

Supplementary Materials

Structural Insights into the Marine Alkaloid Discorhabdin G as a Scaffold for New Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors

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Figure S2. Purity evaluation of **3**, **7**, and **8** subjected to bioassays by HPLC analysis (Phenomenex Gemini 5 μ m C18 110A column, in gradient conditions (CH₃CN to 30%, t_{8 min} 80%, and t_{22 min} 80%), flow 1 mL/min, λ 254nm).

Figure S3. Inhibition of electric eel acetylcholinesterase (eeAChE, ●), human recombinant acetylcholinesterase (hAChE, ●) or horse serum butyrylcholinesterase (BChE, ●) by increasing concentrations of compounds **3** (A), **7** (B) and **8** (C). The activity was monitored as described in the Chapter 3.2.

Figure S4. Determination of type of inhibition and inhibition constants (K_i) for (a) compound **3** and (b) compound **7** towards electric eel acetylcholinesterase (eeAChE), human recombinant acetylcholinesterase (hAChE), and horse serum butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) by Dixon plot analysis. Substrate (acetylthiocholine chloride) concentrations: 0.125 mM (▲), 0.25 mM (●), 0.5 mM (■).

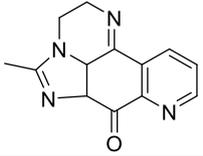
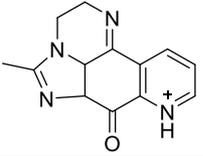
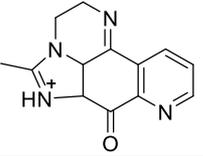
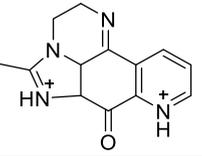
Figure S5. Two-dimensional views of the interactions, by AutoDock Vina calculation, between *T. californica* AChE (6G1V) and **7** and **8**.

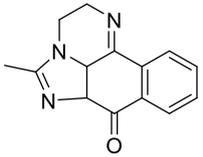
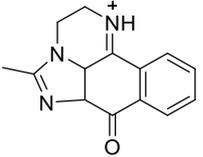
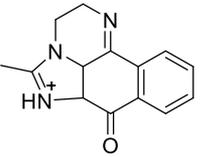
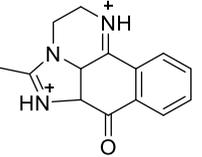
Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, in CDCl₃) of compound **3** as acetate salt, and ¹³CNMR spectrum (100 MHz, in CDCl₃) of neutral **3**.

Figure S7. ¹H and ¹³CNMR spectra in CDCl₃, at 400 MHz and 100 MHz respectively of compound **7**.

Figure S8. ¹H and ¹³CNMR spectra in CDCl₃, at 400 MHz and 100 MHz respectively of compound **8**.

Table S1. Percentage distribution among neutral structure A and protonated forms of the compounds **2** and **3** as a function of pH values, as evaluated by MarvinSketch software.

Compound 2				
pH				
4.00	52.499	0.125	47.293	0.078
5.00	91.714	0.022	8.262	0.001
7.40	99.964	0.000	0.036	0.000
9.00	99.999	0.000	0.001	0.000

Compound 3				
pH				
4.00	46.885	1.733	50.841	0.541
5.00	89.908	0.332	9.749	0.010
7.40	99.955	0.001	0.043	0.000
9.00	99.999	0.000	0.001	0.000

