

Supporting Information

Pharmacophore Guided Discovery of Small Molecule Human Apurinic/ Apyrimidinic

Endonuclease 1 Inhibitors

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Supporting Information: Optimization of Assay Conditions

To determine optimal assay conditions for the evaluation of compounds against APE1 catalysis, we examined the activity of our purified APE1 protein in a variety of experimental conditions, including protein concentration, incubation time and temperature. Observing a variation in the concentration of APE1 used in inhibitor screening assays in prior studies reporting APE1 inhibitors, we sought to define a non-arbitrary concentration for our assays by performing dose response experiments at different protein concentrations. As observed in Figure S1, the IC_{50} value of compound **10** varies proportionally with enzyme concentration. Thus, we have reported all of our inhibitor IC_{50} values as assayed at an APE1 concentration of 0.5 nM, at which there is complete enzymatic cleavage of the 25-mer abasic substrate to cleaved product without subsequent APE1-mediated exonuclease activity on the cleaved product. Substrate concentration is the approximate K_m for the AP lesion⁷. Concentrations lower than 0.5 nM show low basal abasic site incision activity and result in submicromolar concentrations for all of our top APE1 inhibitors. Incision reactions were allowed to proceed for 10 minutes at 37°C, considering the single-time point end measurement nature of our assay. Since reaction velocity will eventually decrease with substrate depletion, the effect of an inhibitor should be most prominent within the initial phase of the reaction. Longer incubation times of 20, 30, and 40 minutes at 37°C, 30°C, and at room temperature, respectively, results in a corresponding increase in IC_{50} value, whereas shorter incubation times produce lower values (data not shown).

Our report on APE1 assay optimization experiments delineates a need for standardized assay conditions when screening for inhibitors of APE1. In addition to our own inhibitors we have demonstrated a similar strong protein concentration-dependent effect on dose response to APE1 inhibition with 7-nitro-indole carboxylic acid, a compound formerly shown to inhibit APE1 activity *in vitro*.²⁹ The wild-type enzyme is a robust endonuclease that is highly efficient at incising the DNA-sugar backbone 5' to abasic sites, with an approximate maximal single-turnover rate of 850 s⁻¹.³⁵ Given the high enzyme velocity of APE1, it is perceived that the IC_{50} values of potential small molecule inhibitors to APE1 will be affected by the parameters of the screening assay.

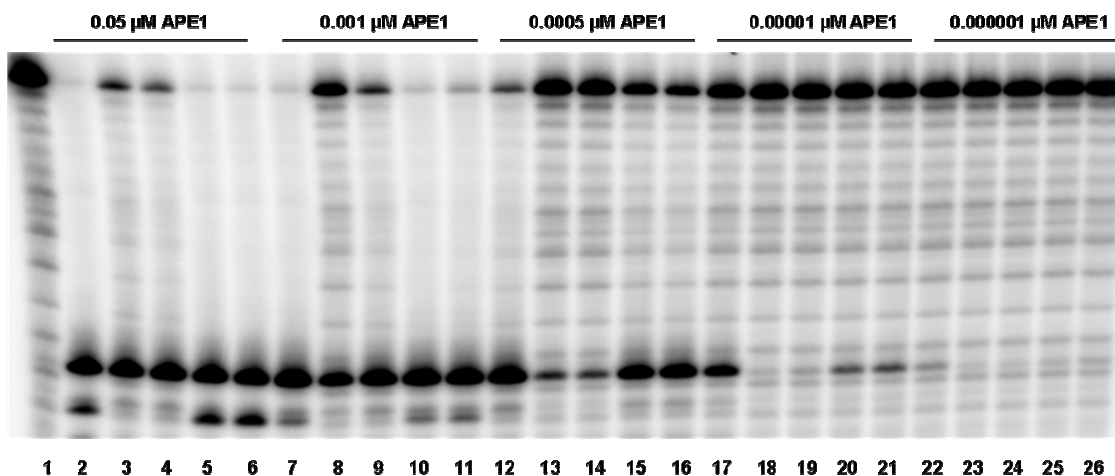
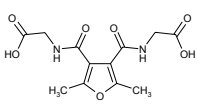
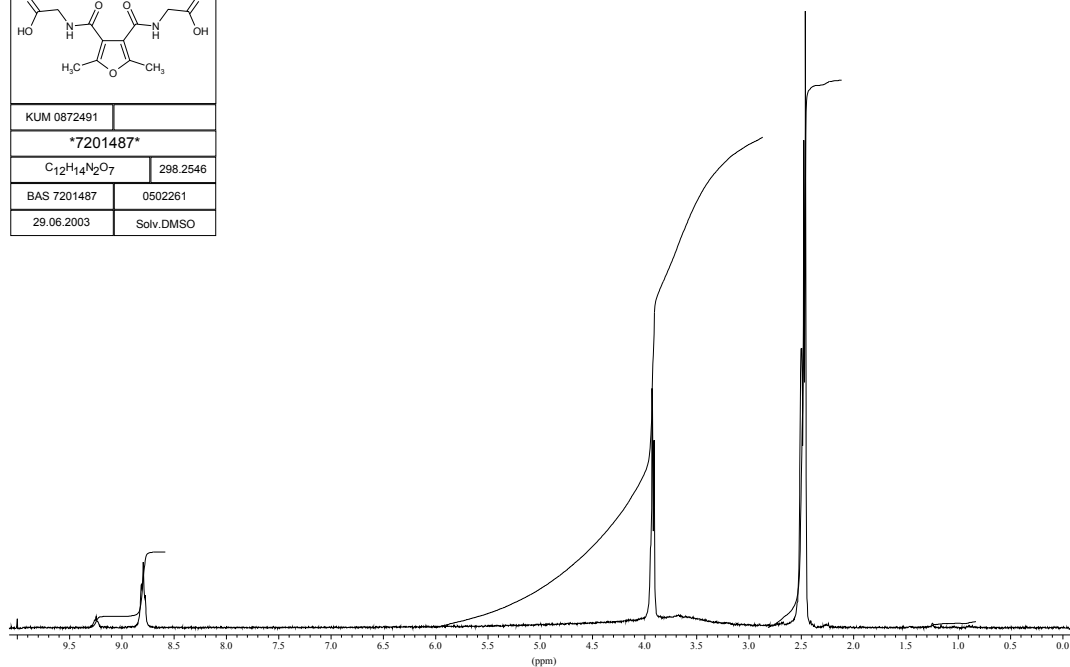


Figure S1. Compound **10** was tested at different concentrations of APE1. Lane 1: DNA only, lanes 2-6, 7-11, 12-16, 17-21 and 22-26 are as follows: DMSO control, compound **10** at 100, 33, 11, 3.7 μM, respectively. IC_{50} values for compound **10** at 0.0005 μM were obtained using further dilutions of the compound not shown in this figure. Percent inhibition at each dose was plotted on a log scale to obtain IC_{50} values.

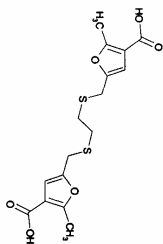
Purity Information for Active Compounds. All compounds tested as part of this study were purchased from Asinex USA, North Carolina. These compounds are certified at a minimum purity of 90%. NMR data attesting to the purity of each of the active compounds is given below. All ¹H-NMR have been recorded at 400MHz (Varian). The solvent used in all cases was DMSO-d₆.

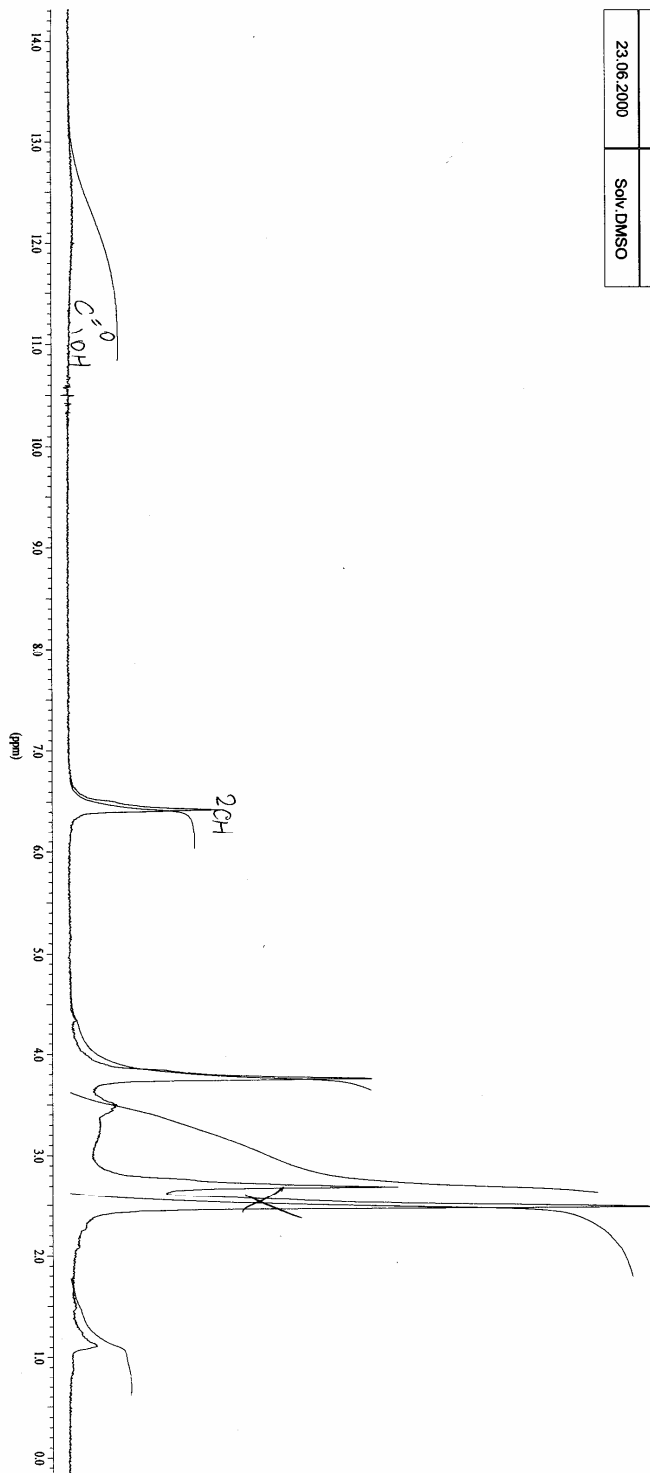
BAS 7201487

	
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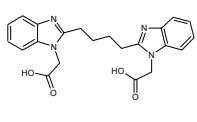
BAS 1172053

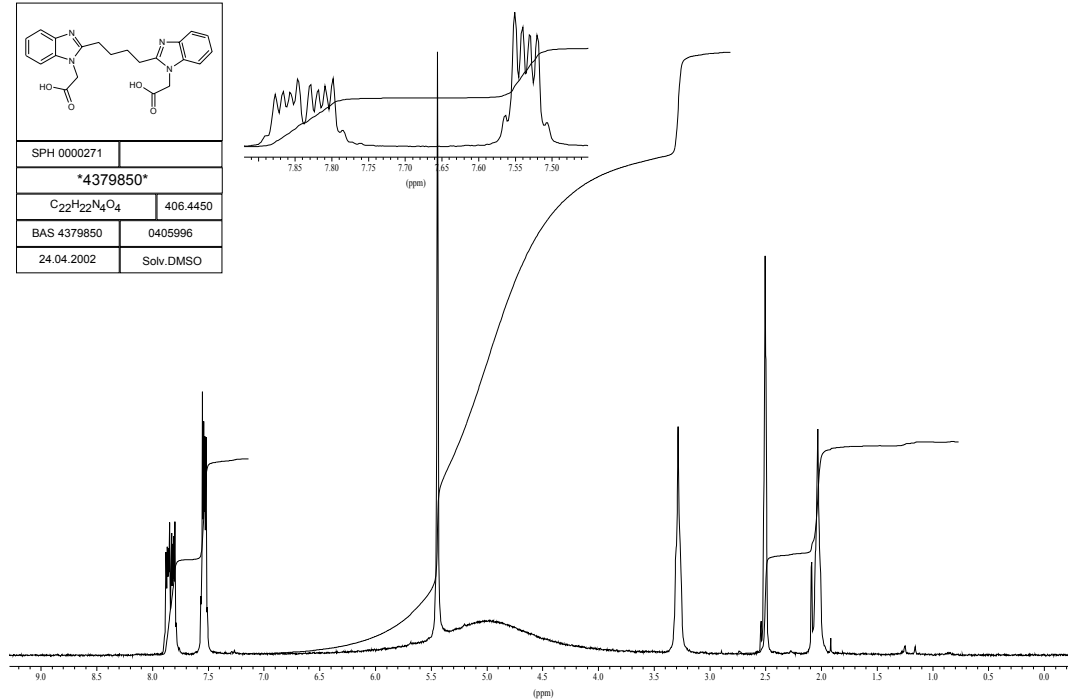
	
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$C_{16}H_{16}O_6S_2$	370.4463
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23.06.2000	Solv DMSO

