Synthesis, Biological Evaluation and Structure-Activity Relationships of Novel Substituted *N*-Phenylureidobenzenesulfonate Derivatives Blocking Cell Cycle Progression in S-Phase and Inducing DNA Double-Strand Breaks

Vanessa Turcotte,[†,‡] Sébastien Fortin,[†,‡,*] Florence Vevey,[†] Yan Coulombe,[§] Jacques Lacroix,[†] Marie-France Côté,[†] Jean-Yves Masson,[§] and René C.-Gaudreault[†, £, *]

[†] *Unité des biotechnologies et de bioingénierie, Centre de recherche*, *C.H.U.Q., Hôpital Saint-François d'Assise*, Québec, QC, Canada G1L 3L5

[‡] *Faculté de pharmacie*, *Université Laval, Pavillon Vandry*, Québec, QC, Canada G1V 0A6

[§] *Laboratoire de la stabilité du génome, Centre de recherche en cancérologie de l'Université Laval,* Québec, QC, Canada, G1R 2J6

[£] *Faculté de médecine, Université Laval, Pavillon Vandry*, Québec, QC, Canada G1V 0A6

***Corresponding authors**: Sébastien Fortin (tel: 418-525-4444 ext. 52364 ; fax: 418-525-4372; e-mail: sebastien.fortin.81@gmail.com) or René C.-Gaudreault (tel: 418-525-4444 ext. 52363; fax: 418-525-4372 ; e-mail: rene.c-gaudreault@crsfa.ulaval.ca

Abbreviations List: CEU, 2-chloroethylurea; PIB-SOs, phenyl 4-(2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-benzenesulfonates; PUB-SOs, *N*-phenylureidobenzenesulfonates; PUB-SAs, *N*-phenylureidobenzenesulfonamides; CPU, 3-chloropropylurea; EU, ethylurea; cDDP, *cis*-diamminedichloroplatinum(II) (cisplatin); CA-4, combretastatin A-4 ; CAM assay, chick

chorioallantoic membrane assay; DMEM, Dulbecco's minimal essential medium ; PBS-T, PBS supplemented with 0.05% (v/v) Tween 20.

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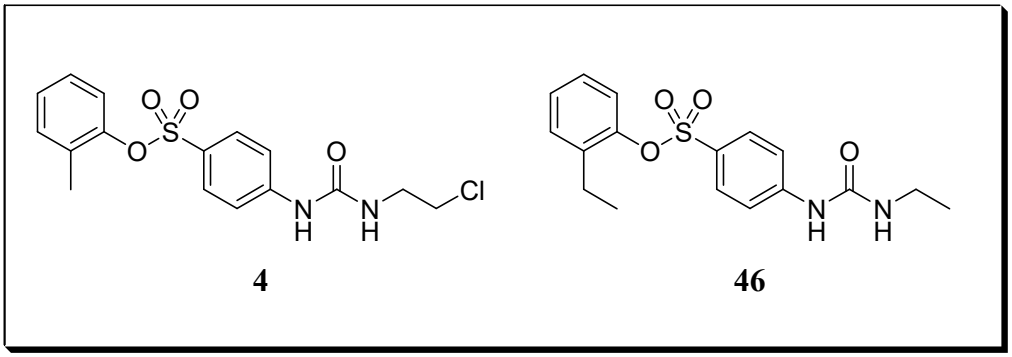
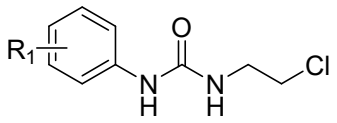


ABSTRACT

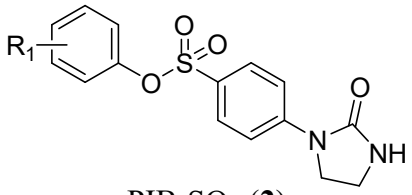
Twenty-eight new substituted *N*-phenylureidobenzenesulfonate (PUB-SO) and 18 *N*-phenylureidobenzenesulfonamide (PUB-SA) derivatives were prepared. Several PUB-SOs exhibited antiproliferative activity at the micromolar level against the HT-29, M21 and MCF-7 cell lines and blocked cell cycle progression in S-phase similarly to cisplatin. In addition, PUB-SOs induced histone H2AX (γH2AX) phosphorylation, evidencing that these molecules induce DNA double-strand breaks. In contrast, PUB-SAs were less active than PUB-SOs and did not block cell cycle progression in S-phase. Finally, PUB-SOs **4** and **46** exhibited potent antitumor activity in HT-1080 fibrosarcoma cells grafted onto chick chorioallantoic membranes, which was similar to cisplatin and combretastatin A-4 and without significant toxicity towards chick embryos. These new compounds are members of a promising new class of anticancer agents.

INTRODUCTION

N-Phenyl-*N*′-(2-chloroethyl)ureas (**1**) are members of a class of potent antiproliferative agents acting across a large panel of tumor cell lines and in several animal cancer models (Figure 1). Several subsets of these monoalkylating agents were shown to bind covalently to proteins such as β_{II}-tubulin[1-7], thioredoxin-1[8-10], prohibitin-1[11] and mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel[12], leading to arrest of cell cycle progression either in G_2/M or G_0/G_1 phase. Using matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization and electrospray mass spectrometry, *N*-phenyl-*N*′-(2-chloroethyl)ureas exhibiting antimicrotubule activity were shown to bind covalently to microtubules via a unique mechanism of nucleophilic addition involving the esterification of a Glu residue at position 198 of human β-tubulin (Gluβ198).[13] Of interest, Gluβ198, which is located in a small pocket adjacent to the colchicine-binding site, is involved in microtubule stability and dynamics and is also associated with a mechanism of resistance to taxotere.[14, 15]



N-Phenyl-*N*'-(2-chloroethyl)ureas (**1**)



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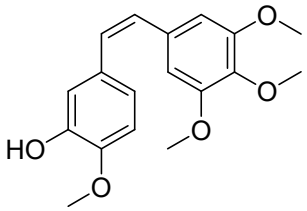
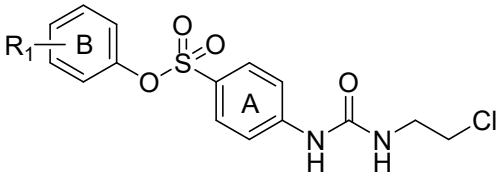


CA-4 (**3**)



PUB-SOs (**4**-**10**)

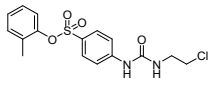
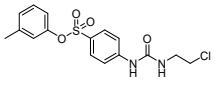
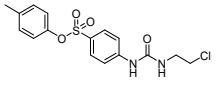
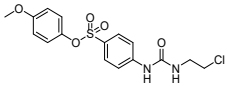
Figure 1. Structure of *N*-phenyl-*N*′-(2-chloroethyl)ureas (**1**), PIB-SOs (**2**), CA-4 (**3**) and PUB-SOs (**4**-**10**).

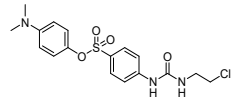
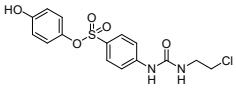
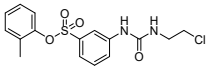
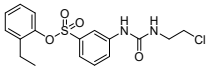
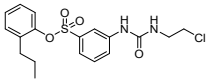
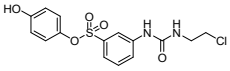
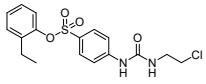
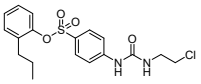
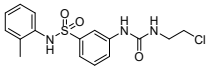
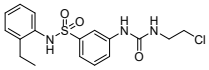
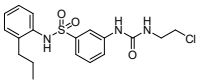
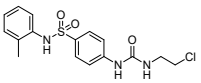
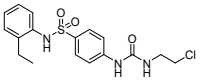
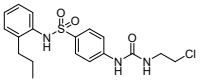
With the objective of developing anticancer agents with optimal biopharmaceutical properties and lower toxicity, we recently modified the structure of the *N*-phenyl-*N*′-(2-chloroethyl)urea scaffold by the addition of a benzenesulfonate group and cyclization of the 2-chloroethylurea (CEU) moiety into a 1-phenylimidazolidin-2-one heterocycle. The latter modifications led to a novel class of potent antimicrotubule agents designated as phenyl 4-(2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-benzenesulfonates (PIB-SOs, **2**).[16] PIB-SOs, molecules containing an imidazolidonyl ring, exhibited antiproliferative activities in the low nanomolar range, blocked cell cycle progression in G_2/M phase and bound to the colchicine-binding site, leading to cytoskeleton disruption and apoptosis. Finally, PIB-SOs inhibit angiogenesis and tumor growth in the chick chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) assay at levels comparable to combretastatin A-4 (CA-4, **3**), and exhibit low to very low toxicity towards chick embryos.[16]

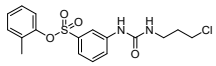
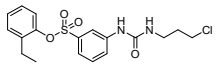
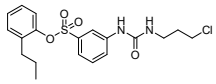
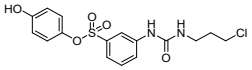
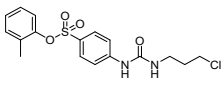
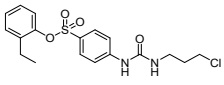
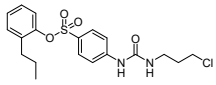
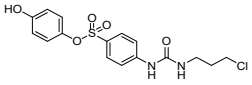
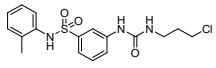
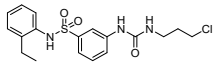
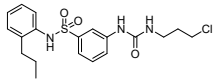
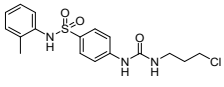
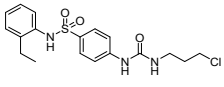
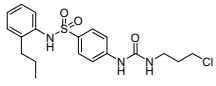
The assessment of the antiproliferative activity and the effect on cell cycle progression of the subset (compounds **4-10**) of novel substituted *N*-phenyl-*N*′-(2-chloroethyl)ureas either rationally designed as antimicrotubule agents or produced as intermediates in the synthesis of PIB-SOs revealed an unusual arrest of cell cycle progression in S-phase (compounds **4**-**6** and **10;** Table 1) instead of the G_2/M phase, as observed with their known antimicrotubule counterparts. That unexpected S phase arrest induced by this new subset of *N*-phenyl-*N*′-(2-chloroethyl)ureas prompted us to determine their structure-activity relationships and to investigate their mechanism of action. *o*-Tolyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (**4**) and 4-hydroxyphenyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (**10**) were selected as molecular templates to initiate the structure-activity relationship study. We first assessed the role and the substitution pattern of the electrophilic CEU group on ring A (Figure 1) via its substitution with a 3-chloropropylurea (CPU) or an ethylurea (EU) moiety, leading to *N*-phenylureidobenzenesulfonate derivatives

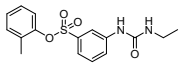
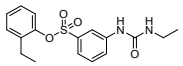
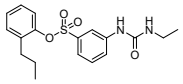
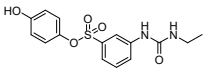
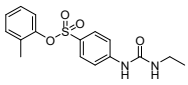
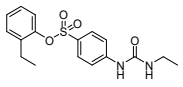
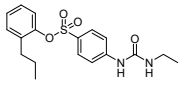
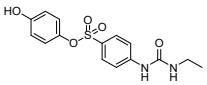
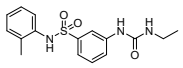
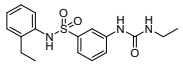
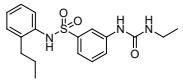
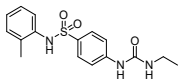
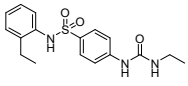
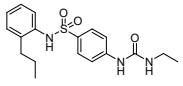
(PUB-SOs), molecules containing alkylurea moieties. We subsequently replaced the sulfonyl group bridging the phenyl rings A and B of PUB-SOs with a bioisosteric sulfonamide bridge, thereby leading to *N*-phenylureidobenzenesulfonamides (PUB-SAs). Moreover, we studied the effects of replacing the methyl substituent with an ethyl or propyl group at the C2 position of the B-ring. We also studied the effect of a hydroxyl moiety at the C4 position of the B-ring. The potential antiproliferative activity and effect on cell cycle progression of these novel compounds was assessed in M21 human skin melanoma, estrogen-dependent MCF-7 breast adenocarcinoma and HT-29 colon adenocarcinoma cell lines. The most potent inhibitors of S-phase progression among these derivatives were assessed for their potential induction of H2AX phosphorylation, which parallels the induction of DNA double-strand breaks, and finally, for their antitumoral activity in HT-1080 human fibrosarcoma cells grafted onto the CAM assay.

