Research Article

Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Achiral Indole-Substituted Titanocene Dichloride Derivatives

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Six new titanocene compounds have been isolated and characterised. These compounds were synthesised from their fulvene precursors using Super Hydride (LiBEt₃H) followed by transmetallation with titanium tetrachloride to yield the corresponding titanocene dichloride derivatives. These complexes are bis-[(1-methyl-3-diethylaminomethyl)indol-2-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] titanium (IV) dichloride (5a), bis-[(5-methoxy-1-methyl,3-diethylaminomethyl)indol-2-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] titanium (IV) dichloride (5b), bis-[(1-methyl,3-diethylaminomethyl)indol-4-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] titanium (IV) dichloride (5c), bis-[(5-bromo-1-methyl)indol-3-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] titanium (IV) dichloride (5d), bis-[(5-chloro-1-methyl)indol-3-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] titanium (IV) dichloride (5e), and bis-[(5-fluoro-1-methyl)indol-3-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] titanium (IV) dichloride (5f). All six titanocenes 5a–5f were tested for their cytotoxicity through MTT-based in vitro tests on CAKI-1 cell lines using DMSO and Soluphor P as solubilising agents in order to determine their IC₅₀ values. Titanocenes 5a–5f were found to have IC₅₀ values of 10 (±2), 21 (±3), 29 (±4), 140 (±6), and 450 (±10) μM when tested using DMSO.

1. Introduction

Titanium-based reagents have been investigated for their use as anticancer agents for more than a decade and have been shown to have significant potential against solid tumours. In fact, budotitane ([(cis-diethoxybis(1-phenylbutane-1,3-dionato)titanium (IV)]) which was designed by following cisplatin models was the first nonplatinum drug to enter clinical trials in 1993 [1]. Following on from this work was the use of titanocene dichloride as an anticancer compound in the clinic. Pioneering work by Köpf and Köpf-Maier cannot be overlooked as it was them who first identified the antitumor potential of metalocene dihalides [2]. The compound looked very promising during its preclinical evaluation; studies showed that an Ehrlich ascites cure of 100% and Colon 38 adenocarcinoma inhibition was better than that of cisplatin [3]. However, the use of titanocene dichloride as a single agent in the clinic was not sufficiently promising to warrant further studies, and titanocene dichloride has been discontinued from further clinical trials [4, 5]. One of the main downfalls of titanocene dichloride being used in the clinic was the uncertainty regarding the composition of the biologically active titanium species responsible for the antitumor activity. The hydrolysis products of titanocene dichloride at physiological pH have hampered identification of the active species responsible for antitumour activity [6].

Over the past decade, there has been an effort to prevent cross-resistance and increase the cytotoxicity of titanocene dichloride. This can be done using two distinct approaches, by either replacing the substituent at the cyclopentadienyl (Cp) ring or by anion exchange of the chlorines [7, 8]. The more investigated of these two routes is the replacement of the Cp rings with more elaborately substituted analogues. Gao et al. have synthesised steroidal-functiona-lised titanocene dichloride derivatives which could target hormone-dependant cancers such as prostate and breast cancer [9]. Recently, an effort was made by Zagermann et al. to synthesise titanocenes containing targeting substituents so as to increase selective uptake into cancer cells, and therefore
reduce toxicity [10]. Titanocenes containing peptide mimics were synthesised; however, incorporation of the tumour-targeting oligopeptide enkephalin proved difficult under the conditions used. Nevertheless, it has been shown that it is principally possible to attach peptides to the titanocene, which may pave the way to tumour specific targeted titanocenes [10]. Allen et al. overcame the solubility issues of titanocene dichloride by incorporation of alkyl ammonium salts to the Cp ring to produce water soluble derivatives of titanocene dichloride by incorporation of alkyl ammonium chains [10]. A2780 tumor cell lines. Titanocenes which have varying substituents with diethylaminomethyl pendant chains [12].

.showed that titanocenes could have nanomolar activity when alkyl ammonium chains have also been reported, this study targeting oligopeptide enkephalin proved di 

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Synthesis. 5-Fluoro-1H-indole, 5-chloro-1H-indole, 5-bromo-1H-indole, 4-bromo-1H-indole, and 5-methoxy-1H-indole were available commercially and used as received. The methylation of indoles was achieved by N-alkylation with NaH and methyl iodide [17]. Introduction of an aldehyde group into indoles 3a–3c (Figure 2) was achieved using n-BuLi followed by a DMF quench and subsequent workup in aq HCl [18]. As discussed earlier, we wished to incorporate the diethylaminomethyl moieties of benzyl-substituted titanocenes previously reported onto the indole, and this was done using the Mannich reaction [19]. Incorporation of the aldehyde group to position 3 of the indole was carried out using the Vilsmeier-Haack reaction with phosphorous oxychloride and DMF followed by a basic workup [20].

