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Phosphoryl Substituted 3,5-*Bis*(Arylidene)-4-Piperidones Posessing High Antitumor Activity

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Keywords N-(phosphoryl)-3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidones; N-(phosphorylalkyl)-3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidones; alkylation; phosphorylation; cytotoxity

3,5-Bis(arylidene)-4-piperidones and related compounds 1 possess anticancer and antioxidant activity (Scheme 1). 1,2 Some of these compounds are also fluorescent, which makes possible to use them as dyes for tracing their cellular pathways during chemotherapy and as agents for photodynamic therapy. The important way to regulate the bioavailability and drug delivery of these compounds to target organs is an introduction of different substitutes \mathbf{R}^1 to the N-atom of a piperidone moiety. Phosphorus-containing groups are prospective as such modifiers and may contribute to the biological activity. Therefore, we investigated synthetic approaches to phosphorylated arylidenepiperidones and "structure-activity-fluorescence properties" relationship in this series.

Direct phosphorylation of NH-precursor **2** by phosphorus(IV) acid chlorides afforded N-phosphorylated compounds **3**. Derivatives **4** with elongated alkylene-phosphoryl linker could be synthesized only by condensation of aldehydes with phosphorylated N-alkylpiperidones as

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$$R^3$$
 Z
 R^2
 R^1
 R^3
 R^3

SCHEME 1

alkylation of the NH-precursor **2** with alkyl halides surprisingly resulted in quaternary salts **5** as the only reaction products (Scheme 2).

R¹=R²=OCH₂CF₃; OPh: R¹=Me, R²=OPh

i: HCl/AcOH or EtOH; ii: NaHCO₃/H₂O; iii: R¹R²P(O)Cl/Et₃N/THF; iv: n-C_nH_{2n+1}Hal/K₂CO₃/CH₃CN; n=1-4

SCHEME 2

Compounds 3–5 demonstrate high antitumor activity against a number of human cancer cell lines with IC_{50} values in the range of 0.3– $50\cdot 10^{-6}$ M including resistant lung carcinoma cell line A549 (compounds 5).

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