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Research paper

Synthesis, biological evaluation, and molecular modeling of 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one derivatives and tryptanthrin-6-oxime as c-Jun N-terminal kinase inhibitors

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ABSTRACT

c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNKs) play a central role in many physiologic and pathologic processes. We synthesized novel 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one oxime analogs and tryptanthrin-6-oxime (indolo[2,1-*b*]quinazoline-6,12-dion-6-oxime) and evaluated their effects on JNK activity. Several compounds exhibited sub-micromolar JNK binding affinity and were selective for JNK1/JNK3 versus JNK2. The most potent compounds were **10c** (11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one *O*-(*O*-ethylcarboxymethyl) oxime) and tryptanthrin-6-oxime, which had dissociation constants (K_d) for JNK1 and JNK3 of 22 and 76 nM and 150 and 275 nM, respectively. Molecular modeling suggested a mode of binding interaction at the JNK catalytic site and that the selected oxime derivatives were potentially competitive JNK inhibitors. JNK binding activity of the compounds correlated with their ability to inhibit lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced nuclear factor-κB/activating protein 1 (NF-κB/AP-1) activation in human monocytic THP-1Blue cells and interleukin-6 (IL-6) production by human MonoMac-6 cells. Thus, oximes with indenoquinoxaline and tryptanthrin nuclei can serve as specific small-molecule modulators for mechanistic studies of JNK, as well as potential leads for the development of anti-inflammatory drugs.

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1. Introduction

c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNKs) belong to the family of mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK) that are activated in response to various stress stimuli, such as ultraviolet radiation, oxidative stress, heat and osmotic shock, and ischemia-reperfusion injury of the brain and heart [1–4]. In mammals, 10 highly similar isoforms are expressed by alternative splicing of three different genes: JNK1 (four isoforms), JNK2 (four isoforms), and JNK3 (two isoforms) [5,6]. JNK1 and JNK2 are found in all cells and tissues of the body, while JNK3 is expressed mainly in the brain, heart, and testicles [2].

The JNKs have been shown to play an important role in regulation of the signaling pathways involved in apoptosis, necrosis, inflammation, and ischemia/reperfusion injury [7–10]. They are involved in a wide range of diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, insulin resistance, tumorigenesis, stroke, renal ischemia, and Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases [6,11–17]. Upstream kinases of the MAPK cascade (MKK4 and MKK7) phosphorylate and activate JNK [18], whereas transcription factors such as c-Jun, specificity protein 1 (Sp1), activating transcription factor 2 (ATF2), and nuclear factors of activated T-cells (NFATc2 and NFATc3) are substrates for phosphorylation-activated JNKs [5,7,9,19]. There are also numerous non-nuclear substrates of JNK that participate in the degradation of

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proteins, signal transduction, and regulation of apoptotic cell death [3,20]. For example, JNK1 phosphorylates insulin receptor substrate 1 (IRS-1), a key molecule in the insulin-sensing pathway, which down-regulates insulin signaling [21]. Recently Tudor-SN, a multifunctional protein that is implicated in a variety of cellular processes, was identified as a novel JNK target [22].

A significant amount of pharmacological and genetic evidence suggests that inhibition of JNK signaling may represent a promising therapeutic strategy [23], and numerous efforts have focused on the development of selective and nontoxic JNK inhibitors. For example, selective JNK1/3 inhibitors may have clinical benefit in treating neurodegenerative disorders [24]. However, it has been difficult to design selective JNK inhibitors because of the high sequence identity among JNK isoforms (from 73 to 75%) and, specifically, sequence identity of their ATP binding pockets (close to 98%) [25]. Recently, JNK2/3 inhibitors with an aminopyrazole scaffold that have >30-fold selectivity over JNK1 were identified [25].

Although no JNK inhibitors have been approved for use in humans, a few small molecule JNK inhibitors have entered clinical trials for various indications, including tanzisertib for the treatment of lupus erythematous and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, bentamapimod for the treatment of inflammatory endometriosis, and D-JNKi1 for the treatment of inflammation and stroke (for review [26–28]). Previously, we identified a new class of JNK inhibitors based on the 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one scaffold [29]. Specifically, compound **IQ-1** (11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one oxime) and its oxime analogs (Fig. 1) inhibited JNK activity and, consequently, proinflammatory cytokine production by murine and human leukocytes [29]. We also found that **IQ-1** reduced inflammation and cartilage loss associated with collagen-induced arthritis (CIA) [30] and protected against cerebral ischemia–reperfusion injury in mice [31]. These JNK inhibitors contain oxime (**IQ-1**) or O-acyl-oxime (**IQ-2** through **IQ-4** and **IQ-6**) groups (Fig. 1) and exhibited some (~3.6–5.3 fold) selectivity for JNK3 versus JNK1/2 [29,30]. Thus, we propose that modification of **IQ-1** by introduction of various substituents could increase potency and/or a selectivity of the resulting analogs toward the JNK isoforms.

In the present studies, novel 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one oxime analogs, such as aza-analogs, *O*-substituted derivatives, and analogs with different substituents in the indenoquinoxaline tetracyclic moiety, were synthesized and evaluated against JNK1-3. We conducted molecular modeling for selected compounds and estimated their anti-inflammatory potential using *in vitro* cell-based assays. We also report for the first time that tryptanthrin-6-oxime, a derivative of the natural alkaloid tryptanthrin, has a relatively high binding affinity for JNK1-3 and tropomyosin-related kinases (TRK) A and B.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Chemistry

All new compounds were synthesized as reported in Scheme 1, and the structures were confirmed on the basis of analytical and spectral data. As reported previously, 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one (compound **1**) was synthesized by the condensation of ninhydrin with o-phenylenediamine [32,33]. We synthesized oximes of known [34–36] and commercially available ketones **2a-i,** as described in Scheme 1A.

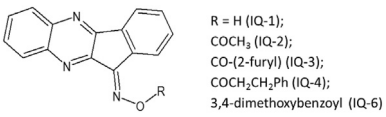
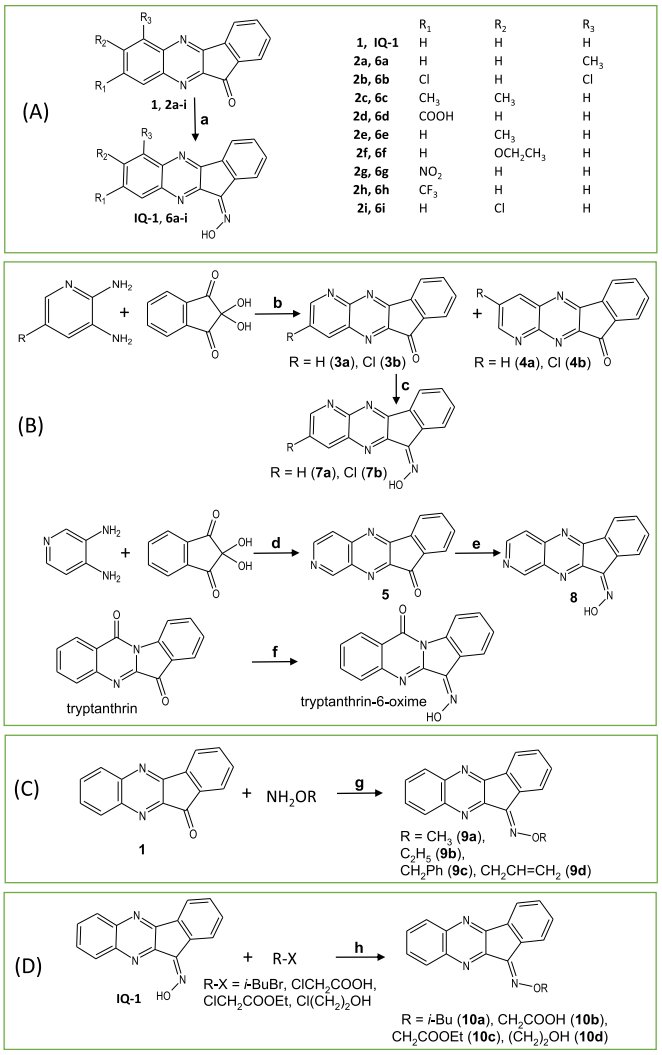


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of previously identified JNK1-3 inhibitors with an 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one scaffold.



Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions: (a) $NH_2OH{\cdot}HSO_4$, NaOH in EtOH, 60 °C, 8 h, 80–93%; (b,d) in EtOH, 60 °C, 10 h, 81%; (c,e) $NH_2OH{\cdot}HCl$ in EtOH, 60 °C, 10 h, 80%; (f) $NH_2OH{\cdot}HCl$ in pyridine, 60 °C, 2 h, 95%; (g) in EtOH, 78 °C, 9 h, 88–92%; (h) KOH in DMSO, r.t., 1 h (**10a**, 54%; **10c**, *Method A*, 84%), or Na_2CO_3 in DMSO, r.t., 9–10 h (**10b**, 52%; **10c**, *Method B*, 56%; **10d**, 83%).

To synthesize indenoquinoxaline analogs **3a**, **3b**, and **5** containing an additional nitrogen atom in the tetracyclic nucleus, we used the reaction of 2,3-diaminopyridine, its 5-chloro derivative, and 3,4-diaminopyridine, with ninhydrin in EtOH (Scheme 1B). It has been established that the use of H_2O as a solvent instead of EtOH does not significantly affect yields of the products and selectivity of the process. The existence of two isomers is possible for each of the resulting aza-analogs. We determined the isomer ratios from integral intensities of the signals in ^1H NMR spectra of the products and found that 3,4-diaminopyridine reacts regiospecifically, with the sole formation of **5** (73% yield). To provide a rationale for regioselectivity of this reaction, we performed density functional theory (DFT) calculations (see the description and Supplementary Fig. S1). Previously, compound **5** was synthesized with comparable yield at higher temperature in boiling isobutyl alcohol [37]. From the reaction of 2,3-diaminopyridine with ninhydrin, a mixture of

isomers **3a** and **4a** (90:10%) was obtained, with a total yield of 82%, from which we isolated pure compound **3a**. It should be noted that in boiling MeOH, an inseparable mixture of ketones **3a** and **4a** was obtained [36]. Reaction of 2,3-diamino-6-methylpyridine leads to a mixture of compounds **3b** and **4b** (83:17%). From this mixture, we isolated pure isomer **3b** by recrystallization from dimethylformamide.

