Assessment of the nematocidal activity of metalloccenyl analogues of monepantel†

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In this study, we present the design, synthesis, characterization and biological evaluation of structurally new ferrocenyl and ruthenocenyl derivatives of the organic anthelmintic monepantel (Zolvix®). All seven metalloccenyl derivatives prepared (4a/b, 5a/b, 6a/b and 7) were isolated as racemates and characterized by 1H, 13C and 19F NMR spectroscopies, mass spectrometry, IR spectroscopy and elemental microanalysis. The molecular structures of four compounds (4a/b, 6a and 7) were further confirmed by X-ray crystallography. The biological activities of the organometallic intermediates (4a/b) and organometallic derivatives of monepantel (5a/b, 6a/b and 7) were evaluated in vitro using parasitic nematodes of major importance in livestock, namely Haemonchus contortus and Trichostrongylus colubriformis. Two ferrocenyl compounds (4a and 6a) showed nematocidal activity, while the analogous ruthenocenyl compounds (4b and 6b) were not active at the highest concentration tested (10 μg ml⁻¹). In order to obtain insight into the difference in activity between ferrocenyl and ruthenocenyl derivatives, the potential of the compounds for reactive oxidative species (ROS) production in live cells was assessed. Interestingly, neither the ferrocenyl nor the ruthenocenyl compounds (4a/b and 6a/b) produced significant ROS in HeLa cells when checked after 22 h, potentially indicating a redox-independent activity of 4a and 6a on the parasites. The selectivity of the compounds on parasites was confirmed by investigating their cytotoxicity profiles. None of these compounds was toxic either to HeLa or MRC-5 cells. Thus, 4a and 6a could be considered as interesting leads for further development of new classes of anti-parasitic agents.

Introduction

The impact of parasitic diseases on animals and humans is substantial around the world. Controlling parasites of domesticated animals is a major issue, and usually relies exclusively on chemotherapy with an arsenal of broad-spectrum anthelmintics.2,3 The excessive use of these drugs has resulted in the emergence of resistance, and multi-drug resistant parasites are now widespread.2,6-8 Apart from the classical groups of anthelmintics, such as the benzimidazoles, imidazothiazoles and macrocyclic lactones, a new synthetic anthelmintic class, the amino-acetonitrile derivatives (AADs, see Scheme 1), has been discovered, and a promising candidate of this class, called monepantel (AAD 1566), was recently commercialized.1,9,10

Investigations have shown that the safety profile of monepantel relates to its target, a nematode specific nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChr) subunit, which is absent in host mammals.11-13 Although monepantel now represents a new class of anthelmintic drug, unfortunately, some years after its introduction and use in the field, nematodes with reduced sensitivity to monepantel have been detected in several countries including Uruguay, New Zealand and Brazil.14-18 Given this rapid emergence of resistance to monepantel, there is an urgent need to develop novel and superior control strategies to ensure the sustainability of parasite control. With this in mind, our group recently started to derivatize monepantel...
with various organometallic moieties using different strategies (Scheme 1).\textsuperscript{19,20} The derivatization of a known organic drug with organometallic moieties has proven to be extremely successful in various fields of medicinal chemistry.\textsuperscript{21–35} Ferroquine, a ferrocenyl analogue of the antimalarial drug chloroquine, is one of the best examples of such a derivatization. Thanks to the presence of a ferrocenyl moiety, Ferroquine is active against chloroquine-resistant strains of the malaria parasite, \textit{Plasmodium falciparum} (\textit{P. falciparum}), one of the best examples of such a derivatization. In our initial study, we replaced the aryloxy unit of monepantel with organometallic moieties and modified the benzamide part with various functional groups (Scheme 1, Strategy I/II).\textsuperscript{19} Subsequently, we replaced the chiral C2 spacer of monepantel by a ferrocenyl moiety that comprised planar chirality with a 1,2-unsymmetric substitution on a cyclopentadienyl ring (Scheme 1, Strategy III).\textsuperscript{20}

Extending this work to develop organometallic monepantel derivatives, we report here a new strategy for achieving structurally distinct organometallic-containing monepantel derivatives. First, we kept the aryloxy unit of monepantel unperturbed and substituted the benzamide unit with metalloccenes, namely ferrocene and ruthenocene (Scheme 1, Strategy IV). Then, we replaced simultaneously both the aryloxy and the benzamide units using two metalloccenyl fragments (Scheme 1, Strategy IV). During the course of present study, we first prepared ferrocenyl monepantel derivatives, since the presence of the ferrocenyl unit might result in additional metal-specific modes of action, such as the production of ROS under physiological conditions. In order to investigate if these redox reactions contribute to the antiparasitic activity of our novel organometallic compounds, we designed ruthenocenyl analogues of the ferrocenyl monepantel derivatives. The replacement of the iron(II) by a ruthenium(II) center is expected to prevent redox mediated ROS production under physiologically relevant conditions.\textsuperscript{36,37}

