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(71) Applicant: **CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE** [FR/FR]; 3, rue Michel Ange, 75016 PARIS (FR).

(72) Inventors: **LAFANECHÈRE, Laurence**; 1 rue farconet, 38000 GRENOBLE (FR). **PRUDENT, Renaud**; 430 boulevard du docteur valois, 38140 RENAGE (FR). **PERONNE, Lauralie**; 17 avenue de Washington, 38100 GRENOBLE (FR). **BILLAUD, Marc**; 149 avenue Ambroise Croizat, 38400 SAINT MARTIN D'HERES (FR). **VERNET, Audrey**; 361 rue des Tardieux, 07200 SAINT JULIEN DU SERRE (FR). **DENARIER, Eric**; 43 bis rue Maurice Barrès, 38100 GRENOBLE (FR). **DALLE-MAGNE, Patrick**; Le Vieux Presbytère de Saint-Georges, 14260 SEULLINE (FR). **RAULT, Sylvain**; 5, rue Pierre Cingal, 14370 MOULT (FR). **SUZANNE, Peggy**; 1, impasse du Vey, 14610 CAIRON (FR). **LANCELOT, Jean-charles**; 40, route de Bayeux, 14400 TOUR EN BESSIN (FR). **PERATO, Serge**; 26 rue de la gare, 92320 CHATILLON (FR). **LESNARD, Aurélien**; 8 rue du civisme, 14840 DEMOUVILLE (FR).

(74) Agent: **BLOT, Philippe** et al.; LAVOIX, 2, place d'Estienne d'Orves, 75441 PARIS CEDEX 09 (FR).

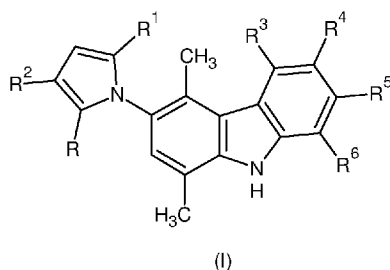
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(54) Title: NEW CARBAZOLE DERIVATIVES SENSITIZING CELLS TO ANTI-CANCER AGENTS



(57) Abstract: The invention concerns a compound of formula (I), Formula (I), wherein R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of: - a hydrogen atom, - a halogen atom, - an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, - an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, - a carboxyl group, - an amido group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and - an imino group, possibly substituted by an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, and wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of: - a hydrogen atom, - a halogen atom, - a hydroxyl group, - an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, - an alkoxy group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, - an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, - a carbonate group from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, - a carboxyl group, and - a cyano group.

NEW CARBAZOLE DERIVATIVES SENSITIZING CELLS TO ANTI-CANCER AGENTS

The present invention concerns new carbazole derivatives of formula (I).

The present invention also concerns a method of preparation of compounds of formula (I).

The present invention also concerns pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds of formula (I).

Finally, the present invention also concerns compounds of formula (I) for use in a method of treatment of a cancer.

STATE OF THE ART

Currently, a variety of cancers including lung, breast and ovarian cancers are treated using paclitaxel. Paclitaxel is an agent that targets cell microtubules, binding to the taxane-site of β -tubulin and stabilizing microtubule lattice by strengthening lateral and/or longitudinal tubulin contacts in microtubules. At high concentrations, it promotes microtubule assembly. At low and clinically relevant concentrations, paclitaxel primarily suppresses microtubule dynamics without significantly affecting the microtubule-polymer mass.

However, the low solubility of paclitaxel, its toxicity and its susceptibility to multiple drug resistance mechanisms still impose serious limits on its use.

In addition, germinal mutations of LKB1 gene, known as a tumor suppressor gene, are frequently observed in cases of lung adenocarcinoma or uterine tumors. Such mutations are also responsible for the large majority of Peutz-Jeghers syndrome cases, this syndrome inducing the formation of polyps and an increased incidence of malignant tumors, specifically digestive and breast tumors.

This high prevalence of LKB1-deficient cells in these cancers shows the urgency to focus on the development of treatments targeting such cells.

AIMS OF THE INVENTION

One aim of the present invention is to provide improved treatments against cancers that could alleviate the above limitations.

In particular, the present invention aims to provide a solution to the technical problem of reducing the toxicity of compounds stabilizing cell microtubules, and in particular of paclitaxel.

The present invention aims to provide a solution to the technical problem of reducing the resistance to compounds stabilizing the microtubules, in particular of the resistance to paclitaxel.

The present invention aims to provide a solution to the technical problem of providing new treatments targeting LKB1-deficient cells.

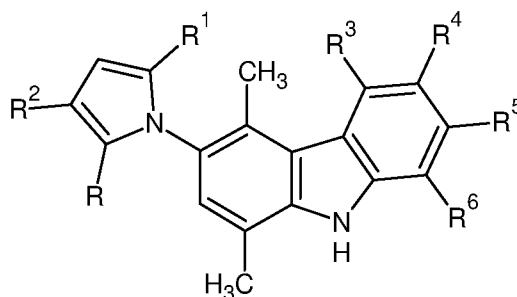
One aim of the present invention is to provide compounds for use in a pharmaceutical treatment, notably against a cancer, that could alleviate the above technical limitations.

Another aim of the present invention is to reduce the resistance to compounds stabilizing the microtubules, in particular the resistance to paclitaxel.

Another aim of the present invention is to provide compounds being selectively cytotoxic against LKB1-deficient cells.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group,
- an amido group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and
- an imino group, possibly substituted by an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, and

wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,

- a hydroxyl group,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an alkoxy group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carbonate group from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group, and
- a cyano group.

The compound of formula (I) of the invention may also be in the form of its tautomeric, racemic, enantiomeric or polymorphic forms or pharmaceutically- acceptable salts.

Surprisingly, it was discovered by present inventors that a compound of formula (I) of the invention potentiates the effect of a compound stabilizing cell microtubules, in particular the effect of paclitaxel, without significantly increasing its toxicity. Such a compound of formula (I) could allow the use in cancer therapy of lower doses of a compound stabilizing microtubules, in particular of paclitaxel, and may limit the occurrence of resistances.

Compounds of formula (I) are able to sensitize cells to a low, non-toxic dose of a compound stabilizing the microtubules, in particular of paclitaxel.

Compounds of formula (I) alone have no major effect on interphase microtubule dynamics and show moderate cytotoxicity. However, compounds of formula (I) exert synergistic cytotoxic effects with compounds stabilizing the microtubules, in particular with paclitaxel.

Without being bound by theory, the inventors consider that compounds of formula (I) induce a modulation of microtubule dynamics that increases the accumulation of compounds stabilizing the microtubules inside the microtubules.

It was also surprisingly discovered by the present inventors that compounds of formula (I) of the invention are selectively cytotoxic against LKB1-deficient cells.

The invention refers to a "substituted" group or moiety, which is known to mean that at least one hydrogen radical of said group or moiety is replaced with an atom or a group of atoms called substituent.

Examples of preferred substituents are halogen (chloro-, iodo-, bromo-, or fluoro-); alkyl; alkenyl; alkynyl; hydroxy; alkoxy; nitro; thiol; thioether; imine; cyano; amido;

phosphonato; phosphine; carboxyl; thiocarbonyl; sulfonyl; sulfonamide; ketone; aldehyde; ester; oxygen (-O); haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl); cycloalkyl, which may be monocyclic or fused or non-fused polycyclic (e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl), or a heterocycloalkyl, which may be monocyclic or fused or non-fused polycyclic (e.g., pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, or thiazinyl), monocyclic or fused or non-fused polycyclic aryl or heteroaryl (e.g., phenyl, naphthyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, acridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiophenyl, or benzofuranyl); amino (primary, secondary, or tertiary); CO₂CH₃; CONH₂; OCH₂CONH₂; NH₂; SO₂NH₂; OCHF₂; CF₃; OCF₃; and such moieties may also be optionally substituted by a fused-ring structure or bridge, for example -OCH₂O-. These substituents may optionally be further substituted with a substituent selected from such groups.

