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Quinolone-1-(2*H*)-ones as Hedgehog Signalling Pathway Inhibitors

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A series of quinolone-2-(1*H*)-ones from the Ugi-Knoevenagel three- and four- component reaction were prepared exhibiting low micromolar cytotoxicity against a panel of eight human cancer cell lines known to possess the Hedgehog Signalling Pathway components, as well as the seminoma TCAM-2 cell line. Subsequently, a brief SAR study was performed revealing core characteristics for the quinolone-2-(1*H*)-ones to express the necessary cytotoxicity, including the C3-tethering of the indole moiety, the addition of methyl group at C5 on the indole ring, the incorporation of an aliphatic tail or an ester at R_3 region, as well as an aromatic formation at R_1 of the scaffold. Further investigation in the SAG-activated Shh-LIGHT 2 cell line, demonstrated a down regulation of the HSP in response to specific analogues as evidenced by a reduction in Gli expression, and in the mRNA levels of $Ptch_1$ and Gli_2. These data support the quinolone-2-(1*H*)-ones as a valuable pharmacophore in terms of developing new generations of HSP inhibitors.

Introduction

The Hedgehog (Hh) signalling pathway (HSP) plays a pivotal role in embryogenesis by controlling the spatial and temporal regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, and tissue patterning.[1,2] Conversely aberrant Hh signalling in both children and adults can initiate the development of a diverse range of human cancers, including basal cell carcinoma,[3] medulloblastoma,[4-6] cancers of the pancreas,[7] prostate,[8] lung,[9, 10] colon,[11] stomach,[12] breast,[13, 14] ovary [15] and perhaps most problematically through the formation of cancer stem cells.[16,17] Consequently, suppressing the HSP has become an attractive and recently validated chemotherapeutic target with two inhibitors targeting the Smoothened (Smo) protein, Vismodegib (**1**, GDC-0449, Erivedge®) and Sonidegib (**2**, LDE225, Odomzo®) (Figure 1), approved by FDA for the treatment of early and advanced basal cell carcinomas.[18,19]

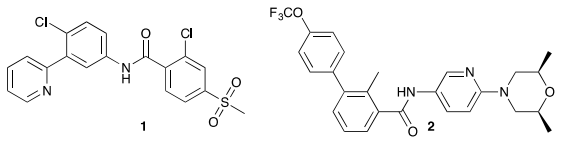

Figure 1. Chemical structures of the Smo inhibitors Vismodegib (**1**, GDC-0449, Erivedge®) and Sonidegib (**2**, LDE225, Odomzo®) approved by FDA for the treatment of early and advanced basal cell carcinomas.[18,19]

The activation and suppression of the HSP involves intricate interactions between proteins, both within the HSP and with associated signalling networks including the TGF-β, p53, WIP1, PI3K/AKT and RAS/MEK pathways. Briefly, the canonical HSP functions in a hierarchical manner, in which a Hedgehog ligand (Sonic, Desert or Indian hedgehog protein) binds to the membrane receptor Patched$_1$ ($Ptch_1$), resulting in the activation of the Smo protein and subsequent release of active Glioma-Associated Oncogene Homolog transcriptional factors (Gli_{1-3}) into the nucleus.[1, 2, 20] These Gli transcription factors facilitate the transcription of Hh target genes, including the components of the HSP Gli_1, Gli_2, $Ptch_1$, and $Ptch_2$.[21] Alternatively, the HSP can be activated directly at the Smo level *via* the synthetic Smo agonist (**3**, SAG) (Figure 2).[22]

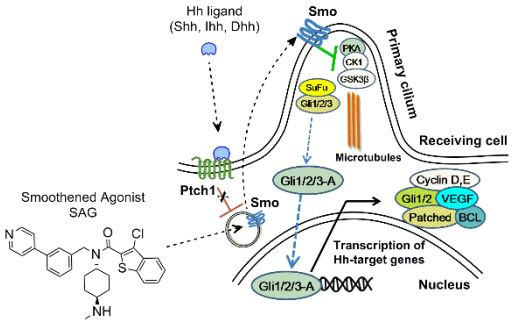

Figure 2. The canonical HSP is initiated by the binding of the Hedgehog ligand (Sonic, Desert or Indian) to the membrane receptor $Ptch_1$, resulting in the activation of Smo protein and release of active Gli transcriptional factors (Gli_{1-3}) into the nucleus, culminating in the transcription of Hh-target genes.[20] Alternatively, the HSP can be activated directly at the Smo level by using SAG (**3**).[22]

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As a result of the hierarchical character of the HSP, there are several opportunities to suppress the pathway including the inhibition of Hedgehog-ligand-$Ptch_1$ interactions,[23,24] inhibition of the Smo protein [22, 25-35] or further downstream such as the inhibition of the Gli transcription factors.[36-46] At present, the significant proportion of the most clinically advanced HSP inhibitor compounds target Smo. These clinical studies have identified limitations to this approach including the development of acquired resistance resulting from Smo mutations and compensatory amplification of Gli_2 transcription factors by the aforementioned interacting pathways.[20] Accordingly, targeting the HSP further downstream of Smo at the Gli transcription factor level, and/or indirectly at interacting signalling pathways may constitute a more robust strategy for treating HSP related cancers.[20,43]

Given our ongoing interest in the development of small molecule HSP inhibitors [20,47] our attention was drawn to the previously reported HIP-4 (**4**).[43] Considered as a non-selective inhibitor of the Gli family of transcription factors, HIP-4 contained a number of structural features present within a family of quinolone-2-(1*H*)-ones recently reported from our laboratories (exemplified by **5**; Figure 3).[48]

Consequently, to assess the potential of quinolone-1-(*2H*)-one scaffold as HSP inhibitors, we first evaluated their cytotoxicity by a double-filter screening against a panel of eight human cancer cell lines possessing components of the HSP (Table 1; entries 1-8), and one seminoma cancer cell line (TCAM-2) (Table 1; entry 9).

