

Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 28291

Straightforward synthesis of bis-tetraazacycloalkanes: towards new potential CXCR4 antagonists?†

Nicolas Sok,^a Isabelle Baglin,^b Christelle Basset,^c Fatima Fakkor,^d Evelyne Kohli,^c Yoann Rousselin,^b Claire Bernhard,^b Frédéric Boschetti,^e Christine Goze^b and Franck Denat^{*b}Received 13th April 2017
Accepted 22nd May 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c7ra04218c

rsc.li/rsc-advances

We report herein an efficient and general method for the synthesis of new bismacrocyclic compounds, structural analogues of biscyclam AMD3100, in which the two macrocycles are linked together through carbon atoms of the cycles. Several representatives of this new class of bicyclic derivatives were prepared by reacting C-aminomethyl-13aneN4 with aromatic dialdehydes. Preliminary *in vitro* studies were performed to evaluate the affinity of these compounds towards the co-receptor CXCR4.

1 Introduction

The CXCR4 chemokine receptor is a seven transmembrane helix protein, member of the G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily, whose own natural ligand is SDF-1 α or CXCL12.¹⁻⁴ The axis CXCR4/CXCL12 is implicated in the regulation of numerous biological processes in the human body that result in a variety of normal physiological responses, such as chemotaxis, cell survival and proliferation, intracellular calcium flux, and gene transcription. CXCR4 is also involved in many downstream pathways, such as inflammation,⁵ mobilisation of stem cells,⁶ and development of cancer cells metastasis.⁷⁻⁸ Furthermore, CXCR4 is a co-receptor for T-cell tropic strains of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) and allows fusion and entry of the virus into human white blood cells. Targeting specifically these receptors represents therefore a huge potential for many applications, such as characterization of a pathology, drug development, staging and restaging, following a therapy response, delineation and quantification of tumors in oncology. Nowadays, only one bis-cyclam derivative, AMD3100,^{9,10} is clinically used in oncology, in combination with G-CSF (granulocyte colony stimulating factor) to mobilize haematopoietic

stem cells and allow harvesting.^{11,12} Several AMD like compounds, differing by the size of the macrocycle and the nature of the linker, have been synthesized and studied,^{11,13-15} highlighting the tremendous importance of these parameters on the affinity of the bismacrocyclic compound for its target. Thus, it is of major interest to devise new synthetic routes for the construction of bismacrocyclic scaffolds analog to AMD3100, which could present better therapeutic properties.^{10,16,17}

In this study we report the synthesis of a series of new bis-tetraazacycloalkanes, in which the two macrocycles (13aneN4) are linked together through carbon atoms of the cycles. To this end, we decided to use C-aminomethyl macrocycles, already described by our group.¹⁸⁻²⁰ Beside the fact that these precursors may lead to a new family of AMD analogues with enhanced properties, this approach is synthetically appealing since it represents a straightforward route towards bismacrocyclic compounds. Indeed, it is a very attractive alternative to the synthesis of AMD like derivatives in which the bridge between the two macrocycles is linked to nitrogen atoms of the cycles, which usually involves tedious purification steps and/or protection/deprotection sequences in order to differentiate one out of the four nitrogen atoms. We also report inhibition studies of anti-CXCR4 mAb binding and of SDF-1 α chemotaxis activity by AMD3100 and its analogs.

2 Results and discussion

2.1 Synthesis

In previous work we have demonstrated that the primary amine function of C-aminomethyl-13aneN4 (**1**) readily reacts with one equivalent of aromatic aldehydes to form cyclic aminal derivatives involving an adjacent nitrogen atom of the cycle. Reduction of these aminal compounds with NaBH₄ gave access to the

^aUniv. Bourgogne Franche-Comté, AgroSup Dijon, PAM UMR A 02.102, F-21000 Dijon, France. E-mail: nicolas.sok@agrosupdijon.fr

^bInstitut de Chimie Moléculaire de l'Université de Bourgogne, UMR CNRS 6302, Univ. Bourgogne Franche-Comté, 9 Avenue Alain Savary, 21078 Dijon Cedex, France. E-mail: franck.denat@u-bourgogne.fr

^cINSERM UMR 866, UFR des Sciences de Santé, Univ. Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France

^dCentre Hospitalier Universitaire, Dijon, France

^eChematech S.A., 2 Rue Pauline Kergomard, 21000 Dijon, France

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 1476681, 1476682 and 1476683. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c7ra04218c



corresponding macrocycles selectively alkylated on the pendant amino methyl group.²⁰ It might be expected that such peculiar reactivity can be exploited to synthesize bismacrocycles by reacting the C-aminomethyl macrocycle (**1**) with dialdehydes. Indeed, by using 0.5 equivalent of various dialdehydes (isophthalaldehyde, terephthalaldehyde, pyridine-2,6-dicarbaldehyde, 2,2'-oxydibenzaldehyde), the corresponding bismacrocyclic bisaminal derivatives were obtained in good yields (up to 82%) (Scheme 1).

The reduction of these compounds with NaBH₄ followed by acidic treatment gave the hydrochloride salts of the aimed bistetraazacycloalkanes **5–8** as white powders.

