

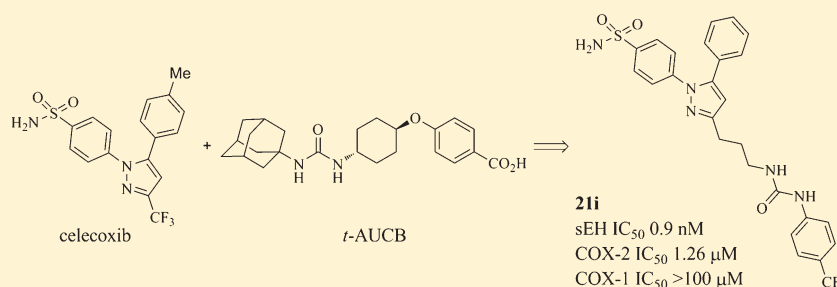
Synthesis and Structure–Activity Relationship Studies of Urea-Containing Pyrazoles as Dual Inhibitors of Cyclooxygenase-2 and Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase

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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT:



A series of dual inhibitors containing a 1,5-diarylpyrazole and a urea were designed, synthesized, and evaluated as novel COX-2/sEH dual inhibitors in vitro using recombinant enzyme assays and in vivo using a lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced model of pain in rats. The best inhibition potencies and selectivity for sEH and COX-2 over COX-1 were obtained with compounds (**21b**, **21i**, and **21j**) in which both the 1,5-diaryl-pyrazole group and the urea group are linked with a three-methylene group. Compound **21i** showed the best pharmacokinetic profiles in both mice and rats (higher AUC and longer half-life). Following subcutaneous administration at 10 mg/kg, compound **21i** exhibited antiallodynic activity that is more effective than the same dose of either a COX-2 inhibitor (celecoxib) or a sEH inhibitor (*t*-AUCB) alone, as well as coadministration of both inhibitors. Thus, these novel dual inhibitors exhibited enhanced in vivo antiallodynic activity in a nociceptive behavioral assay.

INTRODUCTION

The arachidonic acid (AA) cascade is the target of many pharmaceutical therapies for various conditions such as cardiovascular, asthmatic, and inflammatory diseases. For example, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) selective inhibitors (coxibs) block the conversion of AA to prostaglandins (PGs) to treat pain and inflammation.¹ Lipooxygenase (LOX) inhibitors, in particular 5-LOX inhibitors, block the conversion of AA to leukotrienes (LTs) to reduce allergy.² The concomitant inhibition of COX and LOX enzymes seems advantageous in various cardiovascular diseases and cancer therapy.³ Several dual inhibitors⁴ that inhibit cyclooxygenases (either COX-2 or both COX-1 and COX-2) and 5-LOX have been reported as potential agents for the treatment of arthritis. Licoferone (ML-3000) is an example of such an arthritis drug.⁵ And such dual inhibitors also have been prepared to treat inflammation,⁶ pain,⁷ and cancers.⁸

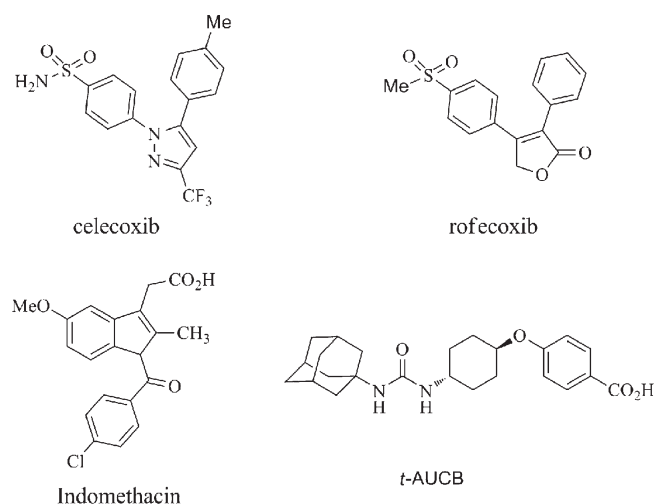
In addition to the COX and LOX pathways, there is a third major metabolic pathway in the AA cascade involving cytochrome P450 metabolism. This pathway leads to the formation of 20-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (20-HETE)⁹ and arachidonic

acid monoepoxides known as epoxy-eicosatrienoic acids (EETs).¹⁰ The soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) enzyme catalyzes the conversion of these EETs into the corresponding diols, or dihydroxyeicosatrienoic acids (DHETs). EETs are known to exhibit vasodilatory,¹¹ cardioprotective,¹² anti-inflammatory,¹³ and antihyperalgesic¹⁴ properties, while the DHETs have greatly reduced activity in most assays.¹⁵

NSAIDs target cyclooxygenases which are key enzymes involved in prostaglandin (PG) biosynthesis from AA.¹⁶ However, morbidity and mortality due to NSAID-induced gastrointestinal (GI) toxicity are so significant and frequent worldwide to limit the therapeutic use of this drug class.¹⁷ To mitigate this side effect caused primarily by COX-1 inhibition, COX-2 selective inhibitors, or coxibs such as celecoxib and rofecoxib, were designed and developed. These coxibs were specialized to retain the beneficial anti-inflammatory and antihyperalgesic properties of NSAIDs but enhance GI tolerance.¹⁸ In spite of this design, COX-2 selective inhibitors retain some GI toxicity at higher

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General Structure of COX-2/sEH Dual Inhibitors

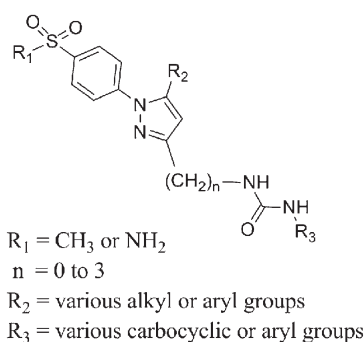


Figure 1. Structures of reference COXs and sEH inhibitors and a general structure for COX-2/sEH dual inhibitors.

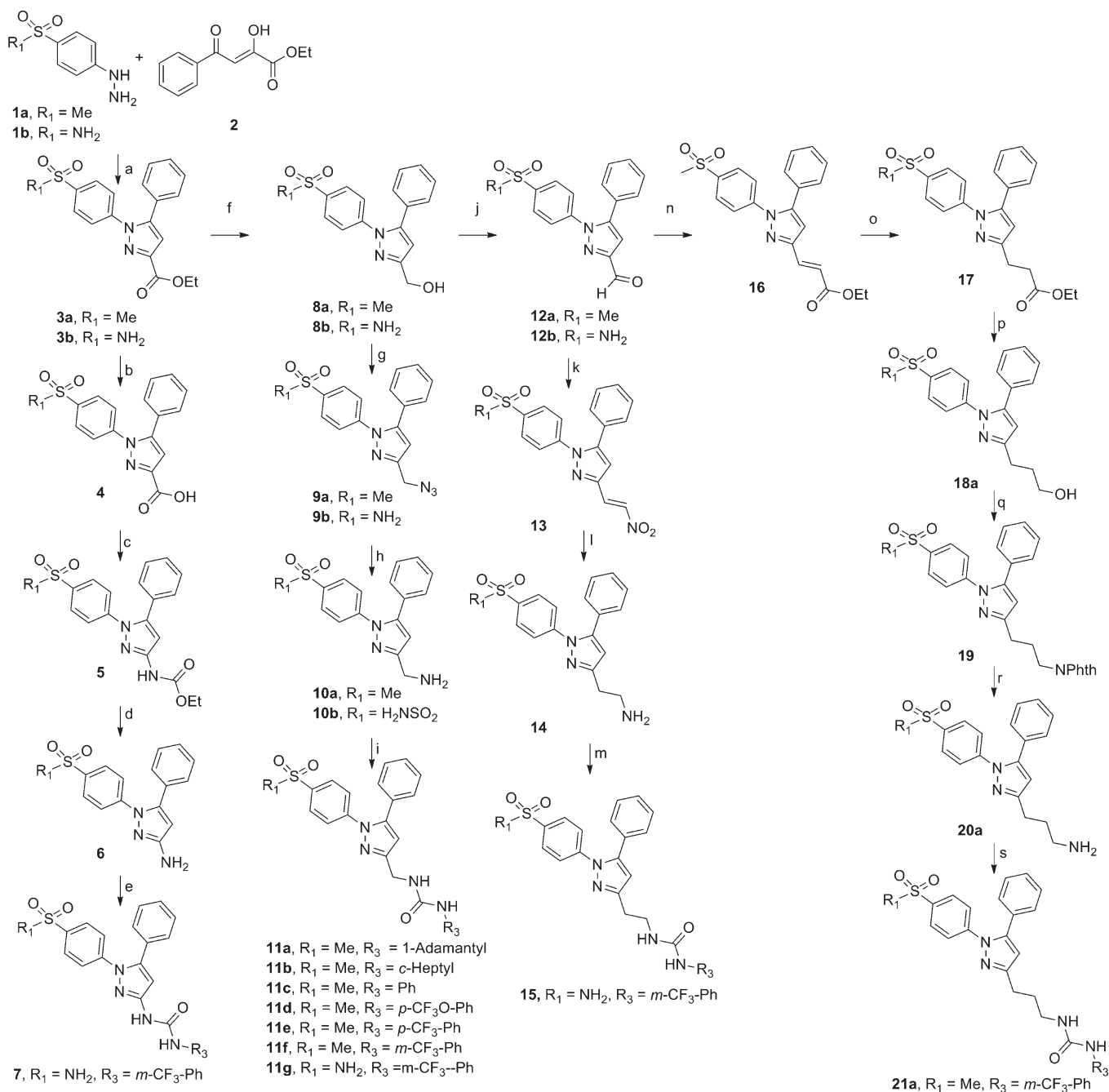
doses and/or with long-term use. Moreover, COX-2 selective inhibitors may lose selectivity and inhibit COX-1 in vivo at higher doses, resulting in the undesirable side effects.¹⁹ High doses of COX-2 selective inhibitors also shift plasma thromboxane/prostacyclin ratio^{20,22} and increase the eicosanoid 20-HETE, which could potentially lead to thrombotic events and hypertension.²¹ We have previously demonstrated that drug combinations with low doses of NSAIDs and soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitors (sEHIs) produce synergistic effects when measuring antihyperalgesia and anti-inflammation outcomes. This observed sEHI synergy with NSAIDs reduces pain and inflammation while prospectively decreasing the side effects of coxibs such as cardiovascular toxicity.²²

