

# Preparation and anticancer evaluation of potassium-N-(P-anisole)- $\alpha$ -(O-Xanthetovanillin)-nitron

Nohad A. Al-Omari

Department of Pharmaceutical Science, College of Pharmacy, University of Mosul

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## ABSTRACT

The new compound, "Potassium -N-(P-methoxy phenyl)- $\alpha$ -(O-Xanthetovanillin)- nitron was prepared and characterized by elemental analysis, IR and molar conductance. The anticancer activity of it had been achieved by the assistance of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) USA. Here we show that vanillin (3-methoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde); a naturally occurring food component and an acknowledged antimutagen, anticlastrogen and anticarcinogen-is an inhibitor of the activity of nine types of cancer cells specially the Colon, CNS and Renal cancer.

## الخلاصة

تم تحضير مركب بوتاسيوم -N-(باراميثوكسي فنييل) - الفا - (زانثيتو فانيلين) - نايترون وتم تشخيصه بواسطة التحليل الدقيق للعناصر. الأشعة تحت الحمراء والموصلية الكهربائية. اما الفعالية ضد سرطانية فقد تمت بمساعدة المعهد الوطني للسرطان (NCI) في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. ومن خلال البحث اثبت بان الفانيلين - (3-ميثوكسي - 4-بنز الديهيد) وهو المادة الموجودة في الطبيعة بأنها ذات مفعول ضد سرطاني من خلال اثباطه لفعالية تسعة أنواع من الخلايا السرطانية وخاصة سرطان القولون ، والجهاز العصبي المركزي وسرطان الجهاز البولي.

The nitron, in the present study, contains two functional groups, the nitrogen oxide and xanthate. It is well known that N $\rightarrow$ O plays an important roles in the preparation of biologically active compound as anticancer.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand, the xanthate derivatives and their metal complexes found vast application in the biological fields, as insecticides, fungicides herbicides and as antibacterial agents.<sup>2,3</sup> As well vanillin (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) is a flavoring agent that in previous studies constitutes an important moiety in compounds act as antimutagen, anticlastrogen and anticarcinogen.<sup>4,6</sup> The existence of these promising functional groups encourage us to evaluate the anticancer activity, which to our best knowledge has not been attempted yet.

## Experimental

### A. Material and Measurements

The content of compound of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen were estimated by Carlo Erba Elemental Analyser MOD 1106. The sulfur and potassium amounts were estimated by application of standard procedures.<sup>7</sup> The infrared spectra recorded in KBr disc on Perkin-Elmer 557 spectrophotometer (400-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>). The UV Spectra was achieved using dichloroethane as a solvent and quartz cell

of 1 cm diameter by using Shimadzu UV-visible recording Spectrophotometer, UV-160 (200-600 nm). The molar conductance was found at room temperature by using conductivity apparatus type LF-42 in DMF (10-3 M).

### B. Synthesis

#### B.1. Synthesis of a - (vanillin) - N - (P-methoxyphenyl)

In suitable beaker dissolve 0.108 mole of P-methoxy phenyl nitro benzene and 7.5 g (0.141 mole) of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl in 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of 92% propanol, cool the mixture at 10°C and add 27g (0.411 mole) of zinc powder gradually with stirring for 4 hrs. filter the mixture to get a solution of hydroxylamine wash the precipitate with 100 ml of hot propanol take filtrate and add to it 8.4g (0.069 mole) of vanillin and set aside the reaction mixture at dark place with continuous stirring product (precipitate) was filtered, washed with 100 ml of ether to get compound 1.<sup>8</sup>

#### B.2. Synthesis of Potassium - N - ( P-methoxy phenyl)- $\alpha$ -(O-Xanthetovanillin) - nitron.

In boiling flask, dissolve 0.04 mole of compound 1 in 100 ml of dioxane and add to it 0.05 mole of KOH (dissolved - 20 ml of D.W.). Reflex for 1 hr, filter to get rid un reacted KOH, cool to room temperature,

then add 3 ml of 0.05 mole of  $\text{CS}_2$  gradually for 4hr, evaporate the solvent under rotatory evaporator to get oily mass, add to it ether to get compd. 2 which recrystallized by using benzene petroleum ether and dried in vacuum.<sup>9</sup>

