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SYNTHESIS AND ANTILEUKEMIC ACTIVITY OF NEW FLUORINATED 5-AZA-9-DEAZAPURINES¹

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Abstract – Novel fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*]-[1,3,5]triazin-2-amines were prepared using an efficient and practical approach. The chemoselectivity of condensation of pyrazolylguanidine and trichloroacetonitrile was found to be solvent-dependent and, when conducted in toluene, this reaction afforded 7-phenyl-4-trichloromethylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*]-[1,3,5]triazin-2-amine as the main product. This key intermediate underwent nucleophilic replacement of the trichloromethyl group with fluorinated benzylamines providing a series of the target compounds. Antiproliferative activity of the prepared compounds against Jurkat T cells was explored using MTS assay. Morphological changes observed in cells treated by the most potent compounds of this series, suggested that these compounds induced apoptosis in cells.

The unique character of fluorinated molecules have been well exploited in drug discovery programs.²⁻⁴ Utilizing fluorine substitution, new biologically active compounds have been discovered including those with anticancer properties.⁵ Notable examples include fluorinated purines, which displayed significant

antiproliferative activity against several cancer cell lines. Particularly, all three anticancer lead compounds, recently identified in the biological evaluation of an extensive library of purine derivatives, possessed a trifluoromethyl group on the aminosubstituent in position 6 of the heterocyclic system.⁶ In another focused library of purines with the substituted 6-benzylamino fragment, compounds with fluorinated benzene ring of this moiety were found to be active in cytokinin, antitumor and kinase bioassays.⁷ On the basis of the purine motif, advancements in drug design and development have inspired extensive research into isosteric heterocyclic systems. Purine isosteres with a 1,3,5-triazine ring have been demonstrated to be versatile scaffolds for the discovery and development of new bioactive compounds.⁸ Among this group of heterocyclic systems, 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazines (5-azapurines) and pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]-[1,3,5]triazines (5-aza-9-deazapurines) were identified as particularly promising scaffolds for the development of new bioactive compounds.⁸ Previously, our studies on fluorinated 7-benzylamino-2-phenyl-1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-5-amines (**1**) lead to the development of practical synthesis and identification of compounds with anticancer properties (Figure 1).⁹ In our continuous search for new antiproliferative agents utilizing purine analogues, we attempted to alter scaffold **1** by removing a nitrogen atom to obtain 5-aza-9-deazapurine isostere **2** with identical substitution pattern. The choice of this scaffold was also based on our previous promising results on 5-aza-9-deazapurines demonstrating anticancer properties.^{10,11} Herein, we report synthesis of a small library of new fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-2-amines and antiproliferative activity of these compounds against leukemic Jurkat T cells.