### Results and discussion

**Synthesis and characterization**

The ferrocenyl and ruthenocenyl analogues of monepantel corresponding to Strategy IV were prepared in a two-step reaction procedure as presented in Scheme 2. In order to obtain initial insights into their potential as anthelminthic agents, we focused on the isolation of the organometallic derivatives as racemates rather than as their enantiomerically pure forms.

The syntheses of desired organometallic analogues commenced with the preparation of a 2-amino-2-hydroxymethylpropionitrile (1) synthone, following a literature procedure by Gauvry et al.\textsuperscript{38} The intermediate \(N\)-(2-cyano-1-hydroxypropan-2-yl)-ferroceneamide (4a) was obtained in a moderate yield by reacting 1 with activated ferrocencarboxylic acid (2) under basic conditions. Moreover, the same reaction allowed the isolation of a di-ferrocenyl analogue of monepantel, 2-ferrocenamido-2-cyanopropyl ferroceneoate (5a), with 11% yield. Compound 4a was then converted to the desired final compound \(N\)-(2-cyano-1-(5-cyano-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)propan-2-yl)ferroceneamide (6a) using a Williamson ether synthesis in the presence of NaH and commercially available 3-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile. Compound 6a was isolated in 26% yield. In addition to the di-ferrocenyl analogue 5a, another disubstituted organometallic analogue, namely

### Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: (i) oxalyl chloride, dry CH2Cl2, r.t.; (b) 2-amino-2-hydroxymethylpropionitrile (1), NEt3, dry THF, r.t., o.n., 4a (50%), 4b (31%), 5a (11%), 5b (19%); (ii) NaH, 3-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile, dry THF, overnight, 0 °C→r.t., 6a (26%), 6b (11%); (iii) (ferrocenylmethyl)trimethylammonium iodide, K2CO3, 18-crown-6, dry CH3CN, reflux, 144 h (120 h plus overnight), 7 (43%).
$N$-(1-ferrocenyloxy)-2-cyanopropan-2-yl)ferroceamide (7) was also prepared by reacting 4a with (ferrocenylmethyl)trimethylammonium iodide under basic conditions. By contrast to 5a, where one of the ferrocenyl units is linked to C2 spacer by an ester functionality, the similar ferrocene unit in 7 is attached to the C2 spacer by an ether functionality. Moreover, we synthesized three ruthenocenyl analogues (4b, 5b and 6b), which are structurally identical to the ferrocenyl analogues 4a, 5a and 6a. Despite iso-structural, ferrocene and ruthenocene have distinct redox properties, therefore comparison of the biological activity of ferrocenyl and the corresponding ruthenocenyl analogues might shed light on the possible involvement of the redox properties in their activity. The synthetic sequences to obtain the desired ruthenocenyl analogues of monepantel are similar to those of ferrocenyl compounds (see Scheme 2). All novel ferrocenyl and ruthenocenyl analogues of monepantel described here were isolated as racemic mixtures and characterized by $^1$H, $^{13}$C, $^{19}$F NMR spectroscopies, ESI-mass spectrometry and IR spectroscopy, and their purities were analyzed by elemental microanalysis.

**X-ray crystallography**

The molecular structures of four compounds (4a/b, 6a and 7) were further confirmed by X-ray crystallography. Details of the crystallization procedure were given in the Experimental section. The amide unit is coplanar with the cyclopentadienyl ring. The alcohol of compound 4a is part of a cyclic and a linear hydrogen-bridge network. The $R_5^2(14)$ cycle formed by an alcohol hydrogen, making contact with a symmetry ($-x$, $1-y$, $-z$)-related carbonyl oxygen; the corresponding alcohol donates back to the original carbonyl oxygen. Additionally, the same alcohol is an acceptor of a hydrogen bridge from a symmetry related amide nitrogen ($-x$, $1/2+y$, $1/2-z$). The structures of 4a and 4b are essentially isostructural, with the major difference being that the Fe–C bond lengths in 4a are between 2.0293(14) Å and 2.0619(17) Å, whereas the Ru–C bond lengths in 4b are between 2.155(3) Å and 2.192(3) Å (see Fig. 1). Compound 6a does not form any “typical” hydrogen bonds, despite the presence of an amide unit (see Fig. 1).

