

Recent Advances in Cytotoxic Thiazole Derivatives: A Review

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Abstract

Heterocyclic nucleus imparts an important role in medicinal chemistry and it is a key template for the growth of various therapeutic agents. Heterocyclic compound is one which possesses a cyclic structure with at least one different kinds of hetero atoms in the ring. Nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur are the most common heteroatoms. Thiazoles are a class of organic compounds related to azoles and it is aromatic, five membered molecular ring system. In this review we discuss about recently synthesized thiazoles possessing cytotoxic biological activities. The wide activity and synthetic possibilities of thiazole hold promise for the preparation of new thiazole derivatives and explain the range of application of these derivatives

Key Words: Heterocyclic, Thiazole, Cytotoxic, Synthesis, Heteroatoms

Introduction

Thiazoles are a class of organic compounds related to azoles with a common thiazole functional group. Thiazole is aromatic, heterocyclic organic compound that have five membered molecular ring structures, C_3H_3NS . Properly confirmed its structure in 1889. The numbering of thiazole starts from sulphur atom. There is larger π -electron delocalization in thiazoles as compared to corresponding oxazoles and hence have greater aromaticity which is evidenced by the chemical shift of the ring protons in proton NMR spectroscopy indicating strong diamagnetic current (The thiazole moiety is a crucial part of vitamin B1 (thiamine) and epothilone, benzothiazoles are important thiazoles example eluciferin. Thiazoles have been used to give N-S free carbenes and transition metal carbene complexes. The amino atom can be alkylated to form a thiazolium cation, thiazolium salts are catalysts in the Stetter reaction and the Benzoin condensation. Thiazole dyes are used for dyeing cotton [1]. It has been observed over the years that thiazole nucleus possess different biological activities such as antihypertensive, anti-inflammatory, anti-schizophrenic, antibacterial, anti-HIV, hypnotic, anti-allergic and more recently analgesic fibrinogen receptor antagonists with antithrombotic activity that are inhibitors of bacterial DNA gyrase B and antitumor and cytotoxic activities [2].

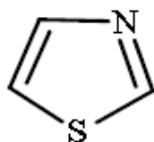


Fig. 1 Thiazole

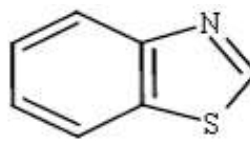


Fig.2 Benzthiazole

Thiazoles with Anticancer activity:

A series of 7-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-oxo-5-phenyl-N-(pyridin-2-yl)-3,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-thiopyrano[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carboxamide compounds were synthesized. An anticancer *in vitro* assay was performed on the human tumor cell lines 27.11 (MOLT-4 / leukemia), 26.38 (HCT-116 / colon cancer), 32.89 (SF-295 / CNS cancer), 35.53 (PC-3 / prostate cancer), 33.44 (MCF7 / breast cancer) and 33.81 (T-47D / breast cancer). The tested compounds showed different levels of activity on various cancer cell lines [3].

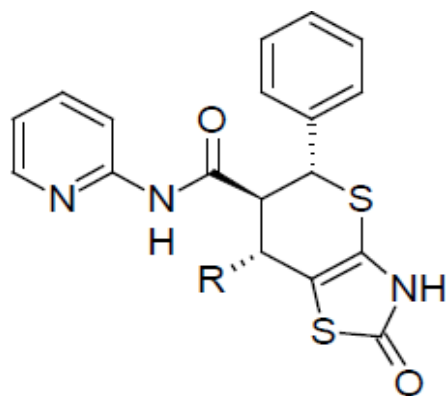


Fig. 3

A novel series of 2-oxo-5a,11b-dihydro-2H,5H-chromeno[4',3':4,5]thiopyrano-[2,3-d][1,3]thiazol-3(6H)-yl]acetate compounds (4a-d) were synthesized. The newly synthesized compounds were selected by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) within the Developmental Therapeutic Program for *in vitro* cell line screening and evaluated *in vitro* anticancer activity against human cell lines such as Ovarian cancer: OVCAR-3 (-16.33), Leukemia: SR (-12.33), K-562 (16.19), Renal cancer: CAKI-1 (-0.80), Breast cancer: MDA-MB-435 (2.23) and Colon cancer: HT-29 (15.51) [4].

