3-Phenylcoumarins as a Privileged Scaffold in Medicinal Chemistry

Subjects: Others | Chemistry, Medicinal

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3-Phenylcoumarins are a family of heterocyclic molecules that are widely used in both organic and medicinal chemistry. 3-Phenylcoumarins have been used by several research groups in the search for new chemical entities with potential in the discovery of new therapeutic solutions for several diseases. The versatility and chemical properties of this scaffold have been attracting the attention of researchers all over the world.

3-phenylcoumarins

1. Introduction

The versatility and chemical properties of 3-Phenylcoumarins have been attracting the attention of researchers all over the world. Different molecular spots that may be modified, with different reactivities, allow for a huge number of different derivatives with different properties. This scaffold can be considered an isostere of the isoflavone in which the carbonyl group is translated from position 4 to position 2 on the pyran ring (**Figure 1**). Isoflavones are produced almost exclusively by the members of the bean family Fabaceae (Leguminosae). It can also be considered a coumarin-resveratrol hybrid. Resveratrol (3,5,4-trihydroxy-*trans*-stilbene) is a stilbenoid, a type of natural phenol, and a phytoalexin produced by several plants (**Figure 1**). The stilbenoids share most of their biosynthetic pathway with chalcones.

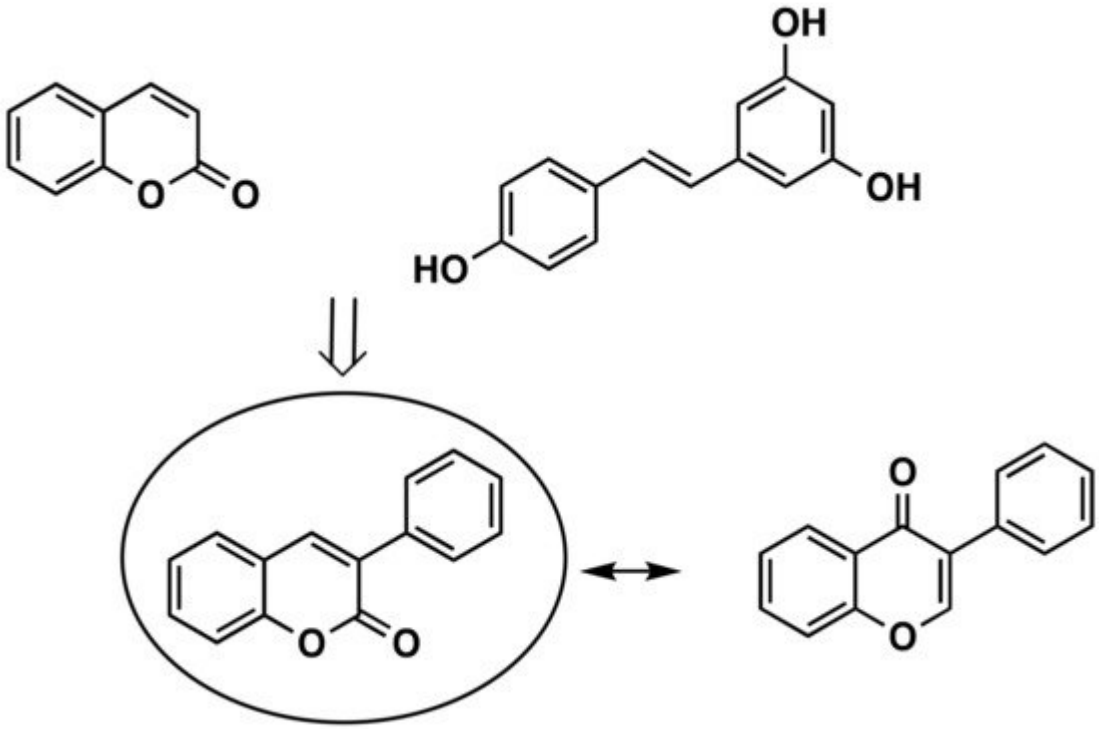


Figure 1. Coumarin, *trans*-resveratrol, 3-phenylcoumarin and isoflavone chemical structures.

Coumarins, the basic structure of 3-phenylcoumarins, are a group of substances of natural or synthetic origin that are highly studied and have a great variety of pharmacological interests. In addition, a connection of 3-phenylcoumarins can also be established (although it is more from a structural or steric point of view) with steroid hormones, especially with estrogens, due to the aromatization of the A ring. For these reasons, 3-phenylcoumarins (**Figure 1**) are considered a privileged scaffold in medicinal chemistry.

