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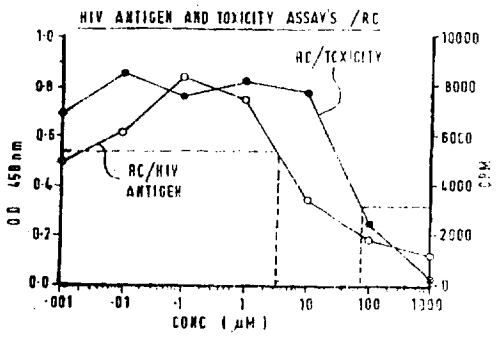
(54) Titre : Arylating medicaments

(57) Abrégé : Various arylating agents having activity in the treatment of cancer and viral infection are disclosed. The active compounds include an aromatic ring having at least one labile leaving group and at least one electrophilic group. Preferred active compounds include chlorobenzenesulphonic acids and optionally halogenated nitrobenzene compounds. In an anti-viral context, the active compounds have efficacy against HIV infections.



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ARYLATING AGENTS

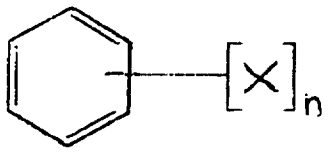
The present invention relates to arylating agents, in particular phenylating agents, which are suitable as therapeutic compounds, especially in the treatment of cancer and disease caused by viral infection.

In its broadest sense, the invention relates to arylating agents for use in the treatment of neoplasm or of viral infection such as by HIV. The arylating agent will in particular be a compound having an aryl group whose aromatic ring is preferably carbocyclic and has in any event at least one labile substituent and at least one electrophilic substituent. The carbocyclic or other aromatic ring is preferably monocyclic and in any event the aromatic ring is conveniently one which bears one or more carboxylic acid or sulphonic acid moieties together with one or more nitro and/or amino groups and/or one or more halogen substituents. The substituents preferably do

not include more than two nitro substituents. A combination of halogen (eg. chloro) and nitro substituents, especially in the context of a monocyclic arylating agent comprised of a ring carrying a carboxylic acid substituent, is a particularly efficacious structure. One example of such a structure is one based on a combination of mono-nitro- and mono-chloro- substitution (eg. 2-chloro-5-nitro benzoic acid and 2-chloro-4-nitro benzoic acid).

According to the invention there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of cancer or disease caused by viral infection, in particular AIDS, which compound comprises an aromatic ring structure having at least one labile leaving group substituent and at least one electrophilic group substituent provided that where there are two ortho nitro groups and a para sulphonic group or three symmetrical nitro groups and the labile group at position one is a group as defined in International Specification No. WO91/15200, use is at a concentration of more than 1×10^{-3} moles/litre.

Generally speaking the compound of the invention may be of the general formula:



(I)

wherein n is an integer and is at least 2 and each X is the same or different and is a labile group or an electrophilic group, provided that when there are at least two groups X which are other than nitro at least one is a labile group and at least one is an electrophilic group.

Moreover, since treatment is sought by what is believed to be an arylating mechanism use is typically at relatively high concentrations and consequently doses. Generally, such concentrations for use of the compounds of the invention will be at least about 1×10^{-2} moles/litre, which in dosage terms is generally at least about 5 mg/kg

In selecting the substituent groupings for a compound according to the invention an essential feature is the provision within any particular aromatic ring context of at least one labile group substituent and at least one electrophilic group substituent. Moreover, a group which may be classified as labile within one particular ring context may be classifiable as electrophilic within another alternative ring context. Furthermore, where

there are at least two nitro substituents the labile group substituent may be a ring hydrogen.

That having been understood preferred substituent groups may be defined as those wherein at least one X is selected from each of the following groups, namely:

electrophilic groups - SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal e.g. potassium), halogen and NO_2.

labile groups - halogen, SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal), NH_2, substituted NH_2 e.g. NHR_1, NR_1R_2 (where R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and are each alkyl, alkyloxy or hydroxyalkyl), COOH, $CONH_2$, substituted $CONH_2$ e.g. $CONHR_1$, $CONR_1R_2$ (where R_1 and R_2 are as defined above) and $COOR_3$ (where R_3 is a metal or alkyl).

Thus, as general examples of compounds of the invention there may be mentioned the following, namely:

chlorodinitrobenzenesulphonic acids

chlorobenzenesulphonic acids

dichlorobenzenesulphonic acids

aminodinitrobenzenesulphonic acids

nitromethylbenzenesulphonic acids

glutathionyldinitrobenzenesulphonic acids

nitrochlorobenzenesulphonic acids

dinitrobenzenesulphonic acids

dinitrochlorobenzenes

dinitrofluorobenzenes

dichlorodinitrobenzenes

trinitrophenols e.g picric acid

trinitroanilines

trinitrochlorobenzenes

trinitrobenzenesulphonic acids

chlorodinitrobenzoic acids

dichlorobenzoic acids

dinitrobenzoic acids

nitrochloroanisoles

aminodinitrobenzamides

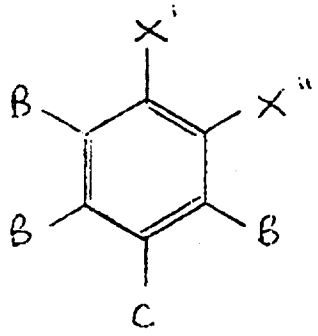
dinitroanilines

dinitrochloroanilines

chloronitroanilines

dinitrofluoroanilines

The above compounds may typically be summarised by compounds of the general formula:



(II)

wherein X' is SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal), halogen e.g. chloro, fluoro etc., COQ (where Q is hydroxy, amino or substituted amino, or the group OR_3 in which R_3 is a metal or alkyl), NH_2, substituted NH_2, NO_2 or OH,

X" is hydrogen, halogen, glutathione or nitro,

each B is the same or different and is hydrogen, halogen or nitro and

C is hydrogen, nitro, amino (including substituted amino), halogen, alkyl or glutathione.

