ABSTRACT: Sigma receptors (SRs) are recognized as valuable targets for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. A series of novel SRs ligands were designed by combining key pharmacophoric amines (i.e., benzylpiperidine or benzylpiperazine) with new 1,3-dithiolane-based heterocycles and their bioisosteres. Five selected compounds were evaluated for their neuroprotective capacity on SH-SYSY neuroblastoma cell line. They were able to counteract the neurotoxicity induced by rotenone, oligomycin and NMDA. Competition studies with PB212, a S1R antagonist, confirmed the involvement of S1R in neuroprotection from the oxidative stress induced by rotenone. Electrophysiological experiments performed on cortical neurons in culture highlighted the compounds ability fighting neurodegeneration. These results qualify our novel dithiolane derivatives as potential agents for fighting neurodegeneration.

KEYWORDS: 1,3-Dithiolanes, neuroprotection, sigma receptors, NMDA, rotenone, neuroblastoma cancer cells SH-SYSY

Neurodegeneration is a heterogeneous group of disorders including Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and related dementia. According to the WHO around 50 million people worldwide are affected by dementia and nearly 10 million new cases are diagnosed every year. All drugs currently used in AD therapy are twenty-years old, have poor efficacy in preventing the progression of the disease, act exclusively on the symptoms, and present adverse side effects. Thus, there is an urgent need to identify novel targets and drugs for a disease-modifying therapy. The progressive loss of structure and/or function of neurons is the prototypical event behind neurodegeneration. Neurotoxicity induced by abnormal production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) is one the major causes of neuron loss and reflects an alteration of the mitochondrial respiratory chain activity. Oxidative cellular stress physiologically activates the sigma-1 receptor (S1R), a chaperone protein, mainly expressed in mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membranes. This receptor triggers or amplifies several cellular responses, including calcium homeostasis, reduction of glutamate release, ROS, nitric oxide (NO), microglial activity, and upregulation of antiapoptotic genes (i.e., Bcl-2), leading to neuroprotective effects. Indeed, S1R agonists have demonstrated neuroprotective properties using in vivo models of AD. In addition, increasing evidence suggests that modulating the sigma-2 receptor (S2R) can provide beneficial effects in neurodegenerative diseases. Among the numerous molecular targets that have been correlated with neurodegenerative disorders, also N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor plays a relevant role. A partnership between S1Rs and NMDA receptors leading to beneficial outcomes in neurodegeneration has been demonstrated. Over the last 10 years, our group has developed an extensive library of SR modulators combining different substituted five-membered heterocyclic rings with a broad range of amines (i.e., benzylpiperidine and benzylpiperazine). Among the previously synthesized compounds, I–III (Table 1) were of particular interest. They behave as S1R agonists, with I and II showing high affinity for S1R (Ki = 0.74 and 1.3 nM, respectively) and moderate affinity for S2R subtype (S1R/S2R selectivity: 47 and 72, respectively), whereas compound III showed a low nanomolar affinity against both SR subtypes (Ks1R = 12 nM and Ks2R = 5.0 nM). Molecular docking studies highlighted that a salt bridge between the protonated nitrogen atom of the benzylpiperazine/piperidine moiety and Glu172 is essential for the binding to S1R. The nature of the pharmacophoric amine (benzylpiperidine or benzylpiperazine) guided the binding mode within the S1R binding site. While the pipеразине...
derivatives (i.e., I and II) positioned the spirocyclic moiety in the primary hydrophobic pocket delimited by Met93, Tyr103, Ile 178, and Ala 185, the piperidine derivatives (i.e., III) exhibited a reverse docking mode with the benzyl moiety into the primary pocket (Figure 1A and Figure SI-1A). To better investigate the structure activity relationships (SAR) of this SRs ligand series, herein we expanded the library by combining the pharmacophoric amines with dithiolane rings and their bioisosters. Considering the binding mode of compound III at S1R, 17 novel analogues were prepared modifying the spirocyclic moiety (Figure 1B) and aiming to clarify the steric and electrostatic properties necessary for strong interactions within the secondary hydrophobic pocket (compounds 1−9, Table 1). In accordance with our mixed ligand/structure-based investigation, the secondary hydrophobic pocket is able to accommodate bulky groups, as also proposed by Glennon’s pharmacophoric model. In particular cycloaliphatic (pentane, eptane) and cycloaromatic groups (dihydro-indene, tetrahydro-naphtalene, benzo[7]-annulene, fluorene) were introduced to progressively increase the structural rigidity. This strategy was successfully applied to haloperidol-constrained SR ligands providing compounds with enhanced affinity and selectivity for the S2R subtype.

