



Faculty of Pharmacy

Molecular Design and Synthesis of Certain Heterocycles as Targeted Anticancer Agents

Thesis
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اهداء الي روح ابي الطاهرة رحمه الله عليه

اهدي ثمرة جهدي هذا الي اعز واغلي انسان في حياتي ، الذي انار دربي بنصائحه

والذي منحني القوة والعزيمة لمواصلة الدرب وكان سببا في مواصلة دراستي

الي من علمني الصبر والاجتهاد، الي الغالي علي قلبي



اهداء الي روح استاذي الطاهرة رحمه الله عليه

الي من علمني حرفا سيبقي علمك

الذي استقيته منك شمعه

تضيء حياتي يا استاذي الغالي

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Cancer.....	1
1.1.1	Overview	1
1.1.2	Epidemiology.....	2
1.1.3	Development.....	2
1.1.4	Hallmarks of cancer	3
1.1.5	Causes.....	4
1.1.6	Treatment.....	4
1.2	Protein kinases as cancer targeted therapy	7
1.2.1	Overview on Protein kinases	7
1.2.2	Overview on Tyrosine kinases (TK).....	8
1.2.3	Tyrosine kinase structure.....	9
1.2.4	Classification of Tyrosine kinase Inhibitors.....	11
1.2.5	Tyrosine kinases with proangiogenic activity: VEGFR-2 kinase:..	14
1.2.6	Quinazoline and quinoline-based scaffolds as kinase inhibitors ...	24
1.2.7	The WEE kinases as an emerging potential target for cancer chemotherapy.....	28
2	Rationale and Design	33
2.1	Rationale and design for synthesis of VEGFR-2 inhibitors	33
2.1.1	SAR study of VEGFR-2 inhibitors	33
2.1.2	Design of novel quinazoline and quinoline based urea derivatives as VEGFR-2 inhibitors	36
2.2	Rationale and Design for quinoline derivatives as MYT1 kinase inhibitor.....	39
2.2.1	Design of novel quinoline based urea derivatives as MYT1 kinase inhibitor.....	42
2.3	Field alignment study for targeted compounds	44
2.3.1	Field alignment study for quinazoline derivatives.....	44
2.3.2	Field alignment study for targeted quinoline derivatives.....	47
2.3.3	Synthetic schemes for synthesis of the targeted compounds.....	49
3	Results and Discussion.....	52
3.1	Chemistry.....	52
3.1.1	Various methods were reported for the synthesis of oxoquinazolines.....	52

3.1.2	Scheme 1a.....	53
3.1.3	Scheme 1b	54
3.1.4	Scheme 1c:.....	55
3.1.5	Scheme 1d:	55
3.1.6	Scheme 2:	56
3.1.7	Chemistry of quinoline:.....	62
3.1.8	Scheme 3: Synthesis of intermediate (XIII)	63
3.1.9	Scheme 3 for synthesis of targeted compounds.....	64
3.2	Biological Evaluation.....	67
3.2.1	<i>In vitro</i> VEGFR-2 tyrosine kinase inhibitory activity for quinazoline-based derivatives (IXa-j, Xa-j, Xia-e, XIIa,b).....	67
3.2.2	<i>In vitro</i> dual VEGFR-2/MYT1 inhibitory activity for quinoline-based derivatives.....	72
3.2.3	<i>In-vitro</i> antiproliferative activity assay against NCI 60-cell line panel.....	74
3.3	Molecular modeling study:.....	83
3.3.1	Docking Study in the active site of VEGFR-2 kinase	83
3.3.2	Docking Study in the active site of MYT-1 kinase.....	87
3.3.3	In silico Predictive ADME study for targeted quinazoline compounds.....	90
3.3.4	In silico Predictive ADME study for targeted quinoline compounds.....	93
4	Conclusion.....	96
5	Experimental.....	98
5.1	Chemistry.....	98
5.1.1	Materials and instrumentation	98
5.1.2	Synthesis.....	99
5.2	Biological evaluation.....	138
5.2.1	<i>In vitro</i> VEGFR-2 tyrosine kinase activity.....	138
5.2.2	<i>In vitro</i> MYT1 kinase activity	139
5.2.3	<i>In vitro</i> Anti-proliferative activity against 60 cell line panel	140
5.3	Molecular Modelling study.....	142
5.3.1	Molecular docking	142
5.4	Field alignment study.....	144
5.5	ADMET properties calculation	144
6	References.....	146

List of Figures:

Figure 1. Difference between normal cell and cancer cell.....	1
Figure 2. Process of cancer Development	2
Figure 3. Hallmarks of Cancer.....	4
Figure 4. FDA- approved small molecule kinase inhibitor.....	7
Figure 5. Mechanism of action of receptor tyrosine kinas.....	8
Figure 6. A representative protein kinase (IRK) (PDB ID 1IR3).....	10
Figure 7. DFG- in and DGF- out conformation	11
Figure 8. Examples of the three main classes of kinase inhibitors.....	13
Figure 9. Kinase structure and different types of reversible small molecule kinase inhibitor. Four types of reversible binding mode.....	14
Figure 10. VEGFR-2 structure and receptor signaling complexes.....	16
Figure 11. Tumors angiogenesis and inhibitors of VEGFR-2 signaling	17
Figure 12. Mechanism of direct phosphorylation-driven regulation of Cdk1/CycB.	28
Figure 13: Superposition of crystal structures from the Protein Data Bank (PDB) of WEE1 (PDB ID: 1X8B) and MYT1 (PDB ID: 3P1A).....	29
Figure 14: Some small-molecule kinase inhibitors binding to VEGFR-2 kinase..	34
Figure 15. Binding interaction of sorafenib (6) to VEGFR-2 hinge region through hydrogen bonding and hydrophobic interaction.....	36
Figure 16. Schematic representation of the design of targeted compounds as VEGFR-2 inhibitors.....	38
Figure 17. Scheme of the ATP- binding pocket of MYT1.	39
Figure 18. Small molecule MYT1 kinase inhibitors	41
Figure 19. Binding modes of crystallize MYT1 inhibitors.	42
Figure 20. Schematic representation of the targeted quinoline derivatives as MYT1 kinase inhibitors.....	43
Figure 21. Field alignment study of targeted quinazoline compounds.....	45
Figure 22. A comparison of the hydrophobic fields of different quinazoline compounds.	46
Figure 23. Field alignment study of targeted quinoline compounds..	47
Figure 24. A comparison of the hydrophobic fields of different quinoline compounds.....	48

Figure 25: Different Synthetic routes for quinazoline synthesis.....	52
Figure 26. Mechanism for synthesis of quinazolinone ring.....	57
Figure 27. Different routes for quinoline synthesis.....	62
Figure 28. Mechanism of the pfitzinger reaction.	63
Figure 29. Mechanism of N-acylation using HATU.....	65
Figure 30. Inhibitory concentration effect (IC ₅₀) of some targeted compounds on the VEGFR-2 kinase activity	70
Figure 31. Structure activity relationship for the targeted quinazoline derivatives.....	72
Figure 32. Example of mean graph from NCI 60 cell line screening program. Mean graph of compound (Xe)	79
Figure 33. Mean graph of quinoline derivative (XVIc).....	82
Figure 34. Alignment of the original ligand sorafenib(blue) and re-docked ligand (pink).....	83
Figure 35. Binding modes of VEGFR-2 inhibitors... ..	85
Figure 36. The alignment between the co-crystallized bioactive conformer of bosutinib (green) and the pose of (37a) retrieved from docking using CDOCKER.	87
Figure37 . Binding modes of MYT1 inhibitors.....	88
Figure 38. Human intestinal absorption (HIA) and Blood Brain Barrier (BBB) plot for the newly quinazoline synthesized compounds	90
Figure 39. Human intestinal absorption (HIA) and Blood Brain Barrier (BBB) plot for the novel synthesized quinoline compounds	93

List of Tables:

Table 1. Percent inhibition at 10uM against VEGFR-2 achieved by urea based quinazoline derivatives (**IXa-j, Xa-j, XIa-e, XIIa,b**)..... **68**

Table 2. IC₅₀ values against VEGFR-2 achieved by the most active derivatives **69**

Table 3. Percent inhibition at 10uM against VEGFR-2 achieved by some quinoline derivatives..... **72**

Table 4. Percent inhibition at 10uM against MYT1 kinase achieved by quinoline derivatives (**XIVa-j, XVIa-j**). **73**

Table 5. Cell growth inhibition percentage of NCI 60 cancer cell lines exhibited by investigated final compounds (**IXa, IXb, IXc, IXd, IXe, IXf, IXg, IXh, Xc, Xe, Xg, Xh, Xi, Xj, XIa, XIb**) **76**

Table 6. Cell growth inhibition percentage of NCI 60 cancer cell lines exhibited by investigated final quinoline compounds (**XIVa, XIVc, XIVg, XIVj, XVIa, XVIc, XVIj**) **80**

Table 7 . Predicted binding interaction of the docked compounds in PDB Codes:4ASD together with their binding energies..... **86**

Table 8. Predicted binding interaction of the docked compounds in PDB Code: 5VCY together with their binding energies. **89**

Table 9. Computer aided ADMET screening of the synthesized quinazoline compounds. **92**

Table 10. Computer aided ADMET screening of the quinoline derivatives. **95**

List of Abbreviation:

ABL TK: Abelson Tyrosine Kinase

ADMET: Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion, and Toxicity study

ALogP: Atomic logP (the logarithm of 1-octanol/water partition coefficient)

AMBER: Assisted Model Building with Energy Refinement (force field)

AQ Sol: Aqueous Solubility

ATP: Adenine-5'-Triphosphate

BBB LEV: Blood–Brain Barrier Level

BCR: Breakpoint Cluster Region protein

BRMs: Biological Response Modifiers

CAK: CDK (Cyclin-Dependent Kinase)-Activating Kinase

CDK: Cyclin Dependent Kinase

Cdc: Cdc25 Phosphatases

Cdk1: Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 1

CDOCKER: CHARMM-based Docker

C-Fms: Colony-stimulating Factor-1 Receptor

CHARMM: Chemistry at HARvard Macromolecular Mechanics

CHK1: Checkpoint kinase 1

CycB: Cycline B

CHK1: Checkpoint kinase 1

C-Kit: Tyrosine-protein kinase KIT, CD117 (cluster of differentiation 117)

