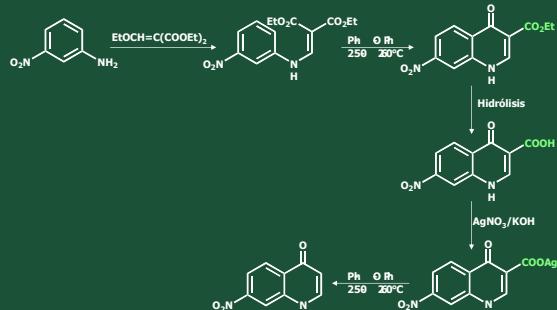
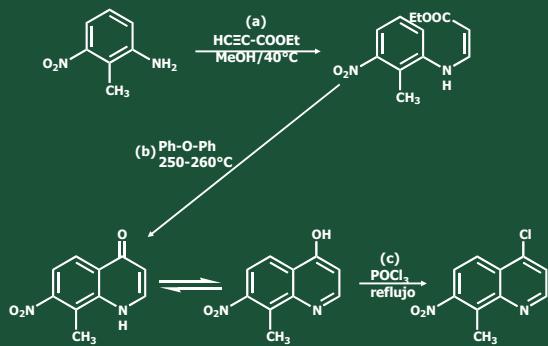


**Síntesis de las 4-amino y 4-fenilamino-7-amino-8-metilquinolinas
(cabezas catiónicas de la familia C de los productos finales)**

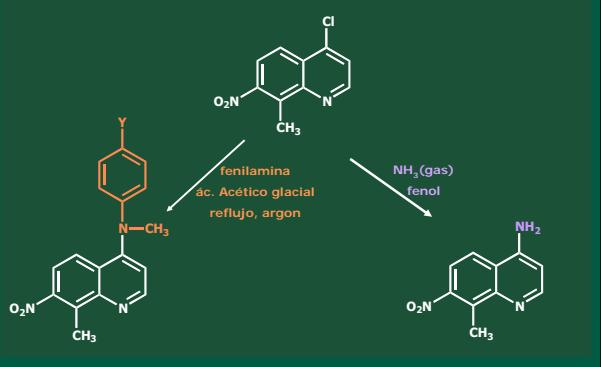
Método de Gould-Jacobs



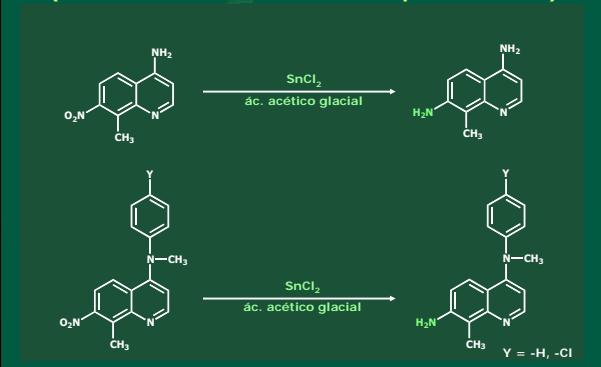
Síntesis de la 4-cloro-7-nitro-8-metilquinolina



Síntesis de las 4-amino y 4-fenilamino-7-nitro-8-metilquinolinas

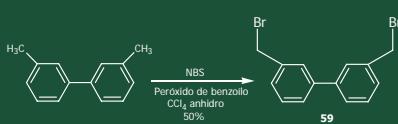


**Síntesis de las 4-amino y 4-fenilamino-7-amino-8-metilquinolinas
(cabezas catiónicas de la familia C de los productos finales)**



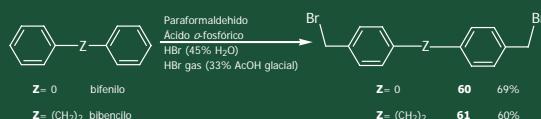
Síntesis de los espaciadores

Síntesis del 3,3'-bis(bromometil)bifenilo



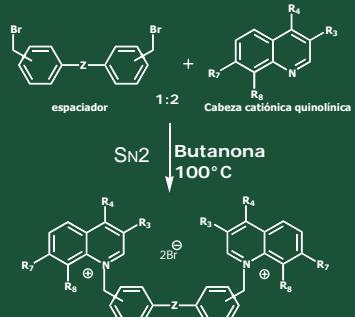
Síntesis de los espaciadores

Síntesis del 4,4'-bis(bromometil)bifenilo y 4,4'-bis(bromometil)bipencilo



Método de Cram y Steinberg

Síntesis de los compuestos finales



ENSAYOS BIOLÓGICOS

- Dr. Lacal y colaboradores-
Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas

