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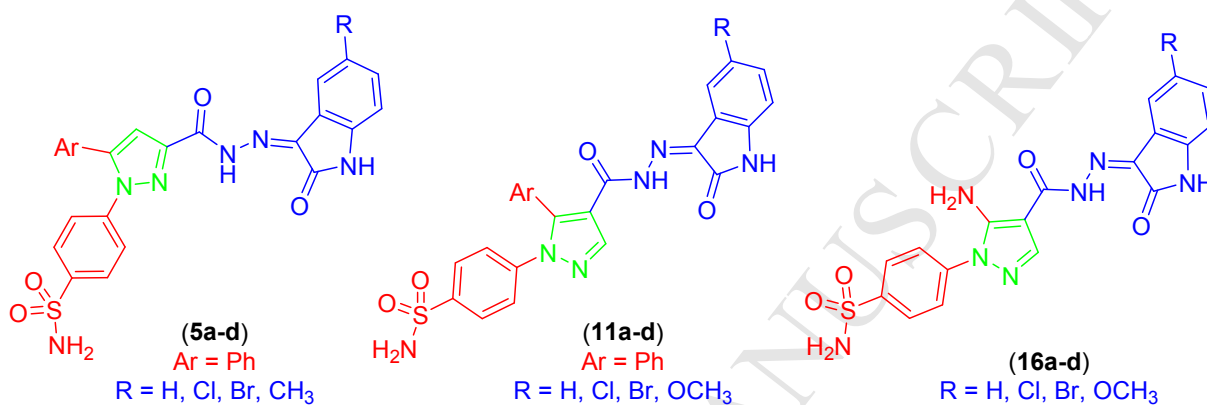
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## Graphical abstract

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## Isatin-pyrazole benzenesulfonamide hybrids potently inhibit tumor-associated carbonic anhydrase isoforms IX and XII

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### ABSTRACT

New series of benzenesulfonamide derivatives incorporating pyrazole and isatin moieties were prepared using celecoxib as lead molecule. Biological evaluation of the target compounds was performed against the metalloenzyme carbonic anhydrase (CA, EC 4.2.1.1) and more precisely against the human isoforms hCA I, II (cytosolic), IX and XII (transmembrane, tumor-associated enzymes). Most of the tested compounds efficiently inhibited hCA I, II and IX, with  $K_{\text{IS}}$  of 2.5–102 nM, being more effective than the reference drug acetazolamide. Compounds **11e**, **11f**, **16e** and **16f** were found to inhibit hCA XII with  $K_{\text{i}}$  of 3.7, 6.5, 5.4 and 7.2 nM, respectively. Compounds **11e** and **16e**, with 5-NO<sub>2</sub> substitution on the isatin ring, were found to be selective inhibitors of hCA IX and hCA XII. Docking studies revealed that the NO<sub>2</sub> group of both compounds participate in interactions with Asp132 within the hCA IX active site, and with residues Lys67 and Asp130 in hCA XII, respectively.

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**Keywords:** isatin; pyrazole; sulfonamide; carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; molecular docking.

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## 1-Introduction

The sulfonamides and their isosters such as the sulfamates and sulfamides, are well known carbonic anhydrase (CA, EC 4.2.1.1) inhibitors (CAIs) and are in clinical use for almost 70 years for the treatment of glaucoma, obesity, epilepsy and as diuretics [1]. The large use of CAIs for pharmaceutical applications relies on the wide distribution of the 15 human (h) CA isoforms within different tissues as well as on their involvement in many physiological/pathological conditions. Antiglaucoma CAI-drugs mainly target CA II, IV and XII; the diuretics CA II, IV, XII and XIV; the antiepileptics CA VII and XIV [2-5]. The selective inhibition of CA IX and XII produces significant antitumor and antimetastatic effects. However the main drawback associated to the use of sulfonamide CAIs is represented by the lack of selectivity in inhibiting the various isoforms, thus leading to a plethora of side effects [6, 7]. In this context many efforts have been made for the development of isoform-selective CAIs, and some remarkable results have been achieved in the last 15 years since the introduction of the tail approach [6-8]. Currently a sulfonamide CA IX inhibitor (SLC-0111) entered in Phase I clinical studies for the treatment of hypoxic, advanced stage solid tumors [8-10]. Furthermore, novel CAI classes such as the polyamines,[11] phenols,[12] dithiocarbamates,[13] xanthates[14] coumarins, thiocoumarins, 2-thioxo-coumarins and coumarinoximes [1, 4, 15-17] were discovered and the inhibition mechanisms of many of these compounds were explained by using kinetic, spectroscopic and X-ray crystallographic techniques [2, 6, 12, 13].

Recently, benzyl aniline sulfonamides such as **I** were reported as hCA IX inhibitors ( $K_i = 1.8\text{-}27\text{ nM}$ ) [18]. The same group developed similar compounds such as the cyclic form **II**, which selectively inhibited hCA IX (with  $K_i$  of  $13\text{-}27\text{ nM}$ ) versus hCA I/II [19]. The lead molecule of these derivatives was celecoxib **III** which was demonstrated to be a strong hCA IX ( $K_i = 16\text{ nM}$ ) and hCA II ( $K_i = 21\text{ nM}$ ) inhibitor by one of our groups [20]. In addition, other studies were reported on five membered heterocyclic *N*-benzene sulfonamide **IV** possessing an amino group instead of the aryl one found in compounds **II** and **III**. Compound **IV** showed excellent inhibitory action against hCA IX ( $K_i = 6.3\text{ nM}$ ) and hCA XII ( $K_i = 0.74\text{ nM}$ ) [21]. (Figure 1)

**Figure 1**

A series of 4-(4,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-1-(5-substituted-oxindolin-3-ylidene)semicarbazides **V** was recently evaluated as carbonic anhydrase inhibitors and displayed interesting activity against hCA I and IX ( $X = \text{NO}_2$ ,  $K_i = 5.95$  and  $1.25 \mu\text{M}$ , respectively) [22]. The Schiff base **VI** showed a potent inhibitory activity against hCA IX ( $K_i = 1.1 \text{ nM}$ ) and had a high selectivity for isoform hCA IX compared to the cytosolic isozymes hCA I and hCA II [23]. (Figure 1).

Based on these literature data, we report here the synthesis of three novel series of isatin-pyrazole-benzenesulfonamide hybrids **5a-d**, **11a-f** and **16a-f** as CAIs. The design of the new hybrids relies on grafting the oxindole hydrazine carbonyl moiety from the isatin semicarbazide derivatives **V** to the 5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide scaffold found compounds **II** and **III**, at either position 3 (**5a-d**) or 4 (**11a-f**) of the pyrazole ring. The additive effect of combining these pharmacophore moieties might produce compounds with high CA inhibitory activity. Furthermore, the structure modification in the third series **16a-f** involved replacement of the 5-phenyl ring in **11a-f** by an amino group in analogy to the potent CAI **IV** mentioned above (Figure 1).

## 2-Results and Discussion

### 2.1. Chemistry

The synthesis of the first series of sulfonamides, **5a-d**, is presented in Scheme 1. The classical Claisen condensation of acetophenone (**1**) with diethyl oxalate in the presence of sodium ethoxide gave ethyl 2,4-dioxo-4-phenylbutanoate (**2**). The regioselective cyclization of butanoate **2** with 4-aminosulfonylphenylhydrazine [24] was achieved in acetic acid, yielding ethyl 5-phenyl-1-(4-sulfamoylphenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (**3**) which was then reacted with hydrazine hydrate to afford hydrazide **4**. Hydrazones **5a-d** were obtained by refluxing hydrazide **4** with the appropriate isatin derivative in ethanol, in the presence of catalytic amounts of acetic acid.

### Scheme 1

The IR spectrum of the unreported *hitherto* 4-(3-(hydrazinecarbonyl)-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**4**) showed absorption bands due to NH<sub>2</sub> and NH groups at 3334-3196 cm<sup>-1</sup>, beside the absorption peak of C=O group at 1674 cm<sup>-1</sup> and two absorption bands of the SO<sub>2</sub> group at 1319 and 1153 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Its <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum revealed three D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable singlet signals corresponding to SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NH-NH<sub>2</sub> and NH-NH<sub>2</sub> at  $\delta$  7.47, 9.61 and 4.62, respectively. The characteristic singlet signal of H-4 of pyrazole appeared at  $\delta$  7.04.

The structure hydrazones **5a-d** was confirmed by their <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra which revealed the disappearance of the hydrazide NH<sub>2</sub> signal in compound **4** in addition to the appearance of the signal of NH group of isatin moiety in the range  $\delta$  10.74-11.33. The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of **5a-d** showed downfield shifts of the hydrazide NH signal, which appeared in the range  $\delta$  11.59-14.16 ppm. Moreover, the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of **5d** showed a signal of aliphatic protons (CH<sub>3</sub> group) at  $\delta$  2.30 ppm. The <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of **5d** showed the signals of C=O groups at  $\delta$  157.50 and 162.61 ppm, in addition to the signal of the aliphatic carbon (CH<sub>3</sub> group) at  $\delta$  20.48 ppm.

Preparation of the second series of sulfonamides (**11a-f**) was achieved as illustrated in Scheme 2. Ethyl benzoyl acetate (**7**) was synthesized by condensation of ethyl acetoacetate (**6**) with benzoyl chloride in sodium ethoxide followed by hydrolysis in the presence of aqueous NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. Refluxing **7** with DMF-DMA afforded ethyl 2-benzoyl-3-(dimethylamino)acrylate (**8**) which was employed in the next step without further purification. The reaction of the latter enaminone with 4-aminosulfonylphenylhydrazine hydrochloride in refluxing ethanol produced the pyrazole ester **9**. The ester **9** was subjected to hydrazinolysis by fusion with hydrazine hydrate to give the corresponding hydrazide **10**. Hydrazones **11a-f** were synthesized by the reaction of hydrazide **10** with the appropriate isatin derivative in ethanol and in the presence of catalytic amount of acetic acid.

### Scheme 2

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of ester **9**, hydrazide **10** and hydrazones **11a-f** showed the characteristic signal of H-3 of the pyrazole ring in the region  $\delta$  = 8.19-8.83 ppm. However, single crystal X-ray analysis of hydrazide **10** gave an absolute confirmation for the structure of the latter compound and excluded the other possible positional isomer (Figure 2) and (see also supplementary Figure 1).

**Figure 2**

The  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **11d** revealed the appearance of a signal due to the aliphatic proton of the  $\text{OCH}_3$  group at  $\delta$  3.77 ppm, whereas the carbon of the same group appeared at  $\delta$  55.58 ppm in the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum. The  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **11f** presented one singlet signal characteristic of benzylic protons ( at  $\delta$  4.93 ppm), whilst the carbon of the same group appeared at  $\delta$  42.96 ppm in the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum.

The synthetic pathway of the third series of sulfonamides, **16a-f**, is depicted in Scheme 3. The reaction of ethyl cyanoacetate (**12**) with triethyl orthoformate in the presence of acetic anhydride generated ethyl (ethoxyethylene)cyanoacetate (**13**) which was then converted to pyrazole **14** by treatment with 4-aminosulfonylphenylhydrazine in a mixture of acetic acid and water (5:1). The structure of compound **14** was confirmed by X-ray crystallography (Figure 3) and (supplementary Figure 2). Consequently, hydrazinolysis of the latter ester led to the formation of hydrazide **15** which reacted with different isatins in refluxing ethanol to yield hydrazones **16a-f**.

**Scheme 3****Figure 3**

The IR spectra of compounds **16a-f** contained bands of the  $\text{NH}_2$  and  $\text{NH}$  groups in the range of 3120-3421  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Their  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra had  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable signals related to 5-amino protons at  $\delta$  6.52-7.07 ppm, in addition to  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable singlet signals attributed to protons of the sulfonamide group at around  $\delta$  7.49 ppm, isatin  $\text{NH}$  proton (in **16a-e**) in the range  $\delta$  10.55-11.50 ppm and the hydrazide  $\text{NH}$  proton in the range  $\delta$  11.24-13.10 ppm. In this series,  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectroscopy revealed the characteristic signal of H-3 of the pyrazole in the range  $\delta$  8.20-9.18 ppm, while the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra showed a characteristic signal due to the C-5 of pyrazole ring between  $\delta$  94.24-95.72 ppm.

Compound **16d** had a signal of aliphatic protons ( $\text{OCH}_3$  group) at  $\delta$  3.79 ppm in its  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum and at  $\delta$  56.09 ppm in its  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum. The benzylic protons of **16f** appeared at



$\delta$  5.02 ppm in  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and the benzylic carbon was detected at  $\delta$  43.00 ppm in the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum.

## 2.2. Carbonic anhydrase inhibition

Inhibition data against four physiologically relevant hCA isoforms, hCA I, II (cytosolic) as well as hCA IX and XII (transmembrane, tumor-associated isoforms), are shown in Table 1 and were determined by a stopped-flow  $\text{CO}_2$  hydrase assays.[25]

The following SAR is evident from the data of Table 1:

(i) The slow cytosolic isoform hCA I was effectively inhibited by sulfonamides **5**, **11** and **16** reported here, with  $K_{\text{IS}}$  ranging between 5.2 and 102 nM. Otherwise, **5b** which was slightly less effective ( $K_{\text{I}}$  of 102 nM) all the other compounds were low nanomolar inhibitors of this isoform whose physiologic function is still not well understood. Acetazolamide, a clinically used sulfonamide, was a much weaker CAI compared to the new compounds reported here ( $K_{\text{I}}$  of 250 nM).

(ii) hCA II, the physiologically dominant isoform was highly inhibited by all the compounds reported here, with low nanomolar efficacy ( $K_{\text{IS}}$  ranging between 2.9 and 31.3 nM), making the SAR discussion almost impossible since all scaffolds led to extremely effective hCA II inhibitors (Except for compounds **11e**, **11f**, **16e** and **16f** which were fairly less active than **AAZ** and **5a** that had the same efficacy as **AAZ**, the other compounds were much better hCA II inhibitors compared to the standard drug, Table 1).

(iii) The tumor-associated hCA IX was also a highly inhibited by sulfonamides reported here, with  $K_{\text{IS}}$  ranging between 2.5 and 52.9 nM. A part for **11a** which was slightly less effective as hCA IX inhibitors, all other synthesized derivatives showed inhibition constants  $\leq 20$  nM, being thus highly effective for inhibiting this tumor-associated enzyme, a validated antitumor target.

(iv) hCA XII was also inhibited by sulfonamides reported here with  $K_{\text{IS}}$  ranging between 3.7 and 244 nM (Table 1). Except for compounds **11e**, **11f**, **16e** and **16f**, hCA XII was less efficiently inhibited by the new derivatives than the other three isoforms. In fact compound **11e** showed higher activity than **AAZ** ( $K_{\text{I}}$  = 3.7 and 5.7 nM, respectively), whereas **11f**, **16e** and **16f** had comparable potency to the reference drug ( $K_{\text{I}}$  = 6.5, 5.4 and 7.2 nM, respectively).

**Table 1**

It can be observed that moving the oxindole hydrazine carbonyl moiety on the pyrazole ring from position 3 in **5a-d** to position 4 in **11a-d** and **16a-d** enhanced the inhibitory activity against hCA I, II and XII isoforms. On the other hand, no clear relationship was observed between the enzyme inhibitory activity of different isoforms and replacement of the phenyl ring at position 5 of the pyrazole moiety in **11a-f** with an amino group in **16a-f**.

Regarding the effect of the substitution pattern on the isatin moiety, it was observed that the introduction of a NO<sub>2</sub> group to position 5 of the isatin led to compounds which preferentially inhibited hCA IX and hCA XII over hCA I and hCA II, as evident for derivatives **11e** and **16e**. Meanwhile, *N*-benzyl substitution on the isatin moiety, as in **11f** and **16f**, led to an increased affinity of these derivatives for hCA XII.

### 2.3. Molecular Docking Studies

Docking studies were employed to analyze the binding pattern of compounds **11e** and **16e** to the tumor associated hCA IX and hCA XII isoforms. These studies revealed significant information about the binding mode of these compounds, and showed the crucial role of the sulfonamide as a zinc binding group [19]. Docking of compound **11e** within the active site of hCA IX revealed the same important role of the deprotonated sulfonamide moiety, which interacts with zinc ion and the neighbor residue Leu198 (Figure 4A), whereas for **16e**, the sulfonamide group form H-bonds with Thr199 beside the coordination bond to the Zn(II) ion (Figure 4B). Moreover, the 5-NO<sub>2</sub> substituent of isatin moiety presented an important role in the interaction of both compounds with hCA IX by forming an electrostatic bond with Asp132 (Figure 4A and 4B).

**Figure 4**

As for hCA IX; the binding of **11e** and **16e** to hCA XII is mainly influenced by the deprotonated sulfonamide group acting as zinc binding moiety and H-bonds with the conserved residue in all  $\alpha$ -CAs, Thr199. The NO<sub>2</sub> group showed its significant role by participating in electrostatic interactions with Lys67 (compound **11e**) or Asp130 (compound **16e**) (Figure 5A and 5B). In contrast to the binding to hCA IX, the isatin moiety of these compounds displayed extra

H-bond interactions with the hCA XII active site. For example, the isatin moiety in **11e** was able to H-bond with Ser132 (Figure 5A). In compound **16e**, the isatin moiety formed two hydrogen bonds with Asn62 and Gln92 (Figure 5B). The additional interaction of the isatin moiety with hCA XII active site may explain the higher inhibition of these compounds against hCA XII compared to hCA XI.

### Figure 5

Both compounds displayed CDOCKER interaction energy (**11e**; -50.23 Kcal/mol and -44.67 Kcal/mol) (**16e**; -49.78 Kcal/mol and -45.64 Kcal/mol) higher than **AAZ** (-24.63 Kcal/mol and -24.67 Kcal/mol) upon interaction with hCA IX and hCA XII, respectively.

## 3. Conclusion

Stimulated by the reported activity of several *N*-benzene sulfonamide pyrazoles and isatins as CAIs, new series of isatin-pyrazole-benzenesulfonamide hybrids **5a-d**, **11a-f** and **16a-f** were designed and synthesized as inhibitors of several CA isoforms. The structure of the new compounds was confirmed by spectral methods and intermediates **10** and **14** were confirmed by using X-ray crystallography. Biological evaluation of the new compounds was performed against hCA I, II, IX and XII. Most of the tested compounds efficiently inhibited hCA I, II and IX ( $K_i = 2.5$ -102 nM) being more effective than the reference drug acetazolamide (**AAZ**). On the other hand, they inhibited hCA XII to a lesser extent except for compounds **11e**, **11f**, **16e** and **16f** ( $K_i = 3.7$ , 6.5, 5.4 and 7.2 nM, respectively). Sulfonamides **11e** and **16e** with a 5-NO<sub>2</sub> moiety on the isatin ring were found to preferentially inhibit hCA IX and hCA XII. Docking studies were performed to investigate the role of the NO<sub>2</sub> group and revealed that it can form electrostatic interaction with Asp 132 in hCA IX, and with Lys67/Asp130 during inhibition of hCA XII. These results indicate that, the new hybrids provide an efficient pharmacophore to design CAIs, yet further investigations are required to improve their selectivity toward the tumor-associated isoforms hCA IX and XII.

## 4. Experimental

### 4.1. Chemistry

Unless otherwise noted, all materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Melting points were determined on Stuart SMP3

version 5 digital melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Elemental microanalyses were performed at the Regional Center for Mycology and Biotechnology, Al-Azhar University. The NMR spectra were recorded for some compounds on a Varian Mercury VX-300 NMR spectrometer.  $^1\text{H}$  spectra were run at 300 MHz and  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectra were run at 75 MHz. For other compounds, the NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance III 400 MHz high performance digital FT-NMR spectrophotometer ( $^1\text{H}$ : 400,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 100 MHz). Chemical shifts are quoted in  $\delta$  and were related to that of the solvents. Mass spectra were recorded using Hewlett Packard Varian (Varian, Palo, USA), Shimadzu Gas Chromatograph Mass spectrometer-QP 1000 EX (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) and Finnegan MAT, SSQ 7000 mass spectrophotometer at 70 eV. IR spectra were recorded on Bruker FT-IR spectrophotometer as potassium bromide discs. Compounds **2**[26], **7**[27], **8**[28], **9**[19], **13** [29], **15** [30] were prepared and confirmed as reported.

#### 4.1.1. Synthesis of ethyl 5-phenyl-1-(4-sulfamoylphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylate (**3**).

The diketoester, ethyl 2,4-dioxo-4-phenylbutanoate (**2**) (4 mmol, 0.88 g) was dissolved in acetic acid (15 mL) and then a solution of 4-aminosulfonylphenylhydrazine (4 mmol, 0.75 g) in ethanol (20 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 1 h. The formed precipitate was filtered, dried and recrystallized from ethanol to yield compound **3**. All spectral data coincide with those reported [19].

#### 4.1.2. Synthesis of 4-(3-(hydrazinecarbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**4**).

The ester **3** (10 mmol, 3.71 g) was refluxed in hydrazine hydrate (10 mL) and the reaction was followed by TLC. After complete reaction (3 h), the mixture was poured onto ice and stirred for 1 h with addition of few drops of acetic acid. The formed precipitate was filtered off, washed with diethyl ether, dried and recrystallized from ethanol. Beige crystals, 61% yield; mp 265°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3334-3196 ( $\text{NH}_2$ , NH), 1674 (C=O), 1593 (C=N), 1319, 1153 ( $\text{SO}_2$ ).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  4.61 (s, 2H,  $\text{NH}_2$  hydrazide,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable), 7.06 (s, 1H, H-4 of pyrazole), 7.29-7.31 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.38-7.46 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.51 (s, 2H,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable), 7.53 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, Ar-H), 7.88 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, Ar-H), 9.69 (s, 1H, NH hydrazide,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$  108.69, 125.99, 127.16, 129.18, 129.32, 129.49, 129.56, 142.07, 143.81, 144.64, 147.32, 161.07. MS  $m/z$  [%] 357 [ $\text{M}^+$ ,

9.84], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{16}H_{15}N_5O_3S$  (357.39): C, 53.77; H, 4.23; N, 19.60; S, 8.97. Found: C, 53.93; H, 4.29; N, 19.78; S, 9.04.

#### 4.1.3. General procedure for synthesis of compounds (**5a-d**).

To a solution of hydrazide **4** (10 mmol, 0.36 g) in ethanol (20 mL), the appropriate isatin (10 mmol) was added followed by a catalytic amount of acetic acid (0.5 mL) then the mixture was refluxed for 1 h. The formed precipitate was filtered off, washed with hot ethanol and recrystallized from DMF/ EtOH to give the targeted compounds **5a-d**.

4.1.3.1.4-(3-(2-(2-Oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**5a**). Yellow powder, 89 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3361-3184 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1732, 1701 (C=O), 1516 (C=N), 1325, 1155 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  6.95 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7 isatin), 7.10 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-5 isatin), 7.28 (s, 1H, H-4 of pyrazole), 7.34-7.38 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.40-7.45 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.53 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.57 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 7.65 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-4 isatin), 7.93 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 10.88, 11.22 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.50, 14.16 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  109.61, 111.54, 116.10, 120.37, 121.44, 122.52, 123.10, 126.09, 126.44, 127.35, 129.03, 129.32, 129.72, 132.22, 133.42, 138.45, 141.84, 143.05, 144.40, 145.95, 146.09, 158.02, 163.05. MS *m/z* [%] 486 [*M*<sup>+</sup>, 8.62], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{24}H_{18}N_6O_4S$  (486.51): C, 59.25; H, 3.73; N, 17.27; S, 6.59. Found: C, 59.37; H, 3.76; N, 17.41; S, 6.67.

