Design, synthesis, and computational studies on dihydropyrimidine scaffolds as potential lipoygenase inhibitors and cancer chemopreventive agents

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Abstract: Dihydropyrimidine scaffold has a wide range of potential pharmacological activities such as antiviral, antibacterial, antimalarial, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer properties. 5-Lipoxygenase enzyme is an enzyme responsible for the metabolism of arachidonic acid to leukotrienes. The elevated levels of this enzyme and its metabolites in cancer cells have a direct relation on the development of cancer when compared to normal cells. The development of novel lipoxygenase inhibitors can have a major role in cancer therapy. A series of substituted 1,4-dihydropyrimidine analogues were synthesized and characterized by 1H-NMR, 13C-NMR, and HRMS. Molecular docking against lipoxygenase enzyme (protein data bank code =3V99) was done using Molecular Operating Environment 2013.08 and Leadit 2.1.2 softwares and showed high affinities. The synthesized compounds were tested for their lipoxygenase inhibitory activity and showed inhibition ranging from 59.37%±0.66% to 81.19%±0.94%. The activity was explained by a molecular docking study. The title compounds were also tested for cytotoxic activity against two human cancer cell lines Michigan Cancer Foundation-7 and human melanoma cells and a normal peripheral blood mononuclear cell line.

Keywords: 1,4-dihydropyrimidines, synthesis and characterization, molecular docking study

Introduction

Dihydropyrimidines (DHPMs) are well-known scaffolds that are easily prepared through condensation reaction of urea/thiourea, β-ketoester, and aryl aldehyde.1 DHPM derivatives have a significant role in medicinal chemistry for various pharmacological activities,2,3 such as anticancer,4 antibacterial,5–7 antifungal,8 antihypertensive,9 antitumor,10 antimalarial,11 antiviral,12,13 and anti-inflammatory14 activities. 5-Lipoxygenase is an enzyme responsible for the metabolism of arachidonic acid. It is found in plants and animals with high percentage of sequence identity especially in the catalytic site.15 5-Lipoxygenase catalyzes the metabolism of arachidonic acid into hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid and leukotrienes. The elevated levels of this enzyme have a direct relation to the development of cancer.16 The presence of high levels of lipoxygenase metabolites in many cancers, such as lung, prostate, breast, colon, skin, and brain cancers, has been reported.17 Inhibition of lipoxygenase may be an important target for the prevention of cancer and can occur through interfering with signaling cascade needed for cancer cell growth. Molecular modeling approach is widely used for the discovery, design, and prediction of the activity and mechanisms by which the active compounds act. Molecular docking is the
process that predicts the orientation of all possible conformations of the tested compounds within the active site of the enzyme. It allows deriving all the features that are required for best interactions with the active enzyme site and for the optimization of any discovered lead compound. In addition, it can assist in studying the structure–activity relationship of the tested compounds. In continuation of our research on the development of novel heterocyclic compounds for various pharmacological activities and screening of pharmacologically active heterocyclic compounds for polymorphism property, the main aim of this work was to design, synthesize, and characterize some of the 1,4-dihydropyrimidine derivatives and to screen these compounds for their lipoyxygeanse inhibitory activity and cytotoxic activity against two cancer cell lines, such as Michigan Cancer Foundation-7 (MCF-7) and human melanoma cells (UACC-62), and a normal cell line, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), and to look for any promising activity. Molecular modeling study was performed to predict the mode of binding by which these compounds may inhibit lipoyxygenase enzymes.

**Materials and methods**

Chemicals were procured from Merck & Co., Inc. (White–house Station, NJ, USA) and Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). Monitoring of chemical reactions was done on analytical thin-layer chromatography with Merck 60 F-254 silica-gel plates using solvent system (n-hexane and ethyl acetate [4:6]), and visualization was done with ultraviolet light. Büchi Melting Point B-545 apparatus was used to check melting points. NMR spectra (1H and 13C) were recorded in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)-d6 solvent using tetramethylsilane as an internal standard with a 400-MHz Bruker spectrometer. Chemical shifts were showed in parts per million downfield from tetramethylsilane, and the splitting pattern is abbreviated as s, singlet; m, multiplet; and d, doublet. High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) analysis was performed on a Bruker MicroTOF QII mass spectrometer in positive mode with internal calibration.

