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Design, Synthesis, Molecular Docking Studies and *in Silico* Prediction of ADME Properties of New 5-Nitrobenzimidazole/thiopyrimidine Hybrids as Anti-angiogen Agents Targeting Hepatocellular Carcinoma

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Abstract

In the current study, a new series of 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b**, **13** and **14a-c** were designed as VEGFR-2 inhibitors targeting hepatocellular carcinoma. The designed and synthesized conjugates demonstrated a moderate to potent inhibitory activity on VEGFR-2 with IC_{50} reaching 2.83 µM. Moreover, they demonstrated a moderate to potent cytotoxic activity on HepG2 cell line. Compound **14c** was the most potent hybrid with IC_{50} of 2.83 µM on VEGFR-2 and IC_{50} of 4.37 µM on HepG2 cell line. *In silico* docking of the synthesized hybrids **12a,b**, **13** and **14a-c** in the VEGFR-2 binding pocket proved their capability to perform the important interactions required for VEGFR-2 inhibition at its binding site. In addition, the synthesized molecules proved promising predicted ADME properties to be further optimized for the discovery of new targeted anticancer agents.

Keywords: Nitrobenzimidazole-thiopyrimidine; VEGFR-2; hepatocellular carcinoma; ADME.

1. Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most abundant form of liver malignancy and is one of the main types of cancer-related mortality around the world [1]. In this regard, pathological angiogenesis plays a significant role in the growth and proliferation of HCC [2-4]. For the cancer cells to grow, proliferate and move from one place to another (metastasis) a good blood supply is required to supply tumor cells with the essential nutrient, oxygen and to remove waste products [5]. One of the most important mechanisms adopted by the cancer cells is the up-regulation of a protein called vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) that binds to vascular endothelial growth factor receptors (VEGFR 1-3) on endothelial cells lining the tumor blood vessels walls resulting in growth and survival of new blood vessels [6, 7]. Drugs that target the angiogenesis are unique promising targeted anticancer agents that block the formation of new blood vessels that support the tumor rather than acting directly on cancer cells [8]. One of the most successful strategies in developing anti-angiogenic agents is to use small molecules inhibitors that directly block the VEGFR-2. Recently, the USA food and drug administration (FDA) approved the prescription of different VEGFR-2 inhibitors for patients diagnosed with hepatocellular cancer [9]. Sorafenib (**I**) (Fig. 1) is the first multi-targeted protein kinase inhibitor which proved clinical effectiveness in the treatment of different HCC [10, 11]. Although, sorafenib (**I**) displayed an initial success, its positive effect was found to last for a short period and a rapid development of resistance was noticed by cancer cells [12, 13]. Recently, FDA approved the application of the multi-kinase inhibitors regorafenib (**II**) and lenvatenib (**III**) (Fig. 1) for the treatment of HCC [14-16]. However, the quick emergent resistance due to target proteins' mutations dictates the need for the discovery of new scaffolds that may act as anticancer alternatives.

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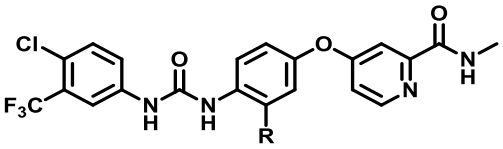
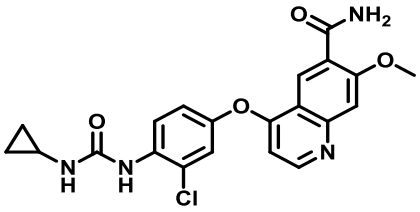


Sorafenib (I) R = H
Regorafenib (II) R = F

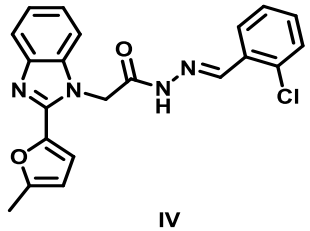


Lenvatinib (III)

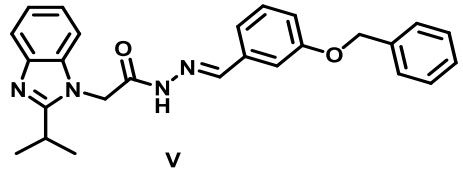
Fig. 1. FDA approved protein kinase inhibitors **I-III**