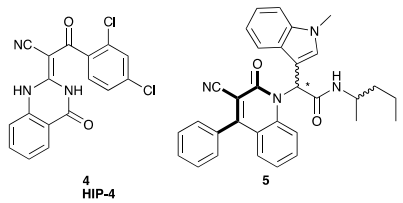


Figure 3. N-(sec-butyl)-2-(3-cyano-2-oxo-4-phenylquinolin-1-(2*H*)-yl)-2-(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)acetamide (**5**) from our laboratory with the bolded structure sections reflecting the structural similarities with the Gli inhibitor HPI-4 (**4**).

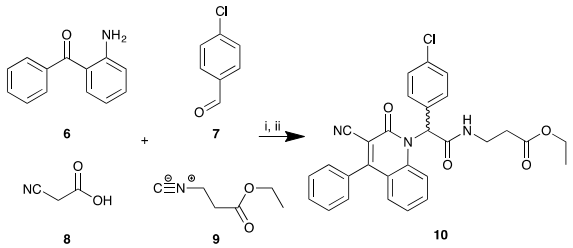
The TCAM-2 cell line, in addition to expressing the HSP (ESI†), possesses the active PI3K signalling pathway [49] and the aberrantly up-regulated mitogen-activated protein kinase signalling pathway (RAS/RAF/MEK/ERK) due to a mutation at the BRAF gene (V600E).[50-52] Together these signalling pathways create a complex loop facilitating the non-canonical activation of Gli activity downstream of Smo.[47,49,53] As a result, we believed that the TCAM-2 cell line would present a valuable filter to identify potential Gli transcription factor inhibitors. Active compounds from our double-filter cytotoxicity screening approach would be further evaluated in SAG-activated Sonic Hedgehog- LIGHT 2 cell line model for their potential to suppress the HSP using Dual Luciferase Reporter (DLR), Reverse Transcription PCR (RT-PCR) and Quantitative PCR (qPCR) assays.

Table 1. Human cancer cell lines known to possess the HSP.

Entry	Cell Line	Cell Type	HSP components expressed	Ref
1	HT29	Colorectal carcinoma	Ihh, Shh, $Ptch_1$, Smo, $Gli_{1,2,3}$, Hhip at mRNA levels	54
2	SW480	Colorectal carcinoma	Shh, Ptch, Smo, Sufu, $Gli_{2,3}$, Hhip at mRNA levels	55
3	MCF-7	Breast adenocarcinoma	Ihh, Shh, Dhh, Ptch1, Smo, $Gli_{1,2}$ at mRNA levels	14
4	A2780	Ovarian carcinoma	Shh, Dhh, Ptch, Smo, Gli_1 at mRNA and protein levels	15
5	H460	Lung carcinoma	Smo, $Ptch_1$, Gli_1 at mRNA levels	56, 57
6	DU145	Prostate carcinoma	$Ptch_1$, $Gli_{1,2}$ at mRNA levels	58, 59
7	BE2-C	Neuroblastoma	Shh, Smo, Gli_2 at protein levels	60
8	MIA-Paca-2	Pancreatic carcinoma	Shh, $Ptch_{1,2}$, Smo, $Gli_{1,2}$ at mRNA levels	61
9	TCAM-2	Seminoma	Ptch1, Smo, SuFu, Gli2, and Gli3 at mRNA levels	ESI†
			Expression of PI3 pathway	49
			Mutation at BRAF gene, overexpression of RAS/RAF/MEK/ERK pathway	51,50, 52

Results and discussion

A targeted library of quinolone-1-(2*H*)-ones bearing core structural similarities to **4** was prepared by our previously reported sequential Ugi-Knoevenagel reaction pathway.[48] In a typical synthesis 2-aminobenzophenone (**6**), 1-methylindol-3-carboxyaldehyde (**7**), cyanoacetic acid (**8**) and ethyl isocyanate (**9**) in methanol was allowed to stir at room temperature for 48 h and after chromatographic separation, the desired ethyl-3-(2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(3-cyano-2-oxo-4-phenylquinolin-1(*2H*)-yl)acetamido)propanoate (**10**) was obtained (Scheme 1).[48] Eleven exemplars were generated in this manner.

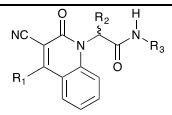


Scheme 1. Synthesis of quinolone-2-(1*H*)-ones. Reagents and Conditions: (i) MeOH, rt; (ii) spontaneous.[48]

Subsequent screening of this 11 component library against our panel of eight human cancer cell lines possessing components of the HSP (Table 1; entries 1-8) revealed only

compounds **5** and **16** displayed noteworthy growth inhibition at the 25 μM drug concentration, defined here as >63% growth inhibition. All other analogues displayed modest (30-75%) or negligible growth inhibition (<30%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Evaluation of the cytotoxicity of the quinolin-2-(1*H*)-ones analogues (**5, 10-19**) against a panel of eight hedgehog signalling pathway expressing cancer cell lines. Values are the percentage of growth inhibition at 25 μM drug concentration



Compound	R_1	R_2	R_3	HT29[a]	SW480[a]	MCF-7[b]	A2780[c]	H460[d]	Du145[e]	BE2-C[f]	MIA[g]
5				79 ± 2	99 ± 5	92 ± 2	96 ± 2	84 ± 4	94 ± 4	92 ± 2	92 ± 2
10				49 ± 2	43 ± 3	62 ± 3	51 ± 2	43 ± 7	22 ± 2	42 ± 0	41 ± 2
11				42 ± 3	57 ± 1	60 ± 5	38 ± 5	32 ± 4	28 ± 4	43 ± 6	45 ± 10
12				34 ± 6	46 ± 1	65 ± 2	39 ± 6	26 ± 7	18 ± 2	41 ± 2	39 ± 15
13				11 ± 7	2 ± 5	20 ± 5	27 ± 3	4 ± 4	<0	8 ± 3	16 ± 10
14				11 ± 6	7 ± 2	11 ± 4	29 ± 3	5 ± 5	<0	<0	14 ± 11
15				46 ± 1	47 ± 5	29 ± 3	31 ± 1	28 ± 7	<0	42 ± 3	36 ± 2
16				85 ± 0	77 ± 3	90 ± 2	96 ± 1	>100	63 ± 4	>100	81 ± 0
17				18 ± 3	3 ± 9	17 ± 3	35 ± 1	14 ± 12	<0	<0	19 ± 3
18				38 ± 3	26 ± 7	45 ± 5	42 ± 3	26 ± 17	21 ± 5	16 ± 1	30 ± 3
19				6 ± 2	6 ± 3	9 ± 9	19 ± 6	9 ± 5	4 ± 5	2 ± 7	14 ± 5

