The synthesis and the study of the antitumor activity of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]-thiadiazine hydrobromides

**Aim.** To synthesize and study the antitumor activity of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromides.

**Results and discussion.** To determine the antitumor activity of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]-triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromides, the *in vitro* study was conducted on 60 lines of cancer cells (leukemia, non-small cell lung cancer, colon cancer, CNS cancer, melanoma, ovarian cancer, renal cancer, prostate cancer and breast cancer) according to the standard procedure of the mitotic activity assessment of new potential bioactive compounds by the fluorescent coloring method (sulforhodamine B as a dye). It was performed in the US National Cancer Institute within the Development Therapeutic Program. It has been found that derivatives of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine exhibit the antineoplastic activity against a wide range of cancer cells lines and are promising core structures for creating new effective anticancer agents.

**Experimental part.** 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromides were synthesized by the interaction of 4-amino-5-R-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiols with 4-methoxyphenacyl bromide in ethyl acetate. The 1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker VXR-300 spectrometer (Germany) with the working frequency of 299.945 MHz.

**Conclusions.** A series of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromides has been synthesized. The anticancer activity of the compounds obtained has been studied in the National Cancer Institute on 60 lines of tumor cells. Compounds that exhibit high levels of the antitumor activity have been found. It has been shown that the replacement of 3-H in compound 3a with ethyl or pentyl radicals leads to an increase in the antitumor activity against MDA-MB-468 breast cancer cells.

**Key words:** 7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine; anastrozole; antitumor activity

V. O. Yanchenko 2, Yu. A. Fedchenkova 1, A. M. Demchenko 1

1 Nizhyn Mykola Gogol State University, Ukraine
2 Grafska str., Nizhyn, 16600, Ukraine. E-mail: demch7758@ukr.net

2 T. H. Shevchenko National University “Chernihiv Colegium”, Ukraine
Cancer is the second most important cause of mortality in the world. Thus, in 2018, 9.6 million people died from the disease according to the WHO. About one third of deaths from cancer are due to five major sources of risk – a high body mass index, low levels of fruit and vegetable consumption, the lack of physical activity, smoking and excessive alcohol use. Smoking is the most significant risk factor for cancer development, accounting for almost 22% of the world deaths from cancer [1]. Up to 25% of cases of cancer in low- and middle-income countries are due to infections, such as hepatitis and human papillomavirus [2]. The prostate and lungs in men and the mammary gland in women are the most commonly affected by cancer.

Nowadays, cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, vincristine, Adriablastin are widely used to treat tumor diseases. These drugs exhibit the necessary healing properties, but have significant side effects on the hematopoietic system (leukopenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia), central nervous system (feeling tired, dizziness, headache, aphasia, drowsiness, seizures), reproductive system (disorder of oogenesis and spermatogenesis, oligosperma, menstrual irregularity, decreased libido, impotence), urinary system (hematuria, cystitis, severe renal dysfunction), allergic and dermatological reactions, etc. In this way, the search for new highly effective antitumor drugs remains a pressing issue today.

Previously, triazole derivatives have been proven to have the antitumor activity. The known drug anastrozole [3–7] (a derivative of 1,2,4-triazole) is active against estrogen dependent tumors of the breast in women. It is a selective non-steroidal enzyme antagonist of aromatase, which leads to a decrease in estradiol levels in peripheral tissues. It is also known that derivatives of triazole and thiazidine demonstrate a wide range of biological effects [8–10]. On the other hand, derivatives of 7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine exhibit the anti-microbial, antifungal activity [11–12] and anti-inflammatory activity [13].

Results and discussion

Target 7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromides 3a–g were synthesized by the interaction of 4-amino-5-R-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiols 2a–g with 4-methoxyphenacyl bromide with relatively high yields (Scheme). Starting triazoles 2b–g were obtained by the reaction of thiocarbonyldiimide (1) with the corresponding carboxylic acids, for 5-unsubstituted triazole 2a formamide was used as a condensing reagent.

To determine the antineoplastic activity of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromides 3 the in vitro study was conducted on 60 lines of cancer cells (leukemia, non-small cell lung cancer, colon cancer, CNS cancer, melanoma, ovarian cancer, renal cancer, prostate cancer and breast cancer) according to the standard procedure of the mitotic activity assessment of new potential bioactive compounds by the fluorescent coloring method (sulforhodamine B as a dye) performed in the US National Cancer Institute within the Development Therapeutic Program [14]. The substances were used in the concentration of 10⁻⁵ mol/L, cancer cells were incubated with the compounds for 48 hours. The results of the studies conducted were expressed as a percentage of the cancer cell growth compared to the reference drug 5-fluorouracil (Table 1). In vitro experiments revealed high levels of the anti-tumor activity of the test compounds against almost all lines of cancer cells.