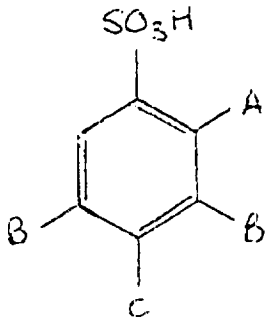
In such compounds the following are preferred features:

X' is SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal), halogen e.g. chloro, fluoro etc., amino, nitro or COOH, and

C is hydrogen, alkyl e.g. methyl, amino or nitro.

The compounds which exhibit anti-cancer and anti-viral effects according to the invention may be sub-divided into a number of preferred groupings, for example, as follows:

(i) A compound of the general formula:



(III)

wherein A is hydrogen, halogen e.g. chloro, fluoro etc., or glutathione,

B is hydrogen, nitro or halogen e.g. chloro etc.,

C is hydrogen, nitro, amino (including substituted amino), halogen, alkyl or glutathione, and

D is hydrogen, halogen or nitro.

The above compounds of formula III are preferred because it is believed that the sulphonic grouping can contribute an emulsifying effect which is useful because it increases the solubility of the compounds, which in turn gives better bioavailability in cellular terms.

Amongst the above compounds of formula III, those more preferred are:

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid

4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

2-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

4-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

2,4-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid.

Especially preferred are:

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

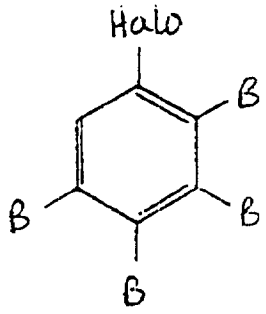
2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid

4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

(ii) A compound of the general formula:



(IV)

wherein halo is halogen e.g. chlorine, fluorine etc., and each B is the same or different and is as defined above.

Amongst the above compounds of formula IV, those more preferred are:

1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene

1-chloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene

1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene

1,2-chloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene

1,3-chloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene.

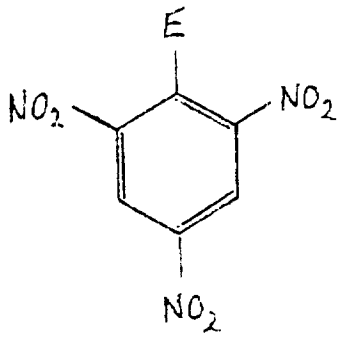
Especially preferred are:

1,3-chloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene

1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene

1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene

(iii) A compound of the general formula:



(V)

wherein E is SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal e.g. potassium), NH_2 or substituted NH_2, halogen or hydroxy.

Amongst compounds of formula V, those more preferred are:

2,4,6-trinitrophenol (picric acid),

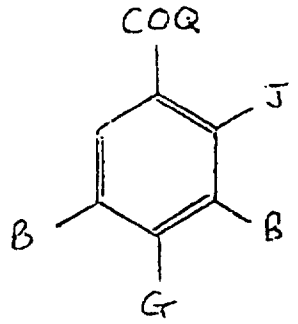
2,4,6-trinitroaniline,

2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene,

2,4,6-trinitrobenzenesulphonic acid.

Of the above preferred compounds the first and third are especially preferred.

(iv) A compound of the general formula:



(VI)

wherein each B is the same or different and is as defined above,

G is as defined above for group C except for alkyl and glutathione,

J is hydrogen or halogen, and

Q is hydroxy, amino or substituted amino, or the group OR_3 in which R_3 is a metal or alkyl.

Amongst compounds of formula VI, those more preferred are:

2,4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid

2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid

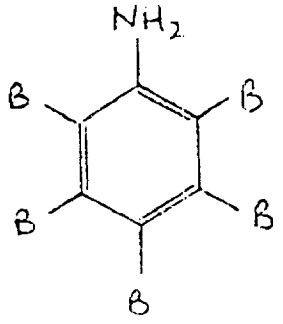
3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

3-nitro-4-chloroanisole

4-amino-3,5 dinitrobenzamide

Of the above preferred compounds, all but the last three are especially preferred.

(v) A compound of the general formula:



(VII)

wherein each B is the same or different and is as defined above, together with amino substituted derivatives thereof.

Amongst compounds of formula VII, those more preferred are:

2,6-dinitroaniline

2,4-dinitroaniline

3,5-dinitroaniline

2,4-dinitro-6-chloroaniline

2,6-dinitro-4-chloroaniline

2-chloro-4-nitro aniline

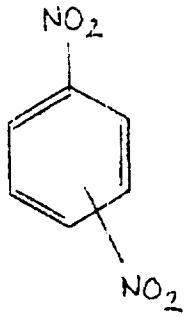
2,4-dinitro-5-fluoroaniline

Especially preferred is:

2,6-dinitroaniline

As mentioned above, where there are at least two nitro substituents a ring hydrogen may provide a labile group. Within that context there may be mentioned:

(vi) A compound of the general formula:



(VIII)

that is to say:

1,2-dinitrobenzene

1,3-dinitrobenzene

1,4-dinitrobenzene

The compounds of the invention may be prepared by known process techniques for preparing benzene substituted compounds. Such techniques are described in various standard texts, for example, 'Organic Syntheses" 1963 Collective Volume 4, pages 364 to 366, by Harry P. Schultz and published by John Wiley and Sons Inc.

The compounds of the invention may be formulated for use as pharmaceutical compositions (eg for iv, ip, oral or sc administration) comprising at least one active compound and a diluent or carrier. Thus, the invention includes a pharmaceutical composition, which composition comprises a compound according to the invention and a

pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier (eg aqueous).

Such a composition may be in bulk form or, more preferably, unit dosage form. Thus, for example, the composition may be formulated as a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or suspension. Soft gel capsules may be especially convenient. The composition may be a lipcsomal formulation or administered in a slow sustained release delivery system.

Compositions in accordance with the invention may be prepared using the active compounds defined herein in accordance with conventional pharmaceutical practice. The diluents, excipients or carriers etc. which may be used are well known in the formulation art and the form chosen for any particular regimen will depend on the given context and the physician's choice.

Thus, for example, as illustrated below the compounds of the invention may be administered in solution in sterile deionised water. Also, if necessary, solution may be

facilitated using dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) or alternatively an alcohol, a glycol or a vegetable oil. The compounds are most favourably administered in corn oil or as a solution in DMSO/sterile water.