Oximes were synthesized via ketone precursors through a reaction with hydroxylamine. Treatment of compounds **2a-i** with hydroxylamine hydrosulfate in hot EtOH in presence of NaOH led to the 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one oximes (**6a-i**) (Scheme 1A). Likewise, oximes **7a**, **7b**, **8**, and tryptanthrin-6-oxime were synthesized from ketones **3a**, **3b**, **5**, and tryptanthrin, respectively, using hydroxylamine hydrochloride in EtOH or pyridine (Scheme 1B). For the synthesized oximes, the ratio of the *Z*- and *E*-isomers was determined from the integral intensities of the signals in the ^{1}H NMR spectra. We found that compounds **6a-d**, **6f-i**, **8**, and tryptanthrin-6-oxime were formed as individual isomers, while a mixture of *Z*- and *E*-isomers (90:10) was obtained for oxime **7a**. The *Z*- and *E*-isomers of oximes **6e** and **7a,b** exist in dynamic equilibrium in solution and could not be isolated as individual forms. We speculate that the *Z*-isomer is predominant for the synthesized oximes, since it must be stabilized by an intramolecular H-bond between the OH group and the nitrogen atom of the pyrazine ring.

A convenient synthetic route to the *O*-substituted derivatives was synthesis from the corresponding ketone **1** by an oximation reaction with *O*-R-hydroxylamines (Scheme 1C). In the present work, we carried out the oximation of compound **1** using *O*-methyl, *O*-ethyl, *O*-benzyl, and *O*-allyl hydroxylamine hydrochlorides. According to the ^{1}H NMR spectra, products **9a-d** synthesized according to Scheme 1C were isomerically pure individual compounds.

We also investigated the reactivity of **IQ-1** towards alkylating reagents. **IQ-1** has low solubility in most organic solvents, thus alkylation was evaluated in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO); solubility of **IQ-1** in this solvent is about 0.01 M at room temperature. KOH was used as a base. Being an aprotic solvent, DMSO easily solvates the potassium cations, while the OH-anions are solvated slightly, which leads to an extremely high basicity of the medium and activates the alkylation process in the DMSO-KOH system [38]. We also used Na_2CO_3 as a base. *O*-alkylation of **IQ-1** in DMSO was carried out according to Scheme 1D at room temperature and vigorous stirring in the presence of a two-fold molar excess of a base (threefold on the synthesis of the carboxylic acid **10b**).

Compound **10a** in $CDCl_3$ solution exists as a mixture of *Z*- and *E*-isomers with respect to the exocyclic C=N bond, as two sets of side-chain proton signals are observed in the ^{1}H NMR spectrum. The ratio of isomers is approximately 1:2, as determined from the integral intensities in each pair of signals. According to DFT calculations [B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p)] of the **10a** isomers, the *E*-isomer is thermodynamically more stable. The effect of the solvent (chloroform) was taken into account within the polarizable continuum model (PCM). We determined that for the **10a**(*Z*)⇌**10a**(*E*) equilibrium, ΔG^o_{298} is equal to −5.23 kJ/mol. The ^{1}H NMR results for compound **10c** showed two sets of the side chain proton signals of the isomers with 1:3 integral intensity. Similarly to **10a**, indenoquinoxaline **10c** in chloroform has a more stable *E*-isomer. Thus, for the **10c**(*Z*)⇌**10c**(*E*) process, ΔG^o_{298} evaluated by DFT is −10.38 kJ/mol. Clearly, the mixture of *Z*- and *E*-isomers is formed on synthesis under these reaction conditions.

It should be noted that the use of DMSO-Na_2CO_3 instead of DMSO-KOH (Scheme 1D) led to a longer reaction time: complete alkylation of **IQ-1** was attained in 9–10 h. However, upon alkylation by ethyl chloroacetate, isomerically pure **10c** was formed with only traces of the minor isomer present, in contrast to the method using the superbasic medium DMSO-KOH. Comparison of the ^{1}H NMR spectra of the isomer mixture and the individual isomer **10c** synthesized in DMSO-KOH and DMSO-Na_2CO_3 systems, respectively, showed that in the latter case, the product consisted of the isomer that was predominant when DMSO-KOH medium was used. According to results of our DFT calculations presented above, this isomer has an *E*-configuration, and this product was used for further biological evaluation.

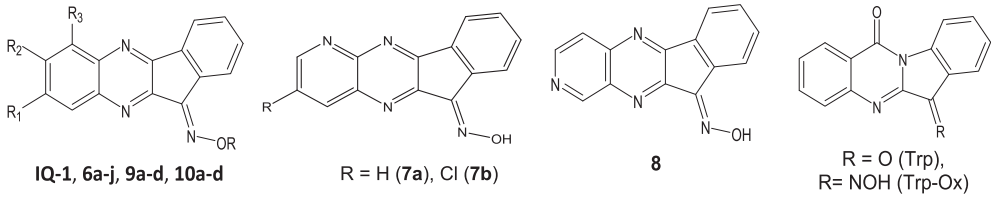
2.2. Structure–activity relationship (SAR) analysis for JNK1-3 binding affinity

All compounds were evaluated for their ability to bind to the three JNK isoforms in comparison with **IQ-1**, and the results presented in Table 1 demonstrate that the 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one nucleus is an appropriate scaffold for JNK inhibitor development. Indenoquinoxalines **6e**, **7a**, and **10c** exhibited K_d values in the nanomolar range for all three JNKs, with the most potent being **10c**, which had even lower K_d values for JNK1 and JNK3 compared to **IQ-1** [29]. Moreover, **10c** had much higher specificity toward JNK1 and JNK3 (K_d values of 22 nM and 76 nM, respectively) versus JNK2 (K_d = 735 nM). To further evaluate the relative potency of **10c**, we compared its binding affinity with that of a commercially available JNK inhibitor, SP600125. As shown in Table 1, the K_d of **10c** toward JNK1 was even lower than that of SP600125.

As reported previously [29], we found that the side chain oxime R substituent was critical for JNK binding and biological activity. The observation that oxime derivatives **9a-d** and **10a,** which have hydrocarbon side chains, were inactive in the competition binding assay suggests that the R oxime substituent is involved in H-bond donor/acceptor interactions with JNK. These interactions occur possibly due to the presence of additional oxygen atoms in the carboxyl, ester, or OH groups of molecules **10b-d**, which can be anchored in the binding site in a favorable conformation, as shown below for **10c**. Although oxime groups may contribute important interactions in the JNK binding site, the tetracyclic nucleus seems to be responsible for proper ligand positioning. Indeed, substitution of an aromatic carbon atom at position *6* with nitrogen led to less active compound **8** with all JNK isoforms. On the other hand, substitution of a carbon atom at position *8* with nitrogen (**7a**) or introduction of a CH_3 group as the R_2 substituent (**6f**) had little effect on binding affinity with all three JNK isoforms. Other modifications of the tetracyclic nucleus, including introduction of CH_3 at R_3 (**6a**), OCH_2CH_5 or NO_2 at R_2 (**6f** and **6g**, respectively), COOH at R_1 (**6d**), and two CH_3 groups at R_1 and R_2 (**6d**) all led to compounds with relatively low JNK binding affinity. Furthermore, **6h** containing a CF_3 group at R_2 and **6b** with two Cl atoms at R_1/R_3 were completely inactive. The most interesting modification of the tetracyclic nucleus was the introduction of Cl at position R_1 (**6i**), as it led to an increase in relative specificity toward JNK1/JNK3 versus JNK2.

The natural alkaloid tryptanthrin has an indolo(2,1-*b*)quinazoline-6,12-dion nucleus, which is analogous to the 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one scaffold. Indeed, charge distributions in **IQ-1** and tryptanthrin-6-oxime molecules are very similar (Fig. 2), although the latter has a very polar carbonyl group, which results in lower hydrophobicity (LogP values are 4.04 and 2.92 for **IQ-1** and tryptanthrin oxime, respectively). Thus, we also evaluated JNK binding activity of this **IQ-1** analog. Although tryptanthrin was inactive for JNK2/JNK3 and had a very low binding affinity for JNK1 (Kd ~23.0 μM), tryptanthrin-6-oxime exhibited high binding affinity for JNK1 and JNK3 (Table 1).

Table 1
Chemical structures of synthesized oxime derivatives, their binding affinity, and effect on LPS-induced NF-κB/AP-1 transcriptional activity and interleukin-6 production.



