

Synthesis and antiproliferative activities of indolin-2-one derivatives bearing amino acid moieties

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Abstract

A convenient synthesis of indolin-2-ones substituted in the 3 position by an aminomethylene group bearing different amino acid moieties is described. Their antiproliferative activities were evaluated toward a panel of human solid tumor cell lines (PC 3, DLD-1, MCF-7, M4 Beu, A549, PA 1) and healthy cell lines (a murine fibroblast L929 and a human fibroblast primary culture).

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1. Introduction

As part of our ongoing studies concerning the preparation of potential antitumor compounds, we were interested in the synthesis of indolin-2-one derivatives [1,2]. 3-Substituted indolin-2-one derivatives are usually known as ATP competitive receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Alterations in receptor tyrosine kinases pathways have been implicated in oncogenic activation, tumor angiogenesis and mitogenic stimulation. Accordingly, receptor tyrosine kinases are attractive targets for the development of novel anticancer agents. Among a large number of receptor tyrosine kinase antagonists, several oxindole derivatives (ATP competitive inhibitors) are in phase I to III clinical development [3–6] (Fig. 1). Moreover, some imidazo[2,1-*b*]thiazolylmethylene-2-indolinones such as compound A or indolylmethylene-2-indolinones such as compound B have been described as CDK1/cyclin B inhibitors [7] (Fig. 1). Recently, SU9516 (Fig. 1) was described as an ATP competitive CDK inhibitor [8].

The synthesis and biological activities of some aminomethylene-indolin-2-one have already been described in the literature. For example, 3-*N*-methylaminomethylene-indolin-2-

one was evaluated for its potency toward cyclin-dependent protein kinases [9] and diversely substituted 3-arylamino-methylene-indolin-2-ones were described as VEGFR [10], Trk A [11] or CDK inhibitors [12,13]. However, none of the described compounds was functionalized with an amino acid group (Fig. 2).

In this paper, the synthesis of indolin-2-ones substituted in the 3 position with an aminomethylene group bearing different amino acid moieties is described (compounds 4, 12 and 13; Fig. 2). The amino acid moiety could reinforce the hydrogen bond net inside the active site of the target(s) enzyme(s). To get an insight into the substitution pattern required for the best biological potencies, the side chains are either flexible (compound 4) or more rigid and differently oriented (compounds 12, 13).

2. Chemistry

The synthesis of indolin-2-one derivative 4 bearing a lysine moiety in the 3 position was achieved in three steps from the commercially available isatine (Scheme 1). 3-Chloromethylene-indolin-2-one 1 was prepared as a mixture of *Z,E* isomers in 51% yield by a Wittig reaction performed with (chloromethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide in THF in the presence of *n*-butyllithium. The dichlorinated product 2, which could

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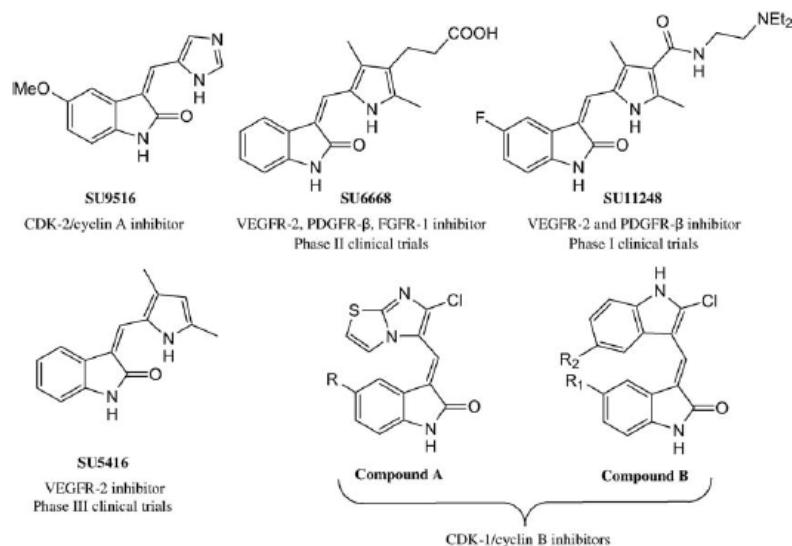


Fig. 1.