The invention further includes within the above use context the use of a compound as defined herein in the preparation of a medicament for the prophylaxis or therapy of cancer or viral infection, eg to reduce or eliminate cancerous growth.

In using a compound of the invention dosage guidance can be taken from animal studies such as that described below. In such studies doses of from about 50 mg/kg typically up to about 200 mg/kg and even up to about 400 mg/kg and beyond have proved effective. Thus it is to be expected that a typical dosage for humans will be from about 5 mg/kg typically to about 20 mg/kg and perhaps generally to about 40 mg/kg or higher. The concentration and dose are to be sufficient to bring an arylating mechanism into play.

As can be seen from the especially preferred compounds listed above, those compounds of the invention which are most efficacious are in believed descending order of activity as follows, namely:

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

1,5-chloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene

2,4,6-trinitrophenol (picric acid)

2,4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid

4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

2,6-dinitroaniline

2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene

2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene

2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene

2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid

2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid

Especially preferred compounds are those wherein at least one X is selected from:

labile substituent group(s)	-	1 or 2 halogen groups and/or NH_2 or substituted NH_2 and/or COOH or substituted COOH and/or alkyl and/or SO_3H/SO_3M
electrophilic substituent group(s)	-	1 or 2 nitro groups and/or SO_3H/SO_3M and/or 1 or 2 halogen groups

Moreover, while the compounds of the invention can be used within the dosage regimen exemplified above, where there are three symmetrical nitro substituents or the active agent is otherwise as disclosed in International Specification No WO 91/15200, as indicated above, the concentration of active agent in any formulation must be more than 1 X 10^{-3} moles/litre and preferably at least 1 X 10^{-2} moles/litre.

As shown by the results reported in Table 8 below, 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid shows consideration anti-tumour activity in vivo. This could not be supported in vitro and it appears some compounds according to the invention require activation in the patient's liver. This and some other compounds may also be immunomodulators.

The following animal study illustrates the remarkable activity of compounds of the invention.

ANIMAL STUDIES

The purpose of these studies was to evaluate the anti-tumour properties of a group of compounds with structural similarities that may act as arylating agents. Their in vivo anti-tumour responses were assessed against two ascitic tumours, the MAC15A murine colon adenocarcinoma and the P388 murine leukaemia and various solid tumour models. The MAC15A ascites tumour cells were transplanted into male NMR1 mice by ip inoculation at a cell density of 1×10^5 cells in 200µl buffer (Table 1). The P388 were

transplanted ip into male BDF1 mice at cell density of 1 X 10^5 cells in 200µl buffer (Table 2). The solid tumour models included the MAC13 and MAC16 murine colon adenocarcinomas, the B16 F1 murine melanoma and the M5076 reticulum cell sarcoma.

Treatment commenced 3 days after ip transplant or, in the case of solid tumours such as MAC13 and MAC16, treatment commenced when average tumour volumes reached 40mm^3.

The animals were located in both cases into groups of 5 to 8 animals.

The animals were sacrificed after 12 days or when tumours ulcerated, tumour volume exceeded 1000mm^3 or loss of body weight exceeded 50%.

Except where otherwise stated, the compounds used were dissolved in DMSO and diluted in sterile distilled water, at appropriate concentrations before administration in a solvent volume of 200 µl. Anti-tumour responses were obtained by comparing the median survival times or tumour

growth inhibition against solvent controls. The results obtained are as shown in Tables 1 to 8 below.

Preparation of dosage solutions is exemplified as follows:-

Subjects: No : 10 animals
Weight: 22g

Dosage: 50mg/kg body weight per animal per day thus 1.1mg per mouse per day

Total Mass Dosage: 55mg active ingredient (referred to 5 day treatment regime)

Total Formulation: 10ml solvent plus 55mg for division into 50 doses of 1.1mg dissolved in 200µl solvent

T/C% is determined as follows:-

Animal Survival Test Control
T days C days

$T/C\% = \frac{T}{C} \times 100$

C

Example

Animal Survival	Test	Control
	443 days	100 days

$$T/C\% = \frac{443}{100} \times 100 = 443$$

A figure of 158 or above indicates performance justifying clinical trial.

Conclusions

The effect of a group of primarily halogenated arylating compounds on the growth rate of a number of experimental tumours has been evaluated *in vivo* and the following findings were noted:

1. Structure-activity relationships against the MAC15A murine colon adenocarcinoma, in the female NMRI mice showed maximal activity on a split-dose schedule and when the halogen was maximally activated for nucleophilic attack.

2. The most active compound was 4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid (T/C% 443) administered at 100 mg/kg body weight in a daily schedule of 5 days.

3. Against the M5076 reticulum cell sarcoma, 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid showed activity on a split-dose schedule down to 25 mg/kg body weight by both ip and sc routes. Both the amide and the methyl ester showed 10-fold increase in toxicity and were without antitumour activity. The acid also effectively inhibited growth of B16 murine melanoma and the MAC16 murine colon adenocarcinoma.

It is concluded that this group of compounds show a wide spectrum of activity against murine models.

TABLE 1

Anti-tumour activity against MAC15A (murine adenocarcinoma colon). Structure-Activity relationship. 5 animals per group. Dose 100 mg kg^{-1} ip per day.

Compound	Schedule (days)	T/C%[a]
4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	443
4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	414
1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	386
2,4,6-trinitrophenol	1,2,3	300
4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	286
4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	271
2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2	243
2-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	242
3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	229
2,6-dinitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	214
2,5-dichlorobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	212
1,4-dinitrobenzene	1,2	200
1-chloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	200
1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	188
2,4,6-trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	188
2-chloro-4-nitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	171
2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	171
2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	171
1,2-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4,5	171
4-chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	140
2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid	1,2,3,4,5	137
1-chloro-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene	1,2,3	113
4-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzene	1,2,3,4	113
2,4-dinitroaniline	1,2	100
2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	100
3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	1,2,3,4,5	100
4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzamide	1	100
4-chloro-3-nitroanisole	1,2,3,4,5	100
4-chloro-2,6-dinitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	87

6-chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline	1,2,3,4,5	87
1-fluoro-2,4-dinitroaniline	1	75
1-flouro-2,4-dinitrobenzene	1	62.5[b]

a=median, T-test group, C-solvent control; b-toxic death

TABLE 2

Anti-tumour activity against P388 (murine leukaemia). Eight animals per group. IP treatment on day 1 to 5. Dosage is per day.

