

· 论 文 ·

CDDO-Me 羧酸酯前药的设计、合成及抗炎活性

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摘要 以齐墩果酸(OA)为起始原料,合成了2-氟基-3,12-二氧代齐墩果烷-1,9(11)-二烯-28-酸甲酯(CDDO-Me),继而经DMF/K₂CO₃作用,制备了该化合物A环上的1,4加成物(**1**),再用不同的脂肪羧酸和取代芳香羧酸分别与其C-3位羟基反应,合成了CDDO-Me羧酸酯前药(**2~8**),以期得到活性较强、毒性较小的抗炎药物。采用LPS诱导小鼠巨噬细胞(RAW 264.7)释放一氧化氮(NO)的模型来评价目标化合物抗炎活性。结果表明,化合物**2~8**对细胞中NO释放显示了不同程度的抑制,其中化合物**2**[IC₅₀=(2.34±0.67)nmol/L]和**7**[IC₅₀=(3.83±0.97)nmol/L]抑制活性最强。此外,用MTT法评价了目标化合物对巨噬细胞RAW 264.7增殖的影响,发现它们的抑制活性显著低于CDDO-Me,提示其毒性小于CDDO-Me。

关键词 齐墩果酸;CDDO-Me;前药;抗炎活性;合成

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Design, synthesis and anti-inflammatory evaluation of CDDO-Me ester prodrugs

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Abstract In order to search for new anti-inflammatory agents with strong activity and less toxicity relative to CDDO-Me, the ester prodrugs **2~8** of CDDO-Me were synthesized by treatment of oleanolic acid (OA) with DMF/K₂CO₃ to generate **1**, followed by esterification of **1** with various aliphatic and aromatic carboxylic acids, respectively. All the target compounds showed strong inhibitory effects on LPS-induced NO production in RAW 264.7 cells. Among them, compounds **2** and **7** possessed the most potent inhibitory effects with IC₅₀=(2.34±0.67) and (3.83±0.97) nmol/L, respectively. Moreover, MTT assay indicated that all the target compounds (**2~8**) displayed much weaker anti-proliferative activity against RAW 264.7 cell lines than CDDO-Me, suggesting that they may be less toxic than CDDO-Me.

Key words oleanolic acid; CDDO-Me; prodrug; anti-inflammatory activity; synthesis

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α,β -不饱和酮是许多活性天然产物和化学合成小分子中的药效团,可以作为迈克尔受体与体内多种生物大分子亲核性基团(如半胱氨酸残基的巯基)发生加成反应,通过共价结合,调节细胞内众多信号通路,发挥极其广泛的生物学活性及对疾病的治疗作用^[1-2]。

在天然产物五环三萜结构中引入 α,β -不饱和酮基团,其抗炎和抗肿瘤活性可显著提高^[3-4]。Honda 等^[5]对齐墩果酸(OA)的结构进行改造,合成了 α 位含氰基的 α,β -不饱和酮化合物 CDDO-Me,其抑制 γ -干扰素诱导小鼠巨噬细胞生成一氧化氮(NO)的活性比 OA 强 40 万倍,具有显著的抗

炎活性。其后,该小组对 CDDO 的 28 位羧基进行结构修饰,发现其甲酯(CDDO-Me)、羧酰咪唑(CDDO-Im)和二腈基(Di-CDDO)等抑制 NO 生成的活性比 CDDO 更强。本课题组通过 DDQ 介导的 C-O 脱氢偶联合成了全新结构的 CDDO 内酯,发现其抗炎活性与 CDDO-Me 相当^[6]。

虽然 CDDO-Me 具有很强的抗炎活性,但也存在不良反应较大的问题^[7]。考虑到在药物设计中,常使用药效团潜伏化策略(前药)以达到降低毒性的目的。因此,本研究对 CDDO-Me 的 A 环上 α,β -不饱和酮进行修饰,制备了 CDDO-Me 酯类前药,希望得到活性较强、毒性较小的抗炎药物。

