

# Novel Dithiolane-Based Ligands Combining Sigma and NMDA Receptor Interactions as Potential Neuroprotective Agents

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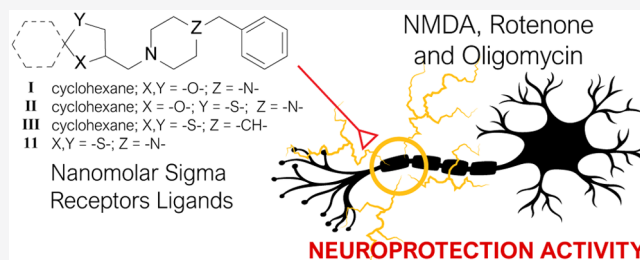


Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** Sigma receptors (SRs) are recognized as valuable targets for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. A series of novel SRs ligands were designed by combining key pharmacophoric amines (i.e., benzylpiperidine or benzylpiperazine) with new 1,3-dithiolane-based heterocycles and their bioisosters. The new compounds exhibited a low nanomolar affinity for sigma-1 and sigma-2 receptors. Five selected compounds were evaluated for their neuroprotective capacity on SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cell line. They were able to counteract the neurotoxicity induced by rotenone, oligomycin and NMDA.

Competition studies with PB212, a S1R antagonist, confirmed the involvement of S1R in neuroprotection from the oxidative stress induced by rotenone. Electrophysiological experiments performed on cortical neurons in culture highlighted the compounds ability to reduce NMDA-evoked currents, suggesting a negative allosteric modulator activity toward the NMDA receptor. Altogether these results qualify our novel dithiolane derivatives as potential agents for fighting neurodegeneration.

**KEYWORDS:** 1,3-Dithiolanes, neuroprotection, sigma receptors, NMDA, rotenone, neuroblastoma cancer cells SH-SY5Y



Neurodegeneration is a heterogeneous group of disorders including Alzheimer's disease (AD) and related dementia. According to the WHO around 50 million people worldwide are affected by dementia and nearly 10 million new cases are diagnosed every year.<sup>1</sup> All drugs currently used in AD therapy are twenty-years old, have poor efficacy in preventing the progress of the disease, act exclusively on the symptoms, and present adverse side effects.<sup>2</sup> Thus, there is an urgent need to identify novel targets and drugs for a disease-modifying therapy. The progressive loss of structure and/or function of neurons is the prototypical event behind neurodegeneration.<sup>3</sup> Neurotoxicity induced by abnormal production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) is one the major causes of neuron loss and reflects an alteration of the mitochondrial respiratory chain activity.<sup>4</sup> Oxidative cellular stress physiologically activates the sigma-1 receptor (S1R), a chaperone protein, mainly expressed in mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membranes.<sup>5</sup> This receptor triggers or amplifies several cellular responses, including calcium homeostasis, reduction of glutamate release, ROS, nitric oxide (NO), microglial activity, and upregulation of antiapoptotic genes (i.e., Bcl-2), leading to neuroprotective effects.<sup>6–8</sup> Indeed, S1R agonists have demonstrated neuroprotective properties using *in vivo* models of AD.<sup>9</sup> In addition, increasing evidence suggests that modulating the sigma-2 receptor (S2R) can provide beneficial effects in neurodegenerative diseases.<sup>10</sup> Among the numerous molecular targets that have been correlated with neurodegenerative

disorders, also *N*-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor plays a relevant role.<sup>11</sup> A partnership between S1Rs and NMDA receptors leading to beneficial outcomes in neurodegeneration has been demonstrated.<sup>12</sup> Over the last 10 years, our group has developed an extensive library of SR modulators combining different substituted five-membered heterocyclic rings with a broad range of amines (i.e., benzylpiperidine and benzylpiperazine).<sup>13–15</sup> Among the previously synthesized compounds, I–III (Table 1) were of particular interest. They behave as S1R agonists, with I and II showing high affinity for S1R ( $K_i = 0.74$  and 1.3 nM, respectively) and moderate affinity for S2R subtype (S1R/S2R selectivity: 47 and 72, respectively), whereas compound III showed a low nanomolar affinity against both SR subtypes ( $K_i$ S1R = 12 nM and  $K_i$ S2R = 5.0 nM).<sup>14</sup> Molecular docking studies highlighted that a salt bridge between the protonated nitrogen atom of the benzylpiperazine/piperidine moiety and Glu172 is essential for the binding to S1R.<sup>16,17</sup> The nature of the pharmacophoric amine (benzylpiperidine or benzylpiperazine) guided the binding mode within the S1R binding site. While the piperazine

