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cussions.

Registry No. Tamoxifen, 10540-29-1; tamoxifen *N,N*-diethyl derivative, 97818-91-2; tamoxifen piperazino derivative, 97818-85-4; tamoxifen pyrrolidino derivative, 15917-44-9; tamoxifen 4-iodo derivative, 116057-66-0; tamoxifen 4-hydroxy derivative, 65213-48-1; tamoxifen *c*-methyl derivative, 15917-50-7.

Quinoline Antifolate Thymidylate Synthase Inhibitors: Variation of the C2- and C4-Substituents

Peter Warner,^{*,†} Andrew J. Barker,[†] Ann L. Jackman,[†] Kenneth D. Burrows,[†] Neal Roberts,[†] Joel A. M. Bishop,[†] Brigid M. O'Connor,[‡] and Leslie R. Hughes[†]

Department of Chemistry, ICI Pharmaceuticals, Mereside, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 4TG, UK, and Institute of Cancer Research, 15 Cotswold Road, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5NG, UK. Received December 16, 1991

Modifications to the bicyclic ring system of the potent thymidylate synthase (TS) inhibitor *N*-[4-[*N*-(2-amino-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-quinazolinyl)methyl]-*N*-prop-2-ynylamino]benzoyl]-L-glutamic acid (1, CB3717) have led to the synthesis of a series of quinoline antifolates bearing a variety of substituents at the C2 and C4 positions. In general the synthetic route involved the coupling of the appropriate diethyl *N*-[4-(prop-2-ynylamino)benzoyl]-L-glutamate with a disubstituted 6-(bromomethyl)quinoline followed by deprotection using mild alkali. The compounds were tested as inhibitors of partially purified L1210 TS. As a measure of cytotoxicity, the compounds were tested for their inhibition of the growth of L1210 cells in culture. Good enzyme inhibition and cytotoxicity were found for compounds containing chloro, amino, or methyl substituents at the C2 position with chloro or bromo substituents at C4. The effect on enzyme inhibition of varying the N10 substituent of 2h was similar to that observed in the quinazolinone-containing antifolates, indicating that the quinoline compounds may be interacting with the enzyme in a similar way to the quinazolinones. Also, the introduction of a 2'-fluoro substituent into the benzoyl ring of several of the quinoline antifolates led to an increase in both TS inhibition and the inhibition of L1210 cell growth. These data demonstrate that the N3-H of the pyrimidine ring of the quinazolinone antifolates is not required for binding to TS if appropriate substituents are placed at the C2 and C4 positions of the bicyclic ring system.

Introduction

The 2-aminoquinazoline antifolate *N*-[4-[*N*-(2-amino-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-quinazolinyl)methyl]-*N*-prop-2-ynylamino]benzoyl]-L-glutamic acid (CB3717, 1) is a potent inhibitor ($K_i \approx 3$ nM) of both murine and human thymidylate synthase (TS, EC 2.1.1.45) and shows antitumor activity in some animal models.¹⁻⁷ Phase I/II clinical studies with 1 demonstrated responses in patients, particularly those with breast, ovarian, and liver cancer.⁸⁻¹⁴ However, the compound caused unacceptable side effects, in particular, unpredictable liver and dose-limiting life-threatening kidney toxicities. Studies indicated that at least the nephrotoxicity of the compound was due to the physicochemical properties of the compound, especially poor aqueous solubility, rather than an intrinsic property of antifolate based TS inhibitors.^{15,16}

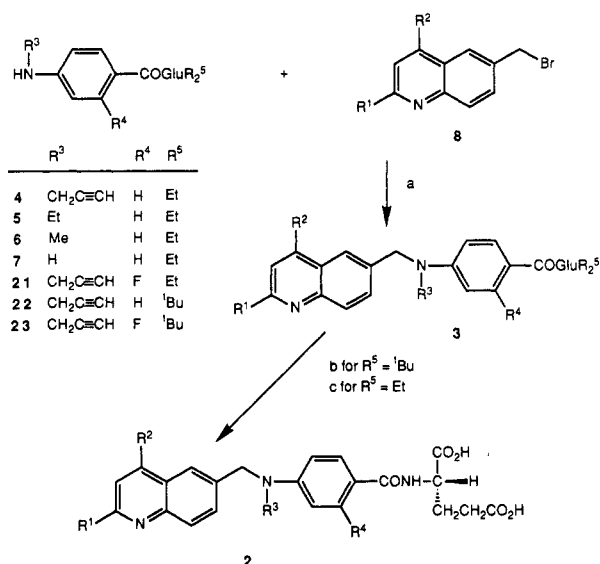
Several studies have been carried out in which the effects of modifications to various parts of 1 were investigated.¹⁷⁻²⁸ In particular, the consequences on in vitro TS inhibition and tumor cell growth inhibition of changing the C2-amino group of the bicycle have been reported.^{18-21,23} Replacement of this functional group of 1 with a hydrogen^{18,20,27} or methyl^{19,21} substituent led to compounds with greater aqueous solubility, a lack of liver and kidney toxicity in mice, and enhanced efficacy as inhibitors of tumor cell growth in vitro. Subsequently a large number of compounds with a variety of C2 substituents have been synthesized and evaluated as novel cancer cell growth inhibitors.²³ The effects of modifications to the N10 substitu-

ent²⁸ and the *p*-aminobenzoyl ring^{22,25,26} have also been studied.

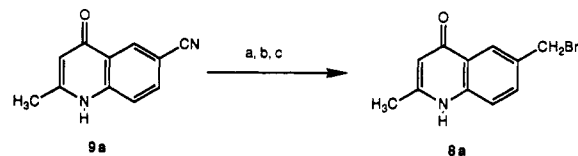
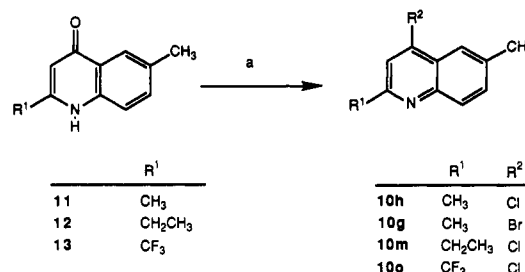
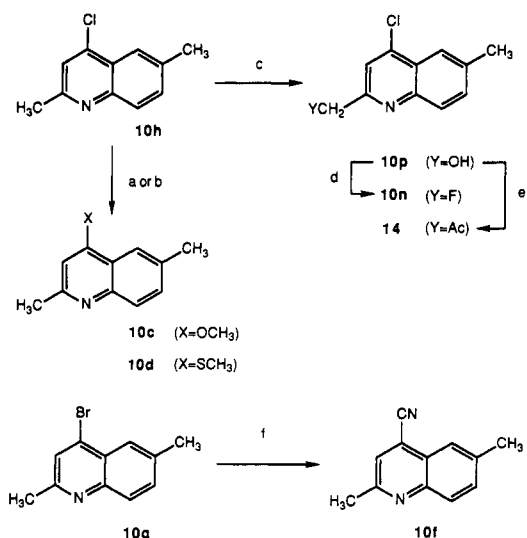
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[†]ICI Pharmaceuticals.

[‡]Institute of Cancer Research.

