Efficient Modulation of γ-Aminobutyric Acid Type A Receptors by Piperine Derivatives

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ABSTRACT: Piperine activates TRPV1 (transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 receptor) receptors and modulates γ-aminobutyric acid type A receptors (GABAAR). We have synthesized a library of 76 piperine analogues and analyzed their effects on GABAAR by means of a two-microelectrode voltage-clamp technique. GABAAR were expressed in Xenopus laevis oocytes. Structure–activity relationships (SARs) were established to identify structural elements essential for efficiency and potency. Efficiency of piperine derivatives was significantly increased by exchanging the piperidine moiety with either N,N-dipropyl, N,N-disopropyl, N,N-dibutyl, p-methylpiperidine, or N,N-bis(trifluoroethyl) groups. Potency was enhanced by replacing the piperidine moiety by N,N-dibutyl, N,N-disobutyl, or N,N-bistrifluoroethyl groups. Linker modifications did not substantially enhance the effect on GABAAR. Compound 23 [(2E,4E)-S-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-N,N-dipropyl-2,4-pentadienamide] displayed the highest potency (EC50 = 13.8 μM, I(GABA,max) = 1673% ± 146%, EC50 = 51.7 ± 9.5 μM), while 25 [(2E,4E)-S-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-N,N-dibutyl-2,4-pentadienamide] displayed the highest potency (EC50 = 13.8 ± 1.8 μM, I(GABA,max) = 760% ± 47%). Compound 23 induced significantly stronger anxiolysis in mice than piperine and thus may serve as a starting point for developing novel GABAAR modulators.

INTRODUCTION

γ-Aminobutyric acid type A (GABAAR) receptors are the major inhibitory neurotransmitter receptors in mammalian brain.1–3 GABAAR receptors belong to the superfamily of Cys loop liganded ion channels. Five receptor subunits form a central chloride-conducting pore.4–6 Nineteen genes encoding different subunits have been discovered in the human genome, comprising α1–6, β1–3, γ1–3, δ, ε, θ, π, and ρ1–3.7,8 Different subunit combinations may theoretically form a vast number of receptor subtypes with different pharmacological properties (see ref 9 for review). There is consensus that the most abundantly occurring receptor subtype is formed of two α2, two β2, and one γ2 subunits (α2β2γ2 receptor).10–12 Drugs that enhance chloride currents through GABAAR receptors play an important role in the treatment of general anxiety, panic disorders, sleep disturbances, and epilepsy.13–17 The most widely used benzodiazepines induce, however, a variety of side effects including dependence, unwanted sedation, and amnesia, complicating their long-term use.18–20 Hence, there is high unmet medical need for GABAAR receptor modulators lacking these unwanted effects.

Besides their modulation by clinically used drugs such as benzodiazepines, barbiturates, neurosteroids, and anesthetics,3,9,15,21–27 GABAAR receptors are modulated by numerous natural products that may provide lead structures for drug development.28–30

In this context, we31 and others32 have reported that piperine (1-piperoylpiperidine), the pungent component of several natural products, modulates GABAAR and enhances chloride currents.33 In this work, we show that piperine derivatives were able to modulate GABAAR. Furthermore, we demonstrated that the interaction with TRPV1 receptors is diminished by the piperine compounds, providing a dual pharmacological profile of these compounds.

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chloride currents through GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors more potently and more efficiently than piperine and displayed, concordantly, a stronger anxiolytic action. 34

Based on these findings, a library of piperine derivatives was synthesized and investigated with respect to modulation of α<sub>1</sub>β<sub>2</sub>δ<sub>2</sub> GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors expressed in Xenopus laevis oocytes. Within this study we emphasized modifications at the amide functionality and on the diene motif within piperine in order to enhance the modulatory potential of analogue structures. Their structure–activity relationship on GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors was analyzed by establishing binary classification models.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Modification of Amide Nitrogen.** Starting with piperine as lead structure from prior biological assessment, the molecule can be structurally divided into three parts: the 1,3-benzodioxole or aromatic function, the olefinic linker region comprising four carbon atoms, and the amide function natively constituted by a piperidine ring (Figure 1). Within this study, we investigated modifications at the amide group as well as in the linker region.

![Figure 1. Piperine molecule can be structurally divided into three moieties: the 1,3-benzodioxole or aromatic function, the linker region comprising four carbon atoms, and the amide function natively constituted by a piperidine ring.](image)

Modifications at the amide function were implemented in a straightforward fashion (Scheme 1). Piperic acid amides (1–16, 20–23, and 25–43) were synthesized by treating piperic acid chloride with the corresponding amine in the presence of triethylamine in tetrahydrofuran (THF). Compounds 17 and 18 were prepared in the same way from benzodioxolyl acryloyl chloride. Treatment of piperine with Lawesson’s reagent gave thiouamide 44. Reduction of the carbonyl group of piperine with sodium cyanoborohydride afforded unsaturated amine 45 (Scheme 2).

First, we studied the effects of systematic modifications of the amide nitrogen on the potency of piperine derivatives. As illustrated in Figure 2A,B, 10 compounds (22, 23, 25, 28, 33, 34, 35, 38, and 43) at 100 μM induced stronger I<sub>GABA</sub> compared to piperine (≥32%) and were classified as highly active. I<sub>GABA</sub> potentiation of these compounds ranged between 294% ± 66% (28) and 1091% ± 257% (23, see Table 1). At this concentration, three derivatives (17, 30, and 39) were less efficient, while the other compounds did not significantly modulate I<sub>GABA</sub> (see Figure 2A,B and Table 1).

Five derivatives of this first set (22, 23, 25, 35, and 43) with amide modifications enhanced through α<sub>1</sub>β<sub>2</sub>δ<sub>2</sub> GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors with higher efficiency (I<sub>GABA</sub>max: 23 > 22 > 25 > 35) and/or higher potency (EC<sub>50</sub>: 25 < 43) than piperine (Figure 2C,D and Table 2).

**N,N-Dipropyl-Substituted Compounds 22 And 23 Display the Highest Efficiency.** Compounds 22 (N,N-dipropyl) and 23 (N,N-diisopropyl) modulated I<sub>GABA</sub> most efficiently (I<sub>GABA</sub>max for 22, 1581% ± 74%; I<sub>GABA</sub>max for 23, 1673% ± 146%; I<sub>GABA</sub>max for piperine, 302% ± 27%). Compounds 35 (I<sub>GABA</sub>max 733% ± 60%) and 25 (I<sub>GABA</sub>max 760% ± 47%) were less efficient, underscoring the important role of a noncyclic disubstituted amide motif (Figure 2C).

**N,N-Dibutyl-Substituted Compound 25 Displays the Highest Potency.** Figure 2D illustrates I<sub>GABA</sub> modulation by the most potent N-substituted piperine derivative (EC<sub>50</sub> for 25, 13.8 ± 1.8 μM < EC<sub>50</sub> for 43, 23.1 ± 3.3 μM < EC<sub>50</sub> for piperine, 52.4 ± 9.4 μM). Based on the modifications at the amide group, it can be concluded that installation of noncyclic substituents bearing 3–4 carbons each at the tertiary amide improves both efficacy and potency of the analogue compounds.

**Rigidification of the Linker Region Has No Significant Effect on I<sub>GABA</sub> Modulation.** The influence of linker rigidity on I<sub>GABA</sub> modulation was studied by means of a library comprising 32 linker derivatives. According to Zaug et al. 31 and Pedersen et al., 32 a carbon chain containing at least four carbons, a conjugated double bond adjacent to the amide group, and a bulky amine moiety seem to facilitate efficient receptor binding and/or I<sub>GABA</sub> modulation.

Based on previous reports by Zaug et al., 31 we hypothesized that rigidification of the linker part of the structure may beneficially affect biological activity. 31 This assessment was based in particular on a decrease in modulatory capacity when partially saturated linkers were installed or when structural flexibility was increased by extending the linker length.

Three major structural modifications were envisaged (Scheme 1). (i) Replacement of the linker by an aryl ring (phenyl, heteroaryl, napthyl): in this arrangement, both alkene groups of the diene system of the linker would be integrated into the rigid aromatic core. (ii) Integration of one linker double bond into a naphthyl ring: this compound class was expected to render more flexibility but still adopt a more rigidified system compared to the piperine diene structure; moreover, arrangement should allow for different angles of the aryl core relative to the amide anchoring group depending on the substitution site at the naphtyl system. (iii) “Ring closure” of the diene motif with the aryl part, consequently generating a carboxylate-substituted naphthyl lead structure: in this arrangement the double bond adopts a bent geometry, and again different angles of the aryl and amide parts can be obtained depending on the substitution site.

