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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Relationship of Three-Dimensional Structure of Muscarinic Antagonists to Antimuscarinic Activity: Structure of Thiodeacylaprophen Hydrochloride				5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) Jean M. Karle, Isabella L. Karle, Richard K. Gordon, Peter K. Chiang					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Walter Reed Army Institute of Research Washington, DC 20307-5100				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Medical Research & Development Command Ft. Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5012				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE: DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED				12b. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT CODE <b>DTIC ELECTE</b> <b>S A D</b> AUG 26 1992	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) Thiodeacylaprophen crystallized as a tertiary amine hydrochloride salt. The S-C-C-N <sup>+</sup> segment adopts a trans configuration as does one of the Cphenyl-C-S-C segments. A comparison of the structure of thiodeacylaprophen with the crystal structures of potent antimuscarinic agents suggests that the relatively weak antimuscarinic activity of thiodeacylaprophen compared to atropine and aprophen may be substantially due to the short intramolecular S...N <sup>+</sup> distance of 4.106(6) Å. Other contributing structural factors may include the direction of the N <sup>+</sup> -H bond and restricted accessibility of the sulfur atom for interatomic interactions.					
14. SUBJECT TERMS  Antimuscarinic agent; X-ray crystal structure				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 6	
				16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT		

## Relationship of Three-Dimensional Structure of Muscarinic Antagonists to Antimuscarinic Activity: Structure of Thiodeacylaprophen Hydrochloride

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(Received 22 April 1991; accepted 4 November 1991)

### Abstract

$C_{20}H_{28}NS^+Cl^-$ , 2-(diethylamino)ethyl 1,1-diphenylethyl sulfide hydrochloride (thiodeacylaprophen hydrochloride),  $M_r = 349.9$ , orthorhombic,  $P2_12_12_1$ ,  $a = 8.933$  (2),  $b = 11.710$  (3),  $c = 18.934$  (4) Å,  $V = 1980.6$  (7) Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 4$ ,  $D_x = 1.173$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>, Cu  $K\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 1.54178$  Å,  $\mu = 26.70$  cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $F(000) = 752$ , room temperature, final  $R = 4.1\%$  for 1417 reflections with  $|F_o| > 3\sigma(F)$ . Thiodeacylaprophen crystallized as a tertiary amine hydrochloride salt. The S—C—N<sup>+</sup> segment adopts a *trans* configuration as does one of the C<sub>phenyl</sub>—C—S—C segments. A comparison of the structure of thiodeacylaprophen with the crystal structures of potent antimuscarinic agents suggests that the relatively weak antimuscarinic activity of thiodeacylaprophen compared to atropine and aprophen may be substantially due to the short intramolecular S...N<sup>+</sup> distance of 4.106 (6) Å. Other contributing structural factors may include the direction of the N<sup>+</sup>—H bond and restricted accessibility of the sulfur atom for interatomic interactions.

### Introduction

Antimuscarinic agents serve as important anticholinergic and antispasmodic agents. These beneficial activities are thought to be effected by direct interaction of the antimuscarinic agent with the muscarinic cholinergic receptor. Since the three-dimensional structure of the muscarinic receptors has not been determined by protein crystallography, information on how antimuscarinic agents interact with the receptors must come from the three-dimensional

structure of individual antimuscarinic agents. Input from the three-dimensional structures of both highly active and less active antimuscarinic agents is needed to further the refinement of models of the antimuscarinic binding site of the muscarinic receptor. An accurate model for the binding site of antimuscarinic agents should aid the design of antimuscarinic agents with higher activity and specificity than existing antimuscarinic agents.

Antimuscarinic agents generally contain a tertiary or quaternary amino group, an aromatic group, and an oxygen/sulfur function in the form of an ester, a thioester, an amide, an ether, a thioether, or an alcohol. Previous structural studies with ester-containing antimuscarinic agents structurally related to aprophen and atropine [compounds (II) and (V), Fig. 1] revealed that the ether oxygen is buried and cannot interact with the receptor (Karle, Karle & Chiang, 1990). The carbonyl oxygen atom is exposed and is readily accessible for hydrogen bonding or for non-bonded interactions with the receptor. The N atom of the amino group is available for hydrogen bonding or for interacting with an anionic receptor site as a positively charged tertiary amino salt. The phenyl groups may be involved in hydrophobic interactions.