Compound 7 was measured on a synchrotron; it crystallized with two molecules in the asymmetric unit. All cyclopenta-dietyl rings of the 4 ferrocene units are in an almost perfect eclipsed conformation. One linker starting from the quaternary carbon to the methylene unit next to the cyclopentadienyl ring is disordered in a ratio 3:2 (see ESI† for structure).

**Biological evaluation**

The anthelmintic potentials of our ferrocenyl and ruthenocenyl precursors (4a/b) and final derivatives 5a/b, 6a/b and 7 were first evaluated on two common parasites of small ruminants, *Haemonchus contortus* (*H. contortus*) and *Trichostrongylus colubriformis* (*T. colubriformis*) using a larval development assay (LDA) (see Experimental section for details). The results are summarized in Table 1. The organic derivatives AAD85, AAD96 and ivermectin were included as controls.

Two of seven metal-based monepantel derivatives tested displayed moderate activities against *H. contortus* and *T. colubriformis*. The final ferrocenyl derivative of Strategy IV (6a) and its corresponding ferrocene precursor (4a) showed EC$_{100}$ values in a similar range when tested against *H. contortus* 4.90 µg mL$^{-1}$ (15.70 µM) (4a) and 4.70 µg mL$^{-1}$ (9.77 µM) (6a) and *T. colubriformis* 8.00 µg mL$^{-1}$ (25.63 µM) (4a) and 7.00 µg mL$^{-1}$ (14.55 µM) (6a). Interestingly, the potencies of both active derivatives (4a, 6a) are approximately twice higher against *H. contortus* compared with *T. colubriformis*. However, the potencies of 4a and 6a are lower when compared with the organic controls AAD85 and AAD96, which displayed EC$_{100}$ values of 0.01 µg mL$^{-1}$ (0.022 µM/0.021 µM) and 0.032 µg mL$^{-1}$ (0.07 µM/0.068 µM) against *H. contortus* and *T. colubriformis*, respectively.

Importantly, the ruthenocenyl analogues (4b, 5b) of the active ferrocene derivatives 4a, 5a displayed no activity against *H. contortus* and *T. colubriformis* at the highest concentration evaluated (10 µg mL$^{-1}$). At this point, it is reasonable to speculate that the iron$^{II}$ center in 4a and 6a contributes to the production of toxic ROS which could be the reason for the observed anti-parasitic activity of these compounds. Therefore, we evaluated ROS generation using the ferrocene and ruthenocene-containing derivatives in live cells (Fig. 2). Although an assessment of ROS generation in the parasitic nematodes would have been the ideal, however for technical reasons we used a mammalian cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) as model.

![Fig. 1](image-url) Molecular structures of 4a, 4b and 6a with atoms shown as thermal ellipsoids (drawn at 50% probability; hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity).
The ROS production in the cells treated with 4a/b and 6a/b (25 μM for 22 h) was quantified using the fluorescent indicator 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (H₂DCFDA). As positive control, tert-butyl hydroperoxide (TBH) was included in the same assay. Surprisingly, as shown in Fig. 1, the ROS levels in cells treated with the ferrocenyl compounds (4a, 6a) and the ruthenocenyl compounds (4b, 6b) did not display a significant difference. Moreover, the ROS levels of the cells treated with compounds are comparable to that of the untreated cells.19

The results from ROS assay suggest that the differences in anti-parasitic activity between the ferrocene- and ruthenocene-containing organometallic compounds are not related to the production of ROS in cells. However, it has to be pointed out that this is for a timepoint only and that increase in ROS production can be faster or can take longer. The potency of the organometallic monepantel derivatives synthesized using Strategy IV against H. contortus and T. colubriformis is lower than for the organometallic derivatives from Strategy I/II (best EC₆₀ of 1.80 μM), but superior to those from Strategy III (best EC₆₀ of 6.60 μM). Overall, based on knowledge obtained from these structure–activity relationships of organometallic monepantel derivatives, it can be concluded that it is preferable to keep the benzamide part of monepantel unperturbed, while structural modifications can be made to the aryloxy portion for the designing of new derivatives of monepantel to retain anti-parasitic activity against H. contortus and T. colubriformis.