The synthesis of fulvenes 4a–4f (Figure 3) from aldehydes 3a–3f is based on a modified version of the Stone and Little method [21]. The aldehyde was reacted with freshly cracked cyclopentadiene in the presence of pyrrolidine as a base catalyst to yield the desired product in yields of 56–83%.

The exocyclic double bond in the fulvenes has increased polarity due to the inductive effects of its respective indole group. This allows for selective hydride insertion at this double bond and not at the diene component of the fulvenes. Hydride insertion was achieved using LiBEt3H (Superhydride) in diethyl ether to obtain the correspondingly functionalised lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate. With the exception of 5f, these intermediates were then captured on a Schlenk glass frit, dried in vacuo, and redissolved in THF. Two equivalents of the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate were then transmetallated with one equivalent of TiCl4, resulting in the formation of one equivalent of the appropriately substituted titanocenes 5a–5f (Figure 4, Scheme 1) in yields of 30–85% and the byproduct lithium chloride, which was removed using celite. Repositioning of the Cp from position 2 of the indole to position 4 gave titanocenes in much higher yields (30% versus 85%) and higher purity. Titanocenes 5a–5c were then treated with 2 equivalents of HCl in DCM/diethyl ether to produce the water soluble dihydrochloride salt of their diethylaminomethyl functionalised parent.
2.2. Cytotoxicity Studies. The cytotoxic effects of titanocenes 5a–5f were determined using in vitro cultured human renal cell carcinoma CAKI-1 cells. The cell line was obtained from the ATCC (American Tissue Cell Culture Collection) (HTB-47) in 2001 and maintained in Dulbecco’s modified eagle medium containing 10% (v/v) FBS (foetal bovine serum), 1% (v/v) penicillin streptomycin, and 1% (v/v) L-glutamine. Cytotoxicities of the various titanocenes were determined using MTT-based assays.

This series described comprises of a range of titanocenes which vary greatly in their cytotoxicity. As can be seen in Table 1, Compounds 5a–5c have moderate to high activity on the CAKI-1 cell line (Figures 5–7) whereas compounds 5d–5f had little to no activity at all (Figure 8). This is very surprising as the introduction of halogens and in particular fluorine to medicinal compound classes has been shown to lead to an enhancement of the pharmaceutical properties in comparison to the parent compound in many cases [22]. In fact, it would be expected that the fluorine-substituted titanocene would be more cytotoxic than its bromine-substituted counterpart; however, this is not the case. A trend can be seen through substitution at position 5 of the indole ring, with more electron withdrawing groups having lower activity. This is more evident when compared with 1c (Figure 1), where an electron donating methoxy-substituent is present at position 5 of the indole. This has an effect on increasing the activity of the parent indole two-fold to give an IC50 value of 11 μM, whereas incorporation of electron withdrawing groups renders the compound inactive (depicted in Figure 8).

As can be seen in Figure 4, we decided to incorporate the substitution pattern of the diethylaminomethyl-substituted
titanocene 1d with indole at position 3 to give titanocenes 5a and 5c as well as integrating this with the substitution pattern of 1b to give compound 5b. All three titanocenes were transformed to their hydrochloride salts to give them better solubility in biological medium. The compounds were tested with and without DMSO, which had a drastic effect on titanocene 5b from 27 μM (DMSO, Figure 5) to 75 μM (no DMSO, Figure 7). The same trend can be seen for compound 5a which is also bound to the Cp ring at position 2 of the indole ring. The opposite can be seen for compound 5c which is bound to the Cp ring at position 4 of the indole. In this titanocene, the addition of DMSO decreases the activity of the compound.

With the exception of compounds 5d–5f (which showed low activity), the titanocenes were further tested using the solubilising agent soluphor P (2-pyrrolidone) on the CAKI-1 cell line (Figure 6). Soluphor P is a low-molecular-weight cyclic amide which is water-miscible and liquid at room temperature with solubilising properties. The toxicity of soluphor P is attractively low; its oral LD50 in rats is 5000 mg/kg. In one study, it was concluded that it is a better co-solvent than commonly used pharmaceutical cosolvents such as propylene glycol or glycerine [23]. Compound 1a was tested on the CAKI-1 cell line using soluphor P as the solubilising agent, the result of which was a ten-fold increase in cytotoxicity from 8.2 μM to 0.71 μM when tested with DMSO.

