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New Indole Tubulin Assembly Inhibitors Cause Stable Arrest of Mitotic Progression, Enhanced Stimulation of Natural Killer Cell Cytotoxic Activity and Repression of Hedgehog-dependent Cancer

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In memory of Prof. Alberto Gulino, an outstanding scientist and a dear colleague
ABSTRACT

We designed 39 new 2-phenylindole derivatives as potential anticancer agents bearing the 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl moiety with a sulfur, ketone or methylene bridging group at position 3 of the indole and with halogen or methoxy substituent(s) at positions 4-7. Compounds 33 and 44 strongly inhibited the growth of the P-glycoprotein-overexpressing multidrug resistant cell lines NCI/ADR-RES and Messa/Dx5. At 10 nM, 33 and 44 stimulated the cytotoxic activity of NK cells. At 20-50 nM, 33 and 44 arrested >80% of HeLa cells in the G2/M phase of the cell cycle, with stable arrest of mitotic progression. Cell cycle arrest was followed by cell death. Indoles 33, 44 and 81 showed strong inhibition of the SAG-induced Hedgehog signaling activation in NIH3T3 Shh-Light II cells with IC_{50}'s of 19, 72 and 38 nM, respectively. Compounds of this class potently inhibited tubulin polymerization and cancer cell growth, including stimulation of natural killer cell cytotoxic activity and repression of Hedgehog-dependent cancer.
INTRODUCTION

Microtubules (MTs) are cylindrical structures mainly composed of α,β-tubulin heterodimers. MT assembly is a highly dynamic process because of continuous transitions between polymerization and depolymerization. MTs are involved in a number of essential cellular functions, such as maintenance of cell shape, cell motility, intracellular transport and cell division. Interfering with the MT dynamic equilibrium, by either inhibiting tubulin polymerization or blocking MT disassembly, prevents proper MT function and ultimately leads to cell death. Interfering with these cellular processes has resulted in a productive strategy for the development of efficient anticancer agents.1-4

Colchicine (1),5,6 combretastatin A-4 (CSA4, 2)7 (Chart 1) and the Catharanthus alkaloids vincristine (VCR) and vinblastine (VBL) inhibit MT assembly by preventing tubulin polymerization, and this leads cell to death. In contrast, taxoids and epothilones bind at a luminal site on the β-subunit8,9 following entry into the MT through pores in its wall10 that are shaped by various tubulin subunits on the MT surface. Some evidence indicates a transient binding of MT stabilizing agents at a specific pore site. Paclitaxel (PTX) stimulates MT polymerization and stabilization at high concentrations, whereas lower concentrations of PTX inhibit MT dynamics with little effect on the proportion of tubulin in polymer.11

The development of MT-targeting drugs with different mechanisms of action12 has achieved substantial progress. However, drug resistance, toxicity and unwanted side effects still remain unsolved problems. Therefore, the quest for new MT inhibitors as components of improved anticancer treatments remains mandatory.13

Arylthioindole (ATI) derivatives are potent inhibitors of tubulin polymerization that bind to the colchicine site on β-tubulin. A number of ATIs proved to be more potent than 1, 2, VBL, and PTX and thus are potential new anticancer agents.14,15
ATI derivatives bearing an aromatic ring at position 2 of the indole (A region) inhibit tubulin polymerization and cancer cell growth. These compounds hamper mitotic progression, thus causing cells to undergo apoptosis (i.e., ATI 3: tubulin assembly IC$_{50}$ = 3.3 µM; MCF-7 IC$_{50}$ = 52 nM)$^{14,15}$ (Chart 1). In contrast, chemical modification of positions 4–7 of the indole (D region) were not exhaustively explored, although a few ATI derivatives bearing an ethoxycarbonyl functionality at position 2 and a halogen atom or a methoxy group at position 5 proved to be potent tubulin assembly inhibitors (i.e., ATI 4: tubulin assembly IC$_{50}$ = 2.0 µM; MCF-7 IC$_{50}$ = 13 nM).$^{16}$ It should also be noted that major differences in structure-activity relationships (SAR) were found in comparing ATIs with the 3-arylimidoles reported by Hsieh and co-workers.$^{17}$ These compounds are characterized by the presence of a methoxy group at position 6 of the indole.
Docking studies of compounds 1 and 3 into the colchicine site of tubulin showed a good superimposition of the trimethoxyphenyl (TMP) moieties and of the tropolone ring C with the phenyl core of the indole\textsuperscript{14,15} (Figure 1). These findings suggested that appropriate substituents at positions 4-7 of the indole could resemble the methoxy and carbonyl groups at positions 10 and 9, respectively, of the tropolone ring. Docking simulations with PLANTS,\textsuperscript{18} using our methodology described previously,\textsuperscript{19} revealed binding poses consistent with the previous ATI series: (i) the TMP group formed polar interactions with $\beta$Cys241, $\beta$Met259 and $\beta$Leu255; (ii) the indole NH established an H-bond with $\alpha$Thr179; (iii) the phenyl ring at position 2 of the indole set up hydrophobic interactions with the $\beta$Lys254 and $\beta$Leu248 side chains. In comparison with 3, the chlorine atom(s) of 10, 18, 28, 37 and 44 fitted into a new hydrophobic pocket formed by the $\beta$Lys353, $\beta$Asn258, $\beta$Met259 and $\alpha$Val181 residue side chains (Figure 1S, Supporting Information). The 7-fluoro atom of 40, the most potent tubulin polymerization inhibitor within the series, behaved as a H-bond acceptor with $\alpha$Val181 (Figure 2S, Supporting Information). The methoxy group of 33 mimicked the corresponding group at position 10 of 1, resembling its interaction with the $\varepsilon$N of $\beta$Lys353.
These observations prompted us to undertake SAR investigations at positions 4-7 of the indole (Chart 1 and Table 1). We planned the synthesis of 2-phenyl-1H-indole derivatives, keeping the 2-phenyl group fixed at position 2, because of the better metabolic profile compared to indole derivatives bearing an ester function at this position.\(^{15}\)
2-Phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indoles were prepared by reacting 2-phenylindoles 46-62 with bis-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)disulfide in the presence of sodium hydride at 130 °C (120 W) for 2 min according to our previously reported venting-while-heating microwave-assisted procedure (Scheme 1).

Microwave-assisted Friedel-Crafts reaction of the indoles 46-62 with 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride in the presence of AlCl₃ in 1,2-dichloroethane at 110 °C (150 W) for 2 min furnished the corresponding methanones 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43 and 45. Methylene derivatives 10, 17, 20, 25, 30 and 39 were prepared by reducing the appropriate ketones with borane tetrahydrofuran complex in acetonitrile/methanol at 50 °C for 1 h (10, 20, 25, 30 and 39) or with triethylsilane/trifluoroacetic acid in 1,2-dichloroethane at 250 °C (250 W) for 20 min (17).

Reaction of the appropriate 1-methyl-2-nitrobenzene with benzaldehyde in the presence of sodium ethoxide in anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide at 25 °C for 12 h furnished the alcohols 63-65. After oxidation of 63-65 to ketones 66-68 with pyridium chlorochromate in anhydrous dichloromethane at 25 °C for 1.5 h, the nitro group was reduced to amino with tin(II) chloride dihydrate/1 N HCl in acetic acid at reflux temperature for 12 h; the intermediate aminoketone underwent intramolecular cyclization to give the corresponding 2-phenylindoles 46, 54 and 56 (Scheme 2a). 2-Phenylindoles 47-49, 55, 57 and 61 were prepared by reaction of the N-(2-tolyl)benzamides 69-74 with tert-butyllithium in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran at -40 °C. Amides 69-74 were obtained by treatment of an appropriate ortho-toluidine with benzoil chloride in the presence of triethylamine in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran at reflux temperature for 2 h (Scheme 2b). Polyphosphoric acid-mediated cyclization at 110 °C for 1 h of phenylhydrazones 75-80, prepared from the appropriate phenylhydrazine hydrochloride and acetophenone in the presence of sodium acetate in ethanol at 80 °C (250 W) for 5 min, gave the corresponding 2-phenylindoles 50-52, 58, 60 and 62 (Scheme 2c).
Scheme 2. Synthesis of Intermediates 46-62.a

a) Reagents and reaction conditions: (a) benzaldehyde, sodium ethoxide, anhydrous DMSO, 25 °C, 12 h, 40-44%; (b) pyridium chlorochromate, anhydrous dichloromethane, 25 °C, 1.5 h, 16-40%; (c) tin(II) chloride dihydrate/1 N HCl, acetic acid, reflux temperature, 12 h, 19-24%; (d) benzoyl chloride, triethylamine, anhydrous THF, reflux temperature, 2 h, 49-88%; (e) (i) tert-butyllithium, anhydrous THF, 40 °C, Ar stream; (ii) 1 h, 0 °C; (iii) 25 °C, 12 h, 18-52%; (f) acetophenone, sodium acetate, ethanol, open vessel, 80 °C, 250 W, 5 min, cooling-while-heating, 25-95%; (g) polyphosphoric acid, 110 °C, 1 h, 25-82%.

63, 66, R = 2-Br; 64, 67, R = 4-Br; 65, 68, R = 4-F; 69, R = 3-Cl; 70, R = 3-F; 71, R = 3-OMe; 72, R = 5-Cl; 73, R = 5-OMe; 74, R = 2-OMe; 75, R = 4-Br; 76, R = 4-Cl; 77, R = 4-F; 78, R = 2-Br; 79, R = 2-F; 80, R = 5,6-Cl₂.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inhibition of Tubulin Polymerization, the Binding of Colchicine to Tubulin and MCF-7 Breast Cancer Cell Growth. We synthesized compounds 6-45, including ATI derivatives and some corresponding ketone and methylene compounds, to obtain SAR information on the substituent(s) introduced at positions 4-7 of the indole nucleus. The activities of compounds 6-45 as inhibitors of tubulin polymerization in vitro, the growth of MCF-7 human breast cancer cells and the binding of \[^3\text{H}\text{colchicine}\] to tubulin are shown in Table 1. The majority of these new derivatives (23 compounds: 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21, 26-30, 33-38 and 40-45) inhibited tubulin polymerization with IC\textsubscript{50} values in the 1.0−2.0 μM range, as compared with colchicine (1) (IC\textsubscript{50} = 3.2 μM) and CSA4 (2) (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.0 μM).