Previous studies have shown that organometallic derivatization modulates the spectrum of activity of a known organic drug through the addition of metal-specific mode of actions.37,40 Therefore, we decided to evaluate these compounds further against other parasites.41,42 The activity of our organometallic-analogues (4a/b, 5a/b, 6a/b) and 7 of monepantel was evaluated on the canine heartworm, Dirofilaria immitis (D. immitis). Two ruthenocenyl compounds (5b, 6b) showed moderate activity against microfilariae of this nematode species in a 48 h motility assay with EC₅₀ values of 6.60 μg mL⁻¹ (10.74 μM (5b), 12.54 μM (6b)). Interestingly, the corresponding ferrocenyl derivatives 5a and 6a are inactive against D. immitis. However, once again, 5b and 6b are less potent compared to the organic control AAD85, which displays

### Table 1: Antiparasitic activity against Haemonchus contortus, Trichostrongylus colubriformis and Dirofilaria immitis and cytotoxicity against HeLa and MRC-5 cells of 4a/b, 5a/b, 6a/b, 7

<table>
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*EC₅₀ value, n.d.i. = non-disclosable information and n.d. = not determined. EC values are given in μg mL⁻¹ as well as in μM. EC values are calculated as a mean of 2 series of triplicated dose responses. Experimental errors are not included as they are too low to influence the overall EC values.*
an EC_{50} value of 2.20 µg mL^{-1} (4.81 µM). In addition to this, we further investigated the activity of the ferrocenyl and ruthenocenyl precursors (4a/b) and final derivatives 5a/b, 6a/b and 7 on three arthropods Ctenocephalides felis (cat flea), Lucilia cuprina (blow fly) and Rhipicephalus sanguineus (brown dog tick). Unfortunately, none of the compounds synthesized displayed potency at the highest concentration tested on C. felis (100 µg mL^{-1}), L. cuprina (32 µg mL^{-1}) or R. sanguineus (100 µg mL^{-1} and 640 µg mL^{-1}) (Table S1).

For development of new anti-parasitic compounds, the selectivity of the compounds towards parasites is an important parameter. An ideal anthelmintic should be non-toxic to the mammalian host, while being efficient in killing the parasites. For this purpose, we evaluated the cytotoxicity of the compounds using a cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) and a non-cancerous human lung fibroblast cell line (MRC-5). None of the compounds tested were toxic up to 100 µM (the highest concentration assayed), indicating selectivity of our compounds (4a, 6a) to the nematodes H. contortus, T. colubriformis and D. immitis over mammalian cells.

Conclusion

The extensive use of commercially available broad-spectrum organic anthelmintics has led to a situation where parasites develop resistant to at least one or more available drug classes. With the view of developing a new class of metal-based anthelmintic agents, we synthesized and characterized a series of ferrocene- and ruthenocene-containing organometallic analogues of the anthelmintic drug monepantel. The biological selectivity of the compounds towards parasites is an important parameter. An ideal anthelmintic should be non-toxic to the mammalian host, while being efficient in killing the parasites. For this purpose, we evaluated the cytotoxicity of the compounds using a cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) and a non-cancerous human lung fibroblast cell line (MRC-5). None of the compounds tested were toxic up to 100 µM (the highest concentration assayed), indicating selectivity of our compounds (4a, 6a) to the nematodes H. contortus, T. colubriformis and D. immitis over mammalian cells.

Experimental section

Materials

All chemicals were of reagent grade quality or better, obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Solvents were used as received or distilled using standard Schlenk techniques. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using silica gel 60 F-254 (Merck) plates with detection of spots being achieved by exposure to UV light. Column chromatography was performed using Silica gel 60 (0.040–0.063 mm mesh, Merck). Eluent mixtures are expressed as volume to volume (v/v) ratios. Chlorocarbonyl ferrocene and chlorocarbonyl ruthenocene were synthesized according to literature procedures.  