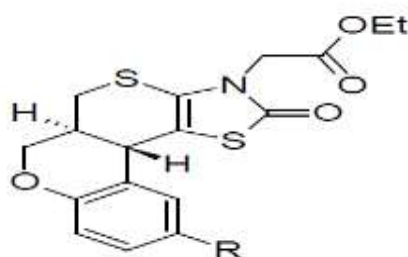


Fig.4 (a-d)

| Compound | R |
|----------|----|
| 4a | H |
| 4b | Br |
| 4c | Cl |
| 4d | F |

A number of 3-Phenylimidazo [2,1-b]thiazol-6(5H)-one compounds (5a-c) have been synthesized and evaluated by anticancer activity against the different human tumor cell lines, representing leukemia, melanoma and cancers of the lung, colon, brain, ovary, breast, prostate, and kidney [5].

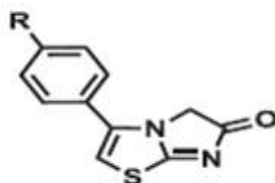


Fig.5

| Compound | R |
|----------|-----------------|
| 5a | H |
| 5b | Cl |
| 5c | CH ₃ |

Synthesized a series of novel fluorinated thiazolo [4,5-d]pyrimidine derivatives and screened their anticancer activity against 60 human tumor cell lines. Compounds 6 and 7 showed better anticancer activity against tumor cell lines [2].

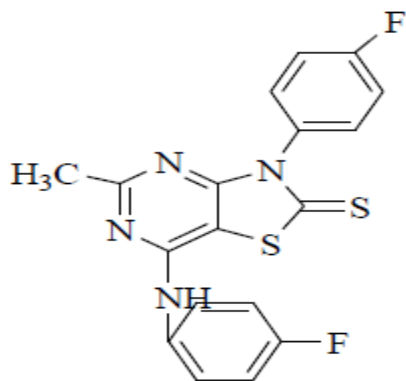


Fig.6

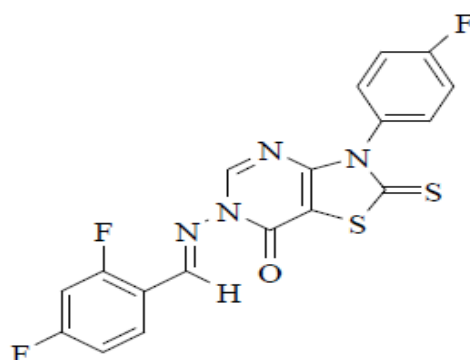


Fig.7

A novel series of o-aminophenols refluxed with substituted benzoic acid in presence of polyphosphoric acid at higher temperature to get aryl substituted benzothiazoles and evaluated them against Human Cervical Cancer cell lines as anticancer drugs [6].

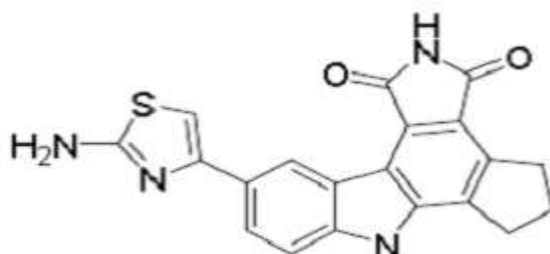


Fig. 8

A novel series of 2-arylthiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid amides for possible cytotoxic activity in prostate cancer. Compound 15 was found to be most potent and selective cytotoxic agent with IC₅₀ of 0.551 M and 38-fold selectivity in PPC-1 cells [7].

