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Design and synthesis of diazine-based panobinostat analogues for HDAC8 inhibition

Sivaraman Balasubramaniam¹, Sajith Vijayan¹, Liam V. Goldman², Xavier A. May², Kyra Dodson¹, Sweta Adhikari¹, Fatima Rivas³, Davita L. Watkins¹ and Shana V. Stoddard*²

Abstract

Guided by computational analysis, herein we report the design, synthesis and evaluation of four novel diazine-based histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACis). The targets of interest (TOI) are analogues of panobinostat, one of the most potent and versatile HDACi reported. By simply replacing the phenyl core of panobinostat with that of a diazine derivative, docking studies against HDAC2 and HDAC8 revealed that the four analogues exhibit inhibition activities comparable to that of panobinostat. Multistep syntheses afforded the visualized targets TOI1, TOI2, TOI3-rev and TOI4 whose biological evaluation confirmed the strength of HDAC8 inhibition with TOI4 displaying the greatest efficacy at varying concentrations. The results of this study lay the foundation for future design strategies toward more potent HDACis for HDAC8 isozymes and further therapeutic applications for neuroblastoma.

Introduction

One of the most important posttranslational modifications involve acetylation/deacetylation of histone proteins by histone deacetylases (HDACs) [1]. HDACs belong to an important family of enzymes consisting of 18 isozymes. They control protein acetylation, which is a change that occurs after translation. In addition, they regulate gene transcription, cell differentiation, cell cycle progression and apoptosis by targeting both histone and non-histone proteins. The balance between acetylation and deacetylation is pivotal for typical cell function. Abnormal or increased HDAC expression has been reported in several human tumors and cancer cell lines [2]. As such, the development of novel HDAC inhibitors (HDACis) has become a rapidly evolving area where targeted inhibition has emerged in clinical research as a potential therapeutic approach for the
Figure 1: Chemical structures of the target diazine-based surrogates for the central core of panobinostat.
childhood pediatric cancer, hence considered a drug target for this cancer subtype [22,23]. Despite a multifaceted array of alternative treatment options for neuroblastoma, some patient cohorts who are considered high risk at the time of diagnosis face poor prognosis [24,25]. Recent studies indicated that HDAC8 inhibition induces differentiated phenotypes and reduces neuroblastoma growth in vitro and in vivo with few adverse effects [22]. However, there are very few effective therapeutic options in neuroblastoma that inhibit HDAC8 [26]. Thus, the design of novel HDAC8 inhibitors as potential neuroblastoma therapeutics could be valuable to expand the treatment options for this patient population [27]. Therefore, we sought to focus on the biological evaluation of our proposed inhibitors in HDAC8. This study aimed at offering additional therapeutic options to be used in conjunction with or in place of panobinostat while providing a rationale design guideline towards HDACis.

Results and Discussion

Molecular design

Docking analysis is a well-established technique that is utilized to evaluate interactions in important biological receptors such as that of HDACs [28-30]. Previously, we implored docking to predict the interactions between the active sites of HDAC2 and HDAC8 molecular frameworks with similar structures to that of panobinostat [12]. In developing such analogues, the hydroxamate tails and indole capping moiety were maintained as both are essential to binding at the active site of HDAC2 and HDAC8. Results suggested that TOI1, TOI2, and TOI4 [12] would be inhibitors exhibiting similar potency as that of panobinostat. The reported $-\log(K_d)$ values were 8.93, 8.64 and 8.25, respectively, with panobinostat possessing a docking score of 8.47. Considering the effects of structural diversity, TOI3-rev was included in the library and computationally evaluated to determine its potential as an HDAC8 inhibitor. TOI3-rev possesses a $-\log(K_d)$ value of 8.36 suggesting that it too would be on a par with panobinostat (8.47).