Among the group of compounds 6-14, bearing the substituent at position 4 of the indole, the 4-chloro derivative 8 inhibited tubulin assembly with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 1.6 μM and was 2.2-fold more active than corresponding ketone 9 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 3.6 μM). The thio/keto 4-fluoro derivatives 11 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.7 μM) and 12 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.6 μM) were almost equipotent as tubulin assembly inhibitors and showed the greatest inhibition of MCF-7 cell growth (11, IC\textsubscript{50} = 80 nM, and 12, IC\textsubscript{50} = 65 nM). Neither the bromine atom nor the methoxy group were found among the most active compounds with position 4 substituents in both the thio and ketone series. In terms of effects on MCF-7 cell growth, there is no evident major difference between the thio and keto series with substituents at position 4, although the data are limited. Compounds 15-25 were characterized by substituents at position 5 of the indole nucleus. As tubulin polymerization inhibitors, the arythioindoles 15 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.3 μM), 18 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.5 μM), 21 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.5 μM) and 23 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 2.1 μM) were all significantly more potent than the corresponding ketones 16, 19, 22 and 24 and slightly more active than the methylene compounds 17, 20 and 25. The tubulin inhibitory activity of these compounds seemed to be weakly affected by the nature of the substituent. In contrast to the corresponding ester derivatives, all these compounds were weak inhibitors of MCF-7 cell growth with IC\textsubscript{50}’s ≥100 nM (compare 4 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 13 nM) with 23, and 5 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 42 nM) with 18).
Further, within the limitations of the data, there are no major differences in effects on MCF-7 cell growth dependent on the bridging group (thio, ketone or methylene).

Compounds 26-34, bearing the substituent at position 6, inhibited tubulin polymerization with IC_{50}’s < 2.5 µM, with the exception of the 6-fluoro derivative 32 (IC_{50} = 10 µM). As inhibitors of MCF-7 cell growth, ketones were less potent than the corresponding thio derivatives. Among the thio derivatives, the 6-bromo- (26, IC_{50} = 9.0 nM) and 6-methoxy- (33, IC_{50} = 1.3 nM) derivatives were the most potent cell growth inhibitors. Compounds 35-43, with the substituent at position 7 of the indole, were all potent inhibitors of tubulin assembly, with IC_{50}’s < 2.5 µM. With the exception of 39 and 43, these compounds potently inhibited the growth of the MCF-7 cells, with compounds 36 (IC_{50} = 4 nM) and 38 (IC_{50} = 9 nM) being the most active. In contrast to the findings with the 6-substituted indoles, in the 7-substituted series, the bromo and chloro ketones tended to be more potent than the corresponding thio counterparts as inhibitors of MCF-7 cell growth (compare 26, 27 with 35, 36; and 28, 29 with 37, 38).

Finally, we tried to join the features of 28, 29 with those of 37, 38 to further enhance activity. This effort yielded the 6,7-dichloroindole derivatives 44 and 45, both of which indeed were highly potent inhibitors of tubulin polymerization (IC_{50} = 1.2 and 1.5 µM, respectively) and MCF-7 cell growth (IC_{50} = 7 and 15 nM, respectively). SAR summary of tubulin polymerization inhibition (TPI) and inhibition of MCF-7 cell growth of ATI derivatives 6-45 is depicted in Figure 2.

The results obtained from the docking simulations described above, provided us with a general binding mode that was able to justify the biological activity of the compounds. However, there were some exceptions that could not be fully rationalized (7, 13, 14 and 16) and we did not see any correlation between docking scores and experimental data. This has prompted us to further investigate the binding mode of ATIs with another set of docking simulations using a more recent tubulin structure (pdb code 4O2A), crystallized at higher resolution than the structure used previously (2.50Å vs 3.58Å respectively). Furthermore, we have performed the docking calculations with two other software that
each rely on a different search algorithm: Glide\textsuperscript{30} and Autodock.\textsuperscript{31}

The docking results obtained from these simulations were entirely consistent with the one obtained using PLANTS. Indeed, we observed a virtually identical binding pose for the ATIs, regardless of the tubulin structure or the algorithm used in the simulation (Figure 3S, Supporting Information). It should be noted that we have not observed any correlation between the docking score and the experimental data in any of the calculations (Table 1S, Supporting Information). This observation is not entirely surprising considering this correlation is rarely observed.\textsuperscript{28}

We analyzed the data from Table 1 comparing the microtuble assembly inhibitory concentrations (\textmu M) with % inhibition of colchicine binding since these data provide an indirect measure of the affinity of the compounds for the colchicine site (Figure 3). The inhibition of tubulin polymerization was in good agreement with inhibition of colchicine binding. The compounds that inhibited tubulin assembly with IC\textsubscript{50} values in the 1.0-1.5 \textmu M range, inhibited colchicine binding by 39-96% (mean value of 79%); those that inhibited assembly with IC\textsubscript{50}’s in the 1.6-2.0 \textmu M range, inhibited colchicine binding by 48-82% (mean value of 70%); and assembly inhibitors with IC\textsubscript{50}’s in the 2.1-3.0 \textmu M range, inhibited colchicine binding by 33-74% (mean value of 53%) (CSA4: assembly IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.0 \textmu M, colchicine binding inhibition = 98%). We analyzed the MCF-7 cell growth inhibition (nM) of ATIs 6-45 with the corresponding inhibitory concentration (\textmu M) on tubulin assembly (Panel A, Figure 4S, Supporting Information) and with % inhibition on the binding of [\textsuperscript{3}H]colchicine to tubulin (Panel B, Figure 4S, Supporting Information). In these plots we observed good correlation of the antiproliferative data with the biochemical data, particularly with the ligand binding data (inhibition of colchicine binding).
Figure 2. SAR summary of tubulin polymerization inhibition (TPI) and inhibition of MCF-7 cell growth of ATI derivatives 6-45.

Figure 3. Correlation between tubulin assembly (IC$_{50}$ values, μM) and inhibition of colchicine binding (% values). Data of ATI derivatives 6-45 are shown as open circles. Black circle represents CSA4 as reference compound.
Table 1. Inhibition of Tubulin Polymerization, Binding of Colchicine to Tubulin and Growth of MCF-7 Human Breast Carcinoma Cells by Compounds 6-45 and References 1-5.

<table>
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<th>compd</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Tubulin Assembly&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt; IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; ± SD (µM)</th>
<th>MCF-7&lt;sup&gt;b,c&lt;/sup&gt; IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; ± SD (nM)</th>
<th>Colchicine Binding&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt; (%) ± SD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4-Br</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2.4 ± 0.1</td>
<td>400 ± 70</td>
<td>33 ± 2</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>4-Br</td>
<td>C=O</td>
<td>&gt;20 (partial activity)&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>430 ± 100</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>&gt;5000</td>
<td>nd&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Colchicine Binding</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>7-OMe</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1.2 ± 0.01</td>
<td>19 ± 10</td>
<td>87 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>7-OMe</td>
<td>C=O</td>
<td>1.8 ± 0.1</td>
<td>200 ± 0</td>
<td>62 ± 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>6,7-Cl&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1.2 ± 0.1</td>
<td>7.0 ± 3</td>
<td>92 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>6,7-Cl&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>C=O</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.03</td>
<td>15 ± 5</td>
<td>93 ± 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.2 ± 0.4</td>
<td>5.0 ± 1</td>
<td>nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.0 ± 0.1</td>
<td>13 ± 3</td>
<td>98 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.3 ± 0.1</td>
<td>52 ± 7</td>
<td>nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.0 ± 0.2</td>
<td>13 ± 3</td>
<td>93 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.3</td>
<td>42 ± 10</td>
<td>76 ± 0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Inhibition of tubulin polymerization. Tubulin was at 10 μM in the assembly assay. <sup>b</sup>Inhibition of growth of MCF-7 human breast carcinoma cells. <sup>c</sup>Compounds that inhibited tubulin assembly with IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 5 μM were tested in the cellular and colchicine binding assays. <sup>d</sup>Inhibition of [<sup>3</sup>H]colchicine binding. Tubulin was at 1 μM. Both [<sup>3</sup>H]colchicine and inhibitor were at 5 μM. <sup>e</sup>Partial inhibition at 20 μM. <sup>f</sup>No data. <sup>g</sup>Little or no activity at 20 μM. <sup>h</sup>Lit. <sup>i</sup>Lit.
Cell Growth Inhibition. ATIs 33 and 44 were assayed as growth inhibitors of a panel of cancer cell lines, including MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-436, MDA-MB-231, A-549, MV4-11, NB4 and NCI-H1975, using PTX as reference drug. As a growth inhibitor of MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-436, and MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells, using the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay, ATI 33 at 72 h showed IC<sub>50</sub> values of 37, 62 and 39 nM, respectively, with the corresponding values for 44 being 33, 75 and 47 nM, respectively (Table 2). Compounds 33 and 44 induced a dose and time-dependent growth inhibition of each treated cell line (Figures 5S-10S, Supporting Information). Compounds 33 and 44 inhibited the human acute myelocytic leukemia (AML) cell lines MV4-11 and NB4, showing at 48 h IC<sub>50</sub>’s of 2.5 and 10.5, and 4 and 10 nM, respectively. As growth inhibitors of the A-549 and NCI-H1975 human lung adenocarcinoma cancer cells bearing the KRAS mutation and resistance to EGFR inhibitors, respectively, ATIs 33 and 44 yielded at 72 h IC<sub>50</sub> values in the nanomolar concentration range.
Table 3. Inhibition of Growth of the OVCAR-8 and NCI/ADR-RES, and Messa and Messa/Dx Cell Line Pairs by Compounds 33 and 44, and Reference Compounds 1, 2, VRB, VBL and PTX.\textsuperscript{a}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compd</th>
<th>OVCAR-8</th>
<th>NCI/ADR-RES</th>
<th>Messa\textsuperscript{b}</th>
<th>Messa/Dx5\textsuperscript{b}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.3 ± 1</td>
<td>2.5 ± 1</td>
<td>20.7 ± 1.7</td>
<td>28.0 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>14 ± 2</td>
<td>10 ± 4</td>
<td>3.5 ± 0.9</td>
<td>4.5 ± 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 ± 1</td>
<td>420 ± 100</td>
<td>11 ± 6</td>
<td>329 ± 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.8 ± 1</td>
<td>1.8 ± 1</td>
<td>2.7 ± 2</td>
<td>2.6 ± 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRB</td>
<td>300 ± 0</td>
<td>5000 ± 1000</td>
<td>nd\textsuperscript{c}</td>
<td>nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBL</td>
<td>15 ± 7</td>
<td>200 ± 0</td>
<td>3 ± 2</td>
<td>144 ± 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTX</td>
<td>3.7 ± 1</td>
<td>6000 ± 500</td>
<td>4 ± 1</td>
<td>1764 ± 477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a}Inhibition of growth of the indicated cell lines. \textsuperscript{b}Incubation time was 72 h. \textsuperscript{c}No data.

**Multidrug Resistant (MDR) Cell Lines.** Compounds 33 and 44 were evaluated as inhibitors of the ovarian carcinoma cell lines OVCAR-8 and its cognate P-glycoprotein (Pgp) overexpressing line NCI/ADR-RES and of the human uterine sarcoma cell line Messa and its cognate MDR line Messa/Dx5, using 1, 2, vinorelbine (VRB), VBL and PTX as reference compounds (Table 3). The reference agents 1, VRB, VBL and PTX weakly inhibited these MDR cell lines. Compounds 33 and 44 and the reference 2 were potent inhibitors of the MDR cell lines. ATI 33 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 2.5 ± 1 nM) was comparable to 2 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.8 ± 1 nM) as an inhibitor of the NCI/ADR-RES cell line, and 44 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 4.5 ± 1 nM) was comparable to 2 (IC\textsubscript{50} = 2.6 ± 1 nM) in the Messa/Dx5 cells.