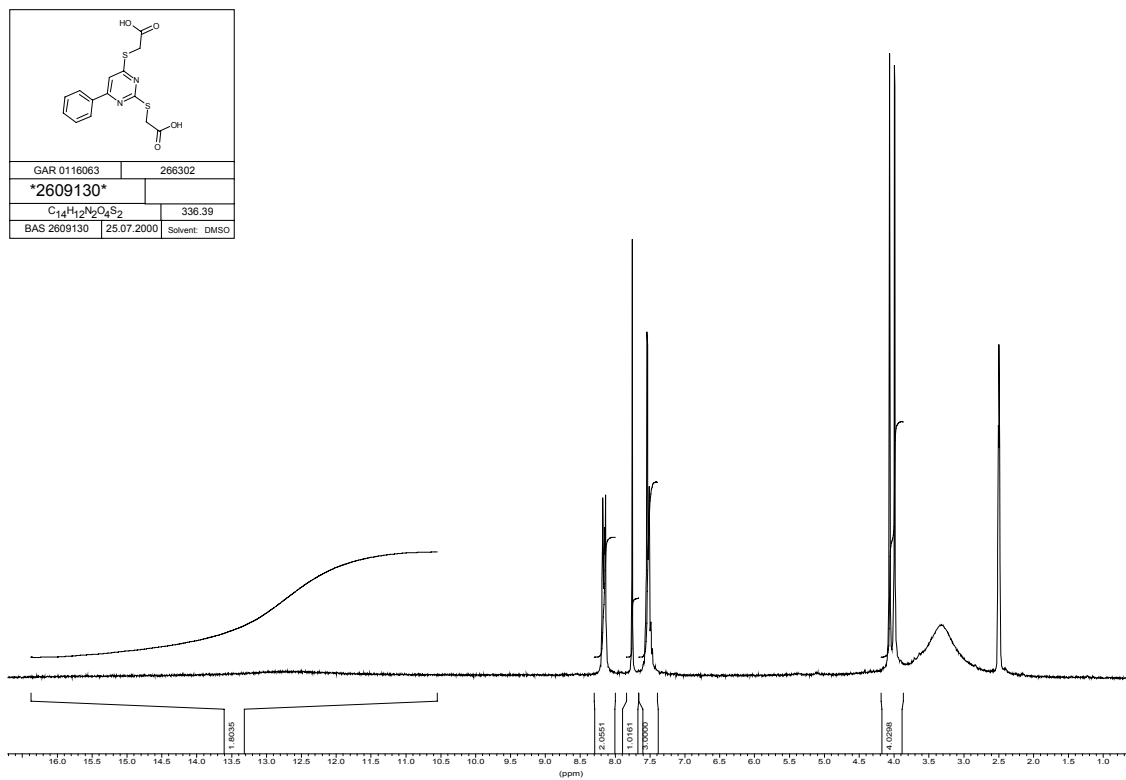


B

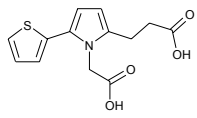
B 4379850

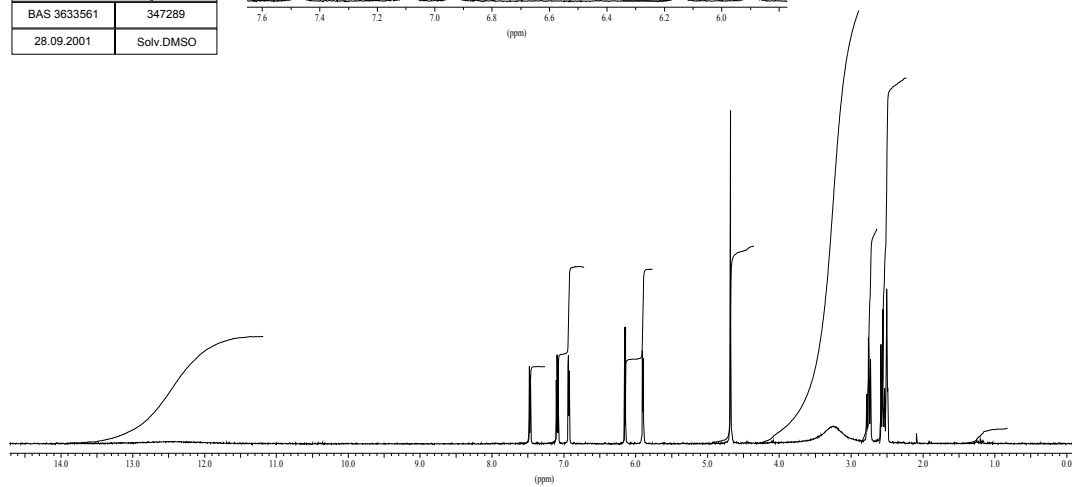
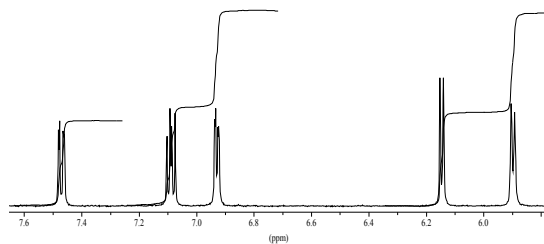
	
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BAS 4379850	0405996
24.04.2002	Solv.DMSO



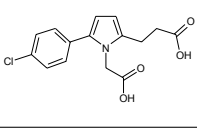


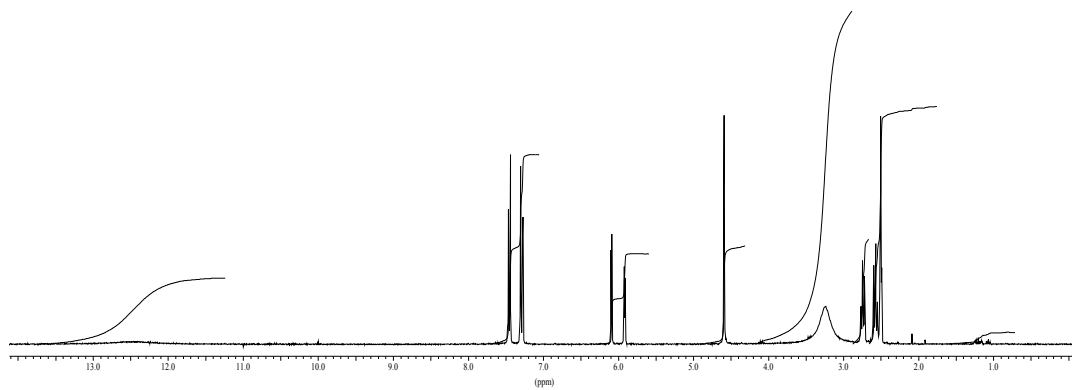
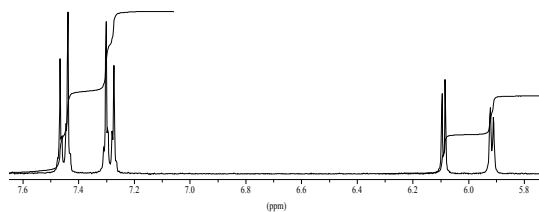
BAS 3633561

	
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BAS 3633561	347289
28.09.2001	Solv.DMSO

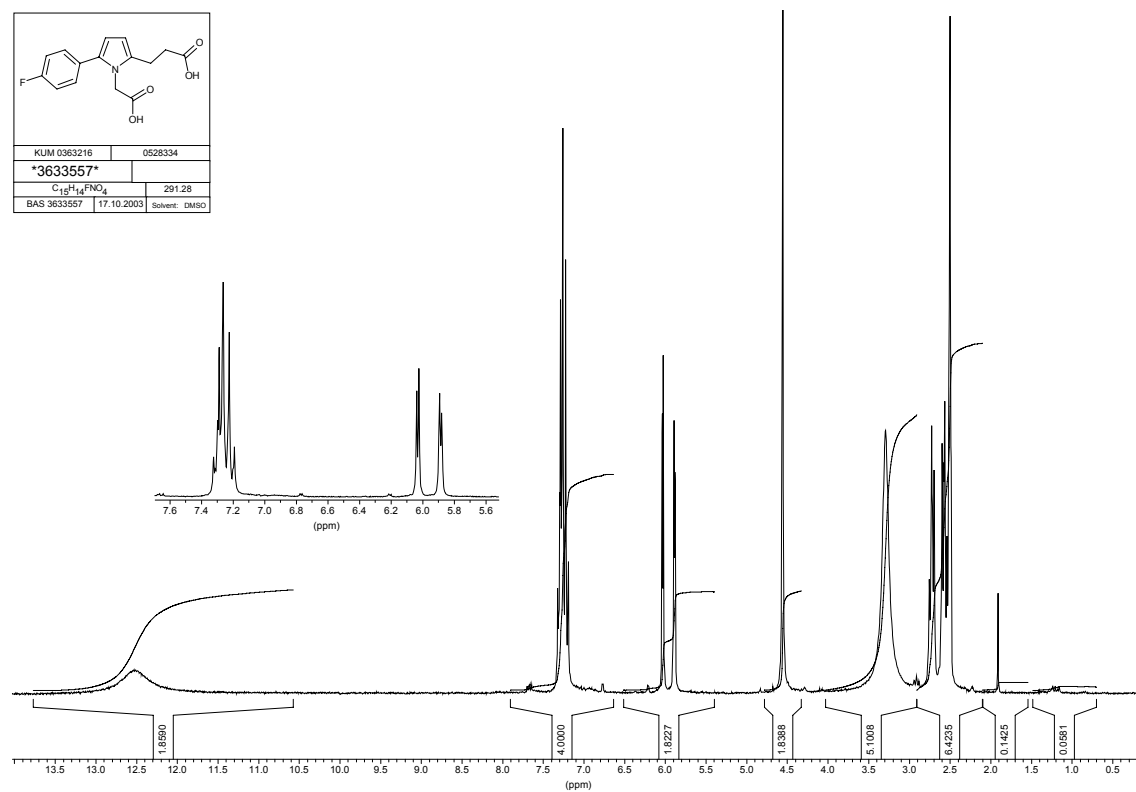


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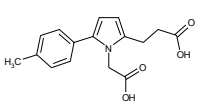
	
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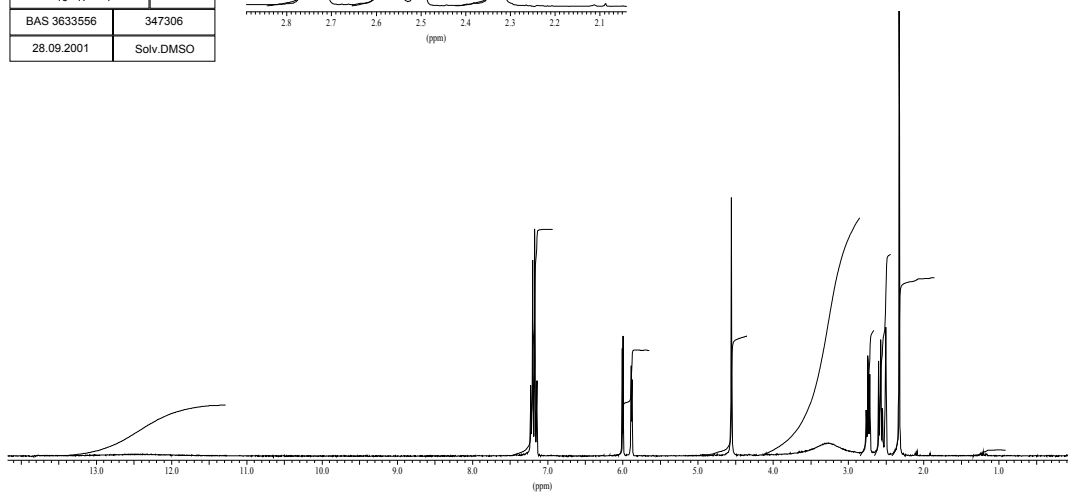
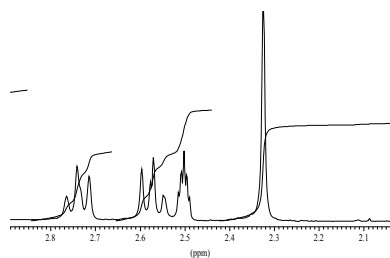


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BAS 3633557	17.10.2003 Solvent: DMSO