For the synthesis of aryl-bridged compounds, two different methods were utilized. For a number of products (46, 49, 53, and 58–64) (Scheme 3), the corresponding bromo-substituted aromatic carboxylic acids were reacted with 3,4-(methyleneedioxy)phenylboronic acid under Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling conditions. 36 The resulting bis(aryl)carboxylic acids were converted to the final amide products via the corresponding acid chloride intermediates. Alternatively, the corresponding bromobenzoic acid amides were prepared prior to the coupling step. Subsequent Suzuki–Miyaura coupling with 3,4-(methyleneedioxy)phenylboronic acid afforded the final products 47, 48, 50–52, and 54–57 (Scheme 3).

In order to access the 5-position of the naphtho[2,3-d]-dioxole core, naphtho[2,3-d]dioxol-5-ol triflate was chosen as a precursor. 37 Heck coupling 38 employing methyl acrylate afforded 65a, which gave acrylic acid 65b after cleavage of the methyl ester (Scheme 4). Amide formation yielded the final products 65–67.

Iridium-catalyzed direct borylation 39 of naphtho[2,3-d]-dioxole allowed direct access to the 6-position of the naphtho[2,3-d]-dioxole core. Boronic acid ester 68a obtained in this step was converted into the corresponding bromide 40.
68b and coupled under standard Heck cross-coupling conditions to afford acrylate 68c (Scheme 4). The methyl ester was hydrolyzed, and acid 68d was converted into products 68–70 (Scheme 4).

Naphthodioxol-5-ol triflate was also used in a palladium-catalyzed hydroxycarbonylation reaction41 to provide access to 68e ester was hydrolyzed, and acid 68f was converted into products 68–70 (Scheme 4).

Scheme 1. Structural Modifications of the Piperine Scaffold

68b and coupled under standard Heck cross-coupling conditions to afford acrylate 68c (Scheme 4). The methyl ester was hydrolyzed, and acid 68d was converted into products 68–70 (Scheme 4).

The combination of linker-modified hydroxycarbonylation reaction41 to provide access to 68e ester was hydrolyzed, and acid 68f was converted into products 68–70 (Scheme 4).

At 100 μM, five compounds (47, 51, 53, 72, and 73) modulated IC50 more efficiently than piperine (see Figure 3A,B and Table 2). IC50 potentiation ranged from 280% ± 52% (51) to 514% ± 76% (72). IC50 enhancement by 46, 50, 52, 69, 75, 76, and 77 was less pronounced compared to piperine [IC50 potentiation range 42% ± 1% (46) to 178% ± 30% (50)]. None of the other derivatives induced significant IC50 enhancement (see Figure 3A,B and Table 2).

Concentration–response curves of IC50 modulation by linker-modified derivatives 47, 53, 56, 72, and 73 are illustrated in Figure 3C,D. The combination of N,N-dipropyl amide from the series 1–45 with the two most efficient modifications in the linker region (1,4-phenylene and naphthodioxol-5-yl) resulted in 47 (IC50 = 603% ± 87%; EC50 = 70.8 ± 21.1 μM), 72 (IC50 = 706% ± 58%; EC50 = 102.0 ± 11.2 μM), and 73 (IC50 = 480% ± 85%; EC50 = 31.8 ± 5.3 μM) inducing stronger IC50 enhancement than piperine (Table 3). These findings underscore the general validity of favorable N,N-functionalization also for this series of linker-modified compounds. However, none of the modifications led to compounds with a higher activity than the initial parent compound 23.

Selectivity Profile. Previously, we have shown that 24 [(2E,4E)-5-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-N,N-diisobutyl-2,4-pentadienamide] similarly modulates GABA receptors containing either β2/3 or β1 subunits, in contrast to the preferential modulation of β2/3 receptors by piperine.34

In the present study, analysis of the most efficient piperine derivative (23) revealed that GABA receptors composed of αβ2/3 (IC50 = 617% ± 146%) and αβ2/3 (IC50 = 1624% ± 156%) subunits were more efficiently modulated than receptors containing αβ2/3 subunits (IC50 = 1284.6% ± 142%; see Table 4). Significantly weaker potentiation was observed for receptors composed of αβ2/3 (IC50 = 980% ± 129%) and αβ2/3 subunits (IC50 = 1316% ± 55%). Replacing the β2 subunits by β3 subunits did not significantly alter the strength of IC50 potentiation, whereas modulation of GABA receptors containing β1 subunits was significantly less pronounced (IC50 = 1157% ± 69%; p < 0.05). In comparison with αβ2/3 receptors, 23 displayed an increased potency for αβ2/3 receptors, followed by αβ2/3 αβ2/3 and αβ2/3.
αβ2γ2S receptors. EC50 values for the other receptor subtypes did not differ from those for αβ2γ2S (see Figure 4A,B and Tables 4 and 5).

Like 23, derivative 25 most efficiently enhanced I\textsubscript{GABA} through GABA\textsubscript{A} receptors composed of αβ2γ2S subunits (I\textsubscript{GABA, max} = 760% ± 47%; see Table 4 and Figure 4C,D). Replacing the α1 subunit by α2/3/4/5 subunits significantly reduced I\textsubscript{GABA} potentiation by 25 (see Table 4 and Figure 4C). Notably, 25 displayed a more pronounced β2/3 preference compared to piperine or 23 [inducing a 3.9-fold (αβ2γ2S) to 5-fold (αβ2γ2S) stronger I\textsubscript{GABA} enhancement compared to αβ2γ2S receptors]. Compound 25 showed comparable potency for most of the tested receptor subtypes ranging from 13.8 ± 1.8 μM to 56.7 ± 21.0 μM; significantly higher EC50 values were estimated for αβ2γ2S receptors (see Tables 4 and 6).

These data support the previous observation that when the cyclic piperidine residue is replaced by N,N-dialkyl moieties such as N,N-dipropyl (23), N,N-disopropyl (24),\textsuperscript{34} or N,N-dibutyl (25), efficiency and potency can be significantly enhanced. However, while 24\textsuperscript{34} lost its ability to distinguish between the β-subunit isoforms, preferential modulation of β2/3 receptors by 23 was comparable to piperine, and it was even more pronounced for 25 (see Figure 4 B,D and Tables 4−6). Thus, 23 and 25 display compared to classical GABA\textsubscript{A} receptor modulators such as benzodiazepines—a distinct subunit selectivity profile. Unlike benzodiazepines, 23 and 25 also modulate GABA\textsubscript{A} receptors containing α4 subunits with high efficiency and are not dependent on the presence of a γ2S subunit (data not shown). Whether this subunit selectivity profile has any pharmacological relevance has to be clarified in further studies.

Scheme 2. Synthesis of Piperine Derivatives with Modification of the Amide Function and Truncated Alkene Spacer\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Conditions: (a) Amine (3.5 equiv), dry THF, rt. (b) Lawesson’s reagent, dry THF, rt. (c) LiAlH\textsubscript{4}, THF, rt.

\[ \alpha\beta2γ2S \]
Structure–Activity Relationships: General Trends.

When the whole data set was analyzed, several distinct SARs could be deduced. They are mostly related to the substitution pattern at the amide nitrogen atom, as this was the main point of variation in the data set. Thus, concerning N,N-dialkyl-substituted amides, there is evidence that $I_{GABA}$ enhancement is related in a nonlinear (parabolic) function to the number of carbon atoms (Figure 5), with the optimum being dipropyl ($23^\text{23}$). This type of parabolic relationship is quite common, especially when it refers to a parameter that is linked to lipophilicity of the compounds and activity data obtained in a cellular assay. It has, for example, also been observed for a series of capsaicin analogues with respect to their TRPV1 activation.43

Interestingly, whether the alkyl chains are linear or branched does not reverse the order: $20^\text{dimethyl} < 21^\text{diethyl} < 23^\text{dipropyl} < 22^\text{diisopropyl} < 25^\text{dibutyl} < 24^\text{diisobutyl} < 26^\text{dihexyl} < 27^\text{dicyclohexyl}$. With respect to compounds where the amide nitrogen atom is part of a ring, methylpyperines $33^\text{33}$, $34^\text{34}$, and $35^\text{35}$ induced the strongest $I_{GABA}$ potentiation, followed by azepane amide $28^\text{28}$ and piperine. Interestingly, the dimethylpyperine $38^\text{38}$ was comparably active to the parent compound. Introduction of a second heteroatom

