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Synthesis, human topoisomerase II α inhibitory properties and molecular modeling studies of anti-proliferative curcumin mimics†

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3,5-Bis(arylidene)-*N*-substituted-4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxamides **24–51** were synthesized as curcumin mimics in a facile pathway through reaction of 3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidones with the appropriate isocyanate in the presence of triethylamine. The 3*E*,5*E'*-stereochemical configuration was conclusively supported by single crystal X-ray studies of compounds **25** and **34**. Most of the synthesized piperidinecarboxamides showed high anti-proliferative properties with potency higher than that of 5-fluorouracil (clinically approved drug against colon, breast and skin cancers) through *in vitro* MTT bioassay. Some of them revealed anti-proliferative properties at sub-micromolar values ($IC_{50} = 0.56–0.70$ μ M for compounds **29**, **30** and **34–38** against HCT116; and $IC_{50} = 0.64$ μ M for compound **30** against A431 cell lines) with promising inhibitory properties against human DNA topoisomerase II α . The safe profile of the anti-proliferative active agents against the RPE1 normal cell line may prove their selectivity towards carcinoma cells. Robust molecular models (2D-QSAR, 3D-pharmacophore) supported the SAR and validated the observed bio-properties.

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Introduction

Dienone is an attractive chemical motif utilized by many researchers for designing promising biologically/pharmacologically active agents.^{1–4} Curcumin **1** is one of the most famous dietary natural product dienones isolated from *Curcuma longa* and used in many Asian countries for its anti-inflammatory and wound healing properties (Ayurvedic medicine).^{5–7} Curcumin analogues exhibit an extensive broad spectrum of biological properties such as antibacterial,⁸ anti-tubercular,⁹ anti-HIV,¹⁰ antioxidant,¹¹ antitumor,⁷ and anti-inflammatory¹² activities and exhibit a potential therapeutic effect on Alzheimer's disease.⁴ Despite the safety profile and broad spectrum biological properties of curcumin, it could not be approved as a therapeutic agent due to its high metabolic instability, low water/plasma solubility and poor systemic

bioavailability.^{13,14} The presence of an active methylene group conjugated with the two β -diketones reduce the stability of curcumin.^{15–17} Due to these facts, the present study is directed towards the investigation of novel 4-piperidone-1-carboxamides as curcumin mimics (Fig. 1). In other words, a slight modification of the curcumin pharmacophoric skeleton is considered utilizing only one ketonic function conjugated with the two unsaturated olefinic linkages.

Interest in the piperidone ring system originate from the diverse biological properties showed by 1,3-diarylidene-4-piperidones as antitumor,^{18–24} anti-mycobacterial,²⁵ antimalarial²⁶ and acetylcholinesterase inhibitor suggesting the usefulness for Alzheimer's disease treatment.²⁷ The promising properties of 2,4-bis(arylidene)-8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-ones against MCF7 (breast) and HepG2 (liver) carcinoma cell lines also prompted the present study.²⁸

Rational for insertion of carboxamide residue at *N*-1 of the targeted 3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidones is stemmed from the fact that many clinically approved cancer drugs possess 1,3-disubstituted urea function of which, Sorafenib **2**, (Nexavar, Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals Inc.) that was approved by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (US-FDA on November 22, 2013) for the treatment of locally recurrent or metastatic, progressive, differentiated thyroid carcinoma along with its previous approval for the treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma (2005) and advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (2007).^{29–31} Lenvatinib **3**, was approved by US-FDA (2015) for the treatment of locally recurrent or metastatic, progressive thyroid

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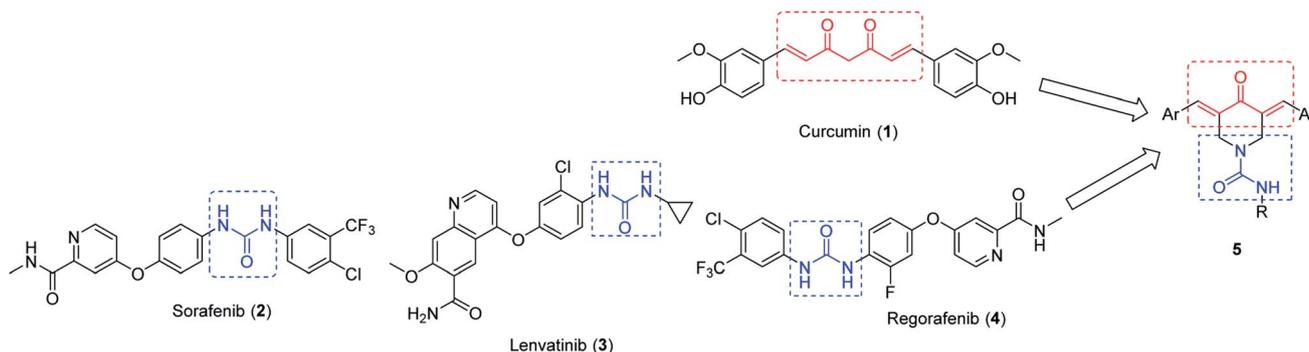


Fig. 1 Rational design of 4-piperidone-1-carboxamides **5** as curcumin mimics.

cancer and recently in 2016 in combination with everolimus for treatment of advanced renal cancer following one prior anti-angiogenic therapy.³² Regorafenib **4**, (Stivarga, Bayer Health-Care Pharmaceuticals Inc) approved by US-FDA in 2017 for treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma.³³

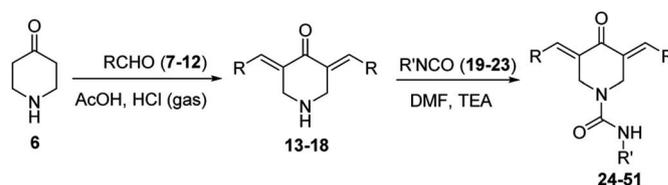
Generally, rational design of the targeted agents **5** can be recognized as molecular conjugation of pharmacophoric units derived from modified curcuminoid scaffold **1** and uranyl fragment which is the bio-active residue of antitumor drugs sorafenib **2**, lenvatinib **3** and regorafenib **4** (Fig. 1).

The targeted 4-piperidone-1-carboxamides **5** are screened against colon, breast and skin human carcinoma cell lines. 5-Fluorouracil (injection) is approved by FDA for clinical treatment of colorectal and breast cancer and topically for skin (basal cell) cancer.^{34,35} Additionally, pyrimidine scaffold of 5-fluorouracil can be recognized as bio-isosteric form to the targeted skeleton/ring system (piperidine).^{36,37} For these reasons, 5-fluorouracil is considered as a positive control in the present study.

Results and discussion

Chemistry

The synthetic pathway for the targeted 3,5-bis(arylidene)-*N*-substituted-4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxamides **24–51** is depicted in Scheme 1, through reaction of the appropriate 3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidone **13–18** with the corresponding isocyanate **19–23** in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) in the presence of quantitative amount of triethylamine. Spectroscopic (IR, ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR; ESI Fig. S1–S84†) and elemental analysis data support the structure. IR spectrum of compound **24** (representative of the synthesized family), exhibits the ketonic and amidic carbonyls at $\nu = 1666$, 1651 cm^{-1} , respectively. The piperidinyl methylene protons are observed as singlet signal at $\delta_{\text{H}} = 4.88$ in ¹H-NMR spectrum. The exocyclic olefinic protons are revealed as singlet signal at $\delta_{\text{H}} = 7.69$ supporting the presence of *E, E'*-configuration.³⁸ ¹³C-NMR spectrum of compound **24** shows the amidic and ketonic carbonyl carbons at $\delta_{\text{C}} = 155.1$ and 186.8 , respectively in addition to the piperidinyl methylene carbon at $\delta_{\text{C}} = 45.5$. Single crystal X-ray studies of compounds **25** and **34** add conclusive support for the structure.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 7, 13; R = Ph | 24; R = R' = Ph |
| 8, 14; R = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ | 25; R = Ph, R' = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ |
| 9, 15; R = 4-FC ₆ H ₄ | 26; R = Ph, R' = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ |
| 10, 16; R = 4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄ | 27; R = Ph, R' = C ₂ H ₅ |
| 11, 17; R = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ | 28; R = Ph, R' = H ₂ CC ₆ H ₅ |
| 12, 18; R = 2-Thienyl | 29; R = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ , R' = Ph |
| 19; R = Ph | 30; R = R' = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ |
| 20; R = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ | 31; R = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ , R' = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ |
| 21; R = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ | 32; R = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ , R' = C ₂ H ₅ |
| 22; R = C ₂ H ₅ | 33; R = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ , R' = H ₂ CC ₆ H ₅ |
| 23; R = H ₂ CC ₆ H ₅ | 34; R = 4-FC ₆ H ₄ , R' = Ph |
| | 35; R = 4-FC ₆ H ₄ , R' = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ |
| | 36; R = 4-FC ₆ H ₄ , R' = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ |
| | 37; R = 4-FC ₆ H ₄ , R' = C ₂ H ₅ |
| | 38; R = 4-FC ₆ H ₄ , R' = H ₂ CC ₆ H ₅ |
| | 39; R = 4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄ , R' = Ph |
| | 40; R = 4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄ , R' = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ |
| | 41; R = 4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄ , R' = C ₂ H ₅ |
| | 42; R = 4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄ , R' = H ₂ CC ₆ H ₅ |
| | 43; R = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ , R' = Ph |
| | 44; R = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ , R' = 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ |
| | 45; R = R' = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ |
| | 46; R = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ , R' = C ₂ H ₅ |
| | 47; R = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ , R' = H ₂ CC ₆ H ₅ |
| | 48; R = 2-Thienyl, R' = Ph |
| | 49; R = 2-Thienyl, R' = 4-H ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ |
| | 50; R = 2-Thienyl, R' = C ₂ H ₅ |
| | 51; R = 2-Thienyl, R' = H ₂ CC ₆ H ₅ |

Scheme 1 Synthetic route towards 3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidone-1-carboxamides **24–51**.