Not surprisingly, the compounds had the same trend, when soluphor P was used as the solubilising agent. Evident in Figures 5 and 6, it can be seen that titanocenes 5a and 5b gained in potency when tested with soluphor P and DMSO, whereas compound 5c suffered a slight loss in activity when tested on the CAKI-1 cell line with these solubilising agents. However, it is more beneficial for the compound to be tested in the clinic without the need for a solubilising agent, and for this reason compound 5c is more advantageous for use in the clinic.

3. Conclusion and Outlook

Six new titanocenes, all similar in structure to previous compounds which exhibit promising cytotoxic activities, have
been synthesised and characterised. The six compounds have been assessed for their cytotoxicities against the human kidney cancer cell line CAKI-1. Three of these compounds have been tested with DMSO, and three other compounds have been tested with DMSO, soluphor P and without DMSO. The compounds display a range of activity, from inactive titanocenes substituted with electron withdrawing groups to compounds which have medium cytotoxicity (29 μM) when tested using DMSO and higher activity (14 μM) when tested with no solubilising agent. This is of course a huge advantage for use in the clinic. The incorporation of the indol-4-yl group onto the Cp ring has a profound effect on the activity of the titanocene. Both the parent compounds (N-((4-(cyclopenta-2,4-dienylmethyl)-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl)-N-ethylethanamine and titanocene dichloride) have much lower IC50 values when tested on their own with the indole component having no activity at all on the CAKI-1 cell line, whereas combining the two gives a 140 fold increase in activity to 14 μM. It can be envisaged that this bioconjugate is helping to deliver the active species of the molecule to the cancer cell. However as with all anticancer agents the effect of the compound in vitro can be remarkably different than those in vivo, and for this reason we hope to test compound 5c (referred to as Titanocene T from this paper on) in mice with xenografted CAKI-1 tumours in the near future.

4. Experimental

4.1. General Conditions. Titanium tetrachloride (1.0 M solution in toluene), Super Hydride (LiBEt3H, 1.0 M solution in THF), and all chemicals were obtained commercially from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used without any further purification. 1H-indole-4-carbaldehyde, 1H-indole-5-carbaldehyde and 6-bromo-1H-indole were purchased from Apollo Scientific and used as received. Solvents were dried in a Grubbs apparatus and collected under an atmosphere of nitrogen prior to use. All spectroscopic data of titanocenes 5a–5c are of the hydrochloride salts of the parent compound. Manipulations of air and moisture sensitive compounds were done using standard Schlenk techniques, under a nitrogen atmosphere. NMR spectra were measured on a Varian 300, 400, or 500 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm and are referenced to TMS. IR spectra were recorded in ppb and are referenced to TMS. IR spectra were recorded on a Varian 3100 FT-IR Excalibur Series employing a KBr disk. UV-Vis spectra were recorded on a Cary 50 Scan UV-Visible Spectrophotometer, (λ in nm; ε in dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). The formulations were sonicated using a VWR Ultrasonic Cleaner (45 kHz). MS data was collected on a quadrupole tandem mass spectrometer (Quattro Micro, Micromass/Water’s Corp., USA) and prepared as solutions of tetrahydrofuran (THF). CHN analysis was carried out with an Exeter-CE-440 elemental analyser, and Cl was determined by mercurimetric titrations.
4.2. MTT-Based Assay (MTT = 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium Bromide). Preliminary in-vitro cell tests were performed on CAKI-1 cells to compare the cytotoxicity of the compounds presented in this work. The cell line was obtained from the ATCC (American Tissue Cell Culture Collection) (HTB-47) in 2001 and maintained in Dulbecco’s modified eagle medium containing 10% (v/v) FBS (foetal bovine serum), 1% (v/v) penicillin streptomycin, and 1% (v/v) L-glutamine. The cytotoxicities of titanocenes 5a–5f were determined by an MTT-based assay [24]. Specifically, cells were seeded in 96-well plates containing 200 μL of medium and were incubated at 37°C and 5% carbon dioxide for 24 h to allow for exponential growth. The compounds used for testing were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (70 μL DMSO) and diluted with medium to obtain stock solutions of $5 \times 10^{-4}$ M in concentration. In the
4.3. Synthesis. 1-Methyl-3-diethylaminomethylindole was prepared as per the literature in 80% yield and verified via ¹H NMR [25].

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 7.24–7.16 (m, 1H), 7.13–7.06 (m, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.56 (q, J = 7.1, 5H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1, 7H).

