

CrossMark
click for updatesCite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 15715

Synthesis and *in vitro* leishmanicidal activity of novel [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridine salts[†]

Álvaro Martín-Montes,^{‡a} Rafael Ballesteros-Garrido,^{‡bc} Rubén Martín-Escolano,^a Clotilde Marín,^a Ramón Guitiérrez-Sánchez,^d Belén Abarca,^{*b} Rafael Ballesteros^{*b} and Manuel Sanchez-Moreno^{*a}

Leishmaniasis remains a significant worldwide problem; it is of great interest to develop new drugs to fight this disease. Recently we described some [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridine compounds with significant leishmanicidal activity. The importance of water solubility in drug action made us realise that we could transform non charged triazolopyridines into charged analogues that could increase the degree of water solubility. With this objective we report here the synthesis of novel [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridinium salts 2–7 from triazolopyridines 1, and the study of their *in vitro* leishmanicidal activity. The activity was tested on *Leishmania infantum*, *Leishmania braziliensis* and *Leishmania donovani* parasites, using promastigote and intracellular amastigote forms. The cytotoxicity of the tested compounds on J774.2 macrophage cells was also measured. Five of the tested compounds (2b, 4a, 4c, 6, 7d) showed selectivity indexes higher than those of the reference drug Glucantime for the three *Leishmania* species. Moreover, the data on infection rate and on amastigotes showed that these compounds are the most active against the three *Leishmania* species. The changes in the excretion product profiles of parasites treated with the compounds were also consistent with substantial cytoplasmic alterations. On the other hand, the most active compounds were potent inhibitors of Fe-SOD in the three parasite species considered whereas their impact on human CuZn-SOD was low.

Received 24th January 2017
Accepted 15th February 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c7ra01070b

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

Leishmaniasis are a group of parasitic diseases caused by different protozoan species of the genus *Leishmania*, transmitted by phlebotomine sand flies. In humans, the disease is presented as three main clinical forms, depending on the involved species of *Leishmania*: cutaneous, mucocutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis, with the latter being the most severe and life-threatening form. Leishmaniasis are prevalent in tropical and subtropical areas; they currently affect 98 countries with 12 million cases, and a further 350 million people are presently at risk; the annual incidence is estimated at 1–1.5 million cases of cutaneous disease and 500 000 cases of visceral disease.^{1–4}

^aDepartamento de Parasitología, Instituto de Investigación Biosanitaria (ibs.GRANADA), Hospitales Universitarios de Granada/Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain. E-mail: msanchem@ugr.es

^bDepartamento de Química Orgánica, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad de Valencia, Avda. Vicente Andrés Estellés s/n, Burjassot, 46100 Valencia, Spain. E-mail: belen.abarca@uv.es; rafael.ballesteros@uv.es

^cICMol Instituto de Ciencia Molecular, Universidad de Valencia, C. Catedrático José Beltrán 2, Paterna, 46100 Valencia, Spain

^dDepartment of Statistics, University of Granada, Severo Ochoa s/n, E-18071 Granada, Spain

[†] Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c7ra01070b

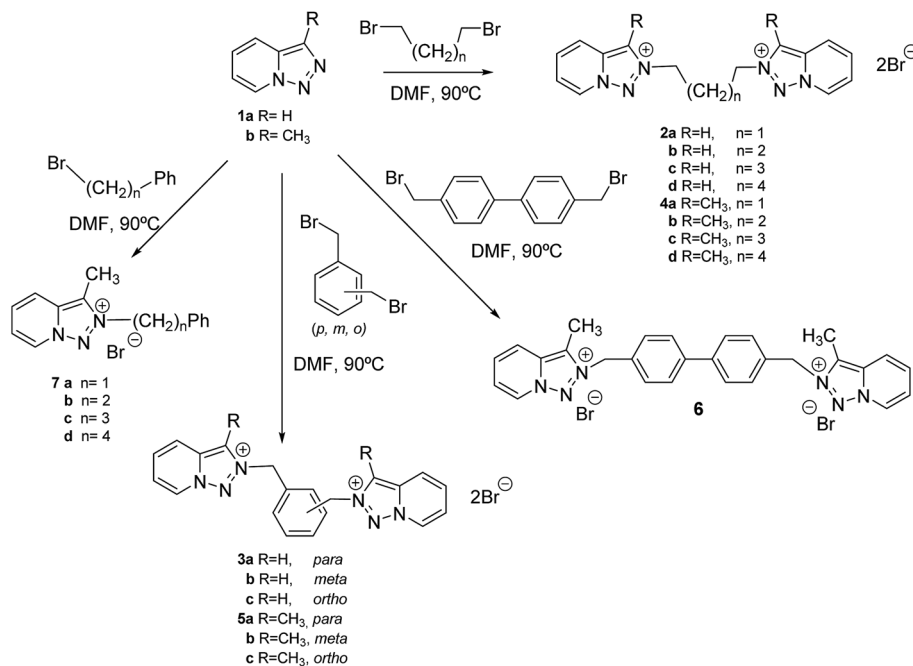
[‡] A. M-M. and R. B-G. contributed equally.

Treatment of leishmaniasis has been based for many years on pentavalent antimonials, which are still the first-line drugs. The second-line drugs include pentamidine, amphotericin B, miltefosine and paromomycin, and more recently, sitamaquine has shown very promising properties.^{2,3,5,6}

As in the case of other neglected tropical diseases, most of the current therapies are inadequate essentially due to several factors such as the low therapeutic indexes leading to high toxicities and unacceptable side-effects, the emergence of resistant parasites, high prices that are unaffordable for the affected countries, *etc.* These drawbacks of the current therapies, together with the fact that a vaccine is an unachieved goal, make the search for new drugs urgently needed.^{1,3,5} In the last few years, many compounds showing leishmanicidal properties have been reported in the literature, and furthermore, several potential drug targets have been proposed and validated.^{3,5,6} Nevertheless, owing to the low income of the affected population, investment in the development of new drugs against leishmaniasis has not been financially attractive for pharmaceutical companies, and the interest of academic institutions is rather limited.^{3,5}

1,2,3-Triazole compounds do not exist in natural substances but they have been widely investigated because they are considered privileged scaffolds in medicinal chemistry.^{7,8} This structure is present in molecules described to have antibiotic,^{9,10} antineoplastic,^{11,12} anti-HIV,¹³ or antifungal activities.¹⁴





Scheme 1

Furthermore, some molecules containing 1,2,3-triazole structure have been recently described as antileishmanial agents.^{15–19} In the last years, several compounds containing 1,2,3-triazole scaffold, such as quinolone triazoles,²⁰ triazole naphthalimides,²¹ or triazoloacridones,²² able to interact with DNA have been described. The anticancer activity of the latter family of compounds is remarkable.²³

During last years, the research of some of us has been focused on the functionalization of [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridines **1** and on the study of the potential applications of the derivatives obtained.²⁴ Related of its possible biological activity, recently we have reported the first [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridine compounds with leishmanicidal activity, their interaction with DNA could be a mechanism to explain the activity found.²⁵ We have also studied some triazolopyridopyrimidines, a fluorescent family of compounds, that have demonstrated to present photoinduced DNA cleavage, and antiprotozoal activity against different types of *Leishmania* spp.²⁶ Moreover, in our group we have synthesized a series of triazoles known as [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridyl pyridyl ketones, that by the presence of the carbonyl group, being able to be reduced and form a free radical that could interact with molecular oxygen generating ROS. As *Leishmania* species as vulnerable to the effects of ROS we considered interesting to study the leishmania activity of these compounds. The results showed that the series are reduced electrochemically at radical species that were observed inside the parasite by ESR. Furthermore, the compounds are able to affect the metabolic pathway of ergosterol indicating mainly in CYP51 inhibition where enzyme lanosterol increased metabolite was observed. The antiproliferative effect would be also related to the inhibition of this pathway.

Supported by these hopeful results we decided to design a new series of compounds containing the triazolopyridine scaffold to

explore its potential activity as anti *Leishmania* drugs. The importance of water solubility in drug action made us think to develop triazolopyridine analogues that they could increase the degree of water solubility. A general method to improve this property is the formation of salts. It is known that the triazolopyridines can make quaternary salts.²⁷ We report here the synthesis of new triazolopyridine disalts **2–6** and monosalts **7** (Scheme 1), and the study of their Leishmanicidal activity *in vitro* against *L. infantum*, *L. donovani* and *L. braziliensis* (promastigote and amastigote forms) as representative species causing visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis, respectively; unspecific cytotoxicity against mammalian cells of all compounds, as well as infectivity assays for compounds, were carried out using macrophages. Furthermore, a ¹H NMR study has been conducted in order to observe changes in the nature and percentage of metabolites excretion directed to obtain information about the effect of our compounds on the glycolytic pathway of parasites; finally, we have also studied inhibition of the parasitic Fe-SOD, and human CuZn-SOD enzymes was tested and compared.

Results and discussion

Chemistry

The synthesis of triazolopyridines salts **2–7** has been carried out from [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridine **1a** and 3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridine **1b**, that are easily prepared from commercial products.²⁸ The disalts **2–6** were prepared by a reaction between the corresponding triazolopyridine (**1a**, **1b**) (4 eq) and a dibromo compound (1 eq). Similar procedure was applied for the preparation of compounds **7**, in this case an excess of a monobromo derivative was employed. The alkylation of triazolopyridines **1**, in all the cases studied have been



regioselective in N2,²⁷ as shown in compound **4a** by NOEDIF studies (see ESI†) (Scheme 1). Purification involved three consecutive cleanings with dimethylformamide and three more with ethyl acetate. Then the corresponding salts were dried under vacuum. This methodology ensured the complete removal of alkylating agents and triazolopyridines which are soluble, compared to the salts. Purity was confirmed by NMR and elementary analysis.

