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Investigation of the anticancer activity of modified 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues: in vitro and in silico studies†

Yousra Ouafa Bouone, ^a Abdeslem Bouzina, ^b * Abdelhak Djemel, ^{bc} Sanaa K. Bardaweel, ^d Malika Ibrahim-Ouali, ^e Boulanouar Bakchiche, ^f Farouk Benaceur and Nour-Eddine Aouf

A set of nitrogen-based heterocycles derived from the quinoline ring as well as cyclohexanedione and dimedone cores were subjected to *in vitro* anticancer activity evaluation against four different cancerous cell lines namely; HCT116, A549, PC3, and MCF-7 respectively to colon, lung, prostate, and breast cancers. Compound 3g presented promising results exhibiting the best IC_{50} values among the investigated compounds for the four tested cell lines. *In vitro* results were supported with *in silico* studies including molecular docking simulation in order to learn more about the binding mode of the studied derivatives with relevant drug targets in cancer treatment, namely; anaplastic lymphoma kinase and cyclin-dependent kinase 2. Compound 3g showing the best *in vitro* results exhibited the most promising docking scores among the studied compounds. Moreover, molecular dynamics simulation was performed to the best ligand studying its stability inside the selected enzymes. Furthermore, a DFT study was performed to investigate the structural composition, electron density, and reactivity of tested compounds to identify the most important parts of the derivatives and elaborate a structure–activity relationship.

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Introduction

In the recent years, cancer and related pathologies emerged among the deadliest diseases worldwide. According to the latest GLOBACAN report updated in 2022 by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, 20 million new cases attained from cancer were reported along with 9.7 million deaths worldwide with lung cancer being the most frequent in both attainability and mortality representing 12.4% of all cancer cases and 18.7% of all deaths due to cancer. Besides lung cancer, other types like

breast, colorectum, and prostate cancers were classified among the most commonly diagnosed representing 11.6%, 9.6%, and 7.3% of all global cases. Alongside with harming the physical and mental health of millions of patients and families, it is recognized that carcinogenic pathologies require very long treatment incurring fees not affordable by all patients.2 Facing cancerous diseases is nowadays a primordial challenge in view of the high mortality caused by cancer and complications related to cancer treatment. Oncology has seen huge advancements since the appearance of what is called targeted therapy with small molecules inhibitors. The latter is the treatment that directly target the main causes of cancer development that could include enzymes and proteins with dysregulation.3 Among the most known drug targets classified as carcinogenic; the protein kinase family responsible of the phosphorylation reaction crucial in different physiological processes. Overexpression, dysregulation, mutation, and translocation of these proteins were the origin of several diseases' development especially cancerous diseases. Furthermore, in the past few years, 80 small molecules inhibiting various kinases have secured the approval of the FDA making the proteins belonging to the kinase family the most targeted proteins in cancer research.4

Heterocycles are a large class of compounds constituted of heteroatom-containing rings of different sizes that originate from natural sources as well as synthetic processes. These

[&]quot;Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Bioorganic Chemistry Group, Department of Chemistry, Sciences Faculty, Badji-Mokhtar - Annaba University, Box 12, 23000 Annaba, Algeria. E-mail: abdeslem.bouzina@univ-annaba.dz; bouzinaabdeslem@ yahoo.fr

^bLaboratory of Phytochemistry and Pharmacology, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Exact Sciences and Informatics, University of Jijel, BP 98, 18000, Jijel, Algeria

Research Unit of Medicinal Plants, RUMP, Attached to Biotechnology Research Center, CRBt, 03000 Laghouat 25000, Constantine, Algeria

⁴Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy, University of Jordan, Amman 11942. Jordan

^eEnsemble TPR, 52 Av. Escadrille Normandie Niémen, Marseille, 13013, France *Laboratory of Biological and Agricultural Sciences (LBAS), Amar Telidji University, Laghouat 03000, Algeria

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Paper

compounds are known for their high efficiency in many important fields including specifically the medicinal area.⁵ Among the most pharmacologically beneficial heterocycles, are those that contain one or more nitrogen atoms.⁶ These latter represented, in 2020, 75% of the commercialized drugs as well as the entities approved by the FDA exhibiting various biological effects against a high number of diseases like cancer,^{7,8} HIV,⁹ tuberculosis,¹⁰ alzheimer's,¹¹ and diabetes¹² as well as presenting excellent antimicrobial activity.¹³ Quinolines and derivatives represent an integral part of the nitrogen-based interesting heterocycles presenting a remarkable number of pharmacological activities.¹⁴ Compounds inclosing a quinoline core have been widely used in the clinical treatment of several pathologies.

As an example, chloroquine 1 was first commercialized and used as an antimalarial agent for a long time, ¹⁵ besides, it was associated later to Covid-19 treatment along with hydroxychloroquine 2 (Fig. 1). ¹⁶ Many other compounds featuring the quinoline core were employed as active substances against several health issues, such as ciproflaxin 3 and pitavastatin 4 as antibiotic and cholesterol lowering agents respectively (Fig. 1). ^{13,15,17}

On the other hand, six-membered heterocycles fused to non-aromatic rings such as cyclohexanedione and dimedone moieties have attracted much interest in the domain of drug design and development of novel drug candidates. Numerous scientific papers were dedicated to synthesize and evaluate the biological activities of such compounds, and many of the synthesized products were found to be efficient including xanthenone 5, chromenone 6, hydroquinolines 7, and acridinedione 8 displaying respectively; antimicrobial, activities (Fig. 2).

The present work is dedicated to the evaluation of the anticancer activity of modified quinoline rings consisting of 6membered nitrogen-based heterocycles fused to cyclohexane-1,3-dione or dimedone cores. Ten derivatives of the stated family of compounds were tested against four different cancer cell lines involving HCT116 (colon cancer), A549 (lung cancer), PC3 (prostate cancer), and MCF-7 (breast cancer). The *in vitro*

Fig. 1 Structure of commercialized active quinoline derivatives.

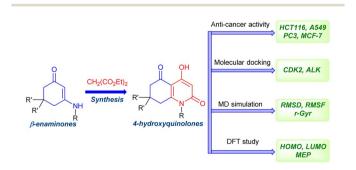
Fig. 2 Structures of dimedone-based fused heterocycles.

results were reinforced through *in silico* studies including molecular docking in which the activity of investigated compounds was predicted against two proteins belonging to the kinase family citing anaplastic lymphoma kinase and cyclin-dependent kinase 2. Furthermore, molecular dynamics simulation was performed to study the stability of the best ligand inside the cavities of both above-mentioned proteins. Additionally, a DFT complementary study was carried out to enrich our knowledge about the electronic behavior and the reactivity of the studied 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues (Scheme 1).

Experimental

Chemistry

Chemical methods. All chemicals and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and Thermo-Fisher Scientific and were used as received without any further purification. All reactions were monitored by TLC on silica Merck 60 F_{254} percolated aluminium plates and were developed by spraying with ninhydrin solution (10% in EtOH). Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (1 H-NMR) spectra were recorded on a Brücker spectrometer at 400 MHz. Chemical shifts are reported in δ units (ppm) with TMS as reference (δ 0.00). All coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz. Multiplicity is



Scheme 1 Schematic representation of the design strategy employed in this work.