### C. Anticancer Evaluation

The compound under NCI screening has a no. of NSC:717875 have been evaluated in the 3 cell line, one dose primary anticancer assay and was active using MCF7 (Breast), NCI-H 460 (Lung), SF-268 (CNS), the compound which pass the criteria for activity in this assay will be scheduled automatically for evaluation against the full panel of 60 human tumor cell lines which derived from 9 (nine) main types of cancer Leukemia, Lung Colon, CNS, melanoma, ovarian, renal, prostate and breast cancer. The test repeated by expose the tumor cell lines to the compound under investigation 5 times at different concentration starting from  $1 \times 10^{-8}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  and for 48 hr.

### Result and Discussion

The compound has been characterized by using elemental analysis CHN yield the following values

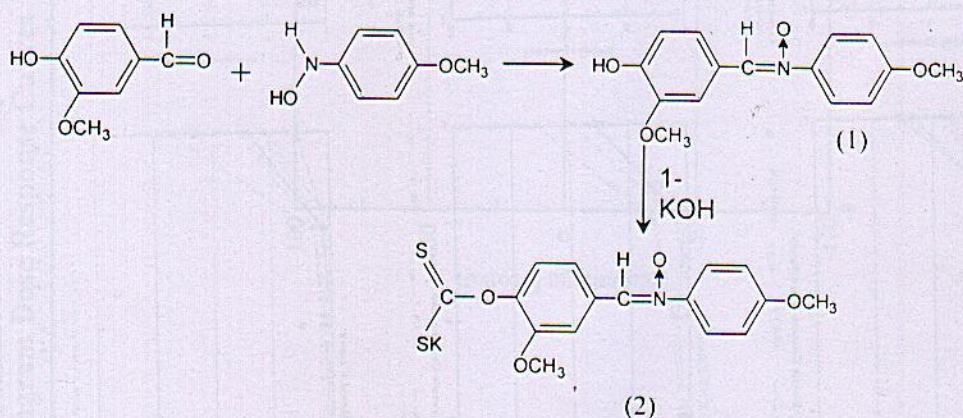
|         | C %     | H %    | N %    | K %     |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Calc./  | 49.61   | 3.62   | 3.61   | 10.30   |
| (Found) | (49.23) | (3.42) | (3.33) | (10.21) |

The Molar conductivities for the compound show it behaves as 1:1 electrolyte in DMF of  $10^{-3}$  M solution at room temperature and give value of  $75 \Omega \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ <sup>10</sup> UV. Vis spectra of the compound showed absorption band 400 nm and considered as the charge transfer transition of the whole molecule. The infrared spectra of the compound showed, the following bands at  $1630 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1265 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1110 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1070 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $770 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for  $\nu \text{ C} = \text{N}$ ,  $\nu \text{ N} \rightarrow \text{O}$ ,  $\nu \text{ C} = \text{S}$ ,  $\nu \text{ C} - \text{O}$ ,  $\nu \text{ C} - \text{S}$  respectively.

Concerning the anticancer screening, three main parameters have been utilized to calculate the inhibition concentrations. Those parameters created from dose response curves which are indicated by the horizontal lines and provided at the percentage growth (PG) values of +50,0 and -50.<sup>11,12</sup> The concentrations corresponding to points where the curves cross these lines are GI50 (growth inhibition 50%) TGI (total growth inhibition) and LC50 (Lethal concentration 50), respectively (Fig. 1,2).