Compd	R	R_1	R_2	R_3	JNK1	JNK2	JNK3	NF-κB/AP-1	IL-6
					K_d (μM)			IC_{50} (μM)	
SP600125[a]					0.10 ± 0.043	0.084 ± 0.023	0.022 ± 0.009	3.4 ± 0.5	5.2 ± 1.2
IQ-1	H	H	H	H	0.24 ± 0.11	0.36 ± 0.054	0.10 ± 0.036	2.3 ± 0.4	3.8 ± 0.8
6a	H	H	H	CH_3	3.3 ± 0.9	2.5 ± 0.7	6.0 ± 1.1	3.0 ± 0.9	0.5 ± 0.2
6b	H	Cl	H	Cl	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6c	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	2.7 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 0.6	1.3 ± 0.2	2.9 ± 0.8	0.6 ± 0.2
6d	H	COOH	H	H	2.1 ± 0.3	6.0 ± 0.2	3.9 ± 0.6	24.6 ± 5.7	11.1 ± 2.3
6e	H	H	CH_3	H	0.58 ± 0.035	0.84 ± 0.17	0.34 ± 0.014	3.9 ± 1.2	0.9 ± 0.3
6f	H	H	OC_2H_5	H	2.3 ± 0.57	2.0 ± 0.14	0.91 ± 0.13	5.9 ± 1.7	6.7 ± 2.2
6g	H	H	NO_2	H	6.0 ± 0.21	12.0 ± 1.41	4.3 ± 0.28	2.7 ± 0.7	3.0 ± 1.2
6h	H	H	CF_3	H	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6i	H	Cl	H	H	1.1 ± 0.2	21.5 ± 7.8	0.71 ± 0.11	5.5 ± 1.6	1.2 ± 0.4
7a					0.24 ± 0.057	0.36 ± 0.092	0.39 ± 0.014	4.3 ± 1.1	3.5 ± 1.3
7b					5.3 ± 1.3	6.4 ± 0.1	2.9 ± 0.1	3.3 ± 1.1	6.7 ± 2.2
8					0.95 ± 0.071	1.4 ± 0.14	0.28 ± 0.042	5.4 ± 0.4	2.1 ± 0.8
9a	CH_3	H	H	H	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9b	CH_2CH_3	H	H	H	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9c	CH_2Ph	H	H	H	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9d	$CH_2CH{=}CH_2$	H	H	H	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10a	*i*-Bu	H	H	H	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10b	CH_2COOH	H	H	H	23.5 ± 12.0	16.5 ± 0.7	28.5 ± 0.7	N.A.	N.A.
10c	$CH_2COOCH_2CH_3$	H	H	H	0.022 ± 0.006	0.735 ± 0.19	0.076 ± 0.006	2.5 ± 0.8	3.3 ± 0.7
10d	$(CH_2)_2OH$	H	H	H	1.15 ± 0.071	1.25 ± 0.071	0.31 ± 0.042	4.5 ± 1.8	5.9 ± 1.8
Trp					23.0 ± 1.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trp-Ox					0.15 ± 0.081	1.0 ± 0.14	0.275 ± 0.21	3.8 ± 1.1	3.2 ± 1.2

[a] JNK binding data for known JNK inhibitors SP600125 (anthra[1–9-cd]pyrazol-6(2*H*)-one) and **IQ-1** are taken from Ref. [29]. N.A., no inhibition at concentrations <40 μM; N.T., nontoxic at concentrations <40 μM. Trp, tryptanthrin; Trp-Ox, tryptanthrin-6-oxime. For biological experiments, oximes **6b** and **6h** were used in the form of sodium salts.

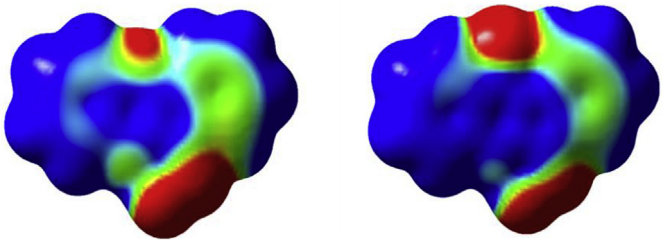


Fig. 2. Electrostatic potential maps for **IQ-1** (11*H*-indeno[1,2-b] quinoxalin-11- one oxime) (left) and tryptanthrin-6-oxime (right). Different colors correspond to the potential values between −0.020 (red) and +0.002 (blue). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the Web version of this article.)

2.3. Kinase inhibition profile of tryptanthrin-6-oxime

Since tryptanthrin-6-oxime demonstrated high affinity for JNKs, we evaluated its specificity for various other kinases to examine its specificity compared to **IQ-1**. Specifically, it was profiled in a competition binding assay for its ability to compete with an active-site directed ligand for 97 different kinases (KINOMEscan, Eurofins Pharma Discovery, San Diego), representing all known kinase families. The panel included 10 kinases that were reported previously to be targets of SP600125 with similar or greater potency than the JNKs [39]. Tryptanthrin-6-oxime was screened at 10 μM, and the kinases for which >90% inhibition of ligand binding and kinase activity was observed were designated as "kinase targets of the compound." Five such kinase targets were identified, including casein kinase 1 δ (CK1δ, gene symbol CSNK1D), tropomyosin-related kinase A (TRK-A, gene symbol NTRK1), JNK1, JNK2, and JNK3 (Fig. 3). Thus, similar to **IQ-1** [30], tryptanthrin-6-oxime had high specificity for inhibition of human JNK isoforms. Note however, that **IQ-1** and **IQ-3** (both potent JNK inhibitors with an indenoquinoxaline scaffold) did not bind TRK-A [29,30]. Because TRKA-C are important targets for treatment of several tumors [40–42], the parent tryptanthrin and tryptanthrin-6-oxime were evaluated for their binding affinities (K_d) to these 3 kinases. We found that tryptanthrin-6-oxime had higher affinity toward TRKA-C in comparison with the parent alkaloid (Table 2).

Activity of TRK-family proteins (TRKA-C) is associated with poor survival in many types of cancer [43]. For example, TRK-A, a high affinity receptor for nerve growth factor (NGF) has been associated with the development of epithelial ovarian cancer [44]. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is a potent neurotrophic factor that has been shown to stimulate breast cancer cell growth and metastasis via TRK-A and TRK-B [45]. Several compounds, including crizotinib and entrectinib, have been shown to inhibit the growth of tumor cells that express TRK-family fusion proteins and have demonstrated remarkable clinical response in patients with TRK-A fusion-positive tumors [46–48]. Sharma et al. [49] reported that some oxime derivatives of tryptanthrin exhibited anticancer activity *in vitro* against a panel of human cancer cell lines, but

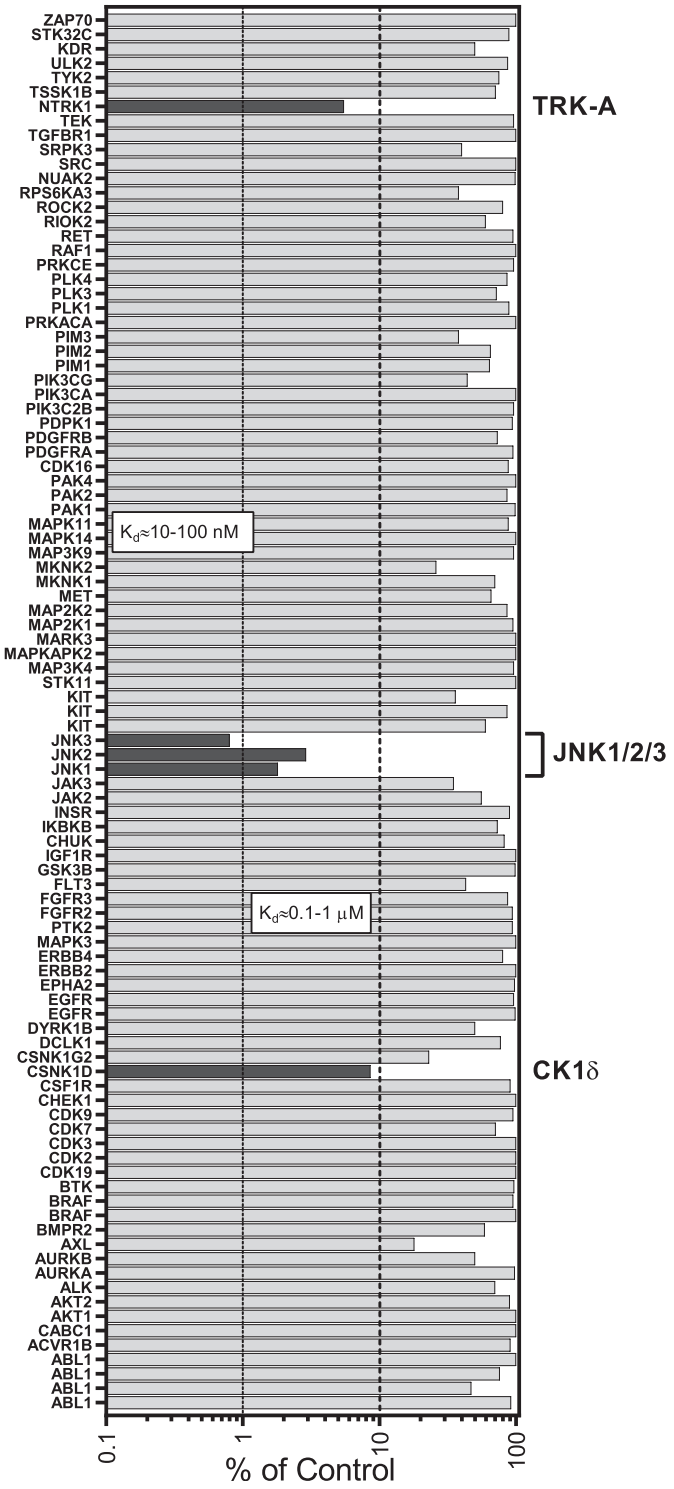


Fig. 3. Kinase profile of tryptanthrin-6-oxime. Shown is the percentage inhibition of binding to an active-site directed ligand for each of the indicated kinases after treatment with 10 μM tryptanthrin-6-oxime.

mechanisms of this activity are still non-identified. To our knowledge, this is first report demonstrating co-activity of a kinase inhibitor toward TRK and JNK isoforms. Using a selectivity score S(10), based on >90% inhibition of ligand binding at a single 10 μM screen concentration [50], we found that the S(10) for tryptanthrin-6-oxime was much lower (0.015 = 5/99) than the S(10) for SP600125 (0.328 = 39/119) [51], indicating much higher target kinase selectivity for tryptanthrin-6-oxime.

Table 2
Binding affinity of tryptanthrin and tryptanthrin-6-oxime toward TRKA-C isoforms.