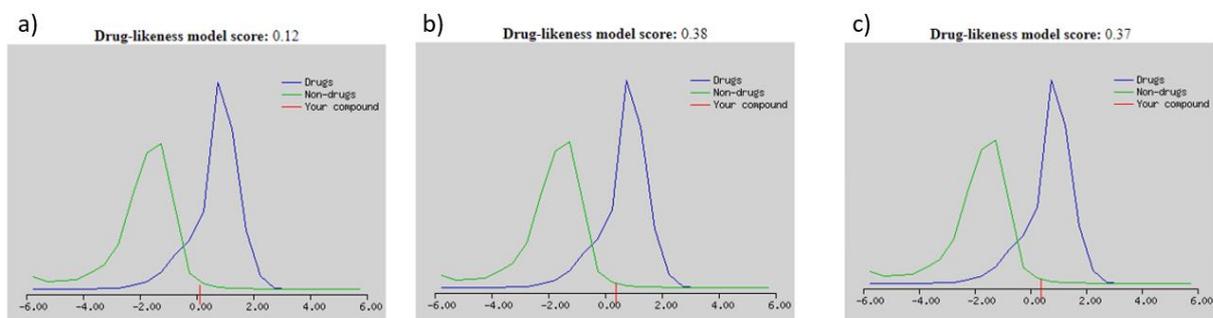


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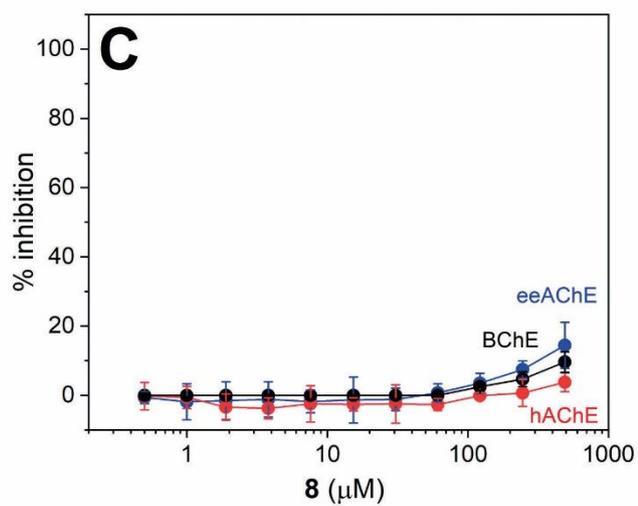
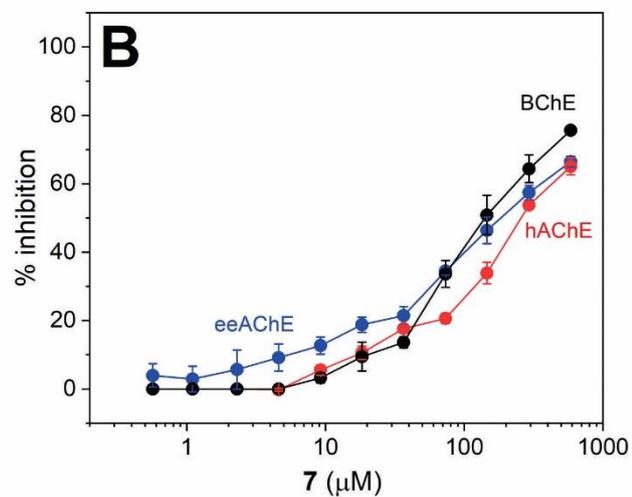
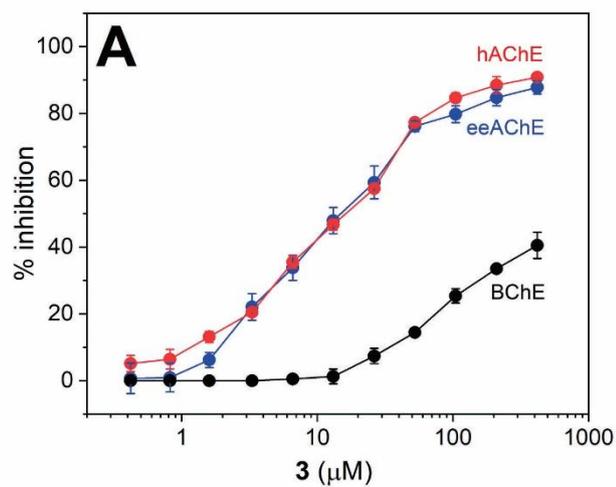


Figure S3. Inhibition of electric eel acetylcholinesterase (eeAChE, ●), human recombinant acetylcholinesterase (hAChE, ●) or horse serum butyrylcholinesterase (BChE, ●) by increasing concentrations of compounds 3 (A), 7 (B) and 8 (C). The activity was monitored as described in the Chapter 3.2.

