

## Preliminary Communications

## Michael acceptor properties of 6-bicycloaryl substituted (R)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-ones

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## ABSTRACT

The mechanism of action for  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated lactones can be explained by their Michael acceptor properties. They have the potential of being covalently binding inhibitors by accepting nucleophiles from target proteins. In this work, Michael addition reactions of ethanethiol with 6-bicycloaryl substituted 5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-ones were studied to explore the existence of such interactions. Three of the Michael addition products were isolated and tested over PC3 (human prostate cancer) and MCF-7 (human breast adenocarcinoma) cancer cell lines and no cytotoxicity was observed. It was revealed that biological activity depends on the existence of a Michael acceptor, but potency probably depends upon the 3D structure of the substituent on lactone ring. The primary chemical-quantum properties of the lactones were also calculated using the Spartan'08 computer program.

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Many biologically active natural compounds possess  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated  $\delta$ -lactones in their structures as a unique pharmacore. It is believed that, because of their ability to behave as a Michael acceptor, these unsaturated carbonyls can bind themselves to the nucleophilic part of a target enzyme [1]. It is very difficult to explain why this class of molecules directly reacts with a specific target while there are potentially many other target nucleophiles within the same cell. Goniothalamin (from *Cryptocarya caloneura*) [2], cytostatin (from *Streptomyces* sp. MJ654-NF4) [3], and fostriecin (from *Streptomyces pulveraceus*) [4] are examples showing cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines at submicromolar concentrations.

Recently in our laboratory, goniothalamin (**1**) has been shown as a potential lead molecule for the synthesis of eight new bicycloaryl substituted  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated- $\delta$ -lactones and their cytotoxic properties against PC3 and MCF-7 tumor cell lines have been evaluated [5]. Six of the most cytotoxic of these are represented in Fig. 1. Interestingly, compounds **1–5** were cytotoxic at submicromolar concentrations while compound **7** showed cytotoxicity at the nanomolar range whereas compound **6** was the most cytotoxic having an  $IC_{50}$  of 50 nM for PC3 cell lines [5].

Here, computer modeling software was used to help understand why, out of compounds **1–7**, compounds **6** and **7** showed enhanced cytotoxicity. Michael addition reactions of ethanethiol to com-

pounds **1–7** were studied to explore their relative reactivities with sulfhydryl based nucleophiles in biological systems.

Energy minimization of compounds **1–7** has been calculated using the Spartan'08 [6] software via the semi-empirical AM1 method. The primary chemical-quantum properties of lactones were also calculated by the same method. Results of the calculations are summarized in Table 1.

Compounds **1–7** were prepared as previously reported literature [5]. To carry out Michael addition reactions simply, 5–10 mg of compounds (**1–7**) was dissolved in DMSO- $d_6$  and then a blank  $^1H$  NMR was acquired. Then one equivalent of ethanethiol was added with a syringe and mixed well. Ten minutes after the addition of ethanethiol, a subsequent  $^1H$  NMR spectrum was taken. If the reactions were not complete within 10 min, then reactions were monitored by taking an  $^1H$  NMR spectrum taken at continued appropriate intervals. The rate of the reactions were evaluated by the disappearance of signals belonging to protons attached to the  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbons as well as the signals from the appearance of new diastereomeric saturated protons.

To determine the cytotoxicity of the compounds, MTT assay were performed under the same condition reported in literature at 0.1, 0.5, 1, 10, and 50  $\mu M$  concentrations [5].

The Corey–Pauling–Koltun (CPK) space-filling model volume and area for compounds **6** and **7** were approximately 20 units ( $\text{\AA}^3$  and  $\text{\AA}^2$ ) higher than for compounds **1–5**. Log  $P$  values (measurement of permeability of the cell membrane) for compounds **6** and **7** were the same (3.87), but higher than the Log  $P$  values for compounds **2** and **4** (3.38). Log  $P$  values for the quinoline derivatives