The invention refers to an "acyl" group, which is known as a moiety derived by the removal of the hydroxyl group from a carboxylic acid. Examples of acyl groups are aldehydes, ketones, esters, amides or acyl chlorides.

Preferably, in the compound of formula (I) according to the invention, R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group of formula -C_nH_{2n+1-x}X_x, X being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and n being an integer between 1 and 10 and x being the number of X present in the alkyl group, and preferably x being 1 and X being in terminal position in the alkyl group,
- an acyl group of formula -C(O)OR_a, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group of formula -C(O)H,
- a carboxyl group (-COOH),
- an amido group of formula -C(O)NR_b, R_b being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, and
- an imino group of formula -C=N-R_c, R_c being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group, and

R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,

- a halogen atom,
- a hydroxyl group,
- an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1}$, linear, saturated and n being an integer between 1 and 10,
- 5 - an alkoxy group of formula $-OR_d$, R_d being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)R_e$, R_e being a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,
- 10 linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carbonate group of formula $-OC(O)OR_f$, R_f being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group ($-COOH$), and
- 15 - a cyano group ($-CN$).

More preferably, in the compound of formula (I) according to the invention, R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- 20 - a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- 25 - an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1-x}X_x$, X being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and n being an integer between 1 and 10 and x being the number of X present in the alkyl group, and preferably x being 1 and X being in terminal position in the alkyl group,
- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group
- 30 comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)H$,
- a carboxyl group ($-COOH$),
- an amido group of formula $-C(O)NR_b$, R_b being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, and

- an imino group of formula --C=N-R_c , R_c being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group,

R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- 5
- a hydrogen atom,
 - a halogen atom,
 - an alkyl group of formula $\text{--C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$, linear, saturated and n being an integer between 1 and 10, and

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of:

- 10
- a hydrogen atom,
 - a halogen atom,
 - a hydroxyl group,
 - an alkyl group of formula $\text{--C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$, linear, saturated and n being an integer between 1 and 10,
- 15
- an alkoxy group of formula --OR_d , R_d being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
 - an acyl group of formula --C(O)OR_a , R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
 - an acyl group of formula --C(O)R_e , R_e being a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,
- 20
- linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
 - a carbonate group of formula --OC(O)OR_f , R_f being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,
 - a carboxyl group (--COOH), and
- 25
- a cyano group (--CN).

Even more preferably, in the compound of formula (I) according to the invention, R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom and a methyl group,

- 30
- R^2 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a --COH group, an alkyl group of formula $\text{--CH}_2\text{X}$, X being selected from the group consisting of a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a iodine atom and a hydroxyl group, an acyl group of formula --C(O)OR_a , R_a being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula --C(O)H , a carboxyl group (--COOH), an amido group of formula --C(O)NR_b , R_b being a
- 35
- methyl group or an ethyl group, and an imino group of formula --C=N-R_c , R_c being a phenyl group,

R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom, a methyl group and an ethyl group, and

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a hydroxyle group, a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a fluoride atom, a iodine atom, an alkoxy group of formula $-OR_d$, R_d being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-C(O)R_e$, R_e being a methyl group, an ethyl group, a linear propyl group, a linear pentyl group, $-CH_2CH_2$ -cyclopentyl group and a (*para*-methyl)phenyl group, a carbonate group of formula $-OC(O)OR_f$, R_f being a methyl group or an ethyl group, a carboxyl group ($-COOH$), and a cyano group ($-CN$).

Advantageously, in the compound of formula (I) according to the invention, R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom and a methyl group,

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a $-COH$ group and a $-CH_2OH$ group,

R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom and an ethyl group, and

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyle group, a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a fluoride atom, a carbonate group of formula $-OC(O)OR_f$, R_f being an ethyl group and an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a methyl group.

According to an embodiment, the compound of formula (I) according to the invention is characterized in that at least three of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are a hydrogen atom.

According to an embodiment, in the compound of formula (I) R^4 is not a hydrogen atom.

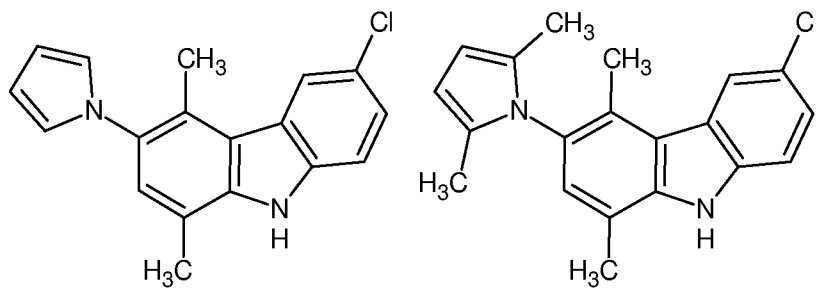
According to an embodiment, in the compound of formula (I) R^4 is a halogen atom.

According to an embodiment, the compound of formula (I) comprises at least one of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R , R^1 and R^2 is a hydrogen atom.

According to an embodiment, the compound of formula (I) comprises at least two of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R , R^1 and R^2 are a hydrogen atom.

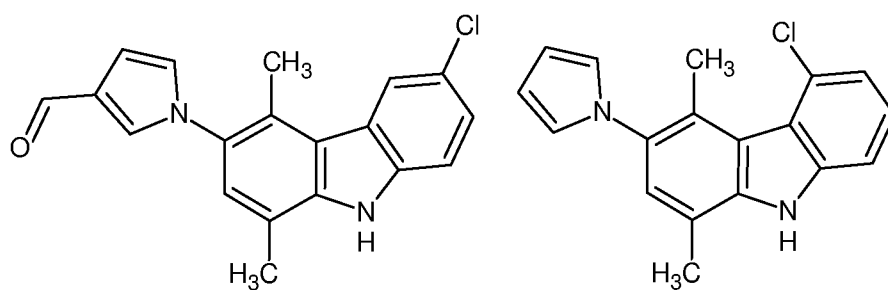
According to an embodiment, $R = R^1 = R^2 = H$.

