

Identification of Spiro-Fused Pyrrolo[3,4-*a*]pyrrolizines and Tryptanthrines as Potential Antitumor Agents: Synthesis and *in vitro* Evaluation

Diana. K. Latypova ¹, Stanislav V. Shmakov ¹, Sofya A. Pechkovskaya ², Alexander S. Filatov ³, Alexander V. Stepakov ^{3,4}, Nickolay A. Knyazev ^{2,5,*} and Vitali M. Boitsov ^{1*}

¹ Saint Petersburg National Research Academic University of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg, Russia

² Institute of Cytology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg, Russia

³ Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia

⁴ Saint Petersburg State Institute of Technology, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation

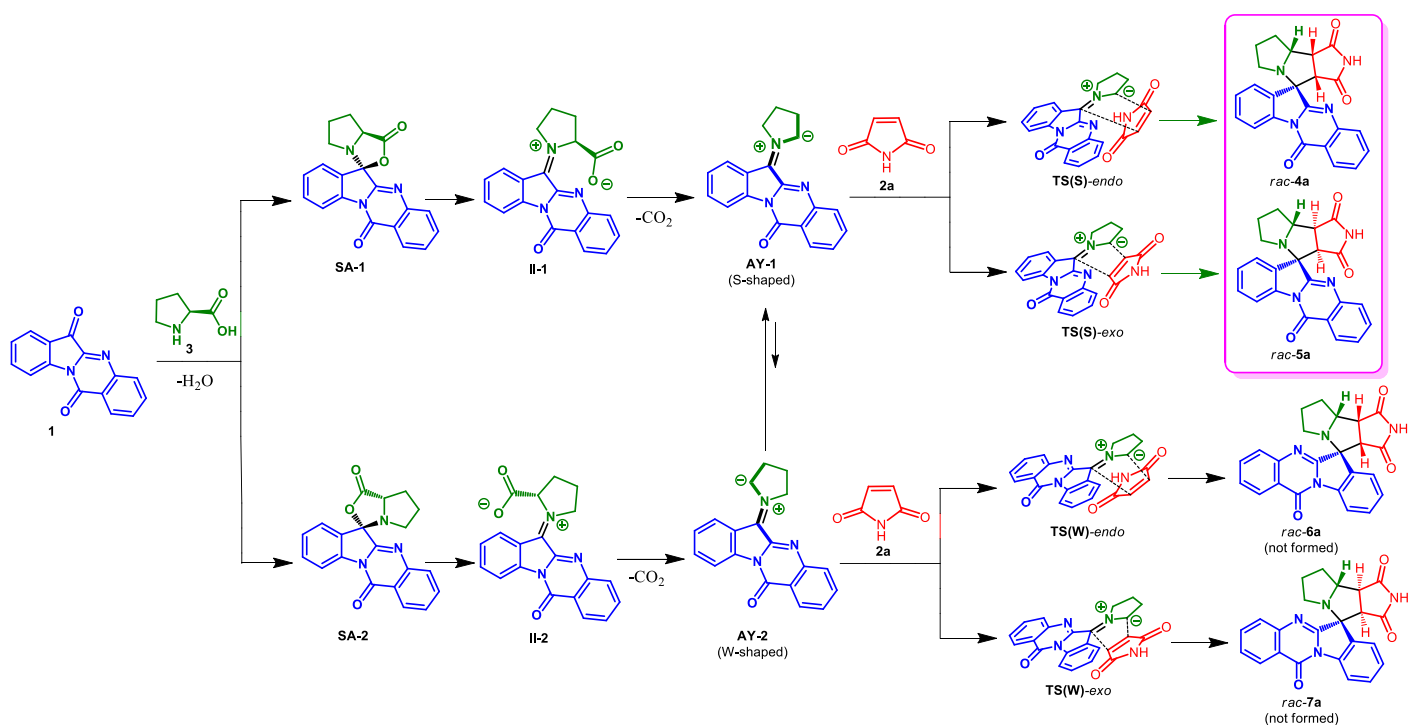
⁵ Saint-Petersburg Clinical Scientific and Practical Center for Specialized Types of Medical Care (Oncological), Saint-Petersburg, Russia

* Correspondence: N.A.K.: nickolayknz@gmail.com; V.M.B.: bovitali@yandex.ru

Table of contents

1.	Plausible reaction mechanism for the formation of compounds 4 and 5	S2
2.	Copies of ¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra of compounds 4 and 5	S3
3.	2D NMR spectra of compound 4b and 5b	S10
4.	Bioassay details	S11

1. Plausible reaction mechanism for the formation of compounds 4 and 5



Scheme S1. Plausible reaction mechanism for the formation of compounds 4 and 5

Comment: In the first stage, spiro-pyrrolooxazoles **SA-1** and **SA-2** are formed from tryptanthrine (**1**) and L-proline (**3**). Further, **SA-1** and **SA-2** through the stage of iminium intermediates **II-1** and **II-2** are converted into *S*- and *W*-shaped azomethine ylides **AY-1** and **AY-2**, respectively. At the last stage, 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition occurs between azomethine ylides and maleimide (**2a**). As a result of this reaction, it is possible to identify only compounds **4a** and **5a** - the products of the interaction of *S*-ylide **AY-1** with maleimide (**2a**).

