

2-Amino-7(8)-fluorophenazine N^5, N^{10} -dioxide: Scale-up and toxicity evaluation

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INTRODUCTION

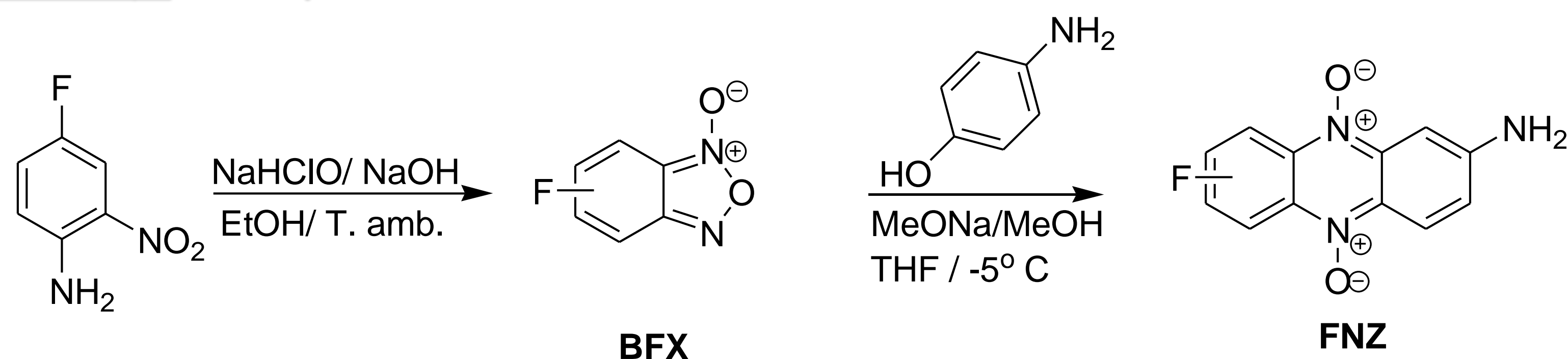
Breast cancer is a solid tumor characterized by a high level of hypoxic areas which are difficult to treat. We have developed bioreductive prodrugs under hypoxic conditions in which 2-amino-7(8)-fluorophenazine N^5, N^{10} -dioxide (FNZ) stands out as a potent and selective anticancer agent [1-2]. In order to improve the ADME properties FNZ was encapsulated in physiological serum: Tween (PS:T). This work presents the optimization of the synthesis of FNZ, the acute toxicity (Up and Down) and the evaluation of the mutagenic potential *in vitro* (Ames test) of free-FNZ its encapsulated

OBJECTIVES

- Improve FNZ the yield to a scale up of 3 g per batch.
- Evaluate the mutagenic potential of free FNZ and its encapsulated.
- Evaluate the acute toxicity of free FNZ and its encapsulated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scale-up: The synthesis of FNZ is shown in Scheme 1.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of FNZ.

The benzofuroxan intermediate (BFX) was freeze dried for 72 h (temperature -52°C , pressure 1Pa). For the FNZ synthesis 5 g of the intermediate (BFX) was used, FNZ was dried in a drying chamber for 5 d, then was washed with 1 mL of ethyl ether and dried 3 d in the chamber. Finally, it was freeze dried during 72 h. A dry, red powder was obtained. The structure and purity of FNZ (95%) was determined by ^1H NMR.

Acute toxicity (Up and Down): In this test we studied the acute toxicity of FNZ and its encapsulated in a single peritoneal injection dose equivalent to 2000 mg / kg of mouse. Particularly, we proved the limit test. BALB/c female mice of 8-12 weeks old were used (n=5) (Figure 1). Mice were monitored for 14 days by recording weights, the first 3 days was controlled parameters contemplated in the Irwin test.

Ames Assay (evaluation of the mutagenic potential): Five strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* were used to get information about the mutagenicity of FNZ and its encapsulated. The strains of this microorganism are histidine-dependent, so this amino acid is necessary for its growth. The compounds that have the capacity to be mutagenic will be able to reverse this mutation, generating an important growth in a minimal histidine medium overcoming the spontaneous reverts that are given (Figure 2). Positive mutagenicity controls are also used for this assay for each of the strains [4-5].