4.1.3.2.4-(3-(2-(5-Chloro-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**5b**). Yellow powder, 56 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3396-3221 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1720, 1697 (C=O), 1517 (C=N), 1340, 1157 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  6.97 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.3, 3.6 Hz, H-7 of isatin), 7.31 (s, 1H, H-4 of pyrazole), 7.34-7.49 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.54 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.58 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.9 Hz, H-4 isatin), 7.64 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.90 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz, Ar-H), 11.00, 11.34 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.69, 14.13 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  109.98, 112.84, 117.26, 120.97, 122.12, 125.82, 126.16, 126.31, 126.46, 127.20, 127.35, 129.14, 129.34, 129.42, 129.48, 131.26, 132.72, 137.61, 141.72, 143.12, 144.25,

145.63, 162.89, 164.77. MS  $m/z$  [%] 522 [ $M^+ + 2$ , 6.34], 520 [ $M^+$ , 18.60], 222 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{24}H_{17}ClN_6O_4S$  (520.95): C, 55.33; H, 3.29; N, 16.13; S, 6.15. Found: C, 55.51; H, 3.27; N, 16.29; S, 6.22.

**4.1.3.3.4-(3-(2-(5-Bromo-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (5c).** Yellow powder, 87 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3367-3219 ( $\text{NH}_2$ , NH), 1725, 1699 (C=O), 1516 (C=N), 1325, 1157 ( $\text{SO}_2$ ).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 300 MHz)  $\delta$  6.94 (dd, 1H,  $J = 8.4, 4.4$  Hz, H-7 of isatin), 7.29 (s, 1H, H-4 of pyrazole), 7.35-7.49 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.48 (s, 2H,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable), 7.54-7.89 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 10.94, 11.30 (2s, 1H, NH isatin,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable), 11.61, 14.08 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable). MS  $m/z$  [%] 566 [ $M^+ + 2$ , 5.41], 564 [ $M^+$ , 6.16], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{24}H_{17}BrN_6O_4S$  (565.40): C, 50.98; H, 3.03; N, 14.86; S, 5.67. Found: C, 51.16; H, 3.04; N, 14.95; S, 5.72.

**4.1.3.4. 4-(3-(2-(5-Methyl-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (5d).** Yellow powder, 77 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3344-3215 ( $\text{NH}_2$ , NH), 1714, 1685 (C=O), 1517 (C=N), 1340, 1166 ( $\text{SO}_2$ ).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 300 MHz)  $\delta$  2.30 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ), 6.83 (d, 1H,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, H-7 of isatin), 7.17 (d, 1H,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, H-6 of isatin), 7.26 (s, 1H, H-4 of pyrazole), 7.27-7.35 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.49 (s, 2H,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable), 7.57 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, Ar-H), 7.65 (d, 1H,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-4 isatin), 7.91 (d, 2H,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, Ar-H), 10.81, 11.22 (2s, 1H, NH isatin,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable), 11.54, 14.13 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 75 MHz)  $\delta$  20.48 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 109.07, 110.87, 119.88, 121.29, 125.37, 125.90, 126.69, 128.54, 129.21, 131.68, 132.13, 138.08, 140.28, 141.34, 143.91, 145.43, 157.50, 162.61. MS  $m/z$  [%] 500 [ $M^+$ , 5.60], 222 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{25}H_{20}N_6O_4S$  (500.53): C, 59.99; H, 4.03; N, 16.79; S, 6.41. Found: C, 60.23; H, 4.11; N, 16.93; S, 6.46.

**4.1.5. Synthesis of 4-(4-(hydrazinecarbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (10).** Ethyl 5-phenyl-1-(4-sulfamoylphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylate (**9**) (10 mmol, 3.71 g) was refluxed with 15 mL of hydrazine hydrate for 3 h. After checking the end of the reaction using TLC, the mixture was poured on ice, stirred for 1 h with addition of few drops of acetic acid. The formed precipitate was filtered off, washed with diethyl ether, dried and recrystallized from

ethanol. Violet crystals, 77 % yield; mp 263-265°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3398-3219 (2NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1647 (C=O), 1560 (C=N), 1328, 1157 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  4.42 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub> hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.31-7.33 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.46 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.79 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 8.21 (s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 9.40 (s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  117.13, 125.82, 126.59, 128.54, 129.23, 129.45, 130.98, 140.35, 141.96, 143.49, 143.70, 162.23. MS *m/z* [%] 357 [*M*<sup>+</sup>, 10.98], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S (357.39): C, 53.77; H, 4.23; N, 19.60; S, 8.97. Found: C, 53.91; H, 4.30; N, 19.76; S, 9.06.

#### 4.1.6. General procedure for synthesis of compounds (**11a-f**).

To a solution of 4-(4-(hydrazinecarbonyl)-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**10**) (10 mmol, 0.36 g) in 20 mL ethanol, 10 mmol of 5-(un)substituted isatin or *N*-benzyl isatin was added followed by catalytic amount of acetic acid (0.5 ml). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 1 h. The formed precipitate, in case of **11a-e**, was filtered, washed with hot ethanol and recrystallized from DMF/ EtOH to give the targeted compounds **11a-e**. Concerning compound **11f**, the precipitate formed after cooling was filtered and recrystallized from DMF/ EtOH.

4.1.6.1.4-(4-(2-(2-Oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**11a**). Yellow powder, 83 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3278- 3136 (NH<sub>2</sub>, 2NH), 1710-1681 (C=O), 1552 (C=N), 1320, 1153 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  6.85 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-7 isatin), 7.05 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8, H-5 isatin), 7.30-7.53 (m, 9H, Ar-H), 7.50 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.81 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, Ar-H), 8.34, 8.47 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.74, 11.20 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 10.95, 13.10 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 75 MHz)  $\delta$  110.43, 111.06, 115.21, 119.71, 120.77, 121.58, 122.58, 125.77, 125.88, 126.47, 128.01, 129.54, 130.34, 131.52, 132.41, 141.13, 142.11, 143.37, 162.46, 164.60. MS *m/z* [%] 486 [*M*<sup>+</sup>, 7.98], 222 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (486.51): C, 59.25; H, 3.73; N, 17.27; S, 6.59. Found: C, 59.37; H, 3.76; N, 17.39; S, 6.64.

4.1.6.2.4-(4-(2-(5-Chloro-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**11b**). Yellow powder, 61 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$



3410-3186 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1712-1698 (C=O), 1506 (C=N), 1350, 1165 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  6.87 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-7 of isatin), 6.93 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-6 of isatin), 7.33-7.42 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 7.47 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.77 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 8.38, 8.48 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.88, 11.33 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.35, 13.02 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  112.26, 113.09, 116.73, 120.81, 121.92, 126.08, 126.28, 126.41, 127.04, 127.22, 128.80, 128.96, 129.79, 130.71, 130.84, 131.40, 132.26, 141.38, 141.71, 142.81, 143.84, 143.96, 162.76, 164.92. MS *m/z* [%] 522 [*M*<sup>+</sup>+2, 3.22], 520 [*M*<sup>+</sup>, 9.01], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>17</sub>ClN<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (520.95): C, 55.33; H, 3.29; N, 16.13; S, 6.15. Found: C, 55.71; H, 3.34; N, 16.29; S, 6.21.

4.1.6.3.4-(4-(2-(5-Bromo-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**11c**). Yellow powder, 87 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3412-3178 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1712-1683 (C=O), 1506 (C=N), 1350, 1166 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  6.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-7 of isatin), 6.88 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-6 of isatin), 7.38-7.45 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 7.51 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.82 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 8.38, 8.47 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.89, 11.23 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.35, 13.01 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  112.74, 113.53, 113.74, 114.79, 117.20, 122.33, 123.55, 126.28, 126.41, 127.04, 128.87, 128.96, 129.76, 130.69, 130.83, 134.18, 135.06, 141.60, 141.75, 142.74, 143.84, 143.95, 162.61, 164.79. MS *m/z* [%] 566 [*M*<sup>+</sup>+2, 3.32], 564 [*M*<sup>+</sup>, 3.56], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>17</sub>BrN<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (565.40): C, 50.98; H, 3.03; N, 14.86; S, 5.67. Found: C, 51.08; H, 3.09; N, 14.97; S, 5.73.

4.1.6.4. 4-(4-(2-(5-Methoxy-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**11d**). Orange powder, 81 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3414-3190 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1722-1690 (C=O), 1512 (C=N), 1322, 1156 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  3.77 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.81 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.4, 8.6 Hz, H-7 of isatin), 6.91-7.08 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.30-7.43 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.45 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.80 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 8.34, 8.49 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.55, 11.02 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.31, 13.12 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 75 MHz)  $\delta$  55.58, 105.73, 110.91, 111.91, 112.39, 115.65, 118.23, 120.46, 125.74, 126.50, 128.29, 129.23, 130.23, 135.90, 137.35, 141.14, 142.19, 143.31, 154.45, 155.32, 162.60, 164.74.



MS  $m/z$  [%] 516 [ $M^+$ , 7.62], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{25}H_{20}N_6O_5S$  (516.53): C, 58.13; H, 3.90; N, 16.27; S, 6.21. Found: C, 58.30; H, 3.96; N, 16.38; S, 6.32.

4.1.6.5. 4-(4-(2-(5-Nitro-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**11e**). Yellow powder, 92 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{max}/cm^{-1}$  3367-3105 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1716-1685 (C=O), 1523 (C=N), 1338, 1165 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.08 (dd, 1H,  $J$  = 19.2, 8.7 Hz, H-7 of isatin), 7.33-7.46 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.47 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.82 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 8.16-8.42 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.49, 8.83 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.47, 11.86 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.90, 12.86 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  111.02, 111.84, 115.44, 116.15, 120.94, 122.07, 126.30, 126.43, 127.03, 128.74, 129.02, 129.65, 130.70, 130.82, 141.57, 141.68, 142.35, 143.22, 143.86, 144.00, 147.78, 149.60, 163.20, 165.40. MS  $m/z$  [%] 531 [ $M^+$ , 9.67], 324 [30], 125 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{24}H_{17}N_7O_6S$  (531.50): C, 54.24; H, 3.22; N, 18.45; S, 6.03. Found: C, 54.51; H, 3.28; N, 18.63; S, 6.11.

4.1.6.6. 4-(4-(2-(1-benzyl-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**11f**). Orange powder, 89 % yield; mp = 210-212 °C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{max}/cm^{-1}$  3313-3194 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1674-1612 (C=O), 1554 (C=N), 1342, 1168 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  4.93 (s, 2H, benzylic CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.04 (d, 1H,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, H-7 of isatin), 7.11 (t, 1H,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-5 of isatin), 7.25-7.40 (m, 11H, Ar-H), 7.47 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, Ar-H), 7.52 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.56 (d, 1H,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, Ar-H), 7.85 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, Ar-H), 8.39, 8.57 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 12.00, 13.02 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  42.96, 110.82, 115.85, 119.69, 121.13, 123.74, 126.37, 127.02, 127.96, 128.15, 128.30, 128.99, 129.18, 130.05, 130.89, 131.84, 136.10, 141.62, 142.89, 143.97, 145.40, 161.08, 172.52. MS  $m/z$  [%] 576 [ $M^+$ , 2.03], 144 [100]. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{31}H_{24}N_6O_4S$  (576.63): C, 64.57; H, 4.20; N, 14.57; S, 5.56. Found: C, 64.74; H, 4.27; N, 14.74; S, 5.61.

#### 4.1.8. Synthesis of ethyl 5-amino-1-(4-sulfamoylphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylate (**14**).

Ethyl 2-cyano-3-ethoxyacrylate (**13**) (10 mmol, 1.69 g) and 4-aminobenzenesulfonamide hydrochloride (10 mmol, 2.23 g) were refluxed in a mixture of acetic acid and water (5:1) for 4

h. The reaction mixture was poured on ice and stirred for 1 h. The given precipitate was filtered, washed with water, dried and recrystallized from ethanol. The experimental data were given as reported [31].

#### 4.1.9. General procedure for synthesis of compounds (**16a-f**).

In 50 mL round flask, 4-(4-(hydrazinecarbonyl)-5-amino-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide **15** (10 mmol, 0.3 g) was dissolved in ethanol (20 mL) followed by the addition of the appropriate isatin derivative (10 mmol). Reflux was performed after the addition of a catalytic amount of acetic acid (0.5 mL) for 1 h. The formed precipitate, in case of **16a-e**, was filtered washed with hot ethanol and recrystallized from DMF / EtOH to give the targeted compounds **16a-e**. Concerning compound **16f**, the precipitate formed after cooling was filtered and recrystallized from DMF / EtOH.

4.1.9.1.4-(5-Amino-4-(2-(2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**16a**). Yellow powder, 76 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3385-3182 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1718-1690 (C=O), 1531 (C=N), 1321, 1153 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  6.52 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 6.87-7.17 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45, 7.50 (2s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.57 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, Ar-H), 7.76-8.12 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.53, 9.18 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.79, 11.14 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.24, 12.96 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 75 MHz)  $\delta$  95.48, 110.51, 111.04, 115.43, 120.01, 120.55, 121.71, 122.55, 123.52, 125.97, 126.93, 127.03, 131.12, 132.11, 138.77, 140.20, 142.02, 143.57, 151.60, 162.79, 165.02. MS *m/z* [%] 425 [M<sup>+</sup>, 30.01], 265 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (425.42): C, 50.82; H, 3.55; N, 23.05; S, 7.54. Found: C, 51.04; H, 3.53; N, 23.28; S, 7.63.

4.1.9.2.4-(5-Amino-4-(2-(5-chloro-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**16b**). Yellow powder, 70 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3390-3182 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1725-1664 (C=O), 1521 (C=N), 1305, 1165 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  6.52 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 6.83-7.05 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.50, 7.63 (2s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.82 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.20, 8.46 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.80, 11.34 (2s, 1H, NH isatin,

D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 12.85 (s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 75 MHz)  $\delta$  94.86, 112.43, 120.12, 121.66, 122.64, 123.25, 126.74, 127.01, 130.39, 133.30, 140.18, 140.58, 142.60, 151.68, 162.53. MS  $m/z$  [%] 461 [ $M^+ + 2$ , 3.22], 459 [ $M^+$ , 9.10], 265 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (459.87): C, 47.01; H, 3.07; N, 21.32; S, 6.97. Found: C, 47.14; H, 3.09; N, 21.57; S, 7.04.

*4.1.9.3.4-(5-Amino-4-(2-(5-Bromo-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (16c)*. Yellow powder, 79 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3412-3178 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1712-1683 (C=O), 1506 (C=N), 1350, 1166 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$  6.52 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 6.86-7.02 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.49 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.70-7.85 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.99 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, Ar-H), 8.20, 8.57 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.89, 11.33 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 12.84 (s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 75 MHz)  $\delta$  94.24, 112.87, 114.35, 122.05, 122.84, 123.45, 127.01, 133.17, 140.18, 140.95, 142.58, 151.68, 162.38. MS  $m/z$  [%] 505 [ $M^+ + 2$ , 3.67], 503 [ $M^+$ , 3.69], 222 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (504.32): C, 42.87; H, 2.80; N, 19.44; S, 6.36. Found: C, 42.99; H, 2.79; N, 19.62; S, 6.39.

*4.1.9.4. 4-(5-Amino-4-(2-(5-methoxy-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (16d)*. Orange powder, 85 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3414-3190 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1722-1690 (C=O), 1512 (C=N), 1322, 1156 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  3.80 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.82 (d, 1H,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, H-7 isatin), 6.96 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 10.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.07 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.49 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.83 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, Ar-H), 8.00 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, Ar-H), 8.61 (s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.61, 11.07 (s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.38, 13.02 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  56.41, 95.92, 111.50, 112.13, 116.20, 118.52, 121.22, 123.18, 123.97, 127.51, 137.77, 140.83, 142.96, 143.31, 152.46, 155.11, 155.83, 165.69, 166.47. MS  $m/z$  [%] 455 [ $M^+$ , 9.06], 223 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S (455.45): C, 50.11; H, 3.76; N, 21.53; S, 7.04. Found: C, 50.27; H, 3.83; N, 21.75; S, 7.13.

*4.1.9.5.4-(5-Amino-4-(2-(5-Nitro-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (16e)*. Yellow powder, 92 % yield; mp > 300°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$

3421-3120 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1732-1666 (C=O), 1523 (C=N), 1327, 1165 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  6.79-7.14 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.07 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.51 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.82 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.99 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 8.10-8.39 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.57, 9.16 (2s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 10.98, 11.50 (2s, 1H, NH isatin, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 11.95, 12.78 (2s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  95.72, 110.97, 115.64, 121.89, 123.44, 124.02, 124.07, 127.51, 128.48, 133.07, 140.75, 142.52, 143.03, 143.19, 149.49, 152.61, 165.94. MS *m/z* [%] 470 [M<sup>+</sup>, 8.97], 222 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S (470.42): C, 45.96; H, 3.00; N, 23.82; S, 6.82. Found: C, 46.31; H, 2.98; N, 23.94; S, 6.93.

*4.1.9.6.4-(5-Amino-4-(2-(1-benzyl-2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carbonyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (16f)*. Yellow powder, 88 % yield; mp = 270-272°C. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$  3313-3194 (NH<sub>2</sub>, NH), 1732-1674 (C=O), 1554 (C=N), 1342, 1168 (SO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  5.02 (s, 2H, benzylic CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.03 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.04 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-7 of isatin), 7.14 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-5 of isatin), 7.27-7.42 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.53 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable), 7.70 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz, Ar-H), 7.83 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 8.00 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-H), 8.21 (s, 1H, H-3 of pyrazole), 12.88 (s, 1H, NH hydrazone, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$  43.00, 95.51, 110.81, 119.98, 120.90, 123.70, 124.01, 127.52, 127.86, 128.09, 129.19, 131.42, 133.89, 136.18, 140.66, 142.72, 143.13, 152.13, 161.41. MS *m/z* [%] 515 [M<sup>+</sup>, 10.12], 326 [100]. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (515.55): C, 58.24; H, 4.11; N, 19.02; S, 6.22. Found: C, 58.43; H, 4.16; N, 19.26; S, 6.25.

## 4.2. Carbonic anhydrase inhibition

### 4.2.1. CA inhibitory assay

An SX.18MV-R Applied Photophysics stopped-flow instrument was used for assaying the CA-catalyzed CO<sub>2</sub> hydration activity by using the method of Khalifah [33]. Inhibitor and enzyme were preincubated for 6 h. IC<sub>50</sub> values were obtained from dose response curves working at seven different concentrations of test compound (from 0.1 nM to 50  $\mu$ M), by fitting the curves using PRISM (www.graphpad.com) and non-linear least squares methods, values representing the mean of at least three different determinations, as described earlier by us.[32, 33] The inhibition constants (K<sub>I</sub>) were then derived by

using the Cheng-Prusoff equation, as follows:  $K_i = IC_{50}/(1 + [S]/K_m)$  where  $[S]$  represents the  $CO_2$  concentration at which the measurement was carried out, and  $K_m$  the concentration of substrate at which the enzyme activity is at half maximal. All enzymes used were recombinant, produced in *E.coli* as reported earlier.[34, 35] The concentrations of enzymes used in the assay were: hCA I, 1031 nM; hCA II, 8.4 nM; hCA IX, 7.8 nM and hCA XII, 10.4 nM.

### 4.3. X-Ray Crystallography

**4.3.1. General Data for compound 10.** Single crystals for compounds **10** were obtained by slow evaporation from ethanol. A good crystal with a suitable size was selected for analysis. Crystallographic data for the structure **10** has been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center (CCDC) under the numbers CCDC 1053077. Data were collected on a Bruker APEX-II CCD diffractometer equipped with graphite monochromatic Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$ ) at 296 (2) K. Cell refinement and data reduction were done by Bruker SAINT; program used to solve structure and refine structure is SHELXS-97 [36]. The final refinement was performed by full-matrix least-squares techniques with anisotropic thermal data for non-hydrogen atoms on  $F^2$ . All the hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms. Multiscan absorption correction was applied by the use of SADABS software.

**4.3.2. General Data for compound 14.** Single crystals for compound **14** were obtained by slow evaporation from ethanol. A good crystal with a suitable size was selected for analysis. Crystallographic data for the structure **14** has been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center (CCDC) under the numbers CCDC 1063099. All diagrams and calculations were performed using maXus [37]. Data were collected on a KappaCCD diffractometer equipped with graphite monochromatic Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$  at 298 (2) K. Cell refinement and data reduction were done by HKL SCALEPACK (Otwinowski & Minor 1997); program used to solve structure and refine structure is SHELXS-97 [36]. The final refinement was performed by full-matrix least-squares techniques with anisotropic thermal data for non-hydrogen atoms on  $F^2$ . All the hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions and

constrained to ride on their parent atoms. Multiscan absorption correction was applied by the use of SADABS software.

#### 4.4. Molecular Docking Studies

The molecular docking of the tested compounds was performed using Discovery Studio 4 /CDOCKER protocol (*Accelrys Software Inc.*). The protein crystallographic structure, hCA IX (PDB id: 3IAI) and hCA XII (PDB id: 1JD0) was downloaded from the Protein Data Bank (PDB). The protein was prepared for docking process according to the standard protein preparation procedure integrated in Accelry's discovery studio 4 and prepared by prepare protein protocol. Docked compounds were drawn and prepared by prepare ligand protocol to generate 3D structure and refined using CHARMM force field with full potential. Docking simulations were run using CDOCKER protocol where maximum bad orientations was 800 and orientation vdW energy threshold was 300. Simulated annealing simulation would be then carried out consisting of a heating phase 700 K with 2,000 steps and a cooling phase back to 5,000 steps. The binding energy was calculated as a score to rank the docking poses. The top 10 docking poses would be finally saved. Docking poses were ranked according to their -CDOCKER interaction energy, and the top pose was chosen for analysis of interactions for each compound.