Our previous study showed that the hydroxamate tail of TOI1, TOI2, and TOI4 formed a bidentate interaction with the Zn$^{2+}$ ion at the base of the HDAC8 receptor, which is consistent with the crystal structure of this class of inhibitors in HDACs [31-34]. Again, our work here extends the investigation focusing on HDAC8 due to the need for novel neuroblastoma therapeutics. Each compound was also shown to have two parallel-displaced $\pi-\pi$ interactions, one with Phe-152 and the other with Phe-208. The mode of binding for each compound was similar to panobinostat in HDAC8 (Figure 2). Two differences were however observed in the mode of binding of TOI4. It was shown that the pyridazine ring did not lay as planar in the gorge as the pyrazine and pyrimidine rings of TOI1 and TOI2, respectively. The indole ring of TOI4 was also contorted upward, forming a T-shaped $\pi-\pi$ interaction with Phe-207 while both the indole rings of TOI1 and TOI2 were shown to be flipped downward forming a T-shaped $\pi-\pi$ interaction with Phe-208.

TOI4 is the only diazine compound having two nitrogens directly next to each other in the core ring structure. The nitrogen atoms in the pyridazine ring are positioned so that they do not sit in the center of the phenyl rings of Phe-152 or Phe-208. This results in the pyridazine ring of TOI4 shifted closer to the side of the gorge having Phe-152 compared to the other

![Figure 2: Docking pose for panobinostat and panobinostat derivatives in the HDAC8 receptor. (a) Overlay of all compounds investigated in this study in the HDAC8 active site: panobinostat (green), TOI1 (purple), TOI2 (yellow) and TOI4 (grey); (b) TOI3-rev (pink) docking pose in active site; (c) TOI4 (grey) docking pose in the active site.](image-url)
derivative (Figure 2). This shift allows for the indole ring of TOI4 to fit in a small hydrophobic pocket at the surface, which is created by the phenyl ring of Phe-207. Like the previously studied compounds (TOI1, TOI2, and TOI4), TOI3-rev is also shown to bind to the HDAC8 receptor by forming a bidentate interaction with the Zn$^{2+}$ ion. TOI3-rev, like that of TOI1, TOI2, and TOI4 produces two parallel-displaced $\pi$–$\pi$ interactions with Phe-152 and Phe-208 (Figure 2). The pyrimidine ring of TOI3-rev also lays planar in the gorge similar to the pyrazine and pyrimidine rings of TOI1 and TOI2. The indole ring of TOI3-rev is tilted downward forming a T-shaped $\pi$–$\pi$ interaction with Phe-208.

In review of the computational results, the inclusion of the nitrogen atoms in the core ring structure of panobinostat produced compounds with predicted binding affinities similar to panobinostat. Thus, aiming to develop improved compounds to effectively target HDAC8, the synthesis of TOI inhibitors and their evaluation was undertaken.

### Synthesis

Equipped with molecular targets achieved via theory, the synthesis of the hypothesized compounds commenced with commercially available starting materials (Figure 3). The central core building blocks for TOI1, TOI2, TOI3-rev and TOI4 were selected based on their ability to tether the indole amine and the zinc binding group in a para-relationship to each other.

Initial efforts focused on synthesizing analogue TOI1 (Scheme 1). Acid 1 was converted to the corresponding methyl ester 5 via esterification reaction using methanol mediated by sulfuric acid under heating conditions to provide the compound

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**Figure 3:** General building blocks for the visualized targets.

**Scheme 1:** Reaction conditions: a) MeOH, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (5 drops), MS 4 Å (2 pieces), $68 \, ^\circ\text{C}$, 8 h, 81%; b) DIBAL-H (1.2 equiv), 6 h, $-78 \, ^\circ\text{C}$, THF, 78%; c) phosphorane 8 (2.0 equiv), THF, 8 h, 60 $^\circ\text{C}$, 72%; d) $\text{SeO}_2$, dioxane, 110 $^\circ\text{C}$, 8 h, 61%; e) indolamine 10 (1.1 equiv) DCE, sodium triacetoxyborohydride (STAB, 1.1 equiv), TEA (2 equiv), rt, 63%; f) NaOH at $-10 \, ^\circ\text{C}$, NH$_2$OH·H$_2$O at $-10 \, ^\circ\text{C}$, MeOH, rt, 12 h, 55%.
in 81% yield. The methyl ester 5 was reduced to aldehyde 6 using DIBAL-H at −78 °C. While TLC analysis revealed complete conversion of the ester to aldehyde, the isolated yield was poor (20%). The obstacle was overcome by using a modified Fieser work-up procedure to yield the aldehyde 6 in high yield, 78%. Then, aldehyde 6 was converted to the α,β-unsaturated trans-ester 7 through a Wittig reaction with the phosphorane synthon 8, which was derived from ethyl bromoacetate at 60 °C for 8 h in THF in 72% yield. The exclusive formation of the trans-isomer was confirmed by 1H NMR studies, namely the presence of the olefin at δ 7.00 and 7.71 with a J value of 15 Hz (Supporting Information File 1, Figure S3).