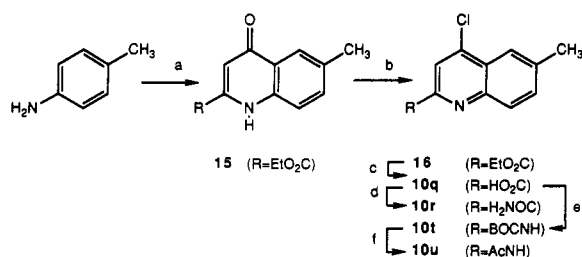
Scheme I^{a,b}^a See Table I for values of R¹ and R².^b Reagents: (a) 2,6-lutidine, DMF, 70 °C; (b) TFA, 20 °C; (c) EtOH, 1 M aqueous NaOH, 20 °C.

It was our aim to make more extensive modifications to the bicyclic ring system of 1 to develop a novel series of

Scheme II^a^a Reagents: (a) Raney nickel, HCO₂H, 100 °C; (b) NaBH₄, EtOH; (c) PBr₃, 38 °C.Scheme III^a^a Reagents: POCl₃ or POBr₃, *N,N*-dimethylaniline, PhCH₃, 110 °C.Scheme IV^a^a Reagents: (a) NaOCH₃, MeOH, 60 °C; (b) NaSCH₃, MeCN, 70 °C; (c) (1) *m*-CPBA, CHCl₃, (2) Ac₂O, 80 °C, (3) 10% aqueous HCl, 100 °C; (d) Et₂NSF₃, CH₂Cl₂, -70 °C; (e) Ac₂O, py, 60 °C; (f) CuCN, DMF, 140 °C.

TS inhibitors without the quinazoline ring. In particular, by radically altering the hydrogen-bonding characteristics

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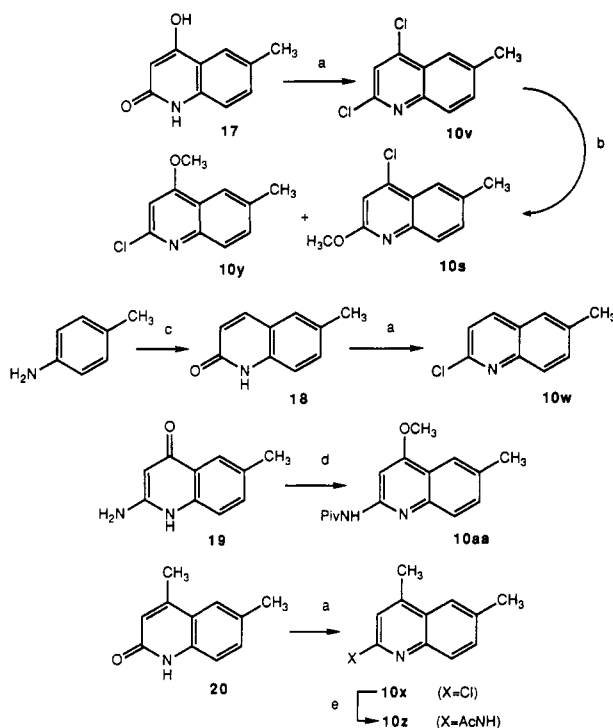
Scheme V^a

^a Reagents: (a) diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate; (b) POCl₃, *N,N*-dimethylaniline, PhCH₃, 110 °C; (c) 2 M aqueous NaOH, EtOH; (d) (1) SOCl₂, 80 °C, (2) NH₃, H₂O, MeCN; (e) diphenyl phosphorazidate, Et₃N, *t*-BuOH, 100 °C; (f) (1) TFA, (2) Ac₂O.

of the bicycle, it was anticipated that modulation of the physicochemical properties of the compounds, such as solubility, could be achieved. However, it was not clear whether such compounds would be potent inhibitors of TS. Recently the synthesis and TS inhibition of a 3,5,8-trideazapteridine (quinoline) containing antifolate was reported.¹⁷ The compound, 2-desamino-2-methyl-*N*¹⁰-propargyl-3,5,8-trideazafolate, was found to be a poor inhibitor of human TS.¹⁷ However, in this paper we describe the synthesis and biological activity of a series of TS inhibitors containing the quinoline ring system, examples of which are potent inhibitors of murine TS.

Chemistry

The quinoline antifolates 2a-ee described in this paper were prepared by alkylation of the (*p*-aminobenzoyl)-glutamate esters 4,¹ 5,²⁹ 6,³⁰ 7,³¹ 21,²² 22²¹ and 23³² with the

Scheme VI^a

^a Reagents: (a) POCl₃, *N,N*-dimethylaniline, PhCH₃, 110 °C; (b) NaOCH₃, MeOH, 65 °C; (c) (1) cinnamoyl chloride, py, CH₂Cl₂, (2) AlCl₃, 100 °C; (d) (1) TsOCH₃, 120 °C, (2) pivaloyl chloride, Et₃N, DMF; (e) (1) NH₃ gas, PhOH, 140 °C, (2) Ac₂O.

appropriate 6-(bromomethyl)quinolines 8a-h and 8l-aa and saponification of the resulting diesters under either basic conditions for the diethyl esters (3a-t,w-cc,ee) or acidic conditions for the di-*tert*-butyl esters (3u,v,dd) (Scheme I). The 6-(bromomethyl)quinolines were generally derived from the corresponding 6-methylquinolines by radical benzylic bromination with *N*-bromosuccinimide. 2,6-Dimethylquinoline and 2,4,6-trimethylquinoline, obtained commercially,³¹ were found to brominate selectively at the 6-methyl position. 6-(Bromomethyl)-4-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline (8a) could not be prepared by NBS bromination of the corresponding 6-methyl compound because of competing ring bromination at the 3-position. Therefore 8a was synthesized from the corresponding nitrile 9a³³ by reduction with Raney nickel to give the intermediate aldehyde, further reduction with NaBH₄ to the benzylic alcohol, and bromination with PBr₃ (Scheme II).

The 4-hydroxyquinolines 11-13 were prepared from *p*-toluidine and β-keto esters by a literature procedure³⁴ and converted to the 4-haloquinolines 10h,g,m,o by the appropriate phosphorus oxyhalide (Scheme III). The 4-chloro substituent of 10h was readily displaced by

