

Supporting Information

Discovery of Novel Adenosine Receptor Agonists that Exhibit Subtype Selectivity

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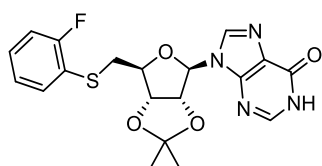
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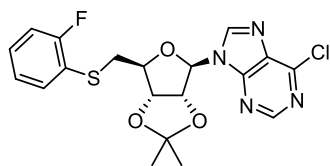
I. Synthesis of intermediates

5'-(2-Fluorophenylthio)-5'-deoxy-2',3'-O-isopropylideneinosine (**28**).



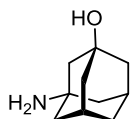
2-Fluorothiophenol (0.86 mL, 8.06 mmol) was added to anhydrous DMF (25 mL). Sodium hydride (60% oil dispersion, 0.26 g, 6.51 mmol) was added in portions at 0 °C and stirred for 3 h at room temperature. Chloride **27** (0.56 g, 1.71 mmol) was added in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resultant residue was dissolved in DCM (20 mL). The organic phase was washed with water (2 x 50 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (methanol/DCM, 1–2%) to give **28** (0.34 g, 48% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.43 (1H, br s, NH), 8.26 (1H, s, adenine H), 8.08 (1H, s, adenine H), 7.42 (1H, td, *J* 7.8, 1.7, Ar H), 7.31-7.10 (3H, m, 3 x Ar H), 6.14 (1H, d, *J* 2.3, 1'-H), 5.41 (1H, dd, *J* 6.1, 2.3, 2'-H), 5.0 (1H, dd, *J* 6.1, 2.8, 3'-H), 4.18 (1H, td, *J* 7.1, 2.8, 4'-H), 3.26 (2H, d, *J* 7.1, 5'-H₂), 1.48 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.30 (3H, s, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 161.4, 158.9, 156.5, 147.6, 146.1, 139.1, 131.1, 128.6 (d, *J* 7.9), 125.0 (d, *J* 3.5), 124.7, 121.7 (d, *J* 17.2), 115.6 (d, *J* 21.9), 113.4, 89.3, 85.0, 83.5, 83.2, 34.3, 26.8, 25.1 (there is an additional quaternary aromatic peak in the ¹³C NMR spectrum); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -110.4; HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₂₀O₄N₄FS [MH]⁺ 419.1184, found 419.1188.

6-Chloro-6-deoxy-5'-(2-fluorophenylthio)-2',3'-O-isopropylidene-5'-deoxyinosine (**29**).



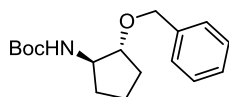
Intermediate **28** (0.12 g, 0.29 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (10 mL). Anhydrous DMF (0.06 mL, 0.72 mmol) and thionyl chloride (0.11 mL, 1.44 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was refluxed at 50 °C for 5 h. The solution was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with DCM (100 mL) and washed thoroughly with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (2 x 50 mL), brine (2 x 50 mL) and water (3 x 100 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (methanol/DCM, 1–2%) to give chloride **29** (0.11, 88% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.84 (1H, s, adenine H), 8.81 (1H, s, adenine H), 7.38 (1H, td, *J* 7.7, 1.9, Ar H), 7.27–7.05 (3H, m, 3 x Ar H), 6.31 (1H, d, *J* 2.0, 1'-H), 5.56 (1H, dd, *J* 6.3, 2.0, 2'-H), 5.07 (1H, dd, *J* 6.3, 2.6, 3'-H), 4.28 (1H, td, *J* 7.1, 2.6, 4'-H), 3.26 (2H, d, *J* 7.1, 5'-H₂), 1.50 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.32 (3H, s, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 161.4, 159.0, 151.7, 151.0, 149.4, 146.2, 131.5, 131.3, 128.7 (d, *J* 8.0), 124.8 (d, *J* 3.6), 121.6, (d, *J* 17.2), 115.5 (d, *J* 22.0), 113.3, 90.1, 85.7, 83.3, 83.2, 34.3, 26.8, 25.1 (there is an additional quaternary aromatic peak in the ¹³C NMR); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -110.3; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₉H₁₉O₃N₄ClFS [MH]⁺ 437.0845, found 437.0847.

3-Amino-1-adamantanol^{S1}



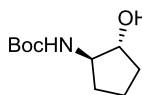
Sulfuric acid (97%, 10.3 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and nitric acid (65%, 1 mL) was added dropwise and stirred for 5 min. Amantadine hydrochloride (1 g, 5.33 mmol) was added in small portions and stirred for 2 h at 0 °C and then overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was again cooled to 0 °C and ice water was added slowly and stirred for 30 min. Sodium hydroxide (3M aq. solution, 250 mL) was then added until the pH was alkaline. The reaction mixture was extracted with DCM (3 x 100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 3-amino-1-adamantanol (0.64 g, 72% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 4.34 (1H, s, OH), 2.08 (2H, m, 2 x adamantyl H), 1.46–1.24 (14H, m, 12 x adamantyl H and NH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 67.8, 54.0, 49.8, 44.9, 44.2, 34.9, 30.5; *m/z* (ESI⁺) 168 (MH)⁺.

(1*R*, 2*R*)-2-Benzoyloxycyclopentyl-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amine^{S2}



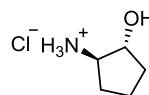
(1*R*,2*R*)-1-Amino-2-benzoyloxycyclopentane (0.2 mL, 1.05 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Triethylamine (0.29 mL, 2.10 mmol) and Boc₂O (0.25 g, 1.16 mmol) were then added and stirred at room temperature overnight. Ethyl acetate (100 mL) was then added and the organic phase was washed with water (2 x 50 mL) and brine (50 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow solid, which was purified with column chromatography (methanol/DCM, 1%) to give the title compound (0.25 g, 84%) as a pale yellow solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.39–7.22 (5H, m, 5 x phenyl H), 6.91 (1H, d, *J* 7.3, NH), 4.51 (2H, m, CH₂Ph), 3.82–3.66 (2H, m, 1- and 2-H), 1.98–1.73 (2H, m, 2 x cyclopentyl H), 1.68–1.50 (3H, m, 3 x cyclopentyl H), 1.47–1.32 (10H, m, -(CH₃)₃ and 1 x cyclopentyl H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 154.9, 138.9, 128.1, 127.3, 127.1, 84.5, 77.5, 69.8, 56.4, 30.1, 28.2, 21.3; *m/z* (ES⁺) 314 (MNa)⁺.

(1*R*,2*R*)-2-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopentanol^{S3}



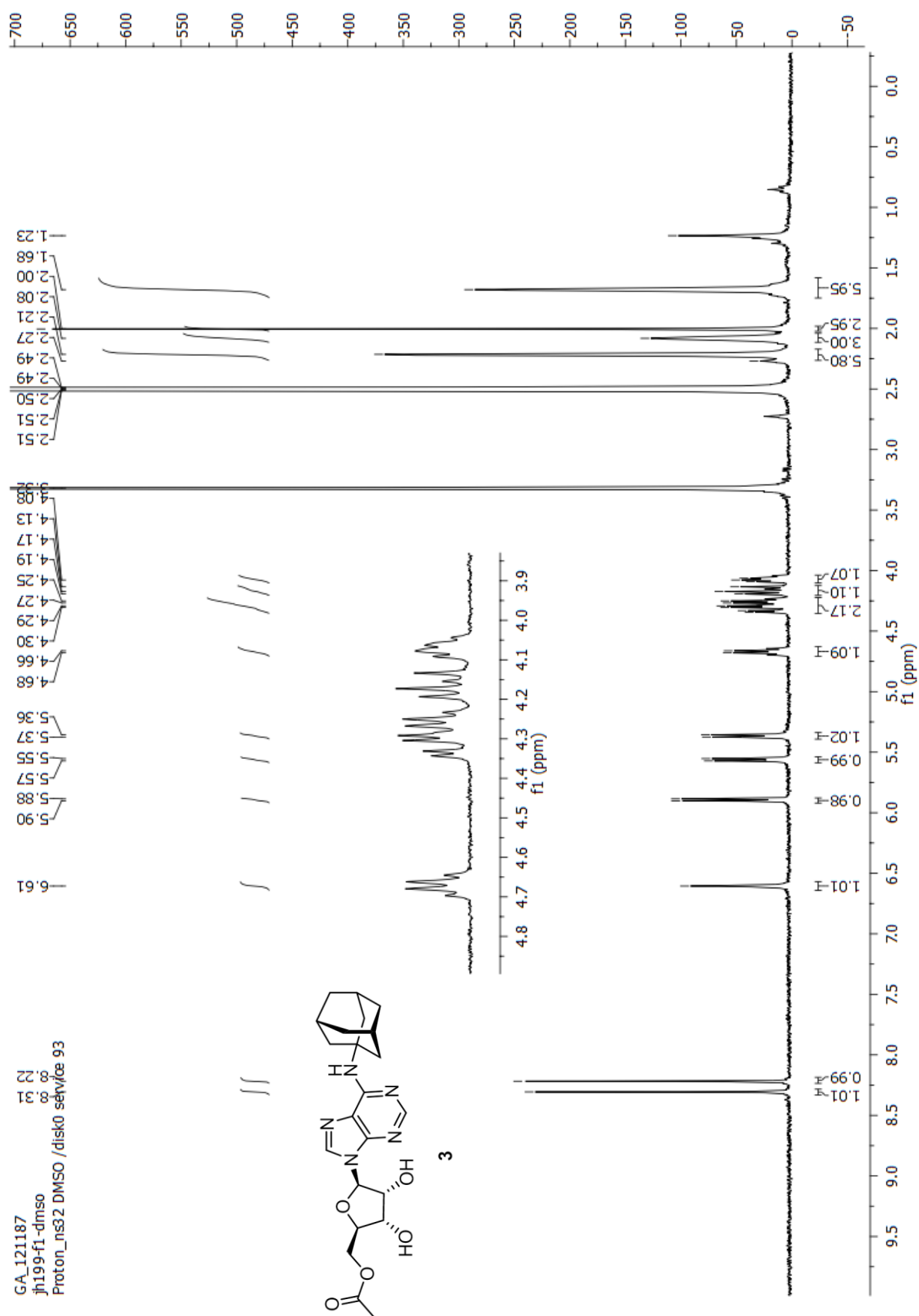
Fully protected cyclopentanol from above (0.25 g, 0.86 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (20 mL). Pd(OH)₂/C (20 wt. %, 0.06 g) and cyclohexene (0.52 mL, 5.16 mmol) were then added and refluxed for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and filtered through celite. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane, 50%) to give the title compound (0.20 g, 99% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.54 (1H, m, NH), 5.42 (1H, d, *J* 4.3, OH), 4.60 (1H, m, 1-H), 4.32 (1H, m, 2-H), 2.76–2.51 (2H, m, 2 x cyclopentyl H), 2.45–2.31 (2H, m, 2 x cyclopentyl H), 2.28–2.08 (11H, m, 2 x cyclopentyl H and -(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.2, 77.3, 32.0, 28.3, 20.3; *m/z* (ES⁺) 224 (MNa)⁺.

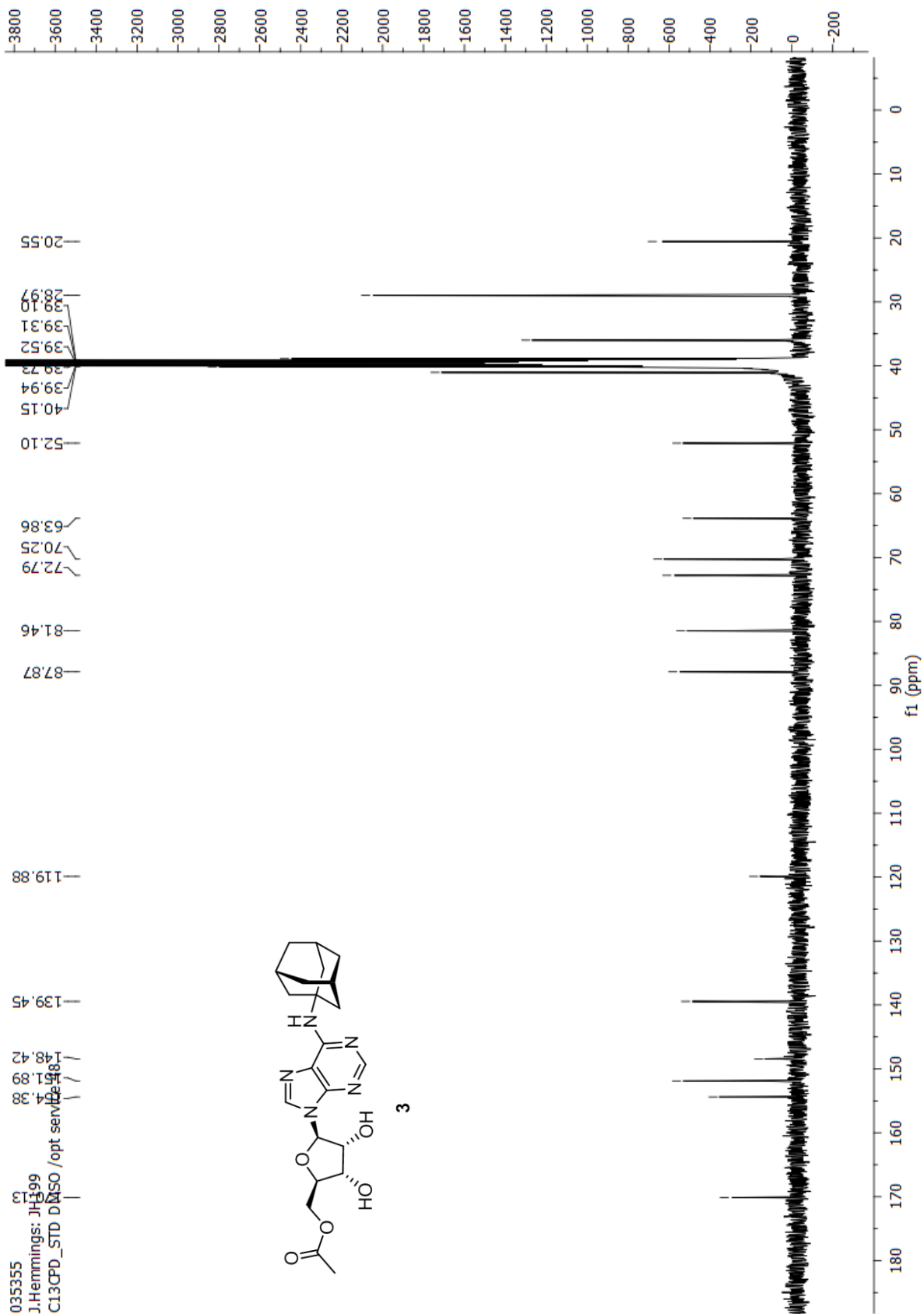
(1*R*,2*R*)-2-Aminocyclopentanol hydrochloride^{S4}

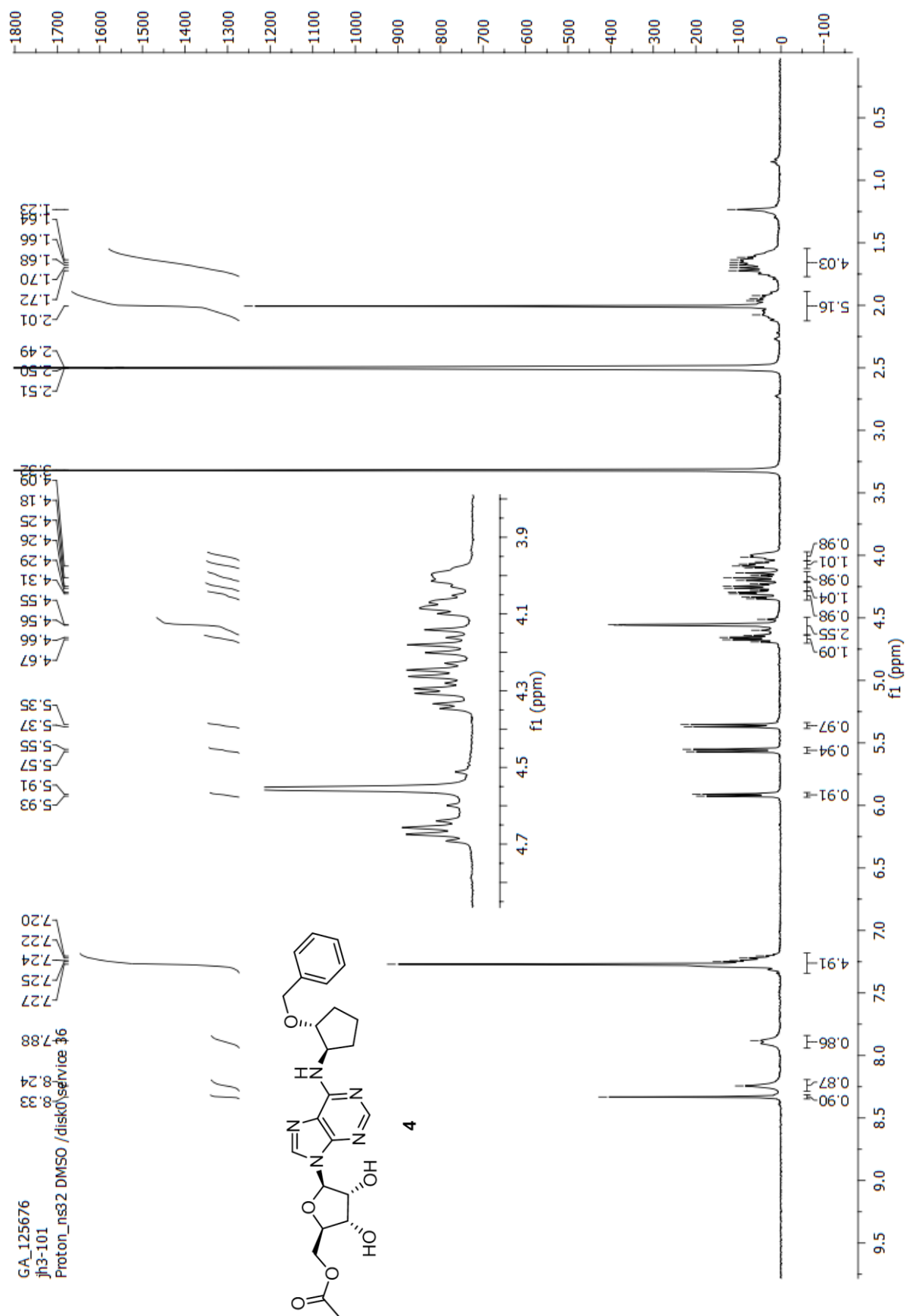


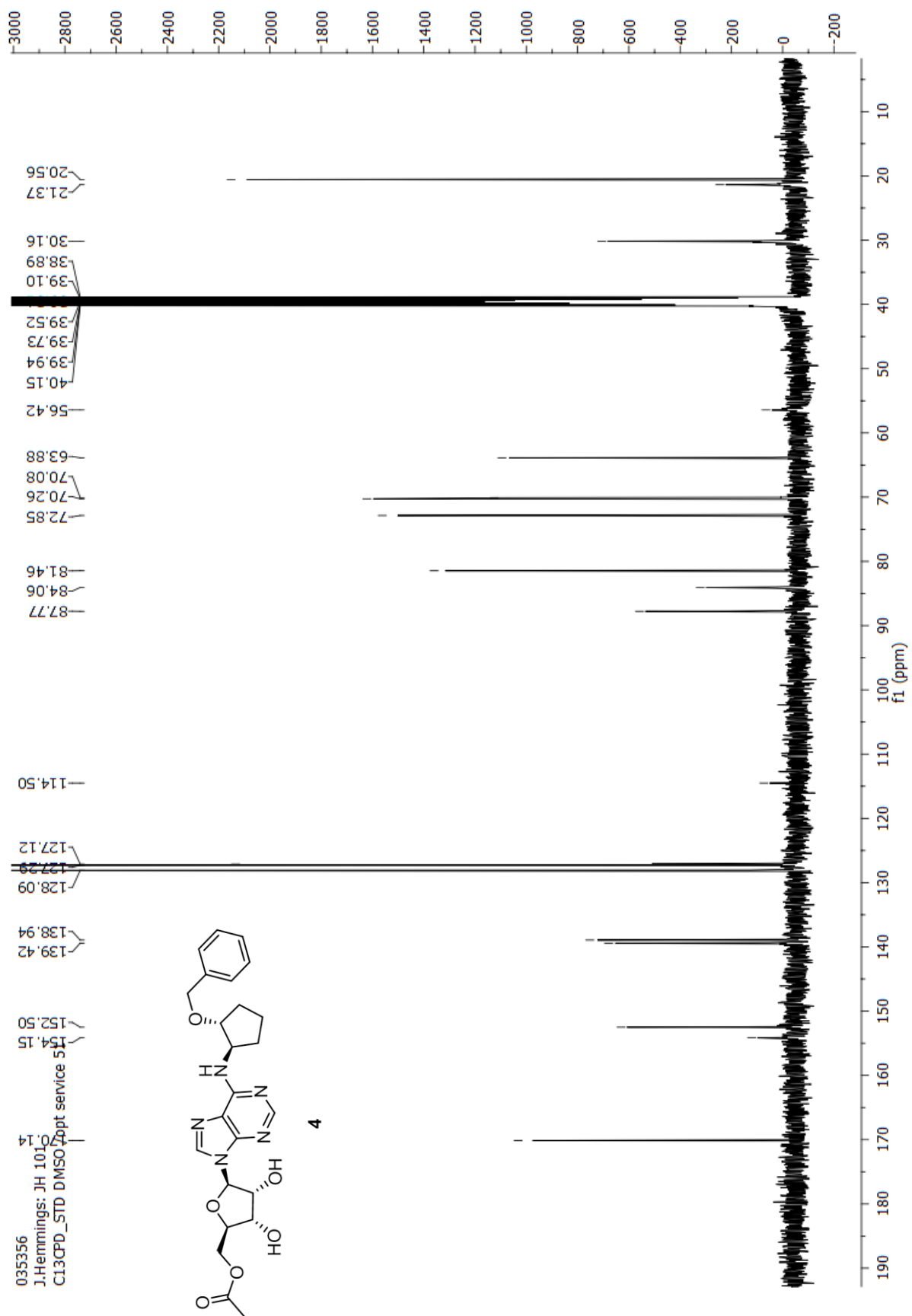
The Boc-protected cyclopentanol from above (0.023 g, 0.11 mmol) was dissolved in 4M HCl in dioxane (0.51 mL, 2.01 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resultant solid was washed with diethyl ether to give the title compound (0.01 g, 99% yield) as a white solid as the HCl salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.99 (2H, br s, NH₂), 5.18 (1H, d, *J* 4.6, OH), 3.96 (1H, m, 1-H), 3.13 (1H, m, 2-H), 2.07-1.83 (2H, m, 2 x cyclopentyl H), 1.72-1.60 (2H, m, 2 x cyclopentyl H), 1.56-1.44 (2H, m, 2 x cyclopentyl H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 74.6, 57.9, 32.0, 27.6, 20.1; *m/z* (ES⁺) 102 (MH)⁺.

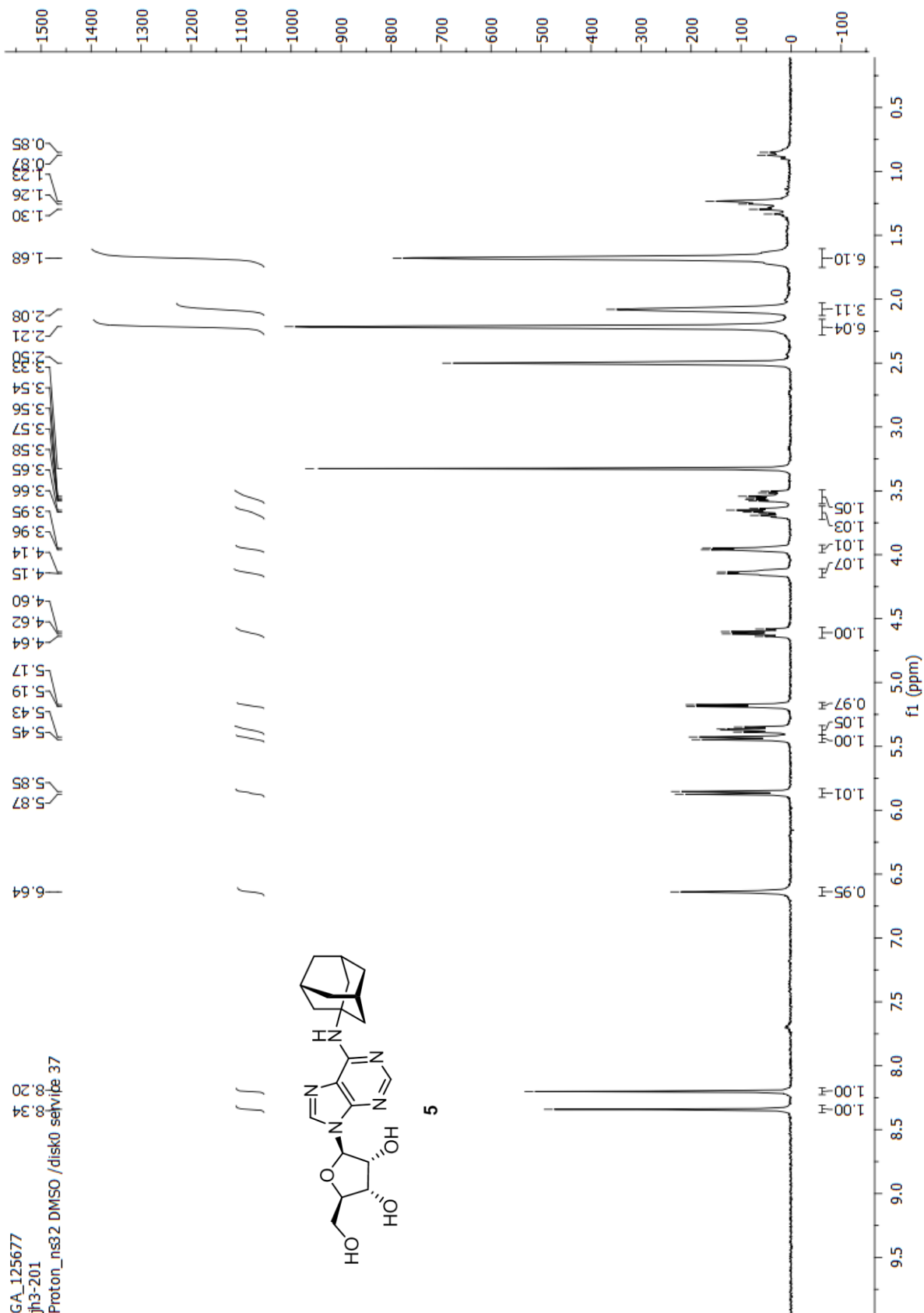
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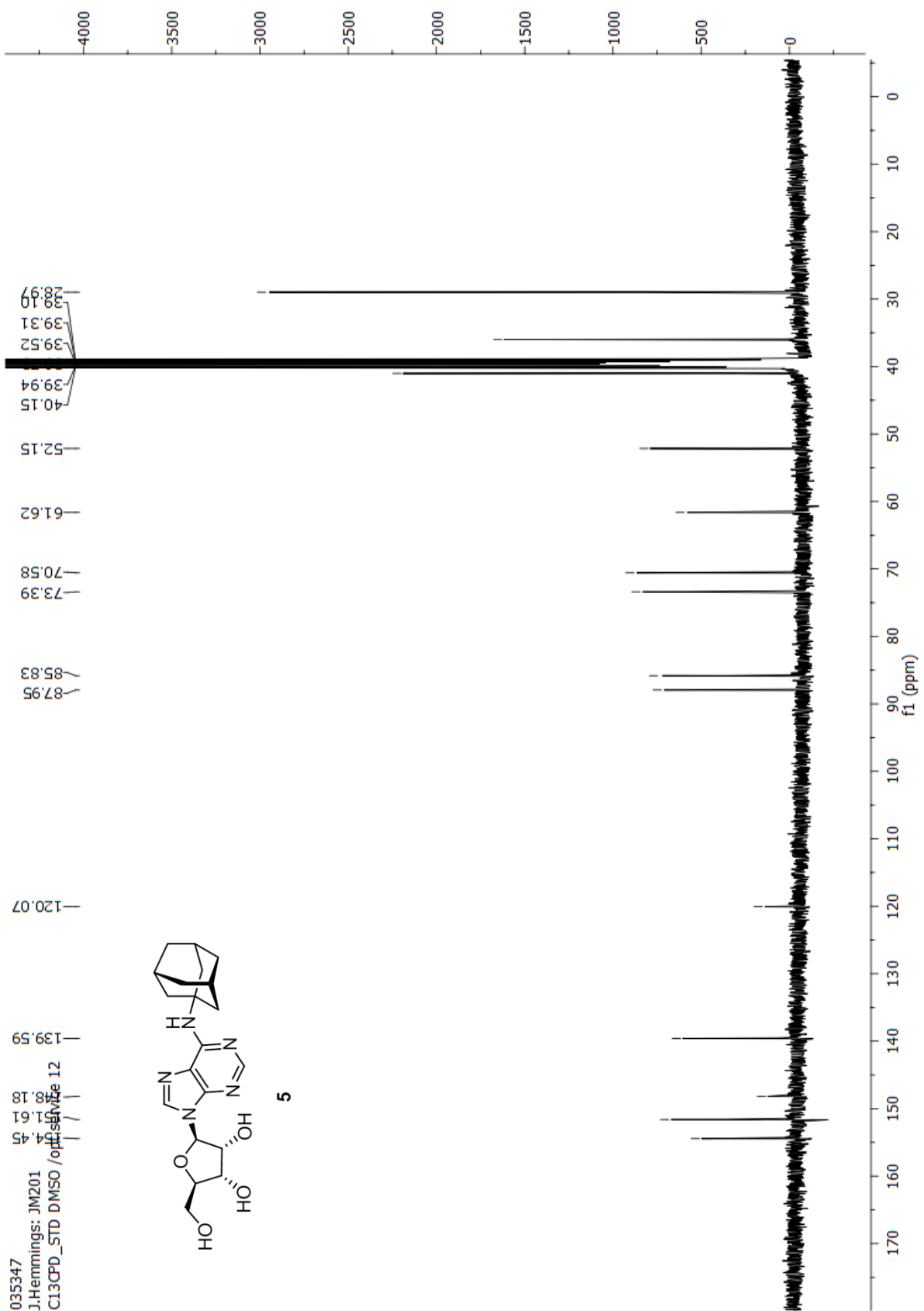