Compound	K_d (μM)		
	TRKA	TRKB	TRKC
Tryptanthrin	9.2 ± 1.1	7.2 ± 2.6	N.A.
Tryptanthrin-6-oxime	1.1 ± 0.2	3.8 ± 0.2	13.0 ± 2.1

2.4. Molecular modeling

To further characterize our most active analogs, we performed docking studies of **10c** and tryptanthrin-oxime into the binding sites of the three JNK isoforms. Since tryptanthrin was inactive, we were also able to directly compare binding of the inactive parent and active oxime derivative. According to our modeling, tryptanthrin formed a weak H-bond with Asn114 on binding with JNK1. At the same time, the highest partial interaction energy of this molecule was observed with Met111, which was due to van der Waals forces. The docking pose of tryptanthrin-6-oxime (Fig. 4) was characterized by strong H-bonding between the oxygen atom of the amide group and Met111. It should be noted that Met111 is considered as an important residue for small molecule interactions with JNK [52,53]. The calculated docking score for tryptanthrin-6-oxime was about 15 kcal/mol more negative than for tryptanthrin, which may explain the higher binding affinity of the oxime derivative. Docking studies of these compounds to JNK2 showed that the parent alkaloid did not form H-bonds with any of the residues of this kinase, retaining in the binding center only by non-valent interactions. The highest attraction with a score of 14 kcal/mol was obtained for His149. In contrast, tryptanthrin-6-oxime was H-bonded with JNK2 through its oxime group with Gly171 (Fig. 4). Docking scores for tryptanthrin and its oxime derivative differed by 16 kcal/mol in favor of the oxime. According to the docking results obtained for JNK3, the low-energy pose for tryptanthrin formed a weak H-bond through its amide oxygen with Asn152 and was fixed in the binding site mainly by van der Waals interactions. On the other hand, tryptanthrin-6-oxime was anchored in the kinase cavity through H-bonding of the oxime group with Asp207 (Fig. 4). The docking score of the oxime in JNK3 was ~30 kcal/mol more negative than that of tryptanthrin. Thus, it can be assumed that, at least for JNK2 and JNK3, the introduction of an oxime moiety into the molecule of tryptanthrin caused the formation of a new H-bond with the kinase through participation of this moiety.

Docking of the highly active compound **10c** in JNK1 gave a pose similar to tryptanthrin-6-oxime, meaning that the molecule formed a strong H-bond with Met111 via the ester group of the ligand (Fig. 4). It is important that such an arrangement of the ester group is achieved for the *Z*-isomer of **10c**. We also performed docking of the *E*-isomer, but another pose with a markedly worse docking score was obtained in this case. In its unbound form, the *E*-isomer of **10c** is more stable; however, our DFT calculations show that the *Z*-isomer in solution is only slightly higher in energy than the *E*-isomer of the substituted oxime **10c**. Obviously, when interacting with the kinase, **10c** adopts the *Z*-configuration, which binds more effectively to the JNK1 active site, and in general, a gain in energy is achieved. When docking compound **10c** in the JNK2 binding site, a more energy-efficient pose was obtained for the *E*-isomer (by 20.4 kcal/mol better according to the docking score) than for the *Z*-isomer. Compound **10c** forms two strong H-bonds with Lys55 and Leu168 of JNK2 with participation of two nitrogen atoms in the heterocycle. It should be noted that the oxygen of the oxime group is located near one of these nitrogen atoms and forms

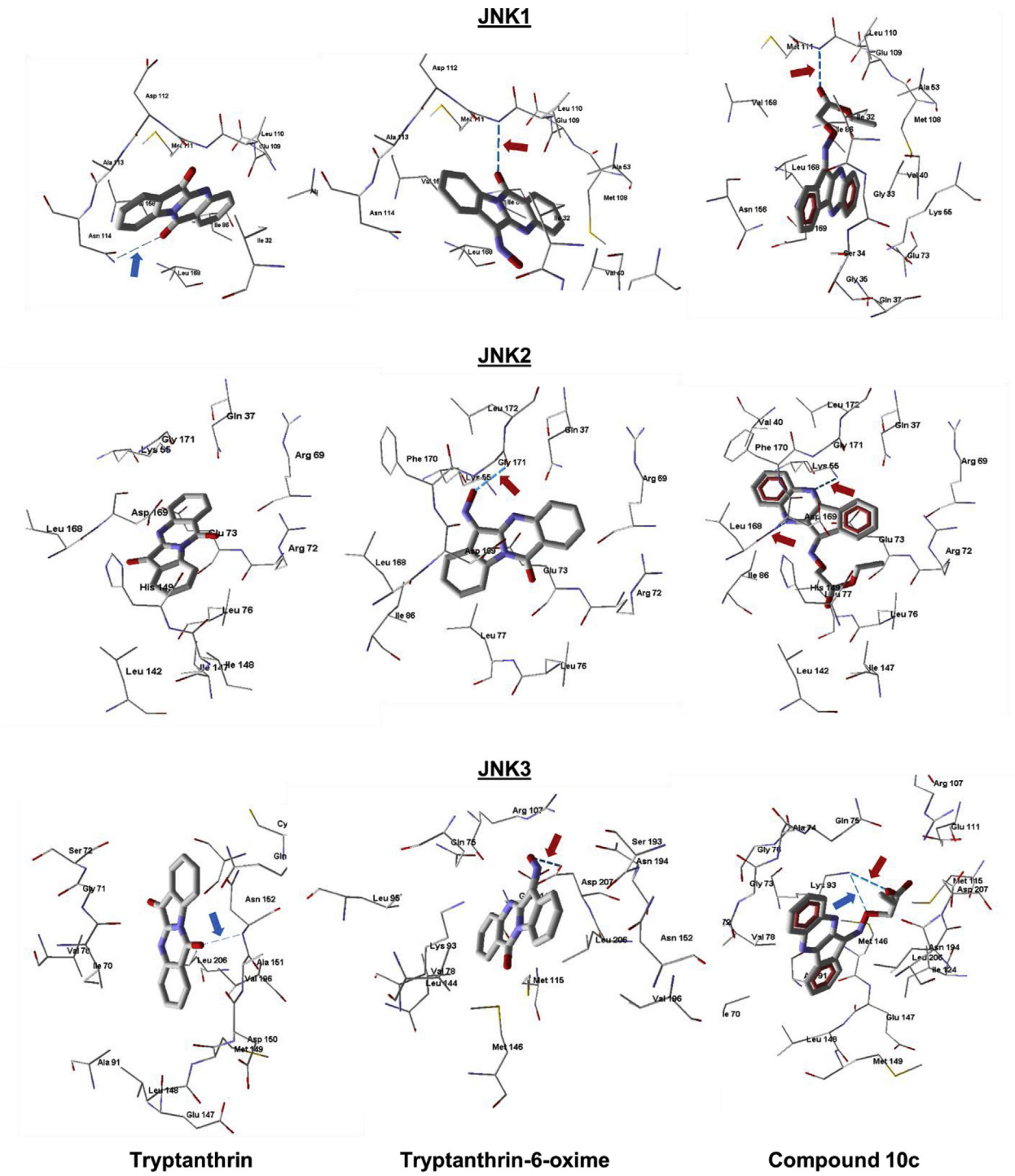


Fig. 4. Docking poses of tryptanthrin (left), tryptanthrin-6-oxime (middle), and **10c** (right) in JNK1 (PDB code 1UKI), JNK2 (PDB code 3NPC), and JNK3 (PDB code 1PMV). Strong H-bonds are shown as darker dashed lines and indicated by red arrows. Weak H-bonds are shown as light dashed lines and indicated by blue arrows. Residues within 4 Å from each pose are shown. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the Web version of this article.)

an H-bond with Gly171 located in the vicinity of Lys55 for the pose of tryptanthrin-6-oxime (Fig. 4). We determined that **10c** binds JNK3 in the form of the *Z*-isomer (60.2 kcal/mol lower in docking score than the corresponding *E*-isomer), forming two H-bonds with Lys93 through participation of the oxime and ethoxy oxygen atoms. In the pose of tryptanthrin-6-oxime, the oxygen atom, although located in the same region of space, forms an H-bond with Asp207 (Fig. 4). Consequently, there is a similarity in the location of the most active compounds (**10c** and tryptanthrin-6-oxime) within the binding sites of the three JNK isoforms. Note that these molecules occupy the same region of space where co-crystallized ligand SP600125 is located. As shown in Supplementary Fig. 2S, the tetracyclic moieties of all three compounds are approximately parallel within a narrow binding site of JNK3.

We also performed docking studies of tryptanthrin and tryptanthrin-6-oxime into the TRK-A binding site. The major difference

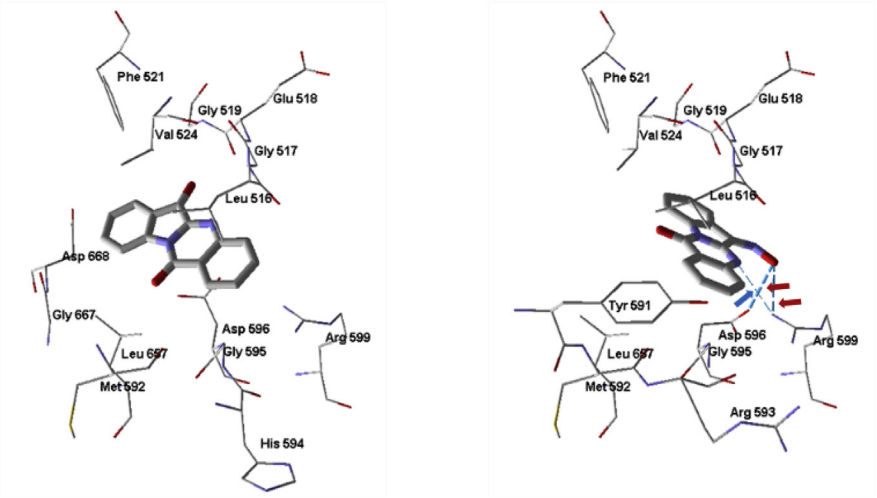


Fig. 5. Docking poses of tryptanthrin (left) and tryptanthrin-6-oxime (right) in the binding site of TRK-A (PDB code 4AOJ). Strong H-bonds are shown as darker dashed lines and indicated by red arrows. Weak H-bonds are shown as light dashed lines and indicated by blue arrows. Residues within 4 Å from each pose are shown. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the Web version of this article.)

between their docking poses was the presence of H-bonding between the oxime moiety of tryptanthrin-6-oxime and the kinase (Fig. 5). Specifically, the oxygen atom of the oxime group is strongly H-bonded with Asp596 and Arg599. Additionally, a weaker H-bonding interaction is possible between a nitrogen atom in the tetracyclic alkaloid derivative and Arg599. In contrast, tryptanthrin interacted with the kinase via van der Waals forces only, although a strong attraction of the ligand to Asp596 exists according to our calculations. The dissimilarity in docking modes of tryptanthrin and tryptanthrin-6-oxime is likely responsible for the difference in their binding affinities to TRPA-C (Table 2).

