Supplementary Materials

Design, Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of 7-Chloro-9*H*-pyrimido[4,5-*b*]indole-based Glycogen Synthase Kinase-3β inhibitors.

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Comparison of JAK3 and GSK-3β



Figure S1. (a) The locations of JAK3 and GSK-3β in the phylogenetic tree of the human kinome.
(b) Sequence alignment of the kinase domains of JAK3 (residues: 822-1111; Uniprot: P52333) and GSK-3β (residues 56-340; Uniprot: P49841).





Figure S2. The root-mean-square fluctuation (RMSF) of the ligand **24** (enantiomer (3aR, 7aS)) (a) illustrates a similar flexibility as seen with enantiomer (3aS, 7aR) (see main text Figure 3b). The root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) of the protein shows that the simulation is stabilized.

ATP Binding Competition of Compound 14b

Compound **14b** was analyzed for its competition with ATP in an ADP Glo GSK-3 β assay. To this end, a dilution series of **14b** was incubated with 25 μ M, 100 μ M and 500 μ M of ATP and corresponding IC₅₀ values were determined. Results and inhibition curves are listed in Table S1 and Figure S3.

ATP concentration [µM]	GSK-3β IC₅₀ [μM] ª
25	0.764 ± 0.203 ^b
100	2.684
500	9.260

Table S1. IC50 values for compound 14b in the ATP binding competition experiment.

^a IC₅₀ values were determined in an ADP Glo kinase assay, n = 1; ^b n = 5.



Figure S3. Inhibition curves of compound 14b in the presence of 100 μ M and 500 μ M ATP.

JAK3 Inhibition by Compounds 14b and 24

Compound **14b** and **24** were analyzed for their inhibitory activity on JAK3 in an enzymelinked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Single point measurements at compound concentrations of 5 µM were conducted. Results are listed in Table S2.

Cpd.	JAK3 inhibition [%] ^a
14b	17.8 ± 6.3
24	31.8 ± 3.8
24	31.8 ± 3.8

Table S2. JAK3 inhibition of 14b and 24 in the ELISA.

^a n = 3.

Metabolism in Human Liver Microsomes (HLM) of Compounds 14b and 24

Microsomes from liver, pooled from human (male and female) (Lot: SLBQ7487V) were purchased from Merck (Schnelldorf, Germany). The substrate (compounds **14b** and **24**, respectively) (100 μ M), an NADPH-regenerating system (5 mM Glucose-6-phosphate, 5 U/mL Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and 1 mM NADP⁺) and 4 mM MgCl₂·6 H₂O in 0.1 M Tris buffer (pH 7.4) were preincubated for 5 min at 37°C and 750 rpm on a shaker. The reaction was started by the addition of HLM and then split into aliquots (50 μ L). The reaction was quenched at seven time points (0, 10, 20, 30, 60 and 120 min) by addition of 100 μ L internal standard (30 μ M in MeCN). The samples were vortexed for 30 s and centrifuged (19,800 relative centrifugal force/4°C/10 min). The supernatant was directly used for LC-MS analysis (see below). All incubations were conducted in triplicates. A limit of 1% organic solvent was not exceeded. Propranolol was used as a positive control. Heat inactivated microsomes served as negative control.

The metabolite formation was analyzed with an Alliance 2695 Separations Module (Waters GmbH, Eschborn). The chromatographic separation was performed on a Waters Symmetry C18 column (150 x 4.6 mm; 5 μ m) using the gradient listed in Table S3.

Sample temperature:	4°C
Column temperature:	40°C
Injection volume:	10 µL
Flow rate:	0.4 mL/min

	Solvent A [%]	Solvent B [%]
1 ime [min]	(90% H2O, 10% MeCN, 0.1% formic acid)	(MeCN, 0.1% formic acid)
0	90	10
2	90	10
5	50	50
7	50	50
7.01	90	10
13	90	10

Table S3. Chromatographic gradient for separation of metabolism analytes.

The detection was performed on a Micromass Quattro micro triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (Waters GmbH, Eschborn) using the electrospray ionization in the positive-mode.

Spray voltage:	4.5 kV
Desolvation temperature:	250°C
Desolvation gas flow:	600 L/h

Table S4. Metabolic stability of compounds 14b and 24.

Cpd.	Metabolic stability [%] ^a
14b	25
24	8

^a Remaining parent compound after an incubation time of 120 min.



Figure S4. Degradation of compound 14b during HLM experiment.



Figure S5. Degradation of compound 24 during HLM experiment.

Structure Determination of Compound 24

Diffraction data were collected at 193 K with a STOE IPDS-2T diffractometer with Mo Kα radiation. Data for atomic coordinates, thermal parameters and reflections can be obtained from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre under the CCDC Nr. 1917242.

Data collection	
Space group	P 21/c (monoclinic)
Cell dimensions	determinate from 10604 reflections with 2.6°< θ < 28.4°
a,b,c (Å)	6.7253(5), 17.8510(10), 15.3209(10)Å
β (°)	90.065(5)°
V (ų), z	1839.3(2), 4
Crystal size (mm ³)	0.1 x 0.1 x 0.81 (colorless needle)
Range of Measurement	$2^\circ \leq \theta \leq 28^\circ \text{, -8} \leq h \leq 8$ -23 $\leq k \leq 20$ -20 $\leq l \leq 16$
No. of reflections:	
Measured	9417
Unique	4356 (R _{int} = 0.0322)
Observed ($ F /\sigma(F) > 4.0$)	3156
Refinement	
Nr. of parameters	263
wR2	0.1420
R1(observed), R(all)	0.0534, 0.0872
Goodness of Fit	1.029
Max. deviation of parameters	0.001 * e.s.d.
Max. Peak final	
diff. Fourier synthesis (e $Å^{-3}$)	0.22,-0.35

Table S5. Data collection and refinement statistics.