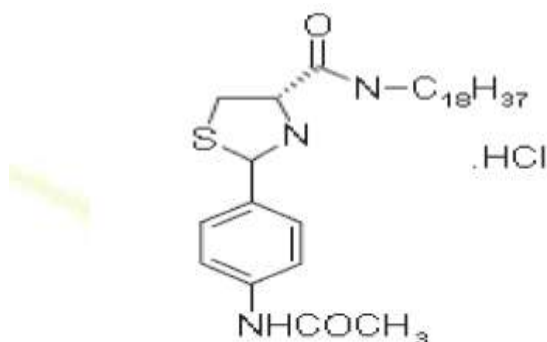


Fig.9

A series of synthesized benzothiazole containing phthalimide and studied their anti-cancer activity on human carcinoma cell lines [8].

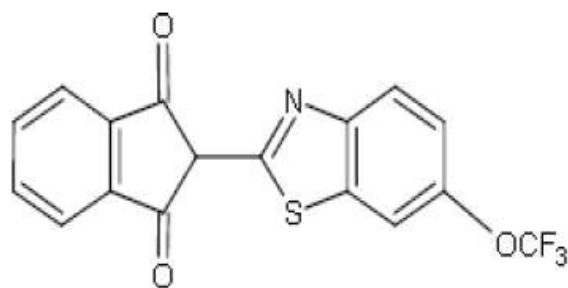


Fig.10

A novel series of N-(4-{2-[2-(Substituted-phenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-imidazol-1-yl]-thiazol-4-yl}-phenyl)-acetamide compound were synthesized. Anticancer activities of the synthesized compounds were evaluated by determining the percentage inhibition of DLA cells and EAC cells by tryphan blue dye exclusion technique [9].

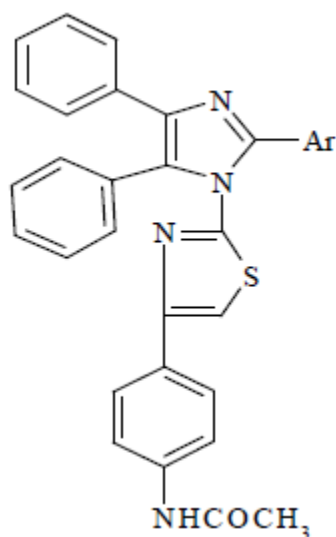


Fig.11

A successful series of 3-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl]-3,5a,6,11b-tetrahydro-2H,5H-chromeno[4',3':4,5]thiopyrano[2,3-d][1,3]thiazol-2-one compound were synthesized. The cytotoxic and/or growth inhibitory effects of the most active selected compounds were tested in vitro against the full panel of about 60 human tumor cell lines at 10-fold dilutions of five concentrations ranging from 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁸ M. A 48-h continuous drug exposure protocol was followed and an SRB protein assay was used to estimate cell viability [4].

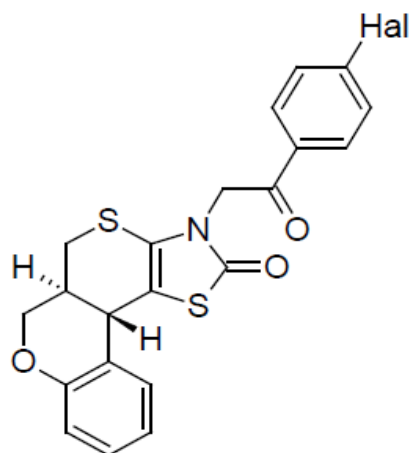


Fig.12

A novel synthesis of 2-(4-amino-2-arylamino thiazole-5-oyl)-N methyl benzimidazole compounds (13a-e) were synthesized and evaluated for their anticancer activity against cell lines are: leukemia (CCRF-CEM, HL-60 (TB), K-562, MOLT-4); non-small cell lung cancer (A549/ATCC, EKVX, HOP-62), colon cancer [10].