RSC Advances

indicated by one or more of the following: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), p (pentet), m (multiplet), dd (doublet of doublets), td (triplet of doublets), ddd (doublet of doublets of doublets). Carbon nuclear magnetic resonance (13C-NMR) spectra were recorded on a Brücker at 100 MHz. The purity of the final compounds was determined by HPLC-MS analyses and were performed on a Shimadzu Prominence LC analytical system consisting of Shimadzu LC-20AD binary HPLC pump, Shimadzu CTO-10AS column oven, Shimadzu SIL-20ACHT cooling autosampler, Shimadzu CBM-20A system controller, and Shimadzu SPD-20MA diode array detector; LC-MS-2020 mass detector with single quadrupole equipped with electrospray ionization (all Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). The quantification was performed on monolithic Chromolith RP-C18 column $(2.1 \text{ mm} \times 50 \text{ mm}, 1.8 \text{ }\mu\text{m} \text{ particle size})$ with a gradient mobile phase of H₂O/CH₃CN (70:30, v/v) with 0.1% of formic acid to H₂O/CH₃CN (10:90, v/v) with 0.1% of formic acid at a flow rate of 0.5 mL min⁻¹, with UV monitoring at the wavelength of 254 nm with a run time of 30 min. Chemical shifts are reported in δ units (ppm) relative to CDCl₃ or DMSO (δ 77.0 and 39.0-40.0). Microanalysis spectra were performed by Elemental Analyser (Euro E.A. 3000-V3.0-single-2007), and the determined values were within the acceptable limits of the calculated values. Melting points were recorded on a Büchi B-545 appa-

X-ray diffraction analysis. Crystallographic data for the studied compound 4-hydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-1-phenyl-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione 3f was collected on a Super-Nova, Dual, Cu at home/near, AtlasS2 four-circle diffractometer equipped with an AtlasS2 CCD detector using Cu Ka (microfocus sealed tube) radiation ($\lambda = 1.54184 \text{ Å}$), the crystal was kept at a temperature of 296 K during data collection.

ratus in open capillary tubes.

The crystallographic data and experimental details for structural analysis are summarized in Table 1. The reported structure was solved with the SHELXT-2014/5 (ref. 22) solution program by Intrinsic Phasing with Olex2 (ref. 23) as the graphical interface. The model was refined with SHELXL-2018/3 (ref. 24) using full matrix least-squares minimization on F^2 . All absorption corrections were performed with the CrysAlisPro 1.171.42.51a²⁵ using spherical harmonics implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm. Crystal structure

visualization and construction of crystal packing diagrams were performed using Mercury 3.8 software.26

CCDC 2259912, contains the supplementary crystallographic data for compound 3f. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via https:// www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data request/cif.

General procedure for the synthesis of β -enaminones. The synthesis of β-enaminones was done according to the method described by Redjemia et al.27 In a glass tube (diameter: 25 mm; thickness: 1 mm; volume: 20 mL) taken a mixture of a dicarbonyl compound (1 mmol), an amine (1 mmol), and CuBr (0.05 mmol). The reaction mixture was subjected to ultrasonic irradiation with a frequency of 40 kHz for appropriate time at room temperature. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction, DCM (5 mL) was added. The catalyst was recovered from the residue and the filtrate was concentrated. A (1/1) mixture of diethyl ether and *n*-hexane was added to the reaction mixture and pure product was crystallized to 6 °C overnight. The product was finally filtered and dried.

General procedure for the synthesis of 4-hydroxyguinolone analogues. Tested 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues were synthesized according to the method previously reported by our group.28 In a glass tube (diameter: 25 mm; thickness: 1 mm; volume: 20 mL) introduced a mixture of diethyl malonate (3 mmol) and β-enaminone (1 mmol) in 1 mL of ethanol as a solvent. 0.2 mmol of BiCl₃ was added to the reaction mixture. Reaction content was subjected to microwave irradiation for appropriate time varying between 5 and 13 minutes. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction, 5 mL of ethanol was added and the catalyst was recovered by filtration. Synthesized derivatives were purified through column chromatography eluted with a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and petroleum ether. Pure layers were then concentrated under vacuum.

4-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3a). Brown powder; 55% yield; mp = 162–164 $^{\circ}$ C; $R_f = 0.35$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60:40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3261.97, 3063.51, 2943.69, 2890.57, 1710.86, 1592.00, 1574.67, 1530.95, 1492.38; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 1.91$ (p, 2H, $J = 6.4 \text{ Hz}, \text{CH}_2$, 2.43 (t, 2H, $J = 6.2 \text{ Hz}, \text{CH}_2$ -C), 2.54 (t, 2H, J =5.6 Hz, 2H, CH₂-CO), 5.63 (s, 1H, CH), 7.23-7.42 (m, 2H, Ar-H),

Table 1 Crystallographic data and refinement parameters of compound 3f

Moiety formula	$2(C_{17}H_{17}NO_3)$	Density (calculated) (g cm^{-3})	1.293
Sum formula	$C_{34}H_{34}N_2O_6$	Absorption coefficient (mm ⁻¹)	0.722
Formula weight (g mol ⁻¹)	566.63	F(000)	1200.0
Crystal habit, color	Prism	Crystal size (mm)	$0.22 \times 0.16 \times 0.12$
Crystal system	Yellow	2θ range for data collection (°)	7.83 to 152.696
Space group	$P2_1/n$	Reflections collected	25 203
a (Å)	11.3460(7)	Independent reflections	6077
b (Å)	16.9005(8)	$R_{ m int}$	0.0278
c (Å)	15.8105(10)	Number of parameters	386
α (°)	90	Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.043
β (°)	106.296(7)	Final R indexes $[I \ge 2\sigma(I)]$	$R_1 = 0.0395, wR_2 = 0.1062$
γ (°)	90	R Indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0462, wR_2 = 0.1121$
Volume (ų)	2909.9(3)	Largest difference peak and hole (e $Å^{-3}$)	0.21/-0.17
Z, Z'	4, 0	CCDC deposition no.	2259912

7.42–7.64 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 12.71 (s, 1H, OH); 13 C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 19.98, 28.86, 35.82, 95.86 (CH), 104.70, 128.14, 128.93, 129.48, 137.35, 162.12, 162.62 (N-C=O), 167.24 (C-OH), 202.53 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 256 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₅H₁₃NO₃ C, 70.58; H, 5.13; N, 5.49; found: C, 70.62; H, 5.10; N, 5.44.

