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Hany S. Ibrahim, PhD

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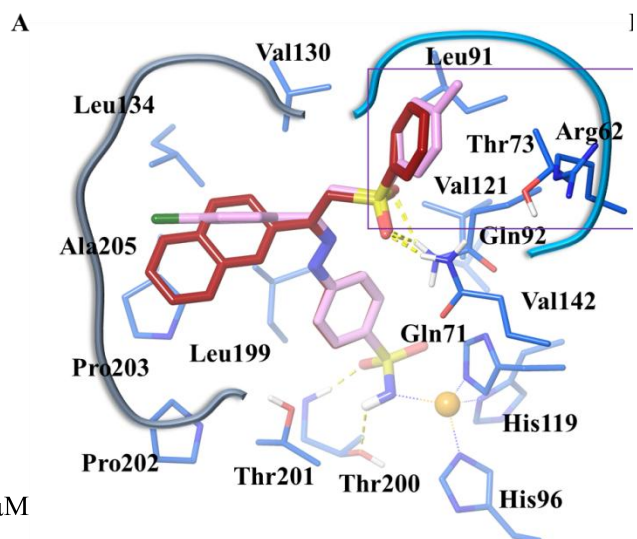
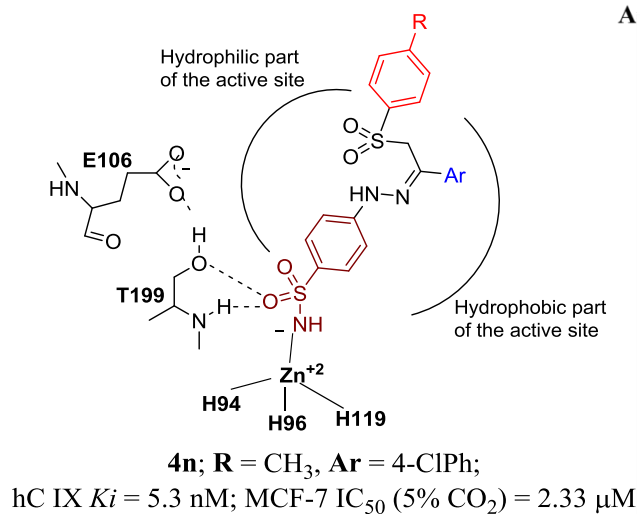
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## Graphical Abstract

**Dual-tail arylsulfone-based benzenesulfonamides differently match the hydrophobic and hydrophilic halves of human carbonic anhydrases active sites: selective inhibitors for the tumor-associated hCA IX isoform.**

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**+Dual-tail arylsulfone-based benzenesulfonamides differently match the hydrophobic and hydrophilic halves of human carbonic anhydrases active sites: selective inhibitors for the tumor-associated hCA IX isoform.**

## **Highlights**

- Two novel sets of arylsulfonehydrazone benzenesulfonamides were designed based on dual-tails approach and evaluated for their *in vitro* inhibitory activity against four isoforms of CA enzyme.
- Compounds **4a-4i** revealed inhibitory action against hCA II and hCA IX isoforms while compounds **4j-4q** possessed preferential selectivity toward hCA IX isoform more than other isoforms.
- The most selective compounds **4l** and **4n** were screened for their *in vitro* cytotoxicity against MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cancer cell lines under hypoxic conditions.
- Docking study was conducted to explain the obtained results.

## Dual-tail arylsulfone-based benzenesulfonamides differently match the hydrophobic and hydrophilic halves of human carbonic anhydrases active sites: selective inhibitors for the tumor-associated hCA IX isoform.

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**ABSTRACT.** The synthesis and characterization of two new sets of arylsulfonehydrazone benzenesulfonamides (**4a-4i** with phenyl tail and **4j-4q** with tolyl tail) are reported. The compounds were designed according to a dual-tails approach to modulate the interactions of the ligands portions at the outer rim of both hydrophobic and hydrophilic active site halves of human isoforms of carbonic anhydrase (CA, EC 4.2.1.1). The synthesized sulfonamides were evaluated *in vitro* for their inhibitory activity against the following human (h) isoforms, hCA I, II, IV and IX. With this latter being a validated anticancer drug target and marker of tumor hypoxia, attractive results arose from the compounds inhibitory screening in terms of potency and selectivity. Indeed, whereas the first subset compounds **4a-4i** exhibited great efficacy in inhibiting both the ubiquitous, off-target hCA II ( $K_{iS}$  9.5-172.0 nM) and hCA IX ( $K_{iS}$  7.5-131.5 nM), the second subset tolyl-bearing derivatives **4j-4q** were shown to possess a selective hCA IX inhibitory action over isoforms I, II and IV. The most selective compounds **4l** and **4n** were further screened for *in vitro* cytotoxic activity against MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cancer cell lines under hypoxic conditions. The selective IX/II inhibitory trend of **4j-4q** compared to those of **4a-4i** was unveiled by docking studies. Further exploration of these molecules could be useful for the development of novel antitumor agents with a selective CA inhibitory mechanism.

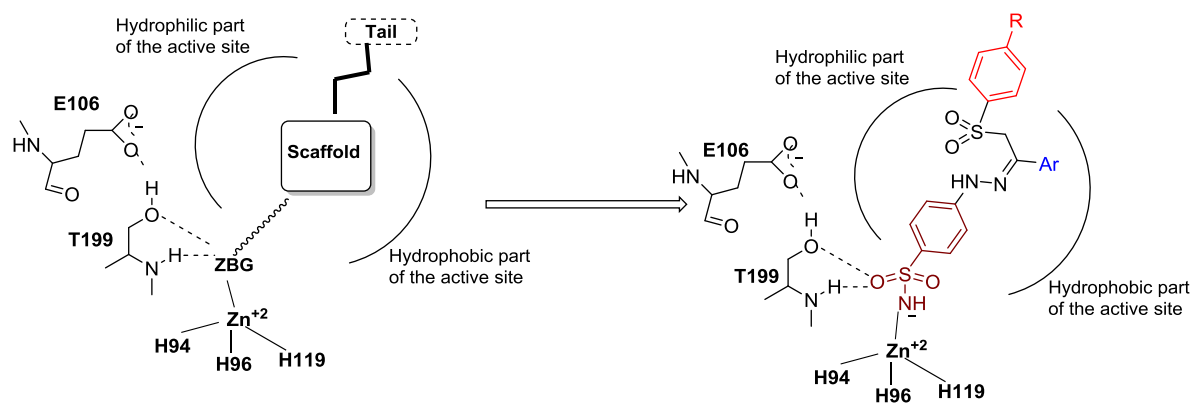
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**Keywords:** Carbonic anhydrase, zinc-binding group, hCA IX, dual-tails, selectivity, anti-tumor.

