

SYNTHESIS AND ANTIPIROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF NEW HYDRAZONE-BRIDGED BENZOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVES

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BACKGROUND

Benzothiazole is considered a privileged structure in medicinal chemistry due to its various biological activities such as antimicrobial, antitumor, antituberculosis, and antimalarial effects. Therefore, this heterocyclic core is often found in drugs available on the market that are used to treat various diseases [1]. Furthermore, the hydrazone moiety has found application in drug delivery to tumor cells due to faster hydrolysis of the imine bond in acidic pH compared to physiological conditions [2].

SYNTHESIS

Hydrazone-bridged benzothiazole derivatives (**19–52**) were prepared by a multi-step synthesis that includes the preparation of the precursors 2-hydrazinylbenzothiazole (**4–6**) and 4-alkoxybenzaldehyde (**7–18**), and their condensation by solvent-free mechanochemical synthesis.

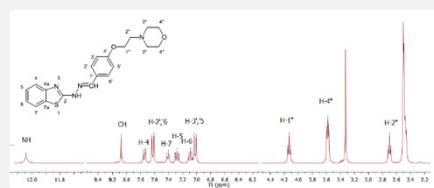
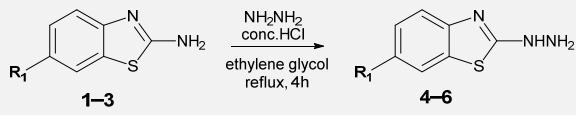


Figure 1. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 20

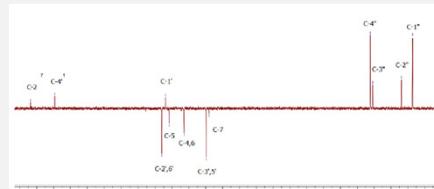


Figure 2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 20

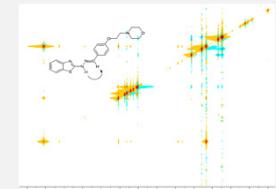
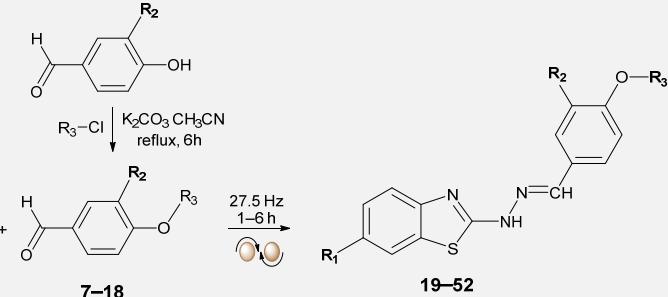


Figure 3. NOESY spectrum of compound 20



CMPD	R ₁	CMPD	R ₂	R ₃	CMPD	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	CMPD	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
19	H	7	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	30	Cl	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	41	OCH ₃	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
20	54.8	8	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	31	Cl	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	42	OCH ₃	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
21	1.9	9	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	32	Cl	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	43	OCH ₃	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
22	2.0	10	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	33	Cl	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	44	OCH ₃	H	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
23	1.4	11	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	34	Cl	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	45	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
24	2.1	12	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	35	Cl	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	46	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
25	1.2	13	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	36	H	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	47	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
26	1.7	14	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	37	H	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	48	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
27	2.4	15	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	38	H	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	49	OCH ₃	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
28	1.0	16	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	39	Cl	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	50	OCH ₃	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
29	1.9	17	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	40	Cl	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	51	OCH ₃	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂
30	1.2	18	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂	52	OCH ₃	F	<i>N</i> (C) ₂				

ANTIPROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY *in vitro*

IC ₅₀ /μM								
CMPD	CAPAN-1	HCT-116	LN-229	NCI-H460	DND-41	HL-60	K-562	Z-138
19	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.4	6.5	20.0	5.3	3.6
20	54.8	>100	>100	62.9	90.4	81.6	>100	77.5
21	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2
22	2.0	6.0	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	5.2
25	1.4	8.4	2.0	4.2	1.8	5.6	1.8	5.0
26	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.4
28	1.0	6.7	5.1	5.8	3.8	9.9	4.3	6.6
29	1.9	9.5	3.2	7.7	2.2	3.9	1.9	2.4
30	1.2	5.3	3.0	7.1	2.1	5.0	2.1	6.0
33	1.7	2.4	1.9	4.1	2.2	6.1	2.1	3.0
34	2.5	10.4	9.9	8.1	5.6	10.7	8.4	4.9
37	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3
38	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.2
40	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	5.2	1.6	1.9
41	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.4
42	1.9	2.6	1.9	6.7	2.1	4.2	1.9	2.0
45	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	11.3	1.7	10.4	1.7
46	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7
47	1.8	4.9	2.6	1.7	7.3	1.8	2.8	5.1
49	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.8
50	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	3.8
52	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.1
ETOPOSIDE	0.03	3.4	3.7	6.1	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.7

Antiproliferative activity *in vitro* of newly prepared hydrazone-bridged benzothiazole derivatives (**19–52**) was evaluated against malignant human tumor cell lines: pancreatic adenocarcinoma (CAPAN-1), colon cancer (HCT-116), human brain glioblastoma (LN-229), non-small cell lung cancer (NCI-H460), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (DND-41), acute myeloid leukemia (HL-60), chronic myeloid leukemia (K-562), and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (Z-138). Of the all evaluated compounds, 2-hydrazone derivatives of benzothiazole presented in table showed pronounced antiproliferative activity.

CONCLUSION

Hydrazone-bridged benzothiazole derivative substituted with chlorine at the C-6 position of benzothiazole and with fluorine at the *meta*-position and *N,N*-dimethyl substituent at the *para*-position of the benzene ring **38** showed the most pronounced antiproliferative activities against pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells (CAPAN-1, IC₅₀ = 0.6 μM) and non-small lung cancer cells (NCI-H460, IC₅₀ = 0.9 μM).

REFERENCES

- [1] R. Ali, N. Siddiqui, *J. Chem.* 2013 (2013) 1.
- [2] S.J. Sonawane, R.S. Kalhapure, T. Govender, *Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.* 99 (2017) 45.