Parallel Solution-Phase Synthesis and General Biological Activity of a Uridine Antibiotic Analog Library

Omar Moukhachiq* and Robert C. Reynolds†

Southern Research Institute, Drug Discovery Division, Birmingham, Alabama 35205, United States

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: A small library of ninety-four uridine antibiotic analogs was synthesized, under the Pilot Scale Library (PSL) Program of the NIH Roadmap initiative, from amine 2 and carboxylic acids 33 and 77 in solution-phase fashion. Diverse aldehyde, sulfonyl chloride, and carboxylic acid reactant sets were condensed to 2, leading after acid-mediated hydrolysis, to the targeted compounds 3–32 in good yields and high purity. Similarly, treatment of 33 with diverse amines and sulfonamides gave 34–75. The coupling of the amino terminus of D-phenylalanine methyl ester to the free 5′ -carboxylic acid moiety of 33 followed by sodium hydroxide treatment led to carboxylic acid analog 77. Hydrolysis of this material gave analog 78. The intermediate 77 served as the precursor for the preparation of novel dipeptidyl uridine analogs 79–99 through peptide coupling reactions to diverse amine reactants. None of the described compounds show significant anticancer or antimarial activity. A number of samples exhibited a variety of promising inhibitory, agonist, antagonist, or activator properties with enzymes and receptors in primary screens supplied and reported through the NIH MLPCN program.

KEYWORDS: uridine antibiotic analogs, nucleoside peptides, specific or general biological activities

INTRODUCTION

The structural complexity and varied three-dimensional characteristics of the natural products have been key elements behind their propensity to produce wide ranging and interesting biological activities. As such, the natural products have been a crucial resource for probing biology and metabolism with the goal of identifying new targets and leads for drug discovery, and a large portion of the current antifungal and anticancer drugs are derived from natural sources. Among these, nucleosides and nucleoside antibiotics show a variety of interesting biological activities resulting in numerous active drugs that are used clinically as anticancer, antiviral and antifungal agents.

Although nucleosides are excellent synthetic templates for diversity-oriented synthesis to produce novel and richly substituted small molecules with unique directionally oriented groups to probe biological surfaces, they are relatively poorly represented in commercial and public compound libraries. Furthermore, a number of robust approaches are available, both historically and more recently using automated chemistry, that allow rapid preparation of small libraries of highly pure unique nucleosides. Hence, it has been our goal to produce new libraries based on nucleoside templates for internal and external screening, particularly through the NIH Roadmap Program and the Molecular Libraries Probe Production Centers Network (MLPCN). Traditional nucleosides with an available 5′-hydroxyl that can enter nucleoside metabolic pathways, however, are problematic as biological probes due to their propensity to enter numerous nucleoside metabolic pathways and cause general toxicity through inhibition of DNA and RNA metabolism. On the other hand, there are copious examples of relatively simple to complex nucleosides that exhibit diverse alternative mechanisms of action. Natural nucleoside antibiotics, for example, demonstrate potent and specific activities such as protein synthesis inhibition, glycosyltransferase inhibition and methyltransferase inhibition, among others. More recently, there has been a trend to develop approaches for the synthesis and screening of this exciting class of compounds, which do not exhibit typical broad antimetabolite activities based on nucleoside phosphorylation and incorporation into nucleoside metabolic pathways. Among the nucleoside antibiotics are numerous examples of 5′-substituted peptidyl analogs modified with a diversity of amino acids, and there has been a great deal of interest in the continued isolation and synthesis of nucleoside amino acids and peptides.

Herein, our present report is dedicated to the synthesis of a small library of peptidyl uridine compounds generally inspired by several bioactive natural nucleoside antibiotics including the mureidomycins,11 muramycins,12 polyoxins (nikkomycin and tunicamycin),6 and capuramycin.4 Most syntheses of nucleoside peptides have involved either the coupling of an amino or hydroxyl group of a nucleoside to

* Supporting Information

Received: November 15, 2013
Revised: February 17, 2014
Published: March 25, 2014
the carboxyl group of a blocked amino acid, or displacement of a leaving group on a nucleoside by the amino group of an amino acid. Also, oxidation of the 5′-hydroxymethylene of nucleosides to 5′-carboxylates is an essential step in the preparation of a number of biologically active peptides.12−15

With these approaches in mind, we have designed and prepared diverse nucleoside antibiotic-like small molecule libraries under the PSL program of the NIH Roadmap Initiative to probe specific or general biological activities. Very recently, we have reported an initial phase of this program and certain analogs have shown interesting and diverse biological activities in preliminary MLPCN screening.16 In continuation of this effort, we now report a facile synthesis of a novel uridine analog library derived from amine and carboxylic acid intermediates 33 and 77 (Schemes 1 and 2) using parallel solution phase chemistry.