Biological evaluation

We report now on the results obtained concerning the toxic activity of the triazolopyridines salts **2–7** against three species of *Leishmania* (*L. infantum*, *L. braziliensis* and *L. donovani*).

In vitro antileishmanial evaluation

We measured *in vitro* biological activity of 21 triazolopyridine derivatives on both extra- and intracellular forms of the parasites. Extracellular forms are used more commonly due to ease of working with them, but are less indicative of leishmanicidal activity. Use of intracellular forms is more laborious but allow us to obtain more accurate results, as they are transformed into amastigotes in vertebrate host cells.²⁹ Intracellular assays were performed by infecting macrophage cells with promastigotes, which transformed into amastigotes within 1 day after infection. Table 1

shows the IC₅₀ values obtained after 72 h of exposure to *L. infantum*, *L. braziliensis* and *L. donovani* species.

Toxicity values against J774.2 macrophage after 72 h of culture were also calculated, and the selectivity indexes (SI = IC₅₀ macrophages toxicity/IC₅₀ activity of extracellular or intracellular forms of the parasite) are shown in the Table 2. Results obtained for the reference drug Glucantime were included for comparison.

It was shown that leishmanicidal activities against both the extra- and intracellular forms of the parasites by the some triazolopyridines salts were higher than those seen with Glucantime.

However, more interesting are the toxicity values in mammalian cells, since all compounds tested were found to be much less toxic for macrophages than the reference drug Glucantime. Their values range from 101-fold for compound **2d** to 27-fold for compound **4b**, less toxic than the parasites by the some triazolopyridines salts were higher than those seen with Glucantime. Toxicity values substantially influence the more informative selectivity index (SI) Table 2 values, so the best values were again obtained by compounds **2b**, **4a**, **4c**, **6**, and **7d**, in tests performed on *L. infantum* species.

SI exceeded that of the reference drug by 82- and 73-fold for the extra- and intracellular forms in the case of **2b**, by 77- and 76-fold with **4a**, 69-fold and 146-fold with **4c**, 75-fold and 145-fold with **6**, 104-fold and 206-fold with **7d** for *L. infantum*,

Table 1 *In vitro* activity and toxicity for the triazole pyridine salts on extracellular and intracellular forms of *Leishmania* spp.^b

Compounds	IC ₅₀ ^a μM						Toxicity IC ₅₀ macrophage (μM)
	<i>Leishmania infantum</i>		<i>Leishmania braziliensis</i>		<i>Leishmania donovani</i>		
	Promastigote forms	Amastigote forms	Promastigote forms	Amastigote forms	Promastigote forms	Amastigote forms	
Glucantime	18.0 ± 1.3	24.2 ± 2.6	25.6 ± 1.7	30.4 ± 6.1	22.1 ± 2.3	18.4 ± 2.8	15.2 ± 1.0
1a	209.7 ± 8.9	Nd	176.2 ± 7.9	Nd	263.1 ± 16.8	Nd	812.4 ± 70.2
1b	56.8 ± 5.6	Nd	63.2 ± 2.5	Nd	64.7 ± 0.7	Nd	916.7 ± 37.5
2a	245.0 ± 17.3	Nd	122.8 ± 7.3	Nd	429.7 ± 17.4	Nd	843.6 ± 66.8
2b	10.6 ± 0.9	15.8 ± 1.7	15.7 ± 0.8	19.7 ± 0.8	19.3 ± 0.9	13.2 ± 1.8	693.9 ± 54.7
2c	230.4 ± 11.5	Nd	227.5 ± 4.1	Nd	233.7 ± 18.2	Nd	804.7 ± 63.8
2d	263.8 ± 28.6	Nd	89.6 ± 5.5	Nd	84.4 ± 1.1	Nd	1538.3 ± 100.2
3a	315.9 ± 17.2	Nd	261.7 ± 12.3	Nd	302.5 ± 15.3	Nd	774.3 ± 36.9
3b	275.1 ± 15.3	Nd	115.9 ± 6.9	Nd	215.8 ± 7.8	Nd	806.3 ± 22.8
3c	200.1 ± 8.7	Nd	207.5 ± 10.0	Nd	159.5 ± 10.0	Nd	636.3 ± 40.9
4a	15.2 ± 1.2	20.7 ± 3.6	16.8 ± 0.6	14.6 ± 2.6	67.2 ± 3.0	Nd	942.9 ± 33.7
4b	215.3 ± 8.8	Nd	253.7 ± 13.5	Nd	157.8 ± 4.7	Nd	408.5 ± 15.8
4c	12.3 ± 3.2	7.8 ± 3.8	54.8 ± 2.1	Nd	67.5 ± 2.4	Nd	683.1 ± 37.5
4d	109.3 ± 5.6	Nd	179.3 ± 6.8	Nd	227.9 ± 5.9	Nd	1445.6 ± 77.4
5a	85.1 ± 7.3	Nd	72.0 ± 4.9	Nd	155.4 ± 1.9	Nd	1236.7 ± 88.5
5b	64.6 ± 4.4	Nd	58.4 ± 3.6	Nd	50.4 ± 1.6	Nd	743.6 ± 23.4
5c	115.4 ± 7.1	Nd	118.7 ± 7.9	Nd	162.9 ± 12.4	Nd	993.5 ± 47.3
6	12.5 ± 3.1	8.7 ± 2.0	5.3 ± 0.8	6.3 ± 1.1	13.4 ± 2.5	9.1 ± 0.7	755.3 ± 56.9
7a	186.5 ± 8.5	Nd	180.4 ± 8.4	Nd	215.2 ± 35.8	Nd	1724.6 ± 43.8
7b	66.6 ± 7.6	Nd	62.9 ± 1.5	Nd	86.8 ± 4.1	Nd	1223.0 ± 118.5
7c	71.5 ± 2.5	Nd	63.9 ± 0.3	Nd	57.6 ± 3.6	Nd	1023.6 ± 66.4
7d	17.3 ± 2.7	11.6 ± 1.6	6.3 ± 1.7	9.5 ± 2.5	204.4 ± 12.6	Nd	1435.7 ± 81.1

^a Results are averages of four separate determinations. IC₅₀: is the concentration required to give 50% inhibition, calculated by linear regression analysis from the K_c values at the concentrations employed (1 to 2000 μM). ^b Results are averages of four separate determinations. Against J774.2 macrophages after 72 h of culture.



Table 2 Selectivity index for the triazolo-pyridine salts on extra- and intracellular forms of *Leishmania* spp.

Compounds	SI ₅₀ ^a μM					
	<i>Leishmania infantum</i>		<i>Leishmania braziliensis</i>		<i>Leishmania donovani</i>	
	Promastigote forms	Amastigote forms	Promastigote forms	Amastigote forms	Promastigote forms	Amastigote forms
Glucantime	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
1a	4 (5)	Nd	5 (8)	Nd	3 (4)	Nd
1b	16 (20)	Nd	14 (23)	Nd	14 (20)	Nd
2a	3 (4)	Nd	7 (11)	Nd	3 (5)	Nd
2b	65 (82)	44 (73)	44 (74)	35 (59)	36 (51)	53 (66)
2c	3 (4)	Nd	3 (6)	Nd	3 (5)	Nd
2d	6 (7)	Nd	17 (28)	Nd	18 (26)	Nd
3a	2 (3)	Nd	3 (5)	Nd	2 (4)	Nd
3b	3 (4)	Nd	7 (12)	Nd	4 (5)	Nd
3c	3 (4)	Nd	3 (5)	Nd	4 (6)	Nd
4a	62 (77)	45 (76)	56 (93)	65 (108)	14 (20)	Nd
4b	2 (2)	Nd	2 (3)	Nd	3 (4)	Nd
4c	55 (69)	88 (146)	12(21)	Nd	10 (14)	Nd
4d	13 (16)	Nd	8 (13)	Nd	6 (9)	Nd
5a	14 (18)	Nd	17 (29)	Nd	8 (11)	Nd
5b	11 (14)	Nd	13 (21)	Nd	15 (21)	Nd
5c	9 (11)	Nd	8 (14)	Nd	6 (9)	Nd
6	60 (75)	87 (145)	143 (237)	120 (200)	56 (80)	83 (104)
7a	9 (12)	Nd	9.6 (16)	Nd	8 (11)	Nd
7b	18 (23)	Nd	19 (32)	Nd	14 (20)	Nd
7c	14 (18)	Nd	16 (27)	Nd	18 (26)	Nd
7d	83 (104)	124 (206)	228 (380)	42 (71)	7 (10)	Nd

^a Selectivity index = IC₅₀ macrophages toxicity/IC₅₀ activity on extracellular or intracellular forms of the parasite. In brackets: number of times the compound SI exceeded the reference drug SI.

whereas for *L. braziliensis* the respective values obtained were 74- and 59-fold with **2b**, 93- and 108-fold with **4a**, 237- and 200-fold with **6**, 380- 71-fold with **7d** for the extra- and intracellular forms, respectively, and in the case of *L. donovani* similar results were obtained: 51- and 66-fold with **2b**, 80- and 104-fold with **6**, respectively. It should be noted that a SI value more than 20-fold that of the reference drug is one of the usual basic criteria for considering primarily screened compounds as candidates for more advanced testing *in vitro* and *in vivo* animal models.³⁰

The tests described above represent only a first crude approach to the leishmanicidal properties of the compounds assayed. In order to gain better insight into the activity of compounds, their effect on the infectivity and intracellular replication of amastigotes was subsequently determined. In accordance with the usual working procedure, compounds without an IC₅₀ value lesser or *circa* 10 μM and with a SI smaller than 20-fold of the reference drug were not included in this second stage. In this sense the following compounds were selected for the case of *L. infantum* **2b**, **4a**, **4c**, **6** and **7d**, for *L. braziliensis* **2b**, **4a**, **6** and **7d**, and in the case of *L. donovani* **2b** and **6**.

