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# Synthesis of Five- and Six-Membered *N*-Phenylacetamido Substituted Heterocycles as Formyl Peptide Receptor Agonists

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Strategy, Management and Health Policy				
Enabling Technology, Genomics, Proteomics	Preclinical Research	Preclinical Development Toxicology, Formulation Drug Delivery, Pharmacokinetics	Clinical Development Phases I-III Regulatory, Quality, Manufacturing	Postmarketing Phase IV

**ABSTRACT** Formyl peptide receptors (FPRs) are G-protein-coupled receptors that play an important role in the regulation of inflammatory process and cellular dysfunction. In humans, three different isoforms are expressed (FPR1, FPR2, and FPR3). FPR2 appears to be directly involved in the resolution of inflammation, an active process carried out by specific pro-resolving mediators that modulate specific receptors. Previously, we identified 2-arylacetamido pyridazin-3(2*H*)-ones as FPR1- or FPR2-selective agonists, as well as a large number of mixed-agonists for the three isoforms. Here, we report a new series of 2-arylacetamido pyridazinones substituted at position 5 and their development as FPR agonists. We also synthesized a new series of 2-oxothiazolones bearing a 4-bromophenylacetamido fragment, which was fundamental for activity in the pyridazinone series. The compounds of most interest were **4a**, a potent, mixed FPR agonist recognized by all three isotypes (FPR1 EC<sub>50</sub> = 19 nM, FPR2 EC<sub>50</sub> = 43 nM, FPR3 EC<sub>50</sub> = 40 nM), and **4b**, which had potent activity and a preference for FPR2 (EC<sub>50</sub> = 13 nM). These novel compounds may represent valuable tools for studying FPR activation and signaling. *Drug Dev Res* 78 : 49–62, 2017. © 2016 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

**Key words:** formyl peptide receptor; agonist; pyridazin-3(2*H*)-one; neutrophil; Ca<sup>2+</sup> flux

## INTRODUCTION

Inflammation is a primary response of the immune system to injury or infection by invading microbial pathogens and is mediated by the action of many cell types with distinct functions [Beutler, 2004]. The critical role of the inflammatory process in health and disease is essential; however, the mechanisms leading to the restoration of homeostasis and resolution of inflammation (ROI) have only recently been elucidated. These studies have demonstrated that the ROI is an active process carried out by specific pro-resolving mediators, such as lipoxin, resolvins, protectins, and maresins, which have anti-inflammatory and pro-resolving activities that are mediated via interactions with specific receptors [Serhan et al., 2002; Serhan and Levy, 2003; Serhan et al., 2011; Serhan et al., 2015]. Among the receptors activated by pro-resolving mediators is formyl peptide receptor 2 (FPR2), which belongs to a group of G-protein coupled receptors [Corminboeuf and Leroy, 2015]. In addition to FPR2, two other isoforms, FPR1 and FPR3, have been identified in humans and exhibit a high level of amino acid homology with FPR2 [Ye et al., 2009]. Despite their high level of sequence homology, the FPRs differ in their ability to bind the prototypic *N*-formyl peptide *N*-formyl-methionine-leucine-phenylalanine (*f*MLF). FPR1 has high affinity receptor for this ligand, FPR2 low-affinity receptor, while FPR3 does not bind *f*MLF. FPR1 and FPR2 have a similar distribution in a variety of tissues and cells involved in inflammation, including endothelial cells, platelets and immature dendritic cells, monocytes, neutrophils, macrophages, T lymphocytes, and epithelial cells [Migeotte et al., 2006; Ye et al., 2009], whereas FPR3 is expressed in monocytes and dendritic cells [Migeotte et al., 2005, 2006].

The involvement of FPR2 in the ROI makes this receptor an attractive target for treating a variety of pathologies, including rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, cardiovascular, and Alzheimer's diseases [Libby, 2002, 2015; Mantovani et al., 2008; Bozinovski et al., 2013]. There are only a few reported examples of FPR2-selective ligands [Schepetkin et al., 2014a].

Our research in the field of FPR ligands led to the identification of a large number of pyridazin-3(2*H*)-one derivatives that were mixed FPR1/FPR2 agonists (Fig. 1, general structure A) [Cilibrizzi et al., 2009, 2012; Cilibrizzi et al., 2013; Crocetti et al., 2013; Giovannoni et al., 2013; Vergelli et al., 2016]. Key requirements for activity were the presence of a methyl group at position 6 of the pyridazinone ring, a

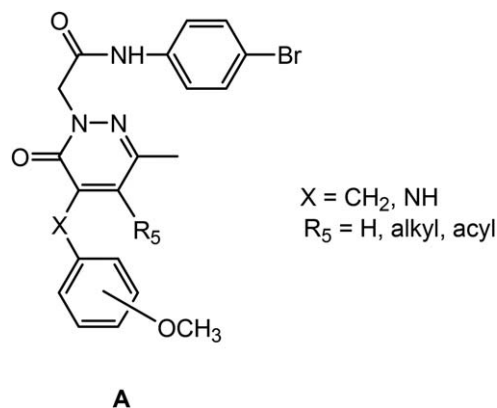


Fig. 1. FPR1/FPR2 mixed agonists.

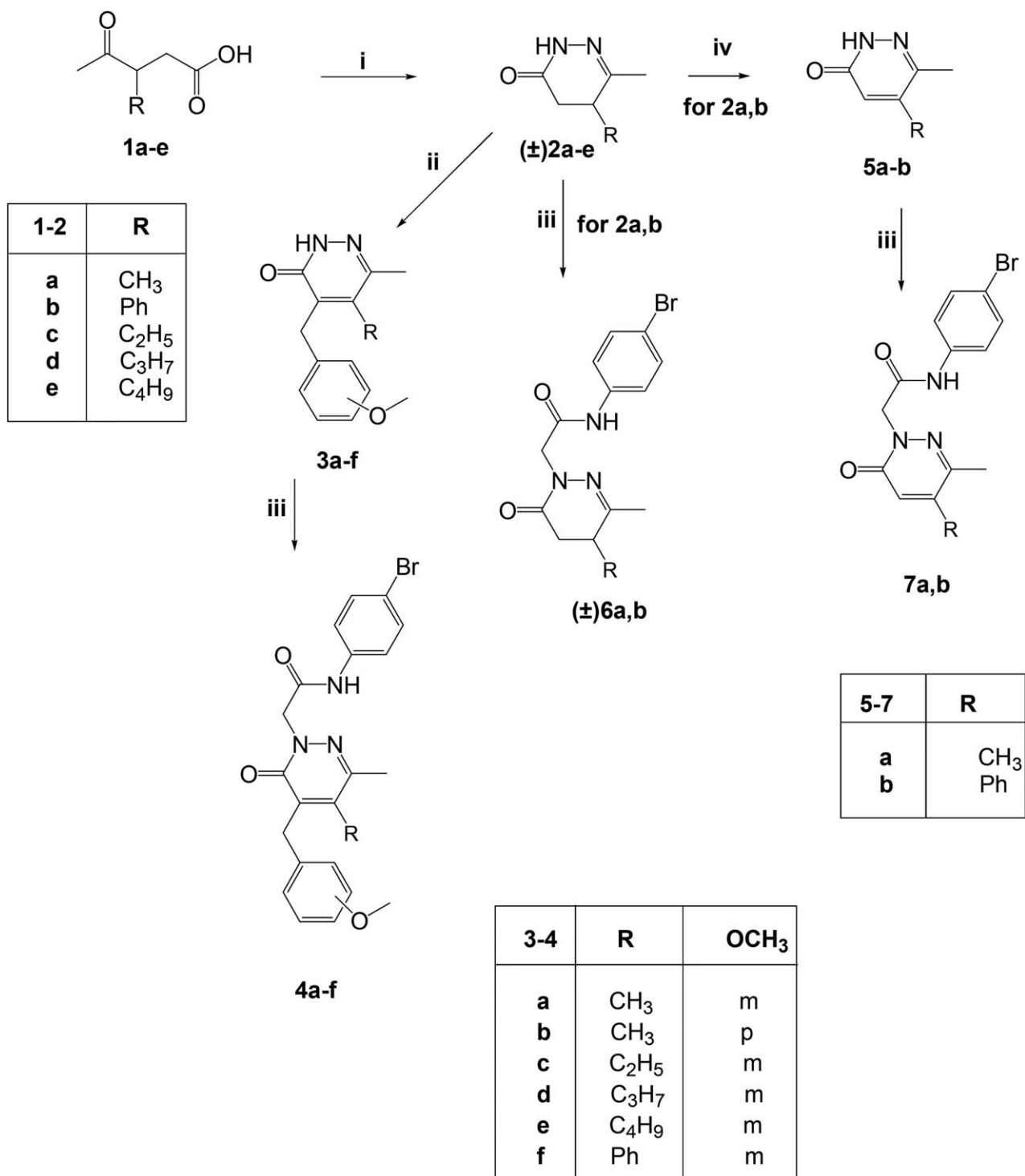
4-bromophenylacetamide moiety at *N*-2, and a benzyl/anilino group at position 4 of the scaffold. In the series of 4-anilino derivatives, we identified some compounds with good potency and with a moderate preference for FPR2 subtype [Vergelli et al., 2016]. In the present article, we further investigated 4-benzylpyridazinone derivatives as isosteres of the 4-anilino derivatives and examine their structure-activity relationships [Vergelli et al., 2016], as well as several derivatives lacking a benzyl fragment at position 4. We also synthesized and evaluated a series of 2-oxothiazolones by maintaining the 4-bromophenylacetamide side fragment.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Chemistry