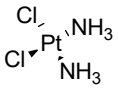
Table 1. Antiproliferative activity (IC_{50}) and effect of PUB-SOs, PUB-SAs and cDDP on cell cycle progression.

Compd	Structures	IC_{50} (μM)[a]			FACS (Jurkat cells)[b]			
		HT-29	M21	MCF-7	Conc. (μM)	G_0/G_1	S	G_2/M
4		4.7	2.8	4.8	1.2	22	71	7
5		11	7.2	17	4.8	35	52	13
6		30	21	33	19	32	57	11
7		18	18	27	17	43	42	15

8		39	43	58	23	51	40	9
10		1.5	1.2	1.3	0.84	27	53	20
11		33	40	41	24	45	44	11
12		4.3	4.8	5.3	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
13		15	17	17	13	47	36	17
15		120	73	87	7.5	24	54	22
16		17	13	19	9.3	6	77	17
17		2.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	16	73	11
18		71	91	86	63	41	45	14
19		48	65	46	64	46	42	12
20		15	17	16	10	42	39	19
21		55	63	60	48	45	35	20
22		40	68	33	16	41	43	16
23		21	29	29	29	28	44	28

24		21	29	27	28	43	38	19
25		23	24	25	19	45	38	17
26		14	15	14	14	52	39	9
28		51	49	51	57	43	48	9
29		26	25	27	8.3	20	70	10
30		15	15	15	15	26	63	11
31		13	13	15	6.6	25	67	8
33		50	47	51	31	23	65	12
34		42	60	52	25	45	38	17
35		96	> 200	43	200	50	35	15
36		15	23	18	26	44	43	13
37		64	> 200	> 200	200	47	38	15
38		> 200	> 200	> 200	200	45	39	16
39		26	38	35	22	36	41	23

40		44	51	55	40	25	60	15
41		33	30	31	12	26	63	11
42		25	25	24	23	46	44	10
44		75	42	64	32	43	39	18
45		12	3.1	4.5	2.5	23	61	16
46		12	2.5	3.4	2.2	11	75	14
47		2.4	0.8	1.3	0.60	12	81	7
49		12	4.3	8.0	3.5	21	63	16
50		102	131	108	74	46	34	20
51		15	> 100	48	43	40	41	19
52		41	60	40	23	39	43	18
53		> 200	> 200	> 200	176	31	55	14
54		86	90	91	59	21	41	38
55		32	41	37	30	19	35	46

cDDP		20	17	9.6	19	13	69	18
DMSO		n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	0.50%	43	40	17

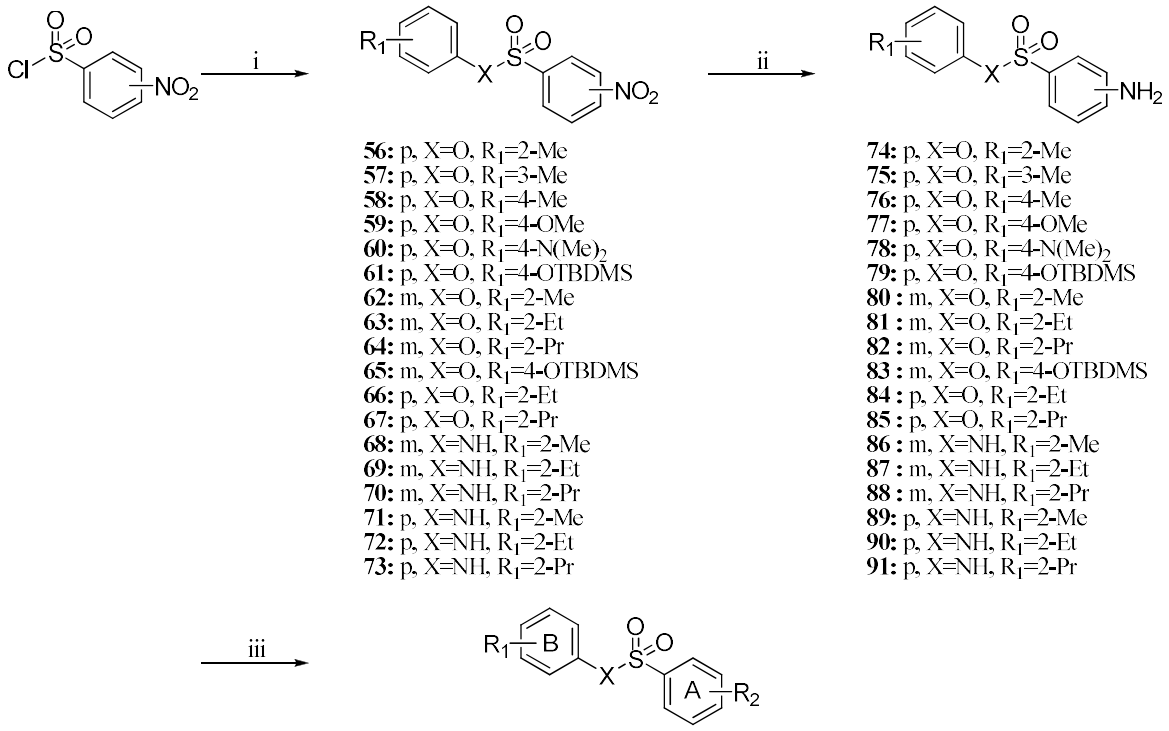
[a]IC_{50} is expressed as the concentration of drug inhibiting cell proliferation by 50%; [b]For flow cytometry experiments, Jurkat cells were incubated for 24 h in the presence of the selected PUB-SOs and PUB-SAs at concentration inducing an optimal arrest of cell cycle progression in S-phase; cDDP was used as positive control; n.e., not evaluated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemistry. Scheme 1 depicts the synthetic pathways used for the preparation of substituted PUB-SO and PUB-SA analogues. These compounds were prepared by nucleophilic addition of the appropriate phenols or anilines to nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride. Nitrophenyl sulfonates **56-67** and nitrophenyl sulfonamides **68-73** were reduced to the corresponding anilines **74-91** using iron powder in the presence of HCl or $SnCl_2{\cdot}2H_2O$ to obtain compound **59**. PUB-SO and PUB-SA derivatives substituted either with a CEU (**4-23**), a CPU (**24-39**) or a EU (**40-55**) moiety were prepared by nucleophilic addition of 2-chloroethylisocyanate, 3-chloropropylisocyanate or ethylisocyanate, respectively, to the corresponding anilines. The different nucleophilicity or electrophilicity of the anilines and isocyanates used as starting materials led us to use various bases (4-dimethylaminopyridine and pyridine), solvents (THF, acetonitrile and methylene chloride) and reaction conditions (temperature, microwave heating, etc.) to optimize reaction yields. Removal of the *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl protecting group on compounds **9**, **14**, **27**, **32**, **43** and **48** into their corresponding phenols was performed in presence of tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF).

Of note, the addition of the isocyanate to aniline provides low to moderate yields in the synthesis of PUB-SO and PUB-SA derivatives. The yields for the nucleophilic addition are even lower when PUB-SAs are involved or when the phenyl ring B is substituted at position 4 by a *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl group.

Scheme 1[a]



[a]Reagents: (i) relevant phenol, TEA/DCM or relevant aniline, DMAP/CH_3CN; (ii) $SnCl_2.2H_2O$/EtOH or Fe, HCl/EtOH; (iii) relevant isocyanate and appropriate method; (iv) 1 M TBAF/THF.

Antiproliferative Activity. The antiproliferative activity of PUB-SOs and PUB-SAs was assessed in three human cancer cell lines, namely HT-29 colon carcinoma, M21 skin melanoma and MCF-7 breast carcinoma cells. These cell lines were selected as representatives of tumors originating from the three germ layers (i.e. endoderm (HT-29), mesoderm (M21) and ectoderm (MCF-7)). Antiproliferative activity was evaluated using the sulforhodamine B method according to the NCI/NIH Developmental Therapeutics Program.[17] The results are summarized in Table 1 and are expressed as the IC_{50}. The antiproliferative activity of several PUB-SOs (compounds **4**, **5**, **6**, **7**, **10**, **12**, **13**, **16**, **17**, **26**, **30**, **31**, **45**-**47** and **49**) was equivalent to or better than with cisplatin (*cis*-diamminedichloroplatinum(II), cDDP). In contrast, the antiproliferative activity of PUB-SAs was lower than for PUB-SOs and cDDP. Only two PUB-SAs (compounds **20** and **36**) showed antiproliferative activity comparable to that observed with cDDP.

Effect on Cell Cycle Progression. Table 1 shows the percentage of Jurkat cells in G0/G1, S, and G2/M phases, respectively, after treatment with PUB-SOs, PUB-SAs and cDDP for 24 h at optimal concentrations regarding the arrest of cell cycle progression in S-phase. Cell cycle distribution observed for control cells treated with 0.5% DMSO was 43%, 40%, and 17% in G_0/G_1, S, and G_2/M phases, respectively. PUB-SOs **5**, **6**, **10**, **30**, **31**, **33**, **40**, **41**, **45** and **49** caused an S-phase arrest, thereby increasing the percentage of S-phase cells by 12-27%. PUB-SOs **4**, **16**, **17**, **29**, **46** and **47** strongly blocked cell cycle progression and this, to a more efficient extent than cDDP, as measured by an increase in the S-phase fraction of 30-41%. A concentration of 19 μM cDDP blocked 69% of the Jurkat cell population in S-phase. In contrast, PUB-SAs did not induce an S-phase block.

Structure-Activity Relationships. As depicted in Table 1 and as previously mentioned, replacing the sulfonyl group bridging phenyl rings A and B with a bioisosteric sulfonamide

bridge significantly lowered antiproliferative activity and reduced the effect on cell cycle progression. Consequently, the spatial conformations of the two phenyl rings conferred by the bridge between the two phenyl rings are important for the activity. Moreover, our structure-activity relationship study shows that the substitution pattern of the pharmacophoric moiety on the A-ring is an important factor in the antiproliferative activity and cell cycle arrest caused by a given derivative. Transposition of the pharmacophoric CEU, CPU and EU moieties from C4 to C3 on the A-ring significantly decreased antiproliferative activity and abolished the effect on cell cycle progression. Thus, derivatives whose A-ring have steric hindrance at C3 position with either CEU, CPU or EU in general did not entail S-phase arrest.

Structure-activity relationship studies revealed that the nature of the pharmacophoric substituting group is also important. Derivatives bearing EU and CEU moieties at C4 position of A-ring exhibited antiproliferative activities in the same range and were more potent than their counterparts bearing a CPU moiety. Consequently, steric hindrance at this specific position seems to unaffect the biological activity. Interestingly, compounds **40**, **41**, **45**-**47**, **49** and **53** bearing an EU moiety were potent antiproliferative agents and arrested cell cycle progression in S-phase. These compounds lack an electrophilic chlorine substituent, which is involved in the mechanism of nucleophilic esterification of acidic peptide residues such as glutamic and aspartic acids.[11, 13] Thus, the presence of a chlorine atom and dipole-dipole interactions are not prerequisite for the biological activity of this group of compounds, unlike the G_2/M or G_0/G_1 block that is specifically observed with the *N*-phenyl-*N′*-(2-chloroethyl)urea derivatives.[13] This suggests that the mechanism of action of compounds **40**, **41**, **45**-**47**, **49** and **53** does not likely proceed via nucleophilic protein alkylation. Another most interesting feature of PUB-SOs lies in the fact that the B-ring can accommodate substitution with either a hydroxyl group at C4 or an alkyl (methyl,

ethyl, propyl) group at C2 without significant alteration of their cytocidal activity and therefore, steric hindrances unaffect the C2 position. Thus, we obtained a new class of antiproliferative agents that block the S-phase, with several of its members exhibiting IC_{50} values that are similar to or better than in the case of cDDP, used here as a positive control.

