

Synthesis and Antiviral Activity of Phthiobuzone Analogues

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A series of phthiobuzone analogs, prepared from potassium phthalimide or phthalandione, have been evaluated for their antiviral activities. Among the candidates, compounds **5j** and **5k**, which contain the substituted 4-halogenated phenyl ring at *N*-4',4'' position, show more potent antiviral activity than phthiobuzone against herpes simplex virus 1 (IC₅₀=8.56 and 2.85 μg/ml, respectively) and herpes simplex virus 2 (IC₅₀=1.75 and 4.11 μg/ml, respectively). Compounds **9c** and **9d** with a propylene linker between the phthalimide and bithiosemicarbazone moieties display similar antiviral potency against herpes simplex virus 1 (IC₅₀=2.85 and 4.11 μg/ml, respectively).

Key words phthiobuzone; antiviral activity; herpes simplex virus; analogue

Herpes viruses are a large family of viruses containing eight known human viruses. Amongst them, herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) and herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV-2) cause cold sores and genital infections, respectively.¹⁾ HSV infections are one of the most common contagious diseases in humans. Previous antiviral research on HSVs has primarily focused on the development of nucleoside analogs that target the viral polymerase.²⁾ However, these antiviral agents cannot inhibit resistant viruses and can lead to hemotoxicity.³⁾

Phthiobuzone (Ftibamzone, Tai Ding An, TDA, Fig. 1), a derivative of thiosemicarbazones, has been used in clinical treatment of herpes and trachoma diseases in China and in Egypt. TDA represents a type of molecule that combines 3-phthalimido-2-oxo-*n*-butyraldehyde and bithiosemicarbazones in one structure. TDA has a unique mechanism of antiviral action, which is different from those of the antiviral nucleotide analogues.⁴⁾ Moreover, recent research has demonstrated that phthiobuzone displays weak inhibitory activity against resistant HSV-1 strains.⁵⁾ In view of this novel structural template, which differs from those of all reported anti-HSV agents, we are interested in a further study of the structure–activity relationship. In this article, we report the synthesis of a series of TDA analogues, particularly through the modification of the 4',4''-*N*-substituted thiosemicarbazone group and the chain length between the phthalimide and bithiosemicarbazone moieties.

Results and Discussion

The synthesis of compounds **5a–o** (Chart 1) began with potassium phthalimide (**1**). Treatment of **1** with 3-chloro-2-butanone afforded compound **2**,⁶⁾ which was brominated by Br₂ in AcOH to give compound **3**. We prepared target compounds **5a–o** by oxidizing **3** using dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to yield the α-keto aldehyde intermediate **4**, fol-

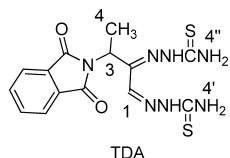
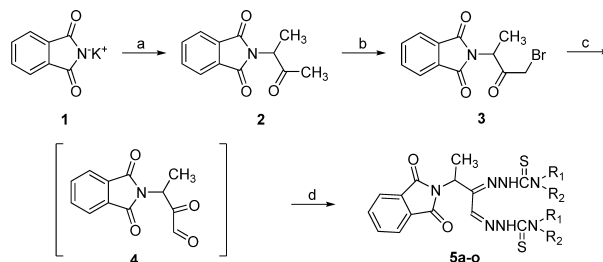


Fig. 1. The Structure of TDA

lowed by direct condensation with 4-substituted-3-thiosemicarbazides.⁷⁾ Some thiosemicarbazides were purchased from commercial suppliers, and others were prepared from the corresponding isothiocyanate with 85% hydrazine hydrate in ethanol. It should be pointed out that compounds **5a–o** were all racemates.