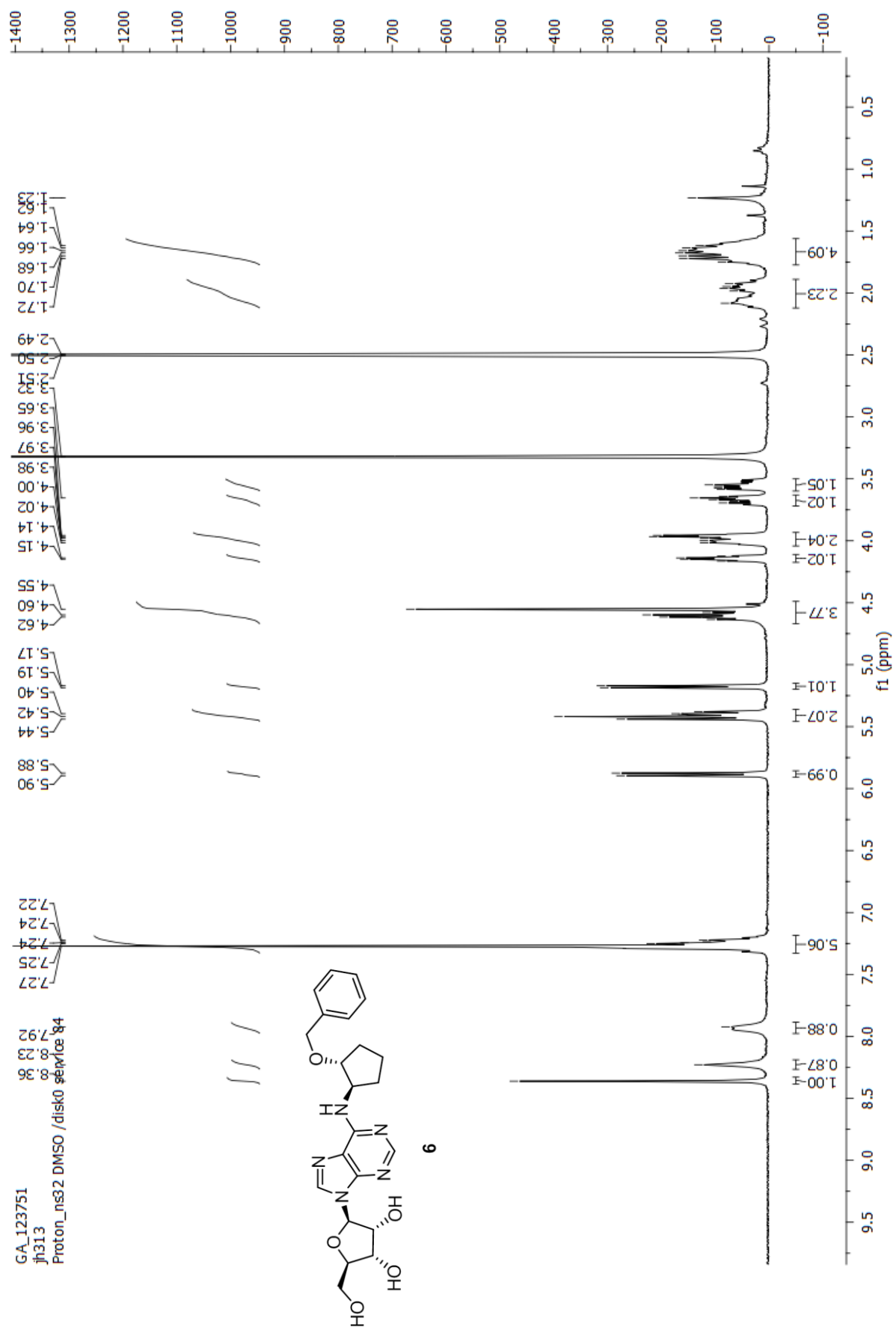


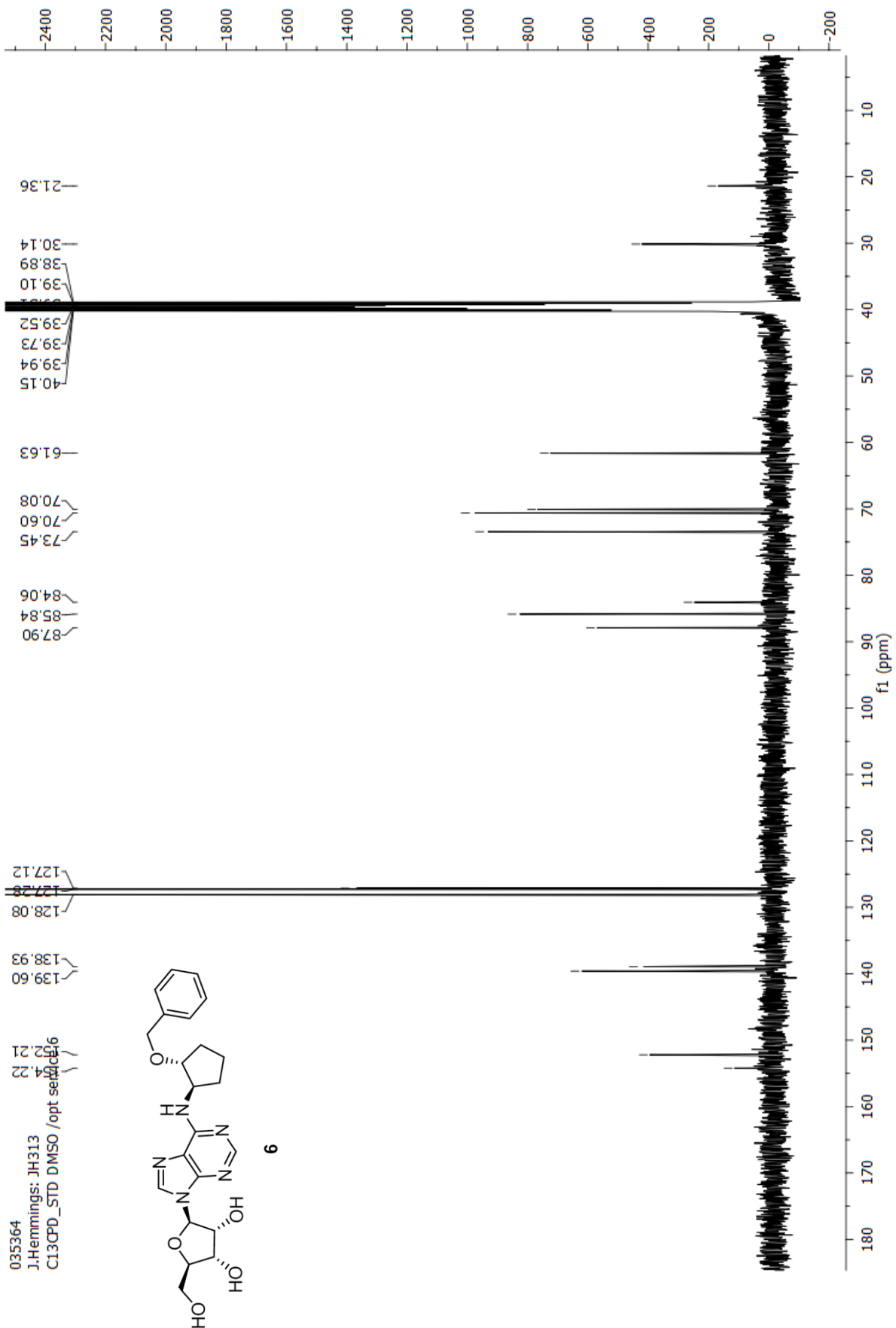


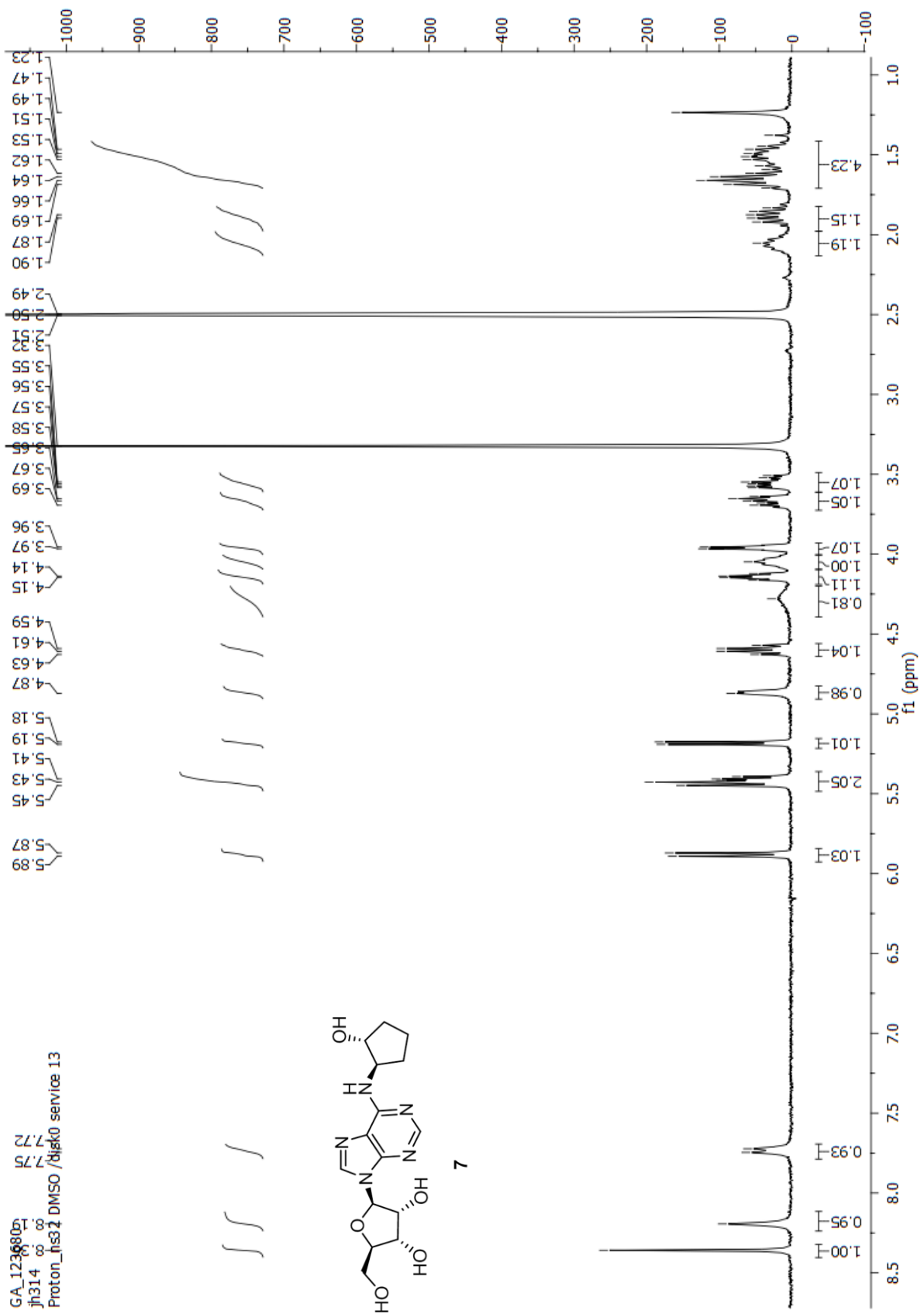


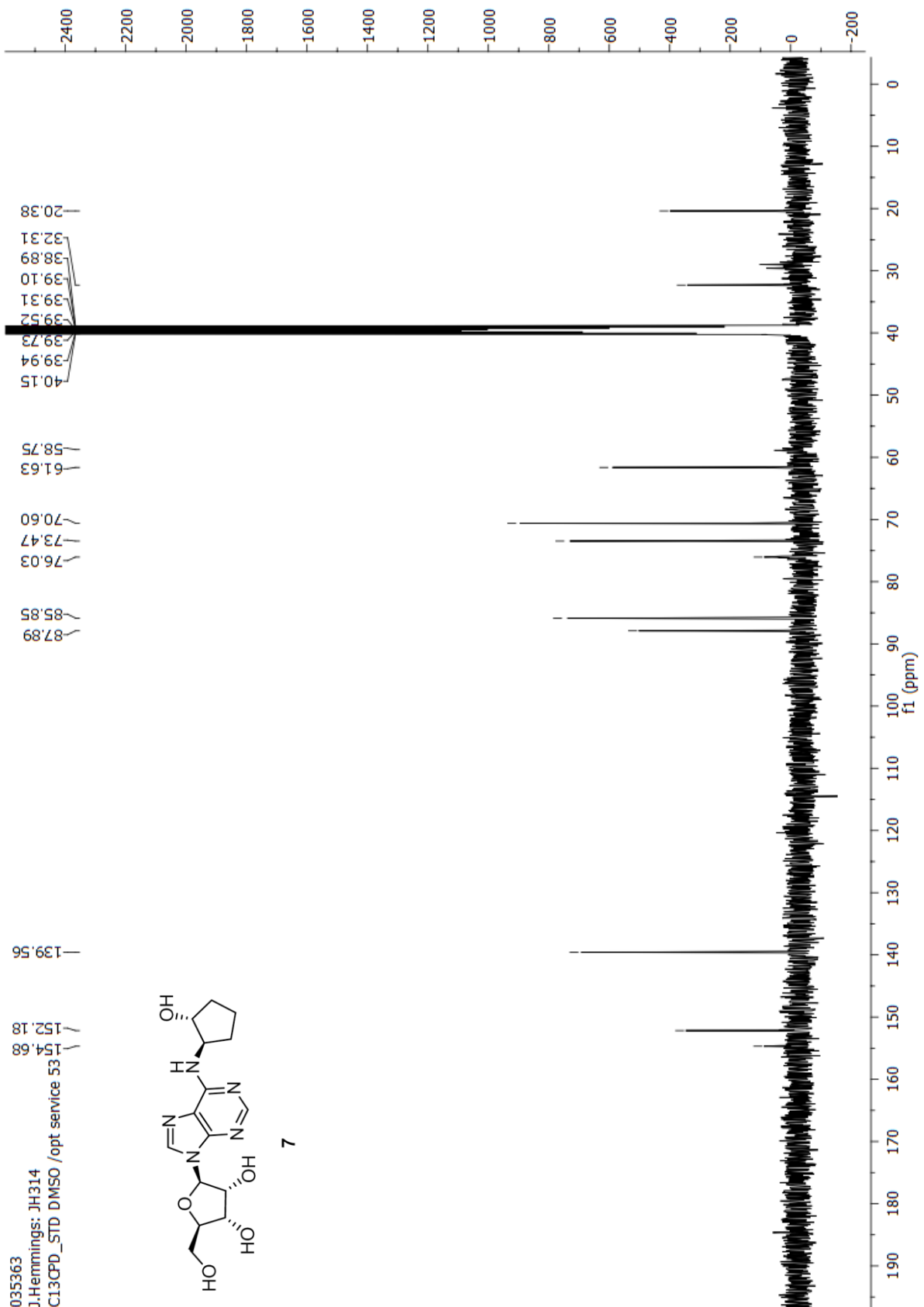


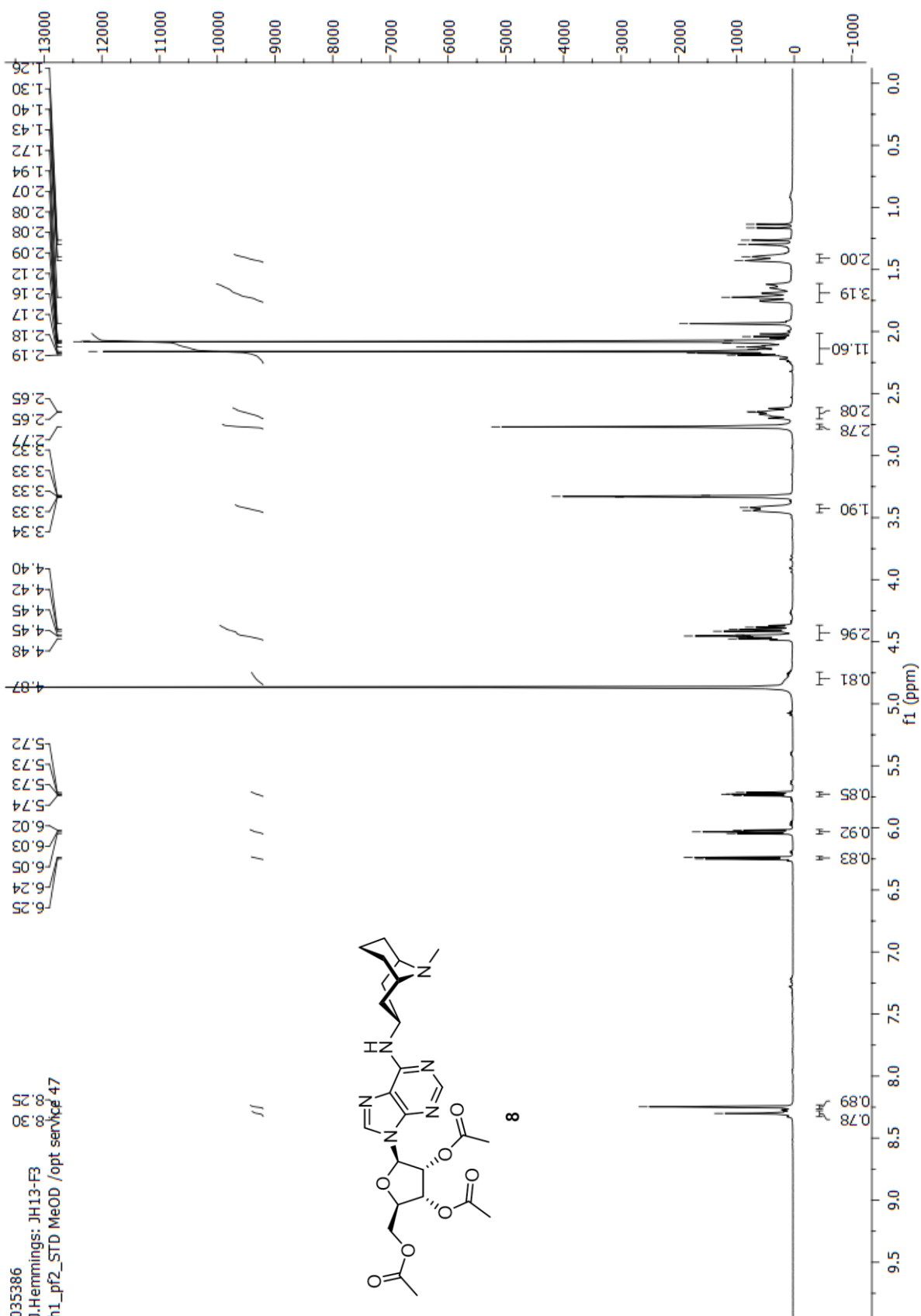


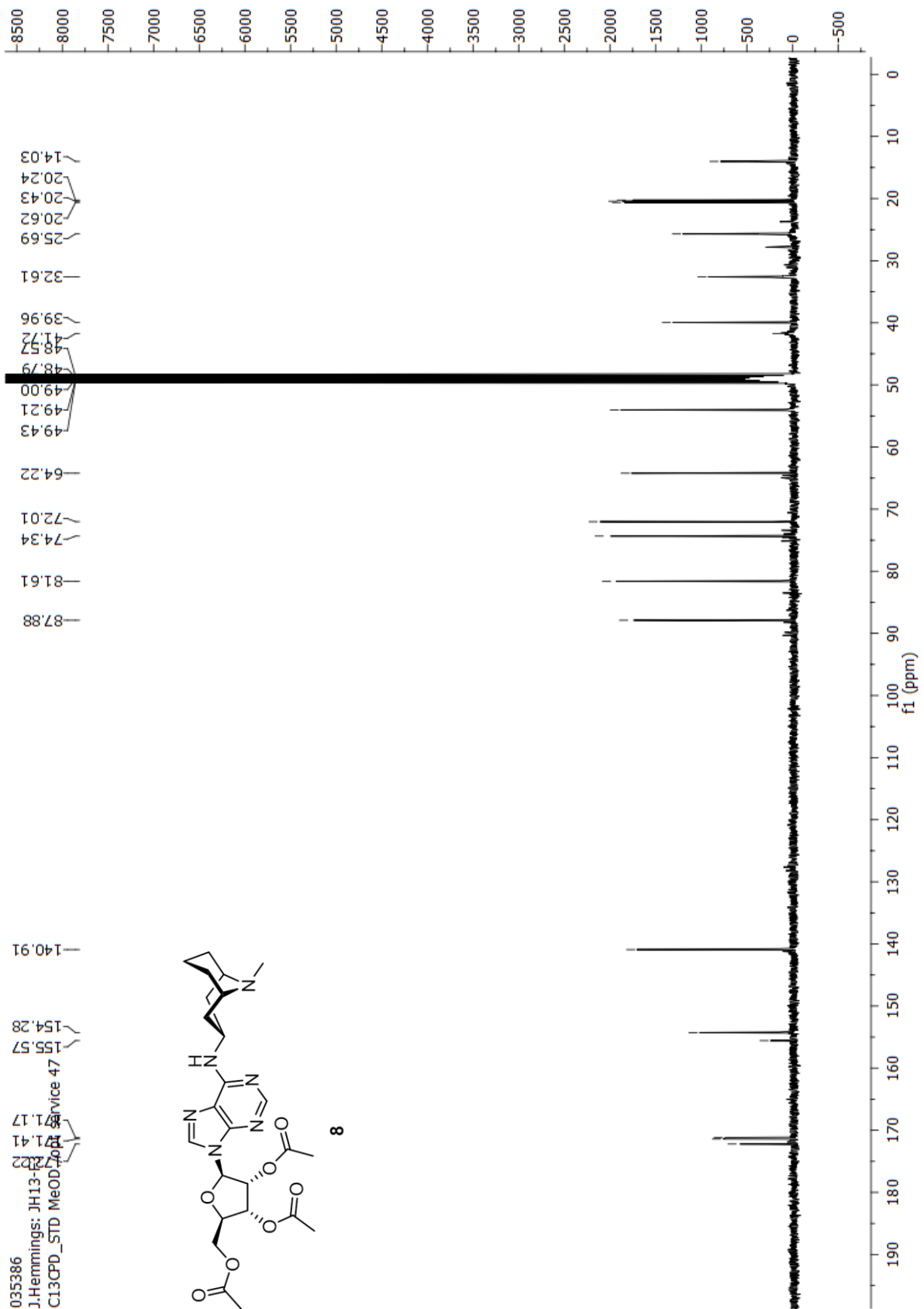


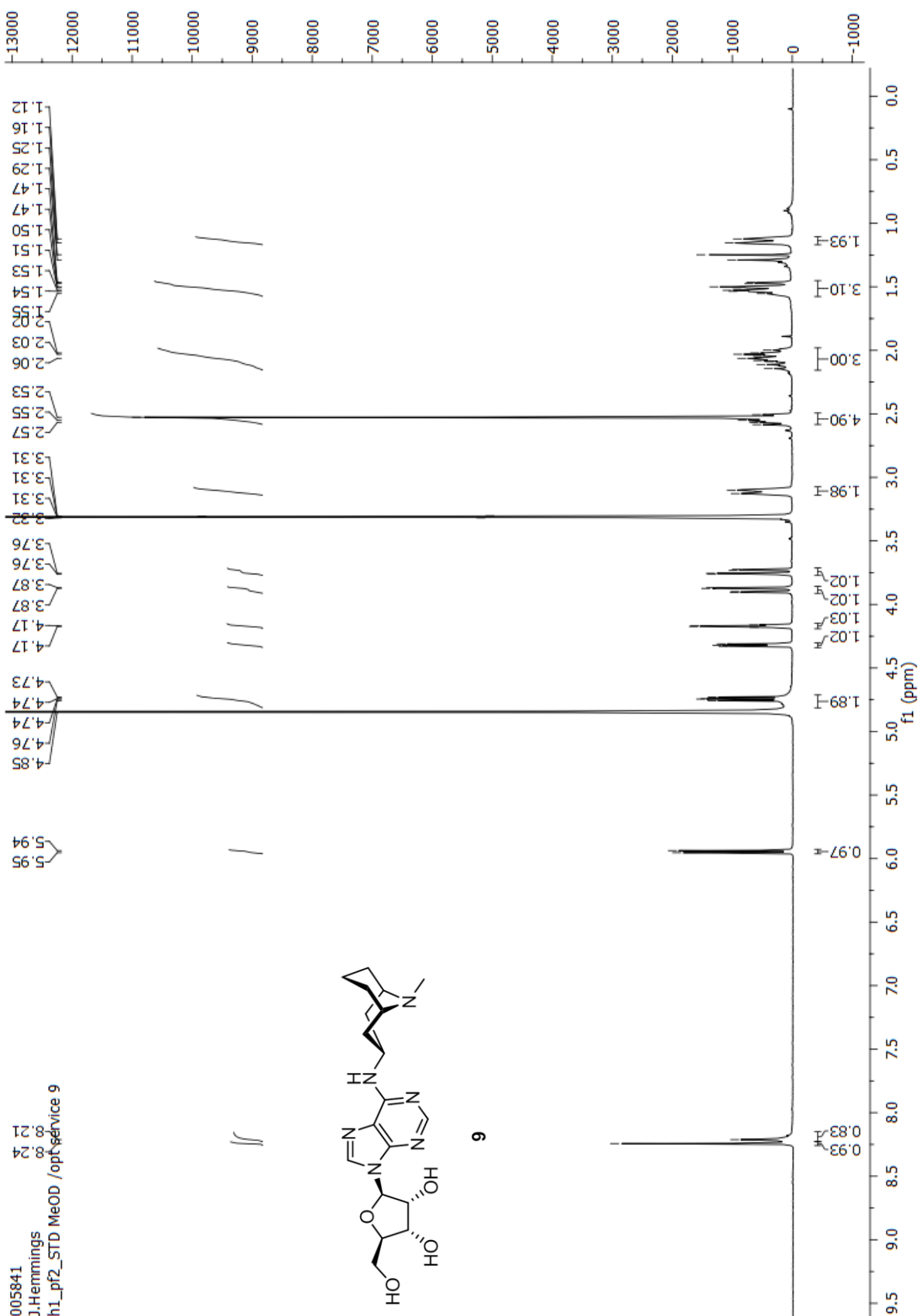