The synthetic pathways followed to obtain the final compounds are shown in Figures 2 and 3, and the structures were confirmed by analytical and spectral data.

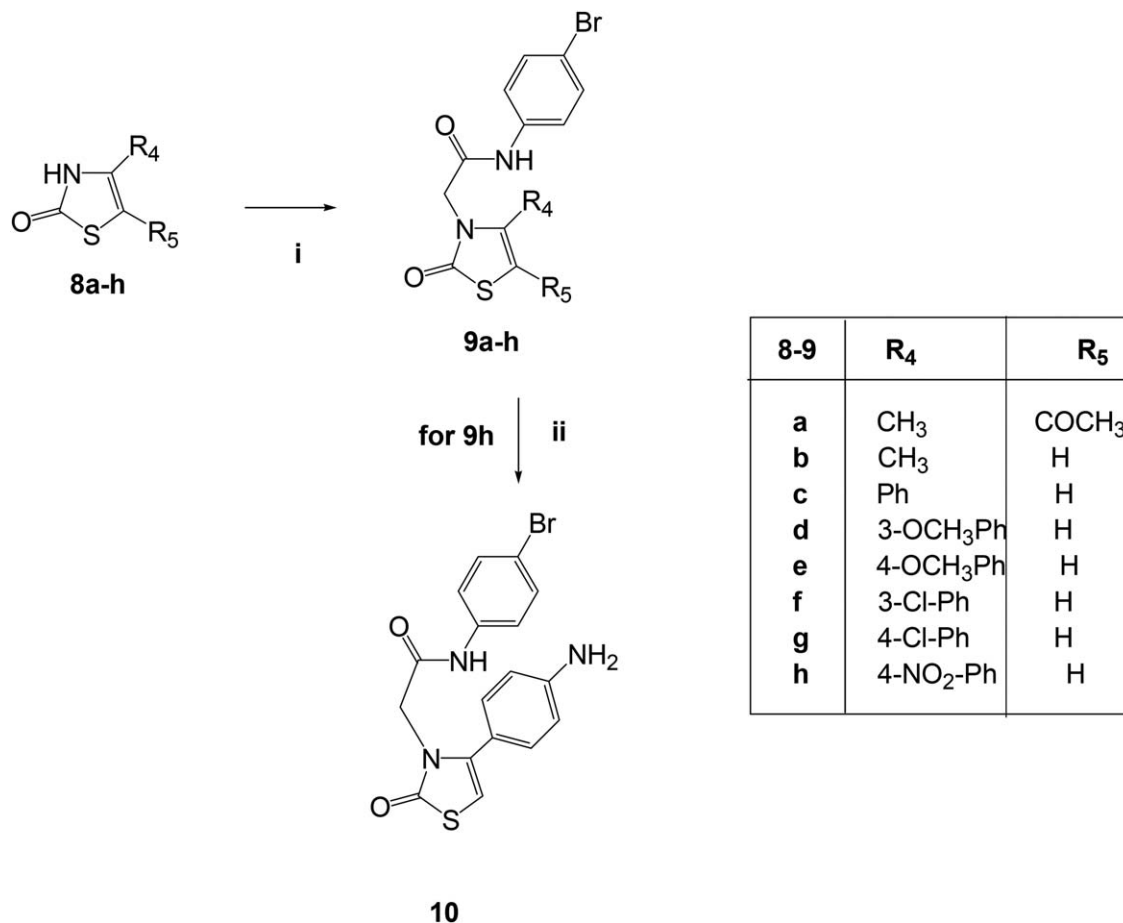
In Figure 2, synthesis of the 4-benzylpyridazinones **4a-f** and the 4-unsubstituted derivatives of type **6** and **7** is presented. Previously described oxoacids **1a-e** [Metz and Schwenker, 1980; Xu et al., 2005; Holloway et al., 2010] were reacted with hydrazine hydrate to obtain the corresponding 4,5-dihydropyridazinones ( $\pm$ )**2a-e** (compounds ( $\pm$ )**2a,b,d** [Pinna et al., 1988; Haider and Holzer, 2004; Xu et al., 2005]), which were converted into derivatives **3a-f** by treatment with the appropriate arylaldehyde in the presence of KOH. Alkylation of **3a-f** with commercially available *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-chloroacetamide in anhydrous CH<sub>3</sub>CN resulted in the final compounds **4a-f**. Compounds ( $\pm$ )**2a,b** [Pinna et al., 1988; Haider and Holzer, 2004] were also key intermediates for the synthesis of 4-unsubstituted derivatives **6** and **7** by direct alkylation with *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-chloroacetamide (compounds **6a,b**) or



**Fig. 2.** Synthesis of the final compounds **4a-f**, **(±)6a,b**, **7a,b**. Reagents and conditions: (i)  $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$ , EtOH, reflux, 3h; (ii) 3 or 4-methoxybenzaldehyde, KOH 5% (w/v) in anhydrous EtOH, reflux, 7–20 h; (iii) *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-chloroacetamide,  $K_2CO_3$ , anhydrous  $CH_3CN$ , reflux, 5–7 h; (iv)  $Br_2/AcOH$ , reflux, 8h.

by oxidation with  $Br_2$  and acetic acid (compounds **5a,b**) [Coates and McKillop, 1993; Haider and Holzer, 2004] and further alkylation (**7a,b**).