In a preferred embodiment, the compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of



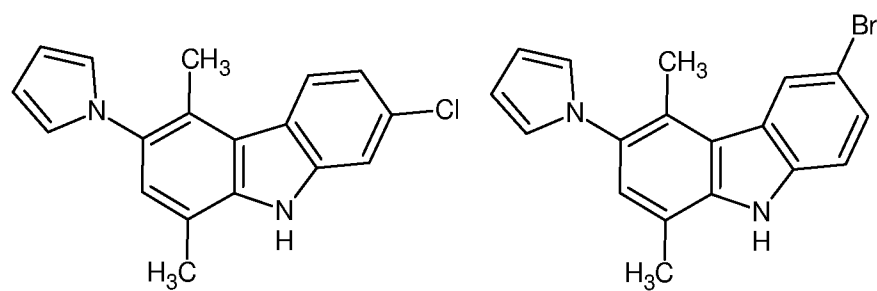
(I-a)

(I-b)



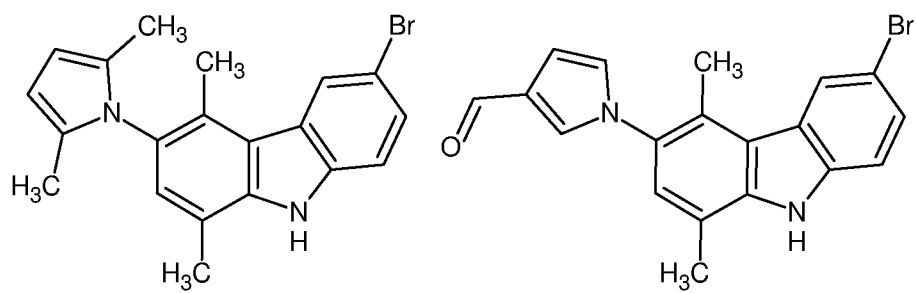
(I-c)

(I-d)



(I-e)

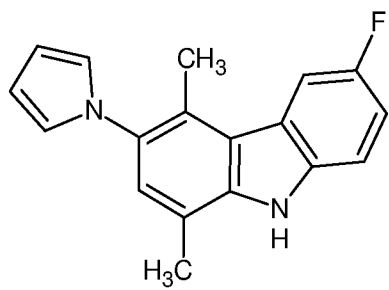
(I-f)



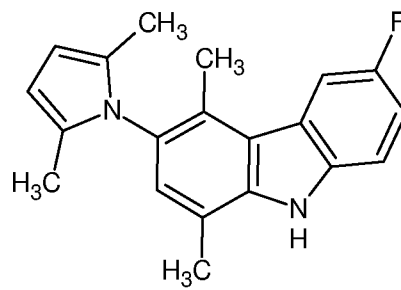
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(I-h)

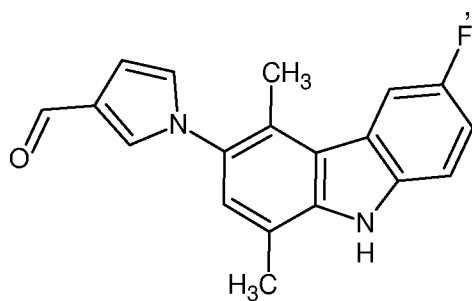
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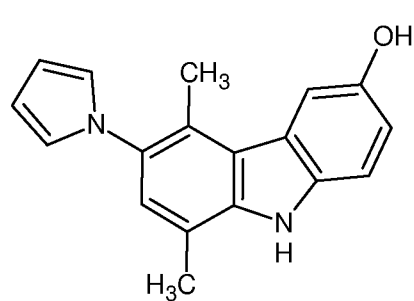
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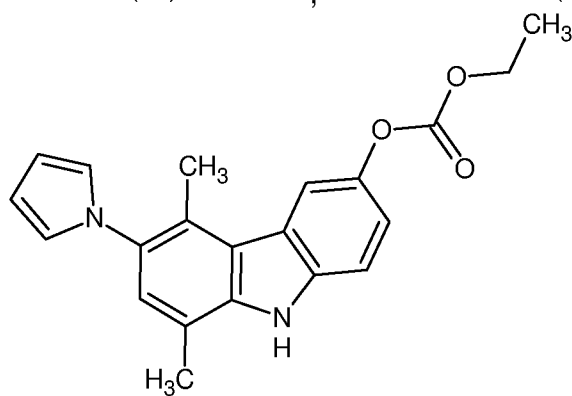
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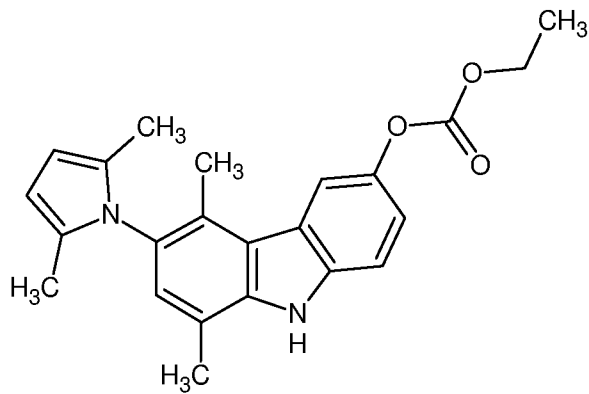
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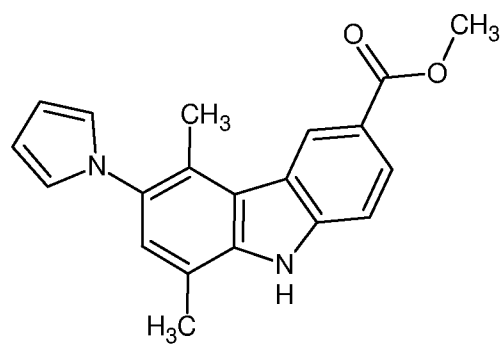
(I-m)



(I-n)

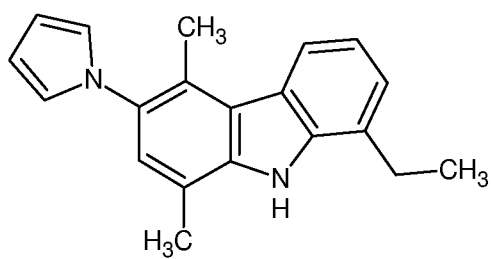


(I-o)



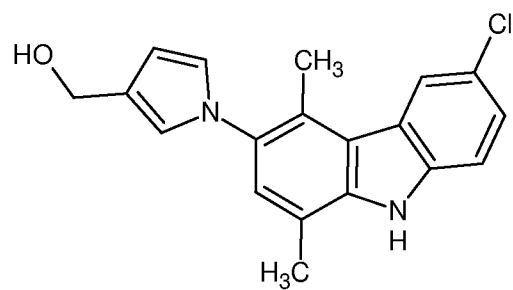
(I-p)

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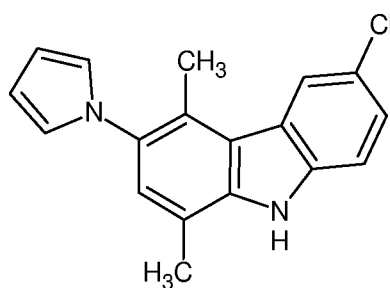
(I-q)

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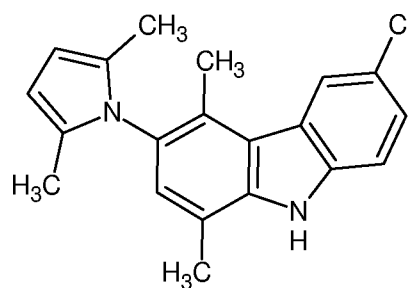


(I-s)

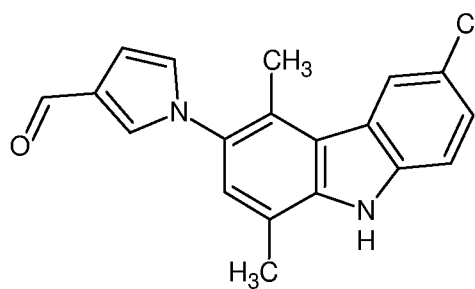
In a preferred embodiment, the compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of