Phosphorylation of H2AX. Since the major event occurring in S-phase is DNA replication, we next assessed whether DNA double-strand breaks are involved in the mechanism of action of PUB-SOs. According to current literature[18-21], phosphorylation of Ser-139 at the C-terminus of histone H2AX (thus yielding γH2AX) occurs upon induction of DNA double-strand breaks. To address the mechanism of action of the novel S-phase inhibitors, we evaluated their ability to induce γH2AX formation. H2AX phosphorylation induced by compounds (**4**, **16**, **17**, **29**-**31**, **33**, **40**, **41**, **45**-**47** and **49),** which had displayed the highest antiproliferative activity (IC_{50} < 55 μM) and the ability to block > 60% of the S-phase fraction was assessed by immunofluorescence.[22, 23] As depicted in Figure 2, the latter group of compounds, when tested at their respective IC_{50} value, induced H2AX phosphorylation in M21 cells. Indeed, γH2AX was detected as nuclear red spots in nuclei (stained in blue using 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI)) of cells treated with **4**, **16**, **17**, **29**-**31**, **33**, **40**, **41**, **45**-**47, 49** as well as with cDDP, but was absent from control cells. The latter data support the notion that the active PUB-SOs act via the induction of DNA double-strand breaks, which in turn may account for the S-phase cell arrest induced by these compounds. Research is in progress to determine the molecular mechanism responsible for the induction of DNA double-strand breaks and γH2AX by this category of derivatives**.**

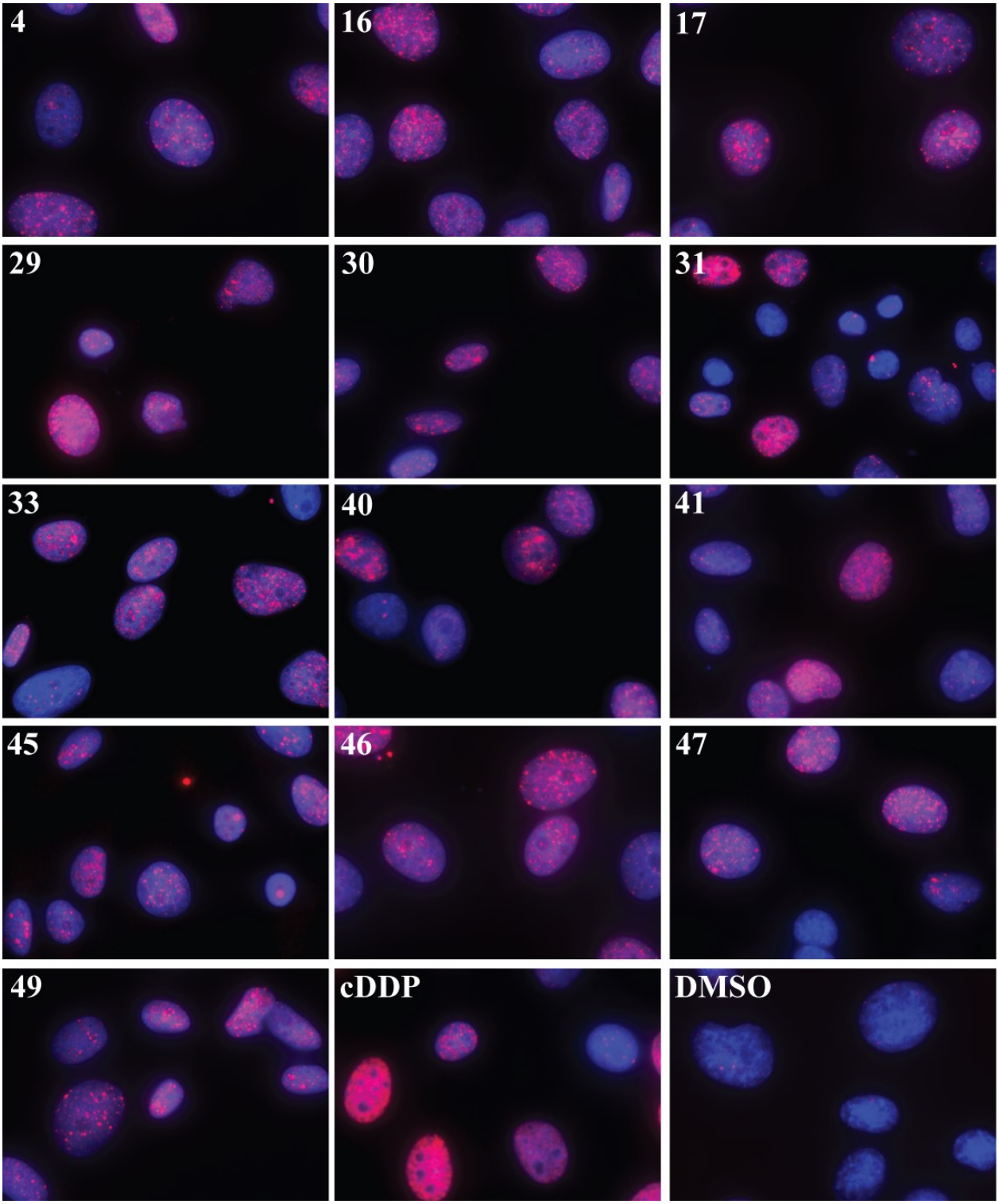


Figure 2. Effect of PUB-SOs **4**, **16**, **17**, **29-31**, **33**, **40**, **41**, **45-47**, **49** and cDDP on the phosphorylation of histone H2AX into γH2AX.

Antitumoral Activity as measured with CAM Assays. The most potent PUB-SOs in each series of CEU, CPU and EU that induce an S-phase block (compounds **4**, **10**, **16**, **17**, **30**, **45**, **46** and **47**) were tested *in ovo* using the CAM assay. HT-1080 human fibrosarcoma cells were selected as they produce solid tumors that are sensitive to antiangiogenic and antitumoral agents.[24-29] cDDP and CA-4 were used as positive controls. A mixture of cremophor EL™, ethanol 99% and PBS (1/1/14 v/v) was used as an excipient to inject cDDP, CA-4 and PUB-SOs. cDDP (10 μg/egg) and CA-4 (1 μg/egg) respectively inhibited tumor growth by 46 and 49% and exhibited toxicity in 6 and 21% of the chick embryos. As shown in Figure 3, compounds **4**, **10**, **16**, **17**, **30** and **45-47** administered at 30 μg/egg (except for **4** which was used at 10 μg/egg) significantly inhibited tumor growth. Thus, compounds **10**, **30**, **45** and **47** respectively inhibited tumor growth by 69, 68, 68 and 65% and exhibited lethality in 15, 0, 9 and 10% of the chick embryos. Compounds **16** and **17** reduced tumor growth by 49%, i.e. to an extent comparable to cDDP and CA-4, but were rather toxic towards chick embryos (causing death in 33 and 36% of embryos, respectively). On the other hand, compounds **4** and **46** inhibited tumor growth by 60 and 45%, respectively, while showing low toxicity in chick embryos (with a 15 and 9% death rate, respectively), in a manner similar to cDDP and CA-4.

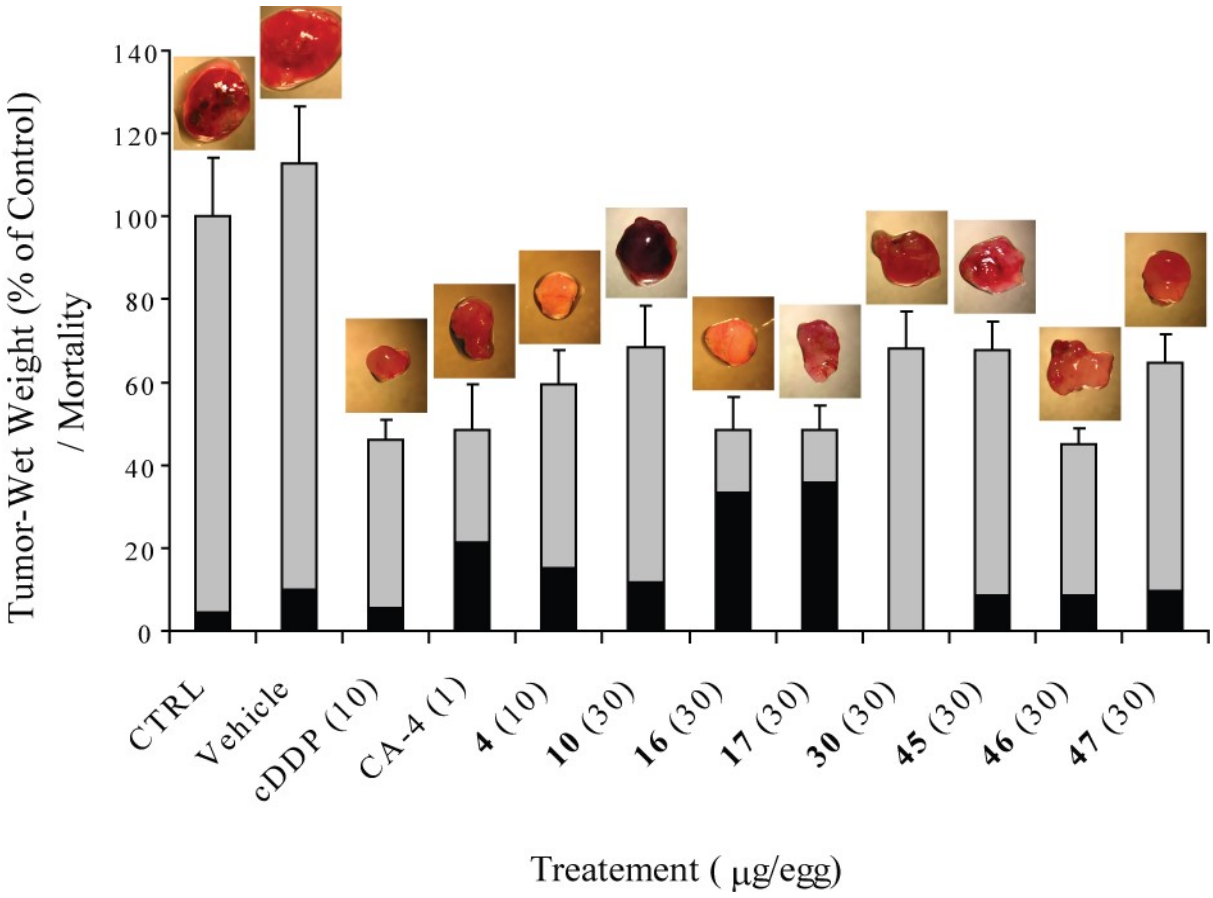


Figure 3. Effect of PUB-SOs **4**, **10**, **16**, **17**, **30**, **45-47**, CA-4 and cDDP on the growth of HT-1080 tumors and their toxicity on chick embryos in the CAM assay. *Gray* bars represent the percentage of wet weight of tumors treated with or without excipient. *Black* bars represent the percentage of chick embryo mortality.

