Abstract

The alkylamines and their related boron derivatives demonstrated potent cytotoxicity against the growth of murine and human tissue cultured cells. These agents did not necessarily require the boron atom to possess potent cytotoxic action in certain tumor lines. Their ability to suppress tumor cell growth was based on their inhibition of DNA and protein syntheses. DNA synthesis was reduced because purine synthesis was blocked at the enzyme site of IMP dehydrogenase by the agents. In addition ribonucleotide reductase and nucleoside kinase activities were reduced by the agents which would account for the reduced d[NTP] pools. The DNA template or molecule may be a target of the drugs with regard to binding of the drug to nucleoside bases or intercalation of the drug between DNA base pairs. Only some of the agents caused DNA fragmentation with reduced DNA viscosity. These effects would contribute to overall cell death afforded by the agents.

Introduction

Alkylamines and their borane derivatives have shown potent hypolipidemic activity in mice, reducing LDL cholesterol and serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels while elevating HDL cholesterol levels[1,2]. The long chain derivatives, e.g. N.N-dimethyloctadecylamine borane, afforded the most potent hypolipidemic activity [2]. A positive correlation between hypolipidemic activity and cytotoxicity has previously been demonstrated for a number of boron containing compounds including amino acids, amides, esters, and peptides [3-7]. Thus, the purpose of this study is to determine if this correlation exists for a series of alkylamines and their borane derivatives. Antineoplastic and cytotoxic activity will be determined against murine L-1210 lymphoid leukemia, human Tmolt; leukemia, HeLa-S3 uterine carcinoma, A549 lung, colorectal adenocarcinoma, KB nasopharynx, osteosarcoma, and glioma. The mode of action of four representative compounds in the series will be investigated for their effects on L-1210 lymphoid leukemia cell nucleic acid metabolism.
Materials and Methods

Source of Compounds
All of the alkylamines and their boron derivatives have been synthesized previously[2]. All chemical and physical characteristic of the compounds were identical to those reported [1,2]. All other chemicals, substrates and co-factors were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. Isotopes were purchased from New England Nuclear [DuPont]

Antineoplastic Activity
Compounds 1-22 were tested for in vivo anti-neoplastic activity in the Ehrlich ascites carcinoma screen in CF1 male mice (~28g) at 8 mg/kg/day, I.P. Drugs were administered for nine days. The tumor was then harvested and the volume and astrocrit were determined in order to calculate the percent inhibition of tumor growth on day 10. 6-Mercaptopurine was used as the internal standard.[5]

Cytotoxic Activity
Compounds 1-22 were tested for cytotoxic activity by preparing 1 mM solutions of each drug in 0.05% Tween 80/H2O by homogenization. The solutions were sterilized by passing them through an Acrodisc filter (45μ). The following cell lines were maintained by the literature techniques [4] for murine L-1210 lymphoid leukemia, rat UMR-106 osteosarcoma, human Tmolt3, acute lymphoblastic T-cell leukemia, colorectal adenocarcinoma SW480, lung A549, osteosarcoma TE418, KB epidermoid nasopharynx and HeLa-S3 suspended cervical carcinoma. The protocol of Geran et al. [8] was used to assess cytotoxicity by the trypan blue exclusion for the suspended tumor cells. Solid tumor cytotoxicity was determined by the method of Leibovitz et al. [9] using 0.2% crystal violet/20% MeOH staining and evaluation at 580 nm in a microplate reader. Standards were determined in each cell line. The compound's ED-50 values, i.e. the concentration which inhibited 50% growth, was expressed in μg/ml.

Incorporation Studies
Incorporation of labeled precursors into 3H-DNA, 3H-RNA and 3H-protein into 10E6 L-1210 cells was determined by the method of Liao et al. [10]. The concentration response of compounds 4, 12, 14 and 22 for inhibition of DNA, RNA and protein syntheses was determined after 60 min at 25, 50 and 100 μM. 1-14C-Glycine (53.0 mCi/mol) incorporation into purines was determined by the method of Cadman et al. [11]. 14C-Formate (53.0 mCi/mol) incorporation into pyrimidines was determined by the method of Christopherson et al.[12].

