2013

Synthesis and antiproliferative activities of quebecol and its analogs

Kasiviswanadharaju Pericherla
Amir Nasrolahi Shirazi
University of Rhode Island
V. Kameshwara Rao
Rakesh K. Tiwari
University of Rhode Island
Nicholas DaSilva
University of Rhode Island

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/bps_facpubs

Citation/Publisher Attribution
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmcl.2013.07.058

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences at DigitalCommons@URI. It has been accepted for inclusion in Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@URI. For more information, please contact digitalcommons-group@uri.edu.
Synthesis and antiproliferative activities of quebecol and its analogs

Creative Commons License

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 4.0 License.

Authors
Kasiviswanadharaju Pericherla, Amir Nasrolahi Shirazi, V. Kameshwara Rao, Rakesh K. Tiwari, Nicholas DaSilva, Kellen T. McCaffrey, Yousef A. Beni, Antonion González-Sarrías, Navindra P. Seeram, Keykavous Parang, and Anil Kumar

This is a pre-publication author manuscript of the final, published article.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@URI: https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/bps_facpubs/119
Synthesis and Antiproliferative Activities of Quebecol and Its Analogs

Kasiviswanadharaju Pericherla
Birla Institute of Technology and Science

Amir Nasrolahi Shirazi
Chapman University, shirazi@chapman.edu

V. Kameshwara Rao
Birla Institute of Technology and Science

Rakesh Tiwari
Chapman University, tiwari@chapman.edu

Nicholas DaSilva
University of Rhode Island

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/pharmacy_articles

Part of the Cancer Biology Commons, Chemicals and Drugs Commons, Medical Biochemistry Commons, and the Oncology Commons

Recommended Citation
DOI: 10.1016/j.bmcl.2013.07.058

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Pharmacy at Chapman University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Pharmacy Faculty Articles and Research by an authorized administrator of Chapman University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact laughtin@chapman.edu.
Synthesis and Antiproliferative Activities of Quebecol and Its Analogs

Kasiviswanadharaju Pericherla\textsuperscript{a}, Amir Nasrolahi Shirazi\textsuperscript{b}, V. Kameshwara Rao\textsuperscript{a}, Rakesh K. Tiwari\textsuperscript{b}, Nicholas DaSilva\textsuperscript{b}, Kellen T. McCaffrey\textsuperscript{b}, Yousef A. Beni\textsuperscript{b}, Antonio González-Sarrias\textsuperscript{b}, Navindra P. Seeram\textsuperscript{b,\ast}, Keykavous Parang\textsuperscript{b,\ast}, and Anil Kumar\textsuperscript{a,\ast}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Chemistry, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani 333 031, Rajasthan, India

\textsuperscript{b} Department of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Rhode Island, Kingston 02881, RI, USA

Abstract

Simple and efficient synthesis of quebecol and a number of its analogs was accomplished in five steps. The synthesized compounds were evaluated for antiproliferative activities against human cervix adenocarcinoma (HeLa), human ovarian carcinoma (SKOV-3), human colon carcinoma (HT-29), and human breast adenocarcinoma (MCF-7) cancer cell lines. Among all the compounds, 7c, 7d, 7f, and 8f exhibited antiproliferative activities against four tested cell lines with inhibition over 80% at 75 \( \mu \)M after 72 h, whereas, compound 7b and 7g were more selective towards MCF-7 cell line. The IC\textsubscript{50} values for compounds 7c, 7d, and 7f were 85.1 \( \mu \)M, 78.7 \( \mu \)M, and 80.6 \( \mu \)M against MCF-7 cell line, respectively, showing slightly higher antiproliferative activity than the synthesized and isolated quebecol with an IC\textsubscript{50} value of 104.2 \( \mu \)M against MCF-7.

Maple syrup is obtained by thermal evaporation of sap collected from certain maple (Acer) species including the sugar maple (A. saccharum) tree, and contains a mixture of native phenolics and compounds formed during the intensive heating process required to transform maple sap into syrup.\textsuperscript{1} Quebecol [2,3,3-tri-(3-methoxy-4-hyroxyphenyl)-1-propanol] (Figure 1) was isolated by us from a butanol extract of Canadian maple syrup,\textsuperscript{2,3} and it was named after the province of Quebec in Canada the world’s largest producer of maple syrup. Quebecol is a process-derived polyphenolic compound with a unique chemical structure that has never before been identified in nature nor is it present in sap.