[a] HT29 and SW480 (colon carcinoma); [b] MCF-7 (breast carcinoma); [c] A2780 (ovarian carcinoma); [d] H460 (lung carcinoma); [e] Du145 (prostate carcinoma); [f] BE2-C (neuroblastoma); [g] MIA (pancreatic carcinoma).

The two most promising analogues proceeded to full dose response evaluation returning GI_{50} values of 3.6-11 and 7.3-18 μM for **5** and **16** respectively against the initial panel of eight human HSP expressing cell lines (Table 3). Interestingly the evaluation of these two analogues in the TCAM-2 cell line showed **16** to be inactive (GI_{50} >100 μM) while the indole containing **5** displayed excellent growth inhibition (GI_{50} = 11.6 ± 0.6 μM). These data and those presented in Table 2 suggested that the indole moiety may be a key pharmacophoric unit. To investigate this hypothesis we developed a second indole moiety led focused compound library.

Table 3. Evaluation of the cytotoxicity, GI_{50} values, of compounds **5** and **16** against a panel of nine human HSP expressing cancer cell lines. GI_{50} is the concentration of drug that reduces cell growth by 50%.

	Cell line								
Compound	**HT29[a]**	**SW480[a]**	**MCF-7[b]**	**A2780[c]**	**H460[d]**	**Du145[e]**	**BE2-C[f]**	**MIA[g]**	**TCAM-2[h]**
5	5.3 ± 0.3	11 ± 1	4.6 ± 1.1	3.9 ± 0.3	5.2 ± 0.1	13 ± 0	3.6 ± 0.1	6.0 ± 0.1	11.6 ± 0.6
16	8.7 ± 0.5	17 ± 1	7.9 ± 1	7.5 ± 0.6	11 ± 1	18 ± 1	7.3 ± 0.3	13 ± 1	>100

In this library selected indole carboxaldehyde were utilised in the sequential Ugi-Knoevenagel condensation sequence outlined in Scheme 1. The resultant analogues were screened directly against the TCAM-2 cell line at 10 μM concentration each and these data are presented in Table 4.

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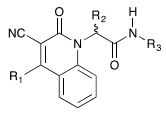
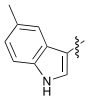
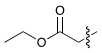
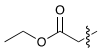
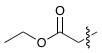
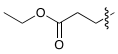
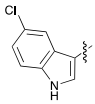
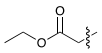
Table 4. Evaluation of the cytotoxicity of the second focused library against the TCAM-2 cell line. Values are the percentage of growth inhibition at 10 µM drug concentration and GI_{50} were determined where the growth inhibition > 50% (ESI†)



Compound	R_1	R_2	R_3	TCAM-2 % Inhibition at 10 µM	TCAM-2 GI_{50} (µM)
5				52	11.6 ± 0.6
20				21	-
21				41	-
22				<0	-
23				72	2.9 ± 0
24				66	3.1 ± 0.4
25				28	-
26				45	-
27				44	-
28				<0	-
29				41	-
30				44	

Initial investigation of the R_1 region of the scaffold highlighted the importance of retaining an aromatic moiety, as replacing the phenyl substituent in the lead compound **5** by a methyl group in compound **20,** resulted in a significant drop of cytotoxicity from 52% to 21%. The R_2 indole moiety regiochemistry has a clear impact on the observed cytotoxicity

with C5 tethered analogue **22** inactive whereas the C3 tethered **21** displayed 41% inhibition at the 10 μM screening concentration. The introduction of a -CH_3 moiety to the C3 tethered indole resulted in a modest potency increase with the N-CH_3 **5** and C5-CH_3 **23** showing 52% and 72% growth inhibition, respectively. This pattern of increased cytotoxicity on the introduction of a -CH_3 moiety was repeated with analogues **24** and **26** returning growth inhibition values of 66% and 45%, with the parent **25** returning a 28% growth inhibition. Introduction of a –Cl moiety to the C3-tethered indole effected a reduction in cytotoxicity relative to the parent molecule with **24** showing 66% growth inhibition and **28** inactive. Both the 2-pentyl (**23**) and ethyl ester (**24**) substituents at R_3 were well tolerated, however the incorporation of a *tert*-butyl moiety was detrimental to the activity as shown by **29** *vs* **23, 24** and **30** *vs* **5**. The three most active compounds **5**, **23**, and **24** with the growth inhibition >50% at 10 μM concentration were subjected to full dose response evaluation and returned GI_{50} values of 11.6 ± 0.6, 2.9 ± 0, and 3.1 ± 0.4 μM, respectively.