**Arrest of Mitotic Progression and Concomitant Cell Death Induction.** To assess whether the growth suppressive effect of 33 and 44 reflected their antimitotic activity, we assessed their ability to induce mitotic arrest. We previously found that treatment with 20 nM VBL effectively arrested the cell
cycle of HeLa cells in mitosis; at lower concentrations VBL did not fully prevent mitotic progression, such that cells assemble defective mitotic spindles, “slip” through the mitotic checkpoint and progress towards aberrant chromosome segregation.\textsuperscript{14} We examined HeLa cell cultures treated with 20, 50 and 100 nM \textbf{33} or \textbf{44} in DMSO, 20 nM VBL or DMSO vehicle. Treatments were carried out for 24 h, allowing all cells to enter mitosis during the treatment. Cell cultures were then harvested, and their cell cycle profile was analyzed by flow cytometry after incubation with propidium iodide (PI) to reveal their genomic DNA content (linear scale). ATIs \textbf{33} and \textbf{44} at 20 nM induced $>80\%$ of HeLa cells to arrest with a G2/M genomic content, similar to VBL; very few cells progressed past the G2/M phase (Figure 4A). Thus, both \textbf{33} and \textbf{44} effectively arrested mitotic progression and prevented mitotic slippage, and hence the generation of hyperdiploid or polyploid cells. To assess whether G2/M-arrested cells underwent cell death over time, PI-stained cell samples were analyzed by plotting their DNA content on a logarithmic scale to resolve the sub-G1 region, in which hypodiploid cells represent the terminal products of cell death. ATIs \textbf{33} and \textbf{44} at 20 nM induced both cell death and concomitant G2/M phase arrest and were comparable to VBL; these effects were even more substantial at 50 nM (Figure 4B). The induction of cell death by \textbf{33} seemed to be superior to \textbf{44} at all tested concentrations. Biparametric analysis after simultaneous incubation of non-permeabilized cells with annexin V, which reacts with phosphatidylserine residues on the outer cell membrane during early apoptosis, and PI, to which viable cells are not spontaneously permeable, discriminates early and late stages of apoptotic cell death (Figure 4C) from necrotic cells, which are permeable to PI but do not react with annexin V. We found that \textbf{33} and \textbf{44} induced cell death with apoptotic-like phenotypic features with comparable effectiveness and early-to-late kinetics as observed with VBL.
Figure 4. A. Cell cycle profiles of HeLa cell cultures exposed to 33, 44 or VBL for 24 h at the indicated concentrations; the % of cells with 2C (G1 phase, black bars), 4C (G2/M phases, white bars), or between 2C and 4C (S phase, dashed bars) genomic DNA content is shown. Mean values were calculated from three independent experiments. B. Flow cytometry analysis of PI-stained cells with sub-G1 DNA content, representing terminal cell death, after 24 h. Mean values were calculated from four independent experiments. C. Distribution of cells simultaneously processed for annexin V reactivity and PI incorporation, representing early (reactive to annexin V, not permeable to PI) and late (reactive to both annexin V and PI) stages of the cell death process in cultures treated for 24 h. Mean values were calculated from three independent experiments.
ATIs 33 and 44 Strongly Inhibit Mitotic MT Assembly. To correlate cell cycle arrest and cell death induction with inhibition of MT dynamics in HeLa cells, we employed immunofluorescence (IF) to examine the effects of ATIs on tubulin and MTs. HeLa cells were treated with 20 or 50 nM 33 or 44 for 24 h, the same conditions that induced cell cycle arrest (Figure 4), then processed for tubulin IF and examined under fluorescence microscopy. We found that at both concentrations 33 or 44 arrested cells in mitosis with a prometaphase-like appearance. Consistent with the absence of hyperdiploid cells in flow cytometry analysis, both ATIs at 20 nM or higher effectively prevented mitotic slippage. At 20...
nM, the ATIs inhibited MT polymerization and left tubulin foci and/or small asters of short MT fragments (an example is shown in Figure 5A, middle panel). The proportion of mitotic cells displaying this inhibited MT phenotype was very similar to that observed with VBL (Figure 5B). Raising the ATI concentrations to 50 nM yielded a phenotype with no recognizable mitotic MT remnants, but only tubulin aggregates that formed an unstructured meshwork throughout the mitotic cells (Figure 5A, top panel). In summary, the newly synthesized ATIs strongly affect cellular MT polymerization, resulting in effective inhibition of formation of the mitotic apparatus, particularly when used at 50 nM, and this phenotype was associated with a durable mitotic arrest and concomitant induction of cell death.

**Inhibition of PC-3, RD, and HepG2 Cancer Cell Growth.** We determined the effects of ATIs 33 and 44 as growth inhibitors of the human prostate cancer PC-3, rhabdomyosarcoma RD and human liver hepatocellular carcinoma HepG2 cell lines, with VBL and PTX as reference compounds (Table 4). ATIs 33 and 44 strongly inhibited these cell lines at nanomolar concentrations and were superior to the references VBL and PTX. Compound 33 was generally more effective than 44 as an inhibitor of the growth of these three cell lines.

PC-3, RD, and HepG2 cell cultures were treated for 24 h with increasing concentrations of ATIs 33 and 44 and of PTX as reference drug at 500, 1000, and 2000 nM. After treatment, cells and vehicle controls (0.1% DMSO) were incubated with PI to analyze their DNA content in flow cytometry assays. Both ATIs arrested cell cycle progression in all three cell lines at low concentrations. ATIs 33 and 44 induced an accumulation in the G2/M phase in PC-3 and RD cells, as did PTX, whereas in HepG2 cells these compounds caused a stronger effect on cell cycle progression as compared with the reference drug (Figure 11S, Supporting Information).
Table 4. Growth Inhibition of PC-3, RD and HepG2 Cell Lines by Compounds 33 and 41 and References VBL and PTX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compd</th>
<th>PC3 ± SD (μM)</th>
<th>RD ± SD (μM)</th>
<th>HepG2 ± SD (μM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.2 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>19 ± 1</td>
<td>16 ± 1.3</td>
<td>62 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBL</td>
<td>766 ± 1000</td>
<td>53 ± 2.5</td>
<td>81 ± 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTX</td>
<td>4900 ± 1.3</td>
<td>&gt;10000</td>
<td>2600 ± 1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Incubation time was 48 h.

After a 24 h exposure and subsequent incubation in drug-free medium for 24 h, the PC-3, RD, and HepG2 cell lines treated with 33 or 44 showed a strong accumulation of cells in G2/M (Figure 6). Moreover, 33 and 44 induced an irreversible cell cycle arrest at the concentrations of 500, 1000, and 2000 nM in the PC-3 and RD cells.

A correlation between cell cycle arrest and cell death was investigated by exposing the cells to a 500, 1000 or 2000 nM concentration of 33, 44 or PTX, followed by incubation with fluorescently conjugated annexin V and PI (Figure 7). All the cell lines treated with 33 or 44 at 500 nM showed higher rates of cell death than the same populations treated with 500 nM PTX. A dose-response trend in cell death was observed in the RD cell line after a 48 h exposure with either 44 or 33 (Figure 7B) and in the PC3 and HepG2 cell lines following treatment with PTX (Figure 7A and 7C).
Figure 6. Cell cycle analysis of PC-3 (A), RD (B) and HepG2 (C) cells treated with 0.1% DMSO or 500, 1000 or 2000 nM 33, 44 or PTX for 24 h, followed by a 24 h recovery in drug-free medium. Histograms represent % of cells with G0/G1, S and G2/M DNA content expressed as mean values ± SD of three independent experiments.
Figure 7. Cell death cytometric analysis of PC-3 (A), RD (B) and HepG2 (C) cells treated with 0.1% DMSO or 500, 1000 or 2000 nM 33, 44 or PTX for 48 h. Flow cytometric profiles of cell populations following treatment with DMSO or 2000 nM 33 or 44 are at the top of each panel (annexin-V-FITC staining on the x axis and PI on the y axis). Histograms represent % of cells in early apoptosis (annexin V-FITC staining) and late apoptosis (annexin V-FITC and PI staining) expressed as mean values ± SD calculated from three independent experiments.
Inhibition of T98G and U343MG Cancer Cell Growth. Malignant gliomas develop from gradual accumulation of multiple genetic alterations, resulting in either activation of oncogenes or inactivation of tumor suppressor genes. Human glioblastoma multiforme T98G and U343MG cells show typical hallmarks of glioblastoma multiforme tumors in patients. We evaluated the ability of compounds 33 and 44 to inhibit the growth of T98G and U343MG cancer cells, which show different genetic profiles for the expression of key cell survival proteins, such as p53, MDM2, EGFR, RB, cyclin D, and MMPs. Treatment of T98G and U343MG cells with increasing concentrations of 33 or 44 for 24, 48 or 72 h significantly inhibited cell growth in a dose- and time-dependent manner (Figures 12S and 13S, Supporting Information). The IC$_{50}$ values were calculated taking into account the relative doubling time (CDT) after 48 h for the T98G cells and after 72 h for the U343MG cells. As a cell growth inhibitor, compound 33 yielded IC$_{50}$ values of 15.2 ± 1.6 nM in T98G cells, and 0.5 ± 0.05 nM in U343 cells; for 44, IC$_{50}$ values of 16.3 ± 1.5 nM nM in T98G cells and 0.6 ± 0.05 nM nM in U343 cells were obtained.

Expression of MICA and MICB ligands in HeLa Cells, Resulting in Enhanced Natural Killer (NK) Cell Degranulation. In previous studies, treatment of HeLa and HepG2 tumor cell lines with sodium butyrate, a potent repressor of histone deacetylases that causes spindle abnormalities and mitotic arrest, resulted in up-regulation of the expression of NK cell receptor activating ligand MICA and MICB at both the mRNA and protein levels and in enhanced susceptibility of both cell lines to NK lysis. We evaluated the expression of NKG2D and DNAM-1 ligands in HeLa cells after treatment with either ATI 33, 37 or 44, in particular whether the compounds could modulate their expression. We first characterized HeLa cell growth inhibition by 33, 37 or 44, at a sub-lethal concentration after a 48 h treatment (MTT assay). HeLa cells were more sensitive to 33 and 44 (IC$_{50}$ value = 10 nM) than to 37 (IC$_{50}$ = 76 nM). After a 48 h treatment with 10 nM ATI, flow cytometric biparametric analysis of HeLa cells by annexin V/PI staining showed only a weak increase of early apoptotic cells compared to control cultures (Figure 14S, Supporting Information).
Figure 8. ATIs 33, 37 and 44 up-regulate DNAM-1 and NKG2D ligands in HeLa cells. NKG2D and DNAM-1 ligand surface expression was analyzed by flow cytometry after a 48 h treatment with the indicated ATI compound. Data are representative of one out of three independent experiments.