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**Figure 2.** (A, B) Modulation of chloride currents through $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{S}$ GABA$_A$ receptors composed of $\alpha_1$, $\beta_2$, and $\gamma_2\text{S}$ subunits by 100 $\mu$M piperine and the indicated derivatives (dotted line indicates cutoff for highly active compounds). (C, D) Concentration-dependent $I_{GABA}$ ($EC_{50}$) enhancement through $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2\text{S}$ GABA$_A$ receptors, (C) for $22^\text{22}$ (▲), $23^\text{23}$ (●), $25^\text{25}$ (◆), and $35^\text{35}$ (■), ranked by efficiency, and (D) for $25^\text{25}$ (○) and $43^\text{43}$ (●), ranked by potency, compared to piperine (dotted line). (E, F) Representative $I_{GABA}$ modulated by (E) $23^\text{23}$ and (F) $25^\text{25}$. Data represent mean ± SEM from at least three oocytes and two oocyte batches. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from zero: *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$. Data for piperine were taken from ref 31.
Table 1. \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) Modulation through \(\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\) GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptors by Indicated Compounds (100 \(\mu\)M)<sup>a</sup>

| compd | modulation of \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) (%) | n | compd | modulation of \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) (%) | n |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|-------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1     | 0 ± 0                           | 3 | 25    | 506 ± 74**                      | 3 |
| 2     | 10 ± 0                          | 3 | 26    | 0 ± 0                           | 3 |
| 3     | 5 ± 5                           | 3 | 27    | 13 ± 13                         | 3 |
| 4     | −15 ± 9                         | 3 | 28    | 294 ± 66*                       | 3 |
| 5     | −2 ± 2                          | 3 | 29    | 0 ± 0                           | 3 |
| 6     | −7 ± 3                          | 3 | 30    | 113 ± 17*                       | 3 |
| 7     | 8 ± 7                           | 3 | 31    | −20 ± 20                        | 3 |
| 8     | −8 ± 6                          | 3 | 32    | −5 ± 5                          | 3 |
| 9     | 0 ± 0                           | 3 | 33    | 359 ± 50*                       | 3 |
| 10    | 1 ± 7                           | 3 | 34    | 439 ± 31*                       | 3 |
| 11    | 51 ± 11                         | 3 | 35    | 568 ± 54                        | 3 |
| 12    | −6 ± 6                          | 3 | 36    | 33 ± 9                          | 3 |
| 13    | 33 ± 17                         | 3 | 37    | 26 ± 14                         | 3 |
| 14    | 0 ± 0                           | 3 | 38    | 218 ± 43*                       | 3 |
| 15    | −1 ± 17                         | 3 | 39    | 183 ± 20*                       | 3 |
| 16    | −6 ± 6                          | 3 | 40    | 12 ± 8                          | 3 |
| 17    | 79 ± 8*                         | 3 | 41    | 5 ± 5                           | 3 |
| 18    | 66 ± 10                         | 3 | 42    | 48 ± 12                         | 3 |
| 19    | 61 ± 28                         | 3 | 43    | 445 ± 74*                       | 3 |
| 20    | 258 ± 28                        | 3 | 44    | 17 ± 17                         | 3 |
| 21    | 896 ± 344*                      | 3 | 45    | −16 ± 14                        | 3 |
| 22    | 1091 ± 357*                     | 3 |       |                                 |   |

<sup>a</sup> All data are given as mean ± SEM. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from zero: *\(p < 0.05\), **\(p < 0.01\).

Table 2. \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) Modulation through \(\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\) GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptors by Indicated Compounds (100 \(\mu\)M)<sup>a</sup>

| compd | modulation of \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) (%) | n | compd | modulation of \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) (%) | n |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|-------|---------------------------------|---|
| 46    | 42 ± 1**                        | 3 | 62    | 13 ± 2                          | 3 |
| 47    | 364 ± 55**                      | 3 | 63    | 12 ± 4                          | 3 |
| 48    | 49 ± 7                          | 3 | 64    | 4 ± 4                           | 3 |
| 49    | 30 ± 15                         | 3 | 65    | 105 ± 18                        | 3 |
| 50    | 178 ± 32**                      | 3 | 66    | 67 ± 23                         | 3 |
| 51    | 280 ± 52**                      | 3 | 67    | 18 ± 9                          | 3 |
| 52    | 63 ± 12*                        | 3 | 68    | −1 ± 12                         | 3 |
| 53    | 298 ± 31**                      | 3 | 69    | 74 ± 1*                         | 3 |
| 54    | 34 ± 8                          | 3 | 70    | 32 ± 12                         | 3 |
| 55    | 79 ± 24                         | 3 | 71    | 32 ± 10                         | 3 |
| 56    | 114 ± 11                        | 3 | 72    | 334 ± 23**                      | 3 |
| 57    | 15 ± 15                         | 3 | 73    | 514 ± 76**                      | 3 |
| 58    | −5 ± 12                         | 3 | 74    | 60 ± 17                         | 3 |
| 59    | 134 ± 39                        | 3 | 75    | 58 ± 29*                        | 3 |
| 60    | 51 ± 21                         | 3 | 76    | 122 ± 26*                       | 3 |
| 61    | 11 ± 2                          | 3 | 77    | 138 ± 29*                       | 3 |

<sup>a</sup> All data are given as mean ± SEM. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from zero: *\(p < 0.05\), **\(p < 0.01\).

into the ring led to almost complete loss of \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) enhancement (N-alkylpiperazine amides 31, 32, 40, 41, and 42 and morpholine amide 29).

Replacement of the tertiary nitrogen atom for a secondary one, irrespective of alkyl or aryl substitution, led to a complete loss of activity (aryl-substituted N, 1–3, 5–7, 9, and 10; alkyl-substituted N, 4, 8, and 11–16). Reducing the H-bond acceptor strength of the amide by synthesizing the respective thiocarboxamide (44) abolished the modulatory activity. Reduction of the amide to the analogous amine changed the profile of the compound from potentiation (piperazine at 100 \(\mu\)M, 226% ± 26%) to inactive (45 at 100 \(\mu\)M, −16% ± 14%; Table 1).

With respect to the linker region, shortening the distance by removing one vinylene unit significantly reduced \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) enhancement (piperine vs 17 and 22 vs 18). All the other modifications, such as rigidification by inserting benzene, thiophene, or naphthalene moieties, reduced \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) potentiation by at least a factor of 5 compared to 23. Interestingly, the modulatory activity did not seem to be related to distance of pharmacophoric substructures, such as the benzodioxole and the amide moiety. For naphthalene analogues 72 and 65, an increase in distance led to a decrease of activity, whereas in the case of 22 and 18, a decrease of distance led to a decrease of activity. Comparing 23 and 70, which show identical distance of these two moieties, 70 completely lacks activity (32% ± 12%, Table 1). In conclusion, the best compounds achieved in terms of efficiency were the piperine analogues 22 and 23.

**Computational Analysis.** In order to rationalize the trends observed in the SAR with respect to physicochemical properties and chemical substructures, we explored the possibility to apply quantitative structure–activity relationship (QSAR) methods. As \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) potentiation does not allow classical QSAR analysis, binary classification models were built from five methods and three descriptor sets. For these studies, all 76 piperine derivatives described above were employed. Sixteen compounds showing \(\geq 200\%\) \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) potentiation were assigned to an active class, since they were at least as active as the lead compound piperine. The remaining 60 ligands were assigned to an inactive class. Classification methods comprised instance-based classifier (IBK), J48 decision tree (J48), naïve-Bayes classifier (NB), random forest (RF), and support vector machine (SMO) implemented in the software package WEKA.<sup>45</sup> The software package Molecular Operating Environment (MOE) was used for calculation of 2D descriptors and fingerprints. The three descriptor sets used comprised six 2D descriptors obtained after applying a feature selection algorithm on the whole panel of 125 2D MOE descriptors (6D), 11 physical chemical properties (PHYSCHEM), and MACCS fingerprints (MACCS).

The statistical parameters obtained for the 15 best classification models are listed in Table 7. Most of the models possess reliable quality (except models 11 and 13); that is, values of the Matthews correlation coefficient (MCC) are higher than 0.4 and total accuracy varies from 0.7 to 0.9.

Models 3 and 4, although possessing the best statistical performance parameters, are not discussed further, as they are difficult to interpret. Instead, models 7 and 12 are discussed in more detail, because these models (i) show almost equal performance, (ii) were built using descriptors of physical chemical properties and MACCS fingerprints, (iii) provide clear separation between active and inactive instances, and (iv) allow us to trace back the decisive chemical and structural descriptors for the data set.