According to the Table 1 compounds 3c–g possessed higher levels of the antineoplastic activity against cells of leukemia, non-small cell lung cancer, colon cancer, CNS cancer, melanoma, ovarian cancer, renal cancer, prostate cancer and breast cancer compared to those of the reference drug 5-fluorouracil. Compounds 3a,b showed the activity at the level of the reference drug 5-fluorouracil. Compounds 3a,b exceeded the activity of the reference drug 23 lines of cancer cells, 3b – for 21 lines, 3c – for 51 lines, 3d – for 52 lines, 3e – for 59 lines, 3f – for 54 lines, and 3g – for 57 lines among 60 lines studied.

Compounds 3c–g inhibited MDA-MB-435 melanoma cells growth at the levels of ~13.02%, ~0.35%, ~7.41%, ~2.71% and ~12.56%, respectively, i.e. they not only stopped the growth and division of the cells, but also killed them.

It should be noted that compound 3c stopped the growth and division of MDA-MB-468 cells of breast cancer, and destroyed them at the level of ~0.91%.

![Scheme](image-url)
### Table 1

The anti-tumor activity of 3-alkyl-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromides 3a–g

| The lines of cancer cells | Compounds | 3a | 3b | 3c | 3d | 3e | 3f | 3g |
|---------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|                           |           | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
|                           |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| **Leukemia**              |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| CCRF-CEM                  |           | 90.97 | 99.20 | – | 64.82 | 69.44 | 12.49 | 60.77 |
| HL-60(TB)                 |           | – | 85.83 | 46.93 | 55.20 | 27.90 | 7.13 | 60.75 |
| K-562                     |           | 109.18 | 108.09 | 20.53 | 16.06 | – | 12.75 | 16.29 |
| MOLT-4                    |           | 92.82 | 103.14 | 50.33 | 19.89 | 64.99 | – | 19.06 |
| RPMI-8226                 |           | 105.99 | 110.47 | 68.67 | 88.64 | 99.24 | 45.35 | 86.34 |
| SR                        |           | 85.31 | 68.03 | 29.11 | 24.51 | 54.91 | 26.47 | 28.27 |
| **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer** |       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| A549/ATCC                 |           | 94.22 | 90.34 | 49.88 | 68.67 | 67.22 | 30.09 | 60.62 |
| EKVX                      |           | 87.61 | 92.21 | 78.15 | – | 74.90 | 45.54 | – |
| HOP-62                    |           | 97.65 | 95.18 | 42.83 | 61.26 | 73.46 | 34.62 | 66.67 |
| HOP-92                    |           | 109.07 | – | – | 64.29 | 98.87 | – | 76.47 |
| NCI-H226                  |           | 95.69 | 97.84 | 20.53 | 16.06 | – | 12.75 | 16.29 |
| NCI-H23                   |           | 109.43 | 110.63 | 71.33 | 64.42 | 81.91 | 44.23 | 76.58 |
| NCI-H322M                 |           | 96.23 | 99.77 | 95.89 | – | 96.55 | 59.24 | 96.31 |
| NCI-H460                  |           | 108.92 | 111.44 | 54.88 | 89.91 | 89.64 | 12.91 | 94.61 |
| NCI-H522                  |           | 106.91 | – | – | 59.15 | 85.24 | –0.85 | 52.83 |
| **Colon Cancer**          |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| COLO 205                  |           | 117.74 | 111.53 | 49.96 | 61.02 | 91.43 | – | 81.03 |
| HCC-2998                  |           | 97.59 | 109.85 | 52.77 | 60.96 | 61.25 | 40.60 | 67.68 |
| HCT-116                   |           | 106.46 | 99.30 | 45.53 | 65.97 | 58.07 | 16.10 | 73.31 |
| HCT-15                    |           | 101.36 | 105.47 | 45.36 | 43.19 | 56.59 | 22.44 | 46.34 |
| HT29                      |           | 107.48 | 106.46 | 46.90 | 54.19 | 47.70 | 6.79 | 69.67 |
| KM12                      |           | 102.22 | 101.79 | 36.02 | 60.06 | 57.13 | 28.76 | 45.45 |
| SW-620                    |           | 107.50 | 108.91 | 43.64 | 40.15 | 32.79 | 18.25 | 38.02 |
| **CNS Cancer**            |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| SF-268                    |           | 106.01 | 107.92 | 49.58 | 86.47 | 82.04 | 51.34 | 83.63 |
| SF-295                    |           | 100.52 | 115.19 | 64.89 | – | 76.33 | 4.79 | – |
| SF-539                    |           | 104.86 | 99.21 | 44.73 | 65.46 | 69.09 | 5.83 | 65.33 |
| SNB-19                    |           | 98.77 | 102.23 | 51.83 | – | 82.55 | 43.59 | – |
| SNB-75                    |           | 90.66 | 91.35 | – | 45.72 | 66.04 | 13.16 | 62.68 |
| U251                      |           | 95.74 | 95.61 | 54.54 | 68.94 | 64.69 | 38.41 | 58.31 |
| **Melanoma**              |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| LOX IMVI                  |           | 99.68 | 100.99 | 68.24 | 59.85 | 58.72 | 44.57 | 65.39 |
| MALME-3M                  |           | 95.40 | 100.48 | 109.02 | – | 85.34 | 48.54 | 91.57 |
| M14                       |           | 103.00 | 99.31 | 46.09 | 55.11 | 43.34 | –1.10 | 58.63 |
| MDA-MB-435                |           | 97.95 | 96.25 | –13.02 | –0.35 | –7.41 | –2.71 | –12.56 |
| SK-MEL-2                  |           | 128.42 | 137.89 | – | 62.81 | 98.22 | – | 63.37 |
| SK-MEL-28                 |           | 102.34 | 105.53 | 43.09 | 81.34 | 68.56 | 51.54 | 86.81 |
| SK-MEL-5                  |           | 101.46 | 102.54 | 27.35 | 72.16 | 80.99 | –0.14 | 80.05 |
| UACC-257                  |           | 103.06 | 102.85 | 67.04 | 98.52 | 86.31 | 71.97 | 83.63 |
| UACC-62                   |           | 103.32 | 102.85 | 50.51 | 73.46 | 73.59 | 46.77 | 67.24 |
Compound 3f demonstrated the activity against NCI-H522 cells of non-small cell lung cancer at the level of −0.85%, SK-MEL-5 melanoma −0.14%, OVCAR-3 ovarian cancer −(−11.98%), A498 renal cancer −1.24% and MDA-MB-468 breast cancer −19.00%.