Both 2 and 33 are suitable precursors for the synthesis of a variety of biologically active nucleoside analogs12−27 dating back to the first report describing the structures and synthesis of polyoxin analogs.28 Hence, the 5′-amino and 5′-carboxylic acids groups of the nucleoside ribose moiety of 2 and 33 as well the carboxylic acid group of 77 were chosen as three sites of diversification through robust reductive amination or sulfonation reactions as well as current and robust peptide coupling chemistry to prepare the target library of analogs 3−99 (Schemes 1 and 2). The resulting nucleoside peptide library was expected to show reasonable stability to dissolution, storage and screening as evidenced for similar aminocarbonyl functions found in various nucleoside antibiotics such as puromycin, gongetherin, amicetin, and blasticidin S, all known inhibitors of protein synthesis. In general, to allow the efficient and relatively larger scale preparation of small molecule libraries, solid or solution-phase organic synthesis has been adapted for use with a variety of automated equipment such as liquid handlers, and techniques, such as the fluorous-tag approach and solid-phase extraction.

For our approach, we chose to use solution-phase organic synthesis due to several factors. First, there are a variety of robust reactions for both reductive amination and peptide bond forming reactions that lead to relatively pure products in high yields while precluding difficult purification of products. Hence, we felt that a solid phase approach to improve yields via reagent cycling as well as purity through reaction efficiency and release of purified material from a solid substrate was not necessary. Furthermore, our funded grant required repositing approximately 20 mg of material with the MLSMR, as well as a tacit commitment to supply additional material to interested researchers upon request. Hence, we targeted 50−100 mg of pure product to be able to fulfill this request as well as to maintain a supply of material for internal screening purposes.

The ease and speed of the reported reactions, purification and good yields certainly justifies our choice although we would not

Scheme 1

(i) (a) TseCl, pyridine; (b) NaN₃, DMF, 50 °C. (ii) NH₄HCO₂, Pd=CO 10%, MeOH. (iii) R = a part from an aldehyde/MeOH, 0−40 °C, NaBH₄; R = a part from amino acid/HATU, DIEA, CH₂CN; R = a part from sulfonyl chloride/DMF, CsCO₃; (iv) 50% HCO₂H, 70 °C. (v) TEMPO-iodobenzene diacetate. (vi) R₁ = amine derivative, HATU, DIEA, CH₂CN or R₁ = sulfonamide, DCC, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂.

Scheme 2

(i) d-Phenylalanine, HATU, DIEA; (ii) NaOH, dioxane; (iii) (a) R = amine derivative, HATU, DIEA, CH₂CN, (b) 50% HCO₂H.
preclude solid phase approaches for further development of this chemistry.

Reductive amination is an efficient method that is readily adaptable to parallel format and, hence, we adapted this reaction to couple compound 2, synthesized in three steps (Scheme 1) starting from 1 according to the modified reported method,26 with twenty-one commercially available aldehydes. Successful couplings were achieved in methanol in the presence of molecular sieves to efficiently drive intermediate imine formation. It must be noted that the use of molecular sieves was crucial in terms of yield improvement and reaction time. The reactions were accomplished on a Radleys 12-place carousel reaction station at room temperature, although occasionally reactions were facilitated with less soluble aldehydes by warming for the first ten minutes at 40 °C. The resulting aldimines were carefully treated in situ with solid sodium borohydride for one-half hour and the reaction was then preadsorbed and dried on silica gel without further workup followed by automated flash chromatography purification. Similarly, direct acid-mediated deprotection of the acetonide protecting group using 50% formic acid furnished the desired final compounds 3–23 (Figure 1) in good yields.
treatment with 50% formic acid quantitatively a
(Scheme 2) following the same conditions described for
coupling chemistry to prepare the targeted compounds