### Table 1. Chemical Structure and Binding Affinity ($K_i$ in nM) for S1R and S2R of compounds I−III and 1−13

| Compd | Structure | S1R $K_i$ (nM)$^{a,b}$ | S2R $K_i$ (nM)$^{a,c}$ |
|-------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| I     |           | 0.74                   | 35                     |
| II    |           | 1.3                    | 91                     |
| III   |           | 12                     | 5.0                    |
| 1     |           | 4.2                    | 3.0                    |
| 2     |           | 1.7                    | 8.1                    |
| (Z)-3 |           | 71                     | 30                     |
| (E)-3 |           | 107                    | 65                     |
| (Z)-4 |           | 129                    | 93                     |
| (E)-4 |           | 52                     | 87                     |
| (Z)-5 |           | 68                     | 107                    |
| (E)-5 |           | 195                    | 158                    |
| 6     |           | 54                     | 71                     |
| (Z)-7 |           | 68                     | 85                     |
| (E)-7 |           | 76                     | 63                     |
| 8     |           | 2.0                    | 0.59                   |
| 9     |           | 0.50                   | 12                     |
| 10    |           | 0.60                   | 3.3                    |
| 11    |           | 2.1                    | 90                     |
| 12    |           | 0.60                   | 6.2                    |
| 13    |           | 5.4                    | 182                    |

$^a$SD is within ±10%. $^b$Binding performed with [3H]pentazocine 3.0 nM. $^c$Binding performed with [3H]ditolylguanidine 3.0 nM. $^d$Compounds were tested as oxalate salts.
series (compounds 8–11). The corresponding dioxolane bioisosters (12 and 13) were also prepared.

For the overall library, the most relevant physicochemical properties and drug-likeness were determined in silico using the SwissADME web utility. Prediction of blood–brain barrier (BBB) permeability has been pointed out as an important parameter in the design of neuroprotective compounds. Assuming no more than one violation to the Lipinski’s rule of 5,20 all the compounds showed a good druggability and were predicted to passively permeate the BBB (Table SI-1). The synthetic strategies for the synthesis of compounds 1–13 are described in Scheme 1. Compounds 1–13 are the oxalate salts obtained by reaction of the respective free amines 14–26 with anhydrous oxalic acid, followed by crystallization from dry diethyl ether. The free amines 14–26 were obtained by standard SN2 reaction between the appropriate aliphatic chloride 27–36 and 4-benzylpiperidine (for compounds 14–22, 25) or 1-benzylpiperazine (for 23, 24, and 26). The amines 16–18 and 20, characterized by the presence of two stereogenic centers, were obtained as a mixture of two diastereomeric pairs. The two racemates were separated by flash chromatography and the E/Z isomerism assigned by NOESY experiments. With the exception of 36, which was obtained directly by condensation of acetone with 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol, 4-(chloromethyl)-1,3-dithiolanes 27–35 were prepared by treatment of the respective alcohols 37–45 with thionyl chloride. Compounds 37–44 were obtained by condensation of the appropriate ketone with 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanol using HClO4 absorbed on silica gel as catalyst. This procedure did not allow us to obtain 45 which was instead prepared by condensation of formaldehyde diethyl acetal with 2,3-dimercapto-1-propan-1-ol in the presence of cobalt chloride and trimethylsilyl chloride. All the synthesized compounds were evaluated for binding affinity toward S1R and

![Scheme 1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acsmedchemlett.0c00129)