The NMR spectra of the isolated bismacrocyclic bisaminal derivatives **2–4** are very complicated due to the formation of a mixture of different isomers. Monocrystals of pure **2a** were prepared after slow crystallization of **2** in diethylether (Fig. 1, left). The structure of compound **4a** was also determined by X-ray diffraction (Fig. 1, right). An exhaustive description of each compound is given in the ESI†

Both compounds crystallize identically, they present the same symmetry (monoclinic) and the same conformation with a water molecule in the asymmetric unit. A RMSD_{max} of 0.4 Å was found by superimposing both structures. Cremer–Pople parameters,²¹ which describe the conformation of a puckered ring in a quantitative mathematically well-defined manner, indicate that the five membered aminal rings have a slightly distorted chair geometry [compound **2a**: N1–C9–C10–N5–C11, $Q = 0.360(3)$ Å, $\phi = 312.4(4)^\circ$, N6–C18–N10–C19–C20, $Q = 0.345(2)$ Å, $\phi = 226.6(4)^\circ$; compound **4a**: N4–C7–C10–N5–C11, $Q = 0.348(4)$ Å, $\phi = 314.1(7)^\circ$, N7, N7–C17–N8–C19–C18, $Q = 0.363(4)$ Å, $\phi = 24.5(6)^\circ$]. These five membered rings impose the

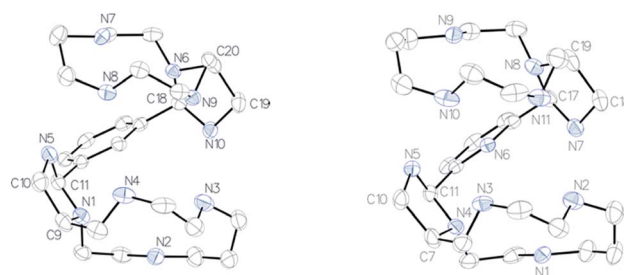
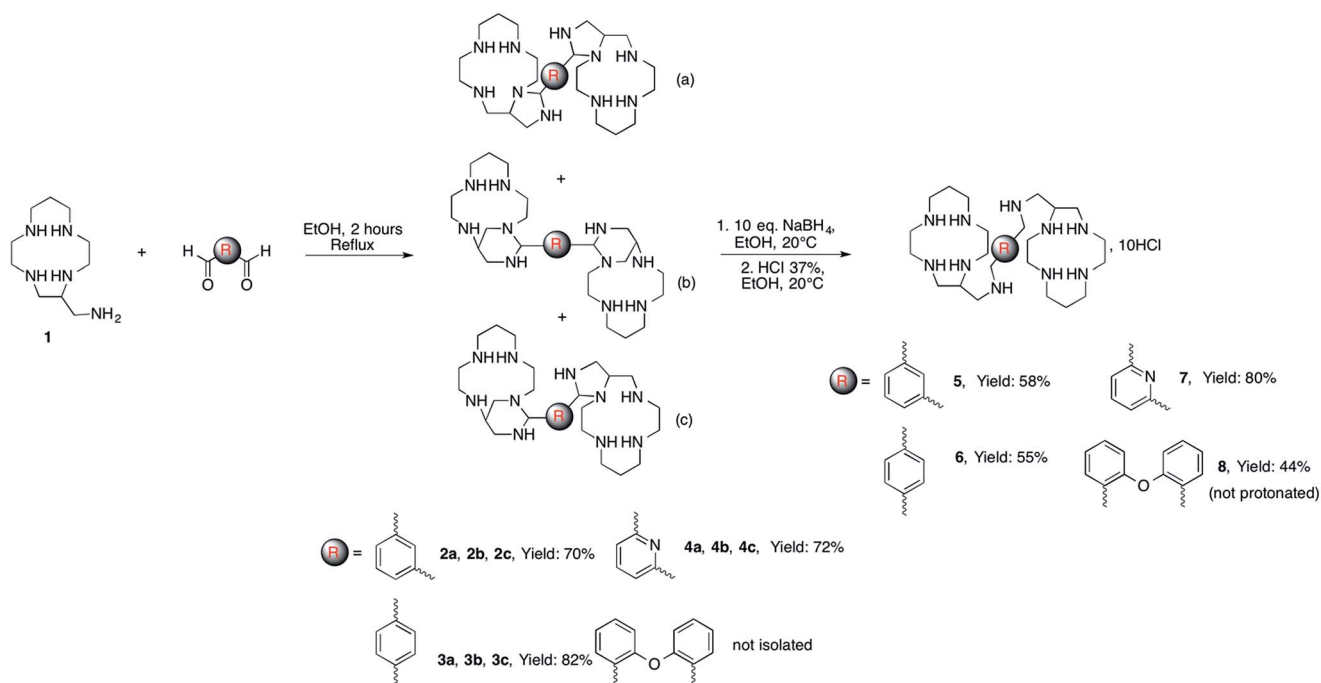


Fig. 1 ORTEP views of compound **2a** (left) and compound **4a** (right). Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. Water molecule is omitted for clarity.

