

SYNTHESIS OF NITROGEN-CONTAINING CURCUMIN ANALOGUES IN THE PURSUIT OF NEW ANTICANCER CANDIDATES

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Introduction

Isolation of curcumin from the rhizomes of *Curcuma longa*

Broad spectrum of biological activities

Main concerns: low bioavailability, fast metabolism and aspecific activity

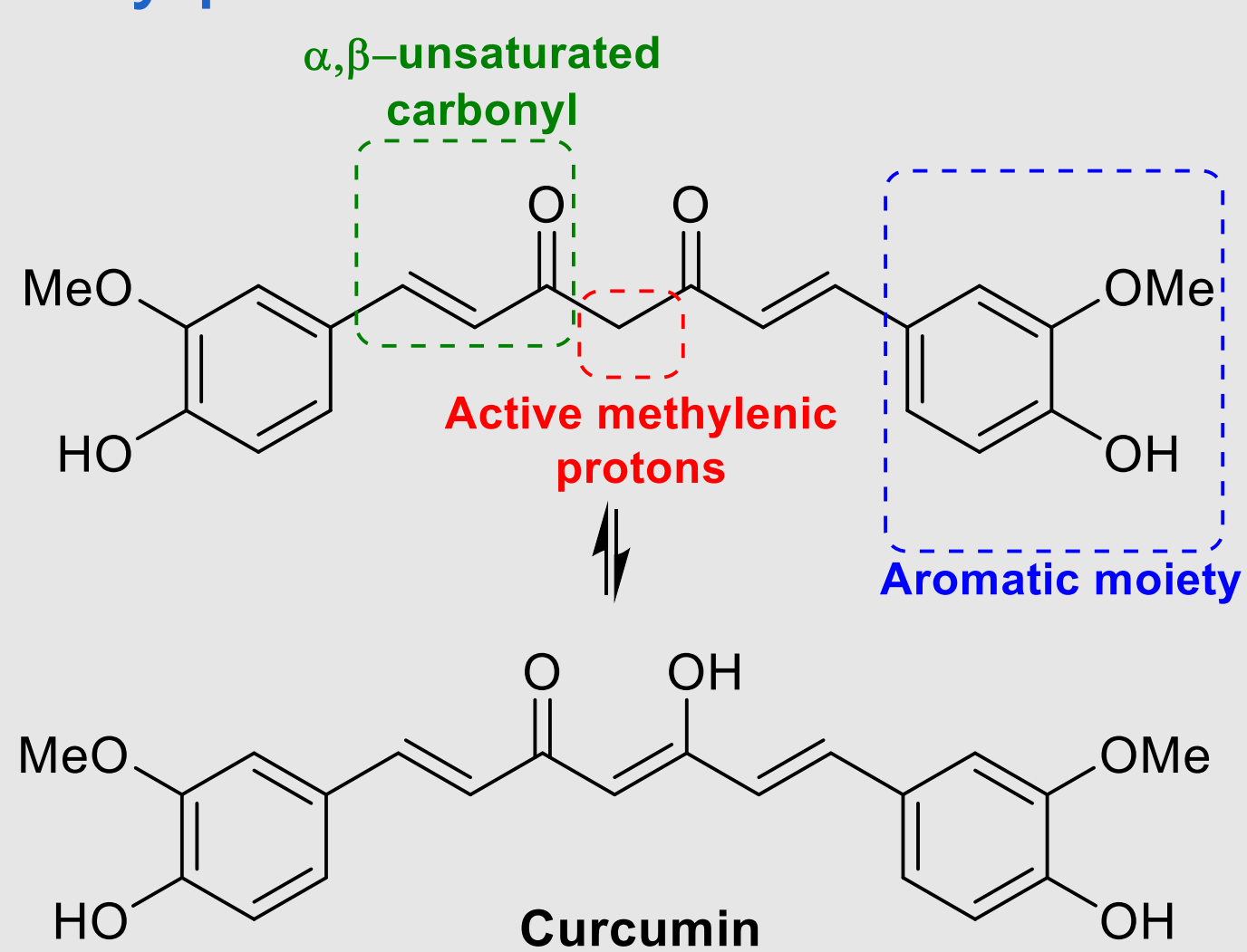
Objective: the design of new nitrogen analogues with improved bioavailability and stability without compromising their bioactivity