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Table I.^a Preparation and in Vitro Activities of Antifolate Diacids

| compd | quinoline precursor | R ¹ | R ² | R ³ | R ⁴ | method ^b | % yield | mp, °C | formula ^c | IC ₅₀ , μM | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | inhibn of TS | inhibn of L1210 cell growth in culture |
| 1 ^d | | | | | | | | | | 0.02 | 3.4 |
| 2a | 8a | CH ₃ | OH | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | E,A,B | 90 | 235–237 | C ₂₆ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₅ ·1.5H ₂ O | 6.3 | >100 |
| 2b | 8b | CH ₃ | H | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | D,A,B | 64 | 103–108 | C ₂₆ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₅ ·1.75H ₂ O ^e | 7.9 | >100 |
| 2c | 8c | CH ₃ | OCH ₃ | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | F,D,A,B | 62 | 178–182 | C ₂₇ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₅ ·2H ₂ O | 6.0 | >100 |
| 2d | 8d | CH ₃ | SCH ₃ | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,G,D,A,B | 61 | 105–112 | C ₂₇ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₅ ·2H ₂ O | 8.9 | 100 |
| 2e | 8e | CH ₃ | CH ₃ | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,B | 53 | 118–120 | C ₂₇ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₅ ·2.6H ₂ O | 0.8 | >100 |
| 2f | 8f | CH ₃ | CN | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,H,D,A,B | 68 | 133–139 | C ₂₇ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₅ ·H ₂ O | 1.5 | 75 |
| 2g | 8g | CH ₃ | Br | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,B | 65 | 135–140 | C ₂₆ H ₂₄ BrN ₃ O ₅ ·1.5H ₂ O | 0.22 | 14 |
| 2h | 8h | CH ₃ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,B | 91 | 130–135 | C ₂₆ H ₂₄ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·H ₂ O | 0.25 | 8 |
| 2i | 8h | CH ₃ | Cl | H | H | C,D,A,B | 87 | 148–153 | C ₂₃ H ₂₂ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·1.5H ₂ O | 38 | >100 |
| 2j | 8h | CH ₃ | Cl | CH ₃ | H | C,D,A,B | 94 | 180–182 | C ₂₄ H ₂₄ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·1.5H ₂ O | 2.3 | 24 |
| 2k | 8h | CH ₃ | Cl | CH ₂ CH ₃ | H | C,D,A,B | 92 | 128–130 | C ₂₅ H ₂₆ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·0.75H ₂ O | 0.74 | 23 |
| 2l | 8l | H | Cl | CH ₂ CH ₃ | H | D,A,B | 23 | 114–120 | C ₂₄ H ₂₄ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·HCO ₂ H ^f | 1.13 | 30 |
| 2m | 8m | CH ₂ CH ₃ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,B | 90 | 104–110 | C ₂₇ H ₂₆ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·H ₂ O | 0.99 | >100 |
| 2n | 8n | CH ₂ F | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | I,J,D,A,B | 76 | 97–106 | C ₂₆ H ₂₃ ClFN ₃ O ₅ ·2H ₂ O | 0.62 | >100 |
| 2o | 8o | CF ₃ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,B | 77 | 90–94 | C ₂₆ H ₂₁ ClF ₃ N ₃ O ₅ ·0.5H ₂ O | 0.15 | >100 |
| 2p | 8p | CH ₂ OH | Cl | CH ₂ CH ₃ | H | K,D,A,B | 89 | 119–125 | C ₂₅ H ₂₆ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·0.75H ₂ O | 1.05 | >100 |
| 2q | 8q | CO ₂ H | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,B | 83 | 145–150 | C ₂₆ H ₂₂ ClN ₃ O ₇ ·H ₂ O | 31 | >100 |
| 2r | 8r | CONH ₂ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | B,L,D,A,B | 60 | 140–145 | C ₂₆ H ₂₃ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·0.5H ₂ O | 1.9 | >100 |
| 2s | 8s | OCH ₃ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,F,D,A,B | 54 | 132–134 | C ₂₆ H ₂₄ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·H ₂ O | 9.0 | >100 |
| 2t | 8t | NH ₂ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | M,D,A,N | 52 | 177–179 | C ₂₅ H ₂₃ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·1.5H ₂ O | 0.096 | 11 |
| 2u | 8u | NHCOCH ₃ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | O,D,A,S | 51 | 160–165 | C ₂₇ H ₂₅ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·0.8CF ₃ CO ₂ H | 1.2 | >100 |
| 2v | 8v | Cl | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,S | 65 | 110–117 | C ₂₅ H ₂₁ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₅ ·0.5H ₂ O | 0.064 | 8 |
| 2w | 8w | Cl | H | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | P,C,D,A,B | 52 | 114–120 | C ₂₅ H ₂₂ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·1.1H ₂ O | 2.6 | >100 |
| 2x | 8x | Cl | CH ₃ | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,D,A,B | 77 | 120–126 | C ₂₆ H ₂₄ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·H ₂ O | 0.12 | >100 |
| 2y | 8y | Cl | OCH ₃ | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | C,F,D,A,B | 76 | 85–90 | C ₂₆ H ₂₄ ClN ₃ O ₅ ·2.25H ₂ O ^g | 0.15 | h |
| 2z | 8z | NH ₂ | CH ₃ | CH ₂ C≡CH | H | Q,D,A,B | 55 | 205–210 | C ₂₆ H ₂₆ N ₄ O ₅ ·1.25H ₂ O | 0.35 | 4 |
| 2aa | 8aa | NH ₂ | OCH ₃ | CH ₂ CH ₃ | H | R,D,A,B | 93 | 200–206 | C ₂₅ H ₂₆ N ₄ O ₅ ·2H ₂ O | 1.9 | 100 |
| 2bb | 8h | CH ₃ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | F | C,D,A,B | 61 | 115–120 | C ₂₆ H ₂₃ ClFN ₃ O ₅ ·2H ₂ O | 0.066 | 0.42 |
| 2cc | 8g | CH ₃ | Br | CH ₂ C≡CH | F | C,D,A,B | 65 | 121–125 | C ₂₆ H ₂₃ BrFN ₃ O ₅ ·1.5H ₂ O | 0.096 | 1.0 |
| 2dd | 8h | Cl | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | F | C,D,A,S | 72 | 88–94 | C ₂₅ H ₂₀ Cl ₂ FN ₃ O ₅ ·H ₂ O | 0.023 | 1.0 |
| 2ee | 8h | NH ₂ | Cl | CH ₂ C≡CH | F | Q,D,A,B | 56 | 165–170 | C ₂₅ H ₂₂ ClFN ₄ O ₅ ·HCl·0.5H ₂ O ⁱ | 0.048 | 2.9 |

^a See Scheme I for positions of substituents R¹–R⁴. ^b See Experimental Section for lettered methods. ^c Anal. C, H, N except where stated otherwise. ^d See ref 21. ^e N: calcd, 8.6; found, 8.0. ^f 2l was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel eluting with 1% HCO₂H in EtOAc as eluant. The NMR spectrum indicated the presence of 1.0 mol HCO₂H. ^g H: calcd, 5.2; found 4.6. ^h Insufficient solubility in test medium. ⁱ N: calcd, 10.0; found 9.3.

NaOMe or NaSMe to give 10c and 10d respectively. The 4-bromo substituent of 10g was displaced with CuCN to give the nitrile 10f (Scheme IV). The 2-methyl group of 10h was oxidized to a hydroxymethyl substituent by the sequence of N-oxidation with *m*-CPBA, acetylation with rearrangement, and hydrolysis to give 10p (Scheme IV). The fluoromethyl compound 10n was subsequently prepared from 10p by reaction with Et₃NSF₃ (Scheme IV).

The synthesis of the 2-carboxyquinoline 10q was achieved by a literature procedure³⁵ involving the reaction of *p*-toluidine with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate to give the ester 15, chlorination with POCl₃ to give the 4-chloro compound 16, and hydrolysis of the ester group. The resulting acid 10q was converted into amide 10r via the acid chloride of 10q and rearranged to the *t*-BOC-protected amine 10t with diphenyl phosphorazidate in *t*-BuOH. Compound 10t was subsequently deprotected and acetylated to give the amide 10u (Scheme V).