CONCLUSION

We have identified and characterized PUB-SOs as a novel class of anticancer agents that block cell cycle progression in S-phase. Structure-activity relationships of PUB-SOs indicate that modification of their sulfonyl group by a bioisosteric sulfonamide moiety, yielding PUB-SAs, abolishes both their antiproliferative and cell cycle blocking activities. The pharmacophoric EU

and CEU moities with a substitution at C4 on aromatic ring A are required to achieve optimal antiproliferative activity and S-phase arrest, whereas, substitutions with alkyl groups at C2 or a hydroxyl group at C4 on the B-ring do not significantly affect cytocidal activity. In the series of PUB-SOs herein synthesized, we have identified compounds with an antiproliferative activity and ability to cause S-phase arrest comparable to those of cDDP. Moreover, compounds **4**, **16**, **17**, **29**-**31**, **33**, **40**, **41**, **45**-**47** and **49** induce H2AX phosphorylation, in support for a mechanism of action that involves DNA double-strand breaks, although the molecular details have yet to be identified. Finally, compounds **4** and **46** are at least as active as cDDP and CA-4 in the CAM assay while displaying little or no toxic effect on chick embryos, suggesting that these compounds might represent a promising new class of anticancer agents.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Biological Methods. Antiproliferative Activity. HT-29 colon carcinoma cells, M21 skin melanoma cells and MCF-7 breast carcinoma cells (all of human origin) were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA). Cells were cultured in high-glucose Dulbecco's minimal essential medium (DMEM) supplemented with 5% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (Hyclone, Logan, UT). The cell lines were maintained at 37 ^{o}C in a water-saturated atmosphere containing 5% CO_2. The growth inhibition potency of all compounds was assessed using the procedure recommended by the National Cancer Institute for its drugs screening program.[17] Briefly, 96-well microtiter plates were seeded with 75 µL of a suspension of HT-29 (4 x 10^3), M21 (3.5 x 10^3) or MCF-7 (3 x 10^3) cells per well in DMEM. Plates were incubated at 37 ^{o}C and 5% CO_2 for 24 h. Drugs freshly solubilized in DMSO (40 mM) were diluted in fresh DMEM and 75 µL aliquots containing serially diluted concentrations of the drug were added. Final drug

concentrations ranged from 200 μM to 780 nM. DMSO was maintained at a concentration <0.5% (v/v) to avoid any related toxicity. Plates were incubated for 48 h, after which growth was stopped by the addition of cold trichloroacetic acid to the wells (10% w/v, final concentration), followed by a 1 h incubation at 4 ºC. Plates were then washed 5 times with water. Seventy-five microliters of a sulforhodamine B solution (0.1% w/v) in 1% acetic acid were added to each well, and the plates were incubated for 15 min at room temperature. After staining, unbound dye was removed by washing 5 times with 1% acetic acid. Bound dye was solubilized in 20 mM Tris base, and the absorbance was read using an optimal bandwidth (530-568 nm) with a μQuant Universal Microplate Spectrophotometer (Biotek, Winooski, VT). Readings obtained from treated cells were compared with measurements from control cell plates fixed on treatment day, and the percentage of cell growth inhibition was thus calculated for each drug. The experiments were performed at least twice in triplicate. The assays were considered valid when the coefficient of variation for a given set of conditions and within the same experiment was <10%.

Cell Cycle Analysis. Jurkat E6 human leukemic T-cell lymphoblasts were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection. Cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum. Cells were maintained at 37 ºC in a water-saturated 5% CO_2 atmosphere. PUB-SOs, PUB-SAs, cDDP and DMSO were serially diluted in culture medium in a 12-well plate, starting at a concentration 50% above their respective IC_{50} value towards M21 cells. Next, 4.0 x 10^5 Jurkat cells suspended in culture medium were added to each well and incubated with the drugs for 24 h. Cells were then harvested, washed with PBS, and resuspended in 250 μL of PBS containing 3.0 x 10^5 chicken red blood cells as an internal standard. Cells were fixed by the addition of 750 μL of ice-cold EtOH and stored at -20 ºC until analysis. Prior to fluorometry, cells were washed with PBS and resuspended in 1 mL of PBS containing 1 μg/mL

DAPI. Fixed cell suspensions were incubated on ice for 1 h and cell cycle distribution was then analyzed using an LSR II flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ).

Immunofluorescence. Cover slides (22 x 22 mm) sterilized with 70% (v/v) EtOH were placed in 6-well plates. To promote cell adhesion, cover slides were treated with 1.5 mL of a fibronectin solution in PBS (10 μg/mL) for 1 h at 37 °C. Slides were then rinsed twice with PBS. M21 cells (1 x 10^5) were seeded onto the plates and incubated for 24 h. Cells were then incubated with the test compound at its IC_{50} value for 24 h at 37 ºC. The control solution consisted of DMSO dissolved in culture medium (0.5%, v/v). Cells were fixed using 1 mL formaldehyde at 3.7% and permeabilized by addition of a saponin solution (0.1% in PBS) containing 3% (w/v) BSA (saponin-BSA). Cells were incubated with mouse anti-H2AX pS139 antibody (Millipore, Billerica, MA). Cover slides were next incubated for 3 h at room temperature and then washed twice with PBS supplemented with 0.05% (v/v) Tween 20 (PBS-T). Saponin-BSA containing goat anti-mouse IgG conjugated to AlexaFluor 594 (Invitrogen, Burlington, ON, Canada), and DAPI (Sigma, Oakville, ON, Canada) (0.3 μg/mL) was then added. The cover slides were incubated for 2 h at room temperature and then washed twice with PBS-T and twice with PBS. The cover slides were mounted with polyvinyl alcohol–1,4,-diazobicycli-[2.2.2]-octane (10%-2.5%, v/v) in buffer (5% (v/v) glycerol and 25 mM Tris buffer, pH 8.7) (Sigma, Oakville, ON, Canada). Cells were visualized using an epifluorescence microscope (Olympus BX51, Center Valley, PA) with a Qimaging RETIGA EXi camera (Qimaging, Surrey, BC).

CAM Assay. Human HT-1080 fibrosarcoma cells were cultured in Dulbecco's minimal essential medium containing 58mM $NaHCO_3$ 25 mM D-glucose, 4 mM L-glutamine, and 0.11 mM Na pyruvate supplemented with 5% (v/v) fetal bovine serum. Cells were maintained at 37 ºC in a water-saturated, 5% CO_2 atmosphere. HT-1080 cells were used to assess the antitumoral activity

of candidate drugs in the CAM assay. Briefly, on day 0, freshly fertilized chicken eggs were purchased from Couvoirs Victoriaville (Victoriaville, QC, Canada). The eggs were incubated for 10 d in a Pro-FI egg incubator (Lyon Electric, Chula Vista, CA) fitted with an automatic egg turner before being transferred to a Roll-X static incubator for the rest of the incubation period. Eggs were kept at 37 ^{o}C in a 60% relative humidity atmosphere for the whole incubation period. Using a hobby drill (Dremel, Racine, WI), a hole was drilled on the side of the egg, and negative pressure was applied to create a new air sac. A window was opened in this new air sac and was covered with transparent adhesive tape to prevent contamination. A freshly prepared HT-1080 cell suspension (40 μl, 3.5 x 10^5 cells/egg) was applied directly on the freshly exposed CAM tissue. On day 11, drugs dissolved in DMSO (40 μM) were extemporaneously diluted at the required concentrations in the excipient (cremophor EL™/ethanol 99%/PBS, 1/1/14 v/v). The drug solution (100 μl) was injected into a vein under the CAM. Each experimental group contained 10–12 eggs that were incubated until day 17. Embryos were euthanized by cooling at 4 ^{o}C for at least 4 h. Tumors were collected and tumor wet weight was recorded. The number of dead embryos and signs of toxicity from the different groups were also recorded.

Chemical Procedures. General. Proton NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AM-300 spectrometer (Bruker, Germany). Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million. Reactions using microwave heating were performed with an Initiator system (Biotage, Charlottesville, VA,). IR spectra were recorded with a Magna FT-IR spectrometer (Nicolet Instrument Inc., Madison, WI). Uncorrected melting points were determined on an electrothermal melting point apparatus. HPLC analyses of compounds **4-8** and **10** were performed using an Acquity UPLC Sample with binary solvent manager equipped with a Quattro Premier™ XE tandem quadrupole mass spectrometer (Waters, Milford, MA). Compounds were analyzed with a Waters BECH C18

reversed-phase column (1.7 μm, 2.1 x 50 mm, 50 ºC) and eluted within 7 min with a MeOH/H_2O linear gradient containing 0.1% TFA at 0.6 mL/min. HPLC analysis of other end compounds was performed using a Prominence LCMS-2020 system with binary solvent equipped with a UV/VIS photodiode array (Shimadzu, Columbia, MD). Compounds were eluted in 30 min on an Alltech Alltima C18 reversed-phase column (5 μm, 250 mm x 4.6 mm) equipped with an Alltech Alltima C18 pre-column (5 μm, 7.5 x 4.6 mm) with a MeOH/H_2O linear gradient at 1.0 mL/min. Purity of the final compounds was >95%. All reactions were performed under a dried Ar atmosphere. All chemicals were supplied by Aldrich Chemicals (Milwaukee, WI) or VWR International (Mont-Royal, QC, Canada) and used as received unless specified otherwise. Liquid flash chromatography was performed on silica gel F60, 60A, 40-63 μm supplied by Silicycle (Québec, QC, Canada) using a FPX flash purification system (Biotage, Charlottesville, VA), and using solvent mixtures expressed as v/v ratios. Solvents and reagents were used without purification unless specified otherwise. The progress of all reactions was monitored by TLC on precoated silica gel 60 F254 TLC plates (VWR). The chromatograms were viewed under UV light at 254 and/or 265 nm.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Compounds 4 to 55. *Method A.* The appropriate isocyanate (1.2 mmol) was added dropwise to the appropriate aniline (1.0 mmol) in dry methylene chloride or dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) under an Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 7 d. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the compound was purified by flash chromatography.

Method B. 2-Chloroethylisocyanate (1.2 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine were added dropwise to a solution of the appropriate aniline (1.0 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) under

an Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 7 d. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude compound was purified by flash chromatography.

Method C. The appropriate isocyanate (2.0 mmol) was added dropwise to appropriate aniline (1.0 mmol) in dry acetonitrile or dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL). The reaction was performed either in the absence or presence of pyridine (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred from 60 ºC to 130 ºC under microwave heating (100 W) for 15–50 min. The solvent was evaporated and the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate. The solution was washed with hydrochloric acid (1 N) and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to dryness.

Method D. The appropriate isocyanate (1.2 mmol) was added dropwise to the appropriate aniline, (1.0 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) under an Ar atmosphere. Pyridine (1.0 mmol) was added to the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 7 d. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the compound was purified by flash chromatography.

Method E. The appropriate compound (**9**, **14**, **27**, **32**, **43** or **48** (0.1 mmol)) was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 mL). Tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1M) in dry THF was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue dissolved with ethyl acetate (40 mL). The solution was washed with 40 mL HCL (1 N), brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

2-Tolyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (4). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 57%; yellow solid; mp: 101 ºC; IR ν: 3369 (NH), 1592

(C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.18 (s, 1H, NH), 7.69-7.67 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.53-7.51 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.12-7.04 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.98-6.95 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.12 (t, 1H, J = 4.8 Hz, NH), 3.58 (brs, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.05 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.1, 148.1, 145.3, 131.8, 131.5, 129.8, 127.9, 127.3, 127.1, 122.2, 118.1, 44.2, 41.9, 16.3; MS (ESI+) *m/z* found 368.9; $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 369.1.

3-Tolyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (5). Method C in dry THF under microwave at 100 ºC for 15 min without washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 29%; orange oil; IR ν: 3348 (NH), 1594 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.05 (s, 1H, NH), 7.67-7.64 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.54-7.51 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.13-7.00 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.84 (s, 1H, Ar), 6.70-6.67 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.06 (t, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz, NH), 3.62-3.56 (m, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.26 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.0, 149.4, 145.2, 140.2, 129.9, 129.3, 128.1, 127.3, 122.9, 119.0, 117.9, 44.3, 41.9, 21.2; MS (ESI+) *m/z* found 368.9; $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 369.1.

4-Tolyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (6). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (80:20) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (60:40)). Yield: 33%; colorless oil; IR ν: 3369 (NH), 1539 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.17 (s, 1H, NH), 7.66-763 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.53-7.50 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.02 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz, Ar), 6.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz, Ar), 6.13 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.58 (brs, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.25 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.2, 147.2, 145.2, 137.3, 130.3, 129.9, 127.1, 122.0, 118.0, 44.2, 41.9, 20.9; MS (ESI+) *m/z* found 368.9; $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 369.1.

4-Methoxyphenyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (7). Method A in THF. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene

chloride/ethyl acetate (80:20)). Yield: 46%; colorless oil; IR ν: 1500 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.92 (s, 1H, NH), 7.64-7.62 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.50-7.48 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.86-6.83 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.75-6.72 (m, 2H, Ar), 5.97 (t, 1H, J = 5.2 Hz, NH), 3.72 (s, 3H, CH_3), 3.62-3.57 (m, 4H, 2xCH_2); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 158.4, 154.9, 145.1, 142.8, 130.0, 127.1, 123.3, 118.0, 114.6, 55.6, 44.3, 42.0; MS (ESI+) *m/z* found 385.0; $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_2O_5S$ (M^+ + H) requires 385.1.