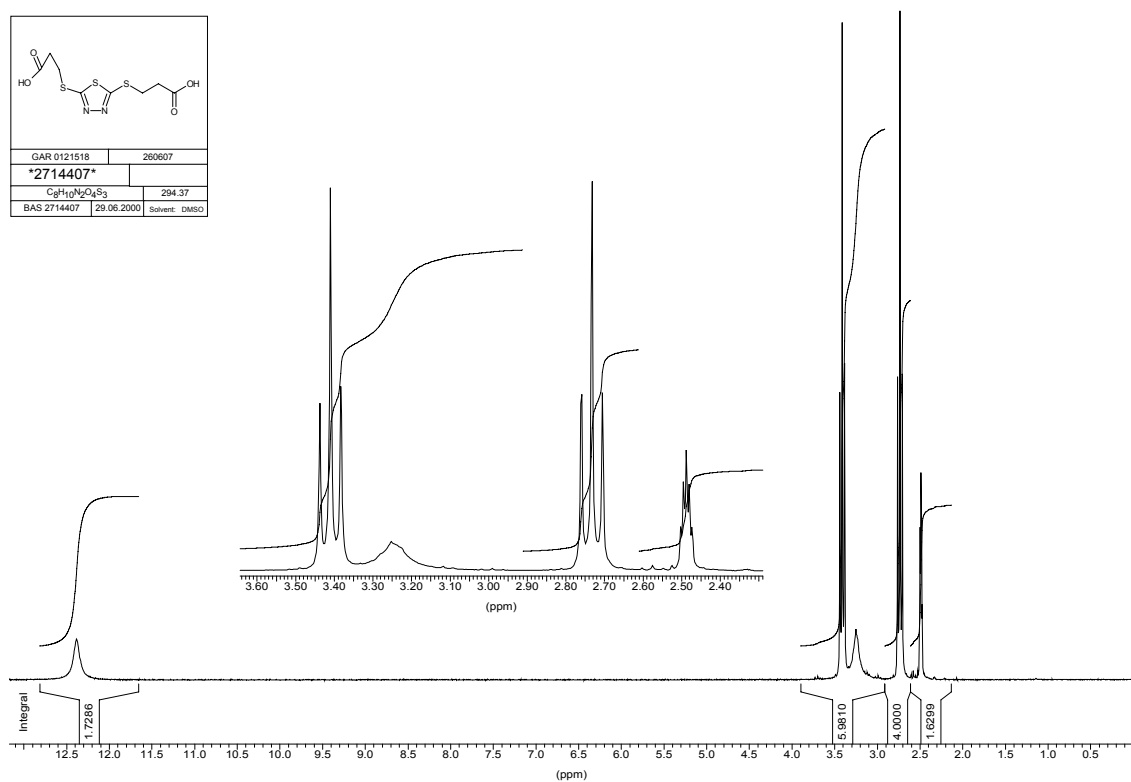


BAS 3633556

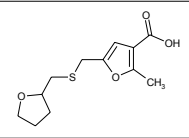
	
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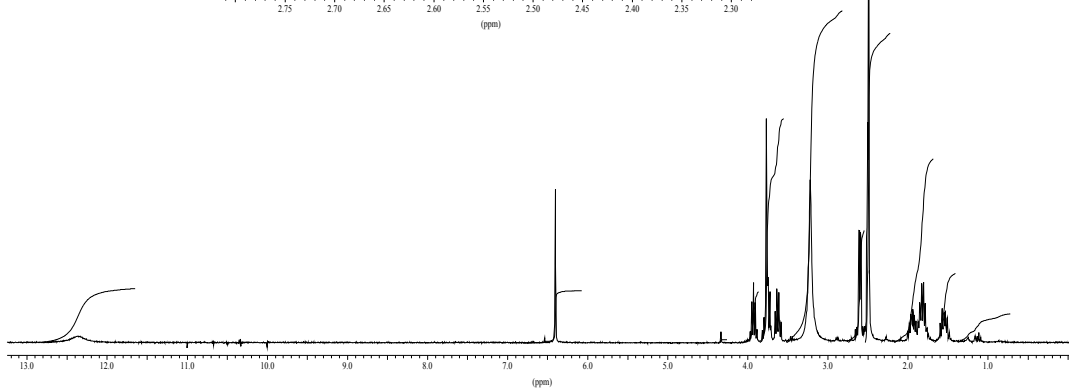
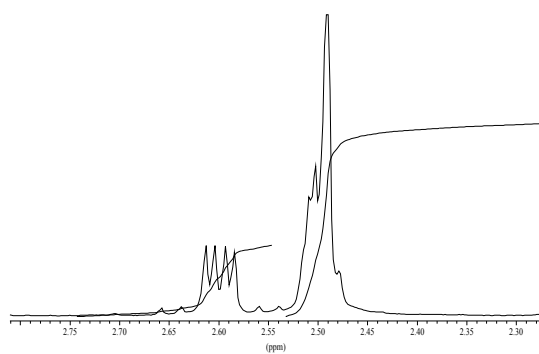


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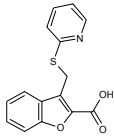


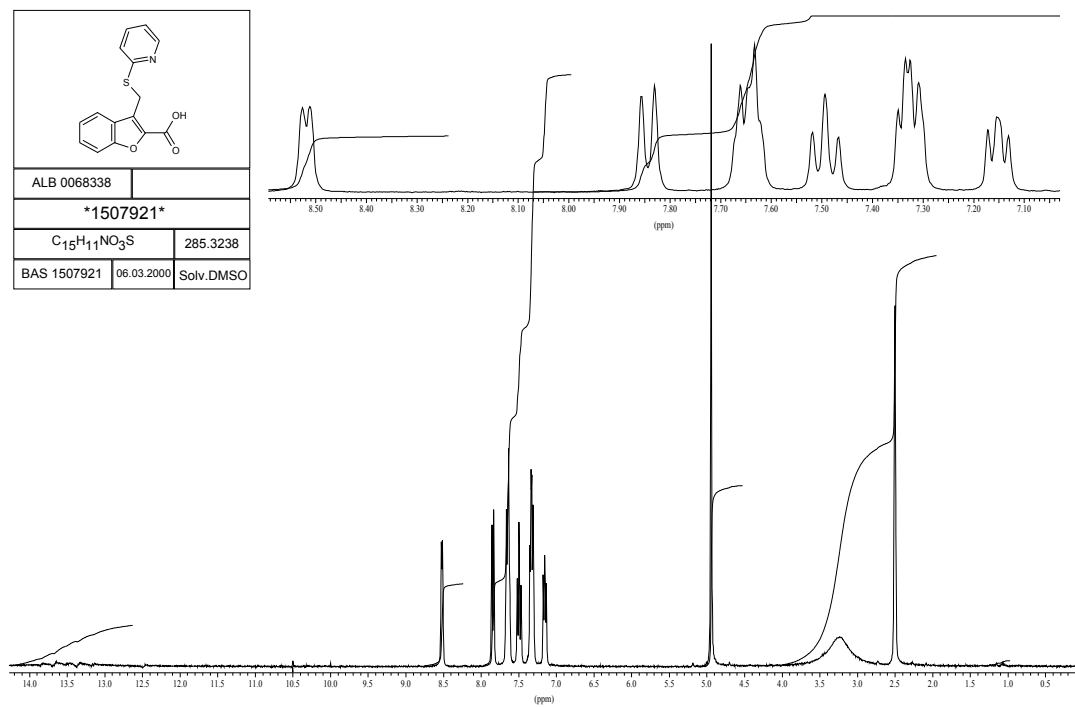
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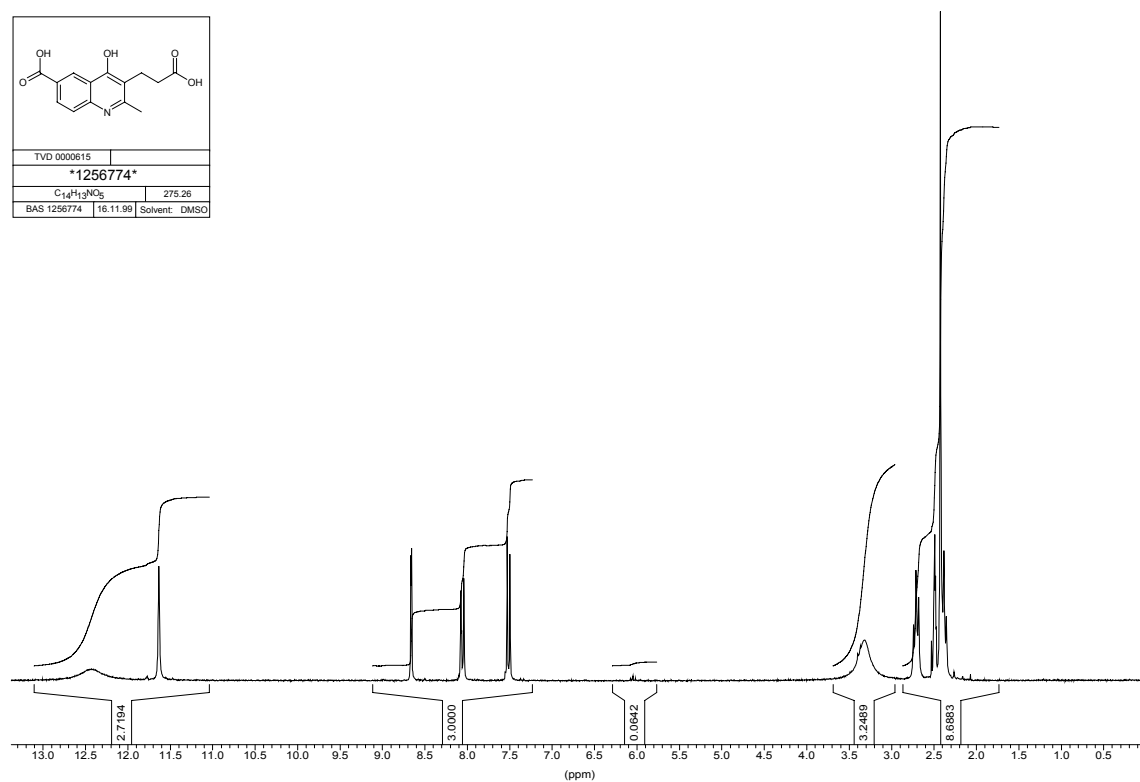


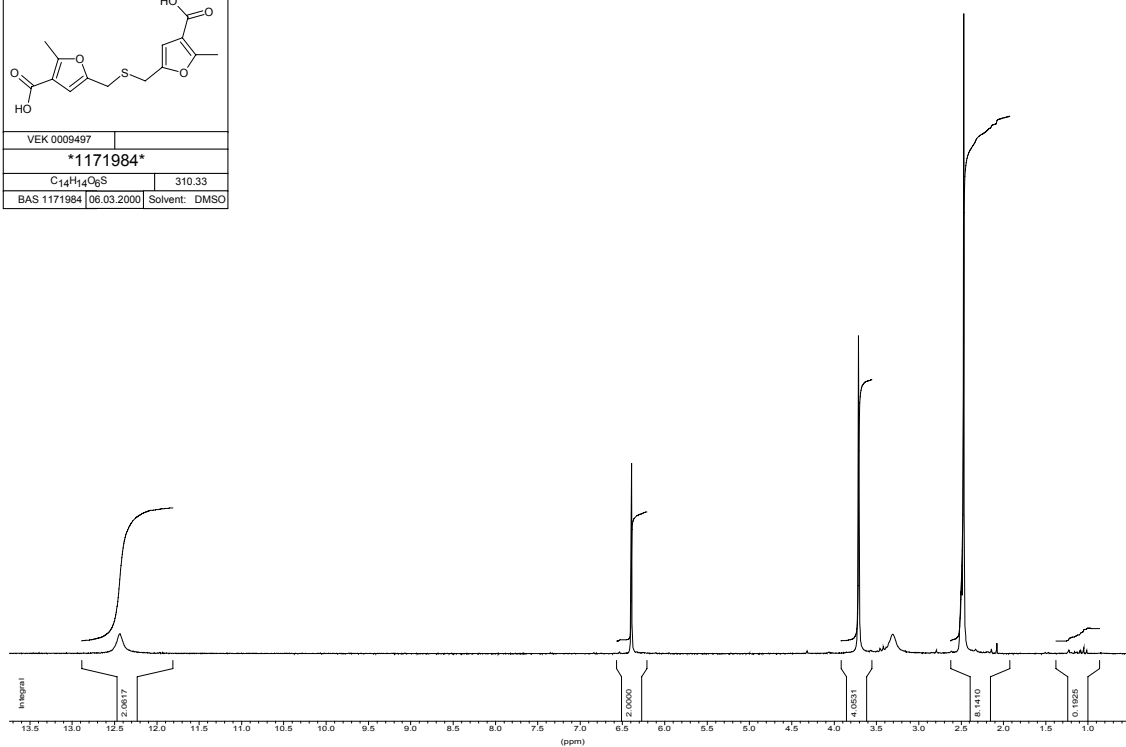
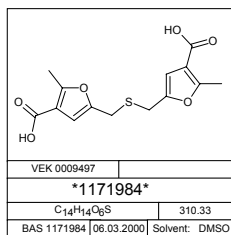
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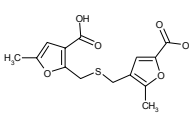


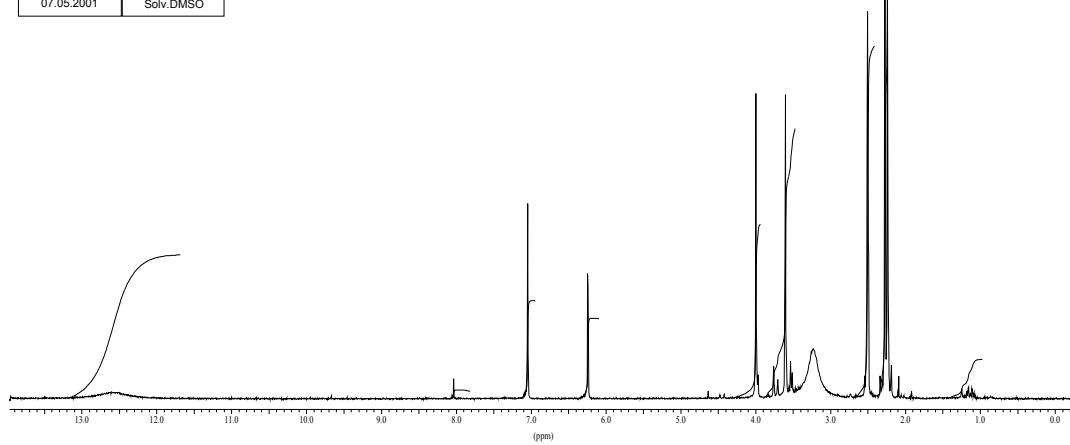
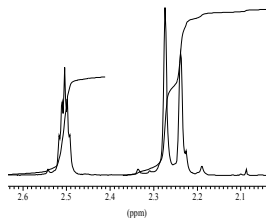
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C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₅	275.26
BAS 1256774	16.11.99 Solvent: DMSO



