

## Preliminary Communications

Influence of an additional amino group on the potency of aminoadamantanes against influenza virus A. II – Synthesis of spiropiperazines and *in vitro* activity against influenza A H3N2 virusChristos Fytas<sup>a</sup>, Antonios Kolocouris<sup>a</sup>, George Fytas<sup>a,\*</sup>, Grigoris Zoidis<sup>a</sup>, Charalampos Valmas<sup>b</sup>, Christopher F. Basler<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup> Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Athens, Panepistimioupoli-Zografou GR-15771 Athens, Greece<sup>b</sup> Department of Microbiology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, NY, USA

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## ABSTRACT

Spiro[piperidine-2,2'-adamantane] **4** is one of the most potent synthetic anti-influenza A aminoadamantanes or other cage structure amines tested so far. Based on previous results Tataridis et al. (2007) [5h] which demonstrate the boost of *in vitro* potency by the presence of an additional amino group, we examined whether the incorporation of a second amino group into this heterocycle would increase the anti-influenza A virus activity. The new synthetic molecules **5–7** are capable of forming two hydrogen bonds within the receptor. We identified the diamino derivatives **5** and **6**, which are active against influenza A H3N2 virus although less potent than amantadine and its equipotent spiropiperidine **4**.

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## 1. Introduction

Influenza presents a severe threat to public health. More casualties were inflicted in Europe in the 20th century by influenza than any other infectious disease [1]. The 2009 pandemic influenza A virus of the subtype H1N1 although clinically has caused mainly mild disease similar to seasonal influenza, it has been responsible for severe disease and more than 10,000 fatalities were recorded during 2009 [2,3]. The 'terrible experience' of the 1918 flu pandemic [1], which killed approximately 600,000 people in the United States alone, was preceded by a mild 'herald' wave in the spring, and there is continuing concern that the pandemic H1N1 2009 virus might mutate into a more virulent form.

Amantadine **1** was the first anti-influenza virus A drug which inhibited virus replication at micromolar concentrations [4]. During the past 12 years we have synthesized many potent aminoadamantane derivatives [5]. These compounds, in their protonated form, occlude the M2 protein ion channel pore [6] and block its proton pump function [7] in early and late endosomes [4], impairing a function critical for the virus replication [4,8].

After several modifications in aminoadamantane structure some interesting findings are the following. The inclusion of the 1-aminoethyl pharmacophore group of rimantadine into a saturated heterocycle like piperidine resulting in **2** which is an active

compound against influenza A virus. The effect of adding a second amino group in the piperidine ring, leading to piperazine **3**, resulted in the retention of or an increase in the *in vitro* activity compared to amantadine [5h]. We have published that the spiropiperidine **4** [5a,c] (Scheme 1) is one of the most active anti-influenza A virus M2 agents ever synthesized after the discovery of amantadine and rimantadine [9]. These findings triggered the synthesis of the spiropiperazine analogues **5–7** of spiropiperidine **4** (Scheme 1). It has been proposed that the amantadine 1-receptor complex is stabilized through formation of hydrogen bonds between the drug's ammonium group and the cluster formed by four acceptor groups of the tetrameric M2 receptor [6a,b]. The new spiropiperazine analogues **5–7** bear two amino groups and can possibly act through the formation of two hydrogen bonds with the acceptor group cluster. In order to test our hypothesis the spiropiperazine derivatives **5–7** were synthesized and their activity was evaluated against H3N2 influenza A viruses which continue to be responsible for annual epidemics.

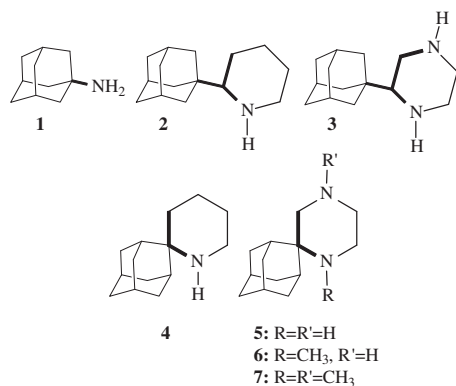
## 2. Results and discussion

## 2.1. Synthetic chemistry

Spiropiperazinone **13** was the key structure for the synthesis of the novel aminoadamantane derivatives **5–7**. In order to synthesize compound **13**, convenient methods for the preparation of the  $\alpha$ -amino nitriles **12** were needed (Scheme 2). The preferred

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**Scheme 1.** Active aminoadamantane analogues having a piperidine and piperazine structure.

synthetic routes leading to  $\alpha$ -amino nitriles are still based on the Strecker reaction [10]. The Strecker reaction conditions for preparing compound **12** are consistent with mixing the bulky ketone **11** with NaCN and  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOEt}\cdot\text{HCl}$  respectively in a mixture of DMSO/water, and leaving the mixture to react at ambient temperature.