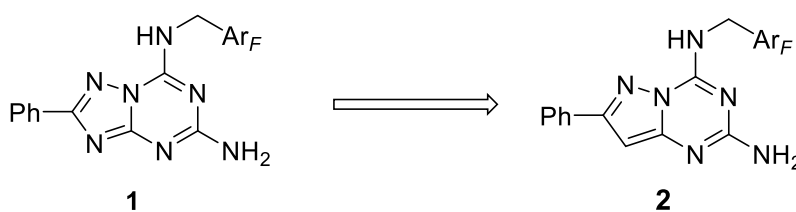
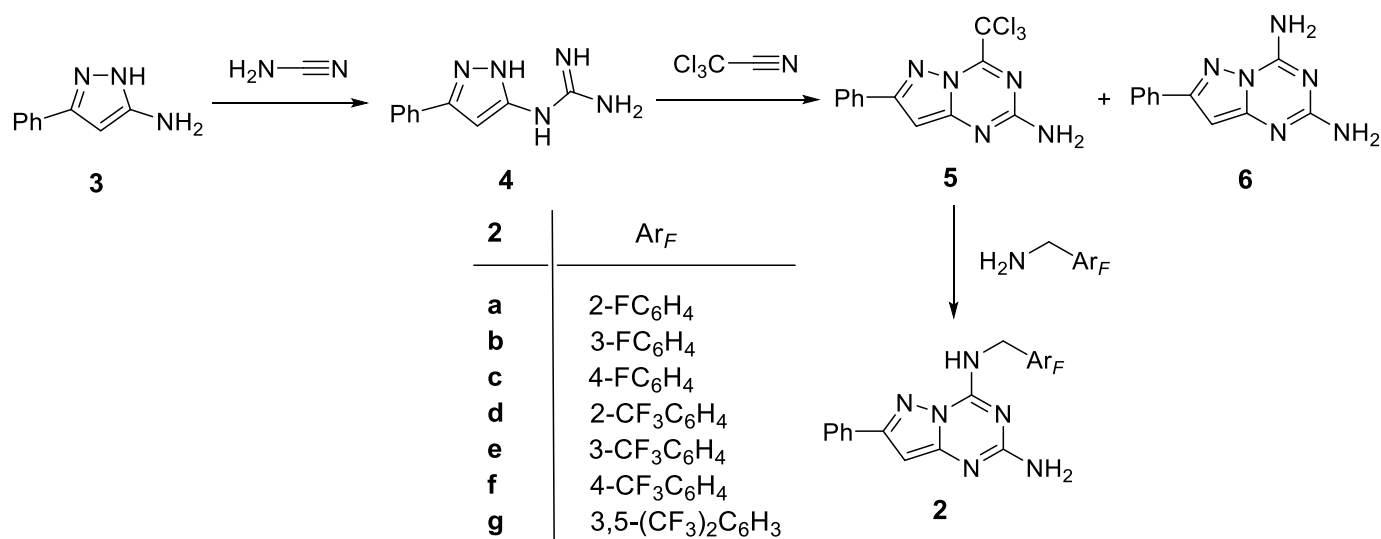


Figure 1. Design of fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine with potential anticancer properties

Previously, we synthesized bioactive 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazines **1**⁹ using a practical method^{12,13} based on the construction of a trichloromethyl-substituted 1,3,5-triazine ring onto *N*-(3-phenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)guanidine followed by successful nucleophilic replacement of the trichloromethyl group by amines. Following the previous general approach for the preparation of **1**, we now designed a synthesis of structurally related pyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazines **2**, albeit utilizing pyrazole-based intermediates to obtain the desired products.

The conversion of 5(3)-amino-3(5)-phenylpyrazole (**3**), obtained from the reaction of benzoylacetonitrile and hydrazine¹⁴ to *N*-(3-phenylpyrazol-5-yl)guanidine (**4**) was successfully achieved by the treatment of **3** with cyanamide in the presence of acid (Scheme 1). In the next step, chemoselectivity of the ring closure reaction of guanidine **4** with trichloroacetonitrile was found to be solvent-dependent. This reaction proceeded in ethanol media with elimination of chloroform, but in toluene, a mixture of two products **5** (major 77%) and **6** (minor 8%) was obtained. The formation of compound **5** involved elimination of ammonia, which was probably present in the reaction mixture for sufficient time to displace the trichloromethyl group of **5**, therefore leading to the formation of side product **6**. We manage to isolate the desired product **5** in pure form *via* fractional recrystallization exploiting its significantly higher solubility in hot toluene compared to **6**. The structure of **5** was supported by NMR spectra, particularly by the characteristic singlet at 7.66 ppm in the ¹H NMR spectra attributed to the amino group on C-2 of the heterocyclic system and the signal at 90 ppm in the ¹³C NMR spectra indicative of the trichloromethyl group.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-2-amines (**2a-g**)

A small library of fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-2-amines **2** was generated by nucleophilic substitution on C-4 of the heterocyclic system using fluorine / trifluoromethyl substituted benzylamines, which replaced the trichloromethyl group. One of the obvious advantages of employing trichloromethyl group as a leaving group in this reaction was volatility and relatively inert characteristics of the byproduct chloroform.