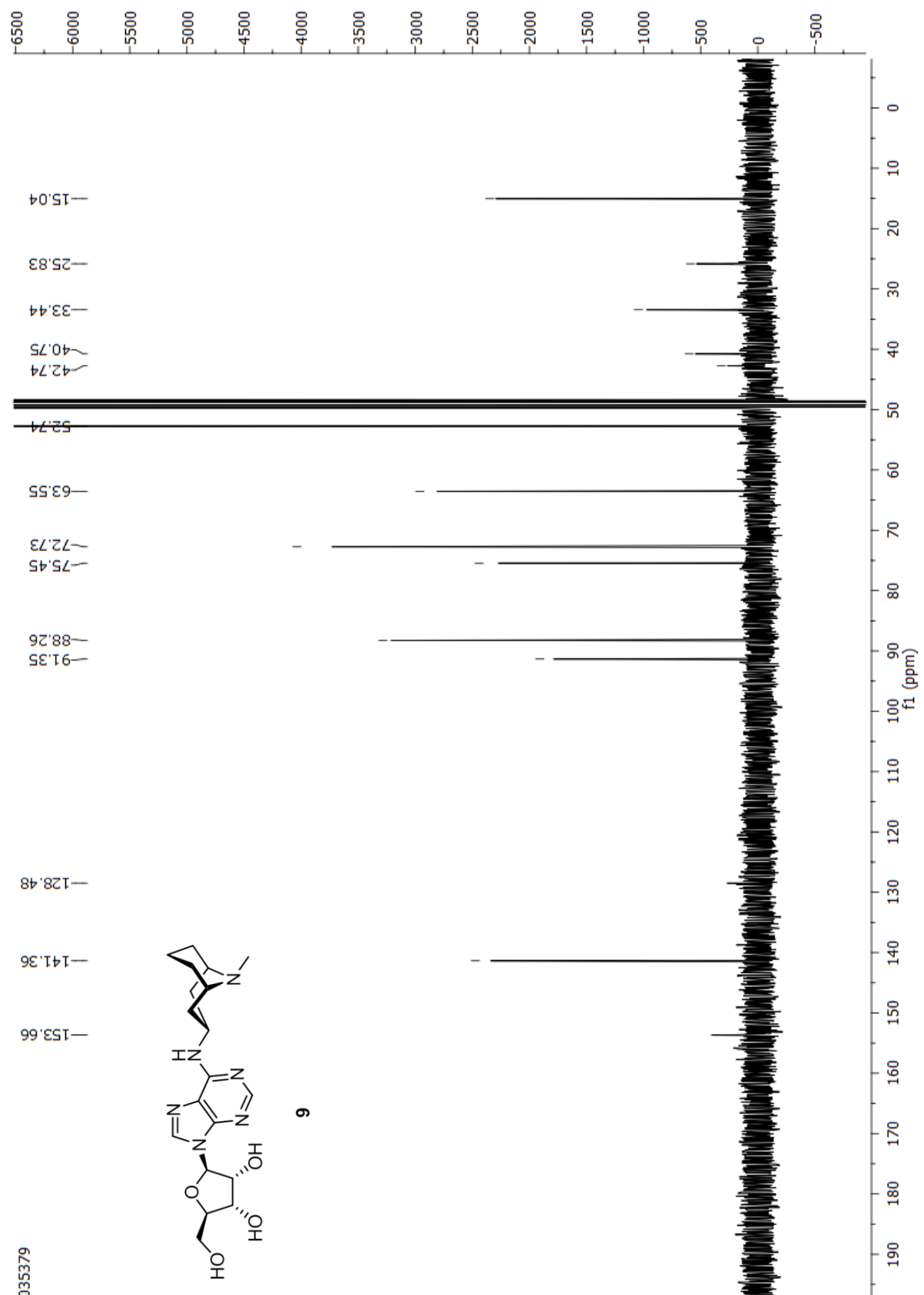


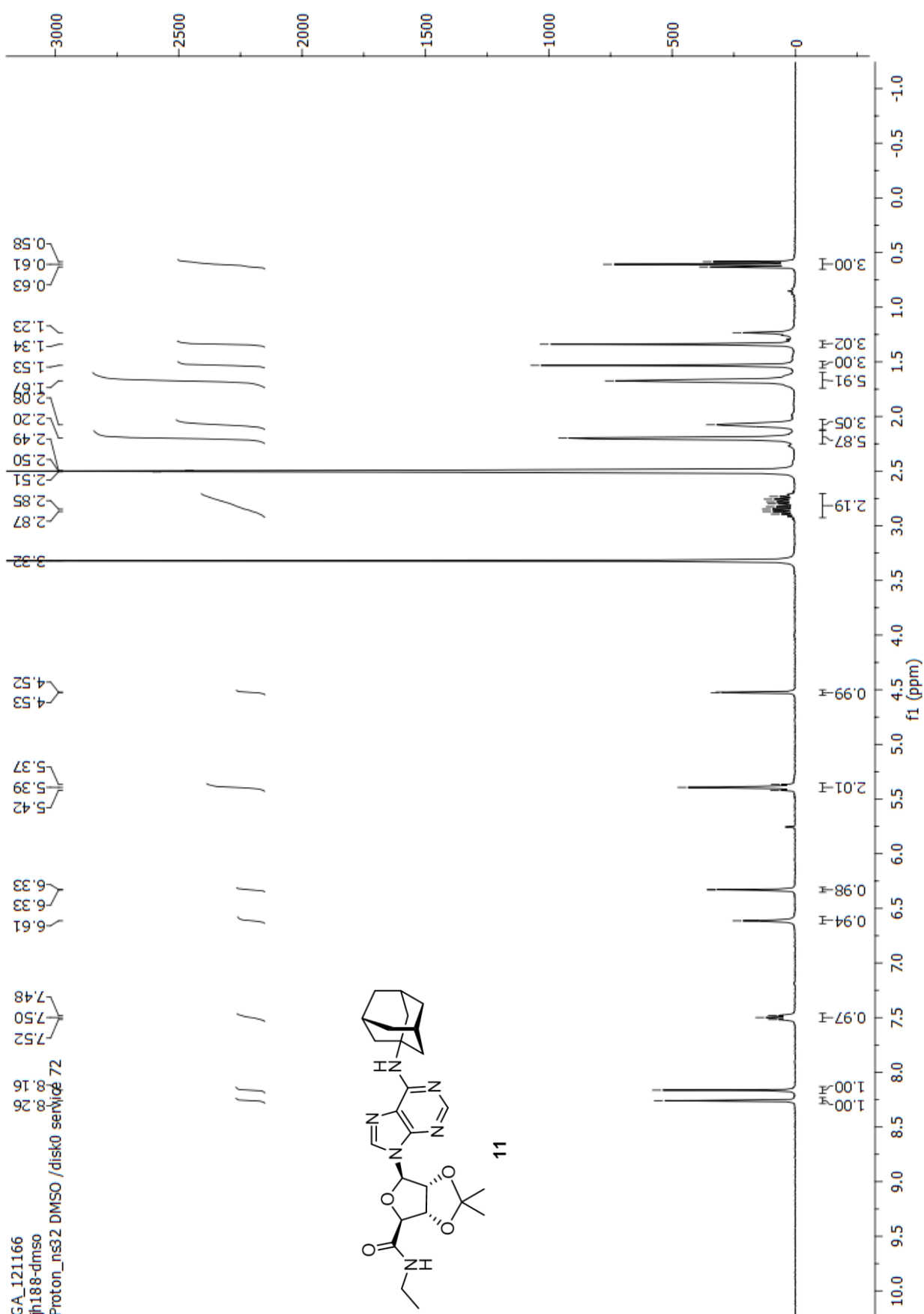


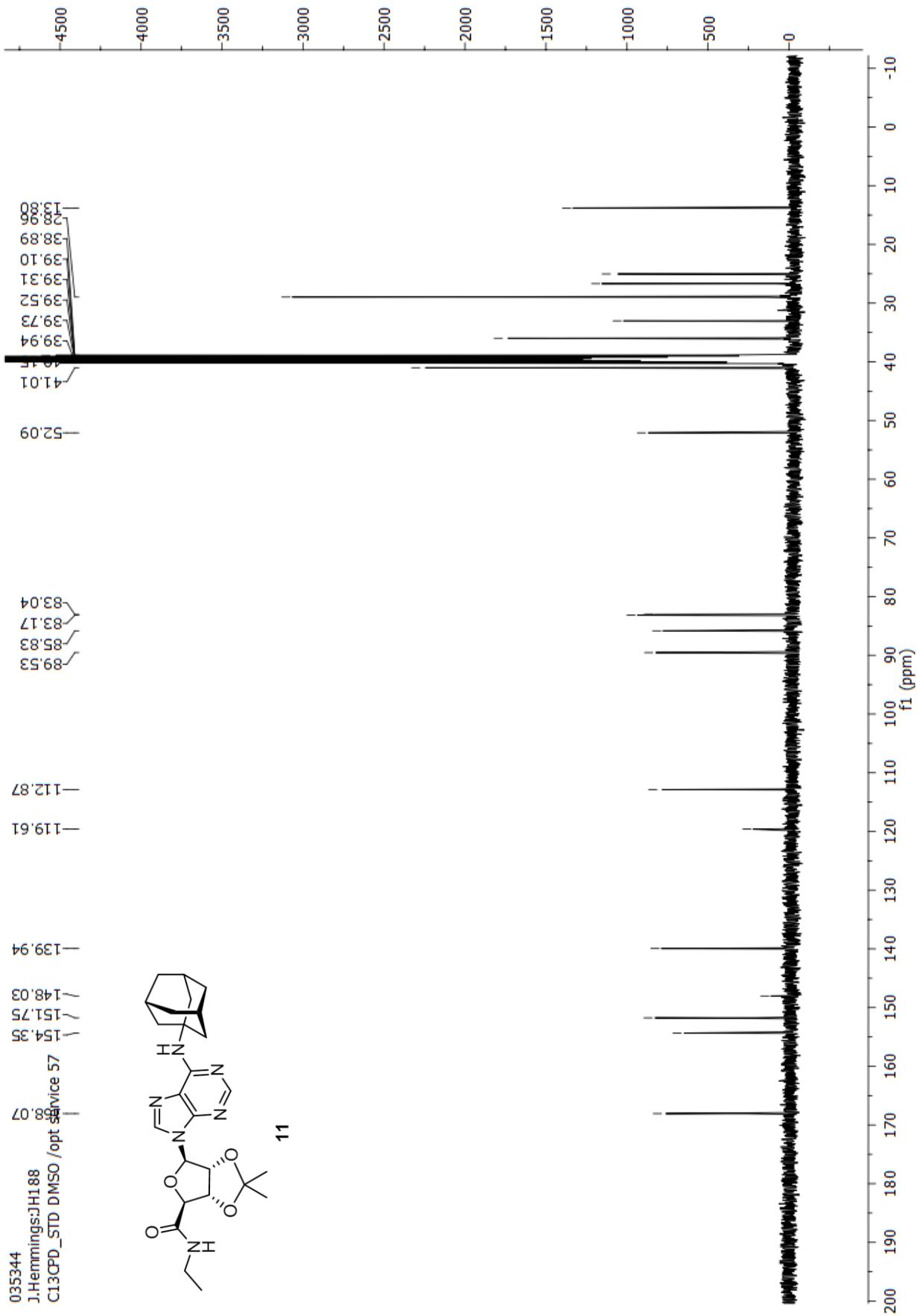


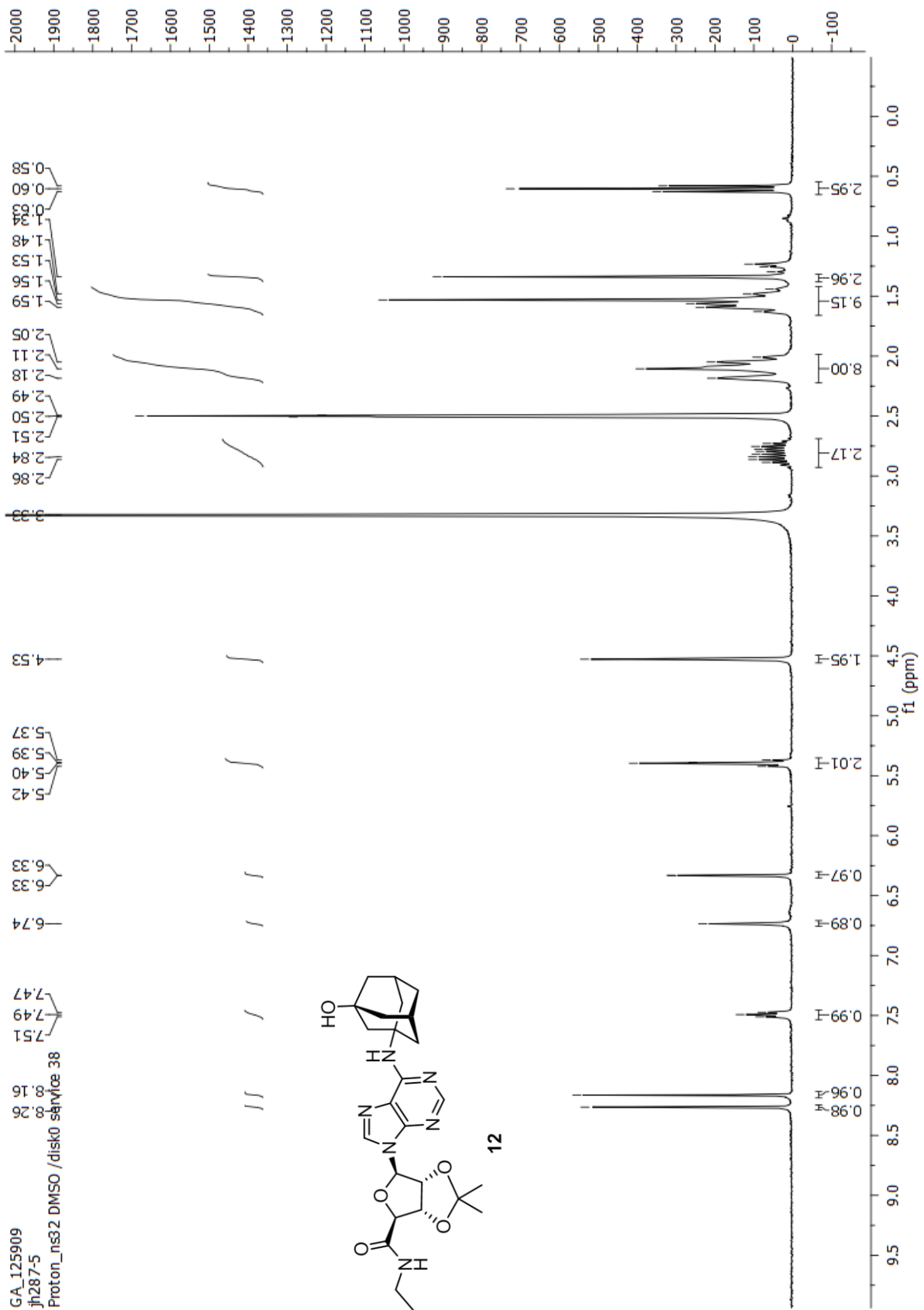


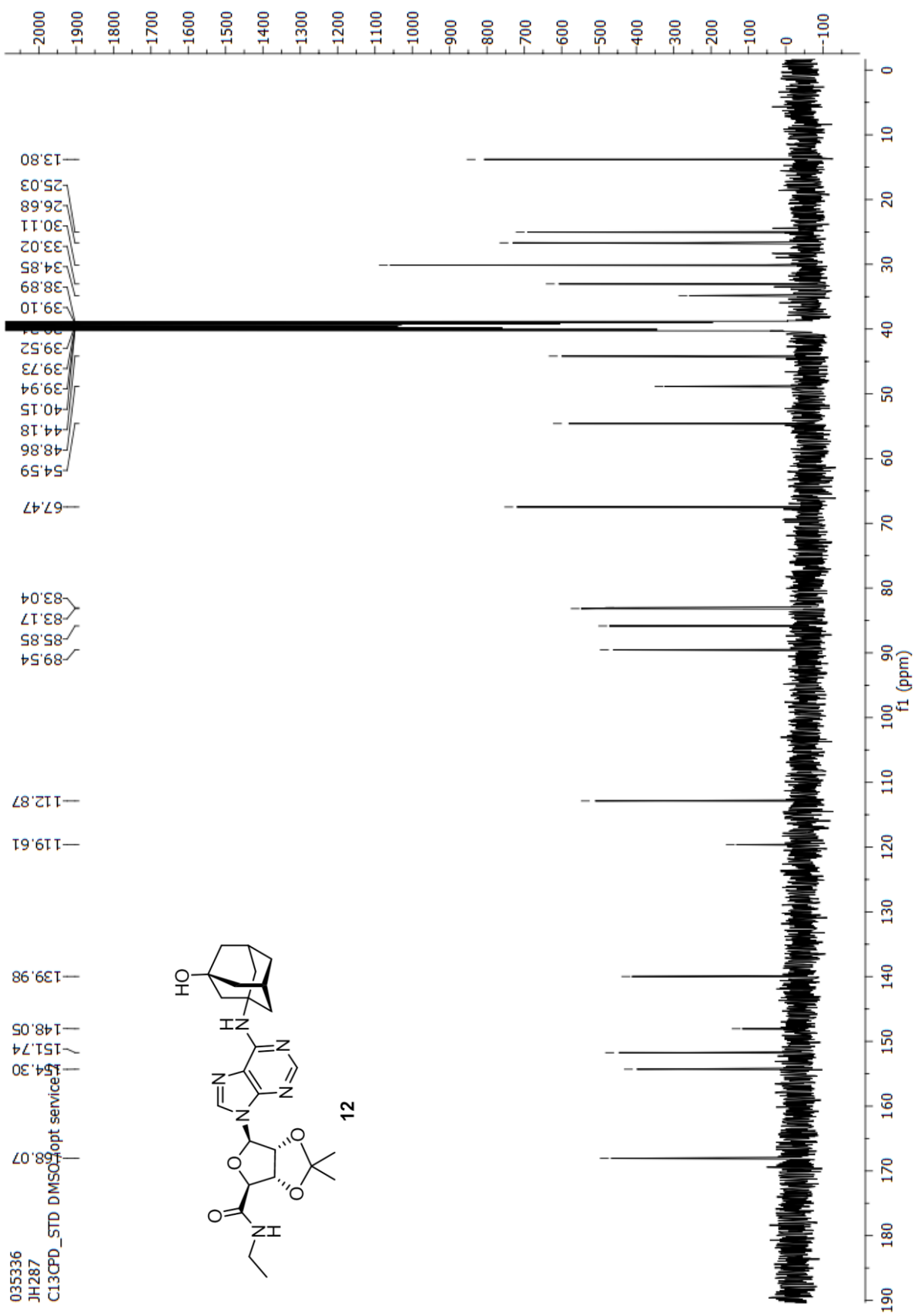


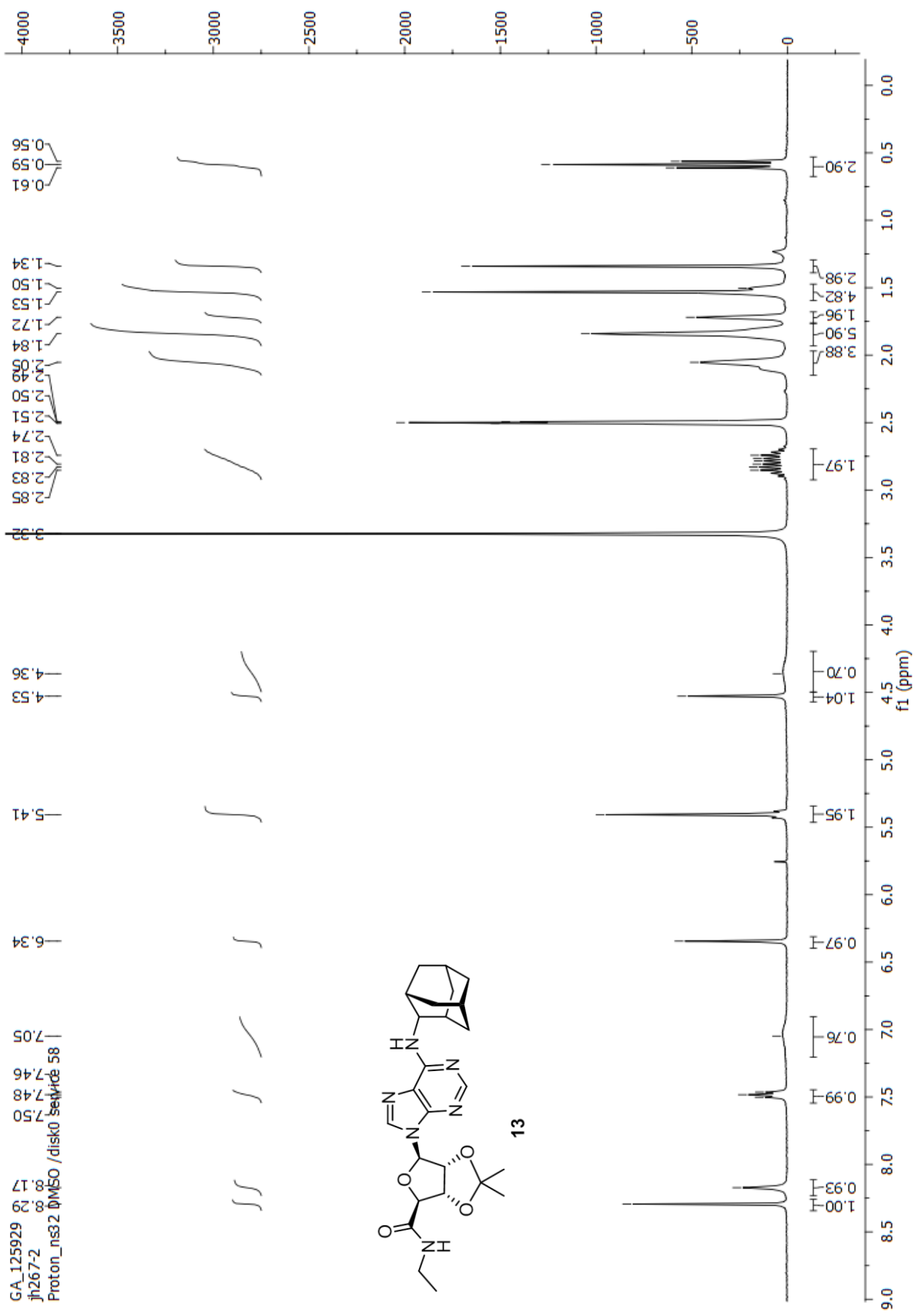


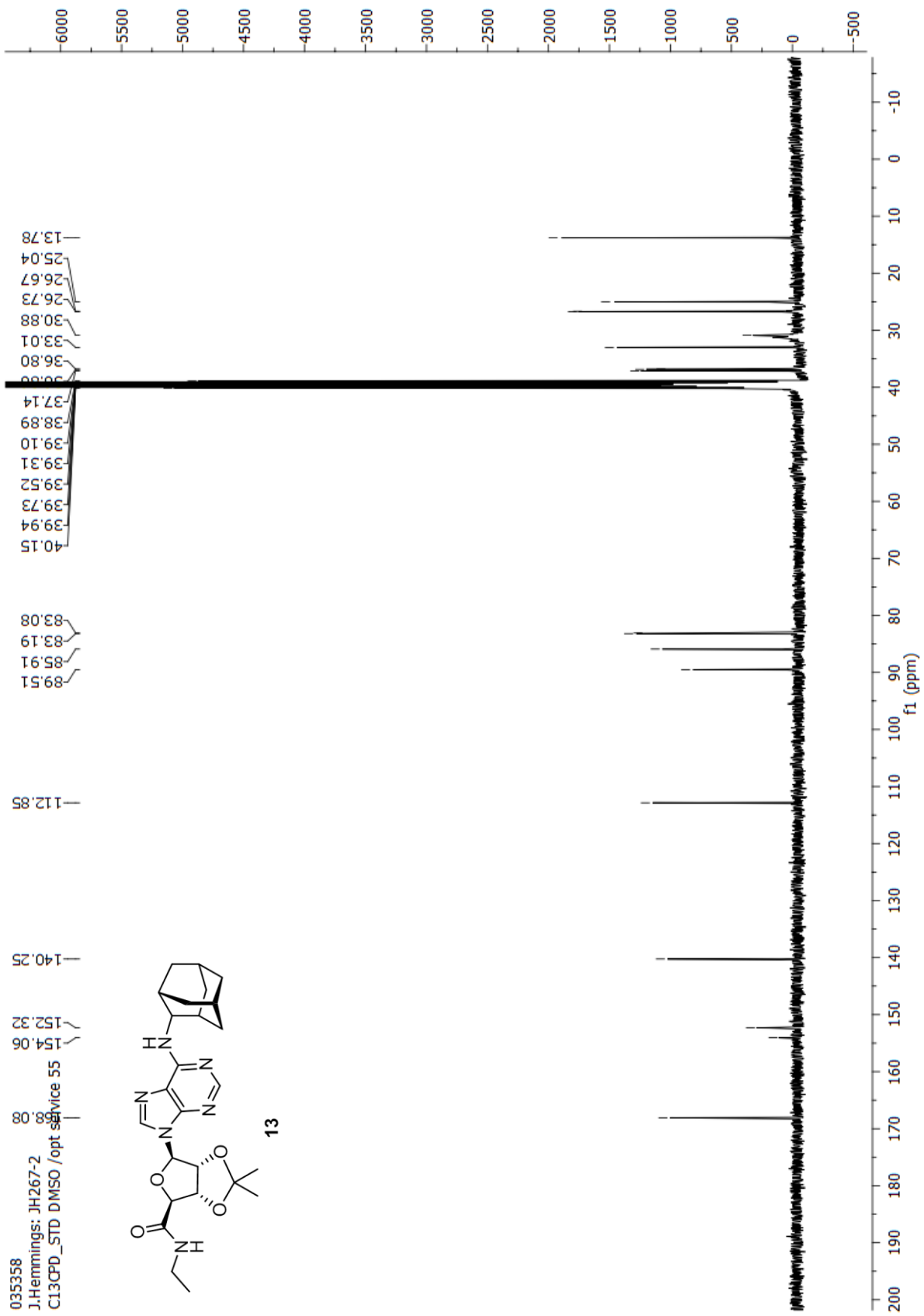


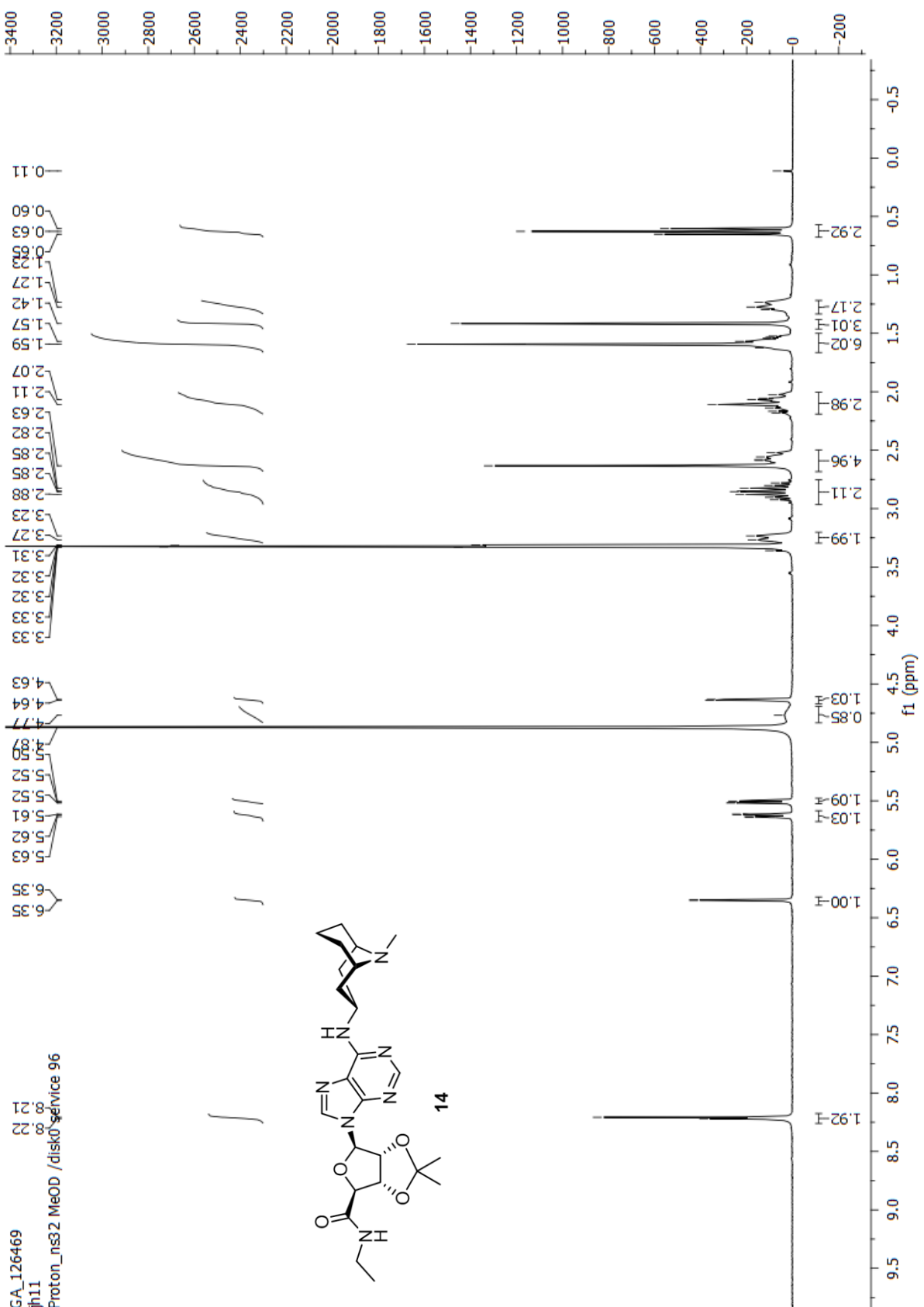




