

Antitrypanosomal activity of 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based compounds

Maria V. Papadopoulou^{a*}, William D. Bloomer^a, Howard S. Rosenzweig^b, Shane R. Wilkinson^c, Joanna Szular^c, Marcel Kaiser^{d,e}

^a*NorthShore University HealthSystem, Evanston, IL, US;* ^b*Oakton Community College, Des Plaines, IL, US;* ^c*School of Biological & Chemical Sciences, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK;* ^d*Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Parasite Chemotherapy, Basel, Switzerland;* ^e*University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland.*

*Correspondence to: Maria V. Papadopoulou, Ph.D., NorthShore University HealthSystem, Department of Radiation Medicine, 2650 Ridge Ave., Evanston IL, 60201, USA.

Tel: (847)570-2465; Fax: (847)570-1878

e-mail: mypapadopoulou@gmail.com

Running Title: *5-Nitro-2-aminothiazoles as antitrypanosomal agents*

Abstract: A small series of 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based amides containing arylpiperazine-, biphenyl- or aryloxyphenyl groups in their core were synthesized and evaluated as antitrypanosomatid agents. All tested compounds were active or moderately active against *Trypanosoma cruzi* amastigotes in infected L6 cells and *Trypanosoma brucei brucei*, four of eleven compounds were moderately active against *Leishmania donovani* axenic parasites while none were deemed active against *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense*. For the most active/moderately active compounds a moderate selectivity against each parasite was observed. There was good correlation between lipophilicity (clogP value) and antileishmanial activity or toxicity against L6 cells. Similarly, good correlation existed between clogP values and IC₅₀ values against *T. cruzi* in structurally related subgroups of compounds. Three compounds were more potent as antichagasic agents than benznidazole but were not activated by the type I nitroreductase (NTR).

Key words: 5-Nitro-2-aminothiazoles; type I nitroreductase; antitrypanosomal agents; Chagas disease; *Leishmania*

1. Introduction

American trypanosomiasis (Chagas disease), human African trypanosomiasis (HAT or sleeping sickness) and leishmaniasis are considered neglected tropical diseases (NTD) and represent a severe global health problem [1, 2]. It is estimated that together these three diseases, caused by protozoan parasitic infections, affect approximately 20 million people and are responsible for more than 110,000 deaths annually [2]. African trypanosomiasis is endemic in many sub-Saharan African countries and is caused by *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* and *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*. Chagas disease, caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, is endemic in South and Central America but is now spreading worldwide, mainly due to human and vector migration [3,4]. Leishmaniasis, caused by more than 20 *Leishmania* species, occurs throughout tropical and subtropical regions and is now spreading worldwide as an HIV co-infection [5].

Treatment of these NTD is currently based on a series of problematic drugs. Thus, nifurtimox (Nfx) and benznidazole (Bnz), the two currently used medications for Chagas disease are associated with limited efficacy, severe toxicity and long treatment requirements [6,7]. Similarly, drugs used to treat HAT and leishmaniasis are highly toxic (e.g. melarsoprol, antimonials), may require i.v. administration (e.g. melarsoprol, suramin, DFMO, antimonials), can cause severe side effects, or are of high cost (e.g. DFMO, liposomal amphotericin B, miltefosine and paromomycin) [8-10]. Therefore, there is an urgent need for new effective, safe and affordable alternatives.

Although inhibitors of the fungal sterol 14 α -demethylase enzyme (CYP51) and the orthologous enzyme *T. cruzi* CYP51 (TcCYP51) demonstrated promising efficacy against Chagas disease in preclinical studies [11-13], data from clinical trials using posaconazole or ravuconazole were disappointing [14, 15]. Moreover, recent evidence indicates that nitroheterocyclics might be

more efficacious trypanocidal agents than CYP51 inhibitors [16], and combinations of the two may offer even a better solution [17].

We have shown that several chemical classes of 3-nitro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-based compounds exhibit excellent antichagasic activity both *in vitro* and *in vivo* [18-25]. Furthermore, appreciable anti-HAT activity was also observed *in vitro* with several such analogs [18-25] whereas *in vitro* antileishmanial activity was demonstrated with a sub-class of 3-nitrotriazole- and 2-nitroimidazole-based aryloxyphenylamides [25]. Nitro-activation by an oxygen-insensitive type I nitroreductase (NTR), an enzyme located in the mitochondrion of trypanosomatids and absent from most other eukaryotes, is partially responsible for the trypanocidal activity of these and other nitroheterocyclic compounds [18, 19, 21-29]. More recently, we have synthesized 3-nitrotriazole-based rigid amides and carbinols which act as bifunctional agents; they exert their antitrypanosomal activity upon activation by type I NTRs and by inhibiting the parasite's CYP51 enzyme [23, 25]. Interestingly, 3-nitrotriazole-based compounds are significantly more potent and less toxic than their 2-nitroimidazole-based counterparts [18-25, 30].

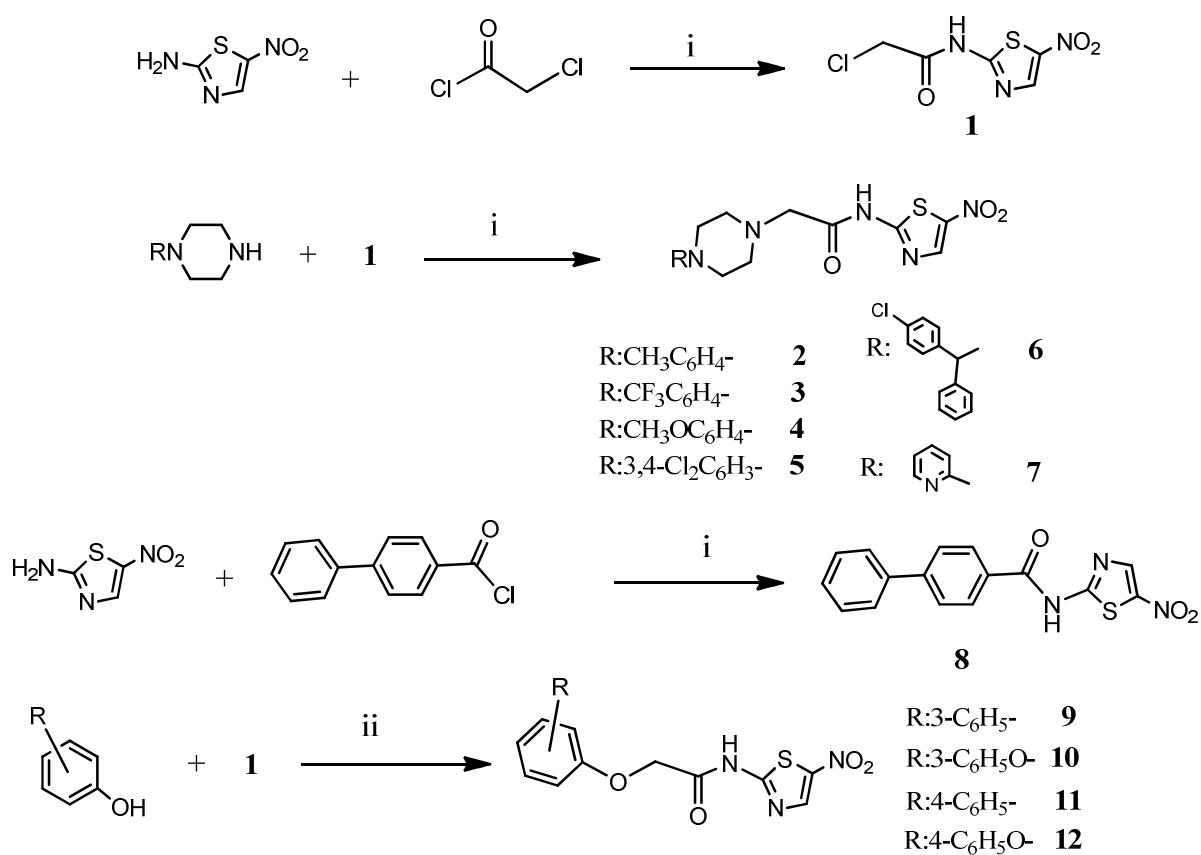
Here we have expanded our research by investigating the role that another nitroheterocyclic ring, 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole, plays in antitrypanosomatid activity. Nitrothiazole- and nitrobenzothiazole-containing compounds exhibit antiparasitic, antibacterial, antifungal and antitubercular activities [31-34]. Therefore, we have synthesized and evaluated *in vitro* a small series of 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based compounds bearing moieties that were previously proven effective in the trypanocidal activity of 3-nitrotriazole-based agents.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Chemistry