Using these standard Strecker reaction conditions, the N-substituted  $\alpha$ -amino nitrile **12** was afforded in 80% yield. Catalytic hydrogenation of the  $\alpha$ -amino nitrile hydrochloride **12** over  $\text{PtO}_2$  followed by alkalization provided the desired spiropiperazinone **13** through cyclization of the intermediate diaminoester. The reductive methylation of **13** with  $\text{NaCNBH}_3/\text{CH}_2=\text{O}$  afforded the 1-Me piperiazinone **14**.

The piperazines **5** and **6** were obtained by means of a  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  reduction of **13** and **14** respectively. The dimethyl derivative **7** was obtained through the  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  reduction of the carbamate **15**. The synthetic pathway depicted in Scheme 2 can be generalized for the synthesis of spiropiperazinones and spiropiperazines. Piperazinone rings have been used often in medicinal chemistry because of their structural similarity to constrained peptides, and numerous methods of ring assembly have been developed with the introduction of substitution at varying positions [11]. Thus,

we have successfully applied the methodology for the synthesis of the cyclooctane analogues (see Supplementary material).

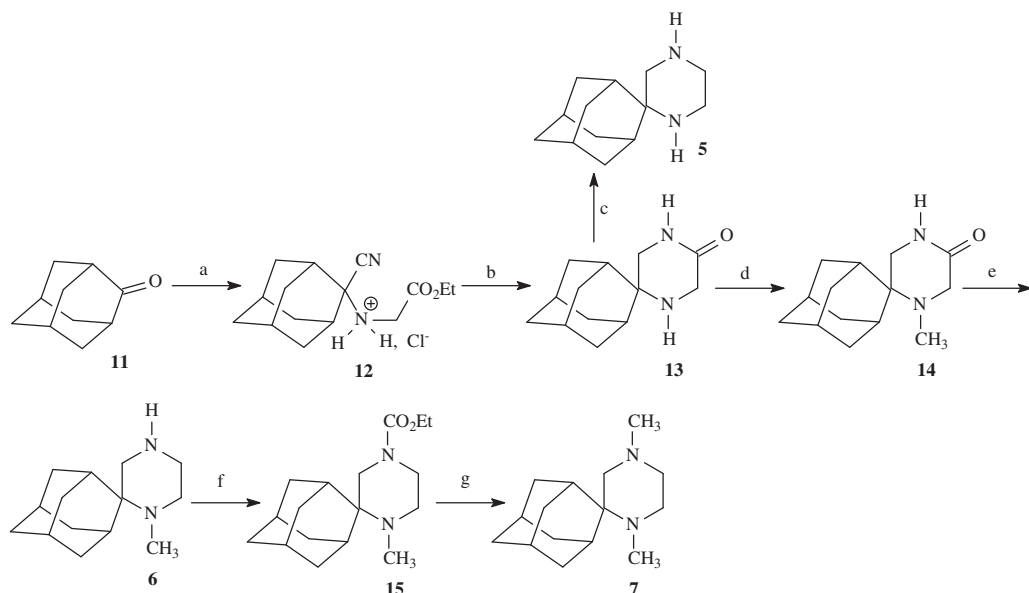
## 2.2. Antiviral activity results

The potency of the new compounds **5–7** was examined *in vitro* against influenza A/Hong Kong/68 (H3N2) virus using a whole cell antiviral assay (plaque reduction assay), and was compared to the activity of amantadine **1** (Table 1). None of the compounds showed any significant toxicity up to 300  $\mu\text{M}$  concentrations.

Compounds **5** and **6** were found to be inhibitors of H3N2 influenza A virus replication. No significant antiviral effect was observed against the amantadine resistant influenza A/WSN/33 (H1N1) strain.