3-((Diethylamino)methyl)-1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde (3a). A solution of n-BuLi (5.0 mL, 12.5 mmol, and 2.5 M) was added to a Schlenk flask containing 1-methyl-3-diethylaminomethylindoleindole (2a) (2.70 g, 12.5 mmol) dissolved in 30 mL THF at −78 °C. The solution was warmed to 30°C and stirred at this temperature for 1h, followed by an additional hour at room temperature. Then DMF (1.9 mL; 25 mmol) was added at −30°C and the reaction was allowed to come to room temperature over 24 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of 30 mL saturated ammonium chloride solution. This was extracted with DCM (2 × 50 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with H₂O (2 × 50 mL) and brine (2 × 50 mL). The DCM was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and the solvent removed at reduced pressure to give a brown oil which was purified by column chromatography (silica) with DCM as the eluent to yield a red oil in 85% yield (2.60 g; 10.6 mmol).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.38 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.88 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (s, 3H, NCH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.55 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 4H, NCH₂CH₃), 1.06 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H, NCH₂CH₃).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 183.62 (CHO), 139.71, 132.48, 127.93, 127.11, 122.25, 120.51, 118.18, 110.34, 47.09 (CH₃), 47.00 (NCH₂CH₃), 31.98 (CH₃), 12.03 (NCH₂CH₃).

ES-MS: m/z 172 [M–NCH₂CH₃]⁺.

IR (KBr disk, cm⁻¹): 3052, 2966, 2933, 2871, 2807, 1684, 1812, 1525, 1469, 1380, 1201, 1166, 1118, 1060, 883, 742.

Dihydrochloride Derivative of bis-[(1-methyl-3-diethylaminomethyl)indol-2-yl)methylene]cyclopentadienyl] titanium (IV) dichloride (5a). Super Hydride (LiBEt₃H) (8.6 mL, 8.6 mmol, and 1 M) in THF was concentrated by removal of the solvent by heating it to 60°C under reduced pressure of 10⁻² mbar for 40 min and then to 90°C for 20 min in a Schlenk flask. N-((2-(cyclopenta-2,4-dienemethyl)-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl)-N-ethylethanamine (4a) (2.5 g; 8.6 mmol) was added to a Schlenk flask and dissolved in dry diethyl ether (100 mL) to give a red solution. The red fulvene solution was transferred to the Super Hydride solution via cannula. The solution was left to stir for 16 h, in which time a yellow precipitate of the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate formed, and the solution had changed its colour from red to white. The precipitate was filtered off on a frit. The white precipitate was dried briefly under reduced pressure and was transferred to a Schlenk flask under nitrogen. The lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate was dissolved in dry THF (50 mL) to give a pale yellow solution. Titanium tetrachloride (1.0 mL; 1.0 mmol) was added to the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate solution to give a dark red solution. The dark red titanium solution was stirred for 16 h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The remaining residue was extracted with DCM (100 mL) and filtered through celite to remove the remaining LiCl. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield an orange solid in 30% yield (1.00 g; 1.42 mmol). A portion of this solid (0.10 g; 0.14 mmol)
was then dissolved in DCM (10 mL), an ethereal solution of hydrogen chloride (0.14 mL; 2 M) was added and a precipitate immediately formed. Diethyl ether (30 mL) was then added. After 15 min stirring, the solid was filtered to give a brown powder in 90% yield (0.10 g; 0.13 mmol).

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.30 (s, 2H, NHCH2CH3), 7.77 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (s, 4H, C6H4), 6.45 (s, 4H, C6H4), 4.47 (s, 4H), 4.46 (s, 4H), 3.63 (s, 6H, NCH3), 3.09 (s, 8H, NCH2CH3), 1.29 (t, J = 6.9, 12H, NCH2CH3).

13C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 141.03, 136.98, 132.98, 127.90, 125.20 (C5H4), 122.09, 120.45, 119.03, 116.46 (C6H4), 110.37, 101.19, 46.90, 46.21 (NCH2CH3), 30.76 (NCH3), 26.47, 9.18 (NCH2CH3).

IR (KBr disk, cm⁻¹): 3401, 2979, 2763, 1828, 1631, 1471, 1403, 1361, 1033, 894, 804, 746.

UV-Vis (CH2Cl2): λ max [nm]: 202 nm (10100), 270 (14100), 390 (9800).

IR (KBr disk, cm⁻¹): 2933, 2852, 2809, 2762, 1624, 1600, 1553, 1449, 1419, 1340, 1315, 1255, 1202, 1075, 1044, 1075, 1009, 889, 771, 761.

