Novel Benzothiazole Based Imidazole Derivatives as New Cytotoxic Agents Against Glioma (C6) and Liver (HepG2) Cancer Cell Lines

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ABSTRACT

In this work, some novel *N*-(6-substituted-benzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-((p-tolyl/4-nitrophenyl)amino)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide derivatives were synthesized and searched for their cytotoxic activities against C6 and HepG2 tumor cells. Among all compounds, the most active compound was determined as compound **7**. It was calculated IC₅₀ value about 15.67 μ g/mL through C6 tumor cell lines and also compound **2**, **4**, **5**, **6** were observed as good cytotoxic agents against HepG2 tumor cells. Findings about antiproliferative activity studies have encouraged the acquirement of new similar compounds in undergoing studies.

Keywords: Imidazole, Benzothiazole, Cytotoxicity, Antiproliferative Activity

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is the second leading cause of death after heart disease throughout the world. A great amount of anticancer drugs are discovered and still have been designed nowadays for cancer treatment¹. Today, treatments involving cytotoxic drugs are used in a widespread manner because of increasing in cancer incidence². Compounds containing imidazole and benzothiazole moiety have shown a wide range of biological properties including anticancer, antiviral, antitubercular, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory activities. These broad thera-

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peutic properties of imidazole and benzothiazole related drugs have encouraged the medicinal chemists in order to synthesize novel chemotherapeutic agents³⁻¹⁶.

Dr. Malcolm Stevens, a researcher of Cancer Research UK Group at Nottingham University demonstrated the potential of benzothiazole (NSC 674495) and related compounds as anticancer agents. Phortress (NSC 710305) was the lead compound in this work. This lead compound has shown activity against breast tumors, regardless of estrogen receptor status, and against lung, ovarian, colon and renal cancer cells¹⁷.

In a previous study of our research group, synthesized imidazole derivatives showed antiproliferative activity among the sixty tumor cell line, UO-31 derived from renal cancer against tested compound with the growth percentage 69.91 % respectively¹⁸. Moreover, compounds containing imidazole ring were determined to exhibite high potency anticancer activity against human hepatocellular carcinoma, human colon carcinoma, breast and adeno carcinoma, in recent studies^{8,19}.

In accordance with these study, *N*-(6-substituted-benzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-((p-tolyl/4-nitrophenyl)amino)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide derivatives **(2a-j)** were synthesized by two steps and structure of the compounds were clarified by spectroscopic techniques. Cytotoxicity of the compounds was determined by MTT assay against C6 (rat glioma) and HepG2 (human liver) cell lines.

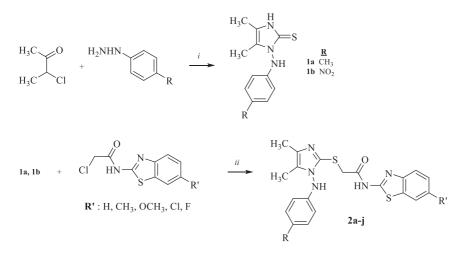
METHODOLOGY

Chemistry

Melting points were determined on d by MP90 digital melting point apparatus (Mettler Toledo, OH) and were uncorrected. Spectroscopic data were recorded on the following instruments: a Bruker Tensor 27 IR spectrophotometer; a 'H NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) Bruker DPX- 300 FT-NMR spectrometer, ¹³C NMR, Bruker DPX 75 MHz spectrometer (Bruker Bioscience, Billerica, MA, USA); M+1 peaks were determined by Shimadzu LC/MS ITTOF system (Shimadzu, Tokyo, Japan). Elemental analyses were performed in a Perkin Elmer EAL 240 elemental analyser for C, H and N.

General procedure for the synthesis of final compounds (2a-j)

Firstly, equimolar quantities of **1a** or **1b** (3 mmol) in acetone (35 mL) and equimolar potassium carbonate were stirred and continued to mixing by adding various 2-chloro-*N*-(benzothiazol-2-yl)acetamide derivatives. After completed stirring at room temperature for 3-4 h, the solution was checked by TLC in 1:1 ethanol/EtOAc. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and then water (100 mL) and brine added to the residue. The mixture solution was filtered off and air-dried. The obtained solid was dissolved in ethanol and decolorizing activated charcoal was added to solution and boiled finally. After filtering off the charcoal by filter paper, the residue was purified by recrystallization from ethanol (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1: The synthesis of the compounds. Reactants, reagents, conditions: *i* : AcOH, reflux; *ii* : K₂CO₃, acetone, r.t., 3-4 h.