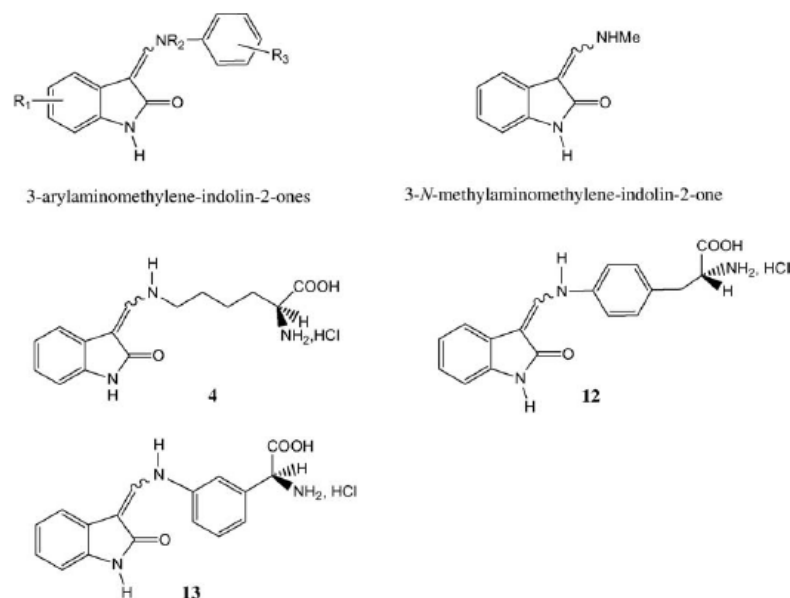
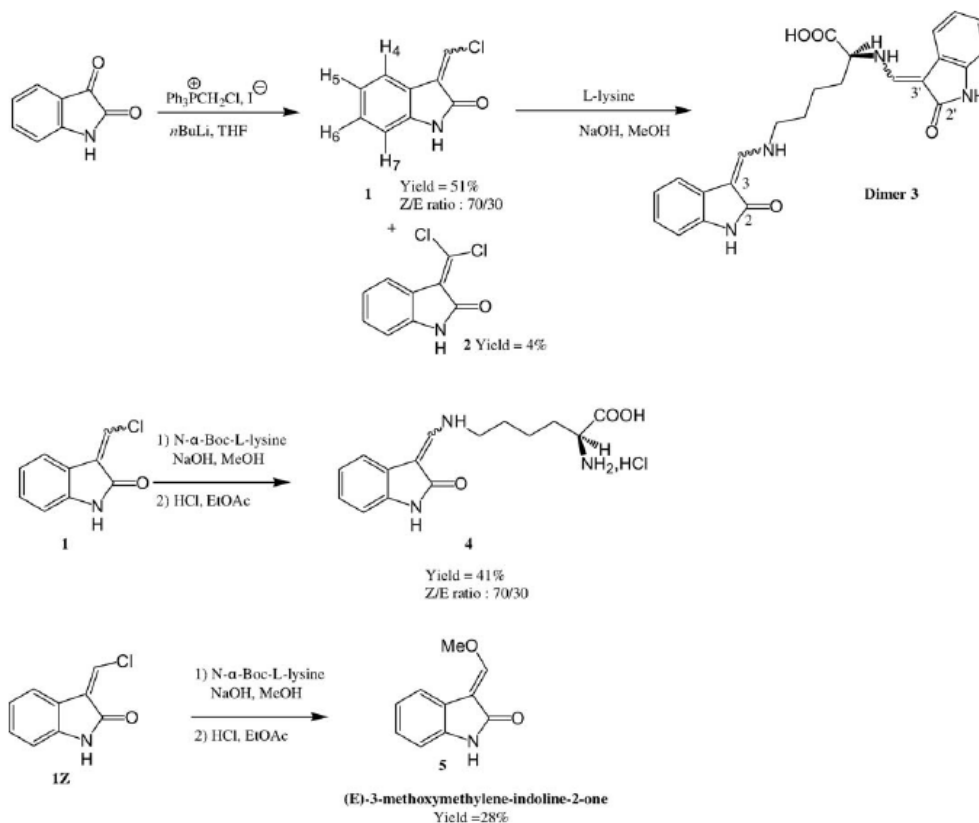


Fig. 2.

