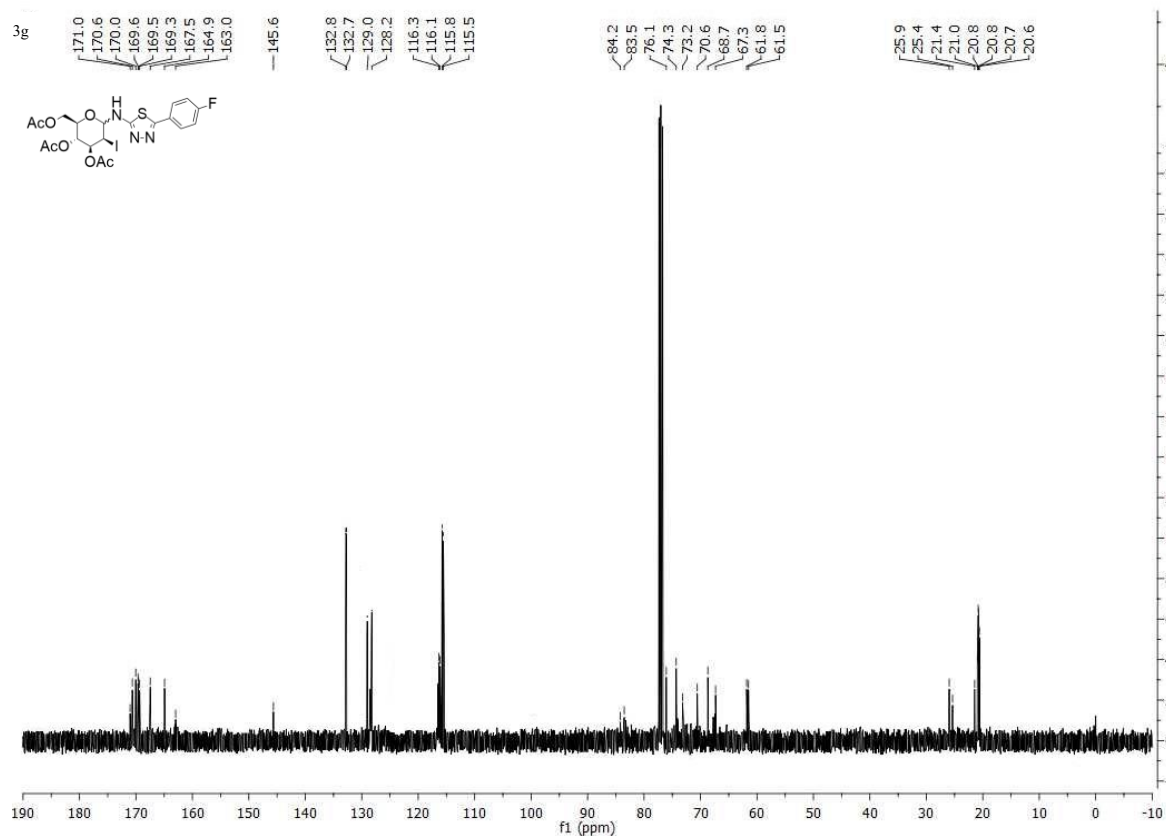


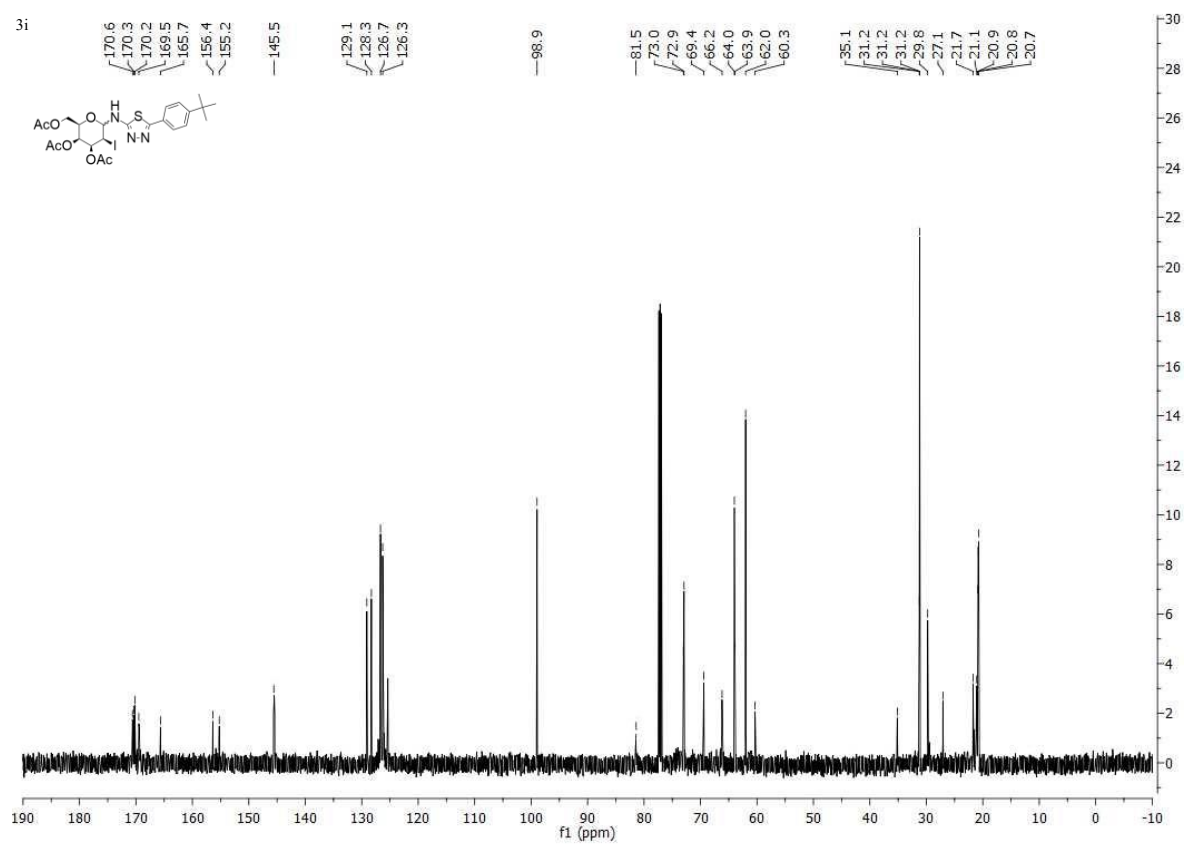
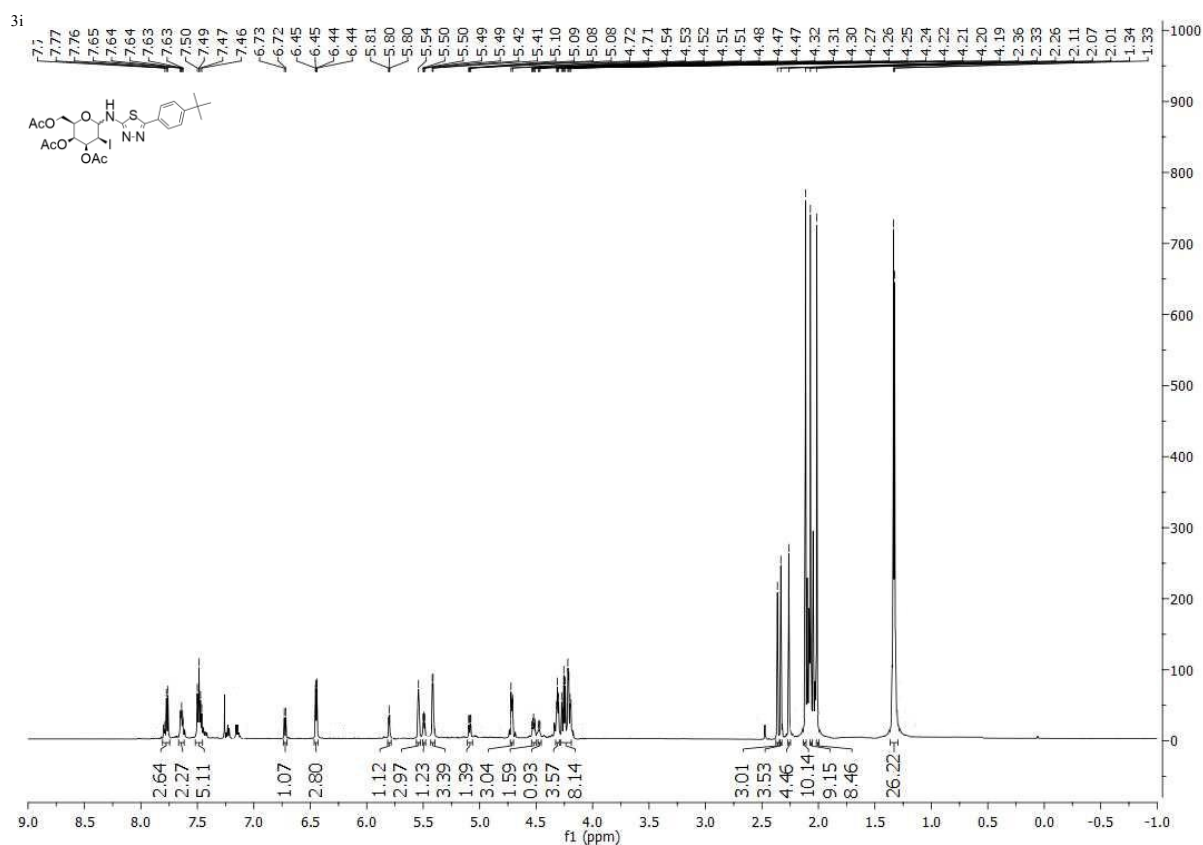