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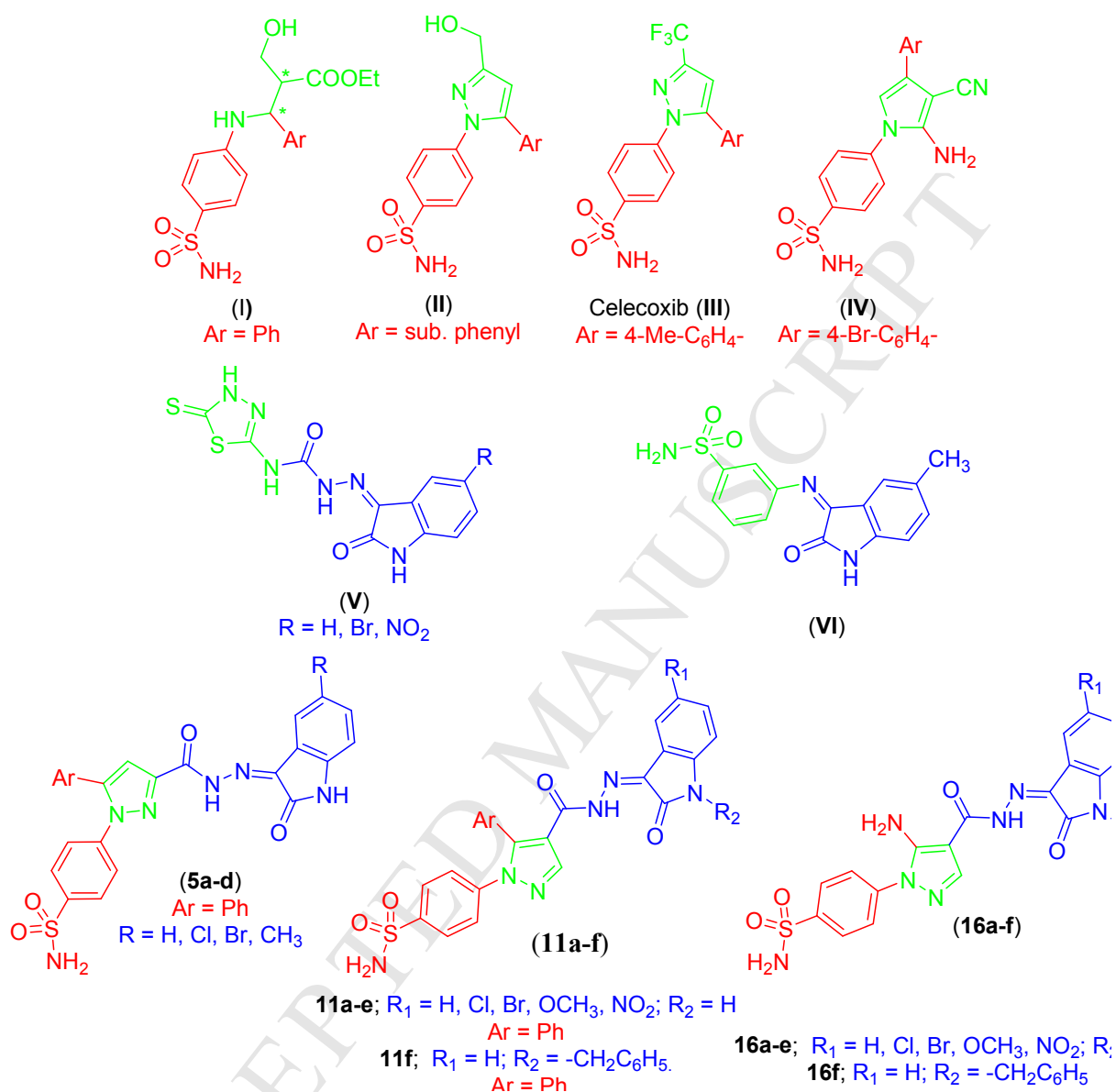


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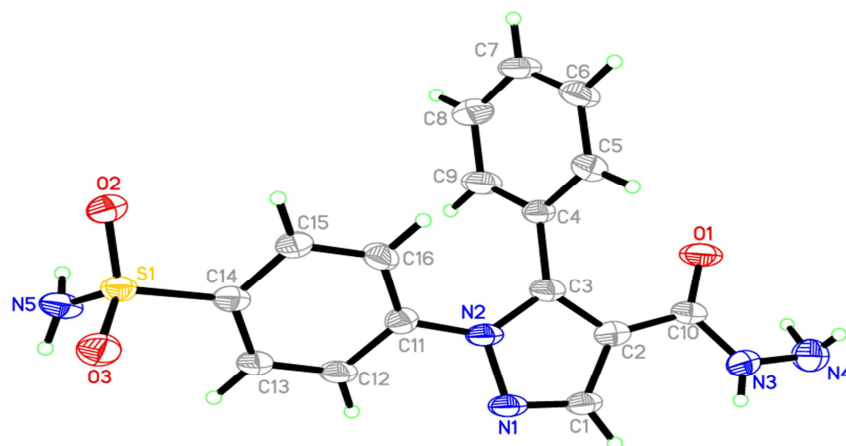


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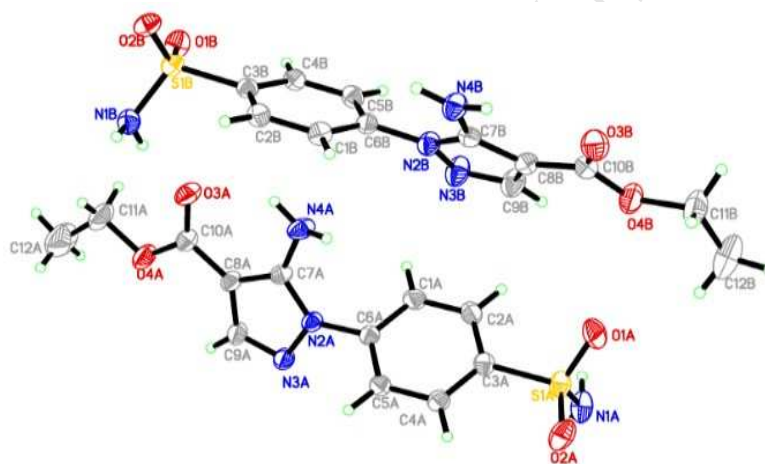
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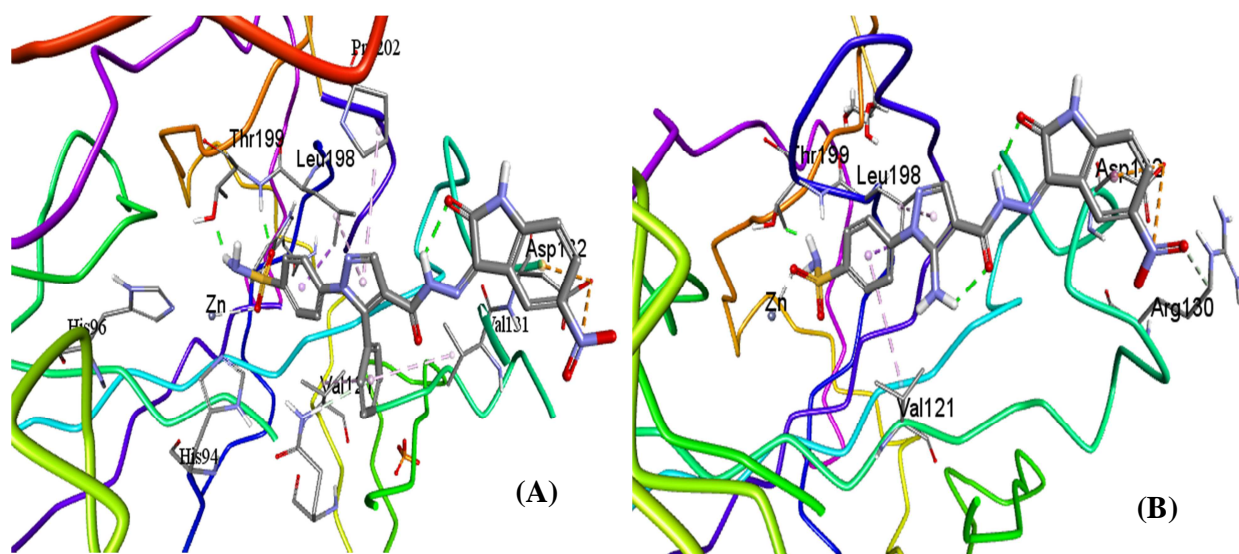
**Figure 1.** Chemical structure of compounds I-VI and the targeted hybrids 5a-d, 11a-f and 16a-f.



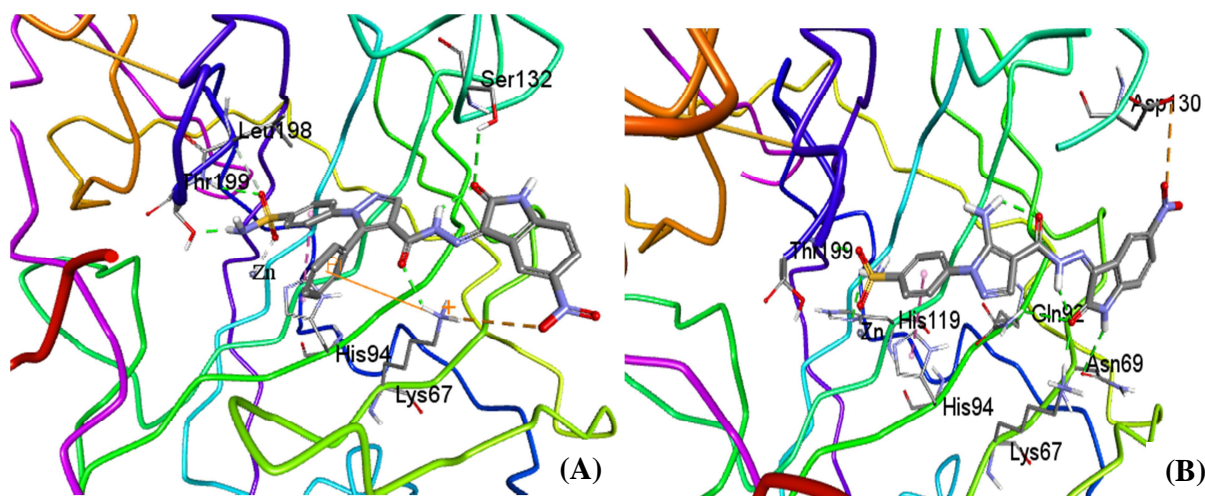
**Figure 2.** ORTEP diagram of compound 10.



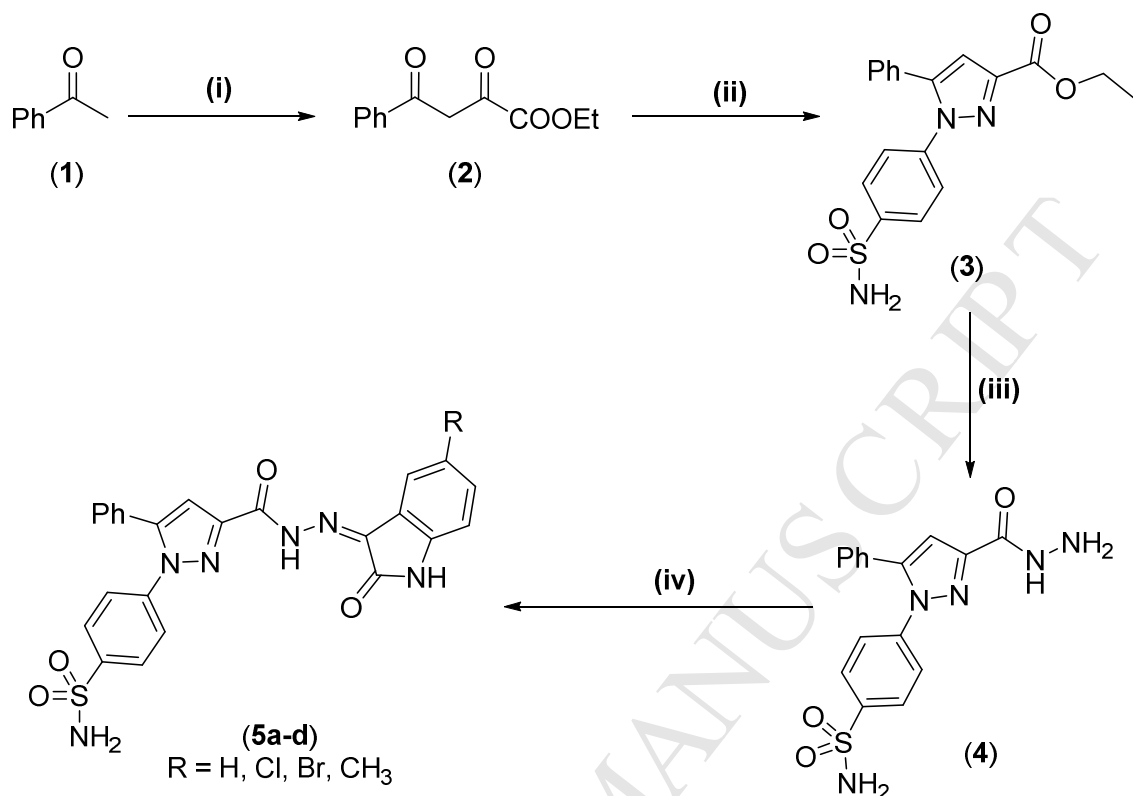
**Figure 3.** ORTEP diagram of compound 14.



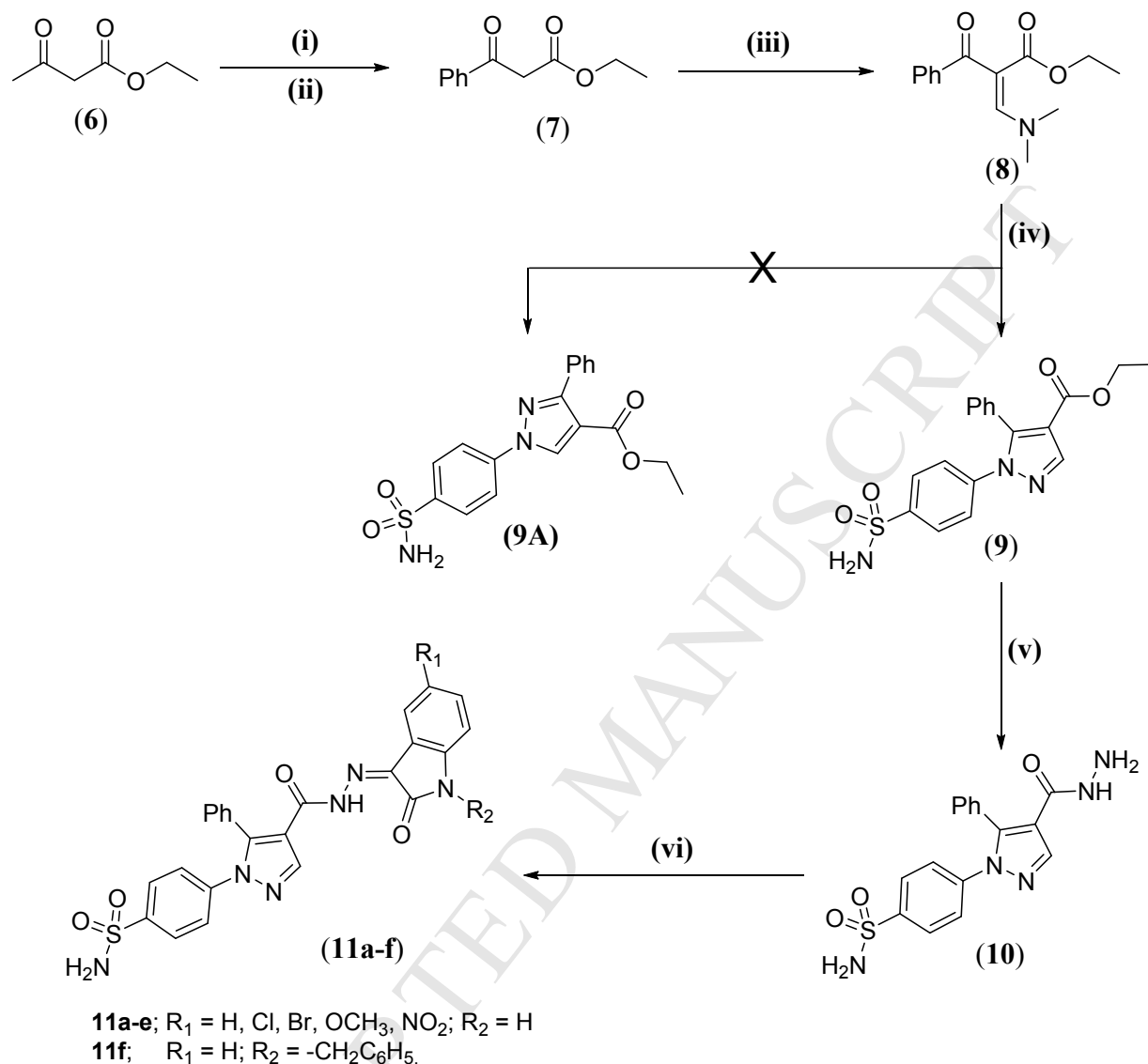
**Figure 4.** (A) 3D diagram for interaction of compound **11e** with hCA IX (PDB id: 3IAI) showing sulfonamide as zinc binding group and nitro group interacting with Asp132 with electrostatic bond. (B) 3D diagram for interaction of compound **16e** with hCA IX (PDB id: 3IAI) showing sulfonamide as zinc binding group and nitro group interacting with Asp132 with electrostatic bond. In these diagrams, the whole protein was displayed as a tube except the interacting amino acids were displayed as stick. Hydrogen bond was represented by green dots, electrostatic bond was represented by orange dots, Pi-hydrophobic interaction was represented by pink dots and metallic bond was represented by grey dots.



**Figure 5.** (A) 3D diagram for interaction of compound **11e** with hCA XII (PDB id: 1JD0) showing sulfonamide as zinc binding group and nitro group interacting with Lys67 with electrostatic bond. (B) 3D diagram for interaction of compound **16e** with hCA XII (PDB id: 1JD0) showing sulfonamide as zinc binding group and nitro group interacting with Asp130 with electrostatic bond. In these diagrams, the whole protein was displayed as a tube except the interacting amino acids were displayed as stick. Hydrogen bond was represented by green dots, electrostatic bond was represented by orange dots, Pi-hydrophobic interaction was represented by pink dots and metallic bond was represented by grey dots.

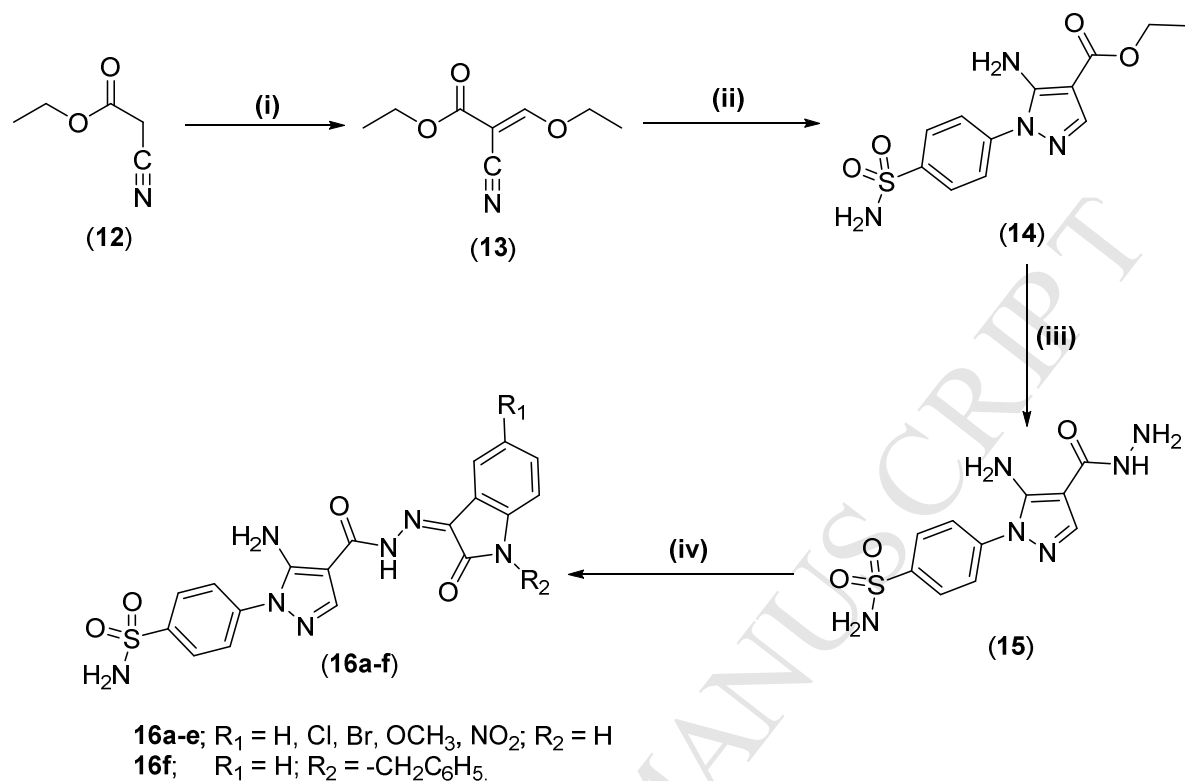


**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of compounds **5a-d**. Reagents and conditions: (i)  $(\text{COOEt})_2$  /  $\text{NaOC}_2\text{H}_5$  /  $\text{EtOH}$  /  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ; (ii)  $p\text{-SO}_2\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHNH}_2$  /  $\text{AcOH}$  / reflux 1 h; (iii)  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /reflux 3 h; (iv) 5-(Un)substituted isatin /  $\text{EtOH}$  /  $\text{AcOH}$  / reflux 1 h.



**Scheme 2.** Synthetic pathway of compounds **11a-f**. Reagents and conditions: (i)  $\text{PhCOCl}$ ,  $\text{NaOC}_2\text{H}_5$ ; (ii)  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; (iii)  $\text{DMF-DMA}$  / Reflux / 2h; (iv)  $p\text{-SO}_2\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHNH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$  /  $\text{EtOH}$  / Reflux 4 h; (v)  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /reflux 3 h; (vi) 5-(Un)substituted isatin or *N*-benzyl isatin /  $\text{EtOH}$  /  $\text{AcOH}$  / reflux 1 h.





**Scheme 3.** Synthetic pathway of compounds **16a-f**. Reagents and conditions: (i) Triethylorthoformate / acetic anhydride / reflux 10 h; (ii)  $p\text{-SO}_2\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHNH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$  / Acetic acid /  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  / Reflux 4 h; (iii)  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /reflux 4 h; (iii) 5-(Un)substituted isatin or *N*-benzyl isatin / EtOH / AcOH /reflux 1 h.

**Table 1.** Inhibition data of human carbonic anhydrase isoforms hCA I, II, IX and XII with the sulfonamide derivatives **5**, **11** and **16** determined by stopped-flow CO<sub>2</sub> hydrase assay [33], using acetazolamide (AAZ) as standard drug.

Compound	$K_i$ (nM) <sup>a</sup>			
	hCA I	hCA II	hCA IX	hCA XII
<b>5a</b>	53.7	11.8	8.8	91.5
<b>5b</b>	102	9.9	7.4	65.9
<b>5c</b>	9.0	6.4	20.0	83.6
<b>5d</b>	52.4	5.9	4.7	244
<b>11a</b>	9.7	4.3	52.9	73.5
<b>11b</b>	38.3	4.6	9.7	44.5
<b>11c</b>	6.7	5.5	7.8	91.4
<b>11d</b>	7.6	3.5	3.3	74.6
<b>11e</b>	49.5	31.3	15.7	3.7
<b>11f</b>	61.9	17.9	13.6	6.5
<b>16a</b>	5.7	2.9	2.8	37.7
<b>16b</b>	7.1	3.8	2.5	22.8
<b>16c</b>	5.2	3.2	9.4	56.8
<b>16d</b>	7.1	4.5	3.5	82.8
<b>16e</b>	70.4	23.1	7.4	5.4
<b>16f</b>	14.9	19.5	20.0	7.2
<b>AAZ*</b>	250	12	25	5.7

<sup>a</sup>K<sub>i</sub> presented is the mean from 3 different assays; errors are in the range of  $\pm 5$ -10% of the reported values (data not shown).

\*: Acetazolamide (AAZ) was used as a standard inhibitor for all CAs investigated here

## Highlights

- Isatin-pyrazole benzenesulfonamide hybrids **5**, **11** and **16** were designed and synthesized using celecoxib as lead molecule.
- Biological evaluation against carbonic anhydrase (CA, EC 4.2.1.1) isoforms hCA I, II, IX and XII was investigated.
- Most of the tested compounds inhibited hCA I, II and IX in the low nanomolar range ( $K_i = 2.5$ -102 nM).
- Compounds **11e**, **11f**, **16e** and **16f** preferentially inhibited hCA XII with  $K_i = 3.7$ , 6.5, 5.4 and 7.2 nM, respectively.
- Docking studies were employed to discover the role of NO<sub>2</sub> group in compounds **11e** and **16e**.

