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# Synthesis and Evaluation of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> Receptor Binding Affinities of Novel Pyrimidine Derivatives

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**Abstract**—In an effort to find potential anxiolytic and/or antipsychotic agents with selective 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> affinity a series of new pyrimidine derivatives was prepared and the binding affinities for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors were determined.

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

Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamin, 5-HT) is an important neurotransmitter in the central nervous system.<sup>1</sup> The ongoing study of 5-HT receptors has resulted in the identification of seven classes (5-HT<sub>1</sub>–5-HT<sub>7</sub>) and several subclasses of the 5-HT receptors.<sup>2</sup> 5-HT<sub>2</sub> serotonin receptors have significant clinical interest because of their potential involvement in cardiovascular function and certain mental disorders. The 5-HT<sub>2</sub> family of receptors is subdivided into three subtypes: 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>. Due to the high degree of sequence homology of the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor subtypes, numerous substrates (methysergide, metergolin, mianserin, ritanerlin) display similar affinities to these receptors.<sup>3,4</sup> A lot of efforts have been made to synthesize compounds displaying outstanding selectivity for one of the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor subtypes over the others. Ketanserin, risperidone and MDL 100907 exhibit selectivity for the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> site.<sup>4,5</sup> The structure of the selective compounds in regard to the 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>/5-HT<sub>2B</sub><sup>6</sup> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub><sup>7</sup> receptors are also given in the literature. Here we describe the discovery of a series of new 2,4-diaminopyrimidine compounds exhibiting affinities for the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors too. Some of the compounds are selective regarding the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> or 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors, respectively.

In binding assays, compound **1a** was found to bind both

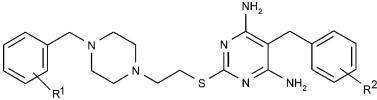
to 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors. Compound **1a** contains a 4,6-diamino-2-thiopyrimidine moiety coupled with a *N*-benzylpiperazine unit by ethylene spacer. Binding data shown in Table 1 indicate that neither a longer spacer (**1b**) nor the introduction of a large lipophilic group into the 5-position of the pyrimidine ring (**1c**) increased 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor affinity. However, 5-benzylpyrimidine derivative **1d** displayed substantially higher affinity than compound **1a**.

Upon this hit a variety of new, structurally related 2-(piperazinylethylthio)pyrimidines (**4–17**) was synthesized

**Table 1.** 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> binding measurements for compounds **1**

Compd	Y	n	Inhibition of receptor binding (%) (mol/L)	
			5-HT <sub>2A</sub>	5-HT <sub>2C</sub>
			89 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )	77 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )
<b>1a</b>	H	1	89 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )	77 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )
<b>1b</b>	H	2	54 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )	21 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )
<b>1c</b>		1	10 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )	32 (10 <sup>−5</sup> )
<b>1d</b>		1	99 (10 <sup>−6</sup> )	67 (10 <sup>−6</sup> )

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**Table 2.** Receptor affinities for compounds **4–17** (effect of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> substituents on affinity and selectivity over 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>)


Compd	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Binding affinity K <sub>i</sub> ±SEM (nM)		Selectivity 5-HT <sub>2C/2A</sub>
			5-HT <sub>2A</sub>	5-HT <sub>2C</sub>	
<b>4</b>	4-Me	4-OMe	12.5±4.7	300.1±65.2	0.04
<b>5</b>	2-Me	4-OMe	11.5±0.5	16.4±2.3	0.7
<b>6</b>	2-Cl	4-OMe	5.7±0.1	10.4±0.4	0.6
<b>7</b>	2-Cl	3,4,5-OMe	4.3±0.3	18.3±0.7	0.2
<b>8</b>	2-Cl	H	18.3±2.6	11.9±1.7	1.5
<b>9</b>	2-Cl	2-Cl	11.8±0.5	8.7±2.2	1.4
<b>10</b>	2-Cl	2-OH	22.8±5.4	5.5±1.2	4.2
<b>11</b>	2-CF <sub>3</sub>	H	61.1±5.4	21.4±4.1	2.9
<b>12</b>	2-CF <sub>3</sub>	2-OMe	47.7±7.0	7.7±0.2	6.2
<b>13</b>	3-CF <sub>3</sub>	2-OMe	60.4±6.2	5.5±0.7	11.0
<b>14</b>	3-CF <sub>3</sub>	3-OMe	44.6±10.3	4.9±0.2	9.1
<b>15</b>	3-CF <sub>3</sub>	2-OEt	69.9±7.7	9.1±0.4	7.7
<b>16</b>	3-CF <sub>3</sub>	2-OCHMe <sub>2</sub>	120.7±15.3	8.6±0.8	14.0
<b>17</b>	3-CF <sub>3</sub>	2-OH	93.2±19.3	6.2±1.1	15.0