NaOH gave carboxylic acid intermediate
(Scheme 2) was formed in 81% yield. Saponification
reactions were carried out in 
by reacting intermediate
with six sulfonyl chlorides. The
N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF)
(Figure 1) was achieved
by hydrolysis of the isopropylidene blocking groups as
at room temperature using cesium carbonate as base followed
for three hours furnished, after direct acid-mediated
falciparum at a
slight inhibition (47%) when all synthesized compounds were
screened against the malaria strain 3D7 of
Plasmodium falciparum at a fixed concentration of 7 μM. In addition, the
synthesized analog library has been submitted in the MLPCN
to be screened against a wide range of biological assays (see
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pcsubstance search term Robert Rey-
nolds). Certain analogs (Table 1) exhibited a variety of
interesting activities in primary screens. For example,
compounds 3, 7, 27, and 65 were found to be antagonists of
the D3 dopamine receptor which represents a very important
target for the treatment of several neuropsychiatric disorders.
Compound 3 was also identified as an inhibitor of hepatitis C virus with an IC$_{50}$ of 6.3 μM. Analogs
56, 71, and 74 were screened in vitro against human brain tumor and leukemia cell lines at a fixed
concentration of 8 μM. Only compound 66 showed modest
toxicity in these cells with an inhibition of: 75%, 66%, 39% and,
43% for brain tumor and leukemia (Jurkat, NALM-16, Raji and
Reh cells) respectively. Compound 44 was found to have
a slight inhibition (47%) when all synthesized compounds were
screened against the malaria strain 3D7 of

Table 1. Examples from PubChem Bioactivity Analysis (Primary Screening)

| compound | SID (sample identification number) | biological activity |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 69       | 134215029                         | agonist of the DAF-12 from the parasite H. glycines |
| 56, 74, and 71 | 121286507, 134215027, and 134215024 | inhibitors of Dengue virus 2 by using the cytopathic effect assay |
| 54       | 124753399                         | active in an assay that monitors the cell–cell fusion activity of HIV-1 Env with a firefly luciferase readout |
| 33       |                                   | activator of alpha dystroglycan glycosylation. |
| 48 and 49 | 121286505 and 121286489            | inhibitors of the orphan nuclear receptor subfamily 0, group B, member 1 (DAX1, NR0B1) |
| 49       | 121286489                         | inhibitor of Crimean–Congo Hemorrhagic Fever viral ovarian tumor domain protease |
| 57       | 121286503                         | identified as a positive allosteric modulators of the human cholinergic receptor, muscarinic 4 |
| 40 and 64 | 121286502 and 121286496            | agonists of the mouse 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 2A |
| 51       | 121286501                         | inhibitor of protein arginine methyltransferase 1 |
| 3, 7, 27, and 65 | 93577277, 93577279, 92764715, and 121286497 | inhibitor of microRNA-mediated mRNA deadenylation |
| 3        | 93577277                          | inhibitor of dopamine receptor antagonist |
| 16 and 22 | 121284933 and 121284939            | inhibitor of hepatitis C virus (HCV) with an IC$_{50}$ of 6.3 μM |
| 9        | 121284937                         | inhibitor of human tyrosyl-DNA phosphodiesterase 1 |
| 15       | 121284934                         | inhibitor of RAD52 protein |
| 28       | 92764714                          | PAX8 inhibitor using PAX8 luciferase reporter gene assay |
| 6        | 92764711                          | activator (reactivators) of BRM function |
| 4        | 92764709                          | inhibitor of HIV-1 virion infectivity factor protein |

To achieve our small libraries 24–32 (Figure 1), 34–75 (Figure 2), and 79–99 (Scheme 2), a solution-based
methodology to efficiently generate our library was pursued. The 24-position MiniBlock XT solution phase vessel
was utilized. The reaction vessel chosen was a 17 × 110 mm test tube carousel because of its compatibility with our Tecan
automated liquid handler (dispensation, retraction, and aspiration) and a Genevac evaporator. Thus, synthesis of
sulfonlamide uridine analogs 24–29 (Figure 1) was achieved by reacting intermediate 2 with six sulfonyl chlorides. The
reactions were carried out in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF)
at room temperature using cesium carbonate as base followed
by hydrolysis of the isopropylidene blocking groups as
described above. Peptide coupling of 2 to three amino acid
derivatives using HATU [(2-(7-aza-1H-benzo[4,5]azepine-1-yl)-
1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) (1 equiv)
and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA, 1.5 equiv) in
acetonitrile for three hours furnished, after direct acid-mediated
deprotection, the desired amide compounds 30–32 in good
yields. The same conditions were applied to prepare amides
34–68 (Figure 2) from intermediate 33 which was synthesized in
88% yield according to the method previously described$29$
(Scheme 1). For the preparation of sulfonamide analogs 69–75
(Figure 2), we found that the combination of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) and one full equivalent of DMAP in
methylene chloride gave facile coupling between carboxylic acid
33 and seven sulfonamides.