In general, there are safety concerns when administering combination therapy. Two drugs which are safe when used independently of each other cannot be assumed to be safe in combination, as drug–drug interaction warnings indicate. There are several tests that are necessary to find the optimal dose regimens including safety studies, a complex dosage ranging investigation, and drug–drug interaction analysis, all of which may significantly raise the practical cost and complexity of developing combination therapies.²³ It is clear that this issue is also not exclusively due to metabolic shunting effects. For drug development, the prediction of pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic relationships is substantially less complex if

polypharmacological action is derived from a single agent rather than from combination therapies (coadministration). Therefore, there has recently been a growing interest in designed multiple ligands (DMLs).²⁴ The aim of DMLs is to enhance drug efficacy and improve drug safety by acting specifically on multiple targets (“targeted polypharmacology”), as opposed to drugs that address only a single target. DMLs have advantages over combination drugs or combination therapies because they circumvent the inherent problems associated with formulation of two or more drugs used for coadministration. In addition, the distinct differences in the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties of individual drugs, which may raise safety concerns, do not apply to DMLs.²⁵ DMLs may also offer some advantage due to regulation of intellectual property. For all of these reasons, dual inhibition of COX-2 and sEH through a single molecule is likely to be more advantageous than coadministration of the drugs using combination therapy.

The therapeutic targeting of the P450 branch of the AA cascade remains to be thoroughly explored and even less so using dual inhibitors. To date, there is only one current example of a dual inhibitor related to sEH in the literature, a sEH/11 β -HSD1 dual inhibitor designed by GlaxoSmithKline.²⁶ Herein, we report COX-2/sEH dual inhibitors as a new class of DMLs active in the AA cascade.

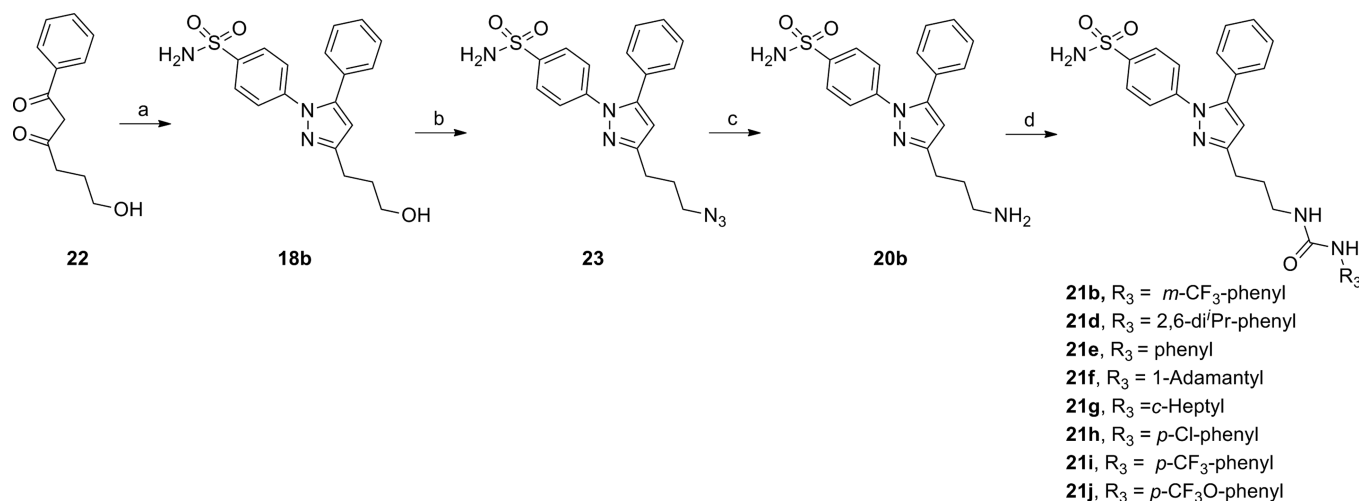
Chemistry. Diarylheterocycles have been extensively studied as COX-2 selective inhibitors (Figure 1). Among them, celecoxib, which has a 1,5-diarylpyrazole skeleton, is the most successful compound. It is a potent COX-2 selective inhibitor with a good pharmacokinetic profile. A methyl sulfone group as in rofecoxib or a sulfonamide group as in celecoxib has been proven to be essential for the selective inhibition of COX-2 over COX-1,²⁷ while N,N' -disubstituted ureas as well as their corresponding amides and carbamates have been thoroughly studied as sEH inhibitors.²⁸ From this knowledge base, we sought to develop conjugates of pyrazole and urea having both COX-2 selective and sEH inhibitory activities as a new class of DML (Figure 1). Therefore we prepared the compounds **7**, **11a–g**, **15**, and **21a** that are linked with noncleavable methylene chains between a pyrazole ring as a COX-2 fragment and a urea as a sEH fragment (Scheme 1) starting from compound **3a** and **3b**. These common intermediates were prepared by regioselective cyclization of either 4-methylsulfonylphenylhydrazine **1a** or 4-amidosulfonylphenylhydrazine **1b** with β -diketone **2**.²⁹ Compounds **21b,d–j** were also prepared from the β -diketone **22** (Scheme 2). Compounds **11h** and **21c** were also prepared using similar methods (see Supporting Information). Compound **7** was prepared by the reaction with 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanate and an aminopyrazole **6**, which was obtained by hydrolysis from corresponding ethyl carbamate **5**. The Curtius reaction of carboxylic acid **4** in the presence of EtOH gave **5**. Compounds **11a–g** were prepared by the reaction of various isocyanates with amine **10a** or **10b**, which was obtained by LAH reduction, mesylation, and azide formation followed by Pd/C catalyzed hydrogenation starting from the common intermediate **3a** or **3b**. Compound **15** was prepared by the reaction of 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanates with amine **14**, which was obtained via Henry reaction, followed by LAH reduction from aldehyde **12b**. Compound **21a** was obtained by the reaction of 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanates with amine **20a**, which was obtained via sequential Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons reaction, Pd/C hydrogenation, LAH reduction, Mitsunobu reaction, and hydrazine hydrolysis from aldehyde **12a**, while compounds **21b,d–j** were prepared using the reactions shown in Scheme 2. The

Scheme 1. Synthesis of sEH/COX-2 Dual Inhibitors 7, 11a–h, 15, 21a^a

desired 3C-linker in compound **18b** was introduced by the reaction of *p*-amidosulfonylphenylhydrazine hydrochloride with 1-phenyl-1,3-dione-3-propanol **22**, which was obtained by the reaction of acetophenone with γ -butyrolactone.^{30,41} The amine **20b** was prepared by hydrogenation on Pd/C from an azide **23**. A series of dual inhibitors **21b,d–j** possessing a three-methylene group as a linker were then obtained by reacting amine **20b** with various isocyanates.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inhibition of COXs and sEH Activities. Known COX-2 selective inhibitors celecoxib and rofecoxib, the COX-1 preferred inhibitor indomethacin, and the sEH inhibitor *t*-AUCB³¹ (Figure 1) were evaluated for their cross activities against COX-2, COX-1, and sEH enzymes. Selected reference inhibitors

Scheme 2. Synthesis of sEH/COX-2 Dual Inhibitors 21b,d–j^a

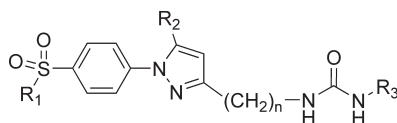
^a Reagents and conditions: (a) *p*-sulfoamidophenylhydrazine hydrochloride, EtOH, AcOH, reflux, 2 h; (b) (i) MsCl, Et₃N, DCM, 0 °C, 2 h, (ii) NaN₃, 1,4-dioxane, water, reflux, 6 h; (c) Pd/C, H₂, EtOAc, rt, 2 h; (d) R₃-NCO, DMF, rt, 12 h.