2.5. Evaluation of compound biological activity

All compounds were evaluated for their ability to inhibit LPS-induced NF-κB/AP-1 reporter activity and interleukin (IL)-6 production in human monocytic THP-1Blue and MonoMac-6 cells, respectively. As shown in Table 1, the 13 oxime compounds inhibited LPS-induced NF-κB/AP-1 activity and IL-6 production. As examples, the dose-dependent inhibitory effects of **10c** and tryptanthrin-6-oxime on NF-κB/AP-1 activity and IL-6 production are shown in Fig. 6. As expected, these compounds also inhibited c-Jun phosphorylation in treated cells (examples shown in Fig. 7). Although compound **10c** had higher JNK1/3 binding affinity than tryptanthrin-6-oxime, they both inhibited c-Jun phosphorylation, NF-κB/AP-1 activity, and IL-6 production over a similar concentration range (Figs. 6 and 7). This may be due to the higher cell permeability of tryptanthrin-6-oxime. It is also possible that JNK2 may play a greater role in these cellular responses and is targeted differently by the two inhibitors. Note that the oxime derivatives (**6a**, **6c**, **6e**, **6f**, **6i**, **7a**, **7b**, **8**, **10c**, and tryptanthrin-6-oxime) all had IC_{50} values close to that of SP600125 for inhibition of LPS-induced NF-κB/AP-1 activity and IL-6 production in biological assays (Table 1). Consistent with the JNK binding assay, **6b**, **6h**, **9a-d**, and **10a-b** did not inhibit NF-κB/AP-1 activity or IL-6 production (Table 1; examples are shown in Fig. 6), supporting the specificity of our assays. In contrast to the active oximes, ketone derivatives (**2a-2j**, **3a**, **5**) (data not shown), as well as tryptanthrin (Fig. 6), did not inhibit LPS-induced NF-κB/AP-1 activity or IL-6 production, even at concentrations up to 50 μM.

To verify that the results were not influenced by possible

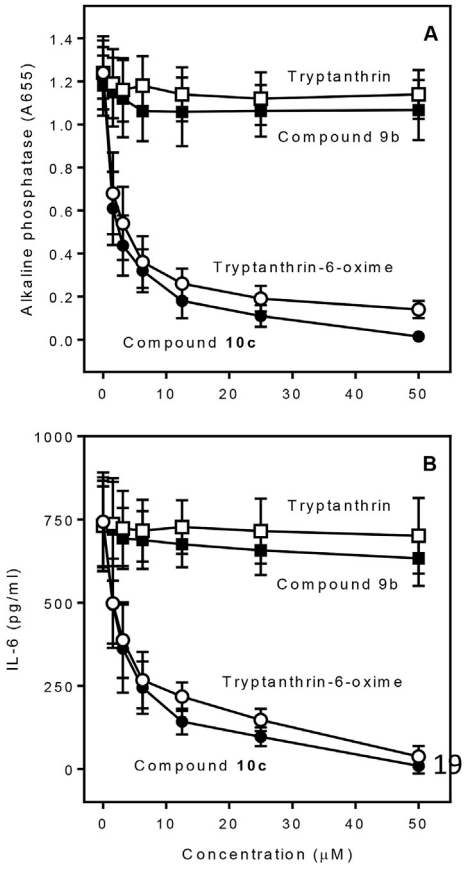


Fig. 6. Effect of selected compounds on NF-κB/AP-1 activation and IL-6 production. **Panel A**. THP-1Blue cells were pretreated with the indicated compounds or DMSO for 30 min, followed by addition of 250 ng/ml LPS or buffer for 24 h. NF-κB/AP-1 activation was monitored by measuring secreted alkaline phosphatase activity spectrophotometrically in the cell supernatants (absorbance at 655 nm). **Panel B.** MonoMac-6 cells were pretreated with the indicated compounds or DMSO for 30 min, followed by addition of 250 ng/ml LPS or buffer for 24 h. Production of IL-6 in the supernatants was evaluated by ELISA. The data are presented as the mean ± S.D. of triplicate samples from one experiment that is representative of three independent experiments.

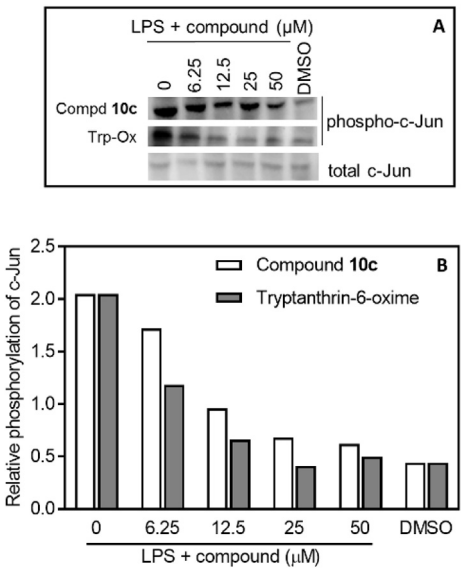


Fig. 7. Pharmacological inhibition of c-Jun (Ser73) phosphorylation by selected compounds. Human MonoMac-6 monocytic cells were pretreated with indicated concentrations of **10c** and tryptanthrin-6-oxime for 30 min, followed by treatment with LPS (250 ng/ml) or vehicle for another 30 min. The cells were lysed, and the lysates were analyzed by Western blotting. Total JNK (non-phosphoryalted) was used as loading control for the lysates. A representative blot from two independent experiments is shown (**Panel A**). The blots were analyzed by densitometry, and the ratio of phospho-*c*-Jun/total c-Jun is shown in **Panel B**.

toxicity, cytotoxicity of the compounds was evaluated at concentrations up to 50 μM in MonoMac-6 and THP-1Blue cells during a 24-h incubation with the compounds. None of the compounds affected cell viability, even at the highest tested concentrations, thereby verifying that these compounds were not cytotoxic during the 24-h incubation period of our assays (data not shown).

It should be noted that many aryl oxime derivatives, including **IQ-1**, release nitric oxide (NO) during their oxidoreductive bioconversion to ketones [31,54,55]. Thus, biological activities of NO and these ketone precursors, including trypthantrin, should also be considered in biological experiments. For example, although compound **1** (ketone corresponding to **IQ-1**) has not been shown to be a DNA intercalator [56], the ketone precursors of compounds **9a**, **6i**, and **7a** have cytotoxicity against some cancer cell lines, probably because of their topoisomerase I inhibitory activity [36]. Tryptanthrin is a natural alkaloid found in *Polygonum tinctorium* and *Isatis tinctoria* [57,58] and has been reported to have various pharmacological effects, such as anti-inflammatory [59–61], antimicrobial [62], and anti-tumor activity [63,64]. Tryptanthrin has also been reported to suppress NO and prostaglandin E synthesis in macrophages exposed to oxidative stress [65] and inhibit enzymatic activity of 5-lipoxygenase, cyclooxygenase-2, and indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase [66–68]. Previously, several tryptanthrin derivatives with different substituents have been reported, including compounds with antiplasmodium and antitoxoplasma activities, inhibitors of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase, and DNA triplex stabilizing agents [68–73].

We synthesized novel 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one oxime analogs and tryptanthrin-6-oxime (indolo[2,1-*b*]quinazoline-6,12-dion-6-oxime) and evaluated their effects on JNK activity. Several compounds exhibited sub-micromolar JNK binding affinity and were selective for JNK1/JNK3 versus JNK2. The most potent compounds were **10c** (11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one *O*-(*O*-ethylcarboxymethyl) oxime) and tryptanthrin-6-oxime, which had dissociation constants (K_d) for JNK1 and JNK3 of 22 and 76 nM and 150 and 275 nM, respectively. Molecular modeling suggested a mode of binding interaction at the JNK catalytic site and that the selected oxime derivatives were potentially competitive JNK inhibitors. JNK binding activity of the compounds correlated with their ability to inhibit lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced nuclear factor-κB/activating protein 1 (NF-κB/AP-1) activation in human monocytic THP-1Blue cells and interleukin-6 (IL-6) production by human MonoMac-6 cells. Thus, oximes with indenoquinoxaline and tryptanthrin nuclei can serve as specific small-molecule modulators for mechanistic studies of JNK, as well as potential leads for the development of anti-inflammatory drugs.

3. Conclusion

Synthesis and analysis of novel 11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one oxime analogs and tryptanthrin-6-oxime demonstrated that several of these compounds had high affinity for JNK and were selective for JNK1/JNK3 versus JNK2. These analogs also inhibited LPS-induced nuclear NF-κB/AP-1 activation and IL-6 production in human monocytic cells. Our molecular modeling showed that oxygen atoms of the oxime or ester groups participated in the formation of strong H-bonds with residues in the JNK1/JNK3 binding sites. Thus, it is reasonable to suggest that further modification of the *O*-substituent in the oxime moiety could lead to more specific inhibitors with higher JNK selectivity. Our results also suggest that pan-JNK inhibition may be suitable for suppression of the production of proinflammatory cytokines by human monocytic cells. Finally, the identified oximes represent new chemical tools that may be useful in further development of JNK and/or TRK inhibitors and could find application in the treatment of inflammatory diseases, neurodegenerative pathologies, and cancer.