Benzimidazole is a structural isostere of naturally occurring nucleotides, accordingly, it is broadly incorporated as a privileged scaffold in drug discovery [17]. Multiple benzimidazole derivatives were reported to have promising chemotherapeutic activity [18, 19]. In addition, different studies demonstrated the promising protein kinase inhibitory activity and specifically the anti-angiogenic activity of various benzimidazoles [20]. For instance, we have recently reported the discovery of novel 2-substituted benzimidazoles as potent VEGFR-2 inhibitors targeting breast cancer and hepatocellular carcinoma [21, 22]. Compounds **IV** and **V** (Fig. 2) are representative examples of the synthesized series and they revealed an IC_{50} of 1.26 and 0.11 µM against VEGFR-2, respectively. In addition, compound **IV** displayed an IC_{50} of 22.58 and 21.25 µM on HepG2 and MCF-7 cell lines, respectively, whereas derivative **V** displayed an IC_{50} of 1.98 µM on HepG2 cell line [21, 22].

In the meantime, pyrimidines and fused pyrimidines are interesting scaffold of diverse applications in different drugs [23-28]. Pazobanib (**VI**) and MKP116 (**VII**) (Fig. 3) are protein kinase inhibitors that incorporate pyrimidine moiety [29, 30]. In addition, different studies demonstrated the potent protein kinase inhibitory activity of some designed and synthesized pyrimidines. For instance, our group reported the VEGFR-2 inhibitory activity of a novel series of 2,4-disubstituted thiopyrimidines [27, 31].

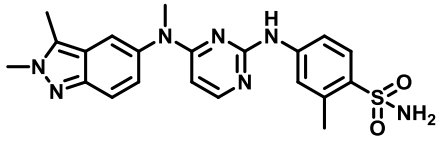


IV

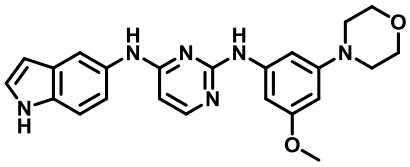


V

Fig. 2. The benzimidazole derivatives **IV** and **V** as VEGFR-2 inhibitors



Pazobanib (VI)



MKP116 (VII)

Fig. 3. The pyrimidine derivatives **VI** and **VII** as protein kinase inhibitors

Molecular hybridization is a recent and promising approach in medicinal chemistry that aims at linking two scaffolds to afford a new hybrid scaffold of improved activity [32]. Encouraged by the previous studies, our aim in this study is to design a new series of 5-nitrobenzimidazole-thiopyrimidine hybrids **VIII** as VEGFR-2 inhibitors (Fig. 4). Our design approach was tailored so that the benzimidazole moiety would fit in the gate area of the VEGFR-2 binding pocket stabilized through hydrogen bonding by its NH and C=N groups with the key amino acids Glu885 and Asp1046, respectively, whereas the methylenethio

linker would act as a spacer extending the 2-thiopyrimidine moiety towards the hinge region (Fig. 4). The designed and synthesized benzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **VIII** were evaluated for their potential inhibitory activity of VEGFR-2. Simultaneously, the synthesized conjugates were screened for their cytotoxic activity on HepG2 cancer cell line. *In silico* molecular docking simulations were then carried out to predict the binding mode of the 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **VIII** within VEGFR-2 binding pocket. Moreover, prediction of the ADME properties of the synthesized molecules was accomplished to study their predicted pharmacokinetic properties.