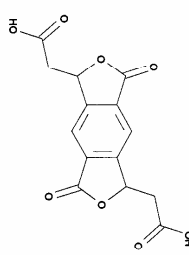


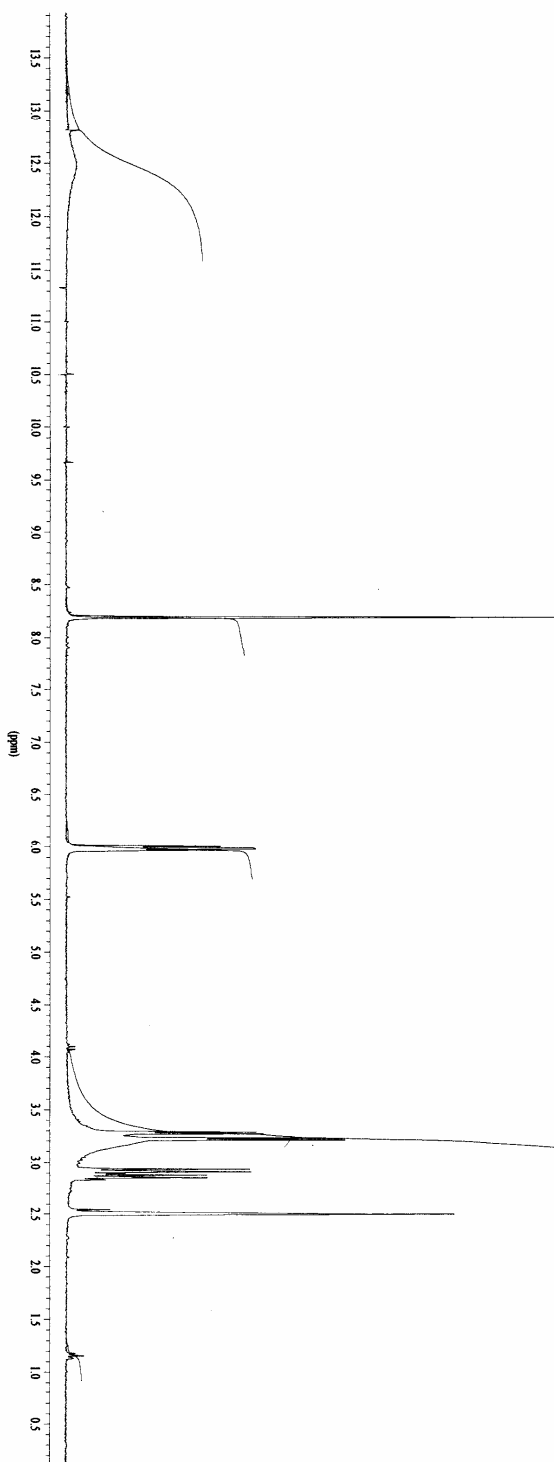
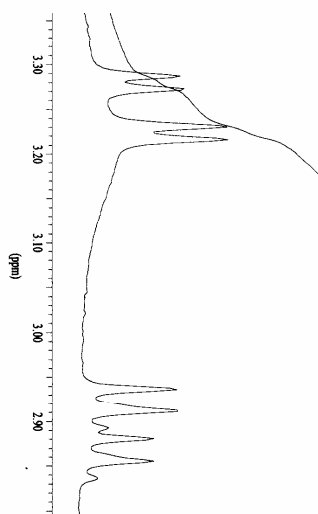
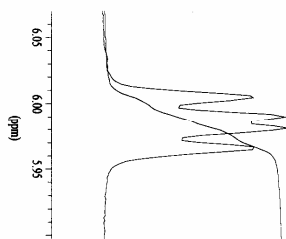
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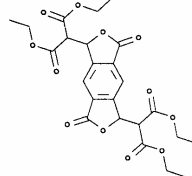
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$C_{14}H_{10}O_8$	306.2310



B

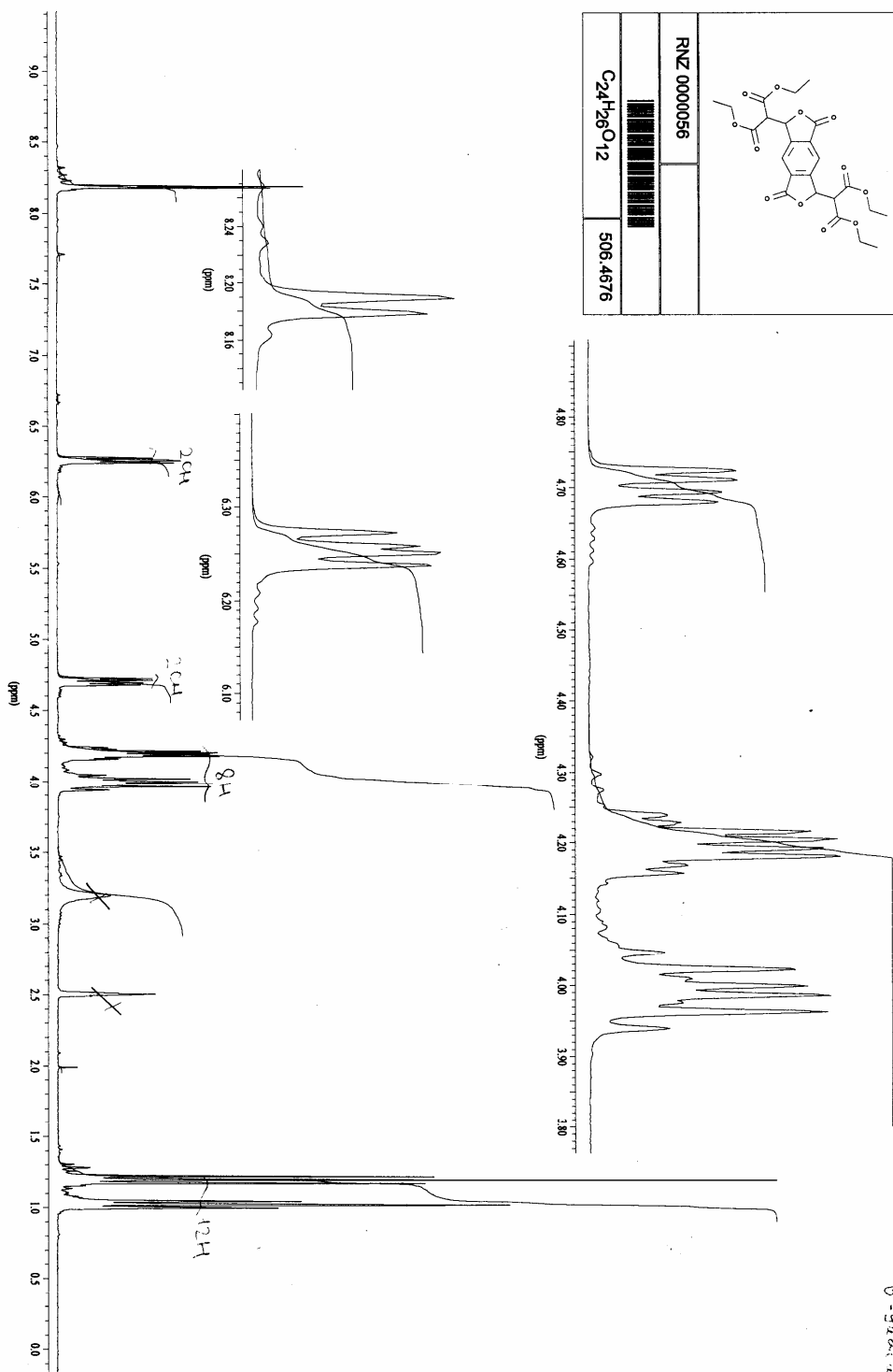
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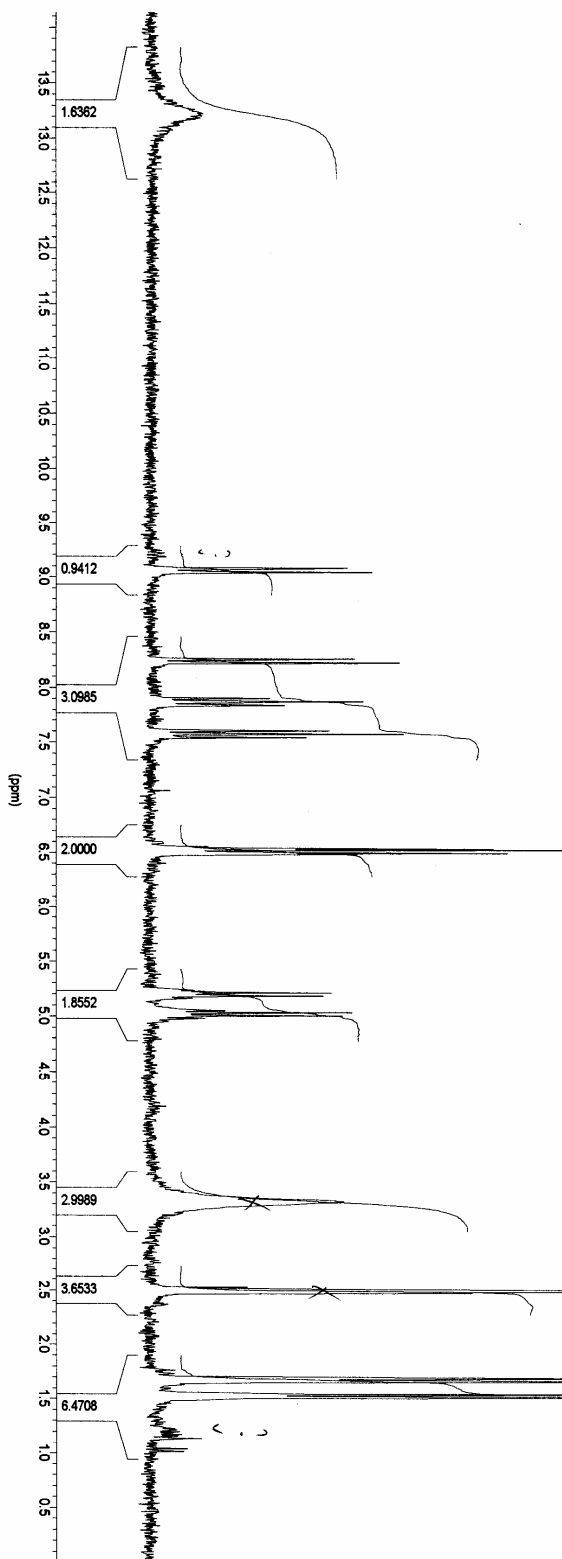
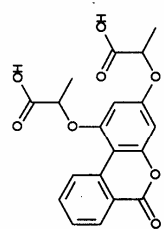
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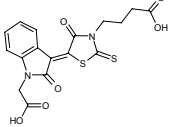


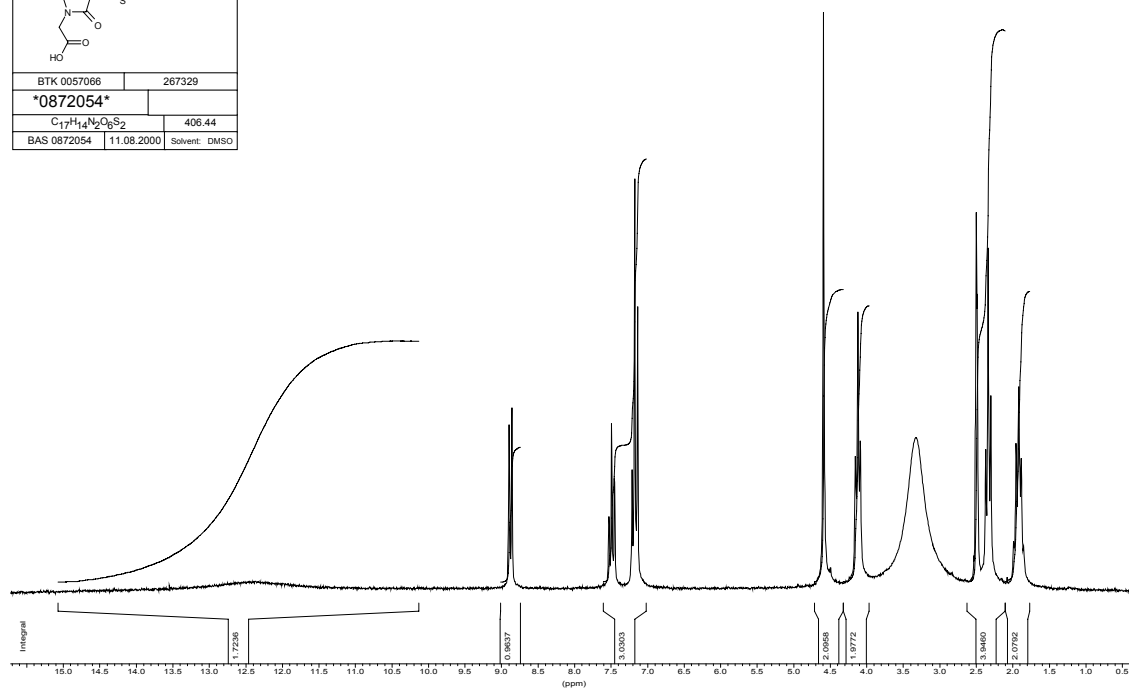
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Solvent	DMSO
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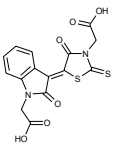