Molecular Operating Environment (MOE) 2013.08 package license was purchased from Chemical Computing Group Inc (Montreal, QC, Canada), and Leadit 2.1.2 software license was purchased from BioSolveIT GmbH (Sankt Augustin, Germany).

The synthetic strategy employed to produce DHMP1–DHMP8 is illustrated in Figure 1. Synthesis of 1 and 2 was performed as per the reported procedures.

**General procedure employed in the preparation of DHMP1–DHMP8**

A mixture of compound 2 (1 mmol), substituted phenyl/benzyl amines (1 mmol), and potassium carbonate (1 mmol) in isopropanol (10 mL) was refluxed for 15 hours as depicted in Figure 1. Thin-layer chromatography was used to monitor...
reaction completion. The product obtained was filtered, washed with isopropanol, and dried. Column chromatography was used to purify the crude product using n-hexane and ethylacetate (4:6) as eluent to obtain title compounds DHPM1–DHPM8 at 62%–74% yield. The physicochemical constants of the title compounds are tabulated in Table 1.

Methyl-2-(3-bromophenylamino)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DHPM1)

Appearance: white solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.08 (s, 3H, –CH₃), 3.63 (s, 3H, –OCH₃), 5.43 (s, 1H), 7.21–7.53 (m, 8H), 9.99 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 18.13, 52.20, 103.82, 122.75, 123.66, 127.35, 129.05, 129.48, 130.27, 132.23, 133.57, 136.70, 140.57, 145.43, 149.33, 165.18. HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₆BrClO₅, found 433.0193, found 434.0302 (M+H)⁺.

Methyl-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-4-nitrophenylamino)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DHPM2)

Appearance: yellow solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.41 (s, 3H, –CH₃), 3.58 (s, 3H, –OCH₃), 5.40 (s, 1H), 6.82–7.53 (m, 4H), 8.1–8.16 (m, 2H), 9.80 (s, 1H), 10.28 (s, 1H), 11.08 (s, 1H), 11.99 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆). δ 18.00, 52.06, 52.26, 103.62, 114.54, 117.31, 121.62, 124.46, 125.64, 129.08, 133.36, 139.75, 140.52, 145.12, 149.96, 159.59, 165.14. HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₇ClNO₅, found 416.0887, found 417.0990 (M+H)⁺.

Methyl-2-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenylamino)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DHPM3)

Appearance: white solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.42 (s, 3H, –CH₃), 3.60 (s, 3H, –OCH₃), 5.35 (s, 1H), 7.32–7.52 (m, 6H), 7.77–7.80 (d, 1H), 9.55 (s, 1H), 10.52 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 18.07, 52.04, 52.41, 103.30, 116.71, 116.94, 120.99, 121.25, 123.06, 123.16, 129.18, 129.30, 129.75, 131.84, 131.93, 133.37, 140.63, 145.05, 150.13, 160.60, 163.09, 165.10. HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₆BrClF₂N₂O₂, 451.0098, found 452.0144 (M+H)⁺.

Methyl-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-cyanophenylamino)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DHPM4)

Appearance: yellow solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.38 (s, 3H, –CH₃), 3.60 (s, 3H, –OCH₃), 5.39 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, 4H), 7.45 (d, 2H), 7.8 (d, 2H), 10.77 (s, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 18.76, 51.84, 52.65, 102.77, 106.84, 119.29, 122.87, 128.59, 129.27, 133.08, 134.17, 141.74, 143.04, 147.56, 148.26, 165.55. HRMS calculated for C₂₀H₁₅ClNO₅, 380.1040, found 381.1126 (M+H)⁺.

Methyl 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-2-(3-(trifluoromethylthio)phenylamino)-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DHPM5)

Appearance: pale yellow solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.42 (s, 3H, –CH₃), 3.63 (s, 3H, –OCH₃), 5.43 (s, 1H), 7.34–7.62 (m, 8H), 9.99 (s, 1H), 10.98 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 18.01, 51.82, 52.62, 119.25, 123.07, 128.82, 129.26, 133.07, 134.16, 148.18, 165.50. HRMS calculated for C₂₀H₁₅ClF₂N₂O₂, 455.0682, found 456.0792 (M+H)⁺.