formed by the use of a phosphonium salt excess (3 equivalents), was also isolated in 4% yield (Scheme 1). Compounds 1 and 2 have already been described in the literature via other pathways [14–17]. Compound 1 *Z/E* isomeric ratio (70/30) was determined from the ^1H NMR spectrum on the H_6 signals at 7.24 and 7.32 ppm, respectively, since the signals of the vinylic protons were superposed upon other signals. Despite numerous purification trials (crystallization and chromatographic methods including HPLC), the isomers could not be cleanly separated, only small amounts of 1 Z were obtained by crystallization in EtOAc. When the synthesis of compound 4 was tried by reaction of 1 equivalent of L-lysine and 1 equivalent of compound 1 in the presence of NaOH in metha-

nol, the single product identified was the “dimer” 3 resulting from the displacement of the vinylic chlorine atoms of two indolin-2-one derivatives 1 by both lysine NH_ϵ and NH_α functions (Scheme 1). The complexity of the ^1H NMR spectrum of 3 is due to the presence of four diastereoisomers: (3 Z , 3' Z), (3 Z , 3' E), (3 E , 3' E) and (3 E , 3' Z) (Scheme 1). All $\text{NH}_{\text{indolic}}$ as well as two $\text{H}_{\text{vinylic}}$ signals could be easily distinguished on the spectrum. The integral values of these two $\text{H}_{\text{vinylic}}$ signals were identical to those of the major $\text{NH}_{\text{indolic}}$ signals at 10.17 and 10.23 ppm. On this basis, the diastereoisomeric ratio was 35/35/15/15. The dimeric structure was confirmed by HRMS. To limit the formation of this by-product, the reaction was carried out in the same conditions with 2 equivalents of L-



Scheme 1.

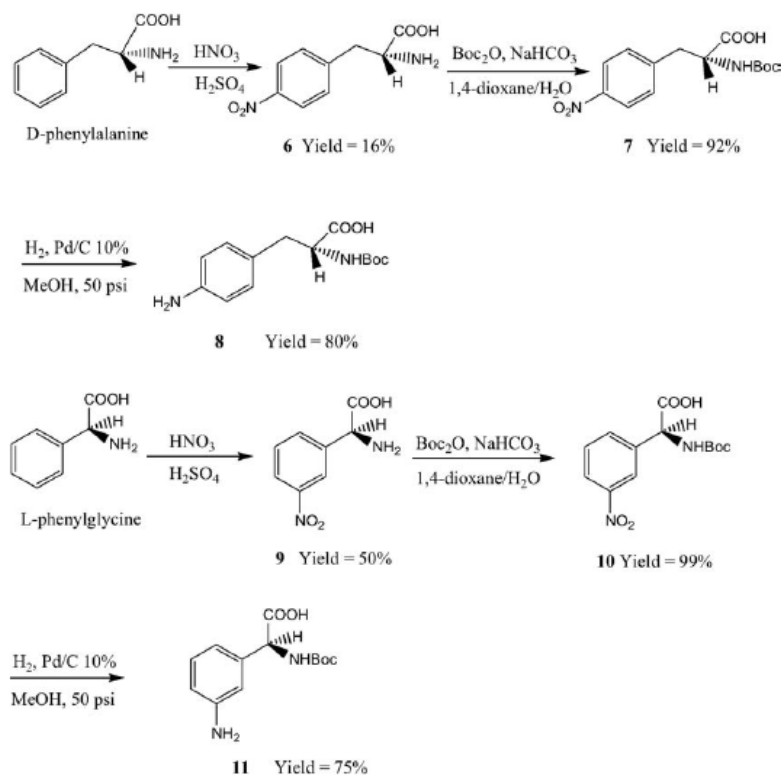
lysine and 1 equivalent of compound 1. Under these conditions, compound 4 was only obtained as traces. Compound 4 was finally obtained in 41% yield by reaction of 1 and *N*-(α)-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-L-lysine in the presence of NaOH in methanol, followed by the removal of the *tert*-butoxycarbonyl protective group in an acidic medium. Compound 4 was obtained as a mixture (70/30) of *Z/E* isomers. The *Z/E* isomeric ratio was determined from the ^1H NMR spectrum on the signals of the vinylic protons respectively at 7.93 and 7.43 ppm. The coupling reaction was also carried out in the same conditions with a small quantity of 1Z (Scheme 1). Surprisingly, the only product obtained was the (*E*)-3-methoxymethylene-indoline-2-one 5 [15] formed by a side reaction with the solvent MeOH (Scheme 1). In contrast with what was obtained with the mixture of *Z/E* isomers of 1, when starting from the *Z* isomer no traces of compound 4 was detected. It could be possible that, in the case of the *Z/E* mixture, only the *E* isomer has reacted with the *N*-(α)-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-L-lysine to give 4 as a mixture of *Z/E* isomers. This result could also be explained by isomerization of vinyl chloride and/or the resulted enamine.