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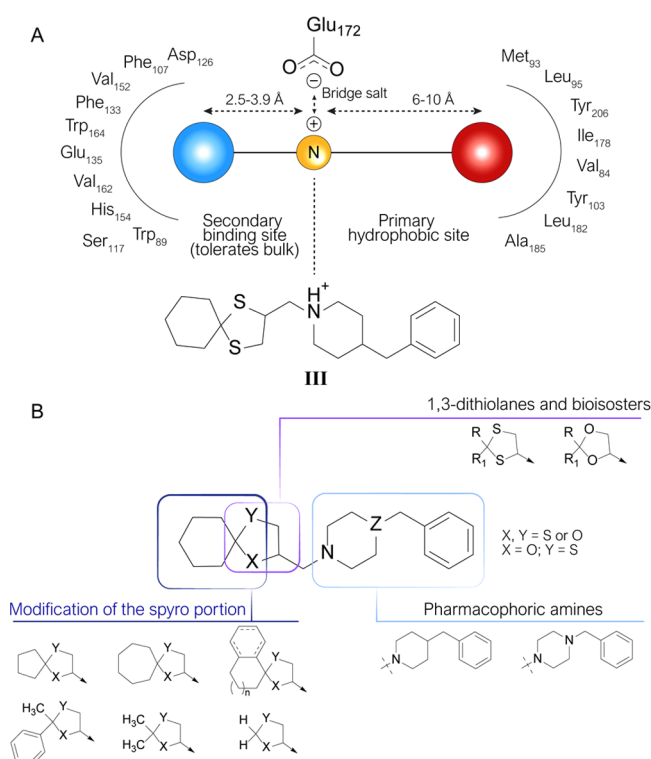
Table 1. Chemical Structure and Binding Affinity ( $K_i$  in nM) for S1R and S2R of compounds I–III and 1–13

Compd	Structure <sup>d</sup>	S1R $K_i$ (nM) <sup>a,b</sup>	S2R $K_i$ (nM) <sup>a,c</sup>
I		0.74	35
II		1.3	91
III		12	5.0
1		4.2	3.0
2		1.7	8.1
(Z)-3		71	30
(E)-3		107	65
(Z)-4		129	93
(E)-4		52	87
(Z)-5		68	107
(E)-5		195	158
6		54	71
(Z)-7		68	85
(E)-7		76	63
8		2.0	0.59
9		0.50	12
10		0.60	3.3
11		2.1	90
12		0.60	6.2
13		5.4	182

<sup>a</sup>SD is within  $\pm 10\%$ . <sup>b</sup>Binding performed with [<sup>3</sup>H]pentazocine 3.0 nM. <sup>c</sup>Binding performed with [<sup>3</sup>H]ditolylguanidine 3.0 nM. <sup>d</sup>Compounds were tested as oxalate salts.

derivatives (i.e., I and II) positioned the spirocyclic moiety in the primary hydrophobic pocket delimited by Met93, Tyr103, Ile 178, and Ala 185, the piperidine derivatives (i.e., III) exhibited a reverse docking mode with the benzyl moiety into the primary pocket (Figure 1A and Figure SI-1A).<sup>14</sup> To better investigate the structure activity relationships (SAR) of this SRs ligand series, herein we expanded the library by combining the pharmacophoric amines with dithiolane rings and their bioisosters. Considering the binding mode of compound III at S1R, 17 novel analogues were prepared modifying the spirocyclic moiety (Figure 1B) and aiming to clarify the steric and electrostatic properties necessary for strong interactions within the secondary hydrophobic pocket