The decision tree obtained in model 7 with PHYSCHEM descriptors (Figure 6) uses as a first criterion for separation of active and inactive piperine derivatives: the topological polar surface area. By applying a threshold of 39, 25 inactive ligands exhibiting polar substituents at the amide nitrogen were filtered out. These include compounds 1–16 with monosubstituted amide function and compounds 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 40–42, and 44 containing several heteroatoms (e.g., OH groups or an additional nitrogen as in piperazines or both). Thus, application of a single filter decreased the number of inactive ligands in the
data set almost by half, from 60 to 35 compounds. In the next branch of the decision tree, 10 compounds with less than four rotatable bonds were excluded from the data set. These included highly rigid piperine derivatives with linker regions modified to either a single double bond (17) or to an aromatic system (46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 65, 68, 71, and 75). Furthermore, 11 compounds with high lipophilicity (log P > 5.2) were filtered out: 26 and 27 with n-hexyl and cyclohexyl substituents at the amide nitrogen, as well as 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 67, 70, 77, and 63, which have dibutyl and dipropyl substituents in the same region. The fact that the top-ranked compounds are either N,N-dipropyl-, N,N-dibutyl-, or N,N-diisobutyl-substituted is reflected in the next leaf, which assigns five compounds (23, 24, 54, 43, and 73) with more than seven rotatable bonds to the active class. The last two branches of the decision tree filter out compounds on the basis of their molecular weight and refractivity.

The decision tree obtained for model 12 with MACCS fingerprints (Figure 7) is fully in line with the one based on the PHYSCHEM descriptor set. The first filtering criterion was presence or absence of an NH group. It filtered 21 derivatives (1–16, 31, 32, 40, 42, and 45), most of which were those showing high polar surface area (TPSA). The next branching filter was presence of a sulfur atom, which removes six inactive ligands (30, 44, and 58–61) from the data set. The next leaf separates compounds that do not have a six-membered ring as in piperidinyl, cyclohexyl, and morpholinyl, which led to seven correctly classified active ligands (21–23, 24, 50, 28, and 43) and three misclassified inactives (18, 20, and 26). This criterion is in line with the filter “b_rotN > 7” for active compounds in the PHYSCHEM model.

To summarize, active piperine analogues are mainly characterized by a topological polar surface smaller than 39, have at least three rotatable bonds (better more than 7), and show a log P value smaller than 5.2.

Compounds 25 and 23 Induce Anxiolysis in Mice. Activation of TRPV1 by piperine and its derivatives may cause unwanted side effects, including changes in pain sensation and body temperature and induction of fear that would interfere with GABA<sub>A</sub>-mediated effects<sup>45,46</sup> (for review see ref 47). In order to rule out potential activation of TRPV1, selected compounds were studied in <i>X. laevis</i> oocytes for interaction with TRPV1 prior to in vivo characterization. The most potent (25) and most efficient (23) piperine analogues (Table 3, Figure 2C,D) did not activate TRPV1 expressed in <i>Xenopus</i> oocytes (upon application of 100 μM, data not shown). Both compounds were further characterized concerning their anxiolytic activity (see also ref 34).

As illustrated in Figure 8A, male C57BL/6N mice treated with 23 at doses ≥0.3 mg/kg body weight spent significantly more time in the open arms (OA) of the elevated plus maze (EPM) test compared to a saline-treated control group (control, 28.7% ± 2.7% for n = 41; 23 at 0.3 mg/kg, 45.6% ± 3.2% for n = 17; p < 0.01). This effect was dose-dependent and reached its maximum at a dose of 3 mg/kg body weight, indicating strong anxiolytic effects of 23. Similarly, mice treated with 25 also spent significantly more time in the OA of the EPM test at doses ≥0.3 mg/kg body weight compared to saline-treated control littermates (control, 28.7% ± 2.7% for n = 41; 25 at 0.3 mg/kg, 39.8% ± 4.1% for n = 23; p < 0.05; Figure 8B). The anxiolytic effect of 25 reaching its maximum at a dose of 3 mg/kg body weight (25 at 3 mg/kg, 43.9% ± 4.3% for n = 12), however, was less pronounced compared to 23.

Application of doses ≥10 mg/kg of 23 or 25 did not further increase the anxiolytic effect in the EPM, which is presumably due to the concomitant occurring/developing of reduced
locomotor activity (see Figure 8C,D for sedative effects in the open field test). Compared to piperine and the previously studied \(24^{34}\) (Figure 8A, shaded bars taken from ref 34), anxiolysis induced by \(23\) was significantly \((p < 0.05)\) more enhanced, which might reflect the stronger \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) potentiation by \(23\) and/or the higher potency of \(23\) on receptors containing \(\alpha_{1/3}\) and \(\beta_3\) subunits. Interestingly, the anxiolytic effect of the most potent and also more efficient derivative \(25\) did not differ from that of piperine and \(24^{34}\). It has, thus, to be clarified in further studies to what extent derivatization of the amide moiety affects the anxiolytic properties of piperine derivatives and whether receptors/channels other than \(\text{GABA}_A\) receptors are targeted in vivo by these compounds.

Significant amounts of \(23\) and \(25\) were detected in mouse plasma after intraperitoneal (ip) application (see Table 8). The estimated plasma concentrations were below the micromolar concentrations required for significant \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) potentiation of \(\text{GABA}_A\) receptors expressed in \(Xenopus\) oocytes. However, drugs are commonly less potent on ion channels expressed in \(Xenopus\) oocytes as compared to channels expressed in either mammalian cells or even native tissues.\(^{48}\) The metabolite formation of \(23\) and \(25\) is currently unknown. At the current stage of our research, we cannot exclude that the observed anxiolytic and sedative effects are induced by more active metabolites. Furthermore, the currently unknown brain-barrier penetration of \(23\) and \(25\) and possible tissue accumulation warrants further research.

### CONCLUSIONS

Piperine analogues modulating \(\text{GABA}_A\) receptor with the highest efficiency show a tertiary amide nitrogen, substituted with flexible alkyl chains with a total of 6–8 carbon atoms. Polar substituents as well as rigid substituents give rise to a decrease of activity. Modifications of the linker region that lead to rigidification of the molecules also did not improve efficacy. Compound \(23\) \(((2E,4E)-5-(1,3\text{-benzodioxol}-5\text{-yl})\text{-N,N-di-}\text{propyl}-2,4\text{-pentadienamide})\) induced the strongest modulation of \(\text{GABA}_A\) receptors (maximal \(I_{\text{GABA}}\)-enhancement \(I_{\text{GABA-\text{max}}} = 1673\% \pm 146.3\%\) and \(EC_{50} = 51.7 \pm 9.5\ \mu M\), vs piperine, \(I_{\text{GABA-\text{max}}} = 302\% \pm 27\%\) and \(EC_{50} = 52.4 \pm 9.4\ \mu M\)), while \(25\) \(((2E,4E)-5-(1,3\text{-benzodioxol}-5\text{-yl})\text{-N,N-di-}\text{butyl}-2,4\text{-pentadienamide})\) displayed the highest potency \((EC_{50} = 13.8 \pm 1.8\ \mu M)\) but was less efficient than \(23\) \((I_{\text{GABA-\text{max}}} = 760\% \pm 47\%)\). Both piperine analogues did not
activate TRPV1 and induced pronounced anxiolytic action with little sedation, suggesting their potential use as scaffolds for drug development. The established determinants of efficacy may be used for future synthesis of improved GABA<sub>A</sub> modulators.

### EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

#### Biological Activity.

All experiments on animals were carried out in accordance with the Austrian Animal Experimental Law, which is in line with EU Directive 2010/63/EU. Every effort was made to minimize the number of animals used.

