

Supporting Information

Positive Modulators of the N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor: Structure-Activity Relationship Study on Steroidal 3-Hemiesters

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Table S1. Summary of computational values of physicochemical properties of compounds **1-24**.

	ΔG_{solv} [kcal/mol] - transfer from					
	vacuum to water		<i>n</i> -octanol to water			
Compound	neutral	charged	neutral	charged	LogP	LogD
1 (PES)	-21.10	-75.74	1.76	-5.67	2.02	1.26
2	-17.62	-79.36	3.40	-4.88	3.49	0.71
3	-20.10	-81.91	3.79	-5.33	3.81	0.84
4	-20.30	-85.84	4.17	-5.56	4.27	0.73
5	-21.68	-88.61	4.42	-5.21	4.41	1.29
6	-21.10	-88.10	5.18	-4.35	4.97	1.75
7	-21.09	-88.77	5.87	-4.02	5.46	2.09
8	-20.70	-88.52	6.54	-3.24	6.00	2.64
9	-12.15	-75.10	6.43	-2.78	5.29	2.02
10	-12.51	-79.10	6.82	-3.03	5.74	1.91
11	-13.86	-81.37	7.06	-2.62	6.14	2.47
12	-13.25	-80.81	7.87	-1.76	6.44	2.92
13	-13.23	-81.47	8.51	-1.44	6.76	3.27
14	-12.73	-75.49	5.45	-3.60	4.64	1.28
15	-12.92	-79.73	5.95	-3.96	4.91	1.18
16	-14.35	-81.93	6.15	-3.57	5.22	1.74
17	-13.66	-81.30	6.95	-2.70	5.81	2.19
18	-13.69	-81.88	7.62	-2.26	6.29	2.54
19	-22.65	-89.39	3.52	-6.08	3.73	1.07
20	-22.03	-88.88	4.32	-5.21	4.32	1.53
21	-22.02	-89.78	5.01	-4.91	4.81	1.87
22	-21.57	-89.57	5.72	-4.23	5.25	2.42
23	-21.45	-89.76	6.31	-3.59	5.26	3.00
24	-26.87	-89.56	5.77	-2.82	5.40	3.94

Preparation of structures.

The studied compounds were manually built in PyMOL (version 1.5.0.4.)¹ using the geometry of the molecule taken from the crystal structure (3CAV PDB code),² and were relaxed by the RI-DFT/B-LYP/SVP method with the program Turbomole (version 6.1).³ The empirical dispersion correction (D)⁴ and COSMO continuum solvation model⁵ were applied on the gradient optimization. The most stable local minima of the compounds were generated by the molecular dynamics simulation with a general AMBER empirical force field (the simulation was run for 30 ns; the constant temperature was 400 K).⁶ The package AMBER 14 MD was used.⁷ The partial charges of the molecules were calculated using the RESP procedure⁸ at the HF/6-31G* level. The resulting geometries were minimized by the RI-DFT-D/B-LYP/SVP//COSMO method and their single-point energies (SP) were calculated at the RI-DFT-D3/B-LYP/TZVPP//COSMO level.⁹ The chosen structures were re-optimized by the RI-DFT-D3/B-LYP/TZVPP//COSMO method and their SP were calculated at the same level of accuracy.

Computational methods.

The solvation free energy (ΔG_{solv}) of the compounds was calculated in the SMD continuum solvation model¹⁰ (the transfer from vacuum to water and from *n*-octanol to water) at the HF/6-31G* level with the program Gaussian (version 09).¹¹ In this method, the single-point energies were computed with an identical molecular geometry for both the transfer from vacuum to water and from *n*-octanol to water. The partition coefficient (P) is defined as the ratio of concentrations of a neutral solute in *n*-octanol and water, and it represents the solute lipophilicity. It is usually reported as the common logarithm:

$$\log P = \log(c_{\text{neutral,octanol}}/c_{\text{neutral,water}})$$

The calculated logP was obtained via the equation $\log P = \Delta G_{ow}/(-RT\ln(10))$, where ΔG_{ow} is the transfer free energy, R is the molar gas constant and T is temperature (298.15 K).¹²

The ΔG_{ow} was calculated on the basis of the change in the molecular conformation related to the transfer between *n*-octanol and water. The compounds were optimized at the M06-2X/6-31G* level in SMD with Gaussian, and ΔG_{ow} was expressed as the difference between the total energies in water and in *n*-octanol, because this energy includes the internal energy of the molecule.^{12a}

The distribution-coefficient (D), which is also presented as a common logarithm, takes into account both the neutral and ionized form of the solute in both phases and is used for estimating the lipophilicity of ionizable species.¹³

$$\log D = \log \left((c_{ionized, octanol} + c_{neutral, octanol}) / (c_{ionized, water} + c_{neutral, water}) \right)$$

The logD values were predicted at pH = 7.4, which is the physiological pH of blood serum, using the program MarvinSketch.¹⁴