2. Copies of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of compounds 4 and 5

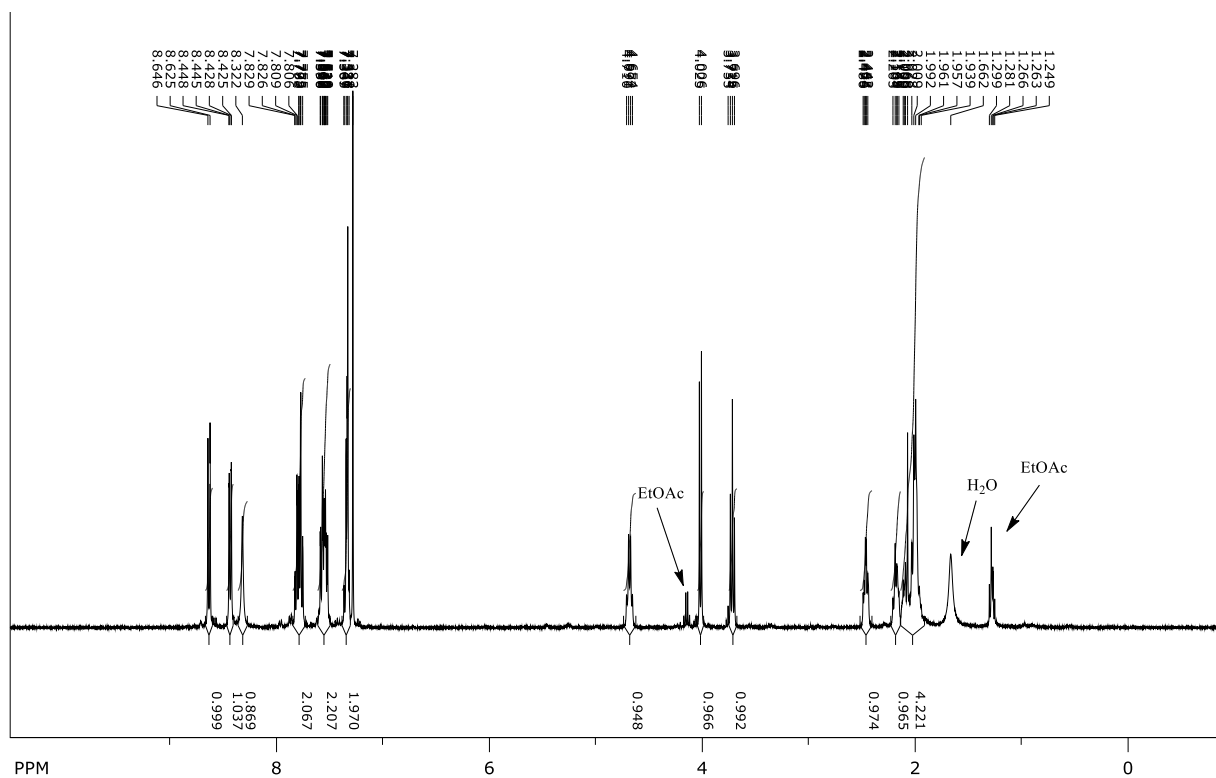


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **4a** (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz)

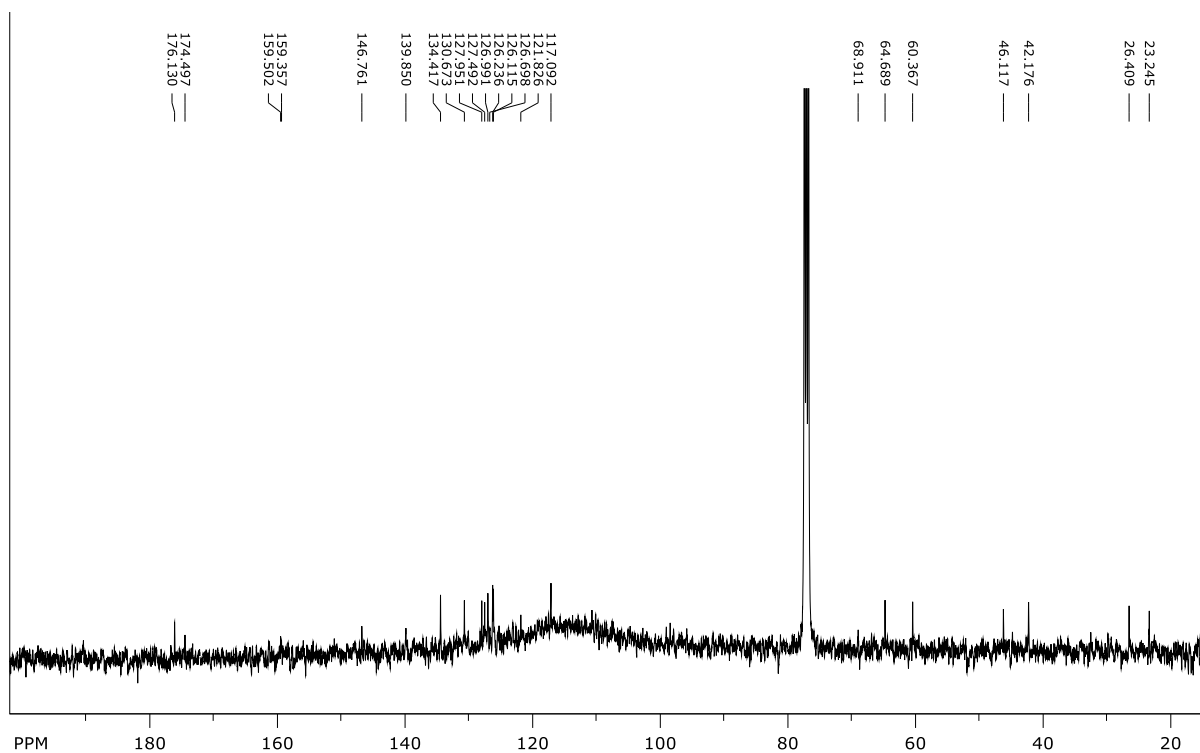
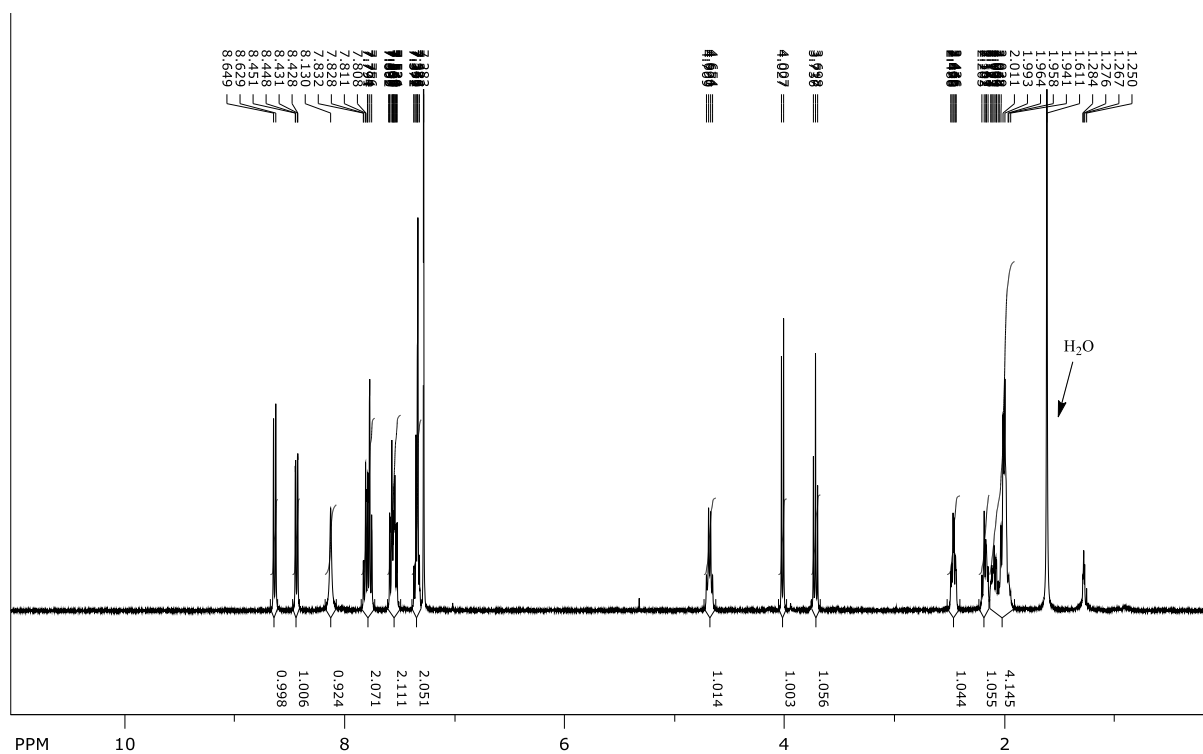


