



## Structure–activity relationships of lipopolysaccharide sequestration in guanyldihydrazone-bearing lipopolyamines

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### ABSTRACT

The toxicity of Gram-negative bacterial endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) resides in its structurally highly conserved glycolipid component called lipid A. Our major goal has been to develop small-molecules that would sequester LPS by binding to the lipid A moiety, so that it could be useful for the prophylaxis or adjunctive therapy of Gram-negative sepsis. We had previously identified in rapid-throughput screens several guanyldihydrazones as potent LPS binders. We were desirous of examining if the presence of the guanyldihydrazone (rather than an amine) functionality would afford greater LPS sequestration potency. In evaluating a congeneric set of guanyldihydrazone analogues, we find that C<sub>16</sub> alkyl substitution is optimal in the N-alkylguanyldihydrazone series; a homospermine analogue with the terminal amine N-alkylated with a C<sub>16</sub> chain with the other terminus of the molecule bearing an unsubstituted guanyldihydrazone moiety is marginally more active, suggesting very slight, if any, steric effects. Neither C<sub>16</sub> analogue is significantly more active, than the N-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl or N-C<sub>16</sub>-acyl compounds that we had characterized earlier, indicating that basicity of the phosphate-recognizing cationic group, is not a determinant of LPS sequestration activity.

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### 1. Introduction

Endotoxins, or lipopolysaccharides (LPS), a structural component of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria,<sup>1</sup> play a pivotal role in septic shock, a syndrome of systemic toxicity which occurs frequently as a sequel to serious systemic Gram-negative infections.<sup>2</sup> The activation by LPS of the innate immune response, mediated via toll-like receptor-4,<sup>3</sup> leads to an uncontrolled production of numerous inflammatory mediators, including tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ), and interleukin-6 (IL-6),<sup>4</sup> precipitating a systemic inflammatory response. This culminates in the frequently fatal syndrome of multiple system organ failure.<sup>5</sup> Despite continuing advances in antimicrobial chemotherapy, the incidence of sepsis has risen almost threefold from 1979 through 2000,<sup>6</sup> emphasizing an urgent, unmet need to develop therapeutic options specifically targeting the pathophysiology of sepsis.

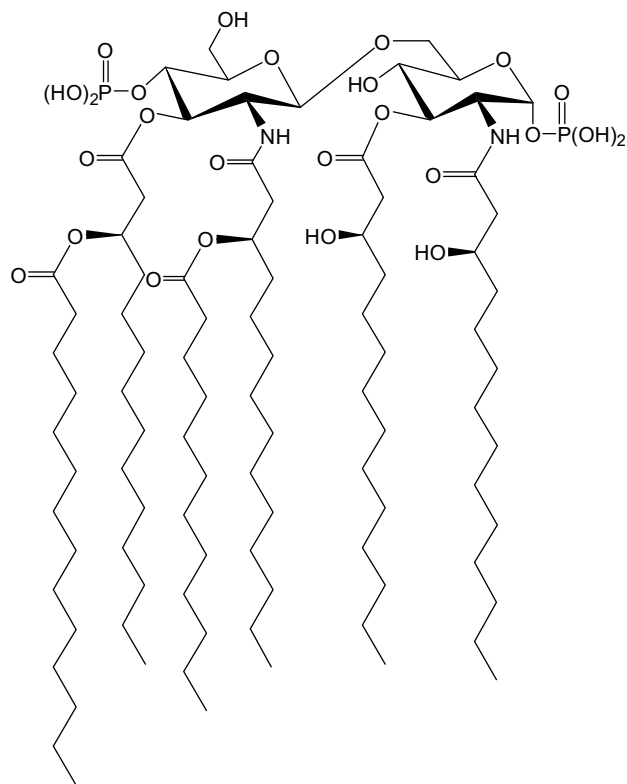
The toxicity of LPS resides in its structurally highly conserved glycolipid component called lipid A,<sup>7</sup> which is composed of a hydrophilic, bis-phosphorylated diglucosamine backbone, and a hydrophobic domain of 6 (*Escherichia coli*) or 7 (*Salmonella*) acyl chains in amide and ester linkages (Fig. 1). Polymyxin B (PMB) is

a membrane-active peptide antibiotic known to sequester LPS and abrogate its toxicity. The pronounced oto- and nephro-toxicity of PMB precludes its systemic use and has led to the development of an extracorporeal hemoperfusion cartridge based on PMB covalently immobilized on a polystyrene based fiber (Toraymyxin™, Toray Industries Inc., Tokyo).<sup>8,9</sup> Approved for clinical use in Japan in late 2000, Toraymyxin provides a clinically validated proof-of-concept of the therapeutic potential of sequestering circulating LPS. A major goal in our laboratory has been to develop small-molecule analogues of PMB that would sequester LPS with a potency comparable to that of PMB and, importantly, be nontoxic and safe, so that it can be used parenterally for the prophylaxis or therapy of Gram-negative sepsis.