(compounds 1–9, Table 1). In accordance with our mixed ligand/structure-based investigation, the secondary hydrophobic pocket is able to accommodate bulky groups, as also proposed by Glennon's pharmacophoric model.<sup>14,18</sup> In particular cycloaliphatic (pentane, eptane) and cycloaromatic groups (dihydro-indene, tetrahydro-naphthalene, benzo[7]-annulene, fluorene) were introduced to progressively increase the structural rigidity. This strategy was successfully applied to haloperidol-constrained SR ligands providing compounds with enhanced affinity and selectivity for the S2R subtype.<sup>14</sup> In addition the structural simplification of the spiro-portion was investigated in both benzylpiperazine and benzylpiperidine

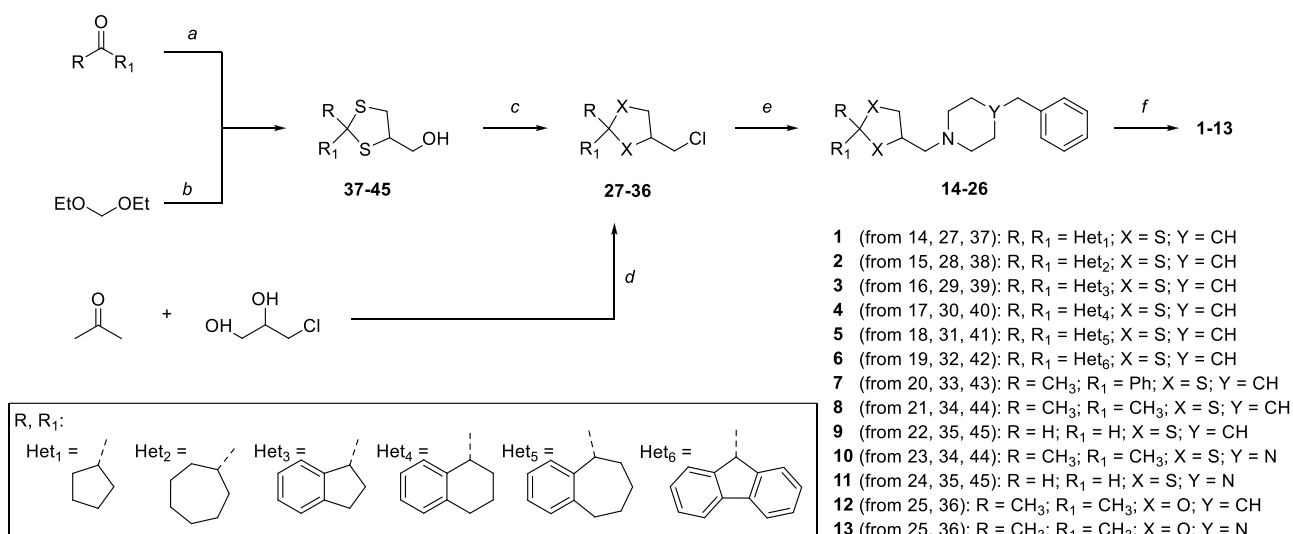


**Figure 1.** (A) Overview of the S1R binding site with the key Glu172 and the two main hydrophobic sites, and superimposition of Glennon's pharmacophore distances. The binding orientation of **III**, as representative for benzylpiperidine derivatives, predicted by docking calculations, is schematically shown. (B) Library design and expansion by combining the pharmacophoric amines with dithiolane rings and their bioisosters.

series (compounds **8–11**). The corresponding dioxolane bioisosters (**12** and **13**) were also prepared.