Infectivity assays

Macrophage cells were grown and infected with promastigotes in the stationary phase. The parasites invaded the cells and underwent morphological conversion to amastigotes within 1 day after infection. On day 10, the rate of host cell infection

reached its maximum (control experiment). We used the IC₂₅ of each product as the test dosage.

As shown in Fig. 1A, when triazolopyridine salts were added to macrophages infected with *L. infantum* promastigotes, the infection rate decreased significantly with respect to the control and, furthermore, the six compounds were also more effective in decreasing infectivity than Glucantime (74%, 73%, 72%, 59% and 51% for **2b**, **6**, **4c**, **4a** and **7d** respectively, opposite to 29% for the reference drug). A measure of the average number of amastigotes per infected macrophage (Fig. 1B) led to similar conclusions: all compounds were more effective than Glucantime and their order of effectiveness followed the same pattern as that seen in the infectivity measures, although the differences between them were less pronounced (48%, 46%, 52%, 39% and 36% for **2b**, **6**, **4c**, **4a** and **7d** respectively).

The same experiment was performed with *L. braziliensis*, and the results obtained concerning infection rates (a) and amastigote numbers (b) can be observed in Fig. 2. In both cases, the compounds were also more effective than Glucantime, and also in both cases the order of effectiveness was now **6** > **2b** > **4a** > **7d**, and since the infectivity rates calculated from Fig. 2A were: 77%, 67%, 63% and 54% respectively, and 37% for Glucantime; and the decrease in amastigote numbers was: 69%, 52%, 39%, 21% and 11% for **6**, **7d**, **2b**, **4a**, and Glucantime, respectively (Fig. 2B).

In the case of *L. donovani*, the order of effectiveness obtained were (Fig. 3): **6** > **2b** > Glucantime (Fig. 3A) with the infectivity



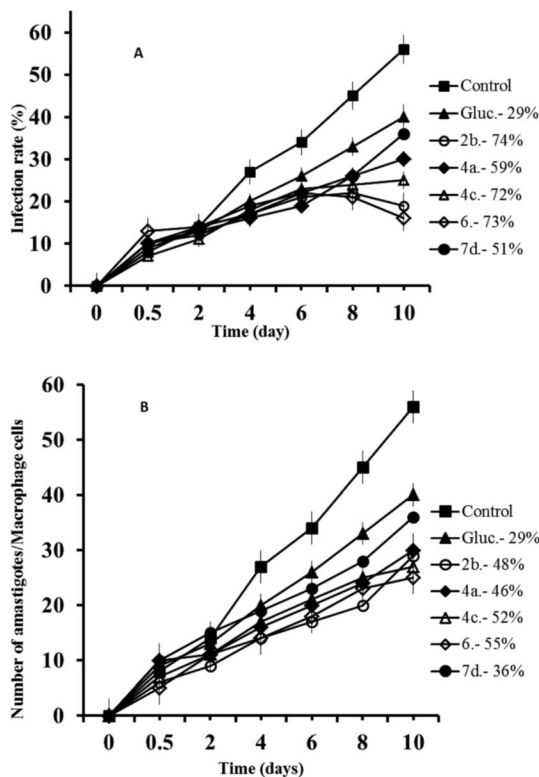


Fig. 1 Reduction of the infection of *L. infantum* in macrophage cells treated with Glucantime and triazolopyridine salts. (A) Rate of infection, (B) means number of amastigotes per infected macrophage cells. Measured at IC₂₅. Values are the means of the three separate experiments.

values of: 76%, 55 and 28% respectively, and the decrease in amastigote (Fig. 3B) numbers was: 66%, 61%, and 38% for 6, 2b and Glucantime, respectively.

Metabolite excretion

Since trypanosomatids are unable to completely degrade glucose to CO₂, they excrete a considerable portion of its hexose skeleton as partially oxidised fragments in the form of fermented metabolites, whose nature and percentage depend on the pathway used for glucose metabolism.^{31,32} The catabolism products in *Leishmania* are usually CO₂, succinate, acetate, pyruvate, D-lactate, L-alanine, and, to a minor grade, ethanol.³³ Detection of large amounts of succinate as a major end product is an usual feature, because it rules on glycosomal redox balance, enabling reoxidation of NADH produced in the glycolytic pathway. Succinic fermentation requires only half of the phosphoenolpyruvate produced to maintain the NAD⁺/NADH balance, and the remaining pyruvate is converted inside the mitochondrion and the cytosol into acetate, D-lactate, L-alanine, or ethanol according to the degradation pathway followed by each species.³⁴

In order to obtain some information concerning the effect of the tested compounds on glucose metabolism in the parasites, we registered the ¹H NMR spectra of promastigotes from *L. infantum*, *L. braziliensis* and *L. donovani* after treatment with the

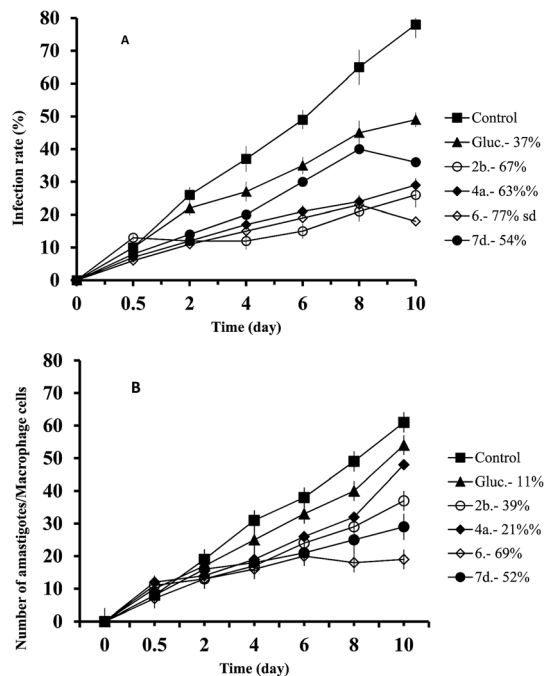


Fig. 2 Reduction of the infection of *L. braziliensis* in macrophage cells treated with Glucantime and triazolopyridine salts. (A) Rate of infection, (B) means number of amastigotes per infected macrophage cells. Measured at IC₂₅. Values are the means of the three separate experiments.

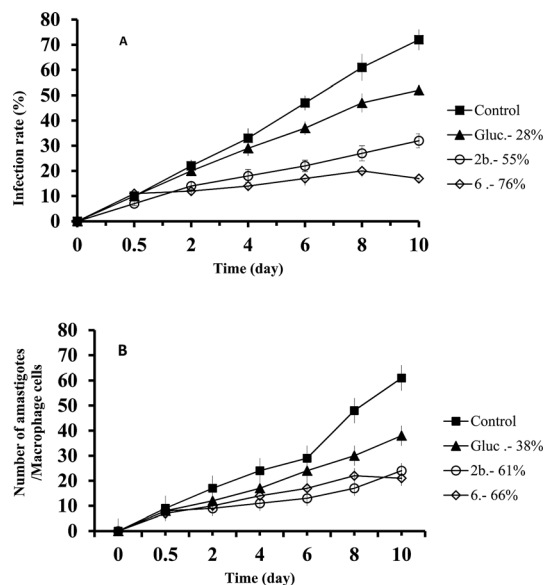


Fig. 3 Reduction of the infection of *L. donovani* in macrophage cells treated with Glucantime and triazolopyridine salts. (A) Rate of infection, (B) means number of amastigotes per infected macrophage cells. Measured at IC₂₅. Values are the means of the three separate experiments.

selected compounds triazolopyridine salts, and the final excretion products were identified qualitatively and quantitatively. The results were compared with those found with



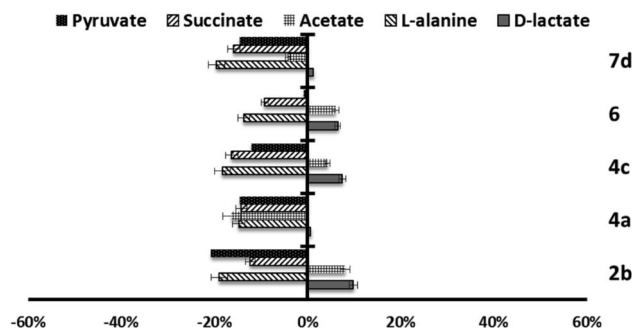


Fig. 4 Variation percentages in the area of the peaks corresponding to excreted catabolites by *L. infantum* promastigotes in the presence of compounds 2b, 4a, 4c, 6 and 7d at their IC_{25} compared to a control sample after 96 h of incubation.