2,4-Dichloro-6-methylquinoline (10v), prepared from the corresponding 4-hydroxycarbostyryl 17,³⁶ was heated with NaOMe in MeOH to give a mixture of the monomethyl ethers 10y and 10s, which were separated by chromatog-

raphy (Scheme VI). 2-Chloro-6-methylquinoline 10w was prepared from *p*-toluidine by the sequence of condensation with cinnamoyl chloride, cyclization and elimination of benzene with AlCl₃³⁷ to give 6-methylcarbostyryl (18), and chlorination with POCl₃. 2-Chloro-4,6-dimethylquinoline (10x), synthesized similarly from the corresponding carbostyryl 20 was converted into the 2-acetylamino derivative 10z with ammonia gas in molten phenol and subsequent acetylation. The precursor (10aa) to the 2-amino-4-methoxyquinoline analogue 2aa was prepared from 2-amino-4-hydroxy-6-methylquinoline (19)³⁸ by O-methylation with methyl tosylate and acylation with pivaloyl chloride.

Biological Evaluation

The antifolate diacids were tested as inhibitors of partially purified TS from L1210 mouse leukemia cells that overproduce TS due to amplification of the TS gene.³⁹

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- (36) Zeigler, E.; Fortaita, H. G.; Kappe, T. Synthesen von Heterocyclen, 92. Mitt.: Über die Synthese Substituierter Indog-
derivate. *Monatsh. Chem.* 1967, 98, 324–328.

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- (38) Kadin, S. B.; Lamphere, C. H. A Convenient Synthesis of 2-Amino-4-hydroxyquinolines. *Synthesis* 1977, 500–501.
- (39) Jackman, A. L.; Alison, D. L.; Calvert, A. H.; Harrap, K. R. Increased Thymidylate Synthase in L1210 Cells Possessing Acquired Resistance to N¹⁰-Propargyl-5,8-dideazafolic Acid (CB3717): Development, Characterisation, and Cross-Resistance Studies. *Cancer Res.* 1986, 46, 2810–2815.

The partial purification and assay methods used in this study were as previously described and used a (\pm)-5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolic acid concentration of 200 μ M.^{39,40} The TS inhibitor 1 was included in each assay as a positive control (IC_{50} = 20 nM). The compounds were also tested for their inhibition of the growth of L1210 cells in culture²⁸ and the results expressed as the concentration required to inhibit cell growth by 50% (IC_{50}). 1 was included in each assay as an internal control (IC_{50} = 3.4 μ M). Both the TS and L1210 tests were performed at five inhibitor concentrations, each in duplicate. The results are collected in Table I.

Results and Discussion

Replacement of the nitrogen atom at the 3-position of 2-methylquinazolinone with carbon results in a 4-quinolinone ring system. The quinolinone-containing folate 2a was synthesized and found to be a modest inhibitor of TS and of L1210 cell growth in vitro (Table I). However, this result is not unexpected since replacement of the N3 nitrogen atom of the quinazolinone with carbon radically alters the hydrogen-bonding properties of the bicycle. In the predominating aqueous solution tautomer⁴¹ the N1 hydrogen-bond acceptor of the quinazolinone is transformed into a donor in the quinoline and the donor at the 3-position of the quinazolinone is eliminated. The ability to act as a hydrogen-bond acceptor was restored to the N1 nitrogen by replacing systematically the carbonyl oxygen at C4 with a variety of substituents that are incapable of tautomerization (Table I).

Methylation of the C4 oxygen or replacement with hydrogen did not give compounds with improved levels of TS inhibition or L1210 cell growth inhibition. However, substitution at C4 with a methyl, cyano, or halogen group led to compounds with improved enzyme inhibition. In particular the chloroquinoline 2h is 20 times more potent than 2a and only 10 times less potent than 1 as a TS inhibitor. In addition, it is moderately potent as an inhibitor of the growth of L1210 cells and the human-derived cell line W1-L2 (IC_{50} = 0.44 μ M). Coadministration of 10 μ M thymidine in the L1210 cell assay abolished the inhibition of cell growth by 2h (at 10 times the IC_{50} value), demonstrating that TS inhibition is the sole locus of action of this compound.

The effect of varying the N10 substituent on TS inhibition in several series of quinazolinone inhibitors has been well-defined.²⁸ The 4-chloro-2-methylquinoline folate was chosen to explore the SAR at the N10 position in the quinoline series. The N10 hydrogen compound 2i possessed very modest activity, while the potency increased in the order methyl < ethyl < propargyl (Table I). This is in line with the results obtained for the quinazolinone antifolates.¹⁷ These data provide some evidence that the quinolines may bind to TS in an analogous manner to the quinazolinones.

A selection of 2-substituted 4-chloroquinoline antifolates were synthesized to define the optimal functionality at the 2-position (Table I). Replacement of the C2 methyl of 2h with chloro (2v) or amino (2t) groups led to an enhancement of TS inhibition. The 2,4-dichloroquinoline anti-

folate 2v is 4 times more potent than the corresponding 2-methyl-4-chloro compound 2h. Unfortunately neither compound 2v nor 2t expresses its improved enzyme inhibition by increased L1210 cell growth inhibition. The other analogues were all less active than the C2-methyl compound 2h. The placement of a carboxyl group at the C2 position of the quinoline is particularly detrimental to activity. Clearly the enzyme does not tolerate a negative charge in this region. The other compounds demonstrate a trend toward decreasing enzyme inhibition with increasing steric bulk at C2.

The promising activities of the 2-chloro- and 2-aminoquinoline compounds 2v and 2t were pursued further by the synthesis of a series of 4-substituted-2-aminoquinolines and -2-chloroquinolines (Table I). Although the enzyme tolerated the C4 chlorine of 2v being replaced with methyl or methoxy substituents in both the 2-chloro- or 2-aminoquinolines, the C4 hydrogen substituted analogue 2w was significantly less potent. The 2-amino-4-methylquinoline 2z was found to inhibit L1210 cell growth while the 2-chloro-4-methyl analogue 2x did not.

It has been established in several series of quinazolinone TS inhibitors that the placement of fluorine atoms in the *p*-aminobenzoyl ring can enhance both TS and L1210 cell growth inhibition.²² In particular, a 2'-fluorine is very beneficial. This feature was incorporated into several 2-substituted-4-haloquinolines (Table I). In each case the TS inhibitory potency of the fluorinated analogue was improved 3- or 4-fold compared with the desfluoro compound. For example, the 2,4-dichloro compound 2dd has an in vitro potency comparable with that of 1 with respect to its TS inhibition and is 3-fold more potent as an inhibitor of L1210 cell growth.

The poor aqueous solubility of 1 is probably due to strong intramolecular hydrogen bonding of the 2-aminoquinazolinone ring system. Compounds containing the quinoline ring system are unable to interact strongly in this way and would be expected to be more soluble. Indeed, solubility measurements⁴² have shown that the quinoline analogue 2k has an aqueous solubility (13.1 mg/mL, pH 6.72) significantly higher than 1 (0.06 mg/mL, pH 6.78). It is anticipated that any toxicity of 1 due to its poor solubility would be reduced or eliminated in the quinoline series.