NK cell receptor activating ligand analysis by combined IF and flow cytometry revealed a different modulation of NKG2D and DNAM-1 ligands in ATI-treated HeLa cells after a 48 h treatment with sub-lethal doses. ATI 33, 37 or 44 behaved as strong enhancers of MICA, ULBP3 and PVR expression, while treatment with the compounds had weaker effects on MICB, ULBP1 and ULBP2 ligand expression (Figure 8) and no effect on the expression of the Nec-2 ligand (data not shown). Interestingly, (1-(3-aminophenyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone, a potent tubulin polymerization inhibitor belonging to the ARAP class, was unable to induce the NKG2D and DNAM-1 ligands (data not shown). The expression of ligand surface on treated HeLa cells was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in mRNA levels, as indicated by real-time PCR data (Figure 15S, Supporting Information).
Figure 9. NK cell-mediated killing of HeLa cells increased after a 48 h treatment with ATI 33 or 44. Results are expressed as % of CD107a⁺ cells after subtraction of the % of the control antibody and represent one of two independent experiments. The basal CD107a expression on NK cells was about 2%.

Based on these findings, we evaluated whether ATIs 33 and 44 would increase NK-cell degranulation towards HeLa cells. The expression of the lysosomal marker CD107a, which correlates with NK cell cytotoxicity, was evaluated by IF and flow cytometry analysis by gating on NK cells upon their interaction with treated or untreated HeLa cells, used as targets. The up-regulation of NKG2D and DNAM-1 ligands was verified before the degranulation assay (data not shown). The expression of CD107a on NK cells contacting treated-HeLa target cells indicated that those cells were more susceptible to NK cell lysis (Figure 9).

Hedgehog Inhibiting Activity. Hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway is deeply involved in tumorigenesis, and inhibitors of the Hh pathway have shown great potential as cancer therapeutics. In recent years, an ever growing interest in the Hh pathway has led to the development of a variety of small molecules targeting key Hh components, i.e., Smoothened (Smo), Sonic hedgehog protein (Shh), and Gli1. Currently, some antagonists of Smo, the positive signaling transducer in Hh pathway, are undergoing clinical trials.
We wished to investigate whether ATI compounds, like the structurally related ARAP derivatives, could behave as inhibitors of Hh signaling. We selected three highly potent ATI derivatives, 33, 44, and 81, and their effects were evaluated by a luciferase assay performed in NIH3T3 Shh-Light II (Shh-LII) cells. In these cells, in which is stably incorporated an Hh-responsive (Gli-RE) reporter, the induction of the pathway occurs following treatment with the SMO agonist SAG. ATIs 33, 44, and 81 showed a strong reduction of luciferase activity in cells treated with SAG in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 10), yielding IC$_{50}$’s of 19, 72 and 38 nM, respectively. The treatment did not decrease the control Renilla luciferase activity, preventing any cytotoxicity mediated effects on the inhibition of Hh signaling. To address the ability of these compounds to affect D283 medulloblastoma cell proliferation and survival, we performed a trypan blue count assay. The in vitro treatment with ATI 33, 44, or 81 at 1 μM impaired cell growth and the percentage of cell death, as shown in Figure 16S, Supporting Information.
Hh inhibitors are attracting ever growing attention because of benefits displayed in the treatment of Hh-dependent cancers, such as medulloblastomas. However, the problem of drug resistance to Smo mutations, arising during clinical treatment, has led to a quest for new Hh inhibitors. ATIs 33, 44 and 81 showed potent inhibition of the Hh signaling pathway, suggesting that the ATI class has potential as Hh-dependent anticancer agents.

**Metabolic stability.** Compounds 33 and 44 were examined in a microsomal stability assay in comparison with 7-ethoxycoumarin and propranolol as control compounds, using both human and mouse liver microsomes, to estimate compound stability to phase I oxidative metabolism (Table 5). Compound 44 showed metabolic stability of 25.6 and <3 μL/min/mg protein in mouse and human liver microsomes, respectively. Compound 33, showed medium metabolic stability with human liver microsomes and low-medium metabolic stability with mouse liver microsomes (relative stabilities are defined in the Table 5 legend).
**Aqueous solubility.** The solubility in aqueous pH 7.4 buffer of compounds 33 and 44 was measured in a high throughput screening solubility assay. The solubility of compound 33 was about 1 μM, while under the same conditions, compound 44 showed a solubility of 3.2 μM (Table 5).

**CONCLUSION**

We designed 39 new 2-phenylindole derivatives as potential anticancer agents bearing the 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl moiety linked through a sulfur, ketone or methylene bridging group at position 3 of the indole and with halogen or methoxy substituent(s) at positions 4-7. Twenty-three new derivatives inhibited tubulin polymerization with IC$_{50}$ values of 1.0-2.0 μM and inhibited colchicine binding with a mean value >70%; fifteen derivatives inhibited the growth of human MCF-7 cells with IC$_{50}$ values ≤50 nM.

Compounds 33 and 44, representative members of this series, uniformly inhibited at nanomolar concentration a panel of cancer cells, including MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-436, MDA MB-231, MV4-11, NB4, A-549, NCI-H1975, T98G and U343 cells. As inhibitors of PC-3, RD, and HepG2 cancer cell growth, 33 and 44 were superior to the references VBL and PTX. ATI 33 and 44 were comparable to 2 as inhibitors of the MDR NCI/ADR-RES and Messa/Dx5 cell lines. Besides the ability to inhibit tubulin polymerization, for which they were originally designed, ATIs 33 and 44 exhibited an unexpected stimulation of the cytotoxic activity of NK cells. Our findings demonstrated that 33 and 44 at doses of 10 nM, which did not severely affect cell viability, increased NKG2D and DNAM-1 ligand up-regulation of HeLa cells, resulting in an enhanced stimulation of NK cell cytotoxic activity. This novel effect of ATIs, elicited at sublethal doses, along with a stronger expression of NK cell receptor-activating ligand, led to an increased propensity of NK cells to degranulate against tumor cells. At higher concentrations of 20-50 nM, ATIs 33 and 44 induced >80% of HeLa cells to arrest with a G2/M DNA content, an effect similar to that observed with VBL, with very few cells progressing past the 4N
G2/M phase. These compounds stably arrested mitotic progression, prevented mitotic slippage and the ensuing formation of aneuploid cells - a hallmark of aggressive cancers - and induced cell death. These findings suggest that the new ATIs 33 and 44 can arrest proliferation of cancer cells with effectiveness comparable or superior to that obtained with VBL. ATIs 44 and 81 showed strong inhibition of the Hh signaling pathway, inhibiting medulloblastoma D283 cells with IC₅₀s of 72 and 38 nM, respectively.

In summary, these novel ATI compounds show potential to treat cancer via both MT-based and MT-independent pathways. Even at low concentrations where the ATIs do not fully prevent the assembly of the mitotic apparatus, and hence mitotic cell death, these agents effectively up-regulate NK ligands and trigger an alternative cytotoxic response via NK cells. Here we have described the broad potential of the new ATIs in an in-depth characterization of the cell response to increasing drug concentrations. We aim to assess whether specific MT-associated proteins (MAPs) can modulate cell sensitivity to these drugs and favor one pathway over the other. Such MAPs may serve as effective biomarkers to predict the prevalent response to ATI treatment. Compounds 33 and 44 represent novel lead compounds that will prompt further development of the ATI class to obtain new promising anticancer agents with enhanced stimulation of NK cell cytotoxic activity and repression of Hh-dependent cancers. Derivative 44 showed higher metabolic stability than 33 in human and mouse liver microsomes and greater water solubility. The present results highlight the therapeutic potential of the ATI class as anticancer agents and prompt further developmental studies.

Experimental Section

Chemistry. Microwave-assisted reactions were performed on a CEM Discover SP single mode reactor. The instrument settings were controlled with PC-running CEM Synergy 1.49 software. Closed vessel experiments were carried out in capped microwave-dedicated vials (10 mL) with cylindrical stirring bar (length 8 mm, diameter 3 mm). Open vessel experiments were carried out in 100 mL round-
bottom flasks equipped with a Dimroth reflux condenser and a cylindrical stirring bar (length 20 mm, diameter 6 mm). Stirring, temperature, irradiation power, maximum pressure (Pmax), PowerMAX (simultaneous cooling-while-heating), ActiVent (simultaneous venting-while-heating), and ramp and hold times were set as indicated. Temperature of the reaction was monitored by an external fiber optic temperature sensor. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to 25 °C via air-jet cooling. Melting points (mp) were determined on a Stuart Scientific SMP1 apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared (IR) spectra were run on a Perkin-Elmer SpectrumOne FT-ATR spectrophotometer. Band position and absorption ranges are given in cm\(^{-1}\). Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (\(^1\)H NMR) spectra were acquired on a Bruker 400 MHz FT spectrometer in the indicated solvent by TopSpin 2.1 software and the files processed by MestreLab Research S.L. MestreReNova 6.2.1-769 software. Chemical shifts are expressed in δ units (ppm) from tetramethylsilane. Multiplicities are indicated as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), br (broadened), broad s (broadened singlet), and coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz). Flash chromatography was carried out on Interchim Spot II Flash, using Merck SuperVarioFlash D26 cartridges packed with Merck Geduran 60 (0.040-0.063 mm) silica gel. Column chromatography was performed on columns packed with alumina from Merck (70-230 mesh) or silica gel from Macherey-Nagel (70-230 mesh). Aluminum oxide thin layer chromatography (TLC) cards from Fluka (aluminum oxide precoated aluminum cards with fluorescent indicator visualizable at 254 nm) and silica gel TLC cards from Macherey-Nagel (silica gel precoated aluminum cards with fluorescent indicator visualizable at 254 nm) were used for TLC. Developed plates were visualized by a Spectroline ENF 260C/FE UV apparatus. Organic solutions were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Evaporation of solvents was carried out on a Büchi Rotavapor R-210 equipped with a Büchi V-850 vacuum controller and a Büchi V-700 or V-710 vacuum pump. All commercially available reagents were used without further purification. Elemental analyses of the compounds were found within ± 0.4% of the theoretical
values. Purity of tested compounds was determined by high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) and was >95%. The HPLC system (Dionex UltiMate 3000, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.) was equipped with a SR-3000 solvent rack, a LPG-3400SD quaternary analytical pump, a TCC-3000SD column compartment, a DAD-3000 diode array detector and an analytical manual injection valve with a 20 µL loop. Compounds were dissolved in acetonitrile (10 mg/mL). HPLC analysis was performed by using an Acclaim 120 C18 reversed-phase column (5 µm, 4.6 x 250 mm, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.) at a temperature of 30 ± 1 °C, an isocratic gradient (acetonitrile:water = 90:10), a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min and a detector signal of 254 and 365 nm. Chromatographic data were acquired and processed by Chromelone 6.80 software (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.).