In Figure 3, synthesis of the final oxothiazolones **9a-h** and **10** is presented. The previously described compounds **8a-h** [Isomura et al., 1988; Pihlaja et al.,



**Fig. 3.** Synthesis of the final compounds **9a-h** and **10**. Reagents and conditions: (i) *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-chloroacetamide, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, anhydrous CH<sub>3</sub>CN, reflux, 5–7 h; (ii) 10% Pd/C, anhydrous EtOH, H<sub>2</sub>, Parr, 30 PSI, 2 h.

2002; Wang et al., 2005; Yarligan et al., 2005; Zhao et al., 2013] were alkylated as shown to obtain the desired **9a-h**. The final **9h** was then subject to catalytic reduction with Pd/C in a Parr instrument to obtain compound **10**.

### Experimentals

Reagents and starting materials were obtained from commercial sources. Extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. All reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using commercial plates pre-coated with Merck silica gel 60 F-254, and visualization was performed by UV fluorescence ( $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 254 \text{ nm}$ ) or by staining with iodine or potassium permanganate. Chromatographic separations were performed on a silica gel column using gravity chromatography (Kieselgel 40, 0.063–0.200 mm; Merck), flash chromatography (Kieselgel 40, 0.040–0.063 mm; Merck), or silica gel preparative TLC (Kieselgel 60 F<sub>254</sub>, 20 × 20 cm, 2 mm). Yields refer

to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds, unless otherwise stated. Compounds are named following IUPAC rules, as applied by Beilstein-Institut AutoNom 2000 (4.01.305) or CA Index Name. All melting points were determined on a microscope hot stage Büchi apparatus and are uncorrected. The identity and purity of intermediates and final compounds were determined through NMR analysis and TLC chromatography. <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and NOESY spectra were recorded with Avance 400 instruments (Bruker Biospin Version 002 with SGU). Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are reported in ppm to the nearest 0.01 ppm (for <sup>1</sup>H NMR) or 0.1 ppm (for <sup>13</sup>C NMR) using the solvent as an internal standard. Coupling constants (*J* values) of <sup>1</sup>H NMR are given in Hz and were calculated using “TopSpin 1.3” software and rounded to the nearest 0.1 Hz. Microanalyses were performed with a Perkin-Elmer 260 elemental analyzer for C, H, and N, and the results were within  $\pm 0.4\%$  of the theoretical values, unless otherwise stated.

### General Procedures for ( $\pm$ )2c and ( $\pm$ )2e

To a solution of appropriate acid **1c** and **1e** (1.52 mmol) [Holloway et al., 2010] in EtOH (5 mL), hydrazine hydrate (3.04 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 3 h. After cooling, the solvent was evaporated under vacuum and cold water (10 mL) was added. The suspension was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3  $\times$  15 mL), the organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to give the final compounds ( $\pm$ )2c and ( $\pm$ )2e.

### ( $\pm$ )5-Ethyl-6-Methyl-4,5-Dihydropyridazin-3(2H)-One, ( $\pm$ )2c

Yield = 26%; oil. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.94 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 1.50–1.65 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 2.00 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>C = N); 2.30–2.38 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 2.47–2.53 (m, 1H, CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>); 9.17 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O (140.18): C, 59.98; H, 8.63; N, 19.98; Found: C, 59.85; H, 8.65; N, 19.92.

### ( $\pm$ )5-Butyl-6-Methyl-4,5-Dihydropyridazin-3(2H)-One, ( $\pm$ )2e

Yield = 34%; mp = 63–67°C (Cyclohexane). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.91–0.95 (m, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>); 1.32–1.37 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); 1.44–1.50 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 1.87–1.89 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 2.07 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>C = N); 2.37–2.42 (m, 1H, CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>); 2.48–2.60 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 8.24 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O (168.24): C, 64.25; H, 9.59; N, 16.65; Found: C, 64.41; H, 9.58; N, 16.59.

### General Procedures for 3a-f

To a solution of the suitable intermediate ( $\pm$ )2a-e (( $\pm$ )2a,b and ( $\pm$ )2d [Pinna et al., 1988; Haider and Holzer, 2004; Xu et al., 2005]) (1.44 mmol) in 5–9 mL of KOH/absolute EtOH (5% w/v), 3- or 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (1.44–2.16 mmol) was added and the mixture was refluxed under stirring for 7–20 h. After cooling, the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, diluted with ice-cold water (5–10 mL), neutralized with N HCl and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3  $\times$  20 mL). Removal of the solvent resulted in crude compounds **3a,b,f**, which were purified by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:3 (for **3a,b**) and cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 (for **3f**) as eluents. Compounds **3c-e** were recovered as crude precipitate after dilution and neutralization. These final compounds were purified by crystallization from EtOH.

### 4-(3-methoxybenzyl)-5,6-Dimethylpyridazin-3(2H)-One, 3a

Yield = 58%; mp = 185–186°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.18 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.28 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.03 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.76 (d, 1H, Ar, J = 10.8 Hz); 6.81–6.83 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.20 (t, 1H, Ar, J = 8.0 Hz); 9.98 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (244.29): C, 68.83; H, 6.60; N, 11.47; Found: C, 69.01; H, 6.59; N, 11.50.

### 4-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5,6-Dimethylpyridazin-3(2H)-One, 3b

Yield = 44%; mp = 150–151°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.19 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.28 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.98 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.82 (d, 2H, Ar, J = 8.4 Hz); 7.21 (d, 2H, Ar, J = 8.4 Hz); 10.33 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (244.29): C, 68.83; H, 6.60; N, 11.47; Found: C, 68.99; H, 6.59; N, 11.49.

### 5-Ethyl-4-(3-methoxybenzyl)-6-Methylpyridazin-3(2H)-One, 3c

Yield = 44%; mp = 168–170°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.08 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 7.6 Hz); 2.37 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.62 (q, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 7.6 Hz); 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.03 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph); 6.76 (m, 1H, Ar); 6.82 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.20 (m, 1H, Ar). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (258.32): C, 69.74; H, 7.02; N, 10.84; Found: C, 69.91; H, 7.01; N, 10.87.

### 4-(3-methoxybenzyl)-6-Methyl-5-Propylpyridazin-3(2H)-One, 3d

Yield = 23%; mp = 134–137°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.00 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, J = 7.6 Hz); 1.38–1.44 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 2.33 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.49–2.54 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.03 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph); 6.75 (m, 1H, Ar); 6.82–6.85 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.19 (t, 1H, Ar, J = 7.2 Hz). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (272.34): C, 70.56; H, 7.40; N, 10.29; Found: C, 70.39; H, 7.41; N, 10.23.

### 5-Butyl-4-(3-methoxybenzyl)-6-Methylpyridazin-3(2H)-One, 3e

Yield = 22%; mp = 144–146°C (EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O 1:1). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.95 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 1.32–1.46 (m, 4H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 2.35 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.52–2.57 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.02 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph); 6.76 (m, 1H, Ar); 6.82 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.19 (t, 1H, Ar, J = 7.6 Hz). Anal.

Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (286.37): C, 71.30; H, 7.74; N, 9.78; Found: C, 71.49; H, 7.75; N, 9.81.