showed expected selective inhibitory activity against each targeted enzyme (Table 1). To obtain dual COX-2/sEH inhibitors, we linked the 1,5-diarylpyrazole moiety of celecoxib to the urea pharmacophore of the sEH inhibitor. It has previously been shown that the 3-position of the pyrazolyl ring in celecoxib has very few steric restrictions in COX-2.³² Therefore, a series of compounds **11a–h** were first synthesized by introducing urea groups at this position. Compound **11a** was synthesized and tested because the methylsulfone group has been proven to give an excellent COX-2 selectivity over COX-1 as in rofecoxib. Furthermore, the adamantyl urea group has shown excellent inhibitory activity against recombinant human sEH and is detected at very low levels by LC/MS analysis.³³ However, such a simple connection between two known pharmacophores (Figure 1) was not effective due to the lack of COX-2 inhibition and only weak sEH inhibition by compound **11a**. Replacement of the adamantyl group of compound **11a** by a cycloheptyl group, which has been proven to exhibit excellent sEH inhibitory activity (**11b**), improved sEH inhibition by 10-fold, but still lacked COX-2 inhibition. On the basis of our previous SAR study for sEH inhibitors,³⁴ replacement by an aryl group, especially when there is a substituent at *para*- or *meta*-position, showed excellent sEH inhibition and good pharmacokinetics. Therefore aryl groups were introduced as R₃ groups such as compounds **11c–f**. Surprisingly, introduction of a trifluoromethoxy group at the *para*-position (**11d**) gave slight COX-2 inhibition with moderate sEH inhibition. However, adding a trifluoromethyl group at the *para*-position not only decreased COX-2 inhibition but also unexpectedly decreased sEH inhibition approximately 20-fold. When the trifluoromethyl group was introduced on the *meta*-position on the phenyl ring, it regained COX-2 inhibition but poorly inhibited sEH. In general, sulfonamides have slightly better affinity than sulfones for the COX-2 active site,³⁵ hence the methylsulfone group of compound **11f** was replaced by an aminosulfone group **11g**, which became 2-fold more potent than the reference drug rofecoxib (COX-2 IC₅₀ = 2 μM), but the potency for sEH inhibition did not improve from **11f**. Replacement of a rigid phenyl group by a *tert*-butyl group in **11h** increased sEH inhibition (sEH IC₅₀ = 32 ± 3 nM) but lost its COX-2 inhibitory activity.

Comparison of Dual Inhibitors Having Variable-Length Spacer. These results suggested that 1,5-diarylpyrazole group is sterically hindered, which has been proven to decrease sEH inhibition.³⁴ Subsequently, attempts to improve sEH inhibitory activity were initiated by increasing the length of the linker between the 1,5-diarylpyrazole group and the urea group to avoid steric repulsion. Compound **7**, in which a biarylpyrazole ring and a urea group are directly connected, showed poor sEH inhibitory activity as with compound **11g**. A two-methylene spacer between the two pharmacophores as in compound **15** improved the sEH inhibition only 3-fold compared to that of compound **11g**. A further 6-fold improvement was obtained in compound **21b** by the addition of another methylene group (total of three methylene groups) between a COX-2 pharmacophore and a sEH pharmacophore, yielding an overall 20-fold improvement in potency against sEH compared to compound **11g**, without changing the efficacy against COX-2.

SAR for the Dual Inhibitors Having a Three-Methylene Linker between Two Pharmacophores. The previous data suggested that a three-methylene spacer between two pharmacophores is critical for sEH inhibition in this series of compounds. A compound having an aminosulfonyl group as R₁ in **21b** was more potent as a COX-2 inhibitor than a methylsulfone group as R₁ in **21a** while sEH inhibition remained the same. Interestingly, compound **21c** having a methyl group at *para*-position on a phenyl group at C-5 (R₂) on the pyrazole ring similar to celecoxib diminished activities 3-fold for both COX-2 and sEH compared to compound **21b**. Compound **21d** that has two sterically hindered *ortho*-isopropyl groups next to a urea group (R₃) was a poor sEH inhibitor in accordance of our previous SAR study for sEH inhibitors.³⁴ Having developed compounds with reasonable COX-2 inhibitory, we began an effort to improve sEH inhibitory activity of the compounds. Again, we started introducing various groups at R₃ based on our previous SAR study.³⁴ This study showed that, generally, a relatively bulky carbocyclic group and a *meta*- or *para*-substituted phenyl group increased the inhibitory activity of sEH inhibitors. In this case, compounds followed our previous SAR, unlike compounds **11a–g**. Compounds **21f** became as potent as *t*-AUCB. On the basis of these results, we next further optimized

Table 1. Inhibitory Activities of Compounds 7, 11a–h, 15, and 21a–j



entry	R ₁	R ₂	n	R ₃	COX-1 ^a inhibition (%) ^c	COX-2 ^a IC ₅₀ (μM) ^d	sEH ^b IC ₅₀ (nM)
celecoxib					41	0.01	>10000
rofecoxib					17	2	>10000
Indomethacin					84	17	>10000
<i>t</i> -AUCB					25	>100	0.5 ± 0.1
11a	Me	phenyl	1	1-adamantyl	13	>10	25 ± 1
11b	Me	phenyl	1	<i>c</i> -heptyl	3	>10	2.6 ± 0.3
11c	Me	phenyl	1	phenyl	10	>10	47 ± 4
11d	Me	phenyl	1	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ O-phenyl	10	7	6.0 ± 0.5
11e	Me	phenyl	1	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	11	>10	110 ± 5
11f	Me	phenyl	1	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	8	2.5	72 ± 8
11g	NH ₂	phenyl	1	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	17	1	84 ± 6
11h	Me	<i>t</i> -butyl	1	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	2	>10	32 ± 3
7	NH ₂	phenyl	0	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	34	2	88 ± 5
15	NH ₂	phenyl	2	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	22	1	26 ± 3
21b	NH ₂	phenyl	3	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	27	0.7	4.1 ± 0.4
21a	Me	phenyl	3	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	6	3	3.4 ± 0.2
21c	NH ₂	<i>p</i> -tolyl	3	<i>m</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	12	2.8	10 ± 1
21d	NH ₂	phenyl	3	2,6-di ^{<i>i</i>} Pr-phenyl	6	>10	1550 ± 70
21e	NH ₂	phenyl	3	phenyl	16	>10	0.8 ± 0.1
21f	NH ₂	phenyl	3	1-adamantyl	7	7	0.5 ± 0.1
21g	NH ₂	phenyl	3	<i>c</i> -heptyl	10	2	0.5 ± 0.1
21h	NH ₂	phenyl	3	<i>p</i> -Cl-phenyl	15	6	0.8 ± 0.1
21i	NH ₂	phenyl	3	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -phenyl	23	1.3	0.9 ± 0.1
21j	NH ₂	phenyl	3	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ O-phenyl	14	0.9	0.5 ± 0.1

^a Values are the means ± SD of three independent experiments with COX Fluorescent Inhibitor Screening Assay Kit (catalogue no. 700100, Cayman Chemicals Inc., Ann Arbor, MI). ^b Determined via a kinetic fluorescent assay, results are means ± SD of three separate experiments. ^c Percent inhibition at 100 μM concentration. ^d Data points are triplicate average. We observed coefficient variation between 5 and 10%.

their sEH inhibition activity by changing R₃ group while fixing a group for COX-2 inhibition (Scheme 2). On the basis of our previous SAR study for sEH inhibitors, several groups that increased sEH inhibition were introduced, e.g., a bulky carbocyclic group as in **21f** and **21g** and a *para*-substituted phenyl group as in compounds **21j**, **21i**, and **21h**. Not surprisingly, compounds **21f–j** in which R₃ groups are carbocyclic or *para*-substituted phenyl groups inhibited sEH at picomolar concentrations. In addition, those compounds also showed good potency against COX-2 except compounds having a rigid ring as in **21f** or a simple phenyl group **21e** (or *p*-Cl phenyl group **21h**). However, compounds having a relatively flexible cycloheptyl group **21g** and phenyl group with a substitution at the *para*-position such as a trifluoromethyl group in **21i** or a trifluoromethoxy group in **21j** kept their COX-2 inhibitory activity while retaining their sEH inhibitory activity. Among them, compounds having a CF₃ group as in **21b**, **21i**, and **21j** gave better COX-2 inhibition. They showed IC₅₀ values better than rofecoxib for COX-2, good to excellent sEH inhibition, and showed reasonable COX-1/COX-2 selectivity. In addition, it has been reported that celecoxib possesses inhibitory activity against 5-LOX, an enzyme that produces proinflammatory leukotrienes

(LTs).³⁶ Our compounds showed similar potency with celecoxib against 5-LOX (i.e., % inhibition of at 10 μM: celecoxib inhibits 80% of human 5-LOX while **21i** yields 83% inhibition; Table S1 of the Supporting Information).

