

Novel B-Ring Modified Combretastatin A-4 Analogues: Synthesis and Cytotoxic Activity

Mariana Gerova¹, Lyudmila Ivanova², Boris Chivachev³, Margarita Apostolova² and Ognyan Petrov¹

¹ Faculty of Chemistry, University of Sofia, 1126 Sofia, Bulgaria.

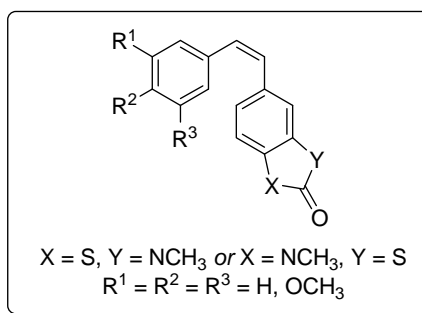
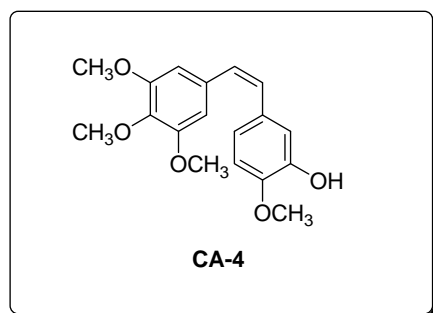
E-mail: mgerova@chem.uni-sofia.bg

² Institute of Molecular Biology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria.

³ Central Laboratory for Mineralogy and Crystallography, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria.

Combretastatins are a group of compounds with antimitotic activity isolated from the bark of the South African tree *Combretum caffrum*. The most promising of these natural products is combretastatin A-4 (CA-4). The CA-4 is a very attractive compound because of its simple structure and high cytotoxic activity against a variety of human cancer cell lines. The stilbene CA-4 is a potent anti-cancer drug and represents a new class of therapeutic compounds known as vascular disrupting agents.

We designed and synthesized 12 novel heterocyclic analogues of CA-4 containing benzothiazolone moiety, which could have important pharmacological properties. Compounds with general structure (I) were obtained in good yields and were evaluated for their cell growth inhibition activity on different human cell lines (HepG2, K562 and EA hy.926). The 3-methyl-6-(3,4,5-trimethoxystyryl)-2(3*H*)-benzothiazolone displayed potent cytotoxic activity against HepG2 cells with IC₅₀ values in the nanomolar range. The ability of benzothiazolones to inhibit tubulin polymerization has been evaluated by fluorescent microscopy and flow-cytometry. The results showed that HepG2 were arrested at a pro-metaphase stage, with formation of condensed chromosomes and unnormal spindle formation. The arrest of cell cycle at G2/M phase also triggered the apoptotic cell death in HepG2 line. The heterocyclic analogues of CA-4 showed a potent antitumor activity and it is important because new anticancer therapeutics may emerge from these efforts.



General structure I