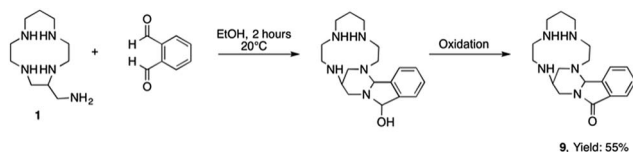
half conformation of a part of the polyazacycloalkane. The second shape of the molecule is governed by intra- and intermolecular hydrogen bonds (see ESI†).

The characterization of the three different isomers was not further investigated since they all give the same compound after opening the aminal bridges by NaBH₄. The new bismacrocycles **5–8** were fully characterized using mass spectrometry, ¹H and ¹³C NMR and elemental analysis. It is noteworthy that the number of signals in the ¹³C NMR spectra of these compounds is low. This feature can of course be explained by an expected symmetry of the molecule. However, the presence of two identical chiral carbon atoms in these bismacrocycles should give raise to the formation of three stereoisomers, *i.e.* a *meso* compound and a couple of enantiomers since the starting C-aminomethyl macrocycle **1** was used as a racemic mixture. The simplicity of the NMR spectra seems to prove that the reaction is stereospecific, leading to either the *meso* compound or a racemic mixture of the two enantiomers.

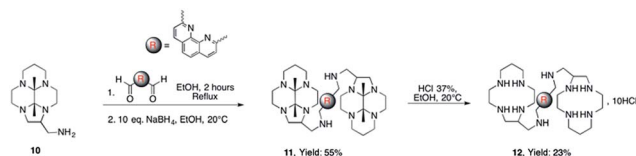


Scheme 1 Synthesis of bistetraazacycloalkanes.





Scheme 2 Synthesis of lactam derivative 9.



Scheme 3 Synthesis of bismacrocycle 12.

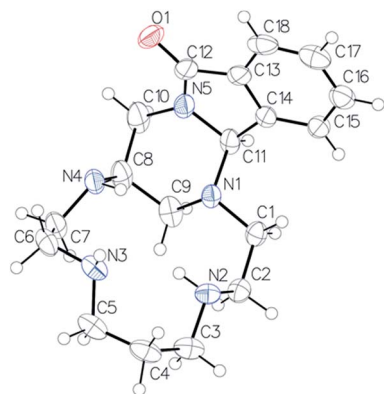


Fig. 2 ORTEP view of compound 9. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level.

If the method described herein appears as a powerful route for the preparation of bis-13aneN4 derivatives, it must be noted that some unexpected results have been obtained with two other dialdehydes. When using *ortho*-phthalaldehyde, the formation of the bismacrocycle was not observed. NMR and mass spectrometry data suggest the formation of a [1 + 1] amination adduct **9** containing a lactam moiety (Scheme 2).

The structure of compound **9** was confirmed by X-ray diffraction of the monocrystal grown from a hexane/dichloromethane (99 : 1) mixture (Fig. 2). A 6-membered ring (N1–C9–C8–C10–N5–C11) with a slightly distorted chair conformation is formed [Cremer–Pople parameters: $Q = 0.5717(19)$ Å, $\phi = 10.9(2)^\circ$, $\psi = 32.5(11)^\circ$]. An intramolecular hydrogen bond imposes the conformation of the nitrogen atoms N2 and N3.

This reactivity can be explained by the close proximity of the two aldehyde functions in the rigid *ortho*-phthalaldehyde. Indeed, after the formation of the cyclic aminal resulting from the reaction of the primary amine of the starting macrocycle with one aldehyde, the second carbonyl group is attacked preferentially by the secondary nitrogen atom of the aminal cycle rather than by the primary amine of a neighbor macrocycle. This intramolecular reaction is thermodynamically favored by the formation of a five membered hemi-acetal ring which can not undergo a dehydration step but is oxidized into a lactam function, although no oxidizing reagent was used during the reaction, apart from the oxygen from air.

The expected bisaminomethyl bismacrocycle was also not obtained when reacting C-aminomethyl-13aneN4 (**1**) with 2,9-dicarboxaldehyde-1,10-phenanthroline (2,9-DCP). Again, this could be attributed to intra- and/or intermolecular reaction of

the aldehyde with different amine functions, giving side products. These results prompted us to devise another route for the preparation of the desired bismacrocycles. In order to avoid the intramolecular reaction of the second aldehyde with secondary amine functions, we decided to use as starting material the bisaminomethyl protected macrocycle **10** which is actually the precursor of C-aminomethyl macrocycle **1**²⁰ (Scheme 3).

In this case the cyclic aminal cannot be formed and the reaction with 2,9-dicarboxaldehyde-1,10-phenanthroline followed by reduction with NaBH₄ gives the protected bismacrocycle **11**. This compound was finally treated by HCl 37% in ethanol to yield the aimed bis-macrocycle **12**.