1. Synthesis of Compounds 6-45. General Procedure for the Preparation of 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42 and 44. Example. 4-Bromo-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (6). A mixture of 4-bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (46) (0.27 g, 1 mmol), bis-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)disulfide (0.44 g, 1.1 mmol), and sodium hydride (0.053 g, 2.2 mmol; 60% in mineral oil) in anhydrous DMF (3 mL) was placed into the microwave cavity (closed vessel mode, Pmax = 250 psi). Starting microwave irradiation of 120 W was used, the temperature being ramped from 25 to 130 °C, while rapidly stirring and venting (pressure set point: 100 psi; times at set point: 100; delta pressure: 20 psi). Once 130 °C was reached, taking about 1 min, the reaction mixture was held at this temperature for 2 min. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/ n-hexane as eluent) to furnish 6 (0.13 g, 27%), mp 202-205 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.66 (s, 6H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 6.37 (s, 2H), 7.10 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.41 (m, 5H), 7.71 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 8.72 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 3344 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_3$S (470.38)) C, H, Br, N, S.
4-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (8). Synthesized as 6, starting from 4-chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (47). Yield 62%, mp 178-180 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): δ 3.54 (s, 6H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 7.10-7.11 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.54 (m, 4H), 7.77-7.80 (m, 2H), 12.51 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 3345 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_3$S (425.93)) C, H, Cl, N, S.

4-Fluoro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (11). Synthesized as 6, starting from 4-fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (48). Yield 30%, mp 168-170 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): δ 3.53 (s, 6H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 6.28 (s, 2H), 6.80-6.85 (m, 1H), 7.14-7.19 (m, 1H), 7.44 (t, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.80-7.82 (m, 2H), 12.30 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 3307 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$FNO$_3$S (409.47)) C, H, F, N, S.

4-Methoxy-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (13). Synthesized as 6, starting from 4-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (49). Yield 41%, mp 133-136 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.66 (s, 6H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 6.44 (s, 2H), 6.57-6.59 (m, 1H), 7.05 (d, $J$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (t, $J$ = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.73 (d, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 8.52 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 3261 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{23}$NO$_4$S (421.51)) C, H, N, S.

5-Bromo-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (15). Synthesized as 6, starting from 5-bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (50). Yield 18%, mp 152-155 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): δ 3.53 (s, 6H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 6.27 (s, 2H), 7.32-7.35 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.58 (m, 5H), 7.86-7.88 (m, 2H), 12.29 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 3316 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_3$S (470.38)) C, H, Br, N, S.

5-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (18). Synthesized as 6, starting from 5-chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (51). Yield 20%, mp 158-160 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.65 (s, 6H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.33 (s, 2H), 7.21-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.36-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.66-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.77-
7.80 (m, 2H), 8.69 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3319 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_3$S (425.93)) C, H, Cl, N, S.

5-Fluoro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (21). Synthesized as 6, starting from 5-fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (52). Yield 26%, mp 158-160 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.54 (s, 6H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 7.1 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.45 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.55 (m, 3H), 7.88 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 12.21 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3319 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$FNO$_3$S (409.47)) C, H, F, N, S.

5-Methoxy-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (23). Synthesized as 6, starting from 5-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (53). Yield 20% as an oil. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.63 (s, 6H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.35 (s, 2H), 6.90-6.93 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.11 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.46 (m, 4H), 7.76-7.77 (m, 2H), 8.58 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3337 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{23}$NO$_4$S (421.51)) C, H, N, S.

6-Bromo-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (26). Synthesized as 6, starting from 6-bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (54). Yield 22%, mp 200-203 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.58 (s, 6H), 6.78 (s, 2H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 12.40 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3320 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_3$S (470.38)) C, H, Br, N, S.

6-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (28). Synthesized as 6, starting from 6-chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (55). Yield 25%, mp 207-210 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.54 (s, 6H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 6.29 (s, 2H), 7.14 (dd, $J = 1.1$ and 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.55 (m, 5H), 7.87 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 12.23 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3319 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_3$S (425.93)) C, H, Cl, N, S.
6-Fluoro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (31). Synthesized as 6, starting from 6-fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (56). Yield 37% as an oil. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.64 (s, 6H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.35 (s, 2H), 6.96 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.50 (m, 3H), 7.58-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.56 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3320 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$FNO$_3$S (409.47)) C, H, F, N, S.

6-Methoxy-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (33). Synthesized as 6, starting from 6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (57). Yield 24%, mp 121-124 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.54 (s, 6H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.31 (s, 2H), 6.77 (dd, $J = 2.2$ and 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.50 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.85 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 11.88 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3322 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{23}$NO$_4$S (421.51)) C, H, N, S.

7-Bromo-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (35). Synthesized as 6, starting from 7-bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (58). Yield 39%, mp 142-145 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.54 (s, 6H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 6.29 (s, 2H), 7.08 (t, $J = 7.7$Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.54 (m, 5H), 7.82 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 12.11 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3335 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_3$S (470.38)) C, H, Br, N, S.

7-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (37). Synthesized as 6, starting from 7-chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (59). Yield 77%, mp 62-65 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.66 (s, 6H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.36 (s, 2H), 7.12-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.57 (m, 4H), 7.58-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.83-7.85 (m, 2H), 8.72 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3259 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_3$S (425.93)) C, H, Cl, N, S.

7-Fluoro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (40). Synthesized as 6, starting from 7-fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (60). Yield 32%, mp 98-100 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ
3.54 (s, 6H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 7.05-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 12.46 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 3247 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{20}$FNO$_3$S (409.47)) C, H, F, N, S.

7-Methoxy-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (42). Synthesized as 6, starting from 7-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (61). Yield 57%, mp 158-160 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 3.53 (s, 6H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 6.29 (s, 2H), 6.79-6.81 (m, 1H), 7.04-7.08 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.83-7.86 (m, 2H), 12.09 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 3300 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{23}$NO$_4$S (417.45)) C, H, N, S.

6,7-Dichloro-2-phenyl-3-((3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)thio)-1H-indole (44). Synthesized as 6, starting from 6,7-dichloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (62). Yield 57%, mp 158-160 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 3.55 (s, 6H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 6.29 (s, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.55 (m, 4H), 7.83-7.85 (m, 2H), 12.44 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1610, 3268 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{23}$H$_{19}$Cl$_2$NO$_3$S (460.37)) C, H, Cl, N, S.

General Procedure for the Preparation of 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43 and 45. Example. (4-Bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (7). A mixture of 46 (0.27 g, 1 mmol), 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride (0.23 g, 1 mmol), and anhydrous aluminum chloride (0.13 g, 1 mmol) in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (2 mL) was placed into the microwave cavity (closed vessel mode, Pmax = 250 psi). A starting microwave irradiation of 150 W was used, the temperature being ramped from 25 °C to 110 °C while stirring. Once 110 °C was reached, taking about 1 min, the reaction mixture was held at this temperature for 2 min. The reaction mixture was quenched on 1 M HCl/crushed ice and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried, and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/n-hexane as eluent) to furnish 7 (0.09 g, 20%), mp 228-230 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 3.74 (s, 6H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 7.13-7.16 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.37 (m,
(4-Chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (9). Synthesized as 7, starting from 47. Yield 35%, mp 232-235 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 3.72 (s, 6H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.17 (s, 2H), 7.19-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.38 (dd, $J = 2.0$ and 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.48 (m, 2H), 8.73 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1618, 3344 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_4$ (466.32)) C, H, Br, N.

(4-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (12). Synthesized as 7, starting from 48. Yield 25%, mp 212-215 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 3.62 (s, 6H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 6.84-6.89 (m, 1H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 7.18-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.35 (m, 4H), 7.42-7.44 (m, 2H), 12.34 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1618, 3205 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_4$ (421.42)) C, H, Cl, N.

(4-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (14). Synthesized as 7, starting from 49. Yield 51%, mp 144-146 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.64 (s, 6H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 6.55-6.57 (m, 1H), 7.02 (s, 2H), 7.09-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.29-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.49-7.51 (m, 2H), 11.95 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1622, 3220 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{25}$H$_{23}$NO$_5$ (417.45)) C, H, N.

(5-Bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (16). Synthesized as 7, starting from 50. Yield 55%, mp 200-203 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.58 (s, 6H), 6.78 (s, 2H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 12.40 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1610, 3305 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_4$ (466.32)) C, H, Br, N.
(5-Chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (19). Synthesized as 7, starting from 51. Yield 54%, mp 222-225 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.69 (s, 6H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.94 (s, 2H), 7.24-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.33-7.40 (m, 3H), 8.07-8.08 (m, 1H), 8.81 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 1610, 3340 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_4$ (421.87)) C, H, Cl, N.

(5-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (22). Synthesized as 7, starting from 52. Yield 66%, mp 198-200 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): δ 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 6H), 6.78 (s, 2H), 7.10-7.15 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.51 (q, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, $J = 2.5$ and 10.1, 1H), 12.30 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 1620, 3225 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$FNO$_4$ (405.42)) C, H, F, N.

(5-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (24). Synthesized as 7 starting from 53. Yield 78%, mp 202-205 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): δ 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 6H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.78 (s, 2H), 6.90 (dd, $J = 2.6$ and 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.25 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 12.11 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 1652, 3195 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{25}$H$_{23}$NO$_5$ (417.45)) C, H, N.

(6-Bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (27). Synthesized as 7, starting from 54. Yield 40% as an oil. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.68 (s, 6H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.94 (s, 2H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.84 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: v 1610, 3304 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_4$ (466.32)) C, H, Br, N.

(6-Chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (29). Synthesized as 7, starting from 55. Yield 67%, mp 188-190 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.63 (s, 6H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 6.93 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.24 (m, 4H), 7.31-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H),
8.84 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 3319, 1618 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_4$ (421.87)) C, H, Cl, N.

$(6$-$Fluoro$-$2$-$phenyl$-$1H$-$indol$-$3$-$yl)$$(3,4,5$-$trimethoxyphenyl)methanone$ $ (32)$. Synthesized as 7, starting from 56. Yield 25% as an oil. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 3.68 (s, 6H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 6.94 (s, 2H), 7.05 (t, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.99-8.02 (m, 1H), 8.58 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1621, 3265 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$FNO$_4$ (405.42)) C, H, F, N.

$(6$-$Methoxy$-$2$-$phenyl$-$1H$-$indol$-$3$-$yl)$$(3,4,5$-$trimethoxyphenyl)methanone$ $ (34)$. Synthesized as 7, starting from 57. Yield 63%, mp 186-188 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ 3.59 (s, 9H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.80 (s, 2H), 6.85 (dd, $J = 2.3$ and 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 12.01 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1610, 3302 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{25}$H$_{23}$NO$_5$ (417.45)) C, H, N.

$(7$-$Bromo$-$2$-$phenyl$-$1H$-$indol$-$3$-$yl)$$(3,4,5$-$trimethoxyphenyl)methanone$ $ (36)$. Synthesized as 7, starting from 58. Yield 58%, mp 188-190 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 3.71 (s, 6H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.97 (s, 2H), 7.18 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.42-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.48 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.67 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1618, 3258 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$BrNO$_4$ (466.32)) C, H, Br, N.

