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C3-Heteroaroyl cannabinoids as photolabeling ligands for the CB2 cannabinoid receptor

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ABSTRACT

A series of tricyclic cannabinoids incorporating a heteroaroyl group at C3 were prepared as probes to explore the binding site(s) of the CB1 and CB2 receptors. This relatively unexplored structural motif is shown to be CB2 selective with K_i values at low nanomolar concentrations when the heteroaromatic group is 3-benzothiophenyl (**41**) or 3-indolyl (**50**). When photoactivated, the lead compound **41** was shown to successfully label the CB2 receptor through covalent attachment at the active site while **50** failed to label. The benzothiophenone moiety may be a photoactivatable moiety suitable for selective labeling.

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The known phytocannabinoids have long been known to exhibit only moderate receptor binding affinities and signaling profiles in vitro, yet they exhibit substantial potency in vivo.^{1,2} The best known of these classical cannabinoids, Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9 -THC) binds with nearly equal affinity^{3–5} to the two known G-protein coupled cannabinoid receptors,^{6,7} CB1⁸ and CB2.⁹ Substantial available SAR data for classical cannabinoids¹⁰ have shown that the northern β -C9 hydroxyl, C1 phenolic hydroxyl and the C3 side chain are key pharmacophores in determining receptor affinity and pharmacological potency for both CB1 and CB2. The design of novel CB1/CB2 analogues possessing higher affinities and selectivities can be based on structural information related to the interaction of cannabinergic ligands with their respective receptors. In the absence of either X-ray crystallographic or NMR data, information on the structural features of the ligand-cannabinoid receptor binding motifs can be gained through the use of carefully designed high-affinity electrophilic or photoactivatable probes. Such compounds interact with the receptor at or near the binding site and attach covalently to one or more amino acid residues. Identification of the attachment site(s) can subsequently be accomplished using targeted mutations within the receptor or by using LC/MS/MS to characterize the ligand–receptor complex. This approach that was developed in our laboratory combines the use of receptor mutants and mass spectrometry and was designated as Ligand-Assisted Protein Structure (LAPS).¹¹

The present work describes our efforts to develop a new class of photoaffinity labels thus extending current work in our laboratory aimed at characterizing ligand–cannabinoid receptor binding motifs.

Earlier work from our laboratories had shown that 3-naphthoyl and 3-naphthylmethyl tricyclic cannabinoids have moderate affinities for the CB1 receptor.¹² More recently Moore and coworkers¹³ showed that the tricyclic Δ^8 -THC analogue **1** bearing a benzoyl unit at C3 is CB2 selective while we have shown that the bicyclic analogues such as **2** are also selective for CB2 (Fig. 1).¹⁴ We have now designed and synthesized a series of tricyclic cannabinoids bearing a heteroaromatic group with a carbonyl spacer at C3. Design of our novel compounds incorporates the northern β -hydroxyl pharmacophore as well as an arylphenone component, a photoactivatable group capable of transforming the ligand into a GPCR covalent label.¹⁵ Earlier work from the laboratories of Martin and coworkers^{16a} and from our laboratory^{16b} has shown that the northern β -hydroxyl enhances affinity for both receptors while imparting the molecule with enhanced polar properties and water solubility.

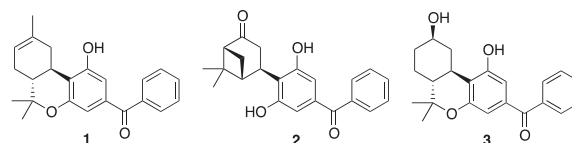
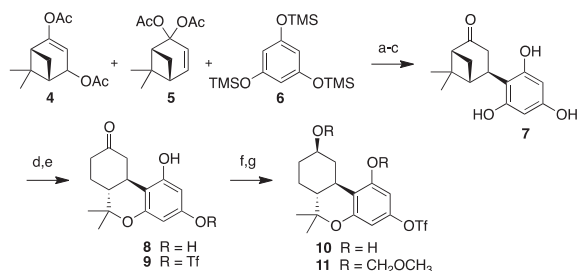


Figure 1. Aryl cannabinoids.