The synthesis of 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based compounds (Table 1) is straightforward and based on well-established chemistry, outlined in Scheme 1.

Scheme 1: Synthesis of compounds on Table 1.



i) Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, RT, 24-48 h; ii) K₂CO₃, DMF, 1h RT, 3-4 h heating at 60 °C.

The precursor alkylchloride **1** as well as compound **8** were formed by nucleophilic substitution of 2-chloroacetyl chloride and [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbonyl chloride, respectively, by 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole, in the presence of triethylamine. Amides **2-7** were obtained by nucleophilic

substitution of alkylchloride **1** by an appropriate piperazine at room temperature and in the presence of triethylamine. Finally, amides **9-12** were prepared by nucleophilic substitution of alkylchloride **1** by the potassium salt of an appropriate phenol in DMF, by heating for 3-4 hours at 60 °C. Efforts were made to improve the yield of amides **9-12** by changing the solvent to anhydrous DMSO or CH₃CN without any positive results. All final compounds and intermediates were characterized by ¹H NMR (500 or 400 MHz) and HRMS.

2.2. Biological Evaluation

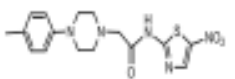
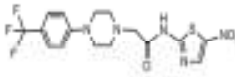
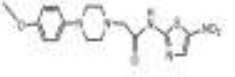
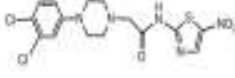
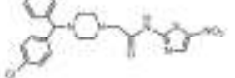
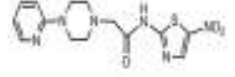
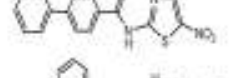


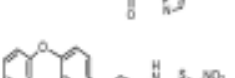

2.2.1. Antiparasitic activity and cytotoxicity

Compounds in Table 1 were screened for antiparasitic activity against three trypanosomatids: *T. cruzi*, *T. b. rhodesiense* and *Leishmania donovani*. The concentration of compound that inhibits parasite growth by 50 % (IC₅₀) was calculated from dose response curves for each parasite (Table 1). In addition, compounds were tested for toxicity in L6 rat skeletal myoblasts, used as host cells for *T. cruzi* amastigotes, in order to calculate a selectivity index for each parasite (SI = IC_{50L6}/IC_{50parasite}) (Table 1). Antiparasitic activity was evaluated according to the following criteria: an IC₅₀ of <4.0 μM, between 4.0-60 μM or >60 μM, designates ‘active’, ‘moderately active’ or ‘inactive’ compounds, respectively, against *T. cruzi* amastigotes; for blood stream form (BSF) *T. b. rhodesiense*, IC₅₀ values of <0.5 μM, between 0.5-6.0 μM or > 6.0 μM identify ‘active’, ‘moderately active’ or ‘inactive’ compounds, respectively; finally, for *L. donovani* amastigotes, IC₅₀ of <1 μM, between 1.0-6.0 μM or > 6.0 μM, provides ‘active’, ‘moderately active’ or ‘inactive’ compounds, respectively [35].

According to the criteria set above, all tested compounds in Table 1 were active or moderately active antichagasic agents (green or light green, respectively). Four compounds (**6**, **9**, **10** and **12**) were moderately active (light green) against *L. donovani* parasites whereas no compound

demonstrated antiparasitic activity against *T. b. rhodesiense*. Moreover, all compounds showed PSA values $>100 \text{ \AA}^2$, which makes them highly unlikely to be capable of penetrating the blood-brain barrier and demonstrate anti-HAT activity *in vivo*.

Table 1. *In vitro* antiparasitic activity, host toxicity and physical properties of 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based amides.

ID No	<i>T. b. r.</i> ^a IC ₅₀ μM	SI	<i>T. c.</i> ^b IC ₅₀ μM	SI	<i>L. d.</i> ^c IC ₅₀ μM	SI ^d	Cyt. L6 ^e IC ₅₀ μM	Chemical Structure	Bnz/ comp	clogP	PSA (\AA^2)
Melars.	0.009 ± 0.001										
Bnz			2.206 ± 0.040								
Miltef.					0.156 ± 0.040						
2	14.4	8.8	9.31	14	41.4	3	126		0.2	2.80	122.5
3	8.42	5.6	1.73	27	12.7	3.7	47.1		1.3	3.17	122.5
4	13.8	10	3.06	14	68.2	2.1	143		0.7	2.13	131.8
5	10.8	4.2	1.53	30	7.55	6.1	45.7		1.4	3.50	122.5
6	17.4	<1	0.571	23	3.39	3.8	12.9		3.8	4.51	122.5
7	13.3	2.2	4.97	5.9	64.9	<1	29.6		0.4	1.67	135.4
8	14.3	<1	2.52	2.6	104	<1	6.57		0.9	4.16	116.0
9	28.7	1.7	22.8	2.2	4.27	12	49.4		0.1	3.82	125.3
10	31.0	1.8	34.6	1.6	5.40	10	54.9		0.1	3.68	134.5
11	40.8	1.3	18.4	3	10.5	5.2	54.9		0.1	3.82	125.3
12	28.41	1.9	32.6	1.6	5.40	9.8	52.7		0.1	3.68	134.5