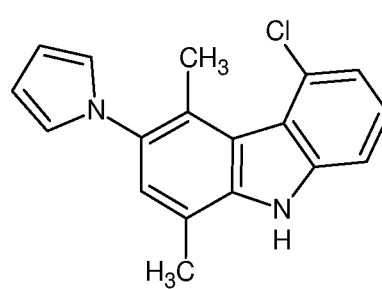
(I-a)



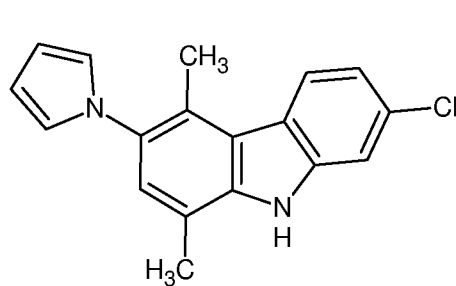
(I-b)



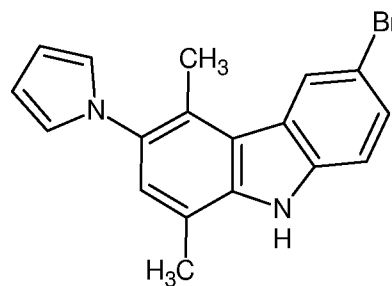
(I-c)



(I-d)



(I-e)

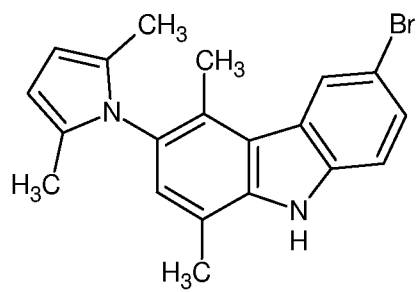


(I-f)

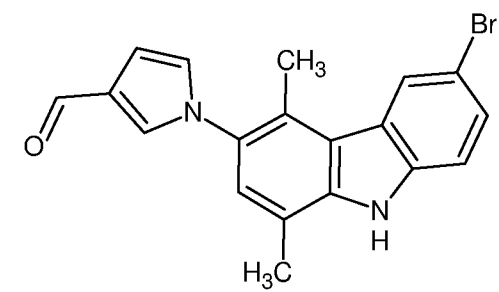
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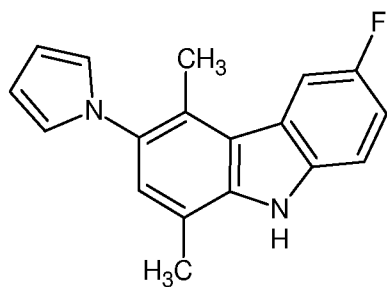
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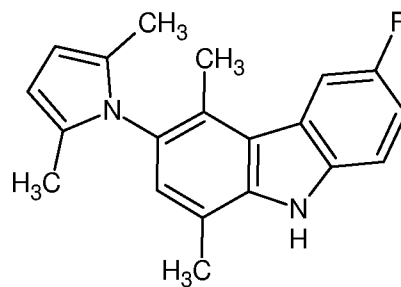
(I-g)



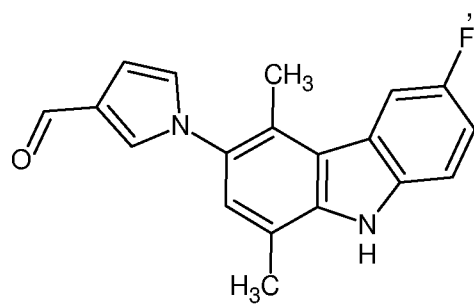
(I-h)



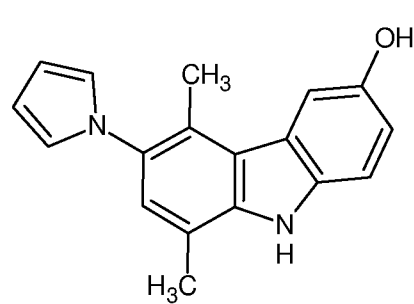
(I-i)



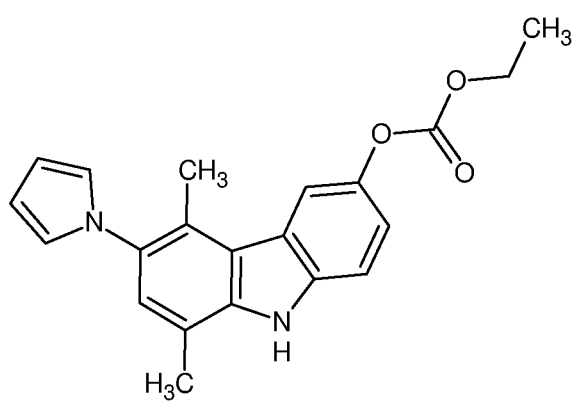
(I-j)



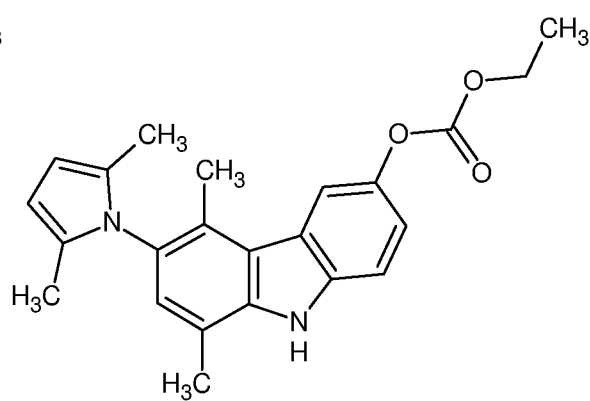
(I-k)



(I-m)

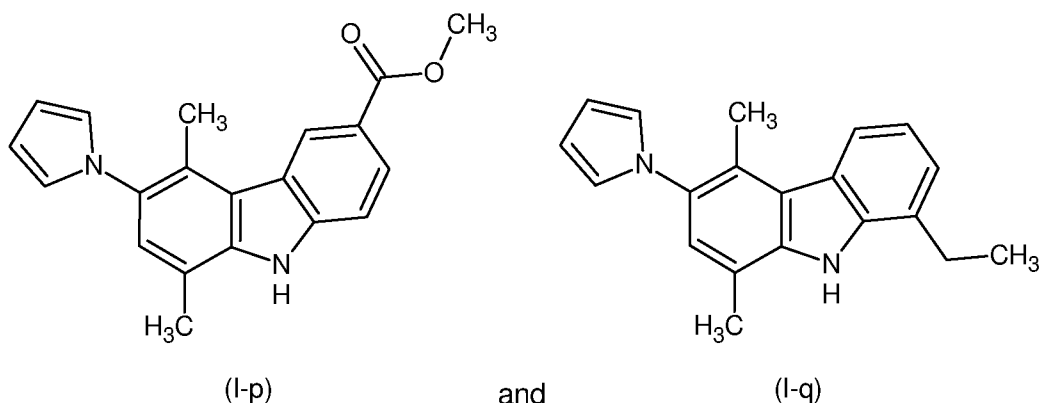


(I-n)



(I-o)

12



Preferably, a compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of a compound of formula (I-a), a compound of formula (I-f), a compound of formula (I-h), a compound of formula (I-e), a compound of formula (I-m), a compound of formula (I-n), a compound of formula (I-c), a compound of formula (I-s) and any combination thereof

Preferably, a compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of a compound of formula (I-a), a compound of formula (I-f), a compound of formula (I-h), a compound of formula (I-e) and any combination thereof.

Preferably, a compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of a compound of formula (I-a), a compound of formula (I-f), a compound of formula (I-h), and any combination thereof.