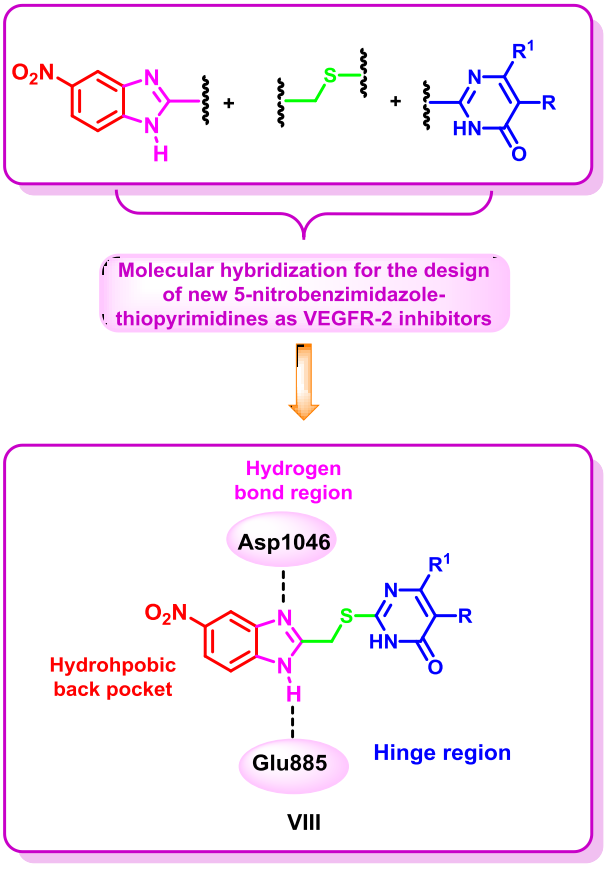


Fig. 4. Design of 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **VIII** as VEGFR-2 inhibitors

2. Experimental

2.1. Chemistry

2.1.1. General remarks

Chemicals and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers. Precoated silica gel 60 F_{245} aluminium plates (Merck) were used to follow up the progress of the reactions. Melting points were recorded on a Stuart SMP30 melting point instrument. IR spectra were recorded on Jasco FT/IR 300E Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer. ^{1}HNMR and ^{13}CNMR (DMSO-d_6) spectra were measured at 400 and 100 MHz on Bruker instrument. Elemental analyses of the 5-nitrobenzimidazole derivatives were performed in the Microanalytical laboratory, Cairo University.

2.1.2. Synthesis and analytical data of 12a,b, 13 and 14a-c

A mixture of the appropriate thiopyrimidine **3a,b**, **5** or **8a-c** (1 mmol), 2-(chloromethyl)-5-nitro benzimidazole (**11**) (1 mmol) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (1 mmol) were reacted under reflux for 2 hours. The mixture was then treated with water and few drops of 2*N* HCl. The precipitated product was filtered and purified by column chromatography using the eluent system (Petroleum ether/ Ethyl Acetate /MeOH 1:1:0.1).

- **2-(((5-Nitro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)methyl)thio)-6-propylpyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one (12a)**

Yellowish brown powder; yield = 10%; mp 216-218 °C; IR (KBr) $\tilde{\nu}$ 3198, 3032, 2986, 2944, 1651, 1609, 1555, 1485, 1466 cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz; DMSO-d_6) δ_H 0.70 (3H, t, ^{3}J = 7.2 Hz), 1.42 (2H, q, ^{3}J = 7.2 Hz), 2.34 (2H, t, ^{3}J = 7.2 Hz), 4.76 (2H, s), 5.99 (1H, s), 7.66 (1H, d, ^{3}J = 8.8 Hz), 8.08 (1H, dd, ^{3}J = 8.8 Hz, ^{4}J = 2.0 Hz), 8.40 (1H, d, ^{4}J = 2.0 Hz), 12.61 ppm (1H, br.); Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{15}N_5O_3S$: C, 52.16; H, 4.38; N, 20.28. Found: C, 52.39; H, 4.66; N, 20.40.

- **6-Isopropyl-2-(((5-nitro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)methyl)thio)pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one (12b)**

Yellowish brown powder; yield = 5%; mp 230-232 °C; IR (KBr) $\tilde{\nu}$ 3194, 3032, 2990, 2940, 2916, 1651, 1608, 1555, 1470 cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz; DMSO-d_6) δ_H 0.86 (6H, d, ^{3}J = 6.8 Hz), 2.94 (1H, septet, ^{3}J = 6.4 Hz), 4.90 (2H, s), 6.00 (1H, s), 7.59 (1H, d, ^{3}J = 7.6 Hz), 7.69 (1H, d, ^{3}J = 7.6 Hz), 8.09 (1H, s), 11.40 ppm (1H, s); Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{15}N_5O_3S$: C, 52.16; H, 4.38; N, 20.28. Found: C, 52.42; H, 4.00; N, 20.49.