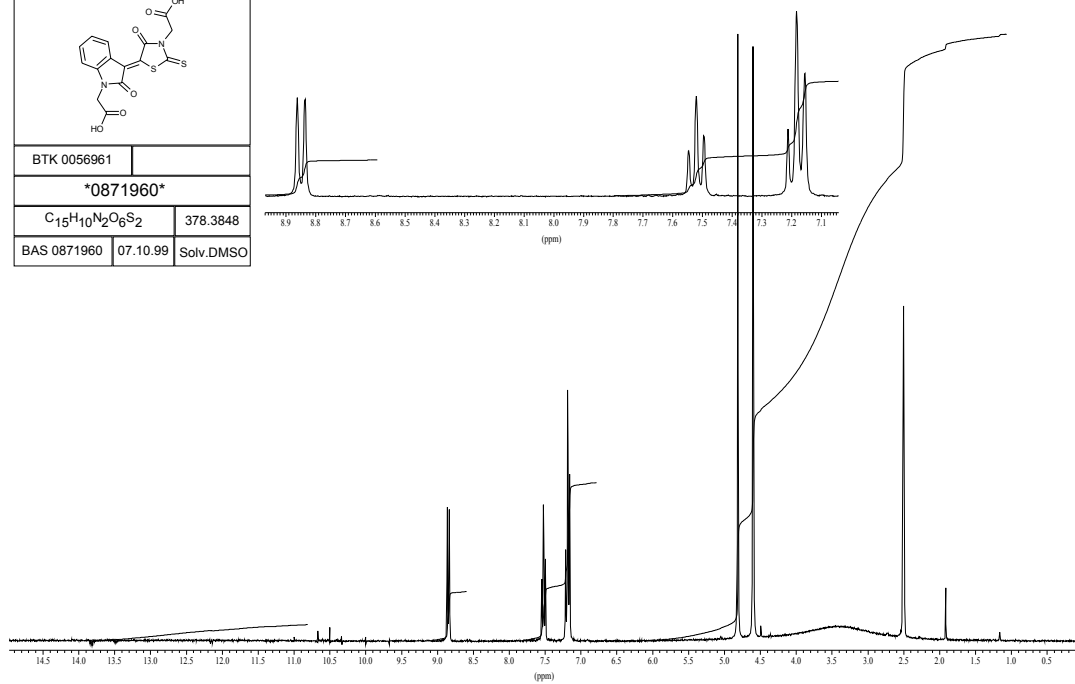
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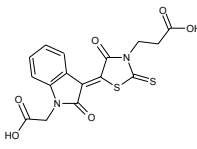


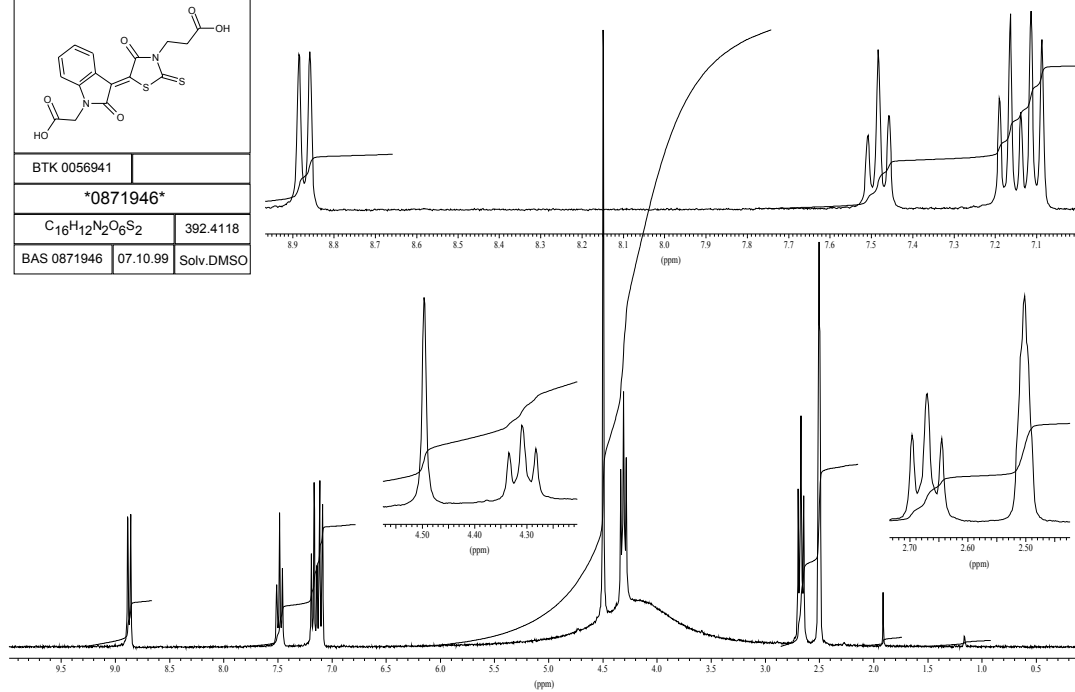
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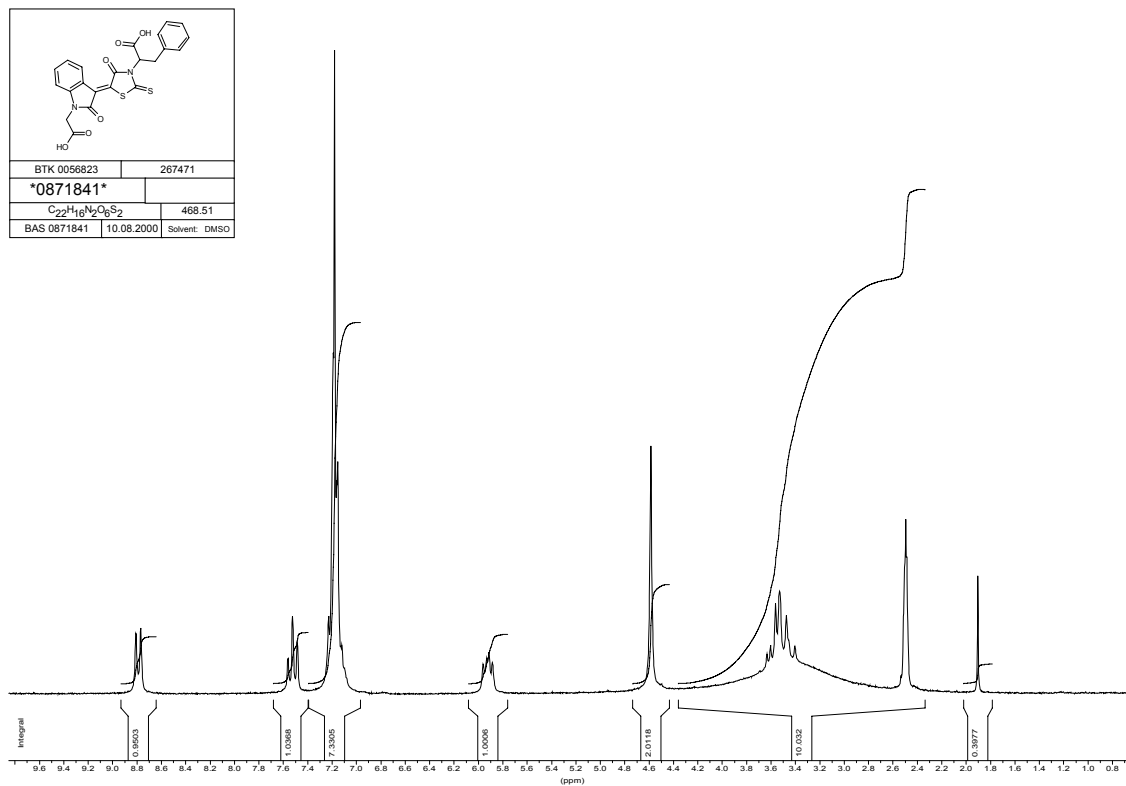
		
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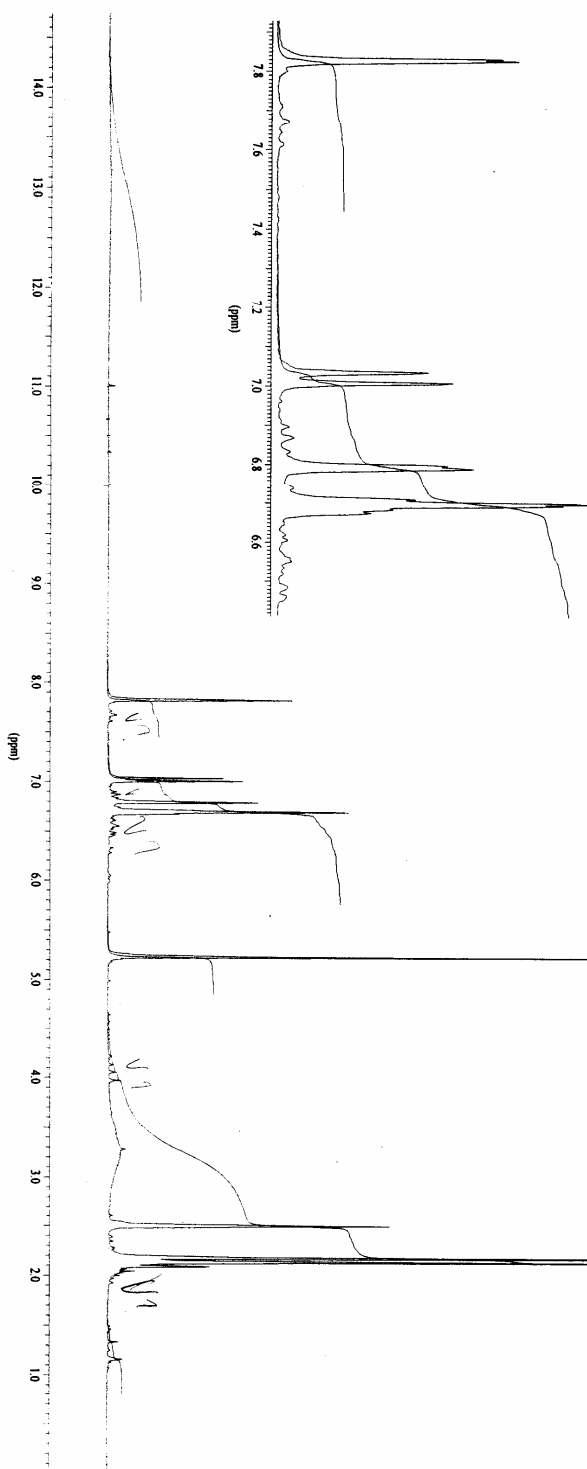
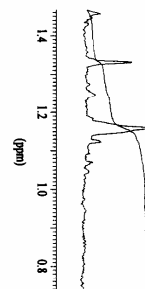
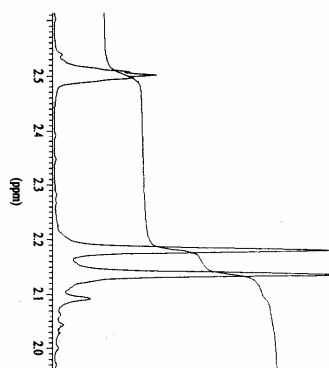
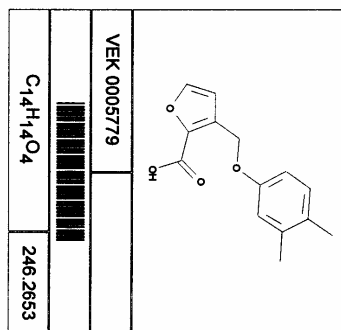
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BTK 0056941		
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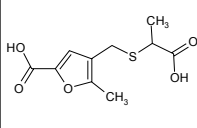


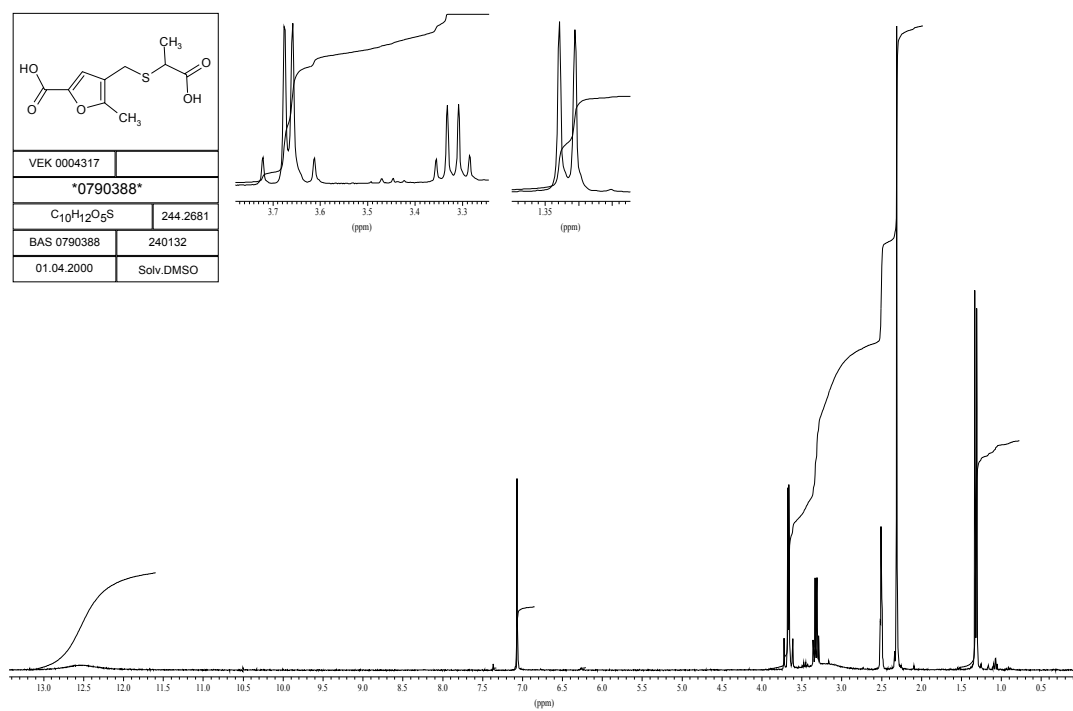
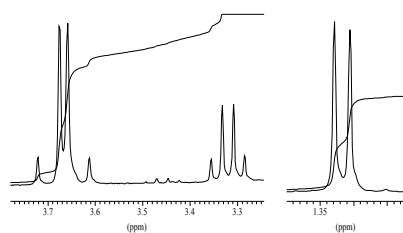
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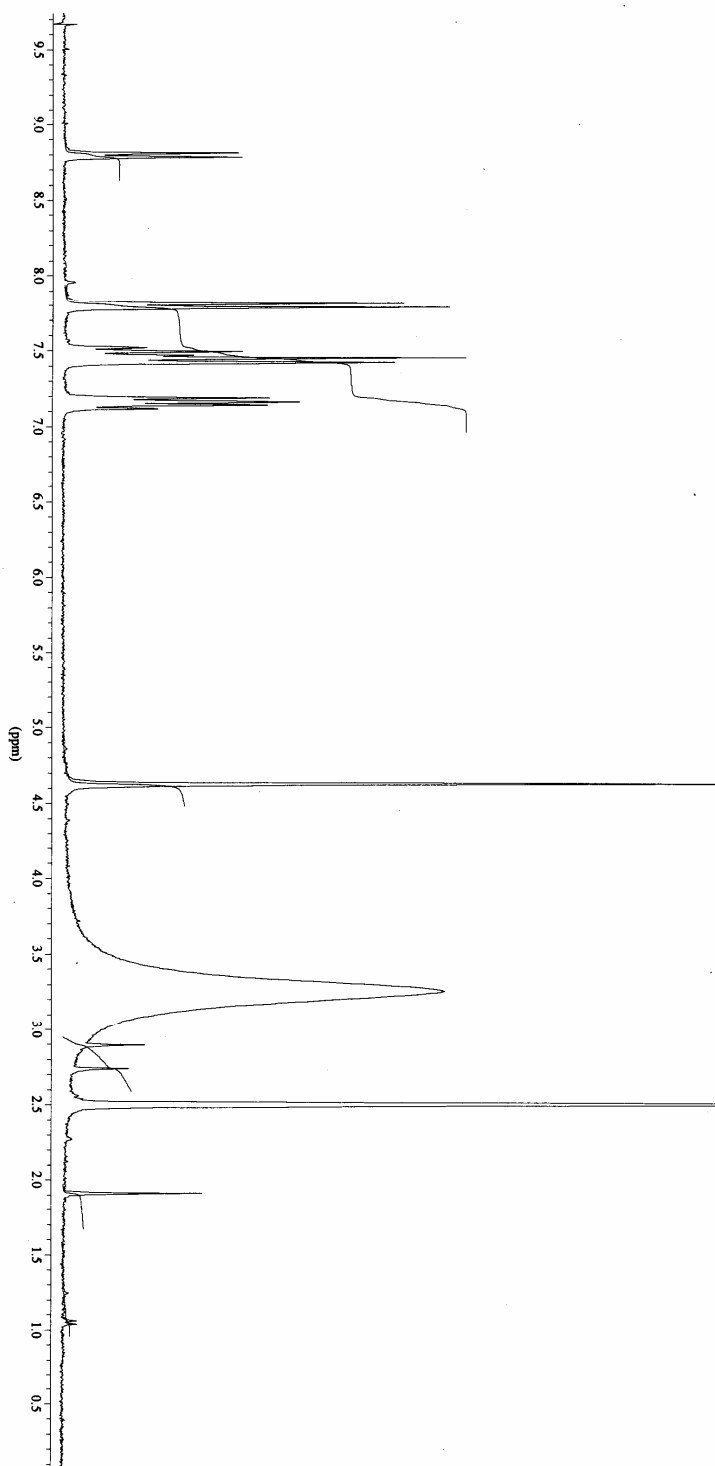
②