Methyl 2-(4-bromophenylamino)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DHPM6)

Appearance: pale yellow solid. ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.08 (s, 3H, –CH₃), 3.63 (s, 3H, –OCH₃), 5.41 (s, 1H), 7.17 (d, 2H), 7.18 (d, 2H), 7.47 (d, 2H), 7.6 (d, 2H), 9.93 (s, 1H), 10.55 (s, 1H).

Table 1 Physicochemical characteristics of the compounds DHPM1–DHPM8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Ar</th>
<th>Molecular formula (molecular weight)</th>
<th>Yield (%)a,b</th>
<th>Melting point (°C)</th>
<th>cLogPc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHPM1</td>
<td>3-Br-C₆H₄</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆BrClO₅ (433)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>218–220</td>
<td>6.0560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM2</td>
<td>2-OH, 4-NO₂-C₆H₄</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆BrClNO₅ (416)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>174–176</td>
<td>4.8054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM3</td>
<td>3-Br, 4-Br-C₆H₄</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆BrClF₂N₂O₂ (451)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>238–240</td>
<td>6.3049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM4</td>
<td>4-CN-C₆H₄</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆ClNO₅ (380)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>116–118</td>
<td>5.0256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM5</td>
<td>3-SCF₂-C₆H₄</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆ClF₂N₂O₂S (455)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>222–224</td>
<td>6.5586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM6</td>
<td>4-Br-C₆H₄</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆BrClF₂N₂O₂ (433)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>228–230</td>
<td>6.0560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM7</td>
<td>3-Cl, 5-OH-C₆H₄</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆BrClNO₅ (405)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>200–202</td>
<td>4.3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM8</td>
<td>2,4-OCH₃-benzyl</td>
<td>C₁₉H₁₆ClNO₅ (429)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>222–224</td>
<td>5.3218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: All the products were characterized by spectral and physical data. aYields after purification by column chromatography. cLogP was calculated using ChemBioDraw Ultra 13.0v.

Abbreviation: DHPM, dihydropyrimidine.
10.83 (s, 1H). $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 18.02, 52.11, 52.14, 103.72, 120.27, 120.07, 128.98, 129.40, 132.13, 133.24, 133.44, 134.09, 140.58, 145.24, 149.29, 165.09. HRMS calculated for C$_{19}$H$_{17}$BrCIN$_3$O$_2$ 433.0193, found 434.0294 (M$^+$H)$^+$. 

Methyl 2-(3-chloro-5-hydroxyphenylamino)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DhPM7) 

Appearance: white solid. $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 2.40 (s, 3H, –CH$_3$), 3.59 (s, 3H, –OCH$_3$), 5.33 (s, 1H), 6.77 (s, 2H), 7.29–7.45 (m, 5H), 10.18 (s, 2H). $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 18.17, 51.93, 52.53, 102.85, 115.62, 116.80, 119.39, 129.13, 129.16, 131.14, 133.21, 141.07, 145.75, 149.26, 157.86, 165.24. HRMS calculated for C$_{19}$H$_{17}$Cl$_2$N$_3$O$_3$ 405.0647, found 406.0726 (M$^+$H)$^+$. 

Methyl 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-dimethoxybenzylamino)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (compound DHPM8) 

Appearance: pale yellow solid. $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 2.37 (s, 3H, –CH$_3$), 3.60 (s, 3H, –OCH$_3$), 3.75 (s, 6H), 4.27 (m, 2H), 5.43 (s, 1H), 6.42 (d, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 7.11 (d, 1H), 7.28 (d, 2H), 7.42 (d, 2H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 10.77 (s, 1H). $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 18.14, 51.72, 51.93, 55.72, 55.92, 98.97, 102.01, 104.77, 116.39, 128.92, 129.17, 130.16, 133.20, 141.01, 145.78, 150.20, 158.54, 161.16, 165.27. HRMS calculated for C$_{22}$H$_{24}$Cl$_2$N$_3$O$_4$ 429.1455, found 430.1552 (M$^+$H)$^+$. 

Molecular modeling 

Molecular alignment 

The molecular alignment was done using MOE 2013.08 for the alignment of both 5-lipoxygenase and 15-lipoxygenase with protein data bank (PDB) codes 3V99 and 4NRE, respectively.