Dihydrochloride Derivative of bis-[(5-methoxy-1-methyl,3-diethylaminomethyl)indol-2-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] Titanium (IV) Dichloride (4b). Super Hydride (LiBEt3H) (5.0 mL, 5.0 mmol, and 1 M) in THF was concentrated by removal of the solvent by heating it to 60°C under reduced pressure of 10⁻² mbar for 40 min and then to 90°C for 20 min in a Schlenk flask. N-(2-(cyclopenta-2,4-dienylidenemethyl)-5-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl)-N-ethylethanamine (4b) (1.60 g; 5.0 mmol) was added to a Schlenk flask and dissolved in dry diethyl ether (100 mL) to give a red solution. The red fulvene solution was transferred to the Super Hydride solution via cannula. The solution was left to stir for 16 h, in which time a yellow precipitate of the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate formed, and the solution had changed its colour from red to white. This precipitate was filtered on to a frit. The white precipitate was dried briefly under reduced pressure and was transferred to a Schlenk flask under nitrogen. The lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate was dissolved in dry THF (50 mL) to give a pale yellow solution. The precipitate was washed with water, and suction-dried to give a yellow solid in 72% yield (2 g; 7.7 mmol).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 10.31 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.09 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.5, 1H), 4.05 (s, 4H, OCH3), 3.95 (s, 2H, CH2), 3.87 (s, 3H, NCH3), 2.55 (q, J = 7.1, 2H, NCH2CH3), 1.06 (t, J = 7.1, 6H NCH2CH3).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 183.05, 154.31, 135.25, 132.54, 127.00, 126.75, 118.85, 111.11, 101.68, 55.66 (CH2), 47.03, 46.75 (NCH2CH3), 31.87(NCH3), 11.91 (NCH2CH3).

ES-MS: m/z 202 [M–NCH2CH3]+.

IR (KBr disk, cm⁻¹): 2964, 2831, 1660, 1523, 1490, 1461, 1384, 1238, 1168, 1043, 883, 802, 754.

N-(2-(Cyclopenta-2,4-dienylidenemethyl)-5-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl)-N-ethylethanamine (4b). 3-(Diethylaminomethyl)-5-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde (3b) (1.5 g; 5.5 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (70 mL). Freshly cracked cyclopentadiene (0.46 mL; 5.5 mmol) was added to the solution followed by pyrrolidine (0.45 mL; 5.5 mmol), and the colour gradually changed from yellow to red. After 16 h, acetic acid (1 mL) was added and the reaction, and the product was extracted with DCM (2 × 50 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with H2O (2 × 50 mL) and brine (2 × 50 mL). The DCM was dried over sodium sulphate, and the solvent removed at reduced pressure to give a red oil which was purified by column chromatography (silica) with DCM as the eluent to yield a red oil in 60% yield. (1.05 g; 3.26 mmol).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.39 (d, J = 2.4, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.27–7.26 (m, J = 5.5, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 2.5, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.37 (d, J = 5.0, 1H), 6.27 (d, J = 5.2, 1H), 4.05 (s, 2H), 3.95 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.47 (q, J = 7.1, 7H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.1, 9H).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 146.77, 134.42, 131.47, 130.91, 128.74, 126.10, 125.68, 122.25, 118.85, 114.79, 113.75, 111.11, 110.17, 102.37, 55.82, 48.34, 46.61, 32.01, 11.91.

ES-MS: m/z 250 [M–NCH2CH3]+.

λ max [nm], (ε) [L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹], CHCl3: 270 (14100), 390 (9800).

IR (KBr disk, cm⁻¹): 2933, 2852, 2809, 2762, 1624, 1600, 1553, 1449, 1419, 1340, 1315, 1255, 1202, 1075, 1044, 1075, 1009, 889, 771, 761.

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\[ ^1H \text{NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 10.80 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.79 (d, } J = 7.8, 1H), 7.52 (d, } J = 7.8, 1H), 7.30 (t, } J = 7.9, 1H, H-6), 7.15 (s, 1H, H-2), 3.82 (s, 2H, CH2), 3.81 (d, 3H, NCH2), 2.56 (q, } J = 6.9, 4H, NCH2CH3), 1.00 (t, } J = 6.6, 6H, NCH2CH3).

\[ ^13C \text{NMR (101 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 194.95 (CHO), 138.93, 131.67 (C-2), 130.27, 127.40, 120.13 (C-6), 120.19, 114.77, 113.25, 51.31(CH2), 45.85 (NCH2CH3), 32.86 (NCH2), 11.08 (NCH2CH3).

ES-MS: \text{m/z } 172 \text{[M–NCH2CH3]+}.