For the synthesis of compounds 12 and 13 (Fig. 2), the required intermediates 8 and 11 were prepared respectively from *D*-phenylalanine and *L*-phenylglycine according to the procedure described for the synthesis of *p*-amino-*L*-phenylalanine (Scheme 2) [18,19]. First, different conditions for the nitration of *L*-phenylalanine have been tried to prepare the enantiomer of

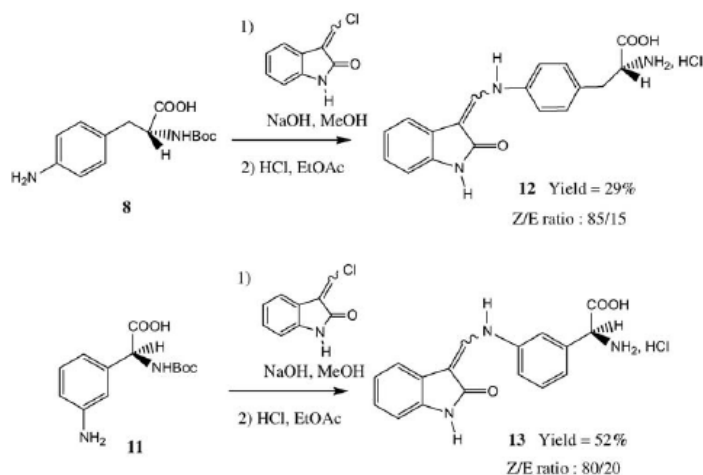
compound 8. However, in contrast with what was described in the literature [20], the required *p*-nitro-*L*-phenylalanine was never obtained. When the nitration step was carried out on *D*-phenylalanine, *p*-nitro-*D*-phenylalanine 6 was obtained in 16% yield. The nitration leading to 6 and 9 derivatives was performed in the presence of a mixture of concentrated HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 . The α -amino function was further protected using di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate in the presence of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 . The amino intermediates 8 and 11 were finally obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of the corresponding protected nitro derivatives 7 and 10. The physical properties, including $[\alpha]_D$ values and spectral data of 6, 7, 8 were identical to those described in the literature for their enantiomers [18, 20]. Several batches of these compounds were prepared; however, in all the cases, the $[\alpha]_D$ values were opposite to those expected on the basis of the literature data. For compounds 9, 10 and 11, the physical properties and spectral data were in accordance with those already described in the literature for the corresponding enantiomer (compound 9) [21] or racemate (compound 10 and 11) [22].

Compounds 12 and 13, substituted in the 3 position by amino acid moieties containing a phenyl ring, were obtained using the same procedure as described above for compound 4 (Scheme 3).

In these conditions, compound 12 was obtained as a mixture (85/15) of *Z/E* isomers in 29% yield whereas compound 13 was obtained as a mixture (80/20) of *Z/E* isomers in 52% yield.



Scheme 2.



Scheme 3.

The Z/E isomeric ratio for compound **12** was determined from the ^1H NMR spectrum on the signals of the vinylic protons respectively at 8.63 and 7.79 ppm and for compound **13**, on the signals of the vinylic protons at 8.65 and 7.74 ppm. The Z/E isomeric ratios of compounds **4**, **12** and **13** were evaluated by quantum semi-empirical calculations, using Ampac8.0 program [23], on both isomers global minima geometries found previously by conformational analysis using Macromodel 7.0 program [24]. The comparison of the E_a activation energy

difference between the reactants and the transition state) of Z and E isomers for compounds **4**, **12** and **13** showed that the Z configuration is the major one (Table 1). The results showed that, for these three compounds, the Z isomer was stabilized by an intramolecular hydrogen bond (black lines, Fig. 3) between the NH hydrogen and the oxygen of the oxindole carbonyl group. For compound **4**, the folding of the flexible side chain was stabilized by an additional hydrogen bond between the α -amino function and the oxygen atom of the oxindole

Table 1
Computational results of Z/E isomers for compounds 4, 12 and 13

	4Z	4E
E_a activation energy (kcal mol ⁻¹)	20.0	23.0
E_a (Z) – E_a (E) (kcal mol ⁻¹)		3.0
Theoretical ratio Z/E	99.0	1.0
Experimental ratio Z/E	70.0	30.0
	12Z	12E
E_a activation energy (kcal mol ⁻¹)	63.0	66.0
E_a (Z) – E_a (E) (kcal mol ⁻¹)		3.0
Theoretical ratio Z/E	99.0	1.0
Experimental ratio Z/E	85.0	15.0
	13Z	13E
E_a activation energy (kcal mol ⁻¹)	72.0	75.0
E_a (Z) – E_a (E) (kcal mol ⁻¹)		3.0
Theoretical ratio Z/E	99.0	1.0
Experimental ratio Z/E	80.0	20.0