Next, oxidation of the methyl group of 7 under SeO2 conditions at 110 °C provided the ethyl acrylate aldehyde 9 in 61% yield. The next step involved the crucial reductive amination reaction between aldehyde 9 with indolamine 10, which had been obtained via Fischer indole synthesis – the reduction of phenylhydrazine with 5-chloro-2-pentanone [35]. Initial reduction attempts using sodium triacetoxyborohydride (STAB) as the reducing agent provided predominantly starting material and negligible potential product as monitored by TLC. However, addition of 2 equivalents of triethylamine to the reaction mixture facilitated the formation of the product, compound 11 in 63% yield. The product was confirmed by 1H NMR and 13C NMR as shown in Supporting Information File 1.

Finally, the ethyl ester 11 was converted to the hydroxamic acid derivative, TO11 using the bidentate nucleophile hydroxylamine either under neutral or basic conditions [36,37]. We first explored neutral conditions where aqueous hydroxylamine was added to compound 11 in methanol, and a predominant polar spot was observed by TLC. However, the isolated product was not the expected TO11, as 1H NMR revealed two new peaks at δ 4.53 and 2.66 ppm (Supporting Information File 1, Figure S36) presumably indicating that a favorable Michael addition followed by intramolecular cyclization or vice versa provided compound 12, which was validated by 13C and DEPT NMR studies (Supporting Information File 1 Figures S37 and S38).

Marred with these observations, compound 11 was treated with aqueous hydroxylamine in the presence of strong base (i.e., 10 equivalents of methanolic sodium hydroxide or aqueous sodium hydroxide) at 0 °C. The reaction was monitored by TLC and it revealed that methanolic sodium hydroxide provided a cleaner reaction than aqueous sodium hydroxide conditions. The reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated ammonium chloride solution at 0 °C after 12 h, the solvent was evaporated, and the compound was subjected to reversed-phase column chromatography using C-18 silica gel. After initial unsuccessful purification protocols with water/ACN or water/THF solvent systems, we identified an optimized water/methanol mixture to provide the pure product TO11 in 55% yield. The isolated compound was thoroughly characterized by spectroscopic techniques.

Having successfully establish reaction conditions for the synthesis of TO11, we then focused our efforts on the generation of regioisomers TO12 and TO13-rev, respectively. Initial attempts to oxidize the methyl group at the benzylic position in starting materials 2 and 3 to provide the corresponding aldehyde compounds 13 and 14 failed, despite using rigorous reaction conditions of SeO2 or alternative strong oxidizing agents (e.g., MnO2 and oxone). Thus, we considered the critical role of the electronic effects of the nitrogen atoms on this cyclic substrate, and then we revised our synthetic strategy by a) tethering an alkenic functional group on the aromatic ring and b) then conducting the oxidation of the benzylic group to afford the aldehyde product. Towards this end, we performed a Suzuki coupling reaction between boronic acid 15 with chloro compound 2 (Scheme 2). To the best of our knowledge, there is no report of a Suzuki coupling reaction using boronic acid 15 in the literature. However, we generated this required boronic acid from the corresponding methyl propiolate [38].
Next we investigated reaction conditions for the reaction of compound 2 with boronic acid 15 using different variables (Supporting Information File 1, Table S1). Gratifyingly, after surveying several reaction conditions, we successfully obtained the desired product 16 in 35% yield using PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ and Na$_2$HPO$_4$ as the base in a dioxane/water system under heating conditions of 90 °C.