IR (KBr disk, cm\(^{-1}\)): 2967, 2933, 2804, 1671, 1608, 1550, 1456, 1402, 1317, 1199, 1054, 929, 765.

\[ \text{N-}((4\text{-Cyclopenta-2,4-dienylidenemethyl})\text{-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl-N-ethylethanamine } (4c). \text{ 3-}((\text{Diethylamino})\text{methyl})\text{-1-methyl-1H-indole-4-carbaldehyde } (3c) \text{ (0.80 g; 3.3 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (70 mL). Freshly cracked cyclopentadiene (0.27 mL; 3.3 mmol) was added to the solution followed by pyrrolidine (0.27 mL; 3.3 mmol), and the colour gradually changed from yellow to red. After 2 h, acetic acid (1 mL) was added to the reaction, and the product was extracted with DCM (2 × 50 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with H2O (2 × 50 mL) and brine (2 × 50 mL). The DCM was dried over sodium sulphate, and the solvent removed at reduced pressure to give a red oil in 82% yield, which could be used without further purification. (0.80 g; 2.72 mmol).}

\[ ^1H \text{NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 8.61 (s, 1H), 7.30 (d, } J = 20.6, 6.6, 3H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.69 (d, } J = 5.2, 1H), 6.66–6.60 (m, 1H), 6.55 (d, } J = 5.1, 1H), 6.44 (d, } J = 5.1, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 2.70–2.56 (m, 4H), 1.05 (t, } J = 7.1, 6H).

\[ ^13C \text{NMR (101 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 144.77, 140.42, 136.47, 133.11, 129.74, 129.10, 128.78 126.58, 125.27, 122.84, 120.89, 120.56, 112.65, 109.31, 55.81 (CH2), 46.62 (NCH2CH3), 32.21 (NCH2), 11.93 (NCH2CH3).

ES-MS: \text{m/z } 220 \text{[M–NCH2CH3]+}.

\[ \text{IR (KBr disk, cm}^{-1}\text{: } 2933, 2852, 2809, 2762, 1624, 1600, 1553, 1449, 1419, 1340, 1315, 1255, 1202, 1075, 1044, 1075, 1009, 889, 771, 761.

\[ \text{Dihydrochloride Derivative of bis-}[(\text{1-Methyl-3-diethylamino-1H-indol-4-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl]} \text{Titanium (IV) Dichloride } (5c). \text{ Super Hydride (LiBEt}_3\text{H) (3.6 mL, 3.6 mmol, and 1 M) in THF was concentrated by removal of the solvent by heating it to 60\textdegree\text{C under reduced pressure of 10}^{-2}\text{mbar for 40 min and then to 90\textdegree\text{C for 20 min in a Schlenk flask. N-}((4\text{-cyclopenta-2,4-dienylidenemethyl})\text{-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl-N-ethylethanamine } (4c) \text{ (1.06 g; 3.60 mmol) was added to a Schlenk flask and dissolved in dry diethyl ether (100 mL) to give a red solution. The red fulvene solution was transferred to the Super Hydride solution via cannula. The solution was left to stir for 16 h, in which time a yellow precipitate of the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate formed, and the solution had changed its colour from red to white. The precipitate was filtered on to a frit. The white}
precipitate was dried briefly under reduced pressure and was transferred to a Schlenk flask under nitrogen. The lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate was dissolved in dry THF (50 mL) to give a pale yellow solution. Titanium tetrachloride (0.45 mL, 0.45 mmol) was added to the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate solution to give a dark red solution. The dark red titanium solution was stirred for 8 h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The remaining residue was extracted with DCM (100 mL) and filtered through celite to remove the remaining LiCl. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a brown solid in 85% yield (1.08 g; 1.52 mmol). A portion of this solid (0.10 g; 0.14 mmol) was then dissolved in DCM (10 mL), and an ethereal solution of hydrogen chloride (0.14 mL; 2 M) was added, and a precipitate immediately formed. Diethyl ether (30 mL) was then added. After 15 min stirring, the solid was filtered to give a brown powder in 85% yield (0.090 g; 0.11 mmol).

3.86 (3H, s), 7.62 (3H, s), 7.32–7.19 (4H, d), 6.78 (6H, s), 3.71 (s, 1H), 7.44 (dd, d = 116.02 (C 5H4), 112.46, 111.95, 110.89 (C-7), 33.01 (NCH3), 8.01 (NCH3)).

IR (KBr disk, cm−1): 3401, 2975, 2942, 2682, 2653, 2360, 225 nm (ε = 80,100), λ = 400 nm (weak).

Microanalysis calculated for C30H26Cl2N2Br2Ti: Calcd. C, 45.62%; H, 2.93%; N, 3.56%; Found C, 45.56%; H, 2.90%; N, 3.54%.

5-Chloro-1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde was prepared as per literature in 90% yield and verified via 1H NMR [27].

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3) δ 9.9 (s, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.44 (dd, d = 8.5, 1H) 7.22 (d, d = 7.2 1H) δ 3.86 (3H, s).