2.2 Biological studies

Cellular binding assays of new AMD3100 analogues to the CXCR4 receptor were investigated in a competition assay with an anti-CXCR4 monoclonal antibody (mAb) (12G5 conjugated to phycoerythrin). Jurkat cells, a T-lymphocyte cell line which expresses high level of CXCR-4 expression, were used and binding assays of new compounds **2(a-c)**, **3(a-c)**, **4(a-c)**, **5**, **6**, **7**, and AMD3100 (as reference) to the cells were analysed by flow cytometry. On the whole, synthesized compounds were less efficient than AMD3100, which maximum inhibition concentration was 1 µg mL⁻¹. Compounds **2(a-c)**, **3(a-c)**, **4(a-c)** and **7**, didn't show any inhibition potency. However, at 5 µg mL⁻¹, the analogs **5** and **6** could inhibit the binding of the mAb (41.16% ± 8.1 and 54.83% ± 2.5, respectively) on Jurkat T cells (Fig. 3). This result was confirmed using DAUDI cells (data not shown). These preliminary results confirm the importance of both the nature of the macrocycle and of the bridge between the two

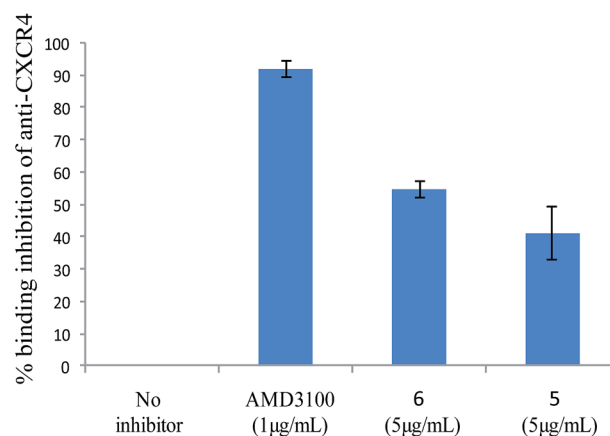


Fig. 3 % inhibition of AMD3100, compared to 5 and 6. Results are the average of triplicate ± SE.



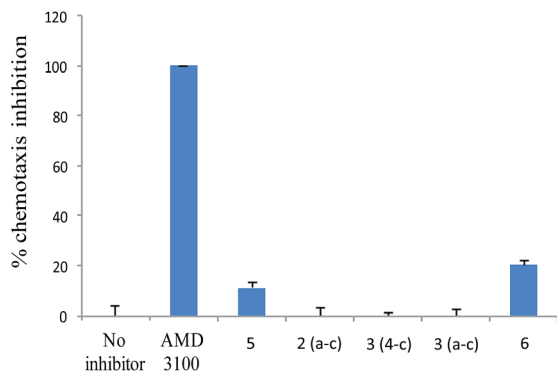


Fig. 4 Inhibition of SDF-1 induced migration of Jurkat cells by AMD3100 and its analogs. Results shown are average of duplicate \pm SE. This experiment is representative of two different experiments.

macrocycles, and that small structural modifications can strongly reduce the affinity of the AMD analogues towards the CXCR4 receptor. Indeed, previous mutational analysis of the CXCR4 binding site for AMD3100 has identified amino acid Asp¹⁷¹ and Asp²⁶² as key residues involved in the binding to the CXCR4 receptor²². The carboxylate groups of the receptor residues form three (one strong, one intermediate and one weak) hydrogen bonds with protonated cyclam of AMD3100.

Changing the geometry of the macrocycle and the spacer can really influence the binding of the compounds, yielding in a decrease of the resulting interactions for the receptor. Therefore, not surprisingly, 5 and 6, which are structurally more resembling to AMD3100, present the highest affinity for the CXCR4 receptor.

Since the interaction between SDF-1 and CXCR4 has been shown to direct tumor cells to organ sites with high levels of SDF-1 expression, the effect of AMD3100 and its analogs on inhibiting CXCL12-induced migration of Jurkat T cells was estimated by a classical chemotaxis assay. As expected, Jurkat T cells migrated in response to CXCL12, even if only 20% migrated because of a low % of Jurkat T cells bound the chemokine. After AMD3100 treatment ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), chemotactic activity of Jurkat cells was totally inhibited. However, this property of AMD3100 to inhibit CXCL12-induced chemotaxis through CXCR4 was compromised by structural modifications as none of the analogs could strongly SDF-1-induced migration of Jurkat T cells (Fig. 4).

3 Conclusion

The work described herein reports the synthesis of a new family of bis-tetraazacycloalkanes formed by two same 13aneN4 units connected by an aromatic spacer. The reaction of two equivalents of C-aminomethyl-13aneN4 with commercial dialdehydes in ethanol followed by reduction with NaBH_4 resulted in the formation of bismacroyclic compounds, structural analogs of AMD3100. In some cases, with *ortho*-phthalaldehyde or 2,9 DCP, unexpected lactam or side products were obtained. To prepare the aimed bismacrocycles, the protected macrocycle has been used instead of C-aminomethyl-13aneN4 in order to limit the formation of undesired compounds. Affinity assays

with the CXCR4 receptor have been performed and showed an effective binding to the receptor for compounds 5 and 6. Further work is ongoing for the preparation of metal complexes of these bismacrocycles. Indeed, previous studies have shown that metal ions incorporation could increase the affinity of bismacrocycles such as AMD3100 or analogs for its receptor.^{23–25}

4 Experimental section

4.1 Instruments

All analyses were performed at the “Plateforme d’Analyses Chimiques et de Synthèse Moléculaire de l’Université de Bourgogne”. High resolution and accurate mass measurements were carried out using a Bruker MALDI-TOF, microTOF-Q™ ESI-TOF (Electro Spray Ionization-Time of Flight) and a Thermo Scientific* LTQ Orbitrap mass spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 300 and 500 NMR spectrometer. Chemical shifts were reported in parts per million using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. The following abbreviations are used; s: singlet, d: doublet, t: triplet, q: quartet, m: multiplet, b: broad.

