ETHERS OF 7-DESMETHYLRAPAMYCIN

Inventors: Tianmin Zhu, Monroe, NY (US);
Robin Enever, New City, NY (US)

Correspondence Address:
Arnold S. Milowsky
American Home Products Corporation
Patent Law Department - 2B
Five Giralda Farms
Madison, NJ 07940 (US)

Assignee: American Home Products Corporation, Madison, NJ

Appl. No.: 09/956,322
Filed: Sep. 19, 2001

Related U.S. Application Data
Non-provisional of provisional application No. 60/237,469, filed on Oct. 2, 2000.

Publication Classification
Int. Cl. 7 A61K 31/4745; C07D 487/14
U.S. Cl. 514/291; 540/456

ABSTRACT

This invention provides ethers of 7-desmethyrlapamycin which are useful in inducing immunosuppression and in the treatment of transplantation rejection, autoimmune diseases, solid tumors, fungal infections, and vascular disease.
ETHERS OF 7-DESMETHYLRAPAMYCIN

[0001] This application claims priority from copending provisional application Serial No. 60/237,469, filed Oct. 2, 2000, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates to ethers of 7-desmethylrapamycin, which are useful in inducing immunosuppression and in the treatment of transplantation rejection, autoimmune diseases, solid tumors, fungal infections, and vascular disease or disorders.

[0003] Rapamycin is a macrocyclic triene antibiotic produced by Streptomyces hygroscopicus, which was found to have antifungal activity, particularly against Candida albicans, both in vitro and in vivo [C. Vezana et al., J. Antiobiot. 28, 721 (1975); S. N. Sehgal et al., J. Antiobiot. 28, 727 (1975); H. A. Baker et al., J. Antiobiot. 31, 539 (1978); U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,929,992; and 3,995,749]. Additionally, rapamycin alone (U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,171) or in combination with picibanil (U.S. Pat. No. 4,401,653) has been shown to have antitumor activity.

[0004] The immunosuppressive effects of rapamycin have been disclosed in FASEB 3, 3411 (1989). Cyclosporin A and FK-506, other macrocyclic molecules, also have been shown to be effective as immunosuppressive agents, therefore useful in preventing transplant rejection [FASEB 3, 3411 (1989); FASEB 3, 5256 (1989); R. Y. Calne et al., Lancet 1183 (1978); and U.S. Pat. No. 5,100,899]. R. Martel et al. [Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol. 55, 48 (1977)] disclosed that rapamycin is effective in the experimental allergic encephalomyelitis model, a model for multiple sclerosis; in the adjuvant arthritis model, a model for rheumatoid arthritis; and effectively inhibited the formation of IgE-like antibodies.


[0006] Ethers of rapamycin are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,665,772. In particular, 42-O-(2-hydroxyethyl) rapamycin, also known as SDZ-RAD, has been reported to be useful in treating or inhibiting transplant rejection.

[0007] The preparation and use of 7-desmethyrapamycin and certain derivatives thereof are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,728,710.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0008] This invention provides ethers of 7-desmethyrapamycin having the structure

![Chemical Structure](image)

[0009] wherein

[0010] R\(^1\) and R\(^2\) are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxylkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxylkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylaminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkoxycarbonylaminoalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acylaminolyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkene of 2-7 carbon atoms, aryloxycarboxyalkyl holding 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, hydroxyalkylalkyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkylalkyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxaalkylalkyl;

[0011] with the proviso that R\(^1\) and R\(^2\) are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof which are useful for inducing immunosuppression, and in the treatment of transplantation rejection, graft vs. host disease, autoimmune diseases, diseases of inflammation, adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma, solid tumors, fungal infections, cardiovascular disease, cerebral vascular disease, peripheral vascular disease or hyperproliferative vascular disorders.

[0012] When applicable, pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be formed from organic and inorganic bases (i.e., when a compound contains a free hydroxy group), such as alkali metal salts (for example, sodium, lithium, or potassium) alkaline earth metal salts, ammonium salts, alkylammonium salts containing 1-6 carbon atoms or dialkylammonium salts containing 1-6 carbon atoms in each alkyl group, and trialkylammonium salts containing 1-6 carbon atoms in each alkyl group, when the rapamycin or antiestrogen contains a suitable acidic moiety.