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## 1. Introduction

Human carbonic anhydrase (CA, EC 4.2.1.1) IX is membrane-bound enzyme whose expression is strongly induced by hypoxia, a condition featured by low level of oxygen occurring in different types of solid tumors, such as glioma, breast cancer and colon carcinoma [1-3]. The activity of the over-expressed hCA IX maintains a proper external pH, supporting an acidic extracellular microenvironment suited for hypoxic tumor cells, thus regulating cell proliferation, adhesion, and malignant cell invasion [1]. hCA IX inhibition has been shown to be associated with a significant suppression of the growth of both primary tumors and metastases, recognizing such a isozyme as a validated anticancer drug target, marker of tumor hypoxia and prognostic factor for several types of cancers [4, 5]. With its expression being limited in normal tissues, hCA IX has become an attractive target for the design of anti-neoplastic drugs [6]. Despite acetazolamide (AAZ) and other sulfonamide CAIs were reported to slowdown tumor growth and to delay tumor development, the lack of selectivity of sulfonamide-like CAIs against the different human (h) isozymes is the main issue that prevents a wider pharmaceutical application to date [1, 7, 8]. Typically, the sulfonamide moiety coordinates the Zn ion present within the hCAs active sites and establishes two additional hydrogen bonds with a residue nearby (Thr199). Such binding features are common among the active site architectures of all the 15 human isozymes,<sup>1</sup> which belong to the  $\alpha$ -class (seven distinct genetic families have been identified so far, the  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -,  $\gamma$ -,  $\delta$ -,  $\zeta$ -,  $\eta$ - and  $\theta$ -CAs) [8, 9]. The active site cavity of hCAs is divided into two very different environments: the first one is delimited by a cluster of hydrophobic amino acids, whereas the other one is lined with hydrophilic residues (Figure 1) [8, 9].



**Figure 1.** Design approach to arylsulfone-based benzenesulfonamides (**4a-4q**).

Different approaches have been employed to design sulfonamide CAIs that exceed the poor selectivity boundary, with the "tail approach" being the most efficient and exploited one (Figure 1) [4, 10, 11]. It consists in appending different molecular moieties (tails) to the aromatic/heterocyclic ring bearing the zinc binding group, in order to modulate the interaction with the middle and the rim parts of the active site cavity, which is the most variable region among the 15 isoforms mentioned above. In this context, a ureido-tailed sulfonamide CAI (SLC-0111) successfully completed Phase I clinical trials for the treatment of advanced, metastatic hypoxic tumors over-expressing hCA IX, being scheduled for Phase II trials later last year [4, 12].

In the present work, we apply a dual-tails approach to modulate the interactions of the ligands at the outer rim of both hydrophobic and hydrophilic regions, seeking for isoform-selective inhibition profiles. Dual-tails CAIs were previously reported by Tanpure et al. by applying the "Click approach" to combine glyosidic and phenyl portions onto a sulfonamide scaffold [13].

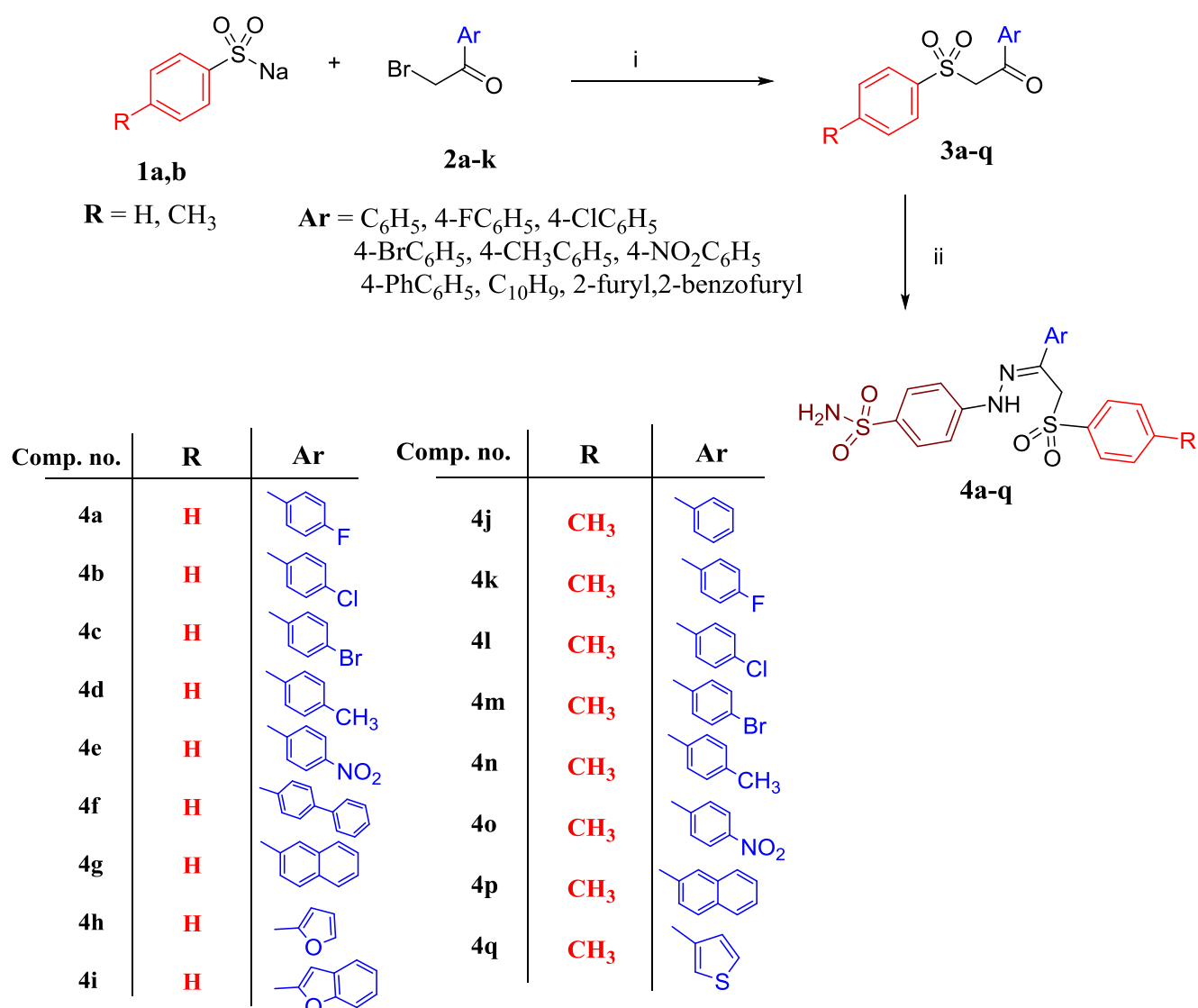
The herein designed compounds **4a-q** possess a Zinc Binding Group (ZBG) of the benzenesulfonamide type and a highly flexible molecular structure of the methyl hydrazone type to enhance the probability of a proper orientation and contacts with both hydrophilic and hydrophobic halves of the active site. A sulfone group was incorporated to increase the binding to the hydrophilic part of the active site. The aromatic tail appended at the sulfone moiety is of the phenyl or tolyl type as shown in Figure 1. On the other hand, the use diverse hydrophobic substituents on the hydrazine-linked aromatic portion should ensure suited SAR exploration regarding the hydrophobic region. All of these designed compounds were synthesized, characterized and biologically tested against four relevant hCA isoforms (I, II, IV and IX). Furthermore, compounds with best hCA IX inhibition properties have been subjected to cytotoxic activity evaluation against two different cell lines expressing the tumor-associated isozyme.