The structure of the synthesized compounds **2** was confirmed by NMR spectral data, which were similar to their structural analogues **1** with 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazine skeleton. However, in the ¹H NMR spectra of compounds **2**, the NH proton signal of the benzylamino moiety appeared at 8.66-8.81 ppm, while

the signal of the same NH proton of analogues **1** was downfield shifted to 9.01-9.12 ppm due to the higher deshielding effect of the more electron-deficient 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazine ring system.⁹

The prepared compounds **2** were subjected to biological screening for antiproliferative activity against Jurkat T cells. The antiproliferative activity of the prepared compounds **2** against Jurkat T cell lines was evaluated *in vitro* using MTS assay and activity was expressed as IC₅₀ values measured at two time intervals: 24 h and 48 h (Table 1). In general, the trifluoromethyl-substituted 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-2-amines (**2d**, **2e**, and **2f**) were found to be almost twice more potent in inhibiting growth of Jurkat T cells as compared to fluoro-substituted compounds **2a**, **2b**, and **2c**. However, adding another trifluoromethyl group to the benzyl moiety (compound **2g**) dramatically decreased antiproliferative activity with no observable effect on viability of Jurkat T cells at the highest tested concentration 100 μM. The most active compounds were the 2-trifluoromethyl- and 4-trifluoromethyl-substituted derivatives **2d** and **2f**, which demonstrated similar IC₅₀ values of 38 μM and 41 μM against Jurkat T cells 48 hours after the treatment. Both **2d** and **2f** affected the viability of Jurkat T cells in a concentration- and time-dependent manner reducing cell numbers at concentration 100 μM to less than 5% of the control values.

Table 1. Antiproliferative activity of fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]-triazin-2-amines (**2a-g**) against Jurkat T cells (MTS assay)

Compound	Ar _F	IC ₅₀ , μM	
		24 h	48 h
2a	2-FC ₆ H ₄	86 ± 39.6	70 ± 16.9
2b	3-FC ₆ H ₄	85 ± 30.1	83 ± 26.9
2c	4-FC ₆ H ₄	83 ± 41.9	61 ± 12.3
2d	2-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄	50 ± 5.1	37 ± 6.9
2e	3-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄	73 ± 17.2	53 ± 4.9
2f	4-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄	57 ± 15.7	43 ± 9.4
2g	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	>100	>100

The morphological changes of Jurkat T cells induced by compounds **2d** and **2f** were further examined using fluorescence microscopy after fixing the cells with 4% paraformaldehyde and staining with Hoechst 33358 dye. Normal nuclear morphology, represented by a dark blue color, with no prominent apoptotic and necrotic cells was observed in the untreated control Jurkat T cells (Figure 2a). Jurkat T cells, 24 hours after treatment with 50 μM of compound **2d** and **2f**, showed typical hallmarks of apoptosis, such as

fragmentation of the nuclei into apoptotic bodies (Figure 2b,c).¹⁵ Another observed characteristic of apoptosis was chromatin condensation as represented by the bright fluorescent blue colour owing to the condensed nuclear material. The Jurkat T cells also appeared as multinucleated cell and displayed nuclear margination. Hence, we proposed that compounds **2d** and **2f** manifest their antiproliferative effect by induction of apoptosis in Jurkat T cells.