Quebecol displays some similarity to the known drug, tamoxifen that is a widely used chemotherapy agent for hormonally dependent cancers such as breast cancer. However, tamoxifen has severe side effects. Quebecol is a phytocompound derived compound present in maple syrup, which has been consumed for centuries without showing toxicity. Thus, based on structural similarities to tamoxifen and in vitro biological assays\textsuperscript{4} on breast and colon cancer cell lines in our laboratory, we hypothesized that quebecol and analogs could exert...
greater anticancer effects than tamoxifen without the adverse side effects. Moreover, it has been reported that maple syrup extracts have antioxidant, antimutagenic, and human cancer cell antiproliferative properties.\(^5\)

Unfortunately, sufficient quantity of the pure quebecol could not be isolated to conduct detailed biological evaluation. Thus, we focused our attention towards the synthesis of quebecol and its analogs to evaluate their biological activities.\(^6\) Herein, we report total synthesis of quebecol and its derivatives as mixed isomers and evaluation of their antiproliferative activities against a panel of cancer cell lines.

Synthesis of quebecol and its analogs was accomplished as depicted in Scheme 1. The key starting materials, substituted bromobenzenes (1a-d) as well as benzaldehydes (2a-d) were synthesized by benzylation of commercially available phenolic compounds with benzyl bromide in the presence of potassium carbonate in acetone. The synthesis of quebecol (8a) commenced with Grignard reaction of 1-(benzyloxy)-4-bromo-2-methoxybenzene (1a) and 4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (2a) to give (bis(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)methanol (3a) in 46% yield. Similarly, lithiation of bromo compound 1a using n-BuLi at -78 °C followed by the addition of aldehyde (2a) offered good yields of 3a (45-62%) along with minor impurity, 1-(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)pentan-1-ol, produced by direct substitution of butyl ion on benzaldehyde. Although, Grignard reaction furnished reasonable yield of 3a, n-BuLi reaction was preferred because of the concern over reproducibility of Grignard results.

The reaction of biphenyl alcohol 3a with ethyl 2-(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)acetate (5a) in the presence of a catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid in benzene and 1,2-dichloroethane to obtain coupling product, ethyl 2,3,3-tris(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)propanoate (6aa) as reported by Harig et al.\(^7\) on similar substrates. Unfortunately, disproportionation products, bis(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)methanone and bis(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)methane resulted as major products, which can also be probable because of electron rich aryl rings in acidic media.\(^8\) Witting reaction of bis(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)methanone and (1-(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide failed to give corresponding ethyl 3,3-bis(4-(benzyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylacrylate.

Bromination of diphenyl methanol derivative (3a) to give 4a was considered as an alternative, which can subsequently react with ester (5a) in the presence of lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) to give coupled product (6aa). Several failed attempts were made for the bromination of alcohol (3a) using brominating agents such as PBr\(_3\), POBr\(_3\), and CBr\(_4\)/PPh\(_3\) (Apple reaction). With PBr\(_3\), the reaction proceeded smoothly, but isolation was found to be tricky because of labile nature of bromo compound towards moisture (work up and purifications trials led to massive decomposition to starting material). Surprisingly, disproportionation was observed when POBr\(_3\) used as brominating agent. No conversion was observed in case of Apple reaction conditions. Even tosylation, mesylation and chlorination (using SOCl\(_2\)) of 3a also showed negative results. Finally, acetyl bromide was found to be effective, and the bromo compound was isolated with excellent yield (80%). By-product, acetic acid, was removed by simple hexane washings under N\(_2\) atmosphere and the reaction proceeded to the next step without further purification.

LDA was in situ generated from N,N-diisopropylamine and n-BuLi (1.6 M in hexanes) at 0 °C and then treated with ester (5a) at -78 °C. Addition of the bromo compound resulted in coupled product (6aa) in good yield (52%). The \(^1\)H NMR of 6aa showed characteristic peaks at \(\delta\) 4.38 (d, \(J = 12.0\) Hz, 1H) and 4.09 (d, \(J = 12.0\) Hz, 1H). Presence of peaks at \(\delta\)
57.08 and 54.33 in addition to all other carbons of 6aa' in $^{13}$C NMR and peak at m/z 756.5 for [M + H$_2$O]$^+$ ion in ESI-MS spectrum confirmed the structure of coupling product 6aa'.