Our identification of the lipopolyamines as potential endotoxin-sequestering molecules was based on two simple heuristics that have been experimentally tested and validated<sup>10–15</sup>: (a) an optimal distance of  $\approx 14$  Å is necessary between protonatable functions in linear bis-cationic molecules for simultaneous ionic interactions with the anionic phosphates on lipid A (Fig. 1), and (b) additional, appropriately positioned hydrophobic group(s) are obligatory for the interaction to manifest in neutralization of endotoxicity. Leads obtained from high-throughput screening on focused libraries<sup>11,16,17</sup> as well as from molecular modeling and *in silico* docking studies<sup>18</sup> suggested that a long-chain alkyl, rather than an acyl group that we had previously characterized<sup>15</sup> may allow

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**Figure 1.** The structure of lipid A, the toxic core of enterobacterial Gram-negative lipopolysaccharide.

for more favorable electrostatic interactions with the lipid A phosphate groups. Independent SAR leads obtained in iterative rounds of screening focused libraries<sup>10,16,19,11,20,21,17</sup> have all converged on molecules bearing a homologated spermine (homospermine) scaffold. However, we had identified in such screens several guanylhya zones as potent LPS binders.<sup>16</sup> We were desirous of (i) determining if the SAR pertaining to the hydrophobic substituent derived for the acylpolyamines<sup>15</sup> would also hold for molecules with similar homospermine scaffolds grafted with guanylhya zone functionalities, (ii) if the presence of the guanylhya zone functionality would afford greater LPS sequestration potency owing to reasons mentioned earlier, and (iii) if *N*-alkyl versus unsubstituted guanylhya zone compounds would manifest in differential endotoxin neutralization activities due to possible steric effects. In order to examine these questions, we have synthesized a congeneric set of guanylhya zone analogues. We find that, as for the acylhomospermine compounds, the C<sub>16</sub> alkyl chain is optimal in the *N*-alkylguanylhya zone series; a homospermine

analogue with the terminal amine *N*-alkylated with a C<sub>16</sub> chain with the other terminus of the molecule bearing an unsubstituted guanylhya zone moiety is marginally more active suggesting very slight, if any, steric effects. Neither C<sub>16</sub> analogue is significantly more active than the *N*-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl<sup>21</sup> or *N*-C<sub>16</sub>-acyl<sup>15</sup> compounds that we had characterized earlier, indicating that a primary amine serves just as well as a guanylhya zone in recognizing the lipid A phosphate groups.

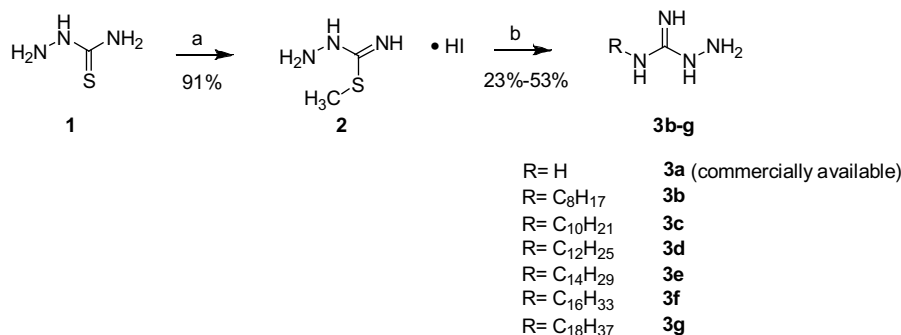
## 2. Results and discussion

### 2.1. Synthesis of the guanylhya zone compounds

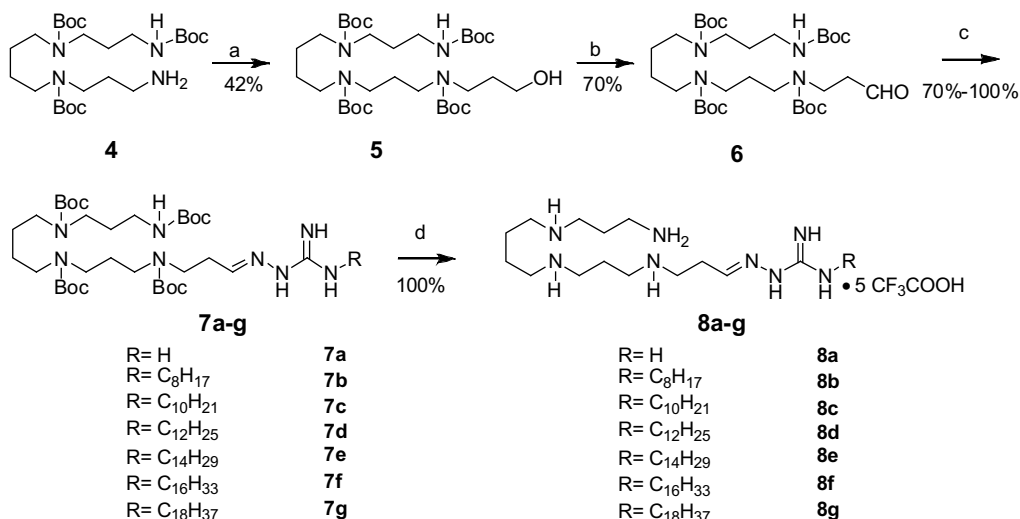
The syntheses of the **8** series involved a straightforward condensation of either commercially available aminoguanidine **3a** or *N*-alkylhydrazinecarboximidamides **3b–g** with the *N*<sup>1</sup>,*N*<sup>2</sup>,*N*<sup>3</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-tetraBoc-protected spermine-propanal precursor (**6**). *N*-Alkylhydrazinecarboximidamides were synthesized via *S*-methylation of hydrazinecarbothiamide, followed by displacement with the corresponding alkylamine (Scheme 1). *N*<sup>1</sup>,*N*<sup>2</sup>,*N*<sup>3</sup>-triBoc-protected spermine **4**, synthesized as reported earlier<sup>15,20,21</sup> was *N*-alkylated with 3-bromopropan-1-ol, and the secondary amine was Boc-protected in a one-pot procedure. The alcohol **5** was then oxidized to the corresponding aldehyde **6**. The protected guanylhya zone derivatives **7a–g** were obtained in good yields via condensation of **6** with **3a** (aminoguanidine) or **3b–g**. The Boc groups were finally deprotected with TFA to afford the target compounds as orange-yellow solids (Scheme 2). The synthesis of **14** (Scheme 3), bearing an *N*-alkyl substituent on one end and an unsubstituted guanylhya zone on the other terminus was carried out starting from *N*<sup>1</sup>,*N*<sup>2</sup>,*N*<sup>3</sup>,*N*<sup>4</sup>-tetraBoc-protected spermine (**9**). *N*-alkylation with *n*-C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>33</sub>I was carried out in the presence of NaH; the mono *N*-alkylated precursor **10** was isolated and subjected to *N*-alkylation on the other terminus with 3-bromopropoxy-*tert*-butyldimethylsilane. Sequential deprotection of the TBDMS group, oxidation of the resultant alcohol to the aldehyde, condensation with aminoguanidine and finally, deprotection with TFA yielded **14** in 12% overall yield.