0790388

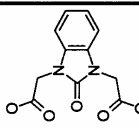
	
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01.04.2000	Solv.DMSO

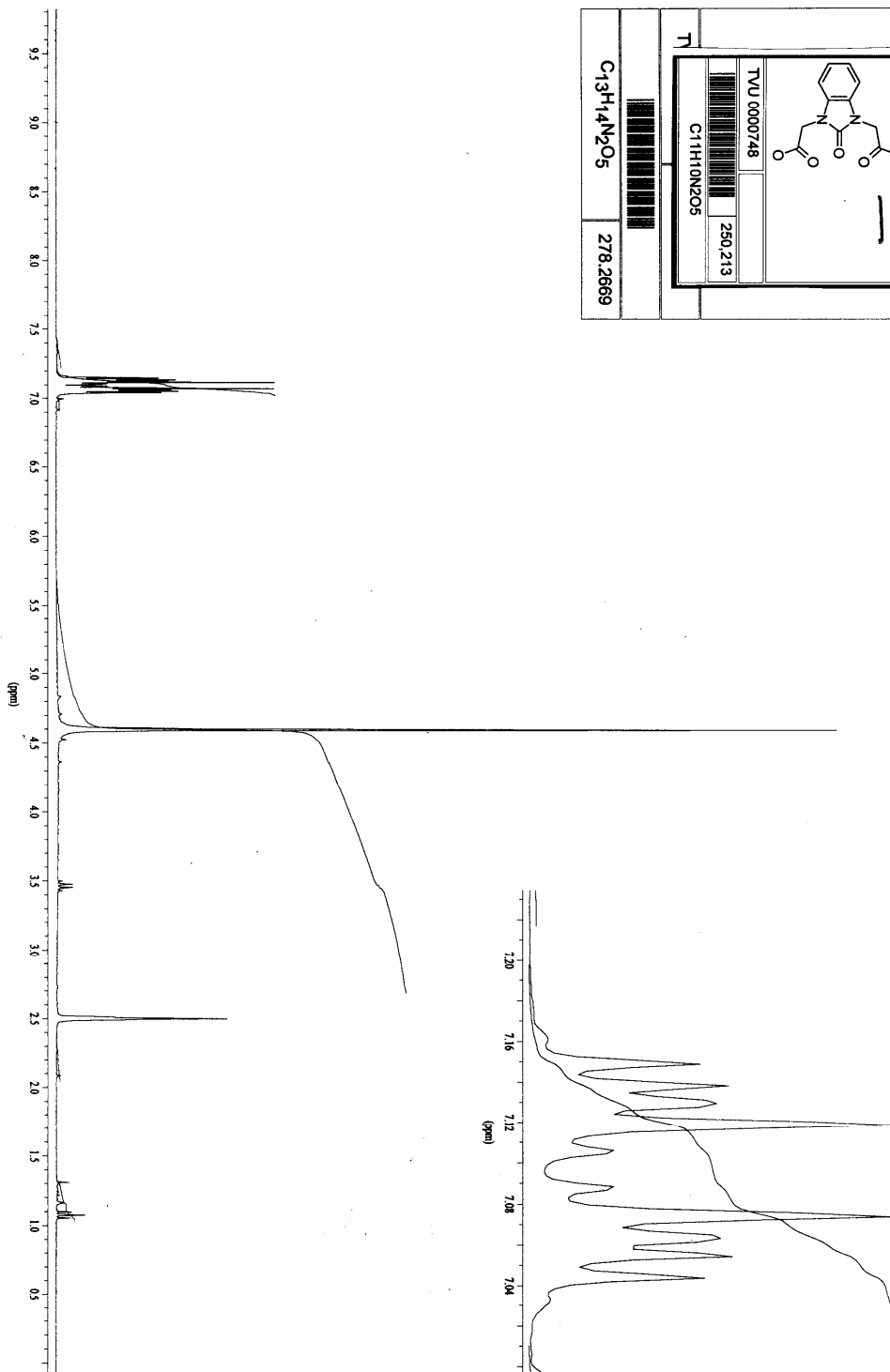


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 BTK 0305690
 A
 475.343
 C19H11BrN2O4S2



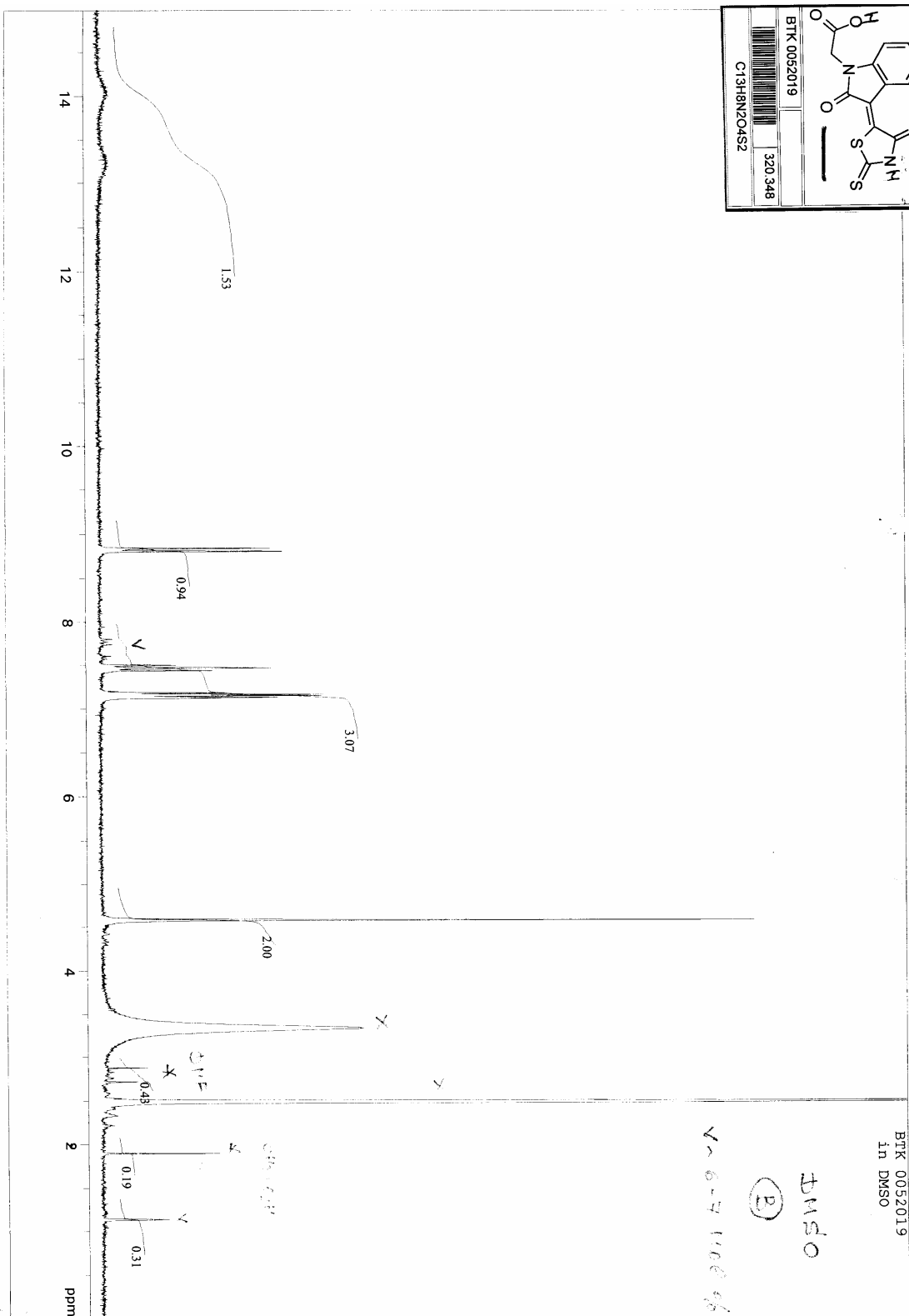
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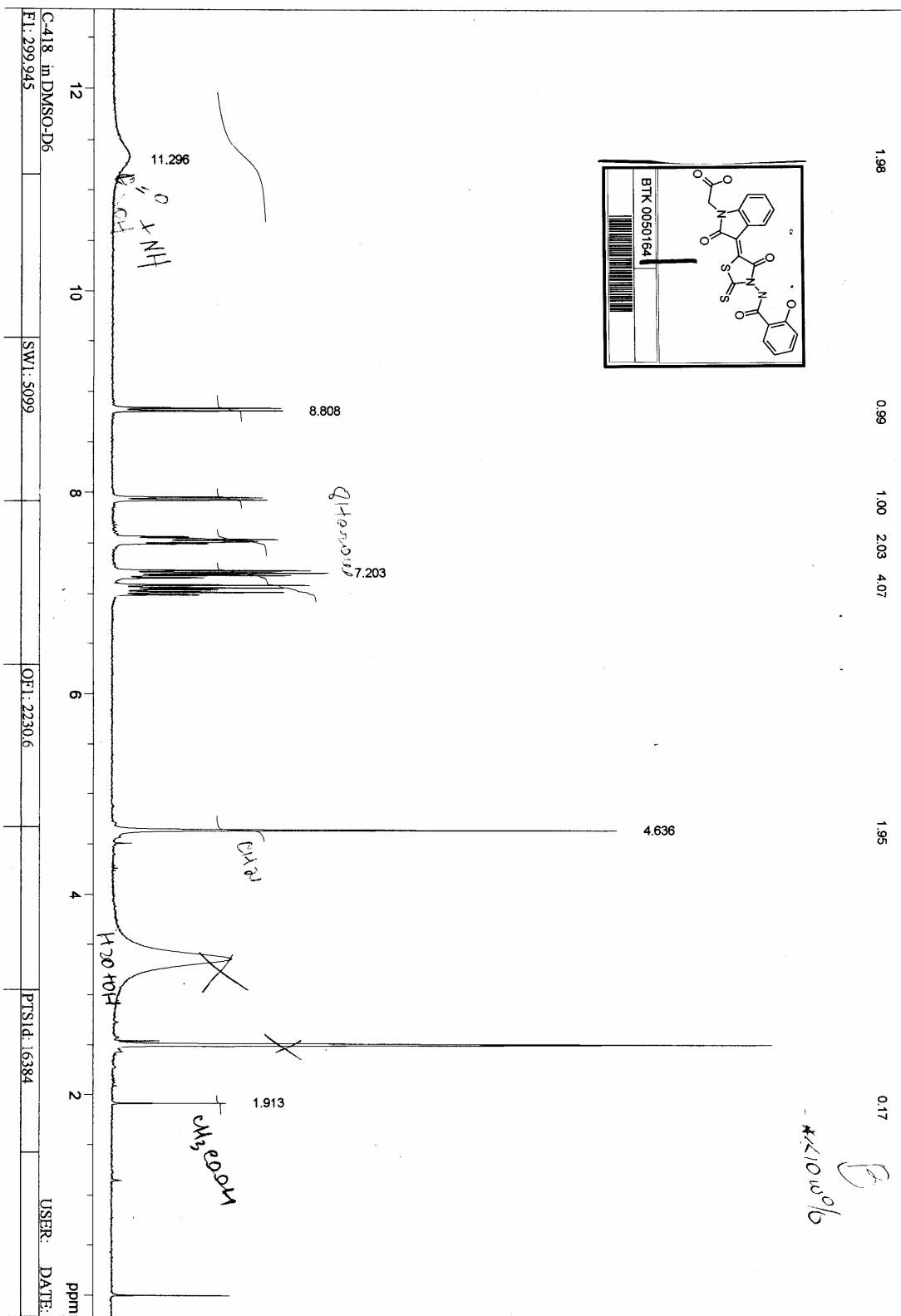
	