X-ray crystallography

Compounds **25** and **34** are presented in ESI Fig. S85 and S86,† respectively (ORTEP preview). The two compounds were found to be crystallized in the monoclinic system with space group *C2/c* for compound **25** and *P2₁/n* for compound **34** and with one molecule per asymmetric unit cell. The structures are central 4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide heterocycle attached at C17 and C19 to two benzylidenes in compound **25** and two 4-fluorobenzylidenes in compound **34** forming *E, E'*-configuration. The carboxamide group is connected to 4-chlorophenyl and phenyl in



compound **25** and **34**, respectively. The geometrical parameters of the two compounds were found to be comparable to each other and with similar reported structures.^{38,39} All aryl rings in both compounds are planar as expected. The piperidine ring adopts a half-chair configuration with maximum deviation of 0.379 (3), 0.373 (2) Å at atom N₂ for compounds **25** and **34**, respectively (puckering parameters, $Q = 0.556$ (3), 0.539 (2) Å, $\Theta = 115.6$ (3), 116.1 (3)° and $\Phi = 166.0$ (4), 171.1 (2)° for compounds **25** and **34**, respectively). In compound **25**, the dihedral angles between the least-square plane of the central piperidinyl heterocycle and the phenyl rings (C1–C6, C10–C15 and C21–C26) are 51.89 (13), 47.92 (12) and 26.65 (14)°, respectively, and for compound **34**, these dihedral angles are 54.23 (12), 38.27 (12) and 21.31 (14)°, respectively. Molecules in compound **25** are forming a supramolecular chain *via* intermolecular C26–H261...O1 interaction (ESI Fig. S87 and Table S1†). Similar supramolecular assembly is formed in compound **34** *via* intermolecular C23–H23...O1 interaction (ESI Fig. S88 and Table S2†).

Structure optimization studies

The computational studies in the current study are directed to determine the difference(s) between optimized geometric parameters (utilizing DFT, density functional theory technique by B3LYP method with 3-21G* basis set, ESI Fig. S89 and S90†) for compounds **25** and **34** and those experimentally observed (single crystal X-ray data). This will identify the effect(s) of lattice form (solid state) on these parameters.^{40,41} The optimized structures of compounds **25** and **34** reveal bond distances and angles comparable to the experimental values (ESI Tables S3 and S4†). The maximum difference in bond lengths and angles are 0.036 Å, 3.9° and 0.052 Å, 4.2° for compounds **25** and **34**, respectively. The root-mean square errors (RMSE) in bond lengths and angles for compounds **25** and **34** are 0.018, 1.602; 0.022 and 1.493, respectively. The central piperidinyl heterocycle of the structures obtained theoretically and experimentally have been superimposed in order to globally compare their conformations (ESI Fig. S91 and S92†). The difference(s) in alignment observed can be explained in terms of crystal packing effects in the solid state which are not present in the gaseous state considered by DFT optimization.

Anti-proliferative activity

Anti-proliferative properties of the synthesized piperidinecarboxamides **24–51** were investigated against HCT116 (colon), MCF7 (breast) and A431 (squamous skin) carcinoma cell lines by the standard MTT bio-assay utilizing 5-fluorouracil as a reference standard.²⁸ From the results observed (Table 1, ESI Fig. S93–S95†), it has been noticed that most of the synthesized piperidinecarboxamides show potent anti-proliferative properties higher than that of 5-fluorouracil (clinically approved drug against colon, breast and skin cancers^{34,35}) and curcumin (mimic scaffold). Some of the synthesized compounds reveal anti-proliferative properties at sub-micromolar values ($IC_{50} = 0.56–0.70$ μM for compounds **29**, **30** and **34–38** against HCT116; and $IC_{50} = 0.64$ μM for compound **30** against A431 cell lines). Based on the anti-

proliferative properties observed, structure–activity relationships (SAR) could be attained. Attachment of electron-withdrawing function (*e.g.* chlorine or fluorine) to the phenyl ring of exocyclic olefinic linkages oriented at C-3 and C-5 of piperidinecarboxamides, enhances the anti-proliferative properties relative to the electron-donating functions (methyl or methoxy). Insertion of benzylidene fragment at C-3 and C-5 of the targeted piperidones is important for developing antitumor active agents compared to the 2-thienylidene residue. Fluorine containing-compounds reveal higher anti-proliferative efficacy than the chlorine analogues against HCT116 cell line. Meanwhile, better antitumor properties were shown by the chlorine substituted-compounds compared to their fluorine analogues against MCF7 and A431 cell lines [compound **32** ($IC_{50} = 2.35$ μM) is an exception, exhibiting potency close to the corresponding analogue **37** ($IC_{50} = 2.32$ μM) against MCF7 cell line. The same observations for compounds **29** and **34** ($IC_{50} = 1.29$, 1.27 μM, respectively) against A431 cell line].

Screening the synthesized piperidinecarboxamides **24–51** against normal (non-cancer) RPE1 (human immortalized retinal pigment epithelial cell line) can prove the selectivity towards carcinoma cells. From the results obtained (Table 1, ESI Fig. S96†), it has been noticed that the promising anti-proliferative agents synthesized have IC_{50} towards RPE1 7–32, 4–11 and 5–14 folds relative to that of HCT116, MCF7 and A431 cell lines, respectively. Additionally, it has been noticed that most of the synthesized agents with methyl/methoxy benzylidenes have high selectivity towards the cancer cell lines relative to the normal/non-cancer cell (therapeutic index).

Molecular modeling

2D-QSAR study. Correlation between the biological properties and chemical structures can be identified by QSAR (quantitative structure–activity relationship) modeling in terms of physico-chemical parameters (descriptors). QSAR modeling is widely utilized by medicinal chemistry researchers for understanding/determining the rules governing the biological properties, validating the biological observations and predicting promising hits/leads.⁴²

2D-QSAR modelling. The synthesized 3,5-bis(arylidene)-*N*-substituted-4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxamides **24–47** revealing variable anti-proliferative properties were employed for QSAR modeling (CODESSA-Pro software). Promising three descriptor BMLR-QSAR models were obtained with R^2 (squared correlation coefficient) = 0.934, 0.951, 0.901 for HCT116, MCF7 and A431 cell lines, respectively (ESI Tables S5–S7,† Fig. S97–S99†).