4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (8). Method C in dry THF under microwave at 60 °C for 15 min without washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (95:5)). Yield: 22%; white sticky solid; IR ν: 3355 (NH), 1569 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.95 (s, 1H, NH), 7.65-7.63 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.51-7.49 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.78-6.76 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.50-6.48 (m, 2H, Ar), 5.98 (t, 1H, J = 5.3 Hz, NH), 3.63-3.57 (m, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.87 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.9, 149.4, 145.1, 139.9, 129.9, 127.4, 122.8, 117.9, 112.5, 44.3, 41.9, 40.5; MS (ESI+) *m/z* found 397.9; $C_{17}H_{21}ClN_3O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 398.1.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (9). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (80:20)). Yield: 99%; yellow oil; IR ν: 3321 (NH), 1670 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.96 (s, 1H, NH), 7.65-7.51 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.82-6.68 (m, 4H, Ar), 5.97 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.61 (brs, 4H, 2xCH_2), 0.94 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.15 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.8, 154.7, 145.2, 143.3, 130.0, 127.1, 123.3, 120.8, 118.0, 44.3, 42.0, 25.6, 18.2, -4.5.

4-Hydroxyphenyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (10). Method E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate/methanol

(90:10)). Yield: 80%; white solid; mp: 247 ºC; IR ν: 3625-3050 (OH), 1686 (C=O), 1334 (OH) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 8.60 (s, 1H, NH), 7.89-7.86 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.73-7.70 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.85-6.82 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.78-6.75 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.37 (brs, 1H, NH), 4.04 (t, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz, CH_2), 3.65-3.60 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.31 (brs, 1H, OH); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 158.5, 156.1, 145.6, 141.6, 129.2, 126.3, 122.9, 116.1, 115.7, 44.4, 36.6; MS (ESI-) *m/z* found 369.0; $C_{15}H_{14}ClN_2O_5S$ (M^- - H) requires 369.0.

2-Tolyl 3-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (11). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 57%; sticky solid; IR ν: 3330 (NH), 1658 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.26 (s, 1H, NH), 7.97 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.68-7.65 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.83-7.30 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.14-7.02 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.93-6.90 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.18 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.57 (s, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.07 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.7, 148.2, 140.4, 136.3, 131.7, 131.5, 129.9, 127.2, 127.0, 124.6, 122.1, 122.0, 118.0, 44.2, 41.9, 16.3; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 369.1; $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 369.1.

2-Ethylphenyl 3-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (12). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 53%; colorless oil; IR ν: 3343 (NH), 1658 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.17 (s, 1H, NH), 7.95 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.70-7.68 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.41-7.34 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.19-7.03 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.92-6.90 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.08 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.56 (s, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.50 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.07 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.8, 147.7, 140.4, 137.2, 136.4, 130.0, 127.4, 127.0, 124.6, 121.9, 121.9, 118.0, 102.7, 44.1, 41.9, 22.8, 14.1; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 383.1; $C_{17}H_{20}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 383.1.

2-Propylphenyl 3-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (13). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 12%; yellow oil; IR ν: 3300 (NH), 1657 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.42 (s, 1H, NH), 8.08 (s, 1H, Ar) 7.57-7.55 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.38-7.32 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.14-7.05 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.93-6.91 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.29 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.55 (s, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.45-2.41 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.49-1.45 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.84-0.80 (m, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.9, 147.9, 140.4, 136.5, 135.8, 130.7, 129.9, 127.2, 127.0, 124.6, 121.9, 118.0, 102.7, 44.1, 41.9, 31.8, 23.0, 13.9; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 397.1; $C_{18}H_{22}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 397.1.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 3-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (14). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 85%; white sticky solid; IR ν: 3004 (NH), 1710 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.16 (s, 1H, NH), 7.90 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.75-7.72 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.33-7.24 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.82-6.79 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.69-6.66 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.09 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.61 (s, 4H, 2xCH_2), 0.93 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.14 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.3, 154.7, 143.3, 140.4, 135.3, 129.8, 124.6, 123.2, 122.3, 120.8, 118.0, 44.3, 42.0, 25.6, 18.2, -4.5.

4-Hydroxyphenyl 3-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (15). Method E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate/methanol (90:10)). Yield: 78%; white solid; mp: 156 ºC; IR ν: 3500-3100 (OH), 1688 (C=O), 1330 (OH) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 8.60 (s, 1H, NH), 8.29 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.93-7.90 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.57-7.52 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.40-7.37 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.90-6.86 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.80-6.76 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.27 (brs, 1H, NH), 4.00 (t, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz, CH_2), 3.63-3.58 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.87 (brs, 1H, OH); ^{13}C NMR

(DMSO-d_6): δ 158.9, 155.6, 155.6, 142.4, 141.0, 135.7, 129.4, 123.2, 123.1, 121.9, 115.9, 44.8, 37.0; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 371.1; $C_{15}H_{16}ClN_2O_5S$ (M^+ + H) requires 371.0.

2-Ethylphenyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (16). Method C in dry MeCN under microwave at 130 ºC for 40 min with washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (75:25) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (50:50)). Yield: 8%; white solid; mp: 127-128 ºC; IR ν: 3338 (NH), 1685 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.44 (s, 1H, NH), 7.86-7.83 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.73-7.70 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.27-6.97 (m, 4H, Ar), 4.03-3.95 (m, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.53-2.45 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.12-1.07 (m, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.5, 147.8, 143.9, 137.2, 130.5, 129.9, 129.6, 127.2, 126.9, 122.0, 117.7, 43.6, 41.9, 22.8, 14.1; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 383.1; $C_{17}H_{20}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 383.1.

2-Propylphenyl 4-[3-(2-chloroethyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (17). Method C in dry MeCN under microwave at 130 ºC for 50 min with washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (75:25) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (50:50)). Yield: 75%; yellow solid; mp: 95 ºC; IR ν: 3326 (NH), 1669 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.76-7.73 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.54-7.52 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.32 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.29-6.99 (m, 4H, Ar), 5.58 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.65-3.64 (m, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.43 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, CH_2), 1.57-1.51 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.86 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.3, 148.0, 144.7, 135.8, 130.7, 129.8, 128.7, 127.1, 127.0, 122.0, 118.1, 44.4, 42.0, 31.9, 23.0, 13.9; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 397.1; $C_{18}H_{22}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 397.1.

3-[3-(2-Chloroethyl)ureido]-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (18). Method B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)) and was crystallized with methylene chloride and filtered. Yield: 45%; white solid; mp: 164-165 ºC; IR ν: 3267 (NH), 1642 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.58 (s, 1H,

NH), 9.06 (s, 1H, NH), 7.94 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.62-7.01 (m, 7H, Ar), 6.51 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.71-3.68 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.48-3.45 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.05 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.8, 141.3, 141.0, 134.9, 134.3, 130.7, 129.5, 126.5, 126.4, 126.3, 121.3, 119.2, 115.4, 44.3, 41.3, 17.7; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 366.0; $C_{16}H_{17}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 366.1.

3-[3-(2-Chloroethyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-ethylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (19). Method B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)) and was crystallized with methylene chloride and filtered. Yield: 35%; white solid; mp: 170-171 ºC; IR ν: 3274 (NH), 1643 (C=O); ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.58 (s, 1H, NH), 9.06 (s, 1H, NH), 7.95 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.63-6.91 (m, 7H, Ar), 6.50 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.72-3.68 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.47-3.45 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.58-2.54 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.01 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.9, 141.3, 141.0, 140.5, 134.2, 129.5, 129.0, 126.8, 126.6, 126.2, 121.2, 119.2, 115.4, 44.3, 41.3, 23.2, 14.4; MS (APCI-) *m/z* found 379.9; $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 380.1.

3-[3-(2-Chloroethyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (20). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (80:20)). Yield: 12%; yellow solid; mp: 207 ºC; IR ν: 3318 (NH), 1633 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 8.55 (s, 1H, NH), 8.01-7.98 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.81 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.52-6.92 (m, 6H, Ar), 6.41 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.74-3.70 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.61-3.57 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.48-2.42 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.63-1.53 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 160.1, 150.4, 146.4, 144.8, 138.3, 137.0, 135.5, 134.7, 134.6, 131.4, 129.0, 126.9, 123.1, 49.1, 46.9, 37.9, 27.9, 19.0; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 393.9; $C_{18}H_{21}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 394.1.

4-[3-(2-Chloroethyl)ureido]-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (21). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 40%; yellowish solid; mp: 134-135 ºC; IR ν: 3074 (NH), 1683 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 8.97 (s, 2H, 2xNH), 7.79-7.64 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.38-7.26 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.31 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.87-3.75 (m, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.24 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.7, 144.3, 135.1, 134.1, 132.7, 130.7, 127.9, 126.4, 126.3, 117.0, 44.3, 41.3, 17.7; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 368.1; $C_{16}H_{19}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^+ + H) requires 368.1.

4-[3-(2-Chloroethyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-ethylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (22). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 10%; white solid; mp: 214-215 ºC; IR ν: 3100 (NH), 1682 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 7.53-7.40 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.13-7.01 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.60-3.49 (m, 4H, 2xCH_2), 2.38 (q, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz, CH_2), 0.99 (t, 3H, J = 7.6, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.7, 144.2, 140.3, 134.4, 132.3, 128.9, 128.0, 126.6, 126.5, 126.1, 117.0, 44.3, 41.2, 23.1, 14.4; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 382.1; $C_{17}H_{21}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^+ + H) requires 382.1.

4-[3-(2-Chloroethyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (23). Method B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)) and was crystallized with methylene chloride and filtered. Yield: 21%; white solid; mp: 178-180 ºC; IR ν: 3376 (NH), 1684 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.36 (s, 1H, NH), 9.15 (s, 1H, NH), 7.64-7.57 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.21-6.91 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.62 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.73-3.69 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.48-3.46 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.55-2.47 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.44-1.39 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.85 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.7, 144.2, 138.8, 134.6,

132.4, 129.6, 128.0, 126.4, 126.4, 126.1, 117.0, 44.3, 41.3, 32.3, 22.9, 14.0; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 393.9; $C_{18}H_{21}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 394.1.

2-Tolyl 3-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (24). Method C in dry MeCN under microwave at 130 ºC for 45 min with washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 45%; white solid; mp: 129 ºC; IR ν: 3327 (NH), 1626 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.05 (s, 1H, NH), 8.19 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.70-6.67 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.54-7.52 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.37-7.21 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.99-6.97 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.45 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.69-3.67 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.25-3.23 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.06 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.93-1.91 (m, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 160.2, 153.0, 147.0, 140.8, 137.0, 136.2, 135.3, 132.5, 128.5, 127.1, 125.3, 121.3, 48.3, 41.9, 37.8, 21.0; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 383.1; $C_{17}H_{20}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 383.1.

2-Ethylphenyl 3-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (25). Method C in dry MeCN under microwave at 130 ºC for 45 min with washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (75:25) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (25:75)). Yield: 36%; yellowish oil; mp: 102 ºC; IR ν: 3326 (NH), 1633 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.04 (s, 1H, NH), 8.21 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.69-7.67 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.56-7.51 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.40-7.23 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.99-6.67 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.45 (t, 1H, J = 5.6 Hz, NH), 3.71-3.67 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.27-3.20 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.52-2.45 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.94-1.89 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.06 (t, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 160.2, 152.5, 147.0, 141.8, 140.8, 135.3, 132.7, 132.5, 128.5, 126.9, 125.2, 121.2, 48.2, 1.9, 37.8, 27.4, 19.3; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 397.1; $C_{18}H_{22}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 397.1.

2-Propylphenyl 3-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (26). Method C in dry MeCN under microwave at 130 ºC for 45 min with washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was

purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, chloroform to chloroform/ethyl acetate (80:20)). Yield: 55%; white solid; mp: 100 ºC; IR ν: 1634 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.29 (s, 1H, NH), 8.02 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.64-7.61 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.41-7.31 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.18-7.03 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.93-6.91 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.00 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.54 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.40-3.36 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.44 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, CH_2), 1.97-1.89 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.55-1.42 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.86-0.81 (t, 3H, J = 7.3, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 156.1, 148.0, 140.6, 136.5, 135.8, 130.7, 129.9, 127.2, 127.0, 124.5, 121.9, 121.8, 117.9, 42.4, 37.5, 32.5, 31.8, 23.0, 13.9; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 411.2; $C_{19}H_{24}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 411.1.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 3-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (27). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (95:5)). Yield: 83%; yellowish oil; IR ν: 1662 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.24 (s, 1H, NH), 8.06 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.57-7.55 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.28-7.21 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.81-6.78 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.69-6.67 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.05 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.59-3.55 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.44-3.40 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.98-1.95 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.93 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.14 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 156.1, 154.6, 143.3, 140.6, 135.4, 129.6, 124.6, 123.2, 122.2, 120.8, 118.0, 42.4, 37.5, 32.6, 25.6, 18.1, -4.5.