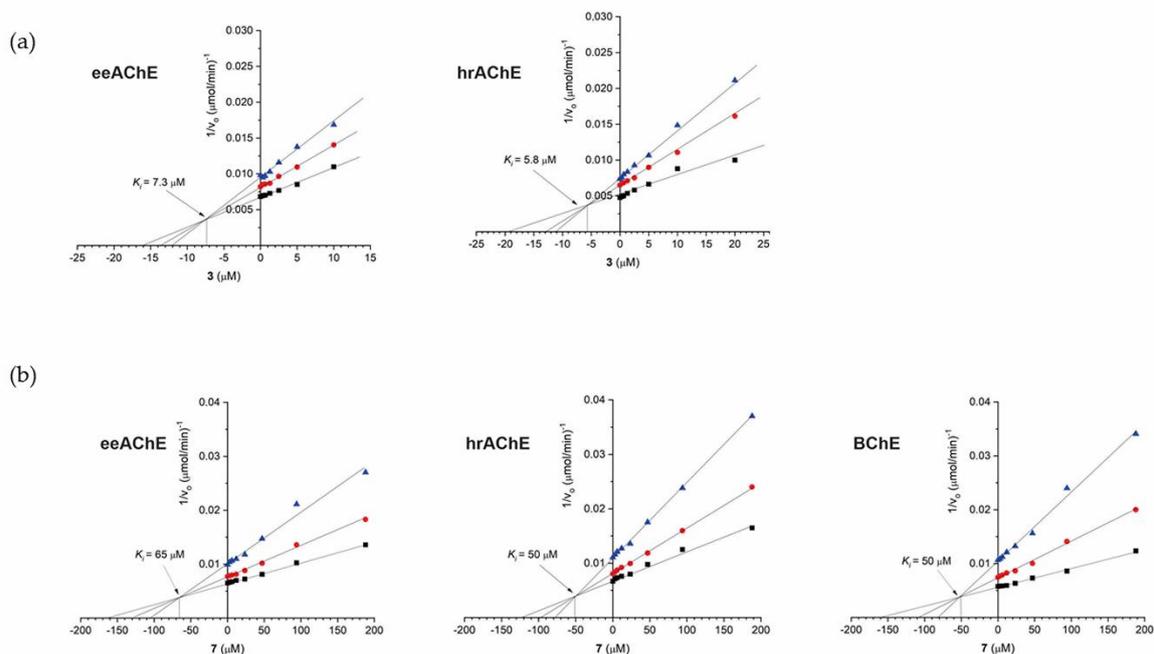


Figure S4. Determination of type of inhibition and inhibition constants (K_i) for (a) compound **3** and (b) compound **7** towards electric eel acetylcholinesterase (eeAChE), human recombinant acetylcholinesterase (hAChE), and horse serum butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) by Dixon plot analysis. Substrate (acetylthiocholine chloride) concentrations: 0.125 mM (\blacktriangle), 0.25 mM (\bullet), 0.5 mM (\blacksquare).

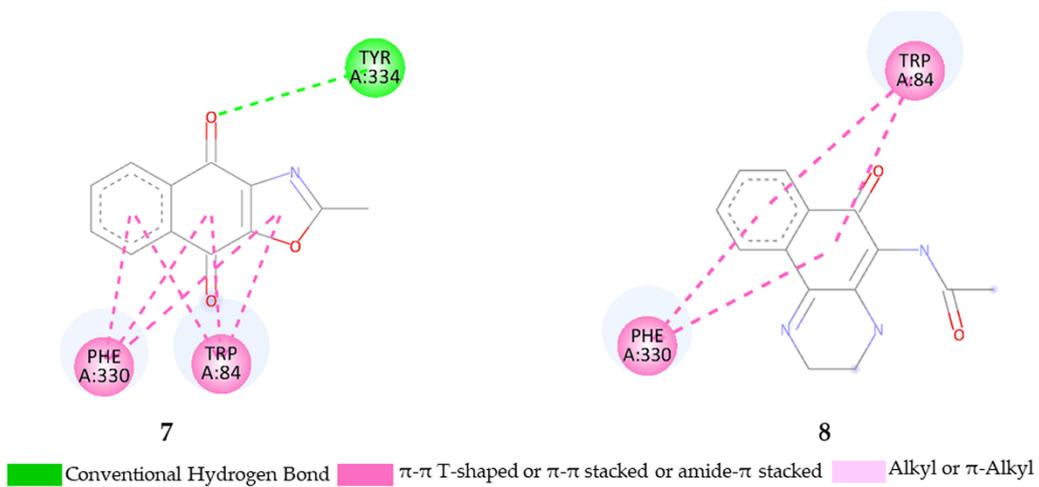


Figure S5. Two-dimensional views of the interactions, by AutoDock Vina calculation, between *T. californica* AChE (6G1V) and compounds 7 and 8.