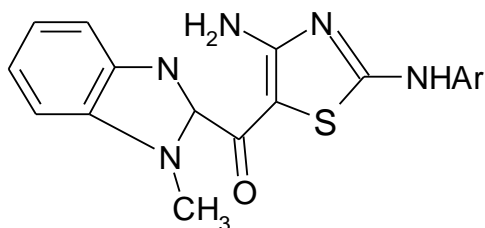


Fig.13

| Compound | Ar |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13a | C ₆ H ₅ |
| 13b | 4-Cl C ₆ H ₄ |
| 13c | 4-CH ₃ O C ₆ H ₄ |
| 13d | 4-C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ |
| 13e | 4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ |

A novel series of synthesized a variety of 1-substituted-2-methyl-5-nitrobenzimidazoles and evaluated them for anti-tumor activity. The anti-tumor effect of compound was found to be significant [11]

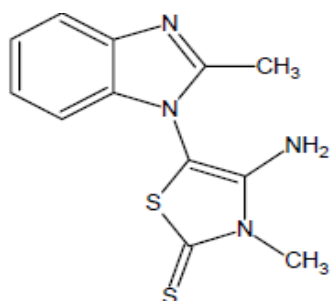


Fig.14

Synthesis and activity of a series of 4-thiazolyl substituted analogs of novel pyrrolo-carbazole as Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) inhibitors have been disclosed. Among these compounds, (15) found to be more potent [12]

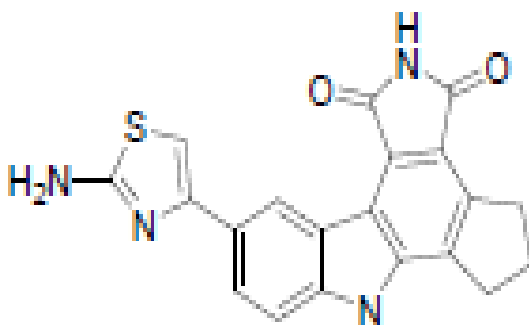


Fig.15

A novel synthesis of 3- and 5-substituted pyrones, which show remarkable inhibitory activity against bacteria, yeast and fungi, and 3-Octenyl and 5-octanyl 2-pyrones, shows anticancer activity against human ovarium carcinoma and human chronic myelogenousleukaemia cell lines at the micromolar level.

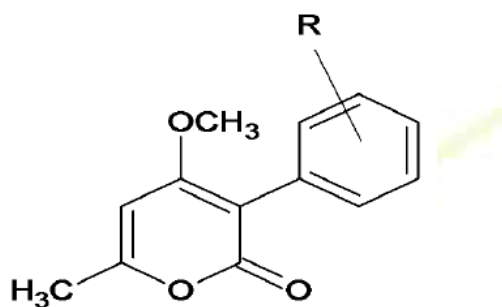


Fig .16

A novel synthesis of 4-(2-Aminothiazol-4-yl)-2,3-dimethyl-1-phenylpyrazol-5-one. In addition, 1,3,4-thiadiazoles were recently reported by us and others as highly anti-inflammatory and anticonvulsants well as anticancer agents, reporting their inhibitory profile against human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line, HepG2. Furthermore, several 1,3-thiazole scaffolds have been reported as potent anticancer agents. For example, 1,3-thiazole structures (17) and (18) exhibited potential anticancer activity against various cancer types.

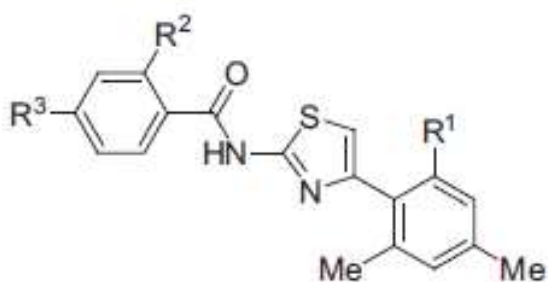


Fig.17

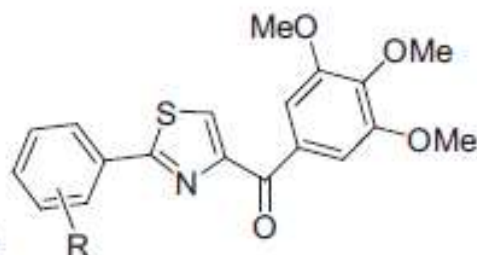


Fig. 18

A novel series of synthesized carbon 11 labeled fluorinated 2-aryl benzothiazoles used for protein emission tomography (PET) to image tyrosine kinase in cancer [13]