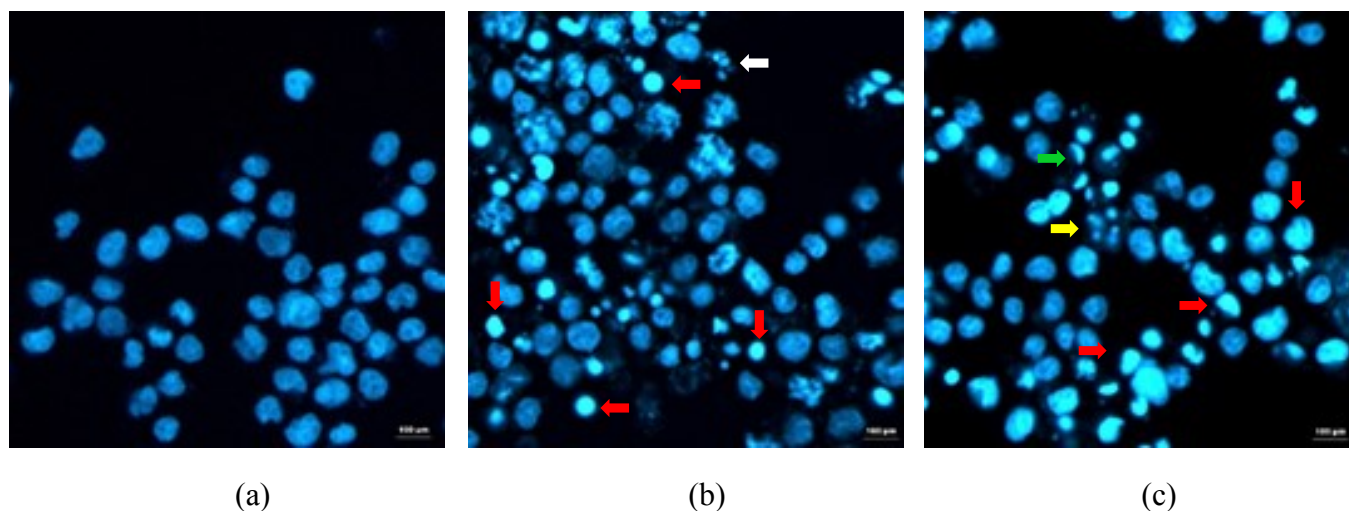


Figure 2. Morphological changes in intact Jurkat T cells and cells treated with compounds **2d** and **2f**. (a) Jurkat T cells – untreated control; (b) Jurkat T cells 24 h after treatment with **2d** at 50 μM ; (c) Jurkat T cells 24 h after treatment with **2f** at 50 μM . Typical hallmarks of apoptosis include: formation of apoptotic bodies (white arrow); chromatin condensation (red arrow); multinucleated cell (yellow arrow); nuclear margination (green arrow). Bar: 100 μM

We successfully designed and prepared new fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenyl-pyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-2-amines possessing antileukemic properties. It was found that the most active compounds **2d** and **2f** induced apoptosis in Jurkat T cells resulting in their significant antiproliferative effect, which make them promising leads for further development of new therapeutic agents targeting T-cell leukemia.

EXPERIMENTAL

General Methods. Melting points were determined on a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance III spectrometer (400 MHz), using $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ as a solvent and TMS as an internal reference. TLC analysis was performed on aluminum plates coated with Silica gel F (Analtech) with detection by UV light.

Synthesis of *N*-(3-phenylpyrazol-5-yl)guanidine (4).

5(3)-Amino-3(5)-phenylpyrazole (**3**, 3.4 g, 21.4 mmol), cyanamide (2.6 g, 60 mmol) and conc. HCl (3.75 mL, 38.5 mmol) were heated in EtOH (17 mL) under reflux for 7 h. After cooling, aqueous solution of K₂CO₃ (5%, 250 mL) was added and the product formed was filtered and dried under vacuum. An analytical sample was recrystallized from MeOH.

Yield 56%; mp 137-138 °C.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 6.18 (1H, br s, H-8), 6.59 (4H, br s, NH(=NH)NH₂), 7.29 (1H, t, ³*J* = 7.3 Hz, H-4'), 7.39 (2H, t, ³*J* = 7.6 Hz, H-3' and H-5'), 8.03 (2H, d, ³*J* = 8.0 Hz, H-2' and H-6').

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 92.1 (br s, C-4), 125.0 (C-3' and C-5'), 127.5 (C-4'), 128.7 (C-2' and C-6'), 131.6 (br s, C-1'), 145.3 (br s, C-3), 152.4 (br s, C-5), 154.8 (br s, NHC(=NH)NH₂).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₁N₅: C, 59.69; H, 5.51; N, 34.80%. Found: C, 59.55; H, 5.64; N, 34.68%.

Reaction of *N*-(3-phenylpyrazol-5-yl)guanidine (4) with trichloroacetonitrile.