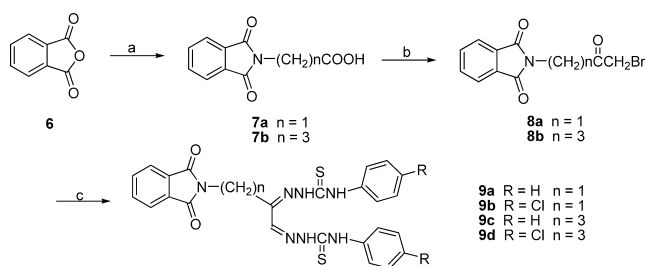
Compounds **7a** and **7b** were obtained by condensation in AcOH of **6** with aminoacetic acid and 4-aminobutyric acid, respectively.⁸⁾ Using the method of Wang *et al.*,⁹⁾ the α-bromoketones **8a** and **8b** were prepared in good yields. Oxidation and condensation of compounds **8a** and **8b** afforded compounds **9a–d** using the above method (Chart 2). Except **5g**, other TDA analogues were new compounds.

This series of TDA analogues were evaluated for their anti-HSV activity in Vero cells. The cytotoxic activity of the compounds was determined in parallel in the same cell line.



Reagents and Conditions: (a) 3-chloro-2-butanone, DMF; (b) Br₂, AcOH; (c) DMSO/H₂O(4:1); (d) 4-substituted-3-thiosemicarbazides.

Chart 1. The Synthetic Route of Compounds **5a–o**



Reagents and Conditions: (a) aminoacetic acid or 4-aminobutyric acid, AcOH; (b) i, SOCl₂; ii, new CH₂N₂, Et₂O; iii, HBr, THF; (c) i, DMSO/H₂O(4:1); ii, 4-substituted-3-thiosemicarbazides.

Chart 2. The Synthetic Route of Compounds **9a–d**

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Table 1. Anti-HSV Activity ($\mu\text{g/ml}$), Cytotoxicity ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) and Selectivity Index of Compounds **5a—o** *in Vitro*

| Compd. | R ₁ | R ₂ | CC ₅₀ ^{a)} | HSV-1 | | HSV-2 | |
|-----------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | | IC ₅₀ ^{b)} | SI ^{c)} | IC ₅₀ | SI |
| 5a | Me | Me | 21.37 | >4.11 | — | NT ^{d)} | |
| 5b | H | <i>i</i> -Pr | 74.07 | >24.69 | — | NT | |
| 5c | H | Cyclohexyl | 53.14 | >12.34 | — | NT | |
| 5d | H | Allyl | 77.04 | >111.11 | — | NT | |
| 5e | H | Bn | 21.38 | >12.34 | — | NT | |
| 5f | H | 4-Cl-Bn | 21.38 | >12.34 | — | NT | |
| 5g | H | Ph | 21.38 | 4.11 | 5.20 | NT | |
| 5h | H | 2-F-Ph | 37.03 | 5.30 | 6.90 | NT | |
| 5i | H | 4-Br-Ph | 111.11 | 21.37 | 5.20 | 2.85 | 7.50 |
| 5j | H | 4-F-Ph | 64.15 | 8.56 | 7.49 | 1.75 | 36.80 |
| 5k | H | 4-Cl-Ph | 77.04 | 2.85 | 27.03 | 4.11 | 18.70 |
| 5l | H | 3,4-Cl ₂ Cl-Ph | 333.33 | 25.68 | 13.00 | >111.11 | — |
| 5m | H | 3,5-CF ₃ ,CF ₃ -Ph | 53.41 | 12.34 | — | NT | |
| 5n | H | 4-Me-Ph | 21.38 | >12.34 | — | NT | |
| 5o | H | 4-MeO-Ph | 21.38 | 12.34 | 1.73 | NT | |
| TDA | H | H | 384.90 | 95.44 | 4.03 | 74.07 | 5.19 |
| ACV | | | | 1.00 | | 8.98 | |

a) CC₅₀: 50% cytotoxic concentration; b) IC₅₀: 50% effective concentration; c) SI (selective index)=CC₅₀/IC₅₀; d) NT: not tested.