HCT116 cell line 2D-QSAR modelling. Total molecular 1-center E–E repulsion/# of atoms is the first semi-empirical descriptor of the HCT116 2D-QSAR model (t -criterion = 15.070). The descriptor positively participates in the QSAR model determining $1/IC_{50}$ value in other words, the high descriptor value observes high potent agent as exhibited in compounds **35** and **41** [with descriptor values = 68.54209, 47.42904, respectively (ESI Table S8†)] that reveal estimated IC_{50} values 0.53 and 3.71 μM, respectively (Table 2). Total molecular one-center electron–electron repulsion energy is determined by eqn (1).⁴³



Table 1 Anti-proliferative properties of the synthesized compounds

ID	Compd	IC ₅₀ ^a , μM ± SD (therapeutic index) ^b			
		HCT116	MCF7	A431	RPE1
1	24	1.08 ± 0.18 (15.40)	1.83 ± 0.14 (9.09)	2.49 ± 0.31 (6.68)	16.63 ± 1.57
2	25	1.03 ± 0.29 (21.43)	2.09 ± 0.26 (10.56)	2.51 ± 0.24 (8.79)	22.07 ± 2.06
3	26	1.43 ± 0.20 (12.39)	2.48 ± 0.31 (7.15)	2.83 ± 0.36 (6.26)	17.72 ± 1.98
4	27	1.61 ± 0.14 (<31.06)	2.95 ± 0.24 (<16.95)	2.56 ± 0.29 (<19.53)	>50.00 ± 3.02
5	28	1.31 ± 0.22 (9.13)	2.58 ± 0.30 (4.64)	2.58 ± 0.27 (4.64)	11.96 ± 1.76
6	29	0.70 ± 0.06 (13.81)	1.33 ± 0.24 (7.27)	1.29 ± 0.15 (7.50)	9.67 ± 2.03
7	30	0.58 ± 0.07 (8.43)	1.13 ± 0.29 (4.33)	0.64 ± 0.08 (7.64)	4.89 ± 1.97
8	31	1.03 ± 0.13 (7.28)	1.44 ± 0.19 (5.21)	1.24 ± 0.14 (6.05)	7.50 ± 1.75
9	32	1.04 ± 0.11 (11.61)	2.35 ± 0.23 (5.14)	1.31 ± 0.09 (9.21)	12.07 ± 1.76
10	33	1.13 ± 0.19 (10.10)	2.14 ± 0.26 (5.33)	1.45 ± 0.12 (7.87)	11.41 ± 1.68
11	34	0.56 ± 0.04 (31.25)	2.34 ± 0.29 (7.48)	1.27 ± 0.09 (13.78)	17.50 ± 2.16
12	35	0.56 ± 0.06 (14.75)	1.36 ± 0.17 (6.07)	1.20 ± 0.14 (6.88)	8.26 ± 2.33
13	36	0.62 ± 0.05 (15.26)	1.71 ± 0.12 (5.53)	1.31 ± 0.08 (7.22)	9.46 ± 1.86
14	37	0.57 ± 0.07 (17.16)	2.32 ± 0.30 (4.22)	1.18 ± 0.11 (8.29)	9.78 ± 1.53
15	38	0.56 ± 0.03 (19.41)	2.16 ± 0.15 (5.03)	1.33 ± 0.17 (8.17)	10.87 ± 1.42
16	39	1.44 ± 0.17 (<34.72)	3.96 ± 0.29 (<12.63)	2.57 ± 0.15 (<19.46)	>50.00 ± 3.16
17	40	2.73 ± 0.20 (<18.32)	5.10 ± 0.30 (<9.80)	4.90 ± 0.34 (<10.20)	>50.00 ± 2.96
18	41	2.26 ± 0.23 (8.37)	4.58 ± 0.28 (4.13)	2.64 ± 0.27 (7.16)	18.91 ± 1.33
19	42	22.98 ± 1.82 (2.04)	4.90 ± 0.26 (9.58)	8.75 ± 0.40 (5.37)	46.96 ± 2.17
20	43	1.23 ± 0.15 (<40.65)	3.96 ± 0.23 (<12.63)	2.72 ± 0.20 (<18.38)	>50.00 ± 3.43
21	44	1.11 ± 0.09 (<45.05)	4.17 ± 0.27 (<11.99)	2.85 ± 0.16 (<17.54)	>50.00 ± 2.76
22	45	1.38 ± 0.15 (<36.23)	5.85 ± 0.31 (<8.55)	11.35 ± 1.10 (<4.41)	>50.00 ± 3.76
23	46	1.50 ± 0.14 (31.81)	5.73 ± 0.33 (8.33)	8.83 ± 1.26 (5.40)	47.72 ± 3.05
24	47	1.29 ± 0.19 (<38.76)	4.89 ± 0.25 (<10.22)	7.98 ± 1.34 (<6.27)	>50.00 ± 3.99
25	48	>50.00 ± 1.01 (—)	33.72 ± 1.38 (<1.48)	>50.00 ± 3.65 (—)	>50.00 ± 4.16
26	49	40.83 ± 2.61 (<1.22)	24.68 ± 1.99 (<2.03)	>50.00 ± 2.08 (—)	>50.00 ± 4.22
27	50	20.09 ± 2.44 (2.36)	21.67 ± 2.78 (2.19)	40.63 ± 2.88 (1.17)	47.39 ± 2.66
28	51	>50.00 ± 2.90 (—)	>50.00 ± 3.01 (—)	>50.00 ± 2.38 (—)	>50.00 ± 2.34
29	5-FU ^c	20.43 ± 1.99	3.15 ± 0.44	23.44 ± 2.09	NT ^d
30	Curcumin	38.25 ± 2.36	16.00 ± 2.04	NT ^d	NT ^d

^a IC₅₀ is the concentration producing 50% inhibition of cell growth relative to the control ± standard deviation (SD). ^b Therapeutic index is the IC₅₀ in normal cell (RPE1)/IC₅₀ in cancer cell. ^c 5-FU is 5-fluorouracil (standard reference). ^d NT is not tested.

$$E_{\text{ec}}(\text{tot}) = \sum_A E_{\text{ec}}(A) \quad (1)$$

where, A is a given atomic species. $E_{\text{ec}}(A)$ is the electron–electron repulsion energy for atom A.

Minimum 1-electron reaction index for atom O is an atomic type descriptor (t -criterion = −4.497) participating negatively in the QSAR model (coefficient = −88.6353). Because most of the descriptor values for the tested compounds are with negative sign, the low descriptor value reveals potent anti-proliferative agent as shown for compounds 35 and 41 (descriptor values = −0.00024, −0.00261, respectively). Fukui atomic one-electron reactivity index can be calculated by eqn (2).⁴³

$$R_A = \sum_{i \in A} \sum_{j \in A} c_{i\text{HOMO}} c_{j\text{LUMO}} / (\varepsilon_{\text{LUMO}} - \varepsilon_{\text{HOMO}}) \quad (2)$$

where, $c_{i\text{HOMO}}$ stands for the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) coefficients. $c_{j\text{LUMO}}$ is the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) coefficients. $\varepsilon_{\text{LUMO}}$ is the LUMO energy and $\varepsilon_{\text{HOMO}}$ is for the HOMO energy.

Average information content (order 0) is a topological descriptor. Mean information content index can be calculated by eqn (3).⁴³

$${}^k\text{IC} = -\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{n_i}{n} \log_2 \frac{n_i}{n} \quad (3)$$

where, n_i is the number of atoms in the i^{th} class. n is the total number of atoms in the molecule. k is the number of atomic layers in the coordination sphere around a given atom that are accounted for.

MCF7 cell line 2D-QSAR modelling. FPSA-2 Fractional PPSA (PPSA-2/TMSA) (MOPAC PC) is a geometrical descriptor (t -criterion = 16.432) positively participated in the 2D-QSAR model expressing the IC₅₀ values *i.e.*, the high descriptor value describes the low potent anti-proliferative agent as shown in compounds 30 and 45 [descriptor values = 1.3958, 2.85685 (ESI Table S9[†]) for estimated IC₅₀ values 0.89, 5.82 μM, respectively (Table 2)]. Fractional total charge weighted partial positive surface area determines by eqn (4).⁴³

$$\text{FPSA2} = \frac{\text{PPSA2}}{\text{TMSA}} \quad (4)$$

where, PPSA2 is the total weighed partial positively charged molecular surface area. TMSA is the total molecular surface area.



Table 2 Observed and estimated anti-proliferative activity values for the tested piperidinecarboxamides **24–47** according to the BMLR-QSAR models