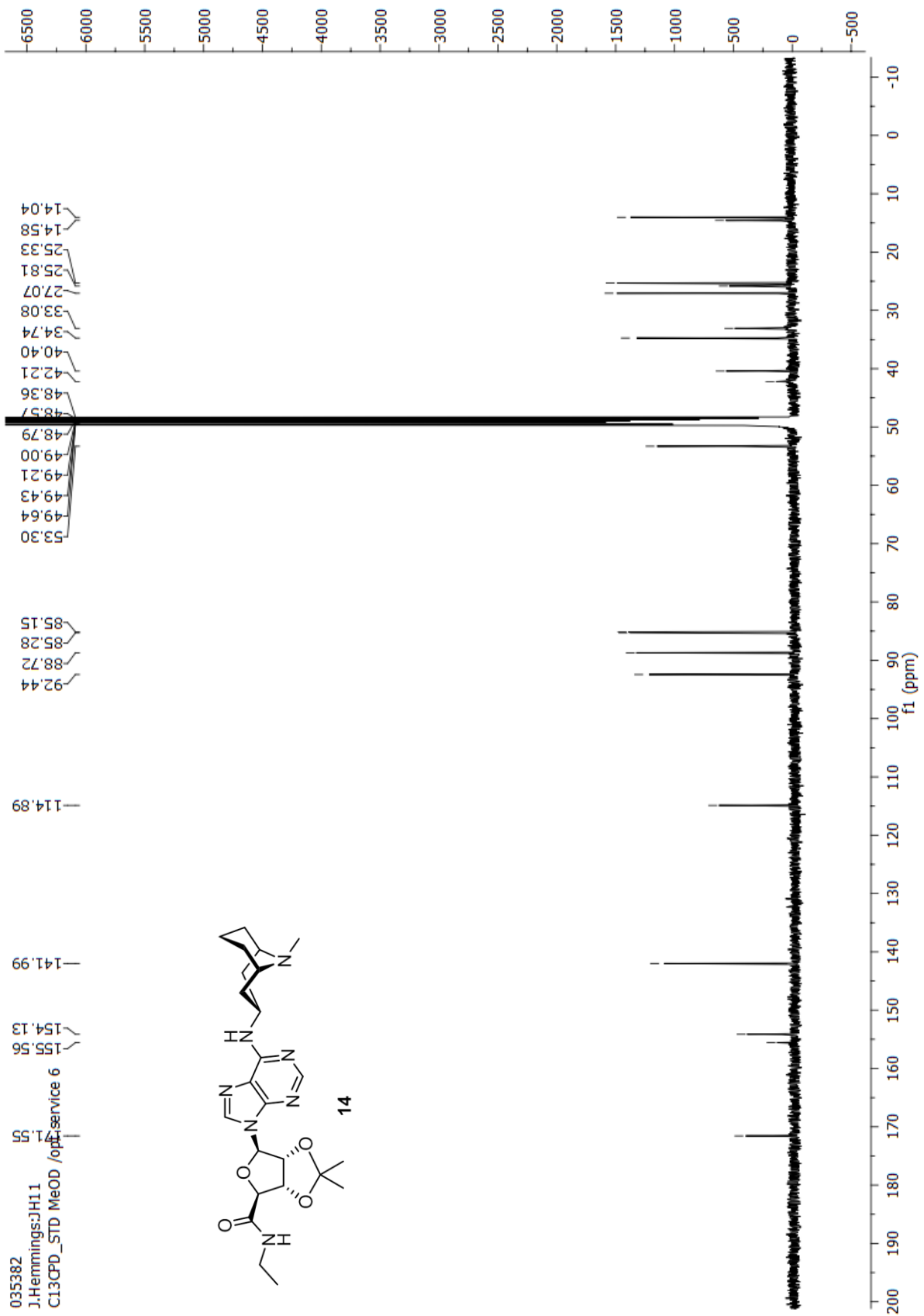


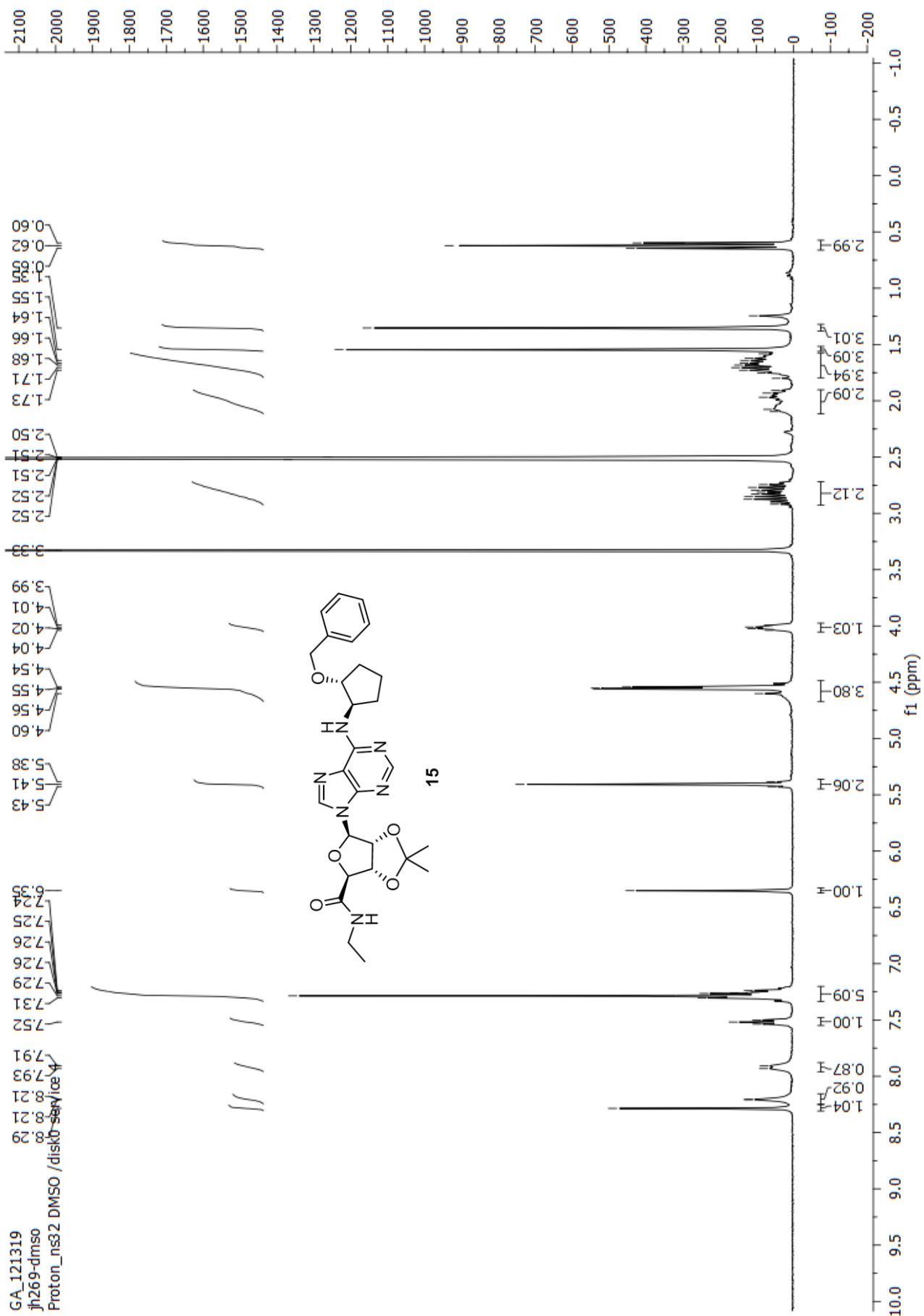


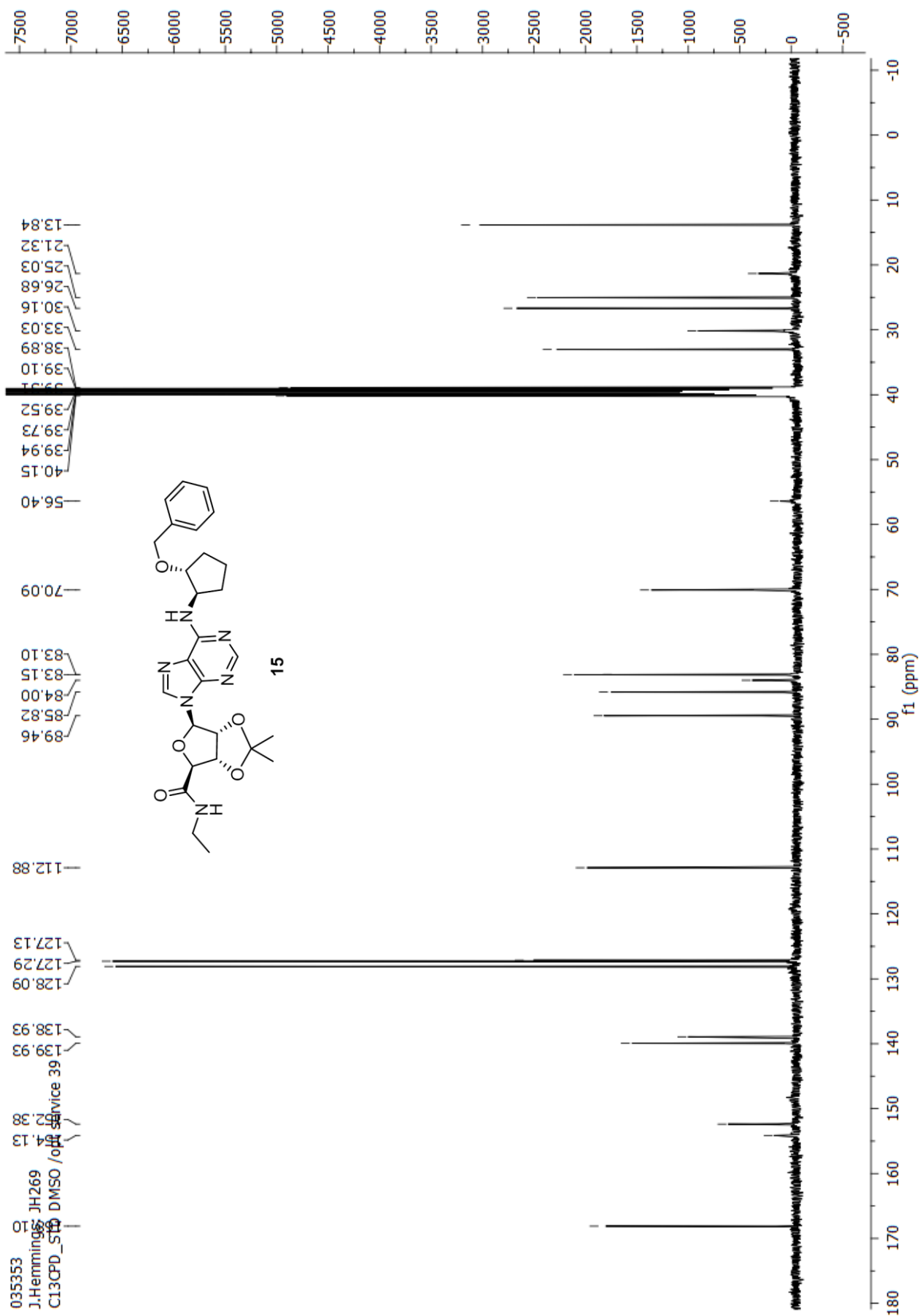


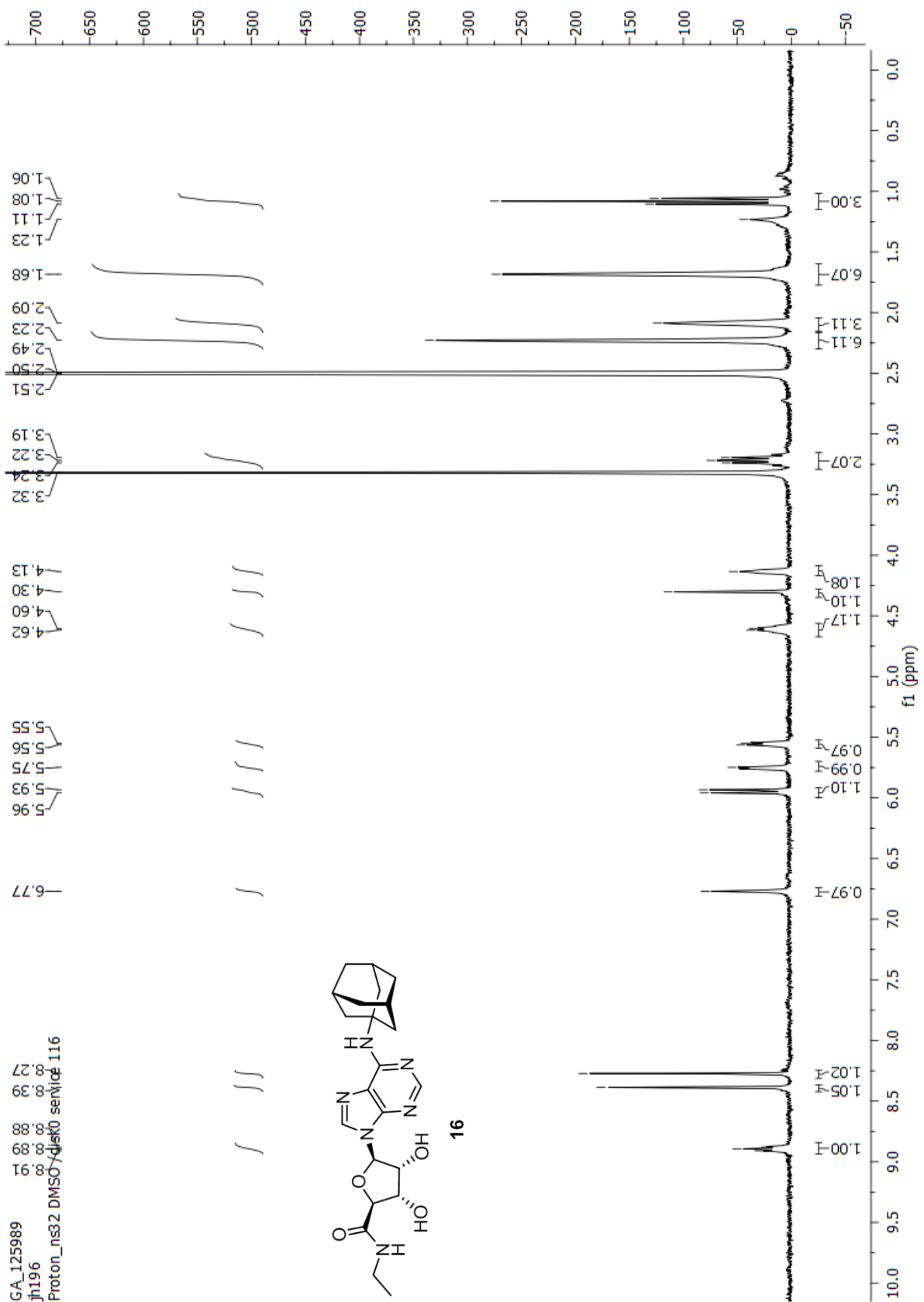


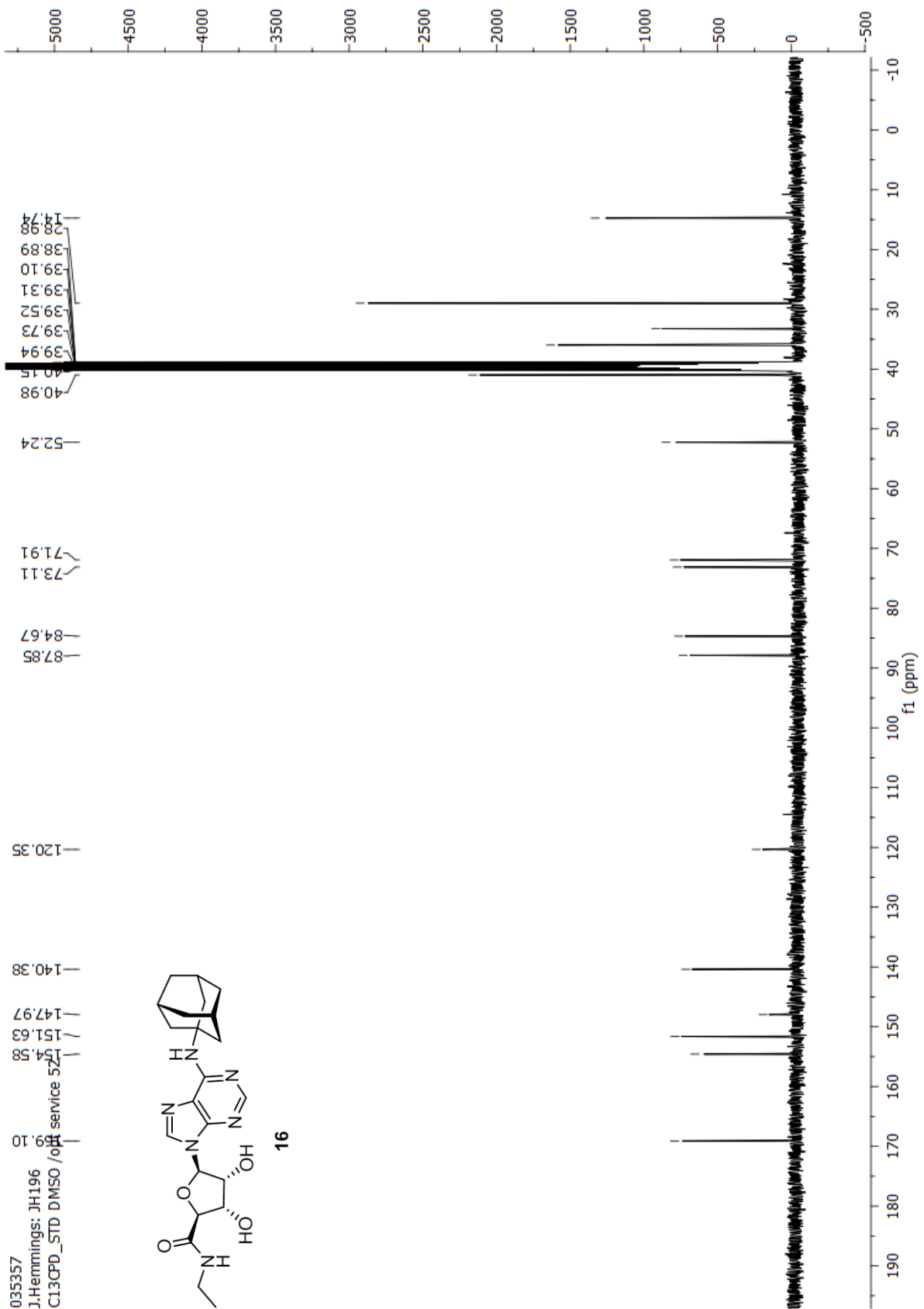
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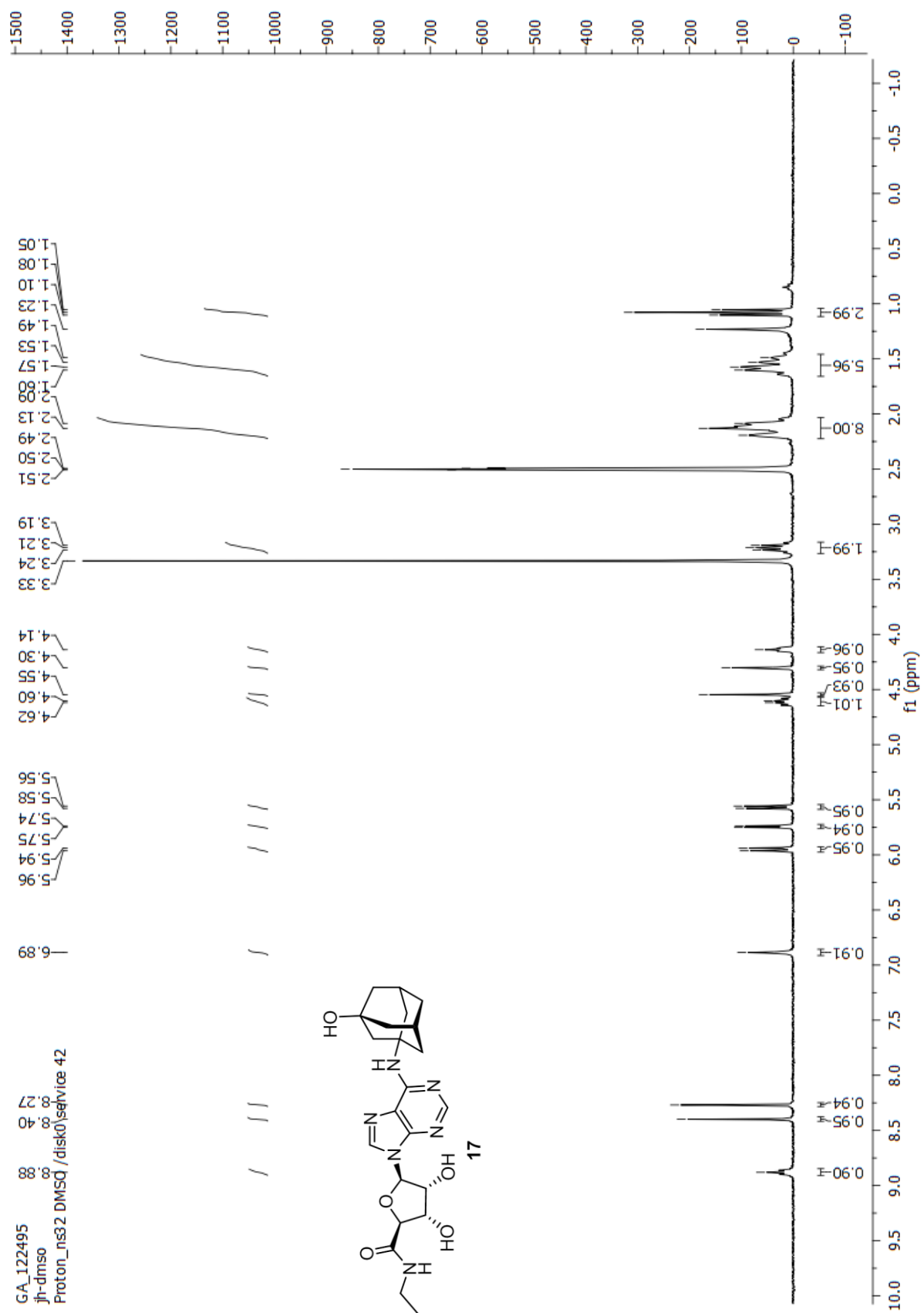