When 33 was coupled to D-phenylalanine methyl ester, 76
(Scheme 2) was formed in 81% yield. Saponification with
NaOH gave carboxylic acid intermediate 77, and subsequent
reaction with 50% formic acid quantitatively afforded final
nucleoside analog 78. The carboxylic acid group of 77 was
designed as a site of further diversification through peptide
coupling chemistry to prepare the targeted compounds 79–99
(Scheme 2) following the same conditions described for 30–32.

All the synthesized analogs were characterized by proton
NMR, HPLC, and mass analysis. Their purity was found to
range from 90 to 100% and the average purity was 97%.

### BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Compounds 3–32, 34–75, and 78–99 were screened in vitro
against human brain tumor and leukemia cell lines at a fixed
concentration of 8 μM. Only compound 66 showed modest
toxicity in these cells with an inhibition of: 75%, 66%, 39% and,
43% for brain tumor and leukemia (Jurkat, NALM-16, Raji and
Reh cells) respectively. Compound 44 was found to have
a slight inhibition (47%) when all synthesized compounds were
screened against the malaria strain 3D7 of

ACS Combinatorial Science

dx.doi.org/10.1021/cc400014521 ACS Comb. Sci. 2014, 16, 232–237
BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS

The antitumor assays were performed following procedures previously described. The antimalarial assay was realized using the protocol published by Guiguemde et al.3

CONCLUSION

A general automated solution-based methodology from three diversity positions was explored, optimized and used to synthesize a 94-membered library. Equipment such as a multichannel liquid handler, vacuum centrifuge and automated chromatography allowed the automation of solution-phase chemistry and assisted in the preparation of high quality products. No marked antimalarial or anticancer activity was witnessed and all the prepared analogs have been submitted for screening in the MLPCN. Preliminary screening has indicated a variety of interesting activities and full evaluation of the libraries can be followed via the SID numbers listed in Table 1 or by visiting PubChem Substance.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Additional material as described in the text. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

E-mail: moukhacha@southernresearch.org.

Present Address

Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This investigation was supported by NIH Grant 1P41GM086163-01 (Pilot-Scale Libraries Based on Nucleoside Templates for the ML. Initiative, Robert C. Reynolds, P.I.). We thank James M. Riordan, Jackie Truss, Mark Richardson and David Poon of the Molecular and Spectroscopy Section of Southern Research Institute for analytical and spectral data. We also thank Kip Guy and Anang Shelat at St. Jude for preliminary single dose screening data for human brain tumor, leukemia and malaria cell lines.