### 2.2. LPS sequestration activities of the guanylhya zone compounds

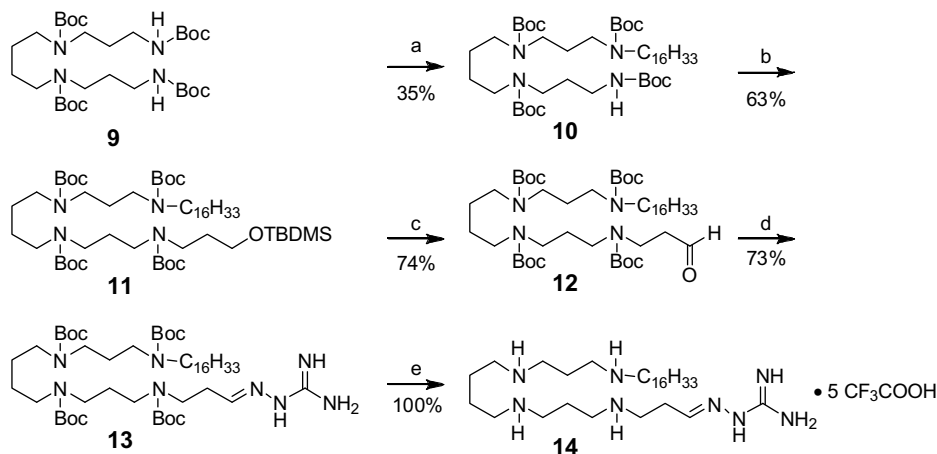
We had, as mentioned earlier, identified in rapid-throughput screens in focused libraries, several guanylhya zones as potent LPS binders.<sup>16,22</sup> It is to be noted that guanidines and, by extension, guanylhya zones, are known to interact with phosphate groups via bidentate H-bonds by virtue of their planar geometry and multiple H-bond donor N-atoms (the ‘arginine fork’ principle<sup>23</sup>), which is not possible in the case of simple primary amines that constitute the cationic termini of the compounds that we have hitherto char-



**Scheme 1.** Reagents and conditions: (a) MeI, EtOH, 60 °C, 30 min and (b) R-NH<sub>2</sub>, EtOH, reflux, 1.5 h.



**Scheme 2.** Reagents and conditions: (a) i–3-bromopropan-1-ol, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, DMF, 60 °C, 24 h; ii–Boc<sub>2</sub>O (excess), MeOH, rt, 12 h; (b) PCC, DCM, rt, 4.5 h; (c) aminoguanidine (**3a**) or **3b–3g**, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH (cat.), EtOH, 85 °C, 2 h; (d) CF<sub>3</sub>COOH, rt, 30 min. The pentatrifluoroacetate salt form is assumed.



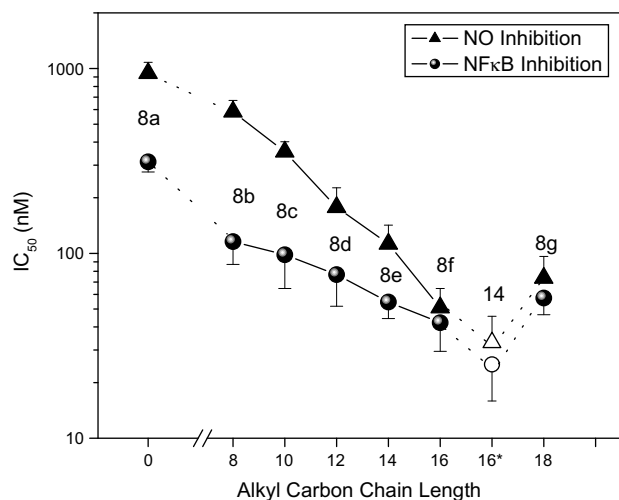
**Scheme 3.** Reagents and conditions: (a) C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>33</sub>I, NaH, DMF, 0 °C, rt, 20 h; (b) 3-bromopropoxy-*tert*-butyl-dimethylsilane (excess), NaH, DMF, 0 °C, rt, 20 h; (c) i–TBAF (1 M in THF), 2 h; ii–PCC, DCM, rt, 4.5 h; (d) **3a** (aminoguanidine), CH<sub>3</sub>COOH (cat.), EtOH, 85 °C, 2 h; (e) CF<sub>3</sub>COOH, rt, 30 min. The pentatrifluoroacetate salt form is assumed.

acterized.<sup>10,15,20,21,24</sup> Since virtually all of our screening results point to superior LPS recognition by homospermine scaffolds, we wished to 'graft' guanylhydrazone functionalities on such a scaffold. It was of interest to examine if substantial differences in activities would be apparent in compounds with an *N*-alkylated guanylhydrazone functional group on one end and a free primary amine on the other or, conversely, an unsubstituted guanylhydrazone on one terminus, and an *N*-alkylated secondary amine on the other.