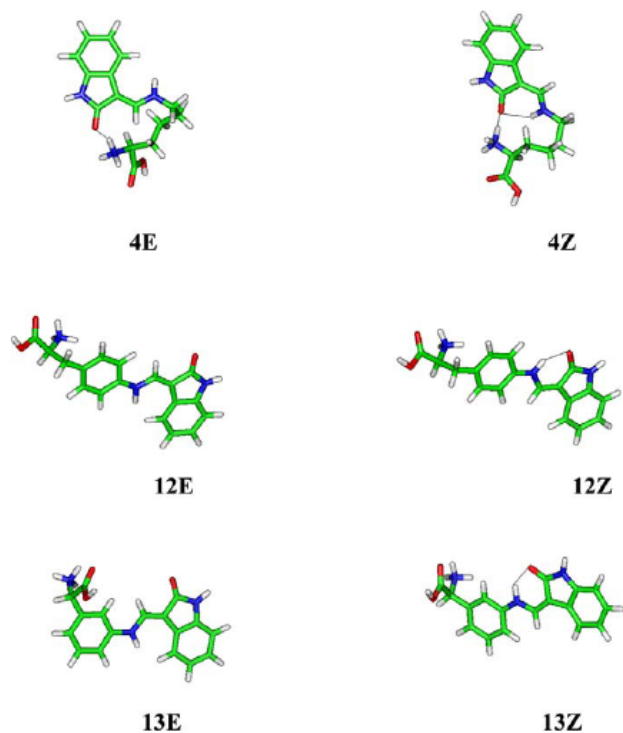


Fig. 3.

ndole moiety. Moreover, the conformation around the CH vinylic-NH bond was also characterized by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. Arising from restricted rotation around this bond, the signals of the vinylic protons were doublets (compounds 4, 12 and 13) and the NH signals were doublets for compounds 12 and 13 and a doubled triplet for compound 4 with a $J_{\text{CH-NH}}$ coupling constant of 12.0–13.5 Hz, which is typical of an anti conformation [25].

3. Biological activities

A preliminary evaluation of the antiproliferative activities of compounds 4, 12 and 13 was performed in vitro by two fluoro-

metric assays: Resazurin reduction test (RRT) and Hoechst 33342 dye DNA assay [26] in a panel of human solid cancer cell lines (PC 3: prostatic adenocarcinoma, DLD-1: colon carcinoma, MCF-7: breast adenocarcinoma, M4Beu: melanoma teratocarcinoma, A549: lung carcinoma, PA 1: ovarian carcinoma), and healthy cell lines (a murine fibroblast cell line L929 and a human fibroblast primary culture). Compound 12 and 13 were inactive against the cell lines tested. Only compound 4, bearing a flexible side chain, showed antiproliferative activities. This compound was selective toward some of the cell lines tested since it exhibited cytotoxicity only against DLD-1 (IC₅₀ = 10 μM), PA-1 (IC₅₀ = 15 μM), L929 (IC₅₀ = 17 μM) and fibroblast (IC₅₀ = 14 μM) cell lines.

In conclusion, a convenient method for the synthesis of substituted indolin-2-ones bearing different amino acid moieties in the 3 position is described. The antiproliferative activities of these compounds have shown that a better pharmaceutical profile is obtained with a flexible side chain which allows the folding of this chain. The inhibitory activities of compound 4 toward various kinases and the synthesis of compound 4 analogues are currently under investigation in our laboratory.

4. Experimental

4.1. Chemistry

IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 881 spectrometer (ν in cm⁻¹). NMR spectra were performed on a Bruker AVANCE 400 (¹H: 400 MHz, ¹³C: 100 MHz) (chemical shifts δ in ppm, the following abbreviations are used: singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), doubled triplet (dt), doubled doublet (dd), doubled doublet doublet (ddd), multiplet (m), broad signal (br s), tertiary carbons (C *tert*), quaternary carbons (C *quat*). Mass spectra (ES) were determined on a high resolution Waters Micro Q-toff apparatus. Chromatographic purifications were performed by flash silica gel Geduran SI 60 (Merck) 0.040–0.063 mm column chromatography. For purity tests, TLC was performed on fluorescent silica gel plates (60 F254 from Merck).