Instrumentation and methods

{H, ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR spectra were recorded in deuterated solvents on Bruker 400 or 500 MHz NMR at room temperature. The chemical shifts, δ, are reported in ppm (parts per million). The signals from the residual protons of deuterated solvent have been used as an internal reference. The abbreviations for the peak multiplicities are as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), dd (doublet of doublets), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), and br (broad). ESI mass spectrometry was performed using a Bruker Esquire 6000 spectrometer. In the assignment of the mass spectra, the most intense peak is listed. UPLC-ESI-MS was performed on a Waters Acquity UPLC System coupled to a Bruker HCTTM, using an Acquity UPLC BEH C18 1.7 µm (2.1 × 50 mm) as a reverse phase column with a flow rate of 0.6 mL min^{-1}. The UV absorption was measured at 254 nm. The runs were performed with a linear gradient of A (acetonitrile (Sigma-Aldrich HPLC grade) and B (distilled water containing 0.02% TFA and 0.05% HCOOC)); t = 0–0.5 min, 5% A; t = 4.0 min, 100% A; t = 5 min, 100% A. High-resolution mass spectrometry were performed on a Bruker ESQUIRE-LC quadrupole ion trap instrument (Bruker Daltonik GmbH, Bremen, Germany), equipped with a combined Hewlett-Packard Atmospheric Pressure Ion (API) source (Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, CA, USA). The solutions (about 0.1–1 µmol mL^{-1}) were continuously introduced through the electrospray interface with a syringe infusion pump (Cole-Parmer 74900-05, Cole-Parmer Instrument Company, Vernon Hills, Illinois, USA) at a flow rate of 5 µL min^{-1}. The MS-conditions were: nebulizer gas (N_{2}) 15 psi, dry gas (N_{2}) 7 min^{-1}, dry temperature 300 °C, capillary voltage 4000 V, end plate 3500 V, capillary exit 100 V, skimmer1 30 V, and trap drive 70. The MS acquisitions were performed at normal resolution (0.6 u at half peak height), under ion charge control (ICC) conditions (10 000) in the mass range from m/z 100 to 2000. To get representative mass spectra, 8 scans were averaged. Infrared spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectrometer using KBr pellets. Peak intensities are given as broad (b), very strong (vs), strong (s), medium (m) and weak (w). Elemental microanalyses were performed on a LecoCHNS-932 elemental analyser. 

Synthesis

N-(2-Cyano-1-hydroxypropan-2-yl)ferroceneamido (4a) and 2-ferroceneamido-2-cyanopropyl ferroceneate (5a). Chlorocarbonyl ferrocene (0.648 g, 2.608 mmol) and 2-amino-
2-hydroxymethylproprionitrile (0.261 g, 2.608 mmol) were dissolved in dry THF (100 mL). To this orange reaction solution, NEt3 (453 μL, 3.26 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was dissolved in CH3Cl (30 mL), washed with H2O (2 x 10 mL) and brine (2 x 10 mL). The organic layer was dried with MgSO4, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica with hexane : ethyl acetate (4:1) as eluent (Rf (5a) = 0.69, hexane : ethyl acetate 1:1, Rf (4a) = 0.30, hexane : ethyl acetate 1:1) to afford 2-ferrocenamidino-2-cyano propyl ferroceneacarboxylic acid (5a) and N-(2-cyano-1-hydroxypropan-2-yl)ferroceneacarboxylic acid (4a) as orange solids, respectively. Yield: 11% (5a, 0.075 g, 0.143 mmol) and 50% (4a, 0.41 g, 1.31 mmol). Data 4a: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3467s, 3412s, 3103w, 2914w, 2862w, 1635s, 1534m, 1454w, 1377w, 1312m, 1267w, 1201w, 1160w, 1099w, 1056m, 1037w, 1023w, 998w, 811w, 826w, 772w, 710w, 620m, 528w, 499w, 483w, 464w. 1H NMR (400 MHz, d₆-acetone): δ/ppm = 7.12 (s, 1H, NH), 5.01 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, OH), 4.85-4.84 (m, 2H, C5H2), 4.39-4.38 (m, 2H, C5H4), 4.24 (s, 5H, C5H5), 4.0-3.93 (m, 1H, CH2), 3.90-3.86 (m, 1H, CH2), 1.71 (s, 3H, CH3). 13C NMR (125 MHz, d₆-acetone): δ/ppm = 170.9, 121.1, 76.1, 71.5, 70.5, 69.5, 69.4, 67.0, 66.9, 53.3, 22.6. ESI-MS: m/z (%) = 351.02 [M + K]+ (8), 335.04 [M + Na]+ (100), 312.06 [M]+ (52). HR ESI-MS: m/z (%) = 312.05557, calc for C15H16N2O2 (M)+ m/z (%) = 312.05508. Elemental analysis: calc for C15H16N2O2Fe = C, 50%; H, 3.41%; N, 6.16%. Found: C 50.21; H 3.81; N 5.61.