The observed activities were compared with those of TDA and acyclovir (ACV). The subclass of compounds **5a—o** had a wide variety of substituents on the 4',4''-N residue. As can be seen in Table 1, alkyl groups in 4',4''-positions did not improve potency (**5a—f**). On the other hand, the introduction of aryl substituents in the same positions generally led to an increase in inhibitory potency (**5g—o**). Especially, a notable anti-HSV-1 activity was seen when a halogen atom was present at the 4-position on the phenyl ring (**5i—k**). Substituting the halogen atom at the 4-position for a methyl (**5n**) or a methoxy (**5o**) decreased the activity of the molecules. Compounds that showed good activity against HSV-1 and good separation between anti-HSV activity and toxicity were tested for activity against HSV-2. Several of the compounds showed activity similar to ACV against HSV-1 and HSV-2. However, compound **5l** lost suppressant property against HSV-2. The most potent anti-HSV compounds were **5j** and **5k**, which showed marked inhibition of HSV-1 (IC₅₀=8.56 and 2.85 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively) and HSV-2 (IC₅₀=1.75 and 4.11 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively). Meanwhile they had low cytotoxicity (CC₅₀>64.15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), resulting in high selectivity index (SI_{HSV-1}=7.49 and 27.03, SI_{HSV-2}=36.8 and 18.7, respectively).

To study the effect of the chain between the phthalimide and bishiosemicarbazone moieties, two alkyl linkers were introduced, producing the four analogous compounds **9a—d**. The propylene analogues were 3—4 fold more potent than the corresponding methylene analogues (Table 2). Like compounds **5j** and **5k**, compounds **9c** and **9d** demonstrated similar anti-HSV-1 potency with IC₅₀s of less than 4.11 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. More importantly, compound **9d** also exhibited a high selectivity index (SI=12.9). This result suggests that the alkyl linker is important for antiviral activity.

On the basis of the above-described results, the following conclusions could be drawn: (a) alkyl groups in the 4',4''-positions are found to decrease activity; (b) aryl groups in the same positions generally increase activity; (c) a 4-halogenated aromatic ring results in good selectivity; and (d) the alkyl linker between the phthalimide and bishiosemicarbazone moieties is important for antiviral activity. These re-

Table 2. Anti-HSV-1 Activity ($\mu\text{g/ml}$), Cytotoxicity ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) and Selectivity Index of Compounds **9a—d** *in Vitro*

| Compd. | n | R ₁ | CC ₅₀ ^{a)} | HSV-1 | |
|-----------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | IC ₅₀ ^{b)} | SI ^{c)} |
| 9a | 1 | H | 37.30 | 12.34 | 3.00 |
| 9b | 1 | Cl | 21.08 | 12.34 | 1.73 |
| 9c | 3 | H | 8.56 | 2.85 | 3.00 |
| 9d | 3 | Cl | 53.41 | 4.11 | 12.90 |
| TDA | | | 384.90 | 95.44 | 4.03 |
| ACV | | | | 1.00 | |

a) CC₅₀: 50% cytotoxic concentration; b) IC₅₀: 50% effective concentration; c) SI (selective index)=CC₅₀/IC₅₀.

sults support further development of more specific and potent analogues for antiviral drug therapy. Additional efforts will be devoted to investigate the mechanism of antiviral action of these compounds.

Experimental

Biology. Antiviral Assay The antiviral activity of compounds **5a—o** and **9a—d** was determined using a cytopathic effect (CPE) reduction assay against HSV-1 (VR733) and HSV-2 (SAV) in Vero cell cultures. Cells grown to confluency in 96-well plates were infected with 100 CCID₅₀ of virus, one CCID₅₀ being the 50% cell culture infective dose. After an adsorption period of 2 h at 37 °C, virus was removed and serial dilutions of the compounds were added. Virus-infected wells without compounds were used as cytopathogenicity controls. Viral cytopathogenicity was completed 1—2 d after viral infection. Antiviral activity is expressed as the IC₅₀ (50% inhibitory concentration).