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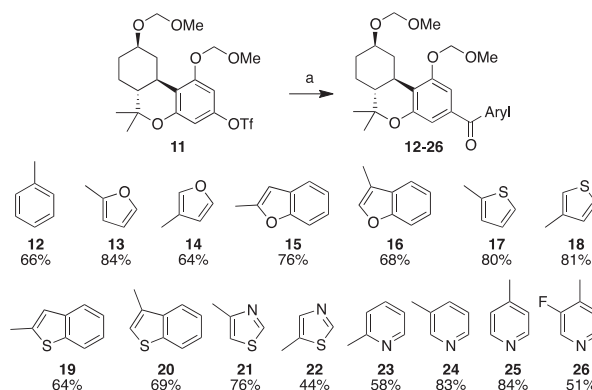
Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions: (a) pTsOH, CHCl₃/acetone (4/1), 0 °C, 1 h; rt, 1 h; (b) CH₂Cl₂, cat. DMAP, pyr, Ac₂O, 0 °C to rt, 12 h; (c) KOH, MeOH, 0 °C, 1.5 h; 68% from **4** to **5**; (d) TMSOTf, MeNO₂, 0 °C, 2.5 h; (e) PhNTf₂, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to rt; 57% from **7**; (f) NaBH₄, MeOH, rt, 1 h; β/α ca. 95/5, 97%; (g) MeOCH₂Cl, iPr₂NEt, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C to rt, 2.5 h; 93%.

Our SAR approach involves the attachment of different aryl groups to the 3-keto group of the tricyclic cannabinoid moiety.

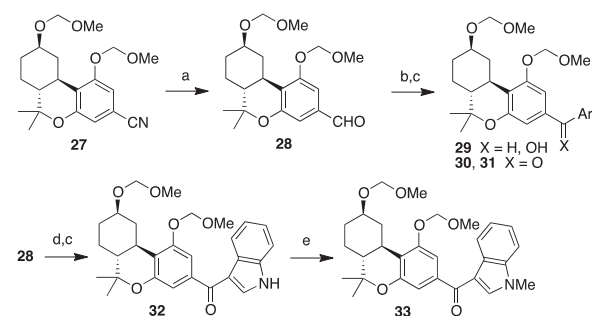
Chemistry. Utilizing a strategy that has been developed in our group,^{17,18} we prepared bicyclic intermediate **7** via the acid catalyzed condensation between persilylated phloroglucinol **6** and a mixture of diacetates **4** and **5** (Scheme 1) following a general approach that was applied to the synthesis of nabilone by the Eli Lilly group.¹⁹ It should be noted that persilylating phloroglucinol was essential to improve solubility in the reaction medium so as to ensure a high yield of **7**. Ketone **7** was subsequently treated with TMSOTf to promote the rearrangement-cyclization to yield tricyclic compound **8**. Selective conversion of the C3 phenolic hydroxyl group to the corresponding triflate led to **9** in 57% overall yield from **7**. Reduction of ketone **9** with NaBH₄ led to a 95/5 mixture of C9 diastereoisomers in 97% yield. Simultaneous protection of the phenolic and aliphatic hydroxy groups in **10** as methoxymethyl ether groups (MOM) led to **11** in 93% yield.

As in earlier work,¹⁸ we wanted to prepare all compounds from **11**, a common advanced intermediate, utilizing a cross coupling procedure. The carbonylative Stille coupling was an attractive option for the installation of the heteroaryl unit due to the large variety of commercially available heteroaryl stannanes and their relative ease of preparation from their corresponding aryl bromide or iodide. Treatment of triflate **11** with a slight excess of heteroaryl stannane, LiCl, 4 Å molecular sieves (MS), 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT) and catalytic 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene palladium(II) dichloride dichloromethane complex (PdCl₂(dppf)·DCM) under an atmosphere of CO at 110 °C in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) for 24 h yielded heteroaryl cannabinoids **12–26** in moderate to excellent yields (Scheme 2). Under these reaction conditions none of the direct coupling of triflate with stannane was observed.

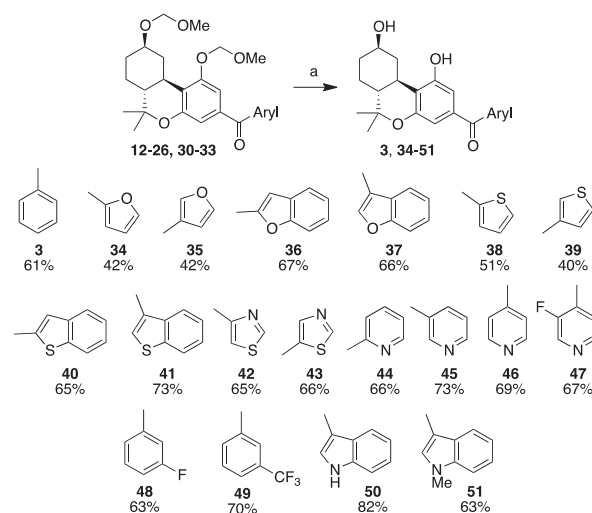
In cases in which the stannane was either not commercially available or was unreactive, a slightly modified synthetic procedure was used in order to prepare the heteroaryl cannabinoids. We have shown in earlier work that triflate **11** can be converted to nitrile **27** (Scheme 3) in 96% yield.¹⁸ Reduction of **27** to aldehyde **28** with diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL) took place in 96% yield. Nucleophilic addition of the aryllithium reagents derived from 3-bromofluorobenzene and 3-bromobenzotrifluoride to **28** followed by oxidation of the respective products with active manganese dioxide led to phenones **30** and **31** in 74% and 81% yield, respectively. Direct addition of various aryllithium or arylmagnesium compounds to nitrile **27** failed to produce the desired phenones, necessitating the two-step procedure. Exposure of **28** to indole in methanolic KOH followed by oxidation of the resulting alcohol led to **32** in 52% yield for the two steps. *N*-Methylation of **32** with NaH and CH₃I in DMF furnished **33** in 97% yield.