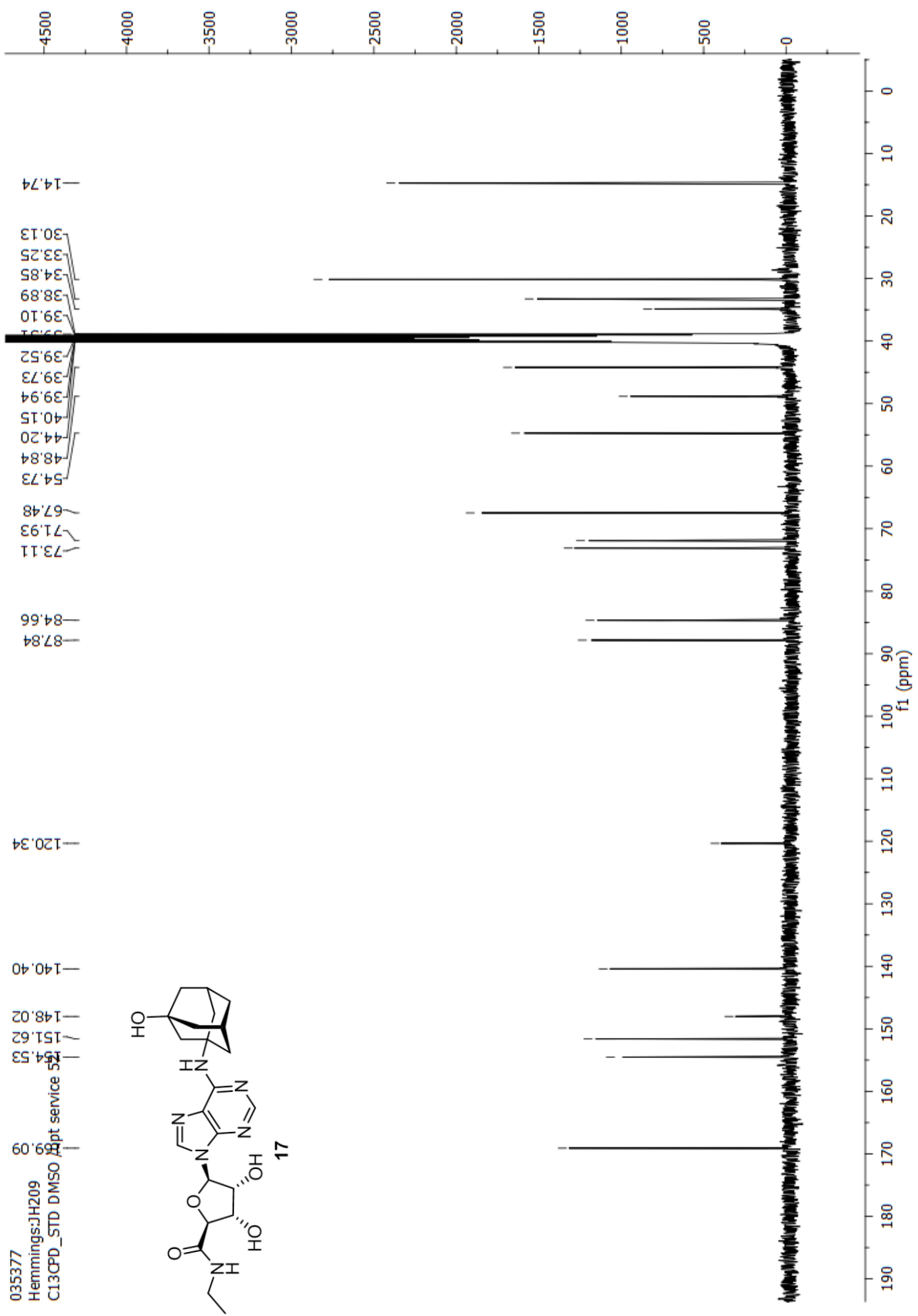


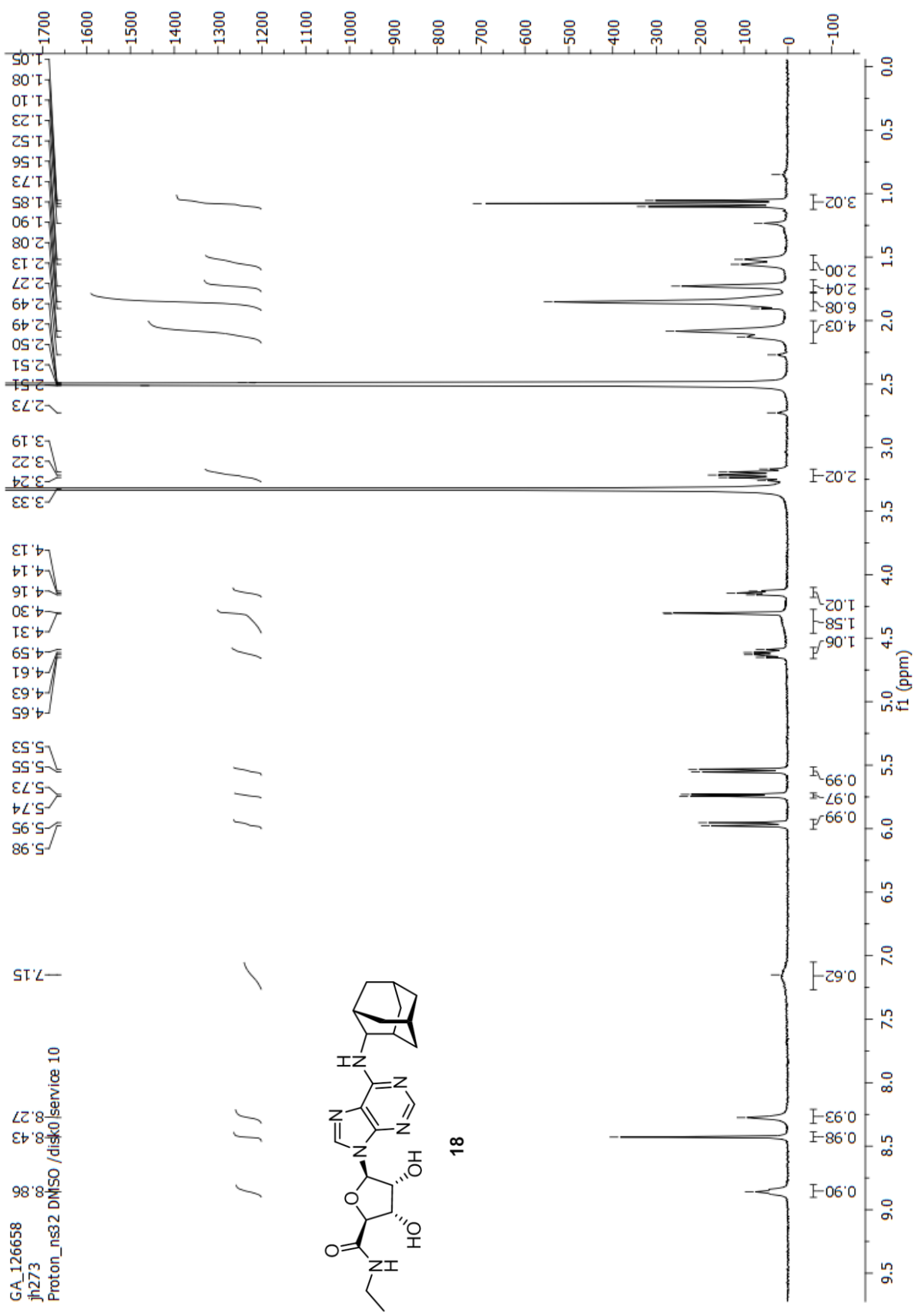


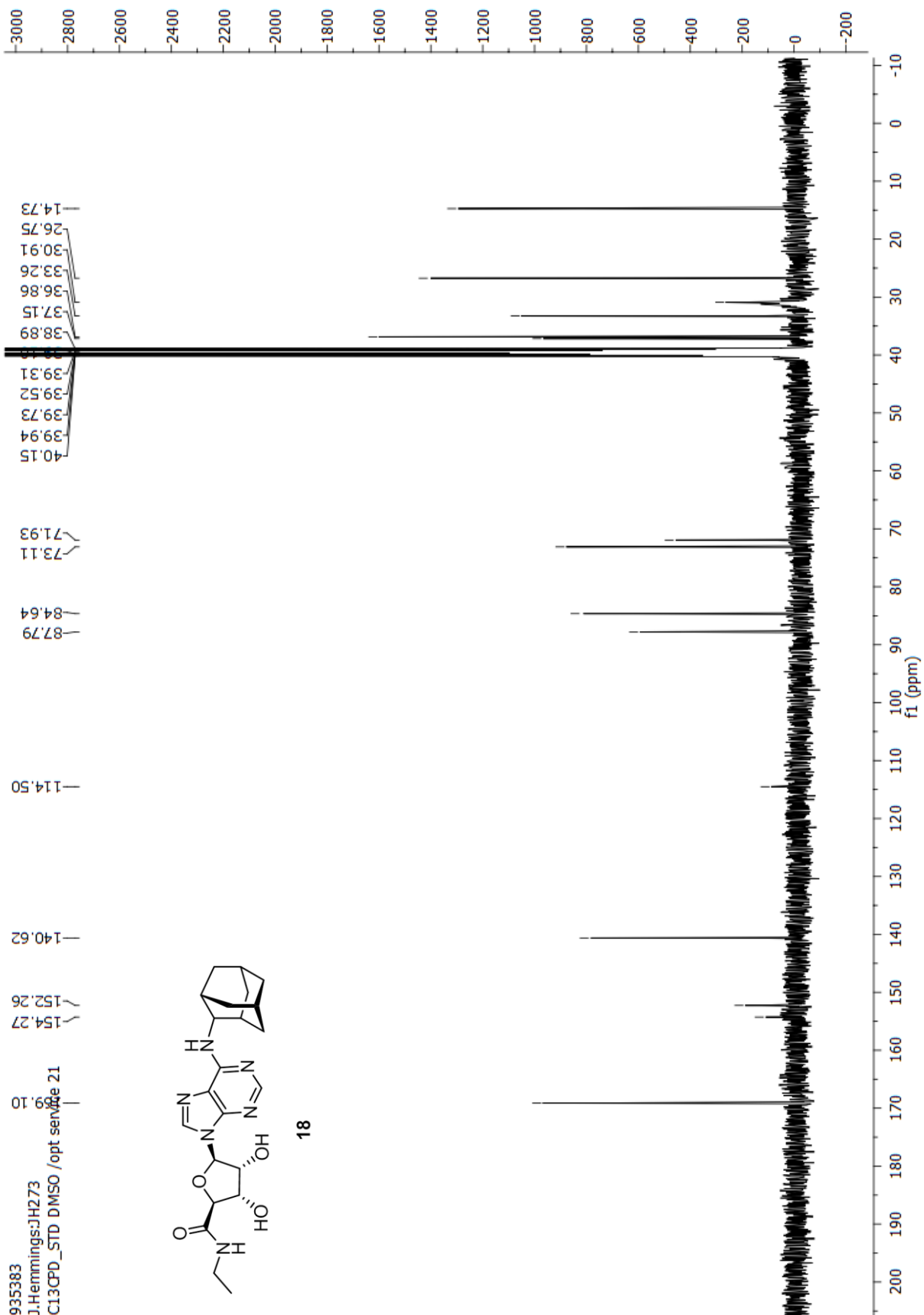


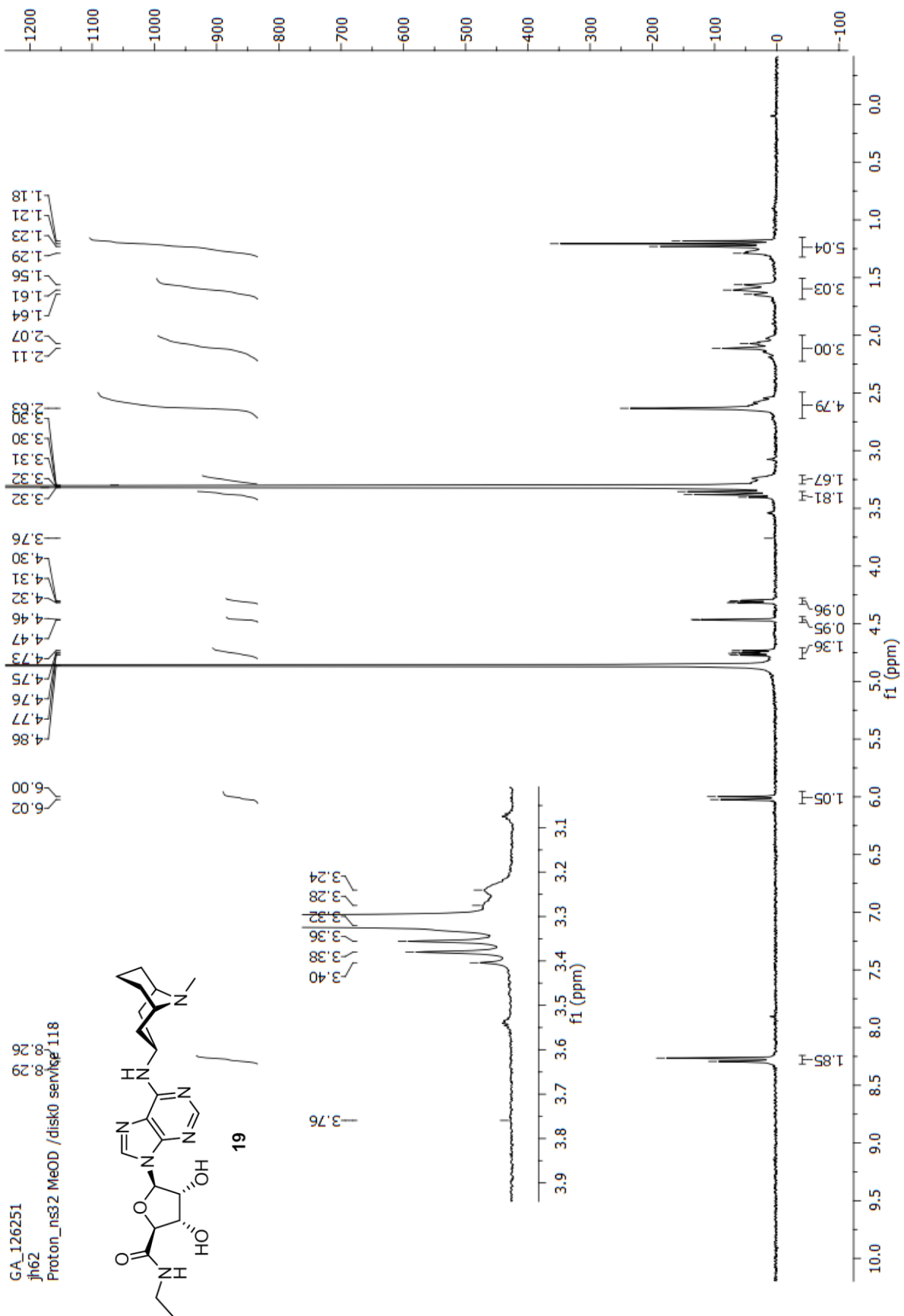


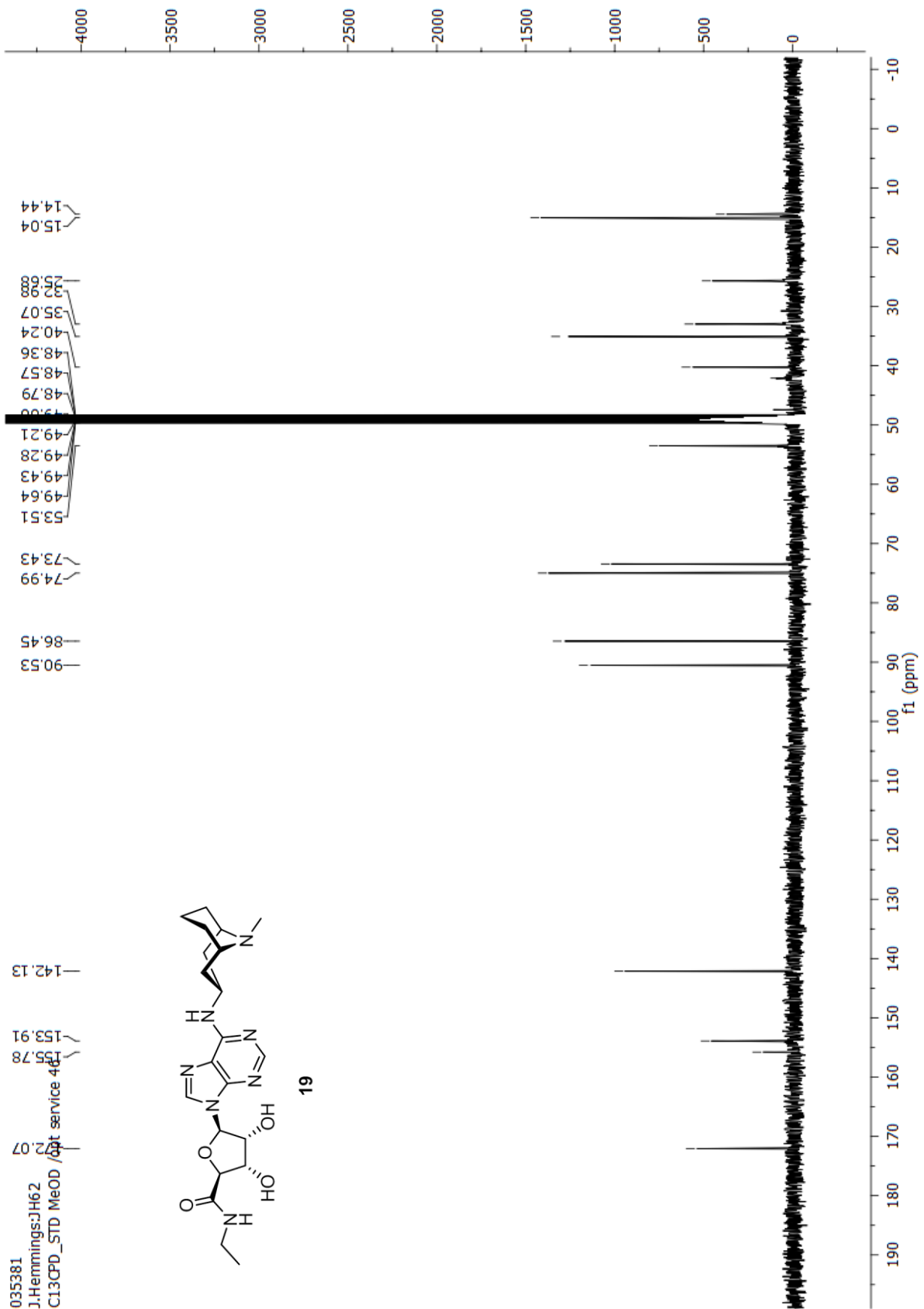


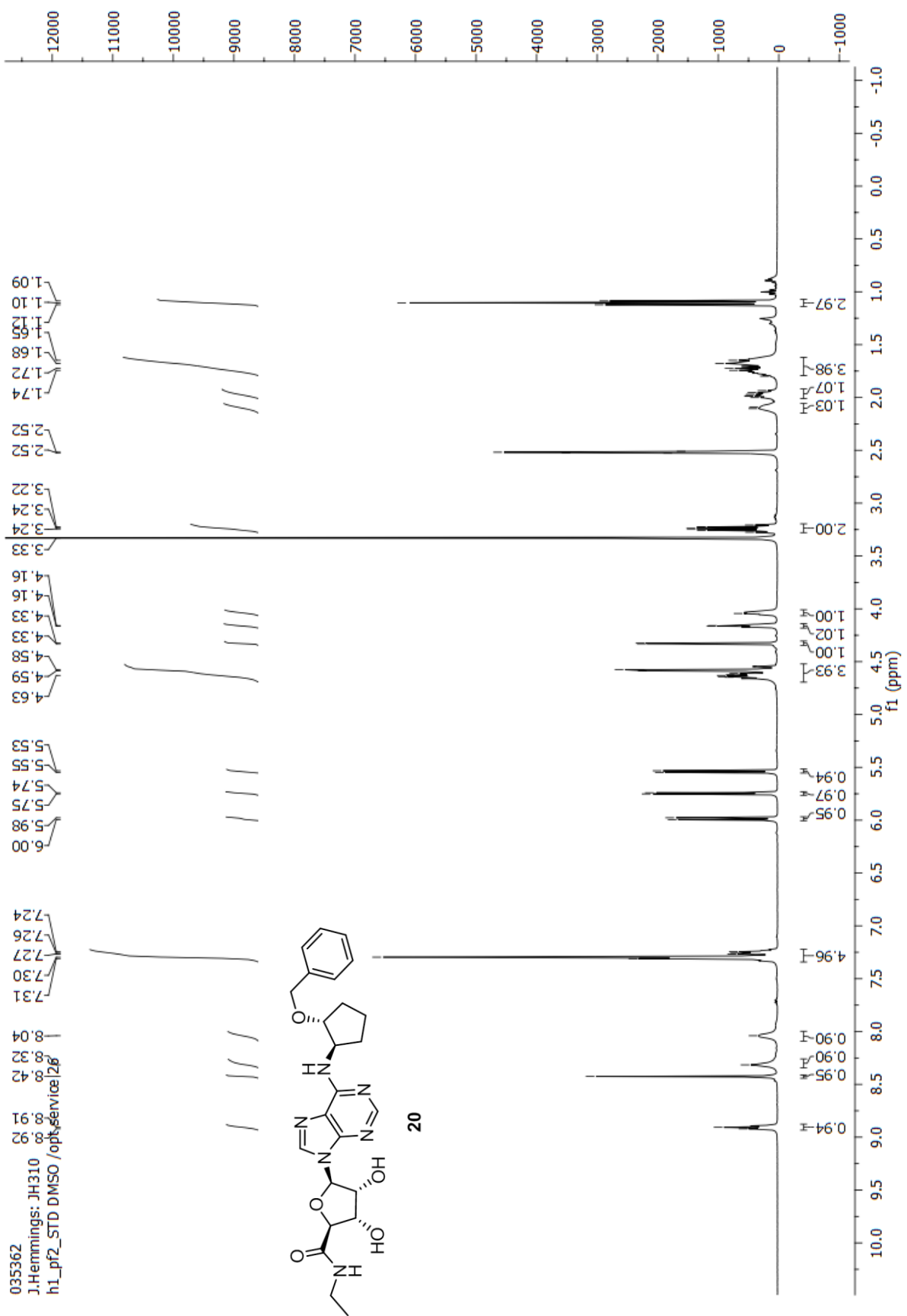


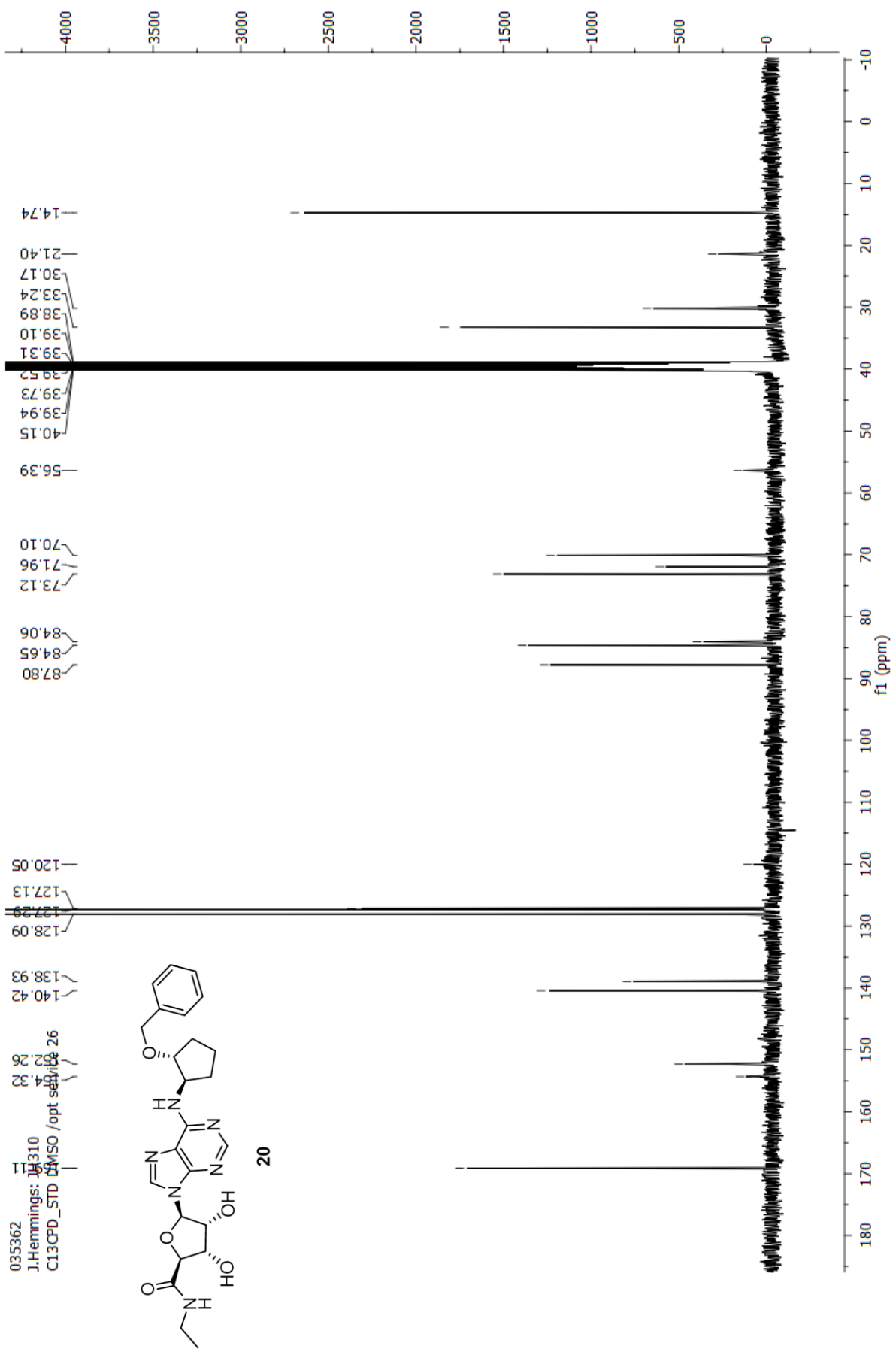


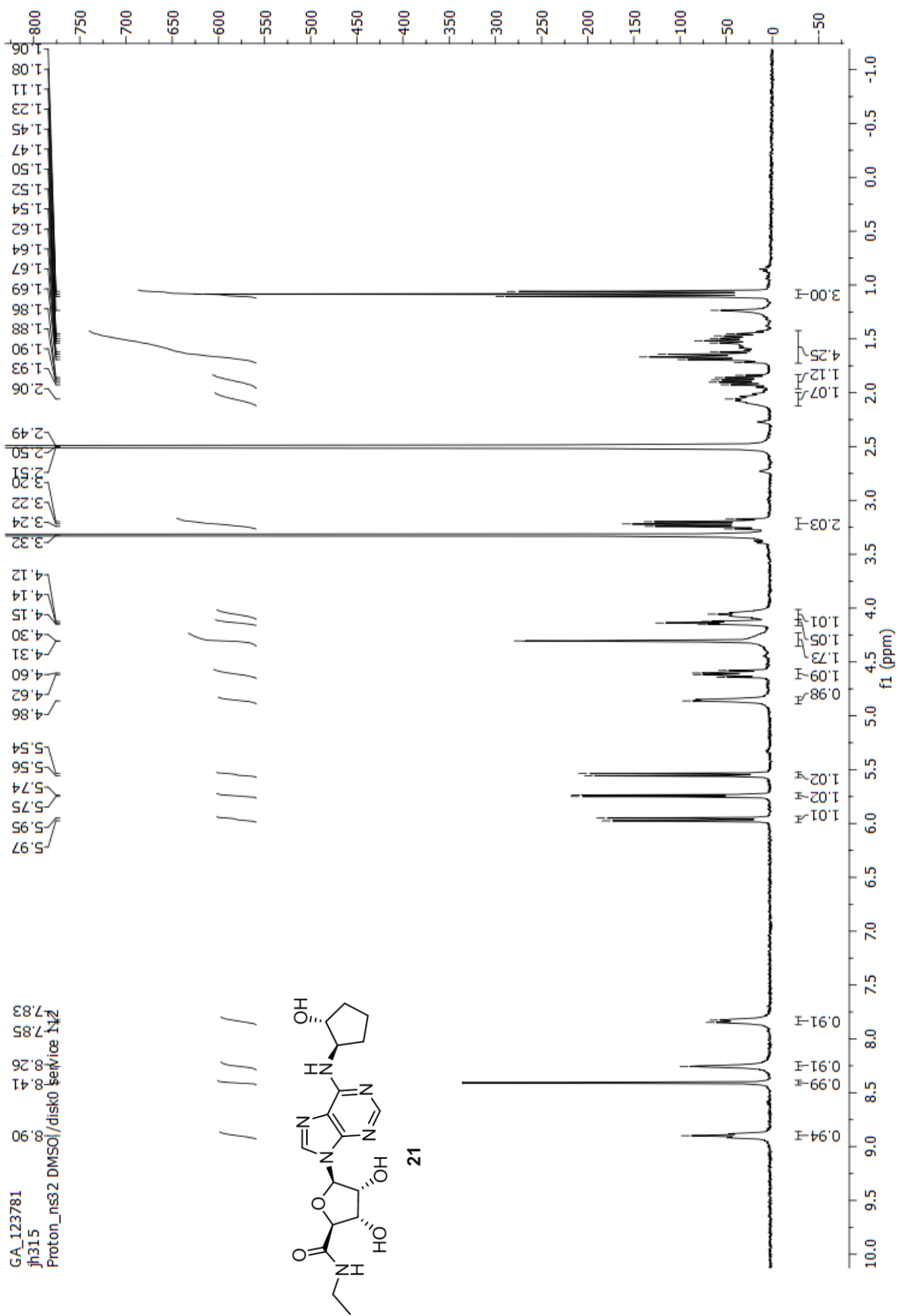


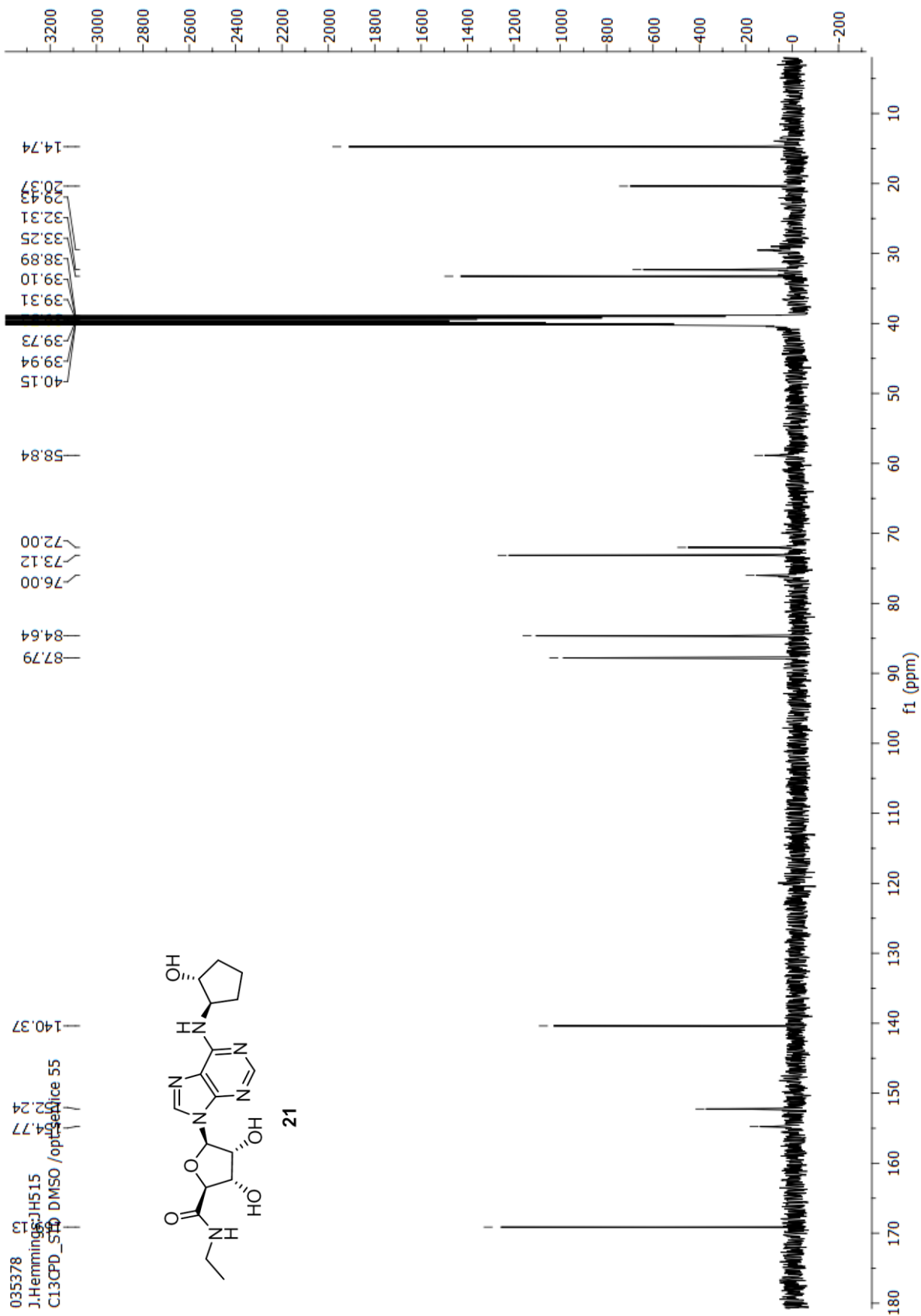