Cytotoxic Assay Cytotoxicity of the compounds for the host cells was evaluated in parallel with their antiviral effects, based on the inhibition of cell growth.

Chemistry. General ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian MERCURY-300 (300 MHz) system. Chemical shift values (δ) are given in ppm relative to TMS as internal standard. HR-MS spectra were obtained on a LC/MSD TOF spectrometer, using ESI as ionization mode. Flash column chromatography was performed with 200—300 mesh silica gel.

3-Phthalimido-2-butanone (2) To a solution of 3-chloro-2-butanone (3.21 g, 20 mmol) in DMF (20 ml) was added potassium phthalimide (6.12 g, 22 mmol) with stirring. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h and then poured into water (180 ml). The desired product can be collected *via* filtration without further purification. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.66 (3H, d, *J*=6.9 Hz), 2.20 (3H, s), 4.80 (1H, q, *J*=6.9 Hz), 7.73—7.88

(4H, m). ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 218.0802 [M+H]⁺.

1-Bromo-3-phthalimido-2-butanone (3) To a stirred solution of **2** (2.17 g, 10 mmol) in AcOH (20 ml), bromine water (1.76 g, 11 mmol) was added drop-wise. After complete addition, stirring was continued at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was then poured onto ice cold water, and the solid product was filtered, washed with H₂O, dried, and crystallized from 95% ethanol. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.67 (3H, d, $J=5.4$ Hz), 3.99 (2H, dd, $J=11.4$ Hz), 5.22 (1H, q, $J=5.4$ Hz), 7.73–7.88 (4H, m). ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 295.9926 [M+H]⁺.

General Procedure for the Preparation of 3-Phthalimido-2-oxo-*n*-butyraldehyde-bis-(4-alkyl or aryl)thiosemicarbazone (5a–o) A solution of **3** (296 mg, 1 mmol) in DMSO/H₂O (4 : 1, 2 ml) was heated at 80 °C for 3 h. The appropriate thiosemicarbazide (2 mmol) in hot 95% ethanol was added and stirring under reflux was continued for 1–3 h, during which period a precipitate was formed. The precipitate was filtered, washed with ethanol, dried, and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford **5a–o**.

5a: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.67 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 3.44–3.48 (12H, m), 5.21 (1H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.72 (1H, s), 7.72–7.84 (4H, m), 9.36 (1H, s), 12.23 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 434.1389 [M+H]⁺ (Calcd for C₁₈H₂₄N₇O₂S₂: 434.1433).

5b: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.14–1.64 (12H, m), 1.62 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 4.39–4.41 (2H, m), 5.46 (1H, q), 7.58 (1H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 7.68 (1H, d), 7.82 (1H, s), 7.86–7.88 (4H, m), 11.56 (2H, s). HR-ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 484.1545 [M+Na]⁺ (Calcd for C₂₀H₂₇N₇O₂NaS₂: 484.1565).

5c: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 0.74–1.98 (23H, m), 4.10 (2H, m), 5.46 (1H, q), 7.58 (1H, d), 7.70 (1H, d), 7.82 (4H, m), 7.89 (1H, s), 11.54 (1H, s), 11.56 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 542.2388 [M+H]⁺ (Calcd for C₂₆H₃₆N₇O₂S₂: 542.2372).

5d: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.73 (3H, d), 4.37 (m, 4H), 5.34 (m, 5H), 5.92 (m, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.79 (m, 4H), 9.75 (s, 1H), 11.71 (s, 1H). HR-ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 458.1406 [M+H]⁺ (Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄N₇O₂S₂: 458.1433).

5e: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.62 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 4.73–4.88 (4H, m), 5.49 (1H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 7.22–7.34 (10H, m), 7.68–7.81 (4H, m), 7.94 (1H, s), 8.50 (1H, t, $J=6.3$ Hz), 8.57 (1H, s, $J=6.3$ Hz), 11.66 (1H, s), 11.71 (1H, s, NH). HR-ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 558.1744 [M+H]⁺ (Calcd for C₂₈H₃₆N₇O₂S₂: 558.1746).

