

Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of the Analog of Bioxanthracenes ES-242s, N-Methyl-D-aspartate Antagonists

Sir:

Bioxanthracenes ES-242s were isolated from the culture broth of *Verticillium* sp. in 1992 to inhibit the binding of [³H]TCP (1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine) or [³H]MK-801 (5-methyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5,10-imine maleate) to the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor complex^{1,2}. These were expected to show neuroprotective properties useful in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases³.

Very recently, we have synthesized natural ES-242-4 (**1a**) and its atropisomer (**1b**) from the α,β -unsaturated lactone **5** through dimerization of a monomeric naphthopyran (oxanthracene²) **9** as shown in Scheme 1⁴.

The C-4 hydroxy group of the unsaturated lactone **5** was isomerized to give **6**, which reacted with **7** in tandem Michael-Dieckmann reaction type to afford a single product **8**. Aromatization of **8** with DDQ, followed by deoxygenation, gave a monomer **9**, which was submitted to oxidative dimerization^{4,5}. ES-242-4 (**1a**) and its atropisomer (**1b**) were obtained in 37% and 38% yields, respectively.

Now, we describe herein the synthesis and preliminary biological evaluation of the diastereomeric analogs of ES-242-4 (**2a** and **2b**) and monomers **3** and **4** to understand the structure-activity relationships (Fig. 1). The analogs **2a** and **2b** were synthesized from **5** by the similar synthetic strategies but without isomerization of the C4 hydroxy group (Scheme 2 and Table 1).

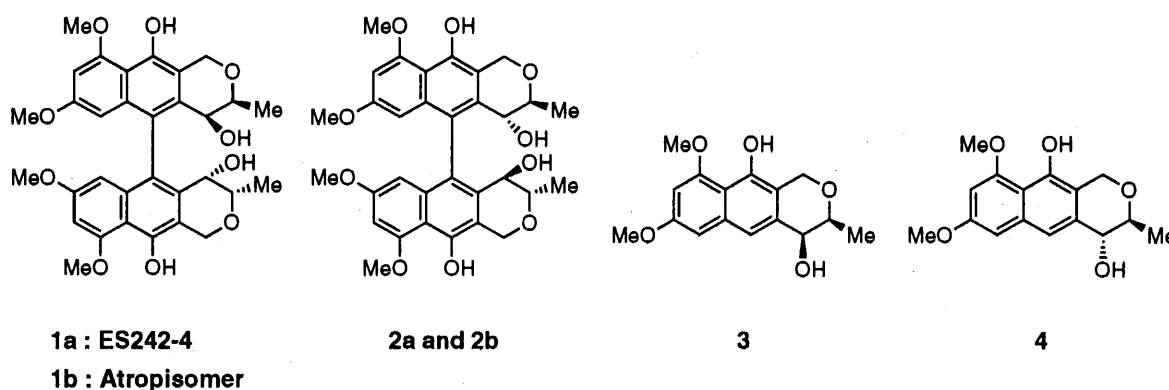
The *O*-methoxymethyl derivative **10**, however, reacted with **7** to give a diastereomeric mixture **11**, which was

aromatized by treatment with cyclohexene and Pd-C to produce a single product **12**. Hydride reduction of the corresponding *O*-benzyl ether **13** were followed by deoxygenation with triethylsilane and TFA to give **14**. The *O*-benzyl group was effectively removed by cyclohexadiene and Pd-C to give a monomeric naphthopyran **15**. Oxidative dimerization of **15** afforded a diastereomeric mixture **16** [FAB-MS *m/z* 667 (*M*+*H*)⁺], which was aromatized by NaOH and deprotected with HCl produced from AcCl in MeOH. Finally, two desired atropisomers **2a** [FAB-MS *m/z* 578 (*M*⁺)] and **2b** [FAB-MS *m/z* 578 (*M*⁺)] were obtained in 72% and 17% yields, respectively, by silica gel column chromatography with PhH - MeCN (5:1) [R_f values on TLC with PhH - MeCN (10:3); 0.35 (**2a**) and 0.07 (**2b**)], although their absolute structures on axial chiralities remained undetermined.