Compound screening using TCAM-2 cells demonstrates cytotoxicity, but not unequivocal HSP inhibition. We next evaluated **5**, **23** and **24** in a sequence of more HSP specific screening protocols commencing with a Dual Luciferase Reporter assay (DLR) in the Shh-LIGHT 2 cell line. The Shh-LIGHT 2 cell line is a modified NIH 3T3 cell line that stably incorporates Gli-dependent firefly luciferase and constitutive *Renilla* luciferase reporters.[62] At normal state, the HSP is at low levels in Shh-LIGHT 2 cells, and thus in this assay, it is upregulated *via* addition of the Smo agonist SAG (Abcam, 100 nM). This approach has been previously demonstrated to minimise the inhibition of compounds targeting Smo. This is a result of most Smo inhibitors being competitive with SAG.[22, 43, 63] Each analogue was subjected to DLR screening at 25 μM concentration with 100 nM SAG. SAG and sonidegib were separately used as negative and positive DLR assay controls (**Figure** 4).[47]

Analysis of the DLR assay data indicated moderate suppression (55, 54 and 31%) of Gli expression at the protein level by **5**, **23** and **24** respectively (Figure 4). This inhibition over Gli protein expression does not necessarily result from the suppression of the HSP due to the complex crosstalk of interacting signalling pathways sharing Gli_2 as the same effector.[20]

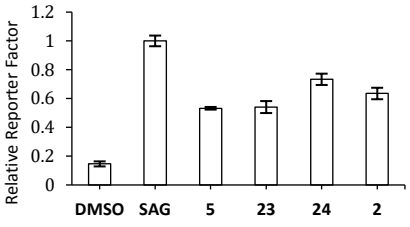


Figure 4: Effect of compounds **5**, **23**, and **24** at 25 μM and Sonidegib (**2**) at 100nM concentration on the suppression Gli expression in Shh-LIGHT2 cells activated with 100nM SAG. Treatments were performed in triplicate

Table 5. Evaluation of compounds **5, 23,** and **24** (10 μM) on $Ptch_1$ and Gli_2 mRNA levels in SAG-activated Shh-LIGHT 2 cells. Values are the approximate percentage reduction relative to the DMSO and SAG-treated controls.

Compound	Percent change in $Ptch_1$ and Gli_2 mRNA levels (%)	
	$Ptch_1$	**Gli_2**
5	57	112
23	67	117
24	55	112

Thus, the mRNA level of HSP components in SAG-activated Shh-LIGHT2 cell line was probed using a combination of Reverse Transcription PCR (RT-PCR) and Quantitative PCR (qPCR) assays. Of the individual HSP components identified at the mRNA level by RT-PCR, only $Ptch_1$ and Gli_2 exhibited significant up-regulation under SAG-stimulation (ESI†) and thus became our targets. Unlike previous reports, we found no evidence for Gli_1 expression under the conditions evaluated herein.[64, 65] The outcomes of our qPCR analysis of $Ptch_1$ and Gli_2 post treatment at 10 μM of **5**, **23** and **24** are shown in Figure 5.

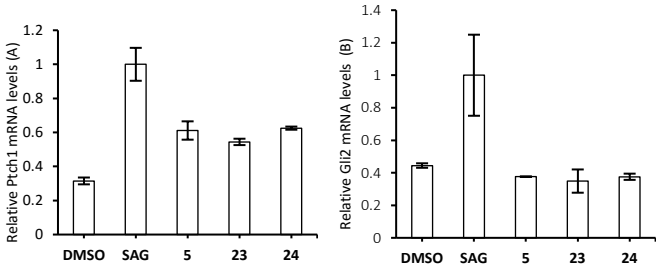


Figure 5. Effect of compounds **5**, **23**, and **24** at 10 μM concentration on mRNA levels of $Ptch_1$ (**A**) and Gli_2 (**B**) in Shh-LIGHT2 cells activated with 100nM SAG. Treatments were performed in triplicate.

Conclusions

We have successfully identified a new scaffold of HSP inhibitors derived from the Ugi-Knoevenagel products. At 10 μM concentration, these quinolone-2-(1*H*)-ones can effectively inhibit the mRNA levels of $Ptch_1$ and Gli_2 in Sonic Hedgehog LIGHT2 cell line stimulated with 100nM SAG. Of note, selected compounds demonstrated good cytotoxicity (GI_{50} from 2.9 to 18.0 μM) against a panel of eight human cancer cell lines, as well as the mutant seminoma TCAM-2 cell line, all of which are known to possess the HSP's components (Table 3,). Whilst the exact mechanism remains to be determined, there is high probability the inhibition may have occurred further downstream of Smo due to the fact that it is valid in the presence of SAG, a potent Smo activator. Furthermore, a preliminary quinolone-2-(1*H*)-one pharmacophore required to elicit the cytotoxicity profile has been established. Apparent crucial structural features include an indole moiety at R_2 which is tethered to the remainder of the scaffold through the C3 position. Moreover, the presence of bulky aliphatic groups within R_3 of the scaffold appears to be required to endow cytotoxicity against the TCAM-2 cell

line. These valuable data undoubtedly will enable us to exploit the current pharmacophore to develop next generation analogues with superior properties to combat the hedgehog signalling related cancers. The results of these efforts will be reported in due course.

Experimental section

Biology

Cell culture and stock solutions

Stock solutions were prepared as follows and stored at -20ºC: Related compounds were stored as 40 mM solutions in DMSO. All cell lines were cultured at 37ºC in an automated CO_2 (5%) incubator (HERA cell 150, Thermo Scientific).

HT29, SW480 (colon carcinomas), MCF-7 (breast carcinoma), A2780 (ovarian carcinoma), H460 (lung carcinoma), A431 (skin carcinoma), DU145 (prostate carcinoma), BEC-2 (neuroblastoma), SJ-G2 (glioblastoma) and MIA (pancreatic carcinoma) cell lines were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Trace Biosciences, Australia) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum, 10 mM sodium bicarbonate, penicillin (100 IU/mL), streptomycin (100 mg/mL), and glutamine (4 mM).

TCAM-2 cell line (testis carcinoma) was maintained in Hyclone RPMI 1640 medium (GE Healthcare Life Sciences) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum (Gibco®), penicillin (100 IU/mL) (Gibco®), streptomycin (100 mg/mL) (Gibco®) and glutamine (4 mM) (Gibco®).

Shh LIGHT2 cell line (derived from NIH-3T3 fibroblast cell line) was maintained in Gibco® Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum (FBS), glutamine (4mM), Zeocin® (0.15mg/mL, Invitrogen), Genetecin® (0.4mg/mL, Thermo Fisher Scientific).