For the overall library, the most relevant physicochemical properties and drug-likeness were determined *in silico* using the SwissADME web utility.<sup>19</sup> Prediction of blood–brain barrier (BBB) permeability has been pointed out as an important parameter in the design of neuroprotective compounds. Assuming no more than one violation to the Lipinski's rule of 5,<sup>20</sup> all the compounds showed a good druggability and were predicted to passively permeate the BBB (Table SI-1). The synthetic strategies for the synthesis of compounds **1–13** are described in Scheme 1. Compounds **1–13** are the oxalate salts obtained by reaction of the respective free amines **14–26** with anhydrous oxalic acid, followed by crystallization from dry diethyl ether. The free amines **14–26** were obtained by standard S<sub>N</sub>2 reaction between the appropriate aliphatic chloride **27–36** and 4-benzylpiperidine (for compounds **14–22**, **25**) or 1-benzylpiperazine (for **23**, **24**, and **26**). The amines **16–18** and **20**, characterized by the presence of two stereogenic centers, were obtained as a mixture of two diastereomeric pairs. The two racemates were separated by flash chromatography and the *E/Z* isomerism assigned by NOESY experiments. With the exception of **36**, which was obtained directly by condensation of acetone with 3-chloro-1,2-propandiol, 4-(chloromethyl)-1,3-dithiolanes **27–35** were prepared by treatment of the respective alcohols **37–45** with thionyl chloride. Compounds **37–44** were obtained by condensation of the appropriate ketone with 2,3-dimercapto-propan-1-ol using HClO<sub>4</sub> adsorbed on silica gel as catalyst. This procedure did not allow us to obtain **45** which was instead prepared by condensation of formaldehyde diethyl acetal with 2,3-dimercapto-propan-1-ol in the presence of cobalt chloride and trimethylsilyl chloride. All the synthesized compounds were evaluated for binding affinity toward S1R and

### Scheme 1<sup>a</sup>

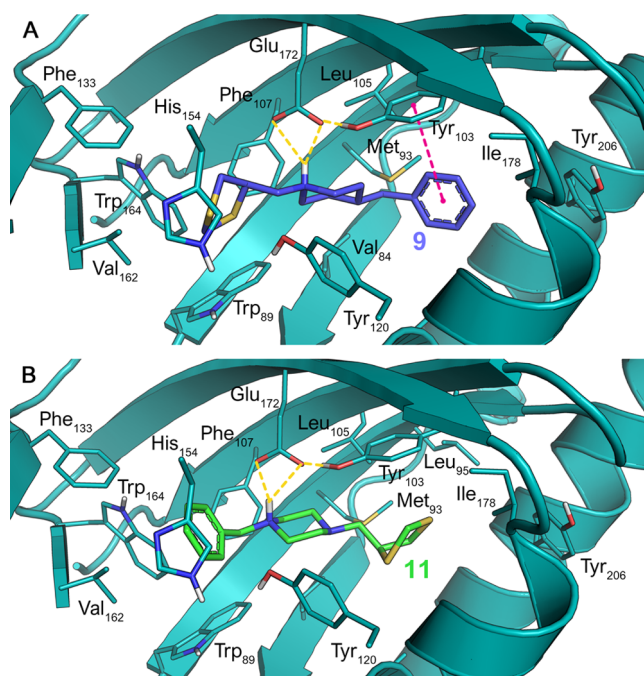


<sup>a</sup>Reagents and conditions: (a) appropriate ketone (1 equiv), 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanol (1.2–1.4 equiv), HClO<sub>4</sub> on SiO<sub>2</sub> (0.008–0.05 equiv), neat, N<sub>2</sub>, MW irradiation, 50–80 °C, 15–60 min, 24–98% yield; (b) formaldehyde diethyl acetal (1 equiv), 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanol (1.2 equiv), CoCl<sub>2</sub> (0.5 equiv), TMCS (0.8 equiv), dry acetonitrile, N<sub>2</sub>, r.t., 75 min, 24% yield; (c) thionyl chloride (1.2 equiv), DMF (cat.), dry dichloromethane, N<sub>2</sub>, 0 °C, 90 min, quant. yield; 69% (for **35**); (d) acetone (10 equiv), 3-chloro-propan-1,2-diol (1 equiv), HClO<sub>4</sub> on SiO<sub>2</sub> (0.6 equiv), dry dichloromethane, N<sub>2</sub>, MW irradiation, 80 °C, 100 min, 59% yield; (e) 4-benzylpiperidine or 1-benzylpiperazine (2 equiv), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 equiv), KI (cat.), dry acetonitrile, MW irradiation, 130 °C, 10–40 min, 7–64% yield; (f) oxalic acid (1.2 equiv for piperidine or 2.2 equiv for piperazine), dry diethyl ether, r.t., 48 h, 32–90% yield.