Figure 1. BALB/c female mouse used in Up&Down test.

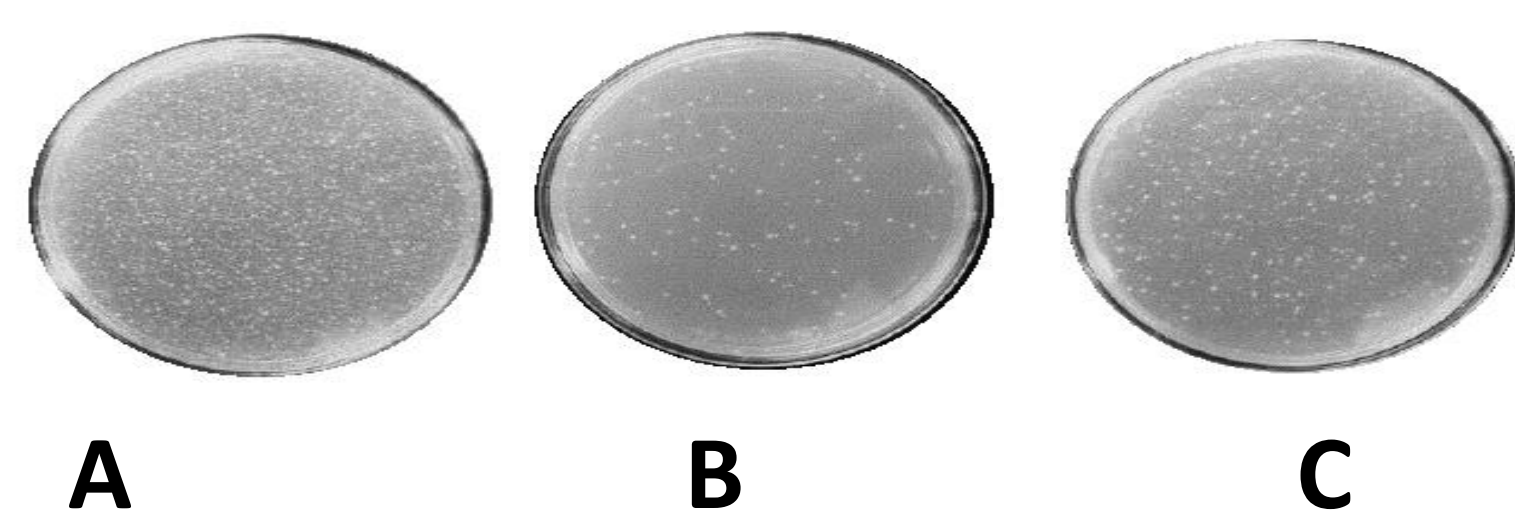


Figure 2. Ames assay. A: Positive control, B: Negative control, C: Mutagenic compound

Acknowledgment



RESULTS

BFX and FNZ synthesis result in higher yield percentage than the microscale procedure, being the global yield 60% improving it in more than 13 times the original procedure.

The acute toxicity showed that the encapsulated FNZ has a dose above 2000 mg/kg of mouse weight and free-FNZ had a maximum dose of 1500 mg/kg mouse weight. The encapsulated FNZ was not toxic in the Up & Down assay transforming it in a good formulation to be used *in vivo* studies.

According to Ames assay the results indicates that all the systems under study (Free-FNZ, PS:T/FNZ) exhibited mutagenicity in the five *Salmonella* strains. Both systems exhibited mutagenicity and that is why we proceeded to study the mutagenic power of each of them to determine how much their are. The most mutagenic system was the free-FNZ being the encapsulation using (PS:T) the least. As the strains present different mutations we can see that the mutagenic power decreases as the mutation involved is more specific. The specificity decrease from TA 98 to TA 1537 (Figure 3).