Docking Compound 21i with COX-2 and sEH Enzymes. To understand the observation that the dual inhibitors inhibit both sEH and COX-2, we manually docked inhibitor **21i** into the active site of sEH and COX-2 (Figure 2). For this, we used the published X-ray crystal structure of human sEH complexed with a urea-based ligand *N*-cyclohexyl-*N'*-(4-iodophenyl)urea, CIU (PDB accession number 1VJ5).³⁷ Between two plausible binding modes for **21i**, the orientation given in Figure 2A was favorable. The other binding mode resulted in steric clashes between the two aryl groups of the inhibitor and the residues of the binding site, such as Leu³⁹⁵, Leu⁴⁰⁶, Leu⁴²⁷, Pro²⁶⁶, and Phe²⁶⁵. These results might explain why we obtained unexpectedly poor sEH inhibition with compounds having a single methylene linker such as **11a** vs **21f**, **11e** vs **21i**, and **11g** vs **21b**, suggesting that these compounds, and, presumably, other compounds in the same series (Table 1), could not orient themselves to avoid an unfavorable interactions with the residues at the active site. As seen in Figure 2A, compound **21i** was bound primarily through

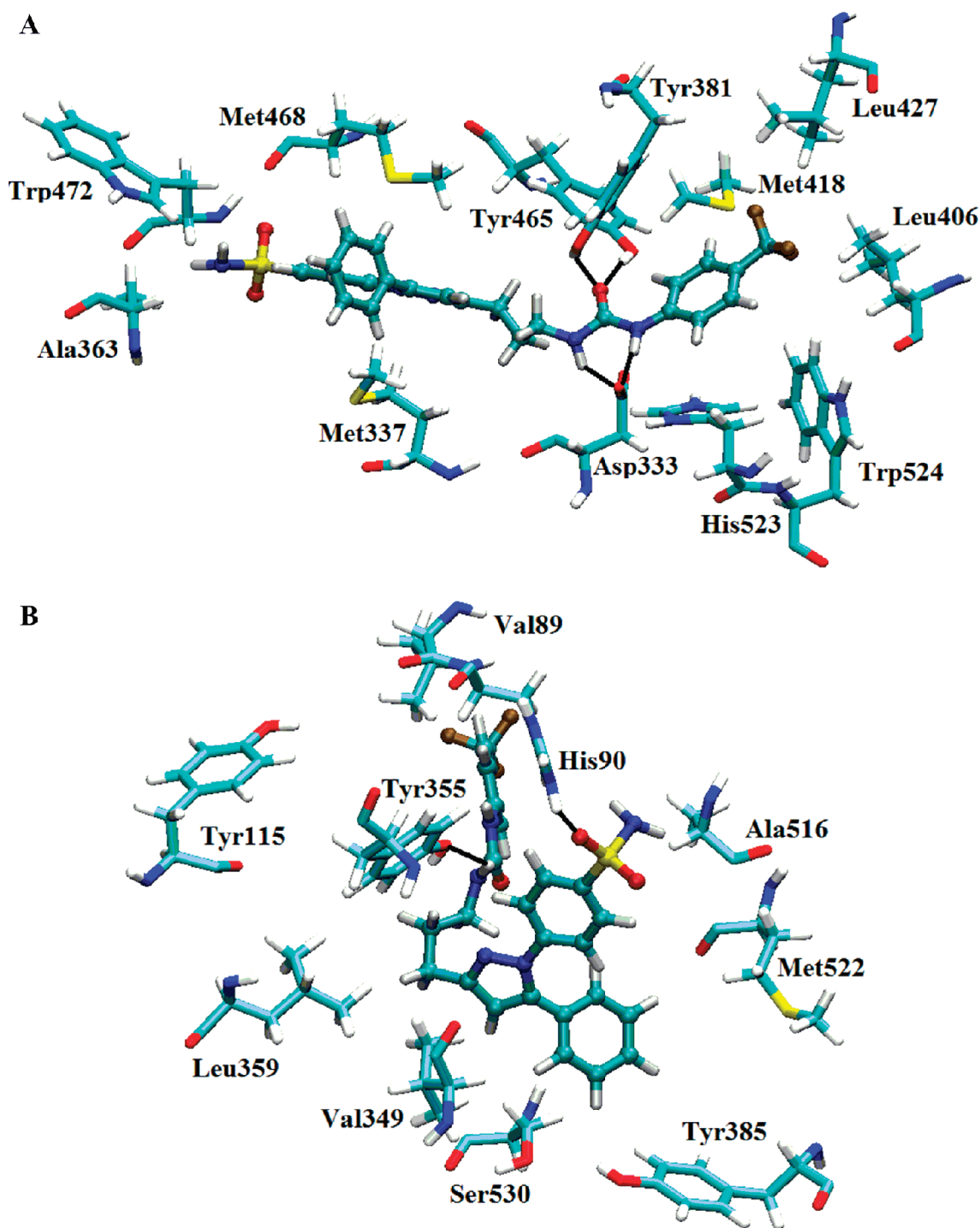


Figure 2. Compound 21i docked into (A) the cocrystal structure of human soluble epoxide hydrolase and (B) the cocrystal structure of murine COX-2. Black lines indicate possible hydrogen bonds.

interactions with Tyr³⁸¹, Tyr⁴⁶⁵, and Asp³³³ with the urea pharmacophore. We further manually docked inhibitor 21i into the active site of COX-2 (Figure 2B) by using the published X-ray crystal structure (PDB accession number 1CX2) of murine COX-2 complexed with a biarylpyrazole-based ligand 1-phenyl-sulfonamide-3-trifluoromethyl-5-parabromophenylpyrazole 24 (SC-558).³⁸ One of the oxygen atoms in the sulfonamide group of compound 21i forms a hydrogen bond to His⁹⁰ in a similar fashion to celecoxib. In addition, we found that one of the NH

groups in the urea of compound 21i could form the other H-bonding with Tyr³⁶⁵. Presumably, the presence of extra H-bonding in 21i might explain the slightly increased activity of compounds having a three-methylene linker compared to others in that the linker could provide enough space the urea group to interact with this residue.

Pharmacokinetic Screening in Mice and Rats. Having developed compounds with the desired inhibitor effects, we then investigated in vivo properties of selected inhibitors 21b,e–j.

Table 2. PK Parameters of the Compounds **21b,e–j** in Mice by Oral Cassette Dosing at 5 mg/kg ($n = 1$) and in Rats by Oral Administration at 1 mg/kg ($n = 4$)

species	inhibitors	$T_{\max}$ (h)	$C_{\max}$ (nM)	AUC (nM·h)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)
mouse	21h	0.8	190	375	2.4
	21i	0.8	260	980	2.6
	21j	0.8	290	1335	2.4
	21e	0.5	100	125	3.1
	21b	0.5	19	35	1.0
	21g	0.5	42	100	3.5
	21f	0.5	20	22	1.7
rat	21i	1.5 ± 0.6	415 ± 139	2764 ± 804	13 ± 4
	21j	1.0 ± 0.7	180 ± 71	1230 ± 521	12 ± 6

Pharmacokinetic screening was performed by oral cassette dosing in mice. As can be seen in Table 2, compounds **21i** and **21j** showed good PK parameters by demonstrating higher $C_{\max}$ and AUC among selected inhibitors **21b,e–j**. Even though the compound **21b** exhibited similar inhibitory activities compared to **21i** and **21j**, it showed 15-fold lower $C_{\max}$ and 8-fold decrease in AUC, respectively (Table 2). On the basis of these murine PK data, we further investigated two compounds, **21i** and **21j**, in rats (Table 2). Comparing these compounds, **21i** displayed better PK parameters in rats with a 2-fold higher $C_{\max}$ and greater AUC. Therefore, compound **21i** was selected for in vivo study to determine its antinociceptive activity in a model of pain in rats.

In Vivo Antiallodynic Effects of COX-2/sEH Dual Inhibitors. A LPS induced model of inflammatory pain³⁹ was used to compare the pain reducing activity of the COX-2/sEH dual inhibitors to individual and combination therapies. Specifically, a von Frey mechanical nociceptive assay was used to measure allodynia induced by LPS and the attenuation of this pain (Figure 3). Here we compared the effects of the dual inhibitor **21i** to the individual and coadministration of celecoxib and the *t*-AUCB from different rat groups. Male Sprague–Dawley rats ($n = 6$) injected with LPS (10 μ g per rat; intraplantar) developed allodynia, indicated by a decrease in paw withdrawal threshold to a non-noxious mechanical stimulus. Post LPS challenge, the average threshold for hindpaw withdrawal dropped to $54 \pm 4\%$ (SEM) within 60 min and remained at or below this score compared to vehicle controls, which did not vary significantly from 100% for a 6 h time-course. Prophylactic subcutaneous administration of the dual inhibitor **21i** (10 mg/kg), a combination of celecoxib and *t*-AUCB (10 mg/kg, respectively), celecoxib alone (10 mg/kg), and *t*-AUCB alone (10 mg/kg) all showed antiallodynic effects (Figure 3). While *t*-AUCB or celecoxib exerted a slight antiallodynic effect, both the dual inhibitor **21i** and coadministration of *t*-AUCB with celecoxib synergized effects in reducing allodynia. Remarkably, the compound **21i** at 10 mg/kg exerted a stronger effect than the combination treatment at 10 mg/kg of each drug (celecoxib + *t*-AUCB), suggesting that the dual inhibitor could compensate for different pharmacokinetic properties of the coadministered individual compound. This high efficacy also is interesting because **21i** is a stronger COX-2 inhibitor than rofecoxib but a far weaker inhibitor than celecoxib (Table 1.). Additional quantitative measurements of changes in animal behavior were not made beyond the von Frey mechanical assay. However, the animals were observed and handled over nine hours on the test day and there were no overt signs of any behavioral changes or acute