5f: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.62 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 4.69–4.86 (4H, m), 5.48 (1H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 7.29–7.39 (8H, m), 7.68–7.80 (4H, m), 7.92 (1H, s), 8.52 (1H, t, $J=6.3$ Hz), 8.63 (1H, s, $J=6.3$ Hz), 11.65 (1H, s), 11.74 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 624.0812 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₈H₃₄N₇O₂Cl₂S₂: 624.0805).

5g: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.73 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 5.68 (1H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 7.21–7.43 (6H, m), 7.60–7.71 (4H, m), 7.84 (4H, m), 8.04 (1H, s), 9.78 (1H, s), 9.80 (1H, s), 11.96 (1H, s), 11.98 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 528.1238 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₆H₂₂N₇O₂S₂: 528.1271).

5h: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.70 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 5.64 (1H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.20–7.46 (8H, m), 7.48–7.88 (4H, m), 8.06 (1H, s), 9.41 (1H, s), 9.65 (1H, s), 12.03 (1H, s), 12.14 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 564.1132 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₆H₂₀N₇O₂F₂S₂: 564.1083).

5i: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.71 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 5.66 (1H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.56–7.71 (8H, m), 7.84 (4H, m), 8.03 (1H, s), 9.84 (2H, s), 12.04 (1H, s), 12.05 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 683.9463 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₆H₂₀N₇O₂Br₂S₂: 683.9481).

5j: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.71 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 5.65 (1H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 7.21–7.58 (8H, m), 7.84 (4H, m), 8.03 (1H, s), 9.77 (1H, s), 9.81 (1H, s), 11.99 (2H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 564.1083 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₆H₂₀N₇O₂F₂S₂: 564.1131).

5k: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.72 (d, 3H), 5.66 (dd, 1H), 7.45–7.74 (m, 8H), 7.76 (m, 4H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 9.85 (d, 2H), 12.03 (d, 2H). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 596.0497 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₆H₂₀N₇O₂Cl₂S₂: 596.0497).

5l: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.71 (3H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 5.66 (1H, q, $J=6.8$ Hz), 7.79–7.81 (6H, m), 7.83 (4H, m), 8.04 (1H, s), 9.94 (1H, s), 9.99 (1H, s), 12.15 (2H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 663.9700 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₆H₁₈N₇O₂Cl₄S₂: 663.9712).

5m: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.73 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 5.66 (1H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.77–7.87 (4H, m), 8.03–8.47 (6H, m), 8.61 (1H, s), 9.75 (1H, s), 10.05 (1H, s), 10.34 (1H, s), 12.32 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 800.0756 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₃₀H₁₈N₇O₂F₁₂S₂: 800.0753).

5n: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.65 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 5.63 (1H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 7.10 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.22 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.35–7.82 (4H, m), 8.33 (1H, s), 9.45 (1H, s), 9.66 (1H, s), 11.94 (1H, s), 12.14 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 558.1744 [M+H]⁺ (Calcd for C₂₈H₂₈N₇O₂S₂:

558.1746).

5o: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.82 (d, 3H, $J=6.9$ Hz), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 5.61 (1H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 6.92–6.98 (4H, m), 7.60 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.7 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.84 (4H, m), 8.16 (1H, s), 9.76 (1H, s), 10.81 (1H, s), 11.20 (1H, s), 11.57 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 4590.1621 [M+H]⁺ (Calcd for C₂₈H₂₈N₇O₂S₂: 590.1644).

General Procedure for the Preparation of 2-*N*-Phthalimido Acetic Acid (7a) and 4-*N*-Phthalimido Butyric Acid (7b) Phthalaldehyde (2.96 g, 20 mmol) and the appropriate amino acid (1.2 eq) were suspended in AcOH (20 ml). The suspension was refluxed for 2 h and then cooled and poured into water (20 ml). The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water, and dried to give the desired product.