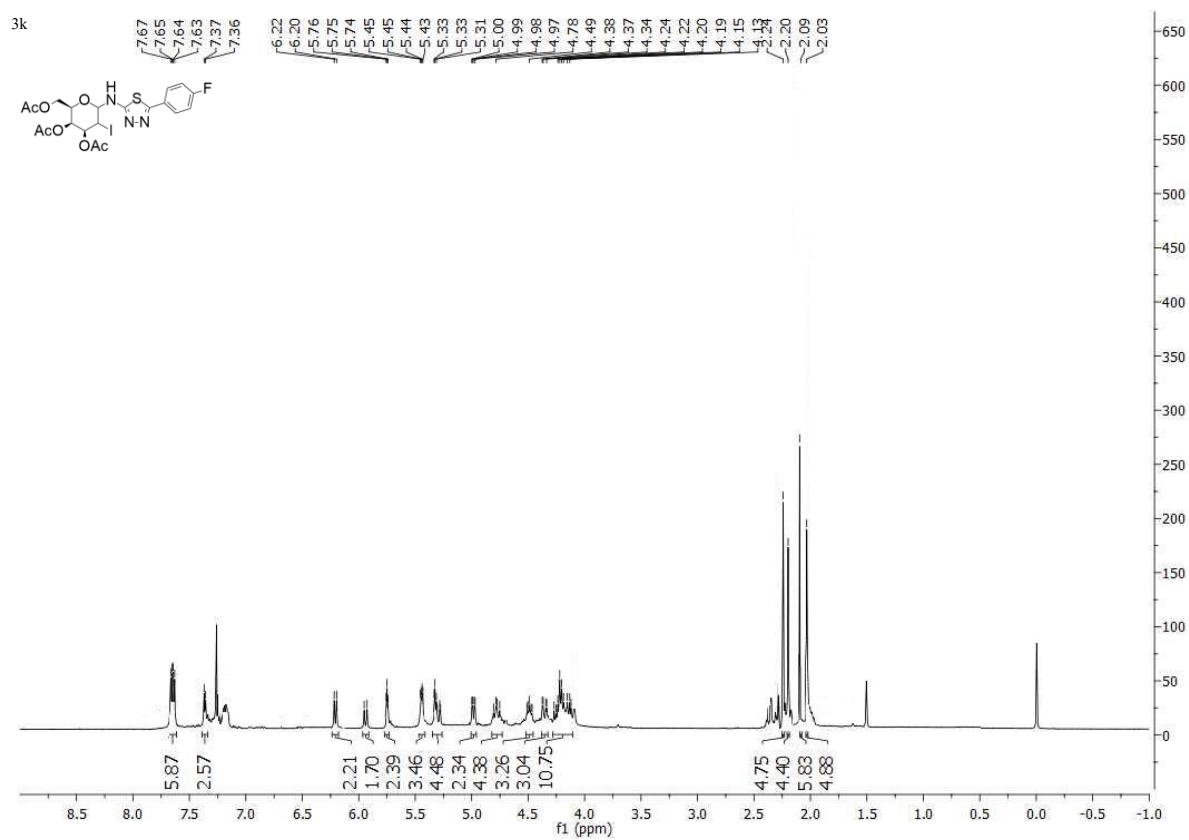
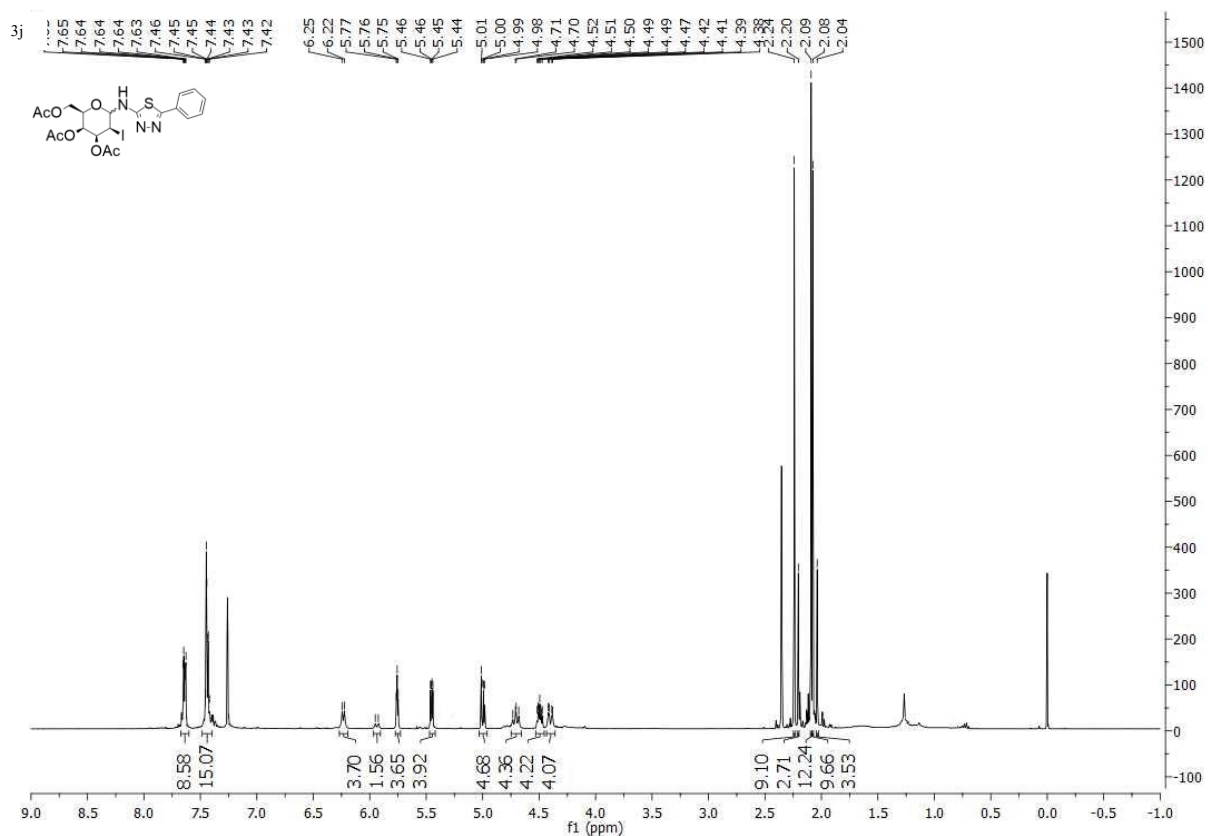