4-Hydroxyphenyl 3-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (28). Method E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate/methanol (90:10)). Yield: 60%; yellowish oil; IR ν: 3450-3050 (OH), 1666 (C=O), 1364 (OH) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 8.12-8.11 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.78-7.63 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.44-7.28 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.84-6.68 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.67-3.62 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.38-3.34 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.02-1.94 (m, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 157.0, 155.8, 143.1, 142.5, 136.6, 130.3, 124.0, 124.0, 121.7, 117.9, 116.6, 43.3, 37.8, 33.7; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 385.1; $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_2O_5S$ (M^+ + H) requires 385.1.

2-Tolyl 4-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (29). Method C in dry MeCN under microwave at 130 ºC for 45 min with washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 41%; sticky solid; IR ν: 3395 (NH), 1675 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.90 (s, 1H, NH), 7.70-6.67 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.53-7.50 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.14-6.96 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.58-3.54 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.42-3.38 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.06 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.00-1.92 (m, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.2, 148.1, 145.3, 131.8, 131.5, 129.8, 127.8, 127.3, 127.1, 122.2, 118.0, 42.3, 37.5, 32.3, 16.3; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 383.1; $C_{17}H_{20}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 383.1.

2-Ethylphenyl 4-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (30). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (75:25) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (25:75)). Yield: 85%; yellowish sticky solid; IR ν: 3363 (NH), 1664 (NH) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.07 (s, 1H, NH), 7.71-7.68 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.54-7.51 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.19-7.07 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.98-6.96 (m, 1H, Ar), 5.88 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.56-3.52 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.41-3.36 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.48 (q, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz, CH_2), 1.96-1.92 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.08 (t, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.4, 147.7, 145.4, 137.2, 130.0, 129.7, 127.8, 127.4, 127.0, 121.9, 118.0, 42.3, 37.5, 32.4, 22.8, 14.1; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 397.1; $C_{18}H_{22}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 397.1.

2-Propylphenyl 4-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (31). Method C in dry MeCN under microwave at 130 ºC for 45 min with washing with HCl (1 N). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (75:25) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (25:75)). Yield: 27%; yellow oil; IR ν: 3352 (NH), 1672 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.72-7.50 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.16-6.96 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.58-3.54 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.41-3.37 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.43-3.39 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.99-1.94 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.55-1.45 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.86-0.81 (m, 3H,

CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.1, 147.9, 145.1, 135.7, 130.8, 129.7, 128.1, 127.2, 127.0, 121.9, 118.1, 42.3, 37.6, 32.3, 31.8, 23.0, 13.9; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 411.2; $C_{19}H_{24}ClN_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 411.1.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 4-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (32). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)). Yield: 60%; yellowish oil; IR ν: 3303 (NH), 1672 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.89 (s, 1H, NH), 7.65-7.62 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.52-7.50 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.82-6.79 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.72-6.68 (m, 2H, Ar), 5.78 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.58-3.55 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.41-3.37 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.98-1.94 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.95-0.91 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.15 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.2, 154.7, 145.4, 143.3, 130.0, 126.9, 123.3, 120.8, 117.9, 42.3, 37.5, 32.4, 25.6, 18.1, -4.5.

4-Hydroxyphenyl 4-[3-(3-chloropropyl)ureido]benzenesulfonate (33). Method E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate/methanol (90:10)). Yield: 63%; Yellowish oil; IR ν: 3620-3375 (OH), 1678 (C=O), 1359 (OH); ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.67 (s, 1H, OH), 9.17 (s, 1H, NH), 7.64 (s, 4H, Ar), 6.80-6.68 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.54 (t, 1H, J = 5.6, NH), 3.72-3.67 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.28-3.22 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.97-1.88 (m, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 156.2, 154.7, 146.3, 141.4, 129.7, 125.1, 123.1, 117.1, 115.9, 43.0, 36.7, 32.5; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 385.1; $C_{16}H_{18}ClN_2O_5S$ (M^+ + H) requires 385.1.

3-[3-(3-Chloropropyl)ureido]-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (34). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (70:30)) and recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 40%; yellowish solid; mp: 150 ºC; IR ν: 3353 (NH), 1648 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.55 (s, 1H, NH), 8.85 (s, 1H, NH), 7.91 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.58-7.56 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.40-7.35 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.16-7.08 (m,

4H, Ar), 6.70-6.67 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.33 (t, 1H, J = 5.5 Hz, NH), 3.70-3.66 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.25-3.19 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.03 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.95-1.88 (m, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 155.0, 141.2, 134.9, 134.2, 130.7, 129.4, 126.4, 126.3, 121.2, 118.9, 115.3, 113.1, 43.1, 36.6, 32.6, 17.7; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 382.1; $C_{17}H_{21}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^+ + H) requires 382.1.

3-[3-(3-Chloropropyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-ethylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (35). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:60) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:90)) and recrystallized with methanol and filtered. Yield: 14%; yellowish solid; mp: 125 ºC; IR ν: 3316 (NH), 1641 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.05 (s, 1H, NH), 7.97 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.77-7.75 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.53-7.43 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.27-7.22 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.97-6.95 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.42 (t, 1H, J = 5.5, NH), 3.69 (t, 2H, J = 6.4 Hz, CH_2), 3.25-3.21 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.26 (q, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_2), 1.96-1.87 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.98 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (acetone-d_6/$CDCl_3$): δ 156.2, 147.4, 141.9, 140.0, 132.1, 131.1, 130.1, 129.9, 126.9, 124.9, 122.5, 118.8, 117.4, 43.2, 37.8, 33.7, 24.2, 14.3; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 393.9; $C_{18}H_{21}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 394.1.

3-[3-(3-Chloropropyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (36). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (80:20)) and recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 6%; yellowish solid; mp: 112 ºC; IR ν: 3319 (NH), 1642 (C=O); ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.55 (s, 1H, NH), 8.85 (s, 1H, NH), 7.93 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.58-756 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.41-7.36 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.20-7.05 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.93-6.91 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.33 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.70-3.66 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.25-3.19 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.48-2.43 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.94-1.86 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.41-1.28 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.81 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 155.0, 141.2, 139.0, 138.8, 134.4, 129.6, 129.4, 126.6, 126.5,

126.2, 121.1, 119.0, 115.3, 43.1, 36.7, 32.6, 32.3, 22.9, 14.0; MS (ESI-) *m/z* found 408.1; $C_{19}H_{23}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 408.1.

4-[3-(3-Chloropropyl)ureido]-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (37). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (80:20)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 20%; white solid; mp: 204-205 ºC; IR: 3079 (NH), 1678 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.35 (s, 1H, NH), 8.95 (s, 1H, NH), 7.56-7.49 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.13-7.00 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.45 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.70-3.66 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.02 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.93-1.89 (m, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.8, 144.5, 135.1, 134.0, 132.1, 130.7, 127.9, 126.4, 126.3, 126.2, 116.9, 43.0, 36.6, 32.5, 17.7; MS (ESI-) *m/z* found 380.1; $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 380.1.

4-[3-(3-Chloropropyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-ethylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (38). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (90:10)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 13%; white solid; mp: 192 ºC; IR ν: 3076 (NH), 1679 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$/ DMSO-d_6): δ 7.54-7.41 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.18-7.03 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.58 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz, CH_2), 3.36-3.31 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.38 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.99-1.91 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.01 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 155.5, 145.6, 140.4, 135.5, 133.3, 129.7, 129.0, 127.2, 126.9, 126.8, 117.8, 43.2, 37.8, 33.7, 24.1, 14.7; MS (ESI-) *m/z* found 394.1; $C_{18}H_{21}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 394.1.

4-[3-(3-Chloropropyl)ureido]-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (39). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (95:15)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 11%; White solid; mp: 219-220 ºC; IR ν: 3277 (NH), 1657 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.11 (s, 1H, NH), 7.80-7.60 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.44-7.08 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.54-6.48 (m, 2H, 2xNH), 3.51-

3.47 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.26-3.22 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.95-1.90 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.78-1.73 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.61-1.59 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.91 w(t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.8, 152.7, 145.4, 142.9, 134.1, 130.9, 130.5, 129.9, 129.6, 127.1, 116.6, 43.0, 37.8, 36.7, 32.6, 22.5, 14.1; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 408.0; $C_{19}H_{23}ClN_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 408.1.

2-Tolyl 3-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (40). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (92:8) to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (88:12)). Yield: 80%; yellowish sticky solid; IR ν: 3317 (NH), 1655 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.27 (s, 1H, NH), 8.00 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.63-7.61 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.35-7.27 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.09-7.03 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.93-6.90 (m, 1H, Ar), 5.89 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.26-3.19 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.07 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.07 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 156.1, 148.2, 140.8, 136.4, 131.7, 131.5, 129.8, 127.2, 127.0, 124.4, 122.1, 121.6, 117.9, 35.0, 16.3, 15.1; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 335.1; $C_{16}H_{19}N_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 335.1.

2-Ethylphenyl 3-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (41). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (92:8) to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (88:12)). Yield: 78%; white solid; mp: 76-78 ºC; IR ν: 3297 (NH), 1655 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.27 (s, 1H, NH), 7.99 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.66-7.63 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.39-7.32 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.17-7.01 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.94-9.91 (m, 1H, Ar), 5.88 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.25-3.19 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.51 (q, 2H, J = 7.5, CH_2), 1.14-1.04 (m, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 156.0, 147.8, 140.8, 137.2, 136.5, 129.9, 129.8, 127.3, 126.9, 124.3, 121.9, 121.5, 117.9, 35.0, 22.8, 15.1, 14.0; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 349.1; $C_{17}H_{21}N_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 349.1.

2-Propylphenyl 3-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (42). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (92:8)

to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (88:12)). Yield: 99%; sticky solid; IR ν: 3343 (NH), 1655 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.28 (s, 1H, NH), 8.03 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.62-7.60 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.41-7.29 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.16-7.02 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.95-6.92 (m, 1H, Ar), 5.90 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.25-3.18 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.44 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, CH_2), 1.52-1.44 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.06 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH_3), 0.82 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 156.1, 148.0, 140.8, 136.6, 135.8, 130.7, 129.8, 127.1, 127.0, 124.4, 121.9, 121.5, 117.9, 35.0, 31.8, 23.0, 15.1, 13.8; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 363.1; $C_{18}H_{23}N_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 363.1.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 3-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (43). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (75:25)). Yield: 48%; yellowish oil; IR ν: 3370 (NH), 1659 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.98 (s, 1H, NH), 7.83 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.79-7.76 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.30-7.26 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.82-6.79 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.68-6.65 (m, 2H, Ar), 5.60 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.29-3.22 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.13-1.08 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.93 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.13 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 155.8, 154.6, 143.4, 140.7, 135.4, 129.7, 124.5, 123.2, 122.0, 120.7, 117.9, 35.1, 25.6, 18.1, 15.2, -4.5.

4-Hydroxyphenyl 3-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (44). Method E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate/methanol (90:10)). Yield: 50%; white sticky solid; IR ν: 1649 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.67 (s, 1H, OH), 8.95 (s, 1H, NH), 8.09 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.66-7.26 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.82-6.68 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.27 (t, 1H, J = 5.1 Hz, NH), 3.14-3.09 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.06 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 156.3, 154.8, 141.8, 141.3, 134.9, 129.9, 123.0, 123.0, 120.2, 116.2, 116.0, 34.1, 15.3; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 337.1; $C_{15}H_{17}N_2O_5S$ (M^+ + H) requires 337.1.

2-Tolyl 4-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (45). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate 90:10)). Yield: 70%; white solid; mp: 137-138 ºC; IR ν: 3363 (NH), 1663 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.08 (s, 1H, NH), 7.66-7.63 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.55-7.52 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.11-7.06 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.96-6.93 (m, 1H, Ar), 5.69 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.27-3.19 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.05 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.09 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.5, 148.2, 145.8, 131.7, 131.5, 129.7, 127.4, 127.2, 126.9, 122.2, 117.8, 34.9, 16.3, 15.2; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 335.1; $C_{16}H_{19}N_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 335.1.