2. Presence of 3-Phenylcoumarins in Nature

The naturally-occurring 3-phenylcoumarins that have been published in the past decade are listed in **Table 1**. Mucodianin A was isolated from the vine stems of *Mucuna birdwoodiana* [1]. The 3-(4-ethynylphenyl)-4-formylcoumarin has been isolated from a methanol extract of the red ants of ChangBai Mountain, *Tetramorium* sp. [2]. Pterosonin F was isolated from the heartwood of *Pterocarpus soyauxii* [3]. Sphenostylisin A was isolated from the root bark of *Sphenostylis marginata* using a bioactivity-guided isolation approach. It is worth highlighting that this compound is a potent NF-κB (nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells) inhibitor, displaying different physiological functions. This compound is also overexpressed in some cancer cells [4]. 2′,4′-Dinitro-3-phenylcoumarin was isolated from *Rhizophora mucronata* [5]. Selaginolide A was found in *Selaginella rolandi-principis* [6]. Glycycoumarin and licorylcoumarin (**Figure 2**) are two 3-phenylcoumarins previously isolated from *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* or *glabra* (Licorice), on which there are several studies in the past decade [7][8].

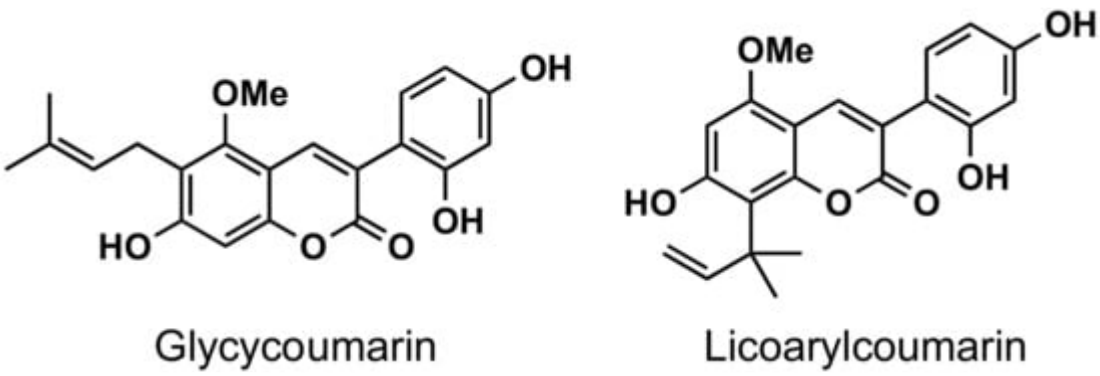
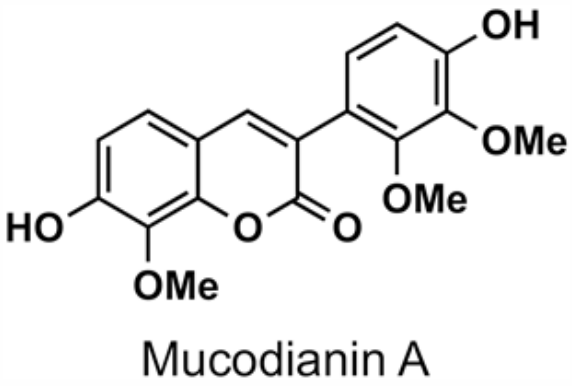
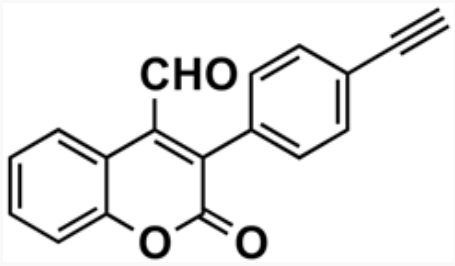
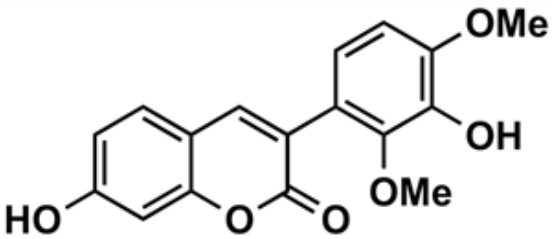


Figure 2. Chemical structures of glycycoumarin and licoarylcoumarin.