Specific alterations in the chemical structure of an antimuscarinic agent do not always result in comparable changes in potency. For example, in the aprophen series [see compound (II), Fig. 1], the order of potency of the compounds substituted adjacent to the phenyl rings at the X position is CH<sub>3</sub> > OH > H (Carroll, Abraham, Parham, Griffith, Ahmad, Richard, Padilla, Witkin & Chiang, 1987). However, in the thiphenamil series [see compound (IV), Fig. 1], which is identical to the aprophen series except that the ester has been converted to a thioester, the order

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of potency changes with  $\text{OH} > \text{H} > \text{CH}_3$  (Parkes, 1955). Thioether analogs of potent thioester antimuscarinic agents in which the carbonyl group is replaced with a methylene group also demonstrate antimuscarinic activity, albeit 15 to 135 times less active than their thioester analogs (Parkes, 1955). These thioether compounds are 2.4 to 3.7 times more active than their oxygen ether analogs which demonstrate relatively low antimuscarinic activity (Parkes, 1955). Nevertheless, some oxygen ether compounds are potent antimuscarinic agents such as the oxygen ether compound (VI) (Fig. 1) which possesses 46% of the activity of atropine (Yoshida, Morita & Ogawa, 1973*a*). Thus, the relative potency of antimuscarinic agents is not dependent upon a single feature of the molecule, but the result of a combination of chemical and structural features including the chemical entity of the oxygen/sulfur group, the structure of the amino portion of the molecule, and the position and size of the aromatic or aliphatic groups.

The title compound thiodeacylaprophen,  $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_2)$ , differs from aprophen, a potent antimuscarinic agent (Gordon, Padilla, Moore, Doctor & Chiang, 1983), by substitution of the acyloxy group ( $\text{O}=\text{C}-\text{C}-$  atoms) in aprophen with an S atom. We decided to undertake the crystal structure analysis of thiodeacylaprophen hydrochloride following the discovery of its strikingly low antimuscarinic activity in order to determine what structural features may contribute to the lack of potent antimuscarinic activity. The crystal structure of thiodeacylaprophen was compared to the crystal structure of aprophen and other potent antimuscarinic agents.

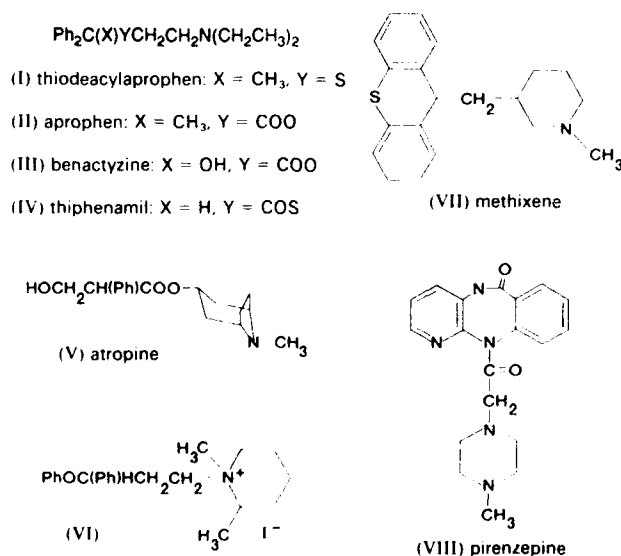


Fig. 1. Chemical structures of thiodeacylaprophen and other antimuscarinic agents.

