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Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Volume 20, Issue 20, 2012

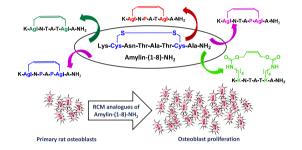
Contents

ARTICLES

How to blast osteoblasts? Novel dicarba analogues of amylin-(1-8) to treat osteoporosis

Renata Kowalczyk, Margaret A. Brimble*, Karen E. Callon, Maureen Watson, Jillian Cornish

pp 6011-6018

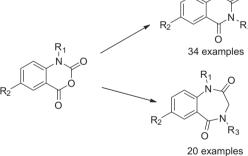




Identification and development of the 1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one and quinazoline-2,4-dione scaffolds as submicromolar inhibitors of HAT

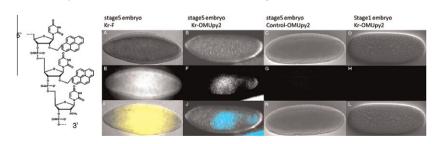
Rachel L. Clark, Carol J. Clements, Michael P. Barrett, Simon P. Mackay, Rajendra P. Rathnam, George Owusu-Dapaah, John Spencer, Judith K. Huggan*

pp 6019–6033



A library of 1,4-benzodiazepines and quinazoline-2,4-diones has been synthesised that display MIC values as low as $0.97~\mu\text{M}$ against Trypanosoma brucei.

RNA-based diagnosis in a multicellular specimen by whole mount in situ hybridization using an RNA-specific probe
Takako Ueda, Akio Kobori, Asako Yamayoshi, Hideki Yoshida, Masamitsu Yamaguchi, Akira Murakami*



RNA-specific probe (OMUpy2) was found to be applicable to the detection of specific mRNA in *Drosophila* embryos from the view point of temporal and spatial localization in multi cellar specimens.



Curcumin is an inhibitor of calcium/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II

pp 6040-6047

M. Mayadevi, D.R. Sherin, V.S. Keerthi, K.N. Rajasekharan, R.V. Omkumar*

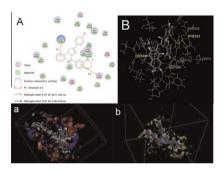
The inhibition of CaMKII kinase activity by natural curcumin I (1) and its two pyrazole derivatives (4, 5) and one isoxazole derivative (6) is reported.

Design, modification and 3D QSAR studies of novel 2,3-dihydrobenzo[b][1,4]dioxin-containing 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole derivatives as inhibitors of B-Raf kinase

pp 6048-6058

Yu-Shun Yang, Qing-Shan Li, Shuai Sun, Yan-Bin Zhang, Xiao-Liang Wang, Fei Zhang, Jian-Feng Tang, Hai-Liang Zhu*

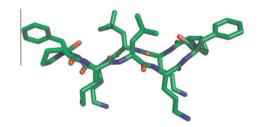
Two series of novel 2,3-dihydrobenzo[b][1,4]dioxin-containing 4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazole derivatives **C1-C15** and **D1-D15** have been synthesized and evaluated for their B-Raf inhibitory and anti-proliferation activities. Compound **C14** ((3-(4-bromophenyl)-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)[2,3-dihydrobenzo[b][1,4]dioxin-6-yl)methanone) showed the most potent biological activity against B-Raf $^{\text{V600E}}$ ($IC_{50} = 0.11 \ \mu\text{M}$) and WM266.4 human melanoma cell line ($GI_{50} = 0.58 \ \mu\text{M}$), being comparable with the positive control Erlotinib and more potent than our previous best compound, while **D10** ((2,3-dihydrobenzo[b][1,4]dioxin-2-yl)(5-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methanone) performed the best in the **D** series ($IC_{50} = 1.70 \ \mu\text{M}$; $GI_{50} = 1.45 \ \mu\text{M}$). The docking simulation was performed to analyze the probable binding models and poses and the QSAR model was built for reasonable design of B-Raf inhibitors in future. The introduction of 2,3-dihydrobenzo[b][1,4]dioxin structure reinforced the combination of our compounds and the receptor, resulting in progress of bioactivity.



'Inverted' analogs of the antibiotic gramicidin S with an improved biological profile

pp 6059-6062

Varsha V. Kapoerchan, Annemiek D. Knijnenburg, Peter Keizer, Emile Spalburg, Albert J. de Neeling, Roos H. Mars-Groenendijk, Daan Noort, José M. Otero, Antonio L. Llamas-Saiz, Mark J. van Raaij, Gijs A. van der Marel, Herman S. Overkleeft, Mark Overhand*





$Antituber cular\ nitrofuran\ is oxazolines\ with\ improved\ pharmacokinetic\ properties$

pp 6063-6072

Rakesh, David Bruhn, Dora B. Madhura, Marcus Maddox, Robin B. Lee, Ashit Trivedi, Lei Yang, Michael S. Scherman, Janet C. Gilliland, Veronica Gruppo, Michael R. McNeil, Anne J. Lenaerts, Bernd Meibohm, Richard E. Lee*

A series of tetracyclic nitrofuran isoxazoline antimicrobial agents was designed and synthesized to increase pharmacokinetic properties including solubility and metabolic stability over on an initial lead.