Compound 3c was effective against K-562 and SR leukemia cells (exceeding the activity of 5-fluorouracil by 79.47 and 70.89%, respectively), HOP-62 non-small cell lung cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 57.17%), KM12 colon cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 63.98%), SF-26 and SF-539 CNS cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 50.42 and 55.27%, respectively), SK-MEL-5 melanoma (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 72.65%), OVCAR-3 and NCI/ADR-RES ovarian cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 65.51 and 79.88%, respectively), CAKI-1, RFX 393 and TK-10 renal cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 64.77, 66.27 and 61.03%, respectively), MCF7 breast cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 84.49%).

Compound 3d was effective against K-562, MOLT-4 and SR leukemia cells (exceeding the activity of 5-fluorouracil by 83.94, 90.11 and 75.49%, respectively), HCT-15 and SW-620 colon cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 56.81 and 59.85%, respectively), SNB-75 CNS cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 54.28%), NCI/ADR-RES ovarian cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 56.69%), A498 renal cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 62.19%), MDA-MB-468 breast cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 79.49%).

Compound 3e was effective against HL-60(TB) leukemia cells (exceeding the activity of 5-fluorouracil by 72.10%), SW-620 colon cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 67.21%), NCI/ADR-RES ovarian cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 70.36%), MDA-MB-468 breast cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 69.26%).

Compound 3f was effective against HL-60(TB) leukemia cells (exceeding the activity of 5-fluorouracil by 92.87%), NCI-H460 non-small cell lung cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 87.09%), HT29 colon cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 93.21%), SF-295 and SF-539 CNS cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 95.21 and 94.17%, respectively), NCI/ADR-RES ovarian cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 97.57%), RFX 393 renal cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by