Entry	Compd	HCT116			MCF7			A431		
		Observed IC ₅₀ , μM	Estimated IC ₅₀ , μM	Error ^a	Observed IC ₅₀ , μM	Estimated IC ₅₀ , μM	Error ^a	Observed IC ₅₀ , μM	Estimated IC ₅₀ , μM	Error ^a
1	24	1.08	1.17	-0.09	1.83	1.39	0.44	2.49	1.94	0.55
2	25	1.03	0.95	0.08	2.09	2.50	-0.41	2.51	2.21	0.30
3	26	1.43	1.39	0.04	2.48	2.50	-0.02	2.83	2.80	0.03
4	27	1.61	1.29	0.32	2.95	2.62	0.33	2.56	4.25	-1.69
5	28	1.31	1.60	-0.29	2.58	2.51	0.07	2.58	2.65	-0.07
6	29	0.70	0.72	-0.02	1.33	1.58	-0.25	1.29	1.08	0.21
7	30	0.58	0.60	-0.02	1.13	0.89	0.24	0.64	0.92	-0.28
8	31	1.03	0.88	0.15	1.44	1.54	-0.10	1.24	1.81	-0.57
9	32	1.04	0.91	0.13	2.35	2.12	0.23	1.31	1.39	-0.08
10	33	1.13	0.93	0.20	2.14	2.00	0.14	1.45	1.76	-0.31
11	34	0.56	0.59	-0.03	2.34	2.07	0.27	1.27	1.00	0.27
12	35	0.56	0.53	0.03	1.36	1.46	-0.10	1.20	1.07	0.13
13	36	0.62	0.69	-0.07	1.71	2.18	-0.47	1.31	0.98	0.33
14	37	0.57	0.63	-0.06	2.32	2.51	-0.19	1.18	1.03	0.15
15	38	0.56	0.56	0.00	2.16	2.53	-0.37	1.33	1.38	-0.05
16	39	1.44	1.36	0.08	3.96	4.46	-0.50	2.57	2.79	-0.22
17	40	2.73	2.87	-0.14	5.10	4.52	0.58	4.90	6.04	-1.14
18	41	2.26	3.71	-1.45	4.58	4.87	-0.29	2.64	3.32	-0.68
19	42	22.98	3.43	19.55	4.90	5.10	-0.20	8.75	6.78	1.97
20	43	1.23	1.29	-0.06	3.96	4.38	-0.42	2.72	3.09	-0.37
21	44	1.11	0.94	0.17	4.17	3.94	0.23	2.85	3.18	-0.33
22	45	1.38	1.55	-0.17	5.85	5.82	0.03	11.35	10.62	0.73
23	46	1.50	1.71	-0.21	5.73	5.13	0.60	8.83	5.63	3.20
24	47	1.29	1.72	-0.43	4.89	4.74	0.15	7.98	6.53	1.45

^a Error is the difference between the observed and estimated bio-activity values.

HA dependent HDSA-1 (Zefirov PC) is a charge-related descriptor has a mild power in the QSAR model due to its lowest coefficient value (-0.0318232) among all the descriptors of the attained model. This observation is consistent with the assigned SAR where, attachment of the benzylidene fragment oriented at the C-3 and C-5 of the constructed piperidones with electron-donating function (methyl or methoxy) decreases the anti-proliferative properties (IC₅₀ of compounds **39–47** = 3.96–5.85 μM) relative to the electron-withdrawing function (IC₅₀ of compounds **29–38** with chlorine or fluorine atoms = 1.13–2.35 μM). Hydrogen bonding donor ability of the molecule (HDSA1) can be calculated by eqn (5).⁴³

$$\text{HDSA1} = \sum_{\text{D}} S_{\text{D}} \quad \text{D} \in \text{H}_{\text{H-donor}} \quad (5)$$

where, S_D is the solvent accessible surface area of H-bonding donor H atoms.

Partial charged surface area (MOPAC PC) for atom C is also a charge-related descriptor. Although this descriptor has the lowest value among all the descriptors of the 2D-QSAR model attained, it observes high effect to the estimated anti-proliferative properties due to its high coefficient value (-866.471) as shown in compounds **30** and **45** (descriptor values = 0.00317, 0.00256, respectively). Atomic charge weighted partial positively charged surface area and atomic

charge weighted partial negatively charged surface area can be calculated by eqn (6) and (7), respectively.⁴³

$$\text{PPSA3} = \sum_{\text{A}} q_{\text{A}} S_{\text{A}} \quad \text{A} \in \{\delta_{\text{A}} > 0\} \quad (6)$$

Where, S_A is the positively charged solvent-accessible atomic surface area and q_A is the atomic partial charge.

$$\text{PNSA3} = \sum_{\text{A}} q_{\text{A}} S_{\text{A}} \quad \text{A} \in \{\delta_{\text{A}} < 0\} \quad (7)$$

where, S_A is the negatively charged solvent-accessible atomic surface area and q_A is the atomic partial charge.

A431 cell line 2D-QSAR modelling. Count of H-donors sites (MOPAC PC) is a charge-related descriptor with the highest level of significance (*t*-criterion = 10.621) among all the QSAR model descriptors. Although, this descriptor has the lowest coefficient value among all the descriptors of the model (coefficient = 0.068221), it seems one of the most important effective parameters controlling the estimated biological properties as shown by compounds **36** and **45** [descriptor values = 10, 16 (ESI Table S10†) for estimated IC₅₀ values 0.98, 10.62 μM, respectively (Table 2)]. This descriptor supports the SAR assumptions regarding the effect of electron-donating groups (methyl or methoxy) versus electron-withdrawing elements (fluorine or chlorine) attaching to the exocyclic benzylidene residue of the synthesized piperidones.



Table 3 Best fit values and estimated anti-proliferative activity values for the tested piperidinecarboxamides 24–47 according to the 3D-pharmacophore modeling

Entry	Compd	HCT116			MCF7			A431		
		Observed IC ₅₀ , μM	Estimated IC ₅₀ , μM	Fit value	Observed IC ₅₀ , μM	Estimated IC ₅₀ , μM	Fit value	Observed IC ₅₀ , μM	Estimated IC ₅₀ , μM	Fit value
1	24	1.08	0.86	6.951	1.83	2.25	6.069	2.49	3.77	7.029
2	25	1.03	1.03	6.874	2.09	2.80	5.975	2.51	1.25	7.508
3	26	1.43	1.00	6.885	2.48	2.62	6.002	2.83	1.21	7.524
4	27	1.61	0.69	7.043	2.95	2.64	5.999	2.56	2.58	7.194
5	28	1.31	1.43	6.731	2.58	2.19	6.082	2.58	3.74	7.032
6	29	0.70	0.93	6.917	1.33	2.93	5.954	1.29	2.31	7.242
7	30	0.58	0.72	7.029	1.13	2.59	6.008	0.64	1.56	7.412
8	31	1.03	1.75	6.643	1.44	2.89	5.960	1.24	2.02	7.300
9	32	1.04	2.31	6.521	2.35	3.14	5.924	1.31	1.65	7.387
10	33	1.13	1.27	6.780	2.14	3.08	5.933	1.45	3.86	7.019
11	34	0.56	0.88	6.942	2.34	2.03	6.114	1.27	2.42	7.221
12	35	0.56	0.70	7.040	1.36	1.82	6.162	1.2	1.46	7.442
13	36	0.62	0.62	7.094	1.71	1.84	6.156	1.31	1.84	7.341
14	37	0.57	0.49	7.198	2.32	2.21	6.077	1.18	1.62	7.396
15	38	0.56	0.48	7.203	2.16	2.46	6.030	1.33	1.46	7.440
16	39	1.44	2.05	6.574	3.96	3.74	5.848	2.57	3.62	7.046
17	40	2.73	1.43	6.730	5.1	3.04	5.939	4.9	1.87	7.333
18	41	2.26	2.02	6.581	4.58	3.85	5.836	2.64	3.58	7.052
19	42	22.98	11.50	5.824	4.9	3.21	5.914	8.75	5.18	6.891
20	43	1.23	1.18	6.814	3.96	2.76	5.981	2.72	2.61	7.189
21	44	1.11	2.43	6.500	4.17	3.45	5.883	2.85	1.60	7.401
22	45	1.38	1.19	6.808	5.85	3.10	5.929	11.35	5.11	6.897
23	46	1.50	1.24	6.791	5.73	3.65	5.859	8.83	5.26	6.885
24	47	1.29	2.98	6.411	4.89	3.72	5.850	7.98	3.07	7.118

Minimum resonance energy for bond H–C is a semi-empirical descriptor can be calculated by eqn (8).⁴³

$$E_R(AB) = \sum_{\mu \in A} \sum_{\nu \in B} P_{\mu\nu} \beta_{\mu\nu} \quad (8)$$

Where, A is a given atomic species. B is another atomic species. $P_{\mu\nu}$ is the density matrix elements over atomic basis $\{\mu\nu\}$. $\beta_{\mu\nu}$ is the resonance integrals on atomic basis $\{\mu\nu\}$.

Minimum e–n attraction for atom N is also a semi-empirical descriptor. Nuclear-electron attraction energy for a given atomic species can be determined by eqn (9).⁴³

$$E_{ne}(AB) = \sum_B \sum_{\mu, \nu \in A} P_{\mu\nu} \left\langle \mu \left| \frac{Z_B}{R_{iB}} \right| \nu \right\rangle \quad (9)$$

Where, A is a given atomic species, B other atoms. $P_{\mu\nu}$ is the density matrix elements over atomic basis $\{\mu\nu\}$. Z_B is the charge of atomic nucleus B. R_{iB} is the distance between the electron and atomic nucleus B. $\left\langle \mu \left| \frac{Z_B}{R_{iB}} \right| \nu \right\rangle$ is the electron-nuclear attraction integrals on atomic basis $\{\mu\nu\}$.