[0013] The term alkyl includes both branched and straight chain moieties. It is preferred that aryl groups are phenyl or...
naphthyl. This invention covers compounds in which the stereochemistry of the 7-position is racemic (R, S) as well as the individual R and S stereoisomers at the 7-position.

[0014] As used in accordance with this invention, the term “prodrug,” with respect to providing a compound or substance covered by this invention, means either directly administering such a compound or substance, or administering a prodrug, derivative, or analog which will provide the equivalent amount of the compound or substance within the body.

[0015] Of the compounds of this invention, it is preferred that R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, and more preferably that R<sup>2</sup> is hydroxyalkyl. 42-O-(2-Hydroxyethyl) 7-desmethyl Yrapamycin acid is particularly preferred.

[0016] The reagents used in the preparation of the compounds of this invention can be either commercially obtained or can be prepared by standard procedures described in the literature.

[0017] The preparation of the ethers of rapamycin, from which the 7-desmethylrapamycin ethers are made from, are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,655,772, which is hereby incorporated by reference. The conversion of the 7-(S)-methoxy group of the rapamycin hydroxyester to the 7-(R, S)-hydroxy group can be accomplished by nucleophilic substitution in the mixture of water and aprotic organic solvent such as acetonitrile in acidic condition. The ratio of aqueous to organic solvent is preferred between 1:9 and 9:1, more preferred is between 1:2 and 2:1. Most preferred ratio of aqueous to organic solvent is 1:1. Resolution of the 7-isomers can be accomplished by standard methodology, such as preparative HPLC.

[0018] The antifungal activity for the ethers of 7-desmethylrapamycin of this invention was confirmed in a standard pharmacological test procedure which measured the ability of the compound being evaluated to inhibit fungal growth. 42-O-(2-Hydroxyethyl) 7-desmethylrapamycin acid (Compound I) was evaluated as a representative compound of this invention. The procedure used and results obtained are briefly described below. A 96 U-bottom microtiter plate was filled (50 µL/well) with RPMI 1640. The compounds to be evaluated were placed in appropriate wells, and serial diluted in successive wells to provide 11 dilutions. The concentrations ranged from 64 through 0.06 µg/mL. An adjusted inoculum of fungi (50 µl) was added to each well and the plates were incubated at 35°C for 24–48 hours. The MIC is the lowest concentration of compound which completely inhibited growth of organism in the wells. The following table shows the results obtained in this standard pharmacological test procedure. Where the same fungi is listed more than once, it indicates that more than one strain was evaluated. Nystatin and amphotericin B were used for the purpose of comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yeast/Fungi</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Nystatin</th>
<th>Amphotericin</th>
<th>β</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candida albicans</td>
<td>1063</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida albicans</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida albicans</td>
<td>ATCC 90028</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida parapsilosis</td>
<td>94 - 9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida parapsilosis</td>
<td>94 - 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1-continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yeast/Fungi</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Nystatin</th>
<th>Amphotericin</th>
<th>β</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candida parapsilosis</td>
<td>ATCC 90018</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida pseudotropicalis</td>
<td>ATCC 29938</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida tropicalis</td>
<td>94 - 14</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida tropicalis</td>
<td>94 - 3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida brevis</td>
<td>94 - 2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida baumani</td>
<td>94 - 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>≤0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida rugosa</td>
<td>94 - 10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus fumigatus</td>
<td>ATCC 26933</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus niger</td>
<td>S430</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus niger</td>
<td>S399</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0019] The results obtained in this standard pharmacological test procedure demonstrate that the compounds of this invention are useful as antifungal agents.

[0020] The antineoplastic activity of the compounds of this invention were confirmed in a standard pharmacological test procedure which measures the inhibition of U87MG human glioblastoma cell growth (as a function of [H]-thymidine incorporation), using 42-O-(2-hydroxyethyl) 7-desmethylrapamycin (Compound I) as a representative compound of this invention. The following briefly describes the procedure used and results obtained. U87MG human glioblastoma cells (ATCC # HTB-14; available from the American Type Culture Collection; 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Va. 20110), were grown in the following media.