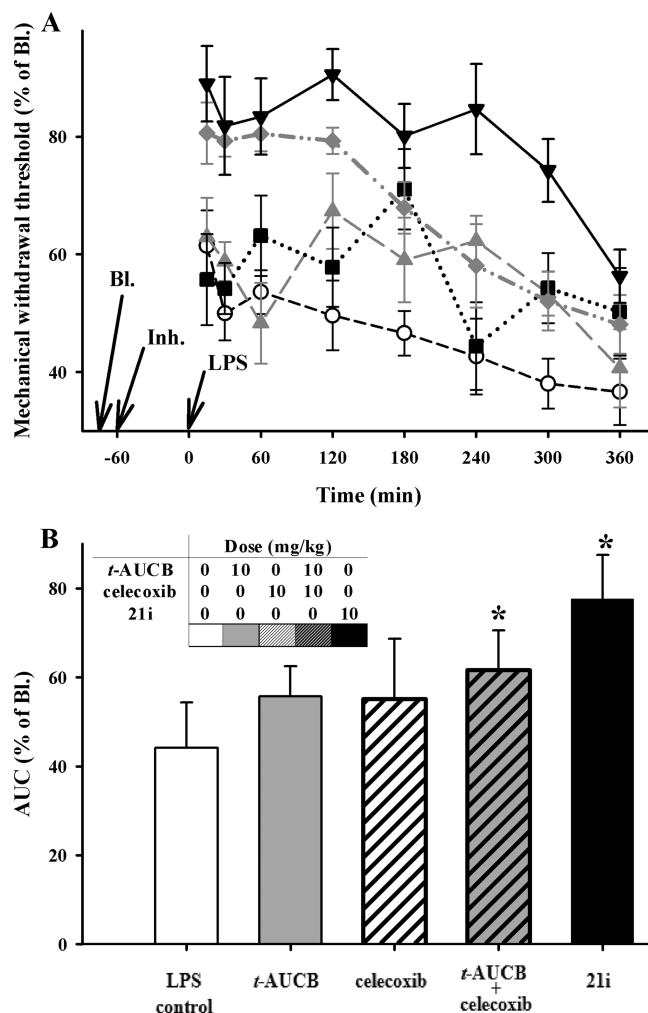


Figure 3. Effect of sEH, COX-2 and dual inhibitor (**21i**) in a model of inflammatory pain. Male Sprague–Dawley rats ($n = 6$ per group) were pretreated with inhibitors (Inh) 60 min before LPS injection (10 μ g/rat hindpaw intraplantar injection). (A) Time course of allodynia using Von Frey mechanical assay. Results are expressed as percentage of baseline (BL) that was measured prior to inhibitor treatment. LPS (open circle); *t*-AUCB (10 mg/kg sc) (gray upward-pointing triangle); celecoxib (10 mg/kg sc) (black solid square); celecoxib + *t*-AUCB (10 mg/kg each injected separately sc) (gray tilted square); **21i** (10 mg/kg sc) (black downward-pointing triangle). (B) Overall response estimated by calculating area under the curve (AUC) from (A).

observable symptoms of toxicity such as lacrimation, exuding porphyrin, frozen or hunched postures, gasping, or chattering from the rats treated by the compound **21i**. In addition, we did not observe any acute toxicity on U937 cell line.

CONCLUSION

A series of novel COX-2/sEH dual inhibitors were rationally designed and synthesized to provide the basis for a structure–activity relationship (SAR) study. The compounds synthesized as DMLs demonstrate significant inhibition to both COX-2 selectively and sEH. This study has demonstrated that a grouping of diarylpyrazole (COX-2 pharmacophore) and urea (sEH pharmacophore) can improve the inhibitory activity of the resulting molecule on both COX-2 and sEH in vitro and in vivo. This study has demonstrated that the COX-2/sEH dual

inhibitor **21i** displays improved in vivo efficacy as compared to both the individual and combination therapies of celecoxib and *t*-AUCB, as observed using a pain model in rats. Furthermore, the dual inhibitor is also expected to show a better safety profile than that of the combination therapy.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General. Celecoxib was a gift from Pfizer Corporation, Indomethacin was purchased from TCI America Fine Chemicals (Portland, USA), rofecoxib was purchased from Fisher Scientific (Chicago, USA). All other reagents and solvents were obtained from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. All reactions, unless otherwise described, were performed under an inert atmosphere of dry nitrogen. Melting points were determined on an OptiMelt melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 300 and 75 MHz, respectively. Elemental analyses were determined at Midwest Microlab, Indianapolis, IN. Mass spectra were measured by LC-MS equipped with a Waters 2790 and a Waters PDA 996 using electrospray (+) ionization. Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel. All compounds were characterized by NMR and LC/MS. All final compounds, **7**, **15**, **11a–h**, and **21a–j**, had a purity of $\geq 95\%$. The purity of final compounds was determined by elemental analysis (within $\pm 0.4\%$ of the calculated value).

5-Phenyl-1-(4-sulfamoyl-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester (3b**).** To a solution of potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (8.88 g, 44.5 mmol) in 400 mL of THF was added dropwise acetophenone (4.85 mL, 41.6 mmol) at -78°C . After 1 h, diethyl oxalate (6.2 mL, 45.8 mmol) was added dropwise at the same temperature. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo. The resulting yellowish solid was filtered and washed with Et_2O to give the title compound **2** (10.5 g, 98%) as a potassium salt of ethyl 2-hydroxy-4-oxo-4-phenyl-2-butenate (**2**).⁴⁰ To a solution of potassium salt of **2** in EtOH (300 mL) was added 4-amidosulfonylphenylhydrazine **1b** (10 g, 44.7 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, and then 2.4 mL of AcOH was added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h. After cooling, the solvent was removed in vacuo. The resulting solid was purified by recrystallization with MeOH to afford the titled compound (13.5 g, 89% yield) as a white solid; mp $191.5\text{--}194.6^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 7.87 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.58–7.48 (m, 4H), 7.44–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.34–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 4.35 (q, $J = 7$ Hz, 2H), 1.32 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H). MS (ESI) m/z : 372.10 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

The Preparation of the Compound **7.** **5-Phenyl-1-(4-sulfamoyl-phenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic Acid (**4**).** To a solution of compound **3b** (0.37 g, 1 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added LiOH (35 mg, 1.5 mmol) followed by 2 mL of water at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by adding 1N HCl. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The resulting white solids were collected by suction filtration and washed with water. The crude product was recrystallized from MeOH to give the titled compound (0.33 g, 96% yield) as a white solid; mp $188.5\text{--}190.9^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 13.10 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.55–7.48 (m, 4H), 7.44–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.34–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.10 (s, 1H). MS (ESI) m/z : 344.07 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

[5-Phenyl-1-(4-sulfamoyl-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-carbamic Acid Ethyl Ester (5**).** To a solution of acid **4** (0.74 g, 2 mmol) in 10 mL of EtOH and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane was added diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.52 mL, 2.4 mmol) followed by Et_3N (0.34 mL, 2.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed overnight. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, EtOAc and water were added. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column

chromatography to give the titled compound (0.48 g, 62%) as a white solid; mp $120.9\text{--}127.5^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 10.30 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.34 (m, 7H), 7.33–7.25 (m, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 4.14 (q, $J = 7$ Hz, 2H), 1.24 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H). MS (ESI) m/z : 387.11 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

4-(3-Amino-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (6**).** To a solution of an ethyl carbamate **5** (0.39 g, 1 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) was added 10% NaOH solution (3.2 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and water was added. The resulting white precipitate was filtered and washed with water thoroughly to give the titled compound (0.22 g, 70%) as a white solid. mp $286.3\text{--}290.2^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 7.70 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.20 (m, 9H), 5.89 (s, 1H), 5.17 (br s, 2H). MS (ESI) m/z : 315.09 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

4-[5-Phenyl-3-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-pyrazol-1-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (7**).** To a solution of amine **6** (0.1 g, 0.32 mmol) in 5 mL of DMF was added 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanate (0.12 g, 0.62 mmol) followed by triethylamine (0.05 mL, 0.32 mmol) at 0°C . The reaction mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into water, and the resulting precipitates were collected and washed with water. The crude product was purified by column chromatography by dry loading method to give the titled compound (0.13 g, 81% yield); mp $195.1\text{--}197.0^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 9.21 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2H), 7.61–7.26 (m, 12H), 6.81 (s, 1H). MS (ESI) m/z : 502.12 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$). Anal. ($\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_3\text{N}_5\text{O}_3\text{S} \cdot 0.36\text{CH}_4\text{O}$) C, H, N.