Enzyme Assays
Inhibition of various enzyme activities was carried out by first preparing the appropriate L-1210 cell homogenate or subcellular fraction, then adding the test drug during the enzyme assay. For the concentration response studies, inhibition of enzyme activity was determined at 25, 50 and 100 μM after incubation for 60 min. DNA polymerase α activity was determined in a cytoplasmic extract isolated by the method of Eichler et al.[13]. The polymerase assay was that of
Sawada et al. [14], with $^{3}$H]-TTP. Messenger-, ribosomal- and transfer-RNA polymerase enzymes were isolated with different concentrations of ammonium sulfate (Anderson et al., [15] Hall et al. [16]) and the individual RNA polymerase activities were determined using $^{3}$H-UTP. Ribonucleoside reductase activity was measured with $^{14}$C-CDP [17]. The deoxyribonucleotides labeled with $^{14}$C-dCDP were separated from $^{14}$C-rCDP from the ribonucleotides by TLC on PBI plates. Thymidine, TMP and TDP kinase activities were measured with $^{3}$H-thymidine (58.3 mCi/mol) in the medium of Maley and Ochoa [18]. PRPP amidotransferase activity was determined by the method of Spassova et al. [19], and IMP dehydrogenase activity was determined with $^{14}$C-IMP (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL) where XMP was separated on PBI plates (Fisher Scientific) by TLC (Becker et al. [20]). Carbamyl phosphate synthetase activity was determined by the method of Kalman et al. [21] and citrulline was determined colorimetrically (Archibald, [22]). Aspartate transcarbamylase activity was determined by the method of Kalman et al. [21] and carbamyl aspartate was determined colorimetrically [23]. Thymidylate synthetase activity was analyzed by the method of Kampf et al. [24]. The $^{3}$H$_2$O measured was proportional to the amount of TMP formed from $^{3}$H-dUMP. Dihydrofolate reductase activity was determined by the spectrophotometric method of Ho et al. [25]. Protein was determined for all of the enzymatic assays (Lowry et al. [26]).

DNA Assays
Deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates were extracted by the method of Bagana and Finch [27]. Deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates were determined by the method of Hunting and Henderson [28] with calf thymus DNA, E. coli DNA polymerase I, non-limiting amounts of the three deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates not being assayed, and either 0.4 mCi of $^{3}$H-methyl–dTTP or (5–$^{3}$H)–dCTP. The effects of the compounds on DNA strand scission were determined by the methods of Suzuki et al. [29], Pera et al. [30], and Woynarowski et al. [31]. L-1210 lymphoid leukemia cells were incubated with 10 µCi thymidine methyl–$^{3}$H, 84.0 Ci/mmol and drug at 100 µM for 24 h at 37°C. After harvesting the L1210 cells (10$^7$), the cells were centrifuged at 600 g x 10 min in PBS, washed and suspended in 1 ml of PBS. Lysis buffer (0.5 ml; 0.5 M NaOH, 0.02 M EDTA, 0.01% Triton X-100 and 2.5% sucrose) was layered onto a 5-20% alkaline-sucrose gradient (5 ml; 0.3 M NaOH, 0.7 KCl and 0.01 M EDTA) followed by 0.2 ml cell preparation. After incubating 2.5 hr at room temperature, the gradient was centrifuged at 12,000 rpm at 20°C for 60 min (Beckman rotor SW60). Fractions (0.2 ml) were collected from the top of the gradient, neutralized with 0.2 ml of 0.3 N HCl, and radioactivity measured. Thermal calf thymus DNA (ct-DNA) denaturation studies, UV absorption studies and DNA viscosity studies were conducted after incubating compounds 4, 12, 14 and 22 at 100 µM in PBS buffer pH 7.2 at 37°C for 24 hr [32].

RESULTS
A number of compounds were active in the Ehrlich ascites carcinoma screen compound 4 afforded 77% inhibition, compound 5 caused 86% inhibition and compound 11 caused 87% while compound 14 resulted in 76%
inhibition of tumor growth in vivo. Generally the alkylamine amines were not as potent as the boron derivatives. [Table 1].