4-Hydroxy-1-(p-tolyl)-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3b). Crystal; 65% yield; mp = 222–224 °C; $R_{\rm f}$ = 0.45 (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60 : 40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3391.87, 2957.15, 1655.76, 1607.02, 1511.88, 1441.96; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.97–2.03 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.42 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.47 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz, CH₂–C), 2.57 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz, CH₂–CO), 5.87 (s, 1H, CH), 7.05 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 12.43 (s, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 20.81, 21.36, 29.41, 36.59, 98.01 (CH), 105.98, 127.63, 130.82, 134.77, 139.70, 160.40, 164.05 (N–C=O), 167.78 (C–OH), 201.59 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 270 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₆H₁₅NO₃ C, 71.36; H, 5.61; N, 5.20; C, 71.31; H, 5.64; N, 5.23.

1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3c). Crystal; 60% yield; mp = 240–242 °C; $R_{\rm f}=0.62$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60 : 40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3258.20, 2924.99, 1673.74, 1532.55, 1489.79, 1403.58; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta=1.92$ (p, 2H, J=6.3 Hz, CH₂), 2.44 (t, 2H, J=6.2 Hz, CH₂–C), 2.54 (t, 2H, J=6.0 Hz, CH₂–CO), 5.64 (s, 1H, CH), 7.32–7.40 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.58–7.66 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 12.70 (s, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D MSO-d₆): $\delta=19.96$, 28.86, 35.82, 95.81 (CH), 104.82, 129.53, 130.21, 133.64, 136.18, 162.10, 162.52 (N–C=O), 167.33 (C–OH), 202.53 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 290 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₅H₁₂ClNO₃ C, 62.19; H, 4.18; N, 4.83; found: C, 62.15; H, 4.14; N, 4.80.

1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3d). Crystal; 60% yield; mp = 226–228 °C; $R_{\rm f}=0.49$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60:40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3398.70, 2921.08, 1728.10, 1661.78, 1605.05, 1584.15, 1559.12, 1401.03; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta=1.97-2.08$ (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.48 (t, 2H, J=6.2 Hz, CH₂-C), 2.58 (t, 2H, J=6.0 Hz, CH₂-CO), 5.86 (s, 1H, CH), 7.13–7.19 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.19–7.25 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 12.43 (s, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta=20.78$, 29.45, 36.54, 98.02 (CH), 106.16, 117.17, 117.40, 129.82, 129.91, 133.19, 133.22, 160.13, 163.89 (N-C=O), 167.89 (C-OH), 201.58 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 274 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₅H₁₂FNO₃ C, 65.93; H, 4.43; N, 5.13; found: C, 65.99; H, 4.47; N, 5.10.

4-Hydroxy-1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3e). Crystal; 65% yield; mp = 171–173 °C; $R_{\rm f}=0.29$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60:40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3401.19, 2952.72, 1682.96, 1650.30, 1528.11, 1503.17, 1410.66; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta=1.66$ –2.05 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.22–2.35 (m, 2H, CH₂–C), 2.42–2.68 (m, 2H, CH₂–CO), 3.76 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.61 (s, 1H, CH), 7.10 (td, 1H, J=1.2, 7.6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.23 (dd, 2H, J=1.7, 7.7 Hz, Ar-H), 7.49 (ddd, 1H, J=1.7, 7.4, 8.3 Hz, Ar-H), 12.68 (s, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta=19.97$, 27.77, 35.82, 55.86, 95.83 (CH), 104.65, 112.57, 120.93, 125.47, 129.27, 130.72, 154.09, 162.10, 162.36 (N–C=O), 167.19 (C–OH), 202.42 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 286 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₆H₁₅NO₄ C, 67.36; H, 5.30; N, 4.91; found: C, 67.31; H, 5.25; N, 4.87.

4-Hydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-1-phenyl-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3f). Crystal; 68% yield; mp = 210–212 °C; $R_{\rm f}=0.47$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60:40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3429.88, 2963.91, 1676.72, 1592.40, 1536.24, 1455.51, 1405.54; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta=1.03$ (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.32 (s, 2H, CH₂–C), 2.44 (s, 2H, CH₂–CO), 5.87 (s, 1H, CH), 7.13 (d, 2H, J=7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.11–7.18 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.46–7.59 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 12.39 (s, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta=28.14$, 32.63, 42.81, 50.16, 97.91 (CH), 104.99, 128.03, 129.58, 130.26, 137.45, 158.73, 164.13 (N–C=O), 167.62 (C–OH), 201.28 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 284 (M + 1); anal. calc. for $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$ C, 72.07; H, 6.05; N, 4.94; found: C, 72.10; H, 6.08; N, 4.99.

1-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-7,8-dihydroquinoline-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3g). Crystal; 69% yield; mp = 168–170 °C; $R_{\rm f}=0.64$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60:40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3350.20, 3031.30, 2954.97, 1659.17, 1632.99, 1586.34, 1443.85; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta=0.92$ (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.48 (s, 2H, CH₂–C), 2.84 (s, 2H, CH₂–CO), 5.37 (s, 2H, N–CH₂), 5.68 (s, 1H, CH), 7.13 (d, 2H, J=7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.25–7.30 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.36 (dd, 2H, J=4.6, 10.1 Hz, Ar-H), 12.65 (s, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta=27.33$, 31.85, 45.70, 48.78, 95.58 (CH), 104.08, 125.91, 127.21, 128.69, 136.27, 160.56, 162.70 (N–C=O), 166.71 (C–OH), 202.00 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 298 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₈H₁₉NO₃ C, 72.71; H, 6.44; N, 4.71; found: C, 72.74; H, 6.40; N, 4.65.

1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-7,8-dihydroquino-line-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3h). Yellow powder; 70% yield; mp = 193–195 °C; $R_{\rm f}$ = 0.66 (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60 : 40). IR (KBr, cm $^{-1}$): 3373.70, 2956.29, 1665.73, 1625.38, 1526.83, 1508.41; 1 H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.04 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.31 (s, 2H, CH₂–C), 2.44 (s, 2H, CH₂–CO), 5.85 (s, 1H, CH), 7.11–7.14 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.20–7.25 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 12.37 (s, 1H, OH); 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 28.15, 32.63, 42.89, 50.07, 97.84 (CH), 105.11, 117.27, 117.50, 129.92, 133.20, 158.68, 161.63, 164.11 (N–C=O), 167.67 (C–OH), 201.27 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 302 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₇H₁₆FNO₃ C, 67.76; H, 5.35; N, 4.65; found: C, 67.71; H, 5.34; N, 4.61.

4-Hydroxy-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,7-dimethyl-7,8-dihydroquino-line-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3i). Crystal; 71% yield; mp = 186–188 °C; $R_{\rm f}=0.44$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60 : 40). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3431.97, 2960.15, 1676.28, 1609.50, 1534.74, 1510.66, 1457.69, 1403.88; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta=1.03$ (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.34 (s, 2H, CH₂–C), 2.43 (s, 2H, CH₂–CO), 3.86 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.86 (s, 1H, CH), 7.04 (s, 4H, Ar-H), 12.37 (s, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta=28.15$, 32.58, 42.87, 50.13, 55.68, 97.79 (CH), 104.98, 115.48, 128.98, 129.85, 159.26, 160.16, 164.41 (N–C=O), 167.55 (C–OH), 201.28 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 314 (M + 1); anal. calc. for C₁₈H₁₉NO₄ C, 69.00; H, 6.11; N, 4.47; found: C, 69.04; H, 6.13; N, 4.49.