Table 1. Naturally-occurring 3-phenylcoumarins identified in the past decade.

Compound	Origin	Reference
 Mucodianin A	*Mucuna birdwoodiana*	[1]
	*Tetramorium* sp.	[2]
 Pterosonin F	*Pterocarpus soyauxii*	[3]

Farnsworth, N.R.; de Blanco, E.J.C.; et al. Bioactive Modified Isoflavonoid Constituents of the Root Bark of Sphenostylis marginata ssp. erecta. J. Org. Chem. 2013, 78, 10166–10177.

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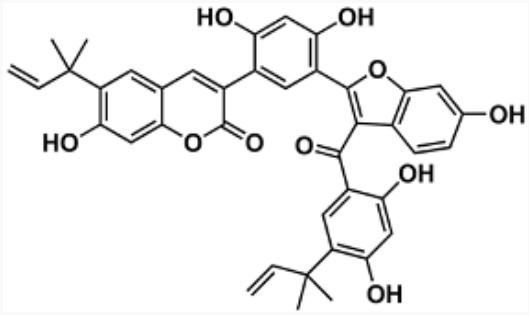
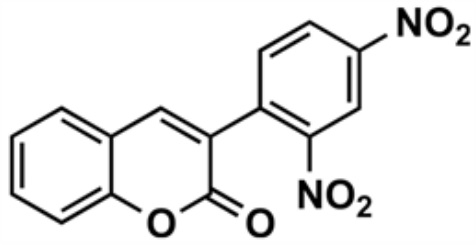
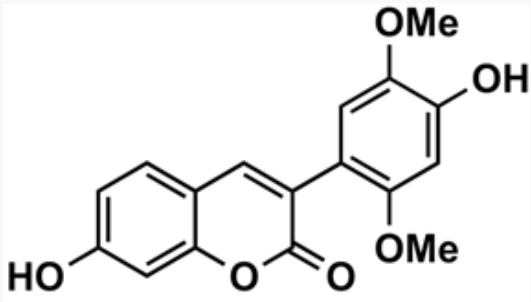
Compound	Origin	Reference
	*Sphenostylis marginata*	[4]
	*Rhizophora mucronata*	[5]
 Selaginolide A	*Selaginella rolandi-principis*	[6]

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3. Pharmacological Interest of 3-Arylcoumarins

3.1. Alzheimer's Disease and AChE

Several series of simple 3-phenylcoumarins have been studied to prevent and treat Alzheimer's disease and its complications, showing high activity toward AChE and MAO, together with antioxidant activity (**Figure 3**). Among a studied series of polyhydroxy 3-phenylcoumarins, 3-(3′,4′-dihydroxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydroxycoumarin (**1**) stands out with IC_{50} inhibition values 3 μM and 27 μM against AChE and MAO-B, respectively [9]. This research group also studied a series of benzamide derivatives at the position 4, resulting in the compound **2**, the best of the series, with an AChE inhibition IC_{50} of 0.09 μM.

Also, from 3-(3′-aminophenyl)coumarin (K_i = 146 μM), a non-peptidic drug-like β-secretase 1 (BACE-1) inhibitor, the hit fragment containing the *N*-acylated ethane-1,2-diamine motif has been identified as a directing probe to pick inhibitory fragments for the S1 pocket of the aspartic protease BACE-1, leading to the most interesting compound (compound **4**, with a biphenylmethyl residue) with a K_i of 3.7 μM [10]. Separating the amine from the benzene ring