4. Experimental section

4.1. Chemistry

4.1.1. Reagents and general procedures

Indenoquinoxaline ketones **2b**, **2d**, **2f**, and **2g** were purchased from Vitas-M Laboratory (Moscow, Russia); **2e** and **2h** were from Maybridge (Cornwall, United Kingdom); and **2i** was from Specs (Delft, The Netherlands). Tryptanthrin was purchased from Combi-Blocks (San Diego, CA). All other starting reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich. The chemicals were analytical grade and used without further purification. Compounds **1** (11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one) and **IQ-1** (11*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxalin-11-one oxime) were synthesized, as described previously [32]. Ketone **2a** was synthesized according to [34,35], and compound **2c** was synthesized according to [36]. Reaction progress was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with UV detection using precoated silica gel F254 plates (Merck) or a Silufol UV-254. The synthesized structures were confirmed on the basis of analytical and spectral data. The melting points (m.p.) were determined using an electrothermal Mel-Temp capillary melting point apparatus. Elemental analysis was performed with a Carlo Erba instrument. GC-MS analysis was performed on an Agilent 7890A GC combined with an Agilent 5975C mass detector (Agilent Technologies, USA); carrier gas was helium. LC-MS analysis was performed on an Agilent 1260 Infinity combined with an Agilent 6530 Accurate Mass Q-TOF detector. Compounds dissolved in 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol were subjected to fast atom bombardment (FAB) ionization using a 10 kV argon beam, and the mass spectra were recorded with a VG 70-70 EQ spectrometer. IR spectra were recorded on a FT-IR spectrometer Nicolet 5700 with KBr pellets. ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker 400 or 600 MHz spectrometers. For atom numbering details,

see Supplementary Fig. 3S. Representative NMR spectra for compounds **8** and **10c** are provided in supplementary material.

*4.1.2. 6-Methyl-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6a**) and general procedure for the synthesis of **6b-i***

A mixture of **2a** (2.17 g, 9.45 mmol), hydroxylamine hydrosulfate (3.06 g, 23.6 mmol), and NaOH (1.0 g, 25 mmol) in EtOH (100 ml) was heated for 8 h at 60 °C. After cooling, the mixture was poured into water (600 mL), the precipitate was filtered out, dried, and recrystallized from EtOH. Yield 2.26 g (92%). M.p. 303–304°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 2.85 (s, 3H, CH_3), 7.38–7.64 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3, H-7, H-8), 7.95 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-9), 8.20 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-4), 8.85 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-1), 13.31 (s, 1H, OH). M.w. 261.29. $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 262.04377 (100) $[MH]^+$; 244.03701 (83) $[MH - H_2O]^+$. FAB-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 262 (100) $[MH]^+$. A similar procedure was used for synthesis of the following 11*H*-indeno[2,3-*b*]quinoxaline-11-one oximes. To isolate sodium oximates of **6b** and **6h**, a 2-fold excess of NaOH was added (with respect to hydroxylamine salt) after completion of the reaction.

*4.1.3. 6,8-Dichloro-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6b**)*

Yield of sodium salt 93%. M.p. 344°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 7.55–7.70 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.77 (s, 1H, H-7), 7.92 (s, 1H, H-9), 8.2 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-4), 8.55 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, H-1). M.w. 338.13. $C_{15}H_6Cl_2N_3NaO$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 316.91 (100) $[MH]^+$; 298.84 (30) $[MH - H_2O]^+$.

*4.1.4. 7,8-Dimethyl-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6c**)*

Yield 89%. M.p. 323–324°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 2.46 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.50 (s, 3H, CH_3), 7.66–7.73 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.90 (s, 1H, H-7 or H-9), 7.91 (s, 1H, H-7 or H-9), 8.14 (d, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-4), 8.53 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-1), 13.26 (s, 1H, OH). M.w. 275.31. $C_{17}H_{13}N_2O$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 276.0828 (100) $[MH]^+$. FAB-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 276 (100) $[MH]^+$; 258 (40) $[MH - H_2O]^+$.

*4.1.5. 8-Carboxy-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6d**)*

Yield 90%. M.p. 323–324°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 7.68–7.76 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 8.03 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-6), 8.20 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-4), 8.32 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-7), 8.58 (s, 1H, H-9), 8.60 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-1), 13.65 (s, 1H, =N-OH). M.w. 291.27. $C_{16}H_9N_3O_3$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 292.03225 (100) $[MH]^+$; 274.02414 (50) $[MH - H_2O]^+$.

*4.1.6. 7-Methyl-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxaline-11-one oxime (**6e**)*

Yield 80%. M.p. 297–298°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 2.58 (s, CH_3), 7.65–7.74 (m, 3H, H-2, H-3, H-8), 7.94 (s, 1H, H-6), 8.03 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-9), 8.17 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-4), 8.55 (1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-1), 13.30 (s, OH). M.w. 261.29. $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 262.27436 (100) $[MH]^+$. FAB-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 262 (100) $[MH]^+$.

*4.1.7. 7-Ethoxy-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6f**)*

Yield 87%. M.p. 303°–304°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 1.44 (t, 3H, ^3J = 5 Hz, CH_3), 4.26 (q, 2H, ^3J = 5 Hz, CH_2), 7.30–7.59 (m, 3H, H-2, H-3, H-8), 8.00 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, H-9), 8.06 (s, 1H, H-6), 8.15 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-4), 8.78 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-1), 13,17 (s, 1H, OH). M.w. 291.31. $C_{17}H_{13}N_3O_2$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 292.07027 (100) $[MH]^+$; 274.06221 (41) $[MH - H_2O]^+$. FAB-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 292 (100) $[MH]^+$.

*4.1.8. 8-Nitro-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6g**)*

Yield 84%. M.p. > 360°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 7.42–7.67 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 8.18 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-4), 8.31 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-6), 8.87 (d, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-1), 8.90 (d, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-7), 8.99 (s, 1H, H-9), 13.47 (s, 1H, OH). M.w. 292.26. $C_{15}H_8N_4O_3$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 293.54 (100) $[MH]^+$; 275.50 (41) $[MH - H_2O]^+$.

*4.1.9. 8-Trifluoromethyl-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6h**)*

Yield of sodium salt 81%. M.p. 303°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 7.60–7.75 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 8.02 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-6), 8.26 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-4), 8.34 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-7), 8.48 (s, 1H, H-9), 8.74 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-1). M.w. 337.24. $C_{16}H_7F_3N_3NaO$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 316.04372 (100) $[MH]^+$.

*4.1.10. 7-Chloro-11H-indeno[2,3-b]quinoxalin-11-one oxime (**6i**)*

Yield 89%. M.p. 323–324°. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 7.47–7.64 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.76 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-8), 8.13 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-9), 8.21 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-4), 8.85 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, H-1), 13.64 (s, 1H, OH). M.w. 281.70. $C_{15}H_8ClN_3O$. LC-MS – *m/z* (I, %): 282.14929 (100) $[MH]^+$.

*4.1.11. 6H-indeno[1,2-b]pyrido[3,2-e]pyrazin-6-one (**3a**)*

A mixture of 2,2-dihydroxyindane-1,3-dione (ninhydrin, 0.39 g, 2.2 mmol) and 2,3-diaminopyridine (0.22 g, 2.0 mmol) in EtOH (50 mL) was heated for 10 h (TLC monitoring) at 60 °C. The mixture was then cooled, and the resulting precipitate (mixture of isomers **3a** and **4a**, 90:10%) was filtered and recrystallized from EtOH to give **3a** (0.50 g, 81% yield) as a yellow solid. M.p. 266–268°C. ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: δ 7.68 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, ^4J = 1 Hz, H-8), 7.73 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, ^4J = 4.5 Hz, H-3), 7.83 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, ^4J = 1 Hz, H-9), 7.97 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, H-7), 8.25 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-10), 8.60 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, ^4J = 2 Hz, H-4), 9.17 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 4.5 Hz, ^4J = 1.5 Hz, H-2). NMR ^{13}C (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 123.8 (C-10), 125.1 (C-3), 125.6 (C-7), 133.6 (C-8), 137.4 (C-6a), 137.4 (C-9), 138.3 (C-4a), 140.4 (C-4), 141.2 (C-10a), 150.6 (C-5a), 152.0 (C-11a), 155.6 (C-2), 160.0 (C-10b), 188.8 (C-6). IR bands, cm^{-1}: 1720 (C=O), 1612, 1602, 1502, 1153, 787. Found, %: C 72.24, H 3.18, N 18.30. $C_{14}H_7N_3O$. Calculated, %: C 72.10, H 3.03, N 18.02.

*4.1.12. 3-Chloro-6H-indeno[1,2-b]pyrido[3,2-e]pyrazin-6-one (**3b**)*

Compound **3b** was synthesized, as described under *4.1.11* from ninhydrin and 3,4-diamino-5-chloropyridine. Yield 58%, M.p. 293–295. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: δ 7.72 (t, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-8), 7.87 (t, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-9), 8.00 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-7), 8.26 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-10), 8.55 (s, 1H, ^4J = 2.4 Hz, H-4), 9.08 (s, 1H, ^4J = 2.4 Hz, H-2). IR bands, cm^{-1}: 1725 (C=O), 1610, 1596, 1481, 1134, 803, 752. Found, %: C 62.93, H 2.04, N 15.85. $C_{14}H_6ClN_3O$. Calculated, %: C 62.82, H 2.26, N 15.70.