Molecular docking studies with MOE 2013.08 

All the compounds were built and saved as MOE files. (4S)-2-(Substituted-phenyl/or benzyl)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-methyl carboxylate-1,4-dihydropyrimidine enantiomer was used for docking process. Rigid receptor was used as a docking protocol. Both the receptor and the solvent were kept as a “receptor”. Triangle matcher was used as a placement method. Two rescoring were computed, rescoring 1 was selected as London dG, rescoring 2 was selected as affinity. Force field was used as a refinement.

Molecular docking studies with Leadit 2.1.2 

All compounds were built and saved as mol2 files. (4S)-2-(substituted-phenyl/or benzyl)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-methyl carboxylate-1,4-dihydropyrimidine enantiomer was used for docking process. The crystal structure of lipoxygenase enzyme complexed with arachidonic acid was downloaded from PDB (code =3V99). The protein was loaded into Leadit 2.1.2, and the receptor components were chosen by selection of chain A as a main chain, which is complexed with arachidonic acid. Binding site was defined by choosing arachidonic acid as a reference ligand,
to which all coordinates were computed. Amino acids within radius 6.5 Å were selected in the binding site. All chemical ambiguities of residues were left as default. Ligand binding was driven by enthalpy (classic Triangle matching). For scoring, all default settings were restored. Intraligand clashes were computed by using clash factor = 0.6. Maximum number of solutions per iteration = 200. Maximum solution per fragmentation = 200. The base placement method was used as a docking strategy. Docking results are tabulated in Table 2.

Pharmacology
Lipoxygenase inhibitory assay
The assay was done using the lipoxygenase Inhibitor Screening Assay Kit (Cayman Chemicals, Ann Arbor, MI, USA). The assay was performed following the manufacturer’s protocol. Briefly, lipoxygenases are dioxygenases that catalyze the addition of oxygen to unsaturated fatty acids, which contain a cis,cis-1,4-pentadiene system.27 The activity of DHPM1–DHPM8 was determined at 1 mg/mL using 15-lipoxygenase as standard positive control. The 100% initial inhibitor activity was determined using the lipoxygenase enzyme and solvent DMSO, which was used to dissolve the inhibitor. The inhibitor (DHPM1–DHPM8) activity was determined by adding lipoxygenase enzyme to the inhibitor. The reaction was initiated by the addition of the substrate, arachidonic acid, to all wells. Chromogen was added to all wells to stop enzyme catalysis and to develop the reaction. The plate was covered with a plate cover and the product of the enzymatic reaction was determined spectrophotometrically at 490–500 nm.

| Table 2 Docking results of the synthesized compounds DHPM1–DHPM8 against human lipoxygenase in complex with arachidonic acid |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Compound        | Docking score    | Main residue     | Main pharmacophore | Distance (Å)    | Binding free energy (kcal/mol) |
| DHPM1           | −5.29            | Phe 177          | −C=O of ester      | 3.09            | −11.5                         |
| DHPM2           | −5.40            | Gln 363          | −NH of pyrimidine  | 3.5             | −1                            |
| DHPM3           | −5.8             | Phe 177          | −C=O of ester      | 2.83            | −1.3                          |
| DHPM4           | −5.7             | Leu 368          | N atom of cyano group | 3.17          | −1.1                          |
| DHPM5           | −5.9             | Phe 177          | −C=O of ester      | 3.34            | −7.3                          |
| DHPM6           | −6.12            | Ile 406          | HN-Phenyl          | 3.58            | −0.7                          |
| DHPM7           | −6.42            | Gln 363          | NH of pyrimidine  | 3.27            | −11.8                         |
| DHPM8           | −6.32            | Phe 177          | C=O of ester      | 2.89            | −10.55                        |

Abbreviations: MOE, Molecular Operating Environment; DHPM, dihydropyrimidine.

Lipoxygenase results are presented in Table 3, the percentage inhibition is depicted in Figure 2 and it was determined using the following equation:

\[
\text{% inhibition} = \frac{\text{Initial activity} - \text{Inhibitor}}{\text{Initial activity}} \times 100
\]

Cell culture
Two human cancer cell lines such as MCF-7 and UACC-62 (human melanoma cell) were provided by The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Biosciences, Pretoria, South Africa. The cells were cultured in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium, supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal calf serum and 100 μg/mL streptomycin and 100 units/mL penicillin in humidified 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The PBMCs were separated, stored according to reported protocol,28 and grown aseptically in tissue culture flasks (T 75 cm²) using medium that comprised RPMI-1640, heat-inactivated filtered fetal calf serum (50 mL), 100 μg/mL streptomycin, and 100 units/mL penicillin. The cultures were incubated in humidified 5% CO₂ incubator at 37°C.