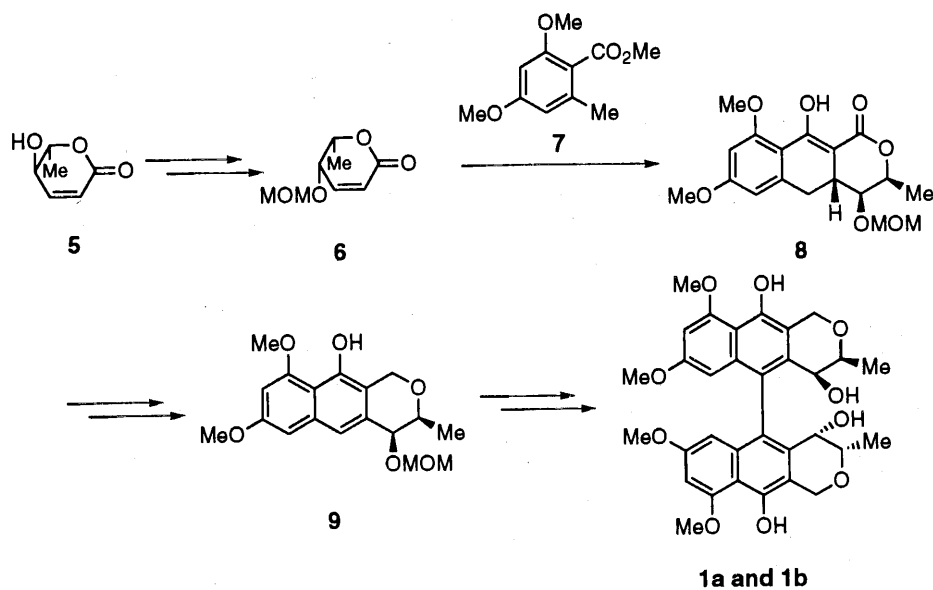
In order to discuss the structure-activity relationships, the monomers **3** and **4** were also prepared by deprotection of **9** and **15** with AcCl in MeOH, respectively.

The inhibitory activities against [³H]MK-801 binding to the NMDA receptor were assayed according to the methods reported by TOKI³ as summarized in Table 2. Both the synthetic ES-242-4 (**1a**) and its atropisomer (**1b**) showed significant inhibiting activities in a similar concentration range. However, their diastereomeric isomers **2a** and **2b** showed remarkable differences: namely, the one isomer **2b** was the most potent among the tested compounds, inhibiting [³H]MK-801 binding with an IC₅₀ value of 0.4 μ M, while the other **2a** showed almost no activities. Furthermore, the monomers **3** and **4** also exhibited no activities, suggesting that the dimerization of a naphthopyran (or oxanthracene) is essential for the appearance of such inhibitory activities.

Fig. 1.



Scheme 1.



Scheme 2.