[0021] Growth Medium

[0022] BRL Minimum Essential Medium with Earle Salts (500 mL)

[0023] +5 mL BRL MEM Non-Essential Amino Acids (10 mM)

[0024] +5 mL BRL Penicillin-Streptomycin (10000 u/mL, 10000 µg/mL)

[0025] +5 mL BRL Na Pyruvate Solution (100 mM)

[0026] +5 mL BRL L-Glutamine 200 mM

[0027] +50 mL BRL Fetal Bovine Serum (Qualified)

[0028] Test Procedure

[0029] 1. Cells were trypsinized and plated at a concentration of 10<sup>6</sup> cells/well in a final volume of 200 µL growth medium in 96-well flat bottom plates and allowed to adhere for 24 hours at 37°C.

[0030] 2. The media was removed by aspiration with care to not disturb the cell monolayer. 200 µL of fresh growth media was added per well, allowing enough wells for samples to be run in triplicate. Test compounds were added in 10 µL phosphate buffer solution (PBS) and incubated for another 48 hours at 37°C.

[0031] 3. During the last 5 hours of incubation, plates were labeled with 1 µCi [H]-thymidine per well, (New England Nuclear thymidine, catalog # NET-027, 6.7 Ci/mmol). The 1µCi was added in 10 µL of PBS (on the day of harvest). The plates were returned to the incubator for the last 5 hours.

[0032] 4. The radioactive media was removed by aspiration, with care not to disturb the cell monolayer. Then
50 \mu L of BRL 10xTrypsin was added to each well, followed by incubation at 37° C. for 10 minutes or until the monolayer was loosened from the well bottom. Samples were harvested on a glass fiber filter mat using a Skatron 96 well harvester. Mats were counted in a Wallac Betaplate counter.

[0033] Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>IC50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>3.5 ng/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0034] The results obtained in this standard pharmacological test procedure show that the compounds of this invention inhibit tumor cell growth and are therefore useful as anti-neoplastic agents. In particular, the compounds of this invention are useful in treating or inhibiting the growth of solid tumors, including sarcomas and carcinomas, such as astrocytomas, prostate cancer, breast cancer, small cell lung cancer, and ovarian cancer.

[0035] The compounds of this invention are also useful treatment or inhibition of transplantation rejection such as kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, pancreas (islet cells), cornea, small bowel, and skin allografts, and heart valve xenografts, in the treatment or inhibition of graft vs. host disease; in the treatment or inhibition of autoimmune diseases such as lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, and multiple sclerosis; and diseases of the nervous system such as Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, and Huntington’s disease. They are also useful in the treatment of inflammatory diseases such as arthritis, asthma, allergic reactions, allergy, and autoimmune diseases. They are also useful in the treatment of infectious diseases such as viral, bacterial, fungal, and parasitic infections. They are also useful in the treatment of cancers and tumors.

[0036] When used for restenosis, it is preferred that the compounds of this invention are used to treat restenosis that occurs following an angioplasty procedure. When used for this treating restenosis following an angioplasty, the compounds of this invention can be administered prior to the procedure, subsequent to the procedure, or any combination of the above.

[0037] It is contemplated that when the compounds of this invention are used as an immunosuppressive or antiinflammatory agent, they can be administered in conjunction with one or more other immunoregulatory agents. Such other immunoregulatory agents include, but are not limited to azathioprine, cyclosporine, prednisone, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, rapamycin, cyclosporin A, FK-506, OKT-3, mycophenolate, and ATG. By combining the compounds of this invention with such other drugs or agents for inducing immunosuppression or treating inflammatory conditions, the lesser amounts of each of the agents are required to achieve the desired effect. The basis for such combination therapy was established by Stepkowski whose results showed that the use of a combination of rapamycin and cyclosporin A at subtherapeutic doses significantly prolonged heart allograft survival time. [Transplantation Proc. 23: 507 (1991)].