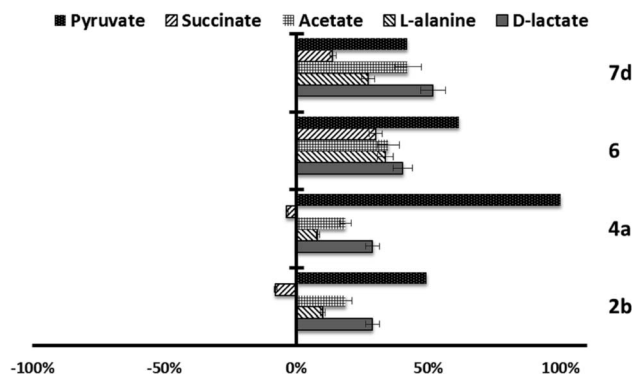


Fig. 5 Variation percentages in the area of the peaks corresponding to excreted catabolites by *L. braziliensis* promastigotes in the presence of compounds 2b, 4a, 6 and 7d at their IC_{25} compared to a control sample after 96 h of incubation.

promastigotes maintained in a medium (control) for three days after inoculation with the parasite. The characteristic presence of acetate, D-lactate, succinate and L-alanine was confirmed in the control experiments performed on the three species. As expected, succinate and acetate were the most abundant end products identified. However, after treatment of the parasites with compounds, the excretion of catabolites was substantially altered at the dosages employed (IC_{25}). Fig. 4–6 displays these modifications with respect to the control observed at the height of the spectral peaks corresponding to the most representative final excretion products.

Marked differences in the catabolic pathway appeared, and that seemed to be connected with the leishmanicidal activity commented above. Mainly, each compound has a certain effect in catabolite production. In the case of *L. infantum* (Fig. 4), compounds 2b, 4c and 6, trigger an increase in the production of acetate and D-lactate. It is well known that acetate, D-lactate, L-alanine and ethanol originate from the transformation of PEP in pyruvate in the presence of pyruvate kinase or pyruvate phosphate dikinase.³² Therefore, it seems possible that these compounds were interacting with the pyruvate kinase enzymes and modifying the glucose metabolism of the parasite at the pyruvate stage.³² Compounds 4a and 7d do not trigger the

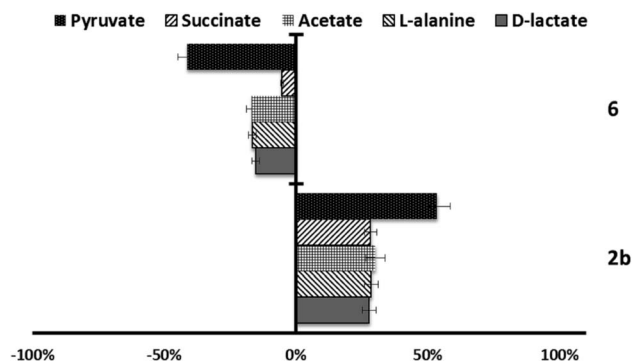


Fig. 6 Variation percentages in the area of the peaks corresponding to excreted catabolites by *L. donovani* promastigotes in the presence of compounds 2b and 6 at their IC_{25} compared to a control sample after 96 h of incubation.

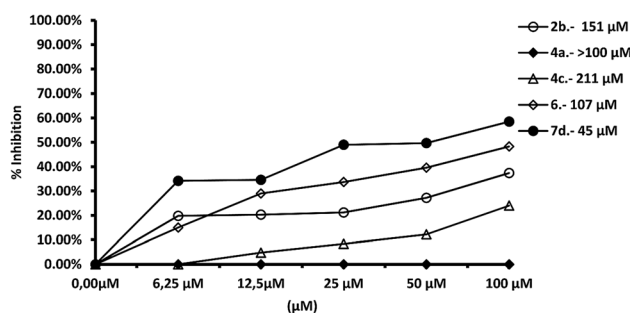


Fig. 7 *In vitro* inhibition (%) of CuZn-SOD from human erythrocytes for compounds 2b, 4a, 4c, 6, 7d. Differences between the activities of the control homogenate and those ones incubated with compounds were obtained according to the Newman–Keuls test. Values are the average of three separate rate determinations.

increase of those catabolites, instead, there is a remarkable reduction in their production.

On the other hand, in the case of *L. braziliensis* (Fig. 5), the action of the compounds is different. All excreted metabolites: pyruvate, acetate, D-alanine and D-lactate, yield an enhanced production as mentioned above for compounds 2b, 4c and 6 in

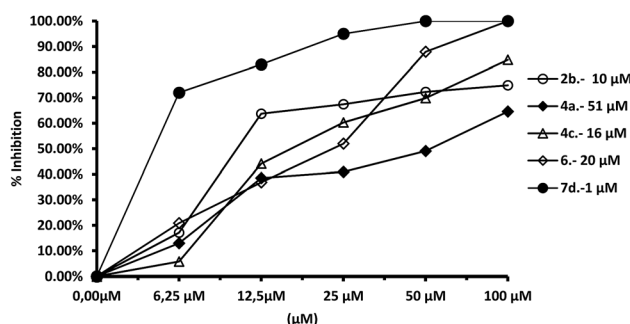


Fig. 8 *In vitro* inhibition (%) of Fe-SOD from *L. infantum* promastigotes for the same compounds. Differences between the activities of the control homogenate and those ones incubated with compounds were obtained according to the Newman–Keuls test. Values are the average of three separate rate determinations.



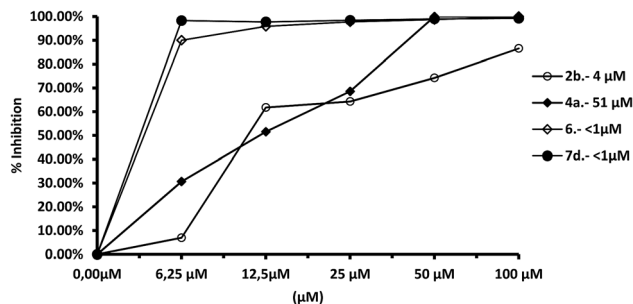


Fig. 9 *In vitro* inhibition (%) of Fe-SOD from *L. braziliensis* promastigotes for compounds **2b**, **4a**, **6**, **7**. Differences between the activities of the control homogenate and those ones incubated with compounds were obtained according to the Newman–Keuls test. Values are the average of three separate rate determinations.

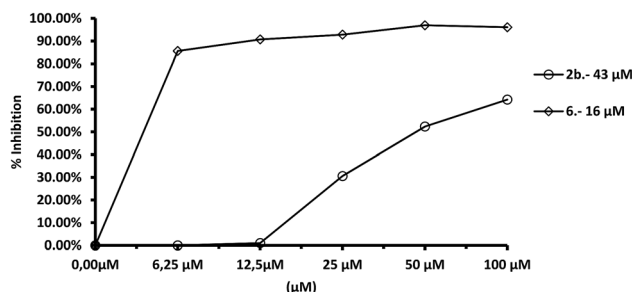


Fig. 10 *In vitro* inhibition (%) of Fe-SOD from *L. donovani* promastigotes for compounds **2b**, **6**. Differences between the activities of the control homogenate and those ones incubated with compounds were obtained according to the Newman–Keuls test. Values are the average of three separate rate determinations.

L. infantum. This effect also occurs in compound **2b** for *L. donovani* (Fig. 6) what makes us think that those compounds are acting over pyruvate kinase in *L. braziliensis* and *L. donovani*. In the case of *L. donovani* catabolite production is strongly inhibited by compounds **6**.

SOD enzymatic inhibition in the parasites and in human erythrocytes

We tested the effect of compounds on Fe-SOD isolated from the three species of *Leishmania* over a range of concentrations from 1 to 100 μM. We used promastigote forms of the three species, which excreted Fe-SOD when cultured in a medium lacking inactive FBS.³⁵ The inhibition values data obtained are displayed in Fig. 7–10, and the corresponding IC₅₀ values are included in order to make interpretation the results easier. For comparison Fig. 7 shows the effect of the same compounds on CuZn-SOD obtained from human erythrocytes.

The most remarkable result (Fig. 8) was the significant inhibition of Fe-SOD activity found by the compounds **2b**, **4a**, **4c**, **6** and **7d**, whereas their inhibition of human CuZn-SOD was clearly lower. If we consider the IC₅₀ calculated for *L. infantum*, inhibition of Fe-SOD by compounds **2b**, **4a**, **4c**, **6** and **7d** was respectively 15.1-, >19.6-, 13.2-, 5.3- and 45-fold higher than inhibition of CuZn-SOD, and respective values of 37.8-, 19.6-

586.1-, 42 800-, 12857.1-fold higher were obtained in the case of *L. braziliensis* (Fig. 9).

In the case of *L. donovani*, (Fig. 10) results for compounds **2b** and **6** were 3.5- and 6.7-fold higher than those in the case of Cu/Zn-SOD. We can also conclude that compound **6** is a more efficient Fe-SOD inhibitor in *L. braziliensis* than in *L. infantum* and *L. donovani* (IC₅₀ 0.0025 μM, 20 μM and 16 μM, respectively). The same occurs with compound **7d**, that is a major inhibitor of Fe-SOD of *L. braziliensis* than in *L. infantum*.