In vitro growth inhibition assay

Protocol 1 (HT29, SW480, MCF-7, A2780, H460, DU145, BEC-2 and MIA cell lines)

Cells in logarithmic growth were transferred to 96-well plates. Cytotoxicity was determined by plating cells in duplicate in 100 µL medium at a density of 2500-4000 cells/well. On day 0, (24 h after plating) when the cells were in logarithmic growth, 100 µL medium with or without the test agent was added to each well. After 72 h drug exposure growth inhibitory effects were evaluated using the MTT (3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl-tetrazolium bromide) assay and absorbance read at 540 nm. Percentage growth inhibition was determined at a fixed drug concentration of 25 µM. A value of 100% is indicative of total cell growth inhibition. Those analogues showing appreciable percentage growth inhibition underwent further dose response analysis allowing for the calculation of a GI_{50} value. This value is the drug concentration at which cell growth is 50% inhibited based on the difference between the optical density values on day 0 and those at the end of drug exposure.

Protocol 2 (TCAM-2 cell line)

Cells in logarithmic growth were transferred to 96-well plates in triplicates at 2500 cells/well in 200µL media and cultured in the automated CO_2 (5%) incubator. When the cells reach to about 80% confluency, old media were removed and replaced with 100 µL fresh media containing testing agents (at 10 µM), as well as DMSO and 1% Triton X as controls. Cells were further incubated for another 72 h and were evaluated using the MTT assay with the absorbance at 550 nm. The growth inhibition was calculated based on the differences in the optical densities between those treated by various agents (10 µM) *and* controls by DMSO and 1% Triton X treatments. Only those agents which expressed a growth inhibition greater than 60% were further subjected to full dose response evaluation (GI_{50} values).

Dual Luciferase Reporter assay

Shh-LIGHT2 cells in logarithmic growth were transferred to 96-well plate (3000 cells/well) and cultured to confluency. The Shh-LIGHT2 cells were then grown in DMEM containing 0.5% FBS, 4 mM glutamine, 0.15 mg/mL Zeocin®, 0.4 mg/mL Genetecin®, and combinations of 100 nM SAG (Smo agonist), with different testing compounds (**5, 23**, and **24**) at 25 µM each. The SAG- free DMSO treated (25 µM), and SAG-included Sonidegib (100nM) treated cells were used as controls. Treatments were done in triplicates. After the cells were cultured for another 45 h in the automated CO_2 (5%) incubator, the resulting firefly and Renilla luciferase activities were measured using a Dual Luciferase Reporter kit (Promega) and a BMG Labtech Pherastar microplate reader (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

RNA Extraction

Total RNA was isolated from cultured cells using two rounds of a modified acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform protocol:[66] washed cells resuspended in lysis buffer (4 M guanidinium thiocyanate, 25 mM sodium citrate, 0.5% sarkosyl, 0.72% β-mercaptoethanol). RNA was isolated by phenol/chloroform extraction and isopropanol precipitated.

Reverse Transcription PCR (RT-PCR) and Quantitative PCR (qPCR)

Reverse transcription was performed with 2 µg of isolated RNA, 500 ng oligo(dT)15 primer, 40 U of RNasin, 0.5 mM dNTPs, and 20 U of M-MLV-Reverse Transcriptase (Promega). Total RNA was DNase treated prior to reverse transcription to remove genomic DNA. Reverse transcription reactions were verified by *β-actin* RT-PCR using cDNA amplified with GoTaq Flexi (Promega). qPCR was performed using SYBR Green GoTaq qPCR master mix (Promega) according to manufacturer's instructions on LightCycler 96 SW 1.0 (Roche). Primer sequences have been supplied (Table 6). Reactions were performed on cDNA equivalent to 50 ng of total RNA and carried out for 45 amplification cycles. SYBR® Green fluorescence was measured after the extension step at the end of each amplification cycle and quantified using LightCycler Analysis Software (Roche). For each sample, a replicate omitting the reverse transcription step was

undertaken as a negative control. qPCR data was normalized to the house-keeping control *Cyclophilin.* Experiments were replicated at least 3 times prior to statistical assessment. Each PCR was performed on at least 3 separate cell isolations, of which a representative PCR or an average is shown (ESI†).

Table 6. Primer sequences used in qPCR assay.

Human gene			
	Forward Sequence (5'-3')	Reverse Sequence (5'-3')	Annealing Temp (ºC)
Gli2	ATCTCTTGCCACC ATTCCAT	GGACAGAATGAG GCTCGTAA	60
SMO	CTGCCACTTCTAC GACTTCT	GGCCTGACATAGC ACATAGT	56
SuFu	GACCCCTTGGACT ATGTTAG	CTGATGTAGTGCC AGTGCTC	55
Ptch1	CCCTCACGTCCAT CAGCAAT	AACACCACTACTA CCGCTGC	58
Mouse gene			
Gli2	TCCAGTCAATGGT TCTGTCC	TGGCTCAGCATCG TCACTTC	60
Gli3	GGCCGTTACCATT ATGATCC	CTGAGGCTGCAGT GGGATTA	60
Shh	TGCTTTGTAACCG CCACTTT	CGCTGCTAGGTGC ACTTTTA	61
SMO	GAACTCCAATCGC TACCCTG	ATCTGCTCGGCAA ACAATCT	60
SuFu	GACCCCTTGGACT ATGTTAG	CTGATGTAGTGCC AGTGCTC	55
Ptch1	CATAGCTGCCCAG TTCAAGT	GGTCGTAAAGTAG GTGCTGG	55

Chemistry

All reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Matrix Scientific or Lancaster Synthesis and were used without purification. All solvents were re-distilled from glass prior to use.