Table 1. Structures and In Vivo Anti-neoplastic Activity of Alkylamine and Their Boron Derivatives at 8 mg/Kg/day, I.P.

| Compound # | Name                        | Percent Inhibition |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1          | N,N-Dimethylbenzylamine Borane | 67                 |
| 2          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-butylamine Borane | 59                 |
| 3          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-hexylamine Borane | 69                 |
| 4          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-octylamine Borane | 77                 |
| 5          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-decylamine Borane | 86                 |
| 6          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-undecylamin Borane | 67                 |
| 7          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-dodecylamin Borane | 58                 |
| 8          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-tridecylamin Borane | 34                 |
| 9          | N,N-Dimethyl-n-tetradecylamine Borane | 54                 |
| 10         | N,N-Dimethyl-n-pentadecylamine Borane | 66                 |
| 11         | N,N-Dimethyl-n-hexadecylamine Borane | 87                 |
| 12         | N,N-Dimethyl-n-octadecylamine Borane | 52                 |
| 13         | N,N-Dimethyl-n-octadecylamine   | 43                 |
| 14         | N-Methyl-n-octadecylamine       | 76                 |
| 15         | Decylamine                    | 37                 |
| 16         | Undecylamine                  | 37                 |
| 17         | Dodecylamine                  | 48                 |
| 18         | Tridecylamine                 | 38                 |
| 19         | Tetradecylamine               | 56                 |
| 20         | Hexadecylamine                | 44                 |
| 21         | Didecylamine                  | 45                 |
| 22         | Octadecylamine                | 35                 |
| 6MP        |                             | 99                 |

In vitro cytotoxicity demonstrated that a number of the compounds afforded ED-50 values less than 2 µg/ml. In the L-1210 lymphoid leukemia screen compounds 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, and 18 were active. In the human Tmolt3 leukemia screen, compounds 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22 were effective. The HeLa-S uterine carcinoma growth was reduced by compounds 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 16. KB nasopharynx growth was suppressed by compounds 14, 19 and 21. SW-480 colon adenocarcinoma growth was reduced by compounds 11, 14, 16, 19, 20 and 21. Lung A549 growth was reduced by 7, 14, 18, 19, 21 and 22. Bone osteosarcoma growth was reduced by compounds 7, 9, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22. Brain glioma growth was suppressed by compounds 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22. [Table 2]

The mode of action study with four of the derivatives in L-1210 cells after 60 min incubation showed that DNA synthesis was inhibited 74% at 100 µM for compound 4 whereas compounds 12, 14 and 22 caused 24-54% reduction. RNA synthesis was only inhibited by compound 4 by 50% and compound 22 by 16%. RNA synthesis was elevated by compound 12 by 32% and by compound 14 by 79%. Protein synthesis was reduced 31% to 60% after 60 min. incubation with the agents. [Table 3-6]

DNA polymerase α activity was stimulated by compounds 4 and 12 by 52% and 106%, respectively but was inhibited 67% and 53% by compounds 14 and 22. mRNA polymerase activity was suppressed 18% to 23% by the compounds.
rRNA polymerase activity was inhibited by all four compounds 10% to 34%. t-RNA polymerase activity was suppressed 2% to 28% after 60 min. incubation. Ribonucleoside reductase activity was suppressed 22% to 34% at 100 μM of the agents. Dihydrofolate reductase activity was reduced 16% by compound 4 but the activity was elevated 31%–48% by compounds 14 and 12. De novo synthesis of purine was inhibited approximately 37% to 57% by the four agents at 100 μM after 60 min incubation. However, the activity of the regulatory enzyme PRPP amido-transferase activity was not significantly affected by the agents with only 15% to 21% inhibition. Nevertheless, IMP dehydrogenase activity was markedly reduced by all four agents 38% to 75%. The first enzyme in the pyrimidine pathway were significantly reduced, i.e. carbamyl phosphate synthetase activity, which was suppressed 87% by compound 22 whereas the other three compounds caused 15% to 24% reduction in activity. Aspartate transcarbamylase activity was reduced 17% by compound 4 and was elevated by compounds 14 and 22. However, thymidylate synthase activity was unaffected by the agents. Thymidine kinase activity was reduced 46% to 69%, TMP kinase activity was reduced 21% to 37% and TTP