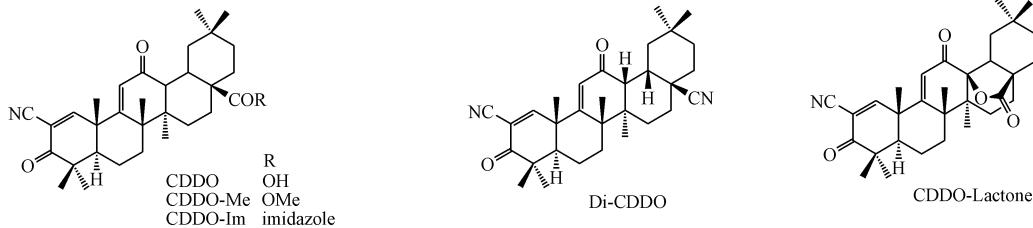
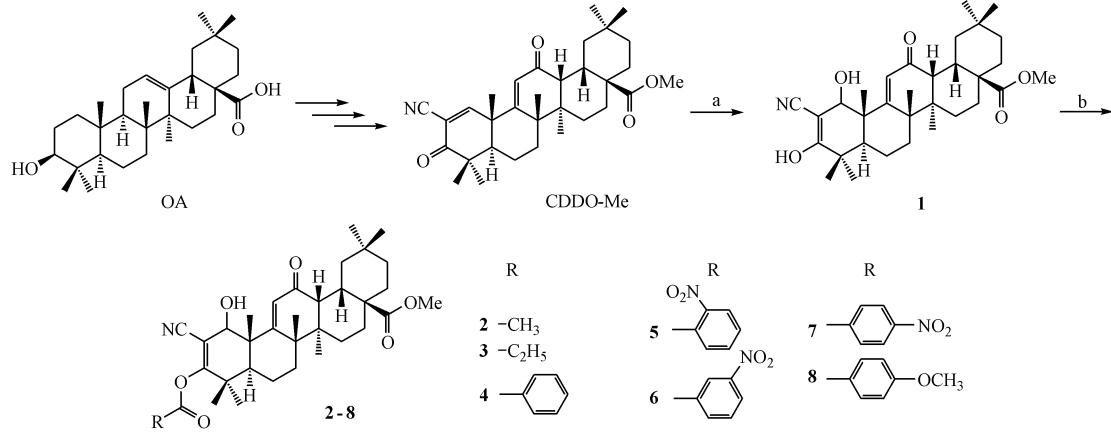


Figure 1 Structures of 2-cyano-3,12-dioxooleana-1,9(11)-dien-28-oic acid (CDDO) derivatives

1 合成路线

参照文献[8],以 OA 为原料,分别经 C28-COOH 甲酯化、C3-OH 乙酰化、C-12 位氧化、C-11 位溴取代-消除、C-3 位乙酰基水解、C3-OH 氧化、C-2 位亲核加成、与盐酸羟胺反应、开环,DDQ 氧化

脱氢等 10 步反应制得化合物 CDDO-Me。CDDO-Me 在 DMF/K₂CO₃ 条件下得到 1,4 加成物 1,其 C3-OH 分别与乙酰氯、丙酰氯、苯甲酰氯以及取代的苯甲酰氯反应得到目标化合物 2~8;合成路线如路线 1 所示。目标化合物的结构均经 MS、¹H NMR 及 ¹³C NMR 确证。



Scheme 1 Synthesis of the target compounds 2-8

Reagents and conditions: (a) K₂CO₃, DMF, 10 h; (b) RCOCl, Et₃N, dry CH₂Cl₂, r. t., 5 min

2 实验部分

2.1 材 料

熔点采用 RY-1 熔点仪测定(温度未校正);质

谱采用 Hewlett-Packard 1100 LC/MSD 质谱仪测定;核磁共振氢谱采用 Bruker ACF-300 型磁共振仪测定(CDCl₃ 为溶剂,TMS 为内标)。实验所用试剂均为市售化学纯或分析纯,除特别说明外,不