**Scheme 1**

Reagents and conditions: (a) appropriate ketone (1 equiv), 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanol (1.2–1.4 equiv), HClO4 on SiO2 (0.008–0.05 equiv), neat, N2, MW irradiation, 50–80 °C, 15–60 min, 24–98% yield; (b) formaldehyde diethyl acetal (1 equiv), 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanol (1.2 equiv), CoCl2 (0.5 equiv), TMCS (0.8 equiv), dry acetonitrile, N2, r.t., 75 min, 24% yield; (c) thionyl chloride (1.2 equiv), DMF (cat.), dry dichloromethane, N2, 0 °C, 50–60 min, 79%–90% yield; (d) acetone (10 equiv), 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol (1 equiv), HClO4 on SiO2 (0.06 equiv), dry dichloromethane, N2, MW irradiation, 80 °C, 100 min, 59% yield; (e) 4-benzylpiperidine or 1-benzylpiperazine (2 equiv), K2CO3 (2 equiv), KI (cat.), dry acetonitrile, MW irradiation, 130 °C, 10–40 min, 7–64% yield; (f) oxalic acid (1.2 equiv for piperidine or 2.2 equiv for piperazine), dry diethyl ether, r.t., 48 h, 32–90% yield.
S2R in a radioligand displacement assay using $[^3H]$-(+)-pentazocine to selectively mark S1R and $[^3H]$-ditolylguanidine, in the presence of cold (+)-pentazocine, to mark S2R. The binding affinities, expressed as inhibition constant ($K_i$), are reported in Table 1. The compounds showed nanomolar affinity at both SR subtypes with $K_i$ values ranging from 195 to 0.5 nM for S1R, and from 182 to 0.59 nM for S2R. Compounds 9, 11, and 13 exhibited a moderate selectivity for S1R over S2R with a S1R/S2R ratio of 24, 43, and 34, respectively. The binding results, supported by docking calculation, allowed us to disclose some structure–activity relationships. The narrowing and expansion of the carbocyclic ring (1 and 2, respectively) preserved the high affinity of the lead compound III at both subtypes ($K_{iS1R} = 4.2$ and $1.7$ nM and $K_{iS2R} = 3.0$ and $8.1$ nM, respectively). Compounds 1 and 2 presented a binding mode analogue to that of compound III (Figure SI-1B). In contrast, scaffold rigidification obtained by condensing one (for compounds 3–5) or two (for 6) benzene rings caused a significant drop in affinity for both SR subtypes. Similarly, opening of the spirocyclic portion into the more flexible derivative 7 led to a reduced affinity at both subtypes ($K_{iS1R} = 68$ and $76$ nM and $K_{iS2R} = 85$ and $63$ nM for E and Z isomers, respectively). These results highlighted that a bulky aromatic ring, condensed or appended to the 1,3-dithiolane core, is detrimental for affinity. As suggested by docking calculations, although the secondary binding site of S1R might tolerate bulky groups, the rigid and constrained conformation assumed by these molecules prevented an easy fit within the pocket. Thus, compounds 3–7 assumed the reverse binding mode, as previously observed for I and II.

The benzylpiperidine ring was located in the secondary site, while the bulkier spirocyclic moieties were accommodated in the wider and longer primary hydrophobic pocket. However, this led to an unsuitable alignment between the protonated piperidine nitrogen atom and the Glu172, justifying the reduced affinity of compounds 3–7 compared to III (Figure SI-1C). No diastereoselectivity between the E/Z isomers was observed. The structural simplification of the 1,4-dithiaspirodecane moiety of III with a less sterically hindered and more flexible structure (8 and 9) resulted in a subnanomolar affinity ($K_{iS1R} = 2.0$ and $0.59$ nM and $K_{iS2R} = 0.5$ and $12$ nM for 8 and 9, respectively). Compounds 8 and 9 showed a binding mode comparable to that described for III, 1–3 (Figure 2A). However, the opening of the cycloalkylspiro portion induced a slight shift of these compounds toward the secondary pocket, (i) straightening the salt bridge between the protonated amine and Glu172 and (ii) allowing the benzyl-tail to be engaged in an additional $\pi-\pi$ face-to-edge stacking with Tyr103.