Efecto de los compuestos finales sobre la actividad ChoK

- ensayos *ex vivo* ChoK humana aislada

Actividad antiproliferativa de los compuestos

- ensayos *in vitro* HT-29

Toxicidad de los compuestos

- ensayos en ratones Swiss

Estudio cualitativo estructura actividad (SAR)

Familia A

Subfamilia A₁

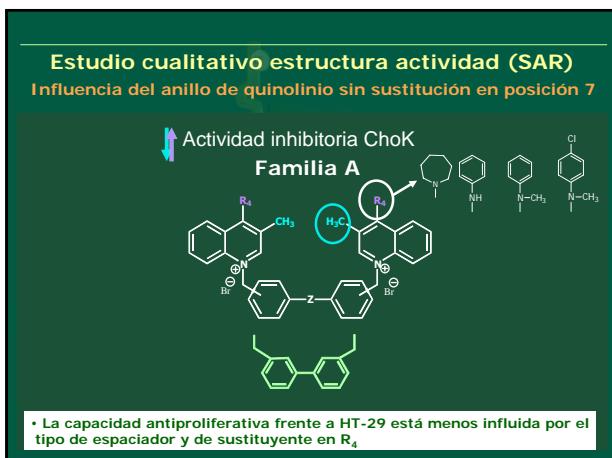
Compuesto	R ₃	R ₄	CI ₅₀ ex vivo ChoK (μM)	CI ₅₀ in vitro HT-29 (μM)
RSM-1	-H	-NH ₂	1.2	81.1
RSM-9	-CH ₃	-NH ₂	11.9	No inhibe
RSM-10	-H	-N(CH ₃) ₂	4.4	39.7
RSM-3	-H	-N(CH ₃) ₂	4.4	1.6
RSM-11	-H	-NHCO ⁺ Bu	No inhibe	1.7
RSM-4	-H	-NHCO ⁺ Bu	No inhibe	14.4
RSM-12	-H	cyclohexyl	0.5	2.2
RSM-5	-H	cyclohexyl	1.3	0.5
RSM-13	-H	cyclohexyl	1.3	0.5
RSM-6	-H	cyclohexyl	1.3	17.8
RSM-7	-H	cyclohexyl	0.4	3.0
RSM-15	-H	cyclohexyl	0.4	0.6
RSM-8	-H	cyclohexyl	2.1	2.0
RSM-16	-H	cyclohexyl	2.1	1.2

Estudio cualitativo estructura actividad (SAR)

Familia A

Subfamilia A₃

Compuesto	R ₄	CI ₅₀ ex vivo ChoK (μM)	CI ₅₀ in vitro HT-29 (μM)
RSM-17	-N(CH ₃) ₂	10.2	4.4
RSM-18	cyclohexyl	0.6	0.5
RSM-19	cyclohexyl	2.3	1.3
RSM-20	cyclohexyl	1.4	0.4
RSM-21	cyclohexyl	4.8	2.1



Estudio cualitativo estructura actividad (SAR)