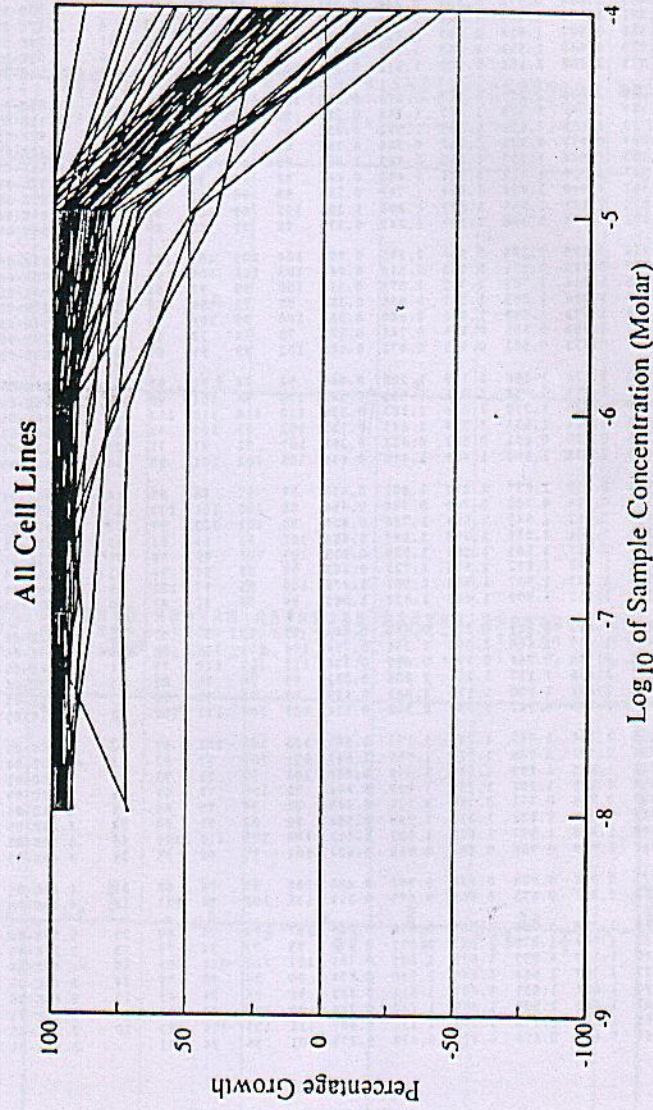
Generally, the forcoming concentrations (diluted)  $10^{-8}$ ,  $10^{-7}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ , and  $10^{-5}$  give no significant changes of the activities parameters (Most of cell line panel show GI50, some with TGI while no one with positive LC50 as indicated in (Table 1,2).