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **4a** (CDCl_3 , 101 MHz)



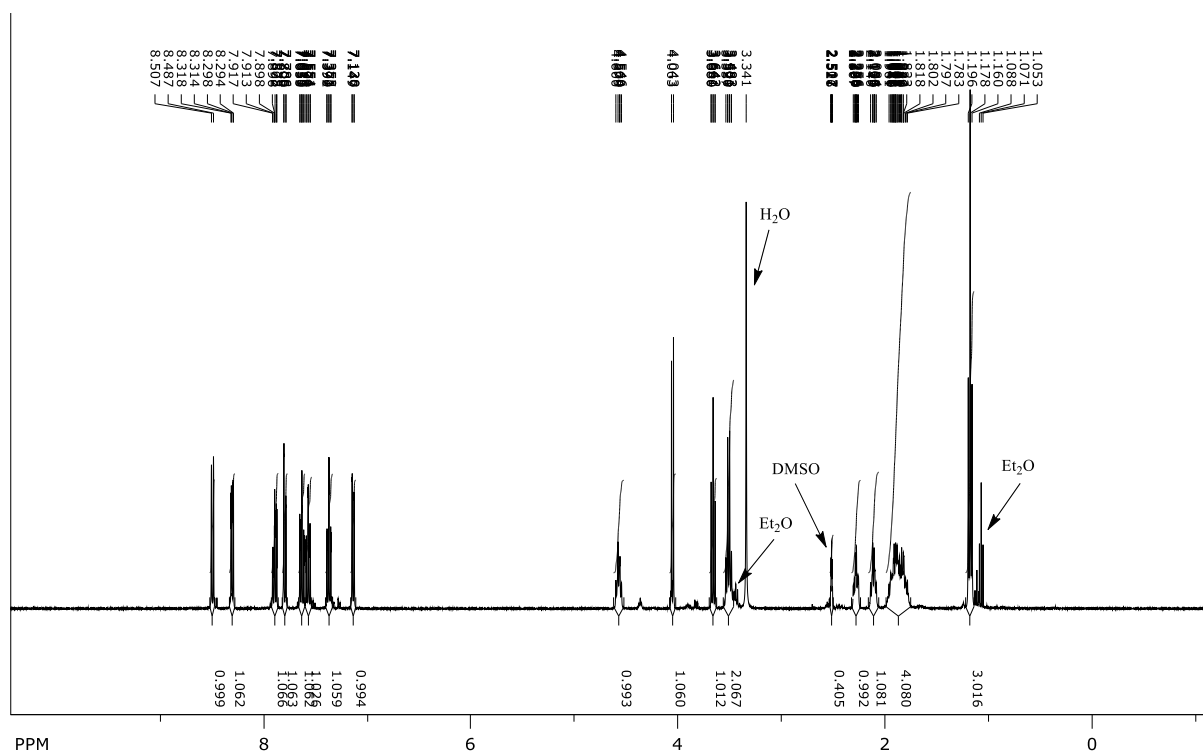


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **4b** (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz)