## 2. Results and Discussion

### 2.1. Chemistry

To obtain the target compounds **4a-q**, variable 2-bromoacetyl aryl or heteroaryl derivatives (**2a-k**) were refluxed separately with sodium benzene sulfinate in ethanol obtaining different phenyl sulfones **3a-q** [14]. Consequently, the intermediate compounds **3a-q** were refluxed with 4-hydrazinobenzene sulfonamide HCl salt in ethanol and catalytic amount of

acetic acid to afford the hydrazones **4a-q** (Scheme 1).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of compounds **4a-q** revealed the two protons of the active methylene group ( $-\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ) which appeared as singlet at nearly  $\delta = 5.01$  ppm. In addition,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR confirmed this data by illustrating a peak for this carbon ( $-\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ) at about  $\delta = 54.3$  ppm. Peaks of  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable protons were important in this analysis to confirm that the reaction was complete.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR analysis of compound **4i** was very interesting as it informed us that this compound presented in *Z* and *E* isomers by ratio (2:1) due to this compound was dissolved in DMSO. Otherwise, all the synthesized compounds were expected to be found in one conformer in solid state, which is *Z* conformer analogous to the reported compounds [15-17].



**Scheme 1.** Synthetic scheme for compounds **4a-p**. Reagents and conditions: (i) EtOH/ reflux for 6 h; (ii) 4-NH<sub>2</sub>NHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.HCl/ EtOH/ CH<sub>3</sub>COOH / reflux for 1 h.



## 2.2. Biological Evaluation.

### 2.2.1. Carbonic anhydrase inhibition

The CA inhibitory properties of sulfonamide derivatives **4a-4q** against human isoforms CA I, II, IV and IX were measured using acetazolamide (**AAZ**) as standard inhibitor by a stopped flow CO<sub>2</sub> hydrase assay [18]. The rationale for the choice of these four isoforms is that the ubiquitous hCA I and II are the main off-target isoforms for the anticancer CAIs therapeutic application. Isoform hCA IV shares with hCA IX the extra-cellular localization and is a drug target for retinitis pigmentosa, stroke and inflammatory pathologies such as rheumatoid arthritis.

The following structure-activity relationship (SAR) were obtained from the inhibition data reported in Table 1:

**Table 1:** Inhibition data of human CA isoforms hCA I, II, IV and IX with sulfonamides **4a-4q** reported here and the standard sulfonamide inhibitor acetazolamide (**AAZ**) by a stopped flow CO<sub>2</sub> hydrase assay [18].

Compound	K <sub>i</sub> (nM)				SI <sup>(b)</sup>		
	hCA I	hCA II	hCA IV	hCA IX	(hCA I/ IX)	(hCA II/ IX)	(hCA IV/ IX)
<b>4a</b>	272.1	9.5	1692.1	7.5	36.28	1.27	225.61
<b>4b</b>	517.5	48.6	2577.4	34.8	14.87	1.40	74.06
<b>4c</b>	894.2	53.3	2255.5	61.2	14.61	0.87	36.85
<b>4d</b>	747.3	38.9	2813.9	36.5	20.47	1.07	77.09
<b>4e</b>	1924.4	59.7	912.0	71.6	26.88	0.83	12.74
<b>4f</b>	3133.7	172.0	4166.8	131.5	23.83	1.31	31.69
<b>4g</b>	2847.2	65.7	3122.9	39.3	72.45	1.67	79.46
<b>4h</b>	574.0	91.6	709.5	79.3	7.24	1.16	8.95
<b>4i</b>	941.9	74.2	2887.8	69.1	13.63	1.07	41.79
<b>4j</b>	567.6	234.0	3510.9	39.5	14.37	5.92	88.88
<b>4k</b>	671.8	199.6	1350.2	27.6	24.34	7.23	48.92
<b>4l</b>	426.2	330.7	2009.2	8.7	48.99	38.01	230.94
<b>4m</b>	915.7	354.8	2296.0	56.1	16.32	6.32	40.93

<b>4n</b>	343.4	337.8	2721.6	5.3	64.79	63.74	513.51
<b>4o</b>	2273.7	791.1	795.0	79.2	28.71	9.99	10.04
<b>4p</b>	3771.1	431.0	2646.9	15.3	246.48	28.17	173.00
<b>4q</b>	905.6	291.8	839.2	56.3	16.09	5.18	14.91
<b>AAZ</b>	250	12	74	25	10.00	0.48	2.96

<sup>(a)</sup> Mean from 3 different assays, by a stopped flow technique (errors were in the range of  $\pm 5$ -10 % of the reported values).

<sup>(b)</sup> Selectivity as determined by the ratio of KI for hCA I, II or IV relative to hCA IX.

(i) The off-target isoform hCA I was moderately inhibited by sulfonamides **4a-4q** herein reported with inhibition constants ( $K_{IS}$ ) spanning in the high nanomolar-low micromolar range, between 272.1 and 3771.1 nM. Noteworthy, increasing steric hindrance on the hydrazone aromatic portion almost generally worsened the hCA I inhibitory efficacy of the reported series of dual-tails sulfonamides. As a matter of fact, the *p*-NO<sub>2</sub>, *p*-phenyl and 2-naphthyl derivatives **4e-4g** and **4o-4p** arose as the least hCA I inhibitors herein reported with  $K_{IS}$  in the range 1924.4-3771.1 nM).