X-ray equipment and refinement are detailed in ESI.† Data CCDC 1476681, 1476682 and 1476683 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for compound 2a, 4a and 9 respectively.

4.2 Biologicals

Chemokine and antibodies. Recombinant human SDF-1 (CXCL12) was purchased from PeproTech (Neuilly-Sur-Seine, France), Fluorokine® biotinylated human SDF-1, monoclonal anti-human CXCR4-phycoerythrin (PE) antibody (clone 12G5) and mouse IgG2A isotype control-PE were purchased from R&D Systems.

Cell lines. Daudi cell line was provided by OncoDesign and Jurkat cell line (clone E6-1) was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Molsheim, France). Cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FBS, 2 mM L-glutamine, $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ penicillin and $100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ streptomycin.

Flow cytometry. Daudi or Jurkat cells (105 cells in 25 μL) were incubated with or without AMD3100 or its analog molecules at different concentrations for 15 min on ice. 12G5 mAb ($5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) was then added for 30 min on ice. Cells were washed twice with buffer and acquired on a flow cytometer (LSR II, Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA, USA). To determine the presence of SDF-1 on Jurkat cells, Fluorokine cells, Fluorokine® kit was used. Briefly, 10 μL of biotinylated human SDF-1 was added to 25 μL of cells (4×10^6 per mL) for 30 min on ice. 10 μL of avidin-FITC was then added and cells were further incubated for 30 min on ice. Cells were washed twice with Cell Wash Buffer and re-suspended for flow cytometry acquirement.

Chemotaxis. Jurkat cells were serum-starved in migration medium (RPMI 1640 containing 1% BSA, 10 mM HEPES buffer, pH 6.9) for 4 h. Migration assays were performed in duplicate in transwell plates of 6.5 mm diameter, with 5.0 μm pore polycarbonate membrane (VWR international, France). A volume of 0.6 mL migration medium, with or without 100 ng mL^{-1} of recombinant human SDF-1, was added to the lower chamber of



the transwells. The membranes were placed on top, and 2×10^5 serum-starved cells were seeded in the upper compartment in 100 mL of migration medium. The cells were allowed to migrate for 5.5 h at 37 °C in 5% CO₂. Then, migrated cells in the lower chamber were collected and counted using optical microscopy. For inhibition of chemokine activity by AMD3100 (10 μg mL⁻¹) and its analogs (10 μg mL⁻¹), the molecule was added to the cells just before transfer to the upper compartment of the migration chamber containing recombinant human SDF-1 in the lower compartment.

4.3 Chemicals

Reagents, solvents and chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and were used as supplied without further purification. Compounds **1** and **10** were purchased from Chematech SA.

1,3-Bis(tetradecahydro-1H-imidazo[1,5-d][1,4,7,10]tetraazacyclotridecan-3-yl)benzene (2a-c). 0.31 g of isophthalaldehyde (2.3 mmol) was added to a solution of **1** (1.0 g, 4.65 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at reflux during 2 hours. A mixture of compounds **2a**, **2b**, **2c** was obtained as a colorless oil ($m = 0.85$ g, 1.60 mmol, yield = 70%). Crystals of **2a** could be obtained by recrystallization in diethylether. ¹H NMR of mixture of **2a-c** (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.42–3.31 (m, 46H), 3.41–3.94 (bs, 1H), 4.29 (bs, 1H), 7.21–8.21 (m, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 300 K) δ (ppm): 46.6, 46.8, 46.9, 47.3, 47.5, 47.8, 48.0, 48.1, 49.2, 49.3, 49.4, 49.8, 50.0, 50.1, 50.3, 50.5, 50.6, 50.8, 51.0, 51.1, 51.2, 51.3, 51.5, 51.6, 51.7, 51.8, 51.9, 52.0, 52.4, 52.6, 52.7, 52.8, 52.9, 53.0, 53.5, 53.6, 53.8, 54.0. HRMS-MALDI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 528.438, found: 529.152 [M + H]⁺. Elemental analysis: C₂₈H₅₂N₁₀, H₂O calculated: C (61.50%), H (9.97%), N (25.62%) found: C (61.22%), H (9.98%), N (26.08%). Mp = 100.2 ± 0.5 °C.