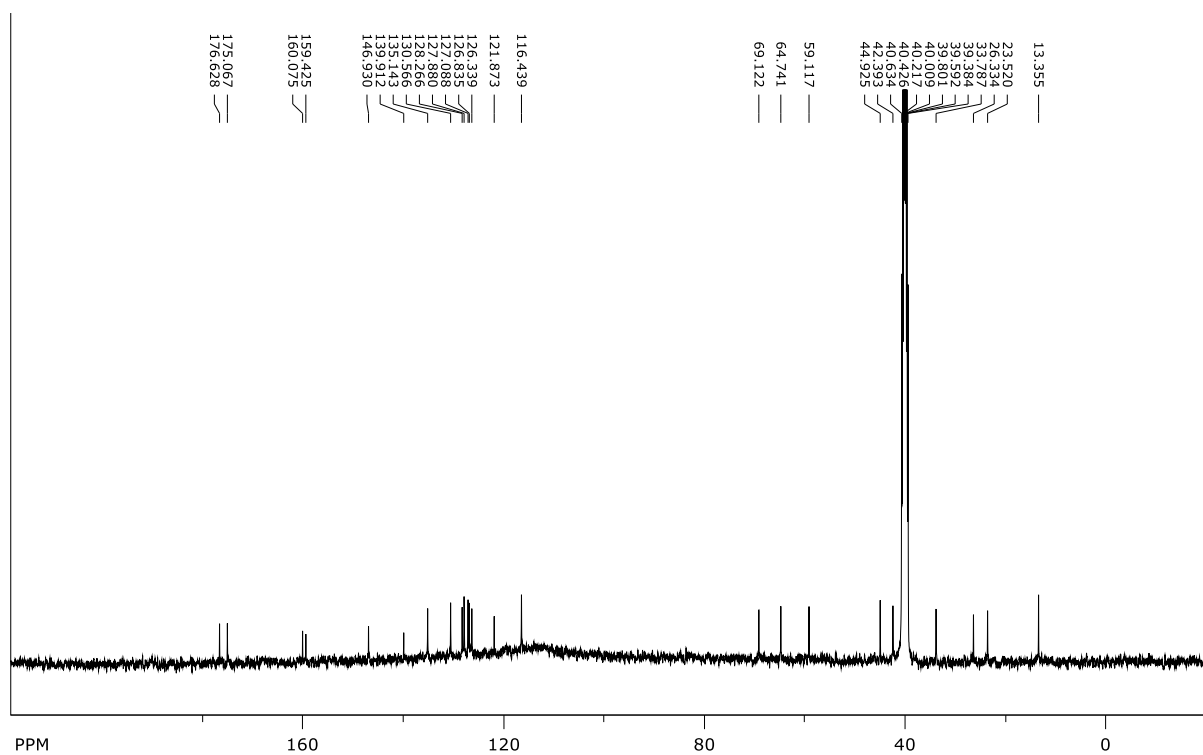
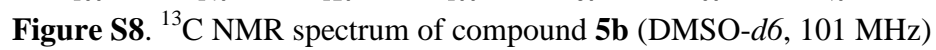
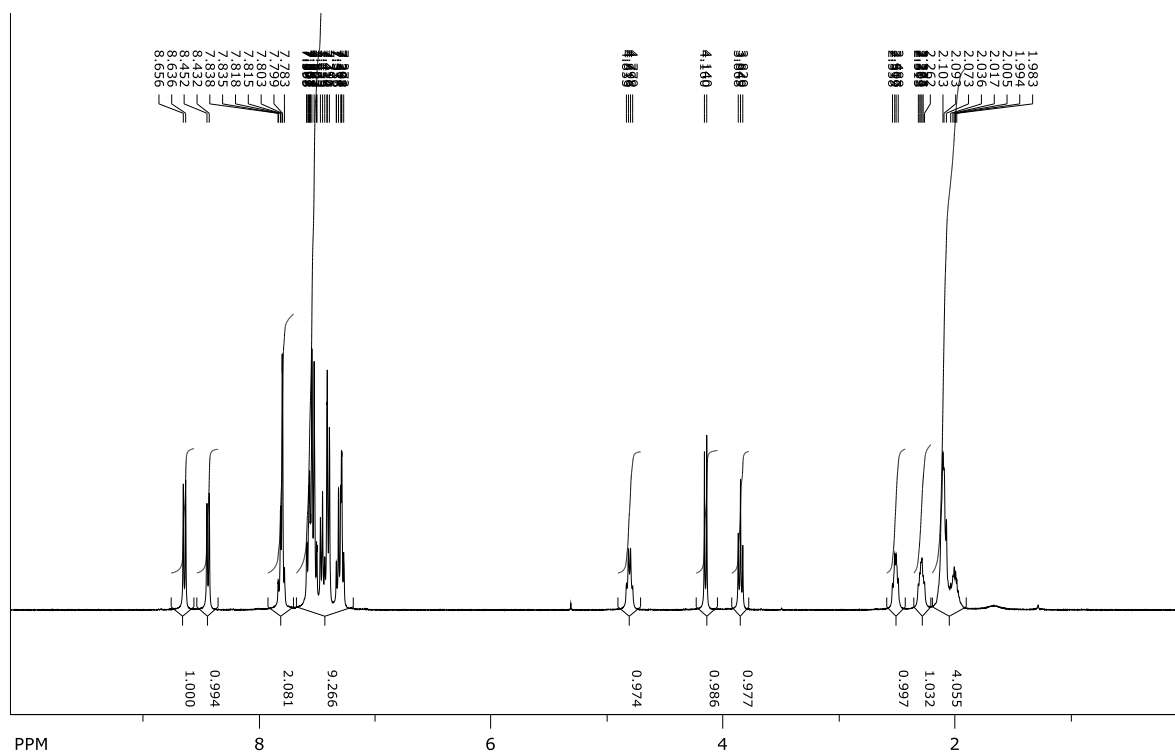