N-(Benzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-(p-tolylamino)-1Himidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide (2a):

Yield 76 %; mp 178 °C. IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3250 (N-H), 1689 (C=O), 1598-1375 (C=C, C=N), 1280-1163 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 1.89 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.07 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.16 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.09 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.35 (d, J=8.37 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.99 (d, J=8.25 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.31 (t, J=7.47 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 (t, J=7.47 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.75 (d, J=7.92 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.98 (d, J=7.71 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.00 (s, 1H, NH), 12.78 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 8.27, 13.56, 20.56, 35.63, 112.69, 121.07, 122.19, 124.03, 125.62, 126.60, 129.46, 130.13, 132.12, 139.85, 145.02, 168.90. For C₂₁H₂₁N₅OS₂ calculated: (%) C 59.55, H 5.00, N 16.53; found: (%) C 59.60, H 4.96, N 16.61. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 423.55; found 424.13.

N-(6-Methylbenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-(p-tolylamino)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide (2b):

Yield 72 %; mp 206 °C. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3346 (N-H), 1689 (C=O), 1598-1380 (C=C, C=N), 1276-1124 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 1.89 (s, 3H, CH₃),

2.06 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.16 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.41 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.08 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.35 (d, J=8.43 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.99 (d, J=8.10 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.25 (d, J=7.28 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.64 (d, J=8.25 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.77 (d, J=7.92 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.99 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 9.00 (s, 1H, NH), 12.78 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 8.27, 13.56, 20.58, 21.44, 35.55, 112.69, 120.73, 121.79, 125.61, 127.93, 129.46, 130.14, 132.10, 133.52, 139.89, 145.01, 168.33. For C₂₂H₂₃N₅OS₂ calculated: (%) C 60.39, H 5.30, N 16.00; found: (%) C 60.34, H 5.25, N 16.07. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 437.58; found 438.14.

N-(6-Methoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-(p-tol-ylamino)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide (2c):

Yield 75 %; mp 224 °C. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3289 (N-H), 1670 (C=O), 1602-1398 (C=C, C=N), 1267-1056 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 1.89 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.06 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.16 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.07 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.35 (d, J=8.43 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.97-7.05 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.58 (d, J=2.55 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.64 (d, J=8.82 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.98 (s, 1H, NH), 12.65 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 8.26, 13.56, 20.58, 35.50, 56.06, 105.21, 112.69, 115.41, 121.70, 125.72, 129.47, 130.14, 132.10, 133.36, 139.88, 145.01, 156.62, 168.16. For C₂₂H₂₃N₅O₂S₂ calculated: (%) C 58.26, H 5.11, N 15.44; found: (%) C 58.30, H 5.16, N 15.49. HRMS (m/z): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 453.58; found 454.14.

N-(6-Chlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-(p-tolylamino)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide (2d):

Yield 72 %; mp 214 °C. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3288 (N-H), 1697 (C=O), 1546-1400 (C=C, C=N), 1286-1101 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ 1.89 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.06 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.15 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.09 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.34 (d, J=8.43 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.98 (d, J=8.13 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.46 (dd, J_{1,2}=8.61, 2.22 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.74 (d, J=8.64 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.13 (d, J=2.16 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.99 (s, 1H, NH), 12.89 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ 8.27, 13.57, 20.58, 35.56, 112.68, 121.93, 122.29, 125.64, 126.96, 128.09, 129.47, 130.13, 132.13, 133.67, 139.80, 145.00, 147.92, 159.10, 168.73. For C₂₁H₂₀ClN₅OS₂ calculated: (%) C 55.07, H 4.40, N 15.29; found: (%) C 55.12, H 4.46, N 15.35. HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 458.00; found 458.09.

N-(6-Fluorobenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-(p-tolylamino)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide (2e):

Yield 72 %; mp 212 °C. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3317, 3286 (N-H), 1689 (C=O), 1543-1398 (C=C, C=N), 1294-1136 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ 1.88 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.06 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.15 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.09 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.35 (d, J=8.43 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.98 (d, J=8.16 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.29 (td, J₁₂=8.70, 2.64

Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.76 (q, J=8.70 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.90 (dd, $J_{1,2}$ =8.40, 2.67 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.98 (s, 1H, NH), 12.82 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 8.27, 13.57, 20.58, 35.51, 108.49, 108.84, 112.69, 114.38, 114.56, 114.89, 122.14, 122.26, 125.63, 129.46, 130.13, 131.13, 139.83, 145.00, 145.74, 157.53, 158.19, 159.33, 160.71, 168.59. For $C_{21}H_{20}FN_5OS_2$ HRMS (m/z): $[M+H]^+$ calcd: 441.54; found 442.12.