Validation of QSAR models. Internal validation technique is the most appropriate for the QSAR studies due to the short data set utilized.³⁷ Reliability of the 2D-QSAR models is achieved based on the statistical parameters observed ($R^2 = 0.934, 0.951, 0.901$; $R^2_{cvOO} = 0.905, 0.931, 0.859$; $R^2_{cvMO} = 0.909, 0.933, 0.861$ for HCT116, MCF7 and A431 carcinoma cell lines, respectively). High value differences between Fisher criteria (F)

and standard deviation (s^2) are also good indications for the goodness of QSAR models ($F = 93.751, 130.382, 60.784$; $s^2 = 0.019, 0.125, 0.012$ for HCT116, MCF7 and A431 carcinoma cell

Table 4 Inhibitory properties of human DNA topoisomerase II α for the tested piperidinecarboxamides, Methotrexate and Combretastatin

Entry	Compound	IC ₅₀ (μM ± SD) ^a
1	27	33.64 ± 1.30
2	29	28.97 ± 1.39
3	30	41.79 ± 2.42
4	34	30.69 ± 1.32
5	35	26.39 ± 1.61
6	36	23.04 ± 1.37
7	37	27.23 ± 1.72
8	38	35.01 ± 2.08
9	39	41.30 ± 1.60
10	40	40.35 ± 1.56
11	41	50.17 ± 1.94
12	42	31.49 ± 1.22
13	43	28.30 ± 1.09
14	44	46.18 ± 1.79
15	45	39.31 ± 1.52
16	46	56.23 ± 2.18
17	47	33.01 ± 1.28
18	Methotrexate (Met)	23.25 ± 1.31
19	Combretastatin A-4 (CA-4)	22.02 ± 0.85

^a IC₅₀ is the concentration producing 50% inhibition of the tested enzyme, SD is the standard division.



lines, respectively). Additionally, most of the estimated/predicted biological properties are close to the experimentally observed values (Table 2) including the potent, mild and weak anti-proliferative agents tested.

3D-Pharmacophore modeling. Discovery Studio 2.5 software was utilized for 3D-pharmacophore modeling. 3D-Pharmacophore modeling is an important computational technique used intensively in medicinal chemistry research to explore the parameters controlling biological properties in terms of interaction taking place between variable pharmacophoric features (*e.g.* hydrogen bonding acceptor/donor, hydrophobic, positive/negative ionizable... *etc.*) with functional groups or elemental of bio-active molecules.⁴⁴ Piperidinecarboxamides **24–47** exhibiting variable anti-proliferative properties against the tested cell lines were employed for 3D-pharmacophore modeling. 3D-pharmacophore modeling of the tested compounds **24–47** against HCT116 (colon) carcinoma cell line shows HYPOGEN with 3D-array of four chemical features [three hydrophobics (H-1, H-2, H-3) and one hydrogen bonding acceptor (HBA)] (ESI Fig. S100 and S101†). Typical alignments were observed by all the tested compounds **24–47** in the hypothesized 3D-pharmacophore. The aryl groups of exocyclic olefinic linkages attached to the piperidinyl C-3 and C-

5 are aligned with hydrophobics H-2 and H-3. However, the amidic carbonyl oxygen and the substituent of amidic group are aligned with hydrogen bonding acceptor (HBA) and hydrophobic H-1, respectively (ESI Fig. 102†).

Pharmacophoric model of the anti-proliferative active agents **24–47** against breast (MCF7) carcinoma cell line shows three chemical features [two hydrophobics (H-1, H-2) and one hydrogen bonding acceptor (HBA)] (ESI Fig. S103 and S104†). The substituent of the amidic fragment and aryl group of exocyclic olefinic linkage are fitted with hydrophobics H-1 and H-2, respectively. While the ketonic oxygen gives interaction with HBA for all the tested compounds (ESI Fig. S105†).

Two hydrogen bonding acceptors (HBA-1, HBA-2) and two hydrophobics (H-1, H-2) were viewed by the 3D-pharmacophore of the tested compounds **24–47** against squamous skin (A431) carcinoma cell line (ESI Fig. S106 and S107†). Ketonic and amidic oxygens are fitted with HBA-1 and HBA-2, respectively. However, the exocyclic olefinic linkage and substituent of the amidic fragment are fitted with hydrophobics H-1 and H-2, respectively for all the tested agents (ESI Fig. S108†).

Most of the estimated biological data are correlated with the experimental observations (Table 3). It has been also noticed that all the functions/elements interacted with the

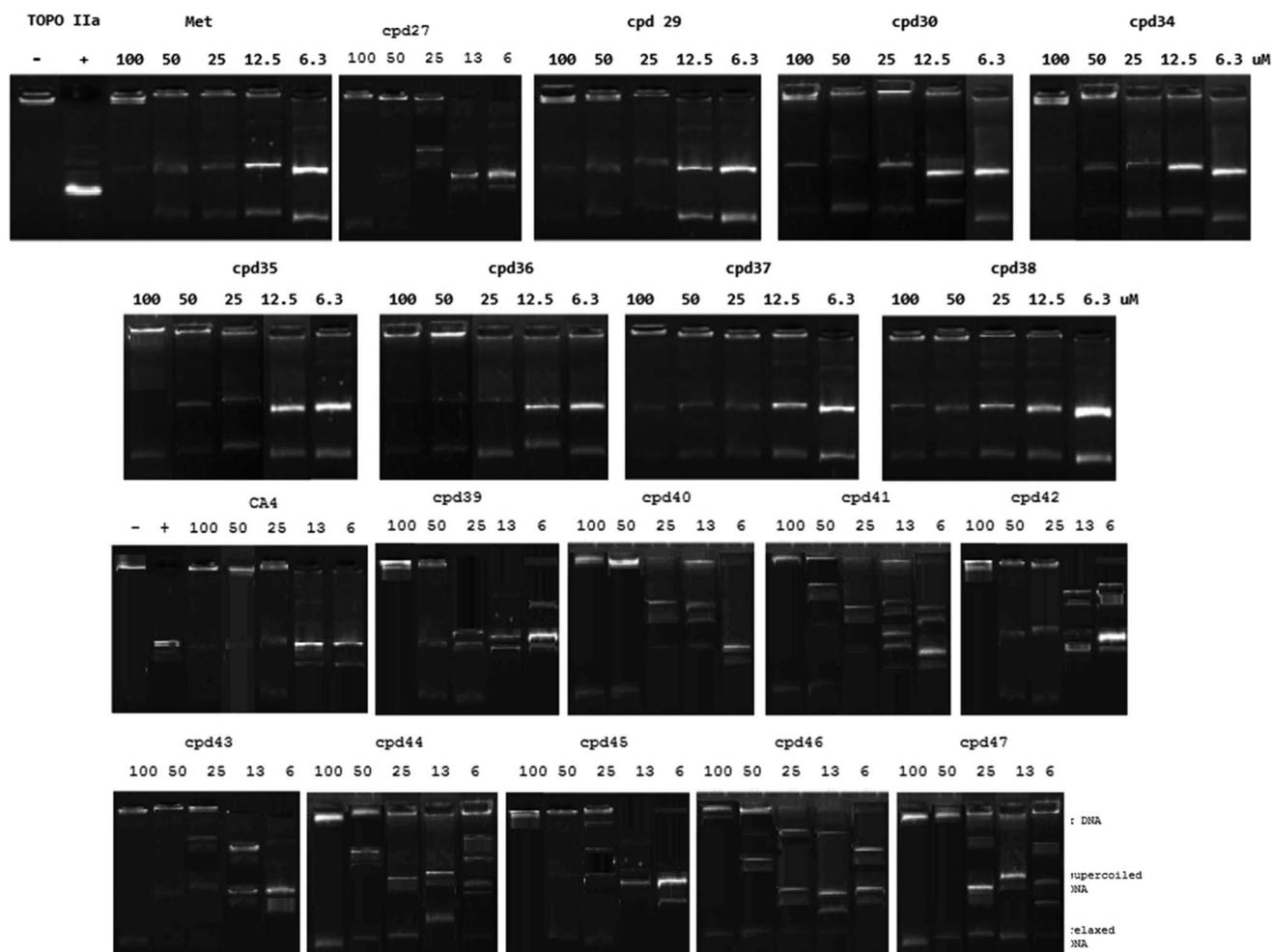


Fig. 2 Gel assay for human DNA Topo II α inhibition by the tested piperidinecarboxamides, Methotrexate (Met) and Combretastatin A4 (CA4).



pharmacophoric features for all the tested HCT116, MCF7 or A431 cell lines are the controlling parameters governing bio-observations mentioned in SAR. This does not only support the mentioned SAR but also strengthen the assumptions for optimizing more potent anti-proliferative active hits.