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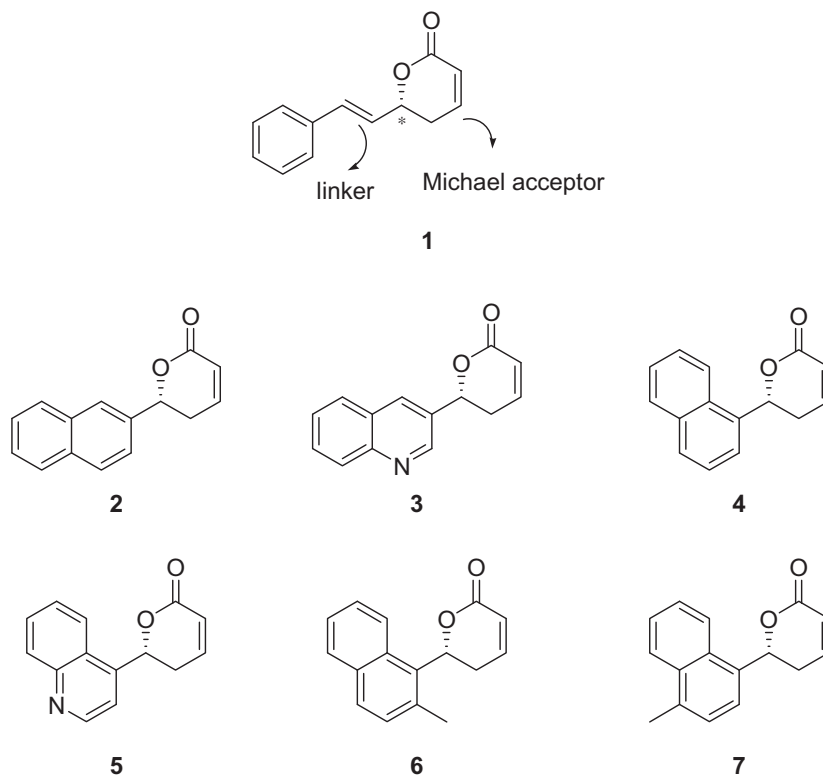


Fig. 1. Structure of goniotalamin (**1**) and 6-bicycloaryl substituted (R)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-ones (**2–7**).

Table 1

Calculated main chemical-quantum properties of compounds **1–7**.

Comp.	CPK area (Å <sup>2</sup> )	CPK volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )	PSA (Å <sup>2</sup> )	Log P (Crippen model)
<b>1</b>	236.06	218.33	21.82	2.90
<b>2</b>	245.15	236.70	21.32	3.38
<b>3</b>	240.62	230.47	28.56	2.47
<b>4</b>	241.96	236.11	20.68	3.38
<b>5</b>	237.42	229.96	27.82	2.47
<b>6</b>	262.23	254.40	19.65	3.87
<b>7</b>	259.85	253.97	20.87	3.87

(**3** and **5**) and goniotalamin (**1**) were 2.47 and 2.10, respectively. Plotting the known IC<sub>50</sub> values for the compounds [5] as a function

of lipophilicity, it is seen that in general, as lipophilicity increases, cytotoxicity increases for compounds **1–7** (Fig. 2). It seems plausible that 6-bicycloaryl substituted 5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-ones, having higher CPK volumes, areas, and lipophilicities, demonstrate higher cytotoxicity.

There is not any other similar biologically active molecule, which can be pooled in this QSAR study or can be discussed. Only goniotalamin derivatives can be considered as structurally relevant molecules. Interestingly, Zhou and his coworkers had synthesized 14 goniotalamin derivatives and evaluated their cytotoxicities [7]. In the same work the authors reported that derivatives of goniotalamin, having Log P values between +4.4 and +4.7, possessed good activities (IC<sub>50</sub> was 0.18–0.68 µg/mL). Their result is completely parallel to our findings.

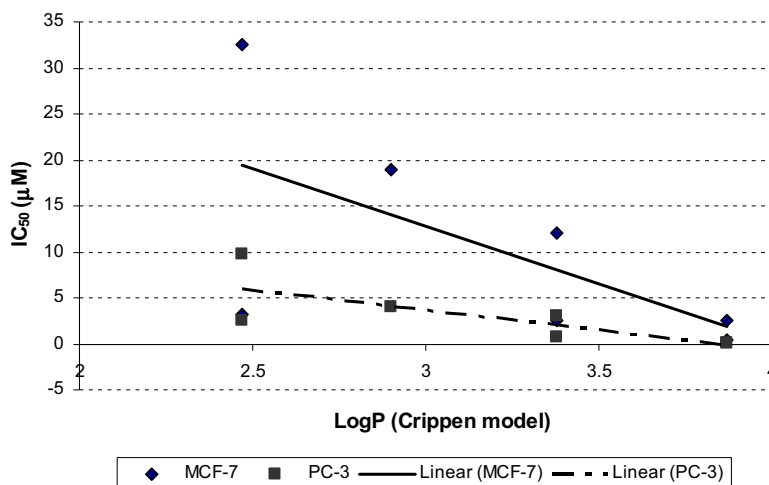


Fig. 2. Relationship between Log P (Crippen model) and IC<sub>50</sub> values for the cytotoxicity of compounds **1–7** against MCF-7 and PC3 cancer cell lines.

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