Subsequent reduction of ethyl ester (6) to alcohol (7) was achieved by lithium aluminum hydride in THF at 0 °C for 2 h with excellent yields (67-87%). The final step for the synthesis of quebecol and its derivatives involved the removal of benzyl protecting group, which was effected by reaction of compound 7 with Pd/C and ammonium formate as a hydrogen source at 25-30 °C for 16 h to provide quebecol and its analogs (9a-g) in excellent yields (63-88%) as mixed optical isomers. Debenzylation of compound (6) using the same method afforded compounds 8a-g (Scheme 1). All compounds were characterized by their $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra data (Supporting information).

Synthesized quebecol and its derivatives 7aa $^{11}$Hg 8a-g and 9a-f were assessed for their in vitro antiproliferative activity against a panel of cancer cell lines; human cervix adenocarcinoma (HeLa), human ovarian carcinoma (SK-OV-3), human colon carcinoma (HT-29), and human breast adenocarcinoma (MCF-7). The antiproliferative activities of 7aa $^{11}$Hg 8a-g and 9a-f at 75 μM concentration is shown in terms of percentage cell viability after 72 h (Figure 2).

Ethyl ester derivatives 8c, 8d, 8f, and alcohol derivative 9f inhibited proliferation of four tested cell lines over 80% at 75 μM after 72 h. Compounds 8b and 8g selectively inhibited over 75% proliferation of MCF-7 cell lines at 75 μM after 72 h.

Synthesized quebecol 9a was also compared with isolated quebecol and showed a similar IC$_{50}$ value of 103.2 μM against MCF-7 after 72 h treatment. Some of the quebecol derivatives showed slightly higher antiproliferative activity compared to quebecol itself. For example, the IC$_{50}$ values for compounds 8c, 8d, and 8f were 85.1 μM, 78.7 μM and 80.6 μM, respectively, against MCF-7 cell line. The quebecol derivatives with protected phenolic groups on the phenyl ring (6 and 7) were not active against most of the cell lines. Structure-activity relationship studies indicate that the presence of free phenolic group at para-position of the phenyl ring is essential for antiproliferative activity and smaller substitutents at meta-position or no substituent is preferred.

The results showed that quebecol and some of its analogs exert cytotoxic effect on cancer cell lines suggesting that they may have potential as cancer chemopreventive agents. However, it should be noted that some compounds such as polyphenols are known to be poorly bioavailable, and extensively metabolized and converted by colonic microbiota into other bioactive forms. Thus, the current study provides initial data to support the antiproliferative potential of some quebecol derivatives.

In conclusion, we developed a simple and efficient method for the synthesis of quebecol and its analogs. The method allowed the introduction of different functional groups in the three aryl rings and gave good overall yield in five steps. The synthesized compounds were evaluated for antiproliferative activity against a panel of cancer cell lines. Three analogs of quebecol viz 8c, 8d and 8f showed slightly higher antiproliferative activity compared to quebecol itself. The structure-activity relationship data provide insights for further optimization of the quebecol scaffold in discovery of antiproliferative agents. Additional studies are ongoing in our laboratory to determine the mechanism of action of this class of compounds.

**Supplementary Material**

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.
Acknowledgments

The authors thank UGC, New Delhi [grant No. 39-733/2010 (SR)] for financial support. KP thanks UGC, New Delhi for junior research fellowships. We also acknowledge National Center for Research Resources, NIH, and Grant Number 8 P20 GM103430-12 for sponsoring the core facility. This project was partially supported by the Federation of Quebec Maple Syrup Producers (Quebec, Canada).

References and notes

Figure 1.
Structure of quebecol isolated from butanol extract of Canadian maple syrup.
Figure 2.
Comparative antiproliferative activity of quebecol and its derivatives.
Scheme 1.
Synthesis of quebecol and its derivatives. Reagents and conditions: i) n-BuLi, THF, -78 °C, 2 h; ii) CH$_3$COBr, benzene, 25-30 °C, 5 h; iii) N,N-Diisopropylamine, n-BuLi, THF, -78 °C, 3 h; iv) LiAlH$_4$, THF, 0 °C, 2 h; v) Pd/C, HCO$_2$NH$_4$, MeOH; EtOAc, 25-30 °C, 16 h.