We recall that in order to inhibit virus replication the prototype amantadine drug **1**, existing mostly in its protonated form even at neutral pH [12], must first be solvated in the lipid bilayer [13] prior to the blockage of the M2 proton pump inside the acidic endosomes. Recent experimental studies predicted that amantadine **1** anchors inside M2 protein pore; in the binding site the adamantyl group fits the lipophilic pocket above Val 27 and the ammonium group is H-bonded to the hydroxyl groups of Ser31 or with waters of the polar pore connected to the polar groups like Ser31 hydroxyl groups or His37 imidazole groups. Thus, the *in vitro* activity of an aminoadamantane analogue results from its favorable hydrogen bonding and van der Waals interaction with the M2 receptor; compounds **5–7** act through their diprotonated form at the low pH environment of endosomes and are capable of forming two hydrogen bonds.

The most active agent was compound **5** with  $\text{EC}_{50}$  values of 8.58  $\mu\text{M}$ , although less active than amantadine **1**. N-Methylation reduced the activity probably by hampering the hydrogen bonding ability of the ligand (compound **6**). It was found that spiropiperidine **4** was equipotent to amantadine **1** and piperidine **2** was 2-fold less active. It is interesting to consider the effect of the second amino group to the potency when the structure changes from **2**  $\rightarrow$  **3** to **4**  $\rightarrow$  **5**. Piperazine **3** was more active than piperidine **2** and 2-fold more potent than amantadine **1** whereas spiropiperazine **5** is three times less active than spiropiperidine **4** or amantadine **1**.



**Scheme 2.** Reagents and Conditions: (a) NaCN,  $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}\cdot\text{HCl}$ , DMSO/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  29:1 (v/v), r.t., 48 h, and then  $\text{HCl(g)}/\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (80%); (b) (i)  $\text{H}_2/\text{PtO}_2$ ,  $\text{EtOH}/\text{HCl}$  (g), 50 psi, r.t., 6.5 h (ii)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (71%); (c)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ , THF, Ar, r.t., 5 h (81%); (d) (i)  $\text{CH}_2\text{O(aq)}$  37%, MeOH, r.t., 3 h, and then  $\text{NaCNBH}_3$ , r.t., 4 h at pH 6–7 (maintained by adding AcOH) (ii) 1 N NaOH to pH 8–9 (94%); (e)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ , THF, Ar, reflux, 7.5 h (96%); (f)  $\text{ClCO}_2\text{Et}$ ,  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ , r.t., 24 h (62%); (g)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ , THF, Ar, r.t., 24 h and then reflux 1 h (quantitative).

**Table 1**

Anti-influenza virus A (H3N2) activity of amantadine **1** and some aminoadamantane analogues **5–7**<sup>a</sup> in MDCK<sup>b</sup>.

Compound <sup>a</sup>	EC <sub>50</sub> (μM) <sup>c,d</sup>
<b>5</b>	8.58 ± 2.79
<b>6</b>	45.6 ± 4.03
<b>7</b>	>100
Amantadine, <b>1</b>	3.35 ± 0.89

<sup>a</sup> Amantadine **1** was tested as hydrochloride salt, **5, 7** as dimaleate and **6** as monomaleate salts.

<sup>b</sup> Influenza A H3N2 (A/Hong Kong/68).

<sup>c</sup> Concentration required to reduce virus-induced cytopathic effect in MDCK (Madin–Darby canine kidney) cells by 50%.

<sup>d</sup> Data are shown as mean ± SD of three independent determinations.

The biological activity, i.e., the EC<sub>50</sub> value (Table 1), of **5** or **6** is exerted by the fraction of their *in vitro* effective drug concentration corresponding to the concentration of the molecules that bind acceptor groups inside the M2 pore after passing the membrane barriers [13]. Thus, the EC<sub>50</sub> values of the compounds are due to a compromise between their membrane penetration ability and binding affinity properties.

Judging that similar changes occurred in the membrane penetration ability when the structure changes from **2** → **3** to **4** → **5**, the enhanced activity of **3** compared to that of **5** could be interpreted in terms of additional hydrogen bonding interactions although each of these H-bonds can be considered to be weaker compared to that in the parent piperidine due to the presence of the second amino group. Since **5** could also form two hydrogen bonds with the receptor, its diminished potency could be explained in terms of an incorrect binding orientation of this molecule.