Table 2 Cytotoxicity of Alkylamines and N,N-Dimethylalkylamine Boranes in Murine and Human Tissue Culture Cell Lines

| Cp'd | L-1210 Leukemia | Tmolt3 Leukemia | HeLa-S3 Uterine | KB Nasopharynx | SW480 Colon | A549 Lung | Bone Sarcoma | Brain Sarcoma |
|------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1    | 1.69             | 2.00            | 1.53           | 3.48           | 7.52        | 8.04      | 5.73        | 7.71          |
| 2    | 1.19             | 2.89            | 2.18           | 7.38           | 2.33        | 6.85      | 5.61        | 6.63          |
| 3    | 3.77             | 3.90            | 1.44           | 6.84           | 4.42        | 6.14      | 6.66        | 7.42          |
| 4    | 2.57             | 1.96            | 1.62           | 5.67           | 5.82        | 3.76      | 5.14        | 7.72          |
| 5    | 3.86             | 4.85            | 1.36           | 6.72           | 3.97        | 5.97      | 5.44        | 7.21          |
| 6    | 3.57             | 1.35            | 1.78           | 4.26           | 6.35        | 4.87      | 3.10        | 4.90          |
| 7    | 1.47             | 1.35            | 2.21           | 6.07           | 7.27        | 1.22      | 1.50        | 0.63          |
| 8    | 1.47             | 1.94            | 1.53           | 4.39           | 7.52        | 7.86      | 3.75        | 6.53          |
| 9    | 1.43             | 2.29            | 2.29           | 4.06           | 7.56        | 7.69      | 1.78        | 1.79          |
| 10   | 0.95             | 3.11            | 1.87           | 3.61           | 7.27        | 7.83      | 3.28        | 7.72          |
| 11   | 2.30             | 2.09            | 1.57           | 5.53           | 1.62        | 2.52      | 2.38        | 1.58          |
| 12   | 2.57             | 2.06            | 2.31           | 3.70           | 1.68        | 4.89      | 3.75        | 2.78          |
| 13   | 1.83             | 1.71            | 2.63           | 6.11           | 3.63        | 6.25      | 4.32        | 8.32          |
| 14   | 3.12             | 1.43            | 2.89           | 1.27           | 1.31        | 1.15      | 1.09        | 0.27          |
| 15   | 3.59             | 1.74            | 2.21           | 3.76           | 7.52        | 3.97      | 4.91        | 1.50          |
| 16   | 1.56             | 2.43            | 1.87           | 4.13           | 1.56        | 6.70      | 3.51        | 6.73          |
| 17   | 2.48             | 1.43            | 2.47           | 2.93           | 5.09        | 2.10      | 1.84        | 1.72          |
| 18   | 1.47             | 1.47            | 2.29           | 2.05           | 4.07        | 1.06      | 1.98        | 1.15          |
| 19   | 2.57             | 0.97            | 2.73           | 1.95           | 1.31        | 0.995     | 1.54        | 1.13          |
| 20   | 2.68             | 3.54            | 2.68           | 4.16           | 1.25        | 4.07      | 5.66        | 5.49          |
| 21   | 2.39             | 0.775           | 3.14           | 1.58           | 1.16        | 1.06      | 1.59        | 1.47          |
| 22   | 2.75             | 1.87            | 2.12           | 3.25           | 4.03        | 1.01      | 1.05        | 0.84          |

5FU  1.41  2.14  2.47  1.25  3.09  5.64  1.28
AraC  2.76  2.67  2.13  2.84  3.42  4.60  1.88
HU*   2.67  3.18  1.96  5.29  4.74  7.37  7.32  2.27

* Hydroxyurea
kinase activity was reduced 10% to 35% by the four agents at 100 μM. dNTP pools were reduced by the derivatives after 60 min incubation. dATP levels were reduced 16% to 21%. dGTP levels were reduced