#### 4-(3-methoxybenzyl)-6-Methyl-5-Phenylpyridazin-3(2H)-One, 3f

Yield = 32%; oil. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.14 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.73 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.80 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.42 (s, 1H, Ar); 6.53 (d, 1H, Ar, *J* = 10.8 Hz); 6.71 (dd, 1H, Ar, *J* = 2.4 Hz, *J* = 5.6 Hz); 7.02–7.17 (m, 3H, Ar); 7.41–7.51 (m, 3H, Ar). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (306.36): C, 74.49; H, 5.92; N, 9.14; Found: C, 74.68; H, 5.91; N, 9.16.

#### General Procedures for 4a-f

To a mixture of the appropriate intermediate **3a-f** (0.40 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.80–1.20 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (5–10 mL), *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-chloroacetamide (0.40–0.72 mmol) was added and the suspension was refluxed under stirring for 5–7 h. After cooling, the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, ice cold water was (5–10 mL) added and then further stirred for 1 h. The precipitate was recovered by suction and purified by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:1 (compounds **4a,b,e**), cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:2 (compounds **4c,d**) and cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 for **4f** as eluents.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[5-(3-methoxybenzyl)-3,4-dimethyl-6-oxopyridazin-1(6H)-yl]Acetamide, 4a

Yield = 48%; mp = 123–124°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.23 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.34 (s, 3H, C = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.06 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ar); 4.94 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>); 6.76 (dd, 1H, Ar, *J* = 6.4 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz); 6.79–6.82 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.19 (t, 1H, Ar, *J* = 8.0 Hz); 7.30–7.35 (m, 4H, Ar); 9.31 (exch br s, 1H, NH). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 16.0 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 20.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 32.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 55.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 57.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 111.3 (CH); 114.7 (CH); 116.3 (C); 120.7 (CH); 121.1 (2 CH); 129.5 (CH); 131.5 (2CH); 137.1 (C); 137.9 (C); 139.4 (C); 140.7 (C); 146.6 (C); 159.8 (C); 161.2 (C); 165.6 (C). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (456.33): C, 57.90; H, 4.86; N, 9.21; Found: C, 57.74; H, 4.85; N, 9.24.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[5-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,4-dimethyl-6-oxopyridazin-1(6H)-yl]Acetamide, 4b

Yield = 58%; mp = 177–178°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.24 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.33 (s, 3H, C = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.78 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.02 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ar); 4.94 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>); 6.80 (d, 2H, Ar, *J* = 8.4 Hz); 7.16 (d, 2H, Ar, *J* = 8.4 Hz); 7.30–7.38 (m, 4H, Ar); 9.26 (exch br s, 1H, NH). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ

16.0 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 20.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 31.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 55.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 58.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 114.1 (2 CH); 116.4 (C); 121.2 (2CH); 129.4 (2 CH); 129.6 (C); 131.5 (2 CH); 137.0 (C); 138.5 (C); 140.3 (C); 146.8 (C); 158.3 (C); 161.2 (C); 165.6 (C). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (456.33): C, 57.90; H, 4.86; N, 9.21; Found: C, 57.69; H, 4.85; N, 9.18.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[4-ethyl-5-(3-methoxybenzyl)-3-methyl-6-oxopyridazin-1(6H)-yl]Acetamide, 4c

Yield = 39%; mp = 86–88°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.10 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, *J* = 7.6 Hz); 2.39 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.63 (q, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, *J* = 7.6 Hz); 3.75 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.05 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ar); 4.93 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.77 (m, 3H, Ar); 7.18 (t, 1H, Ar, *J* = 8.8 Hz); 7.33–7.38 (m, 4H, Ar); 9.31 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>24</sub>BrN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (470.36): C, 58.73; H, 5.14; N, 8.93; Found: C, 58.89; H, 5.13; N, 8.90.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[5-(3-methoxybenzyl)-3-methyl-6-oxo-4-propylpyridazin-1(6H)-yl]Acetamide, 4d

Yield = 30%; mp = 81–83°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.04 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, *J* = 7.2 Hz); 1.42–1.49 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 2.38 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.54–2.58 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 4.03 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ar); 4.88 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.74–6.78 (m, 3H, Ar); 7.17 (t, 1H, Ar, *J* = 7.6 Hz); 7.25 (m, 4H, Ar); 9.50 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>26</sub>BrN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (484.39): C, 59.51; H, 5.41; N, 8.67; Found: C, 59.67; H, 5.40; N, 8.64.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[4-butyl-5-(3-methoxybenzyl)-3-methyl-6-oxopyridazin-1(6H)-yl]Acetamide, 4e

Yield = 57%; mp = 75–77°C (Cyclohexane). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.93 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, *J* = 7.2 Hz); 1.28–1.45 (m, 4H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 2.38 (s, 3H, N = CCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.54–2.58 (m, 2H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); 3.73 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.99 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ar); 4.88 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.75–6.78 (m, 3H, Ar); 7.17 (t, 1H, Ar, *J* = 7.6 Hz); 7.25–7.27 (m, 4H, Ar); 9.53 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>28</sub>BrN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (498.41): C, 60.24; H, 5.66; N, 8.43; Found: C, 60.08; H, 5.66; N, 8.46.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[5-(3-methoxybenzyl)-3-methyl-6-oxo-4-phenylpyridazin-1(6H)-yl]Acetamide, 4f

Yield = 24%; oil. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.09 (s, 3H, CCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.65 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.87 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ar); 5.00 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>); 6.38 (s, 1H, Ar); 6.64

(d, 1H, Ar,  $J = 8.8$  Hz); 7.02–7.06 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.19 (d, 1H, Ar,  $J = 7.6$  Hz); 7.42 (m, 8H, Ar); 9.22 (exch br s, 1H, NH).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  21.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 31.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 55.2 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 58.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 111.4 (CH); 112.1 (CH); 114.7 (CH); 115.3 (CH); 116.4 (C); 120.9 (CH); 121.1 (CH); 125.4 (C); 127.5 (CH); 128.0 (CH); 128.8 (CH); 129.0 (CH); 129.3 (CH); 129.8 (CH); 131.5 (CH); 134.7 (C); 137.0 (C); 138.5 (C); 139.7 (C); 145.2 (C); 145.8 (C); 161.2 (C); 165.5 (C). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$  (518.40): C, 62.56; H, 4.67; N, 8.11; Found: C, 62.74; H, 4.68; N, 8.13.

#### General Procedures for ( $\pm$ )**6a,b** and **7a,b**

Compounds ( $\pm$ )**6a,b** and **7a,b** were obtained starting from appropriate substrates ( $\pm$ )**2a,b** [Pinna et al., 1988; Haider and Holzer, 2004] and **5a,b** [Coates and McKillop, 1993; Haider and Holzer, 2004] following the same procedure described for **4a-f**. The final compounds were purified by column chromatography using cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:1 as eluent.

#### ( $\pm$ )*N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[3,4-dimethyl-6-oxo-5,6-dihydropyridazin-1(4*H*)-yl]Acetamide, ( $\pm$ )**6a**

Yield = 36%; mp = 84–85°C (EtOH).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.22 (d, 3H,  $\text{CHCH}_3$ ,  $J = 6.8$  Hz); 2.08 (s, 3H, N =  $\text{CCH}_3$ ); 2.33–2.40 (m, 1H,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}$ ); 2.64–2.70 (m, 2H,  $\text{CHCH}_2$ ); 4.49 (d, 1H, NCH-*H*,  $J = 15.6$  Hz); 4.58 (d, 1H, NCH-*H*,  $J = 15.6$  Hz); 7.30–7.40 (m, 4H, Ar); 8.19 (exch br s, 1H, NH).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  15.7 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 21.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 31.9 (CH); 34.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 53.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 116.8 (C); 121.4 (2 CH); 131.8 (2 CH); 136.8 (C); 158.6 (C); 166.3 (C); 166.5 (C). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_2$  (338.20): C, 49.72; H, 4.77; N, 12.42; Found: C, 49.59; H, 4.75; N, 12.47.