## Experimental

Thiodeacylaprophen hydrochloride was crystallized from chloroform/hexane. Diffraction data were collected from a clear prism,  $0.5 \times 0.12 \times 0.14$  mm, in the  $\theta-2\theta$  mode to a maximum  $2\theta$  value of 115 on an  $R3m$ /micro Nicolet four-circle diffractometer (Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, WI) with a graphite monochromator. Range of indices:  $h 0 \rightarrow 10$ ,  $k 0 \rightarrow 13$  and  $l 0 \rightarrow 21$ . The number of reflections measured was 1625, and the number of independent reflections was 1568. The standard reflections 400, 040 and 006 were monitored every 100 intensity measurements. The standards varied by up to 2.5%. The lattice parameters were based on 25 centered reflections with  $2\theta$  values between 30 and 45. No correction for absorption or extinction was used. The structure was solved routinely by direct phase determination (Karle & Karle, 1966). Eleven atoms were found in the first  $E$  map. The remaining non-H atoms were found in subsequent  $E$  maps. All but three of the H atoms were found in difference maps. Least-squares refinement was performed using 1417 reflections with  $F_o > 3\sigma(F)$  ( $R_{\text{merge}} = 0.012$ ). Coordinates for all atoms except H atoms were refined (on  $F$ ) by a blocked-cascade program in the *SHELXTL* system (Sheldrick, 1985). Coordinates for the H atoms were kept in idealized positions. Anisotropic thermal parameters for the C, N, S and Cl atoms, and isotropic thermal parameters for the H atoms were refined on a total of 209 parameters. Final  $R = 4.06\%$  and  $wR = 4.62\%$ .  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.0005(F_o)^2]$ . Final difference electron density  $\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.13$  and  $\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.13 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ .  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.13$ .  $S = 1.62$ . Atomic scattering factors were those incorporated in *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1985).\*

The biological assays were performed as described previously (Gordon, Bueer, Padilla, Smejkal & Chiang, 1989; Leader, Smejkal, Payne, Padilla, Doctor, Gordon & Chiang, 1989). This research was conducted in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and adheres to principles stated in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, NIH Publication 85-23 (1985).

## Results

Table 1 lists the coordinates and  $U_{\text{eq}}$  values for the non-H atoms. Table 2 lists bond lengths, bond angles and selected torsion angles. The bond length of the H atoms attached to the C and N atoms was

\* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and H-atom parameters have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 54677 (14 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: CR0350]

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^3$ ) and thermal parameters  $U_{eq}$  ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) with e.s.d.'s in parentheses
$$U_{eq} = (1/3) \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* a_i a_j$$

	x	y	z	$U_{eq}$
S	10729 (1)	3593 (1)	7180 (1)	73 (1)
N	13911 (4)	3813 (3)	5621 (2)	70 (1)
C(1)	16410 (6)	3744 (5)	6218 (3)	105 (2)
C(2)	15493 (5)	4281 (4)	5670 (3)	94 (2)
C(3)	13711 (7)	3952 (4)	4304 (3)	104 (2)
C(4)	13090 (6)	4318 (4)	4992 (2)	88 (2)
C(5)	13073 (5)	4048 (3)	6288 (2)	71 (1)
C(6)	11651 (5)	3379 (4)	6335 (2)	72 (1)
C(7)	11322 (4)	2349 (3)	7709 (2)	56 (1)
C(8)	10731 (5)	1261 (4)	7357 (2)	83 (2)
C(9)	10564 (4)	2469 (3)	8443 (2)	57 (1)
C(10)	10804 (5)	1598 (4)	8929 (2)	83 (2)
C(11)	10096 (6)	1624 (5)	9589 (3)	96 (2)
C(12)	9166 (5)	2510 (4)	9764 (2)	84 (2)
C(13)	8917 (5)	3365 (4)	9291 (2)	76 (2)
C(14)	9620 (5)	3345 (4)	8634 (2)	65 (1)
C(15)	13011 (4)	2340 (3)	7799 (2)	57 (1)
C(16)	13711 (5)	3172 (4)	8204 (2)	79 (2)
C(17)	15262 (6)	3160 (6)	8293 (3)	99 (2)
C(18)	16100 (6)	2339 (5)	7985 (3)	103 (2)
C(19)	15446 (6)	1512 (5)	7579 (3)	102 (2)
C(20)	13908 (5)	1519 (4)	7480 (2)	77 (2)
Cl	13919 (1)	1205 (1)	5449 (1)	90 (1)

kept fixed at 0.96 Å throughout the refinement procedure.