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C11H10N2O5	
	
C13H14N2O5	278.2669



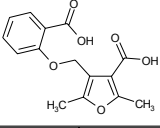
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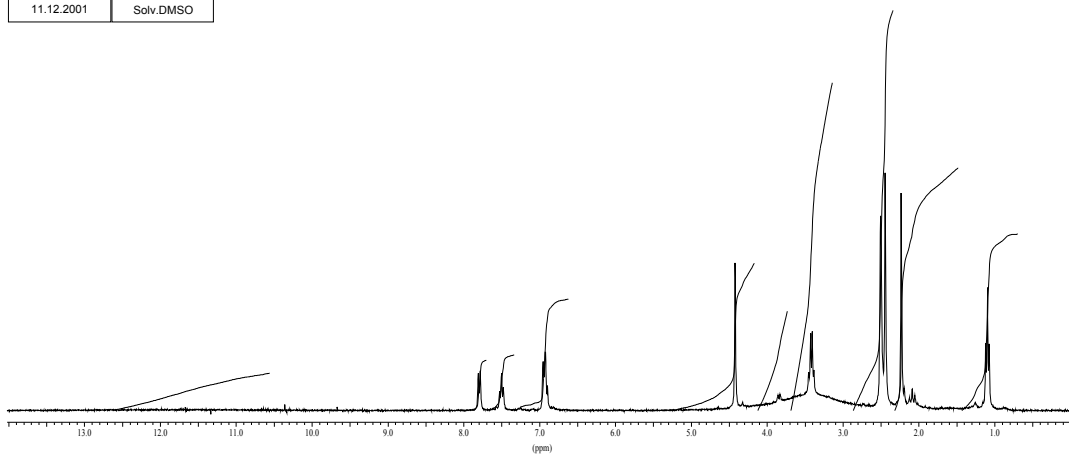
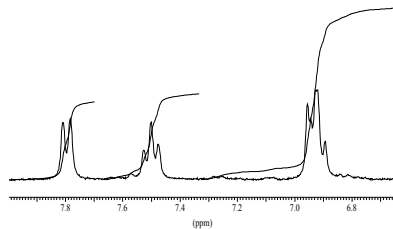
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 BTK 0052019
 320.348
 C13H8N2O4S2

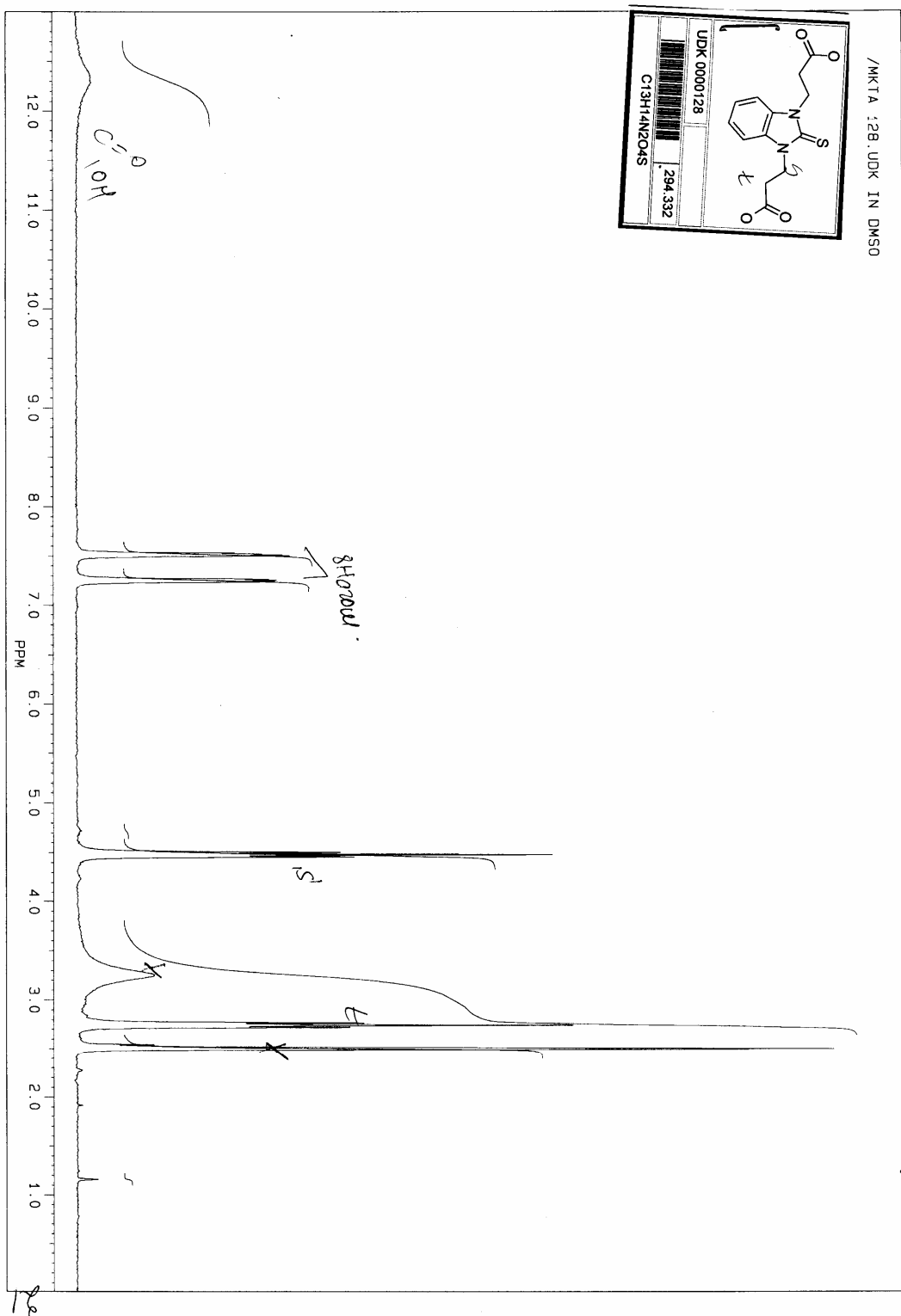


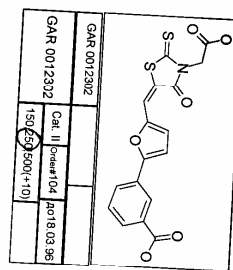


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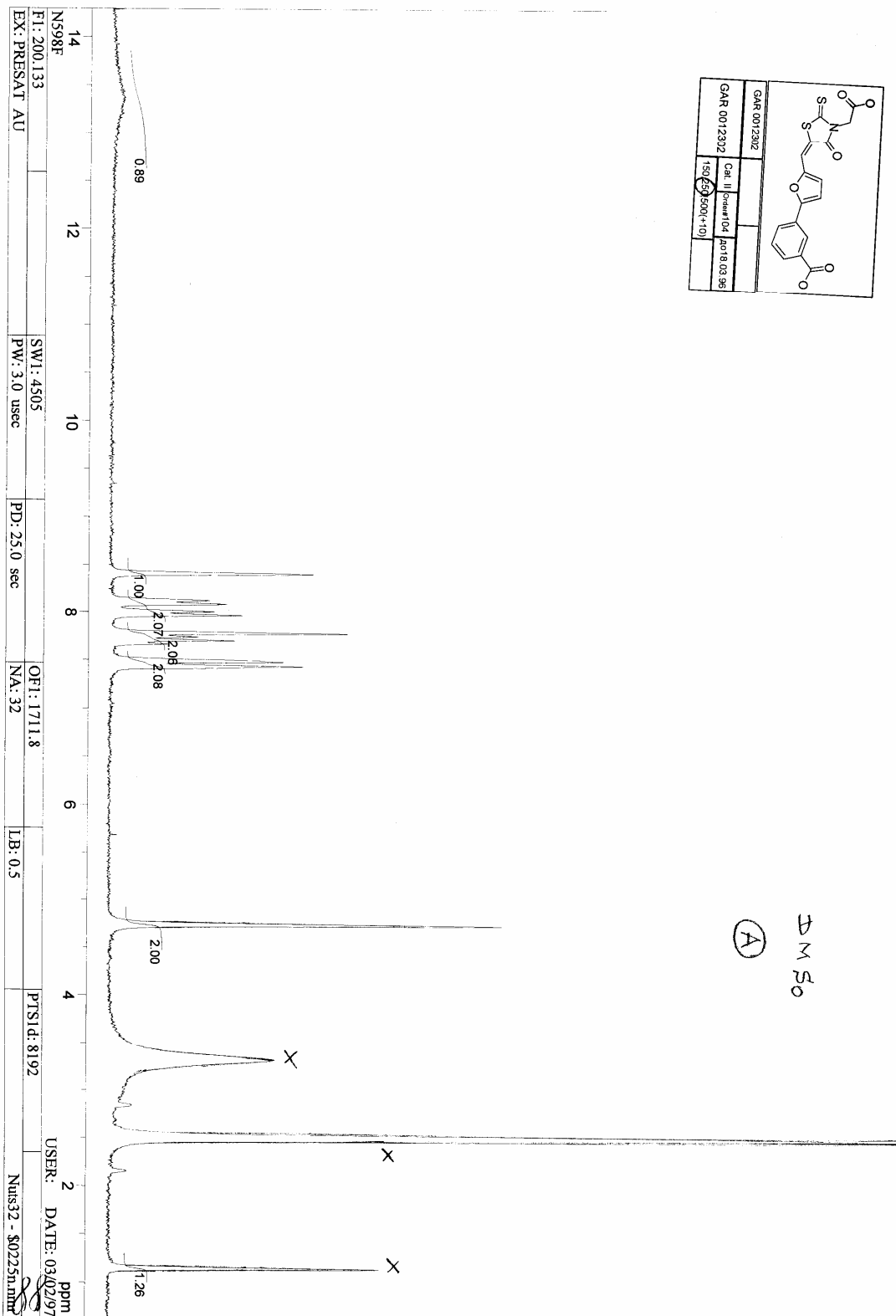
	
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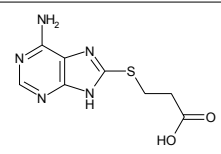