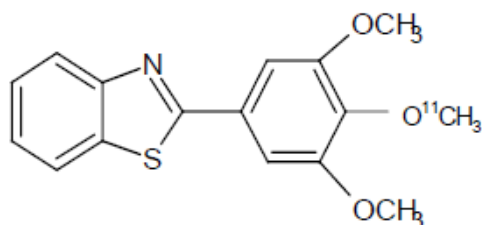


Fig.19

A novel series of 2-[4-[2-substituted 4-methylthiazole-5-yl] thiazole-2-yl] amino-5-arylidenthiazoline-5-one derivatives have been synthesized by applying known synthetic routes with minor modifications. The cytotoxic and/or growth inhibitory effects of the selected compounds were evaluated in vitro against approximately sixty six human tumour cell lines derived from nine neoplastic diseases. It is reported that some of the compounds showed anticancer activities [17]

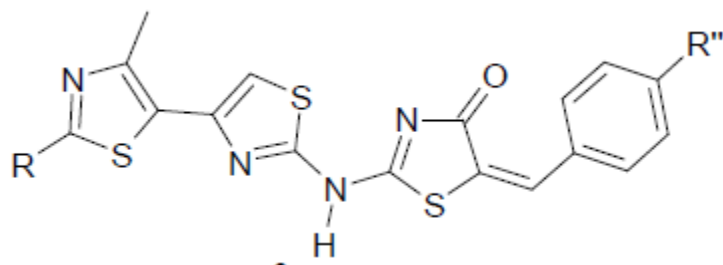


Fig.20

A novel series of synthesized benzothiazole derivatives and evaluated for *in vitro* cytotoxic activity against HL-60 and U-937 cell lines using 5-fluorouracil and cisplatin as standard drug. *In silico* pharmacokinetic study revealed that benzothiazole dimers were free from teratogenicity, irritation and sensitivity properties than monomers. The QSAR study showed that increase in hydrogen donor count is conducive for cytotoxic activity of benzothiazole derivatives against HL-60 cell line [14].

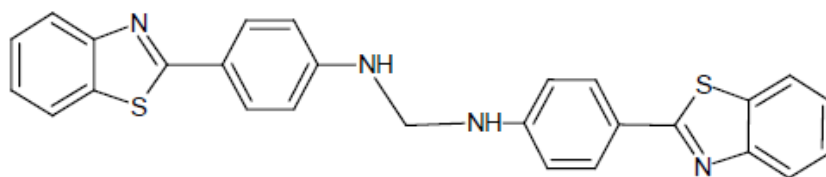


Fig.21

A series of Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (INH) incorporated derivatives of thiazolidin-4-one were synthesized with good activity [15]. A series of novel fluorinated thiazol (4,5)-dipyrimidine derivatives and screened their anticancer activity against 60 human tumor cell lines. Compound (22) and (23) showed better anticancer activity against tumor cell lines [16].

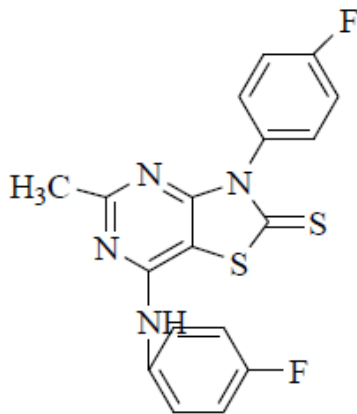


Fig.22

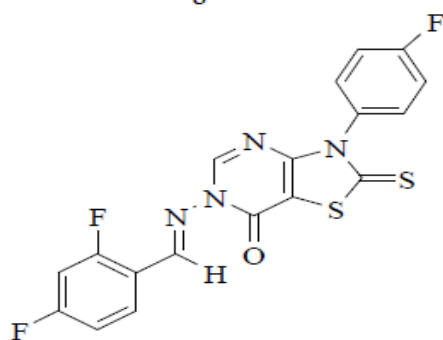


Fig. 23

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Conflict of Interest: No conflicts to declare.

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