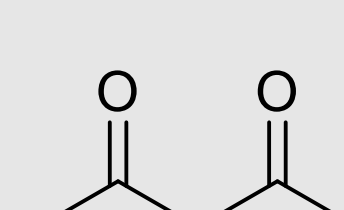
Structural features of curcumin

Chemical synthesis of symmetrical azaheteroaromatic derivatives^[1c]

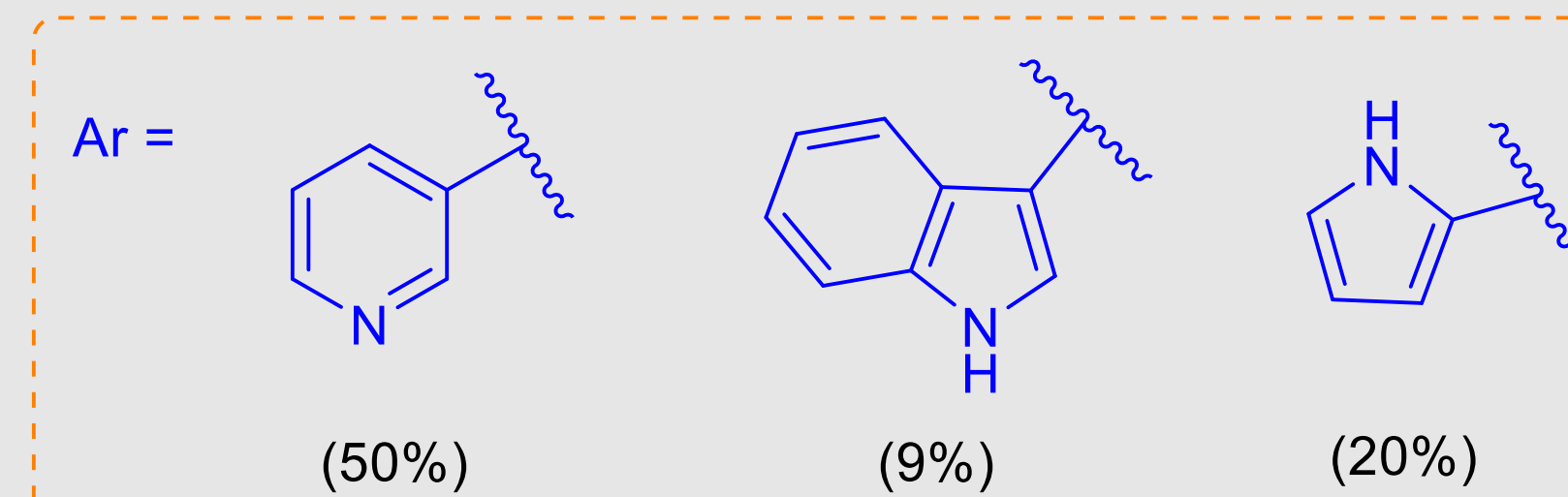
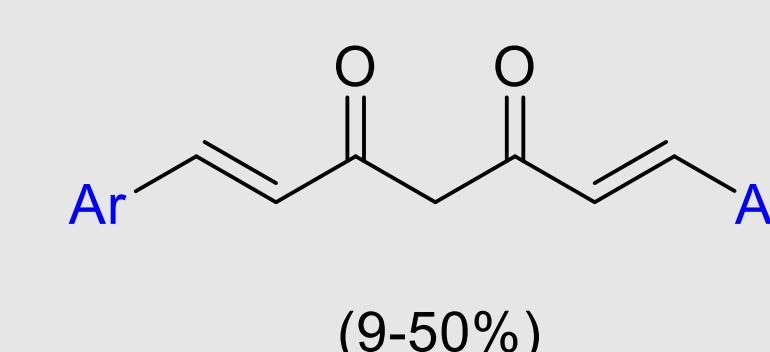
Key parts of the curcumin scaffold