• **2-(((5-Nitro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)methyl)thio)-3,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4*H*-cyclopenta[*d*]pyrimidin-4-one (13)**

Yellowish brown powder; yield =12%; mp 254-256 °C; IR (KBr) $\tilde{\nu}$ 3198, 3028, 2990, 1651, 1605, 1555, 1470 cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz; DMSO-d_6) δ_H 1.93 (2H, pentet, ^3J = 7.2 Hz), 2.58 (2H, t, ^3J = 7.2 Hz), 2.72 (2H, t, ^3J = 7.2 Hz), 4.70 (2H, s), 7.67-7.69 (1H, m), 8.09 (1H, d, ^3J = 8.4 Hz), 8.42 (1H, s,), 12.96 ppm (2H, br.); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz; DMSO-d_6) δ_C 20.68, 26.74, 27.42, 34.30, 117.84, 119.55, 142.67, 161.15, 161.26, 178.58 ppm; Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{13}N_5O_3S$: C, 52.47; H, 3.82; N, 20.40. Found: C, 52.69; H, 3.57; N, 20.66.

• **2-(((5-Nitro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)methyl)thio)-6-oxo-4-phenyl-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-5-carbonitrile (14a)**

Yellow powder; yield = 20%; mp 262-264 °C; δ_H (400 MHz; DMSO-d_6) 4.95 (2H, s), 6.86-6.87 (1H, m), 7.10-7.11 (2H, m), 7.49-7.53 (2H, m), 7.64-7.67 (1H, m), 8.01-8.03 ppm (2H, m); Anal. Calcd for $C_{19}H_{12}N_6O_3S$: C, 56.43; H, 2.99; N, 20.78. Found: C, 56.67; H, 3.24; N, 20.54.

• **2-(((5-Nitro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)methyl)thio)-6-oxo-4-(*p*-tolyl)-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-5-carbonitrile (14b)**

Yellow powder; yield = 25%; mp 233-235 °C; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz; DMSO-d_6) δ_H 2.34 (3H, s), 4.63 (2H, s), 7.25 (2H, d, ^3J = 8.0 Hz), 7.65-7.68 (3H, m), 8.07 (1H, dd, ^3J = 8.9 Hz, ^4J = 2.2 Hz), 8.42 ppm (1H, d, ^4J = 2.2 Hz); ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz; DMSO-d_6) δ_C 21.04, 27.79, 89.86, 117.71, 118.91, 128.35, 128.87, 133.97, 140.43, 142.54, 157.11, 167.31, 169.40 ppm; Anal. Calcd for $C_{20}H_{14}N_6O_3S$: C, 57.41; H, 3.37; N, 20.09. Found: C, 57.22; H, 3.58; N, 20.35.

• **4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-(((5-nitro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-yl)methyl)thio)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-5-carbonitrile (14c)**

Yellow powder; yield = 21%; mp 236-238 °C; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz; DMSO-d_6) δ_H 3.73 (3H, s), 4.91 (2H, s), 7.01 (2H, d, ^3J = 8.0 Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, ^3J = 8.5 Hz), 7.46 (1H, d, ^3J = 8.0 Hz), 8.09-8.11 ppm (2H, m); Anal. Calcd for $C_{20}H_{14}N_6O_4S$: C, 55.30; H, 3.25; N, 19.35. Found: 55.00; H, 3.47; N, 19.04.

2.2. Biology

2.2.1. **Screening of the inhibitory activity of the 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids 12a,b, 13 and 14a-c on VEGFR-2**

The synthesized benzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b**, **13** and **14a-c** were screened for their ability to suppress the activity of VEGFR-2 and their IC_{50} values were calculated using VEGFR-2 kinase kit (BPS Biosciences - San Diego - CA - US) according to the manufacturer procedure.

2.2.2. ***In vitro* anticancer screening on HepG2 cell line.**

The synthesized 5-nitobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b, 13, 14a-c** were assayed in National Cancer Institute, Egypt for their cytotoxic activity on HepG2 cell line according to the reported procedure and their IC_{50} values were calculated [33].