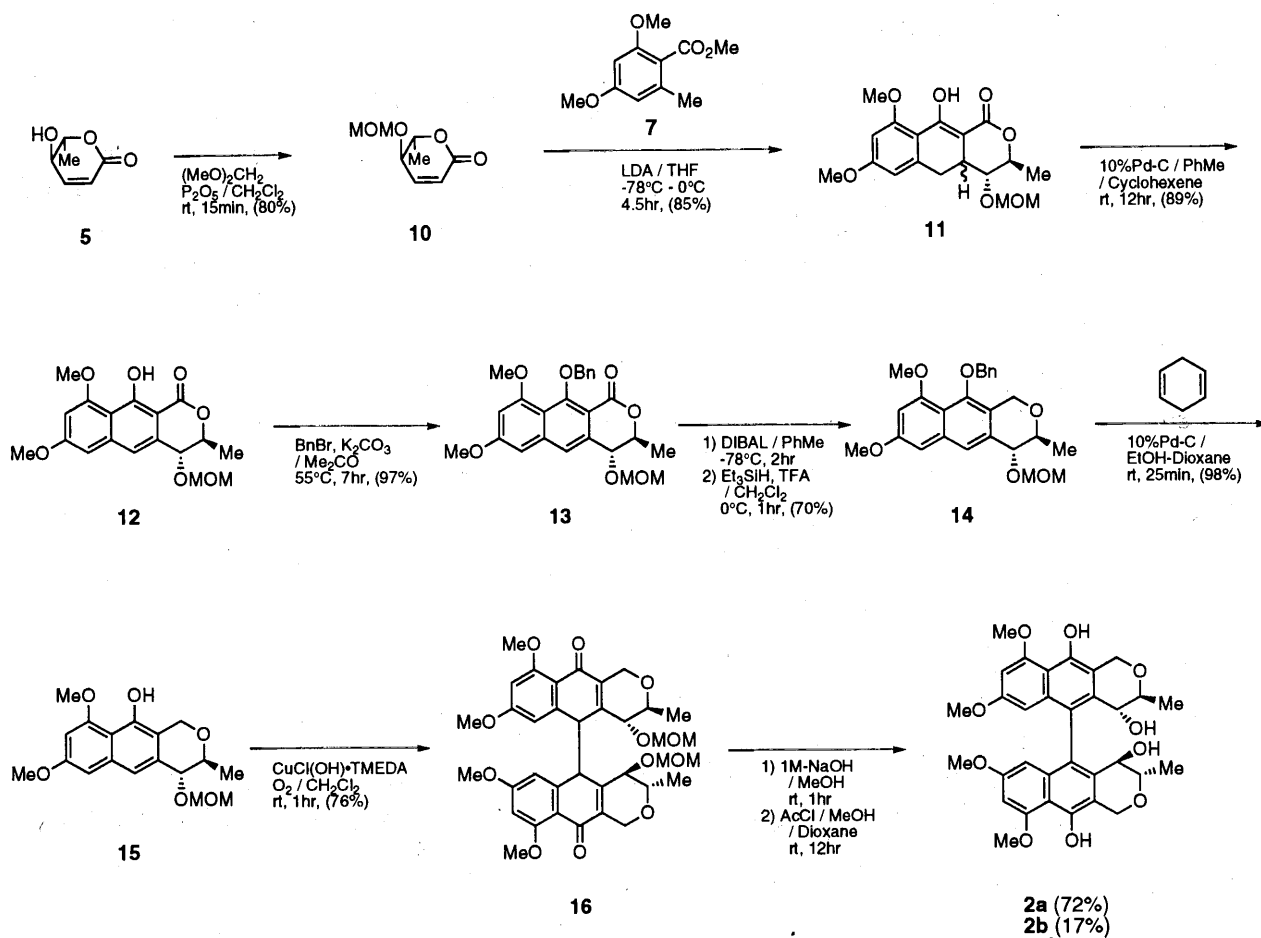


Table 1. Physico-chemical properties of compounds.