S2R in a radioligand displacement assay using [ $^3\text{H}$ ]-(+)-pentazocine to selectively mark S1R and [ $^3\text{H}$ ]-ditolylguanidine, in the presence of cold (+)-pentazocine, to mark S2R. The binding affinities, expressed as inhibition constant ( $K_i$ ), are reported in Table 1. The compounds showed nanomolar affinity at both SR subtypes with  $K_i$  values ranging from 195 to 0.5 nM for S1R, and from 182 to 0.59 nM for S2R. Compounds **9**, **11**, and **13** exhibited a moderate selectivity for S1R over S2R with a S1R/S2R ratio of 24, 43, and 34, respectively. The binding results, supported by docking calculation, allowed us to disclose some structure–activity relationships. The narrowing and expansion of the carbocyclic ring (**1** and **2**, respectively) preserved the high affinity of the lead compound **III** at both subtypes ( $K_i$ S1R = 4.2 and 1.7 nM and  $K_i$ S2R = 3.0 and 8.1 nM, respectively). Compounds **1** and **2** presented a binding mode analogue to that of compound **III** (Figure SI-1B). In contrast, scaffold rigidification obtained by condensing one (for compounds **3–5**) or two (for **6**) benzene rings caused a significant drop in affinity for both SR subtypes. Similarly, opening of the spirocyclic portion into the more flexible derivative **7** led to a reduced affinity at both subtypes ( $K_i$ S1R = 68 and 76 nM and  $K_i$ S2R = 85 and 63 nM for *E* and *Z* isomers, respectively). These results highlighted that a bulky aromatic ring, condensed or appended to the 1,3-dithiolane core, is detrimental for affinity. As suggested by docking calculations, although the secondary binding site of S1R might tolerate bulky groups, the rigid and constrained conformation assumed by these molecules prevented an easy fit within the pocket. Thus, compounds **3–7** assumed the reverse binding mode, as previously observed for **I** and **II**.

The benzylpiperidine ring was located in the secondary site, while the bulkier spirocyclic moieties were accommodated in the wider and longer primary hydrophobic pocket. However, this led to an unsuitable alignment between the protonated piperidine nitrogen atom and the Glu172, justifying the reduced affinity of compounds **3–7** compared to **III** (Figure SI-1C). No diastereoselectivity between the *E/Z* isomers was observed. The structural simplification of the 1,4-dithiaspirodecane moiety of **III** with a less sterically hindered and more flexible structure (**8** and **9**) resulted in a subnanomolar affinity ( $K_i$ S1R = 2.0 and 0.59 nM and  $K_i$ S2R = 0.5 and 12 nM, for **8** and **9**, respectively). Compounds **8** and **9** showed a binding mode comparable to that described for **III**, **1–3** (Figure 2A). However, the opening of the cycloalkylspiro portion induced a slight shift of these compounds toward the secondary pocket, (i) straightening the salt bridge between the protonated amine and Glu172 and (ii) allowing the benzyl-tail to be engaged in an additional  $\pi$ – $\pi$  face-to-edge stacking with Tyr103.

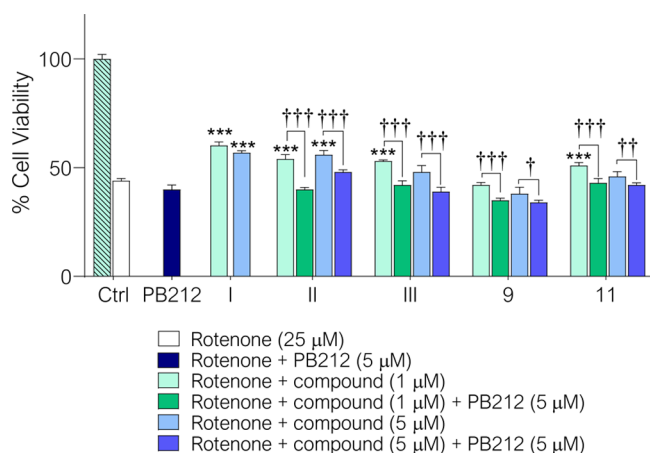
The high S1R affinity was maintained by replacing the piperidine with the piperazine ( $K_i$  = 0.6 and 2.1 nM for **10** and **11**, respectively). As expected, the presence of the benzylpiperazine reverted the binding poses of **10** and **11** in order to efficiently align the protonated nitrogen with Glu172 (Figure 2B). This binding mode fulfilled the Glennon's pharmacophore, preserving the distances of the two hydrophobic groups of the molecule to the central protonated site. Finally, no significant differences in terms of affinity and selectivity were observed by replacing the dithiolane (**10** and **11**) with the dioxolane bioisoster (**12** and **13**, Figure SI-1D). To sum up, the SAR investigation pointed out that (i) structural simplification of the spiro portion allowed achieving sub/low nanomolar affinity for SRs, while (ii) the introduction of bulky groups led to a drop in affinity for both SR subtypes.