1,4-Bis(tetradecahydroimidazo[1,5a][1,4,7,10]tetraazacyclododecan-3-yl)benzene (3a-c). This compound was synthesized according to the procedure used for the synthesis of **2a-c** starting from terephthalaldehyde (0.31 g, 2.3 mmol) and compound **1** (1.0 g, 4.65 mmol). Compound **3a-c** was obtained as a white powder ($m = 1.05$ g, 1.90 mmol, yield = 82%). ¹H NMR of mixture of **3a-c** (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.32–3.28 (m, 46H), 3.89 (bs, 1H), 4.31 (bs, 1H), 7.31–8.16 (m, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 300 K) δ (ppm): 47.1, 47.2, 47.8, 48.0, 48.1, 49.2, 49.4, 49.5, 49.6, 49.8, 50.0, 50.1, 50.6, 50.9, 51.1, 51.2, 51.4, 51.6, 51.7, 51.8, 52.0, 52.1, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 52.8, 52.9, 53.0, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.5, 53.6, 53.6. HRMS-MALDI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 528.438, found: 529.255 [M + H]⁺.

2,6-Bis(tetradecahydro-1H-imidazo[1,5d][1,4,7,10]tetraazacyclotridecan-3-yl)pyridine (4a-c). This compound was synthesized according to the procedure used for the synthesis of **2a-c** starting from pyridine-2,6-dicarbaldehyde (0.094 g, 0.70 mmol) and compound **1** (0.3 g, 1.40 mmol). A mixture of compound **4a-c** was obtained as a colorless oil ($m = 0.26$ g, 0.50 mmol, yield = 72%). Crystals of **4a** could be obtained by recrystallization in diethylether. ¹H NMR of mixture of **4a-c** (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.23–2.02 (m, 8H), 2.23–3.35 (m, 38H), 4.33 (m, 2H), 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.60 (m, 1H). ESI-TOF (m/z) calculated: 530.441, found: 530.442 [M]⁺.

1,1'-(1,3-Phenylene)bis(N-((1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotridecan-5-yl)methyl)methanamine), hydrochloride salt (5). 0.61 g of NaBH₄ (16.10 mmol) was added to a solution of **2(a-c)** (0.85 g, 1.62 mmol) in ethanol (50 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature during 12 hours. Then the solvent was removed and the residual orange oil was taken up in diethylether (100 mL). The insoluble salts were removed by filtration on CLARCEL. After evaporation of the solvent, the colorless oil was taken in ethanol and protonated by HCl 37%. The precipitate was filtered and washed with diethylether (2 × 20 mL). Compound **5** was obtained as a white powder ($m = 0.85$ g, 0.90 mmol, yield = 58%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O, 300 K) δ (ppm): 2.09 (bs, 4H), 2.79–3.69 (m, 39H), 4.29 (m, 4H), 7.54 (m, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75 MHz, D₂O, 300 K) δ (ppm): 16.8, 22.2, 41.2, 45.9, 47.2, 48.3, 51.7, 51.8, 130.2, 131.1, 131.4, 131.8. ESI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 532.469, found: 533.479 [M + H]⁺. Elemental analysis: C₂₈H₅₆N₁₀, 10HCl, H₂O calculated: C (36.74%), H (7.49%), N (15.30%), found: C (36.92%), H (7.71%), N (14.90%).

1,1'-(1,4-Phenylene)bis(N-((1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotridecan-5-yl)methyl)methanamine) hydrochloride salt (6). This compound was synthesized according to the procedure used for the synthesis of **5** starting from compound **3(a-c)** (0.85 g, 1.62 mmol) and NaBH₄ (0.61 g, 16.10 mmol). Compound **6** was obtained as a white powder ($m = 0.80$ g, 0.88 mmol, yield = 55%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O, 300 K) δ (ppm): 2.16 (bs, 5H), 2.84–3.73 (m, 37H), 4.34 (m, 4H), 7.59 (bs, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75 MHz, D₂O, 300 K) δ (ppm): 24.7, 43.8, 45.4, 46.5, 46.6, 48.4, 49.7, 50.8, 54.2, 54.3, 133.4 (*2), 134.2. ESI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 571.432, found: 571.456 [M + K]⁺. Elemental analysis: C₂₈H₅₆N₁₀, 10HCl, 4H₂O, calculated: C (34.69%), H (7.69%), N (14.45%), found: C (34.74%), H (8.09%), N (14.18%).

1,1'-(Pyridine-2,6-diyl)bis(N-((1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotridecan-5-yl)methyl)methanamine) hydrochloride salt (7). This compound was synthesized according to the procedure used for the synthesis of **5** starting from compound **4(a-c)** (0.37 g, 0.70 mmol), and NaBH₄ (0.26 g, 7.0 mmol). Compound **7** was obtained as a white powder after protonation by HCl 37% ($m = 0.5$ g, 0.56 mmol, yield = 80%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.05 (bs, 1H), 2.08 (m, 5H), 2.70–4.01 (m, 41H), 4.43 (bs, 5H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.83 (m, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (150 MHz, D₂O, 300 K) δ (ppm): 22.3, 41.2, 43.1, 44.2, 44.3, 46.0, 47.6, 48.4, 51.6, 51.7, 123.4, 139.5, 150.4. ESI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 266.732, found: 267.738 [M + 2H]²⁺.