Compound	Dose	T/C%[a]
4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene-sulphonic acid	100mg kg^{-1}	203
4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene-sulphonic acid	50 mg kg^{-1}	259

a=mean, T=test group, C=solvent control.

TABLE 3

Anti-tumour activity against P388 (murine leukaemia) treated ip with 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CDNSA). 8 animals per group. Dosage is per day.

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Schedule (days)	T/C%[a]
CDNSA	100	1,2,3,4,5	225
	75	1,2,3,4,5	300

a=mean, T-test group, C-solvent control

TABLE 4

Anti-tumour activity against M5076-reticulum cell sarcoma 16 days after im transplant. 7 animals per group. Drugs dissolved in corn oil. Dosage is per day.

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
2,4 BA	75[a]	ip	1,4,6,9	79,88[b]
	50	ip	1,4,6,9	57
	25	ip	1,2,4,6,9	75
	75	sc	1,4,5,7,9	66
	50	sc	1,2,4,5,6,7,9	76
	25	sc	1,2,4,5,6,7,9	63
2,4 BZ	2.5[a]	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	51
	1.25	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	34
2,4 BM	1.0[a]	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	41
	0.5	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	39
	0.25	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	42

a = Maximum tolerated dose
b = two independent experiments; 4 animals had no tumour in the second experiment

2,4 BA = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
2,4 BZ = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide
2,4 BM = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester

% Tumour Weight Inhibition:-

Treated	*Control*	
Agm	Bgm	Tumour weight

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = \frac{B - A}{B} \times 100$$

TABLE 5

Anti-tumour activity against B16F1-murine melanoma 12 days after sc transplant. 6 animals per group. Drugs dissolved in corn oil. Dosage is per day.

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
2,4 BA	75[a]	ip	1,5	71,81[b]
	50	ip	1,5	45,56[b]
	25	ip	1,5	13
	75	sc	1,3,530	
	50	sc	1,3,5 9	
	25	sc	1,3,522	
2,4 BZ	2.5[a]	ip	1,2	39
	1.25	ip	1,2	17
4 BA	100	ip	1,5	39
	75	ip	1,5	41
	50	ip	1,5	10
4 BZ	5[a]	ip	1,3,518	
	2.5	ip	1,3,518	
	1.25	ip	1,3,527	
4EM	2.5[a]	ip	1,3	67
	1.25	ip	1,2,343	

a = Maximum tolerated dose
b = Two independent experiments

2,4 BA = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

2,4 BZ = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide
4 BA = 4 chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
4 BZ = 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide
4 BM = 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester

TABLE 6

Anti-tumour activity against MAC13 murine colon adenocarcinoma 12 days after im transplant. Drugs dissolved in corn oil. Dosage is per day.

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Weight	% Tumour Inhibition
2,4 BA	75[a]	ip	1,4,5	45	
2,4 BA	50	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	39	
2,4 BA	graph[3]	ip	graph[3]		graph[3]
2,4 BZ	2.5[a]	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	51	
2,4 BZ	1.25	ip	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	17	
2 BA	graph[4]	ip	graph[4]		graph[4]

a = maximum tolerated dose

2,4 BA = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid[3]
2,4 BZ = 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide
2 BA = 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid
(3: see Figure 3 of the drawings; 4: see Figure 4 of the drawings)

TABLE 7

Anti-tumour activity against MAC16, murine colon adenocarcinoma sc transplant on day 11 after the beginning of treatment with 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid (2,4 BA). Drug dissolved in corn oil. The tumour volumes

were at least 40mm^3 at the beginning of the treatment. 5 animals per group. Dosage is per day.

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Route	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
2,4 BA	75[a]	ip	1,2,5,8	88
	50	ip	1,2,4,5,8	91

a = maximum tolerated dose

TABLE 8

Anti-tumour activity against B16 murine melanoma 12 days after sc transplant on female C57/black mice. 6 animals per group. Dosage is per day and is ip.

Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	Schedule (days)	% Tumour Weight Inhibition
2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid	700	1,2,3,4,5,6	62

In addition, the following primary assay was used to investigate the anti-viral activity of compounds in accordance with the invention, in particular 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid.

Anti-tumour activity and toxicity studies have additionally been completed for the following compounds with broadly satisfactory results:-

C22 2,5-dichloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid

C23 2,4-dichloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid

C24 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid

C25 2-amino-5-nitrobenzoic acid

C26 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzoic acid

C27 3,5-dichloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid

PRIMARY ASSAY

(i) *Acute Infection Assay.* High titre virus stocks of the human immunodeficiency virus HIV-1_{RF} were grown in H9 cells with RPMI 1640 (Flow laboratories) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, penicillin (100IU/ml). Cell debris was removed by low speed centrifugation, and the supernatant stored at -70°C until required. In a typical assay C8166 T-lymphoblastoid CD4+ cells were incubated with 10xTCID50 HIV-1_{RF} at 37°C for 90 minutes and then washed three times with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Cell aliquots (2×10^5) were resuspended in 1.5 ml growth medium in 6 ml tubes, and compounds in log dilutions [200μM to 0.2μM] were added immediately. 20 mM stock solutions of each compound were made up in 70% alcohol The compounds were stored as a powder and made up freshly in distilled water before each experiment or were stored as a 20 mM stock solution in 70% alcohol. The final

concentration of alcohol in the tissue culture medium was 1%. The cells were then incubated at 37°C in 5% CO_2. At 72 hours post-infection 200 µl of supernatant was taken from each culture and assayed for HIV (Kingchington et al, 1989, Robert et al 1990) using an antigen capture ELISA which recognizes all the core proteins equally (Coulter Electronics, Luton, UK). The following controls were used: supernatants taken from uninfected and infected cells, infected cells treated with AZT (Roche Products UK, Ltd) and ddC (Roche) and R031-8959 (Roche) an inhibitor of HIV proteinase. The IC_{50} activities of 8959, AZT and ddC in infected cells were 1, 10, 20 nM and 200 nM respectively (accompanying Figure 2). The ELISA plates were read with a spectrophotometer. Compounds were tested in duplicate at each concentration, and the data shown is the average of at least two assays. This assay assesses the activity of compounds by measuring their inhibition of HIV core antigen levels.