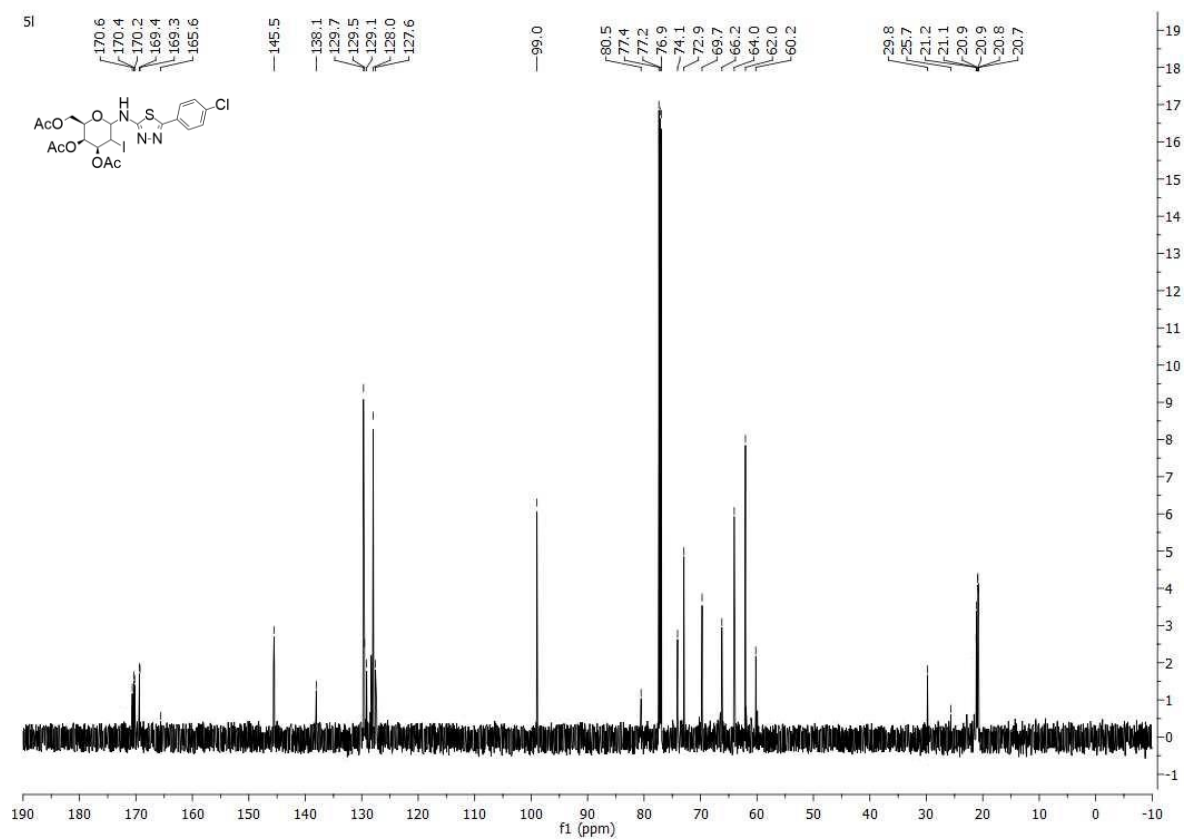
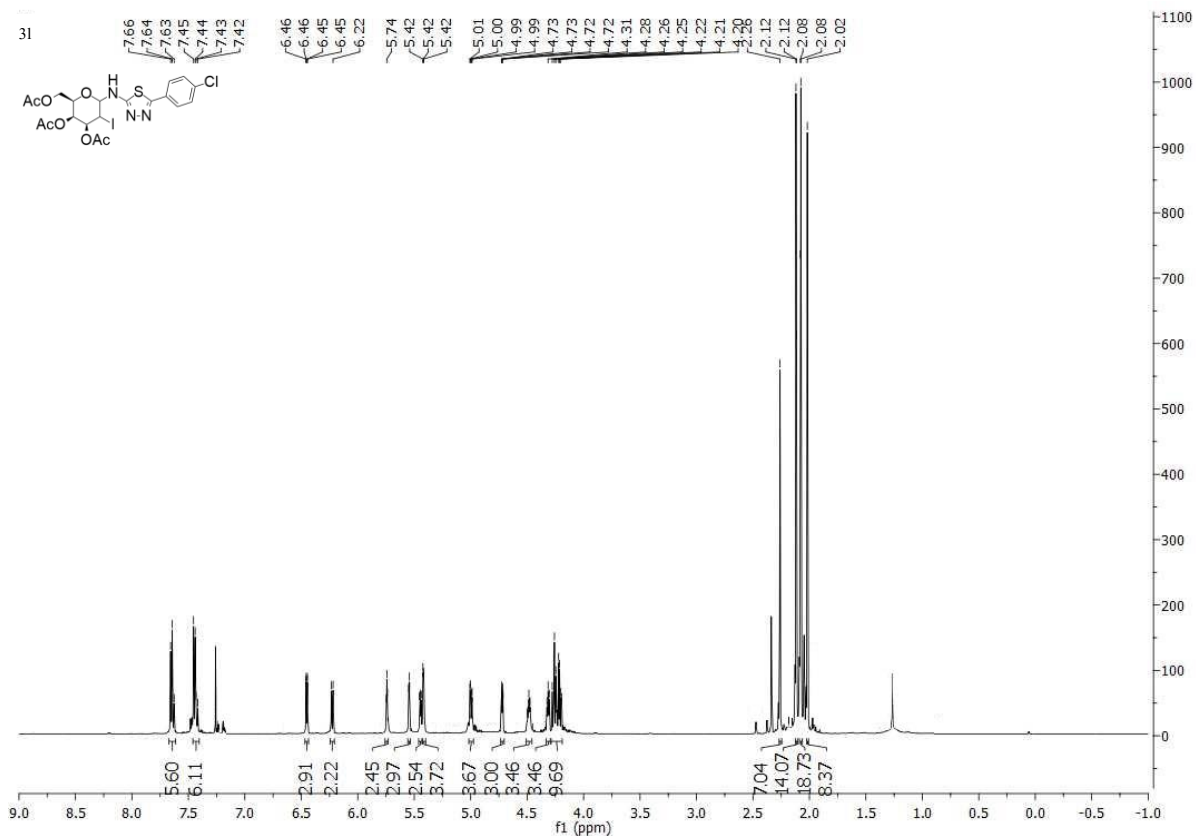












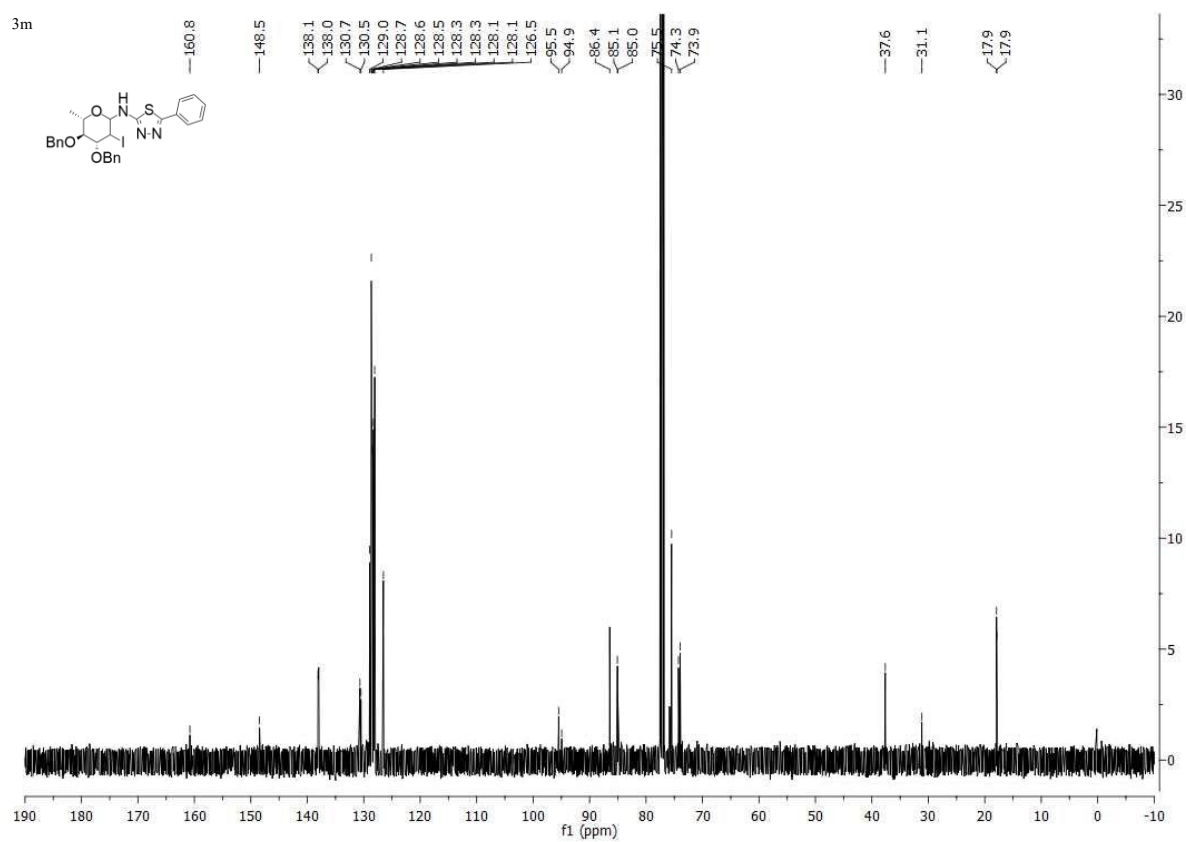