Conclusion

In summary, we described a novel family of triazolopyridinium salts with interesting antileishmanial activity. The experiments allowed us to select five compounds (**2b**, **4a**, **4c**, **6**, **7d**) that showed improved efficiency and lower toxicity (selectivity indexes higher) than those of the reference drug Glucantime for the three *Leishmania* species. In addition, these compounds are potent inhibitors of Fe-SOD in the three parasite species considered, whereas their impact on human CuZn-SOD was low. The high activity, low toxicity, stability and solubility, low cost of the starting materials and straightforward synthesis make these compounds appropriate molecules for the development of affordable antileishmanicidal agents. Furthermore, these compounds show a significative action on the glucose metabolism of the parasites, in addition to the Fe-SOD inhibitory action.

Experimental

Materials and measurements

Starting materials, if commercially available, were purchased and used as such, provided that suitable checks (melting ranges, refractive indices and gas chromatography) had confirmed the claimed purity. When known compounds had to be prepared by literature procedures, pertinent references are given. Melting points or ranges (m.p.) given were determined on a Büchi B-545 heated stage and found to be reproducible after recrystallization, unless stated otherwise (“decomp”). ¹H and (¹H decoupled), ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded at 500 or 300 and 101 or 75 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in δ units, parts per million (ppm), and were measured relative to the signals for residual water/methanol. Coupling constants (*J*) are given in Hz. COSY experiments were performed for all compounds. IR spectra were recorded using a ThermoScientific Nicolet FT IR iS10 ATR. HRMS TRIPLETOF 5600 (ABSciex): LC/MS. [*m/z*] for disalts or [*m/z*] for monosalts. Elemental analyses (C, H, N) were run on a CE Instrument EA 1110 CHNS analyzer. The solvents used were of spectroscopic or equivalent grade. Water was twice distilled and passed through a Millipore apparatus. The compounds were isolated as amorphous solids with variable amounts of hydration.



Table 3 General conditions and yields for the synthesis of compounds 2a–7d

Triazolopyridine		Alkylating agent		Product (mg)	Yield
1a	240 mg	1,3-Dibromopropane	100 mg	2a 140	69%
1a	241 mg	1,4-Dibromobutane	106 mg	2b 180	79%
1a	242 mg	1,5-Dibromopentane	112 mg	2c 150	63%
1a	243 mg	1,6-Dibromohexane	124 mg	2d 120	50%
1a	244 mg	1,4-Bis(bromomethyl)benzene	130 mg	3a 171	68%
1a	245 mg	1,3-Bis(bromomethyl)benzene	130 mg	3b 235	93%
1a	246 mg	1,2-Bis(bromomethyl)benzene	130 mg	3c 175	70%
1b	260 mg	1,3-Dibromopropane	100 mg	4a 140	60%
1b	260 mg	1,4-Dibromobutane	106 mg	4b 143	59%
1b	260 mg	1,5-Dibromopentane	112 mg	4c 134	52%
1b	260 mg	1,6-Dibromohexane	124 mg	4d 150	58%
1b	260 mg	1,4-Bis(bromomethyl)benzene	130 mg	5a 240	90%
1b	260 mg	1,3-Bis(bromomethyl)benzene	130 mg	5b 242	90%
1b	260 mg	1,2-Bis(bromomethyl)benzene	130 mg	5c 171	64%
1b	260 mg	4,4'-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,1'-biphenyl	170 mg	6 190	62%
1b	130 mg	Benzylbromide	240 mg	7a 185	60%
1b	130 mg	(2-Bromoethyl)benzene	255 mg	7b 190	61%
1b	130 mg	(3-Bromopropyl)benzene	267 mg	7c 170	51%
1b	130 mg	(4-Bromobutyl)benzene	270 mg	7d 170	49%

General procedure

At 25 °C [1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridine **1a** or 3-methyl[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridine **1b** (2 mmol, 4 eq) and the corresponding alkylating agent (0.5 mmol, 1 eq) were diluted in DMF (1 mL) and heated at 90° without stirring for 9 h in a sealed tube (see Table 3). Then the reaction mixture was allowed to reach 25 °C and a solid was precipitated. The remaining liquid phase was removed by decantation, the solid was washed 3 times with DMF and then 3 more times with ethyl acetate, ultrasonication was employed each time for the complete removal of remaining reagents. The solid material was then dried under reduced pressure for 24 h. In Table 3 salts yields are given. See ESI† for all figures of NMR spectra.

2,2'-(Propane-1,3-diyl)bis([1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 2a. Mp 264–266 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 9.19 (s, 1H/partially deuterated), 9.08 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 8.27 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.96–7.91 (m, 2H), 7.80 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 5.11 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ = 135.74 (2C), 130.86 (2CH), 125.84 (2CH), 123.80 (2CH), 123.01 (2CH), 119.71 (2CH), 51.01 (2CH₂), 28.81 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3076, 3036, 1646, 1633, 1525, 1508, 1471, 1355, 1324, 1160, 1130, 1050, 1011, 954, 860, 798, 752. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for [C₁₅H₁₆N₆²⁺] calcd 140.0713; found 140.0711. Anal. calcd for C₁₅H₁₆N₆Br₂·(MeOH) C 40.70, H 4.27, N 17.80; found C 40.38, H 3.72, N 18.04.

2,2'-(Butane-1,4-diyl)bis([1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 2b. Mp 256–258 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 9.03 (s, 2H), 8.97 (ddd, *J* = 7.3, 1.9, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 8.17 (dt, *J* = 9.0, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (ddd, *J* = 9.0, 7.1, 0.8 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (td, *J* = 7.1, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.90 (brs, 4H), 2.23 (brs, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ = 135.70 (2C), 130.64 (2CH), 125.85 (2CH), 123.31 (2CH), 122.72 (2CH), 119.63 (2CH), 53.45 (2CH₂), 25.87 (2CH₂). IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3036, 3010, 2931, 1646, 1525, 1508, 1475, 1454, 1422, 1358, 1257, 1162, 1127, 1051, 991, 914, 859, 829, 757. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for [C₁₆H₁₈N₆²⁺] calcd 147.0791; found 147.0787.

Anal. calcd for C₁₆H₁₈N₆Br₂·0.5(H₂O) C 41.49, H 4.13, N 18.14; found C 41.75, H 3.80, N 17.73.

2,2'-(Pentane-1,5-diyl)bis([1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 2c. Mp 240–241 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 9.00 (s, 2H/partially deuterated), 8.95 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 0.7 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.83–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.82 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 2.17 (m, 4H), 1.48–1.42 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ = 135.65 (2C), 130.55 (2CH), 125.80 (2CH), 123.11 (2CH), 122.60 (2CH), 119.58 (2CH), 53.96 (2CH₂), 28.31 (2CH₂), 22.26 (CH₂). IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3021, 2868, 1644, 1523, 1473, 1444, 1369, 1244, 1130, 1042, 918, 833, 800, 758. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for [C₁₇H₂₀N₆²⁺] calcd 154.0869; found 154.0871. Anal. calcd for C₁₇H₂₀N₆Br₂ C 43.61, H 4.31, N 17.95; found C 43.87, H 3.99, N 17.77.

2,2'-(Hexane-1,6-diyl)bis([1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 2d. Mp 232–233 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 8.95 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 1.2 Hz 2H), 8.15 (dt, *J* = 9.3, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.83–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.67 (td, *J* = 7.1, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.79 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 2.09–2.06 (m, 2H), 1.42–1.39 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, D₂O) δ = 135.53 (2C), 130.48 (2CH), 125.77 (2CH), 122.53 (2CH), 119.51 (2CH), 54.18 (2CH₂), 28.73 (2CH₂), 24.76 (2CH₂). IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3617 (H₂O), 3375 (H₂O), 3067, 2931, 2867, 1649, 1583, 1526, 1441, 1378, 1246, 1143, 1052, 919, 836, 760. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for [C₁₈H₂₂N₆²⁺] calcd 161.0947; found 161.0943. Anal. calcd for C₁₈H₂₂N₆Br₂·0.5(H₂O) C 44.01, H 4.72, N 17.11; found C 44.43, H 4.20, N 16.77.

2,2'-(1,4-Phenylenebis(methylene))bis([1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 3a. Mp 256–257 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, MeOH) δ 9.35 (s, 2H), 9.21 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 8.36 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 8.01–7.95 (m, 2H), 7.90–7.84 (m, 2H), 7.78 (s, 4H), 6.20 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, MeOH) δ = 137.16 (2C), 135.15 (2C), 131.95 (2CH), 131.50 (4CH), 127.34 (2CH), 124.73 (2CH), 124.17 (2CH), 121.09 (2CH), 58.32 (2CH₂). IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3617 (H₂O), 3375 (H₂O), 3067, 3015, 2931, 1648, 1526, 1421, 1323, 1246, 1145, 1049, 918, 826, 757. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for [C₂₀H₁₈N₆²⁺]



calcd 171.0791; found 171.0790. Anal. calcd for $C_{20}H_{20}N_6Br_2 \cdot 0.5(H_2O) \cdot 0.5 \cdot (MeOH)$ C 46.18, H 3.88, N 16.15; found C 46.41, H 2.77, N 15.90.

2,2'-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methylene))bis([1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 3b. Mp 219–220 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.82 (dd, $J = 7.1, 0.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.86 (dd, $J = 9.1, 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 (m, 6H), 6.32 (s, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) $\delta = 133.23$ (2C), 133.10 (2C), 132.60 (2CH), 131.76 (2CH), 131.38 (4CH), 125.97 (2CH), 123.55 (2CH), 120.02 (2CH), 55.15 (2CH₂). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3373 (H_2O), 3045, 2976, 2928, 1646, 1525, 1479, 1434, 1420, 1262, 1182, 1146, 1045, 841, 794, 759, 729. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{20}H_{18}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 171.0791; found 171.0797. Anal. calcd for $C_{20}H_{18}N_6Br_2 \cdot 0.5(H_2O)$ C 46.99, H 3.75, N 16.44; found C 46.60, H 3.84, N 16.00.