(ii) *Chronically Infected Cell Assay.* Chronically infected cells (H9rf) were washed three times to remove extracellular virus and incubated with the active

compounds (200-0.2 μM) for four days. HIV-1 antigen in the supernatant was then measured using an ELISA.

To test for compound toxicity uninfected H9 cells were incubated with the compounds for four days. Supernatants were discarded and the cells resuspended in 200μl pg growth medium containing ^{14}C protein hydrolysate. After 6 hours the cells were harvested and the ^{14}C incorporation measured.

(iii) *Toxicity Assay.* To test for compound toxicity, aliquots of 2×10^5 of uninfected cells were cultured with the compounds in the same dilutions for 72 hours. The cells were then washed with PBSA and resuspended in 200μl of growth medium containing ^{14}C protein hydrolysate. After 12 hours the cells were harvested and the ^{14}C incorporation measured. Uninfected, untreated cells were used as controls. Toxicity is expressed as inhibition of uptake of ^{14}C protein hydrolysate.

The results of these assays for 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid are shown in accompanying

Figure 1 in which RC stands for Radopath compound C i.e. 4 chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid. The results are also summarised in Table 9 below:

TABLE 9

Compound	IC_{50}	CD_{50}	TI
4-chloro-3,5 -dinitrobenzene- sulphonic acid	3µM	80µM	28.6

The IC_{50} is the drug concentration that causes a 50% reduction in HIV core antigen levels as detected by the Coulter P24 antigen assay and is determined by doubling dilutions of supernatant taken from tubes containing untreated acutely infected cells. The CD_{50} is the concentration of drug that causes a 50% inhibition of cells as measured by ^{14}C protein hydrolysate uptake. The therapeutic index (TI) is determined by dividing the CD_{50} by the IC_{50}.

Further results for other compounds in accordance with the invention are summarised in Table 10 below:

TABLE 10

Compound	IC_{50}	CD_{50}	TI
2-chloro-3,5-dinitro-benzenesulphonic acid	25µm	>200µm	>8
4-amino-3,5-dinitro-benzenesulphonic acid	20µm	100µm	5
2,4,6-trinitrophenol	<0.2µm	95µm	>475
1-chloro-3,5-dinitro-benzoic acid	30µm	70µm	2.33

Initial tests performed approximately contemporaneously indicated 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid would demonstrate performance at least as efficaceous, if not more so, as any of the compounds whose tests are reported herein.

Following the methodology set forth earlier for performance assay against HIV, more extensive assays were performed as reported in Tables 11 below:

TABLE 11.1

STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP AGAINST HIV VIRUS

CODE	COMPOUNDS	$^{Ag}IC50$	$^{Tox}CC50$
	GROUP A		
P1	picryl chloride		
P2	picric acid		
P3	picrylsulfonic acid (sodium salt)		
	GROUP B		
C1	2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid		
C2	2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide		
C3	2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester		
C4	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid		
C5	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide		
C6	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester		
C7	2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid		
C8	2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid methyl ester		
C9	4-chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid		
C10	2-chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid		
C11	3,4-dichlorobenzoic acid		
C12	2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid		
C13	4-chlorobenzoic acid		
	GROUP C		

S1	4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid
S2	2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid
S3	4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid
S4	4-chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid
S5	4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid
S6	4-nitrotoilnenesulfonic acid
S7	2,5-dichlorobenzenesulfonic acid
S8	2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid

TABLE 11.1 (CONT'D)

	GROUP D
E1	1-chloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene
E2	1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene
E3	1,2-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene
E4	2,3-dichloronitrobenzene
E5	2,4-dichloronitrobenzene
E6	2,5-dichloronitrobenzene
E7	3,4-dichloronitrobenzene
E8	3,5-dichloronitrobenzene
E9	1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene
E10	1,2,3-trichloro-4-nitrobenzene
E11	1,2,4-trichloro-5-nitrobenzene
E12	2,4,6-trichlorobenzene
E13	2,3,4,6-tetrachloronitrobenzene
E14	pentachloronitrobenzene

TABLE 11.2

P-Compounds	IC50 (Antiviral)	CC50 (Toxicity)	SI (Selectivity Index)
Against HIV-1RF			
P1	0.6	7	10
	-	5	-
	0.4	-	-
Average	0.5	6	12
P2	38	67	2
P3	>200	>200	-

Against HIV-1IIIB

P1	0.6	7	11.5
	1	7	7
Average	**0.8**	**7**	**9**

Against chronically infected cells

P1	0.9	7	8
	2	12	6
Average	**1.5**	**9.5**	6

TABLE 11.3

C-Compounds	IC50 (Antiviral)	CC50 (Toxicity)	SI (Selectivity Index)
Against HIV-IIIB			
C1	5	70	14
	36	70	2
	33	70	2
	35	60	2
Average	**27**	**70**	**3**
Against HIV-1RF			
C1	7	60	8.5
	-	-	56
	16	56	3.5
Average	**11.5**	**57**	**5**
Against chronically infected cells			
C1	16	30	2
	16	95	6
Average	**16**	**63**	**4**
Against HIV-1IIIB			
C2	2	70	35
C3	0.3	7	23
C4	40	100	2.5
	30	70	2.3
Average	**35**	**85**	**2.4**
C5	5	50	10
C6	5	60	12
C7	23	150	6

		5	>200	>10
	Average	22	>175	8
C8		10	60	5
C9		>200	>200	-
C-10		>200	>200	-
C-11		>200	>200	-
C-12		>200	>200	-

TABLE 11.4

S-Compounds	IC50 (Antiviral)	CC50 (Toxicity)	SI (Selectivity Index)
Against HIV-1RF			
S1	20	100	5
	19	60	3
Average	**20**	**80**	**4**
S2	NR		
S3	NR		
S4	>200	>200	
S5	>200	>200	
S6	>200	>200	
S7	>200	>200	
S8	40	100	2.5
	30	70	2
Average	**35**	**75**	**2.4**