| Table 3 Effects of N,N-Dimethyl-n-octylamine Borane (4) on L-1210 Leukemia Cell Metabolism over 60 Min |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| N  | Assay                  | Control | 25 μM | 50 μM | 100μM |
|----|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
|    | Percent of Control (X + SD) |
| DNA synthesis     | 100±5a  | 53±4*  | 42±2* | 26±2* |
| RNA synthesis     | 100±6b  | 103±7  | 62±6* | 50±3* |
| Protein synthesis | 100±5c  | 119±5  | 76±4* | 69±4* |
| DNA polymerase alpha | 100±6d | 73±6   | 141±7*| 152±6*|
| mRNA polymerase   | 100±7e  | 112±7  | 81±5  | 81±4* |
| rRNA polymerase   | 100±4f  | 140±5  | 118±5 | 90±4  |
| tRNA polymerase   | 100±7g  | 91±6   | 89±5  | 77±5* |
| Ribonucleoside reductase | 100±5h | 87±5   | 75±5* | 69±4* |
| Dihydrofolate reductase | 100±5i | 94±6   | 86±5  | 84±6  |
| Purine de novo synthesis | 100±5j | 95±5   | 64±4* | 63±4* |
| PRPP amidotransferase | 100±5k | 90±6   | 80±4* | 79±5* |
| IMP dehydrogenase | 100±5l  | 89±6   | 78±5* | 49±3* |
| Carbamyl phosphate synthetase | 100±5m | 92±6   | 89±6  | 85±5  |
| Aspartate transcarboxylase | 100±5n | 101±7  | 99±6  | 83±6  |
| Thymidilate synthetase | 100±5o | 107±7  | 107±6 | 103±5 |
| Thymidine kinase   | 100±5p  | 79±6*  | 35±4* | 35±4* |
| Thymidine monophosphat kinase | 100±5q | 72±5*  | 63±5* | 63±5* |
| Thymidine diphosphat kinase | 100±5r | 117±7  | 83±6  | 77±5* |
| d(ADP)            | 100±5s  | 84±5   |       |       |
| d(GDP)            | 100±5t  | 78±4*  |       |       |
| d(CDP)            | 100±5u  | 48±3*  |       |       |
| d(TDP)            | 100±5v  | 110±5  |       |       |

Control values for 10^6 cells/hr
a = 7719 dpm; b = 1014 dpm, c = 17492 dpm, d = 9019 dpm, e = 1343 dpm, f = 325 dpm, g = 400 dpm, h = 48780 dpm, i = 0.144 D O.D. units, j = 28624 dpm, k = 0.0878 O.D. units, l = 19575 dpm, m = 0.807 mol N-carbamyl aspartate, n = 0.273 mmol citrulline, o = 77616 dpm, p = 1371 dpm, q = 1179 dpm, r = 1891 dpm, s = 17.07 pmoles, t = 13.58 pmoles, u = 33.60 pmoles, v = 31.04 pmoles. * P ≥ 0.001 Student's "t" test

22% to 30%. d[CTP] levels were reduced 32% to 52% whereas d[TPP] levels were slightly elevated from 105 to 21%.

t-DNA studies demonstrated that U.V. absorption from 220 nm to 340 nm was decreased with compounds 4, 14 and 22 and thermal denaturation Tm values were affected by the presence of the agents after 24 hr. at 100 μM; the control Tm value was 85.3 °C, compound 4 was 77°C, compounds 12 and 22 were 70°C, compound 14 was 65°C. L-1210 DNA strand scission studies demonstrated that compounds 12 and 22 after 24 hr. at 100 μM caused essentially no DNA strand scission while compounds 4 and 14 did cause DNA fragmentation [Fig. 1]. ct-DNA viscosity studies demonstrated that the control value was 324 sec. Whereas after incubating with compounds 4, 14 and 22, the viscosity time had decreased to 302-318 sec.
Table 4 Effects of N,N-Dimethyl-\(\eta\)-octadecylamine Borane(12) on L-1210 Leukemia Cell Metabolism over 60 Min