### Table 1

| Compound | Ovarian Cancer | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IGROV1   | 101.65         | 101.41 | 80.84 | 79.35 | 86.41 | 33.60 | 85.66 |
| OVCAR-3  | 111.32         | 112.41 | 34.49 | 81.27 | 75.70 | −11.98 | 75.79 |
| OVCAR-4  | 101.54         | 103.65 | 53.96 | 79.35 | 84.99 | 51.27 | 83.69 |
| OVCAR-5  | 102.79         | 110.37 | 77.87 | 79.26 | 92.64 | 57.03 | 82.13 |
| OVCAR-8  | 100.21         | 89.94 | 72.12 | 92.40 | 88.36 | 31.72 | 84.02 |
| NCI/ADR-RES | 105.02       | 106.13 | 20.12 | 13.31 | 29.64 | 2.43 | 25.32 |
| SK-OV-3  | 104.23         | 109.67 | −67.31 | 82.61 | −80.28 | 80.28 |

### Renal Cancer

| Compound | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 786-0    | 100.46 | 97.31 | 78.02 | 79.35 | 86.41 | 33.60 | 85.66 |
| A498     | 87.40 | 101.18 | 48.97 | 37.81 | 49.40 | −1.24 | 10.40 |
| ACHN     | 109.65 | 100.21 | 58.58 | 81.69 | 85.73 | 45.24 | 84.80 |
| Caki-1   | 89.67 | 108.33 | 35.23 | 59.58 | 56.48 | 20.80 | 61.42 |
| RFX 393  | 104.05 | 105.12 | 33.73 | 82.19 | 84.29 | 1.46 | 89.26 |
| SN12C    | 99.15 | 98.16 | 78.43 | 82.49 | 79.94 | 41.38 | 76.07 |
| TK-10    | 103.75 | 109.96 | 38.63 | 75.90 | 90.87 | 29.99 | 80.05 |
| UO-31    | 89.43 | 78.24 | 69.97 | −78.96 | 40.01 | 66.22 |

### Prostate Cancer

| Compound | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PC-3     | 96.76 | 95.75 | 84.33 | 78.43 | 78.81 | 25.82 | 83.73 |
| DU-145   | 114.20 | 114.68 | 74.30 | 110.63 | 92.29 | 16.17 | 94.00 |

### Breast Cancer

| Compound | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MCF7     | 94.63 | 95.47 | 15.51 | 47.09 | 48.16 | 22.04 | 52.95 |
| MDA-MB-231/ATCC | 109.69 | 103.56 | 55.33 | 76.52 | 71.09 | 44.68 | 74.19 |
| H5 578T  | 109.74 | 106.95 | 48.03 | 67.25 | 78.06 | 23.99 | 63.93 |
| BT-549   | 96.41 | 103.10 | −69.29 | 68.19 | 26.08 | 73.02 |
| T-47D    | 99.26 | 89.91 | −67.02 | 90.75 | −78.22 |
| MDA-MB-468 | 102.99 | 101.90 | −0.91 | 20.51 | 30.74 | −19.00 | 39.55 |
98.54%), PC-3 and DU-145 prostate cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 74.18 and 83.83%, respectively), MCF7 breast cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 77.96%).

Compound 3g was effective against K-562 and MOLT-4 leukemia cells (exceeding the activity of 5-fluorouracil by 83.71 and 80.94%, respectively), SW-620 colon cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 61.98%), NCI/ADR-RES ovarian cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 74.68%), A498 renal cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 89.60%), MDA-MB-468 breast cancer (exceeding 5-fluorouracil by 60.45%).

At the second stage of the study the most active compounds 3c, 3f and 3g were tested in five concentrations in 10-fold dilution series (100 μm, 10 μm, 1 μm, 0.1 μm and 0.01 μm) on the lines of human cancer cells listed above. As a result of the experiment, three dose-dependent parameters were calculated: the GI₅₀ value (the growth inhibitory activity, effective inhibition level) corresponded to the concentration of the compound causing 50% decrease in the net cell growth, the TGI value (cytostatic activity) – the concentration of the compound resulting in the total growth inhibition (TGI), and the LC₅₀ value (cytotoxic activity) – the concentration of the compound causing a net 50% loss of initial cells at the end of the incubation period. If logarithmic values of the parameters studied (lgGI₅₀, lgTGI and lgLC₅₀) were less than –4.00, the compound was considered to be active [14–16].