In conclusion, compounds have been synthesized in which the quinazolinone ring, typical of most folate-based TS inhibitors such as 1, has been replaced by a quinoline ring. This structural modification has led to the development of a series of novel antifolates, representatives of which are very potent inhibitors of TS in vitro. The effect of substitution of the C2 and C4 positions of the quinoline ring on potency has been investigated. Electron withdrawing substituents such as chlorine appear to be optimal at the C4 position. Both chloro and amino substituents are particularly favored at C2. In addition, it has been established that several quinoline antifolates are comparable to or better than 1 as inhibitors of the growth of L1210 cells in vitro. However, it is clear from the enzyme inhibition and cell growth inhibition data presented in this paper that there is not a straightforward correlation between these two important factors. This phenomenon is also found within the quinazolinone antifolate series of TS inhibitors. It is generally accepted in the quinazolinone series that the extents of polyglutamation and active transport into cells have profound effects on intracellular

(40) Sikora, E.; Jackman, A. L.; Newell, D. R.; Calvert, A. H. Formation and Retention and Biological Activity of N¹⁰-Propargyl-5,8-dideazafolic Acid (CB3717) Polyglutamates in L1210 Cells in vitro. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 1988, 37, 4047-4054.

(41) Tucker, G. F.; Irvin, J. L. Apparent Ionisation Exponents of 4-Hydroxyquinoline, 4-Methoxyquinoline and N-Methyl-4-quinolone; Evaluation of Lactam-Lactim Tautomerisation. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1951, 73, 1923-1929.

(42) Solubility values were determined in 0.2 M aqueous NaH₂PO₄ by Dr. J. J. Morris.

levels of the antifolates.^{6,22} Evidence for the importance of these mechanisms in the quinoline series and the further exploration of the structural features important for TS inhibition in the quinoline series will be reported elsewhere.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. All experiments were carried out under an atmosphere of argon and at room temperature unless otherwise stated. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide (DMF) was purified by distillation onto molecular sieves at 10 mmHg. Flash chromatography was performed on Merck Kieselgel 60 (art. 9385). TLC was carried out on precoated silica gel plates (Merck Art. 5715) and the resulting chromatograms visualized under UV light (254 nm). The purity of products was assessed by HPLC analysis on a Hichrom S50DS1 Spherisorb Column system set to run isocratically with 60–70% methanol and 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid in water as eluant. Melting points were determined on a Koffler block apparatus and are uncorrected. The proton NMR spectra were determined on a Bruker AM 200 (200 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are expressed in units of δ (ppm) and peak multiplicities are designated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; dd, doublet of doublets; t, triplet; q, quartet; br s, broad singlet; m, multiplet. Fast atom bombardment (FAB) mass spectra were determined with a VG MS9 spectrometer and a Finnigan Incos data system using DMSO as the solvent and glycerol as the matrix. NMR and mass spectra were obtained for all final products and intermediates and are consistent with the proposed structures.

Diethyl *N*-[4-[*N*-(4-chloro-2-methylquinolin-6-yl)-methyl]-*N*-prop-2-ynylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]-L-glutamate (3bb). Method A. A mixture of 8h (4.67 g, 17.3 mmol), diethyl *N*-[2-fluoro-4-(prop-2-ynylamino)benzoyl]-L-glutamate (21) (6.56 g 17.4 mmol),²² and 2,6-lutidine (2.05 mL, 17.6 mmol) in DMF (30 mL) was stirred at 70 °C for 18 h. The mixture was cooled, poured into H₂O (300 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 200 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to give a dark oil which was purified by chromatography using Et₂O as eluant to give the diester 3bb as a gum: 2.04 g (21%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 1.23 (t, J = 6 Hz, 3 H, CH₂CH₃), 1.30 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H, CH₂CH₃), 2.12 (m, 1 H, CH₂CO₂Et), 2.32 (t, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, C≡CH), 2.43 (m, 3 H, CH₂CH₂CO₂Et), 2.76 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.09 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂CH₃), 4.16 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂C≡CH), 4.22 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂CH₃), 4.83 (m, 3 H, CH₂N and NHCH), 6.55 (dd, J = 13.5 and 2 Hz, 1 H, Ar 3'-H), 6.72 (dd, J = 10.5 and 2 Hz, 1 H, Ar 5'-H), 7.19 (m, 1 H, NH), 7.43 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.65 (dd, J = 8.5 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.98 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, Ar 6'-H), 8.06 (m, 2 H, Ar 5- and 8-H); MS (CI) m/z 568 [M + H]⁺.

This procedure was repeated with the appropriate amines and bromides to yield the diesters 3a–aa,cc–ee. All the diesters were purified by chromatography to give gums or amorphous solids that were homogeneous by TLC. All compounds had NMR and mass spectra consistent with the assigned structures.

***N*-[4-[*N*-(4-chloro-2-methylquinolin-6-yl)methyl]-*N*-prop-2-ynylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]-L-glutamic Acid (2bb). Method B.** The diester 3bb (2.04 g, 3.59 mmol) was stirred for 2.5 h in a mixture of 1 *N* aqueous NaOH (21.6 mL, 21.6 mmol) and EtOH (40 mL). The EtOH was evaporated and the resulting aqueous solution was filtered and acidified to pH 3 and 2 *N* HCl. The resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration, washed with H₂O (50 mL) and Et₂O (50 mL) and dried to give 2bb as a white amorphous solid: 1.12 g (61%); mp 115–120 °C; NMR δ (Me₂SO-*d*₆) 2.0 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 2.32 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂CO₂H), 2.64 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 3.28 (br s, 1 H, C≡CH), 4.37 (m, 1 H, NHCH), 4.41 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂C≡CH), 4.93 (s, 2 H, CH₂N), 6.65 (dd, J = 1.5 and 15 Hz, 1 H, Ar), 6.72 (dd, J = 1.5 and 8 Hz, 1 H, Ar), 7.56 (t, J = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar), 7.67 (s, 1 H, Ar), 7.75 (dd, J = 1.5 and 8 Hz, 1 H, Ar), 7.93 (m, 1 H, NH), 7.97 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H, Ar), 8.08 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar); MS (FAB) m/z 510 [M – H][–]. Anal. (C₂₆H₂₃ClFNO₅·2H₂O), C, H, N.

This procedure was repeated with diesters 3a–s,u,w–y,cc,ee to yield the antifolates 2a–s,u,w–y,cc,ee as amorphous solids. For the diesters 3z and 3aa the procedure was modified by heating the compounds in ethanolic base at 65 °C for 18 h to give 2z and 2aa as amorphous solids. All compounds had correct elemental analyses (C, H, N) for the formulae listed unless otherwise stated (Table I) and NMR and mass spectra consistent with the assigned structures.

4-Chloro-2,6-dimethylquinoline (10h). Method C. A mixture of 11⁴³ (20 g, 116 mmol) *N,N*-dimethylaniline (27.97 g, 231 mmol), and POCl₃ (14.18 g, 92.4 mmol) in toluene (200 mL) was stirred at 90 °C for 3.5 h. The mixture was poured into ice water (100 mL) and extracted with CHCl₃ (4 × 100 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated to give a dark oil which was purified by chromatography using 20% v/v EtOAc in hexane as eluent. The product (10h) was isolated as a white solid: 18.9 g (85%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.55 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.31 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.52 (dd, J = 9 and 1.5 Hz, Ar 7-H), 7.90 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 7.93 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 5-H); MS (CI) m/z 192 [M + H]⁺. Anal. (C₁₁H₁₀ClN) C, H, N.