The conformation and numbering scheme of thio-deacylprophen is displayed in Fig. 2. The S...N' interatomic distance is 4.106 (6) Å which is comparable to the S...N' distance of 4.117 (6) Å in thiphenamil hydrochloride [compound (IV), Fig. 1] (Guy & Hamor, 1974). Thio-deacylprophen assumes a *trans* configuration for the N'-C(5)-C(6)-S bonds with a torsion angle of 175.4 (3). This configuration is similar to the thioesters thiphenamil hydrochloride and acetylthiocholine bromide (Shefter & Mautner, 1969) which possess an N'-C-C-S torsion angle of 174.4 (5) and 171 (4), respectively. In contrast, the ester-containing aprophen assumes a staggered *gauche* conformation with an N'-C-C-O torsion angle of 81.3 (5) (Karle, Karle & Chiang, 1990). The *gauche* conformation is typical of ester-containing antimuscarinic agents with diethylamine groups (Guy & Hamor, 1973; Petcher, 1974; Karle, Karle & Chiang, 1990). One of the phenyl rings of thio-deacylprophen is *trans* to the backbone of the molecule as illustrated by the C(6)-S-C(7)-C(9) torsion angle of -179.7 (3). However, this segment and the N'-C-C-S segment are twisted from each other by 97.3 (3). Unlike the ester-containing aprophen-like compounds in which the ether O atom is buried inside the molecule, the S atom of thio-deacylprophen is partially exposed to the surface of the molecule (Fig. 3). If thio-deacylprophen is viewed perpendicular to the plane defined by the atoms C(6), S and C(7), one phenyl group is on the

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å), bond angles (°) and selected torsion angles (°) with e.s.d.'s in parentheses

S-C(6)	1.816 (4)	S-C(7)	1.846 (4)
N-C(2)	1.518 (6)	N-C(4)	1.519 (6)
N-C(5)	1.493 (5)	C(1)-C(2)	1.464 (7)
C(3)-C(4)	1.486 (7)	C(5)-C(6)	1.495 (6)
C(7)-C(8)	1.531 (6)	C(7)-C(9)	1.553 (5)
C(7)-C(15)	1.518 (5)	C(9)-C(10)	1.390 (6)
C(9)-C(14)	1.377 (6)	C(10)-C(11)	1.402 (7)
C(11)-C(12)	1.369 (8)	C(12)-C(13)	1.362 (6)
C(13)-C(14)	1.394 (6)	C(15)-C(16)	1.389 (6)
C(15)-C(20)	1.390 (6)	C(16)-C(17)	1.396 (7)
C(17)-C(18)	1.351 (8)	C(18)-C(19)	1.367 (8)
C(19)-C(20)	1.386 (7)		
C(6)-S-C(7)	103.8 (2)	C(2)-N-C(4)	110.9 (3)
C(2)-N-C(5)	110.4 (3)	C(4)-N-C(5)	110.4 (3)
N-C(2)-C(1)	114.1 (4)	N-C(4)-C(3)	112.9 (4)
N-C(5)-C(6)	112.3 (3)	S-C(6)-C(5)	111.4 (3)
S-C(7)-C(8)	108.8 (3)	S-C(7)-C(9)	106.8 (2)
C(8)-C(7)-C(9)	108.3 (3)	S-C(7)-C(15)	110.6 (2)
C(8)-C(7)-C(15)	112.7 (3)	C(9)-C(7)-C(15)	109.5 (3)
C(7)-C(9)-C(10)	117.4 (3)	C(7)-C(9)-C(14)	124.7 (3)
C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	117.9 (4)	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	120.3 (4)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	120.4 (5)	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	119.8 (4)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	120.0 (4)	C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	121.5 (4)
C(7)-C(15)-C(16)	120.3 (3)	C(7)-C(15)-C(20)	122.0 (3)
C(16)-C(15)-C(20)	117.8 (4)	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	120.4 (5)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	120.4 (5)	C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	120.6 (5)
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	119.7 (5)	C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	121.4 (4)
C(7)-S-C(6)-C(5)	97.3 (3)	C(6)-S-C(7)-C(8)	62.9 (3)
C(6)-S-C(7)-C(9)	179.7 (3)	C(6)-S-C(7)-C(15)	61.3 (3)
C(4)-N-C(2)-C(1)	173.8 (4)	C(5)-N-C(2)-C(1)	63.5 (5)
C(2)-N-C(4)-C(3)	68.0 (5)	C(2)-N-C(5)-C(6)	166.7 (4)
C(4)-N-C(5)-C(6)	70.3 (4)	N-C(5)-C(6)-S	175.4 (3)
S-C(7)-C(9)-C(10)	177.6 (3)	S-C(7)-C(9)-C(14)	0.8 (5)
C(8)-C(7)-C(9)-C(10)	60.6 (5)	C(8)-C(7)-C(9)-C(14)	116.2 (4)
C(15)-C(7)-C(9)-C(10)	-62.6 (4)	C(15)-C(7)-C(9)-C(14)	120.7 (4)
S-C(7)-C(15)-C(16)	68.0 (4)	S-C(7)-C(15)-C(20)	111.3 (4)
C(8)-C(7)-C(15)-C(16)	-170.0 (4)	C(8)-C(7)-C(15)-C(20)	10.7 (5)
C(9)-C(7)-C(15)-C(20)	131.2 (4)	C(7)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	176.9 (4)
C(7)-C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	176.6 (4)	C(7)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	179.5 (4)
C(7)-C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	178.8 (4)	C(9)-C(7)-C(15)-C(16)	49.4 (5)