2-Ethylphenyl 4-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (46). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (65:35) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (55:45)). Yield: 83%; orange solid; mp: 123 ºC; IR ν: 3389 (NH), 1671 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.19 (s, 1H, NH), 7.72-769 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.56-7.52 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.18-7.07 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.99-6.96 (m, 1H, Ar), 5.81 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.28-3.22 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.49 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.12-1.05 (m, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.5, 147.7, 145.6, 137.2, 130.0, 129.7, 127.4, 126.9, 121.9, 117.9, 102.6, 35.0, 22.8, 15.2, 14.0; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 349.1; $C_{17}H_{21}N_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 349.1.

2-Propylphenyl 4-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (47). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (65:35) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (55:45)). Yield: 73%; yellowish solid; mp: 108 ºC; IR ν: 3383 (NH), 1666 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.08 (s, 1H, NH), 7.72-7.69 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.55-7.52 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.16-7.06 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.99-6.97 (m, 1H, Ar), 5.67 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.26-3.22 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.42 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, CH_2), 1.55-1.43 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.10 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 0.83 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.3, 147.9, 145.5, 135.7, 130.7, 129.7, 127.8, 127.2,

127.0, 122.0, 117.8, 35.1, 31.8, 23.0, 15.2, 13.9; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 363.1; $C_{18}H_{23}N_2O_4S$ (M^+ + H) requires 363.1.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 4-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (48). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (75:25)). Yield: 53%; yellowish oil; IR ν: 3357 (NH), 1665 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.93 (s, 1H, NH), 7.66-7.60 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.49-7.42 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.86-7.78 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.72-6.66 (m, 2H, Ar), 5.50 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.28-3.20 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.15-1.05 (m, 3H, CH_3), 0.92 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.14 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.1, 154.6, 145.5, 143.4, 131.0, 129.9, 123.3, 120.7, 117.7, 35.7, 25.6, 18.1, 15.2, -4.5.

4-Hydroxyphenyl 4-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonate (49). Method E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate/methanol (90:10)). Yield: 66%; white oil; IR ν: 3450-3075 (OH), 1666 (C=O), 1357 (OH) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 8.48 (s, 1H, NH), 7.73-7.63 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.84-6.75 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.02 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.27-3.21 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.12 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH_3), 3.08 (brs, 1H, OH); ^{13}C NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 156.9, 155.2, 147.3, 143.2, 130.5, 127.2, 124.1, 117.9, 116.5, 35.2, 15.5; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 337.1; $C_{15}H_{17}N_2O_5S$ (M^+ + H) requires 337.1.

3-(3-Ethylureido)-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (50). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (50:50) to ethyl acetate) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 15%; white solid; mp: 199-200 ºC; IR ν: 3333 (NH), 1685 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 9.55 (s, 1H, NH), 8.81 (s, 1H, NH), 7.90 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.59-7.57 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.40-7.35 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.16-7.08 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.00-6.97 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.17 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.16-3.07 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.03 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.06 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.9, 141.3, 141.2, 135.0, 134.2, 130.7, 129.4, 126.4, 126.4,

126.3, 121.1, 118.8, 115.2, 34.0, 17.7, 15.4; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 334.2; $C_{16}H_{20}N_3O_3S$ (M^+ + H) requires 334.1.

***N*-(2-Ethylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonamide (51)**. Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:60) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (80:20)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 4%; yellowish solid; mp: 229-230 ºC; IR ν: 3312 (NH), 1643 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 8.97 (s, 1H, NH), 7.96 (s, 1H, NH), 7.78-7.76 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.53-7.24 (m, 6H, Ar), 6.97-6.95 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.23 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.18-3.11 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.28-2.24 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.22-0.95 (m, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.8, 145.7, 141.6, 139.0, 132.1, 131.6, 130.6, 129.7, 129.2, 126.5, 123.0, 120.2, 116.7, 34.1, 22.8, 15.4, 13.8; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 346.0; $C_{17}H_{20}N_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 346.1.

3-(3-Ethylureido)-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (52). Method D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (75:25)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 11%; yellowish solid; mp: 147 ºC; IR ν: 3288 (NH), 1649 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.54 (s, 1H, NH), 8.81 (s, 1H, NH), 7.93 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.60-7.57 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.41-6.91 (m, 6H, Ar), 3.17-3.10 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.47 (m, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz, CH_2), 1.41-1.32 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.06 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH_3), 0.82 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.8, 141.3, 141.2, 138.8, 134.4, 129.6, 129.3, 126.6, 126.5, 126.1, 121.0, 118.8, 115.3, 34.0, 32.3, 22.9, 15.4, 14.0; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 362.2; $C_{18}H_{24}N_3O_3S$ (M^+ + H) requires 362.2.

4-(3-Ethylureido)-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (53). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (75:25)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 15%; white

solid; mp: 246-247 ºC; IR ν: 3051 (NH), 1679 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 7.46-7.22 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.12-6.91 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.15 (q, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 1.92 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.04 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.7, 144.6, 135.1, 134.0, 131.9, 130.7, 127.8, 126.4, 126.3, 126.2, 116.8, 34.0, 17.7, 15.3; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 331.9; $C_{16}H_{18}N_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 332.1.

***N*-(2-Ethylphenyl)-4-(3-ethylureido)benzenesulfonamide (54)**. Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (75:25)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 53%; white solid; mp: 223-224 ºC; IR ν: 3107 (NH), 1683 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.35 (s, 1H, NH), 8.91 (s, 1H, NH), 7.55-7.49 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.21-7.05 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.89 (t, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz, NH), 3.17-3.08 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.55-2.48 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.22-1.05 (m, 6H, 3xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.5, 144.5, 140.2, 134.4, 131.9, 128.9, 127.9, 126.5, 126.4, 126.1, 116.8, 34.0, 23.1, 15.3, 14.4; MS (APSI+) *m/z* found 346.0; $C_{17}H_{20}N_3O_3S$ (M^+ + H) requires 346.1.

4-(3-Ethylureido)-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (55). Method A in dry DCM. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methylene chloride to methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (75:25)) and was recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 21%; yellowish solid; mp: 203 ºC; IR ν: 3098 (NH), 1678 (C=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 9.02 (s, 1H, NH), 8.77 (s, 1H, NH), 7.51-7.44 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.10-6.88 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.14 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.19-3.11 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.46 (t, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz, CH_2), 1.45-1.32 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.08 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH_3), 0.82 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.8, 144.4, 138.5, 134.5, 131.9, 129.3, 127.7, 126.0, 125.9, 125.7, 116.5, 34.0, 33.3, 22.9, 15.2, 13.8; MS (APSI-) *m/z* found 360.0; $C_{18}H_{22}N_3O_3S$ (M^- - H) requires 360.1.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Compounds 56-73.

Method F. The 3-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride or 4-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (7.5 mmol) was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (20 mL) under a dry Ar atmosphere. The selected phenol or aniline (7.5 mmol) and trietylamine were then added dropwise to the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate. The solution was washed with 1 N HCl, 1 N NaOH, brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to dryness.

Method G. The 3-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride or 4-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (8 mmol) was dissolved in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) under an Ar atmosphere. The relevant aniline (8 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine were successively added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 48 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate. The solution was washed with hydrochloric acid (1 N), brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to dryness.

2-Tolyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (56). Method F. Yield: 98%; yellowish solid; mp: 84-85 ºC; IR ν: 1533 (NO_2), 1191 (S=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.35 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 8.06 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 7.19-7.10 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.96-6.93 (m, 1H, Ar), 2.09 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 151.0, 148.0, 141.7, 132.0, 131.4, 129.8, 127.6, 127.3, 124.5, 121.9, 16.3.

3-Tolyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (57). Method F. Yield: 97%; yellowish solid; mp: 94-95 ºC; IR ν: 1533 (NO_2), 1351 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.35 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 8.02 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 7.19-7.06 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.86 (s, 1H, Ar), 6.73-6.70 (m, 1H, Ar), 2.29 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 151.0, 149.2, 141.1, 140.6, 129.9, 129.6, 128.5, 124.3, 122.7, 118.8, 21.2.

4-Tolyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (58). Method F. Yield: 96%; white solid; mp: 94-95 ºC; IR ν: 1520 (NO_2), 1199 (S=O) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.35 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 8.01 (d, 2H, J =

8.7 Hz, Ar), 7.09 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, Ar), 6.85 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, Ar), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ: 151.0, 147.1, 141.0, 137.8, 130.5, 129.9, 124.3, 121.8, 20.8.

4-Methoxyphenyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (59). Method F. Yield: 89%; white solid; mp: 150-151 ºC; IR ν: 1540 (NO_2), 1378 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 8.47 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 8.14 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 7.02-6.91 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.74 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 158.3, 151.1, 142.1, 139.6, 130.1, 125.0, 123.2, 115.1, 55.6.

4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (60). Method F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (90:10) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (70:30)). Yield: 41%; orange solid; mp: 129-130 ºC; IR ν: 1513 (NO_2), 1187 (S=O) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 8.47-8.44 (m, 2H, Ar), 8.14-8.11 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.86-6.83 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.64-6.61 (m, 2H, Ar), 2.87 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 149.4, 139.0, 130.1, 124.9, 122.4, 112.5, 40.1.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (61). Method F. Yield: 96%; yellowish solid; mp: 94-95 ºC; IR ν: 1495 (NO_2), 1377 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.33 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 7.98 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 6.84-6.70 (m, 4H, Ar), 0.92 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.15 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.9, 151.0, 143.1, 140.9, 130.0, 124.3, 123.1, 121.0, 25.6, 18.1, -4.5.

***2*-Tolyl 3-nitrobenzenesulfonate (62)**. Method F. Yield: 91%; white solid; mp: 63-64 ºC; IR ν: 1533 (NO_2), 1351 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.70 (s, 1H, Ar), 8.53 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar), 8.20 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, Ar), 7.83-7.77 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.21-7.14 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.98 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.3 Hz, Ar), 2.12 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 148.2, 148.0, 138.1, 133.8, 132.0, 131.3, 130.9, 128.7, 127.7, 127.3, 123.5, 122.0, 16.3.

2-Ethylphenyl 3-nitrobenzenesulfonate (63). Method F. Yield: 78%; colorless oil; IR ν: 1533 (NO_2), 1381 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.75 (s, 1H, Ar), 8.54 (d, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz, Ar), 8.23 (d, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz, Ar) 8.21-7.80 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.24-7.13 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.02-7.00 (m, 1H, Ar), 2.52 (q, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz, CH_2), 1.13 (t, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 148.3, 147.5, 138.3, 137.0, 133.7, 130.7,130.2, 128.6, 127.8, 127.2, 123.6, 121.8, 22.8, 14.04.

2-Propylphenyl 3-nitrobenzenesulfonate (64). Method F. Yield: 80%; yellowish oil; IR ν: 1533 (NO_2), 1381 (NO_2) cm^{-1};^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.75 (s, 1H, Ar), 8.55 (d, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, Ar), 8.23 (d, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, Ar), 7.82-7.77 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.23-7.15 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.05-7.03 (m, 1H, Ar), 2.44 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz, CH_2), 1.58-1.47 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 148.3, 147.7, 138.4, 135.5, 133.7, 130.9, 130.7, 128.6, 127.6, 127.3, 123.6, 121.8, 31.9, 23.0, 13.9.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 3-nitrobenzenesulfonate (65). Method F. Yield: 95%; yellowish oil; IR ν: 1542 (NO_2), 1377 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.65 (s, 1H, Ar), 8.52-8.50 (m, 1H, Ar), 8.14-8.12 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.78-7.73 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.86-6.83 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.75-6.72 (m, 2H, Ar), 0.95 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.17 (s, 6H, 2xCH_2); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 155.0, 148.2, 143.0, 137.4, 133.9, 130.6, 128.6, 123.8, 123.1, 121.0, 25.6, 18.2, -4.5.

2-Ethylphenyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (66). Method F. Yield: 90%; white solid; mp: 82 ºC; IR ν: 1530 (NO_2), 1376 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.39 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 8.10 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 7.25-7.12 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.00-6.97 (m, 1H, Ar), 2.50 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.12 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 150.9, 147.6, 141.8, 137.0, 130.2, 129.7, 127.8, 127.2, 124.4, 121.7, 22.9, 14.04.