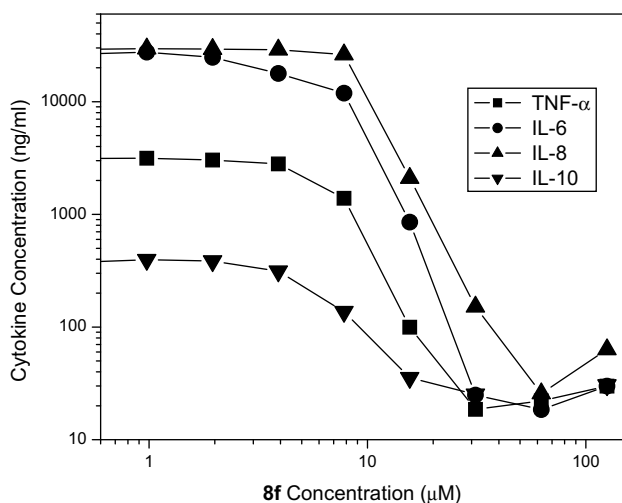
In the NF-κB reporter gene assay performed in TLR4-expressing HEK cells, we found a distinct enhancement in LPS-neutralizing potency with increasing alkyl chain lengths in the **8** series of compounds, with the optimal chain length being hexadecyl (**8f**); this SAR is virtually identical to that observed with the acylhomospermine compounds that we had examined earlier,<sup>15</sup> which suggests that a C<sub>16</sub> hydrocarbon chain is optimal for maximal interactions with the polyacyl domain of lipid A.<sup>25</sup> The activity of compound **14**, also with a hexadecyl substituent on the terminal amine rather than on the guanylhydrazone, was no different than that of **8f** within the limits of statistical significance (Fig. 2). This would appear to indicate that long-chain substituents on the cationic termini do not adversely affect Coulombic interactions with the

lipid A phosphates. Given the minor differences in potency between **8f** and **14**, we elected to characterize **8f** in greater detail because of a higher toxicity for **14** in *in vitro* cellular assays (data not shown). As expected, **8f** inhibits, in a dose-dependent manner, LPS-induced proinflammatory cytokine production in whole human blood *ex vivo* (Fig. 3); the IC<sub>50</sub> values in human blood are considerably higher than in the NF-κB assay owing to the fact that these compounds are bound to albumin strongly (manuscript submitted) and albumin concentrations abound in the milieu of whole blood. Compound **8f** also affords dose-dependent protection against lethal endotoxemic challenge in a murine model (Table 1), as we have observed with acylhomospermines.<sup>15</sup>

It was of interest to examine if **8f** with its considerably higher pK<sub>a</sub> than an amine, planar geometry and multiple H-bond donor atoms, would be more potent than the *N*-acyl<sup>15</sup>- and *N*-alkyl<sup>21</sup> homospermine leads that are currently in preclinical development. Although much to our disappointment, we found no discernible differences in potency between these compounds in a battery of *in vitro* as well as animal experiments (data not shown), these results are, nonetheless, instructive in that they indicate that basicity of the terminal cationic functionality, per se, is not a determinant of LPS-sequestering activity, and that no increments in activity



**Figure 2.** Relationship between alkyl chain length and potency of inhibition of LPS-induced NF- $\kappa$ B nuclear transactivation as measured in HEK cells expressing TLR4 and an NF- $\kappa$ B-secreted alkaline phosphatase reporter gene construct, and of the induction of nitric oxide (NO) in murine macrophage J774.A1 cells. Compound **14** is depicted in open symbols; its alkyl chain length is also C<sub>16</sub>, but is denoted with an asterisk to differentiate it from **8f**.



**Figure 3.** Inhibition of LPS-induced secretion of cytokines in human blood ex vivo by **8f** as determined by multiplexed cytokine bead array assays. A representative experiment is depicted.

**Table 1**

Dose-dependent protection by **8f** in CF-1 mice challenged with a supra-lethal dose of 200 ng/mouse (LD<sub>100</sub> = 100 ng) in cohorts of five animals. Lethality was recorded at 24 h post-challenge. Ratios denote dead/total. Asterix indicate statistically significant values,  $p < 0.05$ .

| <b>8f</b> Dose (μg/mouse) | Lethality in CF-1 mice (alive/total) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 200                       | 0/5*                                 |
| 100                       | 1/5*                                 |
| 50                        | 2/5                                  |
| 0                         | 5/5                                  |

are to be gained by incorporating strongly basic functional groups. Indeed, our preliminary acute toxicity studies in rodents indicate that **8f** is considerably more toxic than the aforementioned homosperrmine leads. These data, collectively, have led us to consider the exploration of analogues with multiple electron-donating groups placed adjacent to the amines on the scaffold; such compounds

are expected to be considerably less basic, and will be the subject of a future publication.

### 3. Experimental section

#### 3.1. Chemistry

All of the solvents and reagents used were obtained commercially and used as such unless noted otherwise. Moisture or air-sensitive reactions were conducted under argon atmosphere in oven-dried (120 °C) glass apparatus. Solvents were removed under reduced pressure using standard rotary evaporators. Flash column chromatography was carried out using silica gel 635 (60–100 mesh), while thin-layer chromatography was carried out on silica gel CCM pre-coated aluminum sheets. All yields reported refer to isolated material judged to be homogenous by TLC, NMR spectroscopy and mass spectrometry.