The Preparation of the Compounds **11a–g.** **1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester (**3a**).** Compound **3a** was synthesized in a manner similar to the synthesis of **3b** using 4-(methylsulfonyl)phenylhydrazine hydrochloride (10 g, 44.7 mmol) to give **3a** (13.6 g, 82% yield) as a white solid; mp $199.4\text{--}202.9^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 7.99 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.34–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 4.34 (q, $J = 7$, 2H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7$, 3H). MS (ESI) m/z : 371.11 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Hydroxymethylpyrazoles **8a and **8b**.** To a solution of compound **3a** or **3b** in THF was added LiAlH_4 (3.2 equiv) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h. EtOAc was added, and excess LiAlH_4 was quenched by adding minimum amounts of water. The solution was dried with MgSO_4 , and white precipitates were filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes in aequale proportions) to give the compound **8a** or **8b**.

[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-methanol (8a**).** Synthesized as a white solid (3.25 g, 76% yield) from the ester **3a** (5 g, 17.1 mmol) by the General Procedure for the Synthesis of Hydroxymethylpyrazoles **8a** and **8b** and purified by column chromatography with hexanes/EtOAc (1:1); mp $126.5\text{--}128.5^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 7.88 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2H), 7.41–7.34 (m, 3H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 2H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 4.81 (d, $J = 6$ Hz, 2H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.13 (t, $J = 6$ Hz, 1H). MS (ESI) m/z : 329.10 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

4-(3-Hydroxymethyl-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (8b**).** Synthesized as a white solid (2.8 g, 75% yield) from ester **3b** (4.18 g, 11.3 mmol) by the General Procedure for the Synthesis of Hydroxymethylpyrazoles **8a** and **8b** and purified by column chromatography with hexanes/EtOAc (4:6); mp $173.8\text{--}180.5^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 7.81 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.35 (m, 7H), 7.30–7.23 (m, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 5.28 (t, $J = 6$ Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, $J = 6$ Hz, 2H). MS (ESI) m/z : 330.09 ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$).

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Azidomethylpyrazoles **9a and **9b**.** To a solution of alcohol **8a** or **8b** in THF was added methanesulfonyl chloride (1.3 equiv) followed by Et_3N (1.6 equiv) at

0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. After adding water, the product was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. To a solution of a mesylate obtained, in 1,4-dioxane/water (1:1) was added NaN₃ (2.5 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 3 h. After cooling, the solvent were removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes in adequate proportions) to give the compound **9a** or **9b** as a viscous liquid.

3-Azidomethyl-1-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole (9a). Synthesized as a viscous liquid (0.7 g, 99% yield) from alcohol **8a** (0.5 g, 2 mmol) by the General Procedure for the Synthesis of Azidomethylpyrazoles **9a** and **9b** and purified by column chromatography with hexanes/EtOAc (6:4). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.39 (m, 3H), 7.33–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 4.53 (s, 2H), 3.26 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 354.10 (M + H⁺).

4-(3-Azidomethyl-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (9b). Synthesized as a viscous liquid (0.48 g, 90% yield) from ester **8b** (0.5 g, 1.52 mmol) by the General Procedure for the Synthesis of Azidomethylpyrazoles **9a** and **9b** and purified by column chromatography with hexanes/EtOAc (1:1). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.83 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.51–7.37 (m, 7H), 7.31–7.24 (m, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 4.53 (s, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 355.10 (M + H⁺).

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Aminomethylpyrazoles 10a and 10b. To a solution of **9a** or **9b** in EtOAc was added 10% palladium on carbon. The solution was filled with H₂, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. After the solution was filtered through Celite, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was used for the next step without further purification.

C-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-methylamine (10a). Yield 91%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.40–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.26–7.19 (m, 2H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 2H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 2H).

4-(3-Aminomethyl-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (10b). Yield 90%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.39–7.31 (m, 3H), 7.27–7.19 (m, 2H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.05–3.02 (m, 4H).

1-Adamantan-1-yl-3-[1-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylmethyl]-urea (11a). The title compound was prepared in 68% yield from 1-adamantyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 150.0–155.3 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.44–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.30–7.23 (m, 2H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.13 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (s, 1H), 4.22 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 2.04–1.96 (m, 3H), 1.90–1.85 (m, 6H), 1.63–1.57 (m, 6H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 505.22 (M + H⁺). Anal. (C₂₈H₃₂N₄O₃S) C, H, N.

1-Cycloheptyl-3-[1-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylmethyl]-urea (11b). The title compound was prepared in 68% yield from cycloheptyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 103.9–109.9 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.44–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.29–7.24 (m, 2H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.18 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 3.66–3.54 (m, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 1.82–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.29 (m, 10H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 467.21 (M + H⁺). Anal. (C₂₅H₃₀N₄O₃S·0.25CH₄O) C, H, N.

1-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylmethyl]-3-phenyl-urea (11c). The title compound was prepared in 68% yield from phenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 95.7–104.2 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.62 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.37 (m, 5H), 7.31–7.18 (m, 4H), 6.89 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 1H), 6.67–6.61 (m, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 4.38 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 447.15 (M + H⁺). Anal. (C₂₄H₂₂N₄O₃S) C, H, N.

1-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylmethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-urea (11d). The title compound

was prepared in 68% yield from 4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 152.9–156.3 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.87 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.55–7.46 (m, 4H), 7.43–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.31–7.19 (m, 4H), 6.73 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 531.13 (M + H⁺). Anal. (C₂₅H₂₁F₃N₄O₄S) C, H, N.

1-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylmethyl]-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea (11e). The titled compound was prepared in 68% yield from 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 129.3–131.7 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.09 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.65–7.54 (m, 4H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.31–7.25 (m, 2H), 6.83 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 515.14 (M + H⁺). Anal. (C₂₅H₂₁F₃N₄O₃S·0.375CH₄O) C, H, N.

1-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-ylmethyl]-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea (11f). The titled compound was prepared in 68% yield from 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 107.5–113.0 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.56–7.36 (m, 7H), 7.32–7.21 (m, 3H), 6.82 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 515.13 (M + H⁺).

4-[5-Phenyl-3-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureidomethyl]-pyrazol-1-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (11g). The titled compound was prepared in 68% yield from 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 184.6–189.6 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.04 (s, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.56–7.35 (m, 9H), 7.30–7.21 (m, 3H), 6.81 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 516.13 (M + H⁺).

For the preparation of compound **11h** see Supporting Information.

The Preparation of the Compound 15. **4-(3-Formyl-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (12b).** To a solution of alcohol **8b** (3 g, 9.1 mmol) and 3 g of powdered 4 Å molecular sieves in 150 mL of DCM was added PCC (2.94 g, 13.7 mmol) at room temperature. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a 0.75 in. pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, and then the residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound (2.1 g, 70%) as a white solid; mp 177.3–179.8 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.03 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.61–7.49 (m, 4H), 7.48–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.35–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 328.08 (M + H⁺).

4-[3-((E)-2-Nitro-vinyl)-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (13). To a solution of aldehyde **10** (0.96 g, 2.9 mmol) in MeNO₂ (5.9 mL, 109 mmol) was added AcONH₄ (0.34 g, 4.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 1 h. After cooling, MeNO₂ was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography with hexanes/EtOAc (7: 3) to give the corresponding nitroethylene compound (0.5 g, 46%) as a yellow solid; mp 189.2–191.8 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.24 (d, *J* = 14 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 14 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.54–7.47 (m, 4H), 7.46–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.32–7.26 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 371.08 (M + H⁺).

4-[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (14). To a solution of the compound above (0.42 g, 1.1 mmol) in 10 mL of THF was added LiAlH₄ (0.21 g, 5.7 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h and quenched by adding water (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc, and the combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄. The solution was evaporated in vacuo. The crude product was used next step without further purification (0.3 g, 77% yield); mp 189.2–191.8 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.36 (m, 5H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 2H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 5.23–3.88 (m, 4H), 2.88 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 2.71 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H).

4-(5-Phenyl-3-{2-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-ethyl}-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (**15**). The title compound was prepared in 84% yield from 3-trifluoromethylphenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound **7**; mp 121.9–124.7 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.97 (s, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.52–7.36 (m, 8H), 7.29–7.20 (m, 4H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, *J* = 13 and 7 Hz, 2H), 2.85 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 530.15 (M + H⁺).

The Preparation of the Compound 21a. 1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carbaldehyde (**12a**). The title compound was prepared in 65% yield from the compound **3a** using the procedure detailed for compound **12b**; mp 133.0–135.5 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 10.03 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.47–7.39 (m, 3H), 7.37–7.29 (m, 2H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 327.08 (M + H⁺).

(*E*)-3-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-acrylic Acid Ethyl Ester (**16**). To a solution of aldehyde **12a** (1.4 g, 4.3 mmol) and triethyl phosphonoacetate (0.94 mL, 4.73 mmol) in 50 mL of THF was added 60% sodium hydride in oil (0.19 g, 4.73 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by adding 5 mL of water, and then the mixture was extracted with EtOAc. After drying with MgSO₄, the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography with 7:3 (hexanes/EtOAc) to give the titled compound (1.32 g, 77% yield) as a white solid; mp 163.5–168.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.96 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 16 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.47–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.34–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 16 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (q, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 1.27 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 397.12 (M + H⁺).