Human DNA topoisomerase II α inhibitory properties. DNA topoisomerases are the enzymes regulate DNA replication, transcription and repair. Inhibitors of topoisomerases I and II (Topo I, II) are effectively used as anticancer agents.⁴⁵ The inhibitory properties of the promising anti-proliferative agents synthesized (29, 30 and 34–38) and those exhibited high safety profile against RPE1 (non-cancer cell line) relative to the tested cancer cell (27, 39–47), against human DNA topoisomerase II α were investigated. Reports described the topoisomerase II α inhibitory properties of 1,3-ylidene-4-piperidones encouraged these studies.^{21,22} From the results obtained (Table 4 and Fig. 2), it has been noticed that compound 36 reveals inhibitory properties against the tested enzyme with potency comparable to that of the standard references used (IC_{50} = 23.04, 22.02, 23.25 μ M for compound 36, Combretastatin A-4 and Methotrexate, respectively). Promising inhibitory properties were also revealed by compounds 35, 37, 43 and 29 relative to the standard used (IC_{50} = 26.39, 27.23, 28.30, 28.97 μ M, respectively). The slight differences shown due to the anti-proliferative properties of the tested compounds relative to their topoisomerase II α inhibitory properties (Table 1 and 4) can be attributed to the fact that some tested analogues may have functional activities than the adopted topoisomerase II α inhibitory activity considered in the current study. Generally, the topoisomerase II α inhibitory properties of the tested compounds support the anti-proliferative properties observed with good sign indication for their mode of action that may assist in developing better hits/leads.

Conclusion

(3*E*,5*E*)-3,5-Bis(arylidene)-*N*-substituted-4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxamides 24–51 were synthesized in excellent yield (80–98%) through reaction of the appropriate 3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidone 13–18 with the corresponding isocyanate 19–23 in DMF in the presence of triethylamine. Single crystal X-ray studies of compounds 25, 34 add good support for the geometrical stereoisomerism. Most of the synthesized piperidinecarboxamides show potent anti-proliferative properties higher than that of 5-fluorouracil (standard reference) through *in vitro* MTT testing against HCT116 (colon), MCF7 (breast) and A431 (squamous skin) carcinoma cell lines. Promising inhibitory properties were observed against DNA topoisomerase II α by the tested anti-proliferative agents synthesized. Robust 2D-QSAR and 3D-pharmacophore modeling support the observed anti-proliferative properties. Eventually, it can be concluded that, the series of synthesized compounds may be considered a promising starting point for design of novel highly effective anti-proliferative small molecules based on the high biological activity exhibited towards cancer cells and safety profile against normal cell studied.

Experimental section

Melting points were recorded on a Stuart SMP3 melting point apparatus. IR spectra (KBr) were recorded on a Shimadzu FT-IR 8400S spectrophotometer. NMR spectra (DMSO-*d*₆) were taken in a Bruker 500 (¹H: 500, ¹³C: 125 MHz) spectrometer. The starting compounds 13–18^{46,47} were prepared according to the reported procedures.

Synthesis of 3,5-bis(arylidene)-*N*-substituted-4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxamides 24–51 (general procedure)

A mixture of equimolar amounts of the appropriate 3,5-bis(arylidene)-4-piperidone 13–18 (2.5 mmol) and the corresponding isocyanate 19–23 in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (10 ml) containing triethylamine (2.5 mmol) was stirred at room temperature (25–30 °C) for the appropriate time (TLC control). The separated solid upon pouring the reaction mixture into water (200 ml) containing sodium chloride (1 g) was collected, washed with water and crystallized from a suitable solvent affording the corresponding 24–51.

3,5-Di[(*E*)-benzylidene]-4-oxo-*N*-phenylpiperidine-1-carboxamide (24)

Obtained from reaction of 13 and 19. Reaction time 10 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 179–181 °C, yield 94% (0.93 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1666, 1651, 1605, 1535. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 4.88 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.92 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.18 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.46–7.53 (m, 6H, arom. H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.69 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 8.89 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 45.5 (NCH₂), 119.9, 122.1, 128.3, 128.8, 129.5, 130.7, 133.1, 134.4, 135.8, 140.0 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.1 (amidic CO), 186.8 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₆H₂₂N₂O₂ (394.47) required C, 79.17; H, 5.62; N, 7.10, found C, 79.34; H, 5.71; N, 7.29.

3,5-Di[(*E*)-benzylidene]-*N*-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (25)

Obtained from reaction of 13 and 20. Reaction time 10 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 186–188 °C, yield 80% (0.86 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1674, 1655, 1609, 1578. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 4.87 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.46–7.53 (m, 6H, arom. H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.67 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 9.01 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 45.5 (NCH₂), 121.3, 125.7, 128.1, 128.8, 129.5, 130.7, 133.0, 134.4, 135.8, 139.0 (arom. C + olefinic C), 154.9 (amidic CO), 186.7 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₆H₂₁ClN₂O₂ (428.92) required C, 72.81; H, 4.94; N, 6.53, found C, 72.89; H, 5.00; N, 6.64.

3,5-Di[(*E*)-benzylidene]-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (26)

Obtained from reaction of 13 and 21. Reaction time 12 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 184–186 °C, yield 94% (1.00 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1624, 1612, 1531. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.85 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.77 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H,



arom. H), 7.16 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.46–7.53 (m, 6H, arom. H), 7.59 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.67 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 8.71 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 45.4 (NCH₂), 55.1 (OCH₃), 113.5, 122.0, 128.8, 129.5, 130.7, 132.8, 133.2, 134.4, 135.7, 154.7 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.3 (amidic CO), 186.9 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₇H₂₄N₂O₃ (424.50) required C, 76.40; H, 5.70; N, 6.60, found C, 76.63; H, 5.79; N, 6.66.

3,5-Di[(*E*)-benzylidene]-*N*-ethyl-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (27)

Obtained from reaction of **13** and **22**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from benzene, mp 172–174 °C, yield 92% (0.80 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1674, 1620, 1535, 1447. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 0.92 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.97 (quintet, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H, NCH₂CH₃), 4.71 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.82 (s, 1H, NH), 7.44–7.52 (m, 6H, arom. H), 7.57 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.63 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 15.4 (CH₃), 35.0 (NCH₂CH₃), 45.0 (NCH₂), 128.7, 129.4, 130.7, 133.3, 134.5, 135.4 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.0 (amidic CO), 187.0 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₂H₂₂N₂O₂ (346.43) required C, 76.28; H, 6.40; N, 8.09, found C, 76.39; H, 6.54; N, 7.95.

N-Benzyl-3,5-di[(*E*)-benzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (28)

Obtained from reaction of **13** and **23**. Reaction time 24 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from benzene, mp 163–165 °C, yield 98% (1.00 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1651, 1605, 1574, 1531. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 4.16 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.78 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.12–7.52 (m, 12H, 11 arom. H + NH), 7.58 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.65 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 43.4 (PhCH₂), 45.2 (NCH₂), 126.4, 126.8, 128.0, 128.7, 129.4, 130.7, 133.3, 134.5, 135.6, 140.6 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.3 (amidic CO), 186.9 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₇H₂₄N₂O₂ (408.50) required C, 79.39; H, 5.92; N, 6.86, found C, 79.59; H, 6.11; N, 7.03.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-chlorobenzylidene]-4-oxo-*N*-phenylpiperidine-1-carboxamide (29)

Obtained from reaction of **14** and **19**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 205–207 °C, yield 85% (0.99 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1651, 1605, 1535, 1489. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 4.84 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.92 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.18 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.28 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.50–7.65 (m, 10H, 8 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH), 8.87 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 45.5 (NCH₂), 120.0, 122.2, 128.3, 128.7, 128.8, 132.2, 132.4, 132.5, 133.3, 133.6, 133.7, 134.2, 134.6, 136.4, 139.9 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.1 (amidic CO), 186.5 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₆H₂₀Cl₂N₂O₂ (463.36) required C, 67.40; H, 4.35; N, 6.05, found C, 67.27; H, 4.28; N, 6.17.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-chlorobenzylidene]-*N*-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (30)

Obtained from reaction of **14** and **20**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 185–187 °C, yield 87% (1.08 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1655, 1597, 1558, 1516. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 4.83 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.23 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.31 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.51–7.65 (m, 10H, 8 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH), 9.00 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 45.4 (NCH₂), 121.3, 125.8, 128.2, 128.7, 128.8, 132.2, 132.36, 132.45, 133.2, 133.5, 133.69, 133.72, 134.2, 134.6, 136.5, 138.9 (arom. C + olefinic C), 154.9 (amidic CO), 186.4 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₆H₁₉Cl₃N₂O₂ (497.80) required C, 62.73; H, 3.85; N, 5.63, found C, 62.61; H, 3.71; N, 5.47.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-chlorobenzylidene]-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (31)