### 3. Experimental

#### 3.1. Chemistry

##### 3.1.1. General

Melting points were determined using a Büchi capillary apparatus and are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin–Elmer 833 spectrometer. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker MSL 400 at 400 MHz using CDCl<sub>3</sub> as solvent and TMS as internal standard. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC 200 spectrometer at 50 MHz, using CDCl<sub>3</sub> as solvent and TMS as internal standard. Carbon multiplicities were established by the DEPT experiments. The 2D NMR techniques (HMOC and COSY) were used for the elucidation of the structures of some derivatives. All solvents were carefully dried before use. Thin layer chromatography was performed on TLC precoated silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub> plates (layer thickness 0.2 mm). Column chromatography purification was carried out on silica gel 60 (70–230 mesh). Microanalyses were carried out by the Service Central de Microanalyses (CNRS) France, and the results obtained had a maximum deviation of ±0.4% from the theoretical value.

##### 3.1.2. Synthesis of adamantane derivatives

**3.1.2.1. N-[2-cyano(tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]dec-2-yl)]glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride (**12**).** The hydrochloride salt **12** was prepared by adding ethereal HCl to a solution of the free amino nitrile [10] under ice cooling. The white precipitate was filtered off, washed with cold ether (4 × 25 mL) and dried; mp 65–67 °C (dec) (partial decomposition at 50–64 °C and melting with full decomposition at 65–67 °C).

**3.1.2.2. Spiro[piperazine-2,2'-tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decan]-5-one (**13**).** To a solution of the amino nitrile hydrochloride **12** (2.1 g, 7.02 mmol) in abs ethanol (150 mL), PtO<sub>2</sub> (210 mg) and ethanolic HCl (3.5 mL) were added and the mixture was hydrogenated for 6.5 h under 50 psi at ambient temperature. The catalyst was filtered off, washed with portions of ethanol (3 × 15 mL), and the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The solid residue was dissolved in water (35 mL) and the aqueous solution was washed with ether (25 mL), and made alkaline with solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. The resulting insoluble solid was extracted with chloroform (3 × 25 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated in vacuo. The solid residue was chromatographed on silica gel column using CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–MeOH mixtures 40:1 and then 15:1 as eluents to afford pure crystalline piperazinone **13**. Yield: 1.10 g, 71%; mp 180–182 °C (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–Et<sub>2</sub>O); IR (Nujol): ν(N–H) 3310, 3210 ν(C=O) 1670 cm<sup>−1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ (ppm) 1.45 (br s, 1H, 1-H), 1.52 (br d, 2H, J = 12.8 Hz, 4'e,9'e-H), 1.61–1.95 (complex m, 10H, 1',3',5',6',7',8',10'-H), 2.12 (br d, 2H, J = 12.4 Hz, 4'a,9'a-H), 3.39 (s, 2H, 3-H), 3.42 (s, 2H, 6-H), 6.88 (br s, 1H, 4-H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 50 MHz) δ (ppm) 27.5, 27.6 (5', 7'-C), 31.9 (4',9'-C), 32.5 (1',3'-C), 33.5 (8',10'-C), 38.2 (6'-C), 44.2 (6-C), 50.0 (3-C), 53.2 (2,2'-C), 170.7 (5-C). Anal. (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O) C, H, N.

**3.1.2.3. 1-Methylspiro[piperazine-2,2'-tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decan]-5-one (**14**).** To a stirring solution of piperazinone **13** (1.0 g, 4.54 mmol) in methanol (26 mL), aqueous formaldehyde 37% (2 mL, 25.0 mmol) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred for 3 h at ambient temperature and then NaCNBH<sub>3</sub> (485 mg, 7.72 mmol) was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min and then the pH was adjusted to 6–7 by the addition of acetic acid. Stirring was continued for 4 h at ambient temperature with the occasional addition of acetic acid to maintain a neutral pH. Solvent was evaporated and the residue was treated with water (40 mL) and NaOH 1 N until the pH was adjusted to 8–9. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 30 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 × 25 mL), and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). The solvent was evaporated in vacuo to remain a TLC pure white solid. Yield: 1.0 g, 94%; mp 224–226 °C (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–*n*-pentane); IR (Nujol): ν(N–H) 3188 ν(C=O) 1677 cm<sup>−1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz, 290 K) δ (ppm) 1.30–2.22 (complex m, 14H, 1',3',4',5',6',7',8',9',10'-adamantane H), 2.33 (s, 3H, 1-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.75–3.10 (br s, 1H, 6-H), 3.20–3.38 (br s, 1H, 3-H), 3.52–3.80 (br s, 2H, 3,6-H), 6.94 (br s, 1H, 4-H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 50 MHz, 290 K) δ (ppm) 26.9, 27.6 (5',7'-C), 29.5, 32.6 (1',3'-C), 31.4 (4',9'-C), 33.5 (8',10'-C), 36.0 (1-CH<sub>3</sub>), 38.1 (6'-C), 41.6 (3-C), 52.5 (6-C), 56.3 (2,2'-C), 171.4 (5-C). Anal. (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O) C, H, N.