经处理直接使用。

2.2 合成实验

1-羟基-2-氟基-3 β -乙酰氧基-12-氧代齐墩果烷-2(3),9(11)-二烯-28-羧酸甲酯(2) 将CDDO-Me(100 mg,0.2 mmol)和K₂CO₃(41 mg,0.3 mmol)溶于DMF 5 mL中,室温搅拌10 h,冰浴下滴加乙酰氯(10 mg,0.3 mmol),搅拌5 min,继续在冰浴条件下用1 mol/L稀盐酸中和反应液,用乙酸乙酯(30 mL)萃取,有机层用饱和NaHCO₃水溶液和饱和NaCl水溶液各洗涤3次,无水硫酸钠干燥,过滤,减压浓缩,快速硅胶柱色谱制得白色固体2(45 mg,43%)。mp:215~218 °C;¹H NMR(300 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :5.84(1H,s,11-CH),4.53(1H,s,1-CH),3.69(3H,s,28-COOCH₃),3.05(1H,m,13-CH),2.95(1H,d,J=4.62 Hz,14-CH),2.31(3H,s,3-COCH₃),2.18(1H,m),2.05(1H,m),1.93(1H,m),1.90(1H,m),1.68(5H,m),1.60(2H,m),1.51(3H,m),1.33(2H,s),1.28(2H,s),1.27,1.25,1.19,1.06,1.00,0.99,0.89(s,each 3H);¹³C NMR(75 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :198.9,178.6,172.9,171.4,168.0,124.4,115.7,101.6,71.4,51.3,49.4,49.1,46.8,45.0,44.4,42.0,40.8,39.5,35.4,34.0,32.8,32.3,32.2,31.7,30.9,30.8,30.1,30.8,29.9,28.8,27.7,27.3,27.1,25.9,22.6,22.2,20.5,19.1,17.8;ESI-MS:566.2[M+H]⁺。

1-羟基-2-氟基-3 β -丙酰氧基-12-氧代齐墩果烷-2(3),9(11)-二烯-28-羧酸甲酯(3) 参照化合物2的制备方法,由CDDO-Me(100 mg,0.2 mmol)、丙酰氯(30 mg,0.3 mmol)、K₂CO₃(41 mg,0.3 mmol)制得白色固体3(56 mg,51%)。mp:220~223 °C;¹H NMR(300 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :5.82(1H,s,11-CH),4.52(1H,s,1-CH),3.68(3H,s,28-COOCH₃),3.03(1H,m,13-CH),2.94(1H,d,J=4.50 Hz,14-CH),2.58(2H,m,3-COCH₂),2.05(1H,m),1.93(1H,m),1.84(1H,m),1.80(1H,m),1.73(6H,m),1.59(1H,m),1.53(1H,m),1.27,1.26,1.25,1.19,1.06(s,each 3H),0.99(6H,s),0.89(3H,s);¹³C NMR(75 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :198.8,177.7,172.2,170.4,168.0,124.4,115.7,101.6,71.4,51.3,49.4,49.1,46.8,45.0,44.4,42.0,40.8,39.5,35.4,34.0,32.8,32.3,32.2,31.0,30.4,30.3,30.1,30.0,29.2,28.8,28.6,27.7,27.3,