This procedure was repeated with quinolones 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, and 20 to yield chloroquinolones 10m,o, 16, and 10v–x. The bromoquinoline 10g was prepared from 11 by this procedure using POBr₃ in place of POCl₃. All compounds had NMR and mass spectra consistent with the assigned structures.

6-(Bromomethyl)-4-chloro-2-methylquinoline (8h). Method D. A mixture of 10h (6.0 g, 31.3 mmol), NBS (5.96 g, 33.5 mmol) and benzoyl peroxide (0.151 g, 0.550 mmol) in CCl₄ (120 mL) was stirred at 77 °C and illuminated by a 250-W tungsten light bulb for 3 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate evaporated to give an orange solid which was purified by chromatography using 20% v/v EtOAc in hexane as eluant. The product 8h was isolated as a white solid: 4.7 g (56%); mp 111–113 °C; NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.64 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.60 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 7.32 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.64 (dd, J = 9 and 2 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.91 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 8.07 (d, J = 2 Hz, 1 H, 6-H).

This procedure was repeated with quinolones 10b–h,l–o, 14, 16, 10r–aa to give (bromomethyl)quinolones 8b–h,l–o,p,q,r–aa. All compounds had NMR and mass spectra consistent with the assigned structures.

6-(Bromomethyl)-4-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline (8a). Method E. A mixture of 6-cyano-2-methyl-4-quinolone (9a³³) (9.2 g, 50 mmol) and Raney nickel (10 g) in 75% HCO₂H (150 mL) was heated at reflux for 3 h. The mixture was cooled, neutralized with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and filtered. The solid residue was washed with warm methanol (3 × 50 mL). The combined filtrates were extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The combined extracts were washed with H₂O (100 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and evaporated to give 6-formyl-2-methyl-4-quinolone (9.3 g, 99%) as a fawn solid.

A mixture of 6-formyl-2-methyl-4-quinolone (9.3 g, 49.7 mmol) and NaBH₄ (3.8 g, 100 mmol) in EtOH (100 mL) was stirred for 18 h under argon. Water (50 mL) was added and the solution adjusted to pH 6 with 1 *N* HCl, the solvents were evaporated, methanol (50 mL) was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated to give 6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-4-quinolone as an off-white solid (8.1 g, 86%), mp 249–252 °C.

A mixture of 6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-4-quinolone (8.1 g, 42.9 mmol) and PBr₃ (11.8 g, 43.5 mmol) in Et₂O (150 mL) was heated under reflux for 2 h. The mixture was cooled, poured into H₂O (100 mL), and the resulting solid 8a (10.6 g, 98%) isolated by filtration: mp 190–200 °C; NMR δ (Me₂SO) 2.48 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.90 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 6.35 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.72 (m, 2 H, Ar 7-H, 8-H), 8.20 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 12.84 (br s, 1 H, NH); MS (CI) m/z 174 [M + H]⁺.

2,6-Dimethyl-4-methoxyquinoline (10c). Method F. A mixture of 10h (0.50 g, 2.61 mmol) and NaOMe (0.92 g, 17.0 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was heated at reflux for 17 h. The mixture was cooled, the solvent evaporated, and the residue purified by chromatography using 5% v/v MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ as eluant. The product 10c was isolated as a white solid: 0.29 g (59%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.51 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.01 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 6.60 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.48 (dd, J = 9 and 2 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.86 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 7.91 (br s, 1 H, Ar 5-H); MS (CI) m/z 188 [M + H]⁺.

The procedure was repeated with 10v heating at reflux for 1 h to yield a mixture of 10s and 10y, which were separated by chromatography using CH₂Cl₂ as eluant.

2,6-Dimethyl-4-methylthioquinoline (10d). Method G. A mixture of 10h (0.50 g, 2.61 mmol) and NaSMe (0.55 g, 7.86 mmol) in CH₃CN (20 mL) was heated at reflux for 15 h. The mixture

(43) Prepared by the general method described in ref 31.

was cooled, poured into H₂O (50 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 50 mL). The organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to yield **10d** (0.52 g, 98%) as a white solid: NMR δ (Me₂SO-*d*₆) 2.57 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.60 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 3.21 (s, 3 H, SCH₃), 7.11 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 9 and 2 Hz, Ar 7-H), 7.66 (br s, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H); MS (CI) *m/z* 204 [M + H]⁺.

4-Cyano-2,6-dimethylquinoline (10f). Method H. A mixture of **10g** (1.70 g, 7.20 mmol) and CuCN (1.64 g, 18.3 mmol) in DMF (25 mL) was heated at 140 °C for 6 h. The mixture was poured into ice water (40 mL) and ethylenediamine (1 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4 × 100 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated, and the residue was purified by chromatography using 20% EtOAc in hexane as eluant. The product **10f** was isolated as a yellow solid: 0.60 g (46%); mp 113–115 °C; NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.60 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.80 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.54 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 2 and 9 Hz, Ar 7-H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 2 Hz, 1 H, Ar 6-H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H); MS (CI) *m/z* [183]⁺.

4-Chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-methylquinoline (10p). Method I. To a solution of **10h** (4.0 g, 20.9 mmol) in CHCl₃ (50 mL) was added dropwise a solution of *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (6.75 g, 39.1 mmol) in CHCl₃ (50 mL). The mixture was stirred for 18 h, washed with 10% aqueous Na₂CO₃ (2 × 50 mL) and water (50 mL), and evaporated. A mixture of the residue, purified by chromatography using EtOAc as eluant, and acetic anhydride (30 mL) was stirred at 80 °C for 2 h, the solvent evaporated, and a mixture of the residue and 10% HCl (25 mL) heated at reflux for 30 min. The resulting mixture was cooled, basified to pH 14 with 2 N NaOH, and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The combined extracts were evaporated, and the residue was purified by chromatography using 60% v/v EtOAc in hexane as eluant. The product **10p** was isolated as a white solid: 2.00 g (46%); mp 147–148 °C; NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.57 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.86 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 7.36 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 9 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.94 (br s, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H); MS (CI) *m/z* 208 [M + H]⁺.

4-Chloro-2-(fluoromethyl)-6-methylquinoline (10n). Method J. To a solution of Et₃NSF₆ (1.20 g, 7.42 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) at –70 °C was added dropwise a solution of **10p** (1.0 g, 4.82 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL). The mixture was warmed to 20 °C and washed with H₂O, and the solvent evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using CH₂Cl₂ as eluant. The product **10n** was obtained as a white solid (0.28 g, 28%) and without further characterization converted to **8n** using method D: 0.27 g (69%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 4.70 (s, 2 H, CH₂Br), 5.62 (d, *J* = 47 Hz, 1 H, CH₂F), 7.72 (d, *J* = 1 Hz, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.81 (dd, *J* = 2 and 8.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 2 Hz, 1 H, Ar 5-H); MS (CI) *m/z* 288 [M + H]⁺.