# Isatin-pyrazole benzenesulfonamide hybrids potently inhibit tumorassociated carbonic anhydrase isoforms IX and XII

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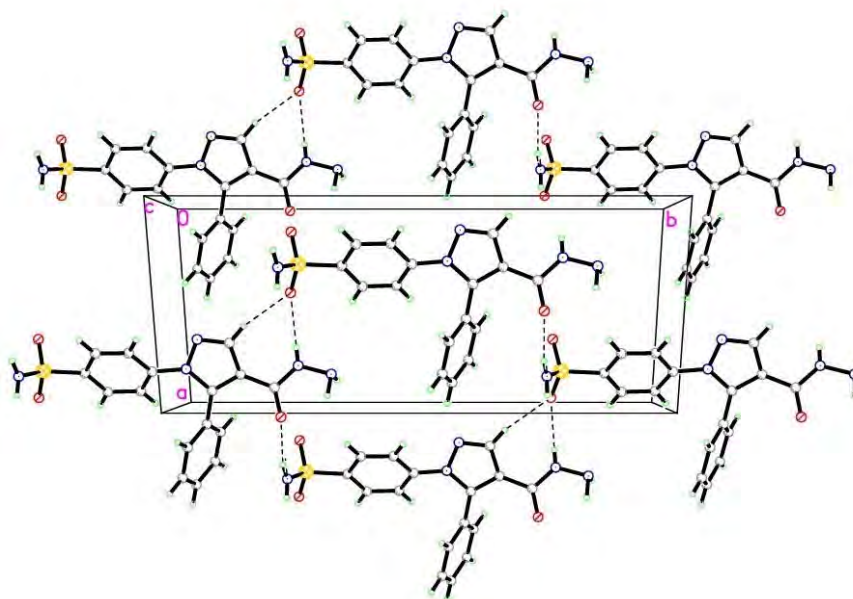
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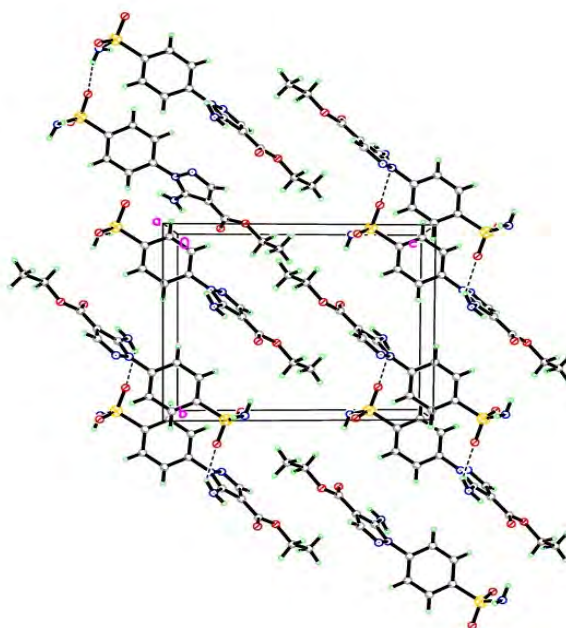
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Additional figures for X-ray crystallography for compounds **10** and **14**.



**Figure 1:** Crystal packing of **10** showing intermolecular hydrogen bonds as dashed lines.



**Figure 2:** Crystal packing of **14** showing intermolecular hydrogen bonds as dashed lines.

The crystallographic data and refinement for the two crystals were presented in **Table 1**.

Selected geometric parameters of compounds **10** and **14** presented in **Tables 2-5**, respectively.

**Table 1.** Crystallographic data and refinements for compounds **10** and **14**.

Compound	10	14
<b>Crystal data</b>		
Chemical formula	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S
<i>Mr</i>	357.39	310.33
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, <i>Cc</i>	Triclinic, <i>P</i> <sup>-</sup> 1
Temperature (K)	150	150
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	9.6737 (2), 21.1344 (8), 8.7451 (3)	10.5510 (2), 10.5770 (2), 12.7460 (3)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1598.45 (9)	1412.07 (5)
<i>Z</i>	4	4
Radiation type	Cu <i>K</i> α	Mo <i>K</i> α
μ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	2.05	0.25
<b>Data collection</b>		
Diffractionmeter	CCD area detector diffractometer	
Absorption correction	multi-scan SADABS Bruker 2009	
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.078	0.067
<b>Refinement</b>		
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2σ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )], <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ), <i>S</i>	0.038, 0.091, 1.08	0.059, 0.179, 0.96
No. of reflections	2057	12273
No. of parameters	246	413
No. of restraints	2	0
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
Δ <sub>max</sub> , Δ <sub>min</sub> (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.22, -0.25	0.59, -0.42

**Table 2.** Selected geometric parameters (Å, °) for compound **10**.

<b>Bond distance</b>			
S1—O3	1.421 (3)	C4—C5	1.380 (5)
S1—O2	1.432 (3)	C4—C9	1.380 (6)
S1—N5	1.580 (4)	C5—C6	1.378 (6)
S1—C14	1.761 (4)	C5—H5A	0.9300
O1—C10	1.230 (5)	C6—C7	1.373 (7)
N1—C1	1.302 (6)	C6—H6A	0.9300
N1—N2	1.373 (5)	C7—C8	1.367 (7)
N2—C3	1.376 (5)	C7—H7A	0.9300
N2—C11	1.410 (5)	C8—C9	1.384 (6)
N3—C10	1.332 (5)	C8—H8A	0.9300
N3—N4	1.402 (6)	C9—H9A	0.9300
N3—H1N3	0.74 (6)	C11—C16	1.395 (5)
N4—H2N4	0.80 (7)	C11—C12	1.398 (6)
N4—H1N4	1.03 (9)	C12—C13	1.373 (6)

N5—H2N5	0.79 (6)	C12—H12A	0.9300
N5—H1N5	0.81 (6)	C13—C14	1.386 (5)
C1—C2	1.417 (5)	C13—H13A	0.9300
C1—H1A	0.9300	C14—C15	1.379 (5)
C2—C3	1.388 (6)	C15—C16	1.379 (6)
C2—C10	1.472 (6)	C15—H15A	0.9300
C3—C4	1.484 (5)	C16—H16A	0.9300

**Bond angle**

O3—S1—O2	118.15 (19)	C7—C6—C5	120.6 (4)
O3—S1—N5	107.7 (2)	C7—C6—H6A	119.7
O2—S1—N5	109.3 (2)	C5—C6—H6A	119.7
O3—S1—C14	106.91 (18)	C8—C7—C6	119.7 (4)
O2—S1—C14	106.90 (18)	C8—C7—H7A	120.2
N5—S1—C14	107.44 (19)	C6—C7—H7A	120.2
C1—N1—N2	105.1 (3)	C7—C8—C9	120.2 (5)
N1—N2—C3	111.5 (3)	C7—C8—H8A	119.9
N1—N2—C11	117.0 (3)	C9—C8—H8A	119.9
C3—N2—C11	131.5 (3)	C4—C9—C8	120.2 (4)
C10—N3—N4	123.3 (4)	C4—C9—H9A	119.9
C10—N3—H1N3	128 (4)	C8—C9—H9A	119.9
N4—N3—H1N3	108 (4)	O1—C10—N3	121.1 (4)
N3—N4—H2N4	102 (6)	O1—C10—C2	123.4 (4)
N3—N4—H1N4	99 (5)	N3—C10—C2	115.5 (3)
H2N4—N4—H1N4	106 (7)	C16—C11—C12	119.2 (4)
S1—N5—H2N5	114 (4)	C16—C11—N2	122.1 (3)
S1—N5—H1N5	123 (4)	C12—C11—N2	118.7 (3)
H2N5—N5—H1N5	121 (6)	C13—C12—C11	120.4 (3)
N1—C1—C2	112.8 (3)	C13—C12—H12A	119.8
N1—C1—H1A	123.6	C11—C12—H12A	119.8
C2—C1—H1A	123.6	C12—C13—C14	120.1 (3)
C3—C2—C1	104.4 (4)	C12—C13—H13A	120.0
C3—C2—C10	128.1 (3)	C14—C13—H13A	120.0
C1—C2—C10	127.3 (4)	C15—C14—C13	119.9 (4)
N2—C3—C2	106.2 (3)	C15—C14—S1	120.6 (3)
N2—C3—C4	122.8 (3)	C13—C14—S1	119.4 (3)
C2—C3—C4	131.1 (3)	C14—C15—C16	120.6 (3)
C5—C4—C9	119.3 (3)	C14—C15—H15A	119.7
C5—C4—C3	119.9 (4)	C16—C15—H15A	119.7
C9—C4—C3	120.8 (3)	C15—C16—C11	119.8 (3)
C6—C5—C4	120.0 (4)	C15—C16—H16A	120.1
C6—C5—H5A	120.0	C11—C16—H16A	120.1
C4—C5—H5A	120.0		

**Torsion angle**

C1—N1—N2—C3	−0.5 (5)	N4—N3—C10—C2	−170.8 (5)
C1—N1—N2—C11	178.5 (3)	C3—C2—C10—O1	9.5 (7)
N2—N1—C1—C2	0.2 (5)	C1—C2—C10—O1	−164.8 (4)
N1—C1—C2—C3	0.1 (5)	C3—C2—C10—N3	−172.2 (4)
N1—C1—C2—C10	175.5 (4)	C1—C2—C10—N3	13.5 (6)

N1—N2—C3—C2	0.5 (4)	N1—N2—C11—C16	−149.1 (4)
C11—N2—C3—C2	−178.3 (4)	C3—N2—C11—C16	29.7 (6)
N1—N2—C3—C4	−179.1 (4)	N1—N2—C11—C12	29.3 (5)
C11—N2—C3—C4	2.1 (6)	C3—N2—C11—C12	−152.0 (4)
C1—C2—C3—N2	−0.3 (4)	C16—C11—C12—C13	2.3 (6)
C10—C2—C3—N2	−175.7 (4)	N2—C11—C12—C13	−176.1 (4)
C1—C2—C3—C4	179.3 (4)	C11—C12—C13—C14	−1.7 (6)
C10—C2—C3—C4	3.9 (7)	C12—C13—C14—C15	−0.8 (6)
N2—C3—C4—C5	−115.5 (4)	C12—C13—C14—S1	175.9 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	64.9 (6)	O3—S1—C14—C15	112.5 (3)
N2—C3—C4—C9	62.9 (5)	O2—S1—C14—C15	−15.0 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C9	−116.7 (5)	N5—S1—C14—C15	−132.2 (3)
C9—C4—C5—C6	−0.8 (6)	O3—S1—C14—C13	−64.3 (3)
C3—C4—C5—C6	177.6 (4)	O2—S1—C14—C13	168.3 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.7 (7)	N5—S1—C14—C13	51.1 (4)
C5—C6—C7—C8	0.1 (8)	C13—C14—C15—C16	2.6 (6)
C6—C7—C8—C9	−0.7 (8)	S1—C14—C15—C16	−174.1 (3)
C5—C4—C9—C8	0.2 (7)	C14—C15—C16—C11	−2.0 (6)
C3—C4—C9—C8	−178.2 (4)	C12—C11—C16—C15	−0.5 (6)
C7—C8—C9—C4	0.6 (8)	N2—C11—C16—C15	177.8 (3)
N4—N3—C10—O1	7.6 (7)		

**Table 3.** Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) of compound **10**.

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>
N5—H2N5...O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.79(8)	2.12(9)	2.878(7)
N5—H1N5...O1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84(7)	2.08(7)	2.851(7)
N4—H1N4...O1	0.97(9)	2.39(9)	2.742(7)
N3—H1N3...O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.79(8)	2.29(8)	3.057(7)
C1—H1A...O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.9300	2.3400	3.245(6)
C15—H15A...O2	0.9300	2.5200	2.901(5)

**Table 4.** Selected geometric parameters (Å, °) for compound **14**.**Bond distance**

N2B—C6B	1.413 (2)	S1A—O1A	1.4195 (17)
N2B—C7B	1.368 (2)	S1A—O2A	1.4267 (16)
N3B—C9B	1.308 (3)	S1A—N1A	1.610 (2)
C4A—H4AA	0.9300	S1A—C3A	1.769 (2)
N4B—C7B	1.335 (3)	S1B—N1B	1.6028 (19)
C5A—H5AA	0.9300	S1B—O1B	1.4264 (16)



C9A—H9AA	0.9300	S1B—O2B	1.4338 (14)
C11A—H11D	0.9700	S1B—C3B	1.7709 (19)
C11A—H11C	0.9700	O3A—C10A	1.222 (2)
C12A—H12E	0.9600	O4A—C11A	1.463 (3)
C12A—H12F	0.9600	O4A—C10A	1.333 (3)
C12A—H12D	0.9600	N2A—C6A	1.422 (2)
C1B—C2B	1.384 (3)	N2A—C7A	1.348 (2)
C1B—C6B	1.384 (3)	N2A—N3A	1.392 (2)
N1B—H4NB	0.82 (2)	N3A—C9A	1.301 (3)
N1B—H3NB	0.89 (2)	N4A—C7A	1.357 (2)
C2B—C3B	1.388 (3)	C1A—C2A	1.372 (3)
C3B—C4B	1.389 (3)	C1A—C6A	1.385 (3)
N4B—H2NB	0.83 (2)	N1A—H3NA	0.92 (3)
N4B—H1NB	0.86 (2)	N1A—H4NA	0.86 (3)
C4B—C5B	1.376 (3)	C2A—C3A	1.379 (3)
C5B—C6B	1.388 (3)	C3A—C4A	1.385 (3)
C7B—C8B	1.391 (3)	O3B—C10B	1.214 (3)
C8B—C10B	1.445 (3)	N4A—H1NA	0.88 (3)
C8B—C9B	1.404 (3)	N4A—H2NA	0.88 (3)
C11B—C12B	1.460 (5)	C4A—C5A	1.380 (3)
C1B—H1BA	0.9300	O4B—C11B	1.459 (3)
C2B—H2BA	0.9300	O4B—C10B	1.334 (2)
C4B—H4BA	0.9300	C5A—C6A	1.377 (3)
C5B—H5BA	0.9300	C7A—C8A	1.389 (3)
C9B—H9BA	0.9300	C8A—C10A	1.440 (3)
C11B—H11A	0.9700	C8A—C9A	1.407 (3)
C11B—H11B	0.9700	C11A—C12A	1.393 (5)
C12B—H12A	0.9600	C1A—H1AA	0.9300
C12B—H12B	0.9600	C2A—H2AA	0.9300
C12B—H12C	0.9600	N2B—N3B	1.396 (2)

**Bond angle**

O4A—C11A—H11C	110.00	O1A—S1A—O2A	119.98 (11)
O4A—C11A—H11D	110.00	O1A—S1A—N1A	107.64 (11)
C12A—C11A—H11C	110.00	O1A—S1A—C3A	108.29 (10)
C12A—C11A—H11D	110.00	O2A—S1A—N1A	106.24 (13)
H11C—C11A—H11D	108.00	O2A—S1A—C3A	106.90 (10)

C11A—C12A—H12F	109.00	N1A—S1A—C3A	107.18 (11)
H12E—C12A—H12F	109.00	O1B—S1B—O2B	119.00 (9)
H12D—C12A—H12E	109.00	O1B—S1B—N1B	107.45 (10)
H12D—C12A—H12F	109.00	O1B—S1B—C3B	107.15 (9)
C11A—C12A—H12D	110.00	O2B—S1B—N1B	106.47 (9)
C11A—C12A—H12E	109.00	O2B—S1B—C3B	107.84 (8)
C2B—C1B—C6B	119.91 (18)	N1B—S1B—C3B	108.59 (9)
H4NB—N1B—H3NB	118 (2)	C10A—O4A—C11A	116.49 (19)
S1B—N1B—H4NB	109.9 (16)	N3A—N2A—C7A	111.66 (15)
S1B—N1B—H3NB	114.8 (14)	N3A—N2A—C6A	119.46 (15)
C1B—C2B—C3B	119.59 (17)	C6A—N2A—C7A	128.72 (15)
S1B—C3B—C2B	120.03 (14)	N2A—N3A—C9A	104.05 (16)
S1B—C3B—C4B	119.64 (15)	H4NA—N1A—H3NA	112 (3)
C2B—C3B—C4B	120.34 (17)	C2A—C1A—C6A	119.52 (19)
C3B—C4B—C5B	119.93 (18)	S1A—N1A—H4NA	102.8 (15)
C7B—N4B—H2NB	110.8 (16)	S1A—N1A—H3NA	113 (2)
C7B—N4B—H1NB	121.6 (14)	C1A—C2A—C3A	119.95 (19)
H2NB—N4B—H1NB	128 (2)	S1A—C3A—C2A	119.48 (15)
C4B—C5B—C6B	119.82 (18)	S1A—C3A—C4A	119.78 (15)
N2B—C6B—C1B	121.04 (18)	C2A—C3A—C4A	120.68 (18)
N2B—C6B—C5B	118.49 (16)	C3A—C4A—C5A	119.31 (18)
C1B—C6B—C5B	120.42 (18)	C7A—N4A—H1NA	113 (2)
N4B—C7B—C8B	129.68 (18)	C7A—N4A—H2NA	112.8 (15)
N2B—C7B—C8B	106.12 (15)	H2NA—N4A—H1NA	124 (3)
N2B—C7B—N4B	124.13 (17)	C10B—O4B—C11B	117.31 (19)
C7B—C8B—C9B	104.79 (18)	C4A—C5A—C6A	119.82 (18)
C7B—C8B—C10B	124.77 (18)	C1A—C6A—C5A	120.68 (18)
C9B—C8B—C10B	130.45 (18)	N2A—C6A—C1A	119.40 (17)
N3B—C9B—C8B	113.59 (19)	N2A—C6A—C5A	119.89 (16)
O4B—C10B—C8B	111.95 (17)	N2A—C7A—C8A	106.80 (15)
O3B—C10B—O4B	123.89 (19)	N4A—C7A—C8A	130.43 (19)
O3B—C10B—C8B	124.14 (18)	N2A—C7A—N4A	122.74 (18)
O4B—C11B—C12B	107.9 (3)	C7A—C8A—C10A	123.98 (17)
C2B—C1B—H1BA	120.00	C9A—C8A—C10A	131.85 (18)
C6B—C1B—H1BA	120.00	C7A—C8A—C9A	104.17 (17)
C1B—C2B—H2BA	120.00	N3A—C9A—C8A	113.32 (17)

C3B—C2B—H2BA	120.00	O3A—C10A—C8A	123.95 (19)
C3B—C4B—H4BA	120.00	O4A—C10A—C8A	113.22 (17)
C5B—C4B—H4BA	120.00	O3A—C10A—O4A	122.83 (19)
C4B—C5B—H5BA	120.00	O4A—C11A—C12A	109.8 (3)
C6B—C5B—H5BA	120.00	C2A—C1A—H1AA	120.00
N3B—C9B—H9BA	123.00	C6A—C1A—H1AA	120.00
C8B—C9B—H9BA	123.00	C1A—C2A—H2AA	120.00
O4B—C11B—H11A	110.00	C3A—C2A—H2AA	120.00
O4B—C11B—H11B	110.00	N3B—N2B—C7B	111.63 (15)
C12B—C11B—H11A	110.00	C6B—N2B—C7B	129.46 (15)
C12B—C11B—H11B	110.00	N3B—N2B—C6B	118.83 (16)
H11A—C11B—H11B	108.00	N2B—N3B—C9B	103.86 (17)
C11B—C12B—H12A	110.00	C3A—C4A—H4AA	120.00
C11B—C12B—H12B	109.00	C5A—C4A—H4AA	120.00
C11B—C12B—H12C	109.00	C4A—C5A—H5AA	120.00
H12A—C12B—H12B	109.00	C6A—C5A—H5AA	120.00
H12A—C12B—H12C	110.00	C8A—C9A—H9AA	123.00
H12B—C12B—H12C	109.00	N3A—C9A—H9AA	123.00