2.3. *In silico* studies

2.3.1. Molecular Modeling

Docking studies were performed by molecular operating environment software (MOE, 2020.0901) according to the reported method [27, 31].

2.3.2. Prediction of ADME properties

ADME properties were predicted from SwissADME free webtool [34-38].

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Chemistry

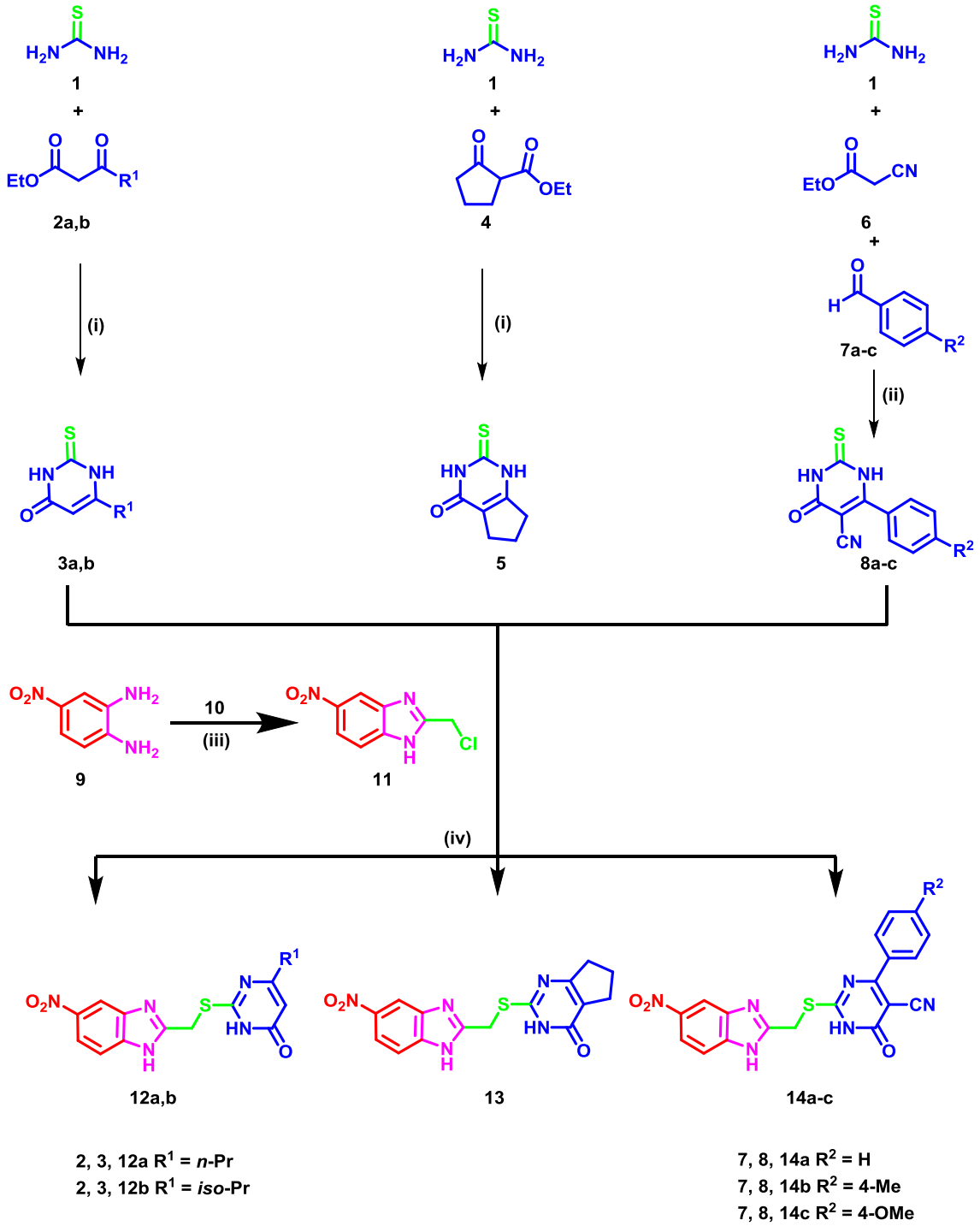
For the synthesis of the target 5-nitro benzimidazole-thiopyrimidine conjugates **12a,b, 13** and **14a-c**, the intermediates **3a,b**, **5** as well as **8a-c** were initially synthesized according to the previously reported procedures as shown in scheme 1 [24, 31, 39-41]. Concurrently, 2-(chloromethyl)-5-nitro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole (**11**) was synthesized by the reaction of 4-nitro-*o*-phenylenediamine (**9**) and chloroacetic acid (**10**) in 4*N* HCl. Subsequently, the 2-chloromethyl benzimidazole derivative **11** was reacted with the thiopyrimidine derivatives **3a,b**, **5** and **8** under basic conditions to afford the corresponding target compounds **12a,b**, **13** and **14a-c**, respectively (Scheme 1).