Obtained from reaction of **14** and **21**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 210–212 °C, yield 91% (1.12 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1636, 1605, 1589. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.81 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.77 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.16 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.51–7.64 (m, 10H, 8 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH), 8.69 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 45.4 (NCH₂), 55.1 (OCH₃), 113.5, 122.1, 128.7, 128.8, 132.2, 132.4, 132.5, 132.7, 133.3, 133.67, 133.72, 134.2, 134.5, 136.5, 154.8 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.3 (amidic CO), 186.6 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₇H₂₂Cl₂N₂O₃ (493.38) required C, 65.73; H, 4.49; N, 5.68, found C, 65.64; H, 4.38; N, 5.88.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-chlorobenzylidene]-*N*-ethyl-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (32)

Obtained from reaction of **14** and **22**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 211–213 °C, yield 88% (0.92 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1628, 1612, 1535. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 0.91 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.95 (quintet, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H, NCH₂CH₃), 4.67 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.80 (s, 1H, NH), 7.55–7.60 (m, 10H, 8 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 15.4 (CH₃), 34.9 (NCH₂CH₃), 44.9 (NCH₂), 128.8, 132.4, 133.3, 133.8, 134.1, 134.3 (arom. C + olefinic C), 156.9 (amidic CO), 186.8 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₂H₂₀Cl₂N₂O₂ (415.31) required C, 63.62; H, 4.85; N, 6.75, found C, 63.81; H, 4.93; N, 6.64.

N-Benzyl-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-chlorobenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (33)

Obtained from reaction of **14** and **23**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 199–201 °C, yield 92% (1.10 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1674, 1628, 1612, 1528. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 4.15 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.74 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.12 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.17 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.40 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.54 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.59 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.63 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 43.4 (PhCH₂), 45.2 (NCH₂), 126.4, 126.7, 128.0, 128.7, 132.4, 133.3, 133.8, 134.1, 134.4, 140.5 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.2 (amidic CO), 185.6 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₇H₂₂Cl₂N₂O₂ (477.39) required C, 67.93; H, 4.65; N, 5.87, found C, 68.00; H, 4.56; N, 5.73.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-fluorobenzylidene]-4-oxo-*N*-phenylpiperidine-1-carboxamide (34)

Obtained from reaction of **15** and **19**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 191–193 °C, yield 87% (0.94 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1651, 1597, 1566, 1535. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm):



4.85 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.92 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.18 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.29–7.36 (m, 6H, arom. H), 7.67 (br s, 6H, 4 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH), 8.88 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 45.4 (NCH₂), 115.7, 115.9, 120.0, 122.2, 128.3, 131.0, 132.8, 133.0, 133.1, 134.7, 139.9, 161.5, 163.5 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.1 (amidic CO), 186.6 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₆H₂₀F₂N₂O₂ (430.45) required C, 72.55; H, 4.68; N, 6.51, found: C, 72.41; H, 4.75; N, 6.59.

N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-fluorobenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (35)

Obtained from reaction of **15** and **20**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 192–194 °C, yield 95% (1.10 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1655, 1600, 1574, 1504. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 4.85 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.22–7.37 (m, 7H, arom. H), 7.55–7.58 (br d, 2H, arom. H), 7.66 (br s, 5H, 3 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH), 9.00 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 45.4 (NCH₂), 115.6, 115.7, 115.9, 119.8, 121.3, 125.7, 128.2, 131.0, 132.6, 132.67, 132.72, 133.1, 134.8, 139.0, 161.5, 163.5 (arom. C + olefinic C), 154.9 (amidic CO), 186.5 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₆H₁₉ClF₂N₂O₂ (464.90) required C, 67.17; H, 4.12; N, 6.03, found C, 67.33; H, 4.17; N, 6.07.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-fluorobenzylidene]-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (36)

Obtained from reaction of **15** and **21**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 189–191 °C, yield 97% (1.12 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1628, 1597, 1504. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.82 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.78 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.17 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.34 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 4H, arom. H) 7.66 (br s, 6H, 4 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH), 8.71 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 45.3 (NCH₂), 55.1 (OCH₃), 113.5, 115.7, 115.9, 122.1, 131.02, 131.04, 132.8, 132.9, 133.0, 133.1, 134.6, 154.8, 161.5, 163.5 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.3 (amidic CO), 186.7 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: for C₂₇H₂₂F₂N₂O₃ (460.48) required C, 70.43; H, 4.82; N, 6.08, found C, 70.49; H, 4.94; N, 6.01.

N-Ethyl-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-fluorobenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (37)

Obtained from reaction of **15** and **22**. Reaction time 24 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from benzene, mp 180–182 °C, yield 94% (0.90 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1674, 1620, 1582, 1543. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 0.92 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.96 (quintet, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H, NCH₂CH₃), 4.68 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.81 (s, 1H, NH), 7.33 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 4H, arom. H) 7.62 (br d, 6H, 4 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 15.4 (CH₃), 34.9 (NCH₂CH₃), 44.9 (NCH₂), 115.9, 131.1, 133.0, 134.4, 161.5, 163.5 (arom. C + olefinic C), 156.9 (amidic CO), 186.8 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₂H₂₀F₂N₂O₂ (382.41) required C, 69.10; H, 5.27; N, 7.33, found C, 69.15; H, 5.36; N, 7.19.

N-Benzyl-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-fluorobenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (38)

Obtained from reaction of **15** and **23**. Reaction time 24 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 178–180 °C, yield 97%

(1.02 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1674, 1606, 1582, 1543. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 4.17 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.75 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.13 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.17 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.33 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.41 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.64 (br s, 6H, 4 arom. H + 2 olefinic CH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 43.4 (PhCH₂), 45.1 (NCH₂), 115.7, 115.8, 126.4, 126.8, 128.0, 131.0, 131.1, 132.99, 133.0, 133.04, 133.1, 134.5, 140.6, 161.5, 163.5 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.2 (amidic CO), 186.7 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₇H₂₂F₂N₂O₂ (444.48) required C, 72.96; H, 4.99; N, 6.30, found C, 73.12; H, 4.92; N, 6.10.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-methylbenzylidene]-4-oxo-*N*-phenylpiperidine-1-carboxamide (39)

Obtained from reaction of **16** and **19**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 221–223 °C, yield 87% (0.92 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1643, 1601, 1535. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 2.37 (s, 6H, 2 ArCH₃), 4.85 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.91 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.18 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.28–7.33 (m, 6H, arom. H), 7.49 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.64 (s, 2H, olefinic CH), 8.88 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 21.0 (ArCH₃), 45.5 (NCH₂), 119.9, 122.1, 128.3, 129.4, 130.8, 131.7, 132.3, 135.7, 139.4, 140.0 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.1 (amidic CO), 186.6 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₈H₂₆N₂O₂ (422.53) required C, 79.59; H, 6.20; N, 6.63, found C, 79.66; H, 6.31; N, 6.60.

N-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-methylbenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (40)

Obtained from reaction of **16** and **21**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 230–232 °C, yield 98% (1.11 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1674, 1628, 1605, 1582. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 2.36 (s, 6H, 2 ArCH₃), 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.83 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.77 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.18 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.31 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 4H, arom. H) 7.48 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.63 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 8.71 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 21.0 (ArCH₃), 45.5 (NCH₂), 55.1 (OCH₃), 113.5, 122.0, 129.4, 130.8, 131.7, 132.4, 132.9, 135.6, 139.4, 154.7 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.3 (amidic CO), 186.7 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₉H₂₈N₂O₃ (452.55) required C, 76.97; H, 6.24; N, 6.19, found C, 76.81; H, 6.05; N, 6.10.

N-Ethyl-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-methylbenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (41)

Obtained from reaction of **16** and **22**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from benzene, mp 174–176 °C, yield 88% (0.82 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1628, 1605, 1535. ¹H-NMR δ (ppm): 0.92 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.37 (s, 6H, 2 ArCH₃), 2.96 (quintet, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H, NCH₂CH₃), 4.68 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.79 (s, 1H, NH), 7.31 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H, arom. H) 7.45 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.58 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH). ¹³C-NMR δ (ppm): 15.4 (NCH₂CH₃), 21.0 (ArCH₃), 34.9 (NCH₂CH₃), 45.0 (NCH₂), 129.4, 130.8, 131.8, 132.5, 135.4, 139.3 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.0 (amidic CO), 186.9 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₂ (374.48) required C, 76.98; H, 7.00; N, 7.48, found C, 77.06; H, 6.94; N, 7.60.



***N*-Benzyl-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-methylbenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (42)**

Obtained from reaction of **16** and **23**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from methanol, mp 166–168 °C, yield 92% (1.00 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1651, 1601, 1566, 1512. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 2.36 (s, 6H, 2 ArCH₃), 4.17 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.75 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.14 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.17 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.31 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.40 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.46 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.62 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 21.0 (ArCH₃), 43.5 (PhCH₂), 45.2 (NCH₂), 126.4, 126.8, 128.0, 129.4, 130.8, 131.7, 132.5, 135.5, 139.3, 140.6 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.2 (amidic CO), 186.7 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₉H₂₈N₂O₂ (436.56) required C, 79.79; H, 6.47; N, 6.42, found C, 79.92; H, 6.61; N, 6.48.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-methoxybenzylidene]-4-oxo-*N*-phenylpiperidine-1-carboxamide (43)

Obtained from reaction of **17** and **19**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 190–192 °C, yield 93% (1.05 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1643, 1597, 1558. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 3.83 (s, 6H, 2 OCH₃), 4.84 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.91 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.07 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.18 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.30 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.56 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.62 (s, 2H, olefinic CH), 8.88 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 45.5 (NCH₂), 55.4 (OCH₃), 114.4, 119.9, 122.1, 127.1, 128.3, 131.0, 132.7, 135.4, 140.1, 160.3 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.2 (amidic CO), 186.4 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₈H₂₆N₂O₄ (454.53) required C, 73.99; H, 5.77; N, 6.16, found C, 73.80; H, 5.82; N, 6.19.

***N*-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-methoxybenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (44)**

Obtained from reaction of **17** and **20**. Reaction time 12 h. Pale yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 185–187 °C, yield 84% (1.02 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1663, 1636, 1597, 1566. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 3.83 (s, 6H, 2 OCH₃), 4.84 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.07 (br d, 4H, arom. H), 7.24 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 7.34 (br s, 2H, arom. H) 7.55 (br s, 4H, rom. H), 7.62 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 9.01 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 45.5 (NCH₂), 55.3 (OCH₃), 114.4, 121.3, 125.6, 127.1, 128.1, 130.8, 132.7, 135.5, 139.1, 160.3 (arom. C + olefinic C), 154.9 (amidic CO), 186.3 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₈H₂₅ClN₂O₄ (488.97) required C, 68.78; H, 5.15; N, 5.73, found C, 68.89; H, 5.07; N, 5.92.

3,5-Bis[(*E*)-4-methoxybenzylidene]-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (45)

Obtained from reaction of **17** and **21**. Reaction time 12 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 212–214 °C, yield 80% (0.97 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1628, 1597, 1558. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.83 (s, 6H, 2 OCH₃), 4.82 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.06 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.19 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H, arom. H) 7.56 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 4H, rom. H), 7.61 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 8.71 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 45.4 (NCH₂), 55.1 (OCH₃), 55.3 (OCH₃), 113.5, 114.3, 122.0, 127.1,

131.0, 132.7, 135.3, 155.3, 160.3 (arom. C + olefinic C), 154.7 (amidic CO), 186.5 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₉H₂₈N₂O₅ (484.55) required C, 71.88; H, 5.82; N, 5.78, found C, 71.94; H, 5.95; N, 5.86.

***N*-Ethyl-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-methoxybenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (46)**

Obtained from reaction of **17** and **22**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from benzene, mp 173–175 °C, yield 98% (0.99 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1665, 1620, 1597, 1566. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 0.93 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.98 (br s, 2H, NCH₂CH₃), 3.82 (s, 6H, 2 OCH₃), 4.67 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.81 (s, 1H, NH), 7.05 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 4H, arom. H) 7.52 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.57 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 15.5 (CH₃), 35.0 (NCH₂CH₃), 44.9 (NCH₂), 55.3 (OCH₃), 114.3, 127.2, 131.2, 132.7, 135.1, 160.2 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.0 (amidic CO), 186.6 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₄ (406.48) required C, 70.92; H, 6.45; N, 6.89, found C, 71.06; H, 6.51; N, 6.92.

***N*-Benzyl-3,5-bis[(*E*)-4-methoxybenzylidene]-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxamide (47)**

Obtained from reaction of **17** and **23**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 177–179 °C, yield 85% (1.00 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1628, 1597, 1535. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 3.82 (s, 6H, 2 OCH₃), 4.18 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.74 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.05 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.14–7.18 (m, 3H, arom. H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.41 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.54 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 4H, arom. H), 7.60 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 43.5 (PhCH₂), 45.2 (NCH₂), 55.3 (OCH₃), 114.3, 126.4, 126.8, 127.1, 128.0, 131.2, 132.7, 135.2, 140.7, 160.2 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.2 (amidic CO), 186.5 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₉H₂₈N₂O₄ (468.55) required C, 74.34; H, 6.02; N, 5.98, found C, 74.55; H, 6.06; N, 5.96.

(3*E*,5*E*)-4-Oxo-*N*-phenyl-3,5-bis(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)piperidine-1-carboxamide (48)

Obtained from reaction of **18** and **19**. Reaction time 12 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 188–190 °C, yield 87% (0.88 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1647, 1589, 1535. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 4.86 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.94 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, arom. H), 7.21 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.29 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.64 (s, 2H, olefinic CH), 7.86 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 7.96 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 9.08 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 46.0 (NCH₂), 120.2, 122.6, 128.4, 128.8, 129.0, 130.3, 132.7, 134.7, 138.2, 140.6 (arom. C + olefinic C), 156.0 (amidic CO), 185.9 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₂H₁₈N₂O₂S₂ (406.52) required C, 65.00; H, 4.46; N, 6.89, found C, 64.93; H, 4.56; N, 6.95.

(3*E*,5*E*)-*N*-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-3,5-bis(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)piperidine-1-carboxamide (49)

Obtained from reaction of **18** and **21**. Reaction time 12 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 194–196 °C, yield 84% (0.92 g). IR: $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1667, 1651, 1593, 1535. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm): 3.68 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.83 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.80 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H,



arom. H), 7.24 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.28 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 7.64 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 7.84 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 7.96 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 8.90 (s, 1H, NH). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 45.4 (NCH₂), 55.1 (OCH₃), 113.5, 121.7, 127.9, 128.6, 129.9, 132.2, 133.0, 134.2, 137.7, 154.7 (arom. C + olefinic C), 155.7 (amidic CO), 185.5 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₃H₂₀N₂O₃S₂ (436.54) required C, 63.28; H, 4.62; N, 6.42, found C, 63.12; H, 4.53; N, 6.56.

(3*E*,5*E*)-*N*-Ethyl-4-oxo-3,5-bis(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)piperidine-1-carboxamide (50)

Obtained from reaction of **18** and **22**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 197–199 °C, yield 96% (0.86 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670, 1636, 1589, 1551. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 0.97 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.02 (br s, 2H, NCH₂CH₃), 4.69 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 6.91 (s, 1H, NH), 7.28 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 2H, arom. H), 7.60 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 7.79 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 7.95 (br s, 2H, arom. H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 15.4 (CH₃), 35.1 (NCH₂CH₃), 44.9 (NCH₂), 127.6, 128.5, 130.2, 132.1, 134.0, 137.8 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.3 (amidic CO), 185.7 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₁₈H₁₈N₂O₂S₂ (358.47) required C, 60.31; H, 5.06; N, 7.81, found C, 60.23; H, 5.21; N, 7.98.

(3*E*,5*E*)-*N*-Benzyl-4-oxo-3,5-bis(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)piperidine-1-carboxamide (51)

Obtained from reaction of **18** and **23**. Reaction time 24 h. Yellow microcrystals from *n*-butanol, mp 175–177 °C, yield 95% (1.00 g). IR: $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1663, 1620, 1597, 1566. $^1\text{H-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 4.24 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.76 (s, 4H, 2 NCH₂), 7.20–7.28 (m, 7H, arom. H), 7.55 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.61 (s, 2H, 2 olefinic CH), 7.83 (br s, 2H, arom. H), 7.94 (br s, 2H, arom. H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR } \delta$ (ppm): 43.7 (PhCH₂), 45.1 (NCH₂), 126.4, 126.9, 127.8, 128.1, 128.5, 130.1, 132.1, 134.0, 137.8, 140.6 (arom. C + olefinic C), 157.5 (amidic CO), 185.6 (ketonic CO). Elemental analysis: C₂₃H₂₀N₂O₂S₂ (420.55) required C, 65.69; H, 4.79; N, 6.66, found C, 65.81; H, 4.85; N, 6.52.

X-ray crystallography

Experimental part of X-ray crystallography is reported in the ESI.†

In vitro antitumor screening

Experimental part of the *in vitro* antitumor screening is reported in the ESI.†

2D-QSAR studies

Experimental part of the 2D-QSAR studies is reported in the ESI.†

Human DNA topoisomerase II α inhibitory properties

Experimental part of the Human DNA topoisomerase II α inhibitory properties determination is reported in the ESI.†

Conflicts of interest

There is no conflict to declare.

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