According to the screening results (Table 2), the compounds demonstrated the considerable level of the anti-

### Table 2

The results of the in-depth in vitro screening of compounds 3c,f,g in the concentration gradient of 10⁻⁴–10⁻⁸ M

| The lines of cancer cells | Compounds 3c | Compounds 3f | Compounds 3g |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                           | lgGI₅₀ | lgTGI | lgLC₅₀ | lgGI₅₀ | lgTGI | lgLC₅₀ | lgGI₅₀ | lgTGI | lgLC₅₀ |
| 1                         | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    |
| **Leukemia**              |        |       |       |        |       |       |        |       |       |
| CCRF-CEM                  | -5.32 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.80 | -4.71 | -4.00 | -5.25 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| HL-60(TB)                 | -5.20 | -4.19 | -4.00 | -5.60 | -5.10 | -4.00 | -4.92 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| K-562                     | -5.78 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.51 | -4.87 | -4.00 | -6.19 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| MOLT-4                    | -5.22 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.56 | -4.89 | -4.00 | -5.42 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| RPMI-8226                 | -4.94 | -4.31 | -4.00 | -5.70 | -4.73 | -4.00 | -6.81 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| SR                        | -5.39 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.52 | -4.99 | -4.00 | -6.22 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer** |        |       |       |        |       |       |        |       |       |
| A549/ATCC                 | -4.90 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.73 | -4.38 | -4.00 | -5.26 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| EKVX                      | -5.11 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.29 | -4.36 | -4.00 | -6.10 | -4.22 | -4.00 |
| HOP-62                    | -5.01 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -6.05 | -4.84 | -4.33 | -4.92 | -4.01 | -4.00 |
| HOP-92                    | -5.39 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.74 | -4.87 | -4.25 | -6.10 | -4.72 | -4.00 |
| NCI-H226                  | -4.49 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.36 | -4.68 | -4.23 | -4.20 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| NCI-H23                   | -5.24 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.75 | -4.52 | -4.00 | -5.14 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| NCI-H322M                 | -4.34 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.12 | -4.03 | -4.00 | -4.65 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| NCI-H460                  | -5.14 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.58 | -4.93 | -4.37 | -4.97 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| NCI-H522                  | -5.37 | -4.22 | -4.00 | -5.84 | -5.08 | -4.31 | -5.31 | -4.32 | -4.00 |
| **Colon Cancer**          |        |       |       |        |       |       |        |       |       |
| COLO 205                  | -5.01 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.89 | -5.14 | -4.36 | -4.92 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| HCC-2998                  | -4.91 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.78 | -4.95 | -4.36 | -5.00 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| HCT-116                   | -5.16 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -6.04 | -4.90 | -4.42 | -5.06 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| HCT-15                    | -5.17 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.93 | -4.66 | -4.00 | -5.31 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| HT29                      | -5.20 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -6.29 | -4.97 | -4.31 | -5.02 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| KM12                      | -5.26 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -6.02 | -4.77 | -4.31 | -5.31 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| SW-620                    | -5.17 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -6.26 | -4.42 | -4.00 | -5.34 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| **CNS Cancer**            |        |       |       |        |       |       |        |       |       |
| SF-268                    | -4.84 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -5.26 | -4.58 | -4.08 | -4.92 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| SF-295                    | -5.32 | -4.00 | -4.00 | -6.07 | -4.98 | -4.43 | -5.64 | -4.84 | -4.00 |
carcinogenic activity. Compound 3f showed the significant level of the anticarcinogenic activity against HOP-62 non-small cell lung cancer (lgGI₅₀ = -6.05; lgTGI = -4.84; lgLC₅₀ = -4.25), HOP-92 (lgGI₅₀ = -5.74; lgTGI = -4.87; lgLC₅₀ = -4.25), NCI-H226 (lgGI₅₀ = -5.36; lgTGI = -5.28; lgLC₅₀ = -4.27), NCI-H460 (lgGI₅₀ = -5.58; lgTGI = -4.93; lgLC₅₀ = -4.37), NCI-H522 (lgGI₅₀ = -5.84; lgTGI = -5.08; lgLC₅₀ = -4.31); COLO 205 colon cancer (lgGI₅₀ = -5.89; lgTGI = -5.14; lgLC₅₀ = -4.36), HCC-2998 (lgGI₅₀ = -5.78; lgTGI = -4.95; lgLC₅₀ = -4.36),
cal shifts were reported in ppm units using the δ scale. In DMSO-
300 (Germany), the working frequency – 299.945 MHz,
Experimental part
7
lgTGI = –4.66; lgLC
I50
= –5.00).
U251 (lgGI
= –4.08), SF-295 (lgGI
= –4.34); LOX IMVI melanoma (lgGI
= –5.81); lgTGI = –4.74; lgLC
= –4.28), MALME-3M (lgGI
= –4.93; lgTGI = –4.52; lgLC
= –4.10), M14 (lgGI
= –6.24; lgTGI = –4.84; lgLC
= –4.36), MDAB-435 (lgGI
= –6.64; lgTGI = –6.09; lgLC
= –4.47), SK-MEL-2 (lgGI
= –6.05; lgTGI = –4.72; lgLC
= –4.27), SK-MEL-28 (lgGI
= –5.29; lgTGI = –4.66; lgLC
= –4.27), SK-MEL-5 (lgGI
= –5.74; lgTGI = –4.94; lgLC
= –4.47), UACC-257 (lgGI
= –4.84; lgTGI = –4.47; lgLC
= –4.09), UACC-62 (lgGI
= –6.07; lgTGI = –4.78; lgLC
= –4.26), 786-0 renal
A498 (lgGI
= –6.38; lgTGI = –5.22; lgLC
= –4.46), RXF 393 (lgGI
= –5.84; lgTGI = –5.25; lgLC
= –4.46), SN12C (lgGI
= –5.57; lgTGI = –4.69; lgLC
= –4.27), UO-31 (lgGI
= –5.38; lgTGI = –4.66; lgLC
= –4.20).
Compound 3g had the anticancer activity against MDA-MB-435 melanoma (lgGI
= –6.64; lgTGI = –5.77; lgLC
= –5.00).
Thus, derivatives of 3R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine exhibit the anti-
neoplastic activity against a wide range of cancer cells lines and can become the basis for creating new
effective anticancer agents.