7a: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 4.50 (2H, s), 7.74–7.76 (2H, m), 7.89–7.91 (2H, m). ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 206.0511 [M+H]⁺.

7b: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.79–1.85 (2H, m), 2.56 (2H, t), 3.59 (2H, t), 7.80–7.87 (4H, m), 12.05 (1H, s). ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 297.9875 [M+H]⁺.

General Procedure for the Preparation of 1-Bromo-3-phthalimido-2-aceton (8a) and 1-Bromo-3-phthalimido-2-pentanone (8b) A solution of **7a** or **7b** (10 mmol) in SOCl₂ (5 ml) was refluxed for 2 h. After that, all volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude acid chloride thus obtained was dissolved in toluene (1 ml) and added dropwise to an ice-cold solution of new CH₂N₂ [prepared from nitrosomethyl urea (6 g) and KOH (5 g) in water (20 ml) in ether (45 ml)] over 20 min. The mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and excess diazomethane was destroyed with a few drops of AcOH. After addition of satd NaHCO₃ solution (10 ml), the ether layer was separated and the aqueous portion extracted with ether (2×20 ml). The combined ether fractions were dried, evaporated under reduced pressure. Hydrobromic acid (47%, 1 ml) was added dropwise to a solution of *N*-Pht α -diazoketones in THF (10 ml) at 0 °C. After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the reaction was neutralized with satd NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×30 ml). The combined ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the corresponding **8a** or **8b** which were purified by recrystallization.

8a: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 4.01 (2H, s), 4.78 (2H, s), 7.75–7.77 (2H, m), 7.88–7.90 (2H, m). ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 281.9760 [M+H]⁺.

8b: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 2.00–2.04 (2H, m), 2.72 (2H, t), 3.73 (2H, t), 3.92 (2H, s), 7.71–7.74 (2H, m), 7.83–7.86 (2H, m). ESI-MS (positive) m/z : 310.0077 [M+H]⁺.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Compounds 9a–d Compounds **9a–d** were prepared from **8a** or **8b** using the general procedure for the preparation of Compounds **5a–o**.

9a: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 4.91 (2H, s), 7.20–7.28 (2H, m), 7.36–7.46 (4H, m), 7.47–7.63 (4H, m), 7.78–8.16 (5H, m), 9.77 (1H, s), 10.47 (1H, s), 11.31 (1H, s), 12.23 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 514.1118 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₅H₂₀N₇O₂S₂: 514.1120).

9b: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 4.91 (2H, s), 7.42–7.62 (8H, m), 7.81–7.90 (5H, m), 9.82 (1H, s), 10.53 (1H, s), 11.38 (1H, s), 12.32 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 582.0321 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₅H₁₉Cl₂N₇O₂S₂: 582.0340).

9c: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.78–1.82 (2H, m), 3.00 (2H, t), 3.72 (2H, t), 7.18–7.23 (2H, m), 7.34–7.38 (4H, m), 7.50–7.56 (4H, m), 7.56–7.81 (4H, m), 7.80 (1H, s), 9.83 (1H, s), 10.26 (1H, s), 11.27 (1H, s), 12.10 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 542.1434 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₇H₂₅N₇O₂S₂: 542.1433).

9d: ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.77–1.81 (2H, m), 3.00 (2H, t), 3.71 (2H, t), 7.39–7.42 (4H, dd), 7.52–7.60 (4H, dd), 7.61–7.91 (4H, m), 7.80 (1H, s), 9.87 (1H, s), 10.31 (1H, s), 11.35 (1H, s), 12.19 (1H, s). HR-ESI-MS (negative) m/z : 610.0643 [M-H]⁻ (Calcd for C₂₇H₂₃Cl₂N₇O₂S₂: 610.0653).

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