**Expression of GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptors in Xenopus laevis Oocytes and Two-Microelectrode Voltage-Clamp Experiments.** Preparation of stage V–VI oocytes from X. laevis and synthesis of capped runoff poly(A) cRNA transcripts from linearized cDNA templates (pCMV vector) was performed as previously described. Female X. laevis frogs (Nasco) were anesthetized by 15 min incubation in a 0.2% MS-222 (methanesulfonate salt of 3-aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester; Sigma–Aldrich, Vienna, Austria) solution before removal of parts of

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**Figure 3.** (A, B) Modulation of chloride currents through GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors composed of α<sub>1</sub>, β<sub>2</sub>, and γ<sub>2S</sub> subunits by 100 μM piperine and the indicated derivatives (dotted line indicates cutoff for highly active compounds). (C, D) Concentration-dependent I<sub>GABA</sub> (EC<sub>50</sub>) enhancement through α<sub>1</sub>β<sub>2</sub>γ<sub>2S</sub> GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors: (C) by 47 (▲), 53 (▲), and 72 (●), ranked by efficiency, and (D) by 56 (▲) and 73 (●), ranked by potency, compared to piperine (dotted line). (E, F) Representative I<sub>GABA</sub> modulated by (E) 72 and (F) 73. Data represent mean ± SEM from at least three oocytes and two oocyte batches. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from zero: *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01. Data for piperine were taken from ref 31.
Table 3. Efficiency and Potency of Further Characterized Piperine Derivatives and Piperine

| compd | \(I_{\text{GABA, max}}\) (%) | EC_{50} (μM) | \(n_{\text{hit}}\) | \(n\) |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|--------|------|
| piperine | 302 ± 27 | 52.4 ± 9.3 | 1.5 ± 0.2 | 3 |
| 22 | 1581 ± 74** | 86.7 ± 13.9 | 2.3 ± 0.2 | 6 |
| 23 | 1673 ± 146** | 51.7 ± 9.5 | 3.1 ± 0.8 | 6 |
| 25 | 760 ± 47** | 13.8 ± 1.8** | 1.8 ± 0.1 | 6 |
| 35 | 733 ± 60** | 67.7 ± 11.0 | 1.9 ± 0.3 | 6 |
| 43 | 505 ± 24** | 231 ± 3.3* | 1.6 ± 0.2 | 6 |
| 47 | 603 ± 87* | 70.8 ± 21.1 | 1.2 ± 0.2 | 3 |
| 53 | 388 ± 64 | 55.3 ± 17.6 | 1.5 ± 0.2 | 3 |
| 56 | 165 ± 4** | 36.8 ± 2.0 | 1.2 ± 0.0 | 3 |
| 72 | 706 ± 58** | 1020 ± 11.2 | 1.9 ± 0.2 | 5 |
| 73 | 480 ± 85 | 31.8 ± 5.3 | 2.7 ± 0.2 | 6 |

*From ref 31, including number of experiments. Asterisks indicate significant differences from piperine: *\(p < 0.05\), **\(p < 0.01\).

Table 4. Efficiency and Potency of 23 and 25 on GABA_A Receptors of Different Subunit Compositions

| receptor subtype | \(I_{\text{GABA, max}}\) (%) | EC_{50} (μM) | \(n_{\text{hit}}\) | \(n\) |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|------|
| Compound 23 | | | | |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 1157 ± 69* | 57.5 ± 7.3 | 1.8 ± 0.1 | 5 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 1673 ± 146 | 51.7 ± 9.5 | 3.1 ± 0.8 | 6 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 1240 ± 128 | 34.7 ± 5.7 | 1.9 ± 0.2 | 5 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 980 ± 129** | 26.4 ± 6.6 | 1.9 ± 0.4 | 6 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 1285 ± 142 | 36.6 ± 7.2 | 1.9 ± 0.3 | 5 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 1316 ± 58 | 34.7 ± 3.8 | 1.7 ± 0.1 | 7 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 1624 ± 156 | 61.9 ± 10.4 | 1.4 ± 0.1 | 7 |

| Compound 25 | | | | |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 152 ± 30** | 15.9 ± 4.9 | 1.3 ± 0.6 | 5 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 760 ± 47 | 13.8 ± 1.8 | 1.8 ± 0.1 | 8 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 587 ± 8** | 29.5 ± 2.9** | 1.5 ± 0.1 | 4 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 512 ± 36** | 14.8 ± 1.9 | 2.2 ± 0.3 | 4 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 617 ± 42* | 16.0 ± 2.7 | 1.8 ± 0.1 | 6 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 419 ± 73** | 56.7 ± 21.0 | 1.3 ± 0.3 | 4 |
| \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S} \) | 387 ± 30** | 17.2 ± 1.4 | 1.7 ± 0.2 | 5 |

*Asterisks indicate significant differences from \(\alpha/\beta\gamma/\delta\text{5S}\) receptor subtype as follows: *\(p < 0.05\), **\(p < 0.01\).

Fast Perfusion System. GABA and the studied derivatives were applied by means of the ScreeningTool (npi electronic, Tamm, Germany) fast perfusion system as described previously.\(^{30}\) To elicit \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) the chamber was perfused with 120 μL of GABA- or compound-containing solution at a volume rate of 300 μL/s.\(^{34}\) Care was taken to account for possible slow recovery from increasing levels of desensitization in the presence of high drug concentrations. The duration of washout periods was therefore extended from 1.5 min (<10 μM compounds) to 30 min (≥10 μM compounds). Oocytes with maximal current amplitudes >3 μA were discarded to exclude voltage clamp errors.

Data Analysis: GABA_A Receptors. Stimulation of chloride currents by modulators of the GABA_A receptor was measured at a GABA concentration eliciting between 3% and 7% of the maximal current amplitude (EC\(_{50}\)). The GABA EC\(_{50}\) was determined for each oocyte individually. Enhancement of the chloride current was defined as \(I_{\text{GABA-compd}}/I_{\text{GABA}} = 1\), where \(I_{\text{GABA-compd}}\) is the current response in the presence of a given compound and \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) is the control GABA current. \(I_{\text{GABA, max}}\) reflects the maximal \(I_{\text{GABA}}\) enhancement. Concentration–response curves were generated and the data were fitted by nonlinear regression analysis using Origin Software (OriginLab Corp.). Data were fitted to the equation 1/(1 + \((\text{EC}_{50}/\text{compound})^\alpha\)), where \(n_{\text{hit}}\) is the Hill coefficient. Each data point represents the mean ± SEM from at least three oocytes and ≥2 oocyte batches. Statistical significance was calculated by paired Student t-test with a confidence interval of <0.05.

Molecular Modeling and Quantitative Structure–Activity Relationships. Data Set. The 2D structures of 76 piperine derivatives and piperine were drawn in the InstantJChem package for Excel (www.chemaxon.com/products/jchem-for-excel) and exported in sdf format. The LigPrep tool provided by Schrödinger in the Maestro package (Maestro, version 9.2; Schrödinger LLC, New York, 2011) was used to generate low-energy 3D structures and protonated states. All possible stereoisomers per ligand were computed and one low-energy conformation was generated per each stereoisomer in MMFF force field. The protonated states were determined at pH 7.4 (pH used in the experiments). For compounds 33, 34, 36, 38, and 39, several stereoisomers were determined. Since these structures were not ionizable at this pH, the stereoisomers were considered equal in terms of 2D structure and duplicates were removed. Subsequently, the structures were imported into MOE, where partial atomic charges were calculated in the MMFF94 force field. Piperine (obtained from Sigma–Aldrich, Vienna, Austria) was used as a reference compound to determine the class labels of its derivatives. Potentiation of GABA current by piperine was 226% ± 26%,\(^{31}\) therefore, compounds with potentiation ≥200% were assigned to the active class, otherwise to the inactive. This led to an unbalanced data set with 17 “active” and 60 “inactive” compounds.

Descriptor Sets. One hundred forty-three 2D descriptors implemented in MOE were calculated. The full list is provided in Supporting Information (Table S1A). Descriptors showing no variance were removed from the data set, and the remaining 125 descriptors (Supporting Information, Table S1B) underwent feature selection by the BestFirst algorithm implemented in the software package WEKA version 3.7.9. Consequently, the six descriptors left (set 6D) were used for further classification studies (Table 9). Additionally, as a reference descriptor set, we used 11 descriptors of physicochemical properties (set PHYSCHEM) from the list of 125 descriptors described above (Table 10). These descriptors allow us to trace molecular features important for biological activity and have previously shown good performance in application to ligand-based studies.\(^{32}\) As an attempt to trace the structural features relevant to the activity of piperrine derivatives, MACCS Fingerprints (MACCS Keys; MDL Information Systems, Inc., San Leandro, CA) were computed in MOE. MACCS are a set of structural keys, where each key describes a small substructure consisting of up to 10 non-hydrogen atoms. A Python script (Supporting Information) was applied to divide the fingerprints into bit strings. The latter were further used in the classification studies as descriptor set “MACCS.”
Computational Methods. As classification methods, instance-based classifier (IBk), J48 decision tree (J48), naïve-Bayes classifier (NB), random forest (RF), and Support vector machine (SMO) were used as implemented in Weka. All methods were used with the default parameter settings. Nevertheless, different costs were associated with misclassified compounds since the data set was unbalanced. The costs were evaluated by use of an in-house script (Supporting Information), which consequently built models with different costs of the false positive (FP) and false negative (FN) compounds (from 1 to 200 with step of 1 for FN and from 0 to 20 with step of 0.1 for FP). Moreover, inside the script the 10-fold cross-validation was applied and statistical parameters were computed. Subsequently, one model per method and descriptor set was selected on the basis of highest values of MCC, accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity and was taken for visual inspection and possible interpretation. The cost-sensitive parameters obtained for the best 15 models are listed in Table 11.