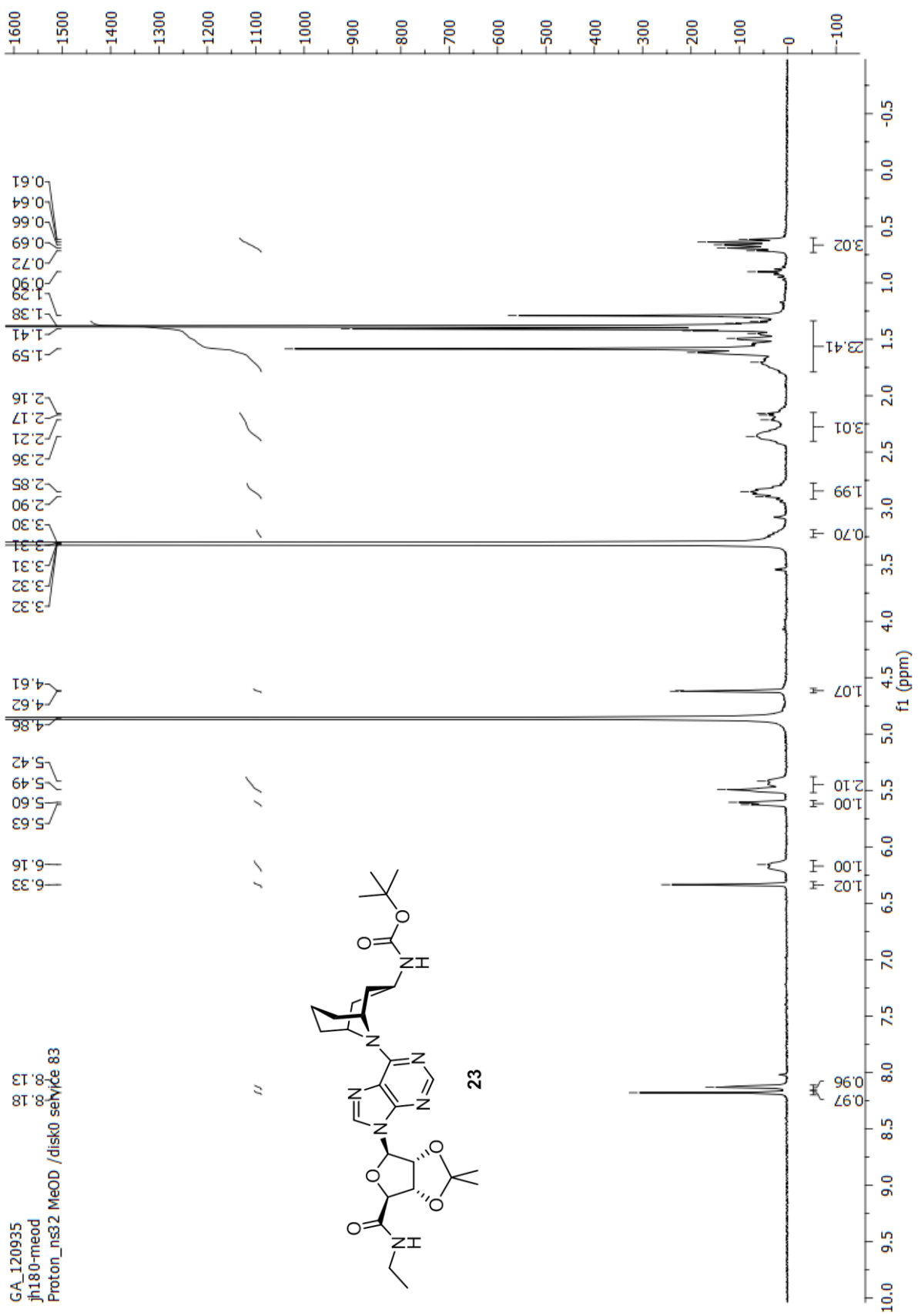






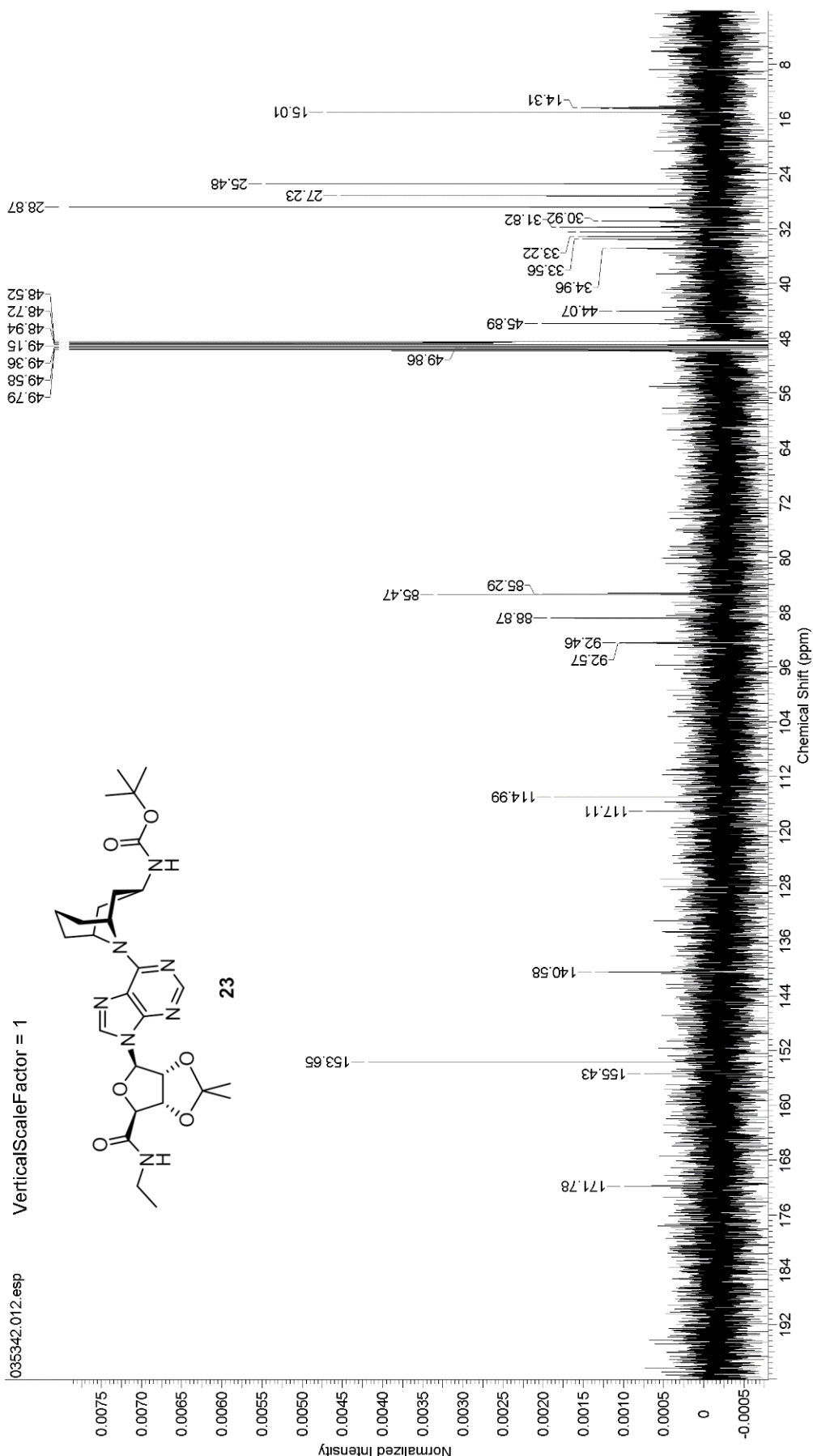


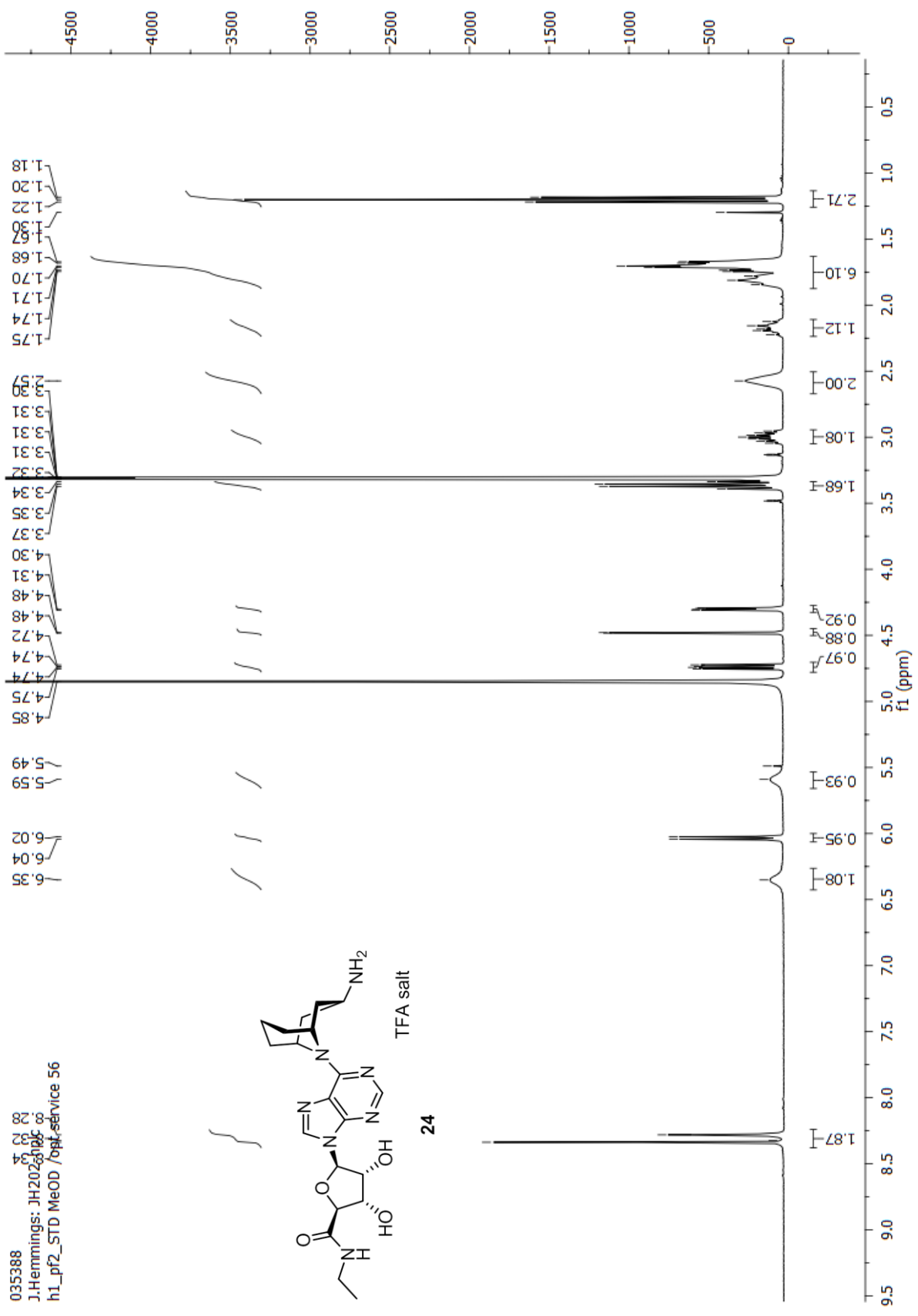


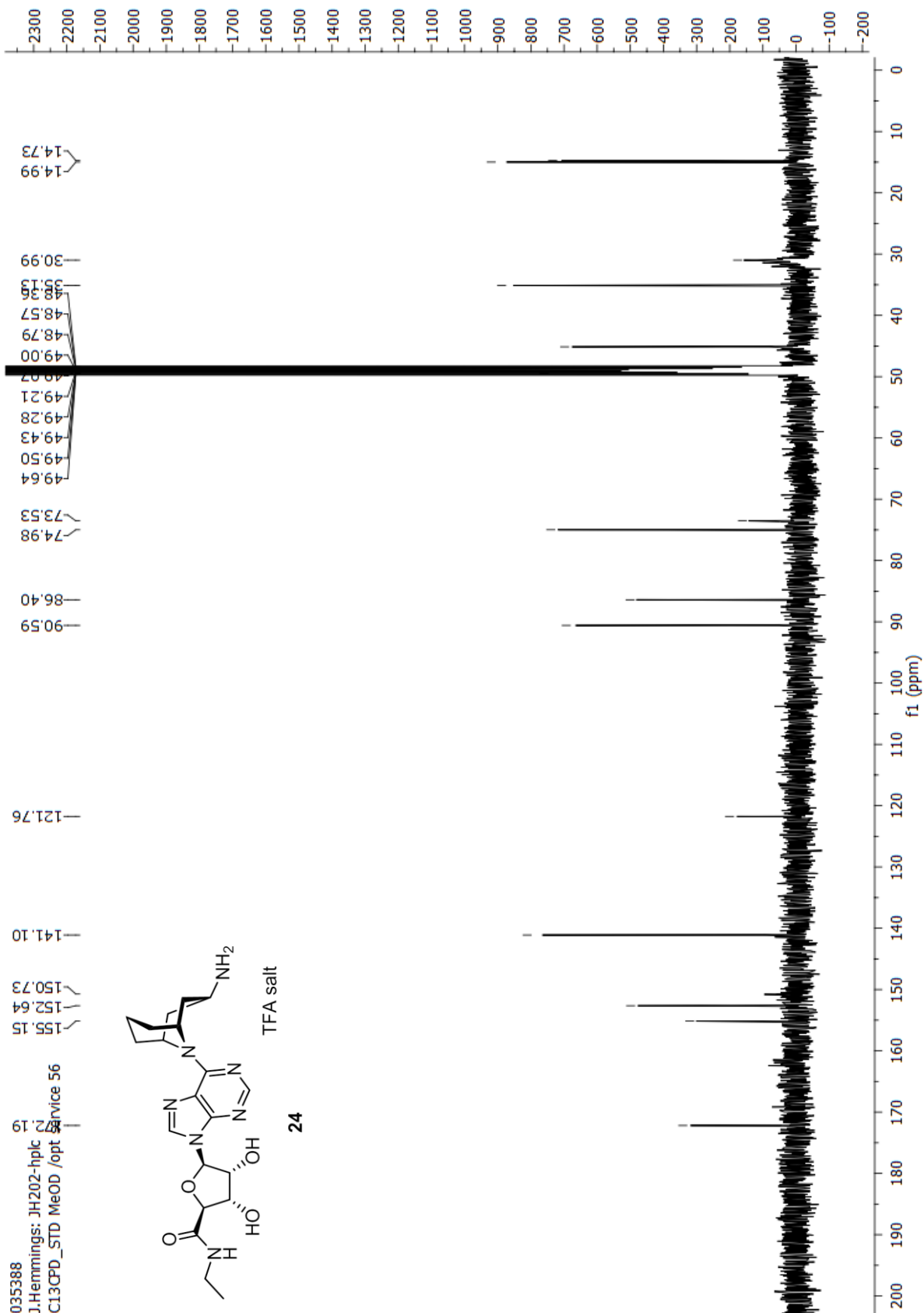


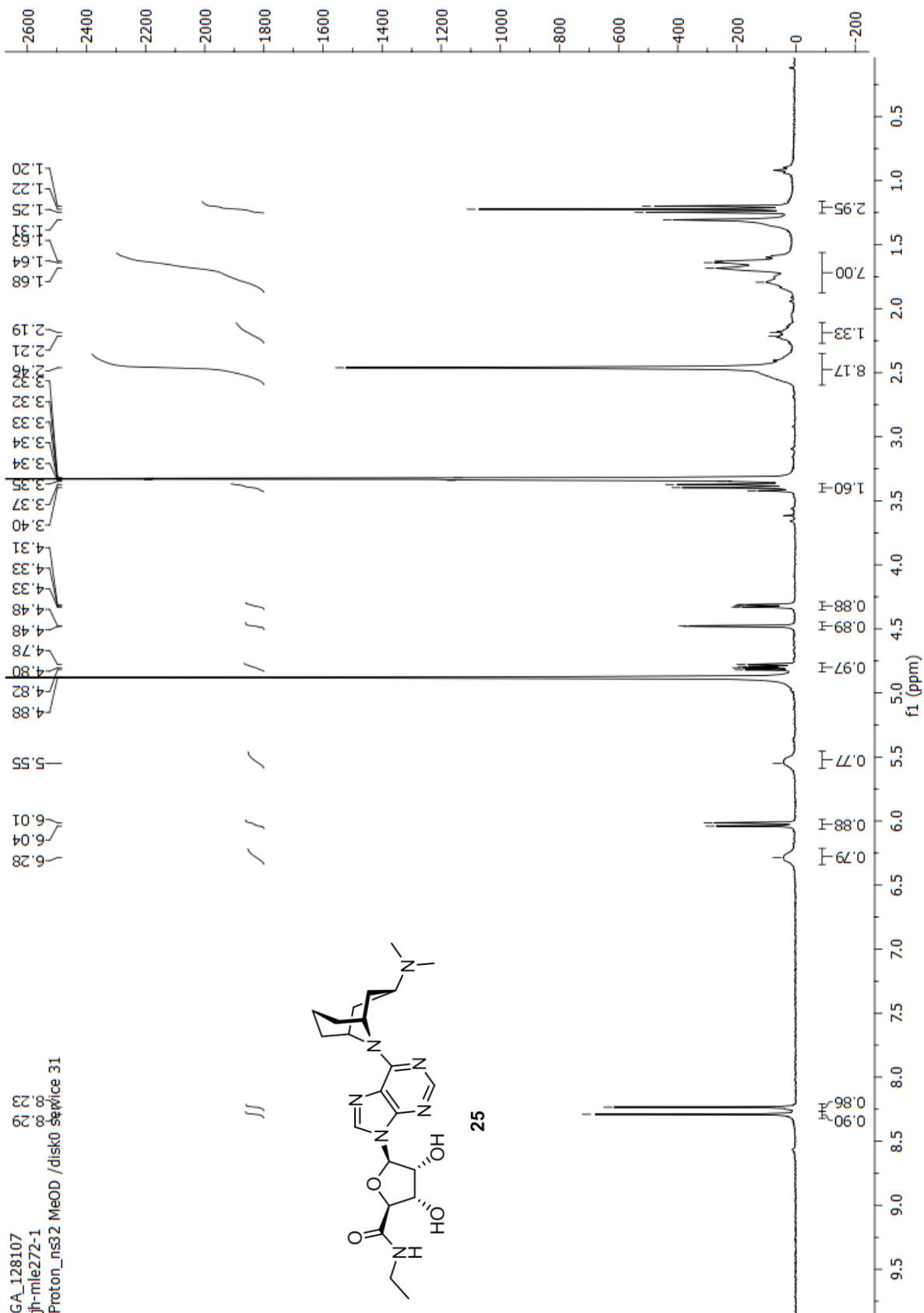
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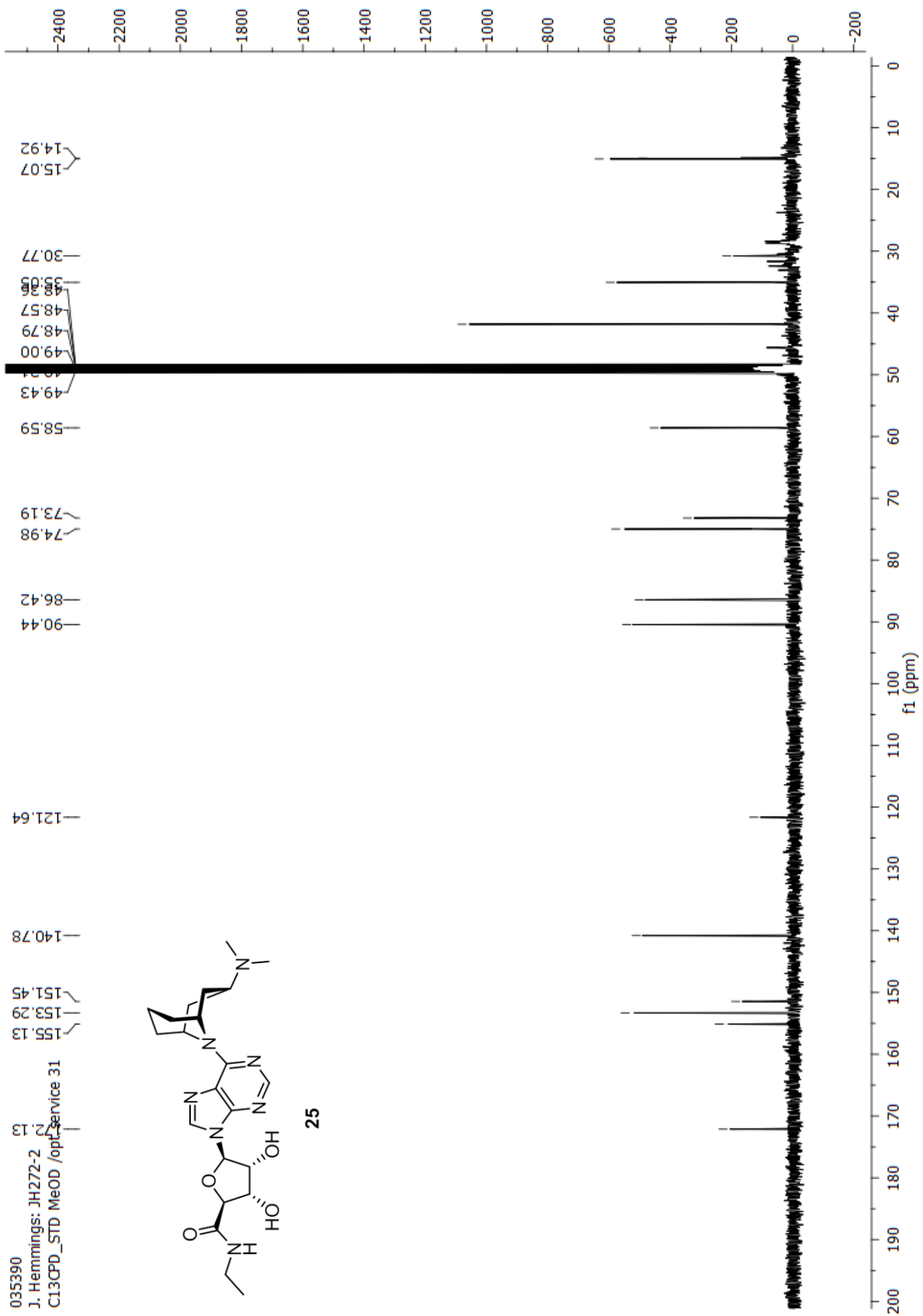
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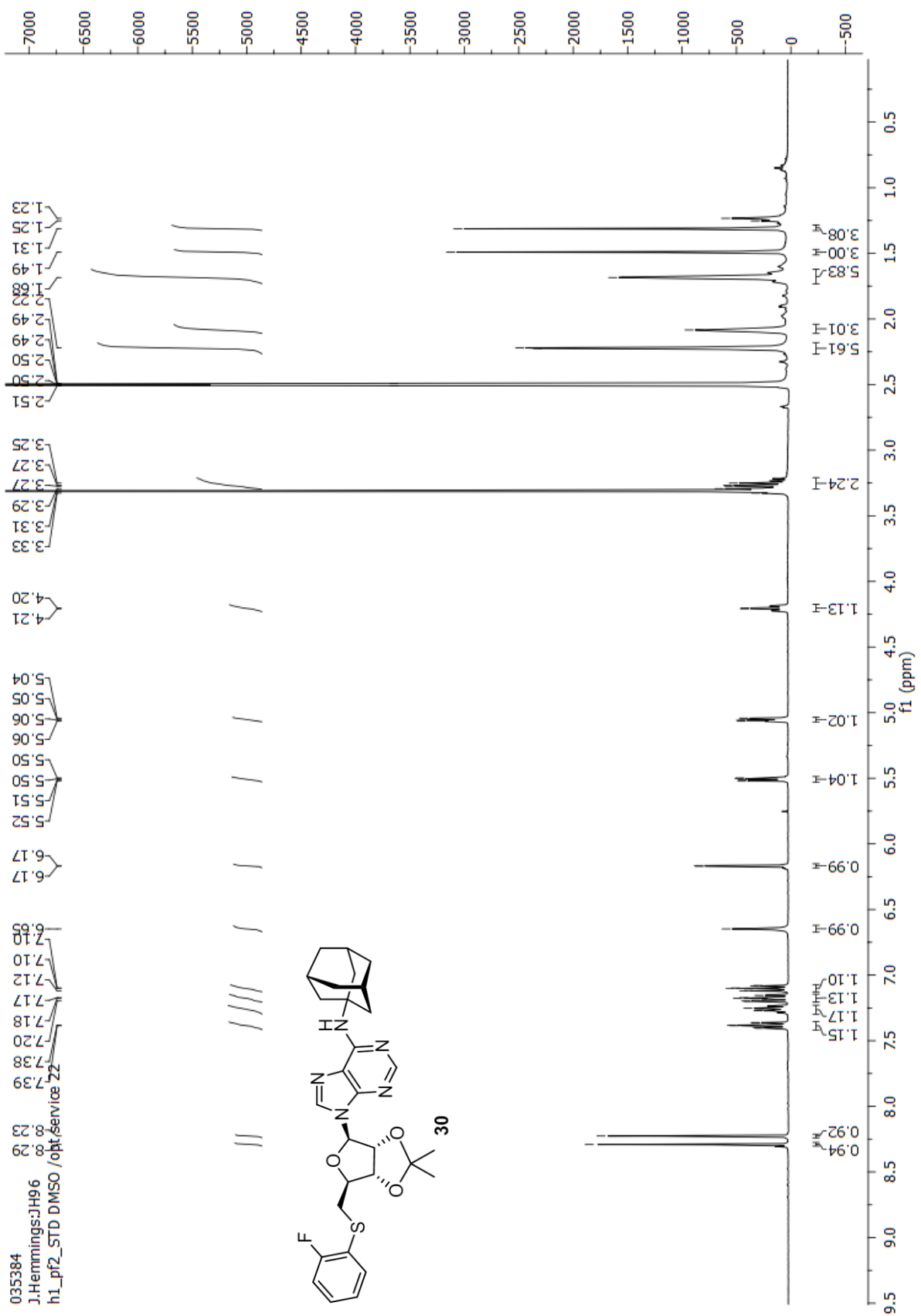