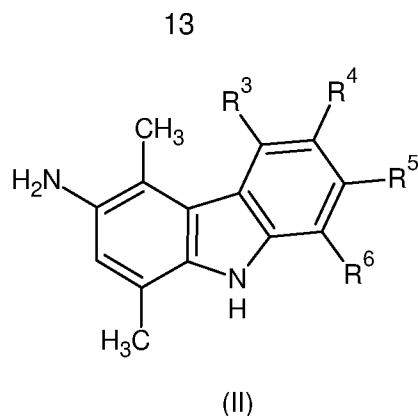
Preferably, a compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of a compound of formula (I-a), a compound of formula (I-f), a compound of formula (I-h), a compound of formula (I-c), a compound of formula (I-s), and any combination thereof.

More preferably, a compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of a compound of formula (I-a), a compound of formula (I-c), a compound of formula (I-s), and any combination thereof.

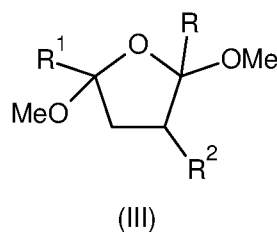
Advantageously, the compound of formula (I) is a compound of formula (I-a).

Advantageously, the compound of formula (I) is a compound of formula (I-c), a compound of formula (I-s), and any combination thereof.

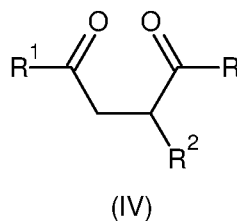
The present invention also concerns a method of preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to the invention, comprising the step a) of contacting a compound of formula (II)



with a compound of formula (III)



or a compound of formula (IV)



5

in the presence of an acid, preferably of an organic acid,

wherein R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

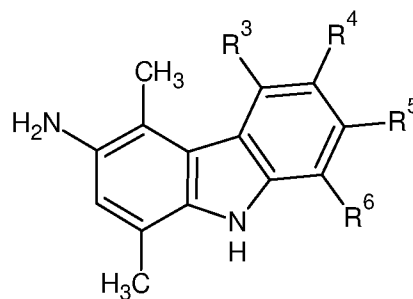
- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- 10 - an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group,
- an amido group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and
- 15 - an imino group, possibly substituted by an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, and

wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- 20 - a hydroxyl group,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

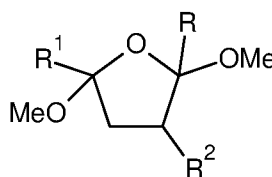
- an alkoxy group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carbonate group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group, and
- a cyano group.

Preferably, the method of preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to the invention comprises the step a) of contacting a compound of formula (II)



(II)

with a compound of formula (III)



(III)

in the presence of an acid, preferably of an organic acid,

wherein R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group,
- an amido group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and
- an imino group, possibly substituted by an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, and

wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,

- a halogen atom,
- a hydroxyl group,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an alkoxy group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carbonate group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group, and
- a cyano group.

In one embodiment, the method of preparation of a compound of formula (I), comprises a step a') of placing the compound of formula (III) in contact with said acid, prior to contacting said compound of formula (III) with a compound of formula (II) or (IV), preferably with a compound of formula (II).

Preferably, the acid of the step a) or a') is acetic acid.

Preferably, step a) is carried out at a temperature from 25 °C to 120 °C, more preferably from 60 °C to 100 °C, typically during a period from 15 minutes to 180 minutes, more preferably from 60 minutes to 150 minutes.

Preferably, step a') is carried out at a temperature from 15 °C to 40 °C, more preferably from 20 °C to 30 °C, typically during a period from 1 minute to 60 minutes, more preferably from 10 minutes to 20 minutes.

According to a specific embodiment, step a) is carried out in an organic solvent, preferably in an alcohol comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, more preferably in ethanol.

Preferably, in the method of the invention:

R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1-x}X_x$, X being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and n being an integer between 1 and 10 and x being the number of X present in the alkyl group, and preferably x being 1 and X being in terminal position in the alkyl group,

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)H$,

- a carboxyl group ($-COOH$),

5 - an amido group of formula $-C(O)NR_b$, R_b being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, and

- an imino group of formula $-C=N-R_c$, R_c being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group, and

10 R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,

- a halogen atom,

- a hydroxyl group,

15 - an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1}$, linear, saturated and n being an integer between 1 and 10,

- an alkoxy group of formula $-OR_d$, R_d being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

20 - an acyl group of formula $-C(O)R_e$, R_e being a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

- a carbonate group of formula $-OC(O)OR_f$, R_f being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

25 - a carboxyl group ($-COOH$), and

- a cyano group ($-CN$).

More preferably, in the method of the invention:

R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

30 - a hydrogen atom,

- a halogen atom,

- an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,

35 - a halogen atom,

- an alkyl group of formula $-\text{CH}_n\text{X}$, X being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and n being an integer between 1 and 10,

- an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{H}$,

- a carboxyl group ($-\text{COOH}$),

- an amido group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}_b$, R_b being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, and

- an imino group of formula $-\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_c$, R_c being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group,

R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,

- a halogen atom,

- an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,

- a halogen atom,

- a hydroxyl group,

- an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

- an alkoxy group of formula $-\text{OR}_d$, R_d being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_e$, R_e being a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

- a carbonate group of formula $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{OR}_f$, R_f being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- a carboxyl group ($-\text{COOH}$), and

- a cyano group ($-\text{CN}$).

Even more preferably, in the method of the invention:

R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom and a methyl group,

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a –COH group, an alkyl group of formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{X}$, X being selected from the group consisting of a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a iodine atom and a hydroxyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_a$, R_a being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{H}$, a carboxyl group ($-\text{COOH}$), an amido group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}_b$, R_b being a methyl group or an ethyl group, and an imino group of formula $-\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_c$, R_c being a phenyl group,

R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom, a methyl group and an ethyl group, and

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a hydroxyle group, a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a fluoride atom, a iodine atom, an alkoxy group of formula $-\text{OR}_d$, R_d being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_a$, R_a being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_e$, R_e being a methyl group, an ethyl group, a linear propyl group, a linear pentyl group, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ -cyclopentyl group and a (*para*-methyl)phenyl group, a carbonate group of formula $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{OR}_f$, R_f being a methyl group or an ethyl group, a carboxyl group ($-\text{COOH}$), and a cyano group ($-\text{CN}$).

Advantageously, in the method of the invention:

R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom and a methyl group,

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a –COH group and $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ group,

R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom and an ethyl group, and

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyle group, a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a fluoride atom and a carbonate group of formula $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{OR}_f$, R_f being an ethyl group and an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_a$, R_a being a methyl group.

According to an embodiment, in a compound of formula (II) at least three of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are a hydrogen atom.

According to an embodiment, in a compound of formula (III) at least one of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R , R^1 and R^2 is a hydrogen atom.

According to an embodiment, in a compound of formula (III) at least two of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R , R^1 and R^2 are a hydrogen atom.

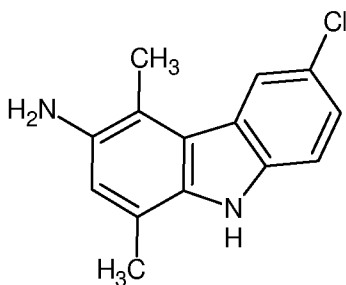
According to an embodiment, in a compound of formula (III) $R = R^1 = R^2 = H$.