Experimental part
Chemistry part
4-Amino-5-R-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiols 2b–g were synthesized as described in the method described in [18], 4-amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol (2a) was synthesized by the method [19].
1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker VXR-300 (Germany), the working frequency – 299.945 MHz, in DMSO-d6, using TMS as an internal standard. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm units using the δ scale.
The melting points were measured on a small-
sized heating table with a RNM 05 observation
device (VEB Analytik, Dresden).

The general procedure for the synthesis of 3R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazines 3a–g. The mixture of the appropriate 4-amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol 2a–g (0.01 mol) and 4-methoxyphenacyl bromide (2.29 g; 0.01 mol) was refluxed in 50 mL of ethyl acetate during 2 hours. After cooling the precipitate of salts 3a–g was filtered
off, washed with ethyl acetate, dried on air and recrystallized from ethanol.

6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromide (3a). Yield – 2.59 g
(79%). M. p. 142–144°C (from ethanol). Anal. Calcd. for C18H18BrN6O6: %: C 36.20, H 3.37, N 12.70. Found, %: C 36.25, H 3.42, N 12.82. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6), δ ppm: 8.86 (3H, s, OCH3); 4.68 (2H, s, SCH); 7.12 and 7.92 (2H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, C6H); 9.12 (1H, s, 3-CH3).

6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromide (3b). Yield – 2.76 g (81%). M. p. 205–207°C (from ethanol). Anal. Calcd. for C19H19BrN6O6: %: C 37.41, H 3.60, N 12.87. Found, %: C 37.45, H 3.57, N 12.78. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6), δ ppm: 2.21 (3H, s, CH3), 7.87 (2H, s, OCH3); 9.12 (1H, s, 3-CH3).

3-Ethyl-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromide (3c). Yield – 2.94 g (83%). M. p. 236–238°C (from ethanol). Anal. Calcd. for C19H19BrN6O6: %: C 37.41, H 3.60, N 12.87. Found, %: C 37.50, H 3.59, N 12.76. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6), δ ppm: 1.37 (3H, t, J = 7.8 Hz, CH3), 2.83 (3H, s, OCH3); 3.96 (3H, s, OCH3); 7.00 and 7.11 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, C6H).

6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-propyl-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromide (3d). Yield – 2.91 g (79%). M. p. 212–214°C (from ethanol). Anal. Calcd. for C20H22BrN6O6: %: C 37.30, H 3.83, N 12.78. Found, %: C 37.35, H 3.80, N 12.75. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6), δ ppm: 0.94 (3H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, CH3), 1.32–1.44 (2H, m, CH2); 1.69–1.77 (2H, m, CH2); 2.92 (2H, t, J = 8.0 Hz, CH2); 3.86 (3H, s, OCH3); 4.36 (2H, s, SCH2); 7.06 and 7.07 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, C6H).