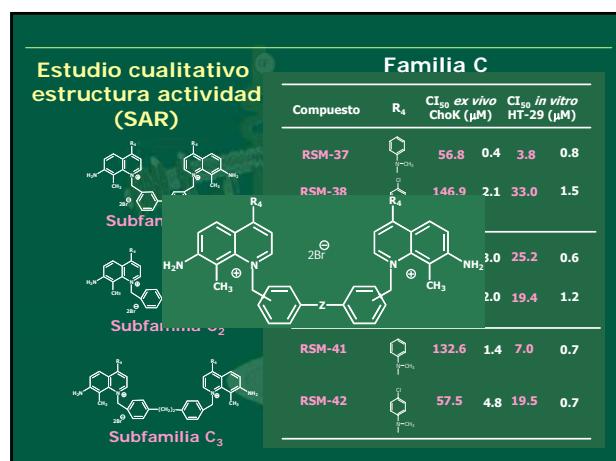
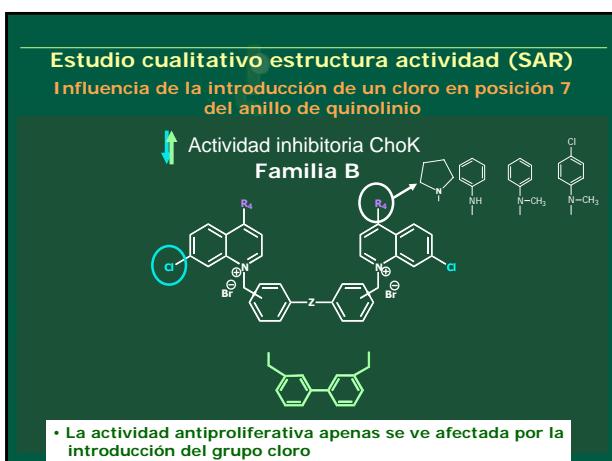
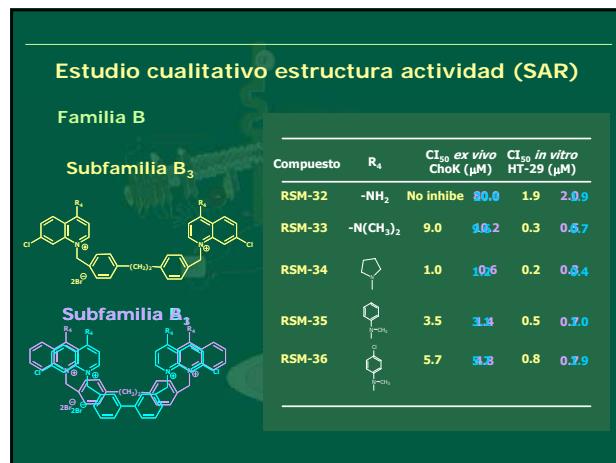
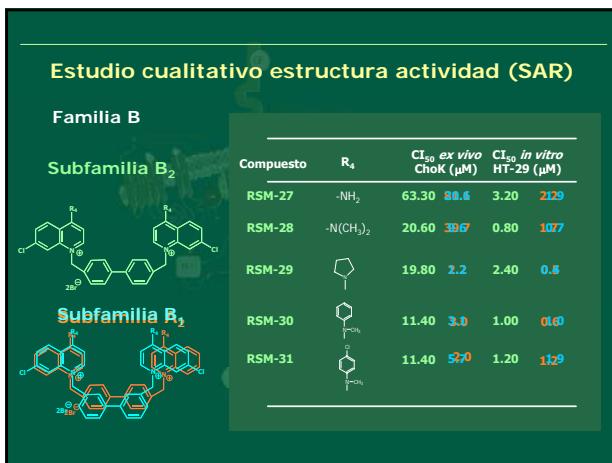
Familia B

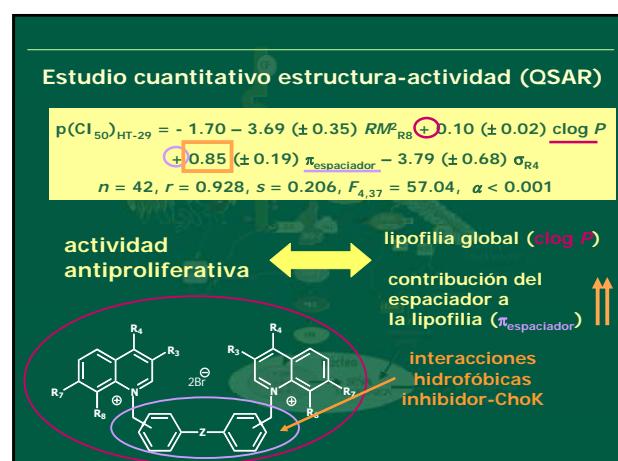
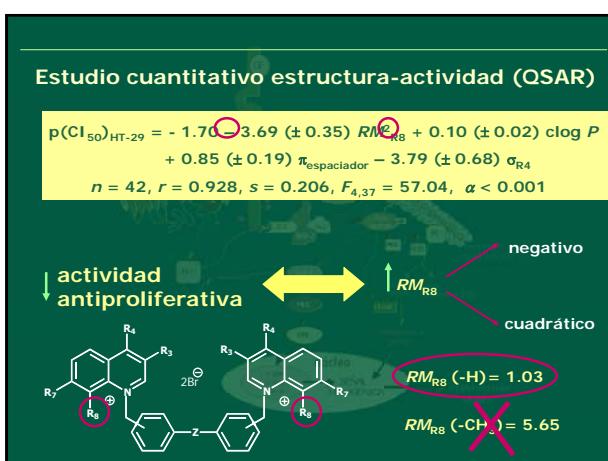
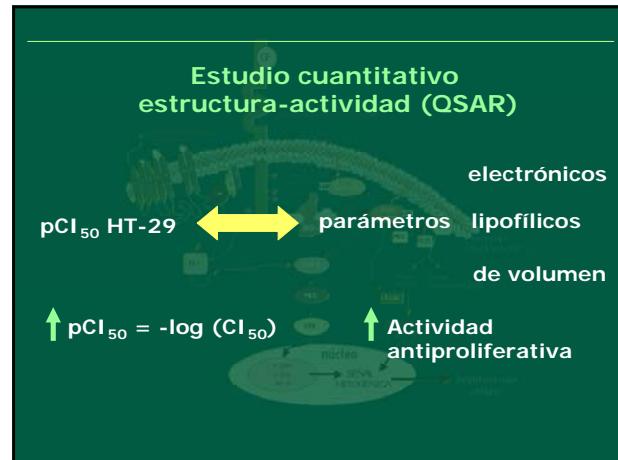
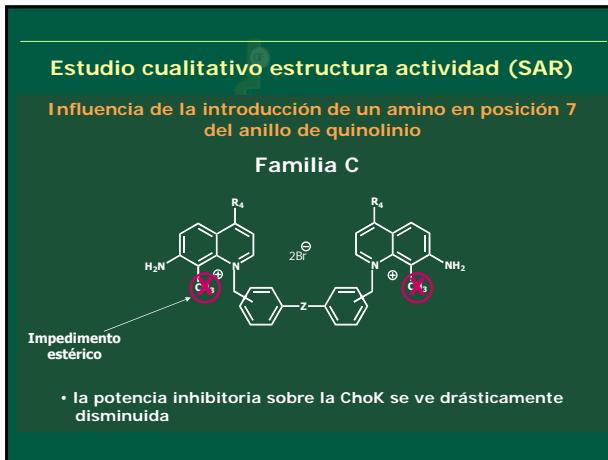
Subfamilia B₁