C-Met: Tyrosine-protein kinase Met or hepatocyte growth factor receptor

DCC: Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide

DFG: Aspartate- Phenylalanine- Glycine

DIPEA: Diisopropyl Ethyl Amine

DMAC: Dimethyl Acetamide

DTP: Developmental Therapeutics Program

EGFR: Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor

EI-MS: Electron Ionization Mass Spectrometry

- FGFR:** Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor
- Flk-1:** Fetal liver kinase-1
- FLT-3:** Fetal liver Tyrosine kinase-3
- FP:** Fluorescence Polarization
- FPP:** Field Point Pattern
- FRET:** Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer
- G1:** GAP 1
- G2:** GAP 2
- GSK:** Glaxo Smith Kline
- HATU:** Hexafluorophosphate Azabenzotriazole Tetramethyl uronium
- HER-2:** The human Epidermal growth factor receptor 2
- HGF:** Hepatocyte Growth Factor
- HIA:** Human Intestinal Absorption
- HRD:** His- Arg- Asp
- HTS:** High Throughput Screening
- HUVEC:** Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells
- IC₅₀:** Half-maximal inhibitory concentration
- Ig:** Immunoglobulin
- IGFR:** Insulin-like Growth Factor Receptors
- KDR:** Kinase Insert Domain Receptor
- Ki:** the inhibitor constant
- LC/MS:** Liquid Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry
- M/Z:** Mass-to-Charge ratio
- M:** Mitotic phase
- M⁺:** Molecular ion
- MD:** Molecular Dynamics
- mTOR:** mammalian target of rapamycin
- MYT1:** Membrane-associated tyrosine- and threonine-specific cdc2-inhibitory kinase
- NIH:** National Institutes of Health

NRTK: Non-Receptor Tyrosine Kinase
NSCLC: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
p53: Tumor protein p53
PDB: Protein Data Bank
Pd-C: Palladium on Carbon
PDGFR b: Beta-type Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor
PDGFR: Platelets Derived Growth Factor Receptor
PDT: Photodynamic Therapy
PI3K: phosphoinositide 3-kinase
PLGF: Platelet Growth Factor
PPB LOG: Logarithmic value of Plasma Protein Binding
RCC: Renal Cell Carcinoma
RMSD: Root Mean Square Deviation
RTK: Receptor Tyrosine kinase
S: Synthesis phase
SRC: Sarcoma (Schmidt-Ruppin A-2) Viral Oncogene
TKI: Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors
TMS: Tetramethyl silane
TP53: Tumor Suppression Genes
VEGFR-2: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-2
WEE1: Mitosis inhibitor protein kinase

Abstract:

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Molecular Design and Synthesis of Certain Heterocycles as Targeted Anticancer Agents

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According to American Cancer Society (ACS) statistics, cancer is the third most lethal disease following cardiovascular diseases, infectious diseases, and parasites. Cancer treatment tend to be one of the most important fields of scientific research.

Targeted therapy is a cancer treatment that uses drugs to target specific genes and proteins that are involved in the growth and survival of cancer cells; tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) are a type of targeted therapy. The formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis) is one of the hallmarks well known in the carcinogenesis cycle. Vascular endothelial receptor-2 growth factor (VEGFR-2) plays a significant role in angiogenesis of cancer. Angiogenesis is greatly inhibited by targeting VEGFR which leads to tumor cell death. MYT1 (Membrane-associated tyrosine and threonine-specific cdc2-inhibitory kinase) is one of WEE kinase family that regulate and control cell cycle through phosphorylation of Cdk1/Cyclin B complex at G2/M transition which essential to entry into mitotic phase. Consequently, inhibition of MYT1 is promising target for synergistic action with conventional cancer therapy to target cancer cell over non-cancerous cells.

In this study, quinazoline and quinoline derivatives were developed and synthesized as targeted inhibitors of VEGFR-2 and MYT1 kinases. The design centered on the scaffold hopping, redesign approach and analysis of previous SAR studies to approved lead compounds and in clinical studies ones;

Synthesis of the designed compounds was then achieved, and various spectral and microanalytical data validated their structures.

This study involved the synthesis of the following unavailable reported intermediates:

- 1) *1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-3-phenylurea (Ia)*
 - 2) *1-(3-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)urea (Ib)*
 - 3) *1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)urea (Ic)*
 - 4) *1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)urea (Id)*
 - 5) *1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)urea (Ie)*
 - 6) *1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)urea (If)*
 - 7) *1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-3-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)urea (Ig)*
 - 8) *1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)urea (Ih)*
 - 9) *1-(4-Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)urea (Ii)*
 - 10) *1-(4-Aminophenyl)-3-phenylurea (IIa)*
 - 11) *1-(4-Aminophenyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)urea (IIb)*
 - 12) *1-(4-Aminophenyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)urea (IIc)*
 - 13) *1-(4-Aminophenyl)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)urea (IId)*
-