2,2'-(Oxybis(2,1-phenylene))bis(N-((1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotridecan-5-yl)methyl)ethan-1-amine) (8). 0.20 g of 2,2'-oxydibenzaldehyde (0.90 mmol) was added to a solution of compound **1** (0.38 g, 1.76 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature during 2 hours. 0.34 g of NaBH₄ (9.0 mmol) was added to the mixture, which was stirred at room temperature during 12 hours. Then the solvent was removed and the residual oil was taken up in dichloromethane (50 mL). The insoluble salts were removed by filtration on CLARCEL. After evaporation of the solvent, compound **8** was obtained as a yellow oil ($m = 0.30$ g, 0.40 mmol, yield = 44%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.86–3.13 (m, 44H), 3.78 (s, 4H), 6.68 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, J



= 8.3 Hz, 2H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 300 K) δ (ppm): 28.9, 46.1, 47.7, 48.7, 49.1, 49.2, 49.7, 49.8, 51.2, 51.9, 57.0, 117.8, 123.4, 128.5, 130.4, 131.0, 155.1. HRMS-MALDI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 624.495, found: 625.319 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

2-(1,4,7,10,12-Pentaazabicyclo[10.3.1]hexadecan-15-yl)benzamide (9). *ortho*-Phthalaldehyde (0.62 g, 4.64 mmol) was added to a solution of **1** (1.0 g, 4.64 mmol) at 20 °C in ethanol (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature during 2 hours. Then solvent was removed and the residual oil was purified by aluminum oxide column (solvent: CH_2Cl_2). Compound **9** was obtained as a colorless oil. Crystals could be obtained by recrystallization in hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 ($m = 0.84$ g, 2.52 mmol, yield = 55%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 1H), 2.37–2.84 (m, 16H), 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 4.39 (m, 1H), 4.54 (m, 1H), 7.46 (m, 3H), 7.81 (m, 1H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 300 K) δ (ppm): 28.0, 45.7, 47.7, 48.2, 48.9, 50.9, 51.1, 51.7, 51.9, 53.3, 77.2, 124.2, 124.9, 129.3, 130.9, 133.5, 141.3, 166.7. HRMS-MALDI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 329.221, found: 329.701 $[\text{M}]^+$. Elemental analysis: $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_5\text{O}$. Calculated: C (65.62%), H (8.26%), N (21.26%); found: C (65.15%), H (8.50%), N (21.38%).

Bisaminal-butanedione-*N,N'*-(1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-diyl)-bis(methylene)bis(1-(1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotridecan-5-yl)methanamine) (11). 1.10 g of 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarbaldehyde (4.7 mmol) were added to a solution of **10** (2.47 g, 9.4 mmol) in ethanol (100 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature during 2 hours. Then the solvent was removed and the residual oil was taken up in diethylether (200 mL) and stirred at room temperature overnight. The insoluble salts were removed by filtration. After evaporation of solvent, the yellow powder was dissolved in ethanol (50 mL) and 1.78 g of NaBH_4 (47.0 mmol) was added to the solution at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature during 12 hours. Then the solvent was removed and the residual orange oil was taken up in chloroform (100 mL) and washed with 8 M NaOH solution. The organic phase was extracted, dried with MgSO_4 and purified by aluminium oxide chromatography (eluant (98/2): $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$). After evaporation, the compound **11** was obtained as an orange powder ($m = 1.1$ g, 1.50 mmol, yield = 55%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.04 (m, 8H), 1.13 (m, 6H), 2.16–3.37 (m, 41H), 4.25 (m, 4H), 7.71 (m, 4H), 8.16 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 300 K) δ (ppm): 11.8, 12.2, 13.3, 15.1, 18.4, 18.5, 44.6, 45.7, 45.9, 46.1, 46.3, 48.2 (*2), 49.7, 49.9 (*2), 50.7, 53.6, 53.9 (*2), 56.3, 56.4, 56.5, 56.8, 59.1 (*2), 73.0, 73.3, 79.2, 80.2, 122.0 (*2), 125.9 (*2), 127.7 (*2), 136.6 (*2), 145.2 (*2), 160.9 (*2). HRMS-MALDI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 734.522 found: 733.246 $[\text{M}]^+$.

***N,N'*-(1,10-Phenanthroline-2,9-diyl)bis(methylene)bis(1-(1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotridecan-5-yl)methanamine) (12).** A solution of 37% hydrochloric acid (6.03 mL, 61 mmol) was added to the compound **11** (1.15 g, 2.4 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature. After cooling at room temperature, the solution was filtered, washed with ethanol (20 mL) and with diethyl ether (20 mL). Compound **12** was obtained as a brown solid ($m = 0.30$ g, 0.04 mol, yield = 23%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 300 K) δ (ppm): 1.52–1.63 (m, 4H), 2.10–3.04 (m, 44H), 4.19 (s, 4H), 7.65 (m, 4H), 8.14 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (75 MHz,

CDCl_3 , 300 K) δ (ppm): 28.9, 46.2, 47.7, 48.8, 49.2, 49.7, 49.8, 51.1, 52.3, 56.4, 57.1, 122.2, 125.8, 127.7, 136.5, 145.2, 160.8. HRMS-MALDI-TOF (m/z): calculated: 634.490, found: 635.503 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$.