4-Hydroxy-1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-7,7-dimethyl-7,8-dihydroquino-line-2,5(1H,6H)-dione (Scheme 2, entry 3j). Yellow powder; 61% yield; mp = 176–178 °C; $R_{\rm f}=0.52$ (AcOEt/petroleum ether, 60 : 40). IR (KBr, cm $^{-1}$): 3236.20, 2928.01, 1738.11, 1668.33, 1532.10, 1496.44, 1455.64; 1 H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.03 (d, 6H, J = 2.2 Hz, 2CH₃), 2.23 (d, 1H, J = 17.6 Hz, CH–C), 2.36 (d, 2H, J = 17.6 Hz, CH–C), 2.43 (s, 2H, CH₂–CO), 3.80 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.86 (s, 1H, CH), 7.04–7.17 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.47 (ddd, 1H, J = 3.5, 5.8, 8.3 Hz, Ar-H), 12.38 (s, 1H, OH); 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ =

27.74, 28.61, 32.47, 41.82, 50.19, 55.99, 97.76 (CH), 104.94, 112.55, 121.67, 125.90, 129.31, 131.17, 154.41, 159.75, 163.85 (N-C=O), 167.63 (C-OH), 201.31 (C=O); MS: (m/z) = 314 (M + 1); anal. calc. for $C_{18}H_{19}NO_4$ C, 69.00; H, 6.11; N, 4.47; found: C, 69.05; H, 6.17; N, 4.50.

Anticancer activity evaluation

The human cancer cell lines HCT116 (colon carcinoma), A549 (lung carcinoma), PC3 (prostate carcinoma), MCF-7 (breast carcinoma), and normal fibroblasts were maintained in DMEM medium, supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 1% penicillin-streptomycin, and 1% L-glutamine, as previously described.29 Cells were cultured at 37 °C in a 5% CO2 incubator. The test compounds were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to prepare a 10 mM stock solution. The stock was further diluted in culture medium to achieve final concentrations ranging from 0.1 µM to 500 µM, ensuring the solvent concentration did not exceed 0.1%. Cells were seeded in 96-well plates at 10 000 cells per well and incubated for 24 hours. After attachment, cells were treated with varying concentrations of the test compound and incubated for 48 hours. After treatment, 20 μL of MTT (5 mg mL⁻¹) was added to each well, and cells were incubated for 4 hours. The formazan crystals formed were dissolved in 150 µL DMSO, and absorbance was measured at 570 nm using a microplate reader.

The cytotoxicity of the compound was assessed by calculating the IC₅₀ (half-maximal inhibitory concentration) using GraphPad Prism software (version 8.0).³⁰ Negative control cells were treated with DMSO, and positive controls were treated with cisplatin or doxorubicin. Data were presented as mean \pm SD from three independent experiments (n=9).

Computational methods

Molecular docking. The X-ray crystal structures of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) and cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (CDK2) in complex with Entrectinib (PDB: 5FTO),31 and AZD5438 (PDB: 6GUE)32 respectively obtained from the Protein Data Bank were utilized in this study. The protein structures underwent preparation using the Protein Preparation Wizard within the Schrödinger Suites software package. Three-dimensional structures of the synthesized derivatives were generated using Maestro software and further refined through optimization with Ligprep, employing the OPLS3e force field.33 Subsequently, the prepared PDB files and synthesized compounds were subjected to the docking process. Docking simulations were performed using Glide software using standard precision (SP) function.34 The output files containing the docked compounds bound to the protein were visualized using Chimera X35 giving the disposition of studied compounds within the receptors as well as the interactions with the active site.

Molecular dynamics simulation. The molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were performed using Desmond on the Schrödinger Academic Software 2023-4, utilizing the OPLS-2005 force field.³⁶ The simulations were conducted in a Linux environment, powered by an Intel Core i5-13400F CPU at 4.60 GHz and an Nvidia GeForce RTX 3060 12GB GPU. Initial coordinates

for the docking complexes 3g-ALK and 3g-CDK 2 were employed. A 10 Å orthorhombic box with dimensions of 10.0 \times $10.0 \times 10.0 \text{ nm}^3$, utilizing the TIP3P model, included 9982 water molecules/34705 atoms for 3g-ALK and 10 084 water molecules/ 35 131 atoms for 3g-CDK2. To neutralize the system, sodium and chloride ions were added as counterions. Following solvation, energy minimization was performed with a convergence threshold of 1 kcal $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{ Å}^{-1}$, succeeded by pre-equilibration through the six-step relaxation protocol of Desmond. The first two steps involved energy minimization; initially restraining the solute, then removing these restraints followed by three short MD simulations lasting 12 ps, 12 ps, and 24 ps, respectively, under NPT ensemble conditions at temperatures of 10 K and 300 K. A subsequent 300 ns production run was conducted under periodic boundary conditions and isothermal-isobaric conditions with a relaxation time of 0.2 ps. Visualization of the protein-ligand complexes and analysis of the MD trajectory were carried out using Maestro. In-depth analyses were conducted using Simulation Interactions Diagram, offering a comprehensive exploration of the simulation data.37

DFT study. Molecular geometry of the gas phase structure optimization of 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues derivatives (**3a-3j**) was performed using DFT at B3LYP method,³⁸ with the basis set of 6-31G(d,p) implemented by Gaussian 09 package.³⁹ Frontier molecular orbitals and global reactivity descriptors, the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO),⁴⁰ energy gap and chemical reactivity descriptors are calculated at DFT/B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) method.

Results and discussion

Chemistry

The synthesis of interesting products using microwave irradiation 41 in addition to their biological evaluation 42,43 against multiple drug targets together with our interest grabbed by the remarkable versatility of β -enaminones as precursors to medicinally effective molecules and reactive chemical intermediates 44,45 constituted the main axis of our previous works. In this study, we aim to extend this research by exploring the anticancer activity of prepared β -enaminone-derived N-heterocycles similar to 4-hydroxyquinolone ring.

The general method for synthesizing these 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues 3(a-j) is evocated in Scheme 2. This protocol that is advantaged with its rapidity and respect for the environment is based on the condensation of simple and available reagents; namely previously prepared β -enaminones 1(a-j) and commercialized diethyl malonate 2 in the presence of ethanol. Reaction mixture was then subjected to microwave irradiation as an activation tool under the catalysis of bismuth chloride (BiCl₃).²⁸

X-ray diffraction analysis

Suitable crystals of compound **3f** were subjected to a total structural elucidation using a single crystal X-ray diffraction method.

Scheme 2 Synthesis of modified 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues.

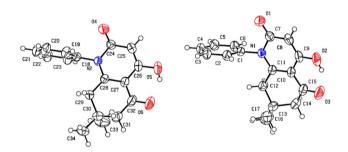


Fig. 3 ORTEP diagram for compound 3f.