27.1,25.9,22.6,22.2,20.5,19.1,17.8;ESI-MS:651[M+Na]⁺。

1-羟基-2-氟基-3 β -苯甲酰基-12-氧代齐墩果烷-2(3),9(11)-二烯-28-羧酸甲酯(4) 参照化合物2的制备方法,由CDDO-Me(100 mg,0.2 mmol)、苯甲酰氯(64 mg,0.4 mmol)、K₂CO₃(41 mg,0.3 mmol)制得白色固体4(58 mg,49%)。mp:248~250 °C;¹H NMR(300 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :8.12(2H,d,J=7.17 Hz,Ar-H),7.65(1H,t,J=7.44 Hz,Ar-H),7.50(2H,t,J=7.83 Hz,Ar-H),5.91(1H,s,11-CH),4.61(1H,s,1-CH),3.69(3H,s,28-COOCH₃),3.04(1H,m,13-CH),2.96(1H,d,J=4.50 Hz,14-CH),2.18(1H,m),2.05(1H,m),1.90(1H,m),1.85(1H,m),1.68(5H,m),1.60(2H,m),1.51(3H,m),1.33(2H,s),1.28(2H,s),1.34,1.30,1.25,1.09,1.06,0.99,0.89(s,each 3H);¹³C NMR(75 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :199.4,178.2,172.9,168.3,163.1,134.2,130.4,128.8,128.1,125.0,116.2,102.8,72.1,51.3,49.3,46.8,44.9,44.1,42.1,41.5,39.8,35.5,34.0,32.8,32.3,31.0,30.2,27.8,27.2,23.4,23.1,22.6,22.2,20.5,19.1,17.8;ESI-MS:628[M+H]⁺。

1-羟基-2-氟基-3 β -(2-硝基苯甲酰基)-12-氧代齐墩果烷-2(3),9(11)-二烯-28-羧酸甲酯(5) 参照化合物2的制备方法,由CDDO-Me(100 mg,0.2 mmol)、2-硝基苯甲酰氯(74 mg,0.4 mmol)、K₂CO₃(41 mg,0.3 mmol)制得白色固体5(67 mg,51%)。mp:246~246 °C;¹H NMR(300 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :7.79(2H,d,J=7.53 Hz,Ar-H),7.71(1H,m,Ar-H),7.36(1H,t,J=7.65 Hz,Ar-H),5.87(1H,s,11-CH),4.59(1H,s,1-CH),3.69(3H,s,28-COOCH₃),3.04(1H,m,13-CH),2.95(1H,d,J=4.50 Hz,14-CH),2.92(d,J=4.65 Hz,1H),2.31(3H,s),2.17(1H,s),2.04(1H,m),1.88(2H,m),1.71(3H,m),1.62(5H,m),1.50(2H,m),1.41(2H,m),1.33(2H,s),1.31,1.29,1.27,1.20,1.08,0.99,0.89(s,each 3H);¹³C NMR(75 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :177.7,172.3,168.5,161.8,146.9,133.3,131.9,130.1,128.3,126.0,124.5,123.6,115.6,102.1,71.5,67.7,51.4,49.5,46.8,45.0,44.5,42.0,40.0,35.4,34.0,32.8,32.3,31.0,30.2,30.0,29.2,27.7,27.0,23.4,23.2,

22.6, 22.1, 21.2, 18.3, 17.6; 673.3 [M + H]⁺。

1-羟基-2-氟基-3 β -(3-硝基苯甲酰基)-12-氧代齐墩果烷-2(3),9(11)-二烯-28-羧酸甲酯(**6**)参照化合物**2**的制备方法,由CDDO-Me(100 mg, 0.2 mmol)、3-硝基苯甲酰氯(74 mg, 0.4 mmol)、K₂CO₃(41 mg, 0.3 mmol)制得白色固体**6**(71 mg, 53%)。mp: 247 ~ 249 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 8.94 (1H, s, Ar-H), 8.53 (1H, d, J = 8.25 Hz, Ar-H), 8.46 (1H, d, J = 8.25 Hz, Ar-H), 7.76 (1H, t, J = 7.95 Hz, Ar-H), 5.89 (1H, s, 11-CH), 4.62 (1H, s, 1-CH), 3.75 (3H, s, 28-COOCH₃), 3.06 (1H, m, 13-CH), 2.98 (1H, d, J = 4.50 Hz, 14-CH), 2.16 (1H, s), 2.05 (2H, s), 1.89 (2H, m), 1.70 (6H, m), 1.55 (2H, s), 1.49 (2H, m), 1.35, 1.33, 1.31, 1.29, 1.10, 1.00, 0.91 (s, each 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 198.8, 177.7, 172.1, 167.6, 160.7, 148.0, 135.4, 129.7, 129.3, 128.1, 124.7, 124.4, 115.3, 102.6, 71.5, 51.4, 49.5, 46.8, 45.1, 44.5, 42.0, 40.9, 39.8, 35.4, 34.0, 32.8, 32.3, 31.0, 30.2, 30.0, 29.2, 27.7, 27.4, 23.3, 23.2, 22.6, 22.1, 21.2, 20.5, 18.9, 17.7, 13.7; 673.3 [M + H]⁺。