5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor binding affinity was measured as described by Leysen et al.<sup>12</sup> and Pazos et al.<sup>13</sup> Each compound was tested at 12 concentrations for determining K<sub>i</sub>. These values represent mean±standard errors of a minimum of two experiments.

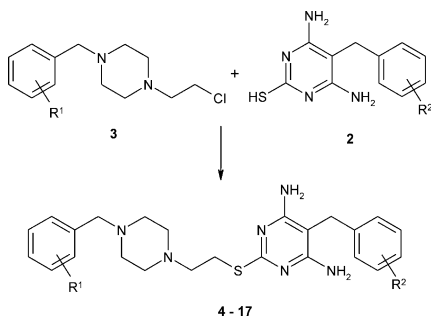
possessing benzyl-type substituents at the 5-position of the pyrimidine ring (Table 2). Compounds were prepared by alkylation of 2-mercaptopyrimidines **2**<sup>10</sup> with *N*-benzyl-*N'*-(2-chloroethyl)piperazines **3**<sup>9</sup> in methyl or ethyl alcohol in the presence of potassium iodide and potassium carbonate<sup>8</sup> (Scheme 1). All products were characterized by elemental analysis data, <sup>1</sup>H NMR and IR spectroscopy.<sup>11</sup>

Compound **4** showed a good affinity for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors and weak binding at the 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors, however, methyl substituent at the 2-position of the piperazine benzyl group (**5**) led to significant increase in 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor affinity while 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor affinity was less affected by this variation. A series of (2-chlorobenzyl)piperazine derivatives (**6–10**) was prepared and the substituents of the pyrimidine benzyl group were varied. Methoxy substituted derivatives **6** and **7** were slightly selective for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, however, unsubstituted compound **8** was the first one exhibiting 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> selectivity. Chloro substituent in the 2-position of the pyrimidine benzyl group (**9**) produced good affinities with modest 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> selectivity. 2-Hydroxy derivative **10** was the most selective in this series. Compounds with

(2-trifluoromethylbenzyl)piperazine moiety were also tested and a slightly better selectivity was found for derivative **12**. Surprisingly, structural isomer **13** gave even better selectivity which was reduced by moving the methoxy substituent into the 3-position (**14**). Encouraged by these results a series of (3-trifluoromethylbenzyl)piperazine derivatives was synthesized with various substituents in the 2-position of the pyrimidine benzyl group. Compound **17** was the most potent in this series and has a 15-fold 5-HT<sub>2C/2A</sub> selectivity. This compound has been selected for further evaluation.

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**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of 2-(piperazinylethylthio)pyrimidines (**4–17**).

11. Representative data follow for **17** 3HCl: Anal. calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>29</sub>F<sub>3</sub>N<sub>6</sub>OS·3HCl: C, 47.82, H, 5.14, N, 13.38, Cl, 16.94. Found: C, 47.52, H, 5.19, N, 13.14, Cl, 16.70. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) δ 7.90 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dt, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (dd, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (dt, *J* = 7.5

Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 2H), 3.59 (m, 8H), 3.54 (m, 2H). IR (KBr): 3352, 3178, 1642, 1492 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

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