To improve the overall chemical yields, we evaluated several organic bases and found that TEA (4.0 equiv) improved the yield to 55%. This success was attributed to the improved increased solubility of TEA in the reaction mixture under heating conditions. In parallel, similar reaction conditions were used for compound 3 and the final coupled product 18 was obtained in 71% yield. The product was confirmed by the expected chemical shift at δ 6.50 and 7.54 ppm with a $J$ value of 15 Hz for compound 16 (Supporting Information File 1, Figure S7) and δ 6.57 and 7.63 ppm with a $J$ value of 15 Hz for compound 18 (Supporting Information File 1, Figure S9) as inferred by $^1$H NMR analysis.

The resulting Suzuki-coupled products 16 and 18, were subjected to benzylic oxidation expecting the olefin functionality would facilitate the corresponding aldehydes 17 and 19, respectively. Surprisingly, the methyl group in compound 16 did not undergo oxidation under SeO$_2$ conditions as observed for TOI1 whereas under the same reaction conditions, compound 18 readily underwent oxidation to yield compound 19 in 54% yields.

Confounded by this observation, extensive experimentation varying solvent and temperature were evaluated, but none were fruitful. Alternatively to synthesize compound 17, we adapted the strategy as depicted in Scheme 3. Compound 20 was converted into compound 17 via intermediate 21 using a previously reported literature procedure [39]. The intermediate 21 was then subjected to the Suzuki reaction using conditions already developed to provide the ester aldehyde 17 in overall yield of 16% for two steps. Having identified synthetically suitable conditions for compound 17, we scaled up the reaction to complete the final two steps, the reductive amination and the hydroxamic acid preparation. Using the same reaction conditions developed for TOI1, we proceeded with precursors 22 and 23, which were obtained in 61% and 68% yield, respectively. The desired hydroxamic acid TOI2 and TOI3-rev were obtained in 49% and 51% yield, respectively, after C18 silica gel purification procedure using a methanol/water (1:1) solvent system.

Finally, we focused our efforts towards the synthesis of the last analogue TOI4. From the above observations, we hypothesize that successful synthesis of TOI4 would rely on generating the key intermediate aldehyde 25 (Scheme 4).

Initially, we explored the Suzuki coupling reaction for substrate 4. Gratifyingly, the reaction product 24 was produced in 41% yield from our developed synthetic strategy. Then, compound 24 was subjected to an SeO$_2$ oxidation reaction. The oxidation reaction was performed at 110 °C for 16 h to furnish the

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**Scheme 3**: Reaction conditions: a) 5-bromo-2-chloropyrimidine (1 equiv), ethyl formate (1.5 equiv), THF (20 mL), n-butyllithium (0.6 equiv, 2.5 M) in hexane, −100 °C, 2 h, 42%; b) boronic acid (1.3 equiv), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.1 equiv), dioxane/water (8:2), Na$_2$HPO$_4$ (2.0 equiv), TEA (4.0 equiv), 95 °C, 15 h, 40%; c) indolamine 10 (1.1 equiv) DCE, STAB (1.0 equiv), TEA (2 equiv), rt, 61% for 22, 68% for 23; d) NaOH at −10 °C, NH$_2$OH·H$_2$O at −10 °C, MeOH, rt, 12 h, 49% for TOI2 and 51% for TOI3-rev.
Scheme 4: Reaction conditions: a) boronic acid 15 (1.3 equiv), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.1 equiv), dioxane/H$_2$O (8:2, Na$_2$HPO$_4$ (2.0 equiv), TEA (4.0 equiv), 95 °C, 15 h, 41%; b) SeO$_2$ (2.0 equiv), dioxane, 110 °C, 16 h, 52%; c) indolamine 10 (1.1 equiv), DCE, STAB (1.0 equiv), TEA (2 equiv), rt, 38%; d) NaOH at −10 °C, NH$_2$OH·H$_2$O at −10 °C, MeOH, rt, 12 h, 44%.

aldehyde 25 in 52% yield. Next, successful coupling of the aldehyde 25 with indolamine 10 yielded the expected product 26 in 38% yield. Compound 26 was converted to hydroxamic acid TOI4 in 44% yield under NaOH conditions in methanol and purified using C18 column chromatography. All the final compounds were thoroughly characterized by NMR and mass spectrometry (see Supporting Information File 1).

Having successfully synthesized the targets TOI1 to TOI4, our next aim was to evaluate them biologically.