3.2. Biological Evaluation

3.2.1. VEGFR-2 kinase inhibitory activity.

The synthesized 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b, 13** and **14a-c** were evaluated for their inhibitory activity against VEGFR-2. The IC_{50} (μM) of the synthesized derivatives as well as sorafenib (**I**) were depicted in Table 1. The recorded results revealed that series **14a-c** showed a significantly

more potent inhibitory activity than that of series **12a,b** and **13**.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of benzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b, 13, 14a-c**

In series **12a,b**, the substituent at the 4-position of the pyrimidine moiety affects the activity, compound **12a** exhibiting *n*-propyl group showed very weak VEGFR-2 inhibitory activity with IC_{50} = 32.96 µM, whereas the isopropyl congener **12b** displayed approximately two-fold increase in the potency with IC_{50} of 16.91 µM. Replacing the pyrimidine moiety in series **12a,b** with cyclopentyl thiopyrimidine in **13** showed weak inhibitory activity on VEGFR-2 with IC_{50} of 28.94 µM. A great increase in the potency was observed in series **14a-c** where the aliphatic groups in **12a,b** were replaced with aromatic substituents, beside the incorporation of a carbonitrile group at position 5. Compound **14c** is the most potent compound of the synthesized series with IC_{50} of 2.83 µM, whereas the 4-methylphenyl derivative **14b** demonstrated less potency with IC_{50} of 3.68 µM and the unsubstituted phenyl derivatives **14a** (IC_{50} = 7.01 µM) showed more than two-fold less potency in comparison to **14c** (IC_{50} = 2.83 µM).

Table 1. Biochemical inhibitory activity of the synthesized 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine conjugates **12a,b**, **13**, and **14a-c** on VEGFR-2

Compound	VEGFR-2 IC_{50} (µM)[a]
12a	32.96 ± 2.53
12b	16.91 ± 0.89
13	28.94 ± 2.10
14a	7.01 ± 0.56
14b	3.68 ± 0.19
14c	2.83 ± 0.15
Sorafenib (I)	0.10 ± 0.01

[a]Mean of two different experiments

3.2.2. *In vitro* anti-proliferative activity

Sulfo-Rhodamine-B (SRB) assay was employed for *in vitro* screening of the designed and synthesized 5-nitrobenzimidazole-thiopyrimidine conjugates **12a,b**, **13**, **14a-c** in comparison to sorafenib (**I**) for their cytotoxic activity on HepG2 cell line [33]. The obtained IC_{50} values were presented in table 2. The synthesized derivatives displayed potent to moderate IC_{50} values on HepG2 cell lines with IC_{50} of 4.37 to 57.46 µM in comparison to sorafenib (**I**) (IC_{50} = 3.34 µM). Compound **14c** is the most potent compound in the synthesized series, it displayed IC_{50} = 4.37 µM. In series **12a,b**, compound **12a** with *n*-propyl substituent showed moderate inhibitory activity on HepG2 cell line with IC_{50} = 43.42 µM. Replacement of *n*-propyl group in **12a** with isopropyl moiety in **12b** showed more than two-fold increase in potency with IC_{50} = 18.37 µM. Replacement of substituted thiouracil in **12a,b** with cyclopentyl thiouracil in **13** showed a decrease in the activity (IC_{50} = 57.46 µM). Meanwhile, replacement of 4-aliphatic substituted thiouracils in **12a,b** with phenyl substituted thiouracil and introduction of a carbonitrile group in the 5 position in **14a-c** resulted in increasing in potency (IC_{50} = 4.37 to 23.65µM). In series **14a-c**, the phenyl derivative showed a moderate activity with IC_{50} of 23.65 µM, whereas the introduction of a 4-methylphenyl group in **14b** or 4-methoxyphenyl group in **14c** resulted in increasing in potency with IC_{50} of 13.92 and 4.37 µM, respectively.