2,2'-(1,2-Phenylenebis(methylene))bis([1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 3c. Mp 221–224 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 9.02 (dd, $J = 7.1, 0.9$ Hz, 2H), 8.22 (dd, $J = 9.1, 1.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.92–7.86 (m, 2H), 7.80–7.61 (m, 6H), 6.10 (s, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) $\delta = 136.07$ (2C), 133.49 (2C), 131.10 (2CH), 130.98 (2CH), 130.77 (2CH), 130.41 (2CH), 126.21 (2CH), 123.25 (2CH), 120.05 (2CH), 57.49 (2CH₂). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3050, 3000, 2943, 1645, 1523, 1447, 1341, 1260, 1207, 1153, 1137, 1047, 914, 818, 773, 762, 725. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{20}H_{18}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 171.0791; found 171.0799. Anal. calcd $C_{20}H_{18}N_6Br_2 \cdot 0.5(H_2O)$ C 46.99, H 3.75, N 16.44; found C 46.90, H 3.69, N 16.66.

2,2'-(Propane-1,3-diyl)bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 4a. Mp 249–251 °C. 1H NMR (500 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.96 (dd, $J = 7.1, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.88–7.81 (m, 2H), 7.75 (dd, $J = 7.1, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 5.02 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 4H), 2.99 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, D_2O) δ 134.33 (2C), 133.51 (2C), 129.41 (2CH), 125.41 (2CH), 123.03 (2CH), 119.24 (2CH), 47.95 (2CH₂), 26.90 (CH₂), 8.04 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3452 (H_2O), 3404 (H_2O), 3031, 2942, 1647, 1620, 1432, 1383, 1263, 1151, 928, 865, 740. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{17}H_{20}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 154.0869; found 154.0869. Anal. calcd for $C_{17}H_{20}N_6Br_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ C 40.50, H 4.80, N 16.67; found C 40.08, H 4.41, N 16.59.

2,2'-(Butane-1,4-diyl)bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 4b. Mp 256–257 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.95 (dt, $J = 7.0, 1.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.20 (dt, $J = 9.1, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.86–7.79 (m, 2H), 7.72 (td, $J = 7.1, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.88 (m, 4H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 2.35–2.19 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 134.69 (2C), 133.39 (2C), 129.55 (2CH), 125.84 (2CH), 123.11 (2CH), 119.57 (2CH), 50.61 (2CH₂), 25.59 (2CH₂), 8.44 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3452 (H_2O), 3404 (H_2O), 3027, 2984, 1645, 1539, 1480, 1383, 1267, 1255, 1157, 930, 859, 742. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{18}H_{22}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 161.0947; found 161.0944. Anal. calcd for $C_{18}H_{22}N_6Br_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ C 41.72, H 5.06, N 16.22; found C 41.78, H 5.47, N 15.68.

2,2'-(Pentane-1,5-diyl)bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 4c. Mp 255–257 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.93 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 8.19 (dt, $J = 9.1, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.85–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.71 (td, $J = 7.1, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.92 (m, 4H), 2.85 (s, 6H), 2.19 (m, 4H), 1.57 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 134.64 (2C), 133.20 (C), 129.46 (2CH), 125.78 (2CH), 123.00 (2CH), 119.52 (2CH), 51.14 (2CH₂), 28.08 (2CH₂), 22.84 (CH₂), 8.40 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3452 (H_2O), 3404 (H_2O), 3027, 2984, 1645, 1598, 1479, 1404, 1255, 1105, 930, 866, 743. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{19}H_{24}N_6^{2+}]$

calcd 168.1026; found 168.1024. Anal. calcd for $C_{19}H_{24}N_6Br_2$ C 54.99, H 4.87, N 16.94; found C 45.81, H 4.80, N 17.10.

2,2'-(Hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 4d. Mp 259–260 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.94 (dd, $J = 7.1, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 8.18 (dt, $J = 9.0, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.84–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.70 (td, $J = 7.1, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.84 (s, 6H), 4.85 (m, 4H), 2.10 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 4H), 1.54–1.44 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 134.61 (2C), 133.13 (2C), 129.41 (2CH), 125.77 (2CH), 122.94 (2CH), 119.47 (2CH), 51.39 (2CH₂), 28.52 (2CH₂), 25.33 (2CH₂), 8.34 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3452 (H_2O), 3404 (H_2O), 3027, 1646, 1558, 1480, 1397, 1255, 1143, 933, 866, 743. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{20}H_{26}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 175.1104; found 175.1103. Anal. calcd for $C_{20}H_{26}N_6Br_2$ C 47.08, H 5.14, N 16.47; found C 47.19, H 4.91, N 15.85.

2,2'-(1,4-Phenylenebis(methylene))bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 5a. Mp 268–270 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, MeOH/ D_2O) δ 9.14 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.35 (dt, $J = 9.0, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.96–7.89 (m, 2H), 7.84 (td, $J = 7.0, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 4H), 6.13 (s, 4H), 2.92 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, MeOH/ D_2O) δ 136.38 (2C), 135.05 (2C), 131.23 (4CH), 131.12 (2CH), 127.51 (2CH), 124.73 (2CH), 121.11 (2CH), 55.91 (2CH₂), 9.66 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3458 (H_2O), 3006, 1646, 1435, 1344, 1255, 1128, 824. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{22}H_{22}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 185.0947; found 185.0942. Anal. calcd for $C_{22}H_{22}N_6Br_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ C 49.00, H 4.30, N 15.58; found C 49.24, H 4.30, N 15.25.

2,2'-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methylene))bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 5b. Mp 241–242 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.63 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 8.09 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.75–7.65 (m, 2H), 7.61–7.48 (m, 4H), 7.41 (m, 2H), 6.17 (s, 4H), 2.81 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 140.79 (2C), 134.67 (2C), 134.13 (2C), 131.78 (CH), 131.13 (2CH), 130.91 (CH), 130.02 (CH), 125.53 (2CH), 123.60 (2CH), 119.62 (2CH), 52.87 (2CH₂), 8.73 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3479 (H_2O), 3359 (H_2O), 3009, 1646, 1435, 1334, 1157, 1129, 931, 824. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{22}H_{22}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 185.0947; found 185.0943. Anal. calcd for $C_{22}H_{22}N_6Br_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ C 49.00, H 4.30, N 15.58; found C 49.01, H 4.36, N 15.38.

2,2'-(1,2-Phenylenebis(methylene))bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 5c. Mp 250–251 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.95 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.19 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.87–7.80 (m, 2H), 7.74 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.62–7.47 (m, 4H), 6.03 (s, 4H), 2.81 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) $\delta = 133.59$ (2C), 133.30 (2C), 130.87 (2C) 130.64 (2CH), 129.83 (2CH), 129.75 (2CH), 129.14 (2CH), 125.88 (2CH), 123.33 (2CH), 119.60 (2CH), 54.56 (2CH₂), 8.58 (2CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3364 (H_2O), 3009, 2970, 2926, 1647, 1435, 1329, 1208, 1090, 951, 818. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{22}H_{22}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 185.0947; found 185.0952. Anal. calcd for $C_{22}H_{22}N_6Br_2$ C 49.83, H 4.18, N 15.85; found C 50.03, H 3.94, N 15.25.

2,2'-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(methylene)bis(3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium) bromide 6. Mp 156–157 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.95 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 8.17 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.81 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (m, 6H), 7.54–7.52 (m, 4H), 6.03 (s, 4H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 2.80 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 140.83 (C), 134.86 (C), 133.44 (C), 131.86 (C), 129.68 (CH), 129.57 (CH), 128.04 (CH), 125.86 (CH), 123.25 (CH), 119.56 (CH), 54.64 (CH₂), 8.57 (CH₃). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3417 (H_2O), 3322 (H_2O), 3103, 3009, 1643, 1504, 1438, 1399, 1268, 1204, 1141, 1062, 924, 849, 813, 758. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{28}H_{26}N_6^{2+}]$ calcd 223.1104; found 223.1097. Anal.



calcd for $C_{28}H_{26}N_6Br_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ calcd C 52.35, H 4.71, N 13.08; found C 52.23, H 4.65, N 13.13.

2-Benzyl-3-methyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium bromide 7a. Mp 100–101 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.95 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.91–7.65 (m, 2H), 7.47 (s, 5H), 6.00 (s, 2H), 2.81 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 134.96 (C), 133.44 (C), 132.24 (C), 129.79 (CH), 129.67 (CH), 128.88 (CH), 127.76 (CH), 125.86 (CH), 123.20 (CH), 119.57 (CH), 55.00 (CH_2), 8.57 (CH_3). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3453 (H_2O), 3383 (H_2O), 3120, 3011, 2973, 2934, 1646, 1621, 1501, 1440, 1324, 1271, 1204, 1157, 866, 752, 730. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{14}H_{14}N_3]^+$ calcd 224.1182; found 224.1177. Anal calcd for $C_{14}H_{14}N_3Br_2 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ calcd C 50.77, H 5.17, N 12.69; found 50.52, H 5.40, N 12.73.

