

Abstract

Investigation of Pyrazoline-Based Aromatic Sulfamates as Carbonic Anhydrase Isoforms I, II, IX, and XII Inhibitors [†]

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Abstract: Four new series of aromatic sulfamates were synthesized and investigated for the inhibition of four human (*h*) isoforms of zinc enzyme carbonic anhydrase, *h*CA I, II, IX, and XII. The reported derivatives, obtained through the sulfamoylation reaction of the corresponding phenolic precursors, bear 3,5-diarylpyrazoline moieties as spacers between the benzenesulfamate fragment, which binds the zinc ion from the active site as well as from the tail of the inhibitor. Pyrazolines are biologically privileged scaffolds, endowed with a versatile biological activity, such as an anti-proliferative action. The derivatives were tested for the inhibition of the cytosolic in the *h*CA I and II (off-target isoforms) and the transmembrane, as well as in the tumor-associated *h*CA IX and XII enzymes (anticancer drug targets). Generally, the *h*CA I was not effectively inhibited, whereas many low nanomolar inhibitors were evident in the *h*CA II (K_is in the range of 0.42–90.1 nM), IX (K_is in the range of 0.72–63.6 nM), and XII (K_is in the range of 0.88–85.2 nM). The best substitution fragments at the pyrazoline ring included: for the CA II, a 4-sulfamic group on the 3-aryl, the halogens on the 5-aryl, a methoxy group on the 3-aryl, and a 4-sulfamate group on the 5-aryl; for the CA IX and the CA XII, they included the sulfamic group on the 3- or 4-position of the 5-aryl and an electron-withdrawing group on the 4-position of the 3-aryl ring.

Keywords: pyrazolines; sulfamates; carbonic anhydrase; enzyme inhibition



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