**Inhibition assay**

The biochemical evaluation of the proposed inhibitors TOI1, TOI2, TOI3-rev, and TOI4 was performed to experimentally determine the potency of HDAC8 inhibition. The obtained results, as shown in Table 1, aligned with the predicted computational studies. In a homogeneous fluorogenic assay, the HDAC activity is quenched with a fluorescent dye that is tethered to an acetylysine-containing peptide. If the acetyl moiety of the fluorophore is enzymatically hydrolyzed by HDAC8, it will produce a strongly fluorescent signal at 360 nm. Table 1 shows the percentage of HDAC8 inhibition at 100, 10, and 1 µM concentration of the designed inhibitors and panobinostat. All compounds displayed HDAC8 inhibition as predicted by our computational studies [12]. Complete inhibition of HDAC8 was observed for panobinostat at 100 µM or 10 µM concentration, while only 89% inhibition was recorded at 1 µM concentration. The in vitro IC$_{50}$ values for panobinostat against HDAC8 have been shown to be 277 nM [11]. In vivo studies measuring the IC$_{50}$ values of panobinostat have also been performed, however, since panobinostat is a pan-DAC inhibitor it has been difficult for researchers to specifically correlate its IC$_{50}$ value for HDAC8 in a physiological system [40]. Theoretical studies predicted TOI1 as the most potent inhibitor over TOI2, TOI3-rev, and TOI4. TOI1 was shown to be the most potent inhibitor designed in this study producing 100% inhibition at a 100 µM, 90% inhibition at a 10 µM, and 44% at a 1 µM concentration. At a 100 µM concentration, TOI2, TOI3-rev and TOI4 inhibited 79%, 89%, and 93% of HDAC8 activity, respectively. Strong inhibition was seen at a 10 µM concentration for all inhibitors. At a concentration of 1 µM all inhibitors showed less inhibition of HDAC8 than panobinostat. It was noted that TOI2 and TOI3-rev produced similar inhibition results against HDAC8. Both of

### Table 1: Percent inhibition of HDAC8 by hydroxamate inhibitors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compound</th>
<th>concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 µM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panobinostat (n = 4)$^a$</td>
<td>100 ± 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI1 (n = 4)</td>
<td>100 ± 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI2 (n = 4)</td>
<td>79 ± 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI3-rev (n = 4)</td>
<td>89 ± 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI4 (n = 4 @ 100 and 10 µM, n = 3 @ 1 µM)</td>
<td>93 ± 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA$^b$</td>
<td>93 ± 14.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$n = number of replicates for the assay; $^b$trichostatin A (TCA) as an inhibitor control.
these inhibitors have pyrimidine rings in the core; thus, the data suggests that while this ring structure did produce inhibition, it was not as effective as the inclusion of a pyrazine ring. This finding is consistent with our computational data which demonstrated that TOI1 would slightly outperform TOI2 and TOI3-rev.

It is interesting to note that TOI1, which was shown to be better than TOI4 at the 100 µM level, was less potent than TOI4 at low concentration (1 µM). TOI4, which was predicted to be slightly less potent than TOI1, TOI2, and TOI3-rev computationally was revealed via experiment to be a better inhibitor than TOI2 and TOI3-rev. The result was observed presumably due to a variation in the binding mode for TOI4 that differs from that of TOI1, TOI2, and TOI3-rev. TOI4 was shown to observe a slightly different orientation of the core heterocyclic ring as well as a change in the orientation of the terminal indole ring. It is not clear if this difference in binding mode affected the ability of TOI4 to maintain a higher potency at lower concentrations. However, this observation does raise an interesting question: “Are certain modes of binding more effective at different concentrations and if so how can this be accurately modelled computationally?” Taken together, this data indicates that while TOI1 is the best inhibitor of the four compounds presented herein, TOI4 remains effective against HDAC8 even at lower concentrations.

Conclusion
Our investigation provides a successful synthetic strategy towards four new analogues of panobinostat having diazines as the central core and details the results of their biochemical evaluation. Computational data corroborated that the substitution of benzene in the molecular framework of panobinostat for a nitrogen-containing heterocycle in the core ring structure would enhance the pharmacological properties while maintaining the level of HDAC8 inhibition. The targets TOI1–4 were synthesized from commercially available starting materials in moderate yields. The synthesized compounds displayed potent activity against HDAC8; thus, emphasizing the advantages of drug design on a theoretical basis. These efforts led to the design of potential analogues that warrant further studies to develop therapeutic agents for neuroblastoma. Future research will be aimed at investigating the HDAC class specificity of these designed analogues and evaluating their overall potential to inhibit neuroblastoma cell growth.