^a*T.b. rhodesiense*, strain STIB 900 trypomastigotes; ^b*T. cruzi*, strain Tulahuen C4 amastigotes; ^c *L. donovani axenic*, strain MHOM-ET-67/L82 amastigotes; ^dSI is the ratio: IC₅₀ in L6 cells/IC₅₀ in each parasite; ^ecytotoxicity in the host L6 cells. Reference drugs: Melarsoprol (Melars.), Benznidazole (Bnz), Miltefosine (Miltef.). The IC₅₀ value of each reference drug is the mean from multiple measurements in parallel with the compounds of interest. Active and moderately active compounds are colored green and light green, respectively; inactive compounds are colorless. PSA: polar surface area. All physical properties were predicted by using the Marvin Calculator (www.chemaxon.com). IC₅₀ values are means of 2 to 3 measurements. The SD was < 5%.

Several analogs (**3**, **5-9**) demonstrated IC₅₀ values < 50 μM against L6 host cells, presumably due to their high lipophilicity (Table 1), resulting in low selectivity indices. However, even compounds with IC₅₀ values > 50 μM against L6 cells demonstrated a less than ideal SI, which is desired to be ≥ 50 for *T. cruzi* and ≥ 20 for *L. donovani* [35].

2.2.2. SAR analysis of antichagasic activity

The compounds in Table 1 were synthesized having in mind 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazole-based analogs with known substantial trypanocidal properties, described previously by this group [20, 23-25]. Taking a closer look at the piperazine derivatives **2-7**, we observe that these yielded IC₅₀ values against *T. cruzi* parasites ranging from 0.571 to 9.31 μM; thus they are 1.1- to 9-fold less potent than the corresponding 3-nitrotriazole-based analogs (IC₅₀ values 0.169 to 4.64 μM) [24]. Similarly, the aryl/aryloxy-derivatives **8-12** were only moderately active antichagasic agents, compared to 3-nitrotriazole-based aryloxyphenylamides which demonstrate *T. cruzi* IC₅₀ values at

low nM concentrations [23, 25]. Therefore, clearly 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based amides are less potent antichagasic agents than their 3-nitrotriazole-based analogs.

Another general observation is that the 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based amides are significantly more lipophilic (Table 1) than their 3-nitrotriazole-based counterparts with the latter having clogP values between -0.198 and 3.1. In addition, 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based amides demonstrate higher PSA values than their 3-nitrotriazole-based analogs (the latter having PSA values less than 116 [24]), which may negatively affect cell permeation [36]. These features may contribute to the higher toxicity of the nitroaminothiazoles in L6 cells and their reduced potency against the parasites (Table 1).

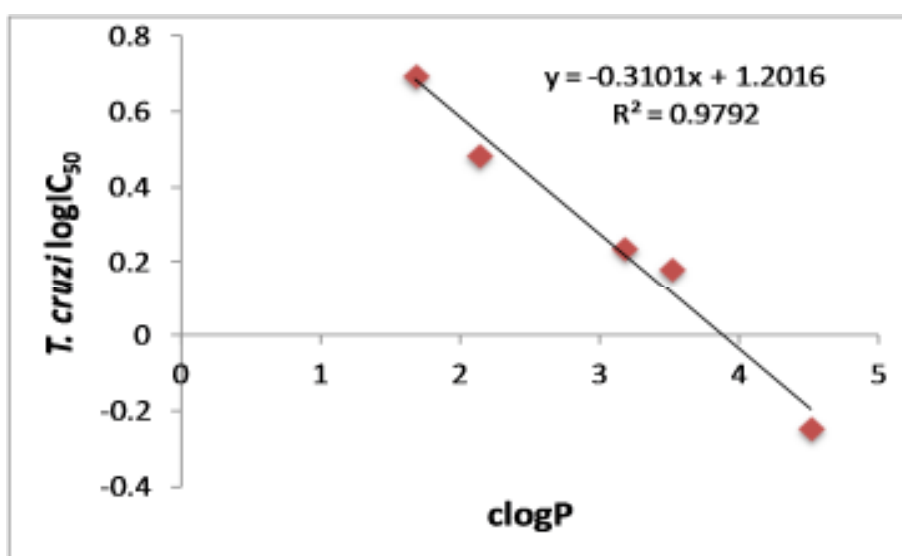


Fig. 1. Correlation between antichagasic activity (log IC₅₀ values against *T. cruzi*) and lipophilicity (clogP values) in **3-7**, compounds that are active against *T. cruzi* and bear a piperazine moiety.

There was an excellent correlation between antichagasic activity and lipophilicity ($R^2=0.979$) in the piperazine-amide subgroup of compounds **3-7** (which were active against *T. cruzi*) as shown

in Fig. 1. Thus, the piperazine amide **6** with the highest clogP value (4.51) was the most active compound against *T. cruzi*, demonstrating an IC₅₀ of 571 nM, 3.86-fold more active than Bnz (Table 1). Compound **6**, however, was about 8-fold less active than its 3-nitrotriazole-based analog, in which the piperazinic ring is directly connected with the carbonyl (piperazide) and the nitrotriazole ring is connected with the carbonyl through a methylene group [24]. SAR follows the same rules observed in the 3-nitrotriazole-based piperazines and piperazides [20, 24]. Therefore, dichlorophenylpiperazine **5** was a slightly better antichagasic agent than trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine **3**, the latter demonstrating better antichagasic activity than the methoxyphenylpiperazine **4** or the heteroaryl piperazine **7**. It is not clear if the electronic effect of substitution plays a role in activity other than influencing the clogP value.