Table 2. Cytotoxic activity of the synthesized benzimidazole-pyrimidine conjugates **12a,b**, **13**, **14a-c** on HepG2 cell line

Compound	IC_{50} (µM)
12a	43.42 ± 2.10
12b	18.37 ± 1.30
13	57.46 ± 3.60
14a	23.65 ± 1.10
14b	13.92 ± 0.92
14c	4.37 ± 0.25
Sorafenib (I)	3.34 ± 0.200

3.3. Molecular docking studies

Molecular docking of the synthesized benzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b**, **13** and **14a-c** in the binding pocket of VEGFR-2 was conducted to study the binding interaction of the synthesized molecules with the key amino acids. Molecular Operating Environment (MOE, 2020.0901) software was used. The X-ray crystal structure of VEGFR-2 (co-crystallized with sorafenib (**I**)) (PDB ID: 4ASD) was downloaded from the Protein Data Bank [42]. The previously prepared and validated docking protocol was employed for the current molecular docking simulation and the resulted binding energy scores were presented in table 3 [31]. The synthesized derivatives demonstrated energy scores (*S*) of −11.88 to −15.13 kcal/mol compared to sorafenib (**I**) (*S* = −15.19 kcal/mol) (Table 3).

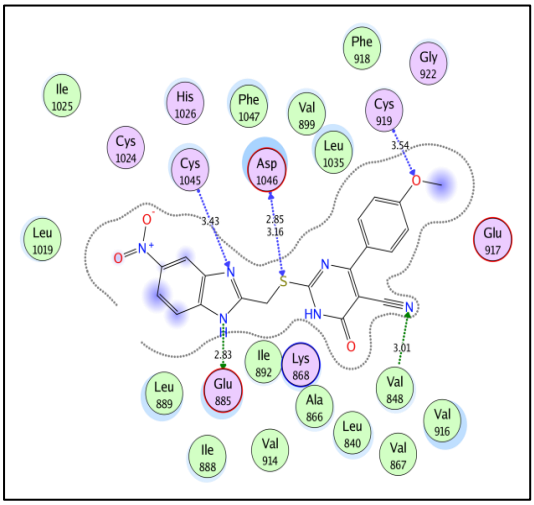
The synthesized derivatives revealed a similar general binding mode in the binding pocket of VEGFR-2. The benzimidazole moiety occupies the gate area where the imidazole moiety is involved in hydrogen bonding interaction through its NH and

C=N groups with the key amino acids Glu885 and Cys1045, respectively.

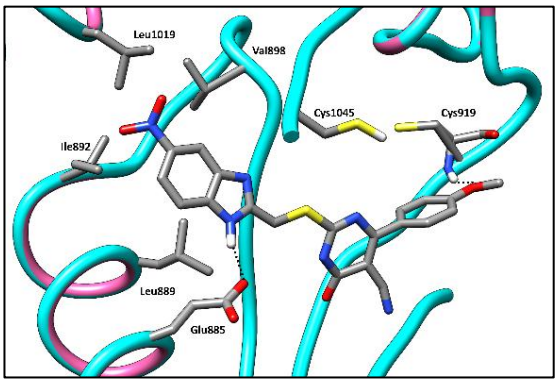
Table 3. Docking energy scores (*S*) in kcal/mol of the 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine conjugates **12a,b**, **13, 14a-c** and sorafenib (**I**) in VEGFR-2 active site.