$(7$-$Chloro$-$2$-$phenyl$-$1H$-$indol$-$3$-$yl)$$(3,4,5$-$trimethoxyphenyl)methanone$ $ (38)$. Synthesized as 7, starting from 59. Yield 64%, mp 148-150 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$ 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 6H), 6.80 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.29 (m, 4H), 7.34 (dd, $J = 1.0$ and 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.88 (dd, $J = 1.0$ and 8.0 Hz, 1H), 12.41 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1607, 3215 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$ClNO$_4$ (421.87)) C, H, Cl, N.
(7-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (41). Synthesized as 7, starting from 60. Yield 65%, mp 172-175 °C (from toluene). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 6H), 6.81 (s, 2H), 7.07-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, $J$ = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 12.60 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 1615, 3254 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{20}$FNO$_4$ (405.42)) C, H, F, N.

(7-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (43). Synthesized as 7, starting from 61. Yield 20%, mp 185-188 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 6H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 6.79 (s, 2H), 6.83 (d, $J$ = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, $J$ = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.49 (m,1H), 12.24 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 1606, 3270 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{25}$H$_{23}$NO$_5$ (417.45)) C, H, N.

(6,7-Dichloro-2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone (45). Synthesized as 7, starting from 62. Yield 23%, mp 218-220 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 6H), 6.81 (s, 2H), 7.25-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.86 (d, $J$ = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 12.58 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 1607, 3271 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{19}$Cl$_2$NO$_4$S (456.32)) C, H, Cl, N, S.

General Procedure for the Preparation of 10, 20, 25, 30 and 39. Example. 4-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1H-indole (10). Borane tetrahydrofuran complex (1.0 mL, 1.0 M in tetrahydrofuran) was slowly added to a cold solution of 9 (0.1 g, 0.24 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (1.4 mL) containing anhydrous methanol (0.02 mL) under an Ar stream. The reaction was stirred at 50 °C for 1 h. After cooling, the mixture was carefully diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/n-hexane as eluent) to furnish 10 (0.01 g, 10%), mp 178-180 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.74 (s, 6H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 6.44 (s, 2H), 7.10-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.33 (dd, $J$ = 2.2 and 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.47 (m, 3H),
7.51-7.53 (m, 2H), 8.29 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3358 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{22}$ClNO$_3$ (407.89)) C, H, Cl, N.

5-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1H-indole (20). Synthesized as 10, starting from 19. Yield 41%, mp 172-175 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.76 (s, 6H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.16 (s, 2H), 6.41 (s, 2H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 2.0$ and 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.51-7.54 (m, 2H), 8.23 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3340 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{22}$ClNO$_3$ (407.89)) C, H, Cl, N.

5-Methoxy-2-phenyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1H-indole (25). Synthesized as 10, starting from 24. Yield 26%, mp 137-139 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): δ 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 6H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.14 (s, 2H), 6.48 (s, 2H), 6.76 (dd, $J = 2.4$ and 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.50 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.61-7.64 (m, 2H), 11.12 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3361 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{25}$H$_{25}$NO$_4$ (403.47)) C, H, N.

6-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1H-indole (30). Synthesized as 10, starting from 29. Yield 41%, mp 187-185 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.73 (s, 6H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 4.21 (s, 2H), 6.44 (s, 2H), 7.07 (dd, $J = 2.0$ and 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.45-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.56 (m, 2H), 8.25 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3332 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{22}$ClNO$_3$ (407.89)) C, H, Cl, N.

7-Chloro-2-phenyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1H-indole (39). Synthesized as 10, starting from 38. Yield 41%, mp 156-158 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 3.74 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.22 (s, 2H), 6.44 (s, 2H), 7.05 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.61 (m, 2H), 8.34 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: ν 3347 cm$^{-1}$. Anal. (C$_{24}$H$_{22}$ClNO$_3$ (407.89)) C, H, Cl, N.
5-Bromo-2-phenyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1H-indole (17). A mixture of 16 (0.25 g, 0.54 mmol), triethylsilane (0.14 g, 0.19 mL, 1.2 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.63 g, 0.41 mL, 5.5 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (2.0 mL) was placed into the microwave cavity (closed vessel mode, Pmax = 250 psi). A starting microwave irradiation of 250 W was used, the temperature being ramped from 25 to 250 °C while rapidly stirring and cooling. Once 250 °C was reached, taking about 2 min, the reaction mixture was held at this temperature for 20 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried, and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/n-hexane as eluent) to furnish 17 (0.04 g, 15%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 3.73 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.17 (s, 2H), 6.42 (s, 2H), 7.28 (s, 2H), 7.37-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.53-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 8.25 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D₂O, 1H). IR: ν 3338 cm⁻¹. Anal. (C₂₄H₂₂BrNO₃ (452.34)) C, H, Br, N.


Example. 4-Bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (46). A mixture of 66 (0.1 g, 0.4 mmol), tin(II) chloride dihydrate (1.35 g, 6 mmol) and 1 N HCl (0.92 mL) in glacial acetic acid (4.80 mL) was heated at reflux temperature for 12 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium carbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, chloroform as eluent) to furnish 46 (0.02 g, 19%), mp 98-100 °C, Lit.⁴¹ mp 100-102 °C.

6-Bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (54). Synthesized as 46, starting from 67. Yield 46%, mp 188-190 °C (from ethanol), Lit.⁴² 187 °C.

6-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (56). Synthesized as 46, starting from 68. Yield 24%, mp 170-171 °C (from ethanol), Lit.⁴³ 171-172 °C.
**General Procedure for the Preparation of 47-49, 55, 57 and 61.** Example. 4-Chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (47). A solution of 69 (2.0 g, 8 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (120 mL) was cooled at -40 °C, and then a solution of tert-butyllithium (9.4 mL, 16 mmol, 7.7 M in pentane) was added dropwise under an Ar stream. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and at 25 °C for 12 h, diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane as eluent) to furnish 47 (0.56 g, 31%), mp 73-76 °C (from ethanol), Lit.41 73-75 °C.

4-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (48). Synthesized as 47 starting from 70. Yield 52%, mp 60-62 °C (from ethanol), Lit. 62-64 °C.

4-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (49). Synthesized as 47, starting 71. Yield 34%, mp 100-103 °C (from ethanol), Lit.44 103-105 °C.

6-Chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (55). Synthesized as 47, starting from 72. Yield 18%, mp 176-177 °C (from ethanol), Lit.45 180-181 °C.

6-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (57). Synthesized as 47, starting from 73. Yield 31%, mp 170-173 °C (from ethanol), Lit.46 173-176 °C.

7-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (61). Synthesized as 47, starting from 74. Yield 28%, mp 83-87 °C (from ethanol), Lit.47 85-86 °C.

**General Procedure for the Preparation of 50-52, 58, 60 and 62.** Example. 5-Bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (50). Compound 75 (0.80 g, 2.8 mmol) was added by portions to polyphosphoric acid (8.0 g) preheated at 110 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h and then quenched on crushed ice. The solid was filtered and crystallized from ethanol to give 75 (0.65 g, 82%), mp 190-192 °C, Lit.48 193-196 °C.

5-Chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (51). Synthesized as 50, starting from 76. Yield 37%, mp 198-200 °C (from ethanol), Lit.49 203-204 °C.
5-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (52). Synthesized as 50, starting from 77. Yield 37%, mp 180-185 °C (from ethanol), Lit.\(^5^0\) 181-183 °C.

7-Bromo-2-phenyl-1H-indole (58). Synthesized as 50, starting from 78. Yield 14%, mp 115-117 °C (from ethanol), Lit.\(^5^1\) 117-118 °C. \(^1\)H NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)): \(\delta\) 6.97 (t, \(J = 7.7\), 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 7.31-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.47 (t, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 1H), 7.98-8.00 (m, 2H), 11.36 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D\(_2\)O, 1H). IR: \(\nu\) 3436 cm\(^{-1}\).

7-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (60). Synthesized as 50, starting from 79. Yield 25%, mp 122-125 °C (from ethanol). \(^1\)H NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)): \(\delta\) 6.91-7.00 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.47 (t, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, \(J = 7.4\) Hz, 2H), 11.85 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D\(_2\)O, 1H). IR: \(\nu\) 3436 cm\(^{-1}\).

6,7-Dichloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (62). Synthesized as 50, starting from 80. Yield 27%, mp 105-108 °C (from ethanol). \(^1\)H NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)): \(\delta\) 7.03 (s, 1H), 7.21 (t, \(J = 8.4\) Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, \(J = 7.4\) Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.55 (m, 3H), 7.99 (d, \(J = 8.0\) Hz, 2H), 11.71 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D\(_2\)O, 1H). IR: \(\nu\) 3248 cm\(^{-1}\).

5-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-indole (53) was synthesized according to a Lit.\(^5^2\) procedure.

7-Chloro-2-phenyl-1H-indole (59) was synthesized according to a Lit.\(^5^3\) procedure.


2-(2-Bromo-6-nitrophenyl)-1-phenylethanol (63). To a solution of benzaldehyde (0.12 g, 0.1 mL, 1.1 mmol) and 2-bromo-6-nitrotoluene (0.25 g, 1.2 mmol) in anhydrous DMSO was added a solution of sodium ethoxide in anhydrous ethanol (0.32 mL, 0.43 M). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 12 h, carefully diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate:n-hexane = 1:3 as eluent) to furnish 63 (0.15 g, 40%) as an oil. \(^1\)H NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)): \(\delta\) 3.21-3.24 (m, 2H), 4.64 (d, \(J = 7.4\) Hz, 1H), 5.48 (broad s, disappeared on
treatment with D$_2$O, 1H), 7.25-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.42 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.97 ppm (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 2961, 3030, 3063, 3325, 3560 cm$^{-1}$.

2-(4-Bromo-2-nitrophenyl)-1-phenylethanol (64). Synthesized as 63, starting from 4-bromo-1-methyl-2-nitrobenzene. Yield 44% as an oil. $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 3.07-3.12 (m, 2H), 4.69-4.73 (m, 1H), 5.43 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H), 7.21-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.39 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, $J = 1.7$ and 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.08-8.10 ppm (m, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 2934, 3030, 3065, 3418 cm$^{-1}$.

2-(4-Fluoro-2-nitrophenyl)-1-phenylethanol (65). Synthesized as 63, starting from 4-fluoro-1-methyl-2-nitrobenzene. Yield 44% as an oil. $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 3.12-3.14 (m, 2H), 4.68-4.73 (m, 1H), 5.40 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H), 7.22-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.46-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.81 ppm (dd, $J = 2.3$ and 9.0 Hz, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 2932, 3032, 3087, 3404 cm$^{-1}$.

**General Procedure for the Preparation of 66-68. Example.** 2-(2-Bromo-6-nitrophenyl)-1-phenylethanone (66). A solution of 63 (0.1 g, 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (1.0 mL) was added to a suspension of pyridinium chlorochromate (0.10 g, 0.47 mmol) in the same solvent (2.0 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1.5 h and diluted with water. The layers were separated, and the organic phase was washed with brine, dried and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, chloroform:petroleum ether = 1:1 as eluent) to furnish 66 (0.06 g, 40%), mp 113-115 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 4.89 (s, 2H), 7.52-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.70 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.05-8.10 ppm (m, 4H). IR: $\nu$ 1680 cm$^{-1}$.