Scheme 2. Reagents and conditions: (a) DMF, CO, LiCl, BHT, 4 Å MS, 110 °C, ArSnBu₃, PdCl₂(dppf)·CH₂Cl₂, 24 h.



Scheme 3. Reagents and conditions: (a) CH₂Cl₂, DIBAL, −78 °C; 96%; (b) ArBr, *n*-BuLi, THF, −78 °C; (c) MnO₂, CH₂Cl₂; **30**, Ar = 3-fluorophenyl, 74%; **31**, Ar = 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl, 81%; **32**, 52% (2 steps); (d) KOH, MeOH, indole; (e) DMF, NaH, MeI; 97%.



Scheme 4. Reagents and conditions: (a) TMSBr, CH₂Cl₂, −40 °C, 1.5 h; 0 °C, 1 h.

Removal of the methoxymethyl ether protecting groups from **12** to **26** and **30** to **33** with TMSBr led to **3** and **34–51** in moderate to good yields (Scheme 4). The low yield for deprotection of the furyl and thiophenyl compounds can be attributed to the high nucleophilicity of the electron rich aromatic ring. Reaction with the methoxymethyl bromide that is generated during deprotection may be responsible for the appearance of byproducts. Since poor yields were also observed in these cases in the presence of poly(4-vinylpyridine), it is unlikely that the poor yields of deprotected products can be attributed to the presence of strong acid.

Table 1
Binding Affinities (K_i) for CB1 and CB2 cannabinoid receptors

Compound	K_i (nM) ^a		
	rCB1	mCB2	hCB2
3	968	247	587
34	>1000	>1000	—
35	>1000	>1000	—
36	1356	163.3	209.4
37	2880	169.2	118.2
38	>1000	>1000	—
39	1037	525	1551
40	156.6	152.1	113.1
41	1254	34.2	124.8
42	>1000	>1000	>1000
43	>1000	>1000	—
44	>1000	>1000	>1000
45	>1000	>1000	>1000
46	>1000	>1000	>1000
47	>1000	>1000	—
48	460	370	—
49	61.7	45.8	37.3
50	1045	60.4	158.6
51	3270	406	3006

^a Binding affinities for CB1 and CB2 were determined using rat brain (CB1) or membranes from HEK293 cells expressing mouse or human CB2 and [³H]CP-55,940 as the radioligand following previously described procedures.²⁰ K_i values for these compounds were obtained from one experiment (8 point) run in triplicate when experiments using the two point data (in triplicate) showed K_i values below 1000 nM.

Other common conditions to remove methoxymethyl ethers such as methanolic HCl or ZnBr₂/*n*-BuSH, which served us well in the past, also failed to improve the yields.

Structure–Activity Relationships. Earlier work from our laboratory¹² as well as from the Moore and co-workers¹³ explored the role of aryl groups as substitutions at the C-3 position in the classical cannabinoid in lieu of the traditionally used alkyl side chain. It was shown¹³ that introduction of a 3-benzoyl substituent in a Δ^8 -THC tricyclic structure results in a compound (**1**) with high affinity for CB2. We have now extended the limited available SAR in this class of cannabinoids with a series of analogues carrying the cannabinoid receptor-favorable 9 β -OH group^{10,15} as well as different heteroaryl groups at the 3-position. These structural modifications were aimed at identifying novel ligands and photoaffinity probes for the CB2 cannabinoid receptor with improved overall profiles. Our work has led to the discovery of a novel effective covalent probe for this receptor. The SAR of all novel arylphenone analogues was evaluated by measuring their respective affinities for the rat CB1 (rCB1), mouse CB2 (mCB2) and human CB2 (hCB2) receptors (Table 1). All synthesized novel analogues exhibited reduced affinities for both CB1 and CB2 receptors when compared with the earlier synthesized benzophenone analogue **1**.¹³