same side of the plane defined by these three atoms as the N atom. This geometric feature is common to antimuscarinic agents containing an ester or a thio-ester group (Guy & Hamor, 1974; Karle, Karle & Chiang, 1990).

The packing of thio-deacylprophen hydrochloride is illustrated in a stereodiagram with a view down the *a* axis (Fig. 4). The cationic N atom is hydrogen

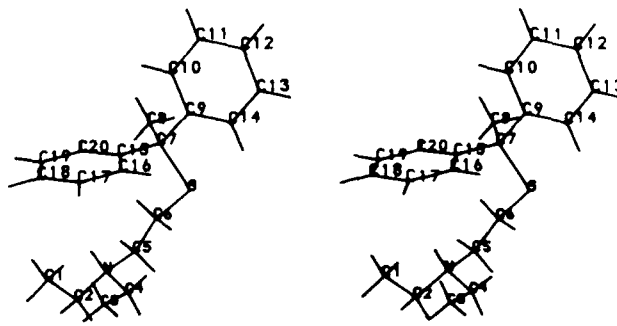


Fig. 2. Conformation and numbering scheme for thio-deacylprophen. The figure was drawn using the MOGLI program (Evans & Sutherland, 1989).

bonded to the chloride ion with an  $N^+ \cdots Cl$  distance of 3.070 (5) Å, an  $H \cdots Cl$  distance of 2.113 (5) Å and an  $N^+ - H \cdots Cl$  angle of 175.1 (5)°. The hydrogen bond is essentially parallel to the *b* axis. The phenyl rings from two neighboring molecules along the *c* axis are almost orthogonal to each other with an

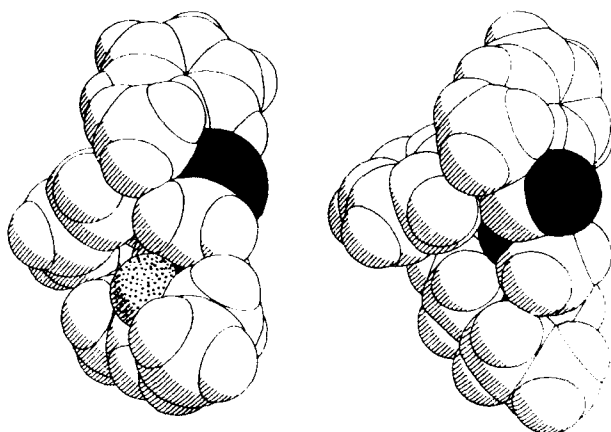


Fig. 3. Space-filling diagram of thio-deacylaprophen (left) and aprophen (right). The S, O and N atoms are colored black, and the H atom attached to the N atom in thio-deacylaprophen is dotted. The corresponding H atom in aprophen is at the back of the figure. The radii of the spheres are 100% of the van der Waals radii. The figure was drawn using the *SHELXTL* program package (Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., 1986).