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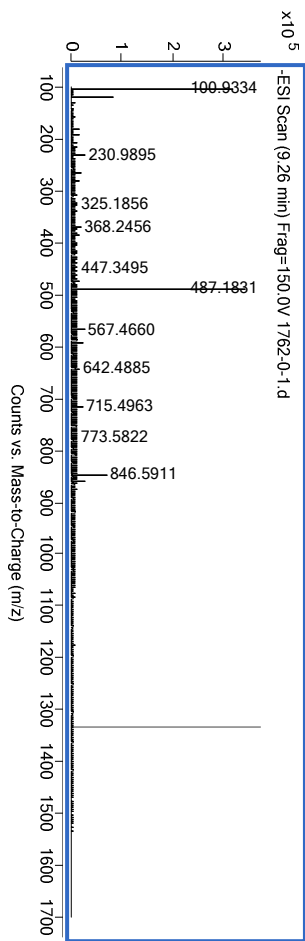
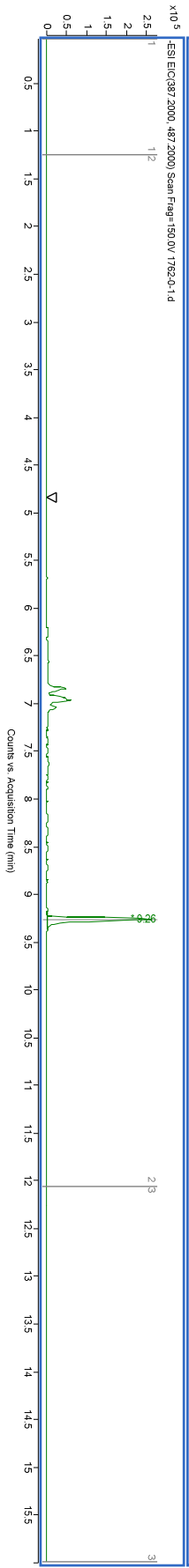
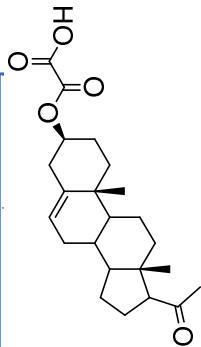
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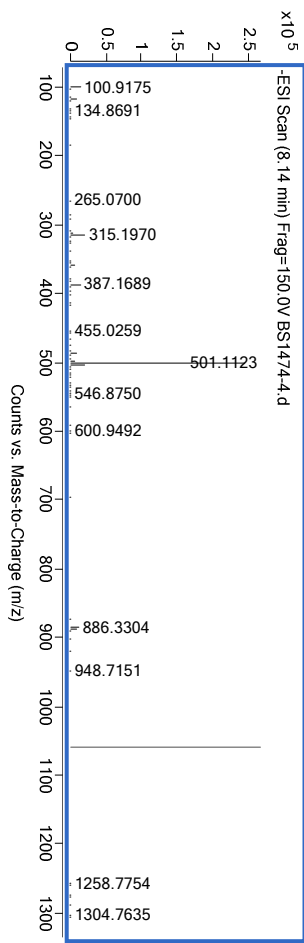
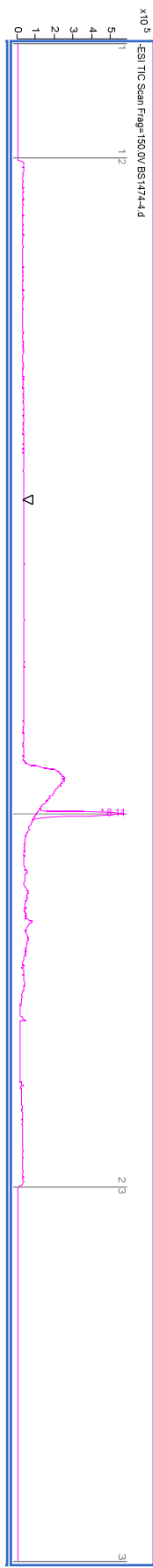
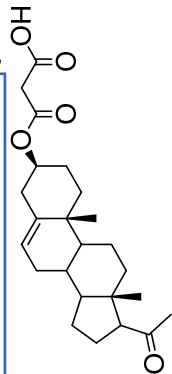
Purity of compounds.

The purity of compounds was monitored over time using an Agilent 6230 TOF LC/MS. Samples were separated on a Waters ACQUITY UPLC CSH Phenyl-Hexyl (100×2.1, 130Å, 1.7 μm) at a flow rate 0.3 ml/min. The concentration of mobile phase B (0.1% FA in acetonitrile) was gradually increased from 15 to 100 % in mobile phase A (0.1% FA in water) over 5.5 min. The mass spectrometry instrument was operated in a negative ion mode with a voltage of +3.00 kV applied to the capillary. The temperature, the flow rate of the nitrogen drying gas, the pressure of the nitrogen nebulizing gas, the temperature, and the flow rate of the sheath gas were set at 325°C, 10 l/min, 40 psi, 390°C, and 11 l/min, respectively.