The high S1R affinity was maintained by replacing the piperidine with the piperazine ($K_i = 0.6$ and $2.1$ nM for 10 and 11, respectively). As expected, the presence of the benzylpiperazine reverted the binding poses of 10 and 11 in order to efficiently align the protonated nitrogen with Glu172 (Figure 2B). This binding mode fulfilled the Glennon’s pharmacophore, preserving the distances of the two hydrophobic groups of the molecule to the central protonated site. Finally, no significant differences in terms of affinity and selectivity were observed by replacing the dioxolane (10 and 11) with the dioxolane bioisoster (12 and 13, Figure SI-1D). To sum up, the SAR investigation pointed out that (i) structural simplification of the spiro portion allowed achieving sub/nanomolar affinity for SRs, while (ii) the introduction of bulky groups led to a drop in affinity for both SR subtypes.

Recent studies suggested that both S1R and S2R modulators might have a positive effect in neuroprotection. Therefore, we evaluated the in vitro neuroprotective capacity of selected high affinity ligands. According to the binding affinities, compounds I, II, and 11 were chosen for their S1R selectivity, whereas III and 9 were selected as S1R/S2R mixed compounds. ROS are normally produced in neurons and the resulting oxidative stress is one of the major contributors to cell death in neurodegenerative disorders. Herein, we assessed the capability of compounds I–III, 9, and 11 to protect SH-SYSY cells from oxidative damage induced by two potent ROS generating insults, namely rotenone and oligomycin. At first, the selected compounds were investigated, as single agents, for cytotoxicity (Table SI-2) in human SH-SYSY cell line to define the experimental doses for the neuroprotective studies. The neuroprotective capacity was reported as percentage of cell viability after treatment with the compound in the presence of the toxic stimuli.

At 1 $\mu$M concentration, compounds I–III and 11 were able to significantly prevent cell damage induced by rotenone (Figure 3). Interestingly, I and II were effective also at the higher dose of 5 $\mu$M. To investigate the role of S1R in this process, the neuroprotective activity of our molecules was tested in the presence of PB212, a S1R antagonist. All compounds displayed a significant decrease of their neuroprotective capacity in combination with PB212 ($P < 0.001$ at 1 $\mu$M). Altogether these results suggested the involvement of sigma receptors in the neuroprotective effect of the proposed compounds.
Compounds III and 11, showing the best neuroprotective activity, were selected to further demonstrate the involvement of SRs in their neuroprotective effects against NMDA toxicity. In the presence of PB212, the neuroprotective activity of both compounds (tested at 0.1 μM) significantly decreased (P < 0.001), even though it was not completely abolished for compound III (Figure 5).

In the literature, examples of SR ligands with promiscuous affinity for NMDA receptors are reported; thus, the neuroprotective capacity of III could be related to its activity on NMDA receptors.12 To test this hypothesis, we used a patch clamp technique in primary culture of cortical neurons and investigated the ability of compounds I–III to modulate NMDA-evoked current.26 Compound I reduced NMDA-evoked currents of 34 and 18% at a concentration of 0.1 and 1 μM, respectively (Figure 6).

Similarly, low concentrations of compounds II and III decreased NMDA-evoked currents (−20 ± 4% for II and −50 ± 6% for III), suggesting that the neuroprotection exerted by these compounds against NMDA-induced cytotoxicity could be achieved through a reduction of NMDA receptor-mediated ion flux. On the contrary, compound I at 10 μM increased (110%) NMDA current (Figure 6). This effect could explain the lack of neuroprotection of I at high concentrations (Figure 4). These data support the hypothesis that compounds I–III, in addition to interacting with the sigma receptors, can also act as negative allosteric modulators of NMDA receptors.