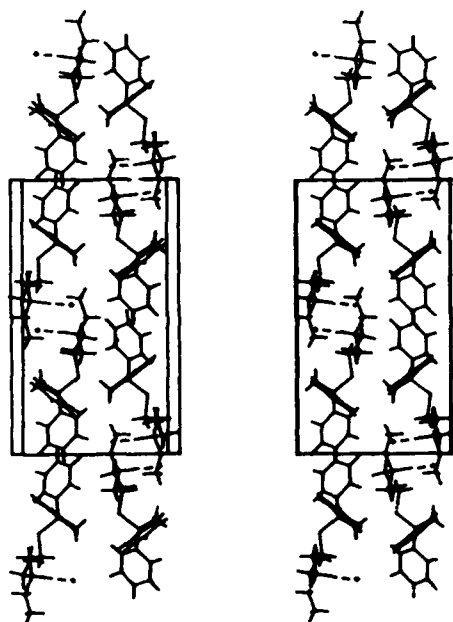


Fig. 4. Packing stereodiagram of thio-deacylaprophen hydrochloride viewed down the *a* axis. The *b* axis is horizontal, and the *c* axis is vertical. The hydrogen bonds are depicted by the dotted lines. The small crosses represent the location of the chloride ions. The figure was drawn using the *SYBYL* programs (Tripos Associates Inc., 1991).

Table 3. Antimuscarinic activity of the title compound and standard compounds

Values represent mean  $\pm$  standard error of 3-6 separate determinations.

	Ileum contraction*		Pancreatic acini $\alpha$ -amylase release†	[ <i>N-Methyl-<sup>3</sup>H</i> ]scopolamine binding‡
	<i>pA</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>K</i> <sub>50</sub> (M)	<i>K</i> <sub>i</sub> (M)	<i>K</i> <sub>d</sub> (M)
Thio-deacylaprophen	6.0 $\pm$ 0.2	1.1 $\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	3.8 $\times$ 10 <sup>-7</sup> $\pm$ 0.9	2.8 $\times$ 10 <sup>-8</sup> $\pm$ 0.8
Aprophen	8.5 $\pm$ 0.1	3.1 $\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.7 $\times$ 10 <sup>-7</sup> $\pm$ 0.2	5.1 $\times$ 10 <sup>-8</sup> $\pm$ 0.8
Atropine	8.7 $\pm$ 0.1	2.0 $\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.6 $\times$ 10 <sup>-7</sup> $\pm$ 1.1	2.4 $\times$ 10 <sup>-8</sup> $\pm$ 0.8
Pirenzepine	4.3 $\pm$ 0.4	3.0 $\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.2 $\times$ 10 <sup>-7</sup> $\pm$ 0.2	1.7 $\times$ 10 <sup>-8</sup> $\pm$ 0.7

\* The ability of the test compound to block acetylcholine-induced contraction of male albino guinea-pig ileum. *pA*<sub>2</sub> is the negative logarithm of the concentration (*K*<sub>50</sub>) of the test compound in molar units for which the addition of twice the concentration of acetylcholine is required in order to produce the same extent of contraction observed in the absence of the test compound. These values were calculated using computer programs for the Schild plot (Tallarida, Cowan & Adler, 1979).

† *K*<sub>i</sub> is the equilibrium dissociation constant for the test compound. The *K*<sub>i</sub> was determined by first calculating the concentration of the test compound required for 50% inhibition (*I*<sub>50</sub>) of carbachol-stimulated release of  $\alpha$ -amylase from Sprague Dawley rat pancreatic acinar cells using the computer program *ALLFIT*. The *K*<sub>i</sub> was then determined by the method of Cheng & Prusoff (1973).