2-(Acetoxymethyl)-4-chloro-6-methylquinoline (14). Method K. A mixture of **10p** (1.00 g, 4.82 mmol), Ac₂O (0.91 mL, 9.66 mmol), and pyridine (0.78 mL, 9.66 mmol) in EtOAc (20 mL) was stirred at 60 °C for 18 h. The mixture was cooled, poured into H₂O (50 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The organic extracts were combined and evaporated, and the residue was purified by chromatography using 25% v/v EtOAc in hexane as eluant. The product **14** was isolated as a yellow solid: 0.58 g (48%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.17 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.56 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 5.29 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 7.48 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.54 (dd, *J* = 9 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.91 (br s, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H); MS (CI) *m/z* 250 [M + H]⁺.

4-Chloro-6-methylquinoline-2-carboxamide (10r). Method L. A mixture of **10q**³⁵ (1.00 g, 4.51 mmol) and SOCl₂ (16.3 g, 137 mmol) was heated at 80 °C for 1.5 h. The excess SOCl₂ was evaporated and the residue, dissolved in CH₃CN (25 mL), was added to aqueous NH₃ solution (specific gravity = 0.88, 25 mL) and stirred for 1 h. The white precipitate was isolated by filtration, washed (H₂O), and dried to yield **10r** as an off-white solid: 0.8 g (80%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.38 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 6.63 (br s, 1 H, NH₂), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 9 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.71 (br s, 1 H, NH₂), 7.79 (m, 2 H, Ar 5-H and 8-H), 8.07 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H); MS (CI) *m/z* 221 [M + H]⁺.

2-[(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino]-4-chloro-6-methylquinoline (10t). Method M. A mixture of **10q**³⁵ (1.30 g, 5.87 mmol), *t*-BuOH (30 mL), diphenyl phosphorazidate (1.66 g, 6.00 mmol), and Et₃N (1.6 mL) in DMF (40 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 7 h. The mixture was cooled, evaporated, and purified by

chromatography using CH₂Cl₂ as eluant. The product **10t** was isolated as an off-white solid: 1.12 g (68%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 1.54 (s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃), 2.54 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 9 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.69 (m, 2 H, NH and Ar 8-H), 7.87 (br s, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 8.33 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H); MS (CI) *m/z* 293 [M + H]⁺.

N-[4-[N-[(2-Amino-4-chloroquinolin-6-yl)methyl]-N-prop-2-ynylamino]benzoyl]-L-glutamic Acid (2t). Method N. A mixture of **3t** (0.22 g, 0.345 mmol) and CF₃CO₂H (5.23 g, 45.4 mmol) was stirred at 20 °C for 30 min under argon, the solvent evaporated, and the residue purified by chromatography using Et₂O then 5% v/v CH₃OH in Et₂O as eluant. A mixture of the resulting material and 1 N NaOH solution (1.40 mL, 1.40 mmol) in EtOH (7 mL) was stirred for 2.5 h, and the solvent evaporated and acidified to pH 3 with 2 N HCl. The precipitate was isolated by filtration, washed with H₂O, and dried to give **2t** as a white amorphous solid: 60 mg (35%); mp 177–179 °C; NMR δ (Me₂SO-*d*₆) 1.85–2.20 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 2.32 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂CO₂H), 3.20 (s, 1 H, C≡CH), 4.28–4.45 (m, 3 H, NHCH and CH₂C≡C), 4.79 (s, 2 H, CH₂N), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2 H, Ar), 6.91 (br s, 2 H, NH₂), 6.99 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 7.5–7.6 (m, 2 H, Ar 7-H, 8-H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2 H, Ar), 7.86 (s, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 8.21 (d, *J* = 10 Hz, 1 H, CONH); MS (FAB) *m/z* 493 [M – H][–]. Anal. (C₂₅H₂₃ClN₄O₅·1.5H₂O), C, H, N.

2-Acetamido-4-chloro-6-methylquinoline (10u). Method O. A mixture of **10t** (1.04 g, 3.71 mmol) and CF₃CO₂H (15 mL) was stirred for 30 min. The excess CF₃CO₂H was evaporated, and the residue dissolved in Ac₂O (10.8 g, 106 mmol) and stirred for 3 h. The excess Ac₂O was evaporated and the residue purified by chromatography using increasingly polar mixtures of CH₂Cl₂ and EtOAc as eluant to give **10u** (0.78 g, 90%); NMR δ (Me₂SO-*d*₆) 2.11 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.50 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 9 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 8.40 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 10.90 (br s, 1 H, NH); MS (CI) *m/z* 235 [M + H]⁺.

6-Methyl-2-quinolone (18). Method P. A solution of cinnamoyl chloride (18.88 g, 113 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added to a solution of *p*-toluidine (12.14 g, 113 mmol) and pyridine (8.94 g, 113 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (400 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h, washed with H₂O (2 × 100 mL), 2 N HCl (2 × 100 mL), and H₂O (2 × 100 mL), and evaporated. A mixture of the resulting solid and AlCl₃ (16.2 g, 122 mmol) was heated at 100 °C for 1 h and poured into ice water (200 mL). The resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration, washed with 2 N HCl (100 mL) and H₂O (100 mL), and dried to give **18** as a white solid: 4.35 g (24%); NMR δ (Me₂SO-*d*₆) 2.37 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 6.52 (d, *J* = 10 Hz, 1 H, Ar), 7.2–7.5 (m, 3 H, Ar), 7.83 (d, *J* = 10 Hz, 1 H, Ar), 8.44 (br s, 1 H, NH); MS (CI) *m/z* 160 [M + H]⁺.

2-Acetamido-4,6-dimethylquinoline (10z). Method Q. A mixture of **10x** (3.8 g, 19.8 mmol) and phenol (14 g, 149 mmol) was heated at 140 °C with NH₃ gas bubbling through the mixture for 3 h. The mixture was dissolved in KOH solution (10% w/v) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The organic extracts were washed (1 N NaOH), dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated. The residue, purified by chromatography using 12% v/v MeOH in EtOAc as eluant, and Ac₂O (10 mL) were stirred together for 3 h and evaporated. The residue was washed with hexane (3 × 25 mL) to give **10z**: 0.37 g (8%); NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.24 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.55 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.70 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 8 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 8.22 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 8.30 (br s, 1 H, NH); MS (CI) *m/z* 215 [M + H]⁺.

4-Methoxy-6-methyl-2-(pivaloylamino)quinoline (10aa). Method R. A mixture of **19**³⁸ (3.1 g, 17.8 mmol) and methyl *p*-toluenesulfonate (3.32 g, 19.5 mmol) was heated at 120 °C for 30 min and left to stand at 20 °C for 18 h. The resulting solid was triturated with 2 N NaOH (100 mL) and isolated by filtration to give 2.13 g of solid. A mixture of the solid (1.0 g, 5.32 mmol) pivaloyl chloride (0.64 g, 5.31 mmol) and Et₃N (0.617 g, 6.10 mmol) in DMF (17 mL) was stirred for 18 h, poured into water (100 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The extracts were washed with H₂O (50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. The resulting solid was purified by chromatography using 25% v/v EtOAc in hexane as eluant to give **10aa**: 0.535 g (37%); mp 75–76 °C; NMR δ (CDCl₃) 1.33 (s, 9 H, (CH₃)₃C), 2.46 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.02 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 7.45 (dd, *J* = 8.0 and 2 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 7.88 (br s, 1 H, Ar 5-H), 7.99 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H),

8.85 (br s, 1 H, NH); MS (CI) m/z 273 [M + H]⁺.