[0038] When used in the treatment or inhibition of vascular disease, it is contemplated that the compounds of this invention may be used as the sole active ingredient to provide the cardiovascular, cerebral, or peripheral vascular benefits covered by this invention, or may be administered in combination with other agents which provide beneficial cardiovascular, cerebral, or peripheral vascular effects. Such agents are generally in the classes of compounds known as ACE inhibitors, such as quinapril, perindopril, ramipril, captorpril, trandolapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, moexipril, and enalapril; angiotensin II receptor antagonists, such as candesartan, losartan, valsartan, and telmisartan; fibrinolytic agents, such as aprotin, and guliroliz; HMG Co-A reductase inhibitors, such as cerivastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin; beta adrenergic blocking agents, such as sotalol, timolol, esmolol, carteolol, propranolol, betaxolol, penbutolol, nadolol, acebutolol, atenolol, metoprolol, and bisoprolol; calcium channel blockers, such as nifedipine, verapamil, nitrates, diltiazem, nisoldipine, amlodipine, felodipine, and nisoldipine; torasemide; anticoagulants such as warfarin, dalfopristin, heparin, enoxaparin, and danaparoid; and agents useful in hormone replacement therapy containing estrogens, such as conjugated estrogens, ethinyl estradiol, 17-beta-estradiol, estradiol, and estriol.
gum, sodium citrate, complex silicates, calcium carbonate, glycine, dextrin, sucrose, sorbitol, dicalcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, lactose, kaolin, mannitol, sodium chloride, talc, dry starches and powdered sugar. Preferred surface modifying agents include nonionic and anionic surface modifying agents. Representative examples of surface modifying agents include, but are not limited to, poloxamer 188, benzalkonium chloride, calcium stearate, cetostearyl alcohol, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, sorbitan esters, colloidil silicon dioxide, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, magnesium aluminum silicate, and triethanolamine. Oral formulations herein may utilize standard delay or time release formulations to alter the absorption of the active compound(s). The oral formulation may also consist of administering the active ingredient in water or a fruit juice, containing appropriate solubilizers or emulsifiers as needed.

[0042] In some cases it may be desirable to administer the compounds directly to the airways in the form of an aerosol.

[0043] The compounds of this invention may also be administered parenterally or intraperitoneally. Solutions or suspensions of these active compounds as a free base or pharmaceutically acceptable salt can be prepared in water suitably mixed with a surfactant such as hydroxy-propylcellulose. Suspensions can also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols and mixtures thereof in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

[0044] The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. In all cases, the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringlyability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g., glycerol, propylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils.

[0045] For the purposes of this disclosure, transdermal administrations are understood to include all administrations across the surface of the body and the inner linings of bodily passages including epithelial and mucosal tissues. Such administrations may be carried out using the present compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, in lotions, creams, foams, patches, suspensions, solutions, and suppositories (rectal and vaginal).

[0046] Transdermal administration may be accomplished through the use of a transdermal patch containing the active compound and a carrier that is inert to the active compound, is non toxic to the skin, and allows delivery of the agent for systemic absorption into the blood stream via the skin. The carrier may take any number of forms such as creams and ointments, pastes, gels, and occlusive devices. The creams and ointments may be viscous liquid or semisolid emulsions of either the oil-in-water or water-in-oil type. Pastes comprised of absorbative powders dispersed in petroleum or hydrophilic petroleum containing the active ingredient may also be suitable. A variety of occlusive devices may be used to release the active ingredient into the blood stream such as a semi-permeable membrane covering a reservoir containing the active ingredient with or without a carrier, or a matrix containing the active ingredient. Other occlusive devices are known in the literature.

[0047] Suppository formulations may be made from traditional materials, including cocoa butter, with or without the addition of waxes to alter the suppository’s melting point, and glycerin. Water soluble suppository bases, such as polyethylene glycols of various molecular weights, may also be used.

[0048] The preparation of representative examples of this invention is described below.