- Keto-enol tautomerism
- Three important parts: α,β -unsaturated carbonyl, active methylenic protons and aromatic moiety
- Interesting anchor points for structural modification

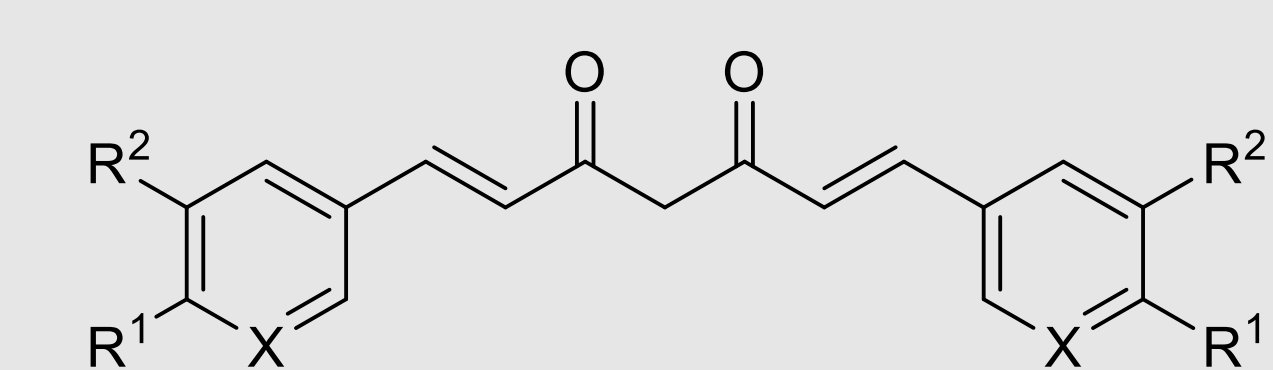


- 1) 0.5 eq. B_2O_3 , 4 eq. $(nBuO)_3B$, 20 min, 50°C
- 2) 2.0 eq. $Ar-CHO$, 5 min, 50°C
- 3) 0.5 eq. $nBuNH_2$, 4-20h, 80°C
- 4) 3.5 M AcOH, 1h, rt
EtOAc

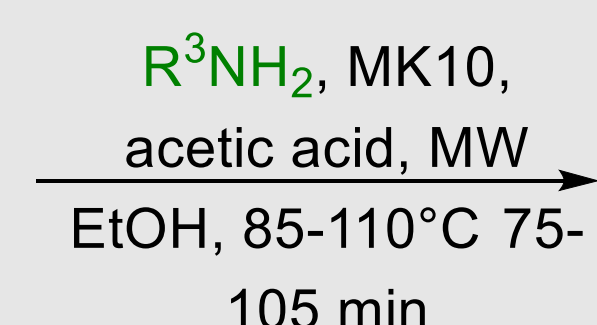


Chemical synthesis of β -enaminone-, thiazepane-based and non-symmetrical azaheteroaromatic curcuminoids^[1, 2]