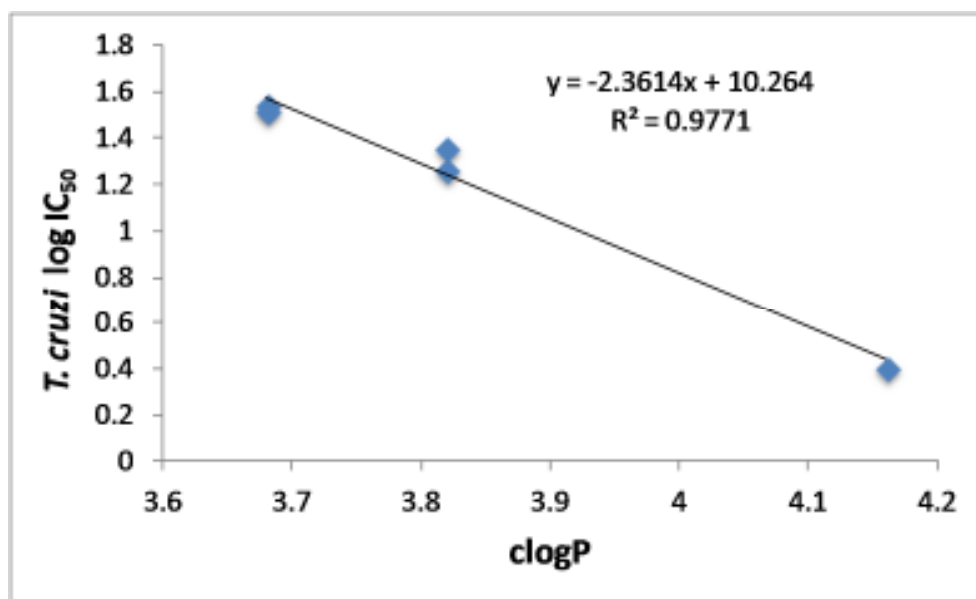


Fig. 2. Correlation between antichagasic activity (log IC₅₀ values against *T. cruzi*) and lipophilicity (clogP values) in the subgroup of structurally similar compounds **8-12**.

With regard to in the structurally related compounds **8-12**, there was also excellent correlation between antichagasic activity and lipophilicity ($R^2 = 0.977$), with the most lipophilic biphenylamide **8** having the lowest IC_{50} value against *T. cruzi* (Fig. 2). Interestingly, and despite their relatively high lipophilicity, the (phenoxy/phenyl)phenoxy-derivatives **9-12** were only moderately active antichagasic agents, in stark contrast to 3-nitrotriazole-based aryloxyphenylamides, which were exceptionally active (at low nM concentrations) against *T. cruzi* [25].

2.2.3. Analysis of anti-Leishmania activity

There was no correlation between antichagasic and antileishmanial activity for compounds **2-12**. Thus, compounds **9, 10** and **12** that displayed a moderate antichagasic activity (IC_{50} values of 23 to 35 μ M) demonstrated high potency towards *L. donovani*, yielding IC_{50} s of 4.27 to 5.40 μ M.

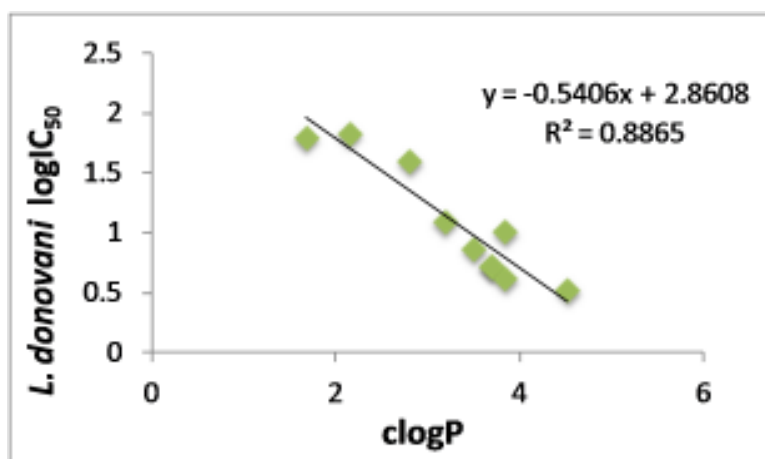


Fig. 3. Correlation between $\log IC_{50}$ values against *L. donovani* and $clogP$ values for compounds in Table 1.

In contrast to antichagasic activity and, with the exception of the most lipophilic compound **6**, the 3-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based piperazine amides **2-7** were generally less active

antileishmanial agents than the (phenoxy/phenyl)phenoxy derivatives **9-12**. With regard to the role of substitution in the antileishmanial activity, the same rules existed, which were mentioned above for antichagasic activity. There was good correlation between clogP and logIC₅₀ values against *L. donovani* parasites for all compounds (Table 1), regardless of activity (Fig. 3). Therefore, once again, lipophilicity was very important determinant for antileishmanial activity. However, lipophilicity also resulted in relatively high toxicity with good correlation between clogP values and logIC₅₀ values in L6 cells (Fig. 4).

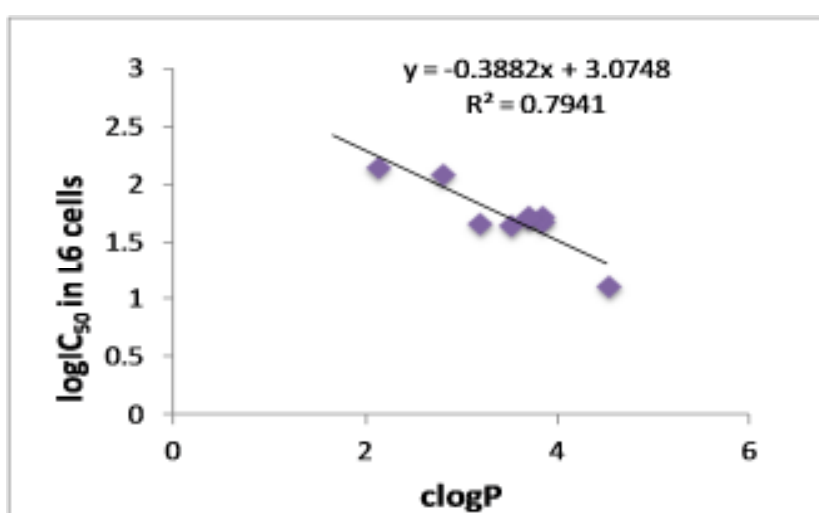


Fig. 4. Correlation between log IC₅₀ values in L6 cells and clogP values for compounds in Table 1.

2.2.4. The role of Type I nitroreductases.

To elucidate the mechanism of action of the novel compounds in Table 1, representative derivatives (**3**, **5**, **6**, **7**, **8** and **11**) were evaluated as substrates of purified, recombinant TbNTR and their enzyme specific activity, measured as nmol NADH oxidized min⁻¹ mg⁻¹ protein, compared with that of benznidazole (Fig. 5). With the exception of compound **3**, all other tested analogs

were deemed to be poor TbNTR substrates, consistent with results obtained for previously studied *N*-substituted 5-nitro-2-aminothiazoles where the substituent had electron withdrawing groups [37]. Compound **3**, which was not the most potent analog against *T. cruzi* amastigotes, provided a similar TbNTR specific activity to BNZ (Fig. 5).