**Figure 2.** Docking of compound **9** (A, stick, violet carbon) and **11** (B, stick green carbon) into S1R binding site. The reference crystal structure used for the docking calculation (PDB ID: 6DK1) of S1R is shown in teal cartoon. Important interacting residues are in stick representation. Model atoms except for carbons are color-coded with protein carbons (teal), oxygen (red), nitrogen (blue), and sulfur (yellow). Bridge salt and  $\pi$ – $\pi$  interactions are represented as yellow and magenta dotted lines, respectively. Part of the  $\beta$ -barrel has been hidden for a clearer visualization of the binding site.

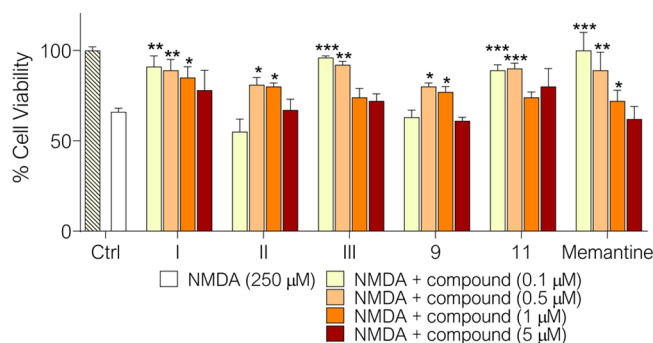
Recent studies suggested that both S1R and S2R modulators might have a positive effect in neuroprotection.<sup>5,10</sup> Therefore, we evaluated the *in vitro* neuroprotective capacity of selected high affinity ligands. According to the binding affinities, compounds **I**, **II**, and **11** were chosen for their S1R selectivity, whereas **III** and **9** were selected as S1R/S2R mixed compounds. ROS are normally produced in neurons and the resulting oxidative stress is one of the major contributors to cell death in neurodegenerative disorders. Herein, we assessed the capability of compounds **I–III**, **9**, and **11** to protect SH-SY5Y cells from oxidative damage induced by two potent ROS generating insults, namely rotenone and oligomycin.<sup>21</sup> At first, the selected compounds were investigated, as single agents, for cytotoxicity (Table SI-2) in human SH-SY5Y cell line to define the experimental doses for the neuroprotective studies.<sup>22</sup> The neuroprotective capacity was reported as percentage of cell viability after treatment with the compound in the presence of the toxic stimuli.

At 1  $\mu\text{M}$  concentration, compounds **I–III** and **11** were able to significantly prevent cell damage induced by rotenone (Figure 3). Interestingly, **I** and **II** were effective also at the higher dose of 5  $\mu\text{M}$ . To investigate the role of S1R in this process, the neuroprotective activity of our molecules was tested in the presence of PB212, a S1R antagonist.<sup>23</sup> All compounds displayed a significant decrease of their neuroprotective capacity in combination with PB212 ( $P < 0,001$  at 1  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Altogether these results suggested the involvement of sigma receptors in the neuroprotective effect of the proposed compounds.



**Figure 3.** Neuroprotective effect, expressed as % of cell viability (SH-SY5Y cells) of the tested compounds I–III, 9, and 11 at 1.0 and 5.0  $\mu\text{M}$  in the presence of rotenone (25  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and a combination of rotenone and the S1R antagonist, PB212 (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Each bar represents the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments: \*\*\* $p$  < 0.001 vs rotenone alone, ††† $p$  < 0.001, †† $p$  < 0.01, and † $p$  < 0.05.