**EXAMPLE 1**

Preparation of 42-O-(2-Hydroxy)ethyl 7-desmethylrapamycin (Compound 1)

[0049] 42-O-(2-Hydroxy)ethyl rapamycin (30 mg, 3.13×10⁻³ mol) was dissolved in 20 mL acetonitrile and 20 mL 0.1 N hydrochloric acid. The solution was kept at room temperature overnight. Then the reaction mixture was extracted with 80 mL methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂) in a separatory funnel. The organic layer was washed 100 mL water, 50 mL 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7) and then 100 mL water again. The methylene chloride was removed by rotary evaporation. The pure compound I was performed by preparative HPLC on a Prep Nova-pak HR C18 (30x19 mm) column from Waters. Compound I eluted at between 11.7-13.1 min and 42-O-(2-hydroxy)ethyl rapamycin eluted at 22.7 min using a gradient (0-5 min 40% A, 40% B, 5-25 min from 50% B to 70%, 25-30 min 70% B to 100% B). A is 90% water, 10% acetonitrile; B is 10% water, 90% acetonitrile. The fraction was collected and extracted by 2x100 mL methylene chloride. The organic layer was combined and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. Then most of the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and final product was precipitated by hexane. Compound I, a white solid was obtained. Positive ion mass spectrum shows the molecular ion specic [M+NH₄]⁺ at m/z 961.6. The loss of 14 from the mass of 42-O-(2-hydroxy)ethyl rapamycin indicates the conversion of a methoxy to a hydroxy. ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of compound I in CDCl₃ shows the loss of 7-position CH₂-O-resonance at 3.14 ppm comparing to the ¹H NMR of 42-O-(2-hydroxy)ethyl rapamycin.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound having the structure
wherein

R' and R" are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, alkoxycarbonylaminoalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acyloanooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, aroylsulfamidoalkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, dihydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxolanallyl;

with the proviso that R' and R" are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R' is hydrogen.

3. The compound according to claim 2, wherein R" is hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms.

4. The compound of claim 1, which is 42-O-(2-hydroxyethyl) 7-desmethylnzapamycin acid is particularly preferred.

5. A method of treating or inhibiting transplant rejection or graft vs. host disease in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises providing to said mammal an effective amount of a compound having the structure

wherein

R' and R" are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, alkoxycarbonylaminoalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acyloanooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, aroylsulfamidoalkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, dihydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxolanallyl;

with the proviso that R' and R" are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. A method of treating or inhibiting a solid tumor in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises providing to said mammal a compound having the structure

wherein

R' and R" are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, alkoxycarbonylaminoalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acyloanooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, aroylsulfamidoalkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, dihydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxolanallyl;

with the proviso that R' and R" are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. A method of treating or inhibiting a fungal infection in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises providing to said mammal an effective amount of a compound having the structure
wherein

R\textsuperscript{1} and R\textsuperscript{2} are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylaminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, alkoxyacylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, aroylsulfinidoalkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, hydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxyolanyallyl;

with the proviso that R\textsuperscript{1} and R\textsuperscript{2} are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. A method of treating or inhibiting rheumatoid arthritis in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises providing to said mammal an effective amount of a compound having the structure

wherein

R\textsuperscript{1} and R\textsuperscript{2} are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylaminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, alkoxyacylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, aroylsulfinidoalkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, hydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxyolanyallyl;

with the proviso that R\textsuperscript{1} and R\textsuperscript{2} are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. A method of treating or inhibiting restenosis in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises providing to said mammal an effective amount of a compound having the structure
wherein

$R^1$ and $R^2$ are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkyaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, alkoxyacylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, arylsulfamidoalkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, hydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxolanyllallyl;

with the proviso that $R^1$ and $R^2$ are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

11. A method of treating or inhibiting pulmonary inflammation in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises providing to said mammal an effective amount of a compound having the structure

$R^1$ and $R^2$ are each, independently, hydrogen, thioalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryalkyl of 7-10 carbon atoms, hydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, acyloxyalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkyaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, dialkylaminooalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl group, alkoxyacylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, acylaminooalkyl of 3-12 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, arylsulfamidoalkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, hydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, dihydroxyalkylallyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, or dioxolanyllallyl;

with the proviso that $R^1$ and $R^2$ are both not hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

12. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound having the structure