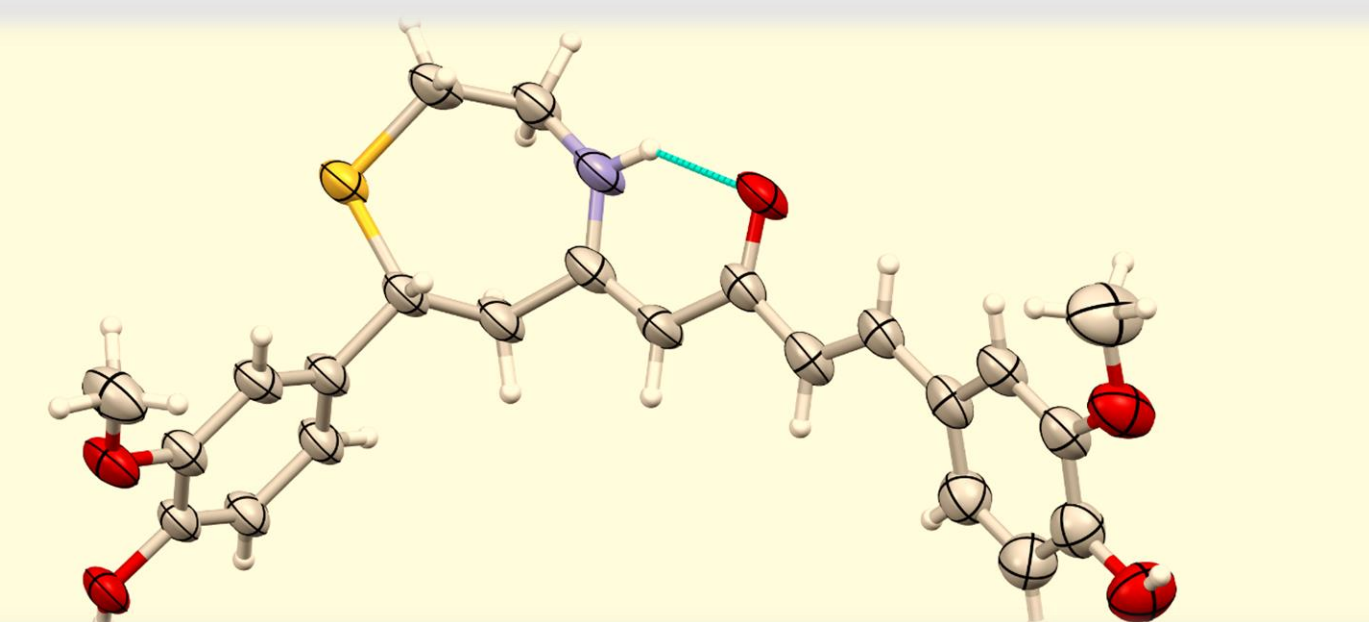
Class I: Imination of the labile β -diketone moiety using microwave irradiation^[1a-c]



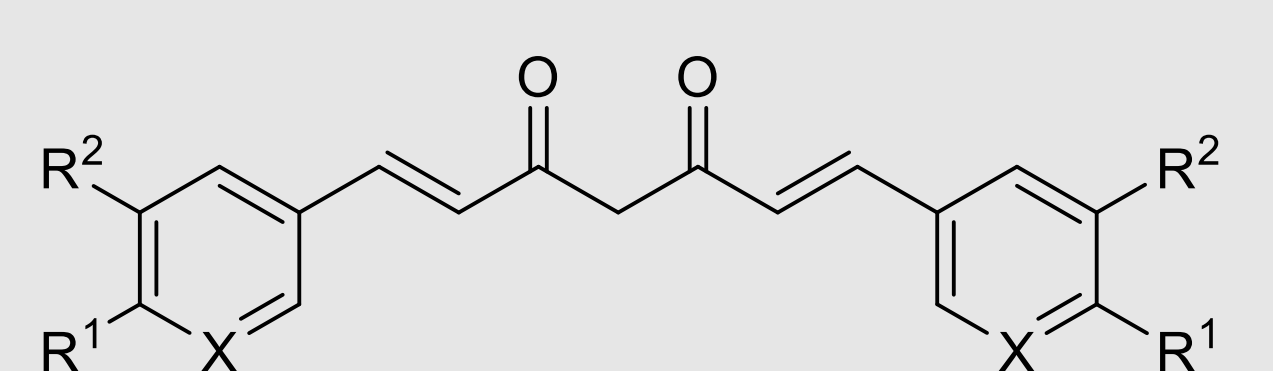
X = CH or N
 R^1 = H, OH or OAc
 R^2 = H or OMe
 R^3 = alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or methoxyalkyl
 Solvents = 2-Methyl-THF, $CHCl_3$, DMF or EtOH