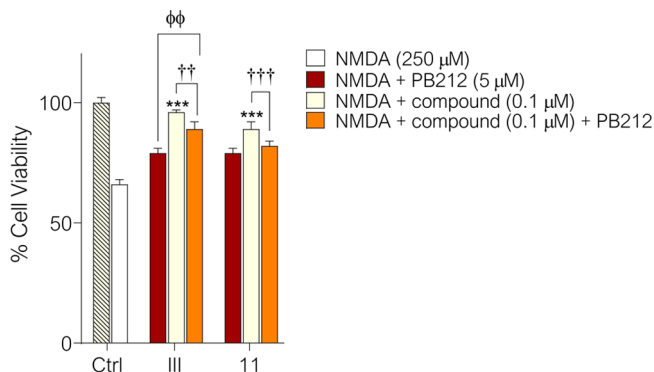
When oligomycin (2.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was used as a toxic stimulus, only compound II at 5  $\mu\text{M}$  was able to protect cells from death, with a cell viability >60% (Figure SI-2). In addition, the neuroprotective potential of our ligands was evaluated using NMDA as a toxic insult.<sup>24</sup> The neuroblastoma cells were incubated for 24 h in the presence of 250  $\mu\text{M}$  of NMDA (corresponding to its  $\text{IC}_{50}$ , Table SI-2) and four different concentrations of compounds I–III, 9, and 11 (ranging from 0.1 to 5  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Memantine was used as a positive control at the same concentrations of the tested molecules.<sup>25</sup> All the tested compounds demonstrated a neuroprotective effect against NMDA stimuli at concentrations <1  $\mu\text{M}$  (Figure 4). I, III, and



**Figure 4.** Neuroprotective effect, expressed as % of cell viability (SH-SY5Y cells) of the tested compounds I–III, 9, and 11 at 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 5.0  $\mu\text{M}$  in the presence of NMDA 250  $\mu\text{M}$  ( $\text{IC}_{50}$  at 24 h). Memantine was used as positive control. Each bar represents the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments: \* $p$  < 0.05, \*\* $p$  < 0.01, \*\*\* $p$  < 0.001 vs NMDA alone.

11 showed the highest neuroprotective activity, being able to recover >85% of the cell viability at the two lowest doses (0.1 and 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Moreover, I and III exhibited a dose–response profile similar to that of memantine. Compounds II and 9 showed a lower cytoprotective activity compared to I, III, and 11 (72–75% of the cell survival at 0.5 and 1  $\mu\text{M}$ ). All tested compounds, including memantine, did not significantly increase cell viability at a 5  $\mu\text{M}$  concentration.

Compounds III and 11, showing the best neuroprotective activity, were selected to further demonstrate the involvement of SRs in their neuroprotective effects against NMDA toxicity. In the presence of PB212, the neuroprotective activity of both compounds (tested at 0.1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) significantly decreased ( $P$  < 0,001), even though it was not completely abolished for compound III (Figure 5).

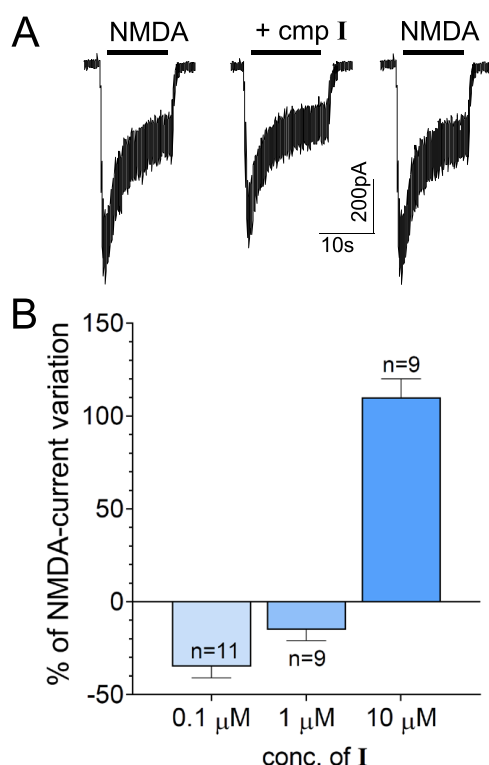


**Figure 5.** Neuroprotective effect, expressed as % of cell viability (SH-SY5Y cells), of the tested compounds III and 11 (0.1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence of NMDA (250  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and a combination of NMDA and PB212 (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Each bar represents the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments: \*\*\* $p$  < 0.001 vs NMDA alone, ††† $p$  < 0.001 and †† $p$  < 0.01, φφφ $p$  < 0.001.

