Synthesis of Some New (N^{α} -Dipicolinoyl)-bis-L-leucyl-DL-norvalyl Linear tetra and Cyclic octa Bridged Peptides as New Antiinflammatory Agents

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In continuation to our search for new amino acid and peptide based anti-inflammatory agents, the suggestion, synthesis, structure elucidation of some N^{α} -bis-dipicolinoyl amino acids, linear tetra and cyclic octa bridged peptides **1-9**, of which four are new compounds **6-9**, were herein realized. Accordingly, N^{α} -bis-dipicolinoyl-L-leucine methyl ester **1**, the corresponding acid **2**, its bis-DL-norvalyl methyl ester homologue **3**, the acid **4** and hydrazide **5** analogues were conventionally prepared.

The tetrachlorophthalic acid hydrazine conjugate 6, anisaldehyde hydrazone 7, the benzenetetracarboxylic acid and naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid *bis*-L-leucyl-DL-norvalyl cyclic octa bridged peptides 8 and 9 respectively, were newly synthesized *via* condensation of the hydrazide 5 with the corresponding aldehyde or anhydride.

The chromatographic, IR, NMR and mass spectral analysis confirmed the identities of the synthesized compounds.

Comparable to the two reference antiinflammatory drugs indomethacin[®] and voltaren[®] (100%), the determined antiinflammatory potency of the candidates (carrageenan[®] induced paw edema in rats) revealed a general significant activity (66–94%), except for the practically inactive $\mathbf{6}$ (\sim 1.5 % activity).

In particular, the potency of the $(N^{\alpha}$ -dipicolinoyl)-bis-L-leucyl-DL-norvalyl anisaldehyde hydrazone **7** was of 94 and 87%, comparable to the reference drugs. However, **7** also showed 58% protection against ulcer formation, comparable to null for indomethacin[®]. Additionally, an acceptable acute toxicity was observed (LD₅₀: 2833 mg/kg, comparable to 2700 and 2850 for indomethacin[®] and voltaren[®] respectively).

Key words: Dipicolinic Acid, Amino Acids, Peptides, Antiinflammatory Agents

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