REFERENCES

(1) Cragg, G. M.; Newman, D. J.; Snader, K. M. Natural products in drug discovery and development. J. Nat. Prod. 1997, 60, 52–60.
(2) Epplc, R.; Kudirka, R.; Greenberg, W. A. Solid-phase synthesis of nucleoside analogues. J. Comb. Chem. 2003, 5, 292–310 and references cited therein.
(3) Isono, K. Current progress on nucleoside antibiotics. Pharmacol. Ther. 1991, 52, 269–286; Nucleoside antibiotics: Structure, biological activity and biosynthesis. J. Antibiot. 1988, 41, 1711–1739.
(4) Knap, S. Synthesis of complex nucleoside antibiotics. Chem. Rev. 1995, 95, 1859–1876.
(5) Rosenmay, H. The chemodiversity of purine as a constituent of natural products. Chem. Biodiversity 2004, 1, 361–401.
(6) Lagoja, I. M. Pyrimidines as constituent of natural biologically active compounds. Chem. Biodiversity 2005, 2, 1–50.
(7) Herforth, C.; Wiesner, J.; Franke, S.; Golsade, A.; Jomaa, A.; Link, A. Antimalarial activity of N6-substituted adenosine derivatives. J. Comb. Chem. 2002, 4, 302–314.
(8) Winans, K. A.; Bertozzi, C. R. An inhibitor of the human UDP-GlcNAc 4-epimerase identified from a uridine-based library: A strategy to inhibit O-linked glycosylation. Chem. Biol. 2002, 9, 113–129.
(9) Valade, A.; Urban, D.; Beau, J.-M. Target-assisted selection of galactosyltransferase binders from dynamic combinatorial libraries. An unexpected solution with restricted amounts of the enzyme. ChemBioChem. 2006, 7, 1023–1027.
(10) Townsend, A. P.; Roth, S.; Williams, H. E. L.; Stylianou, E.; Thomas, N. R. New S-adenosyl-L-methionine analogues: Synthesis and reactivity studies. Org. Lett. 2009, 11, 2976–2979.
(11) Gentle, C. A.; Harrison, S. A.; Inukai, M.; Bugg, T. D. H. Structure–function studies on nucleoside antibiotic mureidomycin A: synthesis of 59-functionalised uridine models. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1 1999, 1287–1294.
(12) McDonald, L. A.; Barbieri, L. R.; Carter, G. T.; Lenoy, E.; Lovin, J.; Petersen, P. J.; Siegel, M. M.; Singh, G.; Williamson, R. T. Structures of the muraymycins, novel peptidoglycan biosynthesis inhibitors. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2002, 124, 10260–10261.
(13) (a) de Zwart, M.; Kourounakis, A.; Kooijman, H.; Spek, A. L.; Link, R.; von Frijtag Drabbe Künzel, J. K.; Ijzerman, A. P. S‘N-substituted carboxamidoadenosines as agonists for adenosine receptors. J. Med. Chem. 1999, 42, 1384–1392. and references cited therein. (b) Wnuk, S. F.; Liu, S.; Yuan, C. S.; Borchardt, R. T.; Robins, M. J. Inactivation of S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine hydrolase by amide and ester derivatives of adenosine-5-carboxylic acid. J. Med. Chem. 1996, 39, 4162–4166.
(14) Brunswieger, A.; Iqbal, J.; Umbach, F.; Scheiff, A. B.; Munkonda, M. N.; Sewiogy, J.; Knowles, A. F.; M iller, C. A. Selective nucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase-2 (NTPDase2) inhibitors: Nucleotide mimetics derived from uridine-5′-carboxamide. J. Med. Chem. 2008, 51, 4518–4528.
(15) Valade, A.; Urban, D.; Beau, J.-M. Two galactosyltransferases selection of different binders from the same uridine-based dynamic combinatorial library. J. Comb. Chem. 2007, 9, 1–4.
(16) Moukha-chaqfi, O.; Reynolds, R. C. Parallel solution-phase synthesis of an adenosine antibiotic analog library. ACS Comb. Sci. 2013, 15, 147–152.
(17) Xiuling, C.; Pallab, P.; Koichi, N.; Lanen, V.; Steven, G. V. L. Biosynthesis origin and mechanism of formation of the aminoribosyl moiety of peptidyl nucleoside antibiotics. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133, 14452–14459.
(18) Pengjuan, S.; Xiaoliu, L.; Xiaojuan, Z.; Zhanbin, Q.; Qingmei, Y.; Hua, C.; Jinchao, Z. Synthesis and biological activities of novel s-triazine bridged dinucleoside analogs. Chin. J. Chem. 2011, 29, 1205–1210.
(19) Vembaiyan, K.; Pearcey, J. A.; Bhasin, M.; Lowary, T. L.; Zou, W. Synthesis of sugar-amino-acid-nucleosides as potential glycosyltransferase inhibitors. Bioorg. Med. Chem. 2011, 19, 58–66.
(20) Zhang, W.; Nai, I.; Bolla, M. L.; Malcolmson, S. J.; Kahne, D.; Kelleher, N. L.; Walsh, C. T. Nine enzymes are required for assembly of the pacidamycin group of peptidyl nucleoside antibiotics. Chin. J. Chem. 2011, 133, 4250–4253.
(21) Sawa, N.; Wada, T.; Inoue, Y. Synthesis and DNA-recognition behavior of a novel peptidic ribonucleic acid with a serine backbone (oxa-PRNA). Tetrahedron 2010, 66, 344–349.
(22) Timoshchuk, V. A.; Hogrefe, R. I. “The Corey's reagent,” 3,5-diter-butyl-1,2-benzoquinone, as a modifying agent in the synthesis of fluorescent and double-headed nucleosides. Nucleosides, Nucleotides Nucleic Acids 2009, 28, 464–472.
(23) Baby, A.; Gobec, S.; Gravier-Pelletier, C.; Le Merrer, Y.; Pecar, S. Synthesis of C-1-linked diphosphate analogues of UDP-N-Ac-glucosamine and UDP-N-Ac-muramic acid. Tetrahedron 2008, 64, 9093–9100.
(24) Sato, H.; Wada, T.; Inoue, Y. Synthesis and conformation control of peptide ribonucleic acid (PRNA) containing ‘s-aminos‘-deoxyribopyrimidine and ‘s-aminos‘-deoxyribopurinenucleosides. J. Bioact. Compat. Polym. 2004, 19, 65–79.
(25) Howard, N. I.; Bugg, T. D. Synthesis and activity of S′-uridinyl dipeptide analogues mimicking the amino terminal peptide chain of...
nucleoside antibiotic mureidomycin A. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2003, 11, 3083–3099.