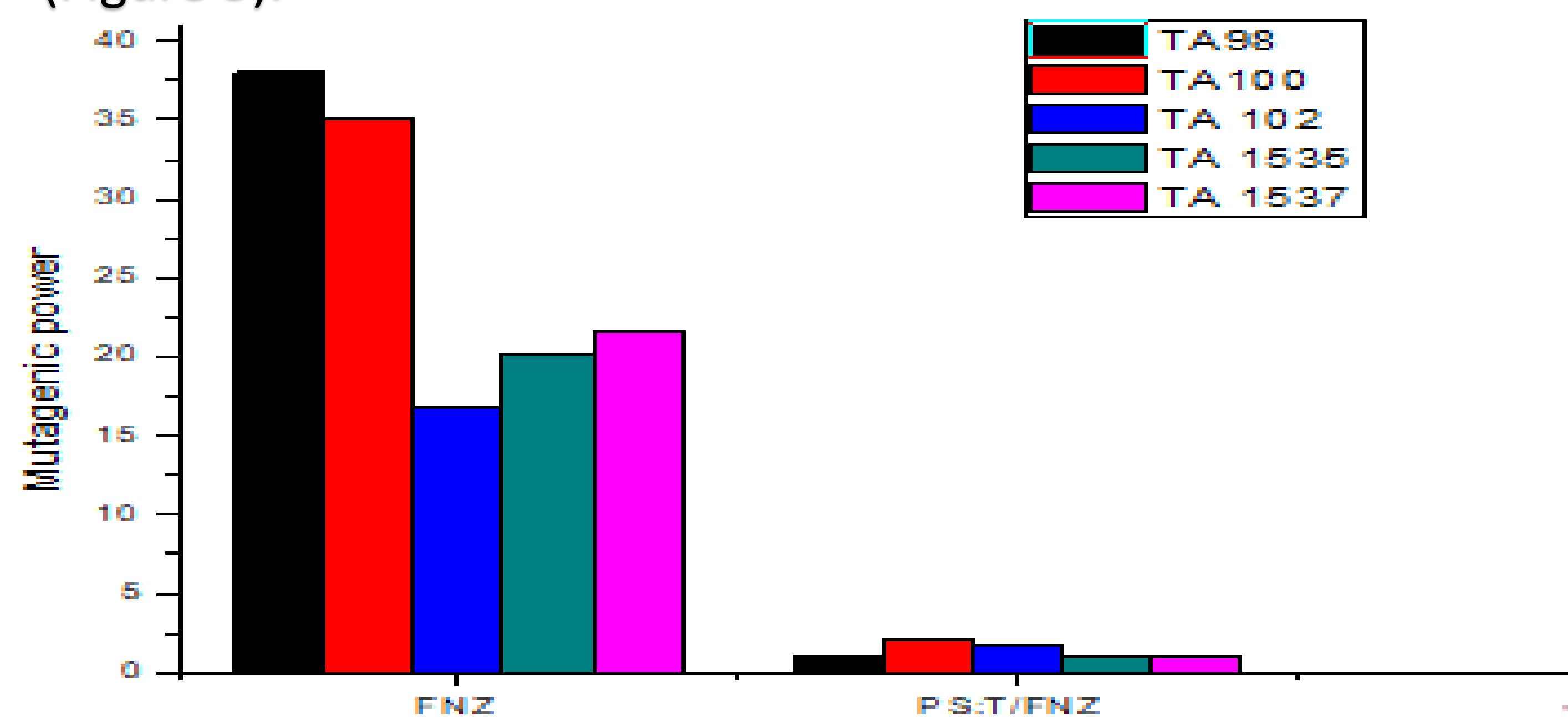


Figure 3. Mutagenic power on the *Salmonella* strains (TA98, TA100, TA102, TA1535 and TA1537) used in the systems under study.

CONCLUSIONS

These studies demonstrated that FNZ might be a good drug to be considered for future studies. The synthesis was optimized to obtain better yields and *in vivo* studies support its low toxicity.

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