All novel 9 β -OH analogues were shown to have reduced binding affinities for both receptors when compared to the Δ^8 -THC analogue **1**. The reason for this observation is unclear. Arguably, the additional 9 β -OH group of analogue **3** may be orienting the planar benzophenone side chain differently in the receptor hydrophobic pocket to cause an overall unfavorable interaction. Our SAR data show that all analogues containing 1'-five-membered heteroaromatic ring (**34**, **35**, **38**, **39**, **42**, and **43**) exhibited significantly diminished affinities for both CB1 and CB2 receptors. This is presumably due to lack of sufficient (hydrophobic) interaction of this ring with the hydrophobic pocket of the receptor which, in general, is a determining factor for the affinity, potency and selectivity of classical cannabinoids.¹⁰ To further probe the interaction of this 3-benzophenone group, we incorporated a nitrogen atom into various positions of the aromatic ring (**44–47**). All of these compounds exhibited further reduction in affinity for both CB receptors. Incorporation

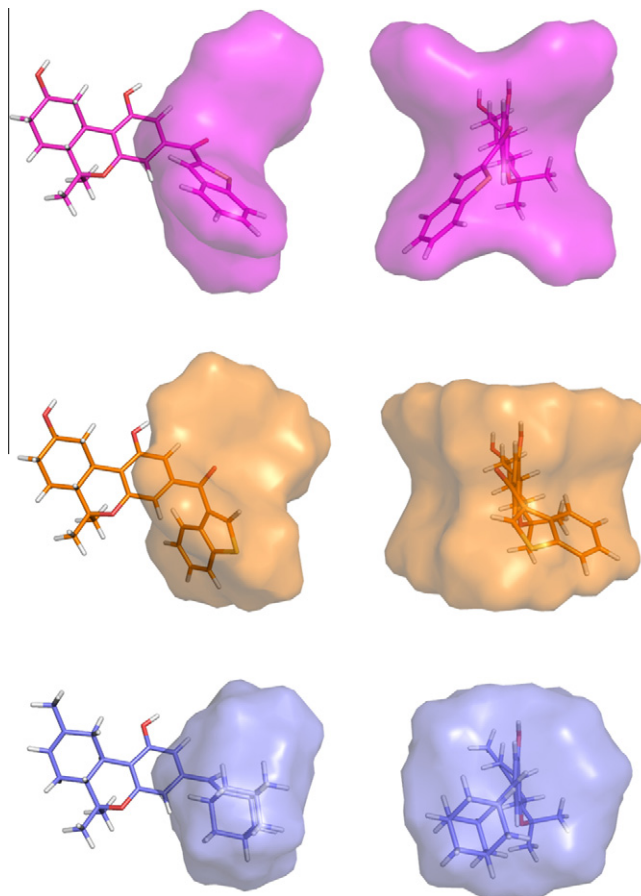


Figure 2. Accessible conformers within 6 kcal mol^{−1} of the global energy minimum for **40** (magenta), **41** (orange), and AM755 (blue). Analogues are shown superimposed at their aromatic rings. The global minimum energy conformer for each compound is shown in stick representation.²¹

of a *meta* fluorine substituent in the aromatic ring (**48**) improved binding at CB1 with a slight loss in binding affinity at mCB2. Replacement of the fluorine group with a lipophilic trifluoromethyl group (**49**) gave encouraging results. This compound exhibited significantly improved affinity for both CB receptors (K_i = 61.7 nM at rCB1, 45.8 nM at mCB2 and 37.3 nM at hCB2).

Our most promising results with regard to CB2 affinities and selectivities were observed with analogues carrying fused bicyclic 3-heteroaroyl substitutions. The best were those carrying 3-benzofuran (**37**; K_i mCB2 169.2 nM rCB1/mCB2 = 17-fold), 3-benzothiopheno (**41**; K_i mCB2 34.2 nM rCB1/mCB2 = 37-fold) and 3-indole (**50**; K_i mCB2 60.4 nM rCB1/mCB2 = 17-fold) substituents while those with 2-benzothiopheno (**40**) or 3-(*N*-methylindole; (**51**) had somewhat reduced affinities or CB2 selectivities. The binding data of the analogues included in this study point to steric factors playing a key role in determining the effectiveness of the 3-aroyl pharmacophore's ability to interact with each of the two receptors.