N-(3-Phenylpyrazol-5-yl)guanidine (**4**, 1.6 g, 7.85 mmol) and trichloroacetonitrile (1.6 mL, 16 mmol) were heated in toluene (15 mL) under reflux for 30 min. After cooling, the precipitate was filtered and underwent fractional recrystallization from toluene to furnish pure 2-amino-7-phenyl-4-trichloromethylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazine (**5**)

Yield 77%; mp 240-242 °C; R_f 0.74 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 6.68 (1H, s, H-8), 7.45-7.55 (3H, m, H-3', H-4' and H-5'), 7.66 (2H, s, NH₂), 8.03 (2H, dd, ³*J* = 8.2 Hz, ⁴*J* = 1.5 Hz, H-2' and H-6').

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 87.9 (C-8), 90.0 (CCl₃), 126.5 (C-3' and C-5'), 128.8 (C-2' and C-6'), 129.7 (C-4'), 131.8 (C-1'), 149.6 (C-4), 153.9 (C-8a), 156.3 (C-7), 157.3 (C-2).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₈Cl₃N₅: C, 43.86; H, 2.45; N, 21.31. Found: C, 43.75; H, 2.52; N, 21.22.

An insoluble in toluene fraction was recrystallized from EtOH to give 2,4-diamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazine (**6**)

Yield 8%; mp 338-340 °C; R_f 0.40 (AcOEt).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 6.21 (1H, s, H-8), 6.40 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.39 (1H, t, ³*J* = 7.3 Hz, H-4'), 7.46 (2H, t, ³*J* = 7.3 Hz, H-3' and H-5'), 7.82 (2H, brs, NH₂), 7.96 (2H, d, ³*J* = 7.3 Hz, H-2' and H-6').

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 86.9 (C-8), 126.1 (C-3' and C-5'), 128.6 (C-2' and C-6'), 128.7 (C-4'), 132.9 (C-1'), 150.3 (C-4), 152.3 (C-8a), 154.9 (C-7), 159.2 (C-2).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₀N₆: C, 58.40; H, 4.46; N, 37.15. Found: C, 58.28; H, 4.50; N, 36.97.

General method for the synthesis of fluorinated 4-benzylamino-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-2-amines (2a-g).

2-Amino-7-phenyl-4-trichloromethylpyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazine (**6**, 200 mg, 0.61 mmol) was added to the solution of the appropriate fluorinated benzylamine (0.78 mmol) in MeOH (7 mL),

the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 24 h and the reaction progress was monitored by TLC. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was recrystallized from MeOH (**2a-2e**, **2g**) or toluene (**2f**) to give pure compounds **2a-g**.

4-(2-Fluorobenzylamino)-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-a][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine (2a).

Yield 90%; mp 177-179 °C; Rf 0.47 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 4.75 (2H, d, ³J = 6.2 Hz, CH₂), 6.26 (1H, s, H-8), 6.53 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.15-7.24 (2H, m, H-3'' and H-5''), 7.29-7.49 (5H, m, H-3', H-4', H-5', H-4'' and H-6''), 7.98 (2H, d, ³J = 7.3 Hz, H-2' and H-6'), 8.66 (1H, t, ³J = 6.2 Hz, NH).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 36.9 (d, ³J_{CF} = 4.9 Hz, CH₂), 87.1 (C-8), 115.0 (d, ²J_{CF} = 20.9 Hz, C-3''), 124.9 (d, ⁴J_{CF} = 3.5 Hz, C-5''), 125.5 (d, ²J_{CF} = 14.5 Hz, C-1''), 126.0 (C-3' and C-5'), 128.5 (C-2' and C-6'), 128.7 (C-4'), 128.9 (d, ³J_{CF} = 8.1 Hz, C-4''), 129.0 (d, ³J_{CF} = 4.3 Hz, C-6''), 132.8 (C-1'), 148.9 (C-4), 152.1 (C-8a), 155.0 (C-7), 159.8 (d, ¹J_{CF} = 244.3 Hz, C-2''), 158.8 (C-2).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₅FN₆: C, 64.66; H, 4.52; N, 25.14. Found: C, 64.60; H, 4.70; N, 24.95.