#### ( $\pm$ )*N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[3-methyl-6-oxo-4-phenyl-5,6-dihydropyridazin-1(4*H*)-yl]Acetamide, ( $\pm$ )**6b**

Yield = 62%; oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.06 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 2.82 (dd, 1H,  $\text{CHCH-H}$ ,  $J = 4.8$  Hz,  $J = 11.6$  Hz); 2.96 (dd, 1H,  $\text{CHCH-H}$ ,  $J = 7.6$  Hz,  $J = 9.2$  Hz); 3.84 (dd, 1H,  $\text{CH-Ph}$ ,  $J = 5.2$  Hz,  $J = 2.0$  Hz); 4.46 (d, 1H, NCH-*H*,  $J = 15.6$  Hz); 4.72 (d, 1H, NCH-*H*,  $J = 15.6$  Hz); 7.17–7.19 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.28–7.34 (m, 3H, Ar); 7.42 (d, 2H, Ar,  $J = 8.8$  Hz) 7.90 (exch br s, 1H, NH).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  22.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 34.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 43.5 (CH); 53.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 116.9 (C); 121.4 (CH); 127.2 (2 CH); 128.1 (CH); 129.2 (CH); 129.5 (2 CH); 131.8 (2 CH); 136.6 (C); 137.1 (C); 155.9 (C); 165.8 (C); 166.4 (C). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_2$  (400.27): C, 57.01; H, 4.53; N, 10.50; Found: C, 57.17; H, 4.52; N, 10.47.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[3,4-dimethyl-6-oxopyridazin-1(6*H*)-yl]Acetamide, **7a**

Yield = 81%; mp = 205–206°C (EtOH).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.23 (s, 3H, N =  $\text{CCH}_3$ ); 2.33 (s, 3H, = $\text{CCH}_3$ ); 4.92 (s, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ); 6.81 (s, 1H, Ar); 7.39–7.44 (m, 4H, Ar); 9.11 (exch br s, 1H, NH).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  19.0 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 19.2 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 57.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 116.0 (C); 121.0 (2CH); 127.4 (CH); 132.0 (2CH); 137.0 (C); 144.8 (C); 161.1 (C); 165.4 (C). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_2$  (336.18): C, 50.02; H, 4.20; N, 12.50; Found: C, 50.16; H, 4.19; N, 12.53.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[3-methyl-6-oxo-4-phenylpyridazin-1(6*H*)-yl]Acetamide, **7b**

Yield = 64%; mp = 199–200°C (EtOH).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.30 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 5.01 (s, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ); 6.91 (s, 1H, Ar); 7.40–7.42 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.43–7.48 (m, 4H, Ar); 7.49–7.5 (m, 3H, Ar); 9.22 (exch br s, 1H, NH).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  20.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); 58.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); 116.9 (C); 121.4 (CH); 127.9 (CH); 128.0 (2CH); 128.9 (2CH); 129.4 (2CH); 131.8 (2CH); 135.5 (C); 137.0 (C); 145.5 (C); 148.3 (C); 161.0 (C); 165.2 (C). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_2$  (398.25): C, 57.30; H, 4.05; N, 10.55; Found: C, 57.43; H, 4.06; N, 10.58.

#### General Procedures for **9a-h**

Compounds **9a-h** were obtained starting from appropriate substrate of type **8** [Isomura et al., 1988; Pihlaja et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2005; Yarligan et al., 2005; Zhao et al., 2013] following the same procedure described for **4a-f**. The final compounds were purified by column chromatography using cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:1 (for **9a,f,g**), cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:2 (for **9b**), cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 (for **9d**), and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  98:2 (**9c,e**) as eluents.

#### 2-(5-acetyl-4-methyl-2-oxo-thiazol-3-yl)-*N*-(4-bromophenyl)Acetamide, **9a**

Yield = 19%; mp = 228–230°C (EtOH).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.39 (s, 3H,  $\text{COCH}_3$ ); 2.65 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 4.55 (s, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$ ); 7.34–7.44 (m, 4H, Ar); 8.19 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$  (369.23): C, 45.54; H, 3.55; N, 7.59; Found: C, 45.65; H, 3.54; N, 7.60.

#### *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(4-methyl-2-oxo-thiazol-3-yl)Acetamide, **9b**

Yield = 35%; mp = 204–205°C (EtOH).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.40 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 4.45 (s, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$ ); 5.85 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 7.36–7.43 (m, 4H, Ar); 8.43 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for



C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>BrN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S (327.20): C, 44.05; H, 3.39; N, 8.56; Found: C, 44.17; H, 3.39; N, 8.54.

**N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyl-thiazol-3-yl)Acetamide, 9c**

Yield = 18%; mp = 181–183°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.41 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.14 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 7.32 (s, 4H, Ar); 7.45 (s, 5H, Ar); 8.45 (exch br s, 1H, NH). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 48.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 99.4 (CH); 117.1 (C); 121.3 (CH); 121.4 (CH); 129.9 (CH); 130.3 (CH); 130.8 (C); 131.8 (CH); 136.6 (C); 138.3 (C); 165.1 (2 CO). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>13</sub>BrN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S (389.27): C, 52.45; H, 3.37; N, 7.20; Found: C, 52.29; H, 3.36; N, 7.22.

**N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxothiazol-3-yl]-Acetamide, 9d**

Yield = 25%; mp = 162–165°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.83 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.39 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.15 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 7.01 (s, 3H, Ar); 7.42 (s, 5H, Ar); 8.63 (exch br s, 1H, NH). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 48.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 55.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 99.3 (CH); 114.3 (CH); 116.0 (CH); 116.9 (CH); 121.2 (CH); 121.4 (CH); 130.2 (CH); 131.5 (C); 131.7 (CH); 136.7 (C); 138.3 (C); 159.9 (C); 165.2 (CO); 174.2 (CO). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>BrN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S (419.29): C, 51.56; H, 3.61; N, 6.68; Found: C, 51.43; H, 3.60; N, 6.72.

**N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxothiazol-3-yl]Acetamide, 9e**

Yield = 15%; mp = 210–213°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.84 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.37 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.07 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 6.96 (d, 2H, Ar, J = 8.8 Hz); 7.38 (m, 6H, Ar); 8.79 (exch br s, 1H, NH). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 48.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 55.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>); 100.1 (CH); 114.4 (CH); 115.8 (CH); 117.1 (CH); 121.7 (CH); 121.3 (CH); 129.8 (CH); 131.2 (C); 132.1 (CH); 135.9 (C); 138.4 (C); 160.1 (C); 164.2 (CO); 173. (CO). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>BrN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S (419.29): C, 51.56; H, 3.61; N, 6.68; Found: C, 51.61; H, 3.61; N, 6.65.

**N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-oxothiazol-3-yl]Acetamide, 9f**

Yield = 16%; mp = 203–204°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.37 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.18 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 7.36–7.46 (m, 8H, Ar); 8.59 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>BrClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S (423.71): C, 48.19; H, 2.85; N, 6.61; Found: C, 48.35; H, 2.84; N, 6.62.