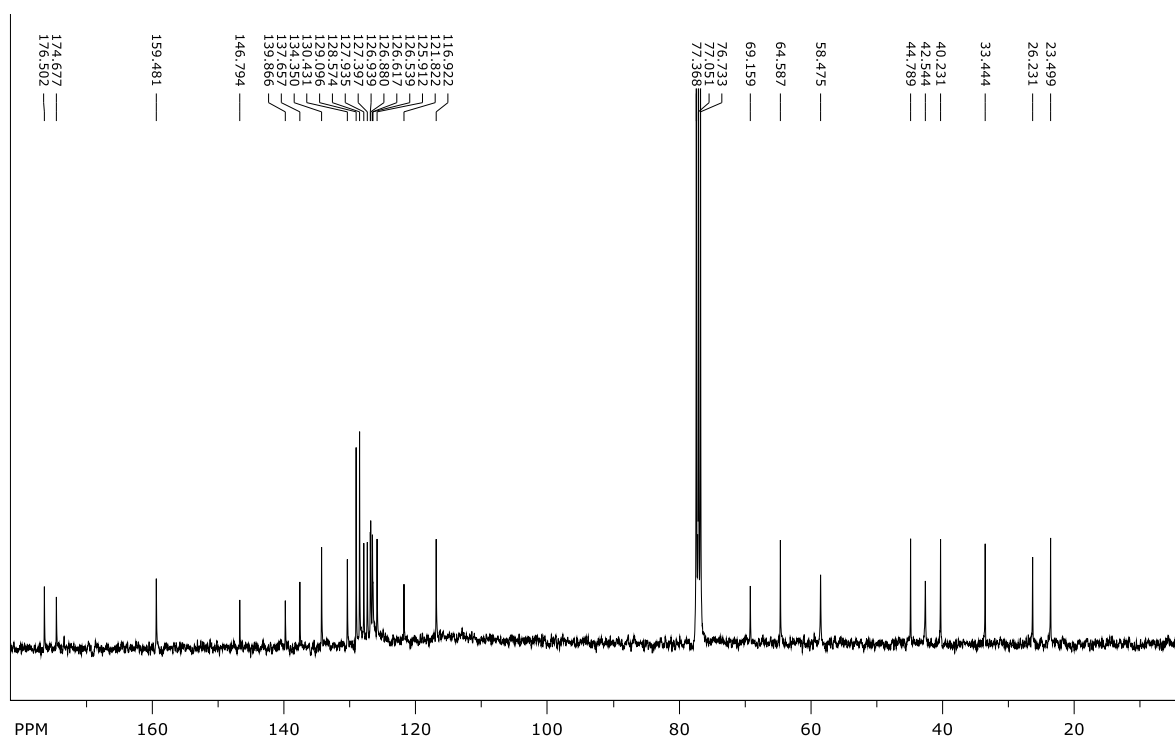
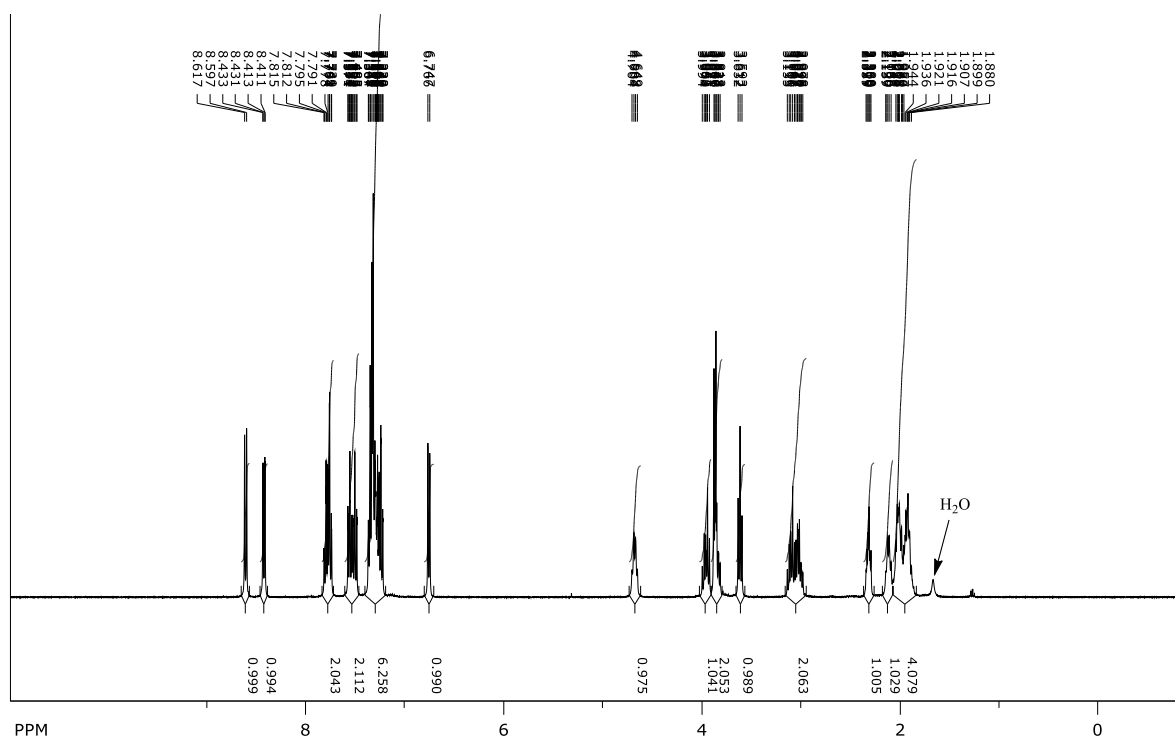
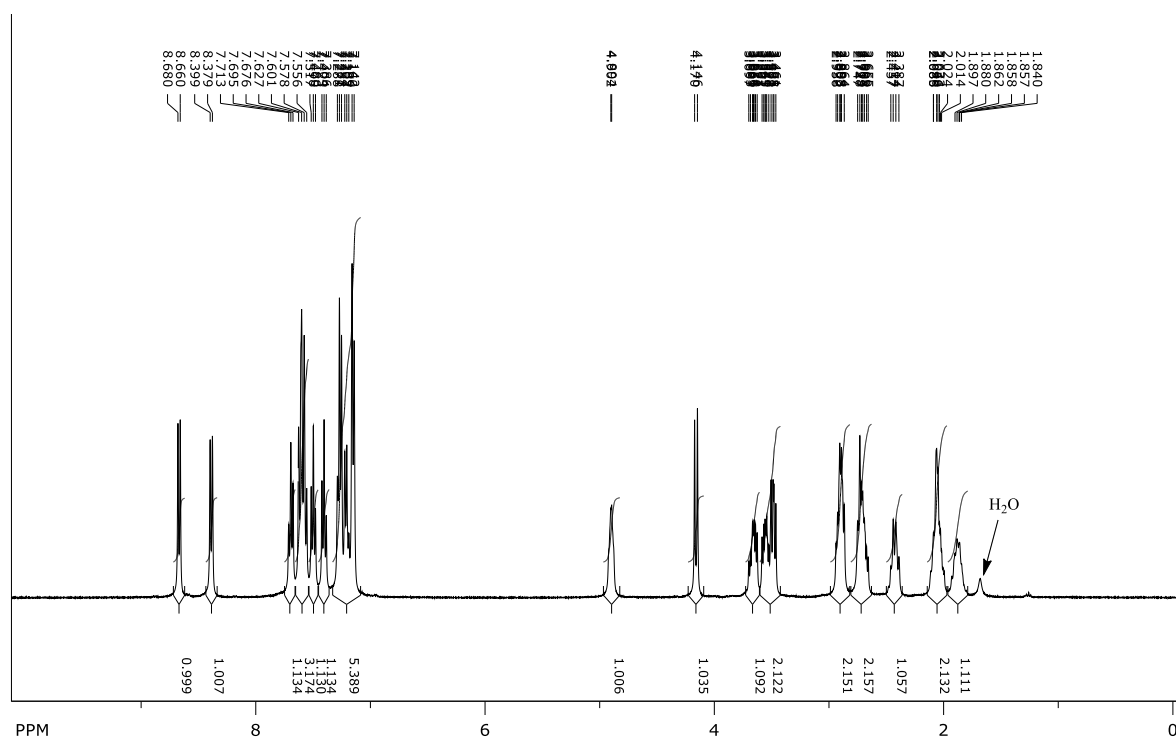


