CHEMMEDCHEM

CHEMISTRY ENABLING DRUG DISCOVERY

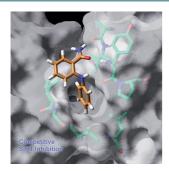
10/2006



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COVER PICTURE



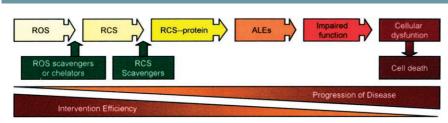
The cover picture shows the model of a SIRT inhibitor, 2-anilinobenzamide, bound to the catalytic core of a SIRT homologue. SIRTs catalyze the deacetylation of several proteins such as histones, p53, and γ -tubulin, and are involved in certain disease states including cancer. SIRT inhibitors can be considered as potential therapeutic agents. This simple compound, which was discovered from a nicotinamide- and benzamide-focused chemical library, shows potent SIRT1 inhibition competitive with the acetylated lysine substrate and causes p53 acetylation in human colon cancer HCT116 cells. For more details, see the Communication by T. Suzuki, N. Miyata et al. on p. 1059 ff.

NEWS

From our sister journals

1040 – 1041

MINIREVIEWS



Reactive carbonyl species generated by lipid peroxidation are involved in several human diseases and may represent a novel drug target. RCS therefore represent a new biological target for drug discovery. The reaction mechanisms and structural features characterising effective aldehyde-sequestering agents are highlighted, as are the fundamental biochemical and pharmacological screening tools to be applied in the development of RCS scavengers. G. Aldini, I. Dalle-Donne, R. Colombo, R. Maffei Facino, A. Milzani, M. Carini*

1045 – 1058

Lipoxidation-Derived Reactive Carbonyl Species as Potential Drug Targets in Preventing Protein Carbonylation and Related Cellular Dysfunction

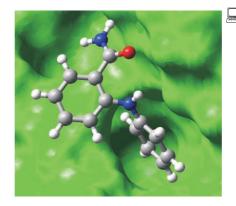


COMMUNICATIONS

T. Suzuki,* K. Imai, H. Nakagawa, N. Miyata*

1059 - 1062

2-Anilinobenzamides as SIRT Inhibitors



SIRTs, class III histone deacetylases, have been suggested to be associated with certain diseases such as cancer and HIV. Thus, SIRT inhibitors are of interest not only to elucidate the biological functions of the enzyme, but also as potential therapeutic agents. 2-Anilinobenzamide was identified in a nocotinamide- and benzamide-focused compound library as a novel SIRT inhibitor. This compound caused the accumulation of acetylated p53 in HCT116 cells.

Y. Xu, Z. Wang, Z.-Q. Tian, Y. Li, S. J. Shaw*

1063 - 1065

Investigating Carboxylic Acid Analogues of Ambruticin through Semi-Synthesis

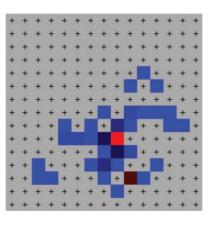
similar potency

Systemic fungal infections have increased significantly in recent years and this is important particularly for immunocompromised patients. A series of ambruticin carboxylic acid analogues have been synthesised through semisynthesis and tested for their antifungal activity. The results suggest that the carboxylic acid is not crucial for potency, with the tetrazole 16 analogue showing similar antifungal activity to ambruticin VS-3 4.

T. Noeske, B. C. Sasse, H. Stark, C. G. Parsons, T. Weil, G. Schneider*

1066 - 1068

Predicting Compound Selectivity by Self-Organizing Maps: Cross-Activities of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor Antagonists

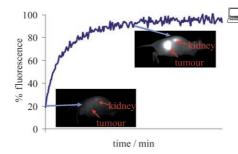


A topological pharmacophore descriptor (CATS) and a self-organizing map (SOM) were used for prediction of multiple receptor interaction of known mGluR antagonists. For a predicted target panel, the tested mGluR ligands exhibited the calculated binding pattern. This virtual screening concept might provide a basis for early recognition of potential side-effects in lead discovery.

J. Razkin, V. Josserand, D. Boturyn,* Z.-h. Jin, P. Dumy,* M. Favrot, J.-L. Coll, I. Texier*

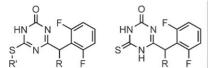
1069 - 1072

Activatable Fluorescent Probes for Tumour-Targeting Imaging in Live Mice

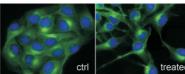


Lighting up tumours in vivo: Activatable probes are designed to image tumour targets and cell internalisation in mice, with improved image contrast. These activatable probes are built on a cyclodecapeptide template with two independent functional domains. The cell-targeting domain allows a multimeric presentation of the RGD motif, and the imaging domain is composed of a dye and a quencher, separated by an intracellular cleavable disulfide bound.