N-[4-[N-[(2,4-Dichloroquinolin-6-yl)methyl]-N-prop-2-ynylamino]-2-fluorobenzoyl]-L-glutamic Acid (2dd). Method S. The diester 3dd (0.18 g, 0.279 mmol) was stirred for 15 min in trifluoroacetic acid (1.8 mL). The trifluoroacetic acid was evaporated and the residue dissolved in 1 N aqueous NaOH (5 mL), filtered, and acidified to pH 3 with 2 N HCl. The resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration, washed with H₂O (20 mL), and dried to give 2dd as a white amorphous solid: 107 mg (72%); mp 88–94 °C; NMR δ (Me₂SO-*d*₆) 2.00 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 2.31 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂CO₂H), 3.28 (br s, 1 H, C≡CH), 4.37 (m, 1 H, NHCH), 4.41 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 2 H, CH₂C≡CH), 4.96 (s, 2 H, CH₂N), 6.65 (m, 2 H, Ar 3'-H and 5'-H), 7.54 (t, J = 9 Hz, 1 H, Ar 6'-H), 7.85 (dd, J = 8.5 and 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 7-H), 7.93 (s, 1 H, Ar 3-H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 8-H), 8.12 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, Ar 5-H); MS (FAB) m/z 530 [M - H]⁻. Anal. (C₂₅H₂₀Cl₂FN₃O₅·H₂O) C, H, N.

This procedure was repeated with diesters 3u and 3v to give 2u and 2v as amorphous solids. The compounds had correct elemental analyses (C, H, N) for the formulae listed (Table I) and NMR and mass spectra consistent with the assigned structures.

Registry No. 1, 76849-19-9; 2a, 123637-02-5; 2b, 123636-84-0;

2c, 123637-07-0; 2d, 123637-10-5; 2e, 123636-86-2; 2f, 123637-00-3; 2g, 123636-98-6; 2h, 123636-89-5; 2i, 141848-56-8; 2j, 123636-91-9; 2k, 123636-90-8; 2l, 123636-88-4; 2m, 123636-97-5; 2n, 123637-13-8; 2o, 123636-71-5; 2p, 123637-06-9; 2q, 141848-57-9; 2r, 123637-11-6; 2s, 123637-05-8; 2t, 123636-76-0; 2u, 123637-26-3; 2v, 123636-69-1; 2w, 123637-16-1; 2x, 123637-09-2; 2y, 123636-72-6; 2z, 123651-23-0; 2aa, 123637-22-9; 2bb, 123636-66-8; 2cc, 123636-67-9; 2dd, 123636-65-7; 2ee, 123636-77-1; 3t, 141848-58-0; 3bb, 123637-34-3; 3dd, 141848-59-1; 4, 76858-72-5; 5, 70280-71-6; 6, 2378-95-2; 7, 13726-52-8; 8a, 123637-49-0; 8b, 141848-60-4; 8e, 141848-61-5; 8g, 123637-46-7; 8h, 123637-33-2; 8l, 141848-62-6; 8m, 123637-43-4; 8n, 123637-71-8; 8o, 123637-51-4; 8q, 141848-63-7; 8s, 123637-54-7; 8v, 123651-25-2; 8w, 123637-77-4; 8x, 123637-60-5; 8y, 123637-55-8; 9a, 123638-03-9; 10c, 75896-58-1; 10d, 123637-61-6; 10f, 123637-47-8; 10g, 123637-45-6; 10h, 6270-08-2; 10n, 123637-70-7; 10p, 123637-58-1; 10q, 123637-66-1; 10r, 123637-63-8; 10t, 123651-26-3; 10u, 123637-82-1; 10x, 3913-18-6; 10z, 123637-72-9; 10aa, 123637-85-4; 11, 25428-07-3; 12, 123637-44-5; 13, 123638-04-0; 14, 141848-64-8; 15, 90033-68-4; 17, 1677-44-7; 18, 4053-34-3; 19, 123638-05-1; 20, 23947-37-7; 21, 106585-57-3; 22, 112888-47-8; 23, 123637-80-9; thymidylate synthase, 9031-61-2; 6-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-4-quinolone, 123651-24-1; cinnamoyl chloride, 102-92-1; *p*-toluidine, 106-49-0; pivaloyl chloride, 3282-30-2.

Inhibition of Collagenase by Aranciamycin and Aranciamycin Derivatives

Mikael Bols*

Department of Organic Chemistry, The Technical University of Denmark, Building 201, DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark

Lise Binderup, Jytte Hansen, and Poul Rasmussen

Leo Pharmaceutical Products, DK-2750 Ballerup, Denmark. Received January 21, 1992

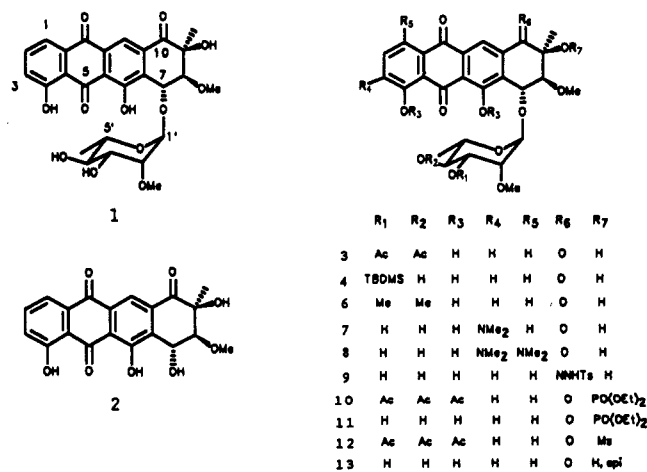
Aranciamycin (1), an anthracycline antibiotic, was found to be an inhibitor of *Clostridium histolyticum* collagenase, with an IC₅₀ = 3.7 × 10⁻⁷ M. Elastase and trypsin were not inhibited at concentrations ≤10⁻⁵ M. A number of aranciamycin derivatives 2-13 were prepared and tested for collagenase inhibition. While loss of activity was found for derivatives modified in the sugar ring or rings B and D of the aglycone, increased potency was found when the tertiary alcohol at C-9 was esterified. All compounds 1-13 were found to inhibit DNA synthesis of Yoshida sarcoma tumor cells.

Introduction

Collagenase, the metalloprotease that cleaves collagen, plays an important role in the organism by "tidying up" dead or defective connective tissue.¹ However uncontrolled high levels of collagenase are suspected to be a major destructive instrument of several diseases such as arthritis² or tumor metastasis.³ Thus, there is an increasing interest in collagenase inhibitors as therapeutic agents.⁴

The classes of compounds that have been found to inhibit collagenase include mostly peptide analogs,⁵ but recently tetracyclines⁶ and anthraquinones⁷ have been found

Scheme I



to be moderate inhibitors.

In this paper we report the inhibition of collagenase by the naturally occurring antibiotic aranciamycin (1, Scheme I), the preparation of a number of derivatives of 1, and our biological findings regarding these derivatives.

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