- Facile procedure to deliver β -enaminones and dihydropyridin-4-ones (ratio 60-70/40-30, 32 derivatives)
- Moderate to good yields
- Further extension of compound library and bioactivity evaluation

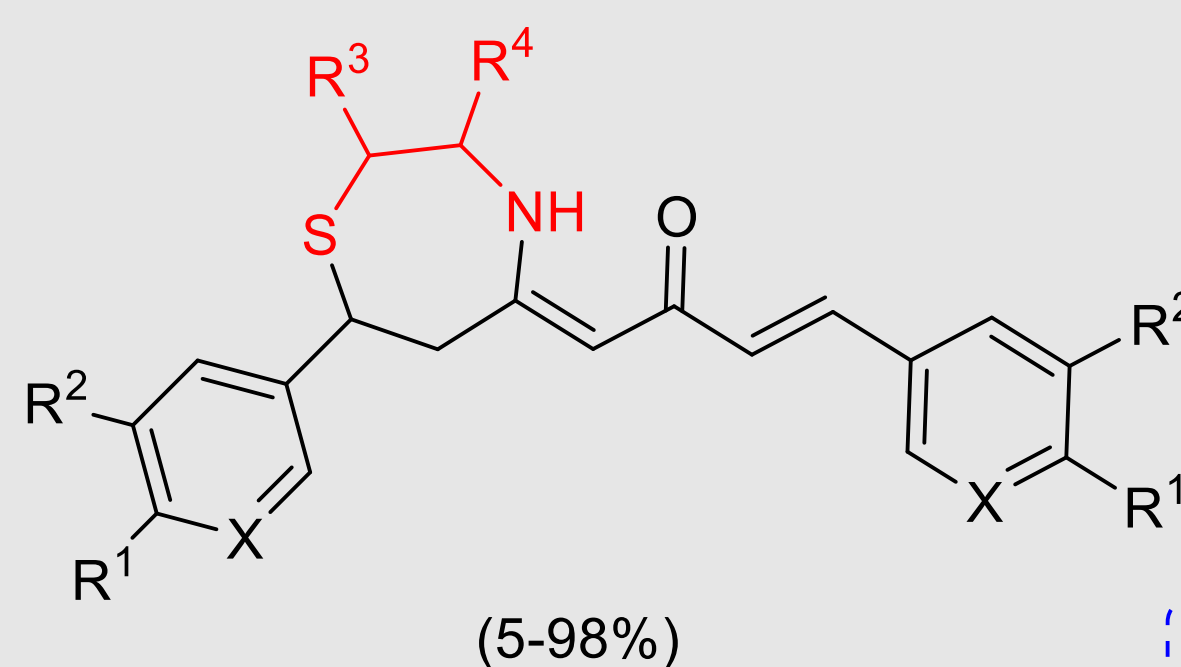


Class II: 1,4-thiazepane-based curcumin systems^[2]