3-Methyl-2-phenethyl-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium bromide 7b. Mp 129–131 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.92 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.81–7.75 (m, 1H), 7.70 (td, $J = 7.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.19–7.13 (m, 2H), 5.03 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.41 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 136.77 (C), 134.27 (C), 133.64 (C), 129.46 (CH), 129.34 (CH), 129.24 (CH), 127.83 (CH), 125.82 (CH), 123.12 (CH), 119.57 (CH), 52.83 (CH_2), 35.26 (CH_2), 8.03 (CH_3). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3447 (H_2O), 3383 (H_2O), 3122, 3009, 2973, 2931, 1646, 1615, 1499, 1443, 1327, 1268, 1204, 1157, 866, 752, 730. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{15}H_{16}N_3]^+$ calcd 238.1339; found 238.1332. Anal calcd for $C_{15}H_{16}N_3Br_2 \cdot H_2O$ calcd C 53.58, H 5.40, N 12.50; found 53.17, H 4.56, N 12.55.

3-Methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium bromide 7c. Mp 132–135 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.87 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.79–7.72 (m, 1H), 7.67 (td, $J = 7.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.21–7.20 (m, 4H), 7.08 (m, 1H), 4.87–4.69 (m, 1H), 2.83 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 2.55–2.46 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 140.32 (C), 134.39 (C), 133.16 (C), 129.33 (2CH), 128.58 (CH), 126.62 (CH), 125.66 (CH), 122.92 (CH), 119.35 (CH), 51.21 (CH_2), 32.15 (CH_2), 29.15 (CH_2), 8.35 (CH_3). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3042, 2995, 2961, 1640, 1499, 1446, 1396, 1332, 1274, 1243, 1157, 1141, 1038, 930, 874, 846, 763, 741, 699. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{16}H_{18}N_3]^+$ calcd 252.1495; found 252.1483. Anal. calcd for $C_{16}H_{18}N_3Br \cdot (CH_2Cl_2)$ calcd C 53.49, H 5.28, N 11.01; found C 53.65, H 5.04, N 11.63.

3-Methyl-2-(4-phenylbutyl)-[1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-2-ium bromide 7d. Mp 173–175 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 8.89 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 (dt, $J = 9.1, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.89–7.76 (m, 1H), 7.69 (td, $J = 7.1, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.14 (m, 5H), 4.72 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.76 (s, 1H), 2.69 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.07 (dt, $J = 15.1, 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.86–1.55 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O) δ 142.40 (C), 134.50 (C), 133.00 (C), 129.39 (CH), 128.91 (CH), 128.88 (CH), 126.45 (CH), 125.73 (CH), 122.94 (CH), 119.49 (CH), 51.46 (CH_2), 34.53 (CH_2), 27.98 (CH_2), 27.52 (CH_2), 8.32 (CH_3). IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 2995, 2964, 1643, 1604, 1496, 1446, 1399, 1332, 1268, 1232, 1154, 1135, 1027, 930, 860, 791, 766, 752, 721, 694. HRMS ESI-[TOF] for $[C_{17}H_{20}N_3]^+$ calcd 266.1652; found 266.1645. Anal. calcd for $C_{17}H_{20}N_3Br$ calcd C 58.97, H 5.82, N 12.14; found C 58.68, H 5.55, N 12.47.

Biological evaluation

Parasite strain and culture. Promastigote forms of *L. infantum* (MCAN/ES/2001/UCM-10), *L. braziliensis* (MHOM/BR/1975/

M2904) and *L. donovani* (MHOM/PE/84/LC26) were cultured *in vitro* in medium trypanosomes liquid (MTL) supplemented with 10% inactive fetal calf serum (FCS) kept in an air atmosphere at 28 °C, in Roux flasks (Corning, USA) with a surface area of 75 cm^2 , according to the methodology described by Gonzalez *et al.*³⁶ This experiment was performed using the rules and principles of the international guide for biomedical research in experimental animals and with the approval of the ethical committee of the Universidad de Granada, Spain.

***In vitro* activity assays.** Compounds to be tested were first dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO, Panreac, Barcelona, Spain) at a concentration of 0.1% and then assayed for toxicity and inhibitory effects on parasite and mammalian cells growth as previously described by Gonzalez *et al.*³⁶

Cell culture and cytotoxicity tests. The macrophage line J774.2 [European collection of cell cultures (ECACC) number 91051511] was derived in 1968 from a tumor in a female BALB/c mouse. The macrophages were grown in minimal essential medium (MEM) plus glutamine (2 mM) and 10% inactive FCS, with a humidified atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO_2 at 37 °C.

The cytotoxicity testing on macrophages was performed by flow cytometric analysis according to a method previously described.²⁹ The percentage of viable cells was calculated with respect to the control culture. The IC_{50} was calculated using linear regression analysis from the K_c values of the concentrations employed.

Promastigote assay: extracellular forms. The compounds were dissolved in the culture medium to give final concentrations of 100, 50, 25, 10 and 1 μM . The effects of each compound against the promastigote forms at the different concentrations were tested at 72 h using a Neubauer haemocytometric chamber. The leishmanicidal effect was expressed as the IC_{50} value, *i.e.* the concentration required to result in 50% inhibition, calculated by linear regression analysis from the K_c values of the concentrations employed.

Amastigote assay: intracellular form. J774.2 macrophage cells were cultured at a density of 1×10^4 cells per CM_2 in 24-well microplates (Nunc) with rounded coverslips on the bottom and cultured for 1 day. The adherent macrophages were then infected with promastigotes of *L. infantum*, *L. braziliensis* and *L. donovani* in the stationary growth phase, at a ratio of 10 : 1 and maintained for 24 h at 37 °C in air containing 5% CO_2 . Non-phagocytosed parasites were removed by washing, and the infected cultures were incubated with the testing compounds (concentrations ranging from 1 to 100 μM) and then cultured for 72 h in MEM plus glutamine (2 mM) and 20% inactive FCS. Compound activity was determined from the percentage reductions in amastigote number in treated *versus* untreated cultures in methanol-fixed and Giemsa-stained preparations. Values are the means of three separate determinations.³⁷

Infectivity assay. Adherent macrophage cells grown as described above were infected *in vitro* with promastigote forms of *L. infantum*, *L. braziliensis* or *L. donovani*, at a ratio of 10 : 1. The compounds to be tested (IC_{25} concentrations) were added immediately after infection, and incubated for 12 h at 37 °C in 5% CO_2 . Nonphagocytosed parasites and compounds were removed by washing, and then the infected cultures were grown



for 10 days in fresh medium. Cultures were washed every 48 h and fresh culture medium was added. Compound activity was determined on the basis of both the percentage of infected cells and the number of amastigotes per infected cell in treated and untreated cultures in methanol-fixed and Giemsa-stained preparations. The percentage of infected cells and the mean number of amastigotes per infected cell were determined by analysing more than 500 host cells distributed in randomly chosen microscopic fields. Values are the means of three separate determinations.

Metabolite excretion. Cultures of *L. infantum*, *L. braziliensis* and *L. donovani* promastigotes (initial concentration 5×10^5 cells per mL) received the IC₂₅ dose of each compound (except for control cultures). After incubation for 72 h at 28 °C the cells were centrifuged at 400g for 10 min. The supernatants were collected to determine the excreted metabolites by ¹H NMR, and chemical shifts were expressed in ppm, using sodium 2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulphonate as the reference signal. The chemical displacements used to identify the respective metabolites were consistent with those described previously by some of the co-authors.³⁸

Fe-SOD enzymatic inhibition. Promastigotes of *Leishmania* spp. were grown in tissue-culture flasks and an axenic medium trypanosomes liquid (MTL) medium (Hank's Balanced Salt Solution—HBSS (Gibco®), CO₃HNa, Lacto-albumin, yeast extract, bovine haemoglobin and antibiotics), supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated foetal bovine serum (FBS) at 26 °C until reaching a population of approximately 1×10^7 parasites per mL. Cells were harvested at the logarithmic growth phase by centrifugation ($1500 \times g$ for 10 min at room temperature) in order to take it to stressful conditions leading to excretion of SODe. These conditions were MTL medium that had not been enriched with foetal bovine serum (FBS) and a concentration of 5×10^9 parasites per mL. These conditions were maintained at 27 °C for 24 h.

After 24 h, the promastigote culture was centrifuged ($1500 \times g$ for 10 min) and the supernatant was filtered (Minisart®, Φ 20 μ m). The filtered supernatant was subjected to ice-cold ammonium sulphate precipitation at 35% salt concentration. Following centrifugation, the resultant supernatant was then treated with 85% ice-cold ammonium sulphate and the second precipitate collected. The resulting precipitate was finally dissolved in 2.5 mL of distilled water and desalted by chromatography in a Sephadex G-25 column (GE Healthcare Life Sciences®, PD 10 column), previously equilibrated with 25 mL of distilled water, bringing it to a final volume of 3.5 mL (Fraction P85e).