N-(2-Cyano-1-((3-cyanooxy)phenyl)propan-2-yl)ferroceneacarboxylic acid (5b). Chlorocarbonyl ruthenocene (1.67 g, 6.96 mmol) and 2-amino-2-methylpropionitrile (1.05 g, 10.5 mmol) were dissolved in dry THF (50 mL). To this colourless reaction solution NEt3 (6.8 mL, 50 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica with hexane : ethyl acetate 7 : 1, 6 : 1 and the methanol as eluent (Rf (4b) = 0.05, hexane : ethyl acetate 7 : 1, Rf (5b) = 0.2, methanol) to afford N-(2-cyano-1-hydroxypropan-2-yl) ruthenocenamide (4b) and 2-cyano-2-(ruthenocenocarboxamido)propyl ruthenocenecarboxylate (5b) as pale yellow solids, respectively. Yield: 31% (4b, 0.77 g, 2.06 mmol) and 19% (5b, 0.81 g, 1.32 mmol). Data 4b: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3248br, 31122s, 3056w, 2943w, 2887w, 2641w, 2524w, 2050w, 1981w, 1720w, 1633s, 1531s, 1455s, 1376s, 1308s, 1103s, 823s. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO): δ/ppm = 7.51 (s, 1H, NH), 8.64 (t, J = 6.46 Hz, 1H, OH), 3.53-3.50 (m, 2H, C5H4), 4.49 (s, 5H, C5H5), 1.87-1.83 (m, 1H, CH2), 2.43 (s, 3H, CH3). 13C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO): δ/ppm = 40.2, 38.5, 33.9, 29.8, 29.7, 28.9, 22.7. ESI-MS: m/z (%) = 359.1 [M + H]+ (100), 259.0 [M – C6H8N2OH]+ (17). Elemental Analysis: calc for C26H24O2N2Ru = C, 50.41; H, 4.51; N, 7.84. Found = C, 50.85; H, 4.44; N, 7.41. Data 5b: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3320m, 3104w, 2956w, 2651w, 2322w, 2161s, 2053s, 1976s, 1690s, 1656s, 1521s, 1450s, 1373s, 1267s, 1135s, 1035m, 977m, 808s, 759m. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO): δ/ppm = 7.93 (s, 1H, NH), 5.27-5.25 (m, 2H, C5H2), 5.15-5.13 (m, 2H, C5H4), 4.85-4.84 (m, 2H, C5H2), 4.76-4.75 (m, 2H, C5H2), 4.65 (s, 5H, C5H5), 4.59 (s, 5H, C5H5), 4.51 (d, J = 10.8, 2H, CH2), 4.27 (d, J = 10.4, 2H, CH2), 1.66 (s, 3H, CH3). 13C NMR (125 MHZ, DMSO): δ/ppm = 168.6, 168.2, 119.2, 78.7, 74.1, 73.3, 72.5, 71.9, 71.6, 71.4, 70.5, 70.3, 64.9, 49.7, 22.1. ESI-MS: m/z (%) = 369.3 [M + Na]+ (100). Elemental analysis: calc for C26H22O2N2Ru2 = C 50.81; H 3.94; N 4.56. Found = C 50.92; H 3.96; N 4.53.
N-(2-Cyano-1-(5-cyano-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)propan-2-yl) ruthenoacenamide (6b). N-(2-Cyano-1-hydroxypropan-2-yl) ruthenoacenamide (4b, 0.150 g, 0.42 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (30 mL). The colorless solution was cooled to 0 °C and NaNH (0.015 g, 0.63 mmol) was added. After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min at 0 °C 3-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile (0.040 g, 0.21 mmol) was added to the reaction and further refluxed overnight. The orange reaction mixture was allowed to reach 0 °C 3-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile (0.080 g, 0.42 mmol) was added. After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min at 0 °C 3-fluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile (0.040 g, 0.21 mmol) were added to the reaction mixture and the reaction was allowed to stir for another 3 h. The reaction was quenched with H2O (2 mL) and brine (6 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na2SO4, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica with hexane : ethyl acetate 3 : 1 as the eluent (6b).

Crystallographic studies

Single crystals of 4a and 7 were grown by slow evaporation of acetoneitrile solutions of 4a or 7 respectively. Single crystals of 4b were grown by slow evaporation of an dichloromethane solution of 4b. Single crystals of 6a were grown by slow evaporation of an acetone solution of 6a.