**3.1.2.4. Spiro[piperazine-2,2'-tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decane] (**5**).** To a stirring suspension of LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (690 mg, 18.0 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL), piperazinone **13** (800 mg, 3.60 mmol) was added portionwise under ice cooling and argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 5 h (TLC monitoring, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–MeOH 15:1) and then water and NaOH 20% w/v was added under ice cooling. The inorganic precipitate was filtered off, washed with warm THF and the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The oily residue was dissolved in ether and the organic solution was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated to afford the pure oily piperazine **5**, which is sensitive to air and light. Yield: 610 mg, 81%; IR (Nujol): ν(N–H) 3301, 3276 cm<sup>−1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ (ppm) 1.47 (br d, 2H, J ≈ 13 Hz, 4'e,9'e-H), 1.57–1.92 (complex m, 12H, 1,4,1',3',5',6',7',8',10'-H), 1.95 (br d, 2H, J ≈ 13 Hz, 4'a,9'a-H), 2.75 (s, 4H, 5,6-H), 2.87 (s, 2H, 3-H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 50 MHz) δ (ppm) 27.6, 27.9 (5',7'-C), 31.8 (4',9'-C), 32.6 (1',3'-C), 33.2 (8',10'-C), 38.7 (6'-C), 40.4, 46.9 (5,6-C), 53.2 (3-C), 53.7 (2,2'-C). Hydrochloride: mp >260 °C (MeOH–Et<sub>2</sub>O). Dimaleate: mp 161–163 °C (MeOH–Et<sub>2</sub>O); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz) δ (ppm) 1.76–2.15

(complex m, 12H, 1',3',4'e,5',6',7',8',9'e,10'-H), 2.26 (s, 2H, 4'a,9'a-H), 3.46 (d, 4H,  $J = 4.2$  Hz, 5,6-H), 3.65 (d, 2H,  $J = 4.5$  Hz, 3-H), 5.19, 5.25 (brs + brs, 6H, 4 × COOH, 1, 4-H), 6.28 (s, 4H, 2 × CH=CH);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm) 27.8, 28.2 (5',7'-C), 31.5 (4',9'-C), 32.3 (1',3'-C), 33.4 (8',10'-C), 37.3, 41.8 (5,6-C), 38.9 (6'-C), 48.2 (3-C), 61.1 (2,2'-C), 136.0 (2 × CH=CH), 170.8 (2 × COOH). Anal. ( $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$ ) C, H, N.

**3.1.2.5. 1-Methylspiro[piperazine-2,2'-tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decane] (6).** To a stirring suspension of  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  (1.25 g, 32.9 mmol) in dry THF (62 mL), piperazinone **14** (1.50 g, 6.40 mmol) was added portionwise under ice cooling and argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 7.5 h (TLC monitoring,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ –MeOH 15:1). After cooling to ambient temperature the reaction mixture was quenched in exactly the same way described in **5** to afford the TLC pure oily 1-methyl piperazine **6**. Yield: 1.35 g, 96% (after some hours on air 1-methyl piperazine **6** was solidified); IR (Nujol):  $\nu(\text{N-H})$  3316  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz, 265 K)  $\delta$  (ppm) 1.30 (br d, 1H,  $J \approx 12$  Hz, 9'e-H), 1.38 (br d, 1H,  $J \approx 12$  Hz, 4'e-H), 1.45–1.93 (complex m, 10H, 4,3',5',6',7',8',10'-H), 1.96 (br d, 1H,  $J \approx 12$  Hz, 9'a-H), 2.15 (br d, 1H,  $J \approx 12$  Hz, 4'a-H), 2.26–2.40 (m, 2H, 5a,6e-H), 2.32 (s, 3H, 1-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.54 (br s, 1H, 1'-H), 2.68 (d, 1H,  $J \approx 13$  Hz, 3a-H), 2.90–3.08 (m, 2H, 3e,5e-H), 3.29 (br t, 1H,  $J = 13.7$  Hz, 6a-H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 50 MHz, 265 K)  $\delta$  (ppm) 26.9, 27.3 (5',7'-C), 28.1, 32.5 (1',3'-C), 31.4, 31.6 (4',9'-C), 32.7, 32.9 (8',10'-C), 33.7 (1-CH<sub>3</sub>), 38.3 (5-C), 38.4 (6'-C), 42.0 (3-C), 47.9 (6-C), 57.0 (2,2'-C). Maleate: mp 161–163 °C (dec) (EtOH–Et<sub>2</sub>O); Anal. ( $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ ) C, H, N. Semifumarate: mp 204–206 °C (dec) (MeOH–Et<sub>2</sub>O); Anal. ( $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ) C, H.