Cytotoxic activity
The in vitro cytotoxicity of the compounds DHPM1–DHPM8 was screened against UACC-62 and MCF-7 tumor cell lines and peripheral blood mononuclear cell line using the MTT assay.29 The assay was carried out in 96-well, flat-bottomed microtiter plates. A volume of 90 μL of ±1×10⁴ cells was added to each well, and 10 μL of the test compounds (50 μg/mL) were added to the respective wells. In the control
Table 3 15-Lipoxygenase inhibitor assay of compounds DHPM1–DHPM8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Concentration of test compounds (µM)</th>
<th>Lipoxigenase inhibition (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHPM1</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>59.37±0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM2</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>63.60±6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM3</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>65.44±0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM4</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>64.83±1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM5</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>66.66±1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM6</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>66.46±5.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM7</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>81.19±0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM8</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>67.08±5.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-LO</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>100.00±0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: DHPM, dihydropyrimidine; 15-LO, 15-lipoxygenase inhibitor.

Table 4 In vitro cytotoxicity of DHPM1–DHPM7 against MCF-7, UACC-62, and PBMC cell lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cell growth inhibition (%) at 50 µg/mL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCF-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM1</td>
<td>89.79±2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM2</td>
<td>15.82±2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM3</td>
<td>20.02±1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM4</td>
<td>89.51±5.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM5</td>
<td>60.00±15.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM6</td>
<td>96.09±1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM7</td>
<td>94.56±1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM8</td>
<td>96.82±0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camptothecin</td>
<td>76.34±0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Percentage of cell growth inhibition by the MTT assay after 48 hours of test compounds exposure at 50 µg/mL concentration.

Abbreviations: DHPM, dihydropyrimidine; MCF-7, Michigan Cancer Foundation-7; PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cell; UACC-62, human melanoma cells; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide.

Statistical analysis

Each experiment was performed in triplicate, and the data are presented as mean ± standard deviation. Using analysis of variance, statistical significance was determined and mean values with probability values of *P*<0.05 were taken as statistically significant.

Results and discussion

Chemistry

Figure 1 depicts the synthesis of 2,4,5-trisubstituted pyrimidine analogues DHPM1–DHPM8. Synthesis of intermediate 1 has been achieved by Biginelli reaction by retaining Lewis acid as a catalyst as described in the literature. Purification of the intermediate was achieved using methanol as a solvent for recrystallization method and the yield obtained was found to be 66%. Intermediate 2 was synthesized by reacting the intermediate 1 with phosphorous oxychloride for 15 hours. Compound 2 was obtained at 75% yield after recrystallization using methanol. Compounds DHPM1–DHPM8 were obtained by refluxing mono/disubstituted aromatic amines with intermediate 2 at equimolar proportion with potassium carbonate in isopropanol medium. The crude compounds were purified by column chromatography. The yield of the final compounds was in the range of 62%–74%.

Finally, the chemical structure of 1,4-dihydropyrimidine analogues DHPM1–DHPM8 was confirmed by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and HRMS. In ¹H-NMR of DHPM1–DHPM8, the ester methoxy and methyl group on heteroaryl ring exhibited chemical shift in the range of δ=3.59–3.63 and δ=2.08–2.42 ppm, respectively. Single heterocyclic proton...
Table 5 In vitro cytotoxicity (IC_{50}) of the test compounds DHPM1–DHPM8 against MCF-7 and UACC-62

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>IC_{50} (µM)</th>
<th>MCF-7</th>
<th>UACC-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHPM1</td>
<td>22.2±0.01</td>
<td>6.63±0.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM2</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>21.4±0.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM3</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM4</td>
<td>17.45±0.01</td>
<td>6.21±0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM5</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>0.85±0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM6</td>
<td>7.02±0.01</td>
<td>12.77±0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHPM7</td>
<td>35.33±0.37</td>
<td>19.55±0.02</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DHPM8</td>
<td>0.92±0.09</td>
<td>1.97±0.08</td>
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</table>

Note: IC_{50} is the test samples (DHPM1–DHPM8) concentration effective in inhibiting 50% of the cell growth measured by the MTT assay after 48 hours of exposure to test compounds. Only compounds that exhibited over 80% of growth inhibition were taken for IC_{50} determination.