4.1.1. (Z/E)-3-chloromethylene-indolin-2-one 1 and 3,3-dichloromethylene-indolin-2-one 2

A solution of butyllithium (1.6 M in hexane, 1.8 ml, 2.9 mmol) was added to a suspension of (chloromethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide (1.3 g, 3.06 mmol) in THF (20 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h before cooling to –10 °C and addition of a solution of isatine (150 mg, 1.02 mmol) in THF (20 ml). The mixture was stirred at –10 °C for 1 h before addition of brine. After extraction with EtOAc, the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄, evaporated and the residue was purified by chromatography (eluent cyclohexane/EtOAc 80:20) to give two products. Compound 2 (9 mg, 0.04 mmol, 4% yield) and a mixture of Z/E 1 (93 mg, 0.52 mmol, 51% yield) were isolated as yellow powders. These compounds have already been described in the literature [14–17].

Compound 1: ^1H NMR spectrum of the diastereoisomeric mixture (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 6.83 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, Z isomer), 6.88 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, E isomer), 6.96 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, Z isomer), 7.03 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, E isomer), 7.24 (dt, $J_1 = 7.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 1.0$ Hz, 1H, Z isomer), 7.32 (dt, $J_1 = 7.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 1.0$ Hz, 1H, E isomer), 7.58 (s, 1H, $\text{H}_{\text{vinylic}}$, E isomer), 7.60 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, Z isomer), 7.88 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, E isomer), 7.88 (s, 1H, $\text{H}_{\text{vinylic}}$, Z isomer), 10.64 (s, 1H, NH, Z isomer), 10.67 (s, 1H, NH, E isomer).

4.1.2. Diastereoisomeric mixture of dimer 3

To a solution of 1 (90 mg, 0.5 mmol) in MeOH (5 ml) were added successively, L-lysine (73 mg, 0.5 mmol) and an aqueous 1N NaOH solution (0.5 ml). After stirring for 4 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture was neutralized by addition of HCl (1 N) before extraction with EtOAc. The organic phases were dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under vacuum to give 3 (34 mg, 0.079 mmol, 32% yield) as a green amorphous solid. IR (NaCl) $\nu_{\text{NH, OH}}$ 3671–3044 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1730 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C-O}}$ 1671 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ 1606 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ES) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 433.1876, found 433.1889. ^1H NMR spectrum of the mixture of four diastereoisomers (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 1.35–1.46 (m, CH_2 lys), 1.55–1.70 (m, CH_2 lys), 1.78–1.98 (m, CH_2 lys), 3.35–3.48 (m, CH_2 lys), 4.06–4.15 (m, CH_α), 6.76–7.01 (m), 7.26–7.35 (m), 7.38–7.50 (m), 7.55–7.68 (m), 7.92 (d, $J = 13.5$ Hz, $\text{H}_{\text{vinylic}}$), 7.93 (d, $J = 13.5$ Hz, $\text{H}_{\text{vinylic}}$), 8.82 (dt, $J_1 = 13.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 6.0$ Hz, $\text{NH}_{\text{vinylic}}$), 8.99–9.06 (m, $\text{NH}_{\text{vinylic}}$), 9.91 (s, $\text{NH}_{\text{indolic}}$), 9.96 (s, $\text{NH}_{\text{indolic}}$), 10.17 (br s, $\text{NH}_{\text{indolic}}$), 10.23 (s, $\text{NH}_{\text{indolic}}$). The signal of the carboxylic acid proton is not visible on the spectrum.

4.1.3. Typical coupling and deprotection procedure for the preparation of compounds 4, 12 and 13

An aqueous 1 N NaOH solution (0.35 ml) was added to a solution of *N*-(α)-Boc-amino acids (0.35 mmol) in MeOH (3 ml) before adding a solution of (*Z/E*)-3-chloromethylindolin-2-one 1 (0.35 mmol) in MeOH (3 ml). After stirring at room temperature for 24 hours, the reaction mixture was neutralized by addition of HCl (1 N) before extraction with EtOAc. The organic phases were dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under vacuum. EtOAc (4.2 ml) and HCl 3 M (1.26 ml) were added to the residue. The mixture was stirred for 4 hours at 50 °C. The required compounds were isolated by filtration of the solid obtained after evaporation and addition of EtOAc.