**N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-oxothiazol-3-yl]Acetamide, 9g**

Yield = 18%; mp = 230–232°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.36 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.14 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 7.37–7.45 (m, 8H, Ar); 8.73 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>BrClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S (423.71): C, 48.19; H, 2.85; N, 6.61; Found: C, 48.03; H, 2.85; N, 6.63.

**N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[4-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-oxothiazol-3-yl]Acetamide, 9h**

Yield = 21%; mp = 162–164°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.38 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 6.30 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 7.41 (s, 4H, Ar); 7.72 (d, 2H, Ar, J = 8.8 Hz); 8.83 (d, 2H, Ar, J = 8.8); 8.68 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>BrN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S (434.26): C, 47.02; H, 2.79; N, 9.68; Found: C, 47.16; H, 2.78; N, 9.71.

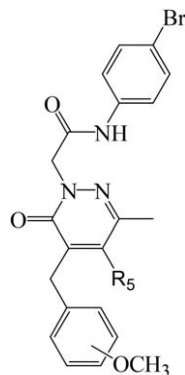
**2-[4-(4-Aminophenyl)-2-Oxothiazol-3-Yl]-N-(4-bromophenyl)Acetamide, 10**

Compound **9h** (0.11 mmol) was subject to catalytic reduction with 10% Pd/C (0.05 mmol) in EtOH (20 mL) for 2 h in a Parr instrument (30 PSI). The catalyst was filtered off, and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum, affording the final compound, which was purified by column chromatography using cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:1 as eluent. Yield = 27%; mp = 188–189°C (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.32 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CO); 5.41 (exch br s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>); 6.21 (s, 1H, H5-thiazole); 6.53 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.01 (m, 2H, Ar); 7.45 (s, 4H, Ar); 10.28 (exch br s, 1H, NH). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S (404.28): C, 50.50; H, 3.49; N, 10.39; Found: C, 50.61; H, 3.48; N, 10.37.

**Cell Culture**

Human promyelocytic leukemia HL60 cells stably transfected with FPR1 (FPR1-HL60), FPR2 (FPR2-HL60), or FPR3 (FPR3-HL60) were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 10 mM HEPES, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin, and G418 (1 mg/mL), as previously described [Giovannoni et al., 2013]. Rat basophilic leukemia (RBL-2H3) cells transfected with mouse Fpr1 (Fpr1-RBL) or mouse Fpr2 (Fpr2-RBL) were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 20% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS), 10 mM HEPES, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin, and G418 (250 μg/ml). Wild-type HL60 and RBL-2H3 cells were cultured under the same conditions, but without G418.

**TABLE 1. Activity of 4-Benzyl-5-Substituted Pyridazinones 4a-f in Human Neutrophils and FPR-Transfected HL60 Cell**



**4a-f**

Compd	R <sub>5</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	Ca <sup>2+</sup> flux			
			Human neutrophils	FPR1-HL60	FPR2-HL60	FPR3-HL60
			EC <sub>50</sub> (μM) and efficacy (%) <sup>a</sup>			
<b>4a</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	m	0.006 ± 0.002 (150)	0.019 ± 0.005 (85)	0.043 ± 0.016 (80)	0.040 ± 0.011 (165)
<b>4b</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	p	0.27 ± 0.025 (140)	0.9 ± 0.033 (60)	0.013 ± 0.003 (95)	0.13 ± 0.032 (100)
<b>4c</b>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	m	1.2 ± 0.3 (100)	3.2 ± 0.6 (120)	1.9 ± 0.41 (100)	4.1 ± 1.7 (100)
<b>4d</b>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	m	3.2 ± 1.2 (70)	2.2 ± 0.5 (115)	4.6 ± 1.3 (90)	3.4 ± 0.76 (65)
<b>4e</b>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	m	2.7 ± 0.7 (25)	N.A. <sup>b</sup>	15.7 ± 4.2 (90)	N.A.
<b>4f</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	m	5.4 ± 0.26 (100)	2.2 ± 0.62 (160)	N.A.	N.A.

<sup>a</sup>EC<sub>50</sub> values represent the average of means from three independent experiments and were determined by nonlinear regression analysis of the concentration-response curves (5–6 points) generated using GraphPad Prism 5 with 95% confidential interval ( $P < 0.05$ ). Efficacy is expressed as % of the response induced by 5 nM fMLF (FPR1), 5 nM WKYMVM (FPR2), or 10 nM WKYMVM (FPR3).

<sup>b</sup>N.A., no activity (no response was observed during the first 2 min after addition of compounds under investigation) considering the limits of efficacy > 20% and EC<sub>50</sub> < 50 μM.

### Isolation of Human Neutrophils

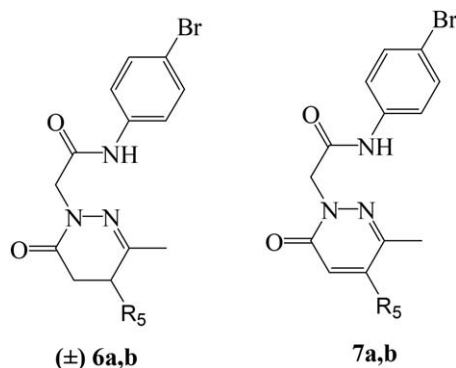
Blood was collected from healthy donors in accordance with a protocol approved by the Institutional Review Board at Montana State University. Neutrophils were purified from the blood using dextran sedimentation, followed by Histopaque 1077 gradient separation and hypotonic lysis of red blood cells, as previously described [Schepetkin et al., 2014b]. Isolated neutrophils were washed twice and resuspended in HBSS without Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup> (HBSS<sup>-</sup>). Neutrophil preparations were routinely > 95% pure, as determined by light microscopy, and greater than 98% viable, as determined by trypan blue exclusion.

### Isolation of Murine Neutrophils

Murine bone marrow neutrophils were isolated from bone marrow leukocyte preparations, as described previously [Schepetkin et al., 2014a].

Briefly, bone marrow leukocytes were flushed from tibias and femurs of BALB/c mice with HBSS, filtered through a 70 μm nylon cell strainer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ) to remove cell clumps and bone particles, and resuspended in HBSS at 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml. Bone marrow leukocytes were resuspended in 3 ml of 45% Percoll solution and layered on top of a Percoll gradient consisting of 2 ml each of 50, 55, 62, and 81% Percoll solutions in a conical 15-ml polypropylene tube. The gradient was centrifuged at 1600g for 30 min at 10°C, and the cell band located between the 61 and 81% Percoll layers was collected. The cells were washed, layered on top of 3 ml of Histopaque 1119, and centrifuged at 1600g for 30 min at 10°C to remove contaminating red blood cells. The purified neutrophils were collected, washed, and resuspended in HBSS. All animal use was conducted in accordance with a protocol approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at Montana State University.