^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Brüker Advance™ AMX 400 MHz spectrometer at 400.13 and 100.62 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) measured to relative the internal standards. Coupling constants (*J*) are expressed in hertz (Hz). Mass spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu LCMS 2010 EV using a mobile phase of 1 : 1 acetonitrile–H_2O with 0.1% formic acid. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were determined using nanoflow reversed phased Liquid Chromatography (Dionex Ultimate 3000 RSLCnano, Thermo Fischer Scientific) coupled directly to a High Resolution mode equipped, Q-Exactive Plus Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap Mass Spectrometer (Thermo Fischer Scientific). This system was fitted with 5µm C18 nanoViper trap column (100um x 2cm, Acclaim PepMap100, Thermo) for desalting and pre-concentration, and separation was then performed at 300nl/min over an EASY-Spray PepMap column (3um C18, 75um x 15cm) utilising a gradient of 2-99% Buffer B (80% Acetonitrile, 0.1% Formic Acid) over 25 minutes.

Analytical HPLC traces were obtained using a Shimadzu system possessing a SIL-20A auto-sampler, dual LC-20AP pumps, CBM-20A bus module, CTO-20A column heater, and a SPD-20A UV/vis detector. This system was fitted with an Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm × 4.6 mm column with solvent A: 0.06% Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in water and solvent B: 0.06% TFA in CH_3CN–H_2O (90 : 10). In each case HPLC traces were acquired at a flow rate of 2.0 mL min^{-1}, gradient 10–100 (%B), over 15.0 min, with detection at 220 nm and 254 nm.

Melting points were recorded on a Büchi Melting Point M-565. IR spectra were recorded on a PerkinElmer Spectrum Two™ FTIR Spectrometer with the UATR accessories. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck 60 F254 pre-coated aluminium plates with a thickness of 0.2 mm. Column chromatography was performed under 'flash' conditions on Merck silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh).

Experimental data

Compounds **5** and **10**-**19** were prepared as described in ref 48.

*2-(3-Cyano-2-oxo-4-methylquinolin-1(2H)-yl)-2-(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(pentan-2-yl)acetamide (**20**)*

General procedure: A solution of MeOH (5.0 mL), 2-aminoacetophenone (0.148 mL, 1.23 mmol) and 1-methyl-1*H*-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.196 g, 1.23 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. To the stirred solution was added cyanoacetic acid (0.105 g, 1.23 mmol) followed by the addition of 2-pentylisocyanide (0.152 mL, 1.23 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h and the crude material was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (1:4 hexanes–EtOAc) to afford **4** (70 mg, 13%) as an off white solid (mp 243-245°C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3246 (NH), 3083 (CH), 2972 (CH), 2229 (CN), 1637 (CO); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.91 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.67 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.47 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.29 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.98-3.86 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.75 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 3H), 1.54 – 1.15 (m, 4H), 0.93-0.87 (m, 3H), 0.77-0.56 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 167.4, 166.8, 159.2, 159.2, 158.3, 158.3, 139.1, 136.6, 136.5, 133.3, 133.2, 130.9, 130.81, 127.7, 127.6, 127.6, 123.4, 121.9, 120.1, 120.1, 119. 8, 118.9, 118.1, 118.1, 116.2, 110.4, 107.7, 106.2, 106.1, 106.1, 60.2, 53.8, 53.7, 52.9, 45.3, 45.2, 38.3, 38.0, 33.0 (Cx2), 27.4, 26.8, 21.2, 21.1, 20.8, 19.6, 19.1, 18.8, 14.6, 14.3, 14.2, 11.2, 10.8; LRMS (ESI-) m/z 440, 520 [M+DMSO+2H]$^+$ 100%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{27}H_{28}N_4O_2Na$; calculated 463.2110, found 463.2104; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 7.07, 93 %.

*2-(3-Cyano-2-oxo-4-phenylquinolin-1(2H)-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(pentan-2-yl)acetamide (**21**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.252 g, 1.28 mmol), indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.186g, 1.28 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.109 g, 1.28 mmol) and 2-pentylisocyanide (0.158 mL, 1.28 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) to afford **6** (0.07 g, 11%) as an off white solid (mp 182–183 ºC).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3420 (NH), 2229 (CN), 1678 (CONH), 1646 (CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d6*) δ 11.26 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 2H), 7.73 – 7.32 (m, 10H), 7.29 – 6.87 (m, 4H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 1.84 – 0.09

(m, 11H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d6*) δ 166.8, 160.1, 159.3, 140.1, 136.2, 134.1, 133.3, 130.4, 129.3 (Cx3), 129.2, 129.1, 127.3, 126.9, 123.5, 122.0, 119.9, 119.8, 118.8, 118.6, 116.0, 112.2, 108.5, 106.0, 54.3, 45.3, 38.2, 21.1, 19.2, 14.2; LRMS (ESI+) m/z 488, 489 $[M+H]^+$, 40%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{31}H_{28}N_4O_2$; calculated 489.2285, found 489.2284; RP-HPLC Phenomenex Onyx™ Monolithic C18 5 µm 100 mm x 4 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 12.24, 100 %.

*2-(3-Cyano-2-oxo-4-phenylquinolin-1(2H)-yl)-2-(1H-indol-5-yl)-N-(pentan-2-yl)acetamide (**22**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.267 g, 1.35 mmol), indole-5-carboxaldehyde (0.197g, 1.35 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.115 g, 1.35 mmol) and 2-pentylisocyanide (0.167 mL, 1.35 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) to afford **6** (0.238 g, 36%) as an off white solid (mp 271–272 ºC).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3403 (NH), 3338 (NH), 2956 (CH), 2235(CN), 1647 (CO); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.13 (s, 1H), 7.89 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.71 – 7.52 (m, 7H), 7.52 – 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.41 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.01 (m, 4H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.59 – 1.19 (m, 3H), 1.16 – 0.99 (m, 2H), 0.99 – 0.84 (m, 3H), 0.81-0.55 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 167.5, 167.0, 166.9, 160.1, 160.0, 159.4, 140.6, 135.6, 134.2, 134.2, 133.1, 130.4, 129.3 (Cx2), 129.2 (Cx2), 129.1, 129.1, 128.0, 126.5, 126.5, 125.8, 125.6, 123.5, 121.8, 120.1, 120.1, 120.0, 119.1, 119.0, 116.0, 111.9, 111.9, 106.3, 106.2, 101.8, 101.7, 61.1, 61.1, 52.8, 45.3, 45.2, 38.3, 38.2, 27.2, 26.8, 21.2, 20.9, 19.5, 19.0, 14.4, 14.3, 11.1, 10.6; LRMS (ESI-) m/z - 488, 520 $[M+CH_3OH-H]$ 95%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{31}H_{28}N_4O_2$; calculated 489.2285, found 489.2284.

RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 7.07, >98 %.

*2-(3-Cyano-2-oxo-4-phenylquinolin-1(2H)-yl)-2-(5-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-N-(pentan-2-yl) acetamide (**23**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.378 g, 1.92 mmol), 5-methyl-1*H*-indole carbaldehyde (0.305 g, 1.92 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.163 g, 1.92 mmol), and 2-pentylisocyanide (0.237 mL, 1.92 mmol) to afford **23** (0.445 g, 46%) as an off white solid (mp 178–180 ºC).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3427 (br NH), 2962(CH), 2236 (CN), 1645(CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.13 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.90 – 7.37 (m, 10H), 7.29-7.16 (m, 4H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.03 – 3.87 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.57 – 1.20 (m, 3H), 1.20 – 0.86 (m, 5H), 0.82-0.60 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 167.5, 166.9, 160.1, 160.1, 159.3, 140.1, 140.1, 134.6, 134.6, 134.5, 134.1, 133.3, 130.4, 129.4, 129.2, 129.1, 128.2, 128.1, 127.5, 127.5, 126.8, 126.6, 123.5, 119.9, 118.5, 118.4, 118.3, 116.0, 111.9, 107.9, 107.9, 106.0, 105.9, 54.5, 54.4, 52.9, 45.4, 45.2, 38.4, 38.2, 27.3, 26.9, 21.9, 21.1, 20.9, 19.6, 19.2, 14.4, 14.2, 11.2, 10.8; LRMS (ESI-) m/z 502, 521 $[M+NH_4]^+$ 40%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{32}H_{30}N_4O_2$; calculated 503.2442, found 503.2444; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 10.89, 100%.

*Ethyl-[2-(3-Cyano-2-oxo-4-phenyl-2H-quinolin-1-yl)-2-(5-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-acetamido]-acetate (**24**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.390 g, 1.98 mmol), 5-methyl-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.315g, 1.98 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.168 g, 1.98 mmol) and ethyl isocyanoacetate (0.216 mL, 1.98 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) to afford **9** (0.347 g, 34%) as a greenish solid (mp 199-200 °C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3423 (NH), 3410 (NH), 2232 (CN), 1731 (COO), 1673 (CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.21 (d, *J* = *1.8* Hz, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.48 (m, 8H), 7.32 – 7.17 (m, 4H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.02-3.84 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 170.2, 168.4, 160.3, 159.3, 139.7, 134.5, 134.1, 133.5, 130.5, 129.4, 129.4, 129.4, 129.1, 129.0, 128.3, 127.5, 127.1, 123.7 (Cx2), 119.9, 118.5, 118.2, 115.8, 111.9, 107.3, 105.8, 61.0, 53.8, 41.9, 21.9, 14.6; LRMS (ESI+) m/z518, 541 $[M+Na-H]^+$ 60%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{31}H_{26}N_4O_4$; calculated 519.2027, found 519.2026; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 13.72, >97%.

*Ethyl-[2-(3-Cyano-2-oxo-4-phenyl-2H-quinolin-1-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-acetamido]-acetate (**25**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.366 g, 1.86 mmol), 1*H*-indole carbaldehyde (0.269 g, 1.86 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.157 g, 1.86 mmol), and ethyl isocyanoacetate (0.202 mL, 1.86 mmol) to afford **25** (0.30 g, 46%) as an off white solid (mp 179.3-180.5 °C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3420 (NH), 2236 (CN), 1737 (COO), 1686 (CONH), 1646 (CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d6*) δ 11.35 (s, 1H), 8.58 (s, 1H), 7.93 – 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.45 (m, 8H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H), 7.15-6.91 (m, 2H), 4.25 – 4.06 (m, 2H), 4.04-3.80 (m, 2H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 170.2, 168.4, 160.3, 159.3, 139.7, 136.1, 134.0, 133.5, 130.5, 129.5, 129.4 (Cx2), 129.3 (Cx2), 129.2, 129.0, 127.3, 123.7, 122.1, 120.0 (Cx2), 118.6, 118.5, 115.9, 112.2, 107.8, 105.8, 61.1, 53.7 41.9, 14.6; LRMS (ESI+) m/z 504, 505 $[M+H]^+$, 100%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{30}H_{24}N_4O_4$; calculated 505.1870, found 505.1869; RP-HPLC Phenomenex Onyx™ Monolithic C18 5 µm 100 mm x 4 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 11.09, 100%.

*Ethyl-[2-(3-Cyano-2-oxo-4-phenyl-2H-quinolin-1-yl)-2-(1-methylindole-3-yl)-acetamido]-acetate (**26**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.281 g, 1.43 mmol), 1-methyl-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.227 g, 1.43 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.121 g, 1.43 mmol) and ethyl isocyanoacetate (0.156 mL, 1.43 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL). The crude material was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (1:1 hexanes–EtOAc) to afford **26** (0.192 g, 26%) as an off white solid (mp 209-211°C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3422 (NH), 2920 (CH), 2229 (CN), 1743 (COO), 1639 (CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.53 (bs, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.70 – 7.48 (m, 7H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t,

J = 7.2 Hz, 1H),, 4.12 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.20 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 170.1, 168.3, 160.3, 159.2, 139.6, 136.5, 134.0, 133.7, 131.4, 130.5, 129.5, 129.4 (Cx2), 129.2, 129.0, 127.7, 123.7, 122.1, 120.1, 120.0, 118.9, 118.2, 115.9, 110.5, 106.8, 105.9, 105.9, 61.0, 41.9, 33.2, 14.6; LRMS (ESI-) m/z 518, 540 [M+ Na-H]$^+$, 100%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{31}H_{26}N_4O_4$; calculated 519.2027, found 519.2027; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 14.26, >98%.