Figure S6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **4b** (DMSO-*d*₆, 101 MHz)









3. 2D NMR spectra of compound 4b and 5b

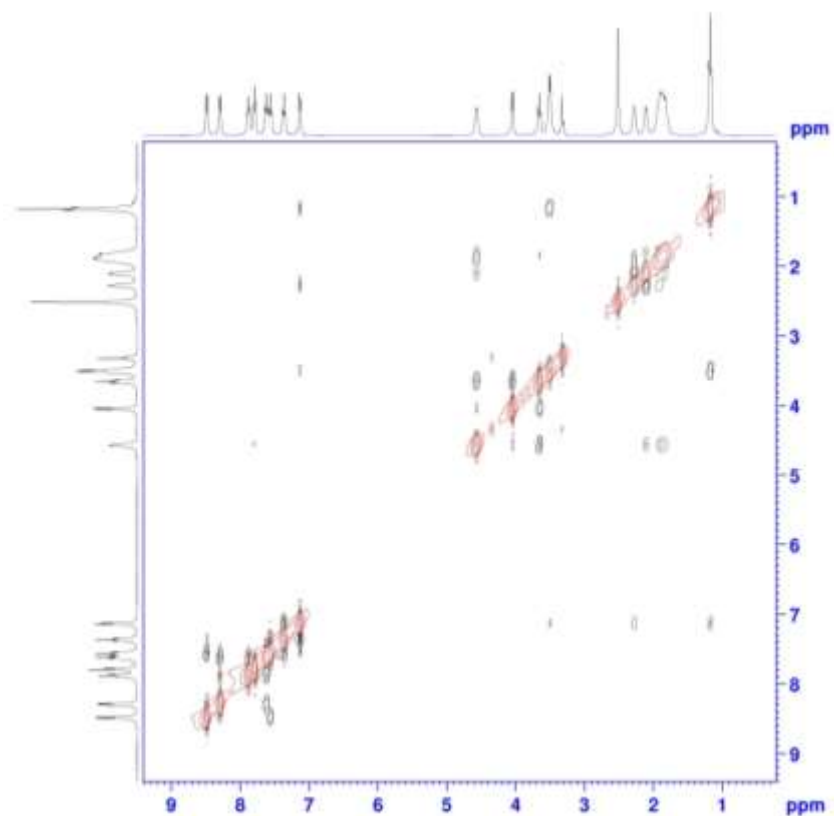


Figure S15. NOESY spectrum of compound **4b** (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz)

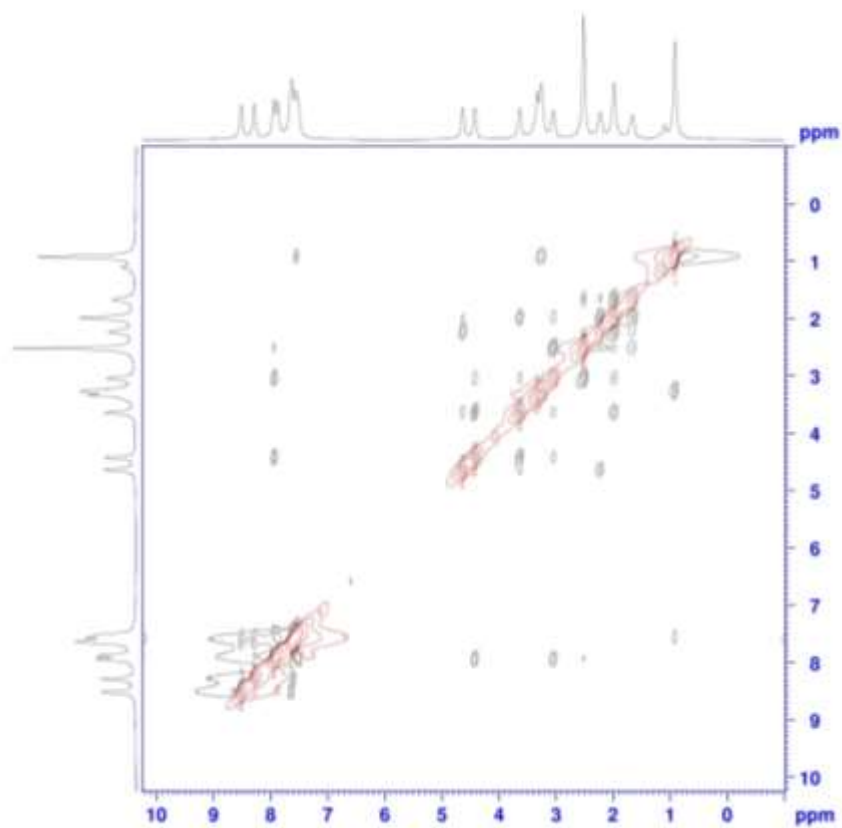


Figure S16. NOESY spectrum of compound **5b** (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz)

4. Bioassay details

Table S1. K562 cells viability after the treatment for 72 h

Compound	Cell viability							
	1 µg/ml	2 µg/ml	5 µg/ml	10 µg/ml	20 µg/ml	30 µg/ml	50 µg/ml	100 µg/ml
4a	100.4±4.7	45.8±3.9	43.7±3.1	36.7±4.6	12.1±2.2	n.d. ¹	10.2±1.4	12.0±3.4
5a	101.9±1.6	101.0±8.0	79.6±2.2	62.8±3.7	41.4±1.7	11.3±1.8	n.d.	n.d.
4b	110.3±1.5	96.5±2.6	71.3±9.2	38±2.1	18.1±5.8	8.3±1.2	n.d.	n.d.
5b	102.1±4.0	94.2±5.5	90.3±4.1	76.3±7.2	66.7±4.6	n.d.	48.8±4.2	27.8±4.2
4c	90.4±0.9	82±1.5	65.1±3.4	57.3±2.6	50.8±5.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
5c	99.6±1.8	93.9±4.1	81.9±3.8	66.2±4.1	53.7±3.4	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
4d	91.7±4.8	79.9±4.2	59.6±1.3	56.0±2.5	50.4±4.3	n.d.	36.8±6.8	n.d.
5d	96.5±5.6	88.2±4.7	69.6±0.6	61.5±0.6	60.1±5.5	n.d.	58±4.0	n.d.

¹Not determined.

Table S2. HeLa cells viability after the treatment for 72 h

Compound	Cell viability							
	1 µg/ml	2 µg/ml	5 µg/ml	10 µg/ml	20 µg/ml	30 µg/ml	50 µg/ml	100 µg/ml
4a	101.4±2.1	101.6±1.9	95.2±5.4	2.5±0.1	3.2±0.1	n.d. ¹	1.4±0.3	5.6±1.1
5a	93.4±2.4	87.6±2.5	91.5±1.6	73.5±6.6	38.9±5.3	2.7±0.2	n.d.	n.d.
4b	92.2±1.4	92.9±1.3	94.2±3.0	90±2.5	62.8±5.5	n.d.	33.1±2.3	1.1±1
5b	101.1±0.8	102.3±4.1	105.1±3.3	102.5±5.4	89.5±4.9	n.d.	46.9±3.8	31.2±3.8

¹Not determined.