Abbreviations: DHPM, dihydropyrimidine; IC_{50}, half-maximal inhibitory concentration; MCF-7, Michigan Cancer Foundation-7; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NT, not tested; UACC-62, human melanoma cells.

is noticed in the range of δ=5.34–5.43 ppm. In 13C-NMR, carbonyl carbon of ester functional group is observed in the range of δ=165.10–165.5 ppm. In HRMS, molecular ion peaks were in good agreement with the proposed molecular weight. cLogP of the title compounds DHPM1–DHPM8 was calculated by ChemBioDraw Ultra 13.0v program, and the values were in the range of 4.3300–6.5586.

Molecular modeling study

In order to explain the lipoxygenase inhibitory activity computationally, the crystal structure of human lipoxygenase was studied. Two crystal structures of both 5-lipoxygenase and 15-lipoxygenase were reported in PDB.\(^\text{30,31}\) The structure of human 5-lipoxygenase was complexed with arachidonic acid, which can help more in the identification of the main binding site of that enzyme. While, the human 15-lipoxygenase was found complexed with a substrate mimic, our compounds which were tested against 15-lipoxygenase were not complexed with arachidonic acid. A previous study confirmed that the two structures are similar,\(^\text{31}\) and both of them have the same conserved cavity with the same conserved amino acids at the binding site. They also have similar volume of the cavity. A molecular alignment of the crystal structures of 5-lipoxygenase with PDB code =3V99 and 15-lipoxygenase with PDB code =4NRE was done. The aim of this alignment was to identify the main binding site of both and to prove that they are the same (Figure 3).

According to the alignment results, both the structures have a homologous sequence. The same binding cavity for both arachidonic acid and substrate mimic was identified. The amino acids that are found in the main site are His 373, Ile 676, Ala 416, Asp 602, Asp 602, Ala 672, Glu 369, Val 426, Val 671, Ile 406, Leu 415, Phe 177, Gln 557, and Gln 413 in addition to water molecules H₂O 995 and H₂O 922 (Figure 4).

Molecular docking was done using MOE 2013.08 in which the (4S)-2-(substituted-phenyl/or benzyl)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-methyl carboxylate-1,4-dihydropyrimidine enantiomer was used for docking as it showed better results than the (4R)-2-(substituted-phenyl/or-benzyl)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-methyl carboxylate-1,4-dihydropyrimidine enantiomer. Docking resulted in a number of docking scores (Table 2), which were parallel to the biological results (Figure 5). For example; the docking score

Figure 3 Sequence alignment between (A) 5-lipoxygenase (yellow color) complexed with arachidonic acid (red color) and (B) 15-lipoxygenase (green color) complexed with a substrate mimic (blue color).

Note: The two structures are represented as sketches.
for compound DHPM7 was the highest $=−6.42$ kcal/mol and also had the highest percent of lipoxygenase inhibition $=81.19\%\pm0.94\%$. This compound showed a hydrogen bond with Gln 363 with its $−\text{NH}$ group of the pyrimidine ring with a distance $=3.37$ Å. The binding free energy of this conformation was high compared to the other compounds and a direct contact with a water molecule $\text{H}_2\text{O} 955$ that is close to arachidonic acid with the aniline $−\text{NH}$ group. Molecular docking of compound DHPM7 with Leadit 2.1.2 software showed two poses; the first one revealed a hydrogen bond between His 367 with the $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group of the carboxylate side chain, in addition to the interaction of hydroxyl group with both $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ and Val 671 (Figure 6A). The second pose of DHPM7 showed two hydrogen bonds between $\text{C}=\text{O}$ of carboxylate side chain and two $−\text{NH}_2$ groups of both Phe 177 and Gln 413 (Figure 6B).

Molecular docking of the compound DHPM8 with Leadit 2.1.2 software showed two binding modes with different residues in the active site of the enzyme such as $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ion and Ala 672 (Figure 7A). In another pose, it showed a hydrogen bond with both Val 671 and Ala 672 and Asn 554 (Figure 7B).