Selection, synthesis, and anti-inflammatory evaluation of the arylidene malonate derivatives as TLR4 signaling inhibitors

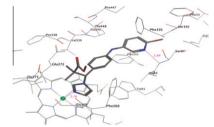
pp 6073-6079

Shuting Zhang, Kui Cheng, Xiaohui Wang, Hang Yin*





Synthesis and CYP26A1 inhibitory activity of novel methyl 3-[4-(arylamino)phenyl]-3-(azole)-2,2-dimethylpropanoates pp 6080–6088 Mohamed S. Gomaa, Andrew S.T. Lim, S.C. Wilson Lau, Ann-Marie Watts, Nicola A. Illingworth, Caroline E. Bridgens, Gareth J. Veal, Christopher P.F. Redfern, Andrea Brancale, Jane L. Armstrong, Claire Simons*



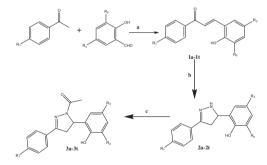
A series of 3-[4-(arylamino)phenyl]-3-(azole)-2,2-dimethylpropanoates were prepared and evaluated for their inhibitory activity against CYP26A1 with molecular modeling studies to determine key binding interactions within the CYP26A1 active site.

Synthesis, biological evaluation of novel 4,5-dihydro-2*H*-pyrazole 2-hydroxyphenyl derivatives as BRAF inhibitors

Jia-Jia Liu, Hui Zhang, Juan Sun, Zhong-Chang Wang, Yu-Shun Yang, Dong-Dong Li, Fei Zhang, Hai-Bin Gong*,

Hai-Liang Zhu*

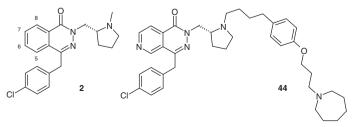
A series of novel 4,5-dihydropyrazole derivatives (3a-3t) containing hydroxyphenyl moiety as potential V600E mutant BRAF kinase (BRAF^{V600E}) inhibitors were designed and synthesized. Docking simulation was performed to insert compounds 3d and 3m into the crystal structure of BRAF^{V600E} to determine the probable binding model, respectively. Based on the preliminary results, compound 3d and 3m with potent inhibitory activity in tumor growth may be a potential anticancer agent. Results of the bioassays against BRAF^{V600E}, MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line and WM266.4 human melanoma cell line all showed several compounds had potent activities IC_{50} value in low micromolar range, among them, compound 3d and compound 3m showed strong potent anticancer activity, which were proved by that 3d: $IC_{50} = 1.31 \ \mu M$ for MCF-7 and $IC_{50} = 0.45 \ \mu M$ for WM266.5, $IC_{50} = 0.22 \ \mu M$ for BRAF^{V600E}, 3m: $IC_{50} = 0.97 \ \mu M$ for MCF-7 and $IC_{50} = 0.72 \ \mu M$ for WM266.5, $IC_{50} = 0.46 \ \mu M$ for BRAF^{V600E}, which were comparable with the positive control Erlotinib.



Synthesis and pharmacological investigation of azaphthalazinone human histamine \mathbf{H}_1 receptor antagonists

pp 6097-6108

Panayiotis A. Procopiou*, Christopher Browning, Paul M. Gore, Sean M. Lynn, Stephen A. Richards, Robert J. Slack, Steven L. Sollis



Synthesis and SAR of novel 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-aza, 5,8-diazaphthalazinone derivatives 2, and dual H₁ H₃ receptor antagonist 44.