Table S3. Annexin V-FITC/Propidium iodide (PI) dual staining assay of K562 cells treated with cycloadducts **4a** and **5a** at concentrations 5, 10 and 20 µg/ml using flow cytometry

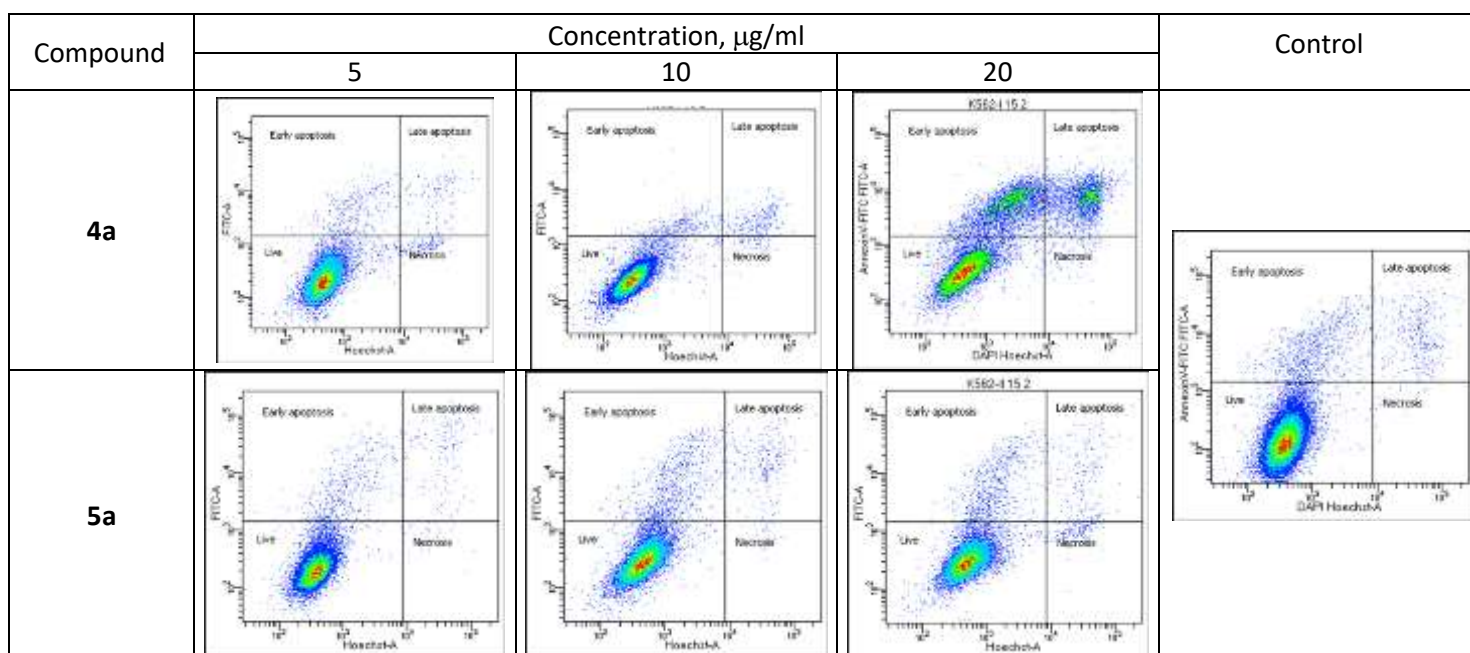


Table S4. Annexin V-FITC/Propidium iodide (PI) dual staining assay of HeLa cells treated with cycloadducts **4a** and **5a** at concentrations 5, 10 and 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ using flow cytometry