5-Bromo-2-(cyclopenta-2,4-dienylidenemethyl)-1-methyl-1H-indole (4d). 5-Bromo-1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde (3d) (2.0 g; 8.4 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (70 mL). Freshly cracked cyclopentadiene (0.71 mL; 8.4 mmol) was added to the solution followed by pyridoline (0.68 mL; 8.4 mmol), and the colour gradually changed from yellow to red. After 16 h an orange solid precipitated, this was filtered to give a 60% yield. (1.31 g; 4.54 mmol).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.93 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.55 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.40–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.34 (s, 1H, C5H4CH), 7.20 (d, d = 8.7, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H, CH3), 6.67–6.58 (m, 1H, C6H6), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.42–6.34 (m, 1H, C5H4), 3.84 (s, 3H, NCH3).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 141.07, 135.67, 133.67 (C5H4), 132.22(C-2), 129.77 (C5H4CH), 129.06, 128.85 (C3H4), 126.91 (C3H4), 125.75, 121.71 (C-4), 121.68, 119.26 (C3H4), 114.57, 112.85, 111.21, 33.51 (NCH3).

λmax [nm], ε [L mol−1 cm−1], CHCl3: 275 (13000), 380 (9800).

ES-MS: m/z 207 [M–Br + H]−.

IR (KBr disk, cm−1): 2923, 1612, 11527, 1454, 1390, 1338, 1292, 1240, 1078, 900.

Bis-[(5-bromo-1-methyl)indol-3-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] Titanium (IV) Dichloride (5d). Super Hydride (LiBEt3H) (2.8 mL, 2.8 mmol, and 1 M) in THF was concentrated by removal of the solvent by heating it to 60°C under reduced pressure of 10−2 mbar for 40 min and then to 90°C for 20 min in a Schlenk flask. 5-Bromo-2-(cyclopenta-2,4-dienylidenemethyl)-1-methyl-1H-indole (3d) (0.80 g; 2.8 mmol) was added to a Schlenk flask and dissolved in dry diethyl ether (100 mL) to give a red solution. The red fulvene solution was transferred to the Super Hydride solution via cannula. The solution was left to stir for 16 h, in which time a light green precipitate of the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate formed, and the solution had changed its colour from red to yellow. The precipitate was filtered on to a frit. The precipitate was dried briefly under reduced pressure and was transferred to a Schlenk flask under nitrogen. The lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate was dissolved in dry THF (50 mL) to give a pale green solution. Titanium tetrachloride (1.1 mL, 1.1 mmol, and 1 M) was added to the lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate solution to give a dark brown solution. The solution was stirred for 8 h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The remaining residue was extracted with DCM (100 mL) and filtered through celite to remove the remaining LiCl. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a dark green solid, which was washed with ether (50 mL) followed by pentane (50 mL) to give a green solid in 58% yield (0.56 g; 0.81 mmol).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.62 (s, 2H, H-4), 7.32–7.25 (m, 2H, H-6), 7.21–7.09 (m, 2H, H-7), 6.88 (s, 2H, H-2), 6.37–6.22 (m, 8H, C5H4), 4.15 (s, 4H, CH2), 3.71 (s, 6H, NCH3).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 137.72, 135.67, 129.32, 128.91 (C-2), 124.53 (C-6), 122.09 (C3H4), 116.02 (C6H6), 114.61, 111.95, 110.89 (C-7), 33.01 (NCH3), 26.43 (CH2).

IR (KBr disk, cm−1): 3114, 3012, 2925, 1475, 1435, 1375, 1214, 1045, 754.

UV-Vis (CH3OH): λ = 219 nm (ε = 80,100), λ = 300 nm (ε = 27,600), λ = 410 nm (ε = 4000).

Microanalysis calculated for C30H26Cl2N2Br2Ti: Calcd. C, 51.99%; H, 3.78%; N, 3.94%; Found C, 52.48%; H, 3.89%; N, 3.84%.

5-Chloro-1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde was prepared as per the literature in 90% yield and verified via 1H NMR [28].

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 9.93 (s, 1H), 8.28 (d, d = 1.4, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.32–7.18 (m, 2H), 3.85 (d, d = 6.0, 3H).
5-Chloro-2-(cyclopenta-2,4-dienylidenemethyl)-1-methyl-1H-indole (4e). 5-Chloro-1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde (3e) (2.60 g; 13.5 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (70 mL). Freshly cracked cyclopentadiene (1.1 mL; 13.5 mmol) was added to the solution followed by pyrrolidine (1.1 mL; 13.5 mmol) and the colour gradually changed from yellow to red. After 16 h an orange solid precipitated, this was filtered to give a 56% yield (1.81 g; 7.51 mmol).