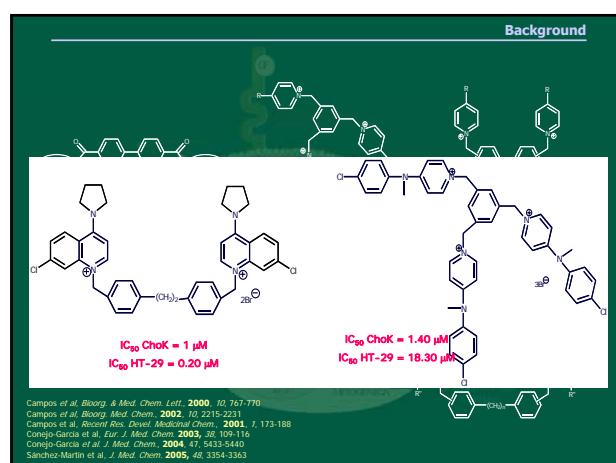
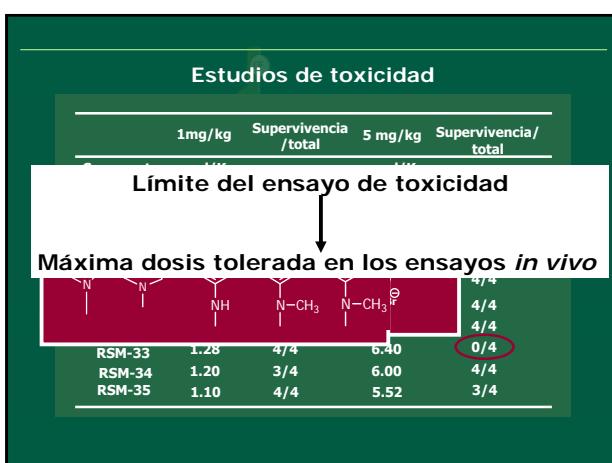
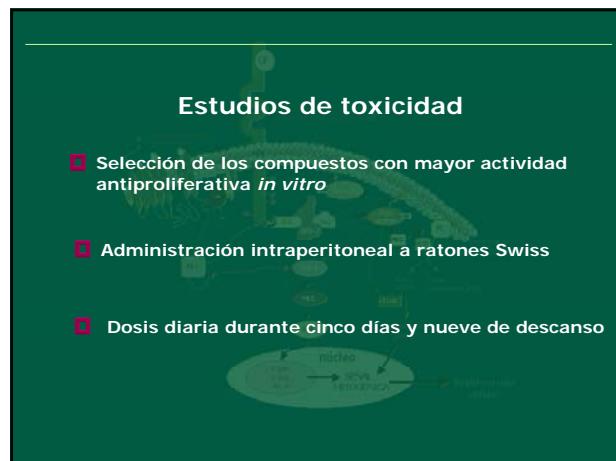
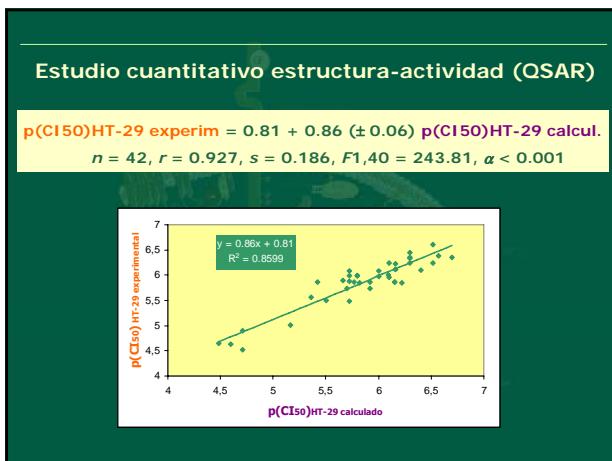
Compuesto	R ₄	CI ₅₀ ex vivo ChoK (μM)	CI ₅₀ in vitro HT-29 (μM)
RSM-22	-NH ₂	20.6	1.2
RSM-25	-Cl	0.4	0.5