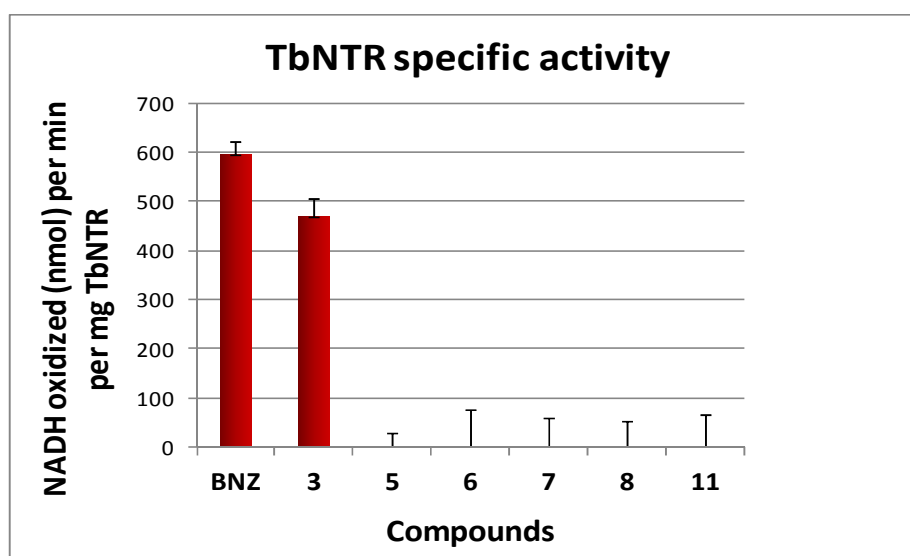


Fig. 5. Specific activity values are measured in nmol NADH oxidized $\text{min}^{-1} \text{mg}^{-1}$ TbNTR. The values correspond to averages from assays performed in triplicate \pm standard deviation

To further determine whether NTR plays a role in metabolizing the substrates within the parasite, the above subset of compounds were phenotypically screened against BSF *T. b. brucei* expressing wild type or elevated levels of TbNTR. Compound **7**, with an $\text{IC}_{50} > 10 \mu\text{M}$ in wild type parasites was not screened against the recombinant line. For most of the remaining compounds cells overexpressing TbNTR were only 2- to 3-fold more sensitivity than controls to the agent, a relatively low shift when compared to that observed with nifurtimox. The biochemical and phenotypic screening data suggest that NTR plays little or no role in the metabolism of these

compounds within the parasite itself. As these ‘non-TbNTR’ activated compounds display moderate growth inhibitory properties towards wild type *T. b. brucei* (Table 2) the mode of action of these compounds remains unknown although this antitrypanosomal activity does appear to be sub-species specific: The selected 5-nitrothiazole-based compounds tested are up to 12-fold more potent towards *T. b. brucei* than against *T. b. rhodesiense*.

Table 2. Activity of selected nitrothiazoles against wild type and TbNTR overexpressing *T. b. brucei* parasites in the presence of tetracycline (+tet).

compound	IC ₅₀ value (μM) <i>T.b. brucei</i>			Ratio
	wild type	TbNTR (-tet)	TbNTR (+tet)	-tet/+tet
nfx		6.359 ± 0.119	0.869 ± 0.046	7.3
3	1.019 ± 0.045	1.460 ± 0.113	0.526 ± 0.024	2.8
5	1.365 ± 0.091	1.957 ± 0.101	0.747 ± 0.075	2.6
6	1.474 ± 0.104	1.638 ± 0.069	0.636 ± 0.022	2.6
7	21.575 ± 3.630	-	-	-
8	1.612 ± 0.396	4.587 ± 0.149	2.176 ± 0.085	2.1
11	3.753 ± 0.383	3.249 ± 0.142	2.200 ± 0.100	1.5

In conclusion, novel *N*-substituted 5-nitro-2-aminothiazoles with an arylpiperazine-, biphenyl- or aryloxyphenyl group in the core were active or moderately active antichagasic agents and moderately active against *T. b. brucei* parasites. Only one derivative, compound **6**, demonstrated activity against *T. cruzi* amastigotes at nM concentrations and was about 4-fold more potent than BNZ. In addition, some of these compounds demonstrated a moderate antileishmanial activity against *L. donovani* axenic amastigotes. These particular compounds were not good substrates for

type I NTR. However, more simple *N*-substituted 5-nitro-2-aminothiazoles were shown to be excellent substrates of type I NTR and their antiparasitic activity was increased about 10-fold in NTR overexpressing *T. b. brucei* [37]. Interestingly, these more simple *N*-acyl substituted 5-nitro-2-aminothiazoles demonstrated significantly lower clogP values than the compounds described in here [37]. Therefore, this class of compounds deserves further investigation and structural optimization may provide leads for further development.

3. Experimental

3.1. Chemistry

3.1.1. General

All starting materials and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI), were of research-grade quality and used without further purification. Solvents used were anhydrous and the reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere and exclusion of moisture. Melting points were determined by using a Mel-Temp II Laboratory Devices apparatus (Holliston, MA) and are uncorrected. Proton NMR spectra were obtained on a Varian Inova-500 or an Agilent Hg-400 spectrometer at 500 or 400 MHz, respectively, and are referenced to Me₄Si or to the corresponding solvent, if the solvent was not CDCl₃. High-resolution electrospray ionization (HRESIMS) mass spectra were obtained on a Agilent 6210 LC-TOF mass spectrometer at 11000 resolution. Thin-layer chromatography was carried out on aluminum oxide N/UV₂₅₄ or polygram silica gel G/UV₂₅₄ coated plates (0.2 mm, Analtech, Newark, DE). Chromatography was carried out on preparative TLC alumina GF (1000 microns) or silica gel GF (1500 microns) plates

(Analtech). All final compounds were purified by preparative TLC chromatography on silica gel or alumina plates and also checked by HPLC ($\geq 95\%$ purity).

3.1.2. Synthesis of 2-chloro-N-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide (**1**)[33]:

A suspension of 5-nitrothiazol-2-amine (1 eq) and triethylamine (1.1 eq) in 10 mL dichloromethane was added drop wise to a dichloromethane solution (5-7 mL) of 2-chloroacetyl chloride (1.1 eq) and the reaction was left overnight at room temperature. Alternatively, the solution of 2-chloroacetyl chloride was added at once to the suspension of 5-nitrothiazol-2-amine and triethylamine. The TLC on silica gel with ethyl acetate: petroleum ether (75:25) indicated completion of the reaction. The desired product was isolated as light yellow crystals through column chromatography as above: 481 mg (81% yield).

3.1.3. General synthesis of N-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamides 2-7:

A dichloromethane solution (6 mL) of an appropriate piperazine (1 eq) and triethylamine (3 eq) was added drop wise to a suspension of 2-chloro-N-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide (**1**) in 5 mL CH_2Cl_2 and the reaction was kept at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere and stirring for 48 h. The reaction solvent was evaporated and the residue was redissolved in ethyl acetate. The inorganic salts were filtered away and the residue was chromatographed on preparative TLC silica gel plates with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as eluent to obtain the desired pure product as a powder or crystals. Purity was also checked by HPLC and it was $\geq 95\%$.