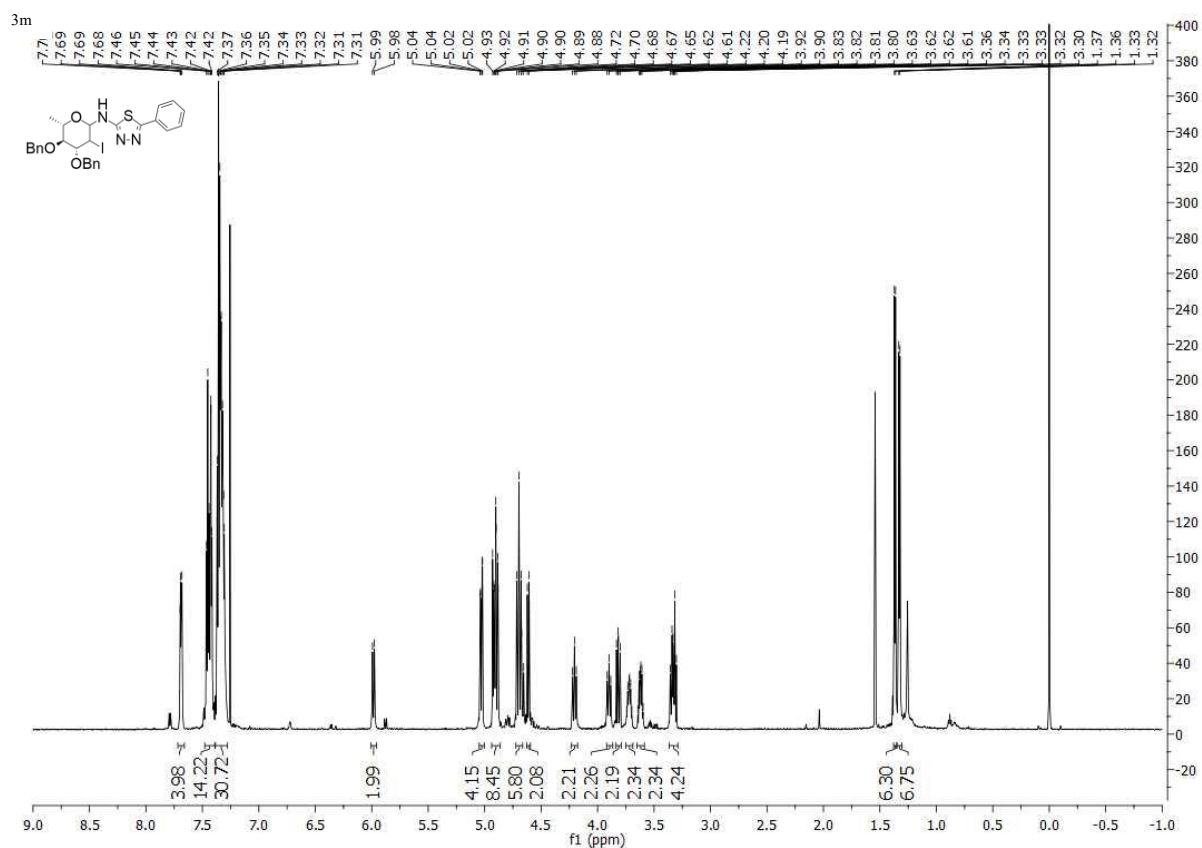
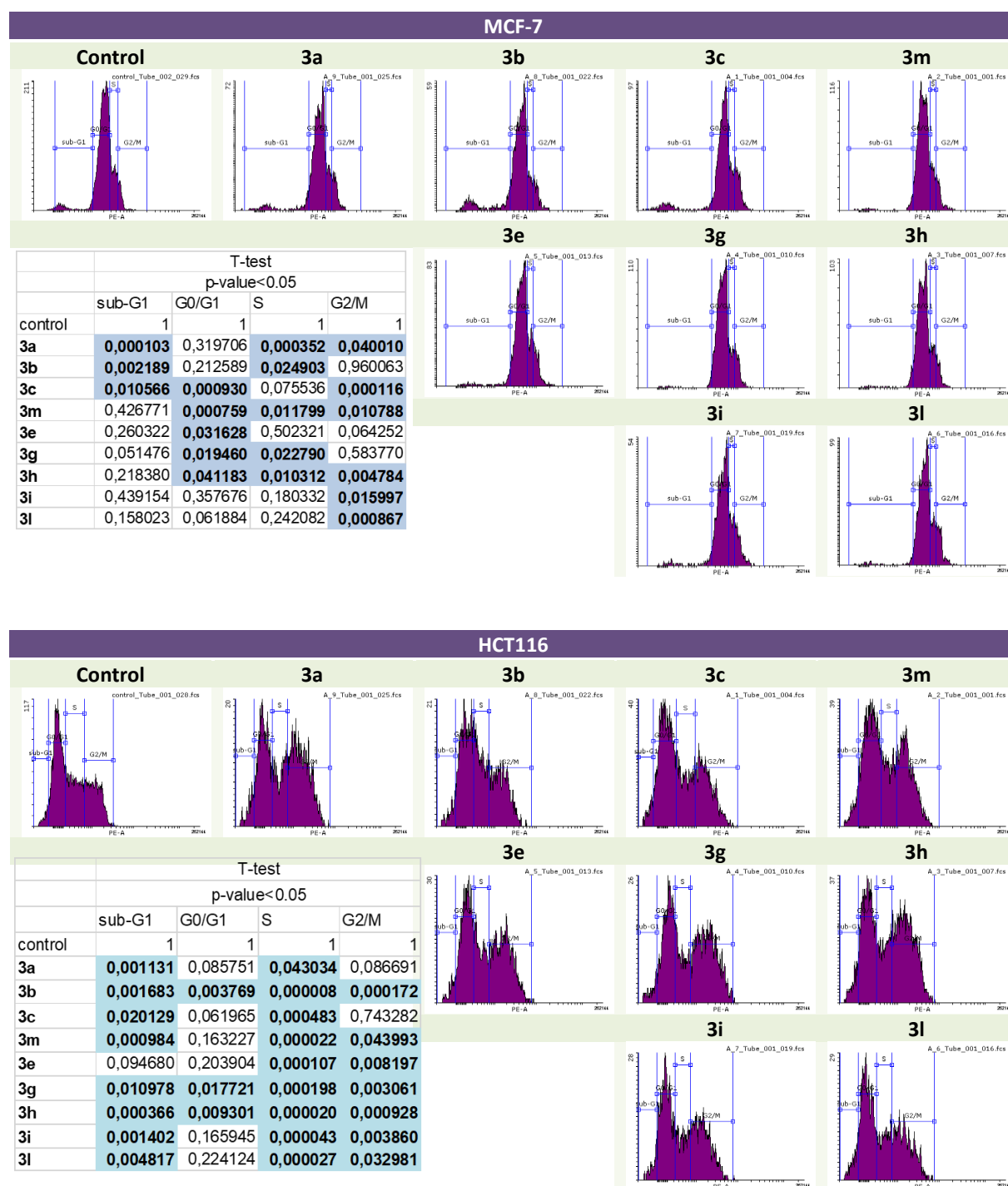


Figure 1. Typical histograms of PI stained DNA content during the cell cycle of MCF-7, HCT116, and HeLa cells, after 72 h of incubation with compounds at a dose of 100 μ M. The statistical analysis was based on a t-test and a p-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant in comparison to the untreated controls (bolded and colored).