at position 3 of the 3-phenylcoumarins by a methylene group proved to be an interesting strategy to obtain more active compounds. When this amine is a bulky amine, as a N,N-dibenzyl(N-ethyl)amine fragment, several compounds of this studied series proved to act on relevant targets in Alzheimer's disease - σ1 receptor (σ1R), BACE1 and AChE. These also show potent neurogenic properties, good antioxidant capacity and favorable central nervous system (CNS) permeability. Compound **5** must be highlighted within the series [11]. Compounds with the same substitution at position 4, and a 7-aminoalkoxy chain, formed a series of products presenting multitarget interest for the treatment of the middle stage of Alzheimer's disease. A non-neurotoxic dual AChE/BuChE inhibitor, compound **6**, which is also a nanomolar human AChE inhibitor, turned out to be a significant inhibitor of Aβ42 self-aggregation activity, being also a promising neuroprotective agent [12]. A series of compounds with 7-aminoalkoxy-3-phenylcoumarins, presenting simple substitutions on the phenyl at position 3, were studied, identifying compound **7** as the most potent compound against AChE (IC_{50} = 0.27 μM). Kinetic and molecular modelling studies proved that compound **7** works in a mixed-type approach, and interacts concomitantly with the catalytic active site (CAS) and the peripheral anionic site (PAS) of AChE. In addition, compound **7** blocks β-amyloid (Aβ) self-aggregation with a ratio of 44% at 100 μM, and significantly protects rat pheochromocytoma (PC12) cells from hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)-damage in a dose-dependent way [13]. The 7-substitution of 3-phenylcoumarins has also been used as a building block for a novel series of coumarin-lipoic acid conjugates, resulting in compound **8**, the most potent AChE inhibitor, showing a good inhibitory effect on Aβ-aggregation and intracellular ROS formation, as well as the ability of selective bio-metal chelation and neuroprotection against H_2O_2- and Aβ1-42-induced cytotoxicity [14][15]. Interesting to note is the comparison between two compounds prepared in a study on Alzheimer's disease, being 6-substituted 3-arylcoumarins. Compounds **9** and **10**, with the substituents in the same positions, and small structural differences between them, do not offer great differences in their activities and selectivity against cholinesterases or towards the inhibition of self-induced Aβ42-aggregation; however, they do offer important differences in selectivity against human MAO-A and MAO-B which are worthy of further study [16].

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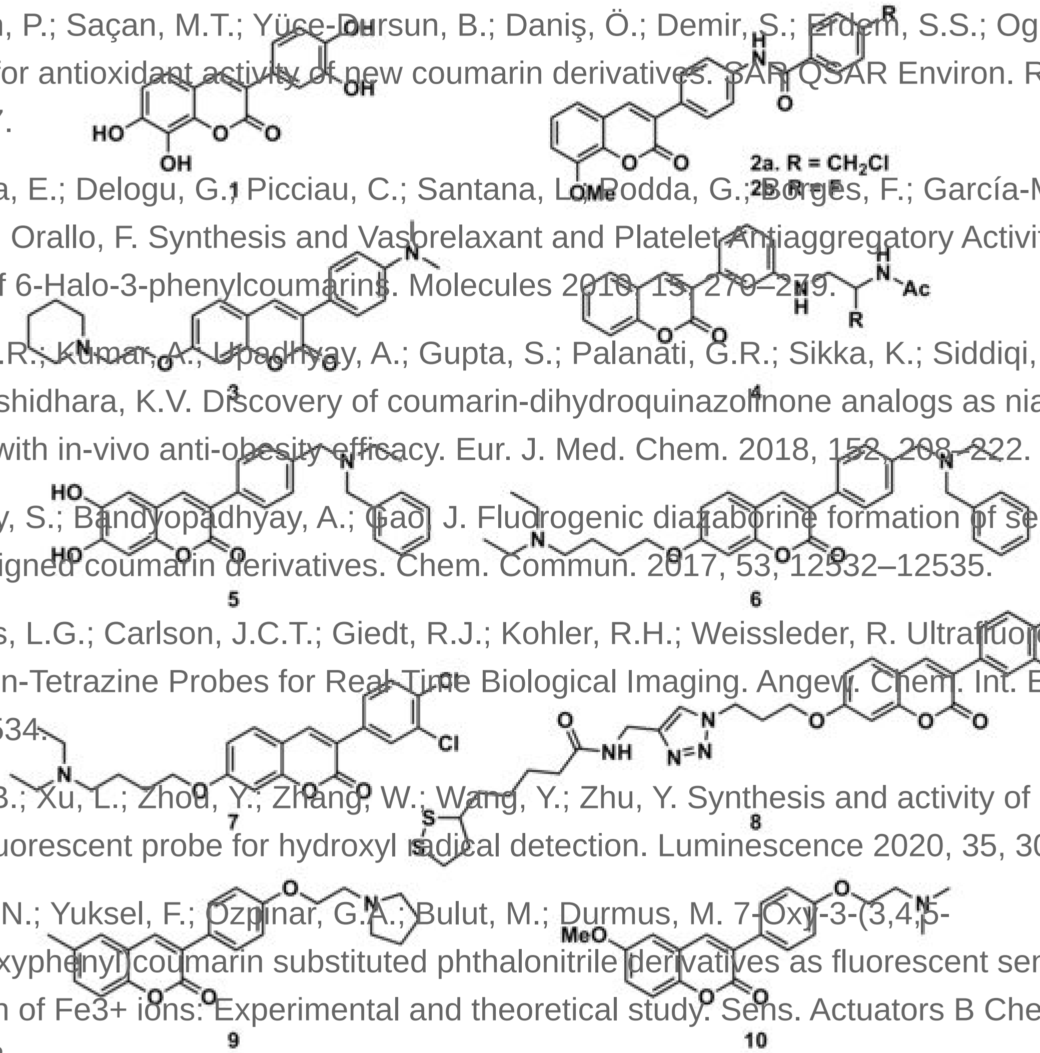