N-(Benzothiazol-2-yl)-2-{[4,5-dimethyl-1-[(4-nitrophenyl) amino]-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio}acetamide (2f):

Yield 69 %; mp 126 °C. IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3323, 3288 (N-H), 1689 (C=O), 1595-1350 (C=C, C=N, NO₂), 1288-1111 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 1.92 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.08 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.11 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.56 (d, J=8.61 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.31 (td, J_{1,2}=8.10, 1.11 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 (td, J_{1,2}=7.20, 1.26 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.75 (d, J=7.92 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 (d, J=7.23 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.12 (d, J=7.08 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.25 (s, 1H, NH), 12.68 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 8.13, 13.57, 35.95, 111.63, 121.08, 122.20, 124.08, 125.48, 126.63, 131.92, 132.67, 139.24, 140.39, 148.97, 152.90, 158.16, 168.12. For C₂₀H₁₈N₆O₃S₂ HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 454.52; found 455.12.

N-(6-Methylbenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-{[4,5-dimethyl-1-[(4-nitrophenyl) amino]-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio}acetamide (2g):

Yield 68 %; mp 95 °C. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3298 (N-H), 1683 (C=O), 1595-1327 (C=C, C=N, NO₂), 1271-1111 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 1.92 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.07 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.40 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.08 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.55 (t, J=9.27 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.19-7.31 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, J=8.22 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.74 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.07-8.15 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 10.23 (s, 1H, NH), 12.31 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 8.13, 13.57, 21.44, 34.04, 36.38, 61.43, 111.66, 117.86, 120.65, 121.27, 121.75, 125.48, 126.62, 126.86, 127.86, 132.65, 132.76, 133.39, 140.36, 153.03, 169.04. For C₂₁H₂₀N₆O₃S₂ HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 468.55; found 469.12.

N-(6-Methoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-{[4,5-dimethyl-1-[(4-nitrophe-nyl)amino]-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio}acetamide (2h):

Yield 67 %; mp 122 °C. IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3253 (N-H), 1683 (C=O), 1597-1328 (C=C, C=N, NO₂), 1261-1059 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 1.92 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.08 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.09 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.55 (d, J=8.52 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.02 (dd, J_{1,2}=8.40, 2.58 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.75 (d, J=2.55 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.63 (d, J=7.35 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.11 (d, J=8.40 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.34 (s, 1H, NH), 12.43 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_{6} , ppm) δ 8.15, 13.57, 35.99, 56.08, 105.18, 111.63, 115.39, 121.66, 125.47, 126.62, 132.65, 133.25,

139.24, 140.37, 143.08, 152.95, 156.25, 156.60, 167.88. For $C_{21}H_{20}N_6O_4S_2$ HRMS (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 484.55; found 485.12.

N-(6-Chlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-{[4,5-dimethyl-1-[(4-nitrophenyl) amino]-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio}acetamide (2i):

Yield 72 %; mp 115 °C. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3254 (N-H), 1683 (C=O), 1595-1328 (C=C, C=N, NO₂), 1288-1053 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6_{0}}$ ppm) δ 1.92 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.08 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.11 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.55 (d, J=8.40 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.45 (dd, J_{1,2}=8.61, 2.22 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.73 (d, J=8.67 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.08-8.12 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 10.29 (s, 1H, NH), 12.78 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6_{0}}$ ppm) δ 8.14, 13.57, 35.99, 111.61, 121.92, 122.27, 125.51, 126.60, 126.96, 128.11, 132.69, 133.63, 139.12, 140.36, 152.91, 168.39. For HRMS (m/z): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 488.97; found 489.52.

N-(6-Fluorobenzothiazol-2-yl)-2-{[4,5-dimethyl-1-[(4-nitrophenyl) amino]-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio}acetamide (2j):

Yield 75 %; mp 121 °C. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3282 (N-H), 1683 (C=O), 1597-1328 (C=C, C=N, NO₂), 1267-1051 (C-N). ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6,}$ ppm) δ 1.93 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.07 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.11 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 6.53-6.59 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 (td, J_{1,2}=9.12, 2.70 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.75 (q, J=9.00 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.88 (dd, J=8.73, 2.67 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.10 (d, J=9.33 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 10.33 (s, 1H, NH), 12.71 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- $d_{6,}$ ppm) δ 8.16, 13.57, 35.94, 108.47, 108.83, 111.60, 114.57, 114.89, 122.14, 122.25, 125.52, 126.59, 132.68, 133.08, 139.13, 140.35, 145.70, 152.93, 157.54, 158.17, 160.72, 168.24. For C₂₀H₁₇FN₆O₃S₂ HRMS (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd: 472.51; found 473.12.