**3.1.2.6. 1,4-Dimethylspiro[piperazine-2,2'-tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decane] (7).** To a stirring solution of piperazine **6** (650 mg, 2.95 mmol) and triethylamine (1.20 g, 11.8 mmol) in dry ether (15 mL) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl chloroformate (532 mg, 4.90 mmol) in dry ether (5 mL) under ice cooling. The resulting mixture was stirred for 24 h at ambient temperature and then water (15 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with ether (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (5 × 15 mL) and dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). After solvent removal the oily residue was chromatographed on silica gel column with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ –MeOH 20:1 as eluent to afford pure carbamate **15** as a viscous oil. Yield: 535 mg, 62%; IR (Nujol):  $\nu(\text{C=O})$  1700  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Hydrochloride: mp 225–227 °C (EtOH–Et<sub>2</sub>O); Anal. ( $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$ ) C, H, N.

A solution of carbamate **15** (600 mg, 2.05 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added to a stirring suspension of  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  (390 mg, 10.3 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) under ice cooling and argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 24 h and then was gently refluxed for 1 h (TLC monitoring,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ –MeOH 20:1). After cooling to ambient temperature the reaction mixture was quenched in exactly the same way described in **5** to afford the TLC pure oily 1,4-dimethyl piperazine **7**. Yield: 480 mg, quantitative;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm) 1.37 (br d, 2H,  $J \approx 11$  Hz, 4'e,9'e-H), 1.53–1.88 (complex m, 10H, 3,3',5',6',7',8',10'-H), 2.06 (br d, 1H,  $J = 11.5$  Hz, 9'a-H), 2.14–2.30 (m, 3H, 5,4'a-H), 2.16 (s, 3H, 4-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.26 (s, 3H, 1-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.38–2.58 (m, 2H, 1',6e-H), 2.86 (br d, 1H,  $J = 12$  Hz, 3-H), 3.36 (br t,  $J \approx 13$  Hz, 6a-H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 50 MHz)  $\delta$  (ppm) 27.2, 27.6 (5',7'-C), 29.8, 32.9 (1',3'-C), 31.7, 32.2 (4',9'-C), 33.2 (8',10'-C), 33.7 (1-CH<sub>3</sub>), 38.7 (6'-C), 47.2 (4-CH<sub>3</sub>), 47.9 (5-C), 48.3 (6-C), 52.0 (3-C), 58.5 (2,2'-C). Dimaleate: mp 151–153 °C (EtOH–Et<sub>2</sub>O); Anal. ( $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$ ) C, H, N.

### 3.2. Antiviral activity evaluation: plaque reduction assay in MDCK cells

Pre-plated MDCK cells were pre-treated for 5 h with 100, 33, and 11  $\mu\text{M}$  of the compounds in DMEM, 0.3% BSA and 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$

trypsin. After 5 h, cells were washed twice with PBS and infected with 100 plaque forming units of either WSN (amantadine resistant mutant virus) or HK68 (influenza H3N2 A/Hong Kong/68), by adding the appropriate virus dilution in 0.3% BSA/PBS (200  $\mu\text{L}$  in a 6-well plate). After 1 h cells were washed with PBS twice and solid media of each compound was added and left for 10 min. Then cells were placed at 37 °C for 40 h and plaques were counted.

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### Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.bioorg.2010.09.001.

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