Figure 3. 3-Phenylcoumarins in Alzheimer's disease: AChE inhibitors.

3.2. Inflammation

In a comparative study, 6,7-disubstituted compounds proved to down-modulate the Fc gamma (Fcγ) receptor-mediated neutrophil oxidative metabolism more efficiently than compounds substituted at positions 5 and 7, and hydroxylated compounds down-modulated this function more strongly than their acetylated counterparts. The most interesting compound turned out to be compound **22** and, even better, their 3′,4′-methylenedioxyphenyl derivative, which may be a prototype for the development of novel immunomodulating drugs to treat immune complex-mediated inflammatory diseases (**Figure 4**) [17]. A series of 34 3-phenylcoumarins has been evaluated in lipopolysaccharide-activated mouse macrophage RAW264.7 cells. 6-Bromo-8-methoxy-3-(3′-methoxyphenyl)coumarin (**23**), a dimethoxybromine derivative, exhibited nitric oxide production inhibitory activity, with an IC_{50} of 6.9 μM [18]. Some simple derivatives such as the 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-8-methoxycoumarin (**24**) showed interesting soybean lipoxygenase inhibitory activities due to the importance they may have in anti-inflammatory processes [19]. Prenyloxycoumarin **25** displayed the best combined inhibition of lipid peroxidation (100%) and soybean lipoxygenase (IC_{50} = 37 μM) amongst the studied series of coumarins and thiocoumarins [20]. The geranyloxy-derived compound **26** also exhibited good soybean lipoxygenase inhibition (IC_{50} = 10 μM) [21].

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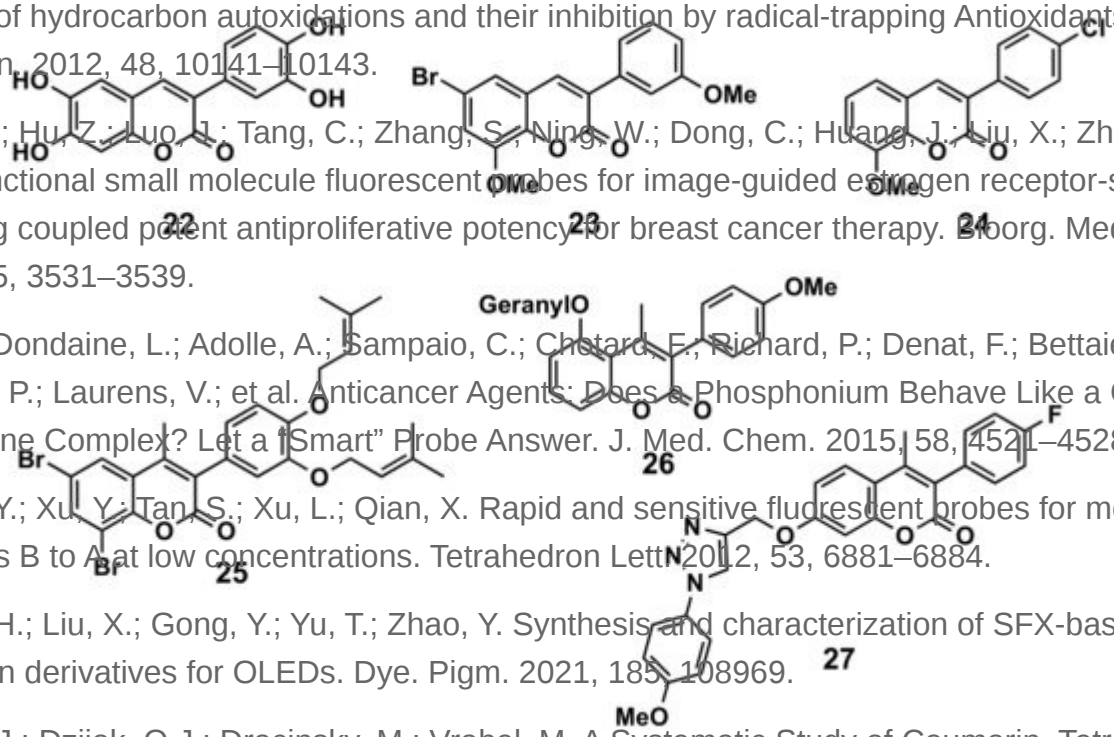