TABLE 2. Activity of C-5 Substituted Pyridazinones ( $\pm$ )-6a-b and 7a-b in Human Neutrophils and FPR-Transfected HL60 Cells



Compd	R <sub>5</sub>	Ca <sup>2+</sup> flux			
		Human neutrophils	FPR1-HL60	FPR2-HL60	FPR3-HL60
		EC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu$ M) and efficacy (%) <sup>a</sup>			
<b>(<math>\pm</math>)-6a</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	13.0 $\pm$ 1.8 (115)	13.0 $\pm$ 4.6 (60)	2.6 $\pm$ 0.89 (120)	11.8 $\pm$ 3.0 (150)
<b>(<math>\pm</math>)-6b</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	1.4 $\pm$ 0.38 (75)	4.1 $\pm$ 1.6 (90)	0.63 $\pm$ 0.17 (110)	0.49 $\pm$ 0.14 (120)
<b>7a</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	2.0 $\pm$ 0.29 (130)	5.7 $\pm$ 2.1 (110)	0.51 $\pm$ 0.19 (90)	N.A. <sup>b</sup>
<b>7b</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	0.20 $\pm$ 0.056 (110)	N.A.	0.15 $\pm$ 0.052 (115)	0.97 $\pm$ 0.23 (95)

<sup>a</sup>EC<sub>50</sub> values represent the average of means from three independent experiments and were determined by nonlinear regression analysis of the concentration-response curves (5–6 points) generated using GraphPad Prism 5 with 95% confidential interval ( $P < 0.05$ ). Efficacy is expressed as % of the response induced by 5 nM fMLF (FPR1-HL60), 5 nM WKYMVM (FPR2-HL60), or 10 nM WKYMVM (FPR3-HL60).

<sup>b</sup>N.A., no activity (no response was observed during first 2 min after addition of compounds under investigation) considering the limits of efficacy  $> 20\%$  and EC<sub>50</sub>  $< 50 \mu$ M.

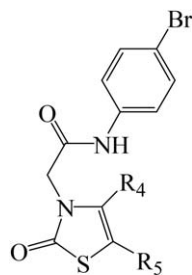
### Ca<sup>2+</sup> Mobilization Assay

Changes in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> were measured with a FlexStation II scanning fluorometer using a FLIPR 3 calcium assay kit (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA) for human and murine neutrophils, as well as HL60 and RBL cells, as described previously [Schepetkin et al., 2013]. All active compounds were evaluated in wild-type HL60 and RBL cells to verify that the agonists are inactive in non-transfected cells. Neutrophils or HL60 and RBL cells, suspended in HBSS<sup>-</sup> containing 10 mM HEPES, were loaded with Fluo-4 AM dye (Invitrogen; 1.25  $\mu$ g/mL final concentration) and incubated for 30 min in the dark at 37°C. After dye loading, the cells were washed with HBSS<sup>-</sup> containing 10 mM HEPES, resuspended in HBSS containing 10 mM HEPES and Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup> (HBSS<sup>+</sup>), and aliquotted into the wells of a flat-bottomed, half-area-well black microtiter plates ( $2 \times 10^5$  cells/well). The compound of interest was added from a source plate containing dilutions of test compounds in HBSS<sup>+</sup>, and changes in fluorescence were monitored ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 485$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 538$  nm) every 5 s for 240 s at room

temperature after automated addition of compounds. Maximum change in fluorescence, expressed in arbitrary units over baseline, was used to determine agonist response. Responses were normalized to the response induced by 5 nM fMLF (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) for FPR1 HL60 cells and human neutrophils, 5 nM WKYMVM (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA) for FPR2 HL60 cells, 10 nM WKYMVM (Tocris Bioscience) for FPR3-HL60 cells, and 10 nM WKYMVM for mouse neutrophils, mFpr1-RBL, and mFpr2-RBL cells, which were assigned a value of 100%. Curve fitting (5–6 points) and calculation of median effective concentration values (EC<sub>50</sub> values) were performed using nonlinear regression analysis of the concentration-response curves generated using Prism 5 (GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA).

### Cell Migration Assay

Neutrophils were suspended in HBSS<sup>+</sup> containing 2% (v/v) FBS ( $2 \times 10^6$  cells/mL), and cell migration was analyzed in 96-well ChemoTx chemotaxis chambers (Neuroprobe, Gaithersburg, MD), as previously described [Schepetkin et al., 2014b]. Briefly,

**TABLE 3. Activity of 9a-h, 10 in Human Neutrophils and FPR-Transfected HL60 Cells**

**9a-h, 10**

Compd	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	Ca <sup>2+</sup> flux			
			Human neutrophils	FPR1-HL60	FPR2-HL60	FPR3-HL60
			EC <sub>50</sub> (μM) and efficacy (%) <sup>a</sup>			
<b>9a</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	COCH <sub>3</sub>	12.2 ± 2.5 (55)	8.9 ± 1.9 (75)	5.8 ± 1.4 (60)	N.A. <sup>b</sup>
<b>9b</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	10.7 ± 2.3 (55)	12.4 ± 2.6 (70)	4.1 ± 1.1 (80)	27.8 ± 3.2 (85)
<b>9c</b>	Ph	H	6.0 ± 1.5 (95)	1.8 ± 0.6 (100)	2.1 ± 0.6 (95)	19.7 ± 2.4 (135)
<b>9d</b>	3-OCH <sub>3</sub> Ph	H	1.3 ± 0.3 (125)	0.28 ± 0.08 (90)	0.23 ± 0.04 (120)	5.1 ± 1.7 (100)
<b>9e</b>	4-OCH <sub>3</sub> Ph	H	7.4 ± 2.3 (110)	2.6 ± 0.6 (110)	1.8 ± 0.16 (100)	36.1 ± 3.3 (85)
<b>9f</b>	3-ClPh	H	11.1 ± 2.8 (140)	6.0 ± 1.7 (75)	3.0 ± 0.7 (110)	32.2 ± 3.6 (75)
<b>9g</b>	4-ClPh	H	12.2 ± 3.1 (125)	2.8 ± 0.7 (75)	2.4 ± 0.5 (75)	N.A.
<b>9h</b>	4-NO <sub>2</sub> Ph	H	1.5 ± 0.4 (95)	9.1 ± 1.4 (60)	N.A.	N.A.
<b>10</b>	4-NH <sub>2</sub> Ph	H	36.1 ± 3.9 (65)	34.9 ± 4.2 (80)	14.7 ± 3.7 (65)	N.A.

<sup>a</sup>EC<sub>50</sub> values represent the average of means from three independent experiments and were determined by nonlinear regression analysis of the concentration-response curves (5–6 points) generated using GraphPad Prism 5 with 95% confidential interval ( $P < 0.05$ ). Efficacy is expressed as % of the response induced by 5 nM fMLF (FPR1-HL60), 5 nM WKYMVM (FPR2-HL60), or 10 nM WKYMVM (FPR3-HL60).

<sup>b</sup>N.A., no activity (no response was observed during first 2 min after addition of compounds under investigation) considering the limits of efficacy > 20% and EC<sub>50</sub> < 50 μM.