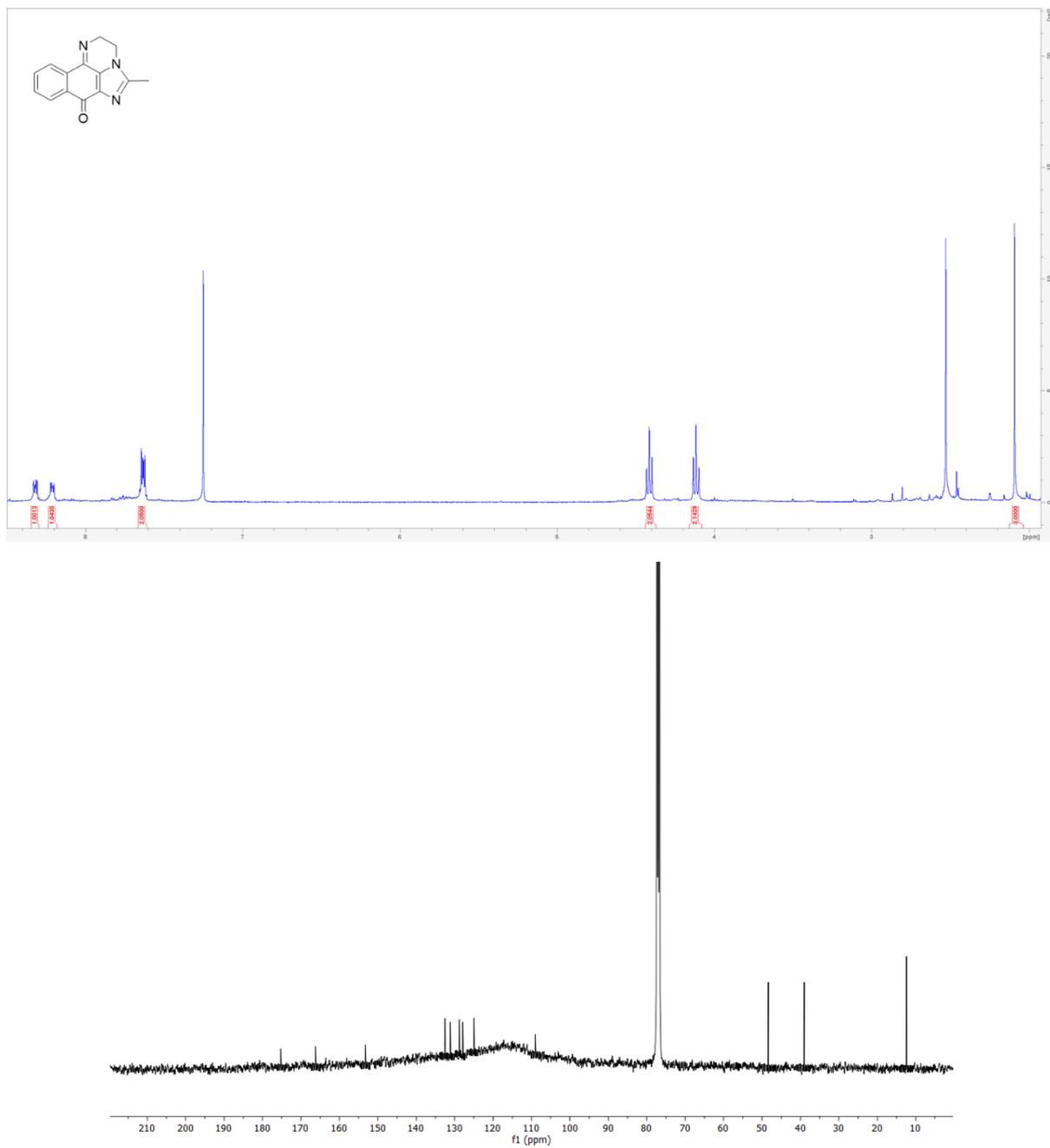


Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, in CDCl₃) of compound **3** as acetate salt, and ¹³C NMR spectrum (100 MHz, in CDCl₃) of neutral **3**.