3.1.3.1. N-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)-2-(4-(p-tolyl)piperazin-1-yl)acetamide (**2**): Orange microcrystalline powder (62%): mp 160-161 °C (dec); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.10 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.38 (s, 2H), 3.23 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 4H), 2.81 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 4H), 2.29 (s, 3H). HRESIMS calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3\text{S}$ m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 362.1281 found 362.1285.

3.1.3.2. *N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)-2-(4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)piperazin-1-yl)acetamide (**3**):

Orange powder (55%): mp 173-175 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ: 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (s, 2H), 3.38 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 4H), 2.82 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 4H). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₈O₄S *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 416.1010, found 416.1005.

3.1.3.3. 2-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazin-1-yl)-*N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide (**4**): Bright orange

powder (57%): mp 154-156 °C (dec); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ: 8.33 (s, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 3.17 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 4H). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₀N₅O₄S *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 378.1231 found 378.1233.

3.1.3.4. 2-(4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl)-*N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide (**5**): Bright

yellow microcrystals (65%): mp 169-171 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃COCD₃) δ: 8.44 (s, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (s, 2H), 3.37 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 4H), 2.84 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 4H). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₆Cl₂N₅O₃S *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 416.0345, 418.0317, found 416.0346, 418.0317.

3.1.3.5. 2-(4-((4-chlorophenyl)(phenyl)methyl)piperazin-1-yl)-*N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide

(**6**): Orange microcrystalline powder (66%): mp 92-95 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ: 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.36-7.21 (m, 9H), 4.27 (s, 1H), 3.31 (s, 2H), 2.66 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.49 (br s, 4H). HRESIMS calcd for C₂₂H₂₃ClN₅O₃S *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 472.1205, found 472.1209.

3.1.3.6. *N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)-2-(4-(pyridin-2-yl)piperazin-1-yl)acetamide (**7**): Orange

microcrystalline powder (56%): mp 175-180 °C (dec); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ: 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.21

(dd, $J = 4.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dt, $J = 8.4, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (m, 2H), 3.65 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 4H) 3.38 (s, 2H), 2.76 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 4H). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{14}H_{17}N_6O_3S$ m/z $[M+H]^+$ 349.1077 found 349.1083.

3.1.4. *N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxamide (8): [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carbonyl chloride was added in portions to a suspension of 5-nitrothiazol-2-amine (1 eq) and triethylamine (2.5 eq) in 10-12 mL dichloromethane. The reaction mixture was kept at room temperature overnight under stirring and a nitrogen atmosphere. The desired product was obtained after preparative TLC on silica gel plates using ethyl acetate : petroleum ether (50:50) as eluent. Beige microcrystals (55%): mp > 230 °C ; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3COCD_3) δ : 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{16}H_{10}N_3O_3S$ m/z $[M-H]^-$ 324.0448 found 324.0464.

3.1.5. General synthesis of *N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamides 9-12:

An appropriate phenol (1.05 eq) and K_2CO_3 (2.1 eq) were mixed together in dry DMF (4 mL) and stirred for an hour. Then a DMF solution (4 mL) of 2-chloro-*N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide (1 eq) was added through a funnel and the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 3-4 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel preparative TLC plates using ethyl acetate : petroleum ether mixture as an eluent. The desired product is formed in relatively small yield ($\leq 35\%$) and appears immediately after the unreacted phenol on TLC. Changing the solvent to CH_3CN or DMSO did not improve the yield.

3.1.5.1. 2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yloxy)-*N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide (9): White microcrystals (25%): mp 148-150 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_4) δ : 9.94 (br s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.60-7.33 (m, 7H), 7.21 (dd, $J = 2.4, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (dd, $J = 7.2, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (s, 2H). HRESIMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{14}N_3O_4S$ m/z $[M+H]^+$ 356.0700, found 356.0696.

3.1.5.2. *N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)-2-(3-phenoxyphenoxy)acetamide (**10**): White microcrystals (34 %, based on recovered phenol): mp 151-153 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ: 9.84 (br s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (s, 2H). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₄N₃O₅S *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 372.0648, found 372.0649.

3.1.5.3. 2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yloxy)-*N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)acetamide (**11**): Light yellow microcrystals (35 %, based on recovered phenol): mp 196-198 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 0.8 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.83 (s, 2H). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₄N₃O₄S *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 356.070, found 356.0694.

3.1.5.4. *N*-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)-2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)acetamide (**12**): Off white microcrystals (30 %): mp 185-187 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ: 9.91 (br s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.05-6.95 (m, 6H), 4.77 (s, 2H). HRESIMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₄N₃O₅S *m/z* [M+H]⁺ 372.0649, found 372.0655.

3.2. Biological evaluation.

3.2.1. *In vitro* screening:

In vitro activity against *T. cruzi*, *T. b. rhodesiense*, *L. donovani* and cytotoxicity assessment using L6 cells (rat skeletal myoblasts) was determined using a 96-well plate format as previously described [38]. Data were analyzed with the graphic program Softmax Pro (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA), which calculated IC₅₀ values by linear regression from the sigmoidal dose inhibition curves.

3.2.2. *In vitro T. brucei brucei* antiproliferating assays and susceptibility studies.

T. brucei brucei bloodstream form parasites were seeded at $1 \times 10^3 \text{ mL}^{-1}$ in 200 μL of growth medium containing different concentrations of a nitrothiazole or nifurtimox. Where appropriate, induction of the TbNTR was carried out by adding tetracycline (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). After incubation for 3 days at 37 °C, resazurin (2.5 μg per well) was added to each well and the plates incubated for a further 8 h. The cell density of each culture was determined as described before [26] and the IC_{50} established.

3.2.3. Enzymatic activity studies with Type I NTRs.

Recombinant TbNTR was prepared and assayed as previously described [39, 40]. The activity of purified his-tagged TbNTR was assessed spectrophotometrically at 340 nm using various nitrothiazole substrates (100 μM) and NADH (100 μM) with the enzyme specific activity expressed as $\text{nmol NADH oxidized min}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$ of enzyme. Benznidazole was used as control substrate.

Acknowledgements:

The authors thank M. Cal, M. Jud and S. Keller (Swiss TPH) for parasite assay results and Dr. Ana Rodriguez (New York University School of Medicine) for obtaining the *in vivo* data. This work was supported in part by internal funds of the Radiation Medicine Department at NorthShore University HealthSystem. In addition, the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) received financial support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) to perform the *in vitro* screenings against parasites. The donors had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Abbreviations: NTD, Neglected tropical diseases; *T. brucei*, *Trypanosoma brucei*; HAT, human African trypanosomiasis; *T. cruzi*, *Trypanosoma cruzi*; Bnz, benznidazole (N-benzyl-2-(2-nitro-

1H-imidazol-1-yl)acetamide); Nfx, nifurtimox (4-(5-nitrofurfurylindenamino)-3-methylthiomorpholine-1,1-dioxide); NTR, type I nitroreductase; TbNTR, *T. brucei* NTR; CYP51, sterol 14 α -demethylase enzyme; TcCYP51, *T. cruzi* CYP51; IC₅₀, concentration for 50% growth inhibition; SI, selectivity index; SAR, structure-activity relationships.