Statistical Parameters. The statistical parameters of every model were calculated on the basis of values from confusion matrix (for details see ref 52), where TP and TN stand for correctly classified active and inactive compounds and FP and FN for misclassified inactive and active ligands. The true-positive rates of active (sensitivity) and inactive (specificity) classes were calculated by the following formulas:

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$
$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

Figure 4. Analysis of subunit preferential $I_{\text{GABA}}$ enhancement by (A, B) the most efficient (23) and (C, D) the most potent (25) piperine derivatives. (E, F) Representative $I_{\text{GABA}}$ through seven GABA$_A$ receptor subtypes by 23 at 100 μM. Data represent mean ± SEM from at least three oocytes and two oocyte batches.
Table 5. Comparison of Potency and Efficiency of 23 for GABAA Receptors of Different Subunit Compositions d

| α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  |
| α1β2γ3S  | *        | **       | *        | **       | *        | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | **       | **       | *        | **       | *        | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | *        | **       | **       | **       | *        | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | **       | *        | **       | **       | **       | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| α1β2γ3S  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |

“Potency (P), expressed as EC50, and efficiency (E), expressed as I_{GABA-max} are compared. Asterisks indicate statistical significance as follows: *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01.

Table 6. Comparison of Potency and Efficiency of 25 for GABAA Receptors of Different Subunit Compositions d

| α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  | α1β2γ3S  |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  | P E P E  |
| α1β2γ3S  | **       | **       | **       | **       | *        | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | **       | *        | **       | **       | *        | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | *        | **       | **       | **       | **       | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | **       | **       | **       | **       | **       | **       |
| α1β2γ3S  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |
| α1β2γ3S  | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        | *        |

“Potency (P), expressed as EC50, and efficiency (E), expressed as I_{GABA-max} are compared. Asterisks indicate statistical significance as follows: *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01.

MCC is independent of the class sizes and therefore gives a rational evaluation of prediction in our case. It can return values from −1 to +1, where +1 determines perfect prediction, 0 means random classification, and −1 represents a total misclassification. The value of 0.4 was taken as a threshold to filter the best-performing models.

Behavioral Studies. Male mice (C57BL/6N) were obtained from Charles River Laboratories (Sulzbach, Germany). For maintenance, mice were group-housed (maximum five mice per type IIL cage) with free access to food and water. At least 24 h before the commencement of experiments, mice were transferred to the testing facility, where they were given free access to food and water. The temperature in the maintenance and testing facilities was 23 ± 1 °C; the humidity was 40–60%; a 12 h light–dark cycle was in operation (lights on from 07:00 to 19:00). Only male mice aged 3–6 months were tested.

Compounds were applied by intraperitoneal (ip) injection 30 min before each test. Testing solutions were prepared in a solvent composed of 0.9% NaCl solution with 10% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and 3% Tween 80. Application of the solvent alone did not influence animal behavior. All doses are indicated as milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the animal.

Elevated Plus Maze Test. The animals’ behavior was tested over 5 min on an elevated plus maze 1 m above ground consisting of two closed and two open arms, each 50 × 5 cm in size. The test instrument was built from gray PVC; the height of closed arm walls was 20 cm. Illumination was set to 180 Lux. Animals were placed in the center, facing an open arm. Analysis of open and closed arm entries and time on open arm was automatically done with Video-Mot 2 equipment and software (TSE Systems, Bad Homburg, Germany).

Open Field Test. Ambulation was tested over 10 min in a 50 × 50 cm flexfield box equipped with infrared rearing detection. Illumination was set to 150 Lux. The animals’ explorative behavior was analyzed by use of the ActiMot 2 equipment and software (TSE-systems, Bad Homburg, Germany). Arenas were subdivided into border (up to 8 cm from wall), center (20 × 20 cm, 16% of total area), and intermediate area according to the recommendations of EMPRESS (European...
Estimation of Plasma Levels. Trunk blood from male C57BL/6N (6 months) was taken 15, 30, and 60 min after ip application of 23 and 25 (doses 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg body weight; injection solutions were prepared as described for behavioral analysis). At each time point, mice were euthanized and blood samples (500−800 μL) were collected and compiled into ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)-coated microtubes (1.6 mg of EDTA/sample) and centrifuged at 12 000 rpm for 5 min at 4 °C. Plasma samples were transferred into 1.5 mL tubes and stored at −80 °C until analysis.

Materials. All solvents used were of UPLC grade. Acetonitrile and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were supplied by Scharlau (Barcelona, Spain). Methanol was from Lab-Scan (Gliwice, Poland). Ammonium formate, formic acid and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) were purchased from BioSolve (Valkenswaard, Netherlands), and HPLC-grade water was obtained from an EASYpure II (Barnstead, Dubuque, IA) water purification system. Blank K3EDTA C57BL/6N mouse plasma was collected for generating plasma calibrators and quality controls (QC).

Preparations of Calibrators and Quality Control Samples. Two separate sets of 23 and 25 stock solutions were prepared in DMSO for making calibrators and quality control (QC) samples. Plasma calibrators were prepared by spiking corresponding stock solutions into a blank plasma sample. The following 23 and 25 concentrations were added: 20, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, and 2000 ng/mL. The same blank plasma and both stock solutions (for QC) were used to generate three level plasma QC samples at 60, 1000, and 1600 ng/mL for both 23 and 25.

Figure 6. Decision tree obtained for the data set of 76 piperine derivatives with PHYSCHEM descriptor set.

Figure 7. Decision tree obtained for the data set of 76 piperine derivatives with MACCS fingerprints.
Two internal standard (IS) stock solutions of 22 and 24 were prepared in DMSO in order to generate working solutions (WS) at 200 ng/mL in methanol.

**Sample Preparation for UHPLC-MS/MS Analysis.** Plasma proteins were precipitated by the addition of 50 μL of WS at 200 ng/mL of the corresponding IS: 22 (for 23) or 24 (for 25) and 500 μL of ice-cold acetonitrile to 20 μL of K,EDTA mouse plasma. Samples were vortexed at 1400 rpm for 10 min and then centrifuged at 13200 g for 20 min at 10 °C. The supernatant was transferred into a 96-deep-well plate for drying under nitrogen gas flow (Evaporex EVX-96, Apricot Designs, Monrovia, CA) and redissolved in 200 μL of injection solvent (65% 10 mM ammonium formate + 0.05% formic acid, 35% acetonitrile + 0.05% formic acid) before MS/MS analysis.

**LC-MS/MS Analyses.** Quantification was performed on a 1290 Infinity LC system coupled with a 6460 triple quadrupole mass spectrometer with Jet Stream Technology, and data was processed with a MassHunter Workstation Software version B.06.00 (Agilent; Waldbronn, Germany). The 1290 Infinity LC system was equipped with a binary capillary pump, degasser, autosampler, autosampler thermostat, thermostated column compartment, and FlexCube. Separation was performed at 55 °C on a Kinetex XB-C18 column, 100 × 2.1 mm, 1.7 μm particle size (Phenomenex; Torrance, CA); mobile phase of (A) 0.05% formic acid in 10 mM ammonium formate (B) was 0.05% formic acid in 65% acetonitrile. Data were collected using the MassHunter acquisition software and analyzed with MassHunter Qualitative Software version B.06.00 (Agilent; Waldbronn, Germany).

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**Table 8. Estimated Plasma Levels of Derivatives 23 and 25 after Intraperitoneal Application**

| applied dose (mg/kg body weight) | mean plasma concn (ng/mL) | n |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Compound 23                      |                           |   |
| 1                                | 60.6 ± 14.5               | 3 |
| 3                                | 1940 ± 50.2               | 3 |
| 10                               | 5930 ± 92.4               | 3 |
| Compound 25                      |                           |   |
| 1                                | 41.5 ± 8.7                | 3 |
| 3                                | 172.0 ± 19.0              | 3 |
| 10                               | 419.0 ± 37.2              | 3 |

"Data are given as mean ± SEM; n indicates the number of animals used.

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**Table 9. Set of Six 2D Descriptors Selected by BestFirst Algorithm for Classification Studies**

| name                  | definition                                                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| density               | molecular mass density: weight divided by vdw_vol (amu/Å³)   |
| lip_don               | no. of OH and NH atoms                                       |
| opr_brigid            | no. of rigid bonds                                           |
| PEOE_RPC+             | relative positive partial charge: largest positive qi divided by the sum of positive qi |
| PEOE_VSA+3            | sum of qi, where qi is in the range [0.15, 0.20]             |
| SMR                   | molecular refractivity (including implicit hydrogens)        |

"This property is an atomic contribution model that assumes the correct protonation state (washed structures). The model was trained on ~7000 structures and results may vary from the mr descriptor.