(ii) The physiologically dominant isoform hCA II was interestingly inhibited by the investigated compounds with  $K_I$  values ranging between 9.5 and 791.1 nM. Indeed, despite the generally efficient hCA II inhibitory efficiency ascribable to **4a-4q**, an attractive trend can be deduced analyzing the data in Table 1. The incorporation of the methyl group in the *para* position of the sulfone-linked phenyl ring reduce the inhibitory efficacy of each tolyl derivative ( $K_{IS}$  9.5-172.0 nM) in comparison to the unsubstituted analogue ( $K_{IS}$  199.6-791.1 nM) seven- to twentyone-fold. Of note, the best hCA II inhibitory activity was ascribed to the *p*-F derivative **4a**, with this latter being as potent as the standard **AAZ**.

(iii) The membrane-associated hCA IV was the least inhibited by the dual-tails inhibitors herein reported, with  $K_{IS}$  spanning in the low micromolar range ( $K_{IS}$  709.5-4166.8 nM). Incorporation of the nitro group on the hydrazone-aromatic portion (**4e** and **4o**) or the substitution of this latter with a heterocycle of the furan (**4h**) or thiophene (**4q**) type heightened the relative compounds potency to a sub-micromolar range (709.5-912.0 nM).

(iv) The target tumor-associated isoform hCA IX was undeniably the most affected one amongst those herein considered. Considering the inhibition trend arose for isoform II, it immediately stands out from the inhibition data reported in Table 1, that all reported sulfonamides inhibit the trans-membrane isoform in the low-nanomolar ( $K_{IS}$  spanning in the range 5.3-131.5 nM), independently from the presence of a methyl group on the sulfone-linked phenyl ring. As a result, it could be hypothesized the likely presence of a pocket in hCA IX

binding cavity, which can accommodate the methyl group, with unfavorable interactions conversely taking place within the hCA II active site. Noteworthy, the *p*-Cl, *p*-CH<sub>3</sub> and 2-naphthyl derivatives (**4l**, **4n** and **4p**) within the methyl substituted subset acted as the most potent hCA IX inhibitors ( $K_{iS}$  spanning in the range 5.3-15.3 nM) as well as the *p*-F derivative **4a** devoid of the methyl group ( $K_I$  of 7.5 nM).

(v) As a result of the inhibitory trends extrapolated from the data in Table 1, interesting selectivity index (SI) arose for many derivatives herein reported. Indeed, all the tested compounds exhibited interesting selectivity towards hCA IX over hCA I, with compound **4p** showing the higher I/IX selectivity herein reported with SI of 246.48. The results for all the tested compounds illustrated great selectivity against hCA IX over hCA IV, specially compounds **4a**, **4l**, **4n** and **4p**, displaying SI of 225.61, 230.94, 513.51 and 173.00, respectively. Finally, the methyl-devoid compounds displayed weak selectivity for hCA IX and over hCA II, whereas the SI markedly increased for the methyl-bearing subset, with compounds **4l** and **4n** possessing an interesting selectivity with SI 38.01 and 63.74, respectively (Table 1).

### 2.2.2. *In vitro* cytotoxic assay

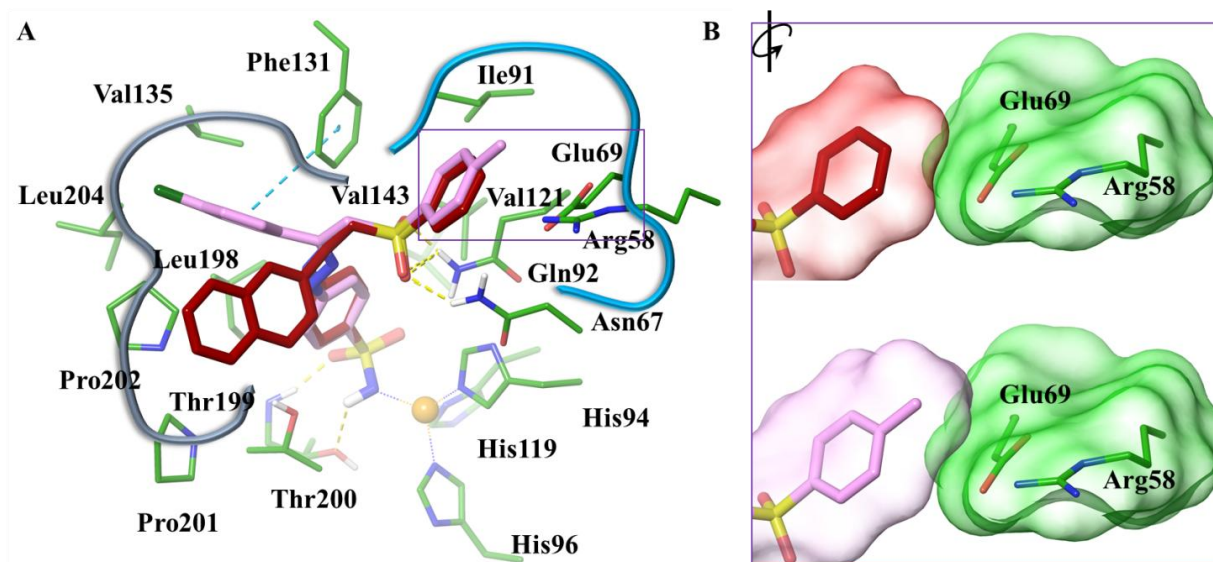
The *p*-Cl and *p*-CH<sub>3</sub>-bearing compounds **4l** and **4n** within the tolyl-derivatives subset were further screened for *in vitro* cytotoxic activity, owing to their unique potency and selectivity against the tumor-associated isoform hCA IX. Due to the recognized expression of this latter in breast malignancies [19, 20], these compounds were screened against human breast adenocarcinoma cell line (MCF-7) and triple negative breast cancer cell line (MDA-MB-231) using doxorubicin as a reference drug. The assay was run under hypoxic conditions of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C and the IC<sub>50</sub> values in µM conc. of both compounds relative to doxorubicin is presented in Table 2. The results of the *in vitro* screening reported in Table 2 revealed that both compounds generally exhibited better cytotoxic activity against (MCF7) cell line than (MDA-MB-231). Compound **4n**, incorporating a dual-tolyl group in both tails, displayed better activity than the *p*-Cl **4l**, with its activity being the half of that displayed by the reference drug doxorubicin.

**Table 2:** IC<sub>50</sub> values in µM of the *in vitro* cytotoxic inhibitory assay of compounds **4l** and **4n** under hypoxic conditions (5% CO<sub>2</sub>) against MDA-MB-231 and MCF7 cell lines compared to doxorubicin.