According to an embodiment, in a compound of formula (IV) at least one of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R , R^1 and R^2 is a hydrogen atom.

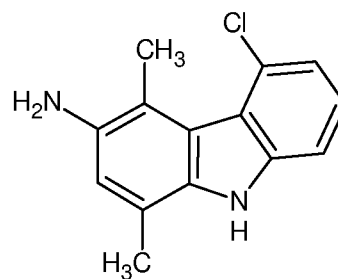
According to an embodiment, in a compound of formula (IV) at least two of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R , R^1 and R^2 are a hydrogen atom.

According to an embodiment, in a compound of formula (IV) $R = R^1 = R^2 = H$.

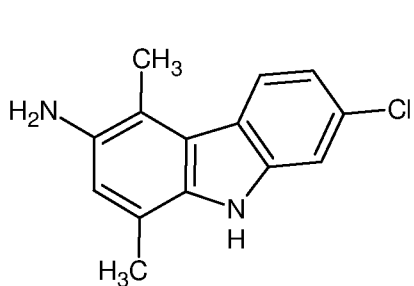
In a preferred embodiment, in the method according to the invention, compound of formula (II) is selected from the group consisting of



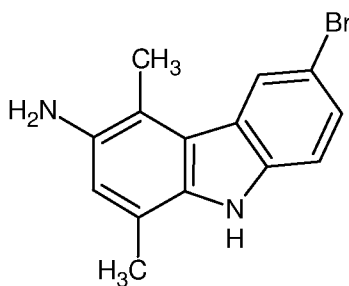
(II-a)



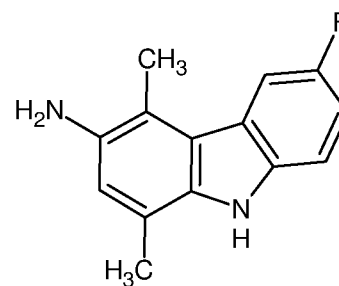
(II-b)



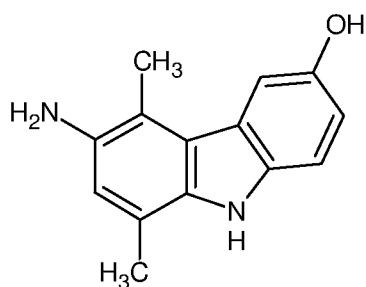
(II-c)



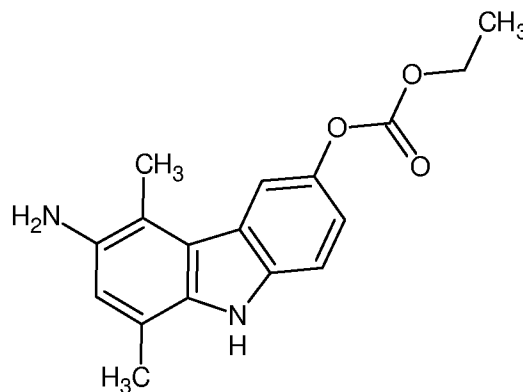
(II-d)



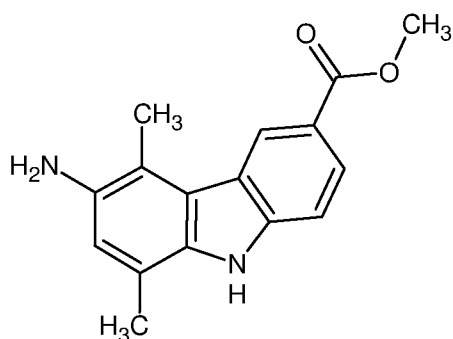
(II-e)



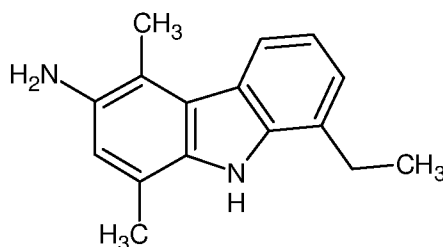
(II-f)



(II-g)



(II-h)



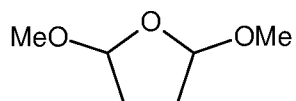
(II-i)

and

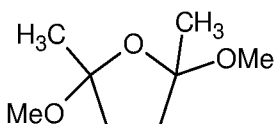
Preferably, a compound of formula (II) is selected from the group consisting of a compound of formula (II-a), a compound of formula (II-c), a compound of formula (II-d), and any combination thereof.

Advantageously, the compound of formula (II) is a compound of formula (II-a).

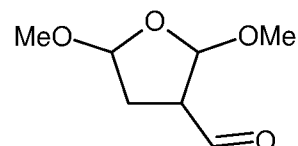
In another preferred embodiment, compound of formula (III) is selected from the group consisting of



(III-a)



(III-b)

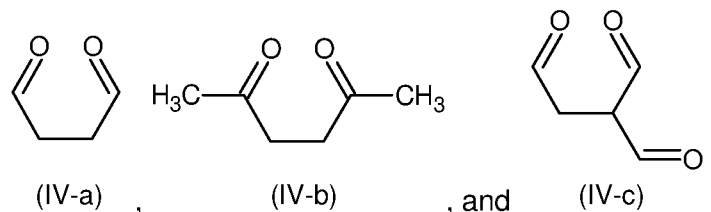


(III-c)

, and

Preferably, the compound of formula (III) is the compound of formula (III-a) or the compound of formula (III-c). Very preferably, the compound of formula (III) is the compound of formula (III-a).

In another preferred embodiment, compound of formula (IV) is selected from the group consisting of



5 Preferably the compound of formula (IV) is the compound of formula (IV-b).

According to an embodiment, the method according to the invention further comprises a step b) of chemical modification of the compound obtained from step a). Preferably, step b) is a reduction of an acyl group. Preferably, step b) comprises
10 contacting the compound obtained from step a) with a compound reducing an aldehyde, for example a borohydride salt, preferably with sodium borohydride. More preferably, step b) is the reduction of an aldehyde, preferably by contacting the compound obtained from step a) with a compound reducing an aldehyde, for example a borohydride salt, preferably with sodium borohydride.

15 Preferably, step b) is carried out at a temperature from 15 °C to 40 °C, more preferably from 20 °C to 30 °C typically during a period from 60 minutes to 150 minutes.

The present invention also concerns a pharmaceutical composition, characterized in that it comprises at least one compound of formula (I) according to the invention and at
20 least one pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient.

The expression "pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient" refers to any diluents, adjuvants or vehicles, such as preserving agents, fillers, disintegrating agents, wetting agents, emulsifying agents, suspending agents, solvents, dispersion media, coatings,
25 antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents and the like.

The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may be administered by any suitable route, for example, by oral, buccal, inhalation, sublingual, nasal, percutaneous, i.e. transdermal or parenteral (including intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intracoronary) administration. Therefore, the pharmaceutical
30 composition of the invention can be provided in various forms, such as in the form of hard gelatin capsules, of capsules, of compressed tablets, of suspensions to be taken orally, of

lozenges or of injectable solutions, ointments, or in any other form appropriate to the method of administration.

The exact formulation, route of administration, and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's conditions. Dosage amount and interval of administration can be adjusted individually to provide plasma levels of compound of formula (I) which are sufficient to maintain the preventive or therapeutic effects. The amount of pharmaceutical composition administered therefore depends on the subject being treated, on the subject's weight, the severity of the affliction and the manner of administration. In one embodiment, the amount of compound of formula (I) administered depends on the response of the subject being treated to the co-administered compound stabilizing microtubules of a cell.