#### 3.2. General procedure for the synthesis of compounds **3b–g**.<sup>26</sup>

A solution of hydrazinecarbothioamide (**1**, 20.0 g, 219.4 mmol) in anhydrous ethanol (200 mL) was brought to 60 °C and methyl-iodide was added. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction suspension was filtered and white solid was yielded as compound **2**. The white solid was washed with ether (46.9 g, 91%). A solution of compound **2** (1.0 equiv) and the corresponding amine (1.0 equiv) in ethanol was heated under reflux for 1.5 h. The solution was cooled and diluted with ether, giving a gummy pink precipitate. The crude product was extracted with hot ethanol and concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was recrystallized from CH<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> to yield compound **3b–g** (23–53%). Representative data for the series are given below. **3b**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.86–0.97 (m, 3H), 1.2 6–1.45 (m, 10H), 1.55–1.66 (br m, 2H), 3.17–3.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  14.43, 23.71, 27.72, 30.34, 32.96, 42.96, 42.18, 159.68; MS (ESI) calculated for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>4</sub>  $m/z$  186.18; found: 187.22 (MH<sup>+</sup>). Compound **3g**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.80 (s,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.04–1.36 (m, 30H), 1.44–1.61 (m, 2H), 2.76–2.85 (m, 1H), 3.03–3.14 (m, 1H), 4.51 (br s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  14.45, 23.75, 27.46, 27.72, 28.63, 30.13, 30.39, 30.52, 30.79, 33.09, 40.79, 42.17, 152.67; MS (ESI) calculated for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>4</sub>  $m/z$  326.34; found: 327.36 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

##### 3.2.1. Synthesis of **5**

To a solution of **4** (930 mg, 1.85 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (8 mL) was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (768 mg, 5.55 mmol), followed by 3-bromopropanol (194 μL, 2.22 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane and the resulting solution was successively washed with water (2 $\times$ ), brine (1 $\times$ ) and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 7:3) to afford the title compound **5** as a viscous oil (514 mg, 42%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.44 (br s, 36H), 1.57–1.77 (m, 8H), 3.09–3.40 (m, 11H), 3.55–3.79 (m, 7H), 4.89 (br s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  27.34, 27.42, 31.81, 35.86, 58.16, 78.60, 156.20; MS (ESI) calculated for C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>64</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub>  $m/z$  660.46, found 683.49 (M+Na<sup>+</sup>).

##### 3.2.2. Synthesis of **6**

To a solution of **5** (500 mg, 0.76 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (20 mL) was added pyridinium chlorochromate (245 mg, 1.14 mmol) and the solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 4.5 h. After removal of solvent under high vacuum, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 3:1) to afford the title compound **6** as a viscous oil (349 mg,

70%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.40–1.55 (m, 36H), 1.61–1.82 (m, 5H), 2.66–2.77 (m, 2H), 3.07–3.32 (m, 11H), 3.48–3.56 (m, 2H), 9.81 (s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  24.55, 25.00, 27.26, 27.39, 27.42, 27.46, 27.87, 36.28, 40.05, 42.29, 42.64, 43.12, 43.61, 44.15, 44.76, 45.51, 45, 80, 78.37, 78.93, 154.42, 155.09, 199.95; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{62}\text{N}_4\text{O}_9$   $m/z$  658.45; found: 681.37 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$ ).

### 3.3. General procedure for the synthesis of compounds 7a–g

To a solution of **6** (100 mg, 0.15 mmol) in anhydrous ethanol (5 mL) was added compound **3a–g** (1.3 equiv) followed by catalytic amount of acetic acid. The solution was refluxed at 85 °C for 2 h. After removal of solvent under high vacuum, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (DCM/MeOH = 9:1) to afford **7a–g** as a yellow viscous oil (70–100%).

**Compound 7a:** yield 80%;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.35–1.52 (m, 36H), 1.56–1.91 (m, 5H), 2.39–2.61 (m, 2H), 2.97–3.33 (m, 11H), 3.34–3.62 (m, 3H), 7.32–7.63 (m, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  15.27, 25.52, 26.03, 27.08, 27.63, 27.98, 28.05, 28.29, 28.46, 28.50, 37.38, 37.71, 43.07, 43.76, 44.21, 44.72, 46.52, 46.81, 53.45, 65.86, 78.98, 79.18, 79.50, 79.79, 80.00, 80.24, 155.50, 155.86, 156.10, 156.23; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{66}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  714.50; found: 715.48 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 7b:** yield 100%;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.80–0.90 (m, 3H), 1.16–1.54 (m, 52H), 1.55–1.82 (m, 6H), 2.49 (br s, 2H), 2.96–3.56 (m, 16H), 6.69–7.21 (br m, 1H), 7.63 (br s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.1, 22.61, 25.55, 26.66, 28.45, 28.71, 31.75, 37.41, 37.70, 42.25, 44.25, 44.94, 46.40, 46.57, 53.50, 79.04, 79.24, 79.47, 79.55, 79.95, 80.14, 154.38, 154.46, 155.53, 156.12, 156.26; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{82}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  826.63; found: 827.66 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 7c:** yield 73%;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.87 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.14–1.56 (m, 56H), 1.55–1.80 (m, 6H), 2.49 (br s, 2H), 2.99–3.53 (m, 16H), 6.69–7.20 (br m, 1H), 7.63 (br s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  13.10, 14.25, 21.64, 24.57, 27.43, 30.84, 36.40, 36.42, 36.69, 41.17, 43.26, 43.89, 45.46, 45.83, 52.45, 64.84, 78.52, 78.83, 78.85, 78.92, 78.96, 154.51, 154.57, 155.13, 155.21, 155.25; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{86}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  854.66; found: 855.70 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 7d:** yield 80%;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.87 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.20–1.54 (m, 60H), 1.59–1.81 (m, 6H), 2.50 (br s, 2H), 3.03–3.53 (m, 16H), 6.70–7.22 (br m, 2H), 7.66 (br s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.13, 15.27, 22.68, 26.69, 28.51, 28.69, 29.34, 29.59, 29.64, 37.42, 37.53, 37.69, 42.23, 43.79, 44.26, 44.69, 44.83, 44.91, 44.96, 45.00, 65.86, 79.02, 79.06, 79.37, 79.54, 79.89, 80.00, 80.11, 80.15, 155.27, 155.31, 155.50, 156.06, 156.11, 156.24; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{90}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  882.69; found: 883.72 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 7e:** yield 75%;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.85 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.14–1.56 (m, 64H), 1.55–1.79 (m, 6H), 2.49 (br s, 2H), 2.97–3.55 (m, 16H), 6.67–7.19 (br m, 2H), 7.61 (br s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.13, 22.68, 26.68, 29.19, 29.69, 31.91, 37.42, 37.70, 42.29, 42.70, 42.73, 43.78, 44.24, 44.70, 44.94, 44.97, 45.02, 46.40, 46.85, 79.02, 79.37, 79.53, 79.83, 79.90, 80.07, 80.13, 153.92, 153.98, 154.53, 155.51, 156.06, 156.12, 156.25; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{94}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  910.72; found: 911.75 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 7f:** yield 71%;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.86 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.15–1.58 (m, 68H), 1.58–1.81 (m, 6H), 2.50 (br s, 2H), 2.97–3.58 (m, 16H), 6.67–7.19 (br m, 2H), 7.66 (br s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  13.11, 21.66, 24.54, 25.68, 27.43, 28.18, 28.68, 30.90, 36.42, 36.69, 41.20, 43.22, 43.90, 44.50, 45.53, 52.46, 78.03, 78.36, 78.53, 78.83, 79.12, 147.00, 148.09, 154.52, 155.10, 155.25; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{98}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  938.75; found: 939.78 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 7g:** yield 70%;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.89 (t,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.17–1.57 (m, 70H), 1.59–1.78 (br s, 8H), 2.49 (s, 1H), 2.97–3.54 (m, 18H), 6.72–7.23 (br m, 2H), 7.61 (br s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.59, 13.96, 14.07, 14.12, 23.32, 25.65, 30.83, 32.19, 38.94, 40.61, 40.82, 42.33, 45.96, 62.23, 62.59, 62.76, 64.20, 64.98, 68.85, 74.42, 126.97, 131.75, 153.62, 169.20; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{102}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  966.78; found: 967.77 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