Figure 4. 3-Phenylcoumarins in Inflammation.

3.3. Oxidation

2′- or 4′-Methoxy derivatives of 4-hydroxy-3-phenylcoumarins (compound **28**, **Figure 5**) have shown higher antioxidant capacity than 4-hydroxycoumarin, measuring their capacity to scavenge two different radicals: 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and 2,2′-azinobis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS). These molecules also display protecting effects towards the β-carotene-linoleic acid co-oxidation enzymically induced by lipoxygenase [23]. From a series of hydroxylated 3-phenylcoumarin derivatives [24][25], 8-hydroxy-3-(4′-hydroxyphenyl)coumarin (**29**, **Figure 14**) has been the most interesting molecule, showing an oxygen radical absorbance capacity fluorescein (ORAC-FL) of 13.5, capacity of scavenging hydroxyl radicals of 100%, capacity of scavenging DPPH radicals of 65.9% and capacity of scavenging superoxide radicals of 71.5%, as well as being a potential candidate for preventing or minimizing the free radicals' overproduction in oxidative-stress related diseases [24]. Simple 3-phenylcoumarins (in many cases associated with other cycles) have been identified as inhibitors of the function of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) and quinone reductase (NQO1), with multiple cellular functions as detoxifying enzymes, as well as chaperone proteins. These compounds proved to be even more potent and less toxic than dicoumarol, and more efficient for inhibiting the toxicity of chemotherapeutic drug EO9 [26][27]. 4-Hydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-3-phenylcoumarin (**30**, **Figure 14**) stands out with an

IC_{50} of 660 nM in the presence of bovine serum albumin (BSA) [27]. Finally, QSAR predictive models for antioxidant activity of new coumarin derivatives have also been described as an interesting tool in drug discovery [28].

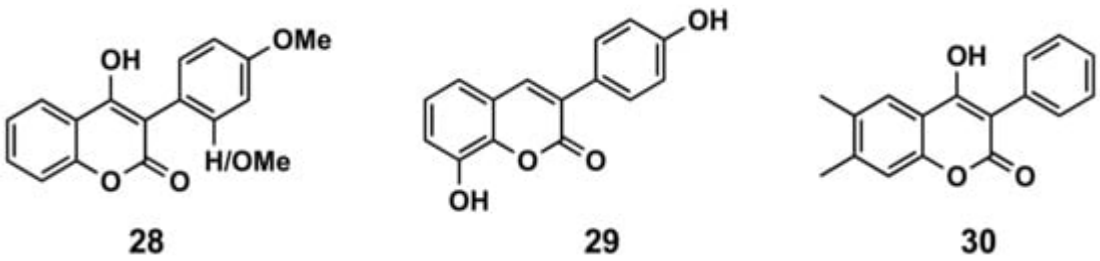

Figure 5. 3-Phenylcoumarins in oxidation.

3.4. Cardiovascular Diseases

A series of 6-halo-3-hydroxyphenylcoumarins has been evaluated for their vasorelaxation activity in intact rat aorta rings pre-contracted with phenylephrine, as well as for their inhibitory effects on platelet aggregation induced by thrombin in washed human platelets (**Figure 6**). These compounds proved to relax the vascular smooth muscle in a concentration-dependent manner. Compound **31** presents an IC_{50} of 36.6 µM against a concretion induced by phenylephrine. Some of the compounds showed a platelet antiaggregatory activity that was up to 30 times higher than that shown by *trans*-resveratrol, used as control, i.e., compound **32** (IC_{50} = 6.41 µM) [29]. The niacin receptor 1 (GPR109a) is a receptor that inhibits lipolytic and atherogenic activity and induces vasodilatation. A series of coumarin-dihydroquinazolinone conjugates has been evaluated for its agonist potential, displaying, in compound **33**, robust agonist action to GPR109a with an EC_{50} < 11 nM. Further, the efficacy of the active compound has been corroborated by in vivo assays, showing the animals reduced body weight in a diet-induced obese mice model. Compound **33** proved to reduce leptin in blood plasma and total serum cholesterol [30].