| Assay                                      | Control | 25\(\mu\)M | 50\(\mu\)M | 100\(\mu\)M |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| DNA synthesis                              | 100±5   | 80±5       | 50±4*      | 49±4*      |
| RNA synthesis                              | 100±6   | 114±6      | 106±5      | 132±7*     |
| Protein synthesis                          | 100±5   | 63±4*      | 56±5*      | 48±4*      |
| DNA polymerase alpha                        | 100±6   | 157±5*     | 202±7*     | 206±6*     |
| mRNA polymerase                            | 100±7   | 74±5*      | 72±4*      | 71±5*      |
| tRNA polymerase                            | 100±4   | 80±5       | 79±4*      | 69±4*      |
| Ribonucleoside reductase                    | 100±5   | 96±6       | 77±6*      | 72±6*      |
| Dihydrofolate reductase                    | 100±5   | 96±6       | 135±6*     | 148±7*     |
| Purine de novo synthesis                    | 100±5   | 60±5*      | 62±4*      | 54±3*      |
| PRPP amido transferase                      | 100±6   | 85±6       | 79±5*      | 78±6*      |
| IMP dehydrogenase                          | 100±5   | 45±4*      | 31±4*      | 25±3*      |
| Carbamyl phosphate synthetase              | 100±7   | 105±6      | 100±7      | 83±5       |
| Aspartate transcarboxylase                  | 100±6   | 108±6      | 106±5      | 102±6      |
| Thymidylate synthetase                     | 100±5   | 108±6      | 102±5      | 94±5       |
| Thymidine kinase                           | 100±6   | 78±5*      | 76±5*      | 31±4*      |
| Thymidine monophosphate kinase              | 100±7   | 81±6       | 74±6*      | 73±5*      |
| Thymidine diphosphate kinase                | 100±6   | 99±7       | 81±4       | 77±5*      |
| d[ATP]                                     | 100±5   |            | 80±4*      |            |
| d[GTP]                                     | 100±6   |            | 74±3*      |            |
| d[CTP]                                     | 100±5   |            | 63±4*      |            |
| d[TPP]                                     | 100±4   |            | 113±6      |            |

Discussion

The alkylamines and their boron derivatives were not as potent as other boronated amines, heterocyclic amine, peptides or nucleosides, but a few derivatives at 8 mg/kg/day did produce greater than 80% inhibition of in vivo tumor growth. The majority of the agents were cytotoxic in the suspended cell growth, i.e. L-1210, Tmolt, and HeLa-S. Selected derivatives demonstrated potent activity in the solid tumor cells cultures. The alkylamines which contain no boron moiety generally were more effective against the growth of the solid tumor cell cultures. This activity may be due to some type of detergent activity of these agents being that they are long chain alkyl groups. Furthermore, compound 14, N-methyl-\(\eta\)-octadecylamine demonstrated the widest activity against the growth of human cultured tumors cell lines.

The mode of action study demonstrated that L-1210 leukemic cell DNA and protein syntheses were inhibited from 25 to 100 \(\mu\)M within 60 min. The major effect of the agents appeared to be on de novo purine synthesis with the regulator enzyme site IMP dehydrogenase being blocked by the agents. The magnitude of reduction of IMP dehydrogenase
Table 5: Effects of N-methyl-n-octadecylamine (14) on L-1210 Leukemia Cell Metabolism over 60 Min

| Assay                      | Control | 25μM | 50μM | 100μM |
|----------------------------|---------|------|------|-------|
| N 6 Percent of Control     |         |      |      |       |
| DNA synthesis              | 100±5   | 76±5*| 59±5*| 76±4* |
| RNA synthesis              | 100±6   | 155±6*| 176±5*| 179±6*|
| Protein synthesis          | 100±5   | 74±4 | 62±5 | 51±5*|
| DNA polymerase alpha       | 100±6   | 100±5| 53±4 | 33±3*|
| mRNA polymerase            | 100±7   | 96±6 | 83±6 | 77±5*|
| rRNA polymerase            | 100±4   | 78±5*| 75±5*| 68±5*|
| tRNA polymerase            | 100±7   | 103±7| 86±7 | 82±6 |
| Ribonucleoside reductase   | 100±5   | 104±6| 79±6 | 68±5*|
| Dihydrofolate reductase    | 100±5   | 107±7| 131±6| 131±5|
| Purine de novo synthesis   | 100±5   | 57±5*| 47±5*| 43±4*|
| PRPP amido transferase     | 100±6   | 87±6 | 87±5 | 82±6 |
| IMP dehydrogenase          | 100±5   | 75±5*| 60±5*| 45±4*|
| Carbamyl phosphate synthetase | 100±7 | 81±6 | 76±5*| 76±4*|
| Aspartate transcarboxylase | 100±6   | 119±7| 139±7*| 122±6|
| Thymidylate synthetase     | 100±5   | 103±5| 108±6| 98±6 |
| Tyrimidine kinase          | 100±6   | 68±6 | 44±5*| 38±4*|
| Thymidine monophosphate kinase | 100±7 | 80±7 | 71±5*| 69±4*|
| Thymidine diphosphate kinase | 100±6 | 86±6 | 72±6*| 65±5*|
| d[ATP]                     | 100±5   | 82±4 |      |       |
| d[GTP]                     | 100±6   | 70±5*|      |       |
| d[CTP]                     | 100±5   | 61±5*|      |       |
| d[UTP]                     | 100±4   | 115±6*|      |       |