Subfamilia A₁

Compuesto	R ₄	CI ₅₀ ex vivo ChoK (μM)	CI ₅₀ in vitro HT-29 (μM)
RSM-26	-CH ₃	5.7	2.1







Aims

How the rigidity increase affects to the activity: bispyridinium cyclophanes

Isomers: *p-p*, *m-m*, *p-m*, *m-p*

Reaction scheme: *p,p'*-dibromo-*p,p'*-biphenyl + 2 equivalents of 4-aminopyridine → Bispyridinium Cyclophane + 2 equivalents of bromide ion (2Br^-)

Synthesis

Bispyridinium Cyclophanes

Reaction scheme: *p,p'*-dibromo-*p,p'*-biphenyl + 2 equivalents of 4-aminopyridine → Bispyridinium Cyclophane + 2 equivalents of bromide ion (2Br^-)

Isomers:
 1 *p-p*
 2 *m-m*
 3 *p-m*
 4 *m-p*

Synthesis

Synthesis of bispyridinium cyclophanes

Intermediates

Reaction scheme: Phenylhydrazine + 4-bromopyridine → Intermediate → Bispyridinium Cyclophane

Labels: Donor of protons, Solvating agent, Phenoxide ion source

Conejo-Garcia et al., *J. Med. Chem.* 2003, 46, 3754-3757

Synthesis

Synthesis of bispyridinium cyclophanes

Cyclization

Reaction scheme: Intermediate → Bispyridinium Cyclophane

Labels: RMN, Microanalysis ✓, HMRS ✓

Synthesis

Synthesis of bispyridinium cyclophanes

Dissolution of the intermediates

Compound	Solvent	Dilution (M)	Time	Purification	Yield
1	acetonitrile	0.04	24 hours	Impossible	Mixture 50%
2	acetonitrile	0.02	24 hours	Recrystallization	60.4%
3	acetonitrile	0.02	24 hours	Recrystallization	51.3%
4	acetonitrile	0.01	24 hours	Recrystallization	54.8%
1	acetonitrile	0.004	3 days	Not necessary	90.3%
1	ethanol	0.004	12 days	Not necessary	N. D.

Biological results and discussion

Biological assays

Prof. Lacal, Institute of Biomedical Investigations

- *ex vivo* IC₅₀ ChoK (human)
- *in vitro* IC₅₀ HT-29

Biological results and discussion

Bispyridinium cyclophanes (SAR)

An Increase of the rigidity leads to an increase of the activity
SUBSTITUTION MODEL OF THE LINKERS

Lower ring: 1,4-benzene
Upper ring: 1,3-benzene

ChoK inhibitory activity

Compound	Isomer	IC ₅₀ ChoK (μ M)	IC ₅₀ HT-29 (μ M)
4	(<i>p,p'</i>)	0.3	28.82
1	(<i>p,m</i>)	2.1	36.9
2	(<i>m,m</i>)	13.2	>100
3	(<i>p,m</i>)	24.8	58.6

Conejo-Garcia et al., *J. Med. Chem.* 2003, 46, 3754-3757

Molecular modelling

Bispyridinium cyclophanes (SAR)

Bispyridinium cyclophanes are useful pharmacological tools for the further investigation of ChoK inhibitors as antiproliferative agents

Compound	Distance between the positively charged N ⁺ -N ⁺ (\AA)
4	6.21
1	6.41
2	5.14
3	5.25

Study the conformational behaviour to establish SAR
Order of activity following distance

Distance between the positively charged nitrogen is crucial for the inhibition
4 (6.21 \AA) > 1 (6.41 \AA) > 3 (5.25 \AA) > 2 (5.14 \AA)