Experimental General
Reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification unless otherwise specified. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), ether, dichloromethane (DCM), and dimethylformamide (DMF) were degassed in 20 L drums and passed through two sequential purification columns (activated alumina; molecular sieves for DMF) under a positive argon atmosphere. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on SiO2–60 F254 aluminum plates with visualization by ultraviolet (UV) detection at 254 nm or staining. Flash column chromatography was performed using Purasil SiO2–60, 230–400 mesh from Whatman. NMR spectra were recorded on a BRUKER AV500 spectrometer (operating at 500 MHz for 1H and 125 MHz for 13C acquisitions). Chemical shifts were reported as ppm relative to the solvent residual peak (CHCl3: 7.26 ppm for 1H, 77.2 ppm for 13C). Data are reported as follows: chemical shifts, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, br = broad), coupling constant J (Hz), and integration. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded using an ESI–TOF mass spectrometer (Agilent 6220 Time-of-Flight), gas temperature – 350 °C, drying gas (N2) – 8.0 L/min, mobile phase(s): methanol with 0.1% formic acid, flow rate: 0.2 mL/min, sample preparation: The sample was dissolved in 1 drop of chloroform and diluted with 1 mL methanol.

Additional chemical synthesis details can be found in Supporting Information File 1.

HDAC8 enzymatic activity assay
A fluorogenic assay (BPS Bioscience, catalog # 50008) was performed to evaluate the inhibition potential of the designed inhibitors. The assay was carried out using the supplier’s instructions. TOI1, TOI2, TOI3-rev, TOI4, and panobinostat were evaluated at concentrations of 100 µM, 10 µM, and 1 µM in a 96 well plate. Trichostatin A (TCA), which was used as an inhibitor control, was also evaluated at 100 µM. The blank consisted of HDAC assay buffer without the addition of inhibitor or HDAC8, while the positive control consisted of HDAC8 without inhibitor added. The substrate concentration was 5 µM, and HDAC8 concentration per well was 4 ng/µL. The reaction was initiated by addition of enzyme. The fluorogenic substrate was excited at 360 nm and the emission signal was detected at 460 nm using a Biotek Synergy HTX multimodal plate reader after incubation for 30 minutes.

Preparation of the HDAC8 receptor for docking
The HDAC8 crystal structure (protein database pdb: 1W22) [32] was utilized as the docking receptor for all compounds. This receptor is crystalized as a dimer thus only the A chain was prepared for docking using Sybyl-X 2.1. A protocol defining the regions of hydrogen donor, acceptor and hydrophobic character was created using the SFXC protocol [41–43]. The Zn2+ ion which is known to be essential in the hydroxaa-
mate class of HDAC inhibitors was included in the preparation of the receptor.

Preparation of inhibitor compounds for docking

Compounds were drawn in ChemDraw and the converted for 2D to 3D using Marvin Sketch. The energy gradient optimization method was used to perform an initial minimization in Marvin Sketch. A full structural minimization was performed in UCSF Chimera [44] using conjugate gradient followed by steepest decent. In Sybyl-X multiple conformers of each potential inhibitor compound were created for docking analysis using the prep protocol Docking >1 parameter.

Molecular docking of inhibitors in the HDAC8 receptor

The inhibitor candidates were docked into the receptor using the Surflex-Dock Geom (SFXC) protocol [41-43] to evaluate the binding affinity of the ligand for the HDAC8 receptor. The C-scoring method was used to calculate these binding affinities and binding scores are given in −log10(Kd) values [45]. Docking simulations where ran considering conformers at pH 7 to simulate the physiological conditions where the pH is 7.4. Results were analyzed in both Sybyl-X and UCSF Chimera.

Supporting Information
Supporting Information File 1
Experimental and analytical data.
[https://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/content-supplementary/1860-5397-16-59-S1.pdf]

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