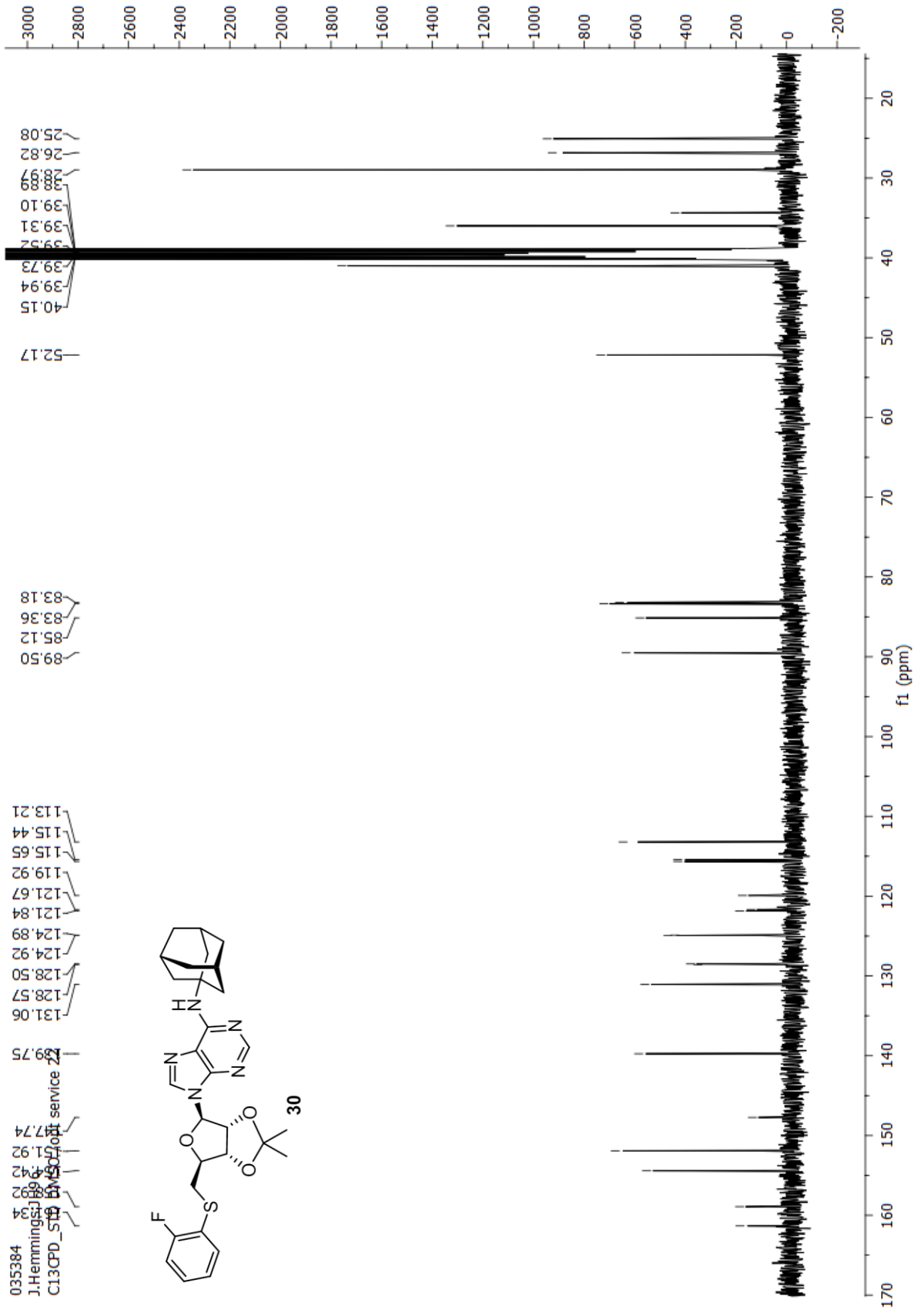


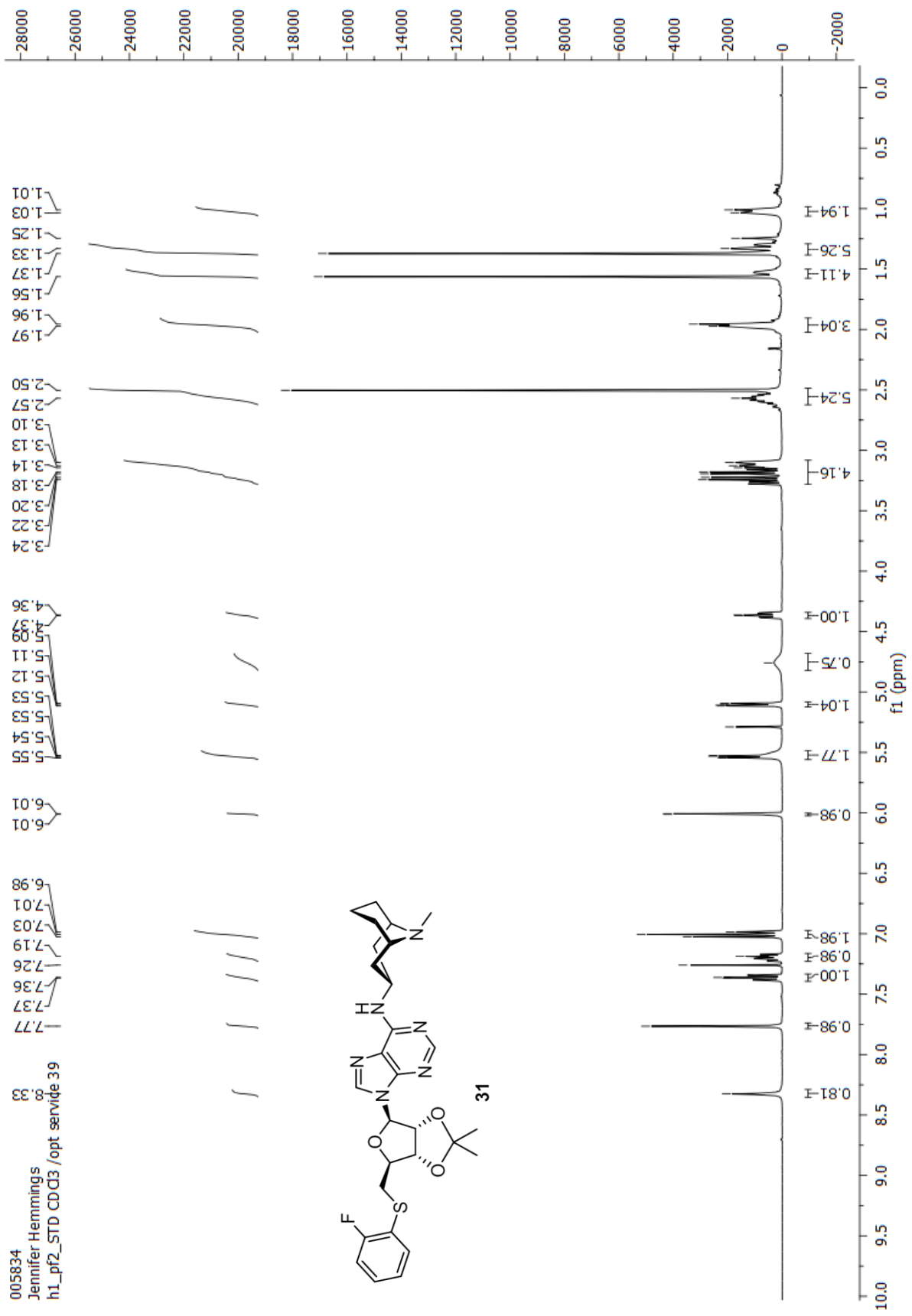


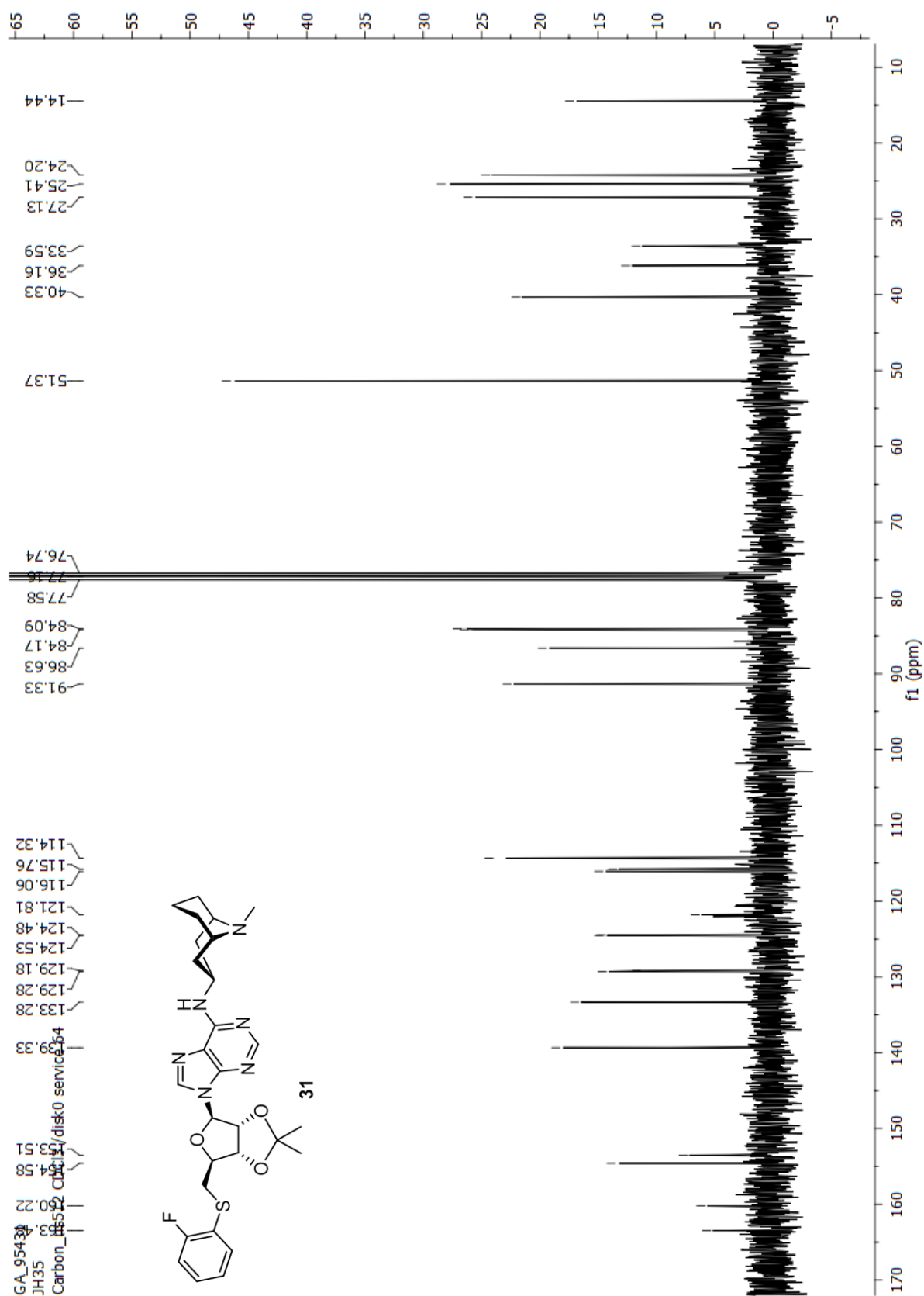


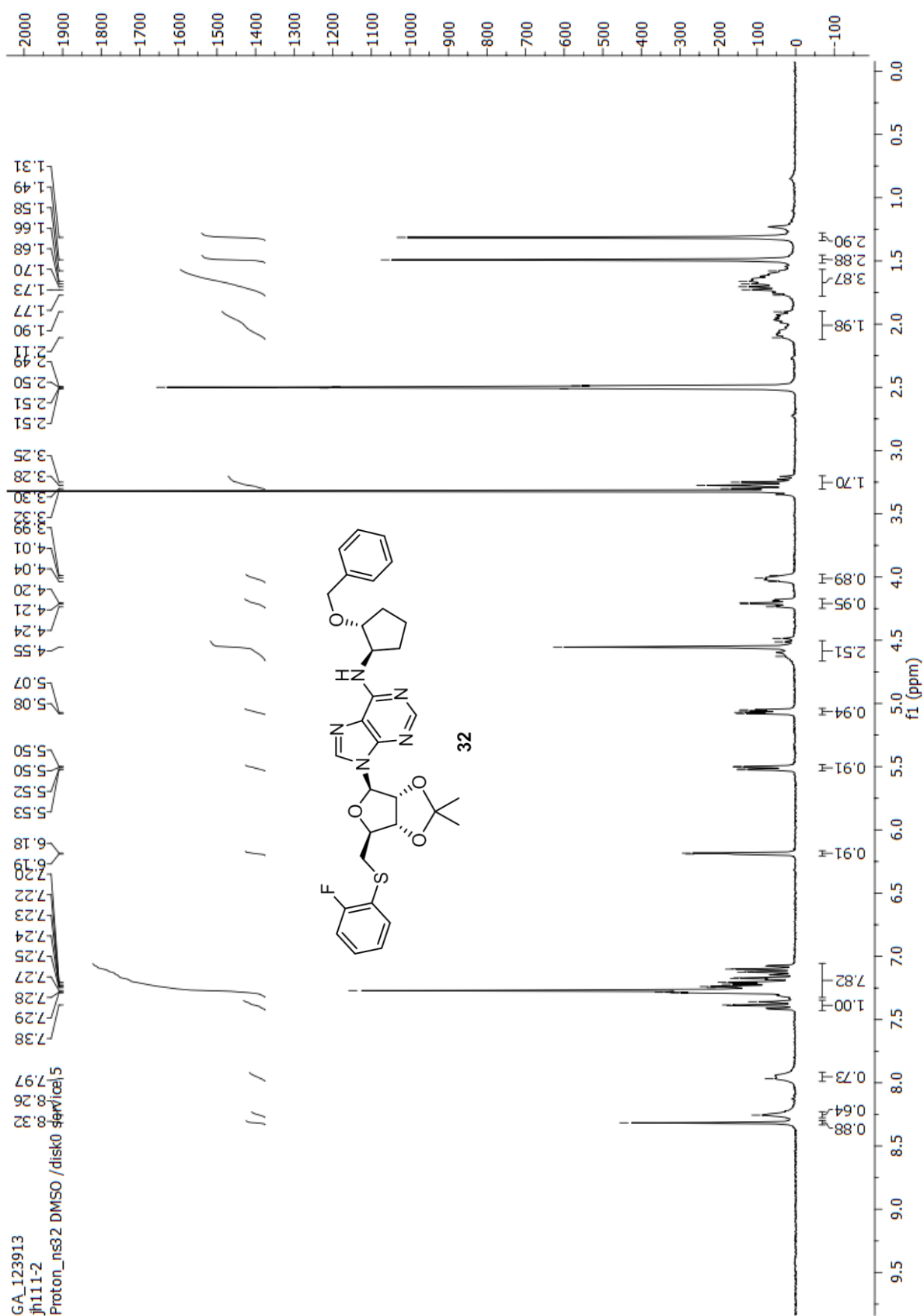


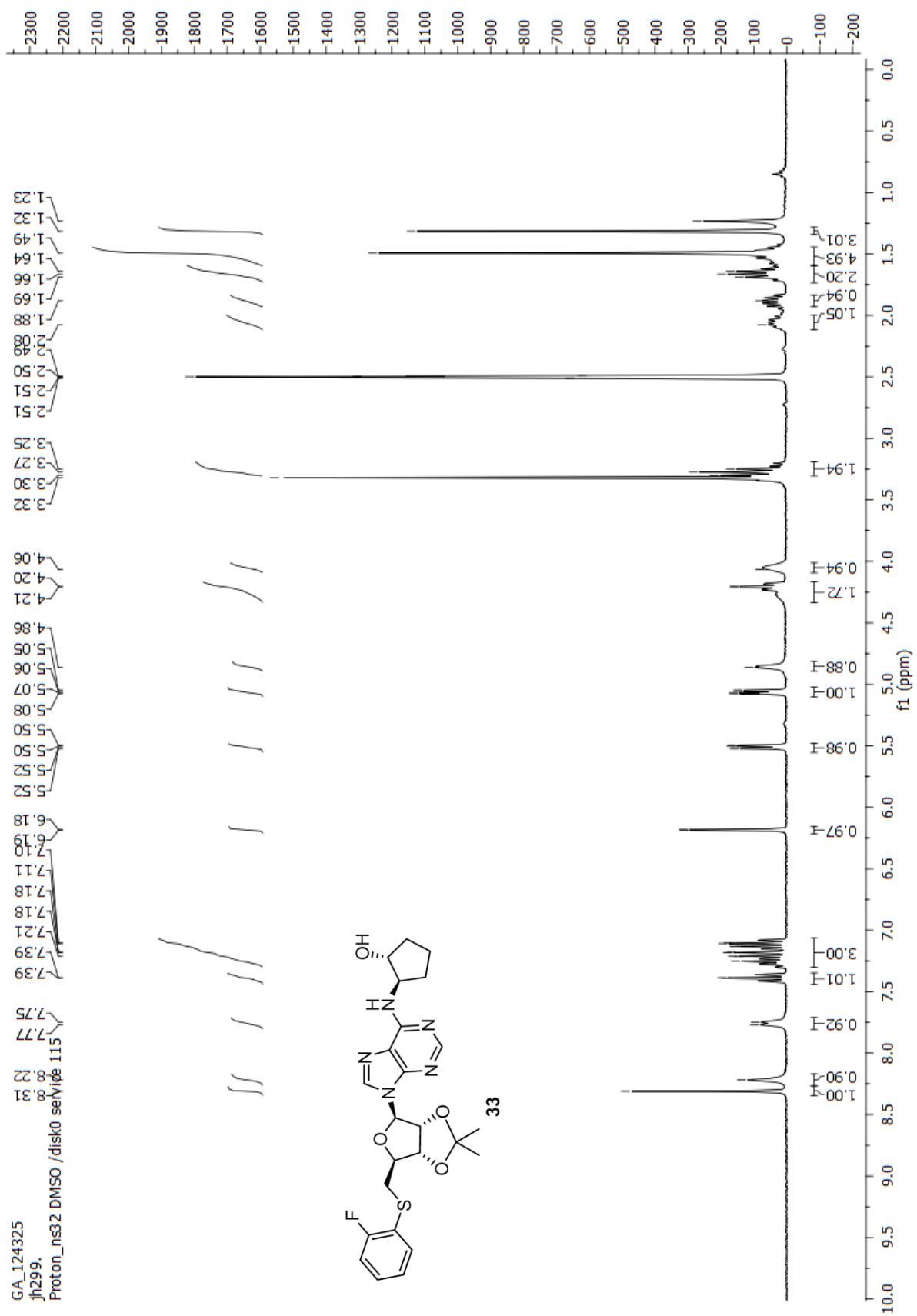


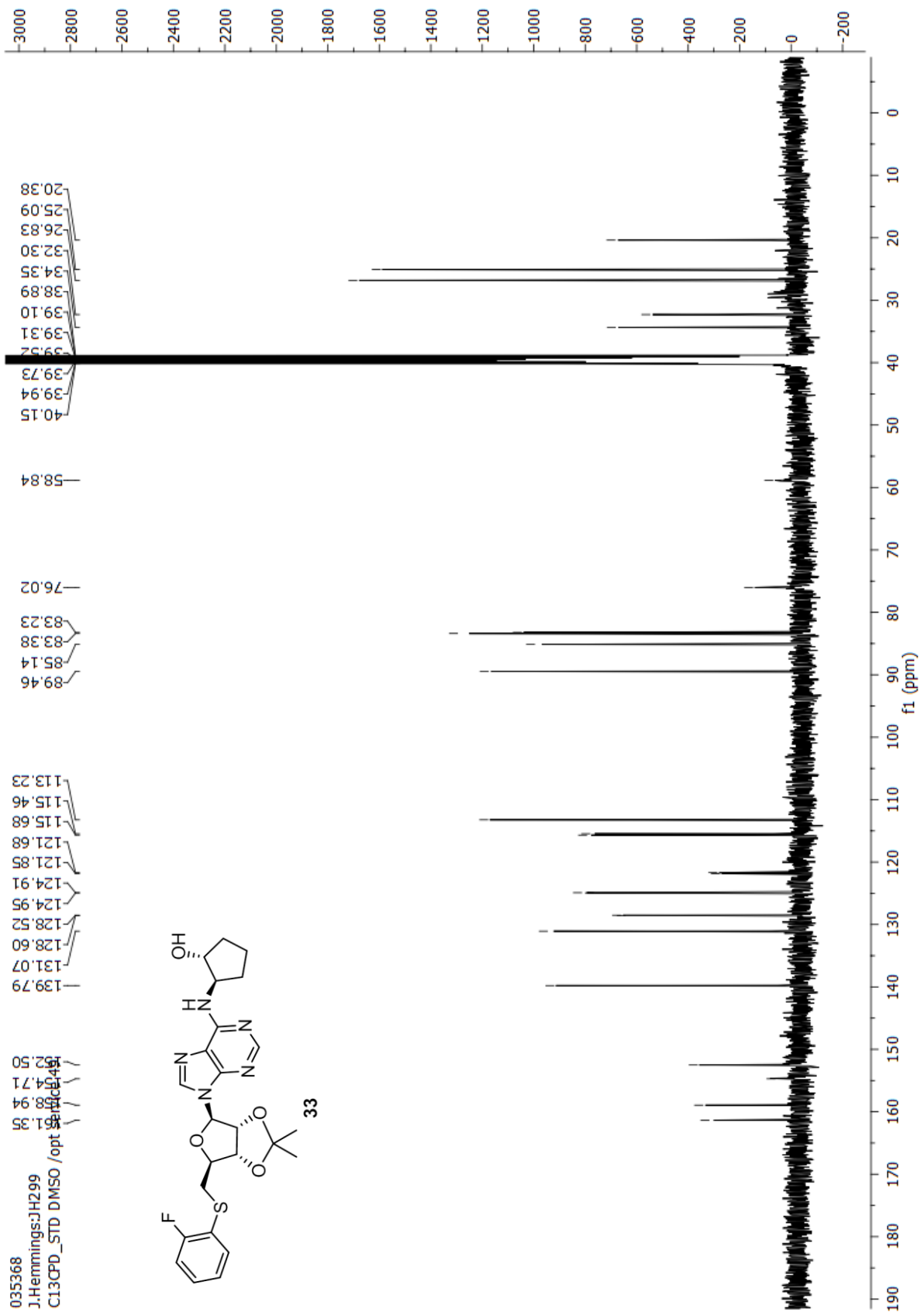




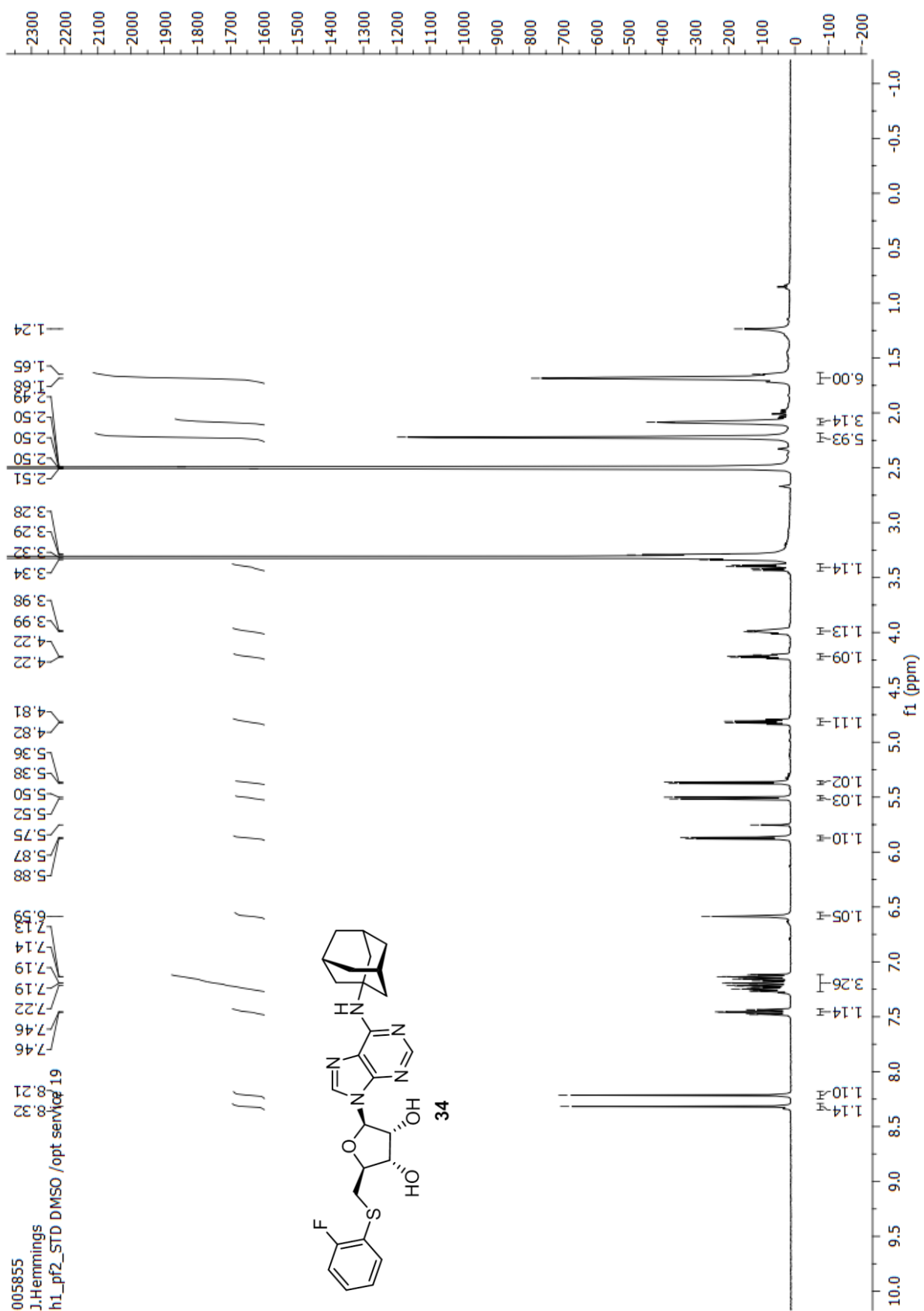


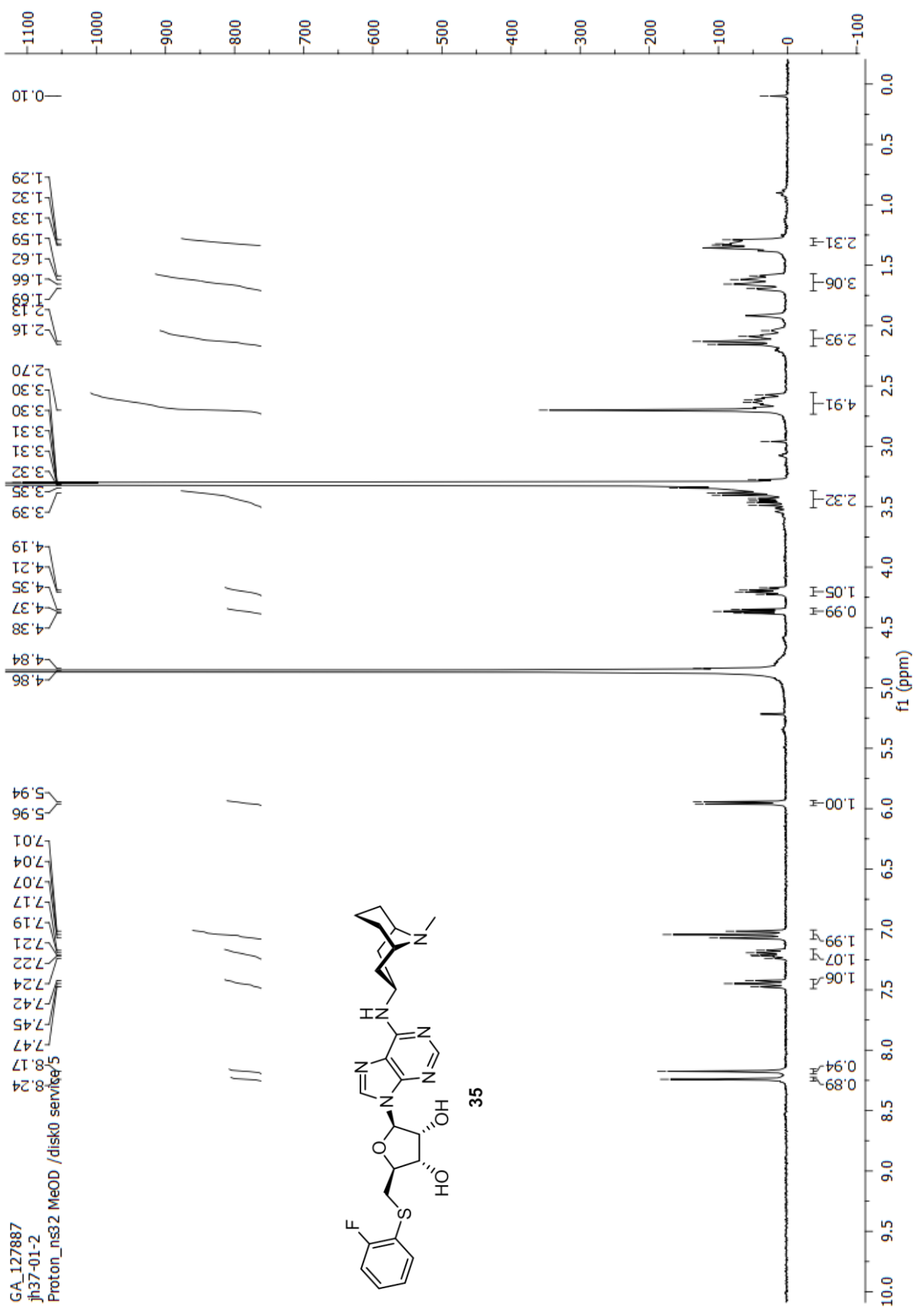


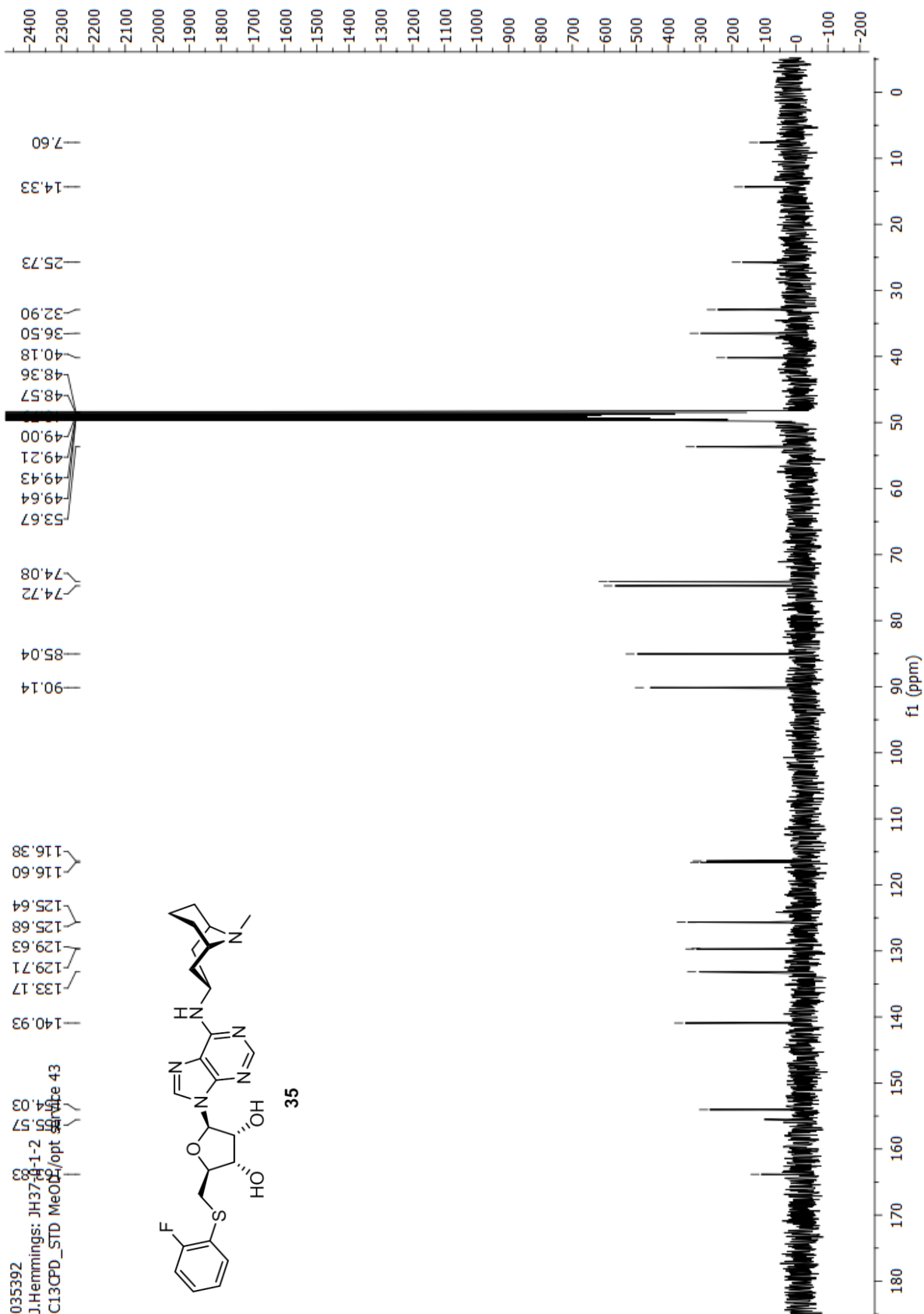


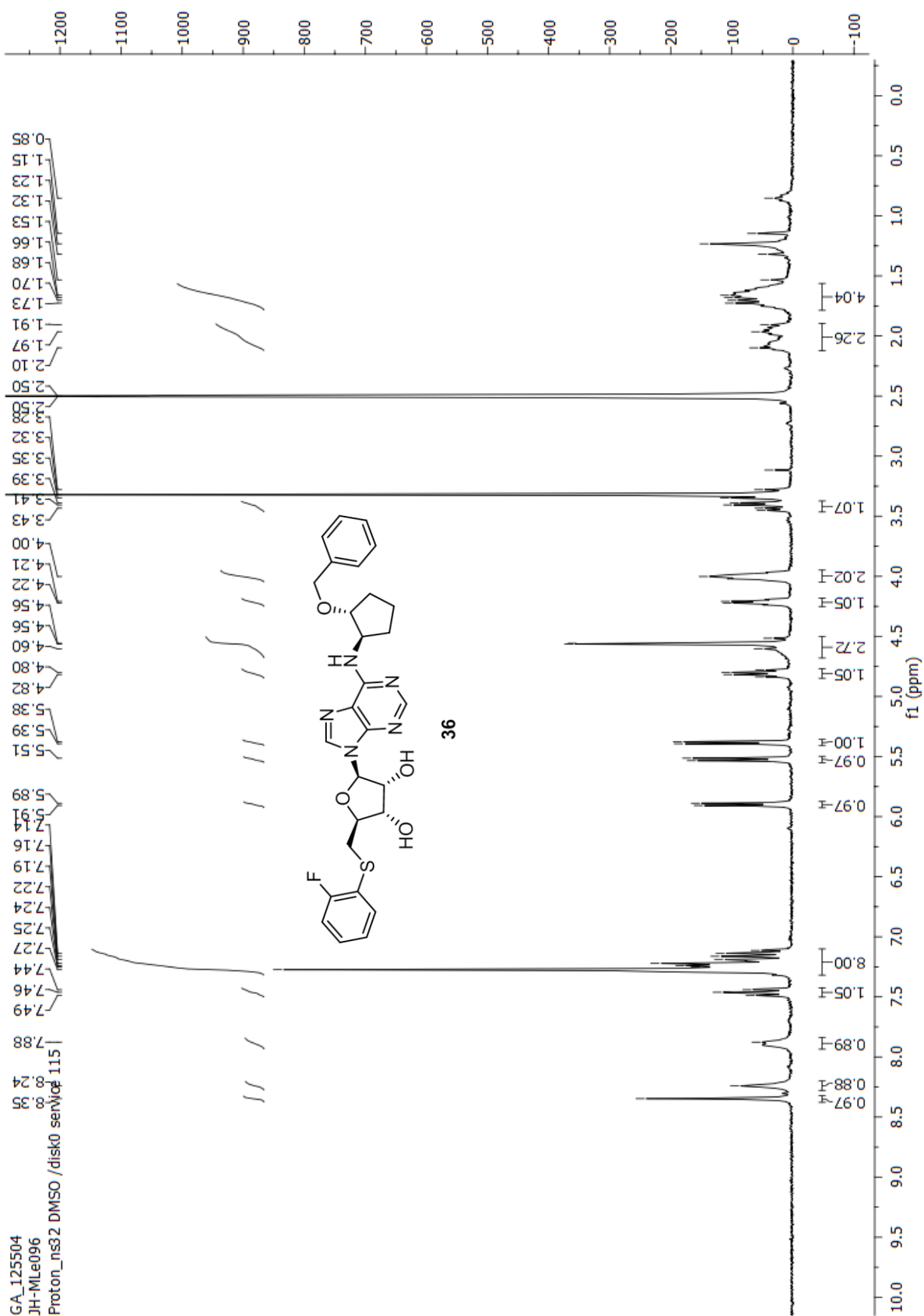


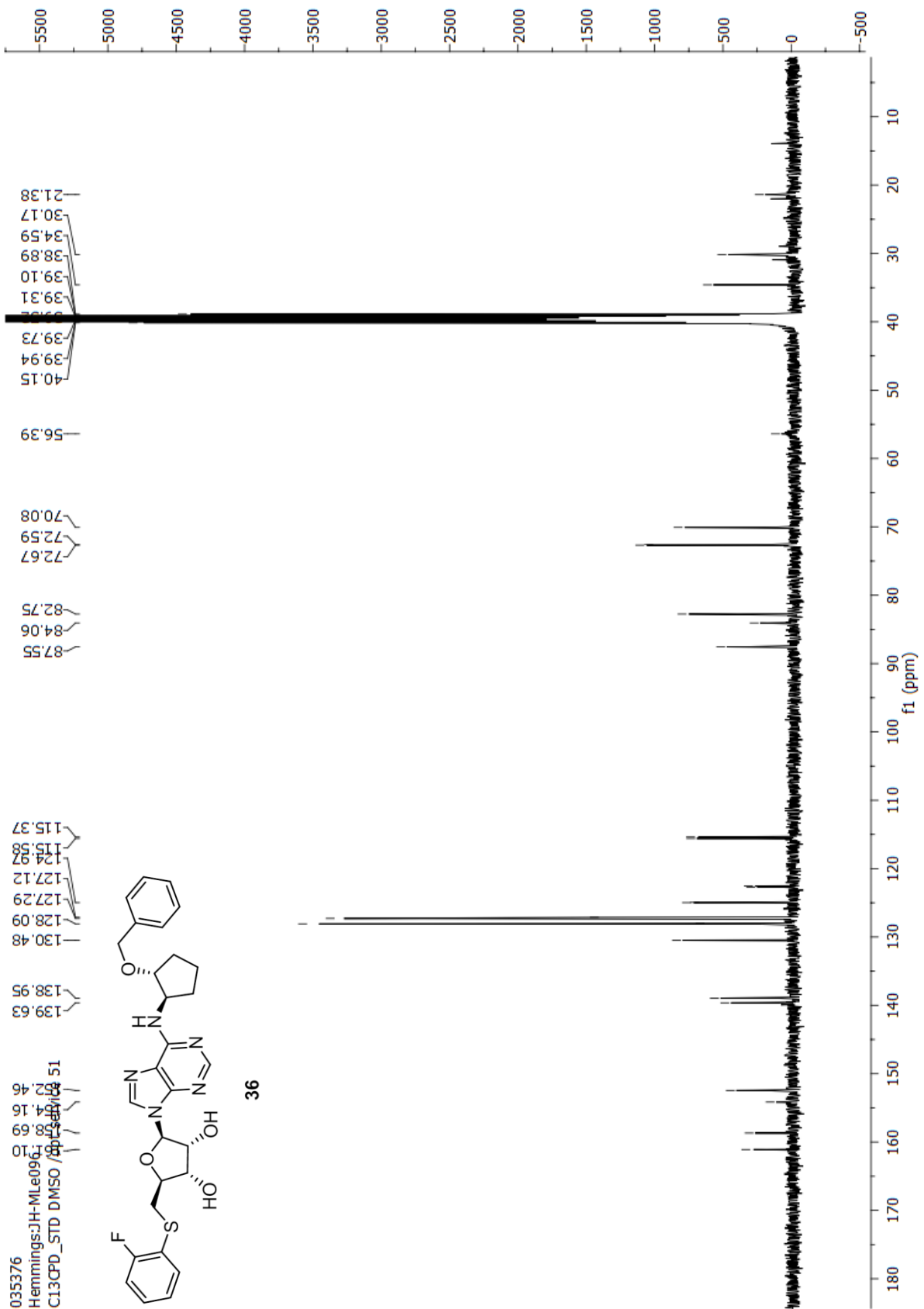
035368
J.Hemmings:JH299
C13CPD_STD DMSO /opt

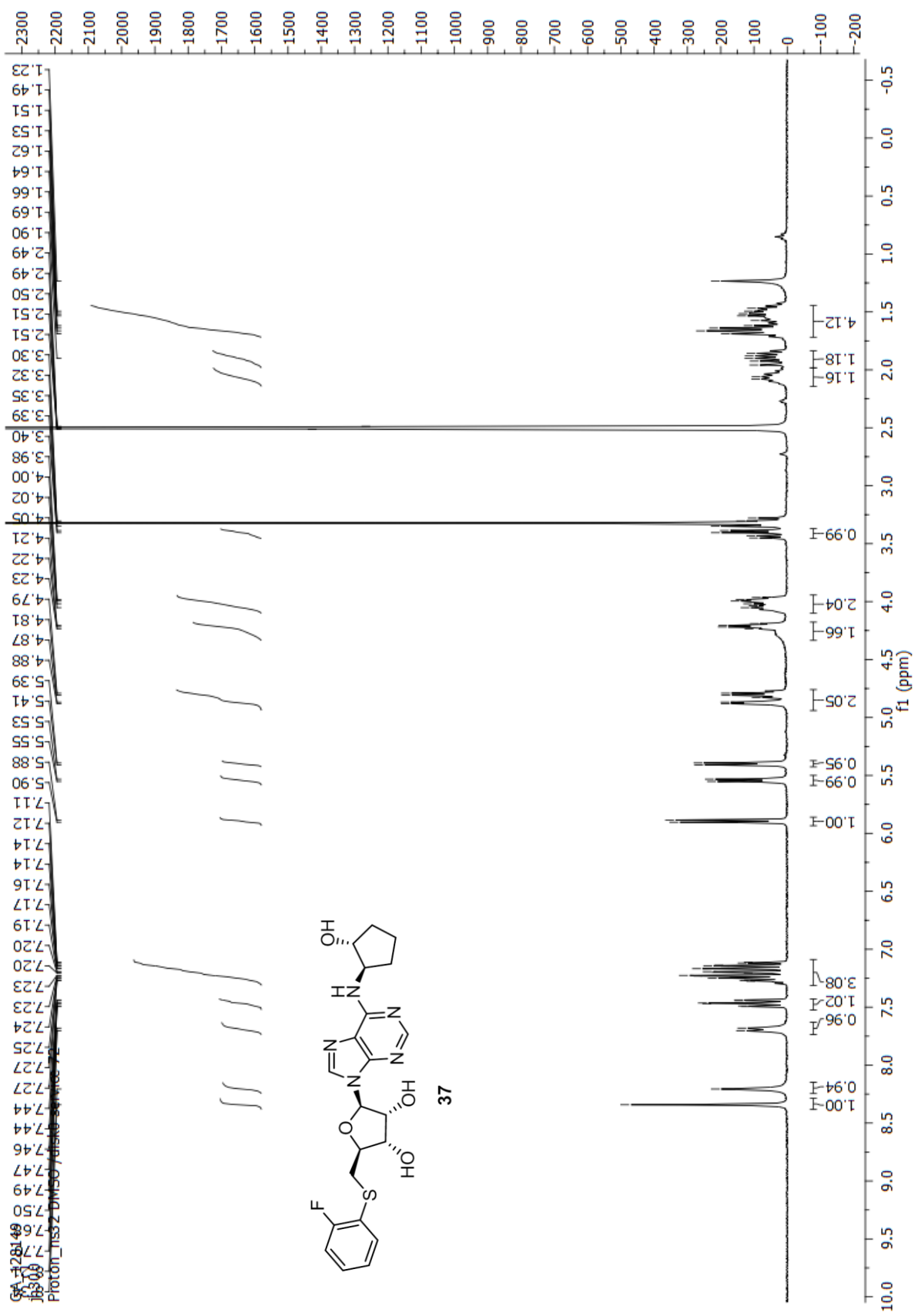


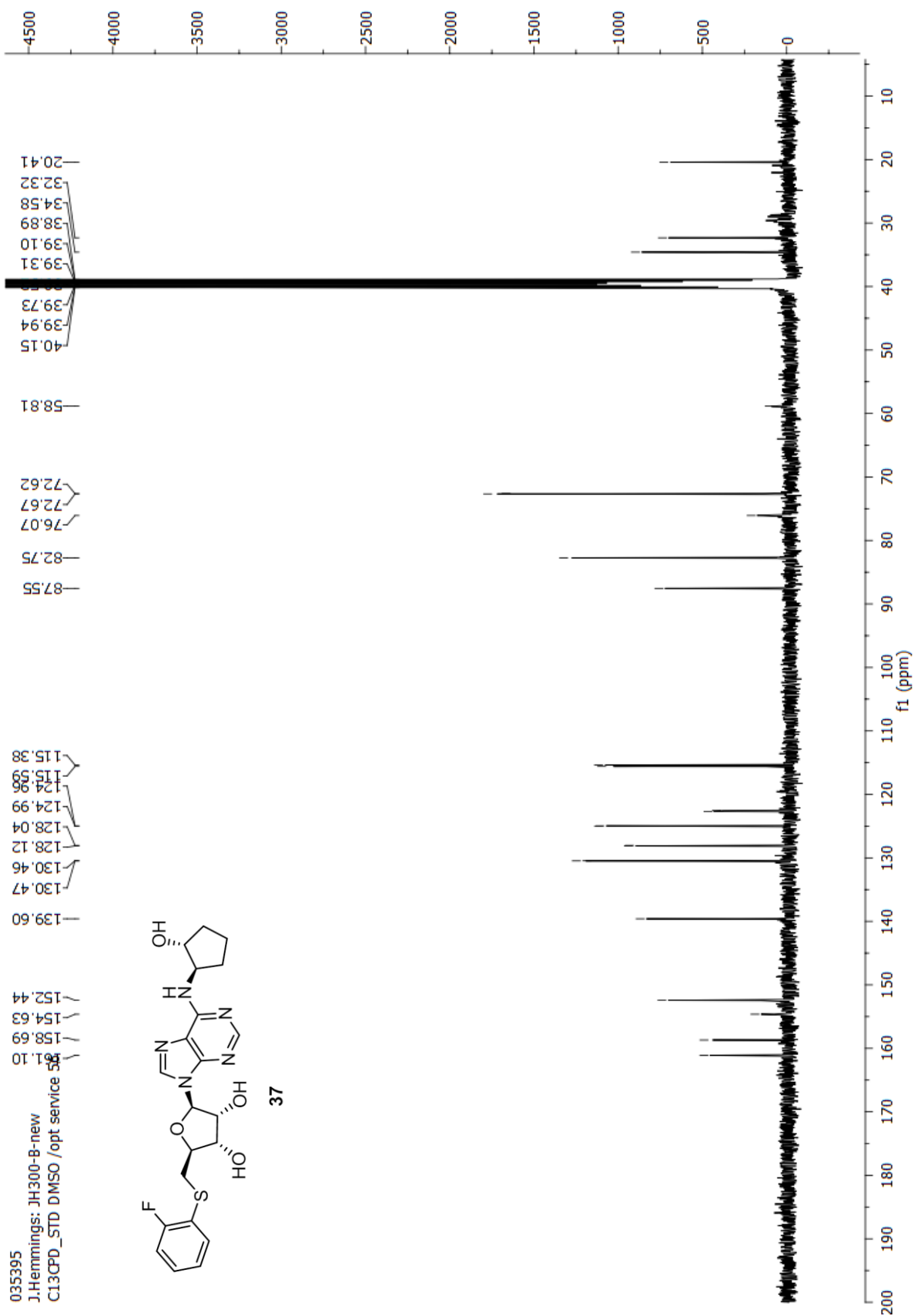












III. Degree of purity for tested compounds

Table S1. Degree of purity for tested compounds.

Compound Number	Purity (%)	t _R (min)
5	99	2.66
6	98	2.30
7	99	1.46
9	99	1.41
16	99	3.06
17	94	2.18
18	99	2.69
19	99	1.62
20	98	2.59
21	99	2.21
24	99	1.80
25	99	1.87
34	- ^a	- ^a
35	99	2.24
36	99	3.14
37	95	2.35

^a HPLC chromatogram could not be obtained. **34** is $\geq 95\%$ pure according to ¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁹F NMR and HRMS ($\Delta = 0.8$ ppm).

IV. A₃R in yeast

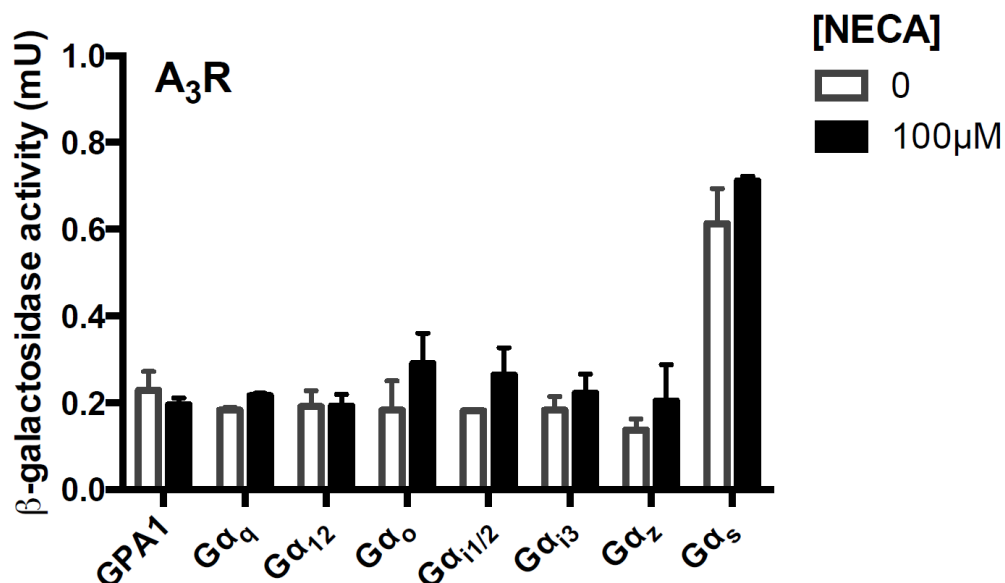


Figure S1. Non-functional coupling of the A₃R in yeast. Yeast strains expressing the human A₃R were stimulated with 0 or 100 μM NECA for 16 h and assayed for the activation of the *FUS1* > *lacZ* reporter gene as previously described.^{15-17,19} β-galactosidase units (mU) are expressed as the ratio of *o*-nitrophenol product to cell density (determined colorimetrically; see *Experimental Section*). Data are mean of 5 independent experiments ± SEM.

V. Schild plot analysis for compounds 36 and 37

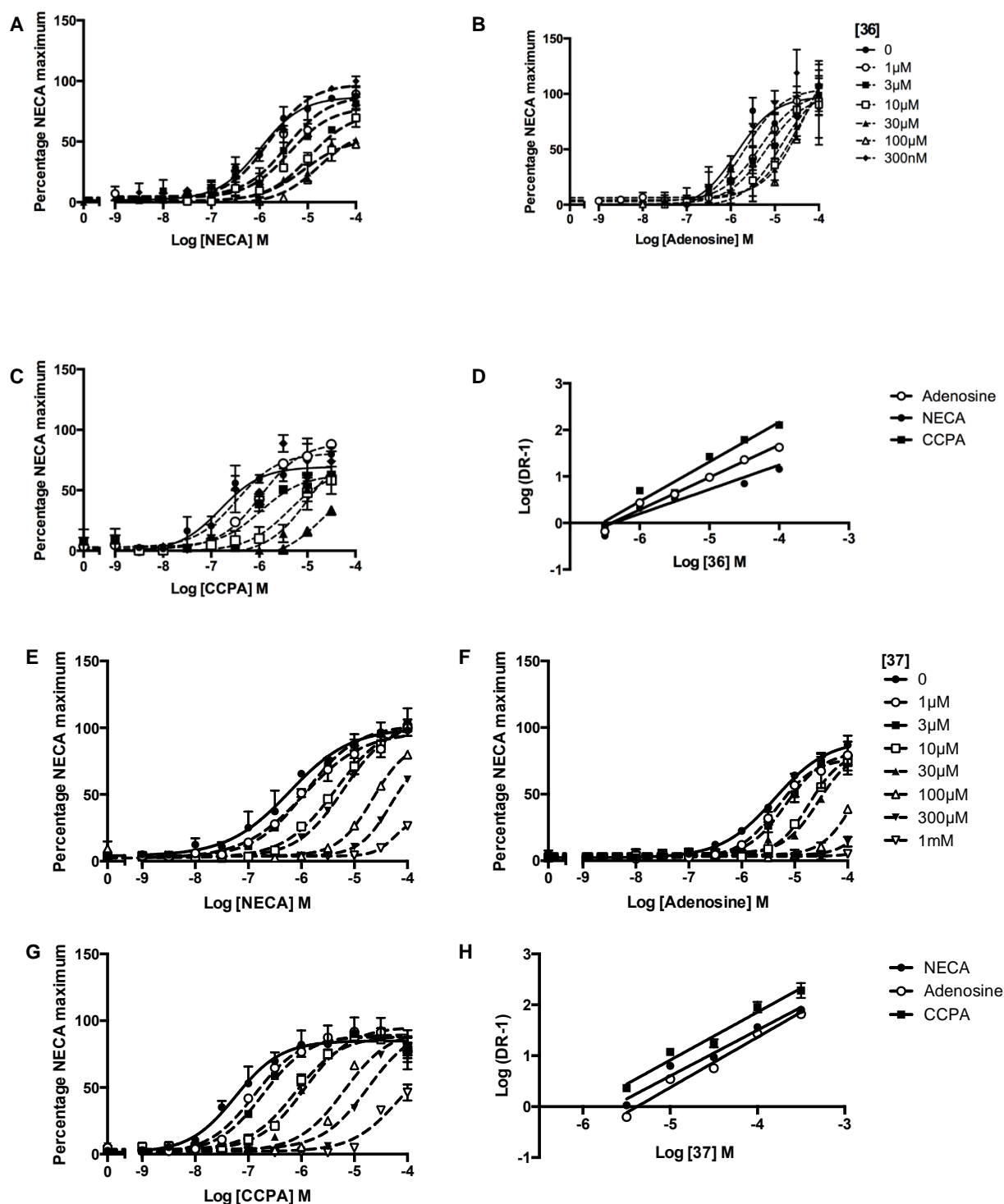


Figure S2. N^6 -cyclopentyl congeners **36** and **37** (CVT-3619) are competitive antagonists of the A_1R . Yeast cells expressing the human A_1R were stimulated for 16 h with (A, E) NECA, (B, F) adenosine, (C, G) CCPA in the presence of the indicated concentrations of **36** (A-C) or **37** (E-G) and the extent of signaling quantified through activation of the *FUS1-lacZ* reporter gene. Data are expressed as the percentage of the maximum response achieved when cells were stimulated in the absence of **36** or **37** and are mean of 5 independent experiments \pm SEM. (D, H) Schild regression lines obtained from the data in A-C (**36**) and E-G (**37**), respectively. In the double logarithmic plot, the DR-1 of each ligand was calculated from the data in A-C and E-G, respectively.

VI. Predicted binding poses for compounds 5-7, 17-21 and 34

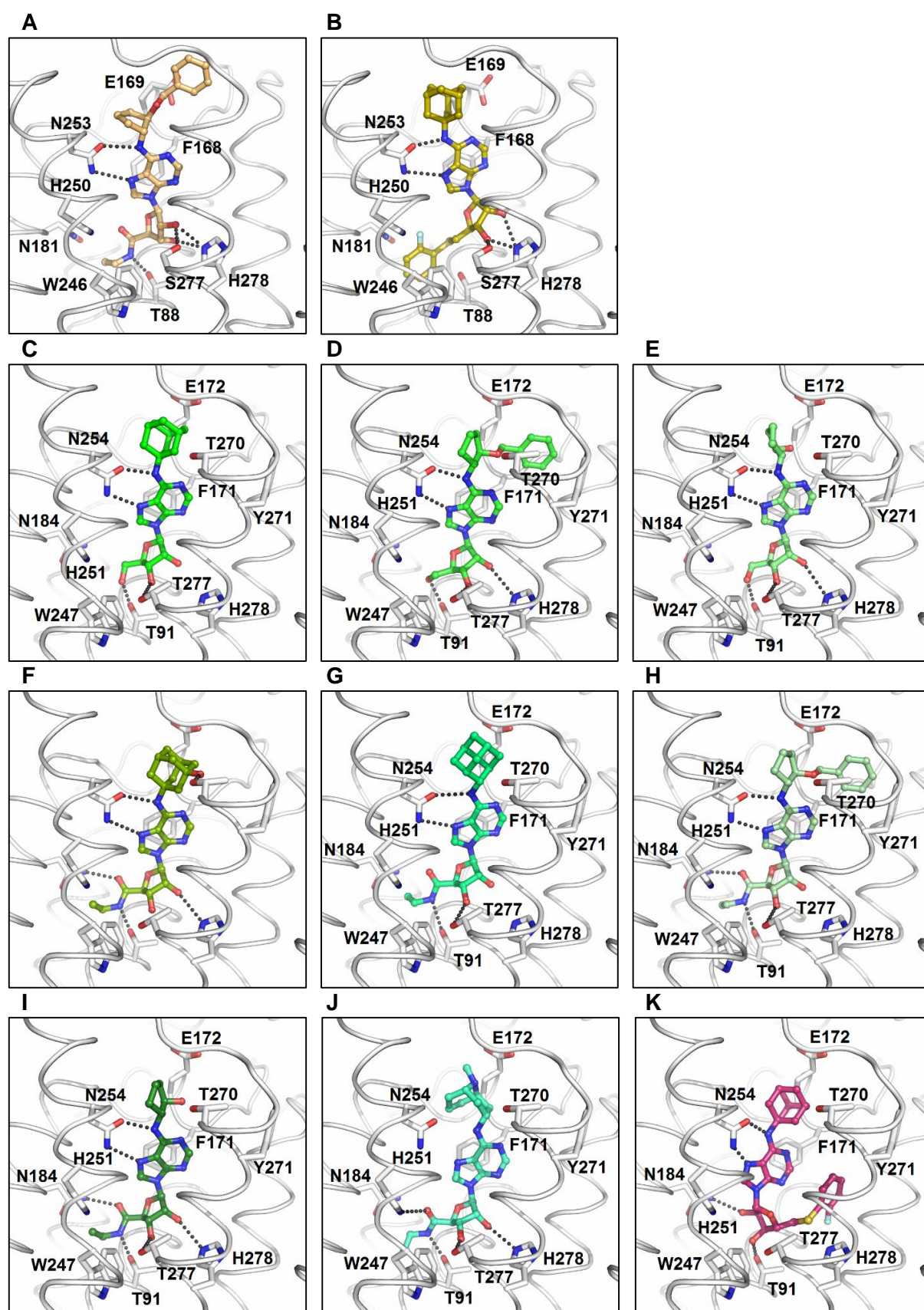