The present invention also concerns a pharmaceutical composition, characterized in that it comprises at least one compound of formula (I) according to the invention, at least one compound stabilizing cell microtubules, preferably a human cell, and at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient.

According to the present invention, a compound stabilizing cell microtubules stabilizes the microtubule polymer and protects from its depolymerization, thus inhibiting the process of cell division as well as other different processes dependent of microtubules dynamics.

Preferably, the compound stabilizing cell microtubules is selected from the group consisting of taxanes, epothilones, TPI-287, carbazitaxel, zampanolide, dactylolide, discodermolide, taccalonolide, davunetide, eleutherobin, dictyostatin and sarcodictyins A and B.

More preferably, the compound stabilizing cell microtubules is selected from the group consisting of taxanes.

Advantageously, the compound stabilizing cell microtubules is paclitaxel.

In particular, the compound stabilizing cell microtubules according to the invention is active *in vitro* on HeLa cells. According to an embodiment, compound stabilizing cell microtubules according to the invention is active *in vitro* on HeLa cells at a concentration less than or equal to 5 nM, preferably strictly less than 5 nM.

The present invention also concerns a compound of formula (I) according to the invention, for use in a method of treatment of a disease and/or a disorder selected from the group consisting of a cancer and a disorder involving a deregulation of microtubules.

The present invention also concerns a method of treatment of a disease and/or a disorder selected from the group consisting of a cancer and a disorder involving a deregulation of microtubules, said method comprising the administration of an therapeutically effective of compound of formula (I) to a subject in need thereof.

5 The present invention also concerns the use of a compound of formula (I) according to the invention for preparing a medicament for treating a disease and/or a disorder selected from the group consisting of a cancer and a disorder involving a deregulation of microtubules.

10 According to the present invention, a disorder involving a deregulation of microtubules is a disorder involving a deregulated microtubule dynamics.

Preferably, disorder involving a deregulation of microtubules is selected from the group consisting of a neuronal disease, such as Alzheimer disease or Schizophrenia, a cardiac disease, and a spinal injury.

15 The present invention also concerns a compound of formula (I) according to the invention, for use in a method of treatment of a cancer selected from the group consisting a cancer in need of stabilization of cell microtubules, preferably by a taxane, and a cancer induced by LKB1-deficient cells.

20 Preferably, the cancer treatable by a compound stabilizing cell microtubules is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer and prostate cancer.

25 Preferably, the cancer induced by LKB1-deficient cells is selected from the group consisting of lung adenocarcinoma and uterus cancer, cervical cancer, breast cancer, intestinal cancer, testicular cancer, pancreatic cancer and skin cancer.

Advantageously, the compound of formula (I) according to the invention is used in a method of treatment of a cancer selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, liver cancer, uterus cancer and AIDS related Kaposi's sarcoma.

30 The present invention also concerns a compound of formula (I) according to the invention, for use in a method of treatment of a human or animal body, characterized in that said compound is co-administered with at least one compound stabilizing cell microtubules, preferably a human cell.

Preferably, the compound stabilizing cell microtubules is selected from the group consisting of taxanes, epothilones, TPI-287, carbazitaxel, zampanolide, dactylolide, discodermolide, taccalonolide, davunetide, eleutherobin, dictyostatin and sarcodictyins A and B, preferably taxanes.

Advantageously, the compound stabilizing cell microtubules is paclitaxel.

The present invention also concerns a compound of formula (I) according to the invention, for use in a method of treatment of a human or animal body, characterized in that said compound of formula (I) is administered to a patient having LKB1-deficient cells.

According to the invention, LKB1-deficient cells are cells that do not express the active liver kinase B1 (LKB1), because the STK11 gene, which encodes the LKB1, suffers from a germline mutation, or because they have inactivated LKB1 activity, through various mechanisms including mutations.

The invention will be better understood from reading the following non-limiting examples.

FIGURES

Figure 1 shows the variation of HeLa cell viability as a function of paclitaxel (PTX) concentration, alone or in combination with compound (I-a) at various concentrations (0.5, 1, 6, 12 and 25 μ M).

Figure 2 shows images of cellular microtubules (top) and DNA (bottom) in cells treated with DMSO (control) or with 12 μ M or 25 μ M of compound (I-a).

Figure 3 shows images of chromosome congression in cells treated with DMSO (control) or with 12 μ M or 25 μ M of compound (I-a).

Figure 4 shows the cell cycle distribution upon treatment of HeLa cells with compound (I-a) at a concentration of 12 μ M or 25 μ M, or with DMSO (control). The cell cycle was analyzed by flow cytometry. At steps subG1, G1 and S and after 24 hours, the curves corresponding to DMSO and compound (I-a) 12 μ M are essentially superimposed.

Figure 5 shows the cell cycle distribution upon treatment of HeLa cells with paclitaxel at a concentration of 1 nM or 5 nM, or with DMSO (control). The cell cycle was analyzed by flow cytometry.

Figure 6 shows the cell cycle distribution upon treatment of HeLa cells with a mixture of compound (I-a) (12 μ M) and paclitaxel (1 nM), or with DMSO (control). The cell cycle was analyzed by flow cytometry.

Figure 7 is a graph representing the in-vivo evolution of the tumor size over time depending on the treatment received by the mice (paclitaxel alone, compound (I-a) alone or a combination of paclitaxel and compound (I-a)).

Figure 8 is a graph representing the percentage of cell viability of LKB1-deficient cells or of cells in which LKB1 was reintroduced, depending on the concentration of compound (I-a).

Figure 9 is a graph representing the percentage of cell viability of RPE-1 cells incubated with compound (I-a) alone or with a combination of paclitaxel and compound (I-a).

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Synthesis of compounds of formula (I)

Compounds of formula (II) were synthesized according to the methods published in:

- Tabka et al., European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1989), 24(6), 605-610,
- Lancelot et al., Heterocycles (1990), 31(2),
- Lancelot et al., Gazzetta chimica Italiana, 121, 1991,
- Lancelot et al., (1986), 22^{ème} Rencontres Internationales de chimie thérapeutique, Clermont-Ferrand, September 3-5, 124,
- Lancelot et al., (1989), 25^{ème} Rencontres Internationales de chimie thérapeutique, Grenoble, July 2-5,
- Panno et al., Nuovi 1,4-Dimethyl carbazoli: Sintesi, Reattivitàe valutazione Biologica. Tesi Di Dottorato d'Università Calabria: Università Della Calabria, 2011.

Compounds of formula (III-a) (CAS: 696-59-3), (III-c) (CAS: 50634-05-4) and (IV-b) (CAS-110-13-4) are commercially available.

Synthesis of compounds (I-a), (I-d), (I-e), (I-f), (I-i), (I-m), (I-n), (I-p), (I-q)

5 Compound of formula (III-a) (0.0033 – 0.0044 mol) was stirred 15 minutes at room temperature in 50 mL of acetic acid. Then, 1 equivalent of compound of formula (II-x) (x = a-i) was added. The mixture was heated at 80 °C for 1h30. After cooling, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 50 mL of a saturated solution of sodium hydrogenocarbonate, then extracted with 70 mL of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, decanted, dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. Compound of formula (I-x) (x = a, d, e, f, j, m, n, p, q) was obtained by crystallization in acetonitrile.