No.	Mp (°C)	$[\alpha]_D$ (CHCl ₃)	¹ H-NMR (270 or 400MHz; CDCl ₃ ; δ ppm; J Hz)
2a	268 - 269	+129° (c 0.18)	δ 1.25(3H, d, J=6.5), 3.45(3H, s), 3.97(1H, d, J=4.0), 3.99(1H, qd, J=6.5&4.0), 4.07(3H, s), 4.95(1H, d, J=16.0), 5.00(1H, d, J=16.0), 6.01(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.47(1H, d, J=2.0), 9.54(1H, s).
2b	208 - 209	+171° (c 0.18)	δ 1.14(3H, d, J=6.0), 3.46(3H, s), 3.91(1H, d, J=3.0), 4.08(1H, qd, J=6.0&3.0), 4.07(3H, s), 4.95(1H, d, J=16.0), 5.03(1H, d, J=16.0), 5.96(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.48(1H, d, J=2.0), 9.52(1H, s).
3	186 - 187	-28° (c 0.55)	δ 1.44(3H, d, J=6.0), 3.83(1H, qd, J=6.0&1.6), 3.89(3H, s), 4.02(3H, s), 4.36(1H, d, J=1.6), 4.74(1H, d, J=16.0), 5.11(1H, d, J=16.0), 6.45(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.71(1H, d, J=2.0), 7.27(1H, s), 9.27(1H, s).
4	207 - 208	+128° (c 0.55)	δ 1.44(3H, d, J=6.0), 3.64(1H, dq, J=8.0&6.0), 3.88(3H, s), 4.02(3H, s), 4.46(1H, d, J=8.0), 4.81(1H, d, J=16.0), 5.01(1H, d, J=16.0), 6.44(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.71(1H, d, J=2.0), 7.40(1H, s), 9.23(1H, s).
10	Oil	-61° (c 1.0)	δ 1.47(3H, d, J=6.0), 3.42(3H, s), 4.13(1H, ddd, J=8.0, 3.0&2.0), 4.34(1H, d, J=6.0), 4.48(1H, dq, J=8.0&6.0), 4.80(1H, d, J=6.0), 6.02(1H, dd, J=10.0&2.0), 6.86(1H, dd, J=10.0&3.0).
12	128 - 129	-99° (c 1.0)	δ 1.37(3H, d, J=7.0), 3.44(3H, s), 3.93(3H, s), 4.00(3H, s), 4.54(1H, d, J=3.0), 4.64(1H, d, J=7.0), 4.73(1H, d, J=7.0), 4.94(1H, qd, J=7.0&3.0), 6.54(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.68(1H, d, J=2.0), 7.06(1H, s), 13.13(1H, s).
13	Syrup	-88° (c 1.0)	δ 1.24(3H, d, J=6.0), 3.48(3H, s), 3.84(3H, s), 3.93(3H, s), 4.58(1H, d, J=4.0), 4.72(1H, d, J=7.5), 4.79(1H, qd, J=6.0&4.0), 4.85(1H, d, J=7.5), 5.06(1H, d, J=10.0), 5.31(1H, d, J=10.0), 6.56(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.75(1H, d, J=2.0), 7.25-7.45(3H, m), 7.44(1H, s), 7.6-7.7, (2H, m).
14	Syrup	+5.8° (c 1.0)	δ 1.33(3H, d, J=6.0), 3.53(3H, s), 3.89(3H, s), 3.92(3H, s), 3.96(1H, quint, J=6.0), 4.49(1H, d, J=6.0), 4.81(1H, d, J=16.0), 4.88(1H, d, J=11.0), 4.89(1H, d, J=6.0), 4.93(1H, d, J=6.0), 4.95(1H, d, J=11.0), 5.01(1H, d, J=16.0), 6.52(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.75(1H, d, J=2.0), 7.56(1H, s), 7.30-7.50, (5H, m).
15	117 - 118	+12° (c 1.0)	δ 1.36(3H, d, J=6.0), 3.52(3H, s), 3.89(3H, s), 4.01(1H, quint, J=6.0), 4.02(3H, s), 4.46(1H, d, J=6.0), 4.86(1H, d, J=7.0), 4.86(1H, d, J=16.0), 4.90(1H, d, J=7.0), 4.96(1H, d, J=16.0), 6.48(1H, d, J=2.0), 6.69(1H, d, J=2.0), 7.27(1H, s), 9.22(1H, s).

Table 2. Inhibitory activities in the binding of [³H]MK-801 [IC₅₀ (μ M)].

Compounds					
1a	1b	2a	2b	3	4
40	14	>200	0.4	>200	>200

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(Received January 20, 1998)

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. and Shikoku Chemicals Co. for the generous support of our program. We also thank Dr. SHINICHIRO TOKI, Tokyo Research Laboratories, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. for biological assays.

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