

## Supporting Information

### Induction of apoptosis and autophagy in breast cancer cells by a novel HDAC8 inhibitor

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## Supplementary Materials and Methods

### S1: The synthetic procedure of HMC.

#### **(E)-Ethyl 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-4-methoxycinnamate (2, the precursor of HMC)**

To a mixture of **1** (300 mg, 0.85 mmol), 3,4-methylenedioxyphenylboronic acid (212 mg, 1.28 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (390 mg, 2.82 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (12 mL) was added Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (163 mg, 0.141 mmol). The resulting solution was heated to 90 °C under N<sub>2</sub> for 3 h. After filtration with celite, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and then washed with distilled H<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel; *n*-Hexane/EtOAc=5:1) to give **2** (200 mg, 72 %) as a solid. mp : 85~87°C ; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) : δ= 7.69 (d, *J*=15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.86 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dd, *J*=8.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, *J*=2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (d, *J*=15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.03(s, 2H), 4.21 (q, *J*=7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 1.30 (t, *J*=7.8 Hz, 3H); ESI-MS *m/z*: 327 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

#### **(E)-N-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)cinnamide (HMC)**

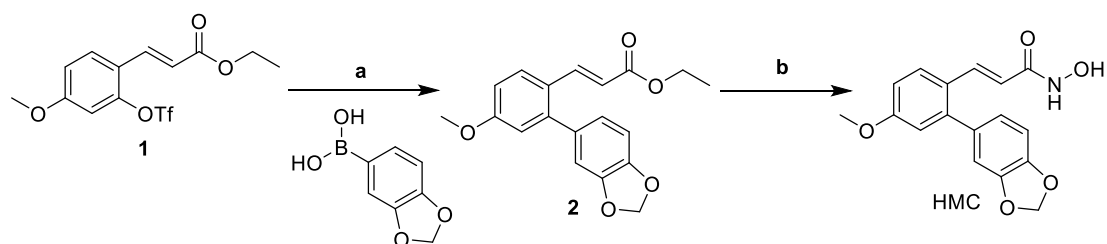
NaOH (90 mg, 2.30 mmol) in 50% NH<sub>2</sub>OH<sub>(aq)</sub> (2 mL) in an ice-bath was added to **2** (150 mg, 0.46 mmol) in THF/MeOH (3 mL: 3 mL). The residue was purified by column

chromatography (silica gel; CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/ MeOH=33:1) to give **HMC** (100 mg, 65 %) as a solid. mp : 138~141°C ; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, [D<sub>6</sub>]DMSO) : δ=10.63 (brs, 1H), 8.94 (brs, 1H), 7.61(d, *J*= 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J*= 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (m, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J*= 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J*= 2.7 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, *J*=8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (d, *J*= 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (s, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C -NMR (150 MHz, [D<sub>6</sub>] DMSO) :δ=163.6, 160.2, 147.7, 147.4, 143.6, 137.0, 134.4, 128.2, 125.7, 123.6, 118.0, 115.5, 114.5, 110.3, 108.6, 101.7, 55.8 ppm; HRMS-ESI: m/z [M-H]<sup>-</sup> calcd. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N O<sub>5</sub> : 312.0878, found: 312.0880.

**S2: Effects of 5  $\mu$ M HMC or in combination of 5 mM *N*-acetylcysteine (NAC) or 500  $\mu$ M glutathione (GSH) in MCF-7 cells for 24 h, and cell viability was determined by MTT assay.**

Cells ( $5 \times 10^3$ ) were treated with HMC (5  $\mu$ M) in the presence of 5 mM NAC or 500  $\mu$ M GSH in 5% FBS-supplemented DMEM/F12 medium in 96-well plates. After 24 h, the medium was removed, replaced by 200  $\mu$ L DMEM/F12 containing 0.5 mg/mL of MTT, and cells were incubated in the CO<sub>2</sub> incubator at 37°C for 2 h. Supernatants were aspirated from the wells, and the reduced MTT dye was solubilized in 200  $\mu$ L/well DMSO. Absorbance at 570 nm was measured using a plate reader.

**Fig. S1.** The synthetic procedure of HMC. Compound **1** was synthesized as previously described (Huang WJ et. al, ChemMedChem. 2012, 7, 1815-24). Suzuki coupling of compound **1** with boric acid in the presence of Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> gave **2**. Compound **2** reacted with NH<sub>2</sub>OH produced HMC. a: Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, DMF, N<sub>2</sub>, Δ; b: 50% NH<sub>2</sub>OH<sub>(aq)</sub>, NaOH, MeOH, THF, RT.



**Fig. S2.** Antiproliferative effects of HMC with or without *N*-acetylcysteine (NAC) or glutathione (GSH) in MCF-7 cells. Cell viability was determined by MTT assay at 24 h. *Points*, means; *bar*, S.D. (n = 4-6). \*\**P* < 0.01. NS, indicates not significant when comparing HMC alone treatment and the combined treatment of HMC and NAC or GSH.