\(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.78 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.57 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.35 (s, 1H, C\(_{5}H_4\)CH), 7.30–7.21 (m, 1H, C\(_{5}H_4\)), 6.50–6.43 (m, 1H, C\(_{5}H_4\)), 6.43–6.34 (m, 1H, C\(_{5}H_4\)), 3.85 (s, 3H, NCH\(_3\)).

\(^{13}\)C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 140.92, 135.38, 133.64 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 132.43 (C-2), 129.19 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 128.81, 127.04 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 126.90 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 123.18 (C-4), 119.26 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 118.61, 112.89, 110.82, 109.98, 33.57 (NCH\(_3\)).

\(\lambda_{\text{max}}\) [nm], \((\varepsilon\) [L mol\(^{-1}\) cm\(^{-1}\)]), CHCl\(_3\): 276 (12000), 370 (9000).

ES-MS: m/z 207 [M–Cl + H]\(^+\).

IR (KBr disk, cm\(^{-1}\)): 3351, 3110, 2922, 1610, 1481, 1423, 1375, 1286, 1240, 1141, 1078, 1049, 833.

UV-Vis (CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)): \(\lambda\) 219 nm (\(\varepsilon\) 82,100), \(\lambda\) 310 nm (\(\varepsilon\) 26,100), \(\lambda\) 410 nm (\(\varepsilon\) 4500).

Microanalysis calculated for C\(_{30}\)H\(_{26}\)Cl\(_4\)N\(_2\)Ti (604.21 g/mol): Calcd C, 59.63%; H, 4.34%; N, 4.64%; Found C, 58.12%; H, 4.40%; N, 4.24%.

5-Fluoro-1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbaldehyde was prepared as per the literature in 90% yield and verified via \(^1\)H NMR [29].

\(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 9.95 (s, 1H), 7.97 (dd, \(J = 9.2, 2.5, 1H\)), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.29–7.19 (m, 1H), 7.08 (td, \(J = 9.0, 2.5, 1H\)), 3.86 (s, 3H).

Bis-[(5-fluoro-1-methyl)indol-3-yl)methylcyclopentadienyl] Titanium (IV) Dichloride (5f). Super Hydride (LiBEt\(_3\)H) (7.5 mL, 7.5 mmol, and 1 M) in THF was concentrated to give a 60% yield (1.31 g; 4.54 mmol).

\(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.59 (s, 1H, (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 7.45 (d, \(J = 11.2, 1H\)), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.22–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.04 (t, \(J = 8.7, 1H\)), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H).

\(^{13}\)C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 161.03–159.62 (C-5), 133.46 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 132.84 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 130.42, 129.50, 128.63 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 127.74, 127.63, 126.87 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 119.26 (C\(_{5}H_4\)), 111.42–111.07, 110.64–110.51, 109.99, 104.41–104.09 (C-7), 33.62.

\(^{19}\)F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) −122.50 (td, \(J = 9.2, 4.2, 1F\)).

ES-MS: m/z 207 [M–F + H]\(^+\).

IR (KBr disk, cm\(^{-1}\)): 2933, 2852, 2809, 2762, 1624, 1600, 1553, 1449, 1419, 1340, 1255, 1202, 1075, 1044, 1075, 1009, 889, 771, 761.
lithium cyclopentadienide intermediate solution to give a dark green solution. The solution was stirred for 8 h. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure. The remaining residue was extracted with DCM (100 mL) and filtered through celite to remove the remaining LiCl. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a dark green solid which was washed with ether (50 mL) followed by pentane (50 mL) to give a green solid in 55% yield (1.90 g; 3.31 mmol).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.22–7.09 (m, 4H), 7.00–6.87 (m, 4H), 6.33 (s, 4H, C3H4), 6.28 (s, 4H, C3H4), 4.14 (s, 4H, CH2), 3.71 (s, 6H, NCH3).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 158.80–156.47 (C-5), 137.72, 133.66, 129.22, 128.21, 122.14 (C3H4), 115.94 (C5H4), 112.30–112.25, 110.17–110.05, 109.96–109.90, 103.98–103.75, 32.95 (NCH3), 26.55 (CH2).

19F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl3) δ (−125.09) (−125.19) (m, 1F).

UV-Vis (CH2Cl2): λ 255 nm (ε 85,000), λ 310 nm (ε 26,100), λ 410 nm (ε 4000).

Microanalysis calculated for C30H26Cl2N2F2Ti (571.31 g/mol): Calcd. C, 63.07%; H, 4.59%; N, 4.9%; Found C, 63.15%; H, 4.05%; N, 3.97%.

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