In the literature, examples of SR ligands with promiscuous affinity for NMDA receptors are reported; thus, the neuroprotective capacity of III could be related to its activity on NMDA receptors.<sup>12</sup> To test this hypothesis, we used a patch clamp technique in primary culture of cortical neurons and investigated the ability of compounds I–III to modulate NMDA-evoked current.<sup>26</sup> Compound I reduced NMDA-evoked currents of 34 and 18% at a concentration of 0.1 and 1  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively (Figure 6).

Similarly, low concentrations of compounds II and III decreased NMDA-evoked currents ( $-20 \pm 4\%$  for II and  $-50 \pm 6\%$  for III), suggesting that the neuroprotection exerted by these compounds against NMDA-induced cytotoxicity could be achieved through a reduction of NMDA receptor-mediated ion flux. On the contrary, compound I at 10  $\mu\text{M}$  increased (110%) NMDA current (Figure 6). This effect could explain the lack of neuroprotection of I at high concentrations (Figure 4). These data support the hypothesis that compounds I–III, in addition to interacting with the sigma receptors, can also act as negative allosteric modulators of NMDA receptors.

In summary, we identified novel high affinity ligands and assessed their neuroprotective effects. Compounds II and 11 displayed an excellent affinity for S1R ( $K_i = 1.3$  and 2.1) and selectivity over S2R (72 and 43, respectively). II was able to protect neuronal cells from three different cytotoxic insults, namely rotenone, oligomycin, and NMDA. In the case of rotenone, the neuroprotective activity of the tested compounds was completely reversed after treatment with PB212, a S1R antagonist, highlighting that its effect is fully mediated by SRs. This is consistent with a S1R agonist activity.<sup>14</sup> However, for NMDA induced toxicity, PB212 did not completely abolish the neuroprotective capacity of III, suggesting that its effect could be mediated by an either direct or indirect modulation of the NMDA receptor. Interestingly, compounds bearing the 4-benzylpiperazine basic moiety (I, II, and 11) displayed strong



**Figure 6.** Modulation of NMDA-evoked currents by compound I. (A) Representative electrophysiological traces showing the effect of I (1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) on the current evoked by NMDA 100  $\mu\text{M}$  + glycine 1  $\mu\text{M}$  (NMDA) in a cortical neuron grown in primary culture. Bars show the duration of drug application. (B) Histogram showing the effect (expressed as a % of the control current) of increasing concentrations of I on NMDA-evoked currents. Each bar is the mean  $\pm$  SE of  $n$  cells tested.

S1R affinities together with *in vitro* neuroprotection, with **II** being the best one. Altogether, our results encourage the further evaluation of these spirocyclic derivatives in animal models of AD.

## ■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### SI Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acsmchemlett.0c00129>.

Experimental Section: (i) synthetic procedures and characterization of compounds **1–13**; (ii) binding assay for SRs; (iii) molecular docking; (iv) cellular assays for neuroprotection activity; **Figure SI-1**, Predicted binding mode of **III**, **1**, **4**, and **12**; **Figure SI-2**, Neuroprotection activity in the presence of oligomycin; **Table SI-1**, Predicted physicochemical properties, drug-likeness, and blood–brain barrier permeability; **Table SI-2**, cytotoxicity of compounds **I–III**, **9**, and **11**, memantine, and NMDA in SH-SY5Y cell lines. (PDF)

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## Author Contributions

CS: conceived the work, performed the synthesis and the data analysis; SF: performed the synthesis and the data analysis; PL and AT: performed the structural characterization and the data analysis; PL: performed molecular docking and SAR analysis; CB: performed the synthesis and structural characterization; GP: performed the electrophysiological studies; ND and RMI: performed the neuroprotection studies; LB: conceived and supervised the work. The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

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## Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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## ■ ABBREVIATIONS

AD, Alzheimer’s disease; NMDA, *N*-methyl-(D)-aspartate; NO, nitric oxide; ROS, reactive oxygen species; SR, sigma receptor; S1R, sigma-1 receptor; S2R, sigma-2 receptor

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