*Ethyl-3-[2-(3-cyano-2-oxo-4-phenyl-2H-quinolin-1-yl)-2-(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-acetylamino]-propionate (**27**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.186 g, 0.94 mmol), 1-methyl-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.15g, 0.94 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.08 g, 0.94 mmol) and ethyl isocyanopropionate (0.12 mL, 0.94 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) to afford **27** (0.149 g, 50%) as a white solid (mp 267-268°C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3410 (NH), 2232 (CN), 1725 (COO), 1686 (CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.05 (bs, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 – 7.56 (m, 6H), 7.56 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.17 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.42 – 3.35 (m, 2H), 2.57-2.44 (m, 2H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 171.7, 167.7, 160.1, 159.0, 139.9, 136.5, 134.1, 133.8, 131.3, 130.5, 129.6, 129.4, 129.2, 129.0, 127.8, 123. 7, 122.1, 120.0, 119.9, 119.0, 117.8, 115.9, 110. 5, 107.1, 106.1, 60.4, 54.1, 35.9, 34.0, 33.1, 14.5; LRMS (ESI+) m/z 532, 287 [M+ACN+ 2H]$^{2+}$ 100%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{16}H_{11}N_2O^+$ (main fragment); calculated 247.087, found 247.0865; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 14.46, >95%.

*Ethyl-2-(2-(5-chloro- indole (1H)-3-yl)-2-(3-cyano-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1(2H)-quinolin-yl)-acetamido)-acetate (**28**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.478 g, 2.4 mmol), 5-chloro-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.434g, 2.4 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.204 g, 2.4 mmol) and ethyl isocyanoacetate (0.271 mL, 2.4 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) to afford **28** (0.435 g, 33%) as a yellowish precipitate (mp 201–203°C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3415 (NH), 3406 (NH), 2236(CN), 1736(COO), 1671(CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) (Isomeric mixture) δ 11.54 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 11.9, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 7.71 – 7.61 (m, 4H), 7.61-7.5 (m, 4H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.12 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (qd, *J* = 17.2, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 170.1, 168.2, 160.4, 159.2, 139.6, 134.6, 134.0, 133.7, 130.5, 129.6(Cx2), 129.4, 129.2, 129.0 (Cx2), 128.5, 124.5, 123.8, 122.0, 120.1, 118.3 (Cx2), 118.2, 115.8, 113.8, 107.8, 106.0, 61.0, 42.0, 14.6; LRMS (ESI+) m/z 538, 292 [M+2Na]$^{2+}$, 60%. HRMS for $C_{30}H_{23}ClN_4O_4$; calculated 539.1481, found 539.1481; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5 µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 14.07, >99%.

*N-tert-Butyl-2-(3-cyano-2-oxo-4-phenyl-2H-quinolin-1-yl)-2-(5-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-acetamide (**29**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.359 g, 1.83 mmol), 5-methyl-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.290g, 1.83 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.156 g, 1.83 mmol) and *tert*-butyl isocyanide (0.207 mL, 1.83 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) to afford **29** (0.419g, 47%) as a white solid (mp 196-198°C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3427(NH), 2978 (CH), 2228 (CN), 1650 (CON); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d6*) (Isomeric mixture) δ 11.13 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.90 – 7.37 (m, 10H), 7.29-7.16 (m, 4H), 6.92 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.03 – 3.87 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.57 – 1.20 (m, 3H), 1.20 –0.86 (m, 5H), 0.82-0.60 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) (Isomeric mixture) δ 167.5, 166.9, 160.1, 160.1, 159.3, 140.1, 140.1, 134.6, 134.6, 134.5, 134.1, 133.3, 130.4, 129.4, 129.2, 129.1, 128.2, 128.1, 127.5, 127.5, 126.8, 126.6, 23.5, 19.9, 118.48, 118.4, 118.3, 116.0, 111.9, 107.9, 107.9, 106.0, 105.9, 54.5, 54.4, 52.9, 45.4, 45.2, 38.4, 38.2, 27.3, 26.9, 21.9, 21.1, 20.9, 19.6, 19.2, 14.4, 14.2, 11.2, 10.8; LRMS (ESI-) m/z 488, 243 [M-2H]$^{2+}$, 90%. HRMS for $C_{31}H_{28}N_4O_2$; calculated 489.2285, found 489.2283; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5µµm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min = 14.59, >95%.

*N-tert-Butyl-2-(3-cyano-2-oxo-4-phenyl-2H-quinolin-1-yl)-2-(1-methyl-1H-indole-3-yl)-acetamide (**30**)*

Synthesized utilizing the general procedure described above, from 2-aminobenzophenone (0.311 g, 1.58 mmol), 1-methyl-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.251g, 1.58 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.134 g, 1.58 mmol) and *tert*-butyl isocyanide (0.178 mL, 1.58 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) to afford **29** (0.200 g, 26%) as a white solid (mp 232-234°C).

IR (cm^{-1}): 3357 (NH), 2979 (CH), 2229 (CN), 1650 (CO); ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.89 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.46 (m, 9H), 7.43 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22-7.13 (m, 3H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (101MHz, DMSO) δ 166.66, 160.13, 159.17, 140.28, 136.75, 134.09, 133.34, 130.54, 130.42, 129.31 (Cx3), 129.15 (Cx2), 127.48, 123.52, 122.17, 119.99, 119.78, 119.04, 118.55, 115.91, 110.53, 108.04, 105.89, 54.94, 51.57, 33.09, 28.83 (Cx3); LRMS (ESI+) m/z 488, 243 [M-2H]$^{2+}$, 100%. HRMS (ES+) for $C_{31}H_{28}N_4O_2$; calculated 489.2285, found 489.2287; RP-HPLC Alltima™ C18 5µm 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 10–100% B in 15 min, R_t min =7.03, 96%

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