‡ *K*<sub>d</sub> is the equilibrium displacement constant for the test compound. The *K*<sub>d</sub> was determined as described for the  $\alpha$ -amylase assay except that the *I*<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of the test compound required for 50% inhibition of binding of [*N-methyl-<sup>3</sup>H*]scopolamine to N4TG1 neuroblastoma cells.

angle of 95.5° between the least-squares planes defined by each ring. The closest approach of the phenyl rings between neighboring molecules is between two H atoms at 2.897 (5) Å. Although thio-deacylaprophen does not contain an asymmetric center, the conformation of thio-deacylaprophen prevents its mirror images from superimposing. An arbitrarily chosen crystal in space group *P*2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub> contains only one hand of the enantiomeric pair.

In the ileum contraction and [*N-methyl-<sup>3</sup>H*]scopolamine binding assays (Table 3), thio-deacylaprophen is several orders of magnitude less active than the standard antimuscarinic agents atropine and aprophen, but in the pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase release assay, thio-deacylaprophen is only approximately 20-fold less potent than aprophen or atropine. The substitution of a S atom for an O atom in an antimuscarinic agent by itself does not necessarily cause the observed decrease in activity since this substitution can result in increased antimuscarinic activity. Parkes (1955) found that the thioester analog of benactyzine displays an antispasmodic activity in a guinea-pig ileum assay 12% higher than atropine and approximately twofold higher than benactyzine [compound (III), Fig. 1]. As mentioned earlier, Parkes also found thioether compounds to have higher activity than their oxygen ether analogs. Although the antimuscarinic activity of thio-deacylaprophen is less than atropine or aprophen, thio-deacylaprophen is a more potent antimuscarinic than the standard M1 muscarinic receptor subtype antagonist pirenzepine [compound (VIII), Fig. 1] (Hammer, Berrie, Birdsall, Burgen & Hulme, 1980)

in the guinea-pig ileum assay and the pancreatic acini  $\alpha$ -amylase release assay, but not in the [*N*-methyl-<sup>3</sup>H]scopolamine binding assay.

While thiodeacylpropfen yields equipotent inhibition constants in the ileum tissue and the N4TG1 cells, it is approximately 100-fold more potent in the pancreatic tissue assay. Since the tissues used in the three assays contain different muscarinic receptor subtypes (Peralta, Ashkenazi, Winslow, Smith, Ramachandran & Capon, 1987), thiodeacylpropfen is more selective for the muscarinic receptor subtype found in the pancreatic tissue. Whether an antagonist can attain the necessary conformation to interact with subtypes of muscarinic receptors may be due in part to their rigidity or flexibility (Flavin, Lu, Thompson & Bhargava, 1987).

### Discussion

The potency of an antimuscarinic agent appears to be dependent upon the proper combination of several structural features. These structural features include the distance between the cationic center (usually a quaternary amino group or a tertiary amino salt) and the oxygen/sulfur group, the accessibility of the oxygen/sulfur group for interaction with the receptor, and the position and size of the aromatic and aliphatic groups. Gordon, Breuer, Padilla, Smejkal & Chiang (1989) have proposed that the optimal distances between the cationic center and the carbonyl O atom for 2,2-diphenylpropionate antimuscarinic agents is 4.9 to 5.4 Å. Atropine hydrobromide and aprophen hydrochloride fall into this range with intramolecular  $N^+ \cdots O(\text{carbonyl})$  distances of 5.31 (7) and 5.072 (9) Å, respectively (Kussäther & Haase, 1972; Karle, Karle & Chiang, 1990). This distance may also be optimal for any antimuscarinic agent. The oxygen ether compound (VI) (Fig. 1) and its *o*-methyl derivative which are 46% and 67% as active as atropine, respectively (Yoshida, Morita & Ogawa, 1973*a,b*), have  $N^+ \cdots O$  distances of 4.869 (15) and 4.824 (20) Å, respectively (Guy & Hamor, 1975; Hamor, 1976). The thioester thiphenamil hydrochloride which is 20% as active as atropine in the guinea-pig ileum assay (Parkes, 1955) has an  $N^+ \cdots O$  distance of 4.399 (6) Å (Guy & Hamor, 1974), somewhat shorter than the proposed optimal distance. The  $N^+ \cdots S$  distance is a lengthy 7.198 (7) Å in methixene hydrochloride monohydrate [compound (VII), Fig. 1] (Chu, 1972), a compound around 15 times less potent than atropine in preventing acetylcholine-induced spasms (Caviezel, Eichenberger, Kidder, Lauener & Stille, 1963). The  $N^+ \cdots S$  distance of 4.106 (6) Å in thiodeacylpropfen hydrochloride is considerably shorter than optimal.