TABLE 11.5

E-Compounds	IC50 (Antiviral)	CC50 (Toxicity)	SI (Selectivity Index)
Against HIV-1RF			
E1	4	10	2.5
E2	4	13	3
E3	4	7	1.5
E4	80	>200	1.5
E5	180	>200	1
E6	110	>200	2
E7	>200	>200	-
E8	120	>200	1.5
E9	ND		
E10	>200	90	-
E11	>200	>200	-
E12	>200	>200	-
E13	>200	80	-
E14	>200	>200	-

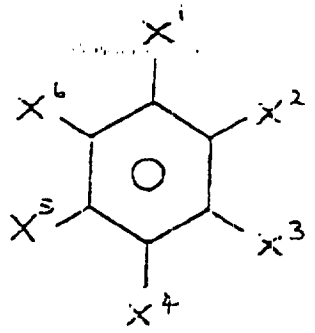
While the invention has been described above in various specific details, it will be appreciated that numerous and

various modifications may be made within the spirit and scope of the claims which follow. Thus, for example, the functional groups can be in various other positions, of which the above specifically recited are examples only.

CLAIMS

1. A compound for use as a pharmaceutical, the compound comprising an aromatic ring structure having at least one labile leaving moiety and at least one electrophilic moiety.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 and having the general formula:

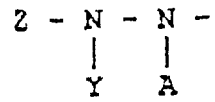


I

wherein one of X^1 to X^6 is a labile leaving moiety, one of the balance thereof is an electrophilic moiety and the remainder are the same or different and are hydrogen or a substituent.

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 2 wherein X^1 is a labile leaving moiety, one of X^2 to X^6 is an electrophilic moiety and the remainder are, each independently, hydrogen or a substituent, provided that when X^2 and X^6 are nitro groups, X^4 is neither a nitro group, a sulphonic acid group nor a sulphonate group or X^1 is not a labile group as

defined below, namely a hydroxy group, an amino group, a sulfo group, a carboxy group, a methyloxy group, halogen or a hydrazyl group of the formula:



wherein A is hydrogen or an unpaired electron of the nitrogen atom, Y is hydrogen or an organic group and Z is an organic group, or Y and Z together with the adjacent nitrogen atom form a nitrogen-containing heterocycle.

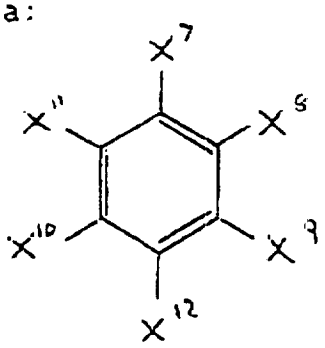
4. A compound as claimed in Claim 2 wherein one of X^1 to X^6 is a labile leaving moiety, one of the balance thereof is an electrophilic moiety, and the remainder are the same or different and are hydrogen or an substituent with at least two thereof being other than nitro, at least one being a labile moiety and at least one being an electrophilic moiety.

5. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 4, wherein at least one of X^1 to X^6 is an electrophilic moiety or labile moiety selected from the following:-

electrophilic moieties - SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal), halogen and NO_2

labile moieties	-	halogen, SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal), optionally substituted NH_2, COOH, optionally substituted $CONH_2$ and $COOR_3$ (where R_3 is a metal or alkyl).

6. A compound as claimed in any preceding claim which has the general formula:



II

wherein: X^7 is SO_3H, SO_3M (where M is a metal), halogen, COQ (where Q is hydroxy, amino or substituted amino, or the group OR_3 in which R_3 is a metal or alkyl), NH_2, substituted NH_2, NO_2 or OH; X^8 is hydrogen, halogen, glutathione or nitro; X^9, X^{10} and X^{11} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro; and X^{12} is hydrogen, nitro, optionally substituted amino, halogen, alkyl or glutathione.

7. A compound as claimed in Claim 6 wherein the substituent definitions are as set forth below:-

(a) X^7 is SO_3H; X^8 is hydrogen, halogen or glutathione; X^9 and X^{10} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro; X^{11} is hydrogen; and X^{12} is hydrogen, nitro, optionally substituted amino, halogen, alkyl or glutathione;

(b) X^7 is halogen; X^8, X^9, X^{10} and X^{12} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro; and X^{11} is hydrogen;

(c) X^7 is SO_3H, SO_2M (where M is a metal), NH_2 or substituted NH_2, halogen or hydroxy; X^8 is nitro; X^9 is hydrogen; X^{10} is hydrogen; X^{11} is nitro; and X^{12} is nitro.

(d) X^7 is optionally substituted amino; and R^8 to R^{12} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro.

8. A compound as claimed in Claim 6 wherein:-

X^7 is a group of formula-COQ in which Q is hydroxy, optionally substituted amino or has the formula $-OR_3$ in which R^3 is alkyl or metal; X^8 is hydrogen or halogen; X^9 and X^{10} are, each independently, hydrogen, halogen or nitro; X^{11} is hydrogen; and X^{12} is hydrogen, nitro, optionally substituted amino or halogen.

9. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 and as set forth below by name:-

9.1 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid

9.2 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid or its alkyl ester

9.3 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid or its alkyl ester

9.4 2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid

9.5 2,4-dinitrobenzoic acid

9.6 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

9.7 3-nitro-4-chloroanisole

9.8 4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

9.9 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

9.10 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

9.11 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

9.12 4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

9.13 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid

9.14 4-amino-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

9.15 3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

9.16 2-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

9.17 2-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

9.18 4-glutathionyl-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

9.19 3-nitro-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid

9.20 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid

9.21 2,4-dinitrobenzenesulphonic acid

9.22 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene sulfonic acid

9.23 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene

9.24 3,4-dinitrochlorobenzene

9.25 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene

9.26 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene

9.27 1,3-dichloro-4,5-dinitrobenzene

9.28 1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene

9.29 2,4,6-trinitrophenol (picric acid),

9.30 2,4,6-trinitroaniline,

9.31 2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene.