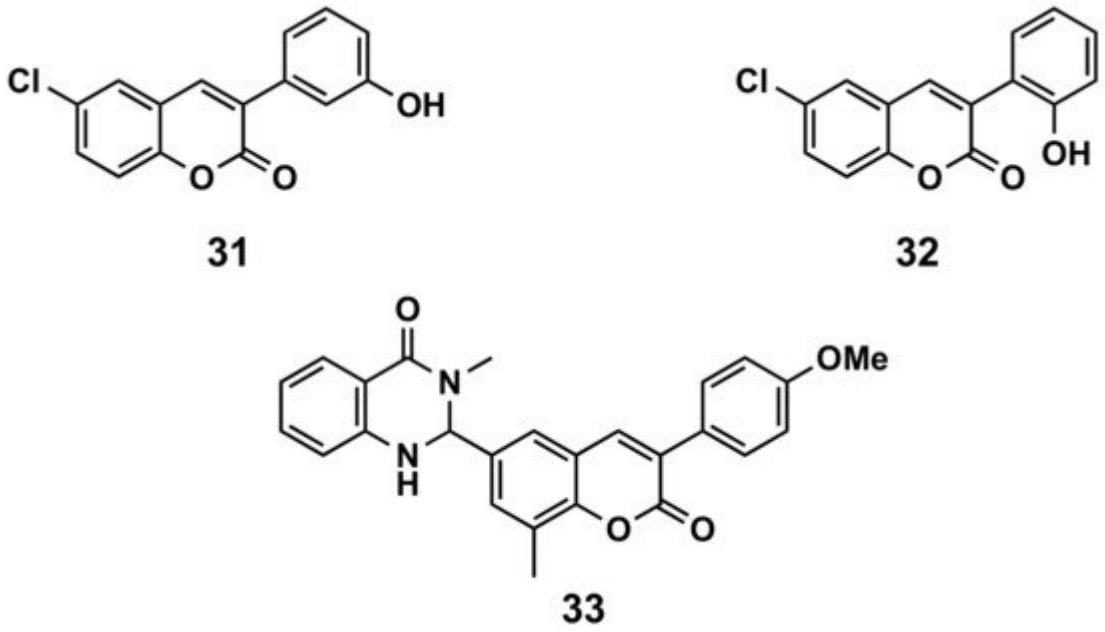

Figure 6. 3-Phenylcoumarins in cardiovascular diseases.

4. Other Interests: Fluorescent Probes

The 3-phenylcoumarins are a privileged scaffold not only for their interesting and varied specific pharmacological activities, but also for other physicochemical properties and, in particular, for their potential as fluorescence probes. Due to the interesting and large number of studies that exist on this in recent years, they deserve an independent review. In the current overview, very succinct examples have been selected which are considered the most significant. Fluorescent biosensors have been developed to enable imaging and monitoring of a variety of metabolites and cellular events. This can be done by direct visualization and analysis; however, 3-phenylcoumarins also offer enormous possibilities in biorthogonal fluorogenic reactions, which allow not only the visualization of a fixed situation but also, in many cases, to follow the transformations throughout complex metabolic processes [31][32]. These compounds can be useful as fluorescent biosensors for the detection of hydroxyl radicals, and therefore can be potentially applied in the diagnosis of oxidative stress in the human body [33], metal cations such as Fe^{3+} [34] or anions such as carbonate [35]. 3-Phenylcoumarins can be used to analyze and study different biochemical compounds such as flavin [36][37] or anatomical/physiological states, such as the state of neuronal myelination [38], histamine released by mast cells [39], access to mitochondria [40] and others, which can be identified very directly with some metabolic problem, which in turn can be linked to a disease or disorder. On occasion, this may allow or facilitate the study of new pharmacological agents in oxidation/reduction processes [41], but also in more specific processes such as estrogen receptors and breast cancer [42], bioinorganic anticancer compounds [43], MAOs [44], etc. For these functions, they can also be associated with other groups or molecules, as there are examples with fluorenes or xanthenes [45], tetrazines [46], rhodamine [47] or with different polymers [48].