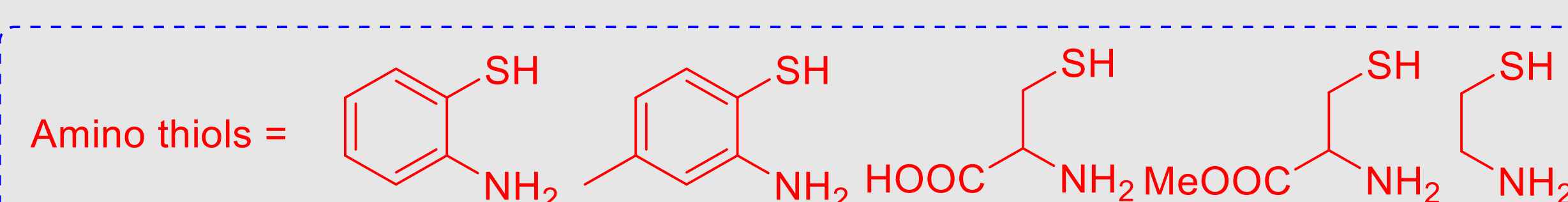


X = CH or N
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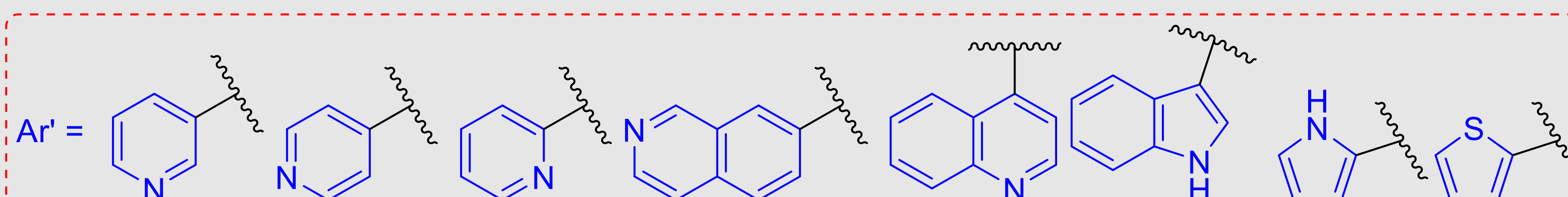
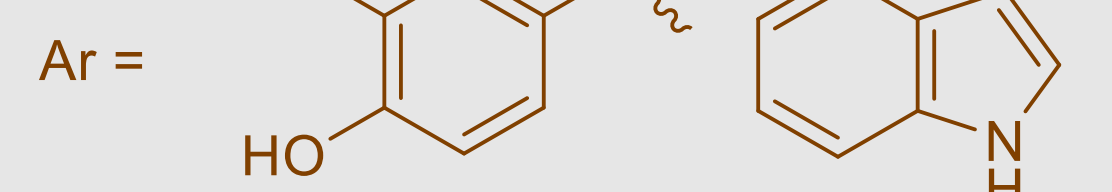
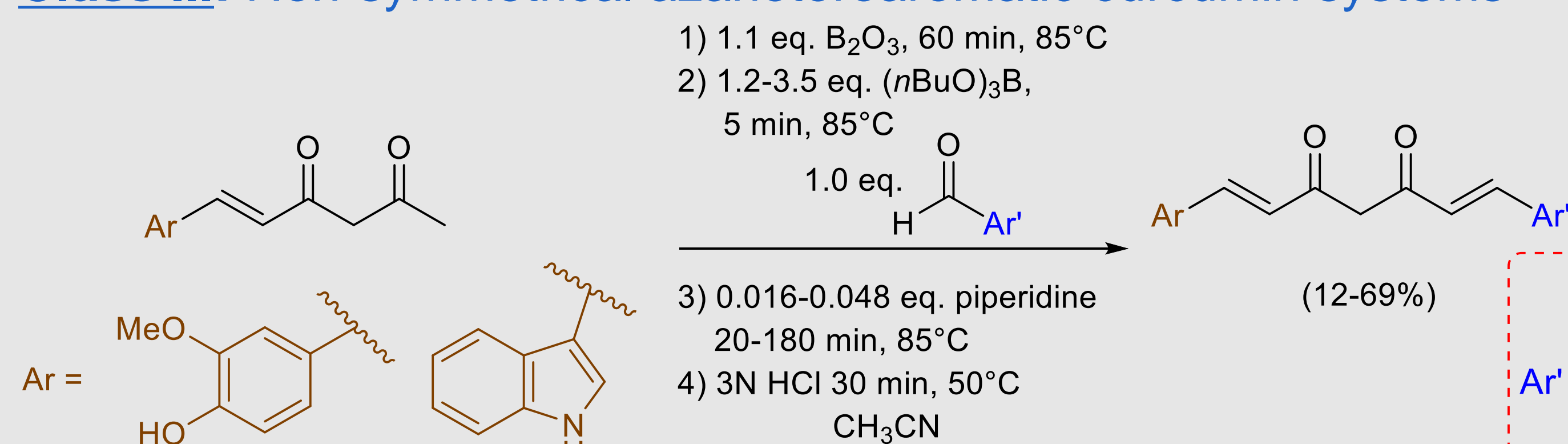
- Amino thiols
- 1) EtOH, acetic acid, reflux, 4-16h or
 - 2) THF:H₂O (1:1), Et₃N, reflux, 4-24h