4-(3-Fluorobenzylamino)-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-a][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine (2b).

Yield 75%; mp 176-177 °C; Rf 0.38 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 4.69 (2H, d, ³J = 6.4 Hz, CH₂), 6.27 (1H, s, H-8), 6.57 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.09 (1H, ddd, ³J = 8.6 Hz, ³J_{HF} = 8.6 Hz, ⁴J = 2.6 Hz, H-4''), 7.23-7.28 (2H, m, H-2'' and H-6''), 7.36-7.43 (2H, m, H-4' and H-5''), 7.47 (2H, t, ³J = 7.3 Hz, H-3' and H-5'), 7.98 (2H, d, ³J = 7.3 Hz, H-2' and H-6'), 8.75 (1H, t, ³J = 6.4 Hz, NH).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 42.5 (d, ⁴J_{CF} = 1.7 Hz, CH₂), 113.7 (d, ²J_{CF} = 20.9 Hz, C-4''), 114.2 (d, ²J_{CF} = 21.6 Hz, C-2''), 123.4 (d, ⁴J_{CF} = 2.8 Hz, C-6''), 126.1 (C-3 and C-5), 128.5 (C-2 and C-6), 128.7 (C-4'), 130.2 (d, ³J_{CF} = 8.3 Hz, C-5''), 132.8 (C-1'), 141.8 (d, ³J_{CF} = 7.1 Hz, C-1''), 148.8 (C-4), 152.1 (C-8a), 155.0 (C-7), 158.8 (C-2), 162.1 (d, ¹J_{CF} = 243.4 Hz, C-3'').

Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₅FN₆: C, 64.66; H, 4.52; N, 25.14. Found: C, 64.56; H, 4.68; N, 25.02.

4-(4-Fluorobenzylamino)-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-a][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine (2c).

Yield 48%; mp 178-179 °C; Rf 0.44 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 4.65 (2H, d, ³J = 6.2 Hz, CH₂), 6.25 (1H, s, H-8), 6.55 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.16 (2H, dd, ³J = 8.7 Hz, ³J_{HF} = 9.1 Hz, H-3'' and H-5''), 7.40 (1H, t, ³J = 7.4 Hz, H-4'), 7.44-7.49 (4H, m, H-3', H-5', H-2'' and H-6''), 7.97 (2H, d, ³J = 7.9 Hz, H-2' and H-6'), 8.71 (1H, t, ³J = 6.3 Hz, NH).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 42.3 (CH₂), 87.2 (C-8), 115.0 (d, ²J_{CF} = 21.3 Hz, C-3'' and C-5''), 126.1 (C-3' and C-5'), 128.6 (C-2' and C-6'), 128.8 (C-4'), 129.6 (d, ³J_{CF} = 8.1 Hz, C-2'' and C-6''), 132.9 (C-1'),

135.1 (d, $^4J_{CF} = 3.0$ Hz, C-1''), 148.8 (C-4), 152.2 (C-8a), 155.0 (C-7), 158.9 (C-2), 161.3 (d, $^1J_{CF} = 242.5$ Hz, C-4'').

Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₅FN₆: C, 64.66; H, 4.52; N, 25.14. Found: C, 64.60; H, 4.58; N, 25.09.

7-Phenyl-4-(2-trifluoromethylbenzylamino)pyrazolo[1,5-a][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine (2d).

