



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ejmech

Research paper

Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of peptidomimetic benzothiazolyl ketones as 3CL^{PRO} inhibitors against SARS-CoV-2Hanxi Yang^{a,b,1}, Mengyuan You^{c,1}, Xiaoyang Shu^{d,1}, Jingyao Zhen^{b,e}, Mengwei Zhu^{f,g}, Tiantian Fu^{f,g}, Yan Zhang^b, Xiangrui Jiang^{b,e}, Leike Zhang^{d,h}, Yechun Xu^{b,c}, Yumin Zhang^{d,***}, Haixia Su^{b,**}, Qiumeng Zhang^{b,*}, Jingshan Shen^b^a College of Chemistry, Zhengzhou University, 100 Kexuedadao Road, Zhengzhou, 450001, China^b State Key Laboratory of Drug Research, Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, 201203, China^c School of Chinese Materia Medica, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, 210023, China^d State Key Laboratory of Virology, Wuhan Institute of Virology, Center for Biosafety Mega-Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan, Hubei, 430071, China^e University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, No. 19A Yuquan Road, Beijing, 100049, PR China^f College of Pharmacy, An Hui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Hefei, 230012, China^g Yangtze Delta Drug Advanced Research Institute and Yangtze Delta Pharmaceutical College, Nantong, 226133, China^h Hubei Jiangxia Laboratory, Wuhan, 430200, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Peptidomimetics
Benzothiazolyl ketone
3CL^{PRO} inhibitor
Pharmacokinetic properties
SARS-CoV-2

ABSTRACT

A series of peptidomimetic compounds containing benzothiazolyl ketone and [2.2.1] azabicyclic ring was designed, synthesized and evaluated in the hope of obtaining potent oral 3CL^{PRO} inhibitors with improved pharmacokinetic properties. Among the target compounds, **11b** had the best enzymatic potency (IC₅₀ = 0.110 μM) and **11e** had the best microsomal stability (t_{1/2} > 120 min) and good enzyme activity (IC₅₀ = 0.868 μM). Therefore, compounds **11b** and **11e** were chosen for further evaluation of pharmacokinetics in ICR mice. The results exhibited that the AUC_(0-t) of **11e** was 5143 h*ng/mL following single-dose oral administration of 20 mg/kg, and the F was 67.98%. Further structural modification was made to obtain compounds **11g-11j** based on **11e**. Among them, **11j** exhibited the best enzyme inhibition activity against SARS-CoV-2 3CL^{PRO} (IC₅₀ = 1.646 μM), the AUC_(0-t) was 32473 h*ng/mL (20 mg/kg, po), and the F was 48.1%. In addition, **11j** displayed significant anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity (EC₅₀ = 0.18 μM) and low cytotoxicity (CC₅₀ > 50 μM) in Vero E6 cells. All of the above results suggested that compound **11j** was a promising lead compound in the development of oral 3CL^{PRO} inhibitors and deserved further research.

1. Introduction

COVID-19 is an acute respiratory infectious disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which has engendered a huge threat to the global economy and public health [1,2]. The ORF1a and ORF1b genes account for about 2/3 of the total length of the SARS-CoV-2 genome and encode two polyproteins [3,4]. The two polyproteins can be cleaved by 3C-like protease (3CL^{PRO}) and Papain-like protease (PL^{PRO}) to form sixteen functional proteins [5,6]. It is worth mentioning that 3CL^{PRO} is responsible for the cleavage of 11 sites

on polyproteins and plays an essential role in viral replication and propagation [7,8]. Besides, it has been proven that the catalytic domains of different coronaviruses 3CL^{PRO} are highly conservative, thus 3CL^{PRO} inhibitors may have a broad spectrum of anti-coronaviral activities [9, 10]. In addition, no human protease has high structural homology with the 3CL^{PRO} of SARS-CoV-2 [11,12]. Therefore, given the indispensable role of 3CL^{PRO} in the viral life cycle [13], the highly conserved structure [14], and the less related homologous protein in humans [15], 3CL^{PRO} is an important target for COVID-19 drugs development.

Many covalent peptidomimetics have been reported as 3CL^{PRO}

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Received 11 March 2023; Received in revised form 1 May 2023; Accepted 22 May 2023

Available online 23 May 2023

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