2-(4-Bromo-2-nitrophenyl)-1-phenylethanone (67). Synthesized as 66, starting from 64. Yield 40%, mp 114-116 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 4.87 (s, 2H), 7.53-7.60 (m, 3H), 7.70 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.96-7.98 (m, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 8.28-8.30 ppm (m, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1686 cm$^{-1}$.
2-(4-Fluoro-2-nitrophenyl)-1-phenylethanone (68). Synthesized as 66, starting from 65. Yield 16%, mp 95-98 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 4.88 (s, 2H), 7.56-7.72 (m, 5H), 8.03-8.06 ppm (m, 3H). IR: $\nu$ 1680 cm$^{-1}$.

**General Procedure for the Preparation of 69-74.** Example. N-(3-Chloro-2-methylphenyl)benzamide (69). A solution of benzoyl chloride (7.93 g, 6.55 mL, 56 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 3-chloro-2-methylaniline (6.68 g, 5.64 mL, 47 mmol) and triethylamine (5.70 g, 7.85 mL, 56 mmol) at 0 °C in the same solvent (134 mL). The reaction was heated at reflux for 2 h. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and filtered. Removal of the solvent gave a residue that was tritutated with diethyl ether to furnish 69 (5.66 g, 49%), mp 168-170 °C, Lit.$^{54}$ 170 °C. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 2.40 (s, 3H), 7.21 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.51-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.75-7.80 (m, 2H; one proton disappeared after treatment with D$_2$O), 7.90-7.92 ppm (m, 2H). IR: $\nu$ 1647, 3244 cm$^{-1}$.

N-(3-Fluoro-2-methylphenyl)benzamide (70). Synthesized as 69, starting from 3-fluoro-2-methylaniline. Yield 67%, mp 150-152 °C (from ethanol), Lit.$^{55}$ 157-158 °C. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 2.25 (s, 3H), 6.93 (t, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.52 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.75 (m, 2H; one proton disappeared after treatment with D$_2$O), 7.88-7.91 ppm (m, 2H). IR: $\nu$ 1670, 3230 cm$^{-1}$.

N-(3-Methoxy-2-methylphenyl)benzamide (71). Synthesized as 69, starting from 3-methoxy-2-methylaniline. Yield 82%, mp 173-175 °C (from ethanol), Lit.$^{56}$ 177 °C. $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 2.06 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.89 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 9.89 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 1649, 3229 cm$^{-1}$.
**N-(5-Chloro-2-methylphenyl)benzamide (72).** Synthesized as 69, starting from 5-chloro-2-methylaniline. Yield 58%, mp 125-127 °C (from ethanol), Lit.57 121-123 °C.

**N-(5-Methoxy-2-methylphenyl)benzamide (73).** Synthesized as 69, starting from 5-methoxy-2-methylaniline. Yield 88%, mp 113-115 °C (from ethanol). ^1^H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 2.17 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 6.77 (dd, J = 2.6 and 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 9.83 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D_2O, 1H). IR: ν 1650, 3299 cm⁻¹.

**N-(2-Methoxy-6-methylphenyl)benzamide (74).** Synthesized as 69, starting from 2-methoxy-6-methylaniline. Yield 82%, mp 127-130 °C (from ethanol). ^1^H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 2.50 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 6.87-6.93 (m, 2H), 7.20 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.60 (m, 3H), 8.00 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 9.57 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D_2O, 1H). IR: ν 1647, 3360 cm⁻¹.

**General Procedure for the Preparation of 75-80. Example. 1-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-(1-phenylethylidene)hydrazine (75).** A mixture of 4-bromophenylhydrazine hydrochloride (3.35 g, 15 mmol), acetophenone (1.20 g, 1.16 mL, 10 mmol) and sodium acetate (1.23 g, 15 mmol) in ethanol (15 mL) was placed into the microwave cavity (open vessel mode). Microwave irradiation of 250 W was used, the temperature being ramped from 25 °C to 80 °C. Once 80 °C was reached, taking about 1 min, the reaction mixture was held at this temperature for 5 min, while stirring and cooling. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, filtered, washed with petroleum ether and dried to give 76 (0.90 g, 30%), mp 118-120 °C (from ethanol). ^1^H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 2.25 (s, 3H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.35-7.41 (m, 6H; one proton disappeared after treatment with D_2O), 7.83 ppm (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H). IR: ν 3353 cm⁻¹.

**1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(1-phenylethylidene)hydrazine (76).** Synthesized as 75, starting from 4-chlorophenyl hydrazine hydrochloride. Yield 25%, mp 105-107 °C (from ethanol), Lit.58 100-102 °C. ^1^H NMR (CDCl_3): δ δ 2.25 (s, 3H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.31-7.35 (m,
2H; one proton disappeared after treatment with D$_2$O), 7.40 (t, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.79 ppm (d, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 2H). IR: $\nu$ 3352 cm$^{-1}$.

$I$-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(1-phenylethylidene)hydrazine (77). Synthesized as 75, starting from 4-fluorophenyl hydrazine hydrochloride. Yield 95%, mp 110-112 °C (from ethanol), Lit.$^{59}$ 107 °C. $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 2.25 (s, 3H), 7.00-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.38 (t, $J$ = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 9.31 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 3380 cm$^{-1}$.

$I$-(2-Bromophenyl)-2-(1-phenylethylidene)hydrazine (78). Synthesized as 75, starting from 2-bromophenyl hydrazine hydrochloride. Yield 86%, mp >300 °C (from ethanol). Spectral data were consistent with those reported in Lit.$^{60}$

$I$-(2-Fluorophenyl)-2-(1-phenylethylidene)hydrazine (79). Synthesized as 75, starting from 2-fluorophenyl hydrazine hydrochloride. Yield 68%, mp >300 °C (from ethanol). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 2.32 (s, 3H), 6.79-6.84 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.17 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.56-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.83 (m, 2H), 8.64 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 3380 cm$^{-1}$.

$I$-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(1-phenylethylidene)hydrazine (80). Synthesized as 75, starting from 2,3-dichlorophenyl hydrazine hydrochloride. Yield 79%, mp 112-115 °C. $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$): $\delta$ 2.36 (s, 3H), 7.09 (dd, $J$ = 1.4 and 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (t, $J$ = 8.4, 1H), 7.37-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.60 (dd, $J$ = 1.3 and 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84-7.87 (m, 2H), 8.40 ppm (broad s, disappeared on treatment with D$_2$O, 1H). IR: $\nu$ 3270 cm$^{-1}$.

**Molecular Modeling.** All molecular modeling studies were performed on a MacPro dual 2.66GHz Xeon running Ubuntu 14. The tubulin structure was downloaded from the PDB data bank (http://www.rcsb.org/, PDB code: 1SA0). Ligand structures were built with MOE and minimized using the MMFF94x forcefield until a RMSD gradient of 0.05 kcal mol$^{-1}$ Å$^{-1}$ was reached. The docking simulations were performed using PLANTS on the 1SA0 crystal structure.
**Biology. Tubulin Assembly.** The reaction mixtures contained 0.8 M monosodium glutamate (pH 6.6 with HCl in a 2 M stock solution), 10 μM tubulin, 4% (v/v) DMSO and varying concentrations of drug. Following a 15 min preincubation at 30 °C, samples were chilled on ice, GTP to 0.4 mM was added, and turbidity development was followed at 350 nm in a temperature controlled recording spectrophotometer for 20 min at 30 °C. Extent of reaction was measured. Full experimental details were previously reported.\(^\text{62}\)

**[^3H]Colchicine Binding Assay.** The reaction mixtures contained 1.0 μM tubulin, 5.0 μM \[^3H\]colchicine, and 5.0 μM inhibitor and were incubated 10 min at 37 °C. Complete details were described previously.\(^\text{63}\)

**Cell Cultures.** Cell lines were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), unless otherwise specified. MCF-7 breast carcinoma, OVCAR-8, and NCI/ADR-RES cells were obtained from the National Cancer Institute drug screening laboratory, and NB4 cells and MV4-11 cells from the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen. All cell lines, except as indicated, were grown in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 20 mM HEPES, 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 mg/mL streptomycin and 1% L-glutamine; specific requirements include the addition of sodium pyruvate (1-2% for RD rhabdomyosarcoma, HepG2 hepatoma and the three MDA breast carcinoma cell lines) and glucose (1 g/L for RD and HepG2, 4.5 g/L for PC3 prostate carcinoma). Cell lines were cultured at 37 °C in 5% CO\(_2\)-95% air in a humidified incubator. Treatments were initiated 24 h after cell seeding using ATI compound diluted in 0.1% DMSO, or the indicated reference compound, or 0.1% DMSO vehicle, for 24-72 h as indicated.

**Cell Viability Assays.** MCF-7 breast carcinoma and OVCAR-8 and NCI/ADR-RES ovary carcinoma cells: methodology for evaluation of growth was previously described, except that cells were grown for 96 h for IC\(_{50}\) determinations.\(^\text{64}\)
MV4-11, NB4, A-549, NCI-H1975, Messa and Messa/Dx5: cells were seeded into 96-well plates (Corning Inc., Costar) at a density of $2 \times 10^3$ cells/well in 50 μL of the appropriate medium. MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-436 and MDA-MB-231 breast carcinoma cell lines: cells were plated in 100 μL medium in 96-well plates at a density of $3.5 \times 10^3$ per well for MDA-MB-468, $3 \times 10^3$ per well for MDA-MB-436 and $2 \times 10^3$ per well for MDA-MB-436. After 24 h, cells were treated with the inhibitor (100 nM to 0.39 nM) and then evaluated in MTT assays as described.\textsuperscript{65} Statistical analysis was performed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Neumann-Keul's multiple comparison test or Kolmogorov-Smirnov where appropriate.

PC-3, HepG2 and RD cell lines: cells were seeded in 24-well plates at a density of $95 \times 10^3$ per 100 μL well (PC-3 and RD), or $120 \times 10^3$ per 100 μL well (HepG2). After 24 h, the test compound was added (0.01-25 μM) for 48 h. After removal of the medium, MTT was added (500 μM final concentration in 500 μL/well of phosphate-buffered saline; PBS) and incubation continued at 37 °C for 2 h in the dark. The formazan crystals were dissolved in isopropanol containing 0.04 N HCl (200 μL). $A_{550}$ in the wells was determined using a Multiskan Spectrum Thermo Electron Corporation reader. IC\textsubscript{50} values were calculated by nonlinear regression analysis (GraphPad Prism statistics software). Experiments were performed in triplicate. HeLa cells: 7$\times 10^3$ cell- aliquots were seeded in a flat-bottom 96-well tissue culture plate and, after 24 h, were exposed to the inhibitor (10-100 nM) for 24 or 48 h. MTT (10 μL, 5 mg/mL) (Sigma-Aldrich) was added to each well and cells were further incubated for 3 h at 37 °C. After solubilization of the crystals with isopropanol/0.04 N HCl, $A_{570}$ measurements were made with an ELISA reader, and IC\textsubscript{50} values were derived from dose-response curves.

