## Synthesis and properties of a new benzamide-containing nitrobenzoxadiazole endowed with high stability to metabolic hydrolysis

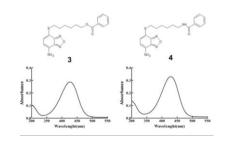
Veronica Di Paolo<sup>a</sup>, Chiara Fulci<sup>b</sup>, Dante Rotili<sup>c</sup>, Francesca Sciarretta<sup>b</sup>, <u>Blasco Morozzo della Rocca<sup>d</sup></u>, Alessia Lucidi<sup>c</sup>, Anastasia De Luca<sup>d</sup>, Luigi Quintieri<sup>a</sup>, Anna Maria Caccuri<sup>bf</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Pharmaceutical and Pharmacological Sciences, University of Padova, Padova, Italy
<sup>b</sup>Department of Experimental Medicine, University of Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy;
<sup>c</sup>Department of Drug Chemistry and Technologies, University of Rome, Italy;
<sup>d</sup>Department of Biology, University of Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy;
<sup>e</sup>The NAST Centre for Nanoscience & Nanotechnology & Innovative Instrumentation, University of Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy
<sup>e</sup>-mail: <u>caccuri@uniroma2.it</u>, luigi.quintieri@unipd.it

Keywords: (Nitrobenzoxadiazoles, GSTP1-1, TRAF2, glutathione, A375 human melanoma)

The antitumor agent 6-((7-nitrobenzo[c][1,2,5]oxadiazol-4-yl)thio)hexan-1-ol (1) is a potent inhibitor of GSTP1-1, a glutathione *S*-transferase capable of inhibiting apoptosis by binding to JNK1 and TRAF2. We recently demonstrated that, unlike its parent compound, the benzoyl ester of 1 (compound 3) exhibits negligible reactivity towards GSH, and has a different mode of interaction with GSTP1-1[1]. Unfortunately, 3 is susceptible to rapid metabolic hydrolysis, by esterases. In an effort to improve the metabolic stability of 3, its ester group has been replaced by an amide, leading to N-(6-((7-nitrobenzo[c][1,2,5]oxadiazol-4-yl)thio)hexyl)benzamide (4). Unlike 3, compound 4 was stable to human liver microsomal carboxylesterases, but retained the ability to disrupt the interaction between GSTP1-1 and TRAF2 regardless of GSH levels. Moreover, 4 exhibited both a higher stability in the presence of GSH and a greater cytotoxicity towards cultured A375 melanoma cells, in comparison with 1 and its analogue 2. Compound 4 interaction with GST can have a twofold effect in contrasting tumors: it inhibits the detoxifying activity of GST, thus increasing the half-life of some chemotherapeutic drugs, and it affects GST-TRAF2 interaction, leading to apoptosis. In the light of this rationale our present findings suggest that 4 deserves further preclinical testings.

[1]C. Fulci, J Enzyme Inhib Med Chem. 32(1) (2017) 240 -247.



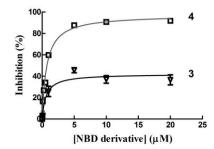


Figure 1 Structures and UV–visible spectra of **3** and **4** (20  $\mu$ M), dissolved in 0.1M K-Phosphate Buffer with 0.1 mM EDTA and 0.1% Triton X-100, pH 7.4, recorded at 25°C.

Figure 2.• Inhibion of GTP1-1 conjugation activity by **3** and **4** at 25 °C.

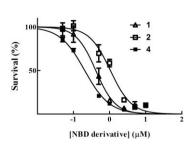


Figure 3. Cytotoxicity dose–response curves were obtained on human melanoma A375 cells treated with varying concentrations of compounds **1**, **2** and **4**. Cell growth was evaluated by the SRB assay after 48 h of treatment.

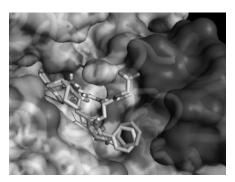


Figure 4. Protein–ligand docking: best binding poses for **3** and **4**. Both compounds show a similar arrangement, with a shifted NBD moiety and the benzoyl terminal making extensive contact with Phe 8, limiting the mobility of H2 region (dark surface). GSH is also shown in sticks representation.