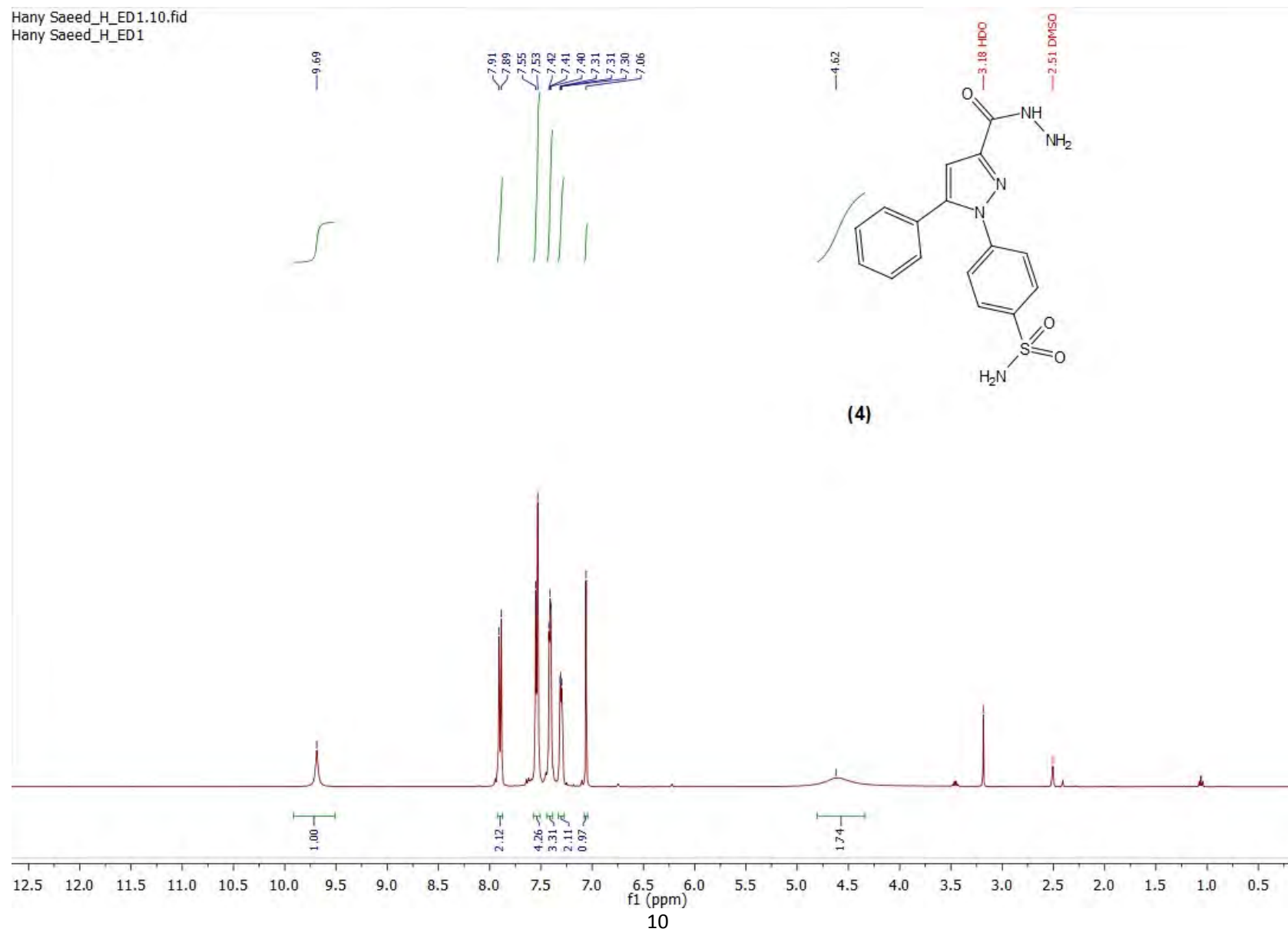
**Torsion angle**

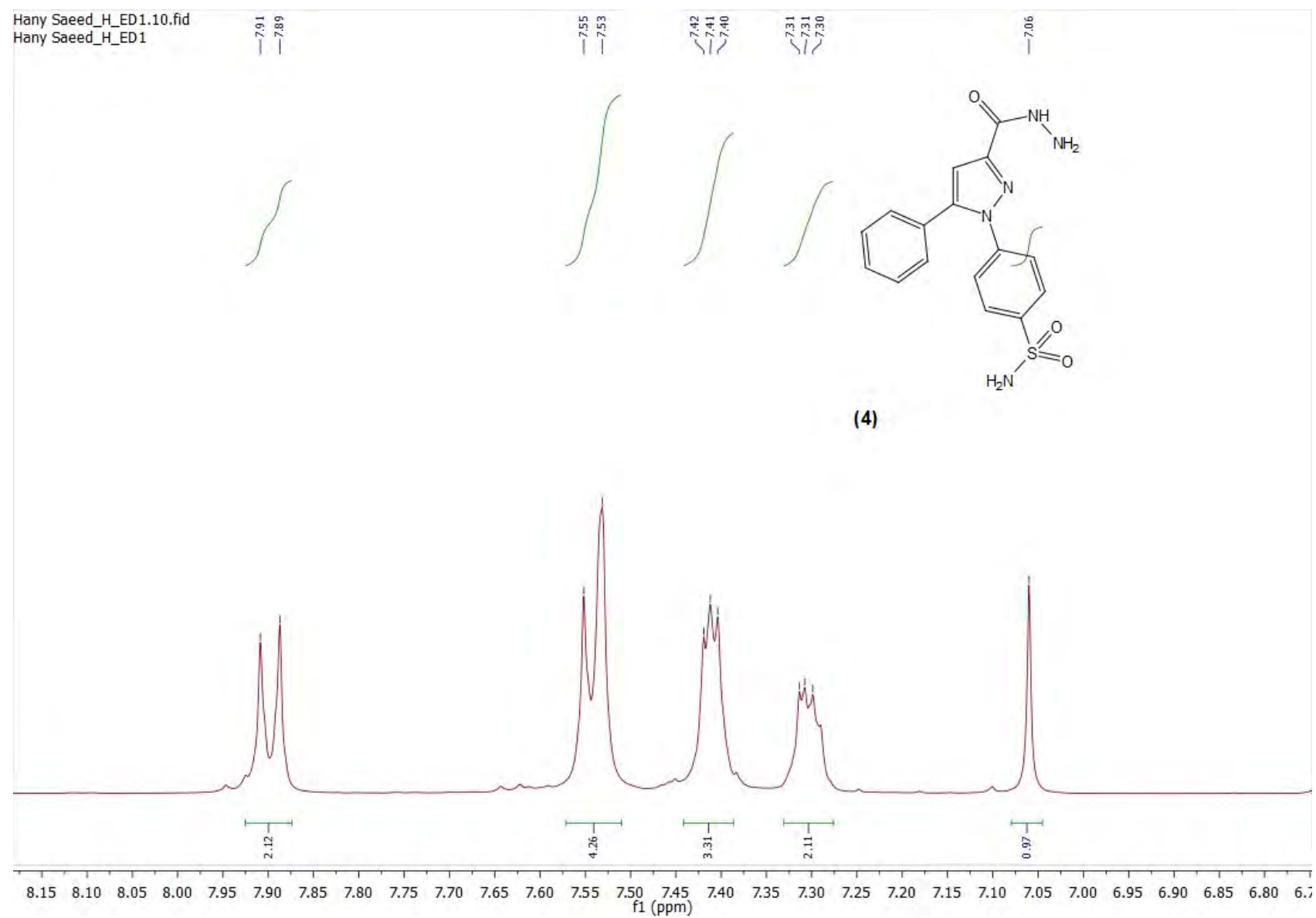
N2A—C7A—C8A—C10A	179.62 (18)	O1A—S1A—C3A—C2A	38.77 (19)
N4A—C7A—C8A—C10A	-2.5 (3)	O1A—S1A—C3A—C4A	-143.97 (16)
N4A—C7A—C8A—C9A	176.7 (2)	O2A—S1A—C3A—C2A	169.34 (16)
C10A—C8A—C9A—N3A	-179.8 (2)	O2A—S1A—C3A—C4A	-13.39 (18)
C7A—C8A—C10A—O3A	0.9 (3)	N1A—S1A—C3A—C2A	-77.09 (19)
C9A—C8A—C10A—O3A	-178.0 (2)	N1A—S1A—C3A—C4A	100.18 (18)
C9A—C8A—C10A—O4A	2.7 (3)	N1B—S1B—C3B—C2B	-61.37 (17)
C7A—C8A—C10A—O4A	-178.41 (19)	N1B—S1B—C3B—C4B	119.39 (16)
C7A—C8A—C9A—N3A	1.1 (2)	O2B—S1B—C3B—C2B	53.62 (17)
C6B—N2B—N3B—C9B	178.47 (17)	O1B—S1B—C3B—C2B	-177.15 (15)
C7B—N2B—N3B—C9B	1.5 (2)	O1B—S1B—C3B—C4B	3.60 (17)
N3B—N2B—C6B—C1B	135.30 (19)	O2B—S1B—C3B—C4B	-125.62 (15)
N3B—N2B—C6B—C5B	-42.0 (2)	C10A—O4A—C11A—C12A	-179.2 (2)
C7B—N2B—C6B—C1B	-48.4 (3)	C11A—O4A—C10A—O3A	5.4 (3)
C7B—N2B—C6B—C5B	134.3 (2)	C11A—O4A—C10A—C8A	-175.26 (19)
N3B—N2B—C7B—N4B	176.05 (19)	N3A—N2A—C7A—N4A	-177.11 (19)
N3B—N2B—C7B—C8B	-1.2 (2)	N3A—N2A—C7A—C8A	1.0 (2)

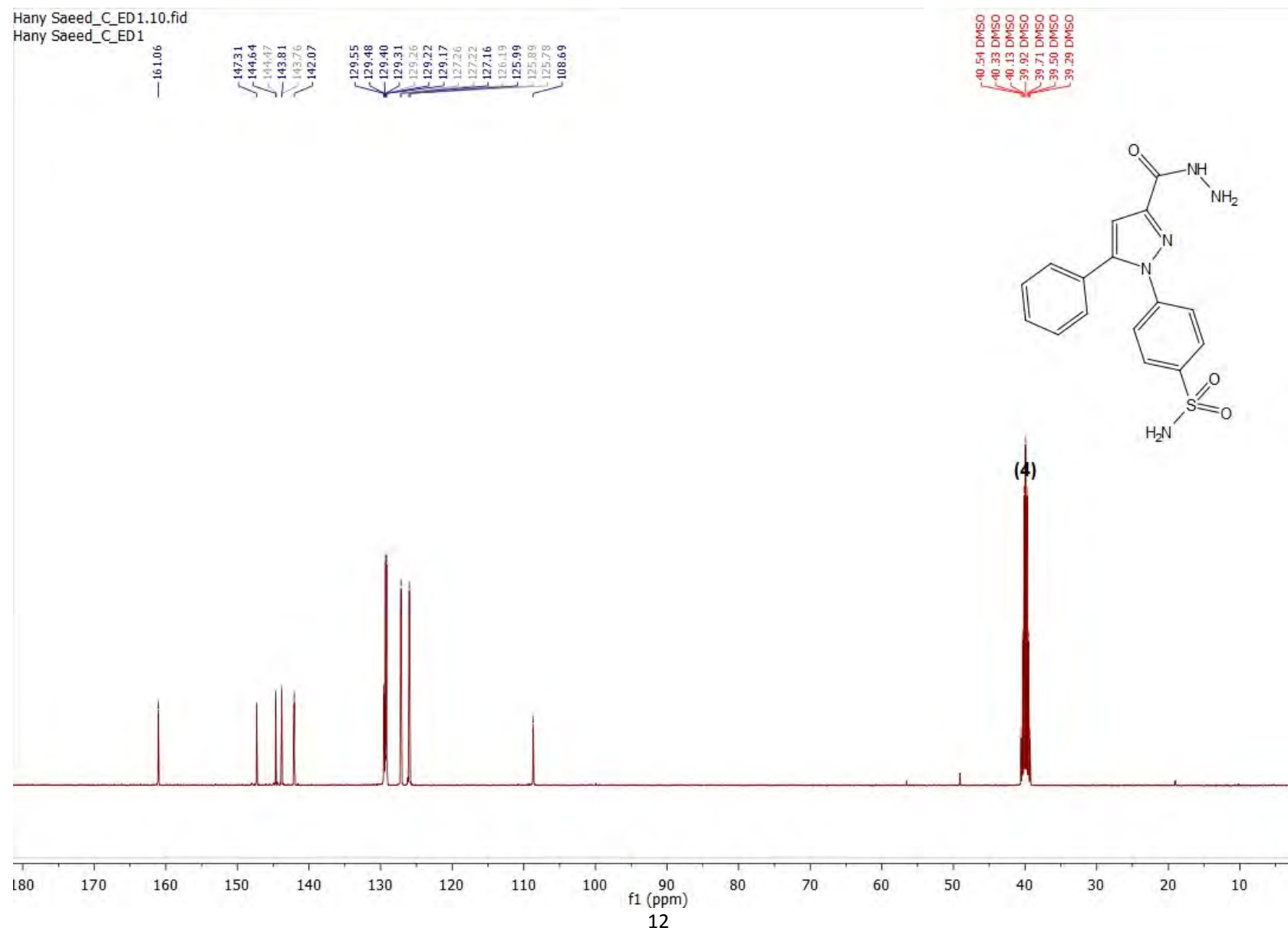
C6B–N2B–C7B–N4B	-0.5 (3)	C6A–N2A–C7A–N4A	-2.0 (3)
C6B–N2B–C7B–C8B	-177.74 (18)	C6A–N2A–C7A–C8A	176.14 (17)
N2B–N3B–C9B–C8B	-1.3 (2)	C7A–N2A–N3A–C9A	-0.3 (2)
C6B–C1B–C2B–C3B	0.6 (3)	N3A–N2A–C6A–C1A	120.2 (2)
C2B–C1B–C6B–N2B	-177.68 (16)	N3A–N2A–C6A–C5A	-58.0 (2)
C2B–C1B–C6B–C5B	-0.4 (3)	C7A–N2A–C6A–C1A	-54.7 (3)
C1B–C2B–C3B–S1B	-179.66 (14)	C7A–N2A–C6A–C5A	127.2 (2)
C1B–C2B–C3B–C4B	-0.4 (3)	C6A–N2A–N3A–C9A	-175.97 (17)
S1B–C3B–C4B–C5B	179.32 (14)	N2A–N3A–C9A–C8A	-0.5 (2)
C2B–C3B–C4B–C5B	0.1 (3)	C6A–C1A–C2A–C3A	-0.1 (3)
C3B–C4B–C5B–C6B	0.1 (3)	C2A–C1A–C6A–N2A	-176.59 (18)
C4B–C5B–C6B–N2B	177.41 (16)	C2A–C1A–C6A–C5A	1.6 (3)
C4B–C5B–C6B–C1B	0.1 (3)	C1A–C2A–C3A–C4A	-1.1 (3)
N2B–C7B–C8B–C9B	0.4 (2)	C1A–C2A–C3A–S1A	176.19 (16)
N2B–C7B–C8B–C10B	179.81 (18)	C2A–C3A–C4A–C5A	0.7 (3)
N4B–C7B–C8B–C9B	-176.6 (2)	S1A–C3A–C4A–C5A	-176.52 (14)
N4B–C7B–C8B–C10B	2.8 (3)	C3A–C4A–C5A–C6A	0.8 (3)
C7B–C8B–C9B–N3B	0.6 (2)	C11B–O4B–C10B–O3B	0.8 (3)
C10B–C8B–C9B–N3B	-178.8 (2)	C11B–O4B–C10B–C8B	-177.37 (19)
C7B–C8B–C10B–O3B	-2.0 (3)	C10B–O4B–C11B–C12B	163.5 (2)
C7B–C8B–C10B–O4B	176.15 (19)	C4A–C5A–C6A–N2A	176.24 (16)
C9B–C8B–C10B–O3B	177.2 (2)	C4A–C5A–C6A–C1A	-1.9 (3)
C9B–C8B–C10B–O4B	-4.6 (3)	N2A–C7A–C8A–C9A	-1.2 (2)

**Table 5.** Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) of compound **14**.

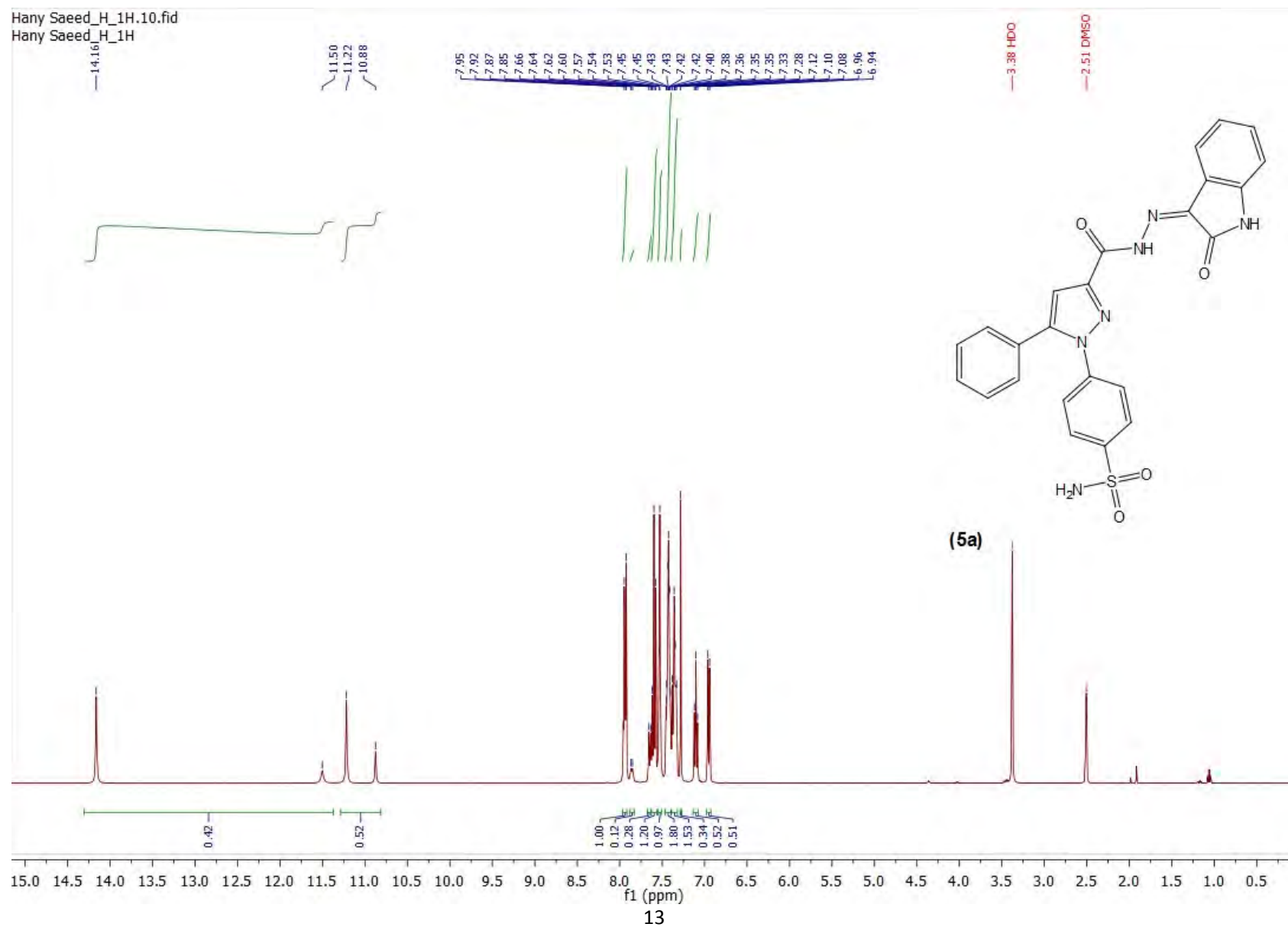
<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>
N1B—H4NB...O3A	0.82 (2)	2.12 (2)	2.935 (2)
N1A—H4NA...O1B <sup>i</sup>	0.86 (3)	2.36 (3)	2.933 (3)
N1B—H3NB...O2B <sup>i</sup>	0.89 (2)	2.08 (2)	2.935 (2)
N4B—H2NB...O3B	0.83 (2)	2.30 (2)	2.931 (3)
N4A—H2NA...O3A	0.88 (3)	2.28 (3)	2.917 (3)
N4B—H1NB...N3A	0.86 (2)	2.37 (2)	3.173 (3)