activity was of sufficient amount to explain the observed reduction of purine synthesis as well as DNA synthesis. Other metabolic sites which were affected marginally by the agents were m-, r- and t-RNA polymerases, ribonucleoside reductase, carbamyl phosphate synthetase, and nucleoside kinases. The inhibition of the activities of these enzymes would be additive with regard to inhibiting DNA synthesis and tumor cell death. The reduction in some of the d[NTP] pools would also lower DNA synthesis. The reduction in these pools probably is due to the inhibition of purine and pyrimidine de novo synthetic pathways for deoxytriphosphatenucleosides as well as ribonucleoside reductase activity for the conversion of ribonucleotides to deoxyribonucleotides. ct-DNA studies with the agents suggest that there was some type of interaction with the nucleosides of DNA as demonstrated by the decrease in U.V. absorption, decreased Tm values and lower DNA viscosity. In the L-1210 cells the observed DNA fragmentation would cause cell death and explain the reduction in DNA viscosity.
Table 6 Effects of Octadecylamine(22) on L-1210 Leukemia Cell Metabolism over 60 Min

| Assay                    | Control | 25μM | 50μM | 100μM |
|--------------------------|---------|------|------|-------|
| DNA synthesis            | 100±5   | 90±6 | 73±5*| 46±5* |
| RNA synthesis            | 100±6   | 118±6| 115±7| 84±5  |
| Protein synthesis        | 100±5   | 86±6 | 85±5 | 40±4  |
| DNA polymerase           | 100±6   | 94±5 | 81±6 | 47±5  |
| mRNA polymerase          | 100±7   | 89±6 | 83±6 | 82±6  |
| rRNA polymerase          | 100±4   | 99±5 | 83±6 | 66±5  |
| tRNA polymerase          | 100±7   | 103±6| 102±6| 98±5  |
| Ribonucleoside reductase | 100±5   | 130±6| 84±5 | 66±4  |
| Dihydrofolate reductase  | 100±5   | 119±7| 116±6| 96±5  |
| Purine synthesis         | 100±5   | 70±4*| 54±5*| 51±5* |
| PRPP amido transferase   | 100±5   | 94±5 | 86±6 | 85±6  |
| IMP dehydrogenase        | 100±5   | 194±7| 119±6| 62±5* |
| Carbamyl phosphate synthetase | 100±7 | 71±5*| 31±4*| 13±3* |
| Aspartate transcarboxylase| 100±6 | 123±5| 159±6*| 164±6*|
| Thymidylate synthetase   | 100±5   | 105±6| 110±6| 104±6 |
| Thymidine kinase         | 100±6   | 91±5 | 74±5 | 54±5  |
| Thymidine monophosphat kinase | 100±7 | 92±6 | 76±5*| 70±5* |
| Thymidine diphosphat kinase | 100±6 | 105±7| 101±6| 90±5  |
| d[ATP]                   | 100±5   | 79±5*|       |       |
| d[GTP]                   | 100±6   | 76±4*|       |       |
| d[CTP]                   | 100±5   | 68±4*|       |       |
| d[TPP]                   | 100±4   | 115±6|       |       |

Acknowledgements:

Compounds used in this study were supplied by U.S. Borax Research Corporation, Anaheim, CA 92801 for which we are appreciative.

Funding for this research was provided by the UNC Pharmacy Foundation Seed Grant.

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**L-1210 DNA Strand Scission**

![Graph showing DNA strand scission](image)

**Fig. 1 Effects of Alkylamines and their Boranes on DNA Fragmentation**

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Received: February 12, 1996 - Accepted: March 5, 1996 - Received in revised camera-ready format: March 21, 1996