Yield 56%; mp 138-140 °C; Rf 0.44 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 4.92 (2H, d, $^3J = 6.3$ Hz, CH₂), 6.30 (1H, s, H-8), 6.54 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.41 (1H, t, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-4'), 7.48 (2H, t, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-3' and H-5'), 7.49 (1H, t, $^3J = 7.7$ Hz, H-5''), 7.56 (1H, d, $^3J = 7.8$ Hz, H-6''), 7.65 (1H, t, $^3J = 7.6$ Hz, H-4''), 7.76 (1H, d, $^3J = 7.7$ Hz, H-3''), 8.00 (2H, d, $^3J = 7.4$ Hz, H-2' and H-6'), 8.76 (1H, t, $^3J = 6.4$ Hz, NH).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 39.7 (CH₂), 87.3 (C-8), 124.5 (q, $^1J_{CF} = 274.3$ Hz, CF₃), 125.8 (q, $^3J_{CF} = 5.6$ Hz, C-3''), 125.9 (q, $^2J_{CF} = 30.2$ Hz, C-2''), 126.1 (C-3' and C-5'), 127.4 (C-4''), 131.7 (C-6''), 128.6 (C-2' and C-6'), 128.8 (C-4'), 132.78 (C-5''), 132.82 (C-1'), 137.0 (q, $^3J_{CF} = 1.5$ Hz, C-1''), 149.1 (C-4), 152.1 (C-8a), 155.2 (C-7), 158.8 (C-2).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₅F₃N₆: C, 59.37; H, 3.93; N, 21.87. Found: C, 59.28; H, 4.12; N, 21.63.

7-Phenyl-4-(3-trifluoromethylbenzylamino)pyrazolo[1,5-a][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine (2e).

Yield 76%; mp 162-164 °C; Rf 0.44 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 4.76 (2H, d, $^3J = 6.3$ Hz, CH₂), 6.26 (1H, s, H-8), 6.56 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.40 (1H, t, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-4'), 7.47 (2H, t, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-3' and H-5'), 7.59 (1H, t, $^3J = 7.6$ Hz, H-5''), 7.64 (1H, d, $^3J = 7.8$ Hz, H-6''), 7.75 (1H, d, $^3J = 7.6$ Hz, H-4''), 7.78 (1H, s, H-2''), 7.98 (2H, d, $^3J = 7.4$ Hz, H-2' and H-6'), 8.81 (1H, t, $^3J = 6.4$ Hz, NH).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 42.6 (CH₂), 87.2 (C-8), 123.8 (q, $^3J_{CF} = 3.7$ Hz, C-4''), 124.1 (q, $^3J_{CF} = 3.8$ Hz, C-2''), 124.2 (q, $^1J_{CF} = 272.2$ Hz, CF₃), 126.1 (C-3' and C-5'), 128.6 (C-2' and C-6'), 128.8 (C-4'), 129.0 (q, $^2J_{CF} = 31.5$ Hz, C-3''), 129.4 (C-5''), 131.7 (C-6''), 132.8 (C-1'), 140.4 (C-1''), 148.8 (C-4), 152.2 (C-8a), 155.1 (C-7), 158.9 (C-2).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₅F₃N₆: C, 59.37; H, 3.93; N, 21.87. Found: C, 59.30; H, 4.08; N, 21.73.

7-Phenyl-4-(4-trifluoromethylbenzylamino)pyrazolo[1,5-a][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine (2f).

Yield 72%; mp 188-189 °C; Rf 0.34 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 4.76 (2H, d, $^3J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₂), 6.26 (1H, s, H-8), 6.54 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.40 (1H, t, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-4'), 7.47 (2H, t, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-3' and H-5'), 7.62 (2H, d, $^3J = 8.2$ Hz, H-2'' and H-6''), 7.71 (2H, d, $^3J = 8.2$ Hz, H-3'' and H-5''), 7.98 (2H, d, $^3J = 7.4$ Hz, H-2' and H-6'), 8.81 (1H, t, $^3J = 6.4$ Hz, NH).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$): δ 42.6 (CH_2), 87.2 (C-8), 124.3 (q, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 271.8$ Hz, CF_3), 125.1 (q, $^3J_{\text{CF}} = 3.8$ Hz, C-3'' and C-5''), 126.0 (C-3' and C-5'), 127.6 .3 (q, $^2J_{\text{CF}} = 31.7$ Hz, C-4''), 128.0 (C-2'' and C-6''), 128.5 (C-2' and C-6'), 128.7 (C-4'), 132.8 (C-1'), 143.7 (C-1''), 148.8 (C-4), 152.1 (C-8a), 155.0 (C-7), 158.8 (C-2).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{N}_6$: C, 59.37; H, 3.93; N, 21.87. Found: C, 59.18; H, 4.15; N, 21.67.