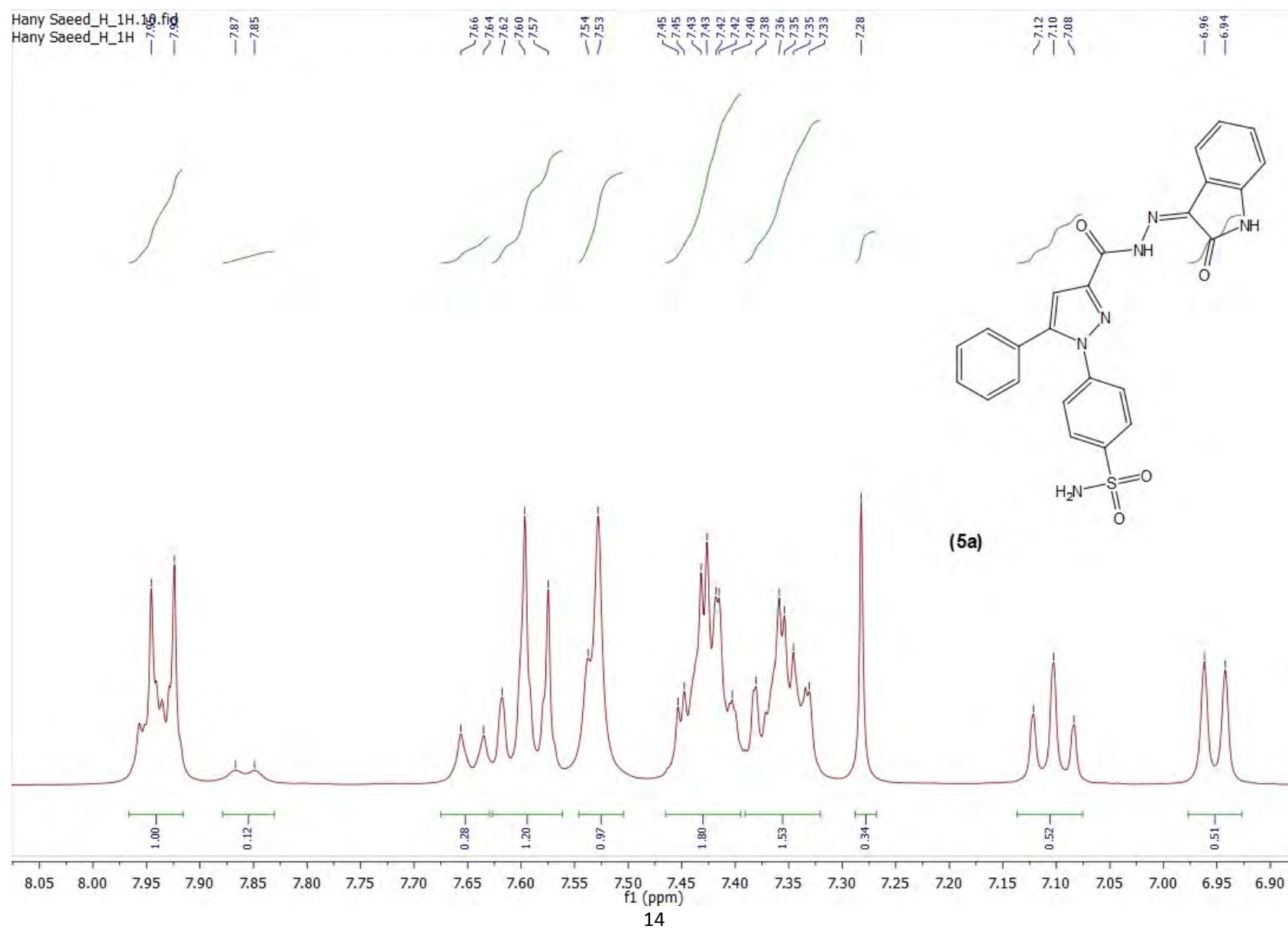




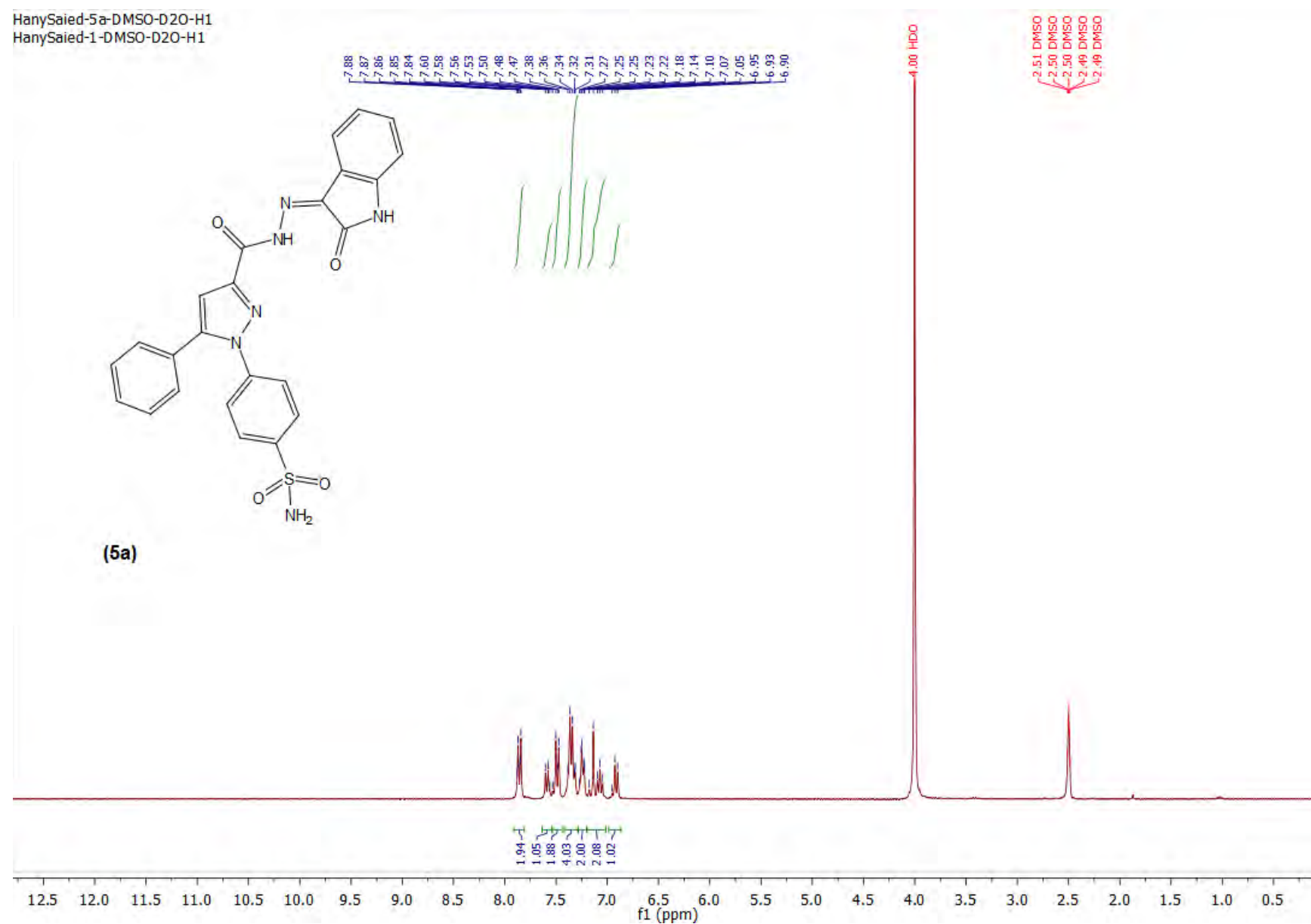


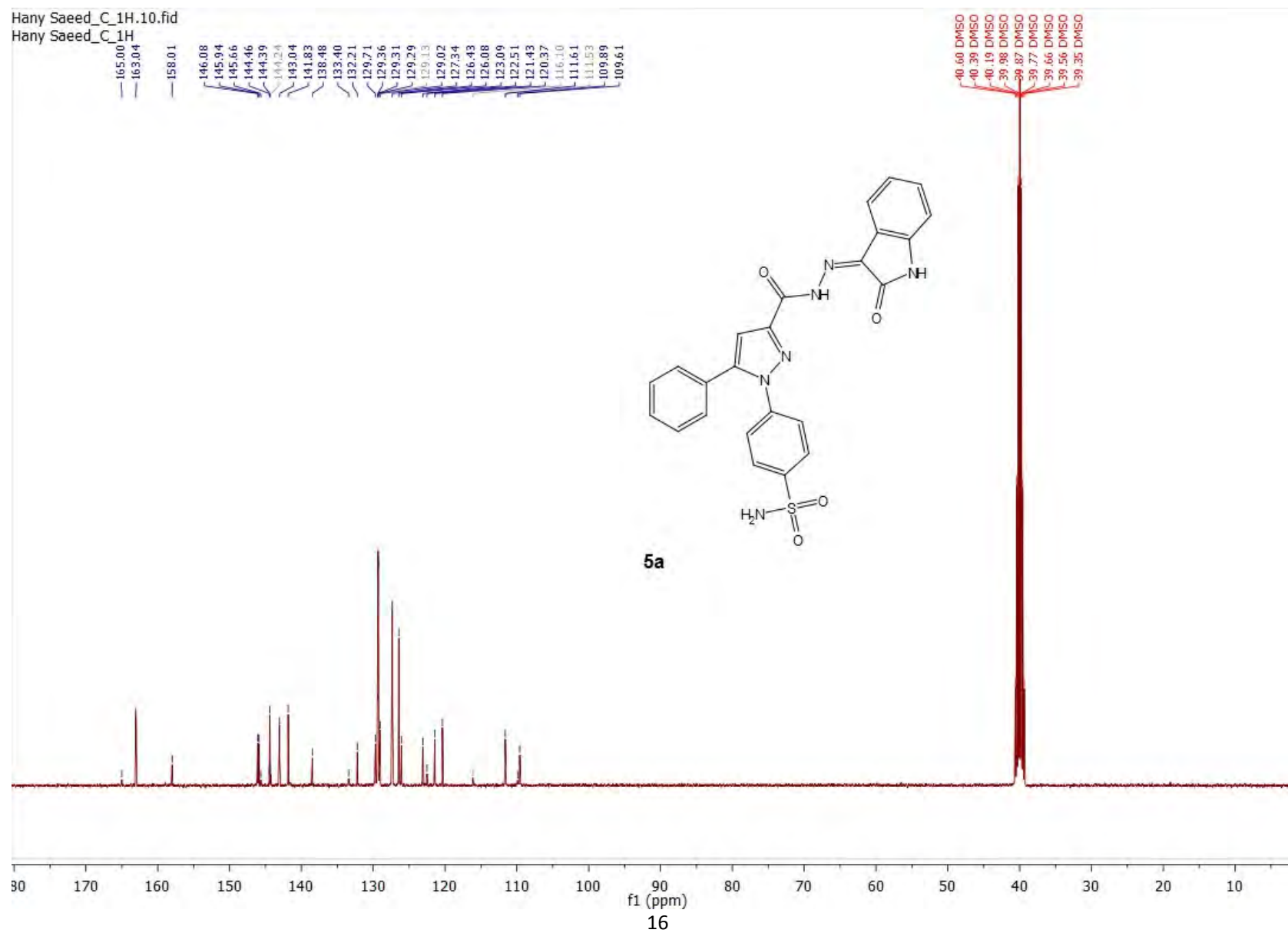


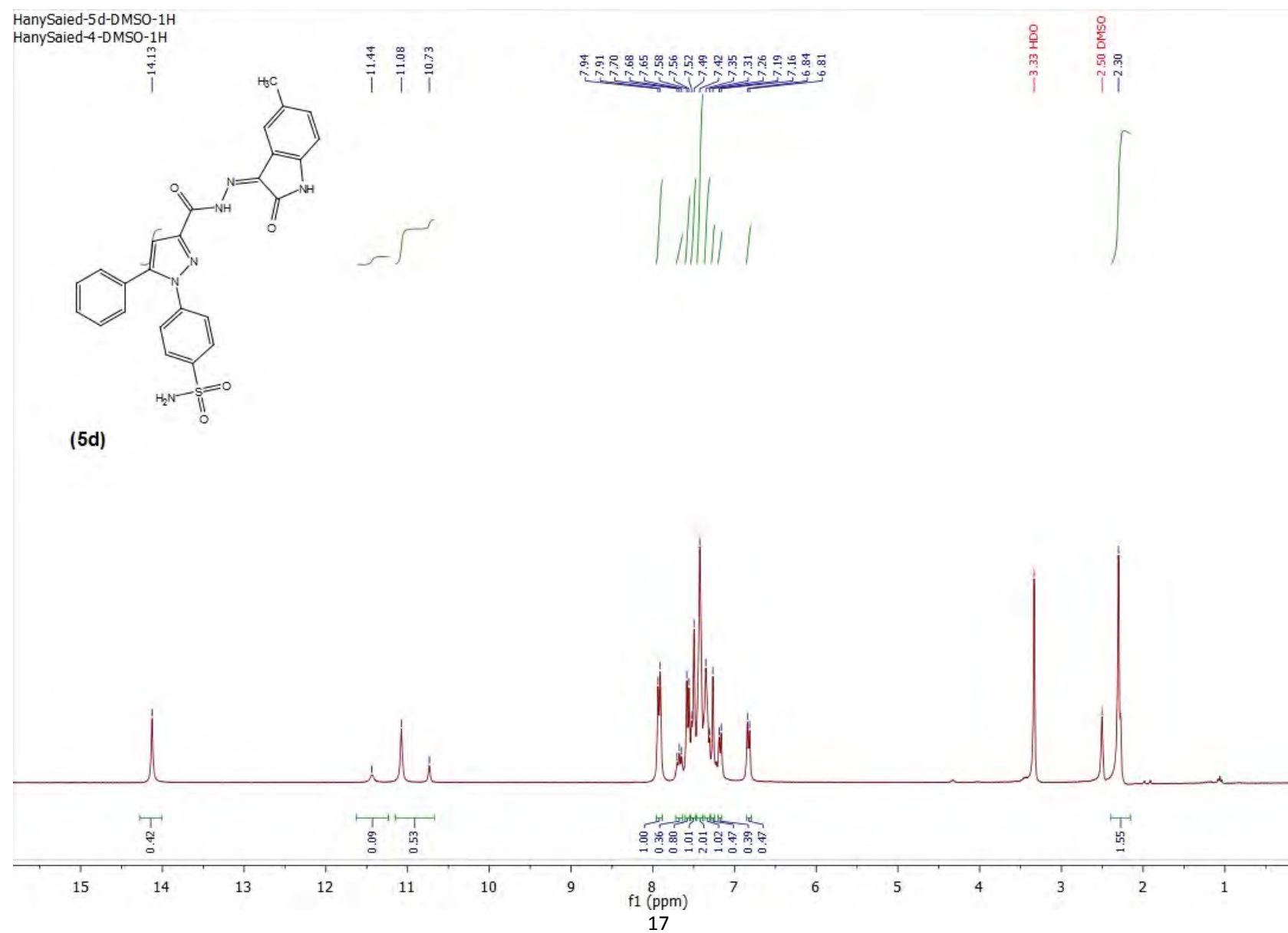


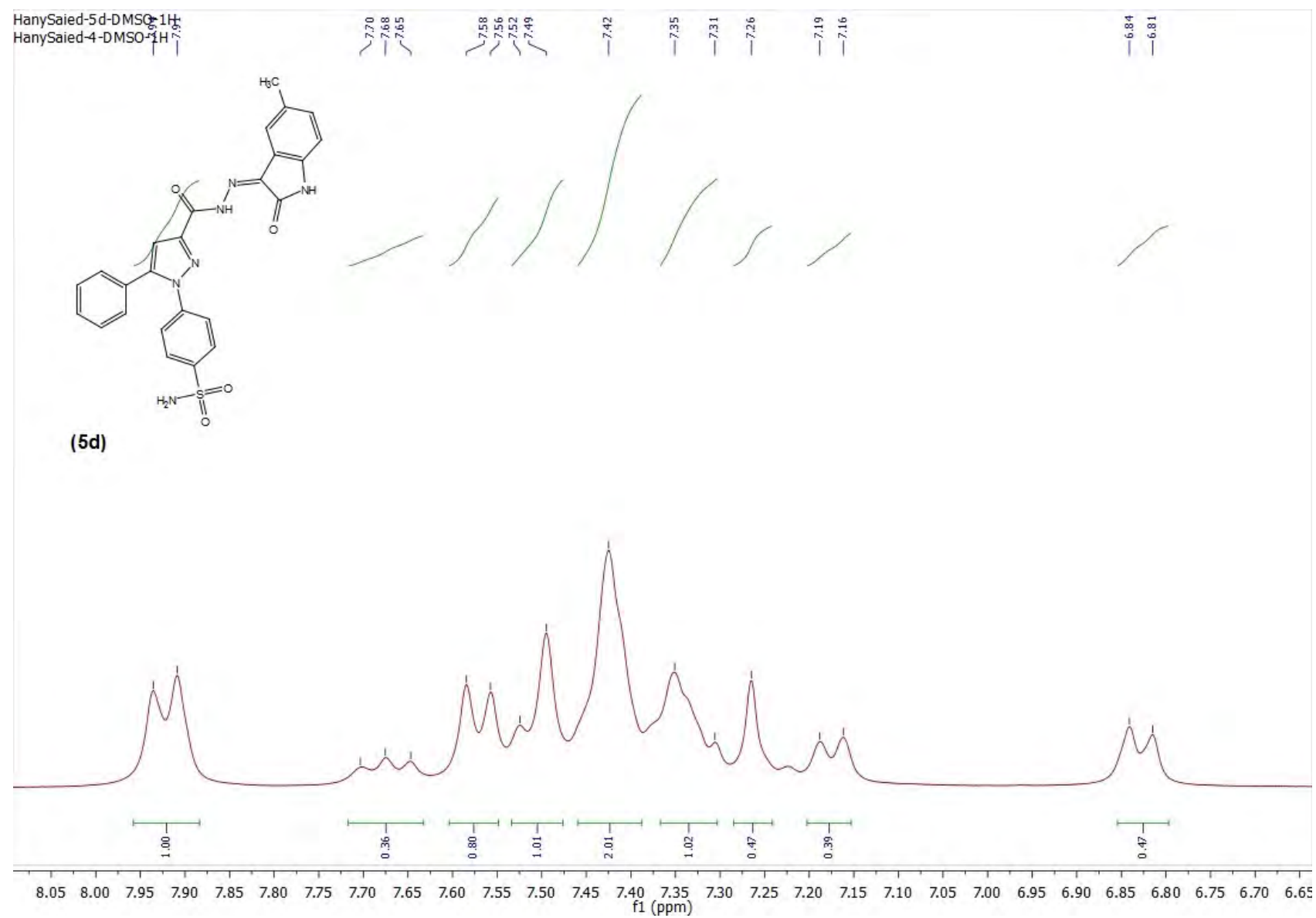


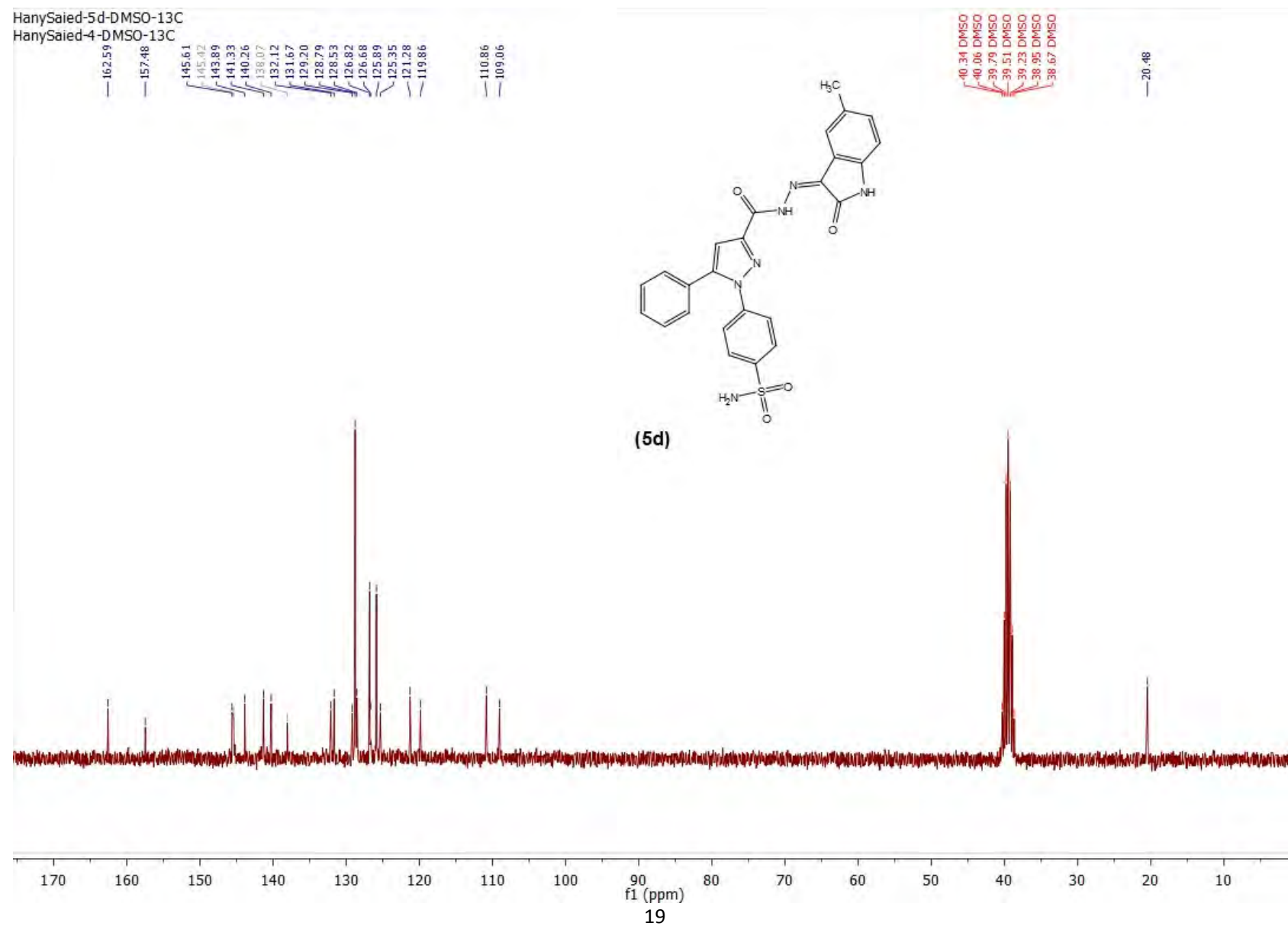
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HanySaied-1-DMSO-D2O-H1