### 3.4. General procedure for the synthesis of compounds 8a–g

The resulting **7a–g** was dissolved in excess dry trifluoroacetic acid and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Trifluoroacetic acid was removed by purging nitrogen and the residue was thoroughly washed with diethyl ether to obtain the title compounds as yellow flaky solid **8a–g** (100%).

**Compound 8a:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  1.17–1.36 (m, 2H), 1.78–1.90 (br s, 4H), 2.06–2.23 (m, 4H), 2.75–2.84 (m, 2H), 3.05 (m, 12H), 3.40 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t,  $J$  = 4.1 Hz, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  36.38, 43.55, 44.39, 44.42, 44.59, 46.80, 115.43, 117.75, 147.12, 155.70; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  314.29; found: 158.17 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$  [doubly charged species]), 315.33 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 8b:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.85–0.97 (m, 3H), 1.27–1.48 (m, 10H), 1.76–1.94 (m, 4H), 2.03–2.28 (m, 4H), 2.74–2.85 (m, 2H), 3.06–3.31 (m, 15H), 3.36–3.43 (m, 15H), 7.31–7.82 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  13.01, 22.29, 22.70, 22.81, 23.97, 26.28, 28.53, 31.54, 36.41, 41.14, 43.71, 46.81, 115.55, 117.86, 161.59, 161.86; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  426.42; found: 214.22 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ ), 427.42 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 8c:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.83–1.00 (m, 3H), 1.23–1.47 (m, 14H), 1.59–1.70 (br m, 2H), 1.75–1.93 (m, 4H), 2.05–2.25 (m, 4H), 2.76–2.83 (m, 2H), 3.05–3.31 (m, 14H), 3.35–3.43 (m, 4H), 7.37–7.67 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  13.03, 22.32, 22.70, 22.81, 23.98, 26.28, 31.64, 36.40, 41.14, 43.71, 44.40, 44.43, 44.58, 146.44, 146.49, 146.54, 154.36; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{54}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  454.45; found: 228.23 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ ), 455.45 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 8d:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.92 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.24–1.46 (m, 18H), 1.58–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.77–1.90 (br m, 4H), 2.05–2.25 (m, 4H), 2.74–2.84 (m, 2H), 3.05–3.31 (m, 14H), 3.40 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.40–7.67 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  13.03, 22.33, 22.70, 22.81, 23.97, 26.29, 28.40, 28.57, 29.07, 29.25, 29.34, 31.67, 36.40, 41.13, 43.71, 44.40, 44.43, 44.59, 115.43, 115.46, 117.47, 146.54, 146.57, 146.62, 154.37; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{58}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  482.48; found: 242.25 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ ), 483.49 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 8e:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.92 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.25–1.42 (m, 22H), 1.58–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.78–1.89 (br m, 4H), 2.04–2.25 (m, 4H), 2.73–2.84 (m, 2H), 3.04–3.30 (m, 14H), 3.40 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.46–7.64 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  13.03, 22.33, 22.70, 22.81, 23.97, 26.29, 28.96, 31.67, 36.41, 41.15, 43.71, 44.40, 44.43, 44.59, 115.44, 117.74, 146.59, 146.60, 154.37; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{62}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  510.51; found: 256.31 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ ), 511.60 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 8f:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.92 (t,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.26–1.46 (m, 26H), 1.58–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.91 (br m, 4H), 2.05–2.24 (m, 4H), 2.75–2.84 (m, 2H), 3.05–3.31 (m, 13H), 3.40 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.51–7.56 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  13.05, 22.33, 22.70, 22.81, 23.96, 26.29, 28.57, 31.67, 36.41, 41.15, 43.72, 44.41, 44.44, 44.60, 115.47, 117.81, 146.55, 146.59, 146.63, 154.36; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{66}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  538.54; found: 270.28 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ ), 539.56 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