Compound	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM) (5% CO <sub>2</sub> )	
	MDA-MB-231	MCF7
<b>4l</b>	18.22 ± 1.26	3.9 ± 0.21
<b>4n</b>	5.14 ± 0.31	2.33 ± 0.14
<b>Doxorubicin</b>	0.44 ± 0.008	0.37 ± 0.02

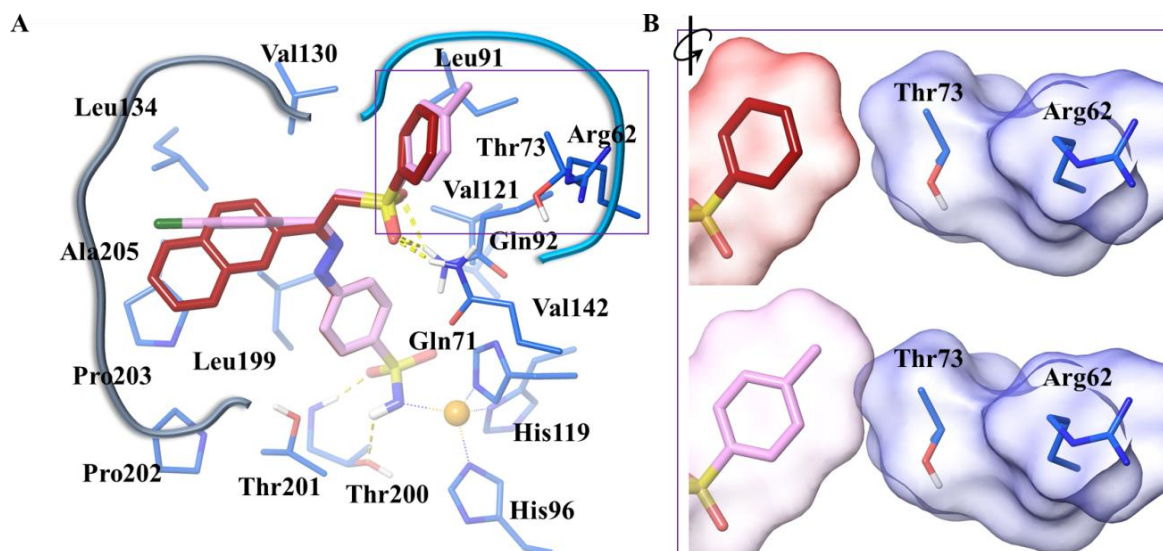
### 3. Molecular docking studies

The binding modes of the herein reported compounds within the CA isozymes II and IX (PDB 5LJT [21] and 5FL4 [22], respectively; hCA IX residues are reported in brackets), were explored by docking and MM-GBSA simulations to unveil the relationships between structural features and the inhibition profiles. As expected by the *in vitro* results, in all docking solutions the benzenesulfonamide moiety is oriented deeply into the active sites of both the isoforms engaging two hydrogen bonds with the hCA II Thr199 (hCA IX Thr200). Its negatively charged nitrogen atom directly coordinated the zinc ion and the hydrophobic region lined by Val121, Val143 and Leu198 (hCA IX Val121, Val142 and Leu199) accommodated the phenyl ring. For all **4a-q** derivatives, the tail appended at the benzenesulfonamide was similarly oriented in the two isoform active sites (Figure 2). This orientation was primarily determined by the three-center H-bond that the sulfone (SO<sub>2</sub>) moiety engaged with the HE-Gln92 (HE-Gln92) and HD-Asn67 (HE-Gln71) atoms of the “hydrophilic” region of both active sites. Such a set of interactions strongly affected the positioning of the sulfone-linked aromatic portion of the ligands within the region lined by Ile91 (Leu91), Glu69 (Thr73) and Arg58 (Arg62), while the hydrazone aromatic portions accommodated in a wide hydrophobic area defined by Phe131, Val135, Leu204, Pro202, Pro201 and Leu198 (Val130, Leu 134, Ala205, Pro203, Pro202 and Leu199), with  $\pi$ - $\pi$  and  $\pi$ -alkyl interactions occurring between the aryl group and lipophilic side chains.



**Figure 2.** (A) Superposed binding hypotheses of compounds **4g** (red) and **4l** (pink) within hCA II. (B) Detailed view of the hCA II binding area lined by Glu69 and Arg58 residues (molecular surface in green). The molecular surfaces of **4g** and **4l** are shown and the compound structures represented in sticks (red and pink, respectively).

A key role is played by the hCA II/IX Glu69/Thr73 mutation in explaining the trend of inhibition profiles of derivatives **4a-4i** and **4j-4q** against trans-membrane hCA IX over the cytosolic hCA II (Figure 3). Indeed, in hCA IX the para methyl-substituent on the terminal aromatic ring of **4j-4q** is oriented towards Thr73, with lipophilic interactions stabilizing the pose. Moreover, the less bulky Thr73 residue in hCA IX provides to the aromatic (un/)substituted tails more space than the Glu69 in the hCA II. As a matter of fact, the Glu69 – Arg58 charge interaction of the cytosolic isoform, constrains the position of the Glu69 and prevents an ideal shape complementarity of the substituted derivatives thus explaining the worst inhibition profile when compared with the unsubstituted ones.



**Figure 3.** (A) Superposed binding hypotheses of compounds **4g** (red) and **4l** (pink) within hCA IX. (B) Detailed view of the hCA IX binding area lined by Thr73 and Arg62 residues (molecular surface in blue). The molecular surfaces of **4g** and **4l** are shown and the compound structures represented in sticks (red and pink, respectively).

It is reasonable to ascribe the potent and IX/II selective efficacy of compounds **4l**, **4n** and **4p** (II/IX ratio of 38, 64 and 28) within the *p*-methyl-substituted subset to most favorable interactions taking place between the *p*-Cl, *p*-CH<sub>3</sub> and 2-naphthyl moieties, respectively, with the aforementioned lipophilic region of the tumor-associated isoform IX (Figure 3).

#### 4. Conclusion

In the present study, we reported the synthesis and characterization of two new series of arylsulfonehydrazone benzenesulfonamide (**4a-4i** and **4j-4q**). The compounds were designed according to a dual-tails approach to modulate the interactions of the ligands portions at the outer rim of both hydrophobic and hydrophilic active site halves of varied hCAs. The *in vitro* evaluation of the newly synthesized sulfonamides against hCA I, II, IV and IX furnished interesting results in terms of compounds inhibitory potency and selectivity. Indeed, whereas the first subset compounds **4a-4i** (unsubstituted phenyl-bearing) exhibited great efficacy in inhibiting both the ubiquitous, off-target hCA II (K<sub>IS</sub> 9.5-172.0 nM) and hCA IX (K<sub>IS</sub> 7.5-131.5 nM), the tolyl-bearing derivatives **4j-4q** were shown to possess a selective hCA IX inhibitory action over isoforms I, II and IV. *In vitro* cytotoxic activity evaluation of the most IX/II selective compounds **4l** and **4n** against MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cell lines under hypoxic

conditions showed an efficient anti-proliferative action in the low micromolar range, with **4n** showing a two-fold reduced efficacy than that shown by the reference drug doxorubicin. The study of the derivatives binding mode by modelling studies performed for all compounds with hCA II and IX shed light on the five- to sixty-fold II/IX selective inhibitory efficacy of **4j-4q**.