Compound	Energy score (*S*) kcal/mol
12a	−12.47
12b	−12.33
13	−11.88
14a	−13.96
14b	−15.13
14c	−14.94
Sorafenib	−15.19

The methylenethio spacer interacts with the key amino acid Asp1046. The thiopyrimidine moiety is directed towards the hinge region where it is involved in hydrophobic interaction with Leu840, Val848, Val899, Phe918, Cys919, Leu1015, Leu1035, and Phe1047 amino acids. In compounds **14b** and **14c**, the thiopyrimidine moiety performs through the carbonitrile moiety in **14b** or 4-methoxyphenyl group in **14c** hydrogen bonding with hinge region Cys919. The fused benzene ring of the benzimidazole moiety is oriented towards the hydrophobic back pocket and is involved in hydrophobic interactions with Ile888, Leu889, Ile892, Val898, Val899, Leu1019, and Ile1044 amino acids (Fig. 5) (2D for the rest of derivatives were depicted in SI)



(A)



(B)

Fig. 5. 2D diagram **(A)** and 3D representation **(B)** showing interactions of compound **14c** in VEGFR-2 binding pocket.

3.4. *In silico* prediction of physicochemical, pharmacokinetic and ADME properties of 5-nitro-benzimidazole derivatives 12a,b, 13, 14a-c

Prediction of the ADME properties of the designed and synthesized benzimidazole-pyrimidine conjugates **12a,b**, **13** and **14a-c** was done using SwissADME webtool [34]. Representative examples are depicted in table 4. As can be noticed the hybrids **12a,b**, **13**, **14a-c**, displayed acceptable physicochemical properties including acceptable molecular weights, ilog*P* (octanol–water partition coefficient) [37] and topological polar surface area (TPSA). The synthesized conjugates are predicated to be well absorbed from GIT with no BBB permeability. Meanwhile, most of them are not substrate for P-glycoprotein (P-gp) the key transporter that is responsible for eliminating foreign substances from the cells [43]. In addition, all the synthesized hybrids do not violate Lipinski's rule of 5 and revealed promising bioavailability score. In addition, they do not include any of the Pan Assay Interference (PAINS) fragments [38].

4. Conclusion

A new series of 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b**, **13**, and **14a-c** were designed and synthesized as VEGFR-2 inhibitors. The conjugates revealed moderate to potent VEGFR-2 inhibitory activity. Compounds **14b** and **14c** demonstrated IC_{50} of 3.68 and 2.83 µM, respectively. In addition, the synthesized conjugates exhibited cytotoxic activity on the HepG2 cell line. Likewise, compounds **14b**

and **14c** were the most potent derivatives with IC_{50} of 13.92 and 4.37 µM, respectively. Molecular docking simulations of the synthesized hybrids in VEGFR-2 binding site demonstrated that the benzimidazole moiety occupies the gate area forming hydrogen bonding interactions through its NH and C=N groups with Glu885 and Cys1045, respectively. The methylenethio spacer interacts with the key residue Asp1046. The thiouracil moiety is oriented towards the hinge region and is involved in hydrogen bonding and hydrophobic interactions with the amino acids surrounding this region. The benzimidazole benzene ring is oriented towards the hydrophobic back pocket and is involved in hydrophobic interactions. In addition, the synthesized conjugates exhibit satisfactory physicochemical properties that can be slightly optimized for the discovery of novel anti-angiogenic and anticancer agents.

Table 4. Physicochemical properties of the synthesized 5-nitrobenzimidazole-pyrimidine hybrids **12a,b**, **13**, and **14a-c**.

Compound ID	MW	#Rotatable bonds	#H-bond acceptors	#H-bond donors	MR	TPSA	iLOGP	BBB permeant	Pgp substrate	Lipinski #violations	Bioavailability Score
12a	345.38	6	5	2	94.12	145.55	1.82	No	No	0	0.55
12b	345.38	5	5	2	94.12	145.55	1.71	No	No	0	0.55
13	343.36	4	5	2	92.16	145.55	1.82	No	Yes	0	0.55
14a	404.4	5	6	2	109.69	169.34	1.93	No	No	0	0.55
14b	418.43	5	6	2	114.66	169.34	2.31	No	No	0	0.55
14c	434.43	6	7	2	116.18	178.57	1.85	No	No	0	0.55

5. Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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