9.32 2,6-dinitroaniline

9.33 2,4-dinitroaniline

9.34 3,5-dinitroaniline

9.35 2,4-dinitro-6-chloroaniline

9.36 2,6-dinitro-4-chloroaniline

9.37 2-chloro-4-nitroaniline

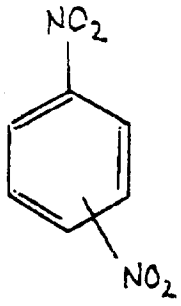
9.38 2,4-dinitro-5-fluoroaniline

9.39 1,2-dinitrobenzene

9.40 1,3-dinitrobenzene

9.41 1,4-dinitrobenzene

10. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5 wherein a ring hydrogen provides a labile moiety, the compound having the general formula:



(VIII)

11. A compound for use in the treatment or prevention of cancer, pre-cancer or disease caused by viral infection, which compound comprises an aromatic ring structure having at least one labile leaving moiety and at least one electrophilic moiety.

12. A compound for use in the treatment or prevention of cancer, pre-cancer or disease caused by viral infection, the compound being a compound as set forth below by name:-

12.1 2,4,6-trinitrophenol

12.2 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

12.3 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid

12.4 1,5-dichloro-2,3-dinitrobenzene

12.5 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid

12.6 4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid

12.7 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene sulfonic acid

12.8 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

12.9 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzamide

13. A pharmaceutical composition, which composition comprises a compound as claimed in any preceding claim and a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

14. Use of a compound as claimed in any one of Claim 1 to 12 for the preparation of a medicament for the prophylaxis or therapy of cancer, pre-cancer or viral infection.

15. A method of treating (a) disease caused by viral infection or (b) cancer or pre-cancer to reduce or eliminate cancerous growth, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 12 or a composition as claimed in Claim 13.

16. A chloro- or nitro-benzenesulfonic acid compound, a chloro- or nitro-benzoic acid compound or chloro- or nitro-benzamide compound for use as a pharmaceutical.

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FIG.1

HIV ANTIGEN AND TOXICITY ASSAY'S /RC

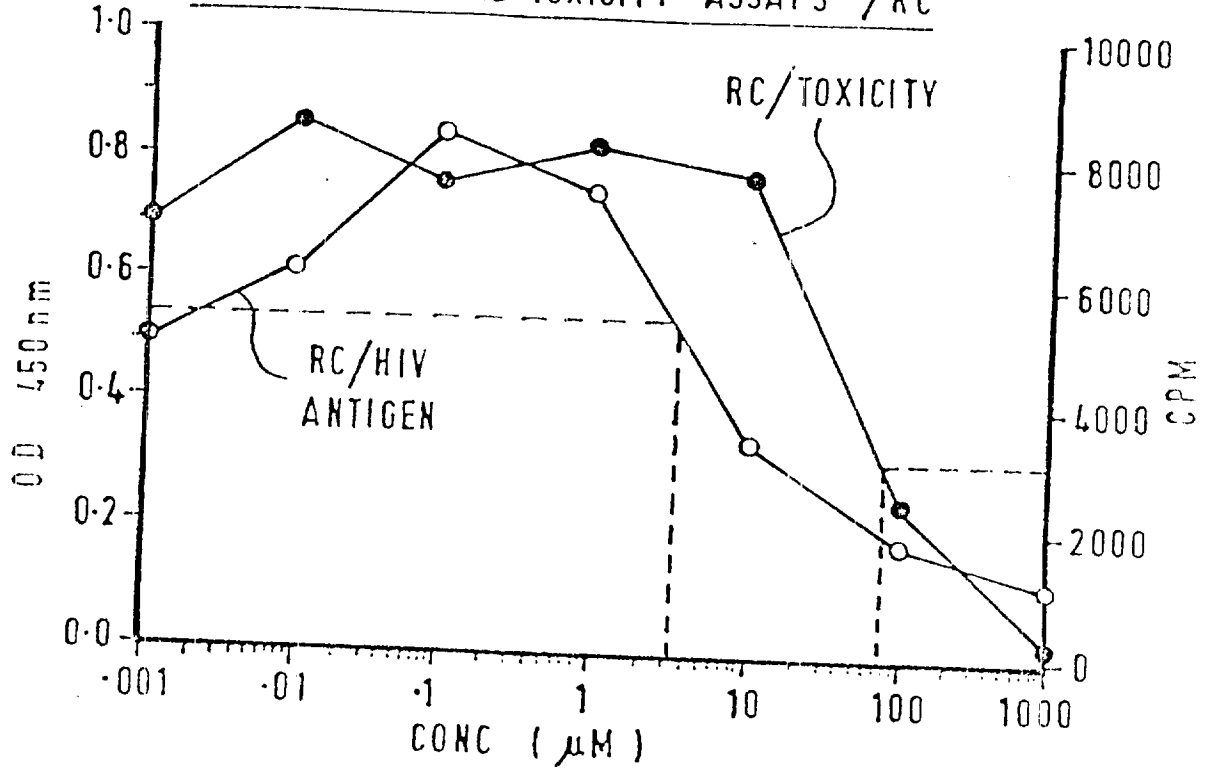
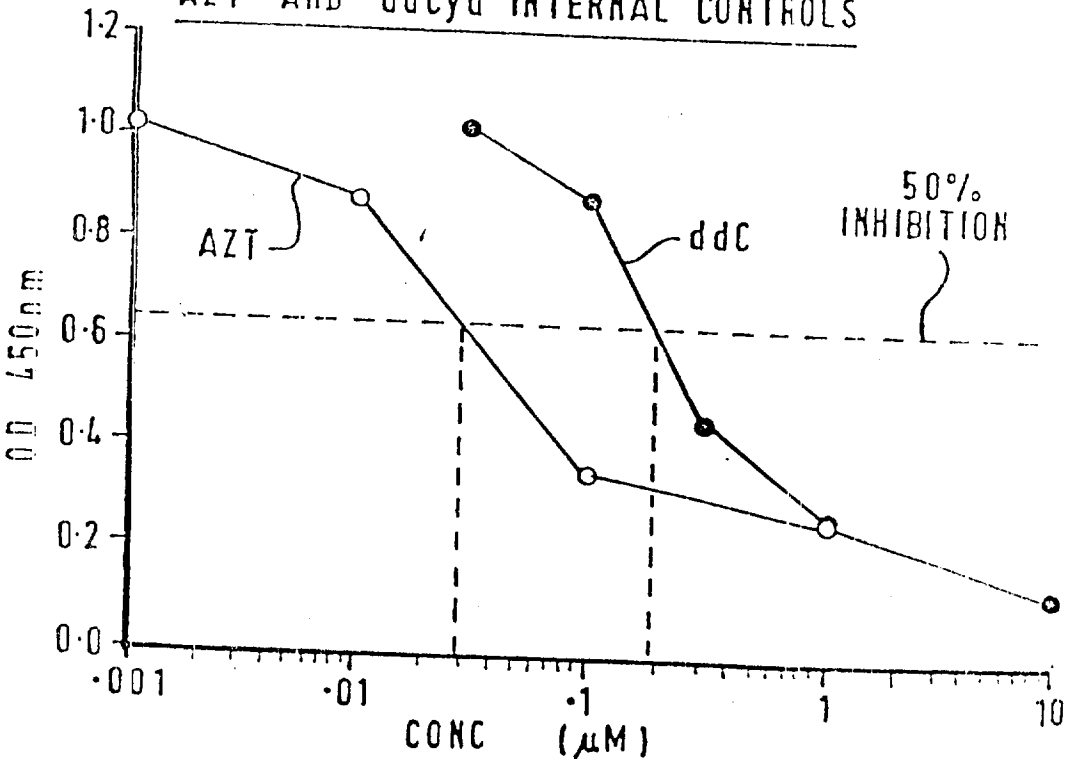