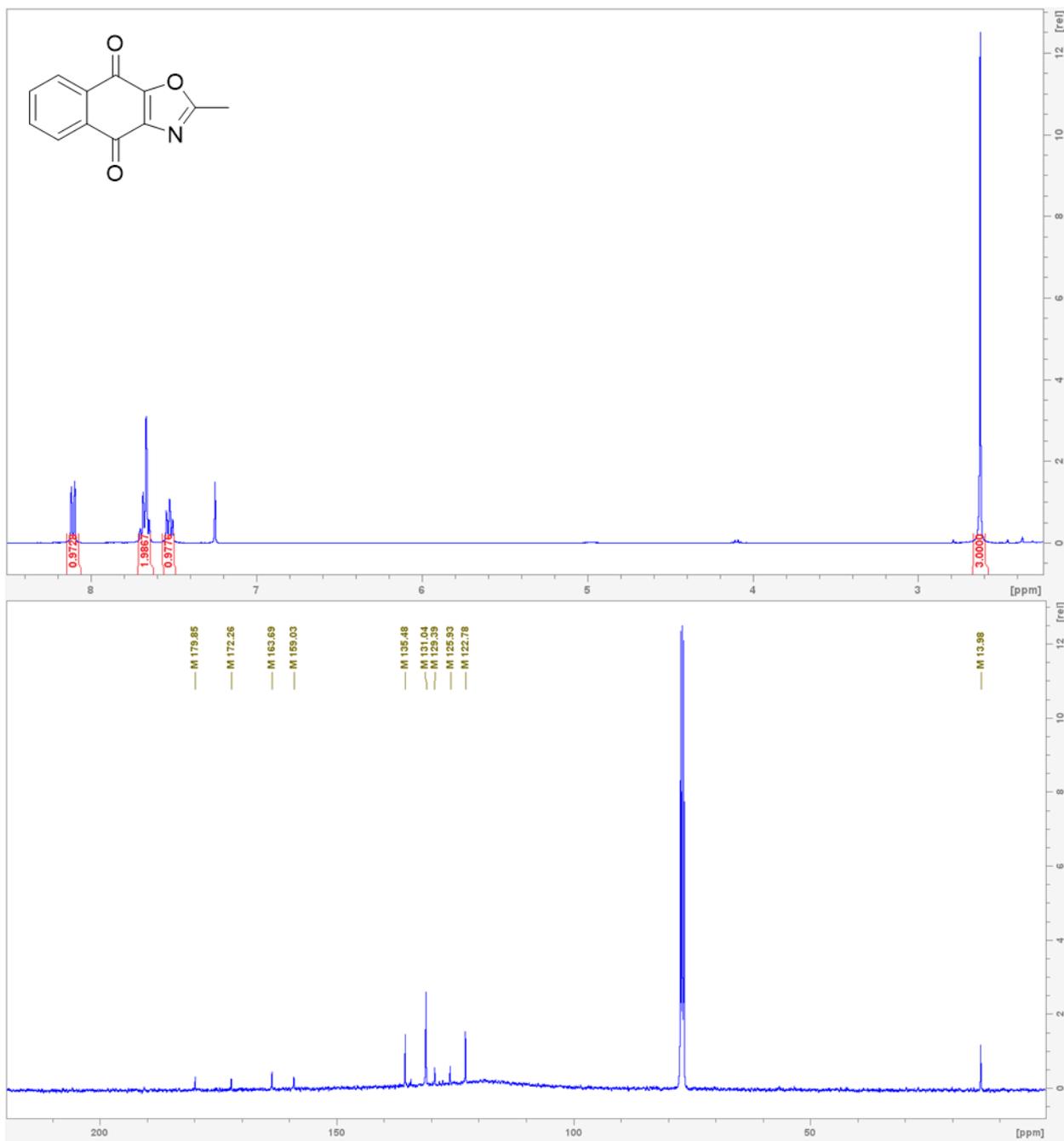


Figure S7. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra in CDCl_3 , at 400 MHz and 100 MHz respectively of compound 7.