**Compound 8g:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  0.91 (t,  $J$  = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.21–1.47 (m, 29H), 1.58–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.77–1.88 (br m, 4H), 2.05–2.24 (m, 4H), 2.73–2.86 (m, 2H), 3.04–3.30 (m, 14H),



3.40 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.51 (br s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  113.47, 22.75, 23.12, 23.23, 24.38, 26.71, 28.85, 32.09, 36.83, 41.57, 44.14, 44.84, 44.86, 45.02, 147.03, 147.09, 154.78; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{70}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  566.574; found: 284.31 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ ), 567.58 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

#### 3.4.1. Synthesis of 10

Compound **9** (2.4 g, 3.98 mmol) was added to the suspension of NaH (30 equiv) in DMF at 0 °C. After the reaction suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, 1-iodohexadecane (1.68 g, 1.0 equiv) which was dissolved in 5 mL DMF was added to the reaction. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction solution was quenched with 1 M HCl and extracted with DCM (3 $\times$ ). The extracted DCM layers were washed with brine (1 $\times$ ) and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the desired compound **10** was isolated at 16% EtOAc in hexane by flash column chromatography (35%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.88 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 3H), 1.25 (s, 27H), 1.37–1.54 (m, 40H), 1.61–1.78 (m, 4H), 3.01–3.33 (br m, 14H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.13, 22.69, 25.55, 25.89, 25.95, 26.87, 28.45, 29.36, 29.70, 31.93, 37.29, 37.66, 43.68, 44.18, 44.60, 44.66, 44.90, 46.52, 46.63, 46.80, 47.10, 79.12, 79.27, 155.48, 155.95, 156.11; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{90}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  826.68; found: 849.71 ( $\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$ ).

#### 3.4.2. Synthesis of 11

To a solution of *tert*-butyl dimethylsilylchloride (1.2 equiv) and imidazole (1.3 equiv) in anhydrous DMF was added 3-bromopropanol (1.0 equiv) at 0 °C.<sup>27</sup> After 1 h, the reaction mixture was brought to room temperature and stirred for 8 h. Then the reaction solution was diluted with ether and the ethereal layer was washed with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution (1 $\times$ ) and 10% HCl and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Compound **10** (670 mg, 0.81 mmol) was added to a suspension of NaH (40 equiv) in DMF at 0 °C. After the reaction suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, an excess of freshly prepared 3-bromopropoxy-*tert*-butyl-dimethylsilane (8.1 mmol) was added to the reaction and the solution stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The reaction solution was quenched with 1 M HCl and extracted with DCM (3 $\times$ ). The extracted DCM layers were washed with brine (1 $\times$ ) and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the desired compound **10** (510 mg, 63%) was isolated at 13% EtOAc in hexane by flash column chromatography.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.01 (s, 6H), 0.82–0.89 (m, 12H), 1.14–1.32 (m, 28H), 1.41 (s, 40H), 1.64–1.78 (br m, 6H), 3.03–3.25 (br m, 16H), 3.52–3.64 (br m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.13, 18.27, 22.69, 25.93, 26.88, 28.49, 29.37, 29.70, 31.93, 44.34, 44.62, 44.89, 46.65, 46.83, 47.08, 60.78, 79.20, 155.44; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{110}\text{N}_4\text{O}_9\text{Si}$   $m/z$  998.80; found: 1021.94 ( $\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$ ).

#### 3.4.3. Synthesis of 12

To a solution of **11** (400 mg, 0.40 mmol) in anhydrous THF (20 mL) was added *tetra-n*-butyl-ammonium fluoride (1 M in THF, 174  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.17 mmol) and the solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. After removal of solvent under high vacuum, the residue was dissolved in 10 mL anhydrous DCM and pyridinium chlorochromate (130 mg, 0.60 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 h. After removal of solvent under high vacuum, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 3:1) to afford the title compound **12** as a viscous oil (260 mg, 74%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.88 (t,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 3H), 1.25 (br s, 27H), 1.45 (br s, 41H), 1.73 (br s, 5H), 2.70 (br s, 2H), 3.16 (br s, 14H), 3.51 (br s, 2H), 9.79 (s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.13, 22.69, 25.60, 25.95, 26.88, 27.52, 28.32, 29.37, 29.66, 30.95, 31.93, 41.09, 41.12, 43.32, 43.63, 44.61, 44.69, 45.80, 46.62, 46.78, 46.84, 46.86, 47.08, 79.11,

79.25, 79.34, 79.93, 155.47, 200.99; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{94}\text{N}_4\text{O}_9$   $m/z$  882.70; found: 905.68 ( $\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$ ).

#### 3.4.4. Synthesis of 13

To a solution of **12** (100 mg, 0.11 mmol) in anhydrous ethanol (5 mL) was added compound **3a** (1.3 equiv) followed by catalytic amount of acetic acid. The solution was refluxed at 85 °C for 2 h. After removal of solvent under high vacuum, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (DCM/MeOH = 95:5) to afford the title compound **13** as yellow viscous oil (73%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.88 (t,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 3H), 1.25 (br s, 27H), 1.45 (br s, 41H), 1.73 (br s, 4H), 2.43–2.56 (br m, 2H), 3.16 (br s, 14H), 3.05–3.32 (br m, 2H), 7.48 (br s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.13, 22.69, 25.55, 25.59, 25.86, 25.97, 26.87, 27.51, 27.59, 28.47, 28.50, 29.36, 29.42, 29.61, 29.66, 29.69, 30.95, 31.10, 31.92, 42.98, 43.08, 44.71, 46.61, 46.73, 47.12, 53.44, 79.29, 79.45, 79.97, 155.51, 155.96; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{98}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$   $m/z$  938.75; found: 939.75 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