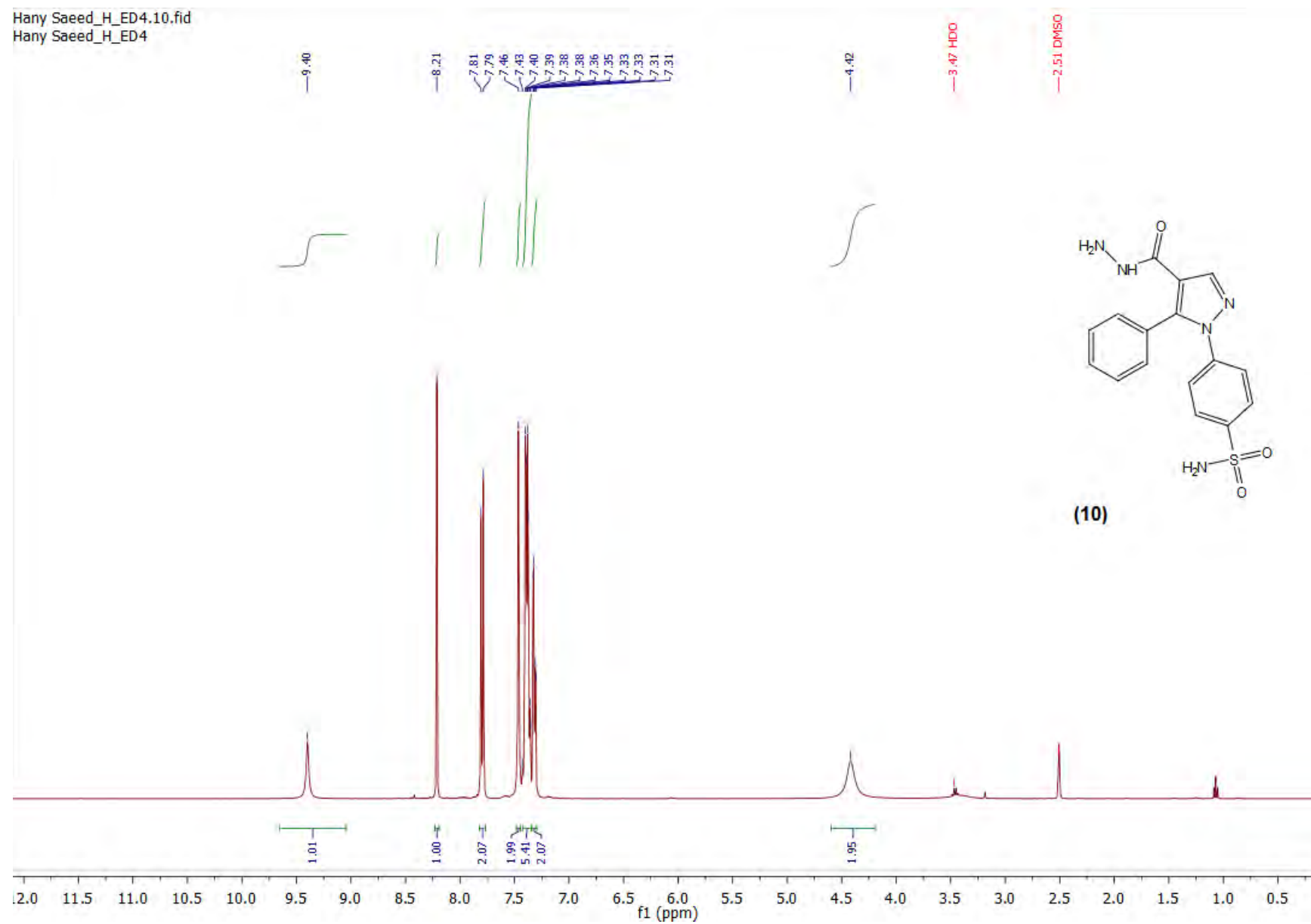


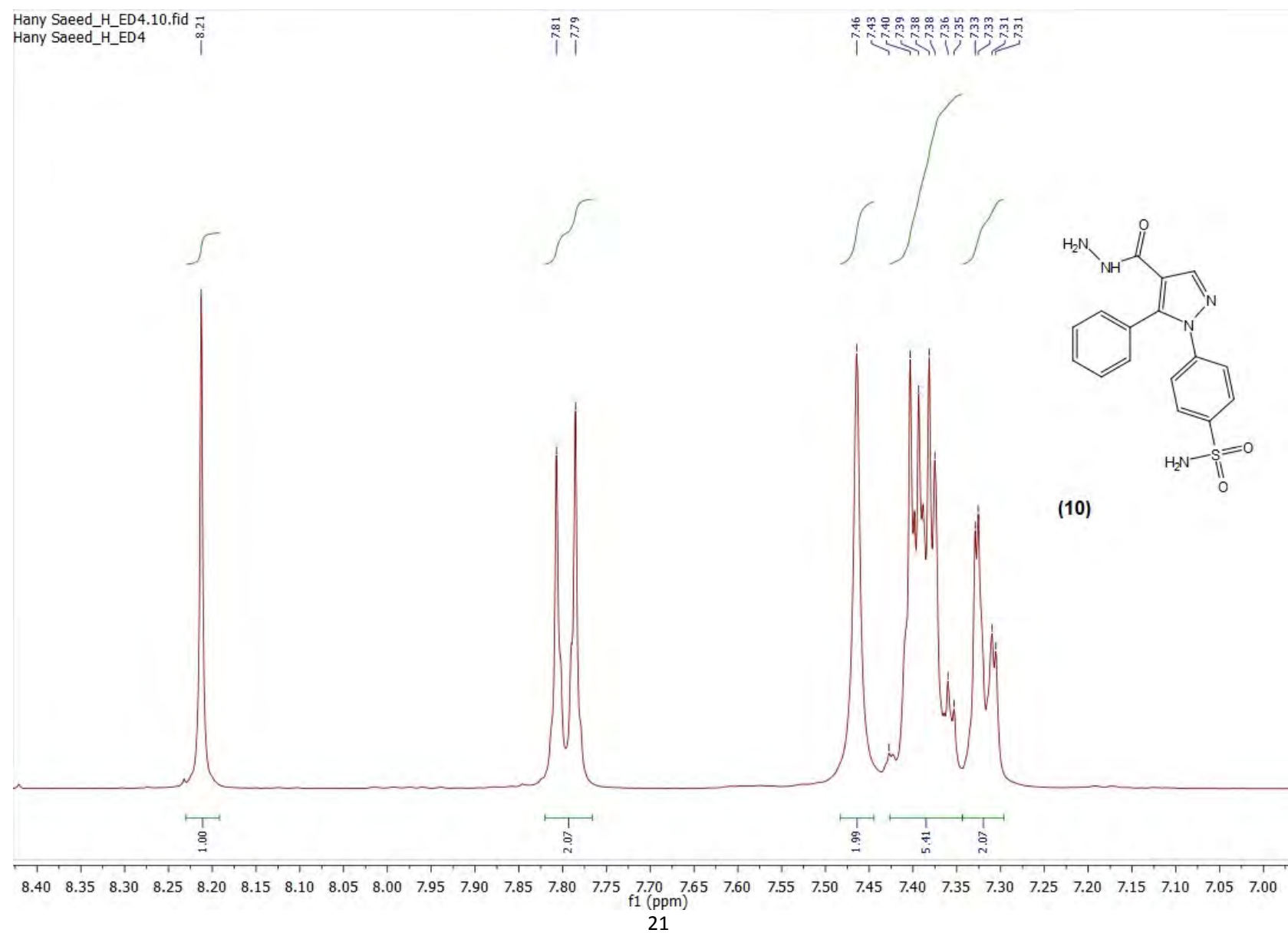




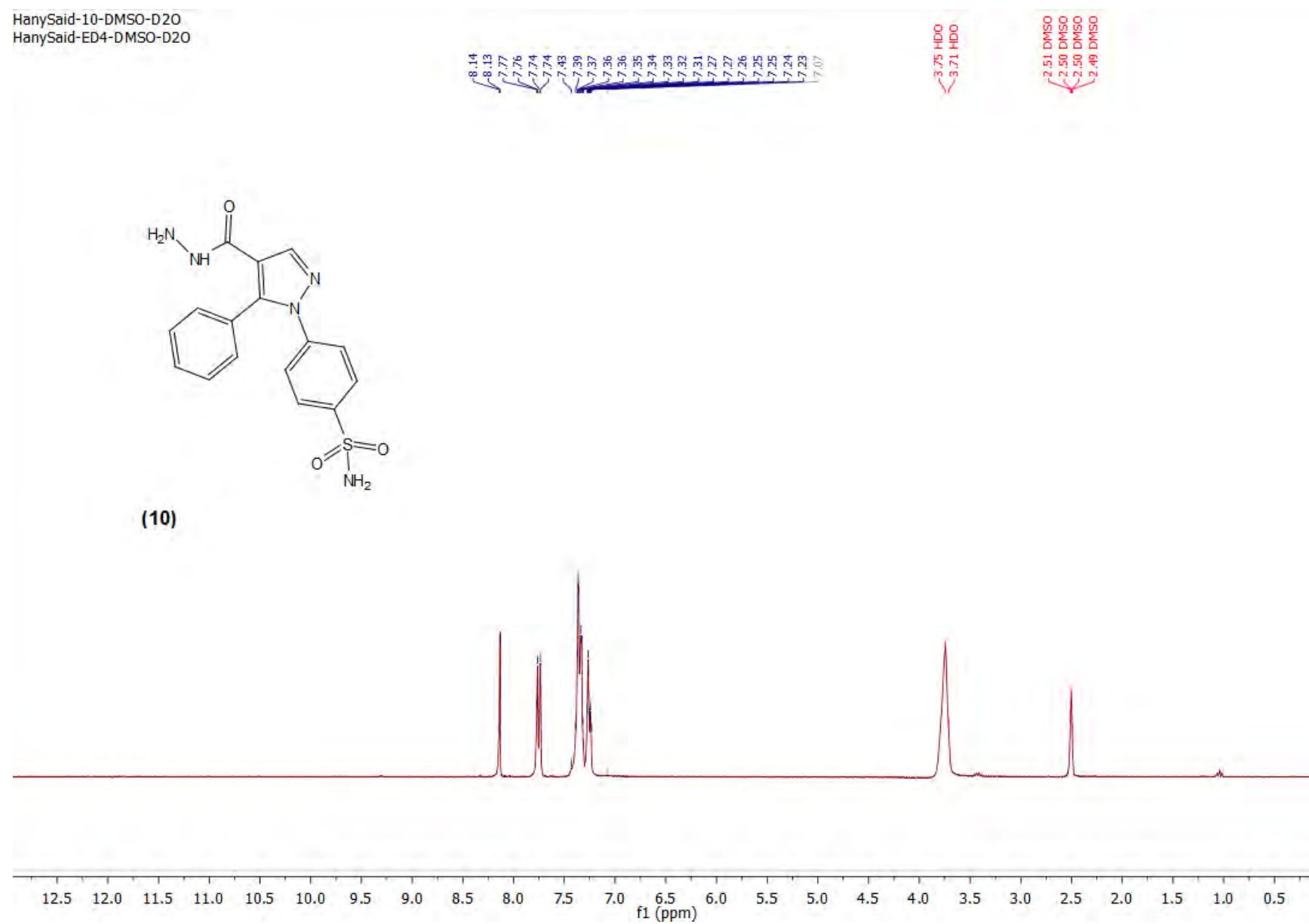


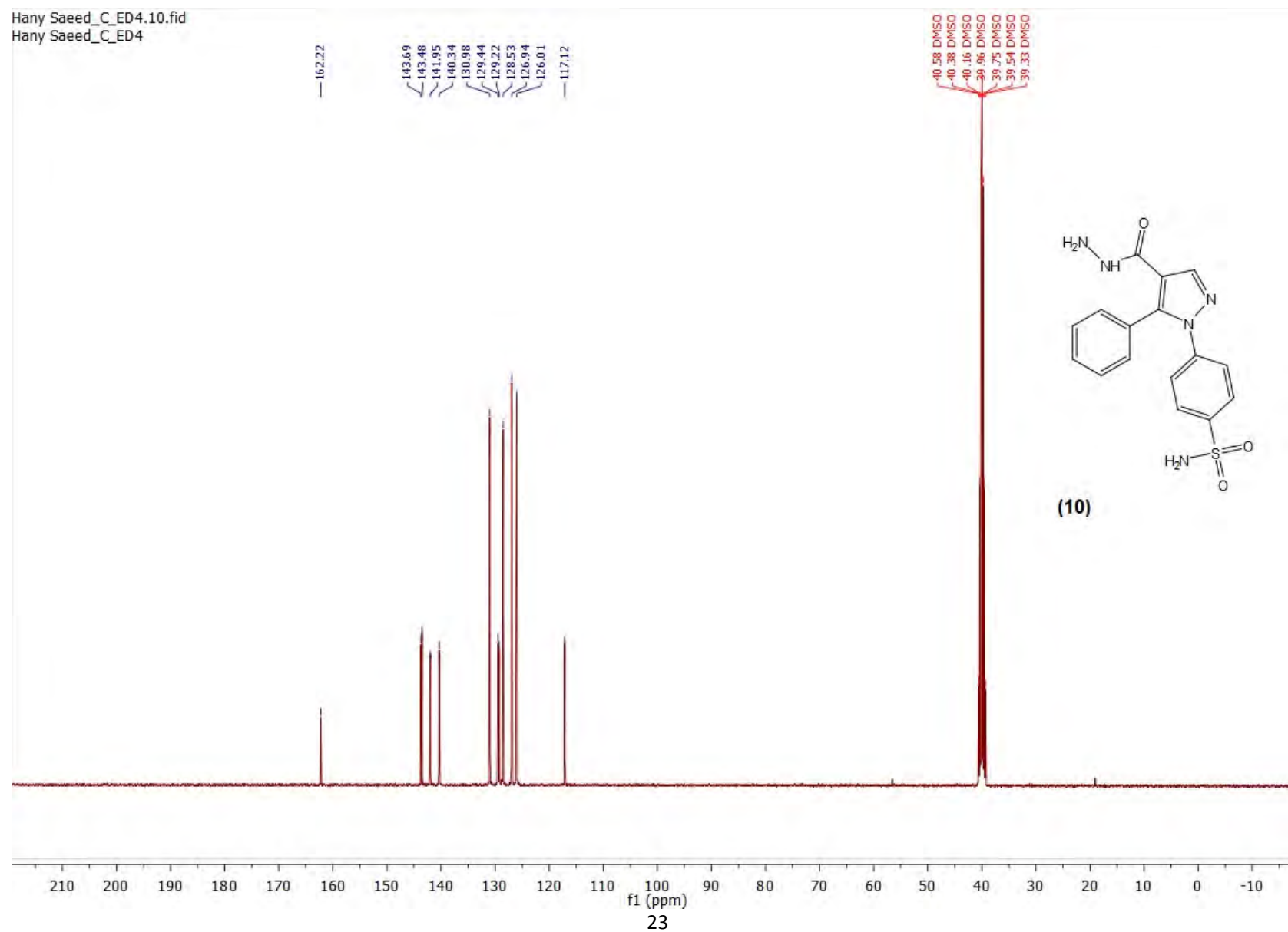


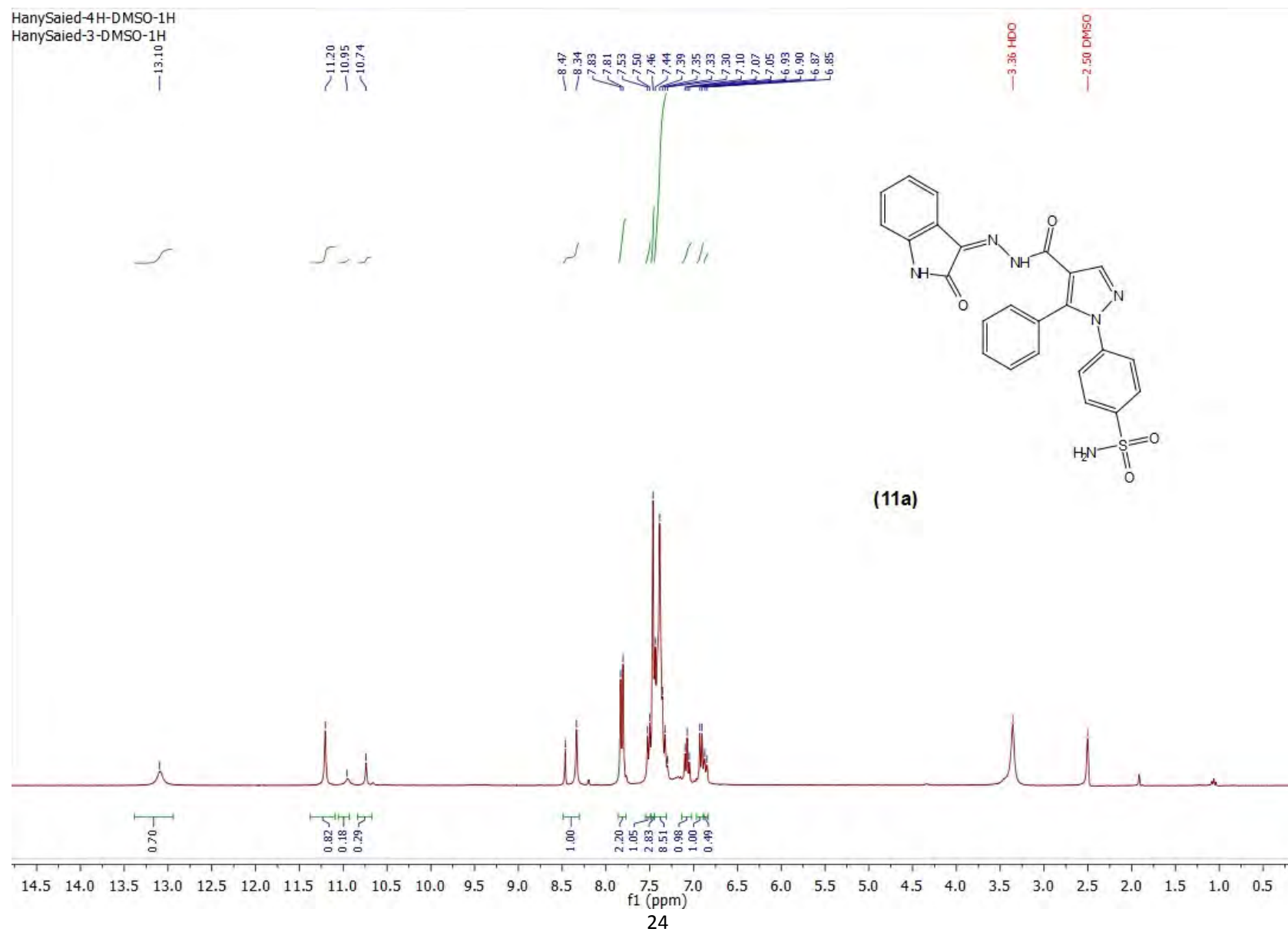


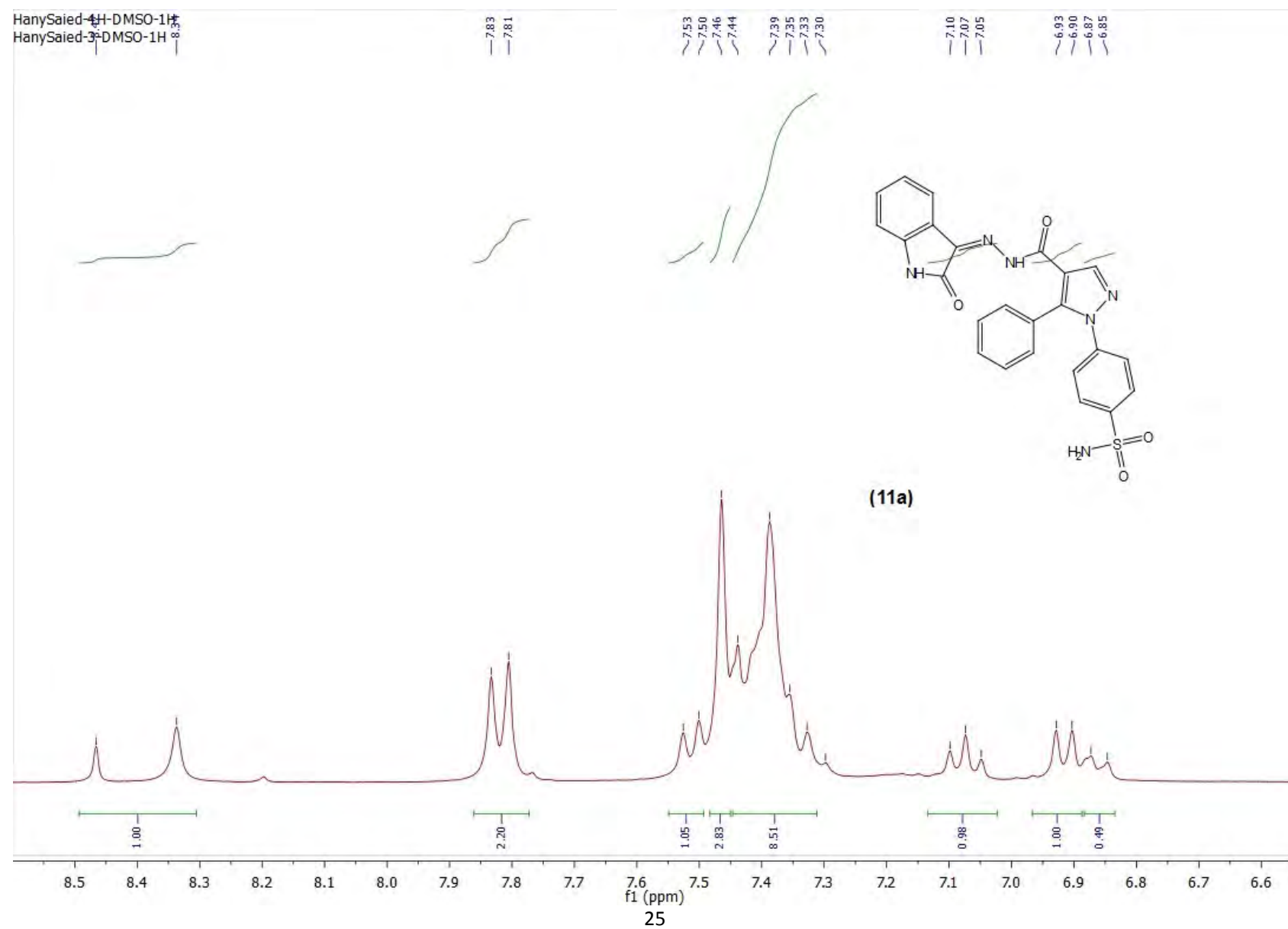


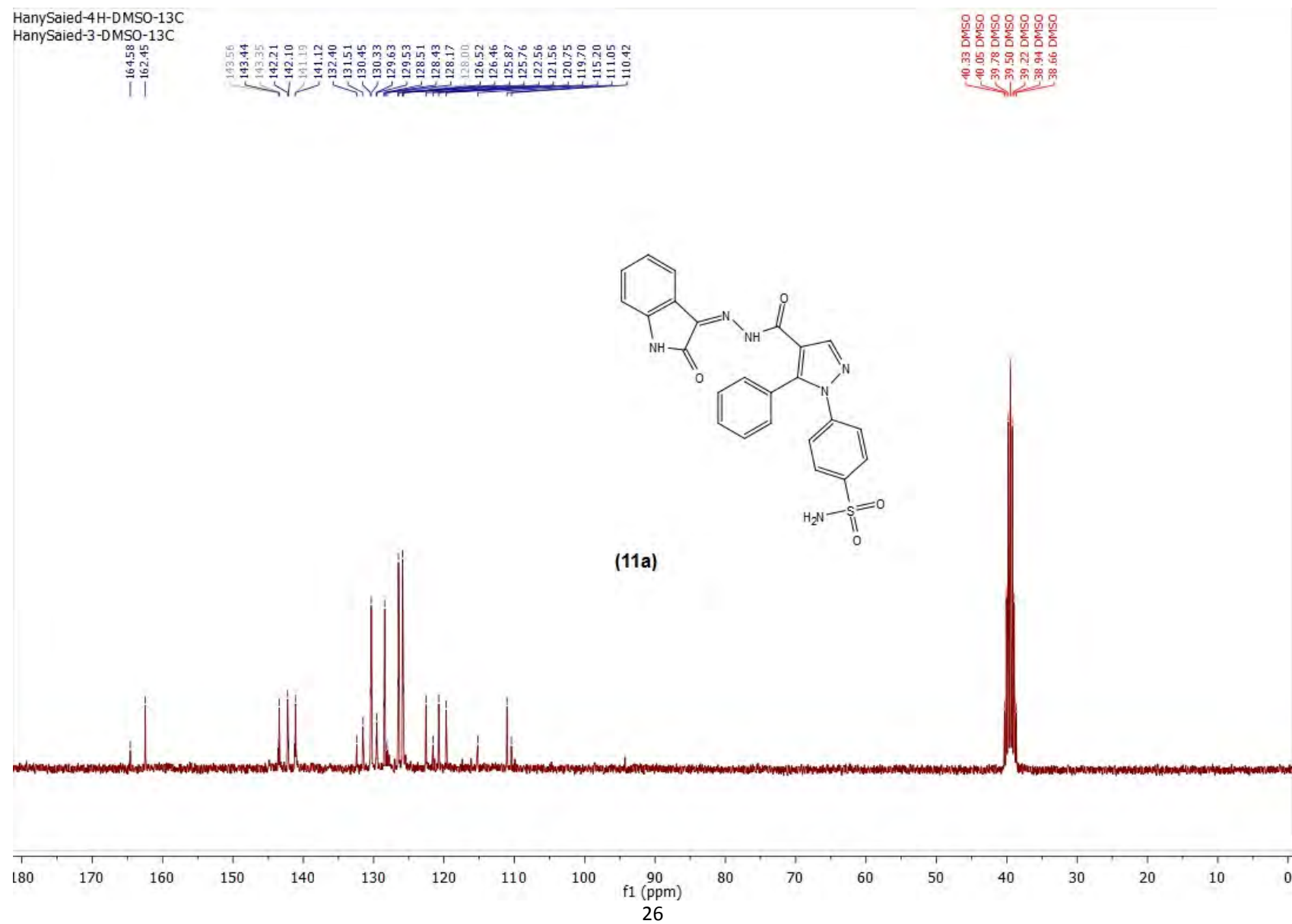
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HanySaid-ED4-DMSO-D2O