## 5. Experimental

### 5.1. Chemistry

#### 5.1.1. General

Melting points were recorded on a Stuart SMP10 digital melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Infrared (IR) Spectra were recorded as KBr disks using a Shimadzu FT-IR 8400S infrared spectrophotometer. Mass spectral data are given as m/z (Intensity %). NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Ascend 400/ R ( $^1\text{H}$ : 400,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 100 MHz) spectrometer.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were run at 400 MHz and  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectra were run at 100 MHz in deuterated dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO- $d_6$ ). Chemical shifts are expressed in  $\delta$  values (ppm) using the solvent peak as internal standard. All coupling constant ( $J$ ) values are given in hertz. The abbreviations used are as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; m, multiplet. Elemental analyses were carried out at the Regional Center for Mycology and Biotechnology, Al-Azhar University, Egypt. Reaction courses and product mixtures were routinely monitored by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) on silica gel precoated F254 Merck plates. Unless otherwise noted, all solvents and reagents were commercially available and used without further purification. The analytical data of compounds **3a-q** were found as reported [14, 23-28].

#### 5.1.2. General procedure for the preparation of compounds **4a-q**.

To a solution of the appropriate 1-aryl or heteroaryl- substituted 2-(aryl sulfonyl) ethanone **3a-q** (1 mmol) in absolute ethanol in the presence of catalytic amount of glacial acetic acid, 4-hydrazinobenzenesulfonamide (0.187 g, 1 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux. The solid formed was collected by filtration, dried and recrystallized from ethanol/DMF to afford compounds **4a-q**.

5.1.2.1. *4-[2-(1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (4a)*. White crystals, (yield 60%), m.p. 251-252°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  /  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3361, 3329, 3271 ( $\text{NH}_2$  &  $\text{NH}$ ), 1340 and 1145 ( $\text{SO}_2$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 5.22 (s,

2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.09 (m, 4H, Ar-H and D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.51 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.59 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.08 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ ppm: 64.01 (-CH<sub>2</sub>-), 112.70, 115.45, 120.53, 123.19, 127.72, 128.64, 129.43, 131.86, 134.50, 135.2, 139.40, 147.53; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>FN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (447.50): C, 53.68; H, 4.05; N, 9.39; Found C, 53.31; H, 4.23; N, 9.62.

5.1.2.2. 4-[2-(1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4b**). White crystals, (yield 77%), m.p. 227-228°C; IR (KBr, ν<sub>max</sub> / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3360, 3325, 3263 (NH<sub>2</sub> & NH), 1330 and 1149 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ ppm: 5.21 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.14 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.59 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.14 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ ppm: 52.19 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.81, 127.72, 128.21, 128.48, 128.65, 129.45, 131.43, 133.03, 134.52, 135.39, 136.53, 139.57, 147.49; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>ClN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (463.96): C, 51.77; H, 3.91; N, 9.06; Found C, 52.19; H, 4.08; N, 8.87.

5.1.2.3. 4-[2-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4c**). White crystals, (yield 53%), m.p. 243-244°C; IR (KBr, ν<sub>max</sub> / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3363, 3332, 3248 (NH<sub>2</sub> & NH), 1342 and 1145 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ ppm: 5.21 (s, 2H, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.13 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.61 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 2.3 Hz, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 4H, Ar-H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.14 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ ppm: 52.07 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.94, 121.94, 121.72, 128.34, 128.48, 129.60, 131.51, 134.55, 134.73, 136.57, 138.93, 147.47; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>BrN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (508.41): C, 47.25; H, 3.57; N, 8.27; Found C, 46.96; H, 3.74; N, 8.64.

5.1.2.4. 4-[2-(2-(Phenylsulfonyl)-1-(*p*-tolyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4d**). Light brown crystals, (yield 73%), m.p. 225-226°C; IR (KBr, ν<sub>max</sub> / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3363, 3321, 3267 (NH<sub>2</sub> & NH), 1341 and 1149 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ ppm: 2.30 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.17 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.11 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.61-7.68 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 9.99 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); 21.22 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.37 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.61, 126.50, 127.71, 128.62, 129.14, 129.40, 132.77, 134.44, 134.91,



134.96, 137.92, 139.71, 147.77; ESI MS  $m/z$ : 443  $[M]^+$ , 444  $[M+1]^+$ , 445  $[M+2]^+$ ; Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{21}H_{21}N_3O_4S_2$  (443.54): C, 56.87; H, 4.77; N, 9.47; Found C, 57.14; H, 4.89; N, 9.70.

5.1.2.5. 4-[2-(1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl] benzenesulfonamide (**4e**). Yellow crystals, (yield 72%), m.p. 230-232°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  /  $cm^{-1}$ ): 3379, 3313, 3271 ( $NH_2$  &  $NH$ ), 1334 and 1153 ( $SO_2$ );  $^1H$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 5.32 (s, 2H,  $SO_2CH_2$ ), 7.18 (s, 2H,  $D_2O$  exchangeable, -  $SO_2NH_2$ ), 7.29 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.52 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.60 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.72 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.87 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.99 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.13 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.48 (s, 1H,  $D_2O$  exchangeable, -NH);  $^{13}C$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 52.07 ( $CH_2$ ), 113.37, 123.68, 127.30, 127.49, 127.74, 128.72, 129.51, 130.30, 134.63, 136.22, 139.44, 144.05, 146.74, 147.04; Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{20}H_{18}N_4O_6S_2$  (474.51): C, 50.62; H, 3.82; N, 11.81; Found C, 50.87; H, 4.01; N, 12.17.