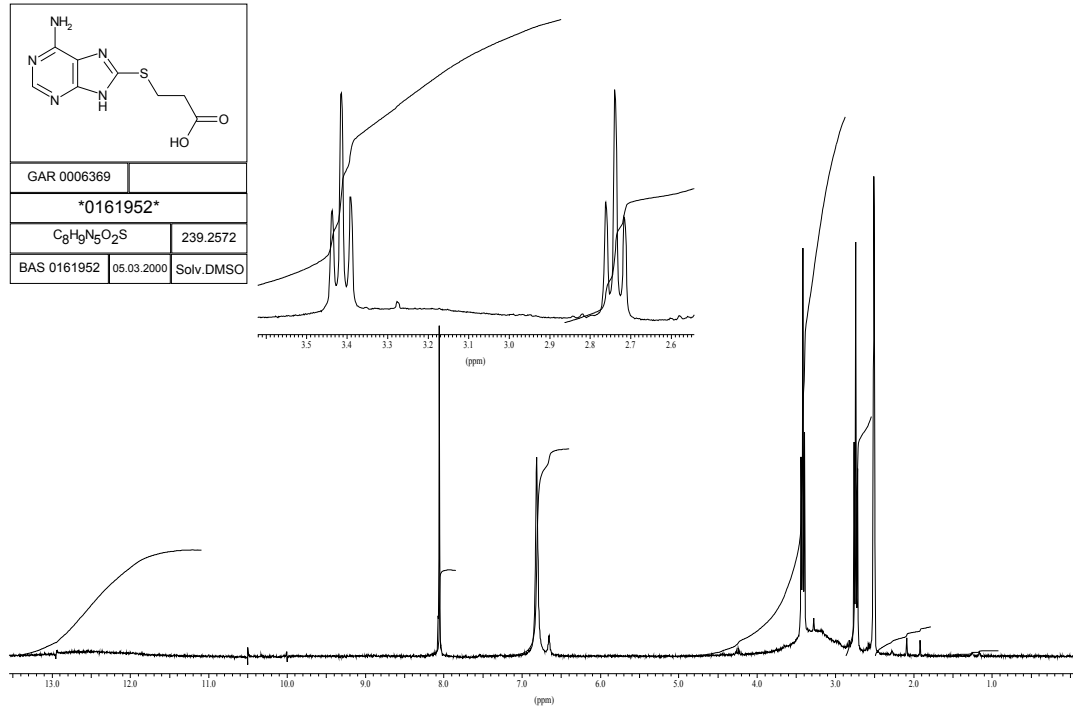


AM 50
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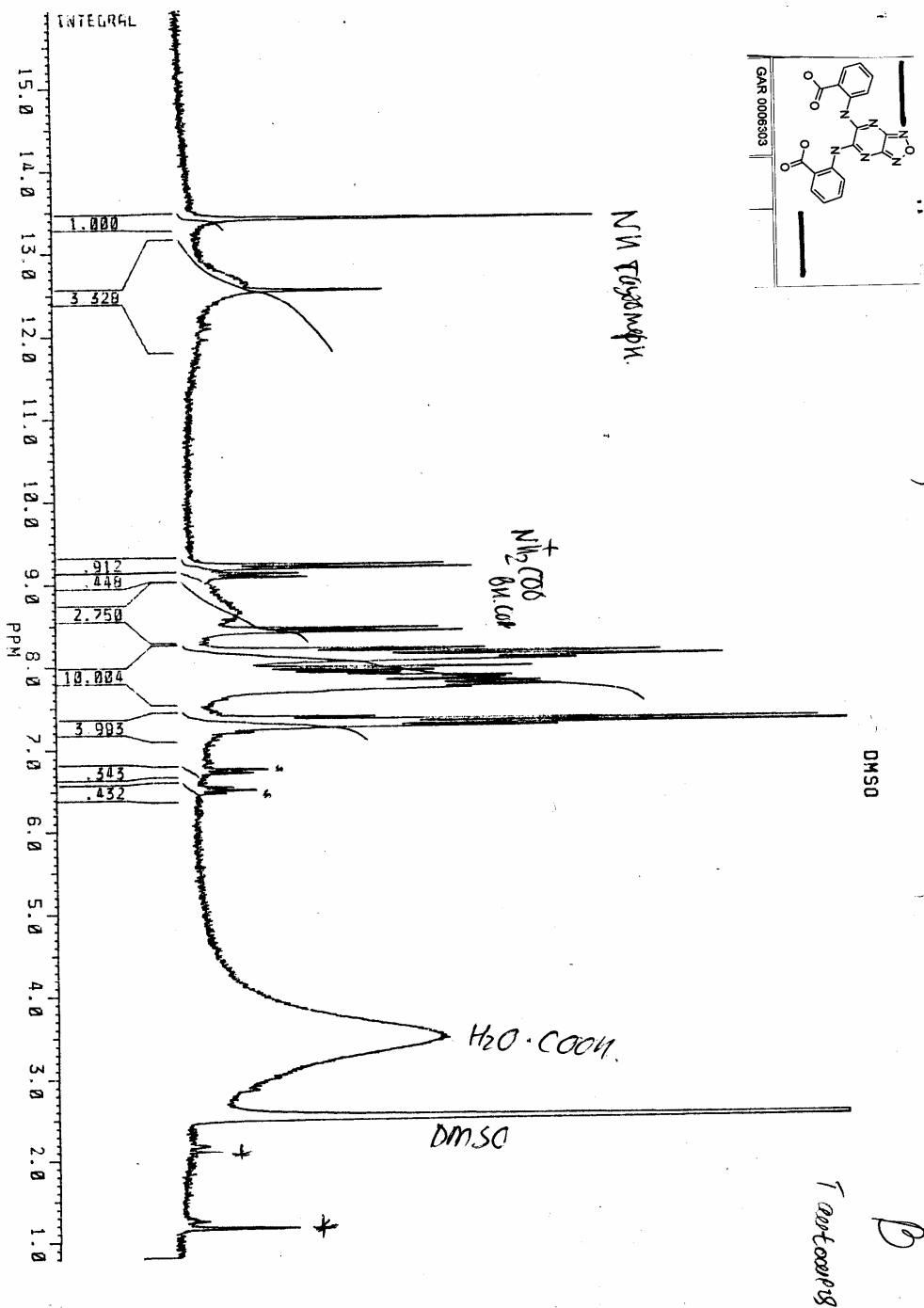
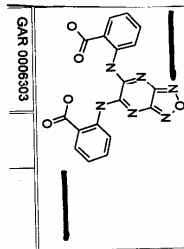


0161952

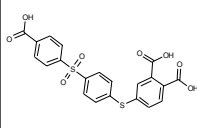
	
GAR 0006369	
0161952	
C ₈ H ₉ N ₃ O ₂ S	239.2572
BAS 0161952	05.03.2000 Solv.DMSO

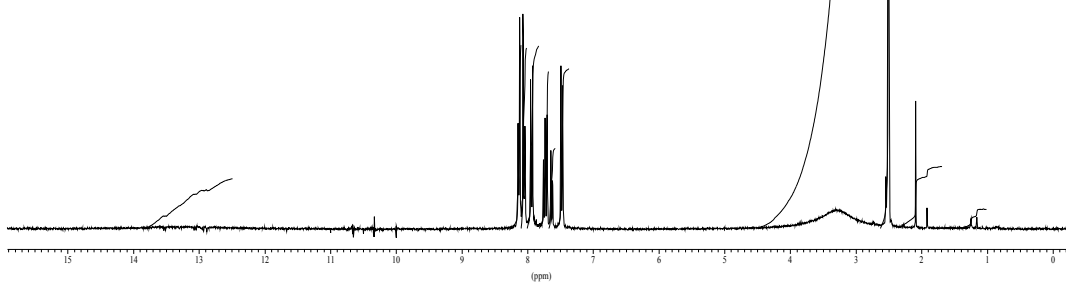
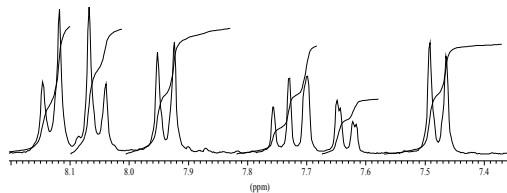


S-21

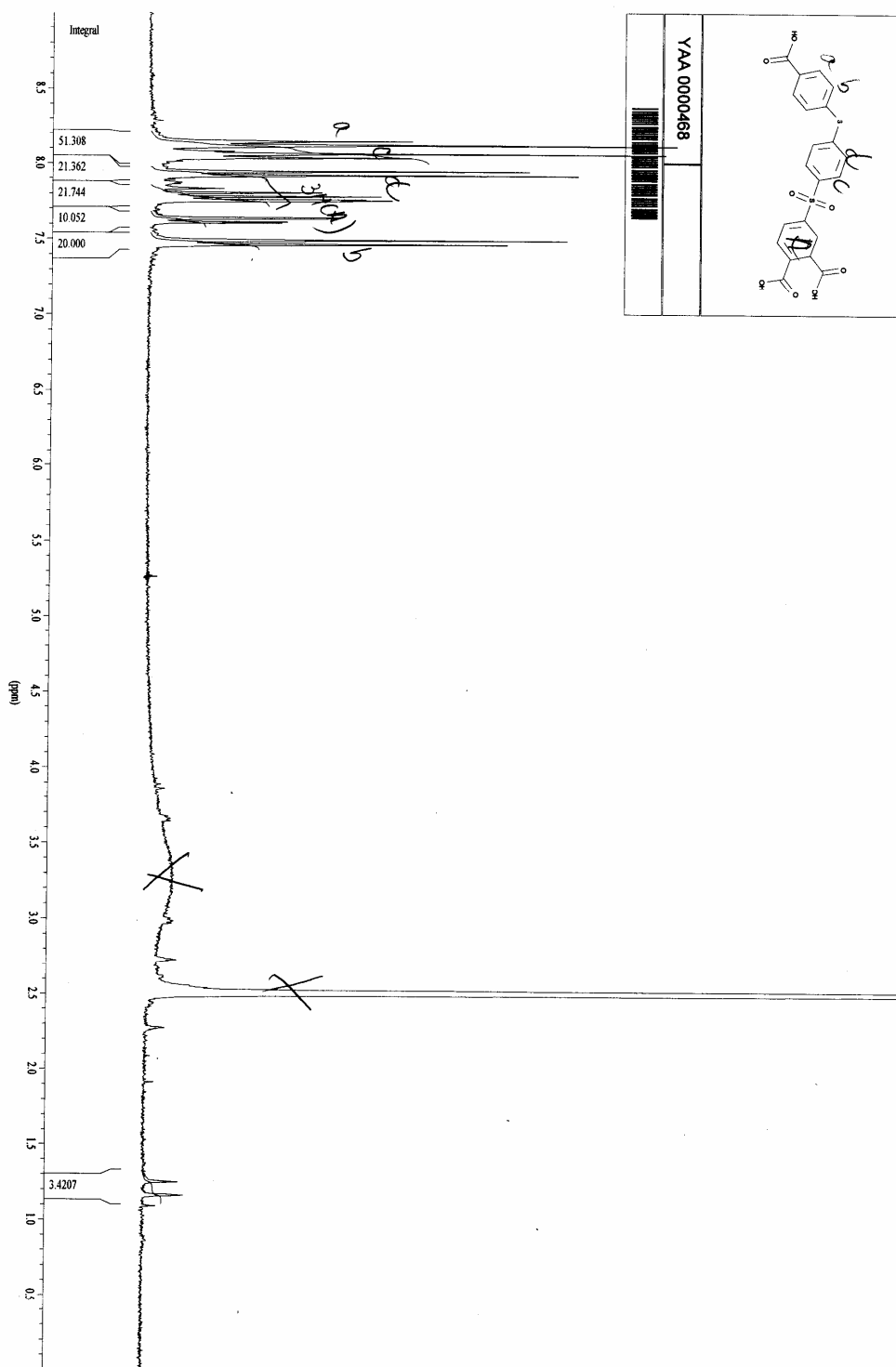
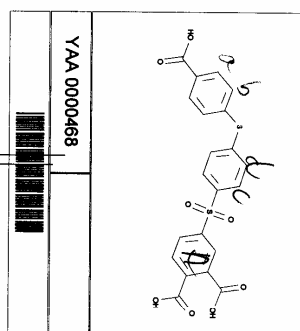


NKTA B0100837

	
YAA 0001424	
0100837	
C ₂₁ H ₁₄ O ₆ S ₂	458.4689
BAS 0100837	305114
06.04.2001	Solv.DMSO

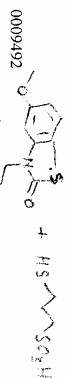


NKTA YAA0468

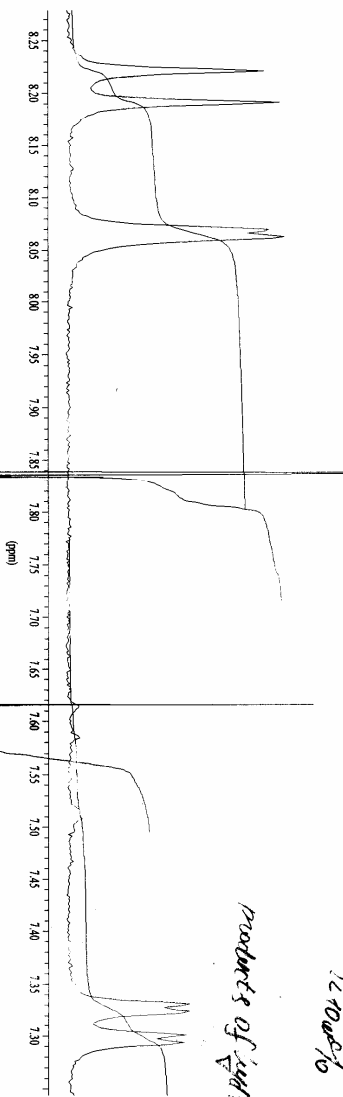
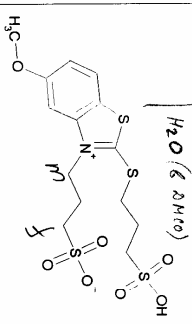


92

0009492



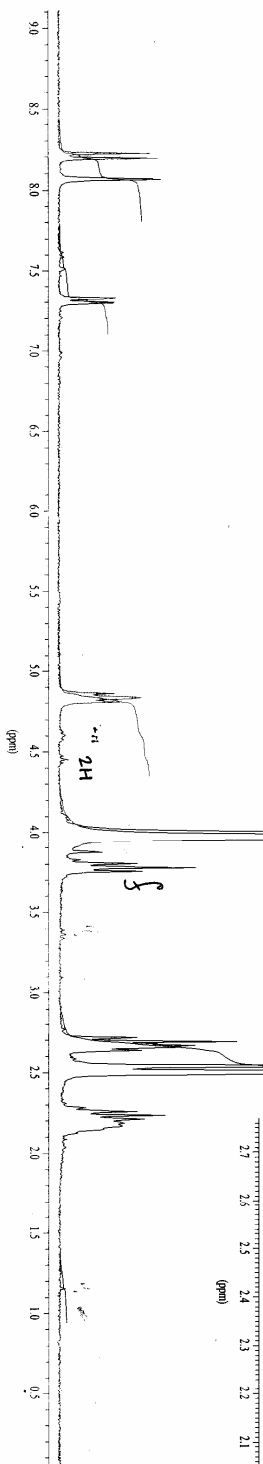
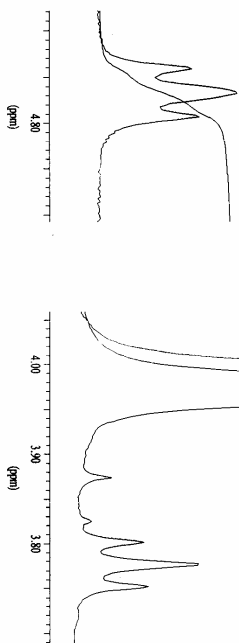
GPT 0000114	
C ₁₄ H ₁₉ NO ₇ S ₄	441.5660
BAS 0009492	11.11.99
Solv/DMSO	



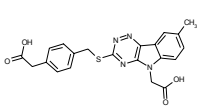
products of 441.5660

12/10/2010

B



BAS 7199843

	
RDV 1475253	
7199843	
C ₂₁ H ₁₈ N ₄ O ₄ S	422.4660
BAS 7199843	0550204
19.12.2003	Solv.DMSO