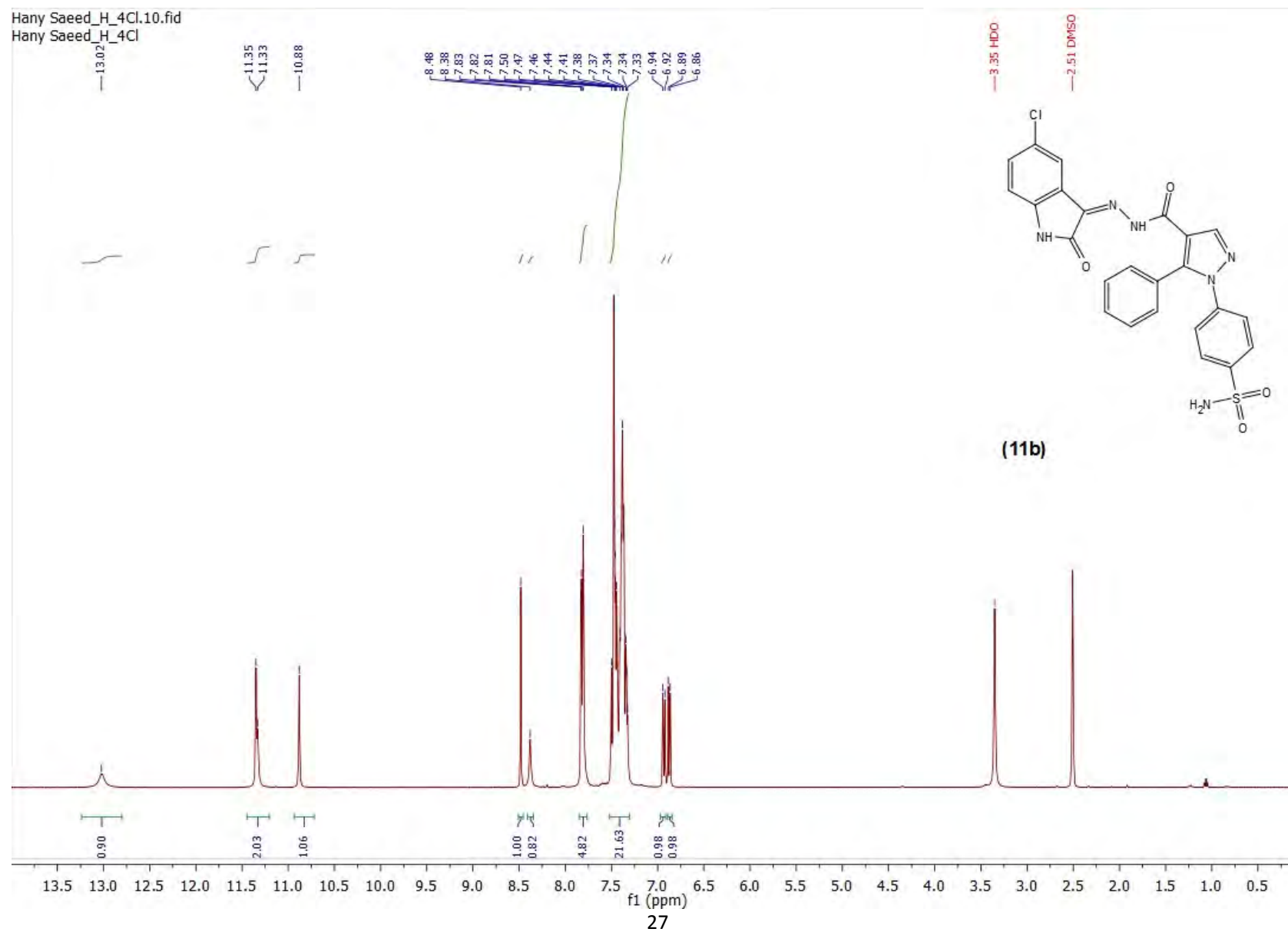




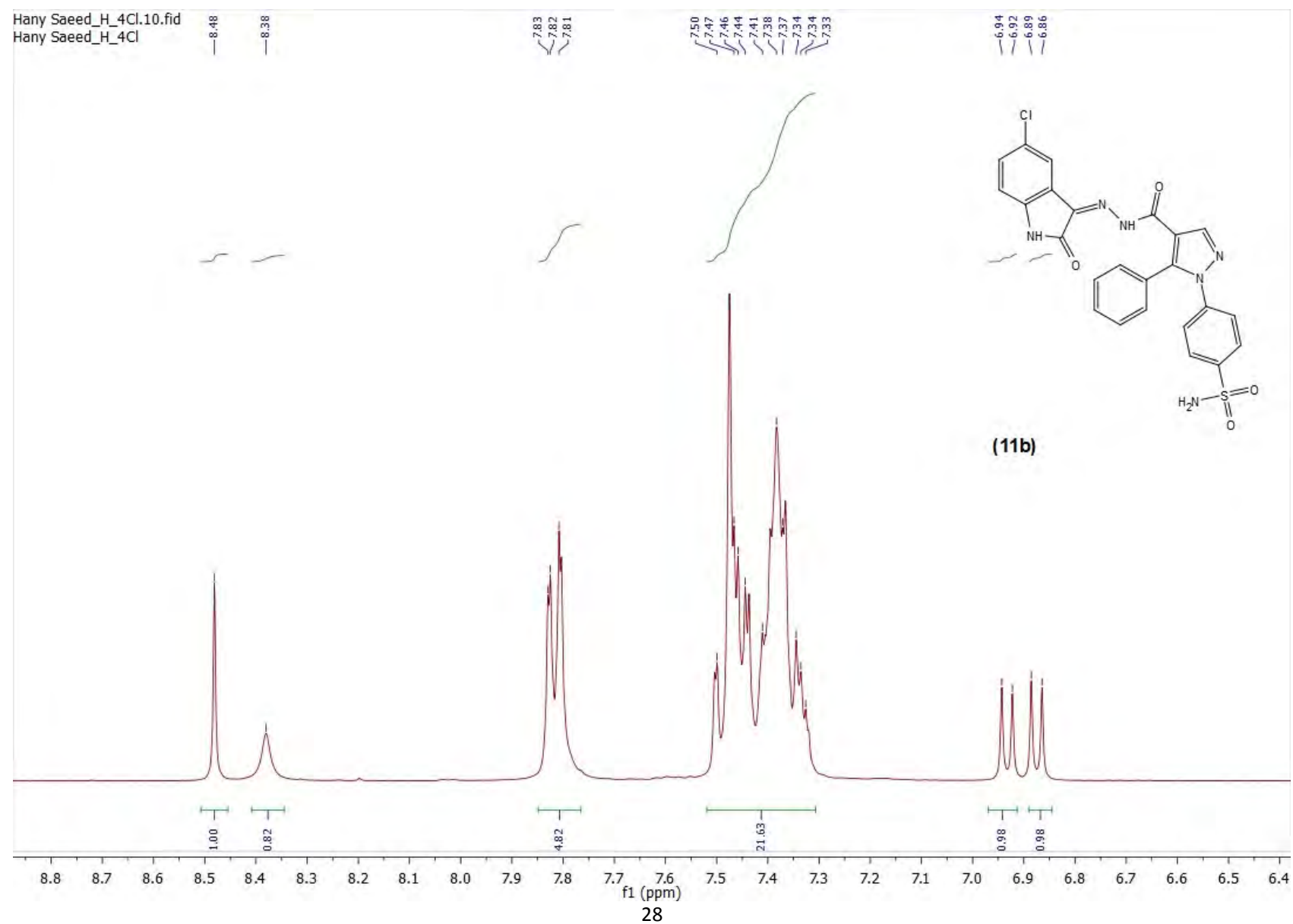


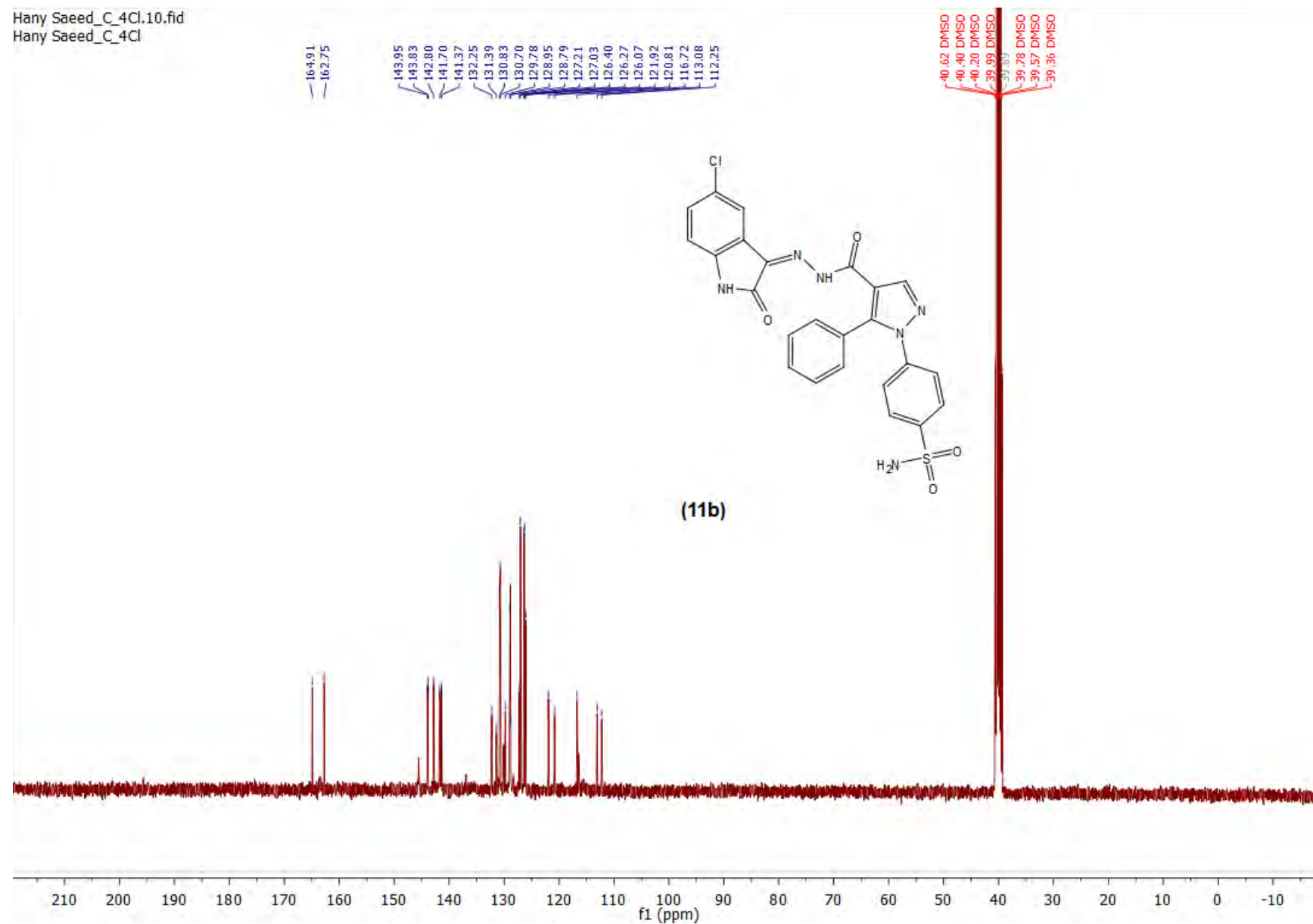


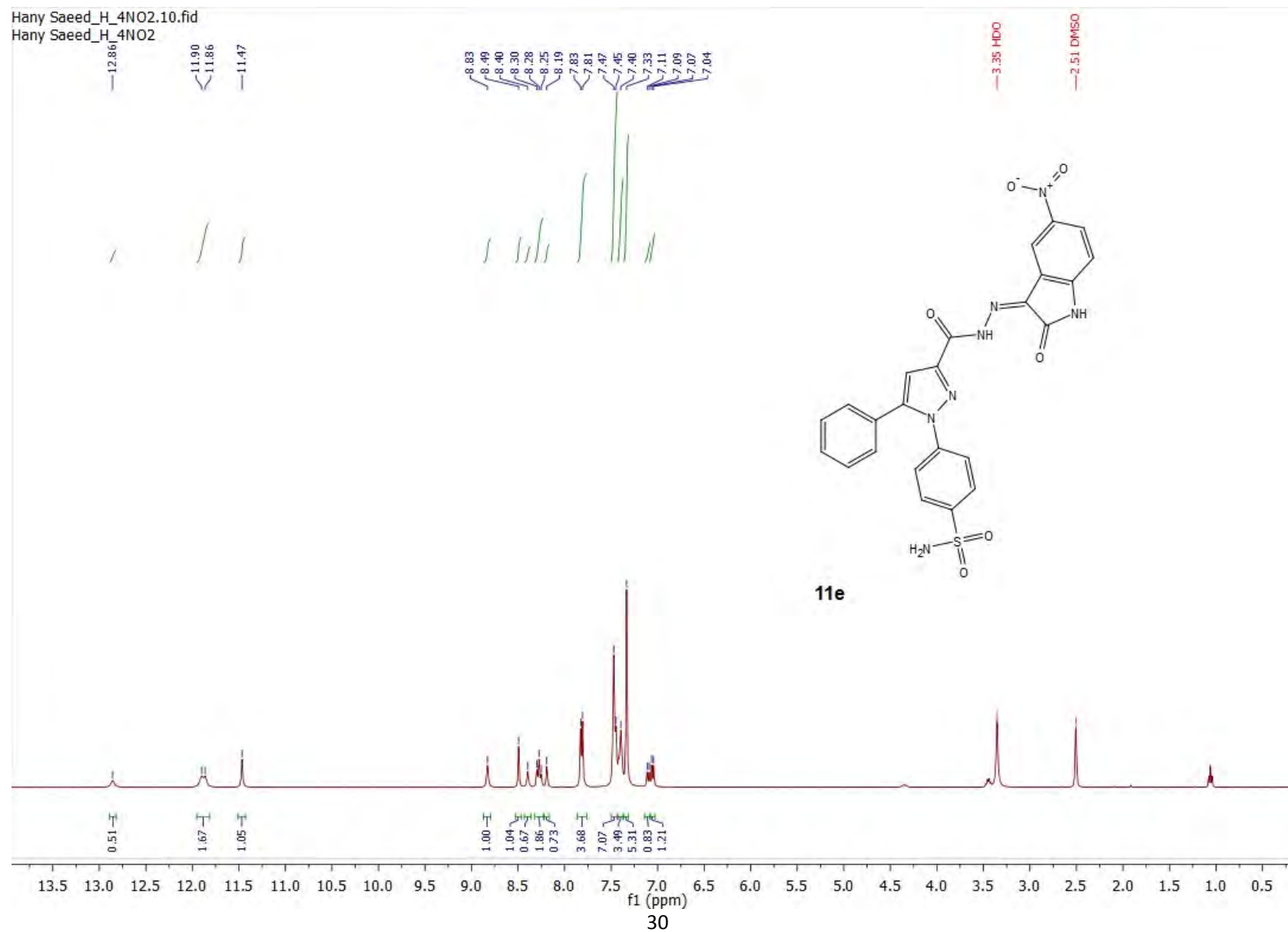


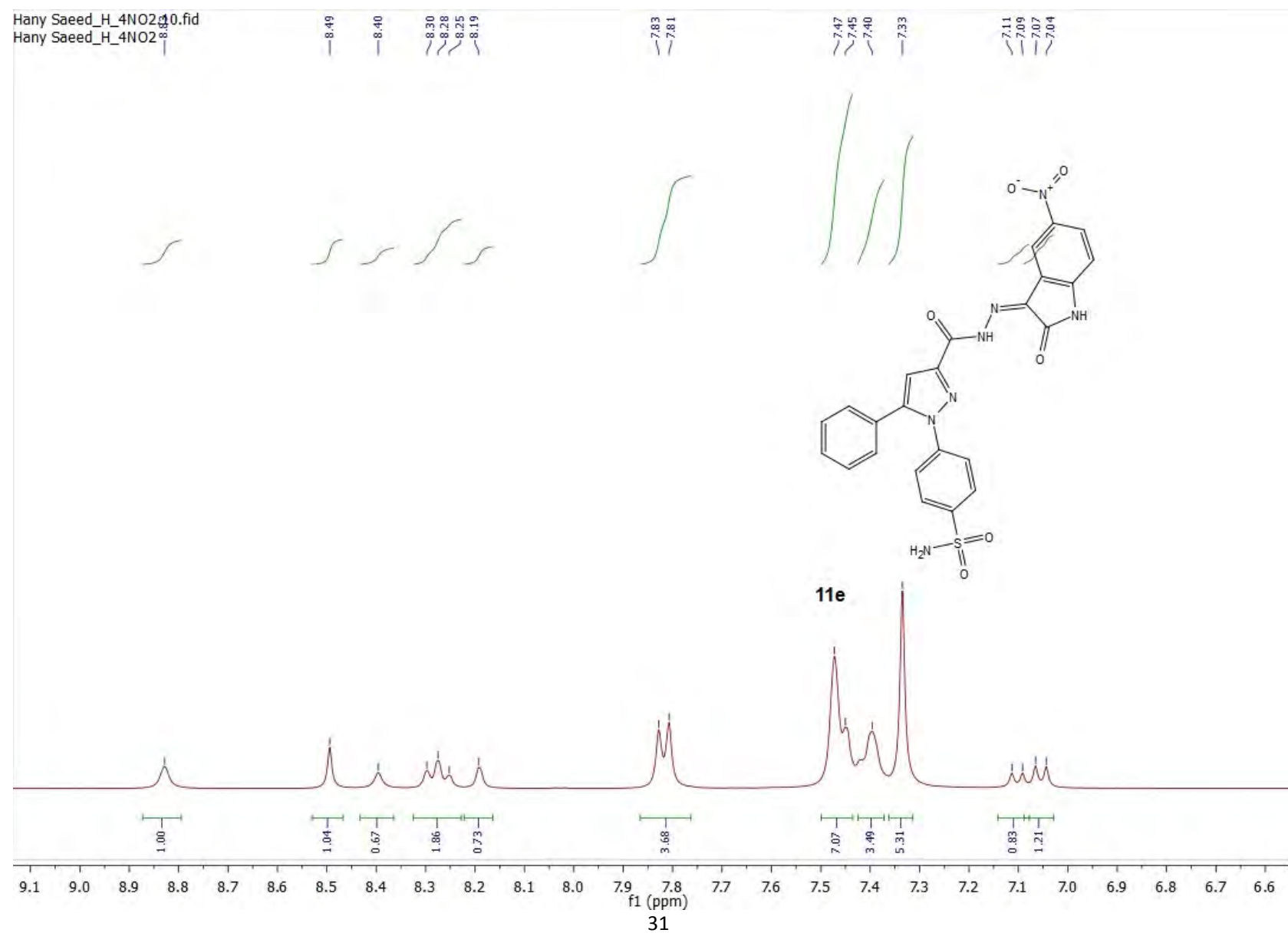


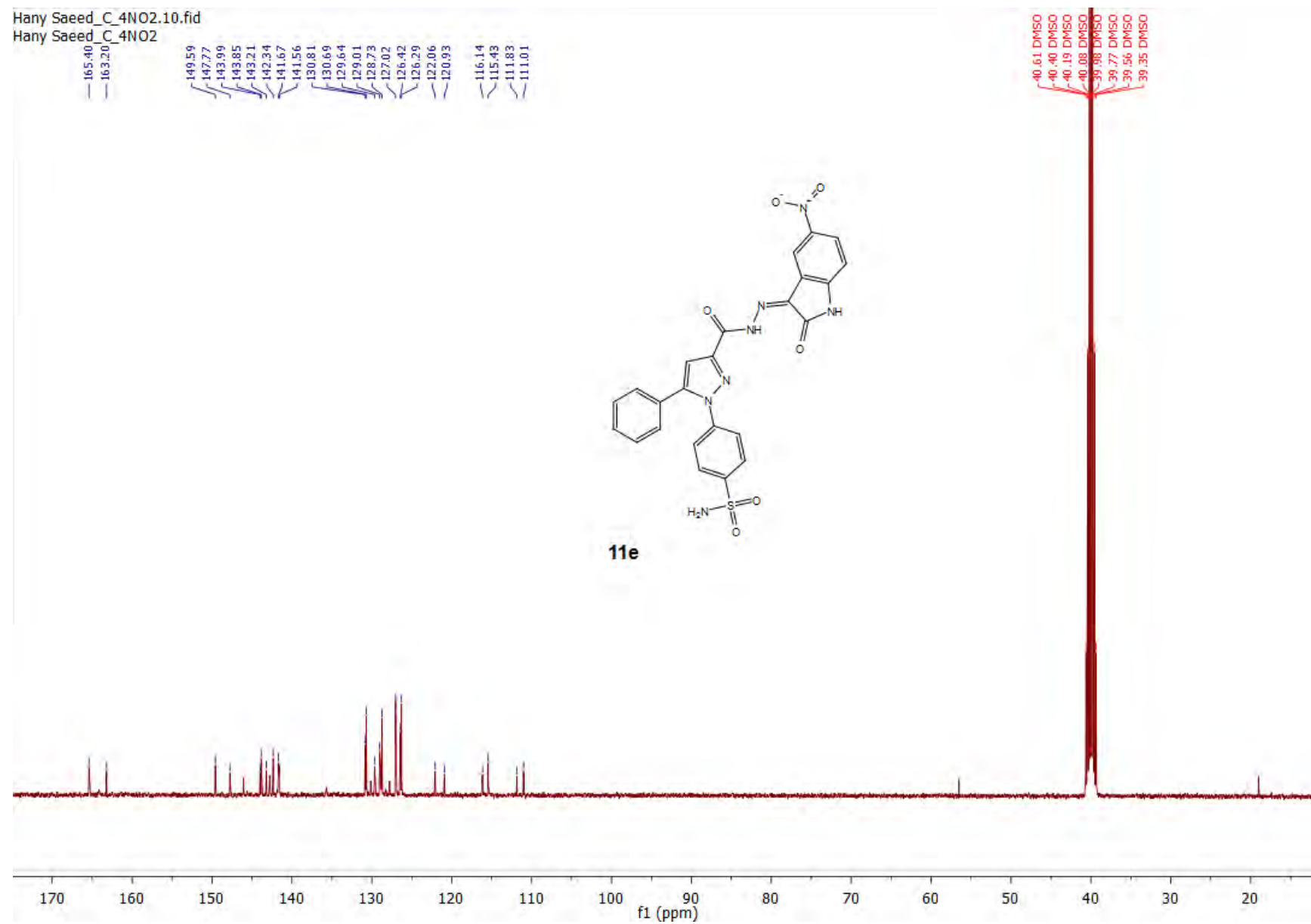


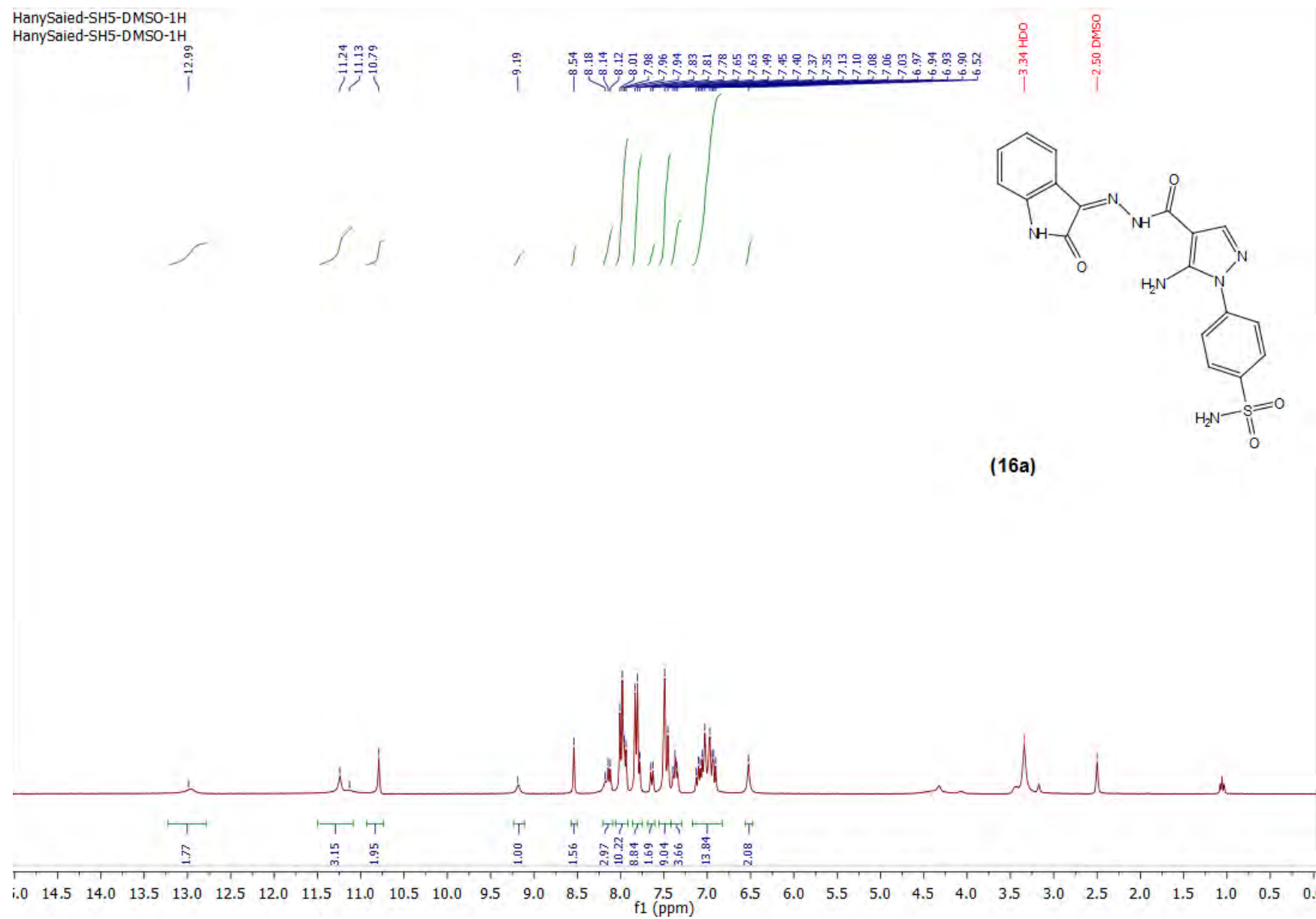


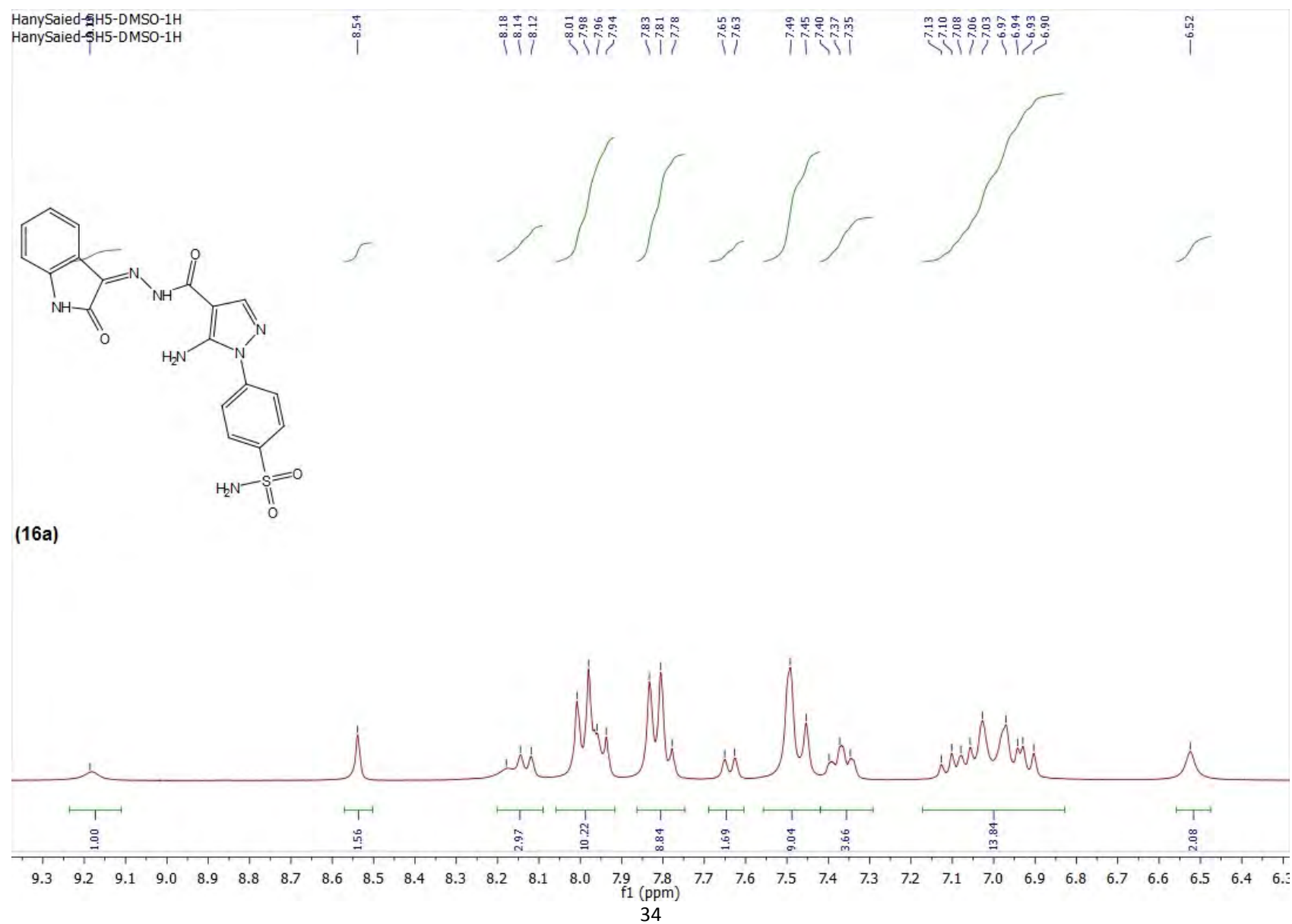












HanySaied-SH5-DMSO-D2O-1H  
HanySaied-SH5-DMSO-D2O-1H