A superposition of the crystal structures of thiodeacylpropfen and aprophen shows that the two structures are not that dissimilar (Fig. 5). Chemically both structures contain a diphenylmethyl group and a diethylamine group. With a rotation about the S—C(7) bond, the phenyl and methyl groups would superimpose. However, there are several major structural differences between the two compounds. When the S atom of thiodeacylpropfen is aligned with the carbonyl O atom of aprophen, the  $N^+—H$  group points in different directions. The distance between the  $N^+$  and S (or carbonyl O) atoms differ in their crystalline hydrochloride salt forms by 0.96 Å. Finally, although the S atom of thiodeacylpropfen is exposed to the surface of the molecule, the carbonyl O atom of aprophen appears to reside further out of the surface of the molecule and is therefore more accessible to intermolecular interactions (Fig. 3).

In summary, the *trans* conformation of the S—C—C— $N^+$  segment of thiodeacylpropfen is similar to other antimuscarinic agents containing this segment. The weak antimuscarinic activity of

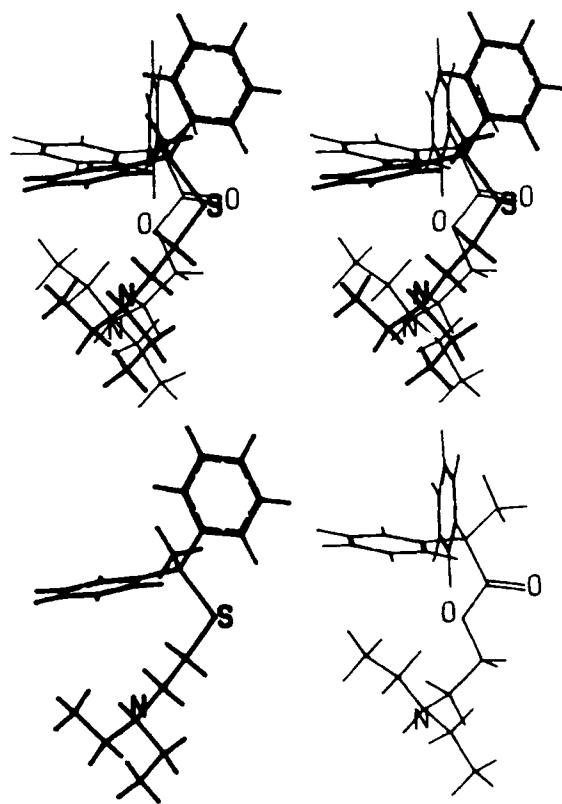


Fig. 5. (Top) Stereodiagram of the superposition of thiodeacylpropfen (thick lines) with aprophen (thin lines). (Bottom) The figures of thiodeacylpropfen and aprophen which were superimposed above. All figures were drawn using the SYBYL programs (Tripos Associates Inc., 1991).

thioacylpropen may be due to its short S...N<sup>+</sup> distance, the more shielded nature of its S atom relative to the carbonyl O atom of apropen, the differing position of the N<sup>+</sup>—H group, and the greater hydrophobicity of a thioether group *versus* an ester group since these features constitute the major structural and chemical differences between thioacylpropen and apropen. Since thioacylpropen is selective for the muscarinic receptor subtype found in pancreatic tissue, the three-dimensional structure of thioacylpropen should aid modeling the structure of muscarinic receptor subtypes and modeling the interaction of antimuscarinic agents with the muscarinic receptor subtypes.

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