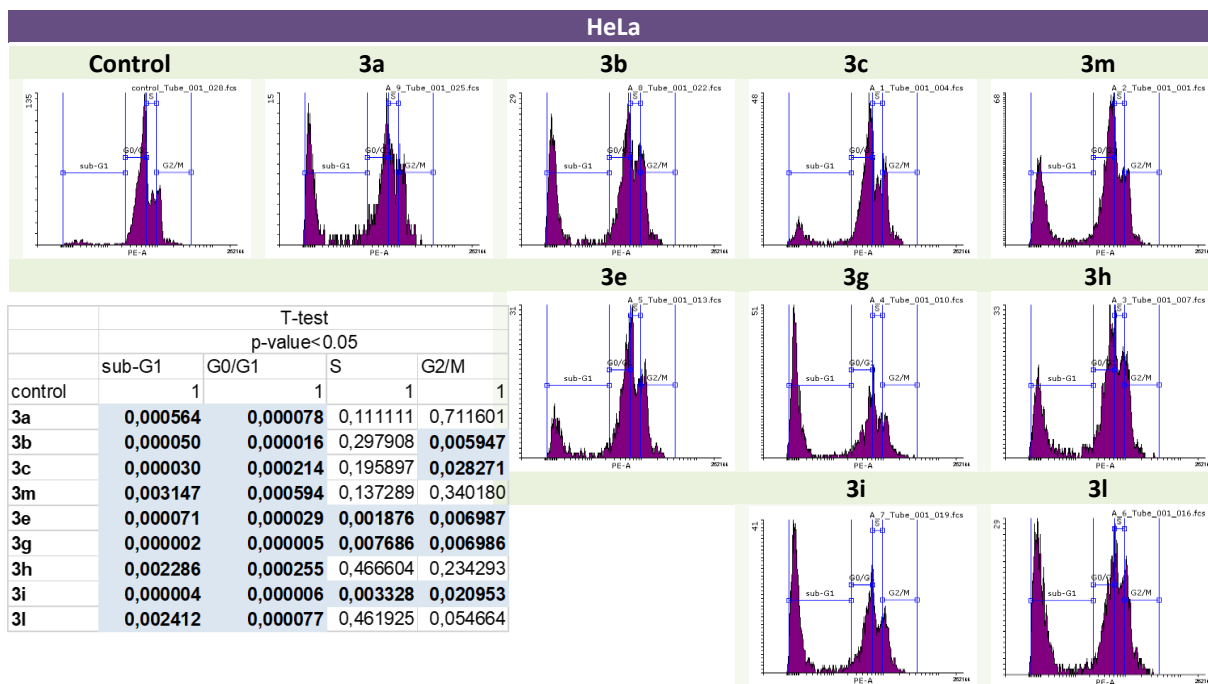


Figure 2. Typical dot plots of normal (Annexin-V negative and PI negative stained); early apoptotic (Annexin-V positive and PI negative stained); late apoptotic (Annexin-V positive and PI-positive stained); and necrotic (Annexin-V negative and PI-positive stained) MCF-7, HCT116, and HeLa cells after 72 h of incubation with compounds at a dose of 100 μ M. The statistical analysis was based on a t-test and a p-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant in comparison to the untreated controls (bolded and colored).