6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-butyl-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromide (3e). Yield – 2.99 g (78%). M. p. 193–195°C (from ethanol). Anal. Calcd. for C21H24BrN6O6: %: C 37.29, H 3.96, N 12.79. Found, %: C 37.22, H 3.95, N 12.73. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6), δ ppm: 0.94 (3H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, CH3), 1.35–1.44 (2H, m, CH2); 1.75–1.83 (2H, m, CH2); 2.94 (2H, t, J = 8.0 Hz, CH2); 3.89 (3H, s, OCH3); 4.32 (2H, s, SCH2); 7.08 and 7.92 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, C6H).

6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-pentyl-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine hydrobromide (3f). Yield – 2.70 g (68%). M. p. 185–187°C (from ethanol). Anal. Calcd. for C22H26BrN6O6: %: C 37.27, H 4.00, N 12.78. Found, %: C 37.24, H 4.00, N 12.76. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6), δ ppm: 0.94 (3H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, CH3), 1.34–1.45 (4H, m, 2CH2); 1.75–1.83 (2H, m, CH2); 2.94 (2H, t, J = 8.0 Hz, CH2); 3.89 (3H, s, OCH3); 4.32 (2H, s, SCH2); 7.03 and 7.98 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, C6H).
Yield – 2.84 g (72%). M. p. 162 – 164 °C (from ethanol). Anal. Calcd. for C\textsubscript{10}H\textsubscript{15}BrF\textsubscript{3}N\textsubscript{3}OS; %: N 14.18. Found, %: N 14.45. 1\textsuperscript{H} NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d\textsubscript{6}), δ, ppm: 3.88 (3H, s, OCH\textsubscript{3}); 4.48 (2H, s, SCH\textsubscript{2}); 7.11 and 7.98 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{4}).

**Biological Part**

The methodology of the NCI procedure for the primary anticancer assay is detailed in *Anticancer Drug Development Guide* [14]. Briefly, the protocol was performed on 60 human tumor cell lines derived from different nine neoplastic diseases. NCI-60 testing was performed as a single concentration, which was tested on all 60 cell lines in a single dose of 10^{-5} M. All of the assays were in accordance with the protocol of the Drug Evaluation Branch, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, USA. If the results obtained met selection criteria, then the compound was tested again on all 60 cell lines in 5×10-fold dilutions with the top dose being 10^{-4} M.

**Conclusions**

1. A series of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]-triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazines has been synthesized by the interaction of 4-amino-5-R-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiols with 4-methoxyphenylc bromide in ethylacetate. The structure and purity of all the products have been confirmed by 1\textsuperscript{H} NMR spectroscopy and elemental analysis.

2. Derivatives of 3-R-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7H-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazine have been proven to have the high level of the antitumor activity against leukemia, non-small cell lung cancer, colon cancer, CNS cancer, melanoma, ovarian cancer, renal cancer, prostate cancer and breast cancer, and thus, can be recommended for in-depth preclinical studies.

**Conflict of interests:** the authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

**References**

1. Cancer. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cancer (accessed Apr 10, 2020).

2. Plummer, M.; de Martel, C.; Vignieri, F.; Ferlay, J.; Bray, F.; Franceschi, S. Global burden of cancers attributable to infections in 2012: a synthetic analysis. Lancet Glob. Health 2016, 4 (9), e609–e616. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(16)30434-7.

3. Ogas, Y.; Kuwamura, T.; Akiyoshi, T.; Murakami, S.; Tanaka, H.; Umeda, S.; Suekatsu F. Evaluation of patient adherence to anastrozole therapy for breast cancer. Gan To Kagaku Ryoho 2018, 45 (6), 965–968. https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1806-9282.63.04.371.

4. Barros-Oliveira, M. D. C.; Costa-Silva, D. R.; Andrade, D. B.; Borges, U. S.; Tavares, C. B.; Borges, R. S.; Silva, J. d. M.; Silva, B. B. d. U. Anastrozole in the chemoprevention and treatment of breast cancer: A literature review. Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira 2017, 63, 371–378. http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1806-9282.63.04.371.

5. The ATAC (Arimidex, Tamoxifen Alone or in Combination) Trialists’ Group. Anastrozole alone or in combination with tamoxifen versus tamoxifen alone for adjuvant treatment of postmenopausal women with early-stage breast cancer. Cancer 2003, 99 (9), 1802–1810. https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.11745.

6. Kravchenko, T. V.; Panasenko, O. I.; Knysh, E. G. Biological activity of the derivatives of 1,2,4-triazole. Farmatsiychnyi zhurnal 2018, 5, 25–30. https://doi.org/10.32355/0367-3057.5.16.02.