- Convenient procedure to afford novel thiazepane-based curcuminoids
- Tandem imination/conjugate addition

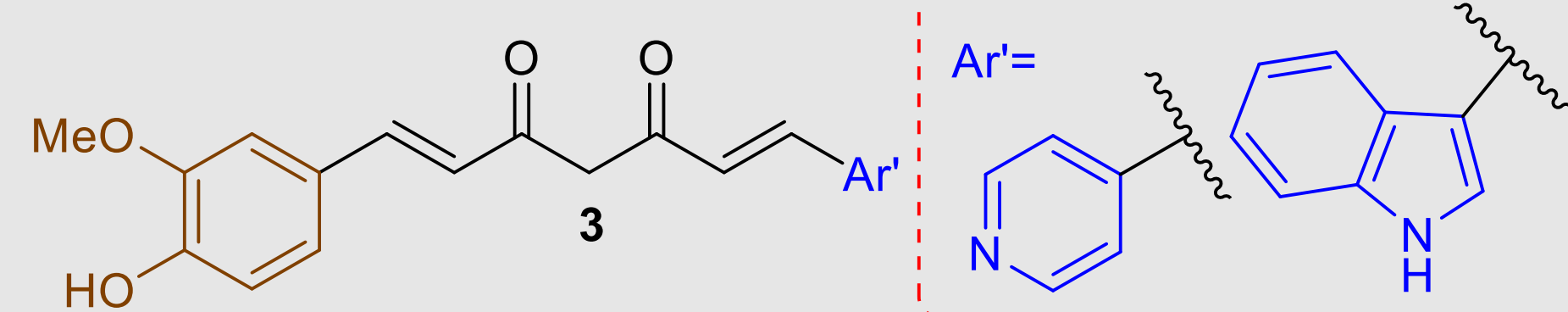
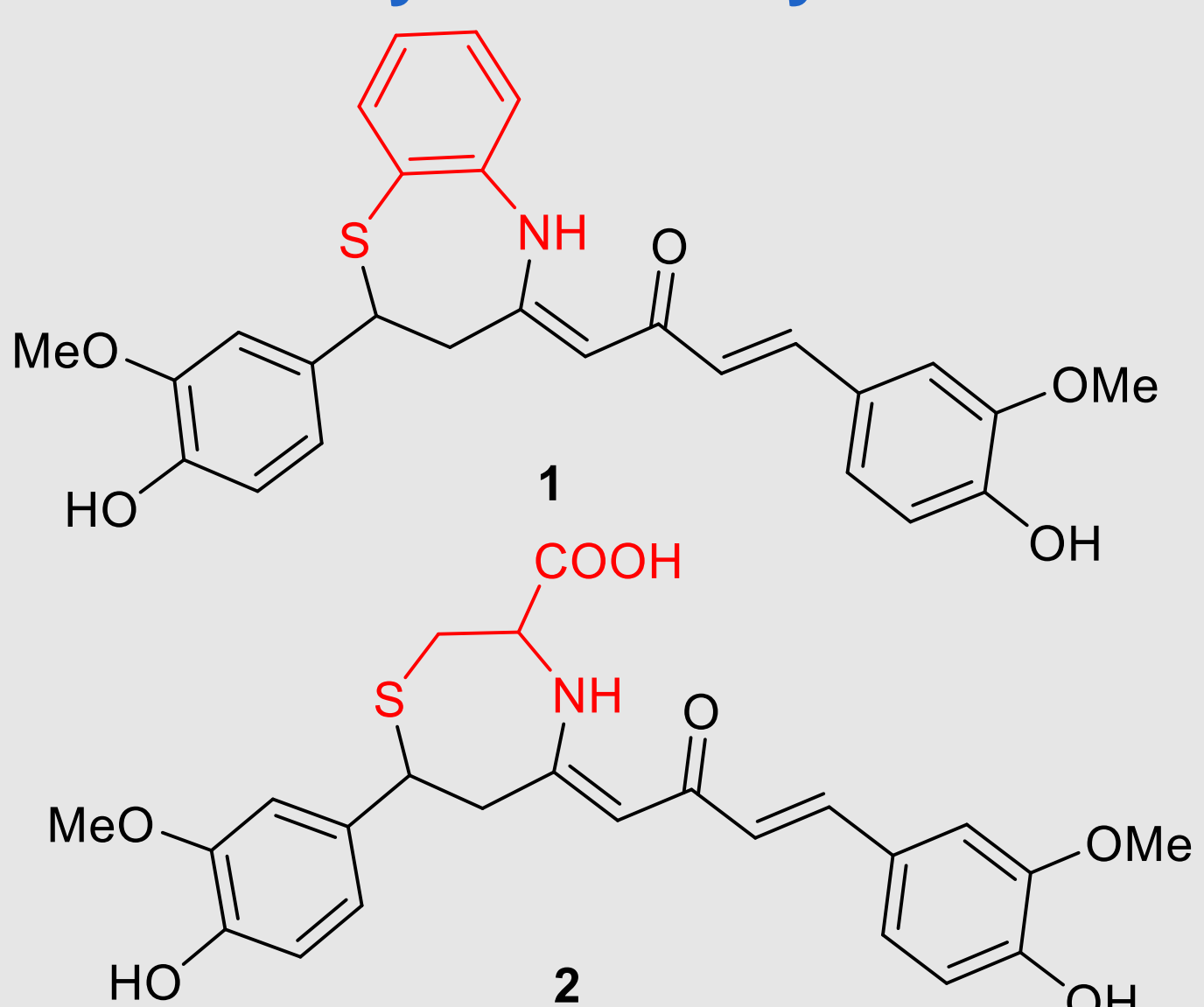


Class III: Non-symmetrical azaheteroaromatic curcumin systems^[2]



- Similar procedure as symmetrical azaheteroaromatic curcuminoids
- Optimized conditions to obtain higher yields using the combination of acetonitrile and piperidine

Preliminary Bioactivity of Class I-III derivatives



- Based on five different cell lines (HT-29, Caco-2, CHO, EA.hy926 and HepG2)
- Bioactivity of **1** (IC_{50} = 8.5 μ M) better than **2** (IC_{50} > 75 μ M) towards intestinal cells (Caco-2)
- Similar trend for **Class I** analogues
- Compound **3**: Good activity towards five cell lines
- Curcumin IC_{50} = 32-43 μ M (for different cell lines)

Conclusions

- Design of a broad compound library with 69 new potential anticancer candidates (β -enaminone derivatives, 1,4-thiazepane analogues and (non)symmetrical azaheteroaromatic)
- Hydroxy/methoxyalkyl- β -enaminone derivatives showed significantly improved water solubility with compromised bioactivity, whereas alkyl- β -enaminones showed slightly improved water solubility with good activity
- Novel curcuminoid scaffolds for advanced anticancer studies