FIG.2

AZT AND ddCyd INTERNAL CONTROLS



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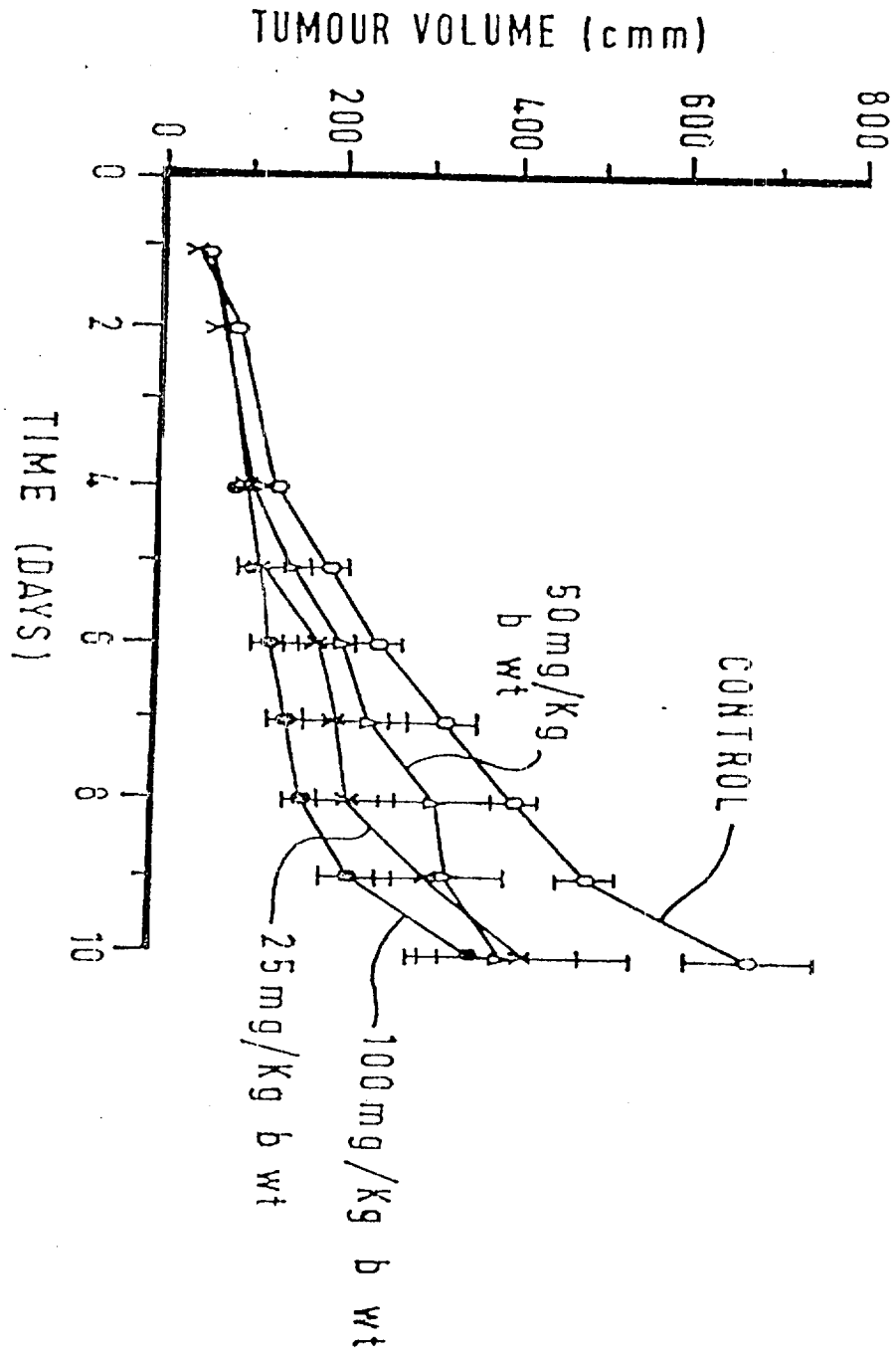

FIG. 3

THE EFFECTS OF 2,4,DICHLORO,3,5,DINITROBENZOIC ACID ON THE GROWTH OF MAC13 MURINE ADENOCARCINOMA COLON TRANSPLANTED SC AND DRUG ADMINISTERED IP USING A SPLIT-DOSE SCHEDULE 6 ANIMALS PER GROUP

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FIG. 4

THE EFFECTS OF 2,CHLORO,5,NITROBENZOIC ACID ON THE GROWTH OF MAC13 MURINE ADENOCARCINOMA COLON TRANSPLANTED SC AND DRUG ADMINISTERED IP DAILY 6 ANIMALS PER GROUP