7. The BIG 1-98 Collaborative Group. Letrozole Therapy Alone or in Sequence with Tamoxifen in Women with Breast Cancer. N. Engl. J. Med. 2009, 361 (8), 766–776. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa0810818.

8. Aggarwal, N.; Kumar, R.; Dureja, P.; Khurana, J. M. Synthesis, antimicrobial evaluation and QSAR analysis of novel naldixic acid based 1,2,4-triazole derivatives. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2011, 46 (11), 4089–4099. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmech.2011.06.009.

9. Kumar, D.; Narayanan, M. K.; Chang, K.-H.; Shah, K. Synthesis of Novel 1H indol-1-yl-1,2,4-triazoles as Potent and Selective Anticancer Agents. Chemical Biology & Drug Design 2011, 77 (3), 182–188. https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1477-0285.2010.01051.x.

10. Khan, L.; Zaib, S.; Ibrah, A.; Rama, N. H.; Simpson, J.; Iqbal, J. Synthesis, crystal structure and biological evaluation of some novel 1,2,4-triazole[3,4-b]-1,3,4-thiadiazoles and 1,2,4-triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazines. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2014, 78, 167–177. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmech.2014.05.046.

11. Purohit, D. H.; Dodiya, B. L.; Ghetiya, R. M.; Vekariya, P. B.; Joshi H. S. Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new 1,3,4-thiadiazoles and 1,4,3,4-thiadiazoles containing 1,2,4-triazole nucleus. Acta Chim. Slov. 2011, 58, 53–59.

12. Prakash, O.; Aneja, D. K.; Hussain, K.; Lohan, P.; Ranjan, P.; Arora, S.; Sharma, C.; Aneja, K. R. Synthesis and biological evaluation of dihydroindeno and indeno[1,2-e][1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazines as antimicrobial agents. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2011, 46 (10), 5065–5073. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmech.2011.08.019.

13. El Shehry, M. F.; Abu-Hashem, A. A.; El-Telbany, E. M. Synthesis of 3-[[2,4-dichlorophenoxy]methyl]-1,2,4-triazolo(thiadiazoles and thiazidines) as anti-inflammatory and molluscicidal agents. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2010, 45 (5), 1906–1911. https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmech.2010.01.030.

14. Teicher, B. A.; Andrews, P. A., Eds. *Anticancer Drug Development Guide*; Humana Press: 2004.

15. Alley, M. C.; Soudier, D. A.; Monk, D.; Harsey, M. L.; Czerwinski, M. J.; Fin, D. L.; Abbott, B. J.; Mayo, J. G.; Shoemaker, R. H.; Boyd, M. R. Feasibility of Drug Screening with Panels of Human Tumor Cell Lines Using a Microculture Tetrazolium Assay. *Cancer Res.* 1988, 48 (3), 589–601.

16. Carter, P. H.; Scherle, P. A.; Muckelbauer, J. A.; Voss, M. E.; Liu, R. Q.; Thompson, L. A.; Tebben, J. A.; Solomon, K. A.; Lo, Y. C.; Li, Z.; Strzemieni, P.; Yang, G.; Falahatpisheh, N.; Xu, M.; Wu, Z.; Farrow, N. A.; Ramarayan, K.; Wang, J.; Rideout, D.; Yalamoori, V.; Domaille, P.; Underwood, D. J.; Trzaskos, J. M.; Friedman, S. M.; Newton, R. C.; Decicco, C. P. Photochemically enhanced binding of small molecules to the tumor necrosis factor receptor-1 inhibits the binding of TNF-α. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 2001, 98 (21), 11879–11884. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.211178398.

17. Grever, M. R.; Schepartz, S. A.; Chabner, B. A. The National Cancer Institute: cancer drug discovery and development program. *Semini. Oncol.* 1992, 19 (6), 622–638.

18. Hou, N.; Xu, L. J. Synthesis and bacteriostatic activity of new thiosemicarbazone derivatives – aminomercaptopritazol Schiff bases. *Yaoxue Xiaobaohua* 1992, 27 (10), 738–742.

19. 5-(8-hydroxyethylthio)-4-amino-1,2,4-(4H)-triazol. In *Sintez geterotsiklicheskikh soedinений*; Mnzdzhoyan, A. L., Ed.; Academy of Sciences of Armenian SSR: Yerevan, 1964; Vol. 6, p. 41–43.

**Received:** 04. 02. 2020

**Revised:** 03. 09. 2020

**Accepted:** 17. 09. 2020