(26) Wang, R.; Steensma, D. H.; Takaoka, Y.; Yun, J. W.; Kajinoto, T.; Wong, C.-H. A search for pyrophosphate mimics for the development of substrates and inhibitors of glycosyltransferases. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 1997, 5, 661–672.

(27) Montgomery, J. A.; Thomas, H. J.; Brockman, R. W.; Wheeler, G. P. Potential inhibitors of nucleotide biosynthesis. I. Nitrosourea-nucleosides. *J. Med. Chem.* 1981, 24, 184–189.

(28) (a) Naider, F.; Shenbagamurthi, P.; Steinfeld, A. S.; Smith, H. A.; Boney, C.; Becker, J. M. Synthesis and biological activity of tripeptidyl polyoxins as antifungal agents. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 1983, 24, 787–96. (b) Bischofberger, K.; Brink, A. J.; de Villiers, O. G.; Hall, R. H.; Jordaan, A. Preparation of analogues of the carbohydrate moiety of the polyoxins. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1977, 12, 1472–1476. (c) Isono, K.; Asahi, K.; Suzuki, S. Studies on polyoxins, antifungal antibiotics. The structure of polyoxins. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1969, 91, 7490–7505.

(29) Epp, J. B.; Widlanski, T. S. Facile preparation of nucleoside-5′-carboxylic acids. *J. Org. Chem.* 1999, 64, 293–295.

(30) Atkinson, J. M.; Shelat, A. A.; Carcaboso, A. M.; Krannenburg, T. A.; Arnold, L. A.; Boulos, N.; Wright, K.; Johnson, R. A.; Poppleton, H.; Mohankumar, K. M.; Feau, C.; Phoenix, T.; Gibson, P.; Zhu, L.; Tong, Y.; Eden, C.; Ellison, D.; Priebe, W.; Koul, D.; Yung, D. K.; Gajjar, A.; Stewart, C. F.; Guy, R.; Gilbertson, R. J. An integrated in vitro and in vivo high-throughput screen identifies treatment leads for ependymoma. *Cancer Cell* 2011, 20, 384–399.

(31) Guiguemde, W. A.; Shelat, A. A.; Bouck, D.; Duffy, S.; Crowther, G. J.; Davis, P. H.; Smithson, D. C.; Connelly, M.; Clark, J.; Zhu, F.; Jiménez-Díaz, M. B.; Martinez, M. S.; Wilson, E. B.; Tripathi, A. K.; Gut, J.; Sharlow, E. R.; Bathurst, I.; El Mazouni, F.; Fowble, J. W.; Forquer, I.; McGinley, P. L.; Castro, S.; Angulo-Barturen, I.; Ferrer, S.; Rosenthal, P. J.; DeRisi, J. L.; Sullivan, D. J.; Lazo, J. S.; Roos, D. S.; Riscoe, M. K.; Phillips, M. A.; Rathod, P. K.; Van Voorhis, W. S.; Avery, V. M.; Guy, R. K. Chemical genetics of *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Nature* 2010, 456, 311–315.