References:

1. Research priorities for Chagas disease, human African trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis, WHO Technical Report Series (2012) 975
2. K. Stuart, R. Brun, S. Croft, A. Fairlamb, R.E. Gürtler, J. McKerrow, S. Reed, R. Tarleton, Kinetoplastids: related protozoan pathogens, different diseases, *J. Clin. Invest.* 118 (2008) 1301-1310.
3. P. Hotez, E. Dumonteil, M. Betancourt Cravioto, M. Bottazzi, R. Tapia-Conyer, An unfolding tragedy of Chagas disease in North America, *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 7 (2013) e2300. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0002300.
4. M. Leslie, Infectious diseases. A tropical disease hits the road, *Science* 333 (2011) 934.
5. J. van Griensven, E. Carrillo, R. López-Vélez, L. Lynen, J. Moreno, Leishmaniasis in immunosuppressed individuals, *Clin. Microbiol. Infect.* 20 (2014) 286-299.
6. DNDi-website available: <http://www.dndi.org/diseases-projects/diseases/chagas/current-treatment.html>
7. J.A. Castro, M. Montalto de Mecca, L.C. Bartel, Toxic side effects of drugs used to treat Chagas' disease (American trypanosomiasis), *Human & Experimental Toxicology* 25 (2006) 471-479.

8. S. Sundar, A. Singh, M. Rai, V.K. Prajapati, A.K. Singh, B. Ostyn, M. Boelaert, J-C. Dujardin, J. Chakravarty, Efficacy of miltefosine in the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis in India after a decade of use, *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 55 (4) (2012) 543–550
9. G.A.S. Romero, M. Boelaert, Control of visceral leishmaniasis in Latin America — a systematic review, *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 4 (1) (2010) e584
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0000584>
10. J. Van Griensven, M. Balasegaram, F. Meheus, J. Alvar, L. Lynen, M. Boelaert, Combination therapy for visceral leishmaniasis, *Lancet. Infect. Dis.* 10 (2010) 184–194.
11. F. Villalta, M.C. Dobish, P.N. Nde, Y.Y. Kleshchenko, T.Y. Hargrove, C.A. Johnson, M.R. Waterman, J.N. Johnston, G.I. Lapesheva, VNI Cures Acute and Chronic Experimental Chagas Disease, *J. Infect. Dis.* 208 (2013) 504-511.
12. G. Andriani, E. Amata, J. Beatty, Z. Clements, B.J. Coffey, G. Courtemanche, W. Devine, J. Erath, C.E. Juda, Z. Wawrzak, J.T. Wood, G.I. Lapesheva, A. Rodriguez, M.P. Pollastri, Antitrypanosomal lead discovery: Identification of a ligand-efficient inhibitor of *Trypanosoma cruzi* CYP51 and parasite growth, *J. Med. Chem.* 56 (2013) 2556-2567.
13. G.I. Lapesheva, T.Y. Hargrove, G. Rachakonda, Z. Wawrzak, S. Pomel, S. Cojean, P.N. Nde, W.D. Nes, C.L. Locuson, M.W. Calcutt, M.R. Waterman, J.S. Daniels, P.M. Loiseau, F. Villalta, VFV as a new effective CYP51 structure-derived drug candidate for Chagas disease and visceral leishmaniasis, *J. Infect. Dis.* 212(9) (2015) 1439-1448.
14. I. Molina, J. Gómez i Prat, F. Salvador, B. Treviño, E. Sulleiro, N. Serre, D. Pou, S. Roure, J. Cabezos, L. Valerio, A. Blanco-Grau, A. Sánchez-Montalvá, X. Vidal, A. Pahissa, Randomized trial of posaconazole and benznidazole for chronic Chagas' disease, *Engl. J. Med.* 370 (2014) 1899-1908.

15. E. Chatelain, Chagas disease drug discovery: toward a new era, *J Biomol Screen* (2014) DOI: 10.1177/1087057114550585.
16. C.B. Moraes, M.A. Giardini, H. Kim, C.H. Franco, A.M. Araujo-Junior, S. Schenkman, E. Chatelain, L.H. Freitas-Junior, Nitroheterocyclic compounds are more efficacious than CYP51 inhibitors against *Trypanosoma cruzi*: implications for Chagas disease drug discovery and development, *Scientific Reports* 4 (2014) 4703-4714.
17. L.d.F. Diniz, J.A. Urbina, I.M. de Andrade, A.L. Mazzeti, T.A.F. Martins, I.S. Caldas, A. Talvani, I. Ribeiro, M.T. Bahia, Benznidazole and posaconazole in experimental Chagas disease: Positive interaction in concomitant and sequential treatments, *PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis.* 7 (2013) e2367. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0002367.
18. M.V. Papadopoulou, B. Bourdin Trunz, W.D. Bloomer, C. McKenzie, S.R. Wilkinson, C. Prasittichai, R. Brun, M. Kaiser, E. Torreele, Novel 3-nitro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-based aliphatic and aromatic amines as anti-Chagasic agents, *J. Med. Chem.* 54 (2011) 8214-8223.
19. M.V. Papadopoulou, W.D. Bloomer, H.S. Rosenzweig, E. Chatelain, M. Kaiser, S.R. Wilkinson, C. McKenzie, J-R. Ioset, Novel 3-nitro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-based amides and sulfonamides as potential anti-trypanosomal agents, *J. Med. Chem.* 55 (2012) 5554-5565.
20. M.V. Papadopoulou, W.D. Bloomer, H.S. Rosenzweig, M. Kaiser, E. Chatelain, J-R. Ioset, Novel 3-nitro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-bearing piperazines and 2-amino-benzothiazoles as anti-Chagasic agents, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 21 (2013) 6600–6607.
21. M.V. Papadopoulou, W.D. Bloomer, H.S. Rosenzweig, R. Ashworth, S.R. Wilkinson, M. Kaiser, G. Andriani, A. Rodriguez, Novel 3-nitro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-based compounds as potential anti-Chagasic drugs: *In vivo* studies. *Future Med. Chem.* 5 (2013) 1763-1776.