Crystallographic data of 4a, 4b and 6a were collected at 183 (2) K with Mo Kα radiation (λ = 0.7107 Å) that was graphite-monochromated on an Oxford Diffraction CCD Xcalibur system with a Ruby detector. Suitable crystals were covered with oil (Infinum V8512, formerly known as Paratone N), placed on a nylon loop that is mounted in a CrystalCap Magnetic™ (Hampton Research) and immediately transferred to the diffractometer. The program suite CrystaLisPRO™ was used for data collection, multi-scan absorption correction and data reduction.47 Crystallographic data of 7 were collected at 100(2) K at the PXII beamline of the SLS synchrotron with a radiation wavelength of 0.71255 Å. The data was integrated with the XDS software48 and further processed with the CCP449 and POINTLESS50 software. The data has a low completeness because of the one-circle geometry at the beamline and the low symmetry. All structures were solved with direct methods using SIR9751 and were refined by full-matrix least-squares methods on F² with SHELXL-2014.52 CCDC entries 1501422–1501425 contain the X-ray data of compounds 4a, 4b, 6a and 7.

Bioassay/s to assess anti-parasitic activity

Some parasites were produced in vivo in or on animals. Haemonchus contortus and Trichostrongylus colubritformis (strongyld nematodes) were maintained in sheep, and Dirofilaria immitis (filarial nematodes) in dogs. Rhipicephalus sanguineus (tick) was maintained on dogs. All animal experiments were approved by the State of Fribourg, Switzerland, and supervised by the Animal Welfare Officer of Novartis Animal Health. Other parasites, that is, Ctenocephalides felis (flea) and Lucilia cuprina (fly), were produced in vitro and maintained on defibrinated cattle blood. All bioassays were performed by Novartis Animal Health employing industry-standard operating procedures.
### Assay to test activity in vitro against *Haemonchus contortus* and *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*

This method was conducted as described by Kaminsky et al. (2008). In brief, freshly harvested and cleaned nematode eggs were seeded into a 96-well plate containing the test substances to be evaluated for anthelmintic activity. Each compound was tested by serial dilution in order to determine its minimum effective dose. The test compounds were embedded in an agar-based nutritive medium allowing the full development of eggs through to third stage larvae (L3). The plates were incubated for 6 days at 28 °C and 80% relative humidity. Egg hatching and ensuing larval development were recorded to identify a possible nematocidal activity. Efficacy was expressed as a percentage of reduced egg hatch, reduced development of L3, or paralysis and death of larvae of all stages.

### Activity in vitro against *Dirofilaria immitis*

Microfilariae present in blood from donor dogs chronically infected with *D. immitis* were seeded into 96-well microplates. Individual test compounds were tested by serial dilution to determine their minimum effective doses. The plates were incubated for 48 h at 26 °C and 60% relative humidity. The motility of microfilariae was then recorded to identify any antifilarial activity. Efficacy was expressed as the percentage of reduced motility compared to the control (untreated) and standards. In these assays, a compound needed to exhibit a nematocidal efficacy of >60% at a concentration of 32 µg ml⁻¹ (32 ppm) to qualify for further testing.

### Activity in vitro against *Ctenocephalides felis*

**Oral test.** This test was conducted as described by Wade et al. (1988) and Zakson-Aiken et al. (2001). In brief, adult fleas were placed in a suitably formatted microtitration plate, allowing fleas to access and feed on treated blood via an artificial feeding system. Each compound was tested by serial dilution to determine its minimum effective doses. Fleas were fed on treated blood for 24 h, after which the compound’s effect was recorded. Insecticidal activity was determined on the basis of the number of dead fleas recovered from the feeding system.

**Contact test.** This test was conducted as described by Wade et al. (1988) and Zakson-Aiken et al. (2001). In brief, adult fleas were distributed into wells of a microplate pre-coated with a serial dilution of the compounds to be evaluated for insecticidal activity. The fleas were left in contact with the compound for 24 h. Insecticidal activity was confirmed upon death of the adult fleas. In these assays, a compound needed to exhibit an insecticidal efficacy of >80% at a concentration of 100 ppm (100 µg ml⁻¹) to qualify for further testing.

### Immersion test against *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* (dog tick)

**Activity in vitro against *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* (dog tick)**

**Immersion test.** This test was conducted as described by Lovis et al. (2013). In brief, adult *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* were seeded into individual wells of a microtitration plate containing the test substances to be evaluated. Individual test compounds were tested by serial dilution to determine their minimum effective doses. Ticks were left in contact with the test compound for 10 min and then incubated at 28 °C and 80% relative humidity for seven days, during which the test compounds’ effects were monitored. Acaricidal activity was confirmed based on the pattern of lethality observed.