FULL PAPERS



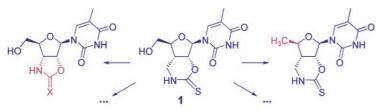
Endogenous reverse transcriptase is proposed as a target for an innovative approach to anticancer chemotherapy. Novel triazine analogues of F₂-DABOs (general structures shown at left) are re-



ported as effectively reducing cytoproliferation. This inhibition is reversible and not inherited through cell division, suggesting an epigenetic mechanism. G. Sbardella, S. Bartolini, S. Castellano, M. Artico, N. Paesano, D. Rotili, C. Spadafora, A. Mai*

1073 - 1080

6-Alkylthio-4-[1-(2,6-difluorophenyl)alkyl]-1*H*-[1,3,5]triazin-2-ones (ADATs): Novel Regulators of Cell Differentiation and Proliferation



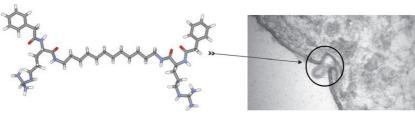
Thymidine monophosphate kinase (TMPKmt) represents an attractive target for designing antituberculosis agents. The interesting structural features of bicyclic nucleoside 1, a previously discovered inhibitor of TMPKmt,

led us to explore the SAR of a series of analogues of 1. The synthesis of these analogues is described, and biological data against TMPKmt and *M. bovis* are also presented.

I. Van Daele, H. Munier-Lehmann, P. M. S. Hendrickx, G. Marchal, P. Chavarot, M. Froeyen, L. Qing, J. C. Martins, S. Van Calenbergh*

1081 - 1090

Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Bicyclic Nucleosides as Inhibitors of *M. tuberculosis* Thymidylate Kinase



Bis(phenylacetylargine) amphiphiles were prepared by a facile chemoenzymatic methodology. These membraneactive agents have potent antimicrobial action against 15 bacterial species and low haemolytic activity, which make them good candidates for use as preservatives and antiseptics in pharmaceutical, food, and dermatological formulations. J. A. Castillo, M. R. Infante, À. Manresa, M. P. Vinardell, M. Mitjans, P. Clapés*

1091 – 1098

Chemoenzymatic Synthesis and Antimicrobial and Haemolytic Activities of Amphiphilic Bis(phenylacetylarginine) Derivatives

Mixed signals: The synthesis and in vitro biological evaluation of new substituted *N*-acyltryptamines as melatonin receptor ligands is reported. The 5-hydroxyethoxy-2-bromo derivative shown is one of the first examples of a mixed MT₁-agonist/MT₂-antagonist.

G. Spadoni, A. Bedini,* T. Guidi, G. Tarzia, V. Lucini, M. Pannacci, F. Fraschini

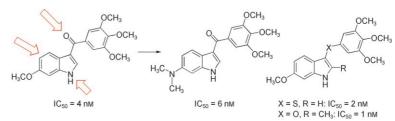
1099 - 1105

Towards the Development of Mixed MT₁-Agonist/MT₂-Antagonist Melatonin Receptor Ligands

J.-P. Liou, N. Mahindroo, C.-W. Chang, F.-M. Guo, S. W.-H. Lee, U.-K. Tan, T.-K. Yeh, C.-C. Kuo, Y.-W. Chang, P.-H. Lu, Y.-S. Tung, K.-T. Lin, J.-Y. Chang,* H.-P. Hsieh*

1106 - 1118

Structure-Activity Relationship Studies of 3-Aroylindoles as Potent Antimitotic Agents



Tubulin assembly blocked: More than 30 analogues of the 3-aroylindole at left were synthesized by introducing variations through three regimens (red arrows) in an effort to further explore the SAR and to improve the potency and solubility of this anticancer drug candidate.

V. Zsoldos-Mády, A. Csámpai, R. Szabó, E. Mészáros-Alapi, J. Pásztor, F. Hudecz, P. Sohár*

1119 - 1125

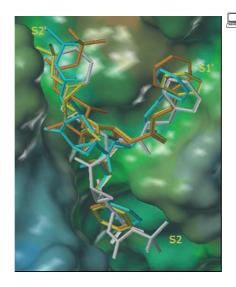
Synthesis, Structure, and in vitro Antitumor Activity of Some Glycoside Derivatives of Ferrocenyl-Chalcones and Ferrocenyl-Pyrazolines

New ferrocene derivatives with cytostatic effect: A series of novel ferrocenyl-(p-glycosyloxyphenyl)-chalcones were synthetized and transformed with hydrazines to the corresponding pyrazolines and pyrazoles. Structure was elucidated by NMR spectroscopy, in vitro antitumor activity was studied with human leukemia cells by the MTT method. The new 1-aryl-3-ferrocenyl chalcones showed significant cytostatic effects against HL-60 cells.

R. Vicik, M. Busemann, C. Gelhaus, N. Stiefl, J. Scheiber, W. Schmitz, F. Schulz, M. Mladenovic, B. Engels, M. Leippe, K. Baumann, T. Schirmeister*

1126 - 1141

Aziridide-Based Inhibitors of Cathepsin L: Synthesis, Inhibition Activity, and Docking Studies



Docking studies that accounted for the unusual bonding situation in a series of N-acylated aziridines revealed that the most potent cathepsin L inhibitor (shown) adopts a Y-shaped conformation. This binding mode results in the inhibitor spanning across the entire active site cleft of cathepsin L.

B. Elger,* M. Schneider, E. Winter, L. Carvelli, M. Bonomi, C. Fracasso, G. Guiso, M. Colovic, S. Caccia, T. Mennini

1142 - 1148

Optimized Synthesis of AMPA Receptor Antagonist ZK 187638 and Neurobehavioral Activity in a Mouse Model of Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis

Two steps toward medicinal use of a novel 2,3-benzodiazepine are reported:
1) Synthesis of ZK 187638 (1) was optimized to enable large-scale production for clinical development. 2) Good brain availability and therapeutic efficacy were shown in a mouse model of neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, which is a fatal disease with unmet medical need.

SERVICE

Keyword Index 1149

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