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Figure 8. Compounds 23 and 25 display anxiolytic effects in the EPM test and little sedation in the OF test. Bars indicate time spent in open arms (OA) as a percentage of the total time 30 min after i.p application of the indicated dose (in milligrams per kilogram of body weight) of (A) 23 and (B) 25 and the total ambulation after application of (C) 23 and (D) 25. White bars illustrate the behavior of control mice. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences to control *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 [analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni]. Shaded bars for the behavioral effects of piperine are taken from ref 34. Behavioral experiments comparing the sedative and anxiolytic potential of piperine, 23, and 25 have been conducted in parallel.

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are described below. Synthetic procedures and characterization was >95%. Unless otherwise noted, chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Microwave reactions were performed on a Biotage Initiator Sixty microwave unit (Biotage AB, Uppsala, Sweden). Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 from Merck (40–63 mm), whereas most separations were performed by using a Büchi Sepapure medium-pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) system with a 9g column (Büchi Labortechnik AG, Flawil, Switzerland). For thin-layer chromatography (TLC), aluminum-backed silica gel was used. Melting points were determined by using a Kofler-type Leica Galen III micro hot stage microscope (Aigner-Unilab Laborfachhandel GmbH, Vienna, Austria) and are uncorrected. For compounds unknown in the literature, either high-resolution mass spectrometry (HR-MS) or combustion analysis was performed. HR-MS was performed by E. Rosenberg at the Institute for Chemical Technologies and Analytics, Vienna University of Technology; all samples were analyzed by liquid chromatography/ion trap time-of-flight mass spectrometry (LC/IT-TOF-MS) in positive or negative ion detection mode with the recording of MS and MS/MS spectra. Combustion analysis was carried out in the Microanalytical Laboratory, Institute of Physical Chemistry, University of Vienna. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC 200 (200 MHz), a Bruker Avance DP160 (200 MHz), or a Bruker Avance 400 (400 MHz) spectrometer (Bruker GmbH, Vienna, Austria) and chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm). For assignment of $^{13}$C multiplicities, standard $^{13}$C distortionless enhancement by polarization transfer (DEPT) or attached proton test (APT) spectra were recorded. HPLC analyses were performed on a Agilent 1200 HPLC system with a Kinetex XB-C18, 50 × 2.1 mm column (Agilent Technologies GmbH, Vienna, Austria). The mobile phase was composed of ACN/water (gradient 50:50 up to 95:5 v/v) with 0.1% AcOH added. GC–MS runs were performed on a Thermo Finnigan Focus GC/DSQ II with a standard capillary column BGB 5 (30 m x i.d. 0.25 mm; Fisher Scientific GmbH, Vienna, Austria).

### Table 11. Cost-Sensitive Parameters

| Method  | Cost FP | Cost FN |
|---------|---------|---------|
| Ibk     | 2       | 2       |
| J48     | 1       | 1       |
| NB      | 1       | 1       |
| RF      | 1       | 1       |
| SMO     | 1       | 1       |
| Descriptor Set MACCS |
| Ibk     | 3       | 3       |
| J48     | 12      | 12      |
| NB      | 8       | 8       |
| RF      | 1       | 1       |
| SMO     | 18.1    | 18.1    |

and (B) 0.05% formic acid in ACN, gradient 40% B for 1 min, linear gradient to reach 88% B after 5 min, shifted to 100% B for 1 min, and back to equilibrium condition of 40% B for 0.7 min; flow rate of 0.5 mL/min; total run time of 7 min. Sample injected volume was 1 μL and autosampler was set at 10 °C. Needle wash solution was MeOH/ACN/IPA/H$_2$O (1:1:1:1 v/v/v/v). Flexible cube was set at a flow rate of 1 mL/min for 20 s.

MS parameters were manually optimized as follows: drying gas N$_2$ gas of 320 °C at a flow rate of 10 L/min, nebulizer pressure of 20 psi, sheath N$_2$ gas of 400 °C at a flow rate of 11 L/min, nozzle voltage of 0 V, capillary voltage of 2.5 kV, and delta EMV 0 V. Quantification was determined in multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) mode with an ESI-MS/MS system in positive ionization mode. The MRM transitions of both and 25 and corresponding internal standard were as shown in Table S2 (Supporting Information).

**Syntheses.** Details of synthesis and characterization of selected products 25, 51, and 62 and key intermediates 65a, 68a–c, 71a, and 75a,b are described below. Synthetic procedures and characterization data for all other compounds are included in Supporting Information. Purity was determined either by elemental analysis or by HPLC and was >95%. Unless otherwise noted, chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification.

Microwave reactions were performed on a Biotage Initiator Sixty microwave unit (Biotage AB, Uppsala, Sweden). Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 from Merck (40–63 mm), whereas most separations were performed by using a Büchi Sepapure medium-pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) system with a 9g column (Büchi Labortechnik AG, Flawil, Switzerland). For thin-layer chromatography (TLC), aluminum-backed silica gel was used. Melting points were determined by using a Kofler-type Leica Galen III micro hot stage microscope (Aigner-Unilab Laborfachhandel GmbH, Vienna, Austria) and are uncorrected. For compounds unknown in the literature, either high-resolution mass spectrometry (HR-MS) or combustion analysis was performed. HR-MS was performed by E. Rosenberg at the Institute for Chemical Technologies and Analytics, Vienna University of Technology; all samples were analyzed by liquid chromatography/ion trap time-of-flight mass spectrometry (LC/IT-TOF-MS) in positive or negative ion detection mode with the recording of MS and MS/MS spectra. Combustion analysis was carried out in the Microanalytical Laboratory, Institute of Physical Chemistry, University of Vienna.
(t, CH₃), 101.2 (t, O–CH₃–O), 107.6 (d), 108.6 (d), 120.7 (d), 124.8 (d), 124.9 (d), 127.4 (d), 128.8 (d), 134.8 (s), 137.9 (s), 141.1 (s), 147.3 (s), 148.2 (s), 171.6 (s, CO–N). HR-MS [M + H⁺] m/z (pred) = 326.1751, m/z (meas) = 326.1749, difference = −0.061 ppm.

[5-Benzodif[1,3]dioxol-5-yl]phthalaldehyde-1-yl(piperidin-1-yl)-methane (62). 1-Ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI·HCl; 65 mg, 0.34 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to a suspension of 62a (50 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1 equiv) and hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt; 52 mg, 0.34 mmol, 2 equiv) in dry dichloromethane (2 mL) under argon at rt. After 2 h, the suspension was transformed into an opaque solution and TLC indicated full consumption of the starting material. Piperidine (0.5 mL) was added to rt and stirring was continued overnight. After full conversion was detected by TLC, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL); washed with 0.5 N HCl, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine (20 mL each); dried with sodium sulfate; and evaporated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography with LP/EtOAc mixture as eluent.

Yield 62% (0.11 mmol, 38 mg), colorless solid, mp 150–153 °C. TLC 0.09 (LP/EtOAc 4:1). 1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.40–1.50 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.66–1.80 (m, 4H, CH₂), 3.15–3.21 (m, 2H, N–CH₂), 3.87–3.93 (m, 2H, N–CH₂–O), 6.04 (s, 2H, O–CH₂–O), 6.93–6.95 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.39–7.56 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.84 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.94 (dd, J₁ = 7.2 Hz, J₂ = 2.6 Hz, 1H, ArH). 13C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 51.7 (q, CH₃), 101.3 (t, O–CH₂–O), 108.2 (d), 110.6 (d), 123.3 (d), 124.3 (d), 124.5 (d), 125.2 (d), 126.2 (d), 126.9 (d), 127.4 (d), 129.0 (s), 131.9 (s), 134.3 (s), 135.2 (s), 140.3 (s), 147.0 (s), 147.5 (s), 169.4 (s, CO–N). HR-MS [M + H⁺] m/z (pred) = 360.1594, m/z (meas) = 360.1597, difference = 0.83 ppm.