4-[3,5-bis-(Trifluoromethyl)benzylamino]-7-phenylpyrazolo[1,5-a][1,3,5]triazin-2-amine (2g).

Yield 68%; mp 238-240 °C; Rf 0.56 (AcOEt : hexane – 1:1).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$): δ 4.85 (2H, d, $^3J = 6.5$ Hz, CH_2), 6.27 (1H, s, H-8), 6.59 (2H, s, NH_2), 7.41 (1H, t, $^3J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 7.47 (2H, t, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-3' and H-5'), 7.98 (2H, d, $^3J = 7.3$ Hz, H-2' and H-6'), 8.03 (1H, s, H-4''), 8.15 (2H, s, H-2'' and H-6''), 8.86 (1H, t, $^3J = 6.5$ Hz, NH).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$): δ 42.4 (CH_2), 87.3 (C-8), 120.9 (sept, $^3J_{\text{CF}} = 3.8$ Hz, C-4''), 123.3 (q, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 272.8$ Hz, $\text{CF}_3 \times 2$), 126.1 (C-3' and C-5'), 128.5 (q, $^3J_{\text{CF}} = 3.7$ Hz, C-2'' and C-6''), 128.6 (C-2' and C-6'), 128.8 (C-4'), 130.1 (q, $^2J_{\text{CF}} = 32.8$ Hz, C-3'' and C-5''), 132.8 (C-1'), 142.4 (C-1''), 148.8 (C-4), 152.2 (C-8a), 155.2 (C-7), 158.8 (C-2).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_6\text{N}_6$: C, 53.10; H, 3.12; N, 18.58. Found: C, 52.92; H, 3.22; N, 18.44.

Cell viability assay

Cell viability was assessed colourimetrically using the Cell Titer 96TM Aqueous cell proliferation assay¹⁶ based on the reduction of 5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)2-(4,5-dimethylthiazolyl)-3-(4-sulfofenyl)-tetrazolium, inner salt (MTS) by dehydrogenase enzymes in living cells to coloured water-soluble formazan, concentration of which is directly proportional to the number of living cells in the culture.¹⁷ With the appropriate blank (medium alone), aliquots of 100 μL Jurkat T cell suspension (~25,000 cells) were dispensed into the wells of a 96-well flat-bottomed plate followed by treatment with compounds **2a-2g** at final concentrations 12.5, 25, 50, and 100 μM . In corresponding control wells of the same plates, Jurkat T cells were grown without treatment. Two 96-well flat-bottomed plates were incubated at 37 °C in an incubator for 24 and 48 h respectively. After incubations, 20 μL of freshly prepared MTS solution (333 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) was added to each well and the plate was incubated at 37 °C for 2 h. Absorbance was measured at 490 nm using a Tecan i-control plate reader. Assays were conducted in duplicates in 3 independent experiments for each of 24 and 48 h time intervals. The IC_{50} values were calculated using Graphpad Prism (version 6) biostatistical software. Quantitative experimental data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

Fluorescence microscopy

Aliquots of 1000 μL Jurkat T cell suspension ($\sim 250,000$ cells) were dispensed into wells of a 24-well flat bottomed plate, followed by treatment with compounds **2d** and **2f** (final concentration 50 μM). A series of wells with Jurkat T cell on the same plate was remained untreated and was used as a control. The plate was incubated at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in an incubator for 24 h; cells were harvested and centrifuged down. The supernatant was removed and cell pellet was suspended in 50 μL of paraformaldehyde solution (4% in PBS) at room temperature for 30 min. After removal of supernatant, the cells were re-suspended in 50 μL of PBS containing 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ Hoechst 33342 DNA dye and incubated for 30 min at room temperature. After removal of supernatant, the stained cells were re-suspended in 20 μL glycerol / PBS (50:50, v/v) and 2-5 μL of the mixture with stained cells was placed on slides and viewed using an Olympus BX51 fluorescence microscope. Cells were judged to be apoptotic if they displayed the characteristic hallmarks of apoptosis.¹⁸

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