In summary, we identified novel high affinity ligands and assessed their neuroprotective effects. Compounds II and 11 displayed an excellent affinity for SIR (Kᵢ = 1.3 and 2.1) and selectivity over S2R (72 and 43, respectively). II was able to protect neuronal cells from three different cytotoxic insults, namely rotenone, oligomycin, and NMDA. In the case of rotenone, the neuroprotective activity of the tested compounds was completely reversed after treatment with PB212, a SIR antagonist, highlighting that its effect is fully mediated by SRs. This is consistent with a SIR agonist activity.14 However, for NMDA induced toxicity, PB212 did not completely abolish the neuroprotective capacity of III, suggesting that its effect could be mediated by an either direct or indirect modulation of the NMDA receptor. Interestingly, compounds bearing the 4-benzylpiperazine basic moiety (I, II, and 11) displayed strong

II showed the highest neuroprotective activity, being able to recover >85% of the cell viability at the two lowest doses (0.1 and 0.5 μM). Moreover, I and III exhibited a dose–response profile similar to that of memantine. Compounds II and 9 showed a lower cytoprotective activity compared to I, III, and 11 (72–75% of the cell survival at 0.5 and 1 μM). All tested compounds, including memantine, did not significantly increase cell viability at a 5 μM concentration.
S1R affinities together with in vitro neuroprotection, with II being the best one. Altogether, our results encourage the further evaluation of these spirocyclic derivatives in animal models of AD.

### ASSOCIATED CONTENT

**Supporting Information**

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acsmedchemlett.0c00129.

Experimental Section: (i) synthetic procedures and characterization of compounds I–13; (ii) binding assay for SRs; (iii) molecular docking; (iv) cellular assays for neuroprotection activity; Figure S1-1, Predicted binding mode of III-1, 4, and 12; Figure S1-2, Neuroprotection activity in the presence of oligomycin; Table S1-1, Predicted physicochemical properties, drug-likeness, and blood-brain barrier permeability; Table S1-2, cytotoxicity of compounds I–III, 9, and 11, memantine, and NMDA in SH-SY5Y cell lines. (PDF)

### AUTHOR INFORMATION

**Corresponding Author**

Claudia Sorbi — Department of Life Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41125 Modena, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0001-6916-4933; Phone: +39 59 205 8583; Email: claudia.sorbi@unimore.it

### Authors

Silvia Franchini — Department of Life Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41125 Modena, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-6320-9712

Pasquale Linciano — Department of Life Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41125 Modena, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0003-0382-7479

Giulia Puja — Department of Life Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41125 Modena, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0001-8385-6020

Annalisa Tait — Department of Life Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41125 Modena, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-4105-5409

Chiara Borsari — Department of Life Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41125 Modena, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-4688-8362

Nunzio Denora — Dipartimento di Farmacia — Scienze del Farmaco, Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, 70126 Bari, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-7756-7828

Rosa Maria Iacobazzi — IRCCS Istituto tumori “Giovanni Paolo II”, 70124 Bari, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-0737-6591

Livio Brasili — Department of Life Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41125 Modena, Italy; orcid.org/0000-0002-3280-3196

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### ABBREVIATIONS

AD, Alzheimer’s disease; NMDA, N-methyl-(D)-aspartate; NO, nitric oxide; ROS, reactive oxygen species; SR, sigma receptor; S1R, sigma-1 receptor; S2R, sigma-2 receptor

Figure 6. Modulation of NMDA-evoked currents by compound I. (A) Representative electrophysiological traces showing the effect of I (1 μM) on the current evoked by NMDA 100 μM + glycine 1 μM (NMDA) in a cortical neuron grown in primary culture. Bars show the duration of drug application. (B) Histogram showing the effect of increasing concentrations of tested. Each bar is the mean ± SE of n cells tested.

Complete contact information is available at: https://pubs.acs.org/10.1021/acsmedchemlett.0c00129

### Author Contributions

CS: conceived the work, performed the synthesis and the data analysis; SF: performed the synthesis and the data analysis; PL and AT: performed the structural characterization and the data analysis; PL: performed molecular docking and SAR analysis; CB: performed the synthesis and structural characterization; GP: performed the electrophysiological studies; ND and RMI: performed the neuroprotection studies; LB: conceived and supervised the work. The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

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### Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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