The placement of the best pose of the most active compound DHPM7 inside the active site was compared to that of arachidonic acid (Figure 8). This figure provides good insights of the hydrophilic and hydrophobic regions of the pocket. Also, it showed how the best conformation of DHPM7 can fill in the total space of the pocket in

![Figure 4](image_url)\n
**Figure 4** (A) The substrate that mimics arachidonic acid and its binding mode in 15-lipoxygenase. (B) Binding mode of arachidonic acid in human lipoxygenase. **Notes:** Compounds are represented as element color (red for oxygen, gray for carbon and white for hydrogen). Backbone is represented as cartoon.

![Figure 5](image_url)\n
**Figure 5** A correlation between the docking and biological results showing a high similarity between the experimental and computational results was observed.
DHPMs as potential lipooxygenase inhibitors and chemopreventive agents

Figure 7 Two different binding modes for the compound dihydropyrimidines-7 resulting from Leadit 2.1.2 docking.

addition to excellent orientation of its groups toward the best interactions.

Both the inhibitory activity results of lipooxygenase and the molecular docking results confirmed the activity of these compounds as potential lipooxygenase inhibitors. These inhibitors may be of great importance in cancer inhibition, and this was confirmed by the use of two cancer cell lines such as breast cancer (MCF-7) and melanoma (UACC-62).

Identification of the cytotoxic activity

The title compounds were screened at 50 µg/mL concentration against MCF-7, UACC-62, and PBMC cell lines for cytotoxicity after 48 hours of treatment. From the percentage of cell growth inhibition values (Table 4), it was apparent that most of the test compounds exhibited promising anticancer activities compared to standard drugs (Figure 9). It was observed for the MCF-7 cell line that DHPM1, DHPM4, and DHPM6–8 displayed cytotoxicity over 89.51%±5.44% after 48 hours. However, the compound DHPM2 bearing 2-hydroxy at second and nitro at fourth position of phenyl ring exhibited 15.82%±2.84% against MCF-7 cell lines, whereas the compound DHPM3 having bromine and fluorine atoms at the third and fourth positions, respectively, on the phenyl ring exhibited 20.02%±1.78% against MCF-7 cell lines. The title compounds at 50 µg/mL were noted to be very effective against the UACC-62 cell line with DHPM2 having a cytotoxicity value of 82.62%±0.86% and DHPM1 and DHPM4–8 having cytotoxicity above 96.72%±0.50%. However, the compound DHPM3 having bromine and fluorine atoms at the third and fourth positions, respectively, on the phenyl ring exhibited 39.62%±0.21% against UACC-62 cell lines when compared to other analogues in the series (Figure 9). The DHPM analogues were not toxic to PBMCs on comparing the activity of the DHPM to MCF-7 and UACC-62.

Figure 7 Binding modes of compound dihydropyrimidine-8 in the active site.
The compound DHPM8 has the methoxy group at the second and fourth positions on the benzyl ring and exhibited half-maximal inhibitory concentration values of 0.92±0.09 µM and 1.97±0.08 µM against MCF-7 and UACC-62 cell lines, respectively, according to Table 5. According to our findings, compound DHPM7 and DHPM8 exhibited promising lipoxygenase enzyme inhibition activity and anticancer activity as predicted.

**Conclusion**

In the present investigation, the synthesis and characterization of 1,4-dihydropyrimidine analogues DHPM1–DHPM8 resulted in good yields. Purity of the compounds was confirmed by HPLC, and it was more than 99%. Structural elucidation was completed by NMR (1H and 13C) and HRMS studies. It was noted that the compound DHPM7 exhibited potential lipoxygenase enzyme inhibition activity of 81.19%±0.94% at a concentration 2.46 µM. The activity of the compounds against lipoxygenase enzyme was interpreted by a molecular docking study. The cytotoxic activity of compound DHPM8 in terms of half-maximal inhibitory concentration was 0.92±0.09 µM and 1.97±0.08 µM versus human cancer cell lines MCF-7 and UACC-62, respectively. Further studies may be needed for more modification of the compound DHPM7 to obtain potent lipoxygenase inhibitor and cancer chemoprotective agents.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors are grateful to College of Clinical Pharmacy, King Faisal University, and Durban University of Technology for facilities. The funding institutions had no involvement in the study design; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; and in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. One of the authors (RG)
thanks the National Research Foundation (NRF), South Africa, for master’s bursary (grant number 91944).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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