The protein content was quantified using the Sigma Bradford test, which uses bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a standard.³⁹ Iron and copper–zinc superoxide dismutases activities were determined using a previously described method,⁴⁰ that measures the reduction in nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) by superoxide ions. According to the protocol, 845 μ L of stock solution [3 mL of L-methionine (300 mg, 10 mL⁻¹), 2 mL of NBT (1.41 mg, 10 mL⁻¹) and 1.5 mL of Triton X-100 1% (v/v)] were added into each well, along with 30 μ L of the parasite homogenate fraction, 10 μ L of riboflavin (0.44 mg, 10 mL⁻¹), and an

equivalent volume of the different concentrations of the compounds being tested. Seven different concentrations were used for each agent, from 0.1 to 100 μ M. In the control experiment the volume was made up to 1000 μ L with 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.8, 3 mL), and 30 μ L of the parasite homogenate fraction were added to the mixtures containing the compounds. Then, the absorbance (A_0) was measured at 560 nm in a UV spectrophotometer. Afterward, each well was illuminated with UV light for 10 min under constant stirring and the absorbance (A_1) was measured again. The human CuZn-SOD and substrates used in these assays were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. The resulting data were analysed using the Newman–Keuls test.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (Spain) (Project CONSOLIDER-INGENIO SUPRAMED CSD 2010-00065), Generalitat Valenciana (PROMETEO 2015/002) and to Universidad de Valencia (Valencia, Spain) (Project UV-INV-AE15-332846) for its financial support. R.B-G. acknowledges to Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (Spain) for a Contrato de Formación Posdoctoral 2013.

Notes and references

- 1 S. L. Croft, S. Sundar and A. H. Fairlamb, *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.*, 2006, **19**, 111–126.
- 2 D. R. L. dos Santos, C. L. Vitral, V. S. de Paula, R. S. Marchevsky, J. F. Lopes, A. M. C. Gaspar, T. M. Saddi, N. C. d. M. Júnior, F. d. R. Guimarães, J. G. C. Júnior, L. L. L. Ximenes, F. J. D. Souto and M. A. Pinto, *Vet. J.*, 2009, **182**, 474–480.
- 3 A. Cavalli and M. L. Bolognesi, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **52**, 7339–7359.
- 4 *Control of the Leishmaniases: Report of a Meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on the Control of Leishmaniases, Geneva, 22–26 March 2010*, ed. WHO Expert Committee on the Control of the Leishmaniases and World Health Organization, WHO technical report series, World Health Organization, Geneva, 2010.
- 5 S. Espuelas, D. Plano, P. Nguewa, M. Font, J. A. Palop, J. M. Irache and C. Sanmartín, *Curr. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **19**, 4259–4288.
- 6 N. Singh, M. Kumar and R. K. Singh, *Asian Pac. J. Trop. Med.*, 2012, **5**, 485–497.
- 7 G. C. Tron, T. Pirali, R. A. Billington, P. L. Canonico, G. Sorba and A. A. Genazzani, *Med. Res. Rev.*, 2008, **28**, 278–308.
- 8 S. G. Agalave, S. R. Maujan and V. S. Pore, *Chem.–Asian J.*, 2011, **6**, 2696–2718.
- 9 G. L. Almajan, S.-F. Barbuceanu, E.-R. Almajan, C. Draghici and G. Saramet, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **44**, 3083–3089.
- 10 O. A. Phillips, E. E. Udo, M. E. Abdel-Hamid and R. Varghese, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **44**, 3217–3227.
- 11 K. S. Bauer, K. J. Cude, S. C. Dixon, E. A. Kruger and W. D. Figg, *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, 2000, **292**, 31–37.



- 12 A. Kumar, I. Ahmad, B. S. Chhikara, R. Tiwari, D. Mandal and K. Parang, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2011, **21**, 1342–1346.
- 13 M. J. Giffin, H. Heaslet, A. Brik, Y.-C. Lin, G. Cauvi, C.-H. Wong, D. E. McRee, J. H. Elder, C. D. Stout and B. E. Torbett, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2008, **51**, 6263–6270.
- 14 N. G. Aher, V. S. Pore, N. N. Mishra, A. Kumar, P. K. Shukla, A. Sharma and M. K. Bhat, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2009, **19**, 759–763.
- 15 V. Patil, W. Guerrant, P. C. Chen, B. Gryder, D. B. Benicewicz, S. I. Khan, B. L. Tekwani and A. K. Oyelere, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **18**, 415–425.
- 16 A. Tahghighi, S. Razmi, M. Mahdavi, P. Foroumadi, S. K. Ardestani, S. Emami, F. Kobarfard, S. Dastmalchi, A. Shafiee and A. Foroumadi, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **50**, 124–128.
- 17 T. T. Guimarães, M. d. C. F. R. Pinto, J. S. Lanza, M. N. Melo, R. L. do Monte-Neto, I. M. M. de Melo, E. B. T. Diogo, V. F. Ferreira, C. A. Camara, W. O. Valença, R. N. de Oliveira, F. Frézard and E. N. da Silva, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **63**, 523–530.
- 18 S. N. Suryawanshi, A. Tiwari, S. Kumar, R. Shivahare, M. Mittal, P. Kant and S. Gupta, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **23**, 2925–2928.
- 19 (a) E. N. da Silva, R. F. S. Menna-Barreto, M. d. C. F. R. Pinto, R. S. F. Silva, D. V. Teixeira, M. C. B. V. de Souza, C. A. De Simone, S. L. De Castro, V. F. Ferreira and A. V. Pinto, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2008, **43**, 1774–1780; (b) V. Patil, W. Guerrant, P. C. Chen, B. Gryder, D. B. Benicewicz, S. I. Khan, B. L. Tekwani and A. K. Oyelere, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **18**, 415–425.
- 20 (a) T. Aravinda, H. S. B. Naik and H. R. P. Naik, *Int. J. Pept. Res. Ther.*, 2009, **15**, 273; (b) S.-F. Cui, Y. Ren, S.-L. Zhang, X.-M. Peng, G. L. V. Damu, R.-X. Geng and C.-H. Zhou, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **23**, 3267–3272.
- 21 X. Li, Y. Lin, Q. Wang, Y. Yuan, H. Zhang and X. Qian, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **46**, 1274–1279.
- 22 (a) K. Lemke, M. Wojciechowski, W. Laine, C. Bailly, P. Colson, M. Baginski, A. K. Larsen and A. Skladanowski, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 2005, **33**, 6034–6047; (b) E. Zabost, A. M. Nowicka, Z. Mazerska and Z. Stojek, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2012, **14**, 3408–3413.
- 23 W. M. Cholody, S. Martelli and J. Konopa, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1990, **33**, 2852–2856.
- 24 B. Abarca and R. Ballesteros-Garrido, in *Chemistry of 1,2,3-triazoles*, ed. W. Dehaen and V. A. Bakulev, Springer International Publishing, 2014, pp. 325–378.
- 25 R. Adam, P. Bilbao-Ramos, S. López-Molina, B. Abarca, R. Ballesteros, M. E. González-Rosende, M. A. Dea-Ayuela and G. Alzuet-Piña, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **22**, 4018–4027.
- 26 R. Adam, P. Bilbao-Ramos, B. Abarca, R. Ballesteros, M. E. González-Rosende, M. A. Dea-Ayuela, F. Estevan and G. Alzuet-Piña, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2015, **13**, 4903–4910.
- 27 (a) B. Abarca, A. Asensio, R. Ballesteros, J. Bosch, G. Jones, F. Mojarrad, M. R. Metni and C. M. Richardson, *J. Chem. Res., Miniprint*, 1990, 347–354; *J. Chem. Res., Synop.*, 1990, 9; (b) G. Jones, C. M. Richardson, P. C. Yates, G. Hajós and G. Timari, *Tetrahedron*, 1993, **49**, 4307–4314.
- 28 J. D. Bower and G. R. Ramage, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1957, 4506–4510.
- 29 M. Sánchez-Moreno, C. Marín, P. Navarro, L. Lamarque, E. García-España, C. Miranda, O. Huertas, F. Olmo, F. Gómez-Contreras, J. Pitarch and F. Arrebola, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 4231–4243.
- 30 S. Nwaka, B. Ramirez, R. Brun, L. Maes, F. Douglas and R. Ridley, *PLoS Neglected Trop. Dis.*, 2009, **3**, e440.
- 31 M. L. Ginger, *Protist*, 2005, **156**, 377–392.
- 32 F. Bringaud, L. Rivière and V. Coustou, *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.*, 2006, **149**, 1–9.
- 33 J. J. Cazzulo, *FASEB J.*, 1992, **6**, 3153–3161.
- 34 P. A. M. Michels, F. Bringaud, M. Herman and V. Hannaert, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 2006, **1763**, 1463–1477.
- 35 S. S. Longoni, M. Sánchez-Moreno, J. E. R. López and C. Marín, *Comp. Immunol. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.*, 2013, **36**, 499–506.
- 36 P. González, C. Marín, I. Rodríguez-González, A. B. Hitos, M. J. Rosales, M. Reina, J. G. Díaz, A. González-Coloma and M. Sánchez-Moreno, *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents*, 2005, **25**, 136–141.
- 37 M. Sánchez-Moreno, A. M. Sanz, F. Gómez-Contreras, P. Navarro, C. Marín, I. Ramírez-Macias, M. J. Rosales, F. Olmo, I. Garcia-Aranda, L. Campayo, C. Cano, F. Arrebola and M. J. R. Yunta, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **54**, 970–979.
- 38 M. Sánchez-Moreno, F. Gómez-Contreras, P. Navarro, C. Marín, F. Olmo, M. J. R. Yunta, A. M. Sanz, M. J. Rosales, C. Cano and L. Campayo, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 9900–9913.
- 39 M. M. Bradford, *Anal. Biochem.*, 1976, **72**, 248–254.
- 40 W. F. Beyer and I. Fridovich, *Anal. Biochem.*, 1987, **161**, 559–566.