The resulting ORTEP diagram was drawn at 50% probability and is depicted in Fig. 3. Results showed that compound 3f 4-hydroxy-7,7-dimethyl-1-phenyl-7,8-dihydroquinoline-

2,5(1H,6H)-dione crystallized in the monoclinic crystal system with $P2_1/n$ space group as two molecules constituting the asymmetrical unit. The presence of the hydroxyl group allowed the formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond with the ketone group of the adjacent cycle in both molecules of the

asymmetrical unit forming two six-membered pseudocycles with S(6) graph sets. Distances of the stated hydrogen bonds were found to be in the range of 1.79 and 1.81 Å (Table 2). These observations are consistent with our previously reported crystal structure of an analogue of the same set. 28

Several intermolecular hydrogen bonds were noticed in the crystal structure of compound **3f** as shown in the crystal packing diagram (Fig. 4), with distances ranging between 2.41 and 2.70 Å (Table 2). The observed contacts permitted the reinforcement of the crystal components keeping the cohesion of the crystal.

Anticancer evaluation

The anticancer activity of the modified 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues was assessed *in vitro* against four human cancer cell lines: HCT116 (colon carcinoma), A549 (lung carcinoma), PC3 (prostate carcinoma), and MCF-7 (breast carcinoma). The IC_{50} values, which represent the concentration of the compound required to inhibit 50% of cell viability, were determined for each compound across these cell lines (Table 3).

Compound 3a showed relatively high IC_{50} values, ranging from 148.3 μM in HCT116 to 189 μM in MCF-7, indicating

Table 2 Distances (Å) and angles (°) of hydrogen bonds for compound 3f

D-H···A	d(D-H)	$d(\mathbf{H}\cdots\mathbf{A})$	d(D-A)	D-H-A	Symmetry
O_2 - H_2 ··· O_3	0.820	1.798	2.538(2)	149.25	x, y, z
O_5 - H_{5A} ··· O_6	0.820	1.805	2.542(2)	148.8	x, y, z
C_6 - H_6 ··· O_2	0.930	2.452	3.356(2)	163.80	x, y, z; -x, 1-y, 2-z
C_2 - H_{2A} ··· O_4	0.930	2.411	3.283(2)	156.17	x, y, z; -1 + x, y, z
C_{17} - H_{17B} ··· O_6	0.960	2.685	3.644(2)	177.3	x, y, z; -x, 1-y, 1-z
C_{29} – H_{29B} ···O ₁	0.970	2.598	3.234(2)	123.26	x, y, z; -1/2 + x, 1.5 - y, 1/2 + z
C_{19} – H_{19} ··· O_1	0.930	2.699	3.480(2)	142.13	x, y, z; -1/2 + x, 1.5 - y, 1/2 + z
C_{31} - H_{31A} ··· O_4	0.970	2.519	3.436(2)	157.6	x, y, z; -1/2 + x, 1.5 - y, -1/2 + z

Fig. 4 Packing diagram viewed along (a) axis.

Table 3 IC_{50} values of tested modified 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues for anticancer activity^a

Entry	HCT116	A549	PC3	MCF-7	Fibroblasts
3a	148.3	189.0	151.0	189.0	>500
3b	162.0	159.0	239.4	213.1	>500
3c	139.4	257.0	250.6	260.9	>500
3d	46.5	98.5	65.9	34.2	>500
3e	29.5	67.0	45.0	62.6	>500
3f	118.0	127.0	95.5	70.6	>500
3g	18.4	32.4	29.1	26.9	>500
3h	28.9	87.9	29.3	32.4	>500
3i	33.4	73.0	34.1	50.1	>500
3 j	38.2	78.8	43.6	81.4	>500
Doxorubicin	5.8	_	_	2.3	_
Cisplatin	_	17.0	23.5	_	_

^a SD never exceeded 5%. Data was collected for triplicates in three independent experiments, n = 9.

moderate activity. Similarly, compound **3b** exhibited IC $_{50}$ values of 162.0 μ M (HCT116) to 239.4 μ M (PC3), suggesting selective but moderate efficacy.

Compound 3d exhibited a potent anticancer activity, with IC $_{50}$ values as low as 34.2 μ M in MCF-7 and 46.5 μ M in HCT116, suggesting strong inhibition of cell proliferation across all tested lines. Compound 3e also showed significant activity, with IC $_{50}$ values ranging from 29.5 μ M in HCT116 to 67.0 μ M in A549, indicating its potential as an effective anticancer agent. Compound 3h exhibited IC $_{50}$ values of 87.9 μ M in A549 and 29.3 μ M in PC3, while compound 3i showed promising effects with IC $_{50}$ values ranging from 33.4 μ M in HCT116 to 73.0 μ M in A549. Compound 3j demonstrated moderate activity, with IC $_{50}$ values ranging from 38.2 μ M in HCT116 to 81.4 μ M in MCF-7.

Finally, compound 3g exhibited the most potent anticancer activities across the cell lines, with $\rm IC_{50}$ values significantly lower than those of the other analogs, making it a promising candidate for further development in anticancer therapies. Importantly, the $\rm IC_{50}$ values of compound 3g are comparable to those of the clinically approved standard drugs, doxorubicin and cisplatin, as shown in Table 3.

All compounds (3a-3j) were also tested against normal fibroblast cells to evaluate their potential toxicity. At the examined concentrations, no significant cytotoxicity was observed in the normal fibroblast cells, indicating that the compounds did not exhibit harmful effects on non-cancerous cells within the tested concentration range.

In silico study

Molecular docking. Cell lines employed in the *in vitro* study citing HCT116, A549, PC3, and MCF-7 are related respectively to colon, lung, prostate, and breast cancers. Several derivatives were relatively able to inhibit the growth of cited cell lines. In order to move our research into a more specified aspect of cancer treatment which is the targeted therapy using small molecule inhibitors, it is crucial to predict the effect of investigated products on drug targets associated with the cited types of cancer using molecular docking.

To this end, we selected two known drug targets highly linked to tumor growth; firstly, the anaplastic lymphoma kinase; an insulin receptor protein belonging to the superfamily of tyrosine kinase⁴⁶ that participates in the pathogenesis of different diseases especially the NSCLC that refers to the nonsmall cell lung cancer presenting nearly 90% of lung cancers.⁴⁷ Secondly, the cyclin-dependent kinase 2 that is widely partitioned in the human organism plays crucial roles in cell cycle transition and is a part of many cancers development due to abnormalities such as breast, lung, colorectal, prostate, and cervical carcinomas.⁴⁸

A molecular docking study was guaranteed employing PDB files 5FTO and 6GUE corresponding to **ALK** in complex with Entrectinib and **CDK2** in complex with AZD5438 respectively.

After completion of the molecular docking process, we were able to collect the docking scores of different investigated products inside the cavities of **ALK** and **CDK2** (Table 4). Being reliable numerical indicators of ligand–protein stability, docking score values allowed the identification of the best ligands among the studied modified 4-hydoxyquinolones.