*4.1.13. 10H-indeno[1,2-b]pyrido[3,4-e]pyrazin-10-one (**5**)*

Compound **5** was synthesized, as described under *4.1.11* from ninhydrin and 3,4-diaminopyridine. Yield 72%, M.p. 270–272°C. ^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: δ 7.72 (t, 1H, ^3J = 7.8 Hz, H-8), 7.86 (t, 1H, ^3J = 7.8 Hz, H-7), 7.99 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-4), 8.00 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-9), 8.19 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 8.89 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-3), 9.62 (s, 1H, H-1). NMR ^{13}C (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 122.4 (C-4), 123.6 (C-6), 125.3 (C-9), 134.0 (C-8), 137.4 (C-7), 137.7 (C-11a), 137.8 (C-9a), 140.7 (C-5b), 146.5 (C-4a), 149.8 (C-3), 151.2 (C-10a), 155.8 (C-1), 160.4 (C-5a), 188.5 (C-10). IR bands, cm^{-1}: 1728 (C=O), 1559, 1572, 1430, 1123, 744. Found, %: C 72.37, H 2.89, N 18.24. $C_{14}H_7N_3O$. Calculated, %: C 72.10, H 3.03, N 18.02.

*4.1.14. 6H-indeno[1,2-b]pyrido[3,2-e]pyrazin-6-one oxime (**7a**)*

A mixture of **3a** (0.41 g, 1.74 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.30 g, 4.33 mmol) in EtOH (50 mL) was heated for 10 h (TLC monitoring) at 60 °C. The mixture was then cooled and poured into H_2O (500 mL). The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed

with water, and recrystallized from EtOH to give **7a** (0.35 g, 80% yield) as a colorless solid. M.p. 291–293°C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, pyridine-d_5), δ, ppm: 7.65 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, ^4J = 1.2 Hz, H-8), 7.71 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, ^4J = 1.2 Hz, H-3), 8.06 (d, 1H, J = 5.6 Hz, H-9), 8.35 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-7), 8.92 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5.6 Hz, H-10), 8.96 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-4), 9.78 (1H, H-2). NMR ^{13}C (100 MHz, pyridine-d_5), δ, ppm: 122.6, 123.5, 129.6, 132.1, 133.7, 135.4, 138.0, 145.9, 147.9, 148.2, 153.6, 155.9, 157.5. IR bands, cm^{-1}: 1631 (C=N), 1604, 1575, 1470, 1381 (O–H), 1096, 905 (N–O), 776. Found, %: C 67.47, H 3.02, N 22.69. $C_{14}H_8N_4O$. Calculated, %: C 67.74, H 3.25, N 22.57.

4.1.15. 3-Chloro-6H-indeno[1,2-b]pyrido[3,2-e]pyrazin-6-one oxime (**7b**)

Compound **7b** was obtained from **3b** and hydroxylamine hydrochloride, as described under *4.1.14*. Yield 56%, M.p. 296–298 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 7.77 (m, 2H, H-9, H-8), 8.25 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, ^4J = 4 Hz, H-10), 8.57 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, ^4J = 4 Hz, H-9), 8.77 (s, 1H, ^4J = 2.8 Hz, H-4), 9.13 (s, 1H, ^4J = 2.4 Hz, H-2), 13.58 (s, 1H, OH). IR bands, cm^{-1}: 1639 (C=N), 1559, 1572, 1475, 1371 (O–H), 1091, 951 (N–O), 784, 739 (C–Cl). Found, %: C 59.18, H 2.47, N 19.93. $C_{14}H_7ClN_4O$. Calculated, %: C 62.82, H 2.26, N 15.70.

4.1.16. 10H-indeno[1,2-b]pyrido[3,4-e]pyrazin-10-one oxime (**8**)

Compound **8** was obtained from **5** and hydroxylamine hydrochloride, as described under *4.1.14*. Yield 78%, M.p. > 300°C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, pyridine-d_5), δ, ppm: 7.66 (t, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-8), 7.71 (t, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-7), 8.05 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-4), 8.34 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-9), 8.88 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-6), 8.91 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5 Hz, H-3), 9.71 (s, 1H, H-1). NMR ^{13}C (100 MHz, pyridine-d_5), δ, ppm: 121.2, 122.1, 128.2, 130.8, 132.4, 133.9, 136.5, 144.4, 146.4, 146.8, 152.2, 153.5, 156.0. IR bands, cm^{-1}: 1631 (C=N), 1575, 1540, 1486 (C–N), 1362 (O–H), 1005, 956 (N–O), 814 (see Supplementary Figs. 6S and 7S for ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra, respectively). Found, %: C 68.02, H 3.47, N 22.21. $C_{14}H_8N_4O$. Calculated, %: C 67.74, H 3.25, N 22.57.

4.1.17. 6-(Hydroxyimino)indolo[2,1-b]quinazolin-12(6H)-one (tryptanthrin-6-oxime)

A mixture of tryptanthrin (2.48 g, 10 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (2.09 g, 30 mmol) in 30 mL of pyridine was stirred at 60 °C for 2 h (TLC monitoring). The reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of water and the resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water, and dried to give 2.50 g (95%) of a slightly yellow solid, m.p. 280–282 °C. NMR ^{1}H (500 MHz, DMSO-d_6), δ, ppm: 7.44 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, ^4J = 1 Hz, H-8), 7.44 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, ^4J = 1 Hz, H-9), 7.64 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, ^4J = 1 Hz, H-2), 7.80 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, H-4), 7.87 (td, 1H, ^3J = 7 Hz, ^4J = 1.5 Hz, H-3), 8.27 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, ^4J = 1.5 Hz, H-7), 8.35 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, ^4J = 0.5 Hz, H-1), 8.35 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-10), 13.63 (s, 1H, C=N–OH). NMR ^{13}C (125 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ, ppm: 116.2 (C-10), 118.8 (C-6a), 121.5 (C-12a), 126.5 (C-8), 126.6 (C-7), 127.4 (C-9), 127.5 (C-1), 128.1 (C-4), 132.0 (C-2), 134.7 (C-3), 139.3 (C-10a), 144.2 (C-5a), 147.0 (C-4a), 148.3 (C-6), 158.5 (C-12). IR bands, cm^{-1}: 3114, 1690 (C=N), 1592, 1448, 1354, 1326, 1268, 1227, 1196, 1127, 1084, 1037, 924, 774, 688, 662. Found, %: C 68.70, H 3.31, N 15.65. $C_{15}H_9N_3O_2$. Calculated, %: C 68.44, H 3.45, N 15.96.

4.1.18. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-methyl oxime (**9a**) and general procedure for synthesis of the **9b-d**

A mixture of **1** (0.120 g, 0.52 mmol) and *O*-methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.216 g, 2.6 mmol) in EtOH (10 ml) was heated for 9 h (TLC monitoring) at 78 °C. The mixture was then cooled and poured into water (100 ml). The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water, and recrystallized from EtOH to give **9a** (0.120 g, yield 88%) as a colorless solid. M.p. 172–174°. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 4.32 (s, 3H, CH_3), 7.45–7.57 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.70–7.61 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.03 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-9), 8.11 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-6), 8.17 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-4), 8.34 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-1). Found, %: C 73.82, H 4.14, N 15.86. $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O$. Calculated, %: C 73.55, H 4.24, N 16.08. The same procedure was used for the synthesis of the following oximes from corresponding *O*-substituted hydroxylamine hydrochlorides (see Scheme 1) and **1**.

4.1.19. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-ethyl oxime (**9b**)

Yield 90%, a colorless solid. M.p. 169–170°. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 1.46 (t, 3H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 4.60 (q, 2H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 7.47–7.57 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.61–7.70 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.04 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-9), 8.12 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-6), 8.19 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8.2 Hz, H-4), 8.38 (d, 1H, ^3J = 6.8 Hz, H-1). Found, %: C 74.29, H 4.65, N 15.01. $C_{17}H_{13}N_3O$. Calculated, %: C 74.17, H 4.76, N 15.26.

4.1.20. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-benzyl oxime (**9c**)

Yield 92%, a colorless solid. M.p. 191-193°. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 5.59 (s, 2H, CH_2), 7.28–7.57 (m, 7H, H-2, H-3, C_6H_5), 7.62–7.71 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.05 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8.4 Hz, H-9), 8.12 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-6), 8.19 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-4), 8.33 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-1). Found, %: C 78.63, H 4.26, N 12.71. $C_{22}H_{15}N_3O$. Calculated, %: C 78.32, H 4.48, N 12.46.

4.1.21. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-allyl oxime (**9d**)

Yield 91%, a colorless solid in the form of needles. M.p. 123-124°. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 5.02 (d, 2H, ^3J = 5.6 Hz, OCH_2), 5.27 (d, 1H, ^3J = 10.4 Hz, =CH_2, H_{trans}), 5.40 (d, 1H, ^3J = 17.2 Hz, =CH_2, H_{cis}), 6.06–6.18 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>=CH_2), 7.40–7.53 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.58–7.67 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.00 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8.4 Hz, H-9), 8.06 (d, 1H, ^3J = 6.8 Hz, H-6), 8.15 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-4), 8.33 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, H-1). Found, %: C 75.32, H 4.39, N 14.51. $C_{18}H_{13}N_3O$. Calculated, %: C 75.25, H 4.56, N 14.63.