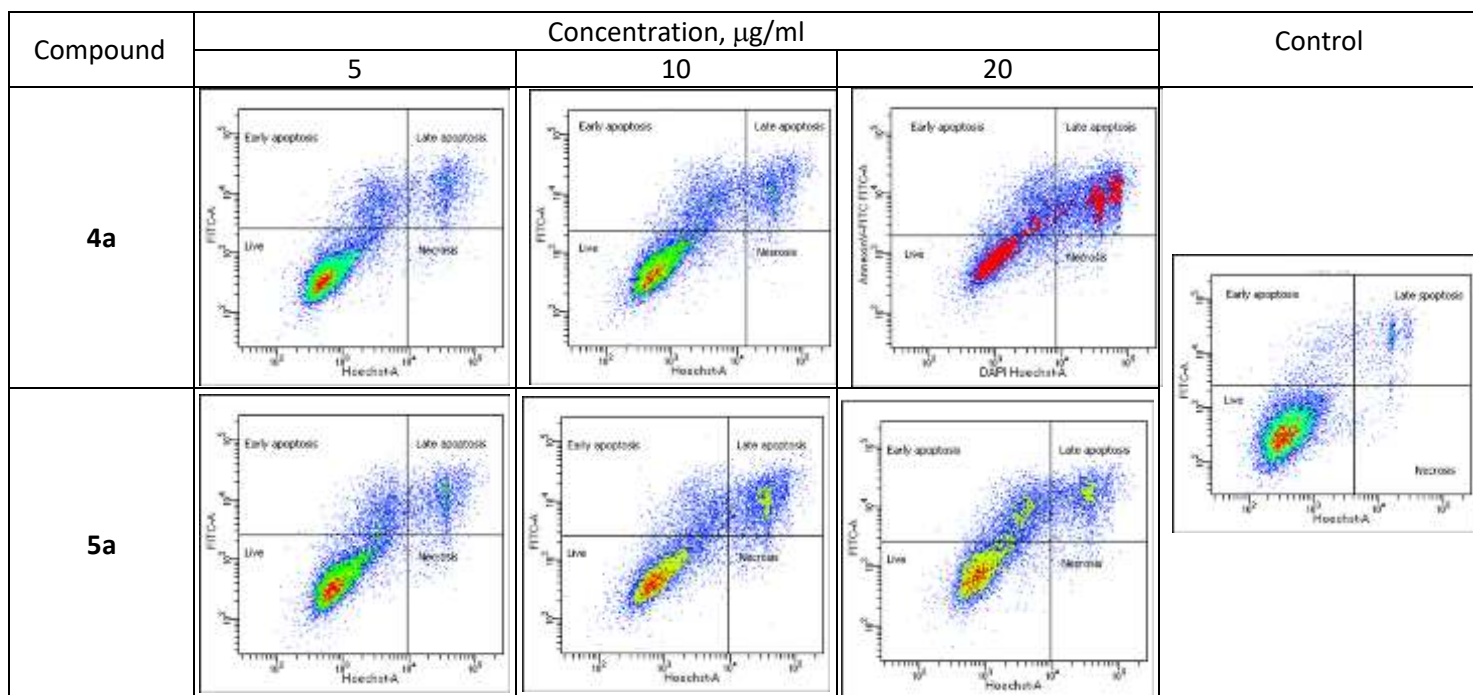
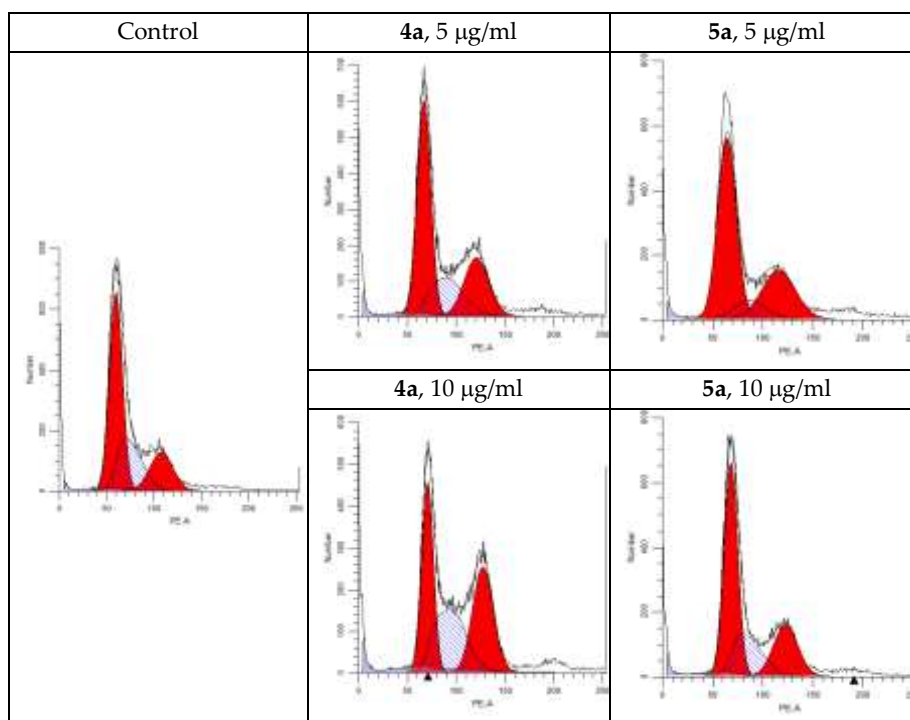
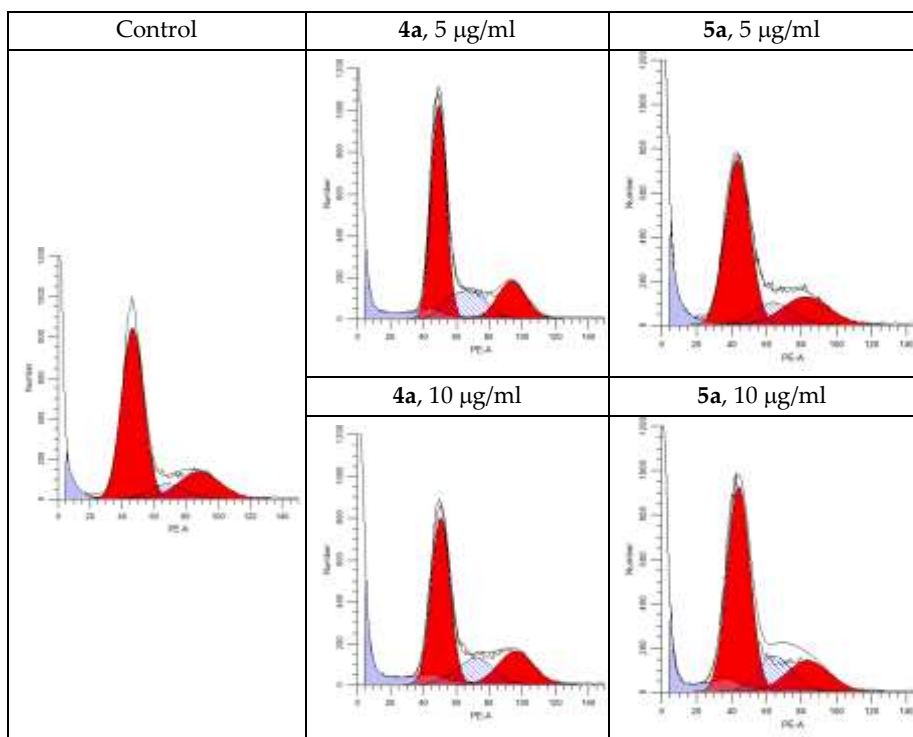


Table S5. Effect of compounds **4a** and **5a** at concentrations 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ on the distribution of HeLa cells in the cell cycle after 24h treatment.



	Control	4a (5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	4a (10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	5a (5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	5a (10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)
SubG1 (%)	2.41±0.19	4.22±0.25	6.07±0.83	1.08±0.12	4.21±0.51
G0/G1 (%)	53.03±1.67	49.75±1.33	31.82±3.18	59.91±1.45	51.86±2.13
S (%)	26.38±1.05	21.73±1.36	30.83±2.79	10.22±0.62	21.59±1.46
G2/M (%)	18.85±0.93	24.30±1.25	31.73±3.02	28.79±1.48	22.34±1.67

Table S6. Effect of compounds **4a** and **5a** at concentrations 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ on the distribution of K562 cells in the cell cycle after 24h treatment.



	Control	4a (5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	4a (10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	5a (5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	5a (10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)
SubG1 (%)	3.62 \pm 0.23	11.32 \pm 0.95	14.36 \pm 1.22	9.82 \pm 0.70	10.31 \pm 1.21
G0/G1 (%)	67.51 \pm 1.12	53.04 \pm 1.01	50.62 \pm 1.92	58.91 \pm 1.72	57.78 \pm 2.04
S (%)	8.93 \pm 0.74	17.91 \pm 1.07	15.60 \pm 0.98	12.31 \pm 1.13	15.35 \pm 2.99
G2/M (%)	19.94 \pm 1.12	17.73 \pm 0.95	19.15 \pm 2.25	18.96 \pm 1.52	16.56 \pm 2.16

Table S7. IC₅₀ values (μM) of screened compounds for K562 and HeLa cell line.

	4a	5a	4b	5b	4c	5c	4d	5d
K562	4.8 \pm 0.2	37.4 \pm 0.5	18.3 \pm 0.4	110.3 \pm 0.7	>100	>100	40.8 \pm 0.7	>100
HeLa	17.3 \pm 0.4	40.7 \pm 0.5	69.7 \pm 0.7	109.9 \pm 1.1	–	–	–	–

Table S8. The values of the signal intensities calculated by processing the images of the obtained Western blots in ImagJ.

	4a	5a	Control
GAPDH	14617	13427	12034
	14342	13381	11721
	14584	13042	12148
p53	12939	3826	3457
	12847	3836	3244
	13445	4218	3663
MDM2	8475	11781	16474
	10399	12466	17393
	7096	12518	16723