Docking scores of simulated ligand-protein complexes corresponding to the ALK protein ranged between -7.19 and -9.07 kcal mol⁻¹ indicating an acceptable to good stability of our products inside the active site of ALK compared to the reference re-docked ligand, especially for the benzyl-containing compound 3g having the best score $(-9.07 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1})$. Most 4hydroxyquinolone analogues derived from dimedone-based βenaminones exhibited better affinities according to their docking score values which suggests a significant importance of the two methyl groups contained in their structures in enhancing the stability. In addition, several interactions including H-bonds were observed between the studied compounds and the residues of the ALK pocket contributing to the enhancement of their stability. Compounds 3c and 3d containing chlorine and fluorine respectively were implicated in one H-bond with Met1199. Further, compounds 3a, 3b, and 3g exhibiting the best docking score were involved in two H-bonds formation with both Met1199 and Glu1197 (Table 5) which are considered key residues of the active site since the co-crystalized

Table 4 Docking scores and observed interactions between the docked 4-hydroxyguinolone analogues and the cavities of ALK and CDK2 enzymes

ALK (5FTO)		CDK2 (6GUE)				
Entry	Docking scores (kcal mol ⁻¹)	H-bonds	Hydrophobic interactions	Docking scores (kcal mol ⁻¹)	H-bonds	Hydrophobic interactions
3a	-7.706	Met1199, Glu1197	Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Val1180, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199	−7.897	Leu83	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3b	-7.697	Met1199, Glu1197	Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Val1180, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199	-7.612	Leu83	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3c	-7.731	Met1199	Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Val1180,	-7.705	Leu83	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3d	-7.192	Met1199	Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199 Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Leu1196,	-7.993	Leu83	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80,
3e	-7.471	_	Leu1198, Met1199 Leu1122, Phe1127, Val1130, Leu1256, Ala1200, Met1199, Leu1198, Leu1196, Ala1148	-7.770	Leu83	Phe82, Leu83, Leu134 Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3f	-7.935	Arg1253	Leu1198, Leu1196, Ala1148 Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Leu1196, Met1199	-7.982	Lys33	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3g	-9.070	Met1199, Glu1197	Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Val1180, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199, Cys1255	-8.233	Lys33, Leu83, Asp145	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3h	-8.266	Arg1253	Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199	-8.028	Lys33	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3i	-7.451	_	Leu1123, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Ala1200, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199	−7.889	Lys33	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134
3 j	-7.920	Arg1253	Leu1132, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199	-7.126	Lys33	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134,
Entrectinib	-11.966	Met1199, Glu1197	Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1207, Ala1148, Ala1200, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199, Cys1255, Pro1260	_	_	Ileu135 —
AZD5438	_	_		-10.580	Lys33, Leu83, Asp86	Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83

ligand Entrectinib exhibited H-bonds with the same two residues. Further, the stability of the studied compounds inside the cavity of ALK was enhanced by significant hydrophobic interactions with several key residues including Leu1122, Leu1256, Val1130, Phe1127, Ala1148, Ala1200, Leu1196, Leu1198, Met1199, and Cys1255. Compounds 3f, 3h, and 3j engaged in Pi-Pi stacking with the side chain of Phe1127 (Tables 4 and S1 ESI†).

In the case of CDK2, results were comparable to the ALK results with docking scores lying from -7.12 -8.24 kcal mol⁻¹ which corresponds to acceptable values of affinities. As noticed in the docking study using ALK as the target, compound 3g exhibited the best results in the docking study involving CDK2 as well. Compounds 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, and 3e displayed an H-bond with Leu83 residue, besides, derivatives 3f,

3h, 3i, and 3j were able to contribute to H-bond formation with Lys33. Among the studied compounds only derivative 3g presenting the best docking score succeeded in the formation of 3 H-bonds with Leu83, Lys33, and Asp145. It is important to point out that the co-crystalized ligand AZD5438 also exhibited 3 Hbonds with Leu83, Lys33, and Asp86 making compound 3g the most analogous to the reference ligand in terms of demonstrated interactions. Besides, all compounds were involved in important hydrophobic interactions with key residues of the CDK2 active site (Ala144, Ala31, Val18, Tyr15, Ileu10, Val64, Phe80, Phe82, Leu83, Leu134, and Ileu135) contributing in the stability of the formed ligand-protein complexes (Tables 4 and S1 ESI data†).

According to the promising results and to optimize the studied derivatives as effective drug candidates with enhanced

Table 5 3D views of compounds 3(a,d,e,g,h) inside the cavities of ALK (PDB: 5FTO) and CDK2 (PDB: 6GUE) enzymes (H bonds are represented as black dashed lines)

	Drug targets	
Entry	ALK (PDB: 5FTO)	CDK2 (PDB: 6GUE)
3a	Ala 1200 Gly 1202 Met 1199 Phe 1127 Gly 1269 Asp 1270 Leu 1196 Lys 1150	Gln 85 Phe 82 Ile 10 Asn 132 Glu 81 Asp 145 Phe 80 Lys 33
3d	Asp 1203 Ala 1200 Met 1199 Leu 1196 Phe 1127	Glu 81 Phe 80 Asp 145 Ala 144
3e	Asp 1203 Asp 1270 Met 1199 Phe 1127 Leu 1122 Val 1130	Asp 145 Asp 145 Ala 144 Lys 33 Phe 80 Asp 86 Leu 133 Gln 85 Leu 83

Table 5 (Contd.)

	Drug targets	
Entry	ALK (PDB: 5FTO)	CDK2 (PDB: 6GUE)
3g	Leu 1198 Met 1199 Glu 1197	Gly 1202 Asp 1203 Phe 82 Phe 82 Asp 145 Asp 145 Asp 1270 Gln 85 Asp 86 Asp 132
3h	Asp 1203 Cys 1255 Arg 1253 Asp 1270 Phe 1127 Lys 11	Gly 1202 Phe 80 Ala 131 Lys 33 Ile 10 Gly 1123 Asp 86 Gln 131

activity, we propose modifying the substitutions on the nitrogen atom. Notably, the **3g** derivative exhibits the highest activity in both *in vitro* and *in silico* studies. This increased activity is likely attributed to the structural difference in **3g**, where a methylene group separates the nitrogen atom from the aromatic nucleus, unlike the other derivatives.

This separation reduces steric hindrance, allowing the 3g molecule to position itself more effectively within the active site pockets of CDK2 and ALK. Consequently, we are exploring the use of aliphatic or aromatic amines linked *via* side chains to further improve activity.

Molecular dynamics simulation. The MD simulation aimed to evaluate the structural stability, dynamics, and interaction

profile of the ligand 3g in the active pocket of the two studied proteins ALK and CDK2 under near-physiological conditions (NPT ensemble at 300 K). With a total simulation time of 300 ns, the two systems provided a comprehensive trajectory to assess equilibrium states and molecular interactions. Key features included a neutral ligand, counterions for charge neutrality, and explicit water molecules to mimic the biological environment. These settings ensure a realistic evaluation of protein-ligand dynamics.