MV4-11, NB4 (AML), A-549 and NCI-H1975 (lung adenocarcinoma) cell lines: cell growth was measured using CellTiter-Flor\textsuperscript{®} (Promega), a nonlytic, single-reagent-addition fluorescence assay that detects the relative number of living cells in samples after experimental manipulation. The CellTiter-Fluor\textsuperscript{TM} Cell Viability Assay measures the conserved and constitutive protease activity within live cells
and, therefore, acts as a marker for cell viability. NB4 and MV4-11 cells in exponential growth were incubated for 48 h with different concentrations of the inhibitors. After 48 h, CellTiter-Fluor® Reagent was added to the cell culture medium (1:1 vol/vol) and incubated for at least 90 min at 37 °C. A549 and NCI-H1975 cells were treated with the inhibitor for 72 h, then CellTiter-Fluor® Reagent was added to one fifth of the culture medium volume. Fluorescence was recorded (excitation wavelength, 360 nm; emission wavelength, 535 nm), and the IC₅₀ was calculated using GraphPad Software.

Messa and Messa/Dx5 (resistant) sarcoma cell lines: the CellTiter-Glo luminescent cell viability assay was used (Promega, Madison, WI). Cells in exponential growth were incubated for 72 h with different concentrations of the inhibitor, then the same volume of CellTiter-Glo reagent was added. The solution was stirred for 2 min to induce cell lysis. Luminescence was recorded after an additional 10 min. IC₅₀ values were calculated using nonlinear regression analysis (GraphPad Prism statistics software).

T98G and U343MG cells: growth was measured by a colorimetric MTS conversion assay, as previously reported.¹⁵

D283 medulloblastoma cells: 3x10⁵ D283 cells/well were plated in a 24-multiwell dish. After 24 h, ATI derivative 44 or 81 (1 μM) was added to the cells for the indicated time. Viability was evaluated with a trypan blue assay.

**Antibodies and Immunostaining.** The following unconjugated monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) were used for immunostaining: anti-MICA (MAB159227), anti-MICB (MAB236511), anti-ULBP1 (MAB170818), anti-ULBP2 (MAB165903) and anti-ULBP3 (MAB166510) from R&D Systems (Minneapolis, MN); anti-PVR (SKII.4) kindly provided by Prof M. Colonna (Washington University, St Louis, MO); anti-Nec-2 (R2.525) from BD Pharmingen (San Diego, CA); allophycocyanin (APC)-conjugated goat affinity purified F(ab’)_2 fragment to mouse IgG (GAM) from Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories (West Grove, PA).
Flow Cytometry Analysis. 3x10^5 HeLa cells were seeded in tissue culture dishes. After ATI treatment, cell numbers were counted using a Z1 Coulter Particle Counter (Beckman Coulter). Cell cycle phase distribution was analyzed in permeabilized cells incubated with PI (Sigma Aldrich P4170, 0.04 mg/ml). SS and FL-3 parameters were acquired in a linear amplification scale, FS and Fl2, in a log scale. Cell aggregates were gated out on the bi-parametric graph FL-3lin/Ratio. Apoptosis was determined as the proportion of cells exhibiting a DNA content lower than 2N after gating out cell debris on the bi-parametric graph FS/SS using the WinMDI software. Cell death was analyzed in 200,000 cell-aliquots in binding buffer (10 mM HEPES/NaOH, pH 7.4, 140 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM CaCl_2) incubated with annexin V-FITC (Immunological Sciences, IK-11120) alone or annexin V-FITC in combination with PI in the absence of permeabilizing agents. Cell samples were analyzed in a Coulter Epics XL cytofluorimeter (Beckman Coulter) equipped with EXPO 32 ADC software. At least 10000 cells per sample were acquired.

IF and Image Analysis. Cells were seeded on sterile polylysine-coated coverslips placed in tissue culture plates. After treatment with ATI or VBL, as indicated, the cells were fixed with 3.7% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 10 min at room temperature and then permeabilized in 0.1% Triton-X100 in PBS for 5 min. Blocking and antibody reactions were carried out in PBS/0.05% Tween 20 containing 3% BSA at room temperature using mouse anti-alpha-tubulin (1:2000, B-5-1-2, Sigma-Aldrich) followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories). Chromosomal DNA was stained with 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, 0.1 µg/mL) and mounted in Vectashield (Vector Laboratories). Images were analyzed using a Nikon Eclipse 90i microscope equipped with a Qicam Fast 1394 CCD camera (Qimaging). To resolve MT remnants or unstructured tubulin foci, some of the acquired images were deconvoluted and analyzed using the Extended Depth of Focus on Z-serial optical sections using Nis-Elements AR 4.2 (Nikon).
**IF and Flow Cytometry Ligand Analysis.** The expression of NKG2D and DNAM-1 ligand surface expression on HeLa cells was analyzed by IF staining using anti-MICA, anti-MICB, anti-ULBP1/2/3, anti-PVR or anti-Nec2 unconjugated mAbs, followed by secondary GAM/APC. Samples were analyzed using a FACSCanto II (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). Flow cytometric analysis was performed using the FlowJo software version 8.8.7 (TreeStar, Ashland, OR).

**Degranulation Assay.** NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity was evaluated using the degranulation lysosomal marker CD107a as previously described. As a source of effector cells, we used human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) isolated from healthy donors by Lymphoprep (Nycomed, Oslo, Norway) gradient centrifugation and then co-cultured for 10 days with an irradiated (30 Gy) Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-transformed B-cell line. Cells were grown in RPMI 8866 at 37 °C in a humidified 5% CO\textsubscript{2} atmosphere. On day 10, the cell population was routinely more than 90% CD56\textsuperscript{+}CD16\textsuperscript{+}CD3\textsuperscript{-}, as assessed by IF and flow cytometric analysis. After a 48 h treatment with 33 or 44, HeLa cells were incubated with activated NK cells at effector:target (E:T) ratios of 1:1 in a flat-bottom 96-well tissue culture plate in complete medium (DMEM (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% FCS). The plates were incubated at 37 °C in a 5% CO\textsubscript{2} atmosphere for 2 h. Thereafter, cells were washed with PBS and incubated with anti-CD107a/APC (or cIgG/APC) for 45 min at 4 °C. Cells were also stained with anti-CD3/FITC and anti-CD56/PE to gate the CD3\textsuperscript{-}CD56\textsuperscript{+} NK cell population.

**Real-time PCR.** MICA, MICB, ULBP1, ULBP2, and ULBP3 and PVR mRNA expression was analyzed by real-time PCR. Total RNA from HeLa cells was extracted using Trizol (Invitrogen) after a maximum of 24 h of drug treatment. Total RNA (1 µg) was used for cDNA first-strand synthesis using oligo-dT (Promega, Madison, WI) in a 25 µL reaction volume. To analyze ligand mRNA expression, the cDNA was amplified in triplicate with the following primers: Hs00792952_m1 for MICA, Hs00792952_m1 for MICB, Hs00197846_m1 for PVR, Hs00607609_m1 for ULBP2,
Hs00225909_m1 for ULBP3, and Hs99999903_m1 for β-actin, all conjugated with fluorochrome FAM (Applied Biosystems). The level of ligand expression was measured using the Threshold Cycle value (Ct). The ΔCt was obtained by subtracting the Ct value of the gene of interest (MICA, MICB or PVR) from the housekeeping gene (β-actin) Ct value. We used ΔCt of NT sample as the calibrator. The fold change was calculated according to the formula 2^{- ΔΔCt}, where ΔΔCt was the difference between ΔCt of the sample and that of the calibrator (according to the formula, the value of the calibrator in each run is 1).

**Hh-dependent Luciferase Reporter Assay.** The luciferase assay was performed in Shh-Light II (Shh-L II) cells, stably incorporating a Gli-responsive luciferase reporter and the pRL-TK Renilla (normalization control), treated for 48 h with SAG (200 nM) and the studied compounds. Luciferase and renilla activity were assayed with a dual-luciferase assay system according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). Results are expressed as luciferase/renilla ratios and represent the mean ± SD of three experiments, each performed in triplicate.

**LC-MS/MS Analytical method.** Samples were analyzed under the following conditions: UFLC (Shimadzu) AC20 coupled with a API 3200 Triple Quadrupole (ABSciex); eluents, phase A: 95% water, 5% acetonitrile + 0.1% HCOOH, phase B: 5% water, 95% acetonitrile + 0.1% HCOOH; flow rate, 0.3 mL/min; column, Gemini - Nx 5µ C18 110A (50*2.00 mm) at 35 ºC; injection volume, 5 µL. LC–MS/MS analyses were carried out using an ESI(+) interface in multiple reaction monitoring mode.

**Metabolic Stability.** Compounds 33 and 44 were dissolved in DMSO in duplicate at a final concentration of 1 µM and preincubated for 10 min at 37 ºC in potassium phosphate buffer pH 7.4, 3 mM MgCl₂, with human or mouse liver microsomes (Xenotech) at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL. After the preincubation period, reactions were started by adding the cofactors mixture (NADP, Glc6P, G6P-DH). Samples were taken at times 0, 10, 20, 30 and 60 min. Acetonitrile was added to stop the reaction and centrifuged. Supernatants were analyzed and quantified by LC-MS/MS. A control sample
without cofactors was always added in order to check the stability of test compounds in the reaction mixtures. The reference standards were 7-ethoxycoumarin and propranolol. A fixed concentration of verapamil was added in every sample as an internal standard for LC-MS/MS. The percent of the area of test compound remaining at the various incubation times were calculated with respect to the area of compound at time 0 min.

The rate constant, $k$ (min$^{-1}$) derived for the exponential decay equation (peak area/IS vs time) was used to calculate the rate of intrinsic clearance (CL) of the compound using the following equation:

$$CL (\mu L/min/mg\ protein) = k/\text{microsomal conc.} \times 10^3$$

**Aqueous Solubility.** The solubilities of compounds 33 and 44 were measured using a high throughput screening assay format. Samples prepared at the target concentration of 200 $\mu$M were placed in a 96-well filter plate and incubated at room temperature for 90 min. The plate was then filtered, and solutions were analyzed by LC-MS/MS. Final concentrations were evaluated by comparing the area under the curve of the MeOH stock solution with those of the test compound solutions.

**ASSOCIATED CONTENT**

**Supporting Information**

Additional chemical and biological material is available free of charge via the internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

**AUTHOR INFORMATION**

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

MT, microtubule; CSA4, combretastatin A-4; VLB, vinblastine; VCR, vincristine; VRB, vinorelbine; PTX, paclitaxel; ATI, arylthioindole; TMP, trimethoxyphenyl; Hh, Hedgehog; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; SAR, structure-activity relationship; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; MDR, multidrug resistant; P-gp, P-glycoprotein; NK, natural killer; SAG, smoothened (Smo) agonist, 3-chloro-N-[trans-4-(methylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-[[3-(4-pyridinyl)phenyl]methyl]-benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide; DAPI, 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenyindole; PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cell; PI, propidium iodide; DMEM, Dulbecco’s modified Eagle medium;
FBS, fetal bovine serum; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; IF, immunofluorescence; APC, allophycocyanin; GAM, mouse IgG.

REFERENCES