3-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-propionic Acid Ethyl Ester (**17**). To a solution of **16** (0.17 g, 0.42 mmol) in 5 mL of EtOAc was added 10% palladium on carbon. The solution was filled with H₂, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. After the solution was filtered through Celite, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Purification by column chromatography (3:7 EtOAc/hexanes) gave the title compound, 0.15 g (90%) as a white solid. mp 96.5–99.1 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.91 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.44–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.29–7.23 (m, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 4.09 (q, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.93 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 1.18 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 399.14 (M + H⁺).

3-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-propan-1-ol (**18a**). To a solution of ester (1.27 g, 4 mmol) in 40 mL of THF was added LiAlH₄ (0.24 g, 6.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature. EtOAc (5 mL) and water (10 mL) were added successively. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the resulting solid was filtered. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes = 7:3) to give the titled compound (0.97 g, 85%) as a white solid; mp 119.5–123.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.91 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.43–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.31–7.25 (m, 2H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.54–3.46 (m, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.79–2.60 (m, 2H), 1.88–1.77 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 357.12 (M + H⁺).

2-[3-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-propyl]-isoindole-1,3-dione (**19**). To a solution of alcohol **18** (0.3 g, 0.84 mmol), PPh₃ (0.22 g, 0.84 mmol), and phthalimide (0.12 g, 0.84 mmol) in 10 mL of THF was added dropwise DIAD (0.17 g, 0.84 mmol), at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography with hexanes/EtOAc (1:1) to afford 0.37 g (90%) of the title compound as a white solid; mp 62.4–72.2 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.88 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.83–7.74 (m, 5H), 7.43–7.29 (m, 4H), 7.17–7.09 (m, 2H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 3.72 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.71 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 2.15–2.02 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 486.15 (M + H⁺).

1-[3-[1-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-propyl]-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-urea (**21a**). Hydrazine hydrate (35 wt %, 0.16 g, 1.73 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **19** (0.42 g, 0.86 mmol) in DCM (15 mL) followed by MeOH (15 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 day. The white precipitates were filtered off, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in aqueous 1N HCl solution and washed with DCM. Aqueous layer was basified with excess 1N NaOH solution and then extracted with DCM. After drying with MgSO₄, the solvent was evaporated affording the amine **20a**. To a solution of amine obtained was an added 3-trifluoromethylphenyl isocyanate (0.16 g, 0.86 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. After adding water, precipitates were collected by suction filter. The white solid was purified by column chromatography with hexanes/EtOAc (1:1) to give the title compound (0.37 g, 80 mmol) as a white solid; mp 150.1–151.8 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.53–7.36 (m, 7H), 7.31–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.19 (m, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.39 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 3.26–3.17 (m, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.70 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.94–1.80 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 543.17 (M + H⁺). Anal. (C₂₇H₂₅F₃N₄O₅S) C, H, N.

The Preparation of the Compound 21b and 21d–j. 4-[3-(3-Hydroxy-propyl)-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (**18b**).⁴⁰ Dispersion of sodium hydride (60%) in mineral oil (4.0 g, 100 mmol) was washed twice with hexane (100 mL each) and dried under a stream of nitrogen. Ether (300 mL) was added followed by dropwise addition of ethanol (0.25 mL) and γ-butyrolactone (4.0 mL, 52 mmol). The mixture was cooled to 10 °C and acetophenone (5.8 mL, 50 mmol) in ether (40 mL) was added dropwise over 1 h. The mixture was warmed to 25 °C and stirred overnight. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with ethanol (5 mL) followed by 10% aqueous ammonium sulfate (100 mL). The organic solution was separated, dried over Mg₂SO₄, and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel with 1:1 hexane/ethyl acetate to give the desired diketone **22** (3.4 g, 33%) as oil. Pyridine (0.34 mL, 4.2 mmol) and the diketone **22** (700 mg, 3.4 mmol) in methanol (3 mL) were added to slurry of 4-sulfonamidophenylhydrazine-HCl (750 mg, 3.4 mmol) in methanol (8 mL). The mixture was stirred at 25 °C overnight and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in DCM and the solution washed with 1N HCl. The organic solution was separated, dried, and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel using EtOAc to give the desired alcohol **18b** (1 g, 90%) as a white solid; mp 203.5–205.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.35 (m, 7H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 2H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.51 (t, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 12 and 6 Hz, 2H), 2.84–2.56 (m, 2H), 1.88–1.77 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 358.12 (M + H⁺).

4-[3-(3-Azido-propyl)-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl]-benzenesulfonamide (**23**). The titled compound was prepared in 88% yield using the compound above using the procedure detailed for compound **9b**; mp 114.0–115.6 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.80 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.48–7.36 (m, 7H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 2H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 3.46 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 2.00–1.89 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 383.13 (M + H⁺).

3-[5-Phenyl-1-(4-sulfamoyl-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-propyl-ammonium Chloride (**20b**). Synthesized as a white solid (68% yield) from compound **23** using the General Procedure for the Synthesis of Aminomethylpyrazoles **10a** and **10b**, except the titled compound was prepared as an HCl salt with anhydrous HCl (g); mp 152.3–270.0 °C dec ¹H NMR (300 MHz, TFA-*d*): δ 11.81–11.52 (m, 3H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.18 Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.40–7.32 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.05 (br s, 2H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 3.48–3.36 (m, 2H), 3.26–3.06 (m, 2H), 2.51–2.35 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 357.14 (M + H⁺).

4-(5-Phenyl-3-{3-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-pyrazol-1-yl)-benzenesulfonamide (**21b**). The title compound was

prepared in 84% yield from 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 175.5–176.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.53–7.35 (m, 9H), 7.29–7.18 (m, 3H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.38 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 3.25–3.17 (m, 2H), 2.69 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.94–1.80 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 544.16 (*M* + *H*⁺). Anal. (C₂₆H₂₄F₃N₃O₃S) C, H, N.

4-{3-[3-(2,6-Diisopropyl-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl-benzenesulfonamide (**21d**). The title compound was prepared in 86% yield from 2,6-diisopropylphenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 137.9–140.7 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.46–7.34 (m, 9H), 7.29–7.16 (m, 3H), 7.14–7.07 (m, 2H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 3.22–3.10 (m, 4H), 2.75–2.61 (m, 2H), 1.90–1.73 (m, 2H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 7 Hz, 12H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 560.27 (*M* + *H*⁺). Anal. (C₃₁H₃₇N₅O₃S) C, H, N.

4-{5-Phenyl-3-[3-(3-phenyl-ureido)-propyl]-pyrazol-1-yl}-benzenesulfonamide (**21e**). The title compound was prepared in 90% yield from phenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 171.0–172.1 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.47–7.36 (m, 9H), 7.29–7.16 (m, 4H), 6.87 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.23 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 3.25–3.14 (m, 2H), 2.69 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.92–1.78 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 476.18 (*M* + *H*⁺). Anal. (C₂₅H₂₅N₅O₃S·0.3CH₄O) C, H, N.

4-{3-[3-(3-Adamantan-1-yl-ureido)-propyl]-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl}-benzenesulfonamide (**21f**). The title compound was prepared in 84% yield from 1-adamantyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 139.4–143.5 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.75 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.37–7.28 (m, 5H), 7.21–7.15 (m, 2H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 5.70–5.64 (m, 2H), 4.68–4.60 (m, 1H), 4.29 (s, 1H), 3.23 (q, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 7, 2H), 2.08–1.87 (m, 9H), 1.67–1.59 (m, 6H), 1.29–1.22 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 534.25 (*M* + *H*⁺).

4-{3-[3-(3-Cycloheptyl-ureido)-propyl]-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl}-benzenesulfonamide (**21g**). The title compound was prepared in 91% yield from cycloheptyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 164.2–169.8 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.47–7.36 (m, 7H), 7.29–7.22 (m, 2H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 5.82–5.70 (m, 2H), 3.63–3.49 (m, 1H), 3.13–3.02 (m, 2H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.84–1.66 (m, 4H), 1.60–1.27 (m, 10H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 496.24 (*M* + *H*⁺).

4-{3-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-5-phenyl-pyrazol-1-yl-benzenesulfonamide (**21h**). The title compound was prepared in 92% yield from 4-chlorophenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 103.2–110.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.60 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.47–7.35 (m, 9H), 7.29–7.21 (m, 4H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.29 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 3.26–3.13 (m, 2H), 2.68 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.92–1.77 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 510.14 (*M* + *H*⁺). Anal. (C₂₅H₂₄ClN₃O₃S·CH₄O) C, H, N.

4-{5-Phenyl-3-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-pyrazol-1-yl-benzenesulfonamide (**21i**). The title compound was prepared in 85% yield from 3-trifluoromethylphenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 184.8–185.6 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.63–7.53 (m, 4H), 7.46–7.36 (m, 7H), 7.28–7.22 (m, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 3.27–3.15 (m, 2H), 2.69 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.93–1.78 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 544.16 (*M* + *H*⁺). Anal. (C₂₆H₂₄F₃N₅O₃S) C, H, N.

4-{5-Phenyl-3-[3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-ureido]-propyl}-pyrazol-1-yl-benzenesulfonamide (**21j**). The title compound was prepared in 84% yield from 3-trifluoromethylphenyl isocyanate using the procedure detailed for compound 7; mp 205.7–206.6 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.36 (m, 7H), 7.29–7.18 (m, 4H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.30 (t, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.27–3.15 (m, 2H), 2.68 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 1.92–1.79 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 560.16 (*M* + *H*⁺). Anal. (C₂₆H₂₄F₃N₅O₄S) C, H, N.