2-Propylphenyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate (67). Method F. Yield: 85%; yellowish solid; mp: 58 ºC; IR ν: 1525 (NO_2), 1375 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.40 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 8.10 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 7.23-7.13 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.02-6.99 (m, 1H, Ar), 2.42 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, CH_2), 1.59-1.46 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 150.9, 147.8, 141.9, 135.6, 131.0, 129.7, 127.6, 127.2, 124.4, 121.8, 31.9, 23.0, 13.9.

3-Nitro-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (68). Method G. Yield: 94%; white solid; mp: 156 ºC; IR ν: 1529 (NO_2), 1354 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 10.03 (s, 1H, NH), 8.51-8.44 (m, 2H, Ar), 8.09-8.06 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.91-7.86 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.20-6.91 (m, 4H, Ar), 2.06 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 147.8, 142.1, 134.7, 134.2, 132.6, 131.4, 131.0, 127.4, 127.0, 126.8, 126.6, 121.4, 17.7.

***N*-(2-Ethylphenyl)-3-nitrobenzenesulfonamide (69)**. Method F. The crude product was purified by recrystallized with MeOH and filtered. Yield: 56%; white solid; mp: 159-160 ºC; IR ν: 1532 (NO_2), 1352 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.74 (s, 1H, Ar), 8.59-8.56 (m, 1H, Ar), 8.37-8.34 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.87-7.82 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.53-7.42 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.24-7.18 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.87-6.85 (m, 1H, Ar), 2.28 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.09 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 148.2, 145.6, 140.9, 134.5, 131.6, 131.5, 131.4, 130.6, 130.1, 128.8, 126.9, 124.3, 23.6, 14.0.

3-Nitro-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (70). Method G. Yield: 55%; yellowish solid; mp: 64-65 ºC; IR ν: 1529 (NO_2), 1350 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.60-8.55 (m, 1H, Ar), 8.40-8.34 (m, 1H, Ar), 8.05-8.02 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.69-7.63 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.16-7.07 (m, 4H, Ar), 2.34 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, CH_2), 1.43-1.33 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.81 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 148.2, 141.7, 136.4, 134.6, 132.8, 130.4, 130.2, 127.4, 127.2, 127.1, 124.9, 122.5, 32.7, 23.2, 13.8.

4-Nitro-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (71). Method G. Yield: 86%; orange solid; mp: 158 ºC; IR ν: 1528 (NO_2), 1343 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/MeOD): δ 7.93-7.90 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.52-7.49 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.74-6.62 (m, 4H, Ar), 1.65 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 149.7, 146.1, 134.6, 134.1, 131.0, 128.2, 127.0, 126.8, 126.6, 124.6, 17.7.

***N*-(2-Ethylphenyl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide (72)**. Method G. Yield: 84%; orange solid; mp: 149 ºC; IR ν: 1531 (NO_2), 1344 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.19-8.16 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.83-7.77 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.39-6.77 (m, 4H, Ar), 2.34 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 0.92 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 149.7, 146.2, 140.9, 133.4, 129.2, 128.3, 127.3, 126.9, 126.4, 124.6, 23.22, 14.5.

4-Nitro-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (73). Method G. Yield: 91%; white solid; mp: 120-121 ºC; IR ν: 1530 (NO_2), 1343 (NO_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.25-9.22 (m, 2H, Ar), 8.78-8.75 (m, 2H, Ar), 8,26-7.64 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.27 (t, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz, CH_2), 2.21-2.13 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.61 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 151.0, 146.2, 133.6, 130.2, 129.9, 128.3, 127.2, 126.5, 125.0, 124.6, 32.3, 23.0, 13.9.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Compounds 74-91. The appropriate nitro compound (2.0 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of EtOH and H_2O (40 mL, 10:1). Powdered iron (8.0 mmol) and five drops of hydrochloric acid (12 M) were added. The mixture was refluxed overnight. After cooling at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated. HCl (1N) (100 ml) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL). The organic solutions were pooled, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure.

2-Tolyl 4-aminobenzenesulfonate (74). Yield: 88%; yellowish solid; mp: 66-67 ºC; IR ν: 3387 (NH_2), 1592 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.55-7.53 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.13-7.10 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.04-7.00 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.62-6.60 (m, 2H, Ar), 4.41 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.24 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 153.1, 148.3, 131.5, 131.4, 130.3, 126.7, 122.3, 121.4, 113.5, 16.4.

3-Tolyl 4-aminobenzenesulfonate (75). Yield: 92%; white solid; mp: 67-68 ºC; IR ν: 3389 (NH_2), 1592 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/MeOD): δ 7.45-7.42 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.05-7.00 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.94-6.91 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.75 (s, 1H, Ar), 6.66-6.58 (m, 3H, Ar), 4.37 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.15 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$/MeOD): δ 152.2, 149.6, 139.9, 130.5, 129.2, 127.8, 123.0, 121.8, 119.2, 114.1, 21.0.

4-Tolyl 4-aminobenzenesulfonate (76). Yield: 92%; orange solid; mp: 130-132 ºC; IR ν: 3394 (NH_2), 1596 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.52 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz, Ar), 7.05 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz, Ar), 6.85 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz, Ar), 6.61 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz, Ar), 4.36 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.28 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 152.1, 147.6, 136.8, 130.7, 130.0, 122.5, 122.2, 113.8, 20.9.

4-Methoxyphenyl 4-aminobenzenesulfonate (77). To a solution of the nitro compound **59** (2.0 mmol) in ethanol (40 mL) was added stannous chloride dihydrate (12.0 mmol) and the mixture was refluxed for 6 h. After cooling at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated. The residue was then taken up in 300 mL of 1 N NaOH and extracted with ether (200 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. Yield: 97; orange solid; mp: 161-162 ºC; IR ν: 1594 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 7.38 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 6.89 (s, 4H, Ar), 6.62 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, Ar), 6.37 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 3.72 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 157.7, 154.5, 142.8, 130.4, 123.3, 117.9, 114.6, 112.8, 55.5.

4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl 4-aminobenzenesulfonate (78). Yield: 98%; white solid; mp: 192-194 ºC; IR ν: 1593 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 7.46-7.43 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.82-6.73 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.63-6.60 (m, 2H, Ar), 5.76 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.90 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (acetone-d_6): δ 154.8, 150.1, 141.3, 131.3, 123.6, 121.7, 113.8, 113.1, 40.5.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl 4-aminobenzenesulfonate (79). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate (90:10) to hexanes/ethyl acetate (70:30)). Yield: 66%; orange solid; mp: 91-93 ºC; IR ν: 1644 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.50 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 6.84-6.81 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.71-6.68 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.60 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz, Ar), 4.33 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 0.95 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.19 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.3, 152.0, 143.8, 130.8, 123.5, 122.4, 120.6, 113.7, 25.6, 18.2, -4.5.

2-Tolyl 3-aminobenzenesulfonate (80). Yield: 56%; yellow solid; mp: 86 ºC; IR ν: 3463 (NH_2), 3364 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.27-6.89 (m, 8H, Ar), 4.52 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.11 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 148.4, 145.9, 137.0, 131.7, 131.6, 130.2, 127.0, 126.9, 122.3, 121.0, 118.8, 114.5, 16.3.

2-Ethylphenyl-3-aminobenzenesulfonate (81). Yield: 46%; orange solid; mp: 52 ºC; IR ν: 3478 (NH_2), 3385 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.31-6.88 (m, 8H, Ar), 4.73 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.53 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.11 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 147.9, 145.2, 137.3, 137.1, 130.2, 129.9, 127.2, 126.9, 122.1, 121.4, 119.2, 114.9, 22.8, 14.0.

2-Propylphenyl-3-aminobenzenesulfonate (82). Yield: 8.7%; orange oil; IR ν: 3489 (NH_2), 3397 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.26-7.00 (m, 8H, Ar), 4.87 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.45 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz, CH_2), 1.56-1.46 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ

148.1, 144.8, 137.3, 135.8, 130.6, 130.3, 127.0, 126.9, 122.1, 121.6, 119.5, 115.2, 31.8, 23.0, 13.9.

4-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenyl-3-aminobenzenesulfonate (83). Yield: 73%; yellow solid; mp: 101 ºC; IR ν: 3495 (NH_2), 3391 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.29 (s, 1H, Ar), 7.98-7.96 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.62-7.60 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.54-7.46 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.87-6.80 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.74-6.68 (m, 2H, Ar), 4.42 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 0.95 (s, 9H, 3xCH_3), 0.16 (s, 6H, 2xCH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.5, 146.1, 143.6, 136.1, 130.0, 123.3, 120.8, 120.7, 118.9, 114.6, 25.6, 18.2, -4.5.

2-Ethylphenyl-4-aminobenzenesulfonate (84). Yield: 95%; orange solid; mp: 71 ºC; IR ν: 3467 (NH_2), 3375 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.48-7.45 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.30-7.20 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.01-6.98 (m, 1H, Ar), 6.68-6.65 (m, 2H, Ar), 6.41 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.46 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.05 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 154.7, 147.6, 136.8, 130.3, 129.8, 127.0, 121.9, 118.7, 112.8, 22.2, 14.1.

2-Propylphenyl-4-aminobenzenesulfonate (85). Yield: 93%; white solid; mp: 93-94 ºC; IR ν: 3473 (NH_2), 3378 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.59 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz, Ar), 7.18-7.03 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.66 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz, Ar), 4.51 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.44 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz, CH_2), 1.55-1.48 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 151.7, 148.2, 135.9, 130.6, 130.5, 126.8, 123.7, 122.3, 122.3, 114.1, 31.8, 23.0, 14.0.

3-Amino-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (86). Yield: 41%; brown solid; mp: 102-103 ºC; IR ν: 3404 (NH_2), 3341 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.40 (s, 1H, NH), 7.26-6.76 (m, 8H, Ar), 5.64 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.04 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 148.8, 141.3, 135.2, 134.1, 130.6, 129.5, 126.3, 126.2, 126.2, 117.6, 113.7, 111.4, 17.7.

3-Amino-*N*-(2-ethylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (87). Yield: 52%; yellow solid; mp: 145-147 ºC; IR ν: 3453 (NH_2), 3371 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 8.06 (s, 1H, NH), 7.40-6.83 (m, 8H, Ar), 5.27 (brs, 2H, NH_2) 2.31 (q, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz, CH_2), 1.01 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6): δ 147.8, 146.0, 139.2, 132.4, 131.5, 130.0, 129.3, 128.7, 125.8, 119.8, 116.0, 113.6, 22.7, 13.7.

3-Amino-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (88). Yield: 91%; yellow solid; mp: 144-145 ºC; IR ν: 3400 (NH_2), 3254 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.37 (s, 1H, NH), 7.27-6.72 (m, 8H, Ar), 4.81 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.24-2.19 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.22-1.10 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.61-0.56 (m, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 147.2, 145.3, 140.0, 132.8, 132.0, 130.3, 129.7, 129.5, 126.1, 120.0, 118.3, 114.4, 32.6, 22.9, 14.4.

4-Amino-*N*-2-tolylbenzenesulfonamide (89). Yield: 89%; orange solid; mp: 148-149 ºC; IR ν: 3478 (NH_2), 3380 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.04 (s, 1H, NH), 7.28 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar), 7.13-7.00 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.55 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar), 5.95 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.03 (s, 3H, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 152.7, 135.6, 133.7, 130.6, 128.6, 126.2, 126.1, 125.9, 125.6, 112.6, 17.7.

4-Amino-*N*-(2-ethylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (90). Yield: 57%; orange solid; mp: 171 ºC; IR ν: 3479 (NH_2), 3380 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 9.04 (s, 1H, NH), 7.31 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz, Ar), 7.19-6.93 (m, 4H, Ar), 6.57 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz, Ar), 5.95 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2,54 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_2), 1.01 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 152.7, 139.9, 134.9, 128.8, 128.7, 126.2, 126.0, 125.7, 112.6, 112.3, 23.1, 14.4.

4-Amino-*N*-(2-propylphenyl)benzenesulfonamide (91). Yield: 77%; orange solid; mp: 153-154 ºC; IR ν: 3475 (NH_2), 3379 (NH_2) cm^{-1}; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$/MeOD): δ 7.05-6.66 (m, 8H, Ar), 6.27 (brs, 2H, NH_2), 2.08 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz, CH_2), 1.13-1.03 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.53 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 154.2, 152.7, 138.3, 135.1, 130.6, 129.5, 128.6, 126.1, 125.9, 125.7, 112.6, 112.3, 32.3, 22.9, 14.0.

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