The RMSD plot for the **3g-ALK** complex demonstrated remarkable stability, with minimal fluctuations observed in the protein structure. These small variations suggest that the protein likely stabilized around a consistent thermal average

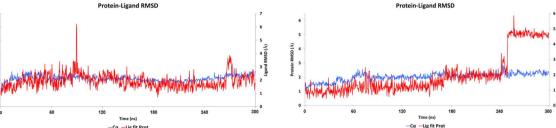


Fig. 5 RMSD (3g-ALK: left, 3g-CDK2: right).

during the second half of the simulation. This behavior indicates that the protein reached equilibrium, a critical prerequisite for the meaningful interpretation of binding interactions and conformational analyses.

Notably, the RMSD range for the system did not exceed 0.2 Å. Similarly, the RMSD plot for the ligand exhibited a highly stable trajectory, indicating that the ligand remained securely bound to the protein's active site without significant displacement. This observed stability strongly supports the high affinity of the 3g ligand and its proper fit within the binding pocket of the ALK enzyme (Fig. 5).

For the second system, 3g-CDK2, the ligand demonstrated significant stability within the active pocket throughout the simulation. From 0 to 250 ns, the alignment between the Calpha atoms and the ligand-fitted protein was highly stable, with the RMSD remaining close to 0 Å. After 250 ns, a slight deviation in the ligand was observed, with the RMSD increasing to 2.5 Å. Despite this deviation, the RMSD consistently stayed below 3 Å, indicating that the ligand maintained stable interactions within the binding site across the entire simulation.

These findings underscore the strong affinity and stability of ligand 3g for CDK2 enzyme. The minimal fluctuations and sustained alignment suggest that forms strong interactions with the active site without disrupting the structural integrity of the protein. This consistent stability highlights the ligand's potential for targeted therapeutic applications, as it maintains its binding efficiency and supports the functional conformation of protein throughout the simulation period (Fig. 5).

In the analysis of the obtained results for the two studied systems, 3g-ALK and 3g-CDK2, no significant fluctuations were observed in the curve of the atomic displacement, indicating consistency between simulated and experimental flexibility metrics.

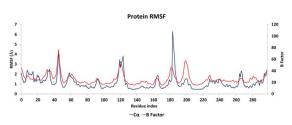
These findings confirm the success of the simulation, as the RMSF and *B*-factor curves remained parallel throughout most of

the 300 ns trajectory. The overall RMSF patterns for both **ALK** and **CDK2** systems demonstrated structural stability during the simulation. Notably, residues critical for ligand binding exhibited low RMSF values in both systems, indicating that the ligand **3g** effectively stabilized the binding pockets of the enzymes.

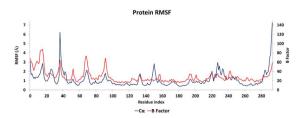
Additionally, both systems showed an RMSF range within acceptable limits for stable proteins, with significant flexibility restricted to loop regions and terminal residues. This localized flexibility likely facilitates the functional dynamics of the proteins while preserving their overall structural integrity (Fig. 6).

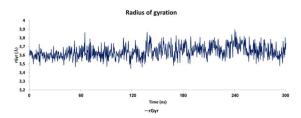
The radius of gyration (rGyr) reflects the spatial distribution of a molecule's atoms around its center of mass. For ligands, rGyr provides insights into compactness and conformational changes during a simulation. A lower rGyr indicates that the ligand adopts a more compact and stable conformation, which is generally favorable for binding as compact ligands tend to fit more snugly into binding pockets. Variations in rGyr over the simulation reflect flexibility. While moderate flexibility can enable the ligand to adapt to the binding pocket of the protein, excessive flexibility might indicate instability. The rGyr results for ligand 3g in the active pockets of the two studied enzymes, ALK and CDK2, demonstrated significant stability during the 300 ns simulations. In both systems, the rGyr remained consistently within the range of 3.5-3.8 Å, with a very small deviation of approximately 0.3 Å. This limited fluctuation suggests that the ligand 3g maintained a stable and compact conformation throughout the simulation (Fig. 7).

All contacts identified through molecular docking were preserved during molecular dynamics simulations for the two studied complexes, 3g-ALK and 3g-CDK2, indicating the reliability of the molecular docking results. For the ALK enzyme, ligand 3g demonstrated the formation of three hydrogen bonds observed in the docking study, along with an additional









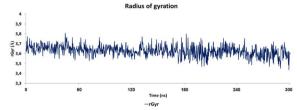


Fig. 7 Radius of gyration (3g-ALK: left, 3g-CDK2: right)

hydrogen bond involving Lys 1150 and the carbonyl oxygen, with a persistence rate of 42%. This residue also participated in a Pi-cation interaction with the benzylic ring at 21%. Additionally, all hydrophobic interactions identified during docking were maintained throughout the simulation.

For the CDK2 target, ligand 3g retained the three hydrogen bonds observed in the molecular docking study and formed an additional hydrogen bond with Glu 81. Furthermore, ligand 3g exhibited strong hydrophobic interactions with key residues, including Leu 134, Tyr 15, Ala 131, and other residues within the active pocket of CDK2. These interactions highlight the stability of ligand 3g within the binding sites of CDK2, further validating its potential as a therapeutic candidate (Fig. 8).

DFT study. Molecular descriptors and different parameters of the studied 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues were generated according to the DFT B3LYP 6-31G(d,p) method as shown in Table 6.

Dipolar moments of investigated compounds ranged between 2.5369 and 7.3766 D starting from the chlorinesubstituted derivative 3c to the methoxy-substituted derivative 3i as the less and most polar compounds respectively. Optimized structures and FMOs graphical representations of all synthesized 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues are summarized in Table 7.

The energy gap values between HOMO and LUMO for studied compounds were located in the interval of [3.9046–4.7838 eV], in which compound 3g is the most stable among studied derivatives.

Additionally, HOMO and LUMO orbitals as presented in Table 7 are situated in the key functional groups of the heterocyclic core of the investigated compounds including the amide and the enolic part as well as the carbonyl of the cyclohexene ring suggesting a high ability of these parts to donate and accept electrons permitting their interactions with molecular targets through electron transfer.

MEP of investigated compounds were represented as maps with color codes lying between the deepest red showing the most nucleophilic parts and the deepest blue showing the most electrophilic ones (Fig. 9). Generally, red color was situated in the carbonyl groups corresponding to ketone and amide moieties. It can be assumed that these groups have a high potency to form interactions by acting as proton acceptors in H-

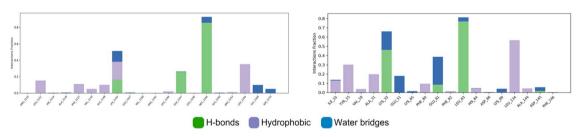


Fig. 8 P-L contacts (3g-ALK: left, 3g-CDK2: right).