4.1.22. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-(O-ethylcarboxymethyl) oxime (**10c**) and general procedure for synthesis of **10a,b,d**

Method A: To a suspension of **IQ-1** (0.247 g, 1.0 mmol) and KOH (0.112 g, 2.0 mmol) in 5 ml DMSO, a solution of ethyl chloroacetate (0.183 g, 1.50 mmol, in 5 ml DMSO) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and poured into 150 ml of water. The precipitate was filtered out and recrystallized from EtOH to give **10c** (0.28 g, 84% yield) as colorless crystals. *Method B*: Similar to *Method A*, but Na_2CO_3 (1.2:1.0 M ratio to **IQ-1**) was used instead of KOH, and stirring was continued for 10 h. Yield 56%. M.p. 193-195°. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 1.34 (t, 3H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 4.31 (q, 2H, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2$CH$_3$), 5.18 (s, 2H, =N-O-CH_2), 7.59–7.69 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.70–7.80 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.14 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-9), 8.22 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-6), 8.27 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8 Hz, H-4), 8.58 (d, 1H, ^3J = 7.6 Hz, H-1) (see Supplementary Figs. 4S and 5S for NMR ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra, respectively of *E*-isomer obtained by *Method B*). A mixture of *Z*- and *E*-isomers obtained by *Method A* gave additional signals in the ^{1}H NMR spectrum: 1.27 (t, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 3.74 (q, ^3J = 7.2 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2$CH$_3$), 5.31 (s, =N-O-CH_2). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 14.24, 61.34, 72.71, 122.30, 129.41, 129.65, 129.94, 130.35, 130.54, 132.16, 132.59, 133.07, 137.40, 141.88, 142.72, 149.32, 150.37, 153.60, 168.93. Found, %: C 68.78, H 4.32, N 12.34. $C_{19}H_{15}N_3O_3$. Calculated, %: C 68.46, H 4.54, N 12.61.

4.1.23. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-isobutyl oxime (**10a**)

Compound **10a** was synthesized similarly to **10c** (*Method A*) by reaction of **IQ-1** with isobutyl bromide (54% yield, M.p. 143–146°). ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 1.09 (d, 6H, ^3J = 7 Hz, CH_3), 2.29 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>$(CH_3)_2$), 4.41 (d, 2H, ^3J = 5.5 Hz, CH_2), 7.5–8.5 (m, 8H, H_{ar}). The product contained *Z*-isomer, which gave additional signals

in ^{1}H NMR spectrum: 1.13 (d, $^3J = 7$ Hz, CH_3), 2.59 (m, $C\underline{H}(CH_3)_2$), 5.09 (d, $^3J = 5.5$ Hz, CH_2). Found, %: C 74.95, H 5.38, N 13.54. $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O$. Calculated, %: C 75.23, H 5.65, N 13.85. Compounds **10b, d** were synthesized similarly to **10c** (*Method B*) by reaction of **IQ-1** with 2-chloroethanol or chloroacetic acid, and the following derivatives were obtained, respectively.

4.1.24. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-carboxymethyl oxime (**10b**)

Yield 52%, M.p. 230–232°. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 4.72 (s, 2H, CH_2), 7.66–7.76 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.79–7.87 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.13 (d, 1H, $^3J = 6.8$ Hz, H-9), 8.19 (d, 1H, $^3J = 8$ Hz, H-6), 8.53 (d, 1H, $^3J = 7.8$ Hz, H-4), 8.61 (d, 1H, $^3J = 7.6$ Hz, H-1). Found, %: C 67.04, H 3.41, N 13.48. $C_{17}H_{11}N_3O_3$. Calculated, %: C 66.88, H 3.63, N 13.76.

4.1.25. 11H-indeno[1,2-b]quinoxalin-11-one O-(2-hydroxyethyl) oxime (**10d**)

Yield 83%, M.p. 194°, decomp. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ, ppm: 4.24 (t, 2H, $^3J = 4.4$ Hz, $C\underline{H}_2OH$), 5.43 (t, 2H, $^3J = 4.4$ Hz, =N-O-CH_2), 7.54–7.59 (m, 2H, H-2, H-3), 7.64–7.73 (m, 2H, H-7, H-8), 8.01 (d, 1H, $^3J = 8.4$ Hz, H-9), 8.07 (d, 1H, $^3J = 8$ Hz, H-6), 8.12–8.18 (m, 2H, H-1, H-4). Found, %: C 70.38, H 4.27, N 14.13. $C_{17}H_{13}N_3O_2$. Calculated, %: C 70.09, H 4.50, N 14.42.

4.2. Kinase profiling and K_d determination

Kinase profiling was performed by KINOMEscan (Eurofins Pharma Discovery, San Diego, CA, USA) using a panel of 97 protein kinases, as described previously [50,51]. In brief, the kinases were produced and displayed on T7 phage or expressed in HEK-293 cells. Binding reactions were performed at room temperature for 1 h, and the fraction of kinase not bound to a test compound was determined by capture with an immobilized affinity ligand and quantified by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. Primary screening at fixed concentrations of compounds was performed in duplicate. Selected compounds were submitted for dissociation constant (K_d) determination using the same platform. For dissociation constant K_d determination, a 12-point half-log dilution series (a maximum concentration of 33 μM) was used. Assays were performed in duplicate, and their average mean value is displayed.

4.3. Cell culture

All cells were cultured at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO_2. THP-1Blue cells obtained from InvivoGen (San Diego, CA, USA) were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium (Mediatech Inc., Herndon, VA, USA) supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 μg/ml streptomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml phleomycin (Zeocin), and 10 μg/ml blasticidin S. Human monocyte-macrophage MonoMac-6 cells (Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, Braunschweig, Germany) were grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) FBS, 10 μg/ml bovine insulin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, and 100 U/ml penicillin.

4.4. Analysis of AP-1/NF-κB activation

Activation of AP-1/NF-κB was measured using an alkaline phosphatase reporter gene assay in human monocytic THP1-Blue cells, which are stably transfected with a secreted embryonic alkaline phosphatase gene that is under the control of a promoter inducible by NF-κB/AP-1. THP-1Blue cells (2×10^5 cells/well) were pretreated with test compound or DMSO for 30 min, followed by addition of 250 ng/ml LPS for 24 h, and alkaline phosphatase activity was measured in cell supernatants using QUANTI-Blue mix (InvivoGen) as absorbance at 655 nm and compared with positive control samples (LPS). For selected compounds, the concentrations of inhibitor that caused 50% inhibition of the NF-κB reporter activity (IC_{50}) were calculated.

4.5. Cytokine analysis

A human IL-6 ELISA kit (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA) was used to assess the effect of selected compounds on IL-6 production. MonoMac-6 cells were plated in 96-well plates at a density of 2×10^5 cells/well in culture medium supplemented with 3% (v/v) endotoxin-free FBS. Cells were pretreated with test compound or DMSO for 30 min, followed by addition of 250 ng/ml LPS for 24 h. IC_{50} for IL-6 production was calculated by plotting percentage inhibition against the logarithm of inhibitor concentration (at least five points).

4.6. Cytotoxicity assay

Cytotoxicity was analyzed with a CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability Assay Kit from Promega (Madison, WI, USA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. Cells were treated with the compounds under investigation and cultivated for 24 h. After treatment, the cells were allowed to equilibrate to room temperature for 30 min, substrate was added, and the samples were analyzed with a Fluoroscan Ascent FL (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The cell IC_{50} was calculated by plotting percentage inhibition against the logarithm of inhibitor concentration (at least five points).

4.7. Western blotting

MonoMac-6 monocytic cells were pretreated with different concentrations of the compounds under investigation for 30 min and then treated with LPS (250 ng/ml) or vehicle for another 30 min. Cells were washed twice with Hanks' balanced salt solution, and cell lysates were prepared using lysis buffer from the JNK kinase assay kit (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA). Cell lysates (from 5×10^6 cells) were separated on ExpressPlus 4–20% PAGE Gels (GenScript, Piscataway, NJ, USA) using TRIS-MOPS running buffer (GenScript) and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. The blots were probed with antibodies against c-Jun, phospho-*c*-Jun (Ser73), and total c-Jun (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA), followed by horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (Cell Signaling Technology). The blots were developed using SuperSignal West Femto chemiluminescent substrate (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and visualized with a FluorChem FC2 imaging system (Alpha Innotech Corporation, San Leandro, CA, USA). Quantitation of the chemiluminescent signal was performed using AlphaView software (ver. 3.0; Alpha Innotech).

4.8. Molecular modeling

Geometries of JNK1-3 proteins were obtained by downloading crystal structures from the Protein Data Bank (PDB entry codes 1UKI, 3NPC, and 1PMV for JNK1, JNK2, and JNK3, respectively) into Molegro software (Molegro ApS, Aarhus, Denmark). All solvent molecules were removed. Additionally, tryptanthrin and tryptanthrin-6-oxime molecules were docked into TRK-A binding site (PDB code 4AOJ). A search space was chosen for each of the receptors as a sphere centered on co-crystallized ligand present in the corresponding PDB structure. Radii of the spheres were equal to 8, 11, 10, and 10 Å for JNK1, JNK2, JNK3, and TRK-A binding sites, respectively.

Each sphere completely encompassed the co-crystallized ligand and the binding site. Side chains of all amino acid residues of a receptor within the corresponding sphere were regarded as flexible during docking. The number of such residues was equal to 21, 31, 39, and 17 for 1UKI, 3NPC, 1PMV, and 4AOJ structures, respectively. The flexible residues were treated with default settings of "Setup Sidechain Flexibility" tool in Molegro, and a softening parameter of 0.7 was applied during flexible docking, according to the standard protocol using the Molegro Virtual Docker (MVD) program (MVD 2010.4.2).

Before docking, structures of compounds were pre-optimized using HyperChem software (HyperCube, Gainesville, FL) with the MM + force field and saved in Tripos MOL2 format (Tripos, St. Louis, MO). The ligand structures were imported into MVD. The options "Create explicit hydrogens," "Assign charges (calculated by MVD)," and "Detect flexible torsions in ligands" were enabled during importing. Appropriate protonation states of the ligands were also automatically generated at this step. Each ligand was subjected to 30 docking runs with respect to a given receptor structure using MVD software. The docking poses obtained were saved together with the corresponding optimal geometries for identified flexible residues. DFT calculations were performed with the use of Gaussian 09W (Revision D.01) software.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmech.2018.10.023.

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