**Contact (tarsal) test.** This test was conducted as described by Lovis et al. (2013). In brief, the test was performed by pre-coating wells of a 96-well microliter plate with a serial dilution of compound, allowing the evaluation of anti-parasitic activity by contact with ticks. Adult ticks were then distributed to individual wells of the plate and incubated at 28 °C and 80% relative humidity for seven days, during which the test compound’s effect was monitored. Acaricidal activity was confirmed upon death of the adult ticks.

### Determination of ROS level

The assay was performed following a procedure published by our group with slight modification. Briefly, HeLa cells (8000 in 100 µL medium per well) were seeded in a 96 well plate (black, clear flat bottom from corning). Next day, the media was aspirated and 200 µM fresh media containing 4a, 4b, 6a or 6b (freshly prepared stock solution in DMSO, after dilution with culture medium final concentration of DMSO ≤0.3%, 25 µM exposure concentration) was added. Cells were then incubated at 37 °C incubator for 22 h. The medium was then removed, washed with 150 µL PBS and then 150 µL solution of H2DCFDA (final concentration 20 µM) in serum free medium was added and incubated for 40 min in dark. The fluorescence generated by intracellular ester cleavage followed by oxidation of H2DCFDA by intracellular ROS was quantified at 528 nm emission with 485 nm excitation wavelength in a SpectraMax M5 microplate reader. For the positive control TBH, 100 µM concentration and 6 h incubation time was used. After quantification of the ROS, cell viability on HeLa cell was determined to quantify the potential decrease in cellular mass due to treatment with different compounds. The media was aspirated and cells were washed with 150 µL PBS. Afterwards, 100 µL 0.4% formaldehyde in PBS was added and cells were allowed to fix for 20 min at room temperature. The formaldehyde solution was aspirated and cells were washed with 150 µL PBS, 0.02% crystal violet (CV) solution in PBS was then added (100 µL per well) and incubated at room temperature for 30 min. The solution was then aspirated, washed with 150 µL of distilled water and dried overnight. Next day, 180 µL 80% ethanol was added to each well and the plates were gently shaken on a rocker for 2–3 h and were read at 570 nm in a SpectraMax M5 microplate reader. The results expressed as mean and standard error of six replicates, corrected for the viable cell population.

### Cell culture

Human cervical carcinoma cells (HeLa) were cultured in DMEM (Gibco) supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum (FCS, Gibco), 100 U ml⁻¹ penicillin, 100 µg ml⁻¹ streptomycin at 37 °C and 5% CO₂. The normal human fetal lung fibroblast...
MRC-5 cell line was maintained in F-10 medium (Gibco) supplemented with 10% FCS (Gibco), penicillin (100 U ml⁻¹), and streptomycin (100 μg ml⁻¹).

Cytotoxicity studies

Cytotoxicity studies were performed on two different cell lines, namely HeLa, and MRC-5, by a fluorometric cell viability assay using Resazurin (Promocell GmbH). Briefly, one day before treatment, cells were seeded in triplicates in 96-well plates at a density of 4 × 10³ cells per well for HeLa and 7 × 10³ for MRC-5 in 100 μl growth medium. Upon treating cells with increasing concentrations of organometallic monopantel derivatives for 48 h, the medium was removed, and 100 μl complete medium containing Resazurin (0.2 mg ml⁻¹ final concentration) were added. After 4 h of incubation at 37 °C, fluorescence of the highly red fluorescent product Resorufin was quantified at 590 nm emission with 540 nm excitation wavelength in a SpectraMax M5 microplate reader.

Abbreviations

AADs Amino-acetonitrile derivatives
C. felis Ctenocephalides felis
D. immitis Dirofilaria immitis
ESI-MS Electrospray ionisation-mass spectrometry
H. contortus Haemonchus contortus
H2DCFDA 2’,7’-Dichlorofluorescein diacetate
LDA Larval development assay
L. cuprina Lucilia cuprina
nAChR Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor
o.n. Overnight
P. falciparum Plasmodium falciparum
ROS Reactive oxygen species
R. sanguineus Rhipicephalus sanguineus
r.t. Room temperature
SAR Structure activity relationship
TBH tert-Butyl hydroperoxide
T. colubriformis Trichostrongylus colubriformis

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References

4 For legal issues the efficacy of AAD96 cannot be disclosed.
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