An interesting observation in our SAR is the significant difference in mCB2 affinities between the lead 3-benzothiophene analogue **41** and its 2-regioisomer **40**. To better interpret these interesting results we have explored the rotational space available by these two substituents. We also included in our comparison results for the earlier published 3-vinyladamantyl analogue AM755 that also exhibited CB2 selectivity.²² A comparison of the computational data (Fig. 2) points out the steric similarities between the respective pharmacophores for the two analogues with favorable CB2 affinities and selectivities (**41**, AM755) and the distinct differences when their conformational spaces are compared with

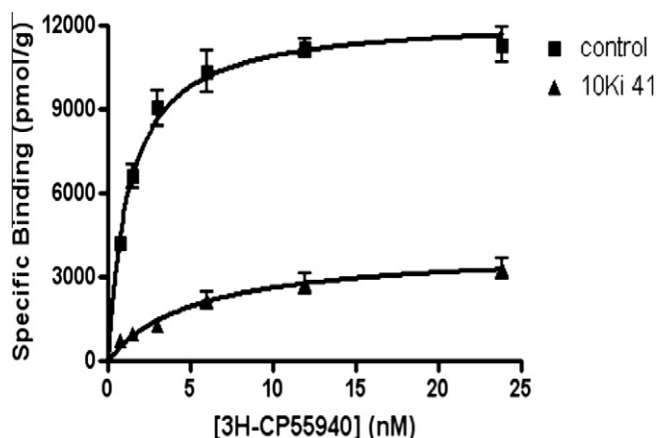


Figure 3. Compound **41** inhibits the specific binding of [³H]CP-55,940 to mCB2 receptor. HEK293 cell membranes expressing wild type mouse cannabinoid receptor 2 (mCB2) were suspended in TME buffer (25 mM Tris-Base, 5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) with 0.1% BSA, containing 0.34 μM **41** (i.e., 10-fold K_i of **41** for WT mCB2). A membrane devoid of **41** was used as a parallel control. Incubations of both samples were performed in silanized glass tubes for 30 min in a 37 °C water bath. Subsequently, the samples were irradiated for 1 h using Black-Ray long wavelength ultraviolet lamp at 365 nm in ice-cold silanized Petri dishes.²⁴ The membranes were washed once with 1% BSA TME buffer to remove unbound ligands, and once with TME buffer (no BSA) to remove BSA. Saturation binding assays were carried out after photo-labeling using [³H]CP-55940 as a radioligand.²⁰ The membrane sample with **41** (342 nM; 10 × K_i) exhibited a 67% reduction in its B_{max} when compared to control.

the analogue (**40**) with lower affinity and selectivity for mCB2. The limited binding data included here did not allow us to carry out a full exploration of the arylphenone pharmacophore for the CB2 receptor. This will be attempted in future work when a larger database becomes available. However, our computational exercise underscores the steric factors associated with mCB2 binding and provide a basis for the design of higher affinity analogues.

Photolabeling of mCB2. To explore the value of this class of cannabinoid analogues as photolabeling reagents for the CB receptors we tested some of our compounds for their abilities to interact covalently with the mCB2 receptor. The experiment was carried out using membrane preparations obtained from a HEK293 cell line expressing mCB2. We used methodology developed in our laboratory with cannabinergic ligands carrying different photoactivatable groups²³ while employing conditions reported earlier for labeling the NK-1 receptor with ligands incorporating a benzophenone moiety.²⁴ Of the heteroaryl benzophenones tested, the two benzothiophenones (**40** and **41**) exhibited the highest ability to photolabel the mCB2 receptor (77% and 67% respectively; Fig. 3). The *meta*-trifluoro analogue **49** also labeled the receptor, however, less effectively.²⁵ Conversely, the 3-indolyl analogue (**50**) failed to label mCB2. These very successful results confirmed the value of the 3-arylphenone moieties as useful photolabels for the CB2 receptors.

Conclusions. In this SAR study we explored the value of cannabinoid analogues carrying 3-arylphenone moieties in lieu of the 3-alkyl chains found in the phytocannabinoid structures as potential photoaffinity ligands for the mCB2 receptor. The lead compound **41** provided evidence that the 3-benzothiophene analogue had the highest affinity and selectivity for mCB2. Our results underscore the important steric requirements of the arylphenone pharmacophoric moiety for the CB2 receptor and provide the basis for the design of later generation analogues with improved affinity profiles. Importantly, we demonstrated that **41** is capable of photolabeling the mCB2 receptor in excellent yields. This compound

will be used in future studies to obtain information on the binding motifs of the arylphenone cannabinoid analogues for the CB2 receptor. Additionally, our results suggest that the 3-benzothiopheno group is an excellent moiety to be incorporated in cannabinergic photolabeling probes.

Acknowledgments

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Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bmcl.2012.06.013>.

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