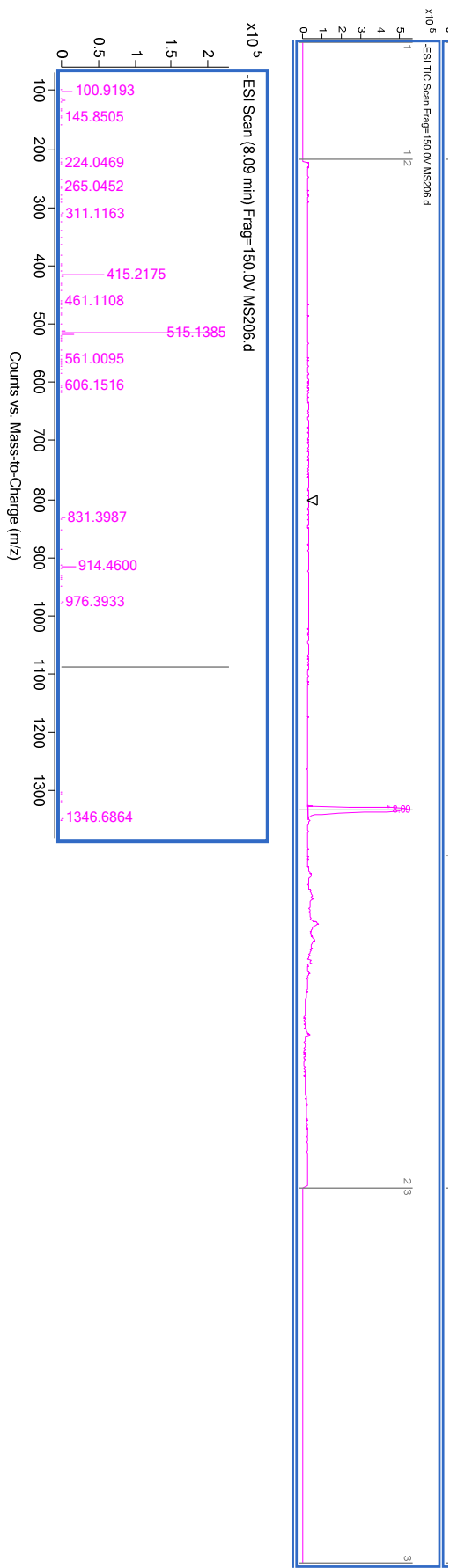
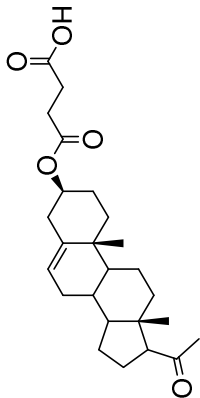
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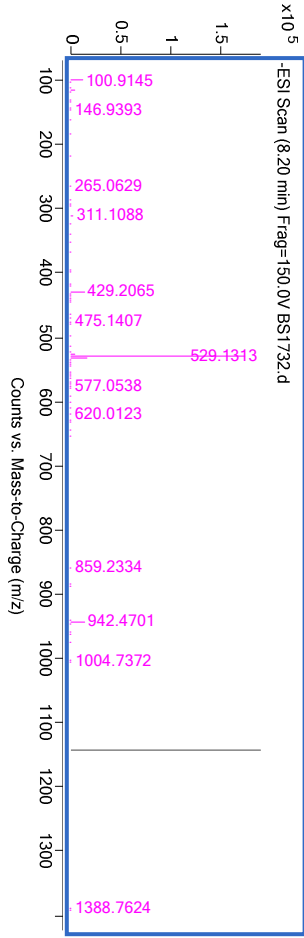
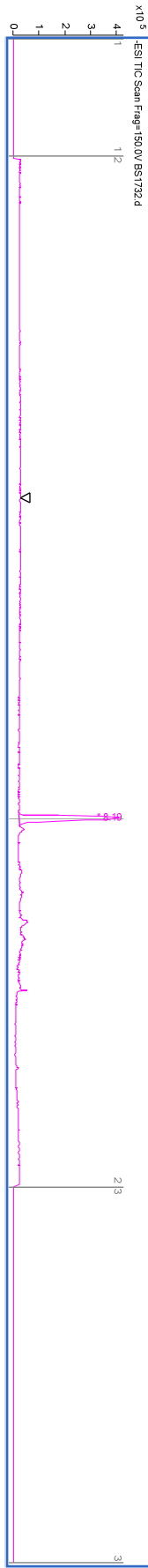
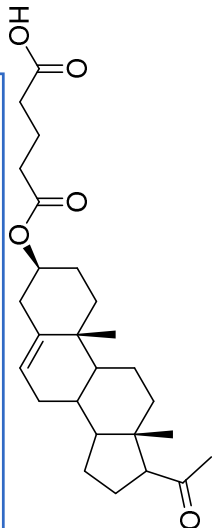
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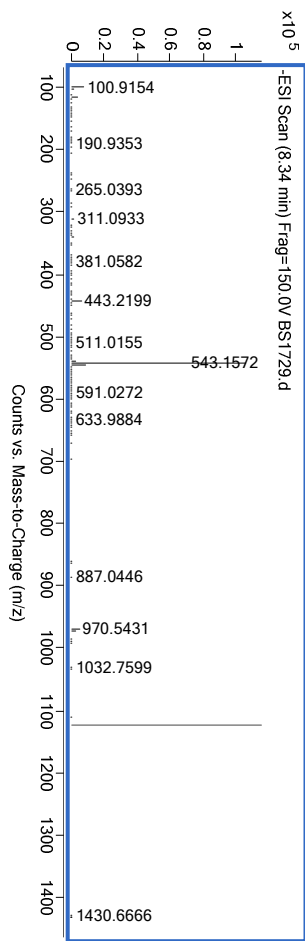
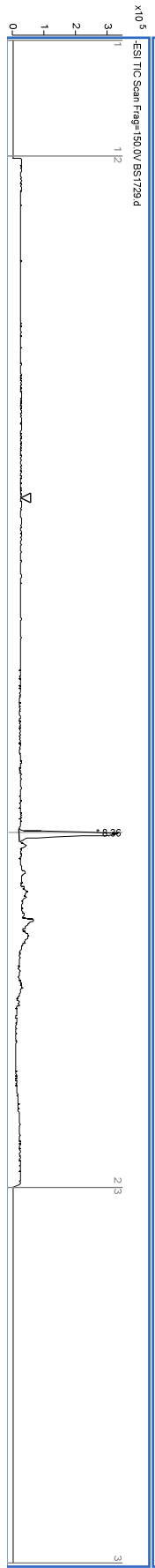
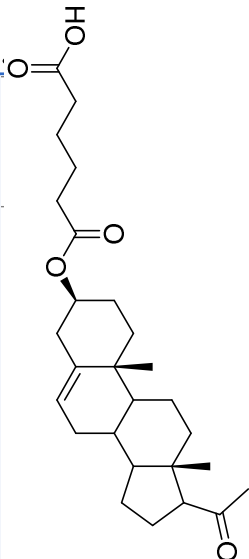
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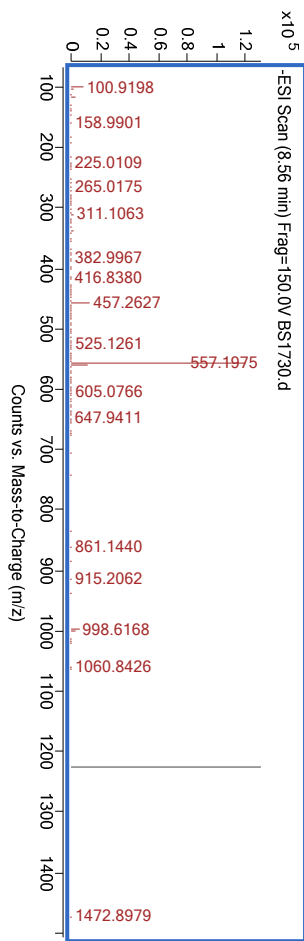
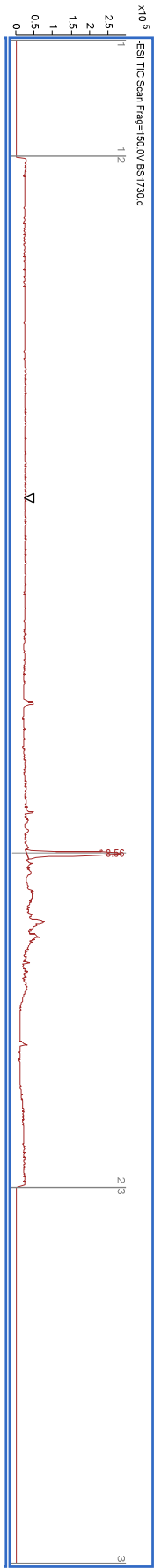
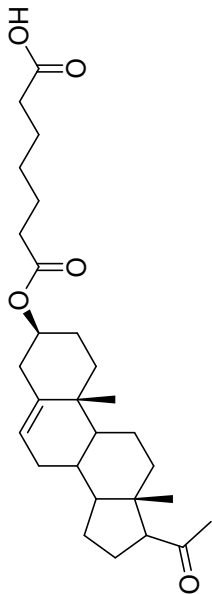
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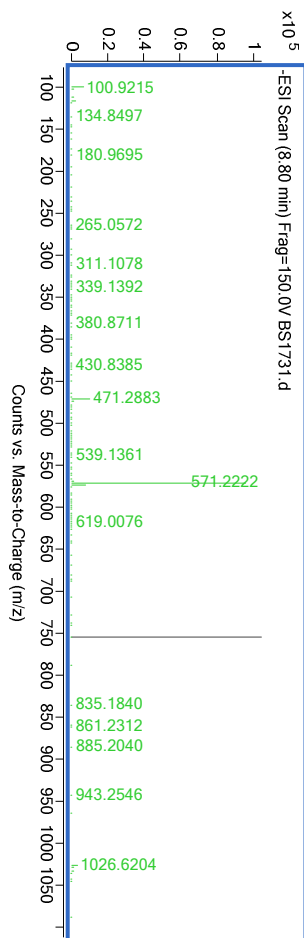
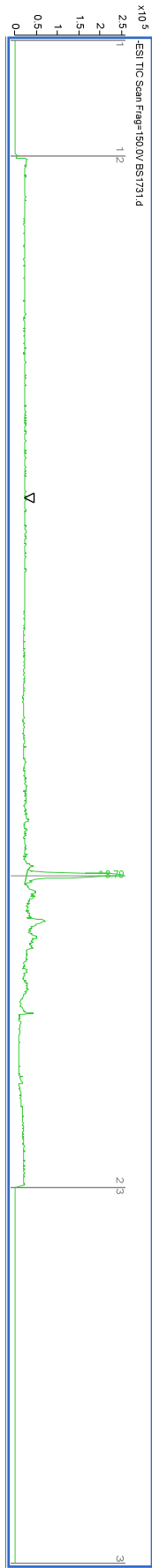
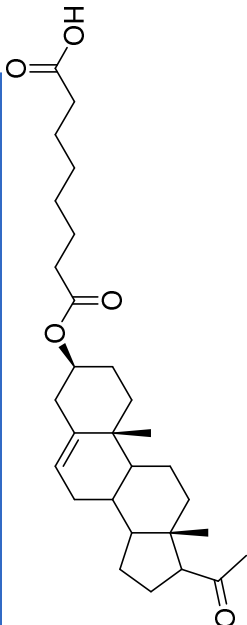
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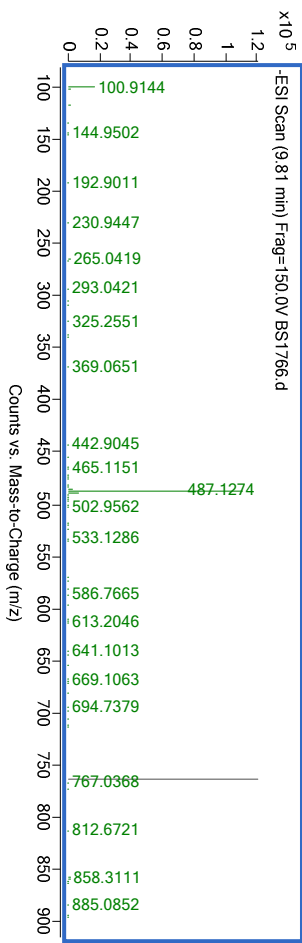
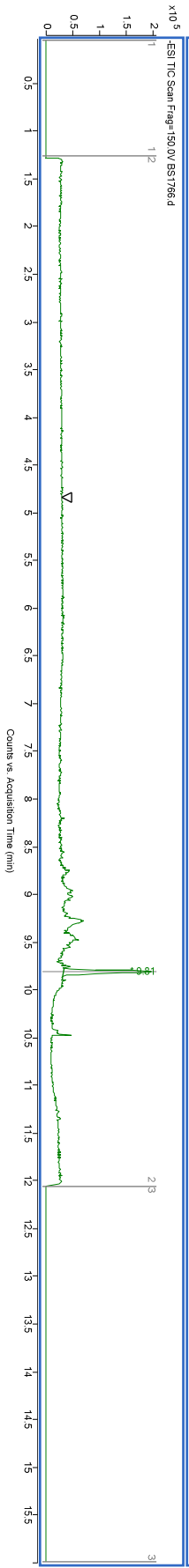
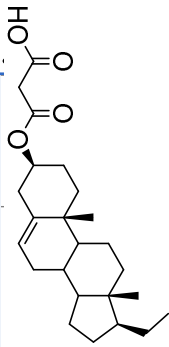