1-羟基-2-氟基-3 β -(4-硝基苯甲酰基)-12-氧代齐墩果烷-2(3),9(11)-二烯-28-羧酸甲酯(**7**)参照化合物**2**的制备方法,由CDDO-Me(100 mg, 0.2 mmol)、对-硝基苯甲酰氯(74 mg, 0.4 mmol)、K₂CO₃(41 mg, 0.3 mmol)制得白色固体**7**(51 mg, 43%)。mp: 252 ~ 254 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 8.34 (4H, q, J = 9.48 Hz, Ar-H), 5.92 (1H, s, 11-CH), 4.63 (1H, s, 1-CH), 3.71 (3H, s, 28-COOCH₃), 3.26 (s, 1H), 3.06 (1H, m, 13-CH), 2.98 (1H, d, J = 4.50 Hz, 14-CH), 2.17 (1H, m), 1.89 (2H, m), 1.73 (6H, m), 1.52 (5H, m), 1.35, 1.32, 1.26, 1.01, 1.09, 1.00, 0.90 (s, each 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃,) δ: 198.9, 177.7, 172.0, 167.5, 160.9, 150.7, 132.9, 131.0, 124.5, 123.4, 115.4, 102.8, 71.5, 51.4, 49.5, 46.8, 45.1, 44.5, 42.0, 40.9, 39.8, 35.4, 34.0, 32.8, 32.3, 31.0, 30.2, 30.0, 29.2, 27.7, 27.4, 23.3, 23.2, 22.6, 22.1, 21.2, 20.5, 18.9, 17.7, 13.7; 695 [M + Na]⁺。

1-羟基-2-氟基-3 β -(4-甲氧基苯甲酰基)-12-氧代齐墩果烷-2(3),9(11)-二烯-28-羧酸甲酯(**8**)参照化合物**2**的制备方法,由CDDO-Me(100 mg,

0.2 mmol)、对-甲氧基苯甲酰氯(68 mg, 0.4 mmol)、K₂CO₃(41 mg, 0.3 mmol)制得白色固体**8**(78 mg, 65%)。mp: 258 ~ 260 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 8.08 (2H, d, J = 8.88 Hz, Ar-H), 6.98 (2H, d, J = 8.88 Hz, Ar-H), 5.98 (1H, s, 11-CH), 4.60 (1H, s, 1-CH), 4.12 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 3.90 (3H, s, 28-COOCH₃), 3.06 (1H, m, 13-CH), 2.97 (1H, d, J = 4.50 Hz, 14-CH), 2.17 (1H, m), 1.89 (2H, m), 1.77 (8H, m), 1.56 (4H, m) (m, 5H), 1.33, 1.30, 1.26, 1.10, 1.06, 1.00, 0.91 (s, each 3H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 198.7, 177.7, 172.3, 168.1, 163.9, 162.2, 132.1, 124.4, 119.8, 115.7, 113.6, 102.0, 71.7, 51.4, 49.5, 46.8, 45.1, 44.5, 42.0, 40.9, 39.8, 35.4, 34.0, 32.8, 32.3, 31.0, 30.2, 30.0, 29.2, 27.7, 27.4, 23.3, 23.2, 22.6, 22.1, 21.2, 18.9, 17.7, 13.7; 658.3 [M + H]⁺。