22. M.V. Papadopoulou, W.D. Bloomer, H.S. Rosenzweig, S.R. Wilkinson, M. Kaiser, Novel nitro(triazole/imidazole)-based heteroarylamides/ sulfonamides as potential antitrypanosomal agents, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* 87 (2014) 79-88.
23. M.V. Papadopoulou, W.D. Bloomer, G.I. Lepsheva, H.S. Rosenzweig, M. Kaiser, B. Aguilera-Venegas, S.R. Wilkinson, E. Chatelain, J-R. Ioset, Novel 3-nitrotriazole-based amides and carbinols as bifunctional anti-Chagasic agents, *J. Med. Chem.* 58 (2015) 1307-1319.
24. M.V. Papadopoulou, W.D. Bloomer, H.S. Rosenzweig, I.P. O'Shea, S.R. Wilkinson, M. Kaiser, 3-Nitrotriazole-based piperazides as potent antitrypanosomal agents: *In vitro* and *in vivo* evaluation, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* 103 (2015) 325-334.
25. M.V. Papadopoulou, W.D. Bloomer, H.S. Rosenzweig, S.R. Wilkinson, M. Kaiser, E. Chatelain, J-R. Ioset, Discovery of potent nitrotriazole-based antitrypanosomal agents: *In vitro* and *in vivo* evaluation, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 23 (2015) 6467–6476.
26. S.R. Wilkinson, M.C. Taylor, D. Horn, J.M. Kelly, I. Cheeseman, A mechanism for cross-resistance to nifurtimox and benznidazole in trypanosomes, *PNAS* 105 (2008) 5022–5027.
27. S. Alsford, S. Eckert, N. Baker, L. Glover, A. Sanchez-Flores, K.F. Leung, D.J. Turner, M.C. Field, M. Berriman, D. Horn, High-throughput decoding of antitrypanosomal drug efficacy and resistance, *Nature* 482 (2010) 232-236.
28. N. Baker, S. Alsford, D. Horn, Genome-wide RNAi screens in African trypanosomes identify the nifurtimox activator NTR and the eflornithine transporter AAT6, *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.* 176 (2011) 55-57.

29. S.R. Wilkinson, C. Bot, J.M. Kelly, B.S. Hall, Trypanocidal activity of nitroaromatic prodrugs: current treatments and future perspectives, *Curr. Top. Med. Chem.* 11 (2011) 2072-2084.
30. G. Buchanan-Kilbey, J. Djumpah, M.V. Papadopoulou, W.B. Bloomer, L. Hu, S.R. Wilkinson, R. Ashworth, Evaluating the developmental toxicity of trypanocidal nitroaromatic compounds on zebrafish, *Acta Tropica* 128 (2013) 701-705.
31. P. Samadhiya, R. Sharma, S.K. Srivastava, Synthesis of azetidinone derivatives of 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole and their medicinal importance, *Eur. Chem. Bulletin* 2(9) (2013) 611-617.
32. T.E. Ballard, X. Wang, I. Olekhovich, T. Koerner, C. Seymour, P.S. Hoffman, T.L. MacDonald, Biological activity of modified and exchanged 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole amide analogues of nitazoxanide, *Bioor. Med. Chem. Lett.* 20 (2010) 3537-3539.
33. Y.R.H. Saleh, H.A. Saadeh, H. Kaur, K. Goyal, R. Sehgal, M.S. Mubarak, The synthesis of novel hybrid compounds containing 5-nitrothiazole moiety as potential antiparasitic agents. *Monatshefte fuer Chemie* (2015) Ahead of print.
34. G. Navarrete-Vazquez, F. Chavez-Silva, B. Colin-Lozano, S. Estrada-Soto, S. Hidalgo-Figueroa, J. Guerrero-Alvarez, S.T. Mednez, H. Reyes-Vivas, J. Oria-Hernández, J. Canul-Canché, R. Ortiz-Andrade, R. Moo-Puc, Synthesis of nitro(benzo)thiazole acetamides and in vitro antiprotozoal effect against amitochondriate parasites *Giardia intestinalis* and *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 23 (2015) 2204-2210.
35. S. Nwaka, B. Ramirez, R. Brun, L. Maes, F. Douglas, R. Ridley, Advancing drug innovation for neglected diseases—criteria for lead progression, *PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis.* 3 (2009) e440. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000440.

36. D.E. Clark, What polar surface area ever done for drug discovery, *Future Med. Chem.* 3(4) (2011) 469-484.
37. I.P. O'Shea, M. Shahed, B. Aguilera-Venegas, S.R. Wilkinson, Evaluating 5-nitrothiazoles as trypanocidal agents, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 2015, doi:10.1128/AAC.02006-15.
38. I. Orhan, B. Sener, M. Kaiser, R. Brun, D. Tasdemir, Inhibitory activity of marine sponge-derived natural products against parasitic protozoa, *Mar. Drugs* 8 (2010) 47-58.
39. B.S. Hall, X. Wu, L. Hu, S.R. Wilkinson, Exploiting the drug-activating properties of a novel trypanosomal nitroreductase, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 54 (2010) 1193–1199.
40. B.S. Hall, E.L. Meredith, S.R. Wilkinson, Targeting the substrate preference of a type I nitroreductase to develop anti-trypanosomal quinone-based prodrugs, *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 56 (2012) 5821-5830.

Captions of Figures

Fig. 1. Correlation between antichagasic activity (log IC₅₀ values against *T. cruzi*) and lipophilicity (clogP values) in **3-7**, compounds that are active against *T. cruzi* and bear a piperazine moiety.

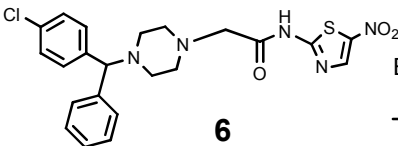
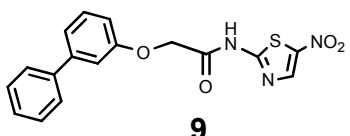
Fig. 2. Correlation between antichagasic activity (log IC₅₀ values against *T. cruzi*) and lipophilicity (clogP values) in the subgroup of structurally similar compounds **8-12**.

Fig. 3. Correlation between log IC₅₀ values against *L. donovani* and clogP values for compounds in Table 1.

Fig. 4. Correlation between log IC₅₀ values in L6 cells and clogP values for compounds in Table 1.

Fig. 5. Specific activity values are measured in nmol NADH oxidized min⁻¹ mg⁻¹ TbNTR. The values correspond to averages from assays performed in triplicate ± standard deviation

Graphical abstract

Entry	IC ₅₀ (μM)		
	<i>T. cruzi</i>	<i>T. brucei</i>	<i>L. Donovanii</i>
 6	0.571	1.474	3.39
 9	22.8	ND	4.27

Highlights:

- Novel 5-nitro-2-aminothiazole-based amides were synthesized.
- Compounds were tested for antiparasitic activity and toxicity in L6 cells.
- Most derivatives were active or moderately active against *T. cruzi* and *T. brucei*.
- Some analogs demonstrated moderate antileishmanial activity *in vitro*.
- Lipophilicity positively affects antichagasic and antileishmanial activity.

- These compounds are not activated by Type I nitroreductases.