Acknowledgements

Support was provided by the CNRS, the University of Burgundy and the Conseil Régional de Bourgogne through the 3MIM Project. N. S. and C. B. thank the French Ministry of Research for PhD Grant.

References

- 1 D. Mukherjee and J. Zhao, *Am. J. Cancer Res.*, 2013, **3**, 46–57.
- 2 M. Loetscher, T. Geiser, T. O'Reilly, R. Zwahlen, M. Baggiolini and B. Moser, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1994, **269**, 232–237.
- 3 I. D. Weiss and O. Jacobson, *Theranostics*, 2013, **3**, 76–84.
- 4 J. Kuil, T. Buckle and F. W. B. van Leeuwen, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2012, **41**, 5239–5261.
- 5 M. Kucia, J. Ratajczak, R. Reza, A. Janowska-Wieczorek and M. Z. Ratajczak, *Blood Cells, Mol., Dis.*, 2004, **32**, 52–57.
- 6 Q. Ma, D. Jones, P. R. Borghesani, R. A. Segal, T. Nagasawa, T. Kishimoto, R. T. Bronson and T. A. Springer, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 1998, **95**, 9448–9453.
- 7 A. Muller, B. Homey, H. Soto, N. Ge, D. Catron, M. E. Buchanan, T. McClanahan, E. Murphy, W. Yuan, S. N. Wagner, J. L. Barrera, A. Mohar, E. Verastegui and A. Zlotnik, *Nature*, 2001, **410**, 50–56.
- 8 W.-T. Choi, S. Duggineni, Y. Xu, Z. Huang and J. An, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 977–994.
- 9 E. De Clercq, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2003, **2**, 581–587.
- 10 B. Debnath, S. Xu, F. Grande, A. Garofalo and N. Neamati, *Theranostics*, 2013, **3**, 47–75.
- 11 E. De Clercq, *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 2009, **77**, 1655–1664.
- 12 S. Hatse, K. Princen, G. Bridger, E. De Clercq and D. Schols, *FEBS Lett.*, 2002, **527**, 255–262.
- 13 G. J. Bridger, R. T. Skerlj, D. Thornton, S. Padmanabhan, S. A. Martellucci, G. W. Henson, M. J. Abrams, N. Yamamoto, K. D. Vreese and E. De Clercq, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1995, **38**, 366–378.
- 14 H. C. Joao, K. De Vreese, R. Pauwels, E. De Clercq, G. W. Henson and G. J. Bridger, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1995, **38**, 3865–3873.
- 15 G. J. Bridger and R. T. Skerlj, in *Advances in Antiviral Drug Design*, ed. E. De Clercq, 1999, vol. 3, pp. 161–229.
- 16 T. Gaines, D. Camp, R. Bai, Z. Liang, Y. Yoon, H. Shim and S. R. Mooring, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **24**, 5052–5060.
- 17 S. Poty, E. Gourni, P. Desogere, F. Boschetti, C. Goze, H. R. Maecke and F. Denat, *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 2016, **27**, 752–761.
- 18 F. Denat, Y. A. Diaz-Fernandez, P. Pallavicini, L. Pasotti, Y. Rousselin and N. Sok, *Dalton Trans.*, 2009, **34**, 6751–6758.
- 19 P. Pallavicini, V. Amendola, G. Bergamaschi, G. Dacarro, F. Denat, F. Boschetti, M. Nikolantonaki, R. Gougeon,



- G. D'Alessio, A.-S. Viaux, L. Bertheau, S. Guyot and N. Sok, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2016, **2016**, 5106–5113.
- 20 Y. Rousselin, N. Sok, F. Boschetti, R. Guillard and F. Denat, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2010, **9**, 1688–1693.
- 21 D. Cremer and J. A. Pople, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1975, **97**, 1354–1358.
- 22 C. W. Hendrix, A. C. Collier, M. M. Lederman, D. Schols, R. B. Pollard, S. Brown, J. B. Jackson, R. W. Coombs, M. J. Glesby, C. W. Flexner, G. J. Bridger, K. Badel, R. T. MacFarland, G. W. Henson and G. Calandra, *J. Acquired Immune Defic. Syndr.*, 2004, **37**, 1253–1262.
- 23 R. K. Singh and M. A. Khan, *Int. J. Quantum Chem.*, 2011, **111**, 4174–4185.
- 24 D. Oltmanns, S. Zitzmann-Kolbe, A. Mueller, U. Bauder-Wuest, M. Schaefer, M. Eder, U. Haberkorn and M. Eisenhut, *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 2011, **22**, 2611–2624.
- 25 A. Khan, G. Nicholson, J. Greenman, L. Madden, G. McRobbie, C. Pannecouque, E. De Clercq, R. Ullom, D. L. Maples, R. D. Maples, J. D. Silversides, T. J. Hubin and S. J. Archibald, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 3416–3417.