MTT assay

To find cytotoxic activity of the compounds against C6 (rat glioma) and HepG2 (human liver) cell lines according to the reported data, MTT assay (3-(4,5-di-methylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) was performed²⁰⁻²¹. C6 and HepG2 and cells were cultured in 96-well flat-bottom plates at 37 °C for 24h (2 x 104 cells per well). Then by waiting for 24 h drug incubation, 20 μ L MTT solution (5 mg/mL MTT powder in PBS) was added to each well and incubated about 2 h. After dissolving formazan crystals in 200 μ L DMSO, the absorbance was read with the aid of ELISA reader (OD570nm). According to medium control, the percentage of viable cells was calculated and for all experiments, measurements were carried out in triplicate²².

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemistry

Novel N-(6-substituted-benzothiazol-2-yl)-2-[[4,5-dimethyl-1-((p-tolyl/4-nitrophenyl)amino)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]thio]acetamide derivatives (2a-j) were procured by reacting of N-(6-substituted-benzothiazol-2-yl)-2-chloroacetamide derivatives with compounds (1a-1b) in the presence of K₂CO₂ in acetone. The synthesized compounds were yielded in a range of % 67-% 76. Melting points of final compounds were calculated between 95 °C and 212 °C. The results of IR spectral analysis showed that characteristic streching bands were observed at 3250 cm⁻¹-3346 cm⁻¹ and 1294 cm⁻¹-1051 cm⁻¹ in respect of N-H and C-N single bonds, at about 1697 cm⁻¹ and 1670 cm⁻¹-1328 cm⁻¹ belonging to C=O and C=C, C=N, NO double bonds. In the 'H-NMR spectra of the compounds, peaks of methyl groups hydrogens were observed at between 1.89 ppm and 2.19 ppm whereas protons of N-H were seen at 9.00 ppm and 12.78 ppm range. Aromatic hydrogens and acetyl group hydrogens were seen in order 6.34 ppm-8.15 ppm and 4.08 ppm. ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data displayed signals of aliphatic carbons which were assigned at 8.26 ppm-61.43 ppm and signals of aromatic carbons were seen at between 105.18 ppm-169.04 ppm. [M+H]⁺ peaks of the molecular weights of the compounds were observed at expected values in mass spectroscopy.

Cytotoxicity

Cytotoxicity of compounds (2a-j) were evaluated by using MTT assay against C6 (rat glioma) and HepG2 (human liver) tumor cell lines. As shown in Table 1, $IC_{_{50}}$ values were calculated among 15-500 µg/mL values. $IC_{_{50}}$ values of the compounds 5, 6 and 7 were found values of 16 μ g/mL, 19 μ g/mL and 15 μ g/mL as having high cytotoxic activity because of higher values even more than cisplatin against C6 tumor cell lines. Among all compounds, the most active compound was determined as compound 7. Its IC_{50} value was calculated as 15.67 µg/mL since that value for cisplatin was defined as 23.0 µg/mL. Compound 8 possessed IC_{50} value greater than 500 µg/mL were considered to be non-toxic. Studies against HepG2 tumor cell lines showed that compound 2, 4, 5, 6 were good cytotoxic agents according to their IC_{50} values in contrast with the value of cisplatin. While these compounds had strongest cytotoxicity, IC_{50} values for compound **8**, 9, 10 could not be calculated on account of needing high tested concentration as more than 500 µg/mL against HepG2 tumor cells. Accordingly, findings from that cytotoxicity studies displayed that synthesized novel benzothiazole based imidazole derivatives could be considered as new cytotoxic agents.

Comp.	C6	HepG2
1	27.0±1.41	50.0±5.0
2	20±2.0	26.33±1.53
3	32.67±6.43	275.0±35.36
4	22.0±3.61	29.33±1.15
5	16.33±2.31	31.67±7.23
6	19.50±2.12	28.67±1.15
7	15.67±2.52	58.33±2.89
8	>500	>500
9	24.33±4.04	>500
10	19.33±2.31	>500
Cisplatin	23.0±1.73	46.67±7.64

Table 1. IC₅₀ values of the compounds against C6 and HepG2 tumor cell lines

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