#### 3.4.5. Synthesis of 14

The resulting compound **13** was dissolved in excess dry trifluoroacetic acid and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Excess solvent was removed by purging nitrogen and the residue was thoroughly washed with diethyl ether to obtain white solid **14** (100%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  0.85 (t,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 3H), 1.18–1.34 (m, 24H), 1.51–1.69 (br m, 6H), 1.89–2.01 (br m, 4H), 2.62–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.83–3.06 (m, 13H), 3.19–3.27 (m, 2H), 7.49 (t,  $J = 4.0$ , 1H), 7.61–7.96 (br m, 3H), 8.64–8.95 (m, 6H), 12.01 (s, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}$ )  $\delta$  13.92, 22.05, 22.32, 22.34, 22.64, 25.37, 25.83, 28.33, 29.00, 31.25, 42.87, 43.79, 43.86, 44.01, 46.10, 46.71, 115.80, 118.18, 147.44, 155.20; MS (ESI) calculated for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{66}\text{N}_8$   $m/z$  538.54, found 270.30 ( $\text{MH}^+ + \text{H}^+$ ), 539.54 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

#### 3.5. Nitric oxide assay

Nitric oxide production was measured as total nitrite in murine macrophage J774A.1 cells using the Griess assay<sup>28</sup> as described previously.<sup>14</sup> J774A.1 cells were plated at  $\sim 10^5$  mL in a volume of 40  $\mu\text{L}$ /well, in 384-well, flat-bottomed, cell culture-treated microtiter plates and subsequently stimulated with 10 ng/mL lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Concurrent to LPS stimulation, serially diluted concentrations of test compounds were added to the cell medium and left to incubate overnight for 16 h. Polymyxin B was used as reference compound in each plate. Positive- (LPS stimulation only) and negative-controls (J774A.1 medium only) were included in each experiment. Nitrite concentrations were measured by adding 40  $\mu\text{L}$  of supernatant to equal volumes of Griess reagents (50  $\mu\text{L}$ /well; 0.1% NED solution in  $\text{ddH}_2\text{O}$  and 1% sulfanilamide, 5% phosphoric acid solution in  $\text{ddH}_2\text{O}$ ) and incubating for 15 min at room temperature in the dark. Absorbance at 535 nm was measured using a Molecular Devices Spectramax M2 multifunction plate reader (Sunnyvale, CA). Nitrite concentrations were interpolated from standard curves obtained from serially diluted sodium nitrite standards.

#### 3.6. Inhibition of LPS-induced NF- $\kappa$ B induction

The inhibition of induction of NF- $\kappa$ B, a key transcriptional activator of the innate immune system, was quantified using human embryonic kidney 293 cells cotransfected with TLR4 (LPS receptor), CD14 and MD2 (co-receptors), available from InvivoGen Inc. (HEK-Blue™, San Diego, CA), as described elsewhere.<sup>32</sup> Stable expression of secreted alkaline phosphatase (seAP) under control of NF- $\kappa$ B/AP-1 promoters is inducible by LPS, and extracellular seAP in the supernatant is proportional to NF- $\kappa$ B induction. HEK-4 cells were

incubated at a density of  $\sim 10^5$  cells/mL in a volume of 80  $\mu$ L/well, in 384-well, flat-bottomed, cell culture-treated microtiter plates until confluency was achieved, and subsequently stimulated with 10 ng/mL lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Concurrent to LPS stimulation, serially diluted concentrations of test compounds were added to the cell medium using a rapid-throughput, automated protocol employing a Bio-Tek P2000 liquid handler as described above, and left to incubate overnight. Polymyxin B was used as reference compound in each plate. Positive- (LPS stimulation only) and negative-controls (HEK-detection medium only) were included in each experiment. seAP was assayed spectrophotometrically using an alkaline phosphatase-specific chromogen (present in HEK-detection medium as supplied by the vendor) at 620 nm.

### 3.7. Multiplexed cytokine assay ex vivo in human blood

Aliquots (100  $\mu$ L) of fresh whole blood, anticoagulated with heparin, obtained by venipuncture from healthy human volunteers with informed consent and as per guidelines approved by the Human Subjects Experimentation Committee, was exposed to an equal volume of 20 ng/mL of *Escherichia coli* 0111:B4 LPS, with graded concentrations of test compounds diluted in saline for 4 h in a 96-well microtiter plate.<sup>29,30</sup> The effect of the compounds on modulating cytokine production was examined using a FACSArray multiplexed flow-cytometric bead array (CBA) system (Becton–Dickinson–Pharmingen, San Jose, CA) as described elsewhere.<sup>10,20,21</sup>

### 3.8. Mouse lethality experiments

Female, outbred, 9- to 11-week-old CF-1 mice (Charles River, Wilmington, MA) weighing 22–28 g were used as described elsewhere.<sup>10,14,20,21</sup> The animals were sensitized to the lethal effects of LPS by D-galactosamine.<sup>31–33</sup> The lethal dose causing 100% mortality (LD<sub>100</sub>) dose for the batch of LPS used (*E. coli* 0111:B4; procured from Sigma) was first determined by administering D-galactosamine (800 mg/kg) and LPS (0, 50, 100, 200 ng/mouse) as a single injection intraperitoneally (ip) in freshly prepared saline to cohorts of five animals in a volume of 0.2 mL. Mice received graded doses of compound diluted in saline, ip in one flank, immediately before a supra-lethal (200 ng) LPS challenge, which was administered as a separate ip injection into the other flank. Lethality was determined at 24 h post-LPS challenge.

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### Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.bmc.2008.11.051.

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