### The preparation pathway for the titled compound

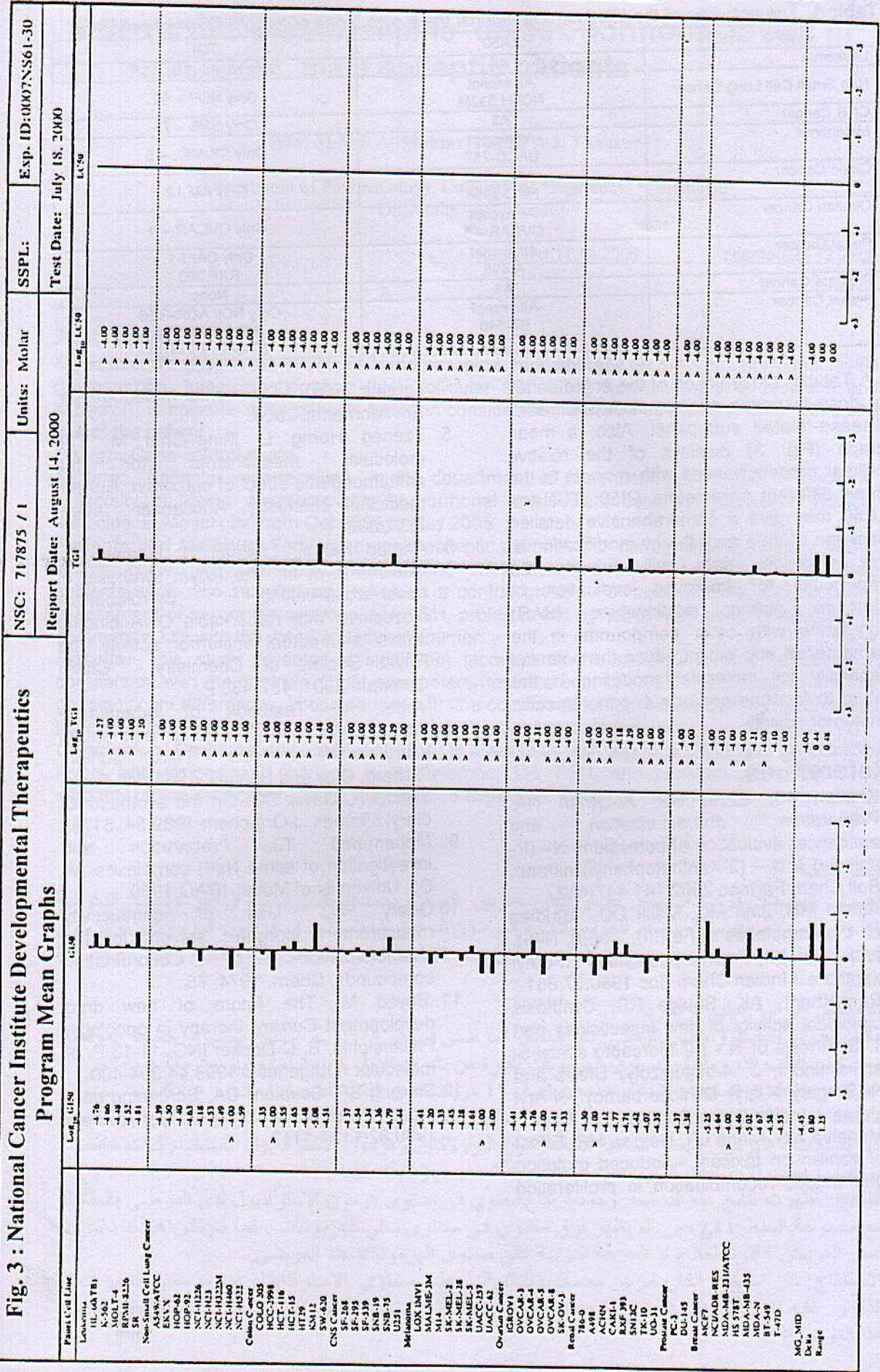




|  |  |                              |                          |                      |
|--|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <p><b>Fig. 2 : National Cancer Institute Developmental Therapeutics<br/>Program Dose Response Curves</b></p> |  | NSC: 717875 / 1              | SSPL:                    | Exp. ID: 0007NS01-30 |
|  |  | Report Date: August 14, 2000 | Test Date: July 18, 2000 |                      |







**Table 1.** The activities of the titled nitrone against the a nine types of tumor (different cell lines)

| Type of Tumor              | GI50                  | TGI   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Leukemia                   | All                   | Only HL-60 (TB) & SR                                |
| Non Small Cell Lung Cancer | All except NCI-H 332M | Only HOP – 92                                       |
| CNS Cancer                 | All                   | Only SNB – 75                                       |
| Melanoma                   | All except UACC-257   | Only SK-MEL – 5                                     |
| Colon Cancer               | All except HCC-2998   | Only KM 12  |
| Ovarian Cancer             | All except OVCAR – 5  | Only OVCAR – 4                                      |
| Renal Cancer               | All except A-498      | Only CAKI-1, RXF 393                                |
| Prostate Cancer            | All                   | None  |
| Breast Cancer              | All except BT-540     | Only NCI/ ADR-RES<br>MDA-MB 435,<br>BT-549, & T-47D |

A Tabular presentation of the entire series of dose-response curves, plotted for each disease-related sub panel. Also, a mean graph (Fig. 3) displays of the relative cellular responsiveness with respect to the three different parameters GI50, TGI and LC50 may give a comprehensive detailed package of data and, thereby modification of the chemical data will provide an opportunity for improved evaluation of structure activity relationships (SAR) comparing with other compounds in the same series and will introduce the potential capability for molecular modeling in the future to facilitate and/or sub panel specific antitumor activity.

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