3 抗炎活性实验

构建以LPS诱导小鼠巨噬细胞RAW 264.7的炎症模型,测定受试化合物的NO抑制率,并计算相应IC₅₀。通过测定受试化合物各浓度的NO抑制率,以每个化合物各个浓度抑制NO含量而得出的IC₅₀来反映其体外抗炎活性。

取对数生长期的RAW 264.7细胞,用完全培养液制成单细胞悬液,调整浓度为每毫升3 × 10⁵个,每孔100 μL接种于96孔板中,于培养箱内常规培养24 h。吸弃上清液,每孔加入含有适宜浓度的加药培养基(含10%胎牛血清,1%双抗)180 μL,空白对照组和模型组只加完全培养基,各组均设3个复孔,将细胞与药物共同孵育2 h。除空白对照组以外,每孔加入用完全培养基稀释的LPS,使其终浓度为100 ng/mL,将LPS与细胞共同孵育24 h。24 h后取上清液50 μL,先后加入Griess试剂I和II各50 μL,用全波长酶标仪测每孔在540 nm下吸收度,按下述公式计算化合物各浓度组对LPS诱导小鼠巨噬细胞RAW 264.7产生NO的抑制率。将由此公式算得的各浓度抑制率和准确浓度分别代入SPSS软件中,算出各个化合物抑制NO产生的IC₅₀。

目标化合物**2~8**及对照药CDDO-Me的IC₅₀见表1。

Table 1 IC₅₀ values of CDDO-Me ester prodrugs against NO production ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

Compd.	IC ₅₀ /(nmol/L)
2	2.34 ± 0.67
3	9.68 ± 0.85 ***
4	19.25 ± 1.32 ***
5	6.69 ± 1.01 ***
6	12.68 ± 1.22 ***
7	3.83 ± 0.97 **
8	21.19 ± 1.33 ***
CDDO-Me	6.87 ± 1.17

* * P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001 vs CDDO-Me group

此外,采用MTT法,评价了目标化合物**2~8**以及CDDO-Me对巨噬细胞的增殖抑制作用,其IC₅₀见表2。

Table 2 Anti-proliferative effects of CDDO-Me ester prodrugs ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

Compd.	IC ₅₀ /(μmol/L)
2	3.91 ± 1.16 ***
3	2.90 ± 0.96 *
4	1.25 ± 1.01
5	1.93 ± 0.45
6	4.91 ± 0.89 ***
7	1.52 ± 0.38
8	16.04 ± 1.69 ***
CDDO-Me	0.63 ± 0.23

* P < 0.05, *** P < 0.001 vs CDDO-Me group

4 结果与讨论

如表1所示,目标化合物**2~8**在纳摩尔水平均显著抑制LPS诱导的巨噬细胞NO生成,其中**2**和**7**的抑制活性最强[IC₅₀=(2.34 ± 0.67) nmol/L, IC₅₀=(3.83 ± 0.97) nmol/L],与CDDO-Me相当。此外,用MTT法评价了目标化合物和CDDO-Me对巨噬细胞RAW 264.7的增殖抑制作用,发现它们对巨噬细胞的增殖抑制作用均低于CDDO-Me,提示其毒性小于CDDO-Me。目标化合物**2~8**在细胞水平显示了与CDDO-Me相当的抗炎活性,推测这些化合物在体内可能被酯酶水解得到化合物**1**,继而发生1,4-消除,脱去一分子H₂O,生成原药

CDDO-Me,发挥其抗炎活性。

初步构效关系分析表明:(1)C3位取代基类型对化合物的活性有明显影响,直链取代的脂肪羧酸酯活性优于芳香取代的羧酸酯(**2,3**>**4**);(2)苯环对位有吸电子取代的目标物活性优于供电子基取代的目标物(**7**>**8**);(3)吸电子的硝基在苯环不同位置取代其活性存在差异,对位取代活性最高,邻位次之,间位最低(**7**>**5**>**6**)。本课题组正在对化合物**2**和**7**进一步研究,以发现抗炎活性更强、毒性更小的化合物。

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