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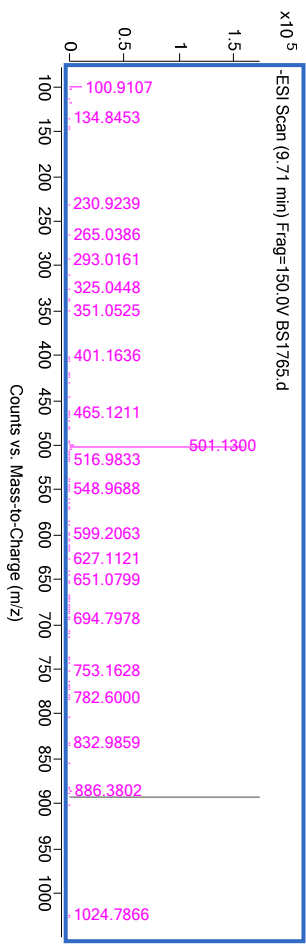
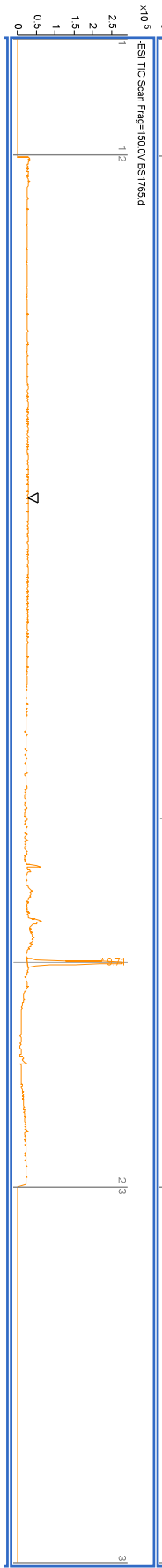
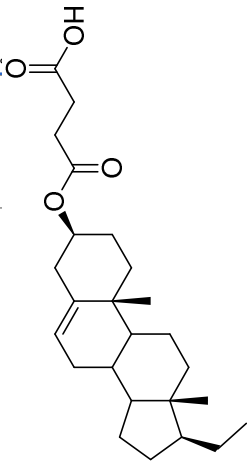
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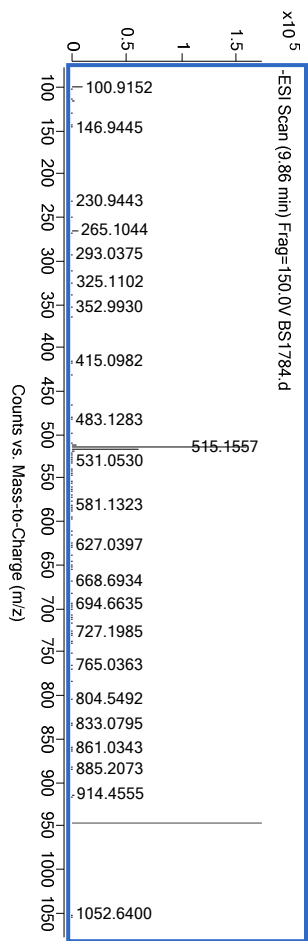
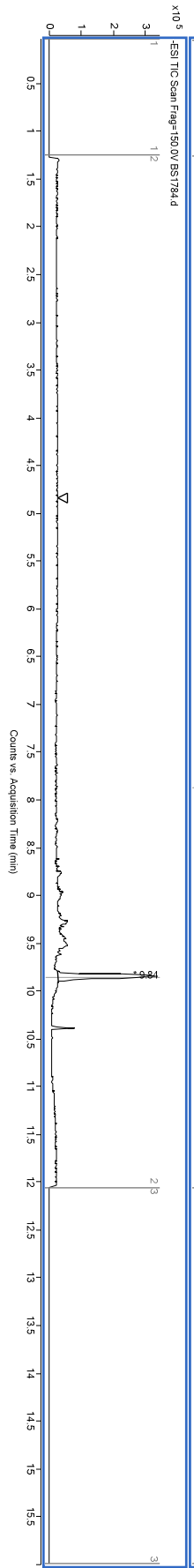
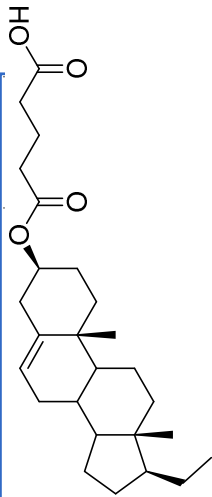
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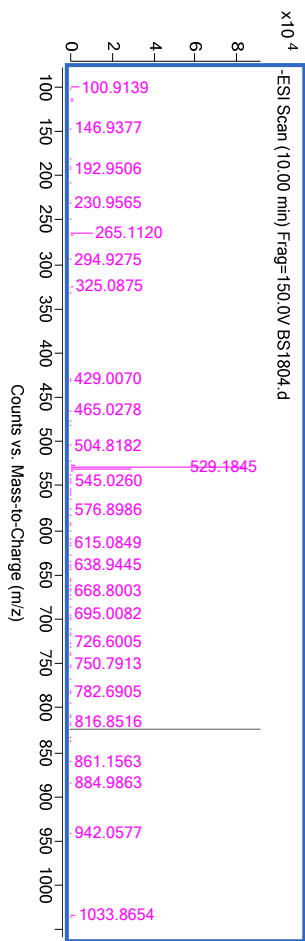
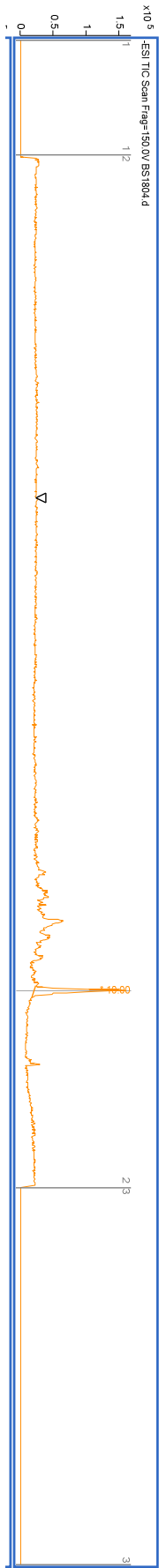
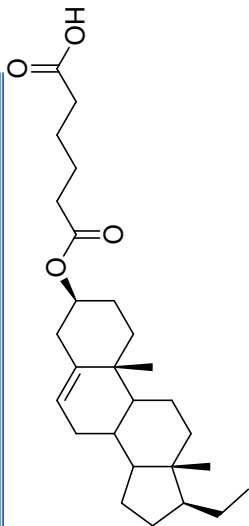
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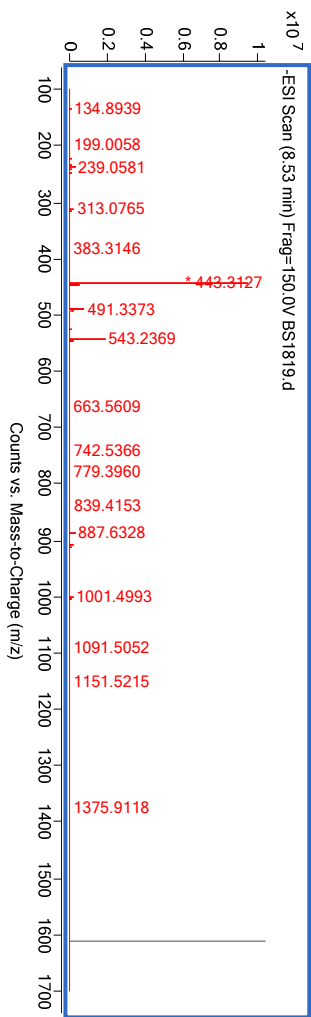
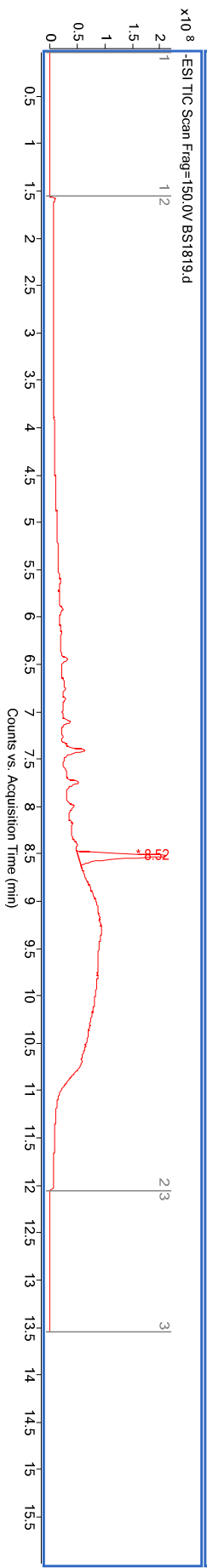
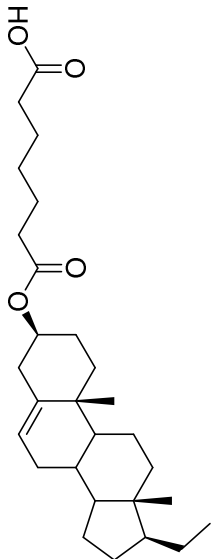
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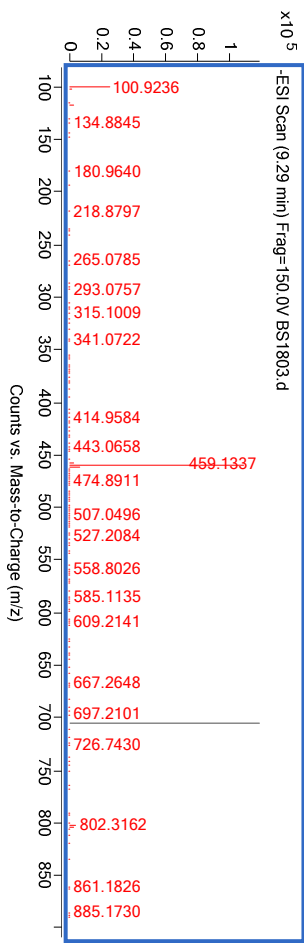
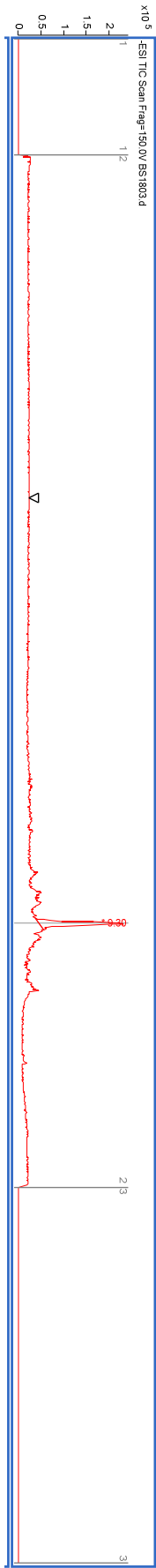
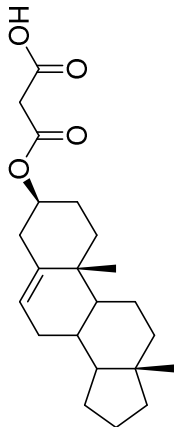