(E)-Methyl 3-(Naphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)acrylate (65a). For synthesis of 65a, a modification of a previously published method 38 was employed. A 8-mL vial with magnetic stirrer, screw cap, and septum was charged with naphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dioxole (1.72 g, 10 mmol, 1 equiv), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.27 g, 5 mmol, 5 mmol), [Ir(OMe)cod]₂ (100 mg, 0.018 mmol, 6 mol %), palladium(II) acetate (17 mg, 0.075 mmol, 5 mol %), and 1,10-phenanthroline monohydrate (16 mg, 0.083 mmol, 5.5 mol %), and palladium(II) acetate (2 mg, 0.009 mmol, 1.5 equiv), palladium(II) acetate (8 mg, 0.036 mmol, 3 mol %), and tri-o-tolylphosphine (22 mg, 0.072 mmol, 6 mol %) and flushed with argon. Triethylamine (0.85 mL) was added via syringe and the reaction was heated to 80 °C. TLC monitoring (elucent LP/EtOAc 30:1) showed full conversion after 8 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (30 mL). Due to low solubility of the product in diethyl ether, it was necessary to add ethyl acetate (20 mL) and DCM (10 mL) to obtain a clear solution. The organic phase was washed with 50 mL each water and brine, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporated. Yield 94% (5.55 mg, 0.2 mmol), colorless solid, mp 135–138 °C. TLC 0.40 (LP/EtOAc 3:1). 1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 6.04 (s, 2H, O–CH₂–O), 7.01 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.06 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.38 (dd, J₁ = 8.7 Hz, J₂ = 1.9 Hz, H7), 7.51 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H8), 7.79 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, H7). 13C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 101.3 (t, O–CH₂–O), 103.0 (d), 103.8 (d), 118.1 (s), 127.5 (d), 128.5 (d), 128.9 (d), 131.8 (s), 148.0 (s), 148.3 (s). One signal could not be detected due to low signal intensity.

(E)-Methyl 3-(Naphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dioxol-6-yl)acrylate (68b). An 8-ml vial with magnetic stirrer, screw cap, and septum was charged with 68b (300 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1 equiv), methyl acrylate (163 μL, 1.8 mmol, 1.5 equiv), palladium(II) acetate (8 mg, 0.036 mmol, 3 mol %), and tri-o-tolylphosphine (22 mg, 0.072 mmol, 6 mol %) and flushed with argon. Triethylamine (0.85 mL) was added via syringe and the reaction was heated to 80 °C. TLC monitoring (elucent LP/EtOAc 30:1) showed full conversion after 8 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (30 mL). Due to low solubility of the product in diethyl ether, it was necessary to add ethyl acetate (20 mL) and DCM (10 mL) to obtain a clear solution. The organic phase was washed with 3 × 10 mL of 0.5 N HCl and 30 mL of brine and dried with sodium sulfate. Evaporation of the solvent gave the pure product in quantitative yield.

Yield 95% (310.2 mg, 1.2 mmol), colorless solid, mp 151–152 °C. TLC 0.16 (LP/EtOAc 1:1). 1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 3.81 (s, 3H, CH₃), 6.06 (s, 2H, O–CH₂–O), 6.49 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H, H3), 7.10 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.12 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.50 (dd, J₁ = 8.6 Hz, J₂ = 1.6 Hz, 1H, H7), 7.64 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H8), 7.74–7.83 (m, 2H, 2H, H5, H6). 13C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 51.7 (q, CH₃), 101.3 (t, O–CH₂–O), 103.9 (d), 104.4 (d), 116.9 (d), 127.6 (d), 128.7 (d), 130.3 (s), 130.4 (s), 130.7 (s), 143.1 (d), 144.2 (s), 144.8 (s), 167.2 (d, COOR), HR-MS [M + H⁺] m/z (pred) = 257.0808, m/z (meas) = 257.0807, difference = −0.39 ppm.

Naphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic acid (71a). For synthesis of 71a, a modification of a published procedure 24 was used. In a two-necked flask equipped with magnetic stirrer, septum, and balloon, naphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (96 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1 equiv), 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane (dppp; 7 mg, 0.018 mmol, 6 mol %), and palladium(II) acetate (2 mg, 0.009 mmol, 3 mol %) were suspended in DMF/water 3:1 (1 mL). A steel cannula reaching to the bottom of the flask was used to bubble carbon monoxide through the solution for 10 min; after that, the balloon was filled with CO gas in order to maintain its supply throughout the reaction time. Hünig’s base (0.12 mL, 0.6 mmol, 2 equiv) was added via syringe and the reaction mixture was heated to 70 °C. After 3 h, reaction control with TLC indicated complete consumption of the starting material. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with 3 × 5 mL of saturated NaHCO₃. The combined aqueous extracts were acidified to pH = 2 with 2 N HCl and extracted with 3 × 10 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with 10 mL each water and brine and dried with sodium sulfate. Evaporation of the solvent gave the pure product.
Yield 67% (116 mg, 0.54 mmol), colorless solid, mp 259–263 °C.
TLC 0.60 (CHCl3/MeOH 10%). 1H NMR (acetone-d6, 400 MHz) δ 6.17 (s, 2H, O–CH2–O), 7.33 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.41–7.45 (m, 1H, H7), 8.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.18 (dd, J1 = 7.4 Hz, J2 = 1.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.49 (s, 1H, ArH). 13C NMR (acetone-d6, 100 MHz) δ 101.7 (s, O–CH2–O), 102.2 (d), 104.1 (d), 123.1 (d), 125.7 (s), 128.9 (d), 131.6 (s), 132.4 (d), 133.2 (s), 148.3 (d), 149.5 (s), 162.8 (s, COOR).

Methyl 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-naphthalen-2,3-diol (75a). For synthesis of 75a, a modification of a published method2 was used. A three-necked flask with magnetic stirrer, septum, reflux condenser, and balloon was charged with 5,6-bis(bromomethyl)benzo[f,1,3]dioxole (2.0 g, 6.5 mmol, 1 equiv), acrylamide (2.94 mL, 32.5 mmol, 5 equiv), and anhydrous DMF (50 mL) and was flushed with argon. Sodium iodide (3.9 g, 26 mmol, 1 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C (overnight) (in previous experiments on a smaller scale, full conversion had been reached after 2 h). Above 70 °C the reaction mixture began to turn red. The reaction was quenched with 200 mL of water, and then, sodium thiosulfate 5% was added until the mixture became colorless.
The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C (overnight) (in previous experiments on a smaller scale, full conversion had been reached after 2 h). Above 70 °C the reaction mixture began to turn red. The reaction was quenched with 200 mL of water, and then, sodium thiosulfate 5% was added until the mixture became colorless. The aqueous mixture was extracted with 50 mL each butyl ether (MTBE). The organic phase was washed with 50 mL each water until the washings were colorless (5 × 10 mL extracted with 3 × 10 mL of methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)). The organic phase was phase with 50 mL each water and then, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporated.

Yield 89% (1.35 g, 5.79 mmol, colorless solid, mp 71–72 °C. TLC 0.15 (LP/EE 30:1). 1H NMR (CDCl3, 200 MHz) δ 1.75–1.91 (m, 1H), 2.10–2.22 (m, 1H), 2.61–2.78 (m, 3H), 2.88–2.91 (m, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H, CH3), 5.87 (s, 2H, O–CH2–O), 6.53 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.17 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.66 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.71 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.75 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.85 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.90 (dd, J1 = 8.6 Hz, J2 = 1.6 Hz, 1H, H7), 8.38 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H, H5). 13C NMR (CDCl3, 50 MHz) δ 52.1 (q, CH3), 101.4 (t, O–CH2–O), 108.5 (d), 108.6 (d), 127.6 (s), 128.5 (s), 147.5 (s), 145.9 (s), 175.8 (d, COOR).

Methyl Naphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dioxole-6-carboxylate (75b). Compound 75a (100 mg, 0.43 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in benzene (3 mL, p.d.), and subsequently washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated.

Yield 73% (72 g, 0.31 mmol), colorless solid, mp 130–132 °C, sublimation above 105 °C. TLC 0.15 (LP/EE 30:1). 1H NMR (CDCl3, 200 MHz) δ 3.95 (s, 3H, CH3), 6.06 (s, 2H, O–CH2–O), 7.11 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.17 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.66 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H8), 7.90 (dd, J1 = 8.6 Hz, J2 = 1.6 Hz, 1H, H7), 8.38 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H, H5). 13C NMR (CDCl3, 50 MHz) δ 52.1 (q, CH3), 101.4 (t, O–CH2–O), 108.3 (d), 104.9 (d), 124.1 (d), 125.9 (s), 127.0 (d), 129.6 (s), 129.7 (d), 133.3 (s), 148.2 (s), 149.5 (s), 167.4 (d, COOR). HRMS [M+H]+ m/z (pred) = 231.0652, m/z (meas) = 231.658, difference = 2.60 ppm.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information
Synthetic procedures and characterization data for pipericine analogues; shell script for evaluation of costs; Python script to divide MACCS fingerprints into bite strings; parameters obtained for model 3; full composition of 10 trees in model 4; and a table with the full list of descriptors calculated. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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