Molecular Modeling. Molecular modeling was performed using Scigress Explorer standard version 7.7.0.49 software (Fujitsu Computer Systems Corporation). The atomic coordinates of the crystal structures of human sEH complex with CIU (*N*-cyclohexyl-*N'*-(4-iodophenyl)urea) and of murine COX-2 complexed with **24**³⁸ were retrieved from Protein Data Bank (entry 1VJ5 and 1CX2, respectively). **21i** was docked into the ligand-binding pocket manually by superposition with the parent molecule (CIU or **24**³⁸) and minimized on MM geometry (MM3). The image was produced using freewares VMD 1.8.6 (www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd) and POV-Ray 3.6 (www.povray.org).

sEH IC₅₀ Assay. For the recombinant affinity purified sEHs (human, mouse, and rat), we used a fluorescent-based assay to determine IC₅₀s.⁵ Enzymes (~1 nM human sEH) were incubated with inhibitors for 5 min in 25 mM Bis-Tris/HCl buffer (200 μL; pH 7.0) at 30 °C before substrate (cyano(2-methoxynaphthalen-6-yl)methyl *trans*-(3-phenyl-oxiran-2-yl)methyl carbonate (CMNPC)) was added ([S]_{final} = 5 μM). Activity was assessed by measuring the appearance of the fluorescent 6-methoxynaphthaldehyde product (λ_{em} = 330 nm, λ_{ex} = 465 nm) at 30 °C during a 10 min incubation (Spectramax M2; Molecular Device, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA). The IC₅₀s were calculated from at least three separate runs, each in triplicate, to obtain the standard deviation given in the Results section. The IC₅₀ was determined from at least four points in the linear region of the inhibition curve with at least one point above and one below the IC₅₀.

Cyclooxygenase Inhibition Assay. The ability of the test compounds 7, **11a–h**, **15**, and **21a–j** to inhibit ovine COX-1 and human recombinant COX-2 (% inhibition at 100 μM and IC₅₀ values (μM), respectively) was determined using an COX Fluorescent Inhibitor Screening Assay Kit (catalogue no. 700100, Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Stock solutions of test compounds were dissolved in a minimum volume of DMSO. Briefly, to a series of supplied reaction buffer solutions (150 μL, 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0) with either COX-1 or COX-2 (10 μL) enzyme in the presence of Heme (10 μL) and fluorometric substrate (10 μL) were added 10 μL of various concentrations of the test compound solutions ([I]_{final} between 0.01 and 100 μM). The reactions were initiated by quickly adding 10 μL of arachidonic acid solution and then incubated for 2 min at room temperature. Fluorescence of resorufin that is produced by the reaction between PGG₂ and the fluorometric substrate, 10-acetyl-3,7-dihydroxyphenoxazine (ADHP), were analyzed with an excitation wavelength of 535 nm and an emission wavelength of 590 nm. The intensity of this fluorescence is proportional to the amount of resorufin, which is proportional to the amount of PGG₂ present in the well during the incubation. Percent inhibition was calculated by comparison from the 100% initial activity sample value (no inhibitor). The concentration of the test compound causing 50% inhibition of COX-2 (IC₅₀, μM) was calculated from the concentration–inhibition response curve (triplicate determinations).

Pharmacokinetic Protocol in Mice. All the animal experiments were performed according to protocols approved by the Animal Use and Care Committee of University of California, Davis. The PK study of compounds **21b,e–j** in a murine model was conducted according to the protocol previously reported by Liu et al.⁴² Male CFW mice (8 week old, 24–30 g) were purchased from Charles River Laboratories. Compounds **21b,e–j** (1 mg each) were dissolved in 1 mL of oleic ester-rich triglyceride containing 20% polyethylene glycol (average molecular weight: 400) to give a clear solution for oral administration. Cassette 1 contained compounds **21e**, **21b**, **21g**, and rofecoxib, cassette 2, compounds **21i**, **21j**, **21f**, and celecoxib, cassette 3 compounds **21h**, and *t*-AUCB. Each cassette was orally administered to four different mice at a dose of 5 mg/kg in 120–150 μL of vehicle depending on animal weight. Blood (10 μL) was collected from the tail vein using a pipet tip rinsed with 7.5% EDTA(K3) at 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 24 h after oral

administration. The extraction of compounds from blood was performed by following our previous method except that ethyl acetate (200 μ L) was added after the addition of internal solution I (10 μ L, 500 nM solution of 1-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-(1-cyclopropylcarboxypiperidin-4-yl)urea in methanol) to each thawed blood sample instead of prior to the addition of internal solution I. Blood samples were analyzed using an Agilent 1200 Series HPLC equipped with a 4.6 mm $\times$ 150 mm Inertsil ODS-4 3 μ m column (GL Science Inc., Japan) held at 40 $^{\circ}$ C and coupled with an Applied Biosystems 4000 QTRAP hybrid, triple-quadrupole mass spectrometer. The instrument was equipped with a linear ion trap and a Turbo V ion source and was operated in negative ion MRM mode. The solvent system consisted of water/acetic acid (999/1 v/v, solvent A) and acetonitrile/acetic acid (999/1 v/v; solvent B). The gradient was begun at 30% solvent B and was linearly increased to 100% solvent B in 5 min. This was maintained for 3 min and then returned to 30% solvent B in 2 min. The flow rate was 0.4 mL/min. The injection volume was 10 μ L, and the samples were kept at 4 $^{\circ}$ C in the auto sampler. The PK parameters of individual mice were calculated by fitting the time dependent curve of blood inhibitor concentration to a noncompartmental analysis with the WinNonlin software (Pharsight, Mountain View, CA). Parameters determined include the time of maximum concentration ($T_{\max}$), maximum concentration ($C_{\max}$), half-life ($t_{1/2}$), and area under the concentration–time curve to terminal time (AUC_t).

Pharmacokinetic Protocol in Rats. Four male Sprague–Dawley rats (8 week old, 250–300 g) were used for pharmacokinetic study for dual inhibitors. Compounds **21i** and **21j** were given by oral administration at the dose of 1 mg/kg. Inhibitors were dissolved in oleic ester rich triglyceride containing 10% PEG 400 to form a clear solution. Blood (10 μ L) was collected from the tail vein by using a pipet tip rinsed with 7.5% EDTA(K_3) at 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 24 h after oral dosing with the inhibitor. Each blood sample was immediately transferred to a tube containing 50 μ L of water and mixed by Vortex for 1 min, all samples were stored at -80° C until analysis. Blood sample preparation and drug level quantification by LC/MS/MS were the same as previous study.⁴² The pharmacokinetic parameters of individual rat were calculated by fitting the data from blood concentration–time dependent curve to a noncompartmental analysis with the WinNonlin software (Pharsight, Mountain View, CA). $C_{\max}$, $T_{\max}$, $t_{1/2}$, and AUC were analyzed to characterize the pharmacokinetic profile of compounds **21i** and **21j**.

Von Frey Mechanical Nociceptive Assay. Male Sprague–Dawley rats weighing approximately 250–300 g were obtained from Charles River Laboratories. On the day of the test, rats were brought to the testing apparatus and allowed to acclimate. After 30 min, the rats were tested with a von Frey aesthesiometer for their nontreated baseline withdrawal threshold to mechanical stimulation. The von Frey apparatus is a raised metal mesh platform that has clear acrylic chambers to enclose rats but allow them to move freely. A rigid tip von Frey probe was used to probe the plantar surface of the rat hind paw though the mesh floor to elicit a withdrawal response. The measurements recorded are grams of force applied to the hind paw required to elicit a withdrawal. The pretreatment baseline score was considered the pain-free baseline (BL) and was assigned 100% for further response calculations. For the pain assay, one of three compounds sEH, celecoxib, compound **21i**, or a combination of sEH + celecoxib formulated in 100% PEG400 was injected subcutaneously 60 min prior to the intraplantar LPS injection. After the 10 μ g LPS injection, rats were tested at 15, 30, 60, 120, 180, 240, 300, and 360 min with the von Frey aesthesiometer for their withdrawal threshold. Reported scores are an average of six rats (three trials per rat) with SEM for the group. The measures were then calculated as a percent of the pretreatment baseline score.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

S Supporting Information. Elemental analysis data and HRMS data, Synthesis of compounds **11h** and **21c**, human 5-LOX activity data, PK analysis in mice and rats, and data for LPS pain model. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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■ ABBREVIATIONS USED

t-AUCB, *trans*-4-[4-(3-adamantan-1-yl-ureido)-cyclohexyloxy]-benzoic acid; sEH, soluble epoxide hydrolase; COX-1, cyclooxygenase-1; COX-2, cyclooxygenase-2; 5-LOX, 5-lipoxygenase; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; AUC, area under the concentration–time curve; AA, arachidonic acid; PGs, prostaglandins; EETs, epoxyeicosatrienoic acids; DHETs, dihydroxyeicosatrienoic acids; 20-HETE, 20-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid; DML, designed multiple ligand

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