Figure S3. (left) Docking of N^6 -substituted adenosine derivatives into the $A_{2A}R$ crystal structure (A,B) and into the A_1R homology model (C-K). Proposed binding poses for (A) **20** and (B) **34** in the $A_{2A}R$ crystal structure. Proposed binding poses for (C) **5**, (D) **6**, (E) **7**, (F) **17**, (G) **18**, (H) **20**, (I) **21**, (J) **19** and (K) **34** in the A_1R homology model. Black dotted lines represent potential hydrogen bonds. Compounds docked into $A_{2A}R$ crystal structure in brown shades, compounds that showed agonist activity at the A_1R (Table 1) are in green shades, compounds which exhibited activation at very high concentration in blue shade and compounds that failed to active the A_1R are shown in red shade. Numbering of residues in (A,B) according to P29274 ($hA_{2A}R$) and of homologous residues in (C-K) according to P30542 (hA_1R). Ballesteros-Weinstein (BW) numbering: T88 (A_{2A}), T91 (A_1): BW 3.36; F168 (A_{2A}), F171 (A_1): BW ECL2; E169 (A_{2A}), E172 (A_1): BW ECL2; N181 (A_{2A}), N184 (A_1): BW 5.42; W246 (A_{2A}), W247 (A_1): BW 6.48; H250 (A_{2A}), H251 (A_1): BW 6.52; N253 (A_{2A}), N254 (A_1): BW 6.55; T270 (A_1): BW 7.35; Y271 (A_{2A}), Y271 (A_1): BW 7.36; S277 (A_{2A}), T277 (A_1): BW 7.42; H278 (A_{2A}), H278 (A_1): BW 7.43.

VII. PSI-Coffee sequence alignment for A_1R homology modelling

3QAK	3	IMGSSVYITVELAIAVLAILGNVLVCWAVWLNSNLQNVNTNYFVVSLLAAADIAVGVLAI	62
hA1R	9	---QAAYIGIEVLIALVSVPGNVLVIWAVKVNQALRDATFCFIVSLAVADVAVGALVIPL	65
		* * * * * * * * * *	
3QAK	63	AITISTGFCAACHGCLFIACFVLVL TQSSIF SLLAIAIDRYIAIRIPLRYNGLVTGTRAK	122
hA1R	66	AILINIGPQTYFHTCLMVACPVLIL TQSSIL ALLAIAVDRLRVKIPLRYKMVVTERRAA	125
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
3QAK	123	GIIAICWVLSFAIGLTPMLGWNNCGQ-----GCGEGQVACL FED VVPMNYMVY FNE	182
hA1R	126	VAIAGCWILSFVVGTLTPMFGWNNLSAVERAWAANGSMGEPVIKCE FEK VISM EYMVY FNE	185
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
3QAK	183	FACVLVPLLLMLGVYLRIFLAARRQL-----RSTLQKEVHAAKSLAIIVGLFAL	244
hA1R	186	FVWVLPPLLLMVLIYLEVFYLIRKQLNKKVSASSGDPQKYKGKELKIAKSLALILFAL	245
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
3QAK	245	CWLPLHI INC FTFFCPDCSHAPLWL MY LAIVL SH TNSVVPFIYAYRIREFRQTFRKIIR	304
hA1R	246	SWLPLHIL NC ITLFCPSC-HKPSIL TY IAIFL TH GNSAMNPVYAFRIQKFRVTFELKIW-	303
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	

Figure S4. PSI-Coffee sequence alignment used for the construction of the human adenosine A_1R homology model. 3QAK: sequence of the human $A_{2A}R$ (accession no. P29274) from the agonist-bound crystal structure (PDB ID: 3QAK). hA1R: sequence of human A_1R (accession no. P30542). Identical residues are marked with an asterisk and highlighted with a grey background. Residues in bold are involved in ligand binding and discussed in the docking section (Figure 6).

VIII. Supplementary references

(S1) Slavik, R.; Herde, A. M.; Bieri, D.; Weber, M.; Schibli, R.; Krämer, S. D.; Ametamey, S. M.; Mu, L. Synthesis, radiolabeling and evaluation of novel 4-oxo quinoline derivatives as PET tracers for imaging cannabinoid type 2 receptor. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2015**, 92, 554-564.

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(S4) Rouf, A.; Gupta, P.; Aga, M. A.; Kumar, B.; Parshad, R.; Taneja, S. C. *Tetrahedron Asymmetry* **2011**, 22, 2134-2143.