5.1.2.6. 4-[2-(1-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-yl)-2(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl] benzenesulfonamide (**4f**). White crystals, (yield 70%), m.p. 220-221°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  /  $cm^{-1}$ ): 3383, 3325, 3271 ( $NH_2$  &  $NH$ ), 1330 and 1145 ( $SO_2$ );  $^1H$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 5.27 (s, 2H, - $SO_2CH_2$ -), 7.03 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.14 (s, 2H,  $D_2O$  exchangeable, -  $SO_2NH_2$ ), 7.22 (t,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.38 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.47-7.59 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 (t,  $J = 9.0$ , 4H, Ar-H), 7.84 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.90 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.18 (s, 1H,  $D_2O$  exchangeable, -NH);  $^{13}C$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 52.30 ( $CH_2$ ), 110.09, 111.45, 112.42, 113.01, 113.74, 124.04, 127.26, 127.40, 127.70, 128.75, 129.44, 129.53, 134.12, 136.62, 139.44, 147.14, 148.87; ESI MS  $m/z$ : 521  $[M+2]^+$ ; Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{26}H_{23}N_3O_4S_2$  (505.60): C, 61.76; H, 4.59; N, 8.31; Found C, 61.58; H, 4.72; N, 8.57.

5.1.2.7.4-[2-(1-(Naphthalen-2-yl)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl] benzenesulfonamide (**4g**). White crystals, (yield 62%), m.p. 230-231°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  /  $cm^{-1}$ ): 3360, 3329, 3263 ( $NH_2$  &  $NH$ ), 1334 and 1149 ( $SO_2$ );  $^1H$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 5.35 (s, 2H, - $SO_2CH_2$ -), 7.15 (s, 2H,  $D_2O$  exchangeable, -  $SO_2NH_2$ ), 7.27 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.35 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.60 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.63-7.67 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.70-7.72 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.83 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.90-7.95 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 8.00 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.08 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.73 (s, 2H, Ar-H), 10.18 (s, 1H,  $D_2O$  exchangeable, -NH);  $^{13}C$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm: 52.22 ( $CH_2$ ), 112.86, 124.08, 126.15, 126.73, 127.76, 127.99, 128.69, 128.77, 129.39, 132.50, 132.98, 133.15, 134.44, 134.94, 135.27,

139.68, 147.66; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (479.57): C, 60.11; H, 4.41; N, 8.76; Found C, 60.43; H, 4.57; N, 8.98.

5.1.2.8. 4-[2-(1-(Furan-2-yl)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl] benzenesulfonamide (**4h**). Brown crystals, (yield 67%), m.p. 245-247°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3367, 3325, 3275 (NH<sub>2</sub> & NH), 1340 and 1145 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 5.04 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 6.88 (t, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H, furan- H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.12 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.35 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H, furan-H), 7.49-7.61 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.06 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 53.32 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.53, 126.85, 127.26, 127.76, 127.84, 128.53, 129.47, 129.64, 134.60, 135.15, 139.52, 143.43, 147.35; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (419.47): C, 51.54; H, 4.08; N, 10.02; Found C, 51.71; H, 3.89; N, 10.35.

5.1.2.9. 4-[2-(1-(Benzofuran-2-yl)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl] benzenesulfonamide (**4i**). White crystals, (yield 72%), m.p. 244-246°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3383, 3321, 3259 (NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1334 and 1153 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 4.81 & 5.17 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, *Z* & *E* isomers), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, Furan-H), 7.10-7.16 (m, 3H, Ar-H and D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.20-7.37 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.50-7.65 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.72-7.76 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.35 & 10.57 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH, *Z* & *E* isomers); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 52.39 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.76, 113.74, 126.73, 127.00, 127.13, 127.43, 127.71, 128.04, 128.70, 129.42, 129.47, 132.26, 134.44, 135.16, 136.66, 136.80, 139.72, 139.90, 140.01, 147.70, 148.86; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (469.53): C, 56.28; H, 4.08; N, 8.95; Found C, 56.01; H, 4.19; N, 9.17.

5.1.2.10. 4-[2-(1-Phenyl-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4j**). Buff crystals, (yield 83%), m.p. 223-224°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3375, 3325, 3267 (NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1342 and 1153 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.22 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.16 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.12 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.27-7.34 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71-7.75 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 10.01 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.42 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.57 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.66, 126.56, 127.12, 127.64, 128.36, 129.37, 129.97, 132.88, 135.04, 136.70, 137.66, 145.20, 147.63; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (443.54): C, 56.87; H, 4.77; N, 9.47; Found C, 57.14; H, 4.90; N, 9.68.

5.1.2.11. 4-[2-(1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4k**). White crystals, (yield 66%), m.p. 238-240°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3375, 3325, 3263

(NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1327 and 1153 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.23 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.16 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.11 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.13-7.16 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.2, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75-7.79 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 9.98 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.40 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.62 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.65, 115.44, 127.64, 128.64, 129.85, 132.05, 134.23, 135.05, 136.62, 145.26, 147.59, 161.26, 163.70; ESI MS *m/z*: 461 [M]<sup>+</sup>, 462 [M+1]<sup>+</sup>; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>20</sub>FN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (461.53): C, 54.65; H, 4.37; N, 9.10; Found C, 55.02; H, 4.51; N, 9.38.

5.1.2.12. 4-[2-(1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4l**). White crystals, (yield 72%), m.p. 222-223°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3360, 3329, 3263 (NH<sub>2</sub> & NH), 1334 and 1149 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.23 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.16 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.13 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.67-7.75 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 10.05 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.26 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.40 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.83, 127.62, 128.14, 128.58, 130.02, 131.86, 133.26, 134.40, 135.82, 136.24, 145.89; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>20</sub>ClN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (477.98): C, 52.77; H, 4.22; Cl, 7.42; N, 8.79; Found C, 53.04; H, 4.07; N, 9.16.

5.1.2.13. 4-[2-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4m**). White crystals, (yield 81%), m.p. 248-249°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3371, 3321, 3267 (NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1338 and 1153 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.23 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.15 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.13 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.66-7.70 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 10.06 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.26 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.33 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.85, 121.89, 127.62, 128.39, 128.56, 130.02, 131.49, 131.93, 134.32, 135.71, 136.57, 145.92, 147.39; ESI MS *m/z*: 523 [M+1]<sup>+</sup>, 524 [M+2]<sup>+</sup>; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>20</sub>BrN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (522.44): C, 48.28; H, 3.86; N, 8.04; Found C, 48.69; H, 4.01; N, 8.37.

5.1.2.14. 4-[2-(1-(*p*-Tolyl)-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (**4n**). White crystals, (yield 65%), m.p. 224-225°C; IR(KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3383, 3325, 3275 (NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1342 and 1149 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.23 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.31 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.11 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.11 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.12-7.14 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 9.89 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.05, 21.25 (2 CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.55 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.59, 126.42, 127.58, 128.49, 129.31, 129.99, 133.29,

134.59, 135.92, 138.48, 145.79, 147.64; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (457.57): C, 57.75; H, 5.07; N, 9.18; Found C, 58.02; H, 4.95; N, 9.44.