(*Z/E*, S)-3-(5-amino-5-carboxypentylaminomethylene)-indolin-2-one 4: yellow solid. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{OH, NH}}$ 3660–3170 cm^{-1} , $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1735 cm^{-1} , $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1653 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ 1615 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ES) calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{NaO}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 312.1324, found 312.1342. NMR of the major Z isomer: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 1.33–1.55 (m, 2H, CH_2 lys), 1.58–1.69 (m, 2H, CH_2 lys), 1.78–1.92 (m, 2H, CH_2 lys), 3.34–3.44 (m, 2H, CH_2 lys), 3.92–3.99 (m, 1H, CH_α), 6.78–6.93 (m, 3H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J = 13.5$ Hz, 1H, $\text{H}_{\text{vinylic}}$), 8.29–8.41 (br s, 3H, NH_3^+), 8.79 (dt, $J_1 = 13.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 6.5$ Hz, 1H, $\text{NH}_{\text{vinylic}}$), 10.20 (s, 1H, $\text{NH}_{\text{indolic}}$). The signal of the carboxylic acid proton is not visible

on the spectrum. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 21.3, 29.5, 30.2, 47.9 (CH_2 lys), 51.7 (CH_{lys}), 94.3, 125.3, 135.5 ($\text{C}_{\text{arom.}}$), 108.6, 114.9, 119.7, 121.9, 147.8 ($\text{CH}_{\text{arom.}}$), 169.5, 170.9 (C=O).

4.1.4. *m*-Nitro-L-phenylglycine 9

At 0 °C, (S)-(+)-phenylglycine (1 g, 6.6 mmol) was added to a mixture of concentrated H_2SO_4 (1 ml) and fuming HNO_3 (1 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C then 30 min. at room temperature before hydrolysis with cold water (20 ml). The pH was adjusted to pH 9 by addition of an aqueous solution of 4 M NH_4OH . The resulting mixture was stirred at 4 °C for 96 h, compound 9 was isolated by filtration. After washing with cold water, compound 9 was isolated (647 mg, 3.3 mmol, 50% yield) as a yellow powder: m.p. 160 °C. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +100$ ($c = 0.66$, HCl 1 M), Literature value for the corresponding enantiomer $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -89.5$ ($c = 0.8$, aq. HCl) [21]. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{NH, OH}}$ 3639–3267 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1682 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ 1623 cm^{-1} . ^1H (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 4.50 (s, 1H, H_α), 7.65 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H). Due to the insolubility of compound 9, the ^{13}C NMR spectrum could not be recorded.

4.1.5. *N* α -Boc-*m*-nitro-L-phenylglycine 10

At 0 °C, saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (1.16 ml) and Boc_2O (0.43 ml, 2.04 mmol) were added to a solution of 9 (200 mg, 1.02 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3.4 ml) and water (2.3 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The pH was adjusted to pH 2–3 by addition of 3 M HCl. After extraction with EtOAc, the organic phases were dried over MgSO_4 and the solvent was removed to give a residue which was purified by flash chromatography (eluent EtOAc/MeOH, from 10:0 to 8:2). Compound 10 was isolated (299 mg, 1.01 mmol, 99% yield) as a yellow powder: m.p. 115 °C (dec.). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +90$ ($c = 1$, MeOH). IR (KBr) ν_{OH} 3396 cm^{-1} ν_{NH} 2980 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1683 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ 1605 cm^{-1} . The spectral data (^1H , ^{13}C NMR and HRMS) of the corresponding racemate were already described in the literature [22].

4.1.6. *N* α -Boc-*m*-amino-L-phenylglycine 11

A mixture of 7 (310 mg, 1.05 mmol), MeOH (30 ml) and 10% Pd/C was hydrogenated at room temperature under 50 psi for 24 h. After filtration over Celite and washing with MeOH, the filtrate was evaporated to give compound 11 (209 mg, 0.79 mmol, 75% yield) as a yellow powder: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +75$ ($c = 1$, MeOH). IR (KBr) ν_{OH} 3410 cm^{-1} ν_{NH} 2990 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1680 cm^{-1} $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ 1589 cm^{-1} . The spectral data (^1H NMR and HRMS) of the corresponding racemate were already described in the literature [22].