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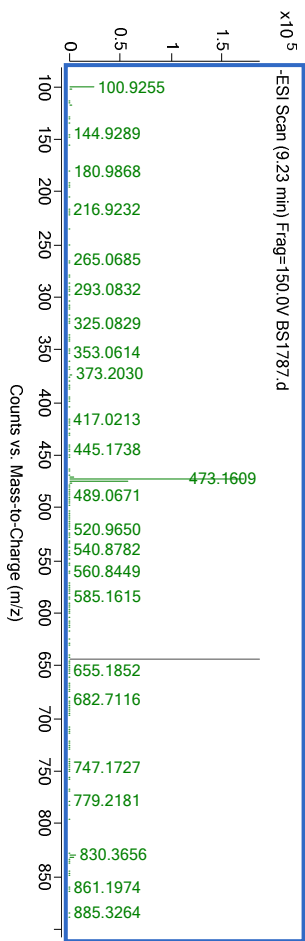
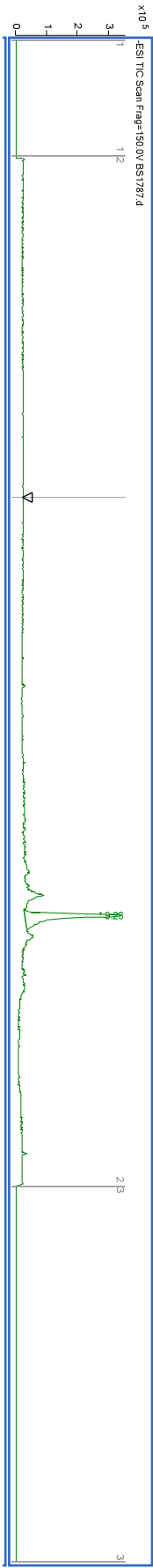
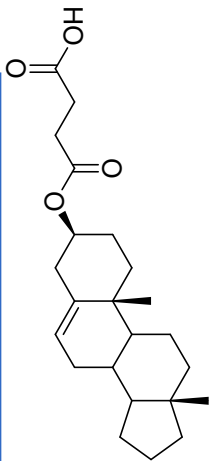
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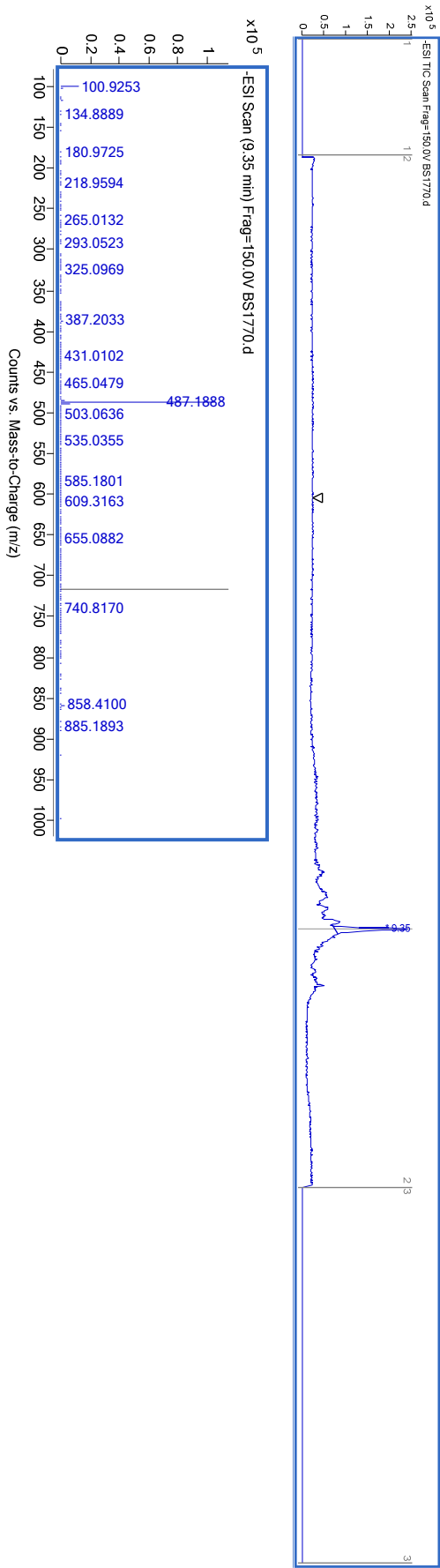
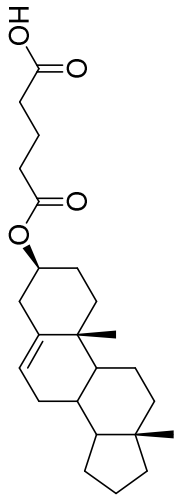
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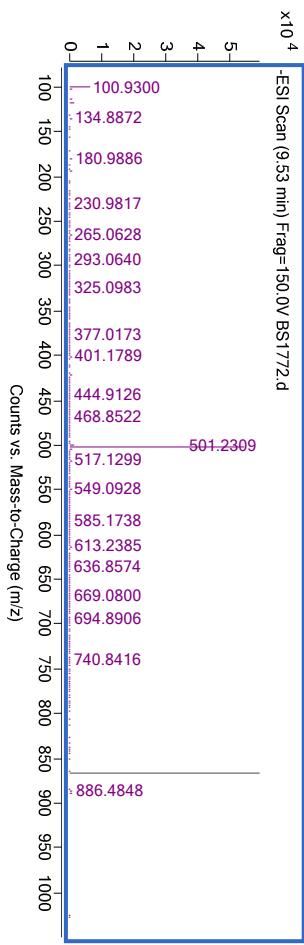
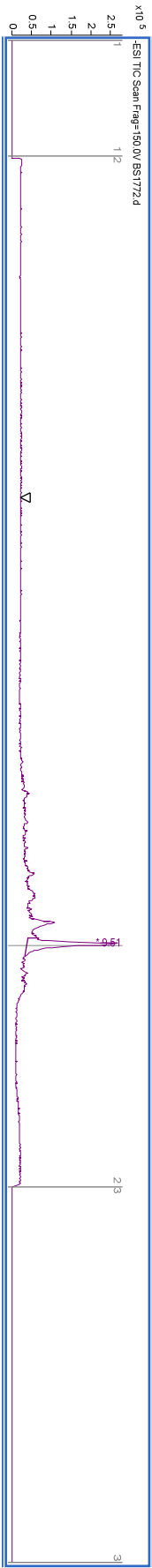
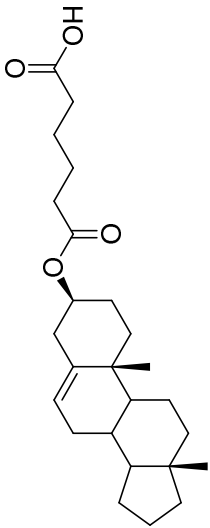
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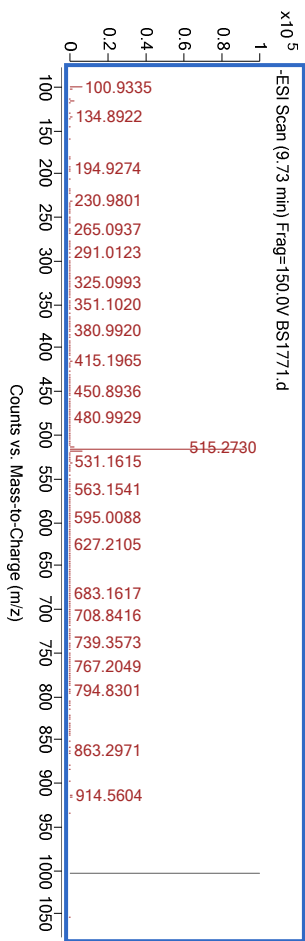
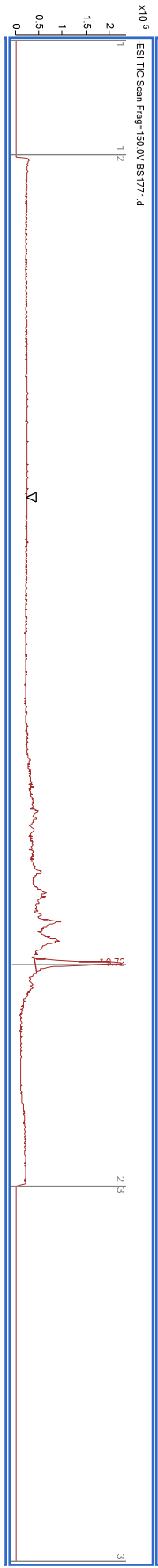
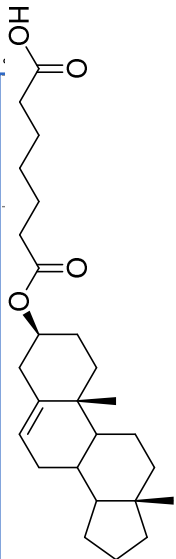
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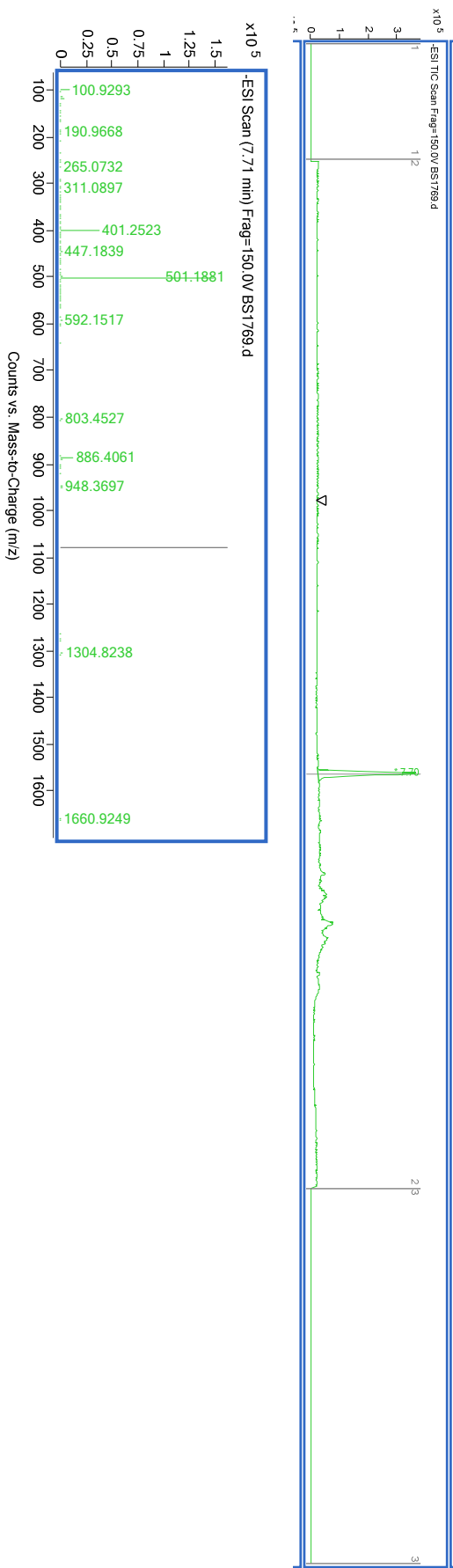
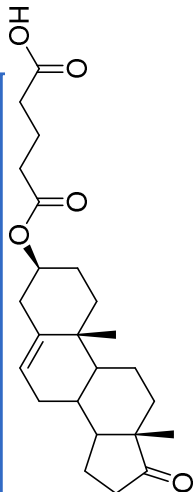
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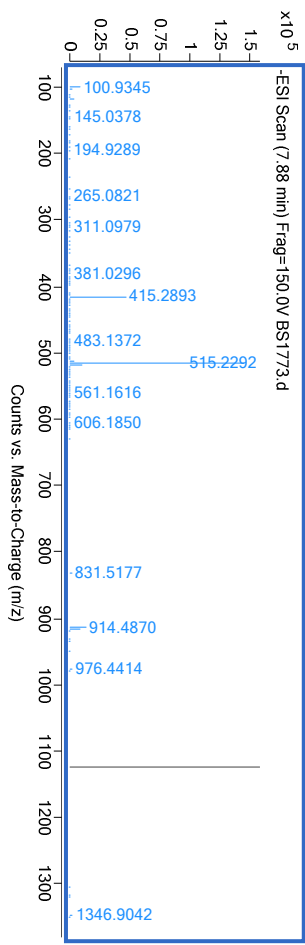
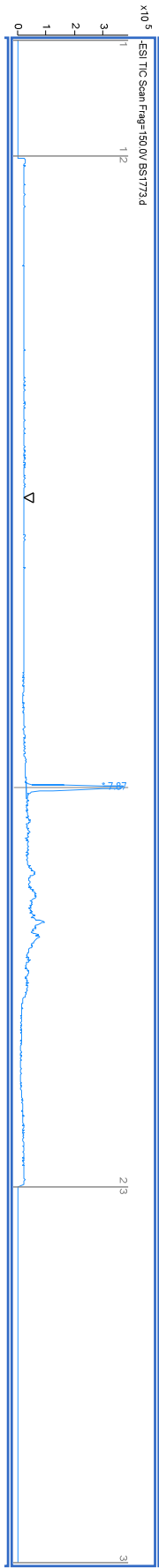
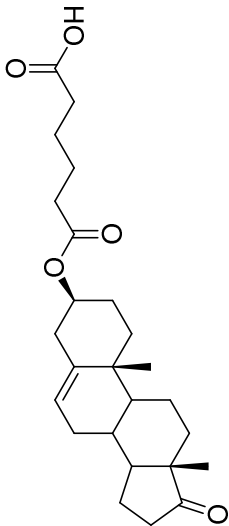
Compound 18:



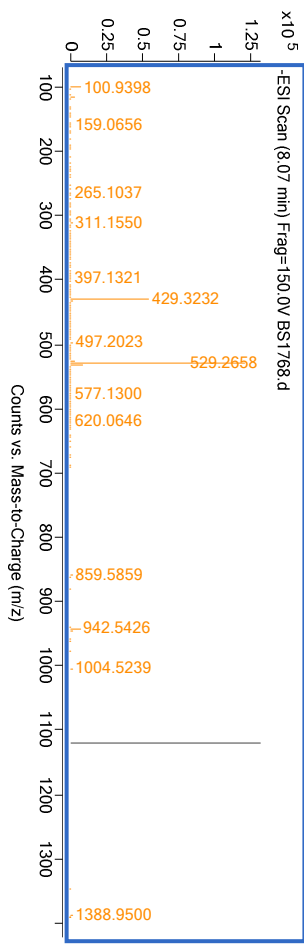
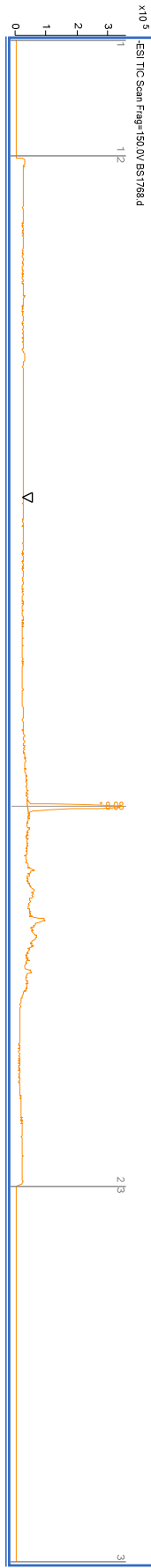
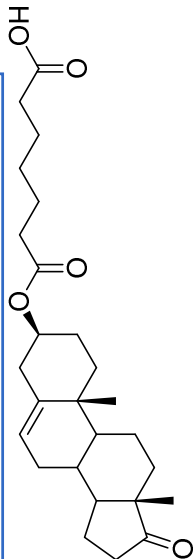
Compound 19:



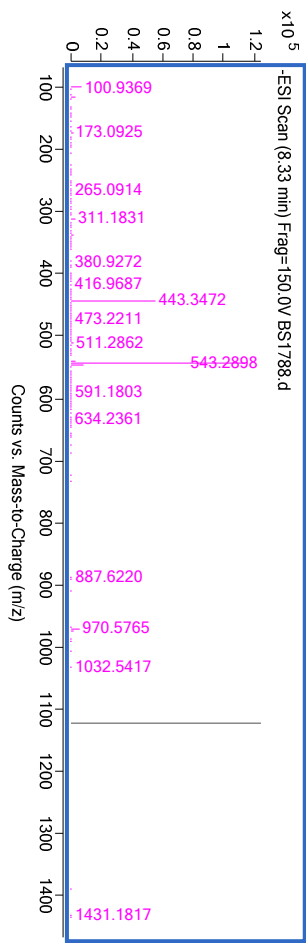
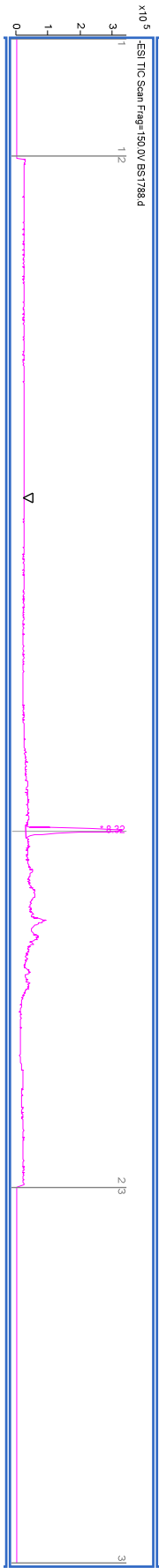
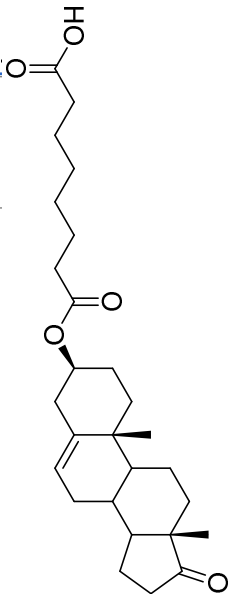
Compound 20:



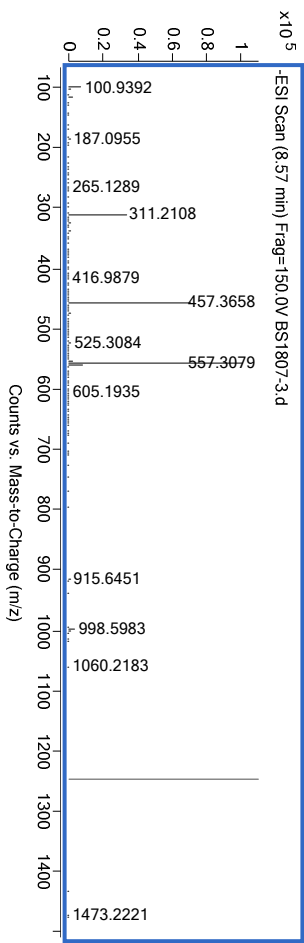
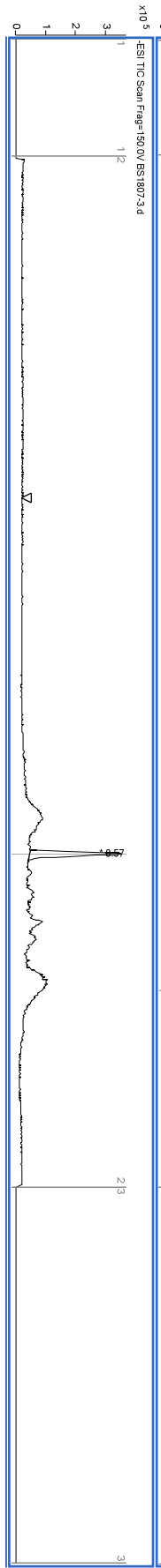
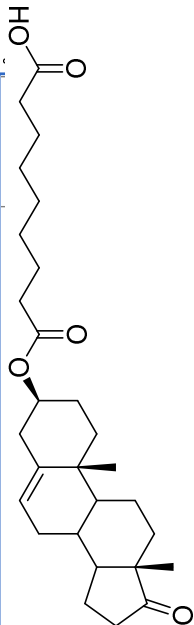
Compound 21:



Compound 22:



Compound 23:



Compound 24:

