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• 技术方法 •

氮唑类衍生物的合成及抗乳腺癌细胞增殖活性

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[摘要] **目的** 以抗真菌药酮康唑为先导化合物, 设计合成一类新型、高效、低毒的氮唑类衍生物, 探究其抗乳腺癌细胞增殖活性。**方法** 根据前期酮康唑与雌激素受体的计算机模拟对接结果, 保留先导化合物酮康唑分子母核结构中的 2, 4-二氯苯基和三氮唑环, 对侧链进行改造, 合成了 11 个氮唑类衍生物。以他莫昔芬为阳性对照药, 以乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 和 MCF-7 为测试瘤株, 用 MTT 法测定目标化合物的体外抗乳腺癌细胞增殖活性。**结果和结论** 合成的目标化合物均为首次报道, 并经¹H NMR 和¹³C NMR 确证结构。大多数目标化合物对乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 的抑制活性优于阳性对照药他莫昔芬。

[关键词] 乳腺肿瘤; 氮唑类; 酮康唑; 合成

[中图分类号] R 916.42; R 737.9 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2016)03-0349-06

Synthesis and anti-breast cancer activity of azole derivatives

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[Abstract] **Objective** To design and synthesize a new series of efficient, low toxicity azole derivatives using antifungal drug ketoconazole as the lead compound and to explore their anti-breast cancer activity. **Methods** Based on the docking mode of ketoconazole with estrogen receptor, We designed and synthesized eleven derivatives, whose 2, 4-dichlorophenyl and triazole ring were retained and the side chains were modified. Then the *in vitro* anticancer activities against breast cancer cells MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 were determined by MTT using tamoxifene as the positive control drug. **Results and Conclusion** The synthesized compounds have been reported for the first time and they have been confirmed by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR. The synthesized azole derivatives have greater inhibitory effects than tamoxifene against breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells.

[Key words] breast neoplasm; azoles; ketoconazole; synthesis

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乳腺癌是严重威胁女性身心健康的恶性肿瘤之一, 其发病率居于全球女性肿瘤之首并呈现逐年上升的趋势^[1-3]。在乳腺癌的治疗药物中, 选择性雌激素受体(ER)调节剂(SERMs)以其毒性和不良反应少、治疗成本低等优点备受关注^[4]。SERMs 通过作用于 ER 而在不同组织细胞中发挥特异性调节作用^[5], 是治疗乳腺癌的主要药物^[6]。目前应用于临床的代表药物包括他莫昔芬(TAM)、托瑞米芬、雷洛昔芬和屈洛昔芬等^[7]。

新药研发的途径多种多样^[8], 而老药新用策略可提高新药研发的速度^[9]。前期研究结果^[10]显示

抗真菌老药酮康唑具有选择性 ER 调节活性。计算机模拟对接结果(图 1)显示, 酮康唑和雷洛昔芬与 ER 的作用方式非常类似, 酮康唑与雷洛昔芬的叠合趋势也大体一致。生物活性测试结果显示, 酮康唑能特异性地作用于 ER β , 抑制乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 的增殖, 其活性与乳腺癌内分泌治疗一线药物 TAM 相当。

经典的 SERMs 具备以下特点^[11]: 含酚羟基苯环, 具有碱性基团的含胺侧链, 且含胺侧链与母核之间的连接基团以 2 个碳原子为宜。本研究依据之前得到的氮唑类药物与 ER 的对接图进行药物设计,

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保留先导化合物酮康唑分子氮唑母核结构中的2,4-二氯苯基和三氮唑环,对侧链进行改造,侧链

部分主要选自 SERMs 的含胺侧链结构,希望通过侧链的改造能够增强化合物的活性。

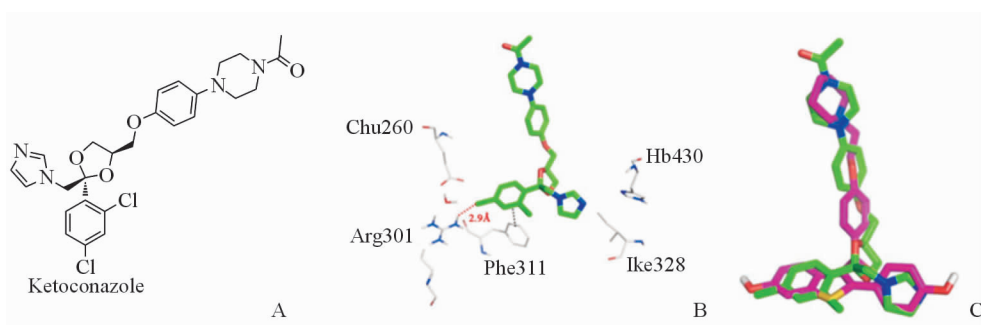


图1 酮康唑结构图(A)、酮康唑与 ER β 的对接图(B)以及酮康唑与雷洛昔芬的叠合图(C)

Fig 1 Structure chart of ketoconazole(A), docking of ketoconazole with ER β (B) and superposition of ketoconazole with raloxifene (C)

ER β : Estrogen receptor β

1 试剂、瘤株和仪器

本研究合成实验中所用试剂均为上海泰坦科技股份有限公司的化学纯或分析纯试剂;柱层析硅胶为烟台江友硅胶开发有限公司生产(生产批号 020150211);Bruker AC-300P 核磁共振仪测定核磁共振氢谱,溶剂为 CDCl₃,内标为四甲基硅烷(TMS);LC-MS 采用安捷伦 1100 系列,ZF-I 型三用紫外分析仪为上海顾村光电仪器厂生产;乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 和 MCF-7 由第二军医大学东方肝胆外科医院苏长青教授提供。

2 方法和结果

在合成路线中,我们使对苄氧基苯酚 **1** 与 2-溴乙醇在丙酮、氢氧化钠水溶液中发生亲核取代反应,生成中间体 **2**,再与对甲苯磺酰氯反应生成中间体 **3**,与各种胺通过亲核取代反应生成中间体 **4**,最后钯碳氢气解脱去苄基得到中间体 **5**,具体的合成路线见图 2。中间体 **6** 与中间体 **5** 在氢化钠作用下,通过亲核取代反应得到目标化合物 A1~A11,具体的合成路线见图 3,目标化合物的理化数据见表 1。

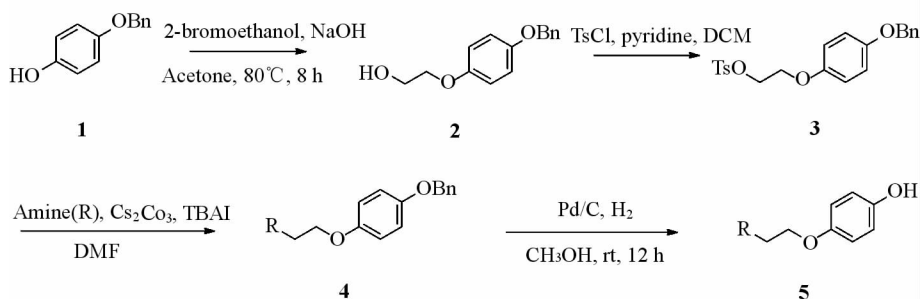


图2 中间体 5 的合成路线

Fig 2 Synthesis route of compound 5

TsCl: 4-Toluene sulfochloride; DCM: Dichloromethane; DMF: *N,N*-Dimethylformamide; TBAI: Tetrabutylammonium; rt: Room temperature

2.1 2-((4-苄氧基)-苯氧基)-乙醇 (2) 的合成 在 1 000 mL 三颈瓶中,加入对苄氧基苯酚 **1** (40.0 g, 200 mmol)、2-溴乙醇 (52.6 g, 420 mmol)、丙酮 200 mL,溶解后加入 1 mol/L 氢氧化钠水溶液 240 mL,控制外温 80°C 反应 8 h。反应结束后蒸除丙酮,加入 400 mL 水,二氯甲烷 600 mL \times 2 萃取,合

并二氯甲烷溶液,加入无水硫酸钠干燥,次日过滤,浓缩,二氯甲烷重结晶,得到 42.0 g 白色粉末状固体化合物 **2**,收率为 86%。¹HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.35~7.49 (m, 5H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.07~4.10 (m, 2H), 3.97~4.00 (m, 2H)。

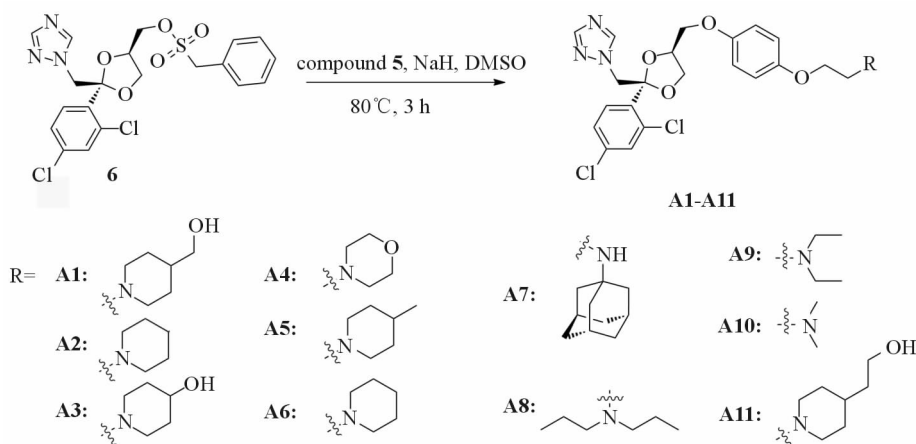


图3 目标化合物的合成路线

Fig 3 Synthesis route of the target compounds

DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide

2.2 2-((4-苄氧基)-苯氧基)-乙基-4-甲基苯磺酸酯 (3) 的合成 在 1 000 mL 单口瓶中,加入中间体 2 (20.00 g, 82 mmol)、二氯甲烷 200 mL、吡啶 50 mL,溶解后冰浴下缓慢滴入用二氯甲烷稀释的对甲苯磺酰氯 (31.2 g, 164 mmol),40 min 内滴完,转移至室温,反应过夜。反应结束后,加入 1 mol/L 盐酸溶液洗涤 2 次,饱和氯化钠水溶液洗 1 次,无水硫酸钠干燥过夜。次日过滤,浓缩,硅胶柱层析得 31.94 g 淡红色粉末状固体 3,收率 98%。¹HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃):7.82 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.33~7.44 (m, 7H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 4.32~4.35 (m, 2H), 4.08~4.11 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H)。

2.3 (1-(2-(4-(苄氧基)苯氧基)乙基)哌啶-4-基)甲醇 (4) 的合成 在 25 mL 单口瓶中,加入中间体 3 (300 mg, 0.75 mmol)、哌啶-4-基甲醇 (172 mg, 1.5 mmol)、无水 DMF 5 mL 和碳酸铯 (487 mg, 1.5 mmol),室温搅拌下加入催化量四丁基碘化铵,控制外温 80°C 继续反应 2 h。反应结束后加入 50 mL 水,二氯甲烷 60 mL×2 萃取,合并二氯甲烷溶液,加入无水硫酸钠干燥,次日过滤,浓缩溶剂得 4,产物直接用于下一步反应。

2.4 4-(2-(4-(羟甲基)哌啶-1-基)乙氧基)苯酚 (5) 的合成 在 25 mL 单口瓶中,加入中间体 4、甲醇 5 mL,溶解后加入钯碳 20 mg,置换 H₂,室温搅拌过

夜。滤除钯碳,浓缩溶剂,硅胶柱层析得 143 mg 油状化合物 5,两步反应总收率 57%。¹HNMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.69~6.79 (m, 4H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.08 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 2H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.16~2.23 (m, 2H), 1.76 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 2H), 1.45~1.56 (m, 1H), 1.28~1.37 (m, 2H)。

2.5 (1-(2-(4-(((2S,4R)-2-((1H-1,2,4-三唑-1-基)甲基)-2-(2,4-二氯苯基)-1,3-二氧戊环-4-基)甲氧基)苯氧基)乙基)哌啶基-4-基)甲醇 (A1) 的合成 在 25 mL 单口瓶中,加入中间体 5 (143 mg, 0.57 mmol)、无水 DMSO 4 mL,溶解后加入氢氧化钠 (23 mg, 0.55 mmol),室温搅拌 30 min 后加入中间体 6 (256 mg, 0.63 mmol),室温反应 1 h 后升温至 80°C,继续反应 3 h。反应结束后,加入 50 mL 水,二氯甲烷 60 mL×2 萃取,合并二氯甲烷溶液,无水硫酸钠干燥过夜。次日过滤,浓缩,硅胶柱层析得 200 mg 白色粉末状化合物 A1。化合物 A2~A11 分别以不同的取代苯酚为原料按此法合成。

2.6 抗乳腺癌细胞增殖活性实验 本实验采用 MTT 法^[12]对所合成的 11 个目标化合物进行抗乳腺癌细胞增殖活性测试,以他莫昔芬为阳性对照药,测试目标化合物不同浓度下对乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 和 MCF-7 的抑制效果,计算 IC₅₀,结果见表 2。

表1 目标化合物物理数据
Tab 1 Physical data of title compounds

Compound	Yield (%)	¹ HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃ , ×10 ⁻⁶)	¹³ CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃ , ×10 ⁻⁶)	LC-MS [M+H] ⁺
A1	63	8.19 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 1H), 6.73-6.84 (m, 4H), 4.72-4.86 (m, 2H), 4.30-4.38 (m, 1H), 4.18 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.88-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.50 (d, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.44-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.21 (d, <i>J</i> = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 2.96 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.31-2.38 (m, 2H), 1.82 (d, <i>J</i> = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 1.48-1.56 (m, 3H)	152.95, 152.65, 151.31, 144.90, 136.06, 134.03, 133.12, 131.43, 129.62, 127.25, 115.63, 115.53, 107.63, 74.69, 67.88, 67.38, 67.05, 65.56, 57.12, 53.77, 53.61, 37.65, 27.78	563.3
A2	50	8.19 (s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.26 (m, 1H), 6.73-6.85 (m, 4H), 4.71-4.86 (m, 2H), 4.30-4.38 (m, 1H), 4.16 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.81-3.90 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.79 (m, 2H), 3.44-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.04 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.84 (s, 4H), 1.88-1.92 (m, 4H)	153.06, 152.61, 151.35, 144.90, 136.05, 134.05, 133.12, 131.42, 129.61, 127.24, 115.63, 115.51, 107.63, 74.70, 67.87, 67.40, 66.62, 54.81, 54.58, 53.62, 23.41	519.2
A3	48	8.18 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, <i>J</i> = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.26 (m, 1H), 6.71-6.82 (m, 4H), 4.69-4.83 (m, 2H), 4.28-4.36 (m, 1H), 4.09 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70-3.79 (m, 3H), 3.42-3.48 (m, 1H), 2.91-2.97 (m, 2H), 2.86 (t, <i>J</i> = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (t, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 1.94-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.71 (m, 2H)	153.11, 152.55, 151.22, 144.89, 136.03, 134.02, 133.10, 131.40, 129.61, 127.24, 115.62, 115.50, 107.59, 74.68, 67.86, 67.35, 65.99, 56.92, 53.60, 51.12, 33.55, 29.65	549.5
A4	75	8.18 (s, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.25 (m, 1H), 6.72-6.83 (m, 4H), 4.70-4.84 (m, 2H), 4.29-4.37 (m, 1H), 4.08 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.87-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.80 (m, 6H), 3.43-3.48 (m, 1H), 2.82 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.60-2.63 (m, 4H)	153.21, 152.57, 151.36, 144.90, 136.06, 134.06, 133.13, 131.43, 129.61, 127.25, 115.64, 115.50, 107.64, 74.70, 67.89, 67.41, 66.58, 66.08, 57.64, 53.95, 53.61	535.4
A5	86	8.18 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.24 (m, 1H), 6.72-6.82 (m, 4H), 4.70-4.84 (m, 2H), 4.29-4.36 (m, 1H), 4.17 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.86-3.91 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.80 (m, 2H), 3.44-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.15 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.3 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (t, <i>J</i> = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.44-1.70 (m, 5H), 0.94 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.6 Hz, 3H)	153.04, 152.59, 151.38, 144.90, 136.06, 134.06, 133.13, 131.43, 129.61, 127.24, 115.61, 115.52, 107.64, 74.70, 67.88, 67.41, 65.74, 57.19, 54.17, 53.63, 33.21, 30.08, 21.53	547.2
A6	27	8.19 (s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, <i>J</i> = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.26 (m, 1H), 6.73-6.83 (m, 4H), 4.72-4.86 (m, 2H), 4.30-4.38 (m, 1H), 4.10 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.88-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.50 (m, 1H), 2.83 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (s, 4H), 1.63-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.46-1.50 (m, 2H)	153.03, 152.59, 151.35, 144.89, 136.05, 134.05, 133.12, 131.42, 129.61, 127.24, 115.60, 115.51, 107.63, 74.70, 67.88, 67.40, 65.64, 57.54, 54.74, 53.62, 25.00, 23.54	533.2

续表

Compound	Yield (%)	¹ HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃ , ×10 ⁻⁶)	¹³ CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃ , ×10 ⁻⁶)	LC-MS [M+H] ⁺
A7	10	8.18 (s, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.23 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.69-6.86 (m, 4H), 4.71-4.85 (m, 2H), 4.32-4.34 (m, 3H), 3.90 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.72-3.80 (m, 2H), 3.45 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 6H), 1.66 (s, 6H)	152.80, 152.46, 151.30, 144.88, 136.04, 134.04, 133.12, 131.41, 129.61, 127.23, 115.82, 115.50, 107.64, 74.68, 67.90, 67.41, 64.17, 57.12, 53.67, 38.94, 35.65, 33.79, 31.90, 29.67, 29.33, 29.11, 22.66, 14.08	599.1
A8	24	8.19 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 6.74-6.83 (m, 4H), 4.72-4.86 (m, 2H), 4.31-4.38 (m, 1H), 4.18 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.74-3.82 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.10 (s, 2H), 2.71-2.76 (m, 4H), 1.62-1.72 (m, 4H), 0.93 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.3 Hz, 6H)	152.78, 151.35, 144.90, 136.07, 134.05, 133.13, 131.43, 129.61, 127.25, 115.60, 115.48, 114.05, 107.65, 74.68, 67.87, 67.38, 55.73, 53.62, 52.30, 29.67, 22.67, 18.46, 14.09, 11.49	549.3
A9	49	8.19 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.73-6.83 (m, 4H), 4.71-4.85 (m, 2H), 4.30-4.38 (m, 1H), 4.11 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.50 (m, 1H), 2.99 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.75-2.83 (m, 4H), 1.16 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.1 Hz, 6H)	153.09, 152.57, 151.34, 144.89, 136.05, 134.06, 133.12, 131.41, 129.61, 127.24, 115.52, 115.51, 107.64, 74.70, 67.90, 67.40, 66.03, 53.63, 51.49, 47.62, 10.92	521.1
A10	15	8.19 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.74-6.85 (m, 4H), 4.71-4.85 (m, 2H), 4.32-4.36 (m, 1H), 4.13 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.50 (m, 1H), 2.93 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.51 (s, 6H)	152.97, 152.67, 151.34, 144.91, 136.05, 134.05, 133.12, 131.42, 129.61, 127.24, 115.61, 115.53, 107.64, 74.70, 67.88, 67.39, 65.61, 57.80, 53.62, 45.18, 29.67	493.3
A11	28	8.18 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72-6.82 (m, 4H), 4.70-4.84 (m, 2H), 4.31-4.34 (m, 1H), 4.16 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72-3.80 (m, 2H), 3.65 (t, <i>J</i> = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.44-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.16 (d, <i>J</i> = 11.1 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.28-2.38 (m, 2H), 1.75 (d, <i>J</i> = 10.1 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (s, 4H), 1.23-1.26 (m, 1H)	152.90, 152.65, 151.27, 144.90, 136.04, 134.03, 133.11, 131.41, 129.61, 127.24, 115.62, 115.53, 107.61, 77.52, 77.30, 77.10, 76.67, 74.68, 67.87, 67.35, 65.46, 59.91, 57.09, 54.08, 53.61, 38.78, 31.52, 31.04	577.2

3 讨论

从活性测试结果可以看出,除A5外所有目标化合物对乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231的抑制活性优于阳性对照药他莫昔芬。化合物A7的活性最好,对乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231和MCF-7均有较好的抑制活性,且对前者的抑制活性(IC₅₀ = 4.41 μmol/L)远

远高于他莫昔芬(IC₅₀ = 26.01 μmol/L),可能由于金刚烷胺本身对细胞有一定的活性,将金刚烷胺与酮康唑母核拼合会使其活性进一步增强。另外,通过比较活性较好的化合物A1、A2、A11发现,侧链部分为4-羟乙基哌啶基和4-羟甲基哌啶基时活性优于四氢吡咯基,说明含胺侧链的对位极性基团羟基可增强化合物的活性;因此推测成环的含胺侧链部分

较脂肪胺对活性有利。活性筛选结果显示,目标化合物对乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 的体外抗增殖活性优于乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7,大多数目标化合物对后者的抑制活性比阳性对照药他莫昔芬差,与计算机辅助药物设计预测结果有一定差别,有待进一步的研究。

表 2 目标化合物对 MDA-MB-231 和 MCF-7 细胞的 IC₅₀
 Tab 2 IC₅₀ of target compounds against breast cancer
 MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 cells

Compound	c _B /(μmol · L ⁻¹)	
	MDA-MB-231	MCF-7
A1	15.61	>100
A2	17.03	>100
A3	20.89	>100
A4	22.54	>100
A5	29.17	>100
A6	20.04	>100
A7	4.41	11.75
A8	20.04	>100
A9	21.03	>100
A10	20.98	>100
A11	14.82	>100
Tamoxifen	26.01	13.03

根据目标化合物对乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 的活性评价结果,可以初步总结氮唑类抗乳腺癌化合物的构效关系:氮唑类母核结构中的 2, 4-二氯苯基和 1, 2, 4-三氮唑环对增强化合物抗乳腺癌细胞活性有利;引入环状胺侧链可以增强化合物对乳腺癌细胞的抑制活性,且成环含胺侧链的对位存在极性基团对增强活性有利;当极性基团与环状胺之间的连接部分为甲基或乙基时活性最强。

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