*5.1.2.15.4-[2-(1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (4o).*

Yellow crystals, (yield 84%), m.p. 241-243°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3371, 3309, 3263 (NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1338 and 1149 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.20 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.25 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.17 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.70-7.73 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 9.0, 2H, Ar-H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.36 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.35 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.29 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 113.31, 123.67, 127.33, 128.57, 129.91, 130.18, 130.93, 136.13, 136.44, 144.05, 145.45, 146.70, 146.97; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (488.54): C, 51.63; H, 4.13; N, 11.47; Found C, 51.49; H, 4.29; N, 11.73

*5.1.2.16. 4-[2-(1-(Naphthalen-2-yl)-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl]benzenesulfonamide (4p).*

White crystals, (yield 66%), m.p. 226-227°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3387, 3329, 3263 (NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1323 and 1153 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.06 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.28 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.14 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.49-7.52 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4H, Ar-H), 7.78-7.80 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.86-7.88 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.99 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.04-8.07 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 10.13 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.24 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 52.52 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.80, 113.78, 122.27, 124.13, 126.15, 126.66, 127.41, 127.95, 128.75, 129.77, 132.84, 133.13, 134.96, 136.69, 145.16, 147.69, 148.81; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (493.6): C, 60.83; H, 4.70; N, 8.51; Found C, 61.18; H, 4.89; N, 8.24.

*5.1.2.17. 4-(2-(1-(2-Thienyl)-2-tosylethylidene)hydrazinyl)benzenesulfonamide (4q).*

Grey crystals, (yield 75%), m.p. 231-233°C; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\max}$  / cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3360, 3332, 3267 (NH<sub>2</sub>&NH), 1338 and 1149 (SO<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 2.24 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.12 (s, 2H, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.11 (s, 2H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.19 (t, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H, H-thiophene), 7.27 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H, H-thiophene), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H, H-thiophene), 9.99 (s, 1H, D<sub>2</sub>O exchangeable, -NH); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm: 21.44 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 53.51 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 112.45, 126.93, 127.24, 127.65, 127.84, 128.77, 129.87, 129.98, 135.01, 136.58, 143.47, 145.32, 147.27; Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>3</sub> (449.57): C, 50.76; H, 4.26; N, 9.35; Found C, 50.91; H, 4.50; N, 9.66.

## 5.2. Biological Evaluation

### 5.2.1. Carbonic anhydrase inhibition

An Applied Photophysics stopped-flow instrument has been used for assaying the CA catalysed CO<sub>2</sub> hydration activity [18]. Phenol red (at a concentration of 0.2 μM) has been used as indicator, working at the absorbance maximum of 557 nm, with 20 μM Hepes (pH 7.5) as buffer, and 20 μM Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (for maintaining constant the ionic strength), following the initial rates of the CA-catalyzed CO<sub>2</sub> hydration reaction for a period of 10–100 s. The CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations ranged from 1.7 to 17 μM for the determination of the kinetic parameters and inhibition constants. For each inhibitor at least six traces of the initial 5–10% of the reaction have been used for determining the initial velocity. The un-catalysed rates were determined in the same manner and subtracted from the total observed rates. Stock solutions of inhibitor (0.1 μM) were prepared in distilled-deionized water and dilutions up to 0.01 nM were done thereafter with the assay buffer. Inhibitor and enzyme solutions were pre-incubated together for 15 min at room temperature prior to assay, in order to allow for the formation of the E-I complex. The inhibition constants were obtained by non-linear least-squares methods using PRISM 3 and the Cheng–Prusoff equation, as reported earlier [29-32]. and represent the mean from at least three different determinations. All CA isoforms were recombinant ones obtained in-house as reported earlier [33-35].

### 5.2.2. *In vivo* cytotoxic assay

MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cancer cell lines were obtained from American wild type collection. Incubation of the cells was done under hypoxic conditions of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, all other procedures regarding the assay was done using MTT assay as reported [36].

## 5.3. Computational studies

5LJT (hCA II) [21] and 5FL4 (hCA IX) [22] crystal structures were prepared according to the Protein Preparation module in Maestro - Schrödinger suite, assigning bond orders, adding hydrogens, deleting water molecules, and optimizing H-bonding networks. Finally, energy minimization with a root mean square deviation (RMSD) value of 0.30 was applied using an Optimized Potentials for Liquid Simulation (OPLS\_2005) force field [37]. 3D ligand structures were prepared by Maestro, evaluated for their ionization states at pH 7.4 ± 0.5 with Epik OPLS-2005 force field in Macromodel was used for energy minimization for a maximum number of 2500 conjugate gradient iterations and setting a convergence criterion of 0.05 kcal

$\text{mol}^{-1}\text{\AA}^{-1}$ . Grids for docking were centered in the centroid of the complexed ligand. Flexible docking studies were carried out with the program Glide, using the standard precision (SP) mode, turning on the sampling of ring conformation option and the post-docking minimization. The best scored docking poses were selected and passed onto Prime for refinement with the VSGB continuum solvent model [38].

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## Captions page

**Figure 1.** Design approach to arylsulfone-based benzenesulfonamides (**4a-4q**).

**Figure 2.** (A) Superposed binding hypotheses of compounds **4g** (red) and **4l** (pink) within hCA II. (B) Detailed view of the hCA II binding area lined by Glu69 and Arg58 residues (molecular surface in green). The molecular surfaces of **4g** and **4l** are shown and the compound structures represented in sticks (red and pink, respectively).

**Figure 3.** (A) Superposed binding hypotheses of compounds **4g** (red) and **4l** (pink) within hCA IX. (B) Detailed view of the hCA IX binding area lined by Thr73 and Arg62 residues (molecular surface in blue). The molecular surfaces of **4g** and **4l** are shown and the compound structures represented in sticks (red and pink, respectively).

**Scheme 1.** Synthetic scheme for compounds **4a-p**. Reagents and conditions: (i) EtOH/ reflux for 6 h; (ii) 4-NH<sub>2</sub>NHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.HCl/ EtOH/ CH<sub>3</sub>COOH / reflux for 1 h.

**Table 1:** Inhibition data of human CA isoforms hCA I, II, IV and IX with sulfonamides **4a-4q** reported here and the standard sulfonamide inhibitor acetazolamide (AAZ) by a stopped flow CO<sub>2</sub> hydrase assay [15].

**Table 2:** IC<sub>50</sub> values in μM of the *in vitro* cytotoxic inhibitory assay of compounds **4l** and **4n** under hypoxic conditions (5% CO<sub>2</sub>) against MDA-MB-231 and MCF7 cell lines compared to doxorubicin.

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