4.1.7. (*Z/E*, R)-3-[(4-aminoethyl-4-carboxyethyl)phenylaminomethylene]-indolin-2-one 12

Prepared according to the procedure described above for compound 4. Yellow solid, IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{NH, OH}}$ 3664–3147 cm^{-1} , $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1737, 1661 cm^{-1} , $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ 1610 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ES) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 324.1348, found

324.1364. NMR of the major Z isomer: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 3.06–3.17 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.23 (br s, 1H, H_a), 6.88 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (dt, $J_1 = 7.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (dt, $J_1 = 7.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.20–8.38 (br s, 3H, NH₃⁺), 8.63 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H, H_{vinylic}), 10.54 (s, 1H, NH_{indolic}), 10.76 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H, NH_{vinylic}). The signal of the carboxylic proton is not visible on the spectrum. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 35.0 (CH₂), 53.1 (CH_a), 99.7, 124.1, 129.3, 137.0, 139.1 (C_{arom.}), 109.1, 115.9 (2C), 117.0, 120.3, 124.0, 130.6 (2C), 137.7 (CH_{arom.}), 169.8, 170.3 (C=O).

4.1.8. (Z/E, S)-3-[(3-aminomethyl-3-carboxymethyl)phenylaminomethylene]-indolin-2-one **13**

Prepared according to the procedure described above for compound **4**. Yellow solid, IR (KBr) ν_{NH} , ν_{OH} 3665–3136 cm^{-1} , $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ 1732, 1668 cm^{-1} , $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ 1594 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ES) calcd for C₁₇H₁₆N₃O₃ [M+H]⁺ 310.1192, found 310.1205. NMR of the major Z isomer: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 5.13 (br s, 1H, H_a), 6.88–6.95 (m, 1H), 6.97–7.00 (m, 1H), 7.06–7.10 (m, 1H), 7.20–7.22 (m, 1H), 7.50–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.58–7.63 (m, 2H), 8.65 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{vinylic}), 8.81–8.92 (m, 4H, NH₃⁺, OH), 10.61 (s, 1H, NH_{indolic}), 10.86 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H, NH_{vinylic}). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 55.3 (CH_a), 100.3, 123.9, 134.6, 137.1, 140.3 (C_{arom.}), 109.2, 115.4, 116.1, 117.2, 120.4, 122.3, 124.3, 130.2, 137.4 (CH_{arom.}), 169.3, 169.8 (C=O).

4.2. Antiproliferative activities

4.2.1. Cell cultures

Stock cell cultures were maintained as monolayers in 75- cm^2 culture flasks in Glutamax Eagle's minimum essential medium (MEM) with Earle's salts supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 5 ml 100 mM sodium pyruvate, 5 ml of 100× non-essential amino acids and 2 mg gentamicin base. Cells were grown at 37 °C in a humidified incubator under an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂.

4.2.2. Survival assays

Cells were plated at a density of 5×10^3 cells in 190 μl culture medium in each well of 96-well microplates and were allowed to adhere for 16 h before treatment with tested drug. A stock solution 20 mM of each tested drug was prepared in DMSO and kept at –20 °C until use. Then 50 μl of each tested solution were added to the cultures. A 48 h continuous drug exposure protocol was used. The antiproliferative effect of the tested drug was assessed by both the resazurin reduction test and determination of DNA cellular content after cell lysis.

4.2.3. Resazurin reduction test

Plates were rinsed with 200 μl PBS at 37 °C and emptied by overturning on absorbent toweling. Then 150 μl of a 25 μg ml^{-1} solution of resazurin in MEM without phenol red was added to each well. Plates were incubated for 1 h at 37 °C in

a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂. Fluorescence was then measured on an automated 96-well plate reader (Fluoroscan Ascent FL, Labsystem) using an excitation wavelength of 530 nm and an emission wavelength of 590 nm. Under the conditions used, fluorescence was proportional to the number of living cells in the well. The IC₅₀, defined as the drug concentration required to inhibit cell proliferation by 50%, was calculated from the curve of concentration-dependent survival percentage, defined as fluorescence in experimental wells compared with fluorescence in control wells, after subtraction of the blank values.

After reading, cells were prepared for cellular DNA quantitation with Hoechst dye 3342. They were rinsed with PBS, resazurin solution was then eliminated and plates were stored at –80 °C.

4.2.4. Hoechst dye 3342 test

On the day of assay, plates were thawed at room temperature for 10 min. 100 μl of a 0.01% (m/v) SDS solution in distilled water was then distributed into each well, the plates were incubated for 1 h at room temperature and frozen again at –80 °C for 1 h. After thawing, 100 μl of Hoechst dye 3342 solution at 30 μg ml^{-1} in a hypersaline buffer (10 mM Tris–HCl, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA and 2 M NaCl) were added to each well. The plates protected from light were incubated in this solution at room temperature for 1 h on a plate shaker. Fluorescence was then measured at 360/460 nm on a microplate fluorescence reader.

Under the conditions used, fluorescence was proportional to the amount of biomass and the IC₅₀ was calculated as above.

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