Identification of sulfonamide-tethered *N*-((triazol-4-yl)methyl)isatin derivatives as inhibitors of SARS-CoV-2 Main Protease

Mai H. ElNaggar^a, Abdullah A. Elgazar^a, Ghada Ragab^a, Shimaa M. Hamed^b, Zainab M. Elsayed^b, Mohamed K. El-Ashrey^c, Amira Abood^{d,e}, Mahmoud A. El Hassab^f, Ahmed M. Soliman^f, Ramadan A. El-Domany^f, Farid A. Badria^g, Claudiu T. Supuran^h, Wagdy M. Eldehnaⁱ

^aDepartment of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kafrelsheikh University, Kafrelsheikh, P.O. Box 33516, Egypt ^bScientific Research and Innovation Support Unit, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kafrelsheikh University,

Kafrelsheikh, Egypt

^c Pharmaceutical Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University, Kasr Elini St., Cairo, 11562, Egypt

^dChemistry of Natural and microbial products, Ntional Research center, Egypt

^eDepartment of Bioscience, University of Kent, UK

^fDepartment of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, King Salman International University (KSIU), South Sinai 46612, Egypt

^{*g*}Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kafrelsheikh University, Kafrelsheikh, P.O. Box 33516, Egypt

^hDepartment of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

ⁱ Department of NEUROFARBA, Section of Pharmaceutical and Nutraceutical Sciences, University of Florence, Polo Scientifico, Via U. Schiff 6, 50019, Sesto Fiorentino, Firenze, Italy

^jDepartment of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kafrelsheikh University, Kafrelsheikh, P.O. Box 33516, Egypt

^kSchool of Biotechnology, Badr University in Cairo, Badr City 11829, Egypt

MTT Cytotoxicity Assay towards VERO-E6 Cells

To assess the half maximal cytotoxic concentration (CC50), stock solutions of the test compound **6b** were prepared in 10 % DMSO in ddH2O and diluted further to the working solutions with DMEM. The cytotoxic activity of the extracts was tested in VERO-E6 cells by using the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) method with minor modifications. Briefly, the cells were seeded in 96 well-plates (100 µl/well at a density of 3×105 cells/ml) and incubated for 24 h at 37 °C in 5%CO2. After 24 h, cells were treated with various concentrations of the tested compound **6b** in triplicates. 24 h later, the supernatant was discarded, and cell monolayers were washed with sterile 1x phosphate buffer saline (PBS) 3 times and MTT solution (20 µl of 5 mg/ml stock solution) was add to each well and incubated at 37 °C for 4 h followed by medium aspiration. In each well, the formed formazan crystals were dissolved with 200 µl of acidified isopropanol (0.04 M HCl in absolute isopropanol = 0.073 ml HCL in 50 ml isopropanol). Absorbance of formazan solutions was measured at λ max 540 nm with 620 nm as a reference wavelength using a multi-well plate reader. The percentage of cytotoxicity compared to the untreated cells was determined with the following equation.

The plot of % cytotoxicity versus sample concentration was used to calculate the concentration which exhibited 50% cytotoxicity (CC50).

% cytotoxicity = ((absorbance of cells without treatment-absorbance of cells with treatment) /(absorbance of cells without treatment) X 100)

Cell-Based SARS-CoV-2 Inhibitory Assay

In 96-well tissue culture plates, 2.4×10^4 viral cells were distributed in each well and incubated overnight at a humidified 37°C incubator under 5%CO2 condition. The cell monolayers were then washed once with 1x PBS and subjected to virus adsorption (hCoV-19/Egypt/NRC-03/2020 (Accession Number on GSAID: EPI_ISL_430820)) for 1 h at room temperature (RT). The cell monolayers were further overlaid with 100µl of DMEM containing varying concentrations of the test compound **6b**. Following incubation at 37°C in 5% CO2 incubator for 72 h, the cells were fixed with 100 µl of 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 min and stained with 0.1% crystal violet in distilled water for 15 min at RT. The crystal violet dye was then dissolved using 100 µl absolute methanol per well and the optical density of the color is measured at 570 nm using Anthos Zenyth 200rt plate reader (Anthos Labtec Instruments, Heerhugowaard, Netherlands). The IC50 of the compound is that required to reduce the virus-induced cytopathic effect (CPE) by 50%, relative to the virus control.



Figure S1. Curve fittings for Mpro enzyme inhibition assay against the main protease enzyme (Mpro) of SARS-COV2 showing the IC₅₀ for GC376 and the investigated triazolo isatins (**6a-d** and **10a-b**)



Figure S2. SDS-PAGE analysis for purification of SARS-CoV-2 Mpro. lane1: insoluble fraction of cell lysate; lane 2: soluble fraction of cell lysate; lane 3, protein molecular mass marker; lane 4: flow through of the soluble fraction of the cell lysate; lane 5: fraction obtained using the wash buffer, lanes 6-12: fractions containing Mpro protein eluted using the elution buffer.



