Structure-activity relationship study of nitrosopyrimidines acting as antifungal agents

pp 6109-6122

Monica Olivella, Antonio Marchal, Manuel Nogueras, Adolfo Sánchez, Manuel Melguizo, Marcela Raimondi, Susana Zacchino, Fernando Giannini, Justo Cobo*, Ricardo D. Enriz*





Synthesis and antiviral activity of 4,6-disubstituted pyrimido[4,5-b]indole ribonucleosides

pp 6123-6133

Michal Tichý, Radek Pohl, Hao Ying Xu, Yen-Liang Chen, Fumiaki Yokokawa, Pei-Yong Shi, Michal Hocek*

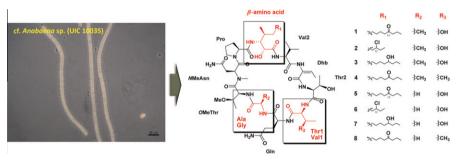




Minutissamides E-L, antiproliferative cyclic lipodecapeptides from the cultured freshwater cyanobacterium cf. *Anabaena* sp.

pp 6134-6143

Hahk-Soo Kang, Megan Sturdy, Aleksej Krunic, Hyunjung Kim, Qi Shen, Steven M. Swanson, Jimmy Orjala*





Development of erlotinib derivatives as CIP2A-ablating agents independent of EGFR activity

pp 6144-6153

Kuen-Feng Chen, Kuan-Chuan Pao, Jung-Chen Su, Yi-Chieh Chou, Chun-Yu Liu, Hui-Ju Chen, Jui-Wen Huang, InKi Kim, Chung-Wai Shiau*

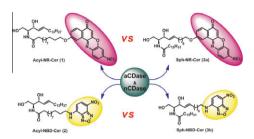
Quinazoline derivatives were synthesized with two steps. These derivatives induced cell apoptosis without the inhibition of EGFR activity. The novel compounds were tested in the ability of CIP2A down-regulation.



Novel fluorescent ceramide derivatives for probing ceramidase substrate specificity

pp 6154-6161

Krishna P. Bhabak, Denny Proksch, Susanne Redmer, Christoph Arenz*



In this study we have synthesized novel Nile Red (NR)-labeled ceramides as substrates of acid and neutral ceramidases. Structure-activity-relationship and kinetic studies with NR- and commercially available NBD-ceramides provide insights into their substrate specificities toward recombinant acid and neutral ceramidases.

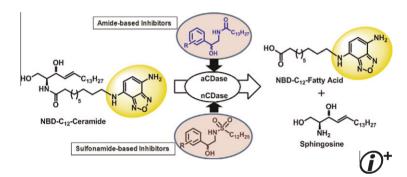


Novel amide- and sulfonamide-based aromatic ethanolamines: Effects of various substituents on the inhibition of acid and neutral ceramidases

pp 6162-6170

Krishna P. Bhabak, Christoph Arenz*

In the present study we describe the design and synthesis of series of amide- and sulfonamide-based compounds as inhibitors of recombinant acid and neutral ceramidases. Our results suggest that the electronic effects of the substituents on phenyl ring in B-13 and D-e-MAPP analogues have negligible effects either in enhancing the inhibition potencies or for selectivity towards aCDase over nCDase. However, the hydrophobicity and the steric effects of longer alkyl chains (n-Pr, n-Bu or t-Bu groups) at the phenyl ring were found to be important for an enhanced selectivity towards aCDase over nCDase.

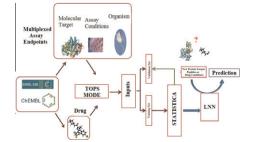


Design and synthesis of pyrrolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine HER2/EGFR dual inhibitors: Improvement of the physicochemical and pp 6171-6180 pharmacokinetic profiles for potent in vivo anti-tumor efficacy

Youichi Kawakita*, Kazuhiro Miwa, Masaki Seto, Hiroshi Banno, Yoshikazu Ohta, Toshiya Tamura, Tadashi Yusa, Hiroshi Miki, Hidenori Kamiguchi, Yukihiro Ikeda, Toshimasa Tanaka, Keiji Kamiyama, Tomoyasu Ishikawa*

ANN multiplexing model of drugs effect on macrophages; theoretical and flow cytometry study on the cytotoxicity pp 6181-6194 of the anti-microbial drug G1 in spleen

Esvieta Tenorio-Borroto, Claudia G. Peñuelas Rivas, Juan C. Vásquez Chagoyán, Nilo Castañedo, Francisco J. Prado-Prado, Xerardo García-Mera, Humberto González-Díaz*





OTHER CONTENT

Corrigendum pp 6195–6197

*Corresponding author

* Supplementary data available via SciVerse ScienceDirect

COVER

The 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded for the discovery of mechanisms triggering the activation of innate immunity and mediating the communication between innate and adaptive immunity, many of which through the toll-llike receptor (TLR) protein family. Thirteen years after the landmark discovery, targeting TLR signaling has become an important strategy in medicinal chemistry. In this report, we showed that arylidene malonate derivatives (shown in spacefilling representation in magenta) are effective regulators of the horseshoe-shaped TLR4 (shown in ribbon) signaling by targeting the TLR4/MD-2 protein-protein interface. [Zhang, S.; Cheng, K.; Wang, X.; Yin, H. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2012**, *20*, 6074–6080.]

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