**TABLE 4. Chemoattractant Activity of Selected Pyridazinones in Human Neutrophils**

Compd	EC <sub>50</sub> (μM) <sup>a</sup>
<b>4a</b>	0.27 ± 0.06
<b>4b</b>	0.51 ± 0.11
<b>7b</b>	2.1 ± 0.53

<sup>a</sup>The data are presented as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments with cells from different donors, in which median effective concentration values (EC<sub>50</sub>) were determined by nonlinear regression analysis of the concentration-response curves (5–6 points) generated using GraphPad Prism 5 with 95% confidential interval ( $P < 0.05$ ).

lower wells were loaded with 30 μL of HBSS<sup>+</sup> containing 2% (v/v) FBS and the indicated concentrations of test compound, DMSO (negative control), or 1 nM fMLF as a positive control. Neutrophils were added to the upper wells and allowed to migrate through the 5.0 μm pore polycarbonate membrane filter for 60 min at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The number of migrated cells was determined by measuring ATP in lysates of transmigrated cells using a luminescence-

based assay (CellTiter-Glo; Promega, Madison, WI), and luminescence measurements were converted to absolute cell numbers by comparison of the values with standard curves obtained with known numbers of neutrophils. The results are expressed as percentage of negative control and were calculated as follows: (number of cells migrating in response to test compounds/spontaneous migration in response to control medium) × 100. EC<sub>50</sub> values were determined by nonlinear regression analysis of the concentration-response curves generated using Prism 5 software.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The newly synthesized compounds were evaluated for their ability to induce intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> flux in human neutrophils and HL60 cells transfected with FPR1, FPR2, and FPR3 (Tables 1–3). Compounds were also evaluated in mouse neutrophils and RBL-2H3 cells transfected with mouse FPR1 and FPR2. To verify receptor specificity, these compounds were also evaluated, as applicable, in wild-type non-transfected HL60 and RBL cells and were found to be inactive.

**TABLE 5. Activity of Selected Pyridazinones in Mouse Neutrophils and Mouse Fpr-Transfected RBL Cells**

Compd	Ca <sup>2+</sup> flux		
	Mouse neutrophils	mFpr1-RBL	mFpr2-RBL
	EC <sub>50</sub> (μM) and efficacy (%) <sup>a</sup>		
<b>4a</b>	N.A. <sup>b</sup>	N.A.	N.A.
<b>4b</b>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>4f</b>	24.3 ± 4.8 (95)	N.A.	28.8 ± 5.2 (180)
<b>(±)-6a</b>	N.A.	25.1 ± 4.5 (70)	N.A.
<b>(±)-6b</b>	14.2 ± 3.4 (160)	2.3 ± 0.7 (60)	3.5 ± 1.1 (220)
<b>7a</b>	21.7 ± 5.2 (70)	N.A.	N.A.
<b>7b</b>	15.7 ± 4.1 (75)	N.A.	N.A.

<sup>a</sup>EC<sub>50</sub> values represent the average of means from three independent experiments and were determined by nonlinear regression analysis of the concentration-response curves (5–6 points) generated using GraphPad Prism 5 with 95% confidential interval ( $P < 0.05$ ). Efficacy is expressed as % of the response induced by 10 nM WKYMVm.

<sup>b</sup>N.A., no activity (no response was observed during first 2 min after addition of the compounds under investigation).

In the 4-benzylpyridazinone series (Table 1), the introduction of a methyl at C-5 was associated with high FPR agonist activity (compounds **4a,b**) leading to some of the most potent mixed agonists. For example, **4a** activated all three FPR subtypes with good potency (FPR1 EC<sub>50</sub> = 19 nM, FPR2 EC<sub>50</sub> = 43 nM, FPR3 EC<sub>50</sub> = 40 nM). Although **4b** was an FPR1 and FPR3 agonist with submicromolar activity (EC<sub>50</sub> = 0.9 and 0.13 μM, respectively), it exhibited a preference for FPR2 (EC<sub>50</sub> = 13 nM). These results are consistent with our previous studies [Cilibrizzi et al., 2009], which showed that when OCH<sub>3</sub> was shifted from the *meta* to the *para* position of the benzyl at C-4, the selectivity of a given ligand shifted from mixed FPR1/FPR2 to FPR2-specific.

Elongation of the aliphatic chain (compounds **4c-e**) was detrimental for activity and led to mixed agonists with EC<sub>50</sub> values in the micromolar range, with the exception of the 3-butyl derivative **4e**, which was a weak but selective FPR2 agonist (EC<sub>50</sub> = 15.7 μM). Surprisingly, the 5-phenyl derivative **4f** exhibited FPR1 selectivity (EC<sub>50</sub> = 2.2 μM, Table 1).

As shown in Table 2 elimination of the substituent at position 4 and introduction of CH<sub>3</sub> or C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> at C-5 (products of type **6** and **7**) led to compounds endowed with micromolar activity and a slight preference for FPR2. The unsaturation at C-4/C-5 of the heterocyclic ring (**7a,b**) appeared to be associated with increased agonist activity and selectivity (generally submicromolar range) relative to the 4,5-dihydro analogues, (**±**)**6a,b**. As compounds (**±**)**6a,b** were

mixtures of isomers, it is possible that one of the isomers could be more active than the other, reducing overall specific activity or even interfering with binding of the active isomer.

Table 3 reports the activities of the 2-oxothiazole derivatives, **9a-h** and **10** that exhibited EC<sub>50</sub> values in the micromolar range for the three FPR isoforms, with the exception of compound **9d**, which had EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.28 μM and 0.23 μM for FPR1 and FPR2, respectively. No appreciable FPR2 selectivity was observed for this series, although they did have a lower affinity for FPR3 (EC<sub>50</sub> ~ 20-fold higher than for FPR1 and FPR2).

The most active derivatives (**4a,b** and **7b**) were also evaluated for their chemoattractant activity toward human neutrophils (Table 4). As expected for FPR agonists, they stimulated neutrophil migrations with EC<sub>50</sub> values that correlated well with their ability to induce human neutrophil intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> flux.

All of the synthesized compounds were also evaluated in mouse neutrophils and RBL cells transfected with mouse Fpr1 or Fpr2 (Table 5). The majority of tested compounds had no agonist effects at mouse neutrophils or RBL cells transfected with mouse Fpr; however, four compounds were active in mouse neutrophils and three had activity in either Fpr1 or Fpr2 RBL cells. As shown in Table 5, compounds **4f**, (**±**)**6a,b**, and **7a,b** all activated Ca<sup>2+</sup> flux in mouse neutrophils with low micromolar activity. From the literature, it is well known that there are differences in affinity between FPR1 and Fpr1 for fMLF and other FPR agonists/antagonists [He et al., 2000] and these receptors have only 72% sequence similarities [Dahlgren et al., 2016]. However, it is difficult to explain the complete inactivity of the most potent human FPR agonists of this series (**4a** and **4b**) toward mouse neutrophils or mouse Fpr-transfected RBL cells. Comparison of the results between human FPR-transfected HL60 cells and mouse Fpr1/Fpr2-transfected RBL cells was also difficult to interpret. For example, (**±**)**6a** was active for all human FPR and mouse Fpr subtypes tested, whereas **4f** was inactive in FPR2-HL60 cells but had an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 28.8 μM for mouse Fpr2. Likewise, (**±**)**6a** was active for all human FPR subtypes but only activated mFpr1 and not mouse neutrophils or mFpr2. Thus, the difference in human and mouse FPR responses to various agonists are clearly evident and will need to be considered when using agonists in mouse models involving Fpr function.

In conclusion, we have identified a new series of FPRs agonists with EC<sub>50</sub> values in the nanomolar to low micromolar range. The majority of compounds were mixed FPRs agonists, but with a slight

preference for FPR2. Compounds **4a** and **4b** are notable for their high potency. In particular, compound **4a** is a mixed FPR agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 19 nM (FPR1), 43 nM (FPR2), and 40 nM (FPR3). Similarly interesting is compound **4b**, which had considerable potency, but exhibited a preference for FPR2 (EC<sub>50</sub> = 13 nM) and could represent a novel lead compound for further chemical manipulation and studies.

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