Table 6 Molecular descriptors and parameters of studied 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues

Entry	μ (D)	E_{HOMO} (eV)	$E_{\mathrm{LUMO}}\left(\mathrm{eV}\right)$	$\Delta E_{ m gap}$	(η)	(S)	(μ)	(χ)	(ω)
3a	4.0139	-5.9601	-1.2267	4.7334	2.3667	0.4225	-3.5934	3.5934	2.7279
3b	4.4347	-5.9171	-1.1823	4.7348	2.3674	0.4224	-3.5497	3.5497	2.6613
3 c	2.5369	-6.1011	-1.3818	4.7193	2.3596	0.4238	-3.7414	3.7414	2.9662
3d	2.8784	-6.0475	-1.3124	4.7351	2.3675	0.4224	-3.6799	3.6799	2.8599
3e	4.9604	-5.8115	-1.0754	4.7361	2.3681	0.4223	-3.4435	3.4435	2.5036
3f	4.0406	-5.9416	-1.2104	4.7312	2.3656	0.4227	-3.5760	3.5760	2.7028
3g	3.4627	-5.9977	-1.2139	4.7838	2.3919	0.4181	-3.6058	3.6058	2.7179
3h	2.9442	-6.0279	-1.2961	4.7318	2.3659	0.4227	-3.6620	3.6620	2.8340
3i	7.3766	-5.8115	-1.5742	4.2374	2.1187	0.4720	-3.6929	3.6929	3.2183
3j	4.7610	-8.9558	-5.0513	3.9046	1.9523	0.5122	-7.0035	7.0035	12.5621

Table 7 HOMO and LUMO orbitals for synthesized 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues

Code	Optimized structure	НОМО	LUMO
3a			
3b			
3c			
3 d			
3 e			
3f			
	•	•	•

Table 7 (Contd.)

Code	Optimized structure	НОМО	LUMO
3g			
3h			
3 i			
3j			

bonds formation. This observation is reliable with the molecular docking results since carbonyl groups were involved in H-bond formation. Moreover, red color corresponding to electron-rich parts of the molecules was also located on the oxygen atom of the hydroxyl group. In addition, blue color that indicates electron-deficient regions was strongly located in hydrogen atoms of the hydroxyl groups suggesting a high electronegativity gap between the two mentioned atoms, thus

a significant lability of corresponding hydrogens and the ability of these latter to act as H-bond donors, which was also noticed in molecular docking results in which the hydroxyl group acted as proton donor in H-bond formation with several residues of the corresponding active sites.

Compound **3g** presents a balance between electronic stability and reactivity characterized by a relatively high HOMO–LUMO energy gap of around 4.78 eV. The electronic stability is

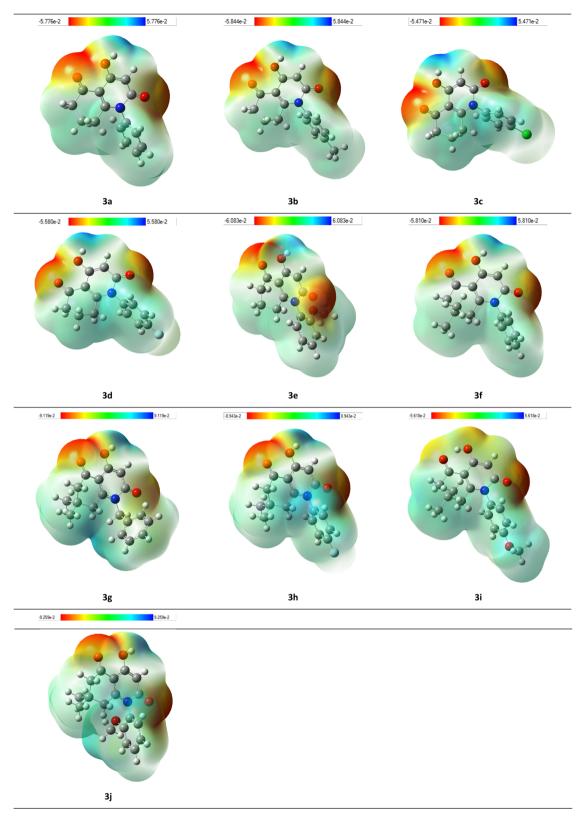


Fig. 9 MEP maps of synthesized 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues.

likely provided by the resonance of the benzyl group as well as the presence of the hydroxyl group that can enhance stability through H-bond formation. On the other hand, the hydroxyl group and the two methyl groups in 3g contributes in donating electron density to the dihydroquinolone core while the amide and carbonyl functional groups tend to withdraw electron

density, these features are of a great interest in terms of reac-

density, these features are of a great interest in terms of reactivity since it enables the compound to engage in both nucleophilic and electrophilic reactions, in that way, resulting in interactions with specific residues of significant molecular targets.

In view of the DFT results including energy gap as well as the HOMO, LUMO, and MEP representations correlated to the observed interactions in the molecular docking assessment, the main parts of the studied molecules are clearly identified as the functional groups of the nitrogen-based heterocycle especially the hydroxyl group which played the role of an excellent H-bond donor and acceptor. In addition to hydroxyl, the amide and carbonyl groups were also identified as key parts of the molecule participating in the interactions, thereby, contributing to the activity.

Conclusions

Paper

Anticancer activity evaluation was performed on synthesized derivatives analogous to 4-hydroxyquinolone core. The synthesis of these products was carried out using a previously reported procedure described by our group involving simple synthons; diethyl malonate and easily prepared β-enaminones. The *in vitro* anticancer activity was evaluated on prepared 4hydroxyquinolone analogues employing four cancerous cell lines; HCT116, A549, PC3, and MCF-7. Results showed that several derivatives of the studied set of compounds were able to inhibit the growth of the aforementioned cell lines especially compound 3g containing the benzyl group. The molecular docking study that was performed on synthesized products involving known protein kinases; ALK and CDK2 showed promising results with acceptable to good docking scores in which the 3g derivative was observed as the most potent. The latter exhibiting good docking scores was able to form significant interactions with key residues of the active sites of both ALK and CDK2 owing to the presence of carbonyl and hydroxyl groups within its structure. It is worth-mentioning that the MEP maps generated using DFT identified the carbonyl and hydroxyl groups respectively as the most reactive nucleophilic and electrophilic parts of the molecules. These results displayed a clear consistency between the in vitro and in silico investigations. This study enabled us to prove once more the importance of βenaminones as precursors to interesting compounds besides to the high interest of N-heterocycles in drug design. In view of the observed results, it is important to further explore the core of tested 4-hydroxyquinolone analogues in cancer treatment through bringing structural modifications especially on the 3g derivative, which could enhance the activity while leaning on different in silico predictable tools as well as past bibliographic observations.

Data availability

All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article and its ESI.† Crystallographic data for **3f** has been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre CCDC under CCDC 2259912 number and can be obtained from [https://doi.org/10.5517/ccdc.csd.cc2fvmdb].

Author contributions

Y. O. B. synthesis and characterization of compounds, DFT study, manuscript writing, A. B. molecular docking, molecular dynamics simulation, manuscript writing and reviewing, A. D. *in vitro* tests, S. K. B. determining and discussing the anticancer activity, writing and revising the manuscript. M. I. O. analyzed the crystallography data, B. B. contributing to the review of the paper, F. B. contributing to the review of the paper, N. E. A. contributing to the review of the paper.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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