Synthesis of compounds (I-c), (I-h), (I-k)

15 Compound of formula (III-c) (0.0041 mol) was stirred 15 minutes at room temperature in 50 mL of acetic acid. Then, 1 equivalent of compound of formula (II-x) (x = a, d, e) was added. The mixture was heated at 80 °C for 2h. After cooling, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 50 mL of a saturated solution of sodium hydrogenocarbonate, then extracted with 70 mL of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, decanted, dried with magnesium sulfate and evaporated. Compound of formula (I-x) (x = c, h, k) was obtained by crystallization in acetonitrile.

Synthesis of compounds (I-b), (I-g), (I-j), (I-o)

25 Compound of formula (II-x) (x = a, d, e, g) (0.0041 – 0.0049 mol) was heated at 80 °C for 2 hours in 50 mL of absolute ethanol in the presence of 1.2 equivalent of compound of formula (IV-b) and 0.3 mL of acetic acid. After cooling, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 40 mL of a saturated solution of sodium hydrogenocarbonate, then extracted with 60 mL of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, decanted, dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. Compound of formula (I-x) (x = b, g, j, o) was obtained by crystallization in acetonitrile.

Synthesis of compound (I-s)

35 Compound of formula (I-c) (0.35 mmol) was stirred at 0°C in 2ml of dry methanol and 2ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. 2 equivalents of sodium borohydride were added. The

mixture was stirred 2h at room temperature. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in 5ml of ice water, then extracted two times with 5ml of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried with magnesium sulfate and evaporated. Compound of formula (I-s) was obtained by purification by chromatography on silica gel (Diethyl ether).

Compounds (I-a)-(I-q) and (I-s) were characterized by IR spectroscopy and/or NMR spectroscopy. Characteristics of each compound are gathered in the following table.

Compound	T _{fusion} (°C)	IR (KBr) (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆)
(I-a)	200 (acetonitrile)	3380 (NH)	2.54 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.60 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.28 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.94 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.23 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.50 (dd, 1H, H ₇), 7.64 (d, 1H, H ₈), 8.17 (d, 1H, H ₅), 11.35 (s, 1H, NH).
(I-b)	230 (ethanol)	3390 (NH)	1.88 (s, 6H, CH ₃), 2.29 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.60 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 5.87 (s, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.11 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.48 (dd, 1H, H ₇), 7.65 (d, 1H, H ₈), 8.16 (d, 1H, H ₅), 11.66 (s, 1H, NH).
(I-c)	200	3320 (NH) 1661 (CO)	2.55 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.61 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.73 (d, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.13 (s, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.30 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.50 (d, 1H, H ₇), 7.63 (d, 1H, H ₈), 7.86 (d, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 8.18 (d, 1H, H ₅), 9.84 (s, 1H, CHO), 11.69 (s, 1H, NH).
(I-d)	102	3374 (NH)	2.59 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.68 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.26 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.92 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.25 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.27 (dd, 1H, H ₈), 7.43 (t, 1H, H ₇), 7.60 (dd, 1H, H ₆), 11.79 (s, 1H, NH).
(I-e)	189	3373 (NH)	2.52 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.58 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.27 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.93 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.20 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.24 (dd, 1H, H ₆), 7.60 (d, 1H, H ₅), 8.16 (d, 1H, H ₈), 11.60 (s, 1H, NH).
(I-f)	195 (acetonitrile)	3380 (NH)	2.48 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.55 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.23 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.88 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.17 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.55 (m, 2H, H ₇ -H ₈), 8.24 (s, 1H, H ₅), 11.59 (s, 1H, NH).
(I-g)	216 (acetonitrile)	3386 (NH)	1.89 (s, 6H, CH ₃), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.61 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 5.87 (s, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.12 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.61 (m, 2H, H ₇ -H ₈), 8.29 (s, 1H, H ₅), 11.69 (s, 1H, NH).
(I-h)	224	3285 (NH) 1654 (CO)	2.57 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.61 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.72 (dd, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.14 (dd, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.31 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.59-7.65 (m, 2H, H ₇ -H ₈), 7.87 (t, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 8.32 (d, 1H, H ₅), 9.84 (s, 1H, CHO), 11.74 (s, 1H, NH).

(l-i)	110 (hexane- diethyl ether)	3400 (NH)	2.40, 2.50 (s, 6H, CH ₃), 6.20 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.80 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.20 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.35, 7.45 (m, 2H, H ₇ -H ₈), 7.85 (q, 1H, H ₅), 11.35 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-j)	226 (acetonitrile)	3389 (NH)	1.88 (s, 6H, CH ₃), 2.28 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.55 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 5.86 (s, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.08 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.34 (m, 1H, H ₇), 7.61 (m, 1H, H ₈), 7.91 (m, 1H, H ₅), 11.51 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-k)	222	3326 (NH) 1660 (CO)	2.55 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.60 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.71 (m, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.13 (m, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.27 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.35 (td, 1H, H ₇), 7.60 (dd, 1H, H ₈), 7.85 (m, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.96 (dd, 1H, H ₅), 9.83 (s, 1H, CHO), 11.59 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-m)	179 (acetonitrile)	3397 (NH) 3216 (OH)	2.51 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.56 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.27 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.93 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.99 (dd, 1H, H ₇), 7.12 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.43 (d, 1H, H ₈), 7.57 (d, 1H, H ₅), 9.00 (s, 1H, OH), 11.08 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-n)	142 (diethyl ether)	3380 (NH) 1732 (CO)	1.35 (t, 3H, CH ₃), 2.52 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.60 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 4.30 (q, 2H, CH ₂), 6.27 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.93 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.21 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.33 (dd, 1H, H ₇), 7.62 (d, 1H, H ₈), 8.01 (d, 1H, H ₅), 11.56 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-o)	195 (acetonitrile)	3398 (NH) 1742 (CO)	1.34 (t, 3H, CH ₃), 1.88 (s, 6H, CH ₃), 2.27 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.60 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 4.30 (q, 2H, CH ₂), 5.85 (s, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.08 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.33 (dd, 1H, H ₇), 7.63 (d, 1H, H ₈), 7.98 (d, 1H, H ₅), 11.58 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-p)	220 (ethanol)	3330 (NH), 1685 (CO)	2.46 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.52 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 3.95 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.20 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.82 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.20 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.52 (d, 1H, H ₅), 7.82 (dd, 1H, H ₇), 8.70 (d, 1H, H ₈), 11.40 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-q)	169	3448 (NH),	1.38 (t, 3H, CH ₃), 2.54 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.65 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 3.10 (q, 2H, CH ₂), 6.27 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 6.93 (t, 2H, H-pyrroliques), 7.16 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.19 (dd, 1H, H ₆), 7.30 (d, 1H, H ₅), 8.02 (d, 1H, H ₇), 11.58 (s, 1H, NH).
(l-s)	142	3329 (NH), 3513 (OH)	2.55 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.58 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 4.67 (d, 2H, CH ₂), 6.36 (m, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 6.78 (t, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 6.83 (t, 1H, H-pyrrolique), 7.18 (s, 1H, H ₂), 7.42 (m, 2H, H ₇ and H ₈), 8.15 (s, 2H, H ₅ and NH)

Example 2: Assessment of the cytotoxicity of paclitaxel (PTX) in combination with compound of formula (I)

2.1. Cytotoxicity on HeLa cells

Cell viability was analyzed using the colorimetric Prestoblu assay (Invitrogen, #A13262). Cells were seeded in 96 well microplates (Greiner, #655077) at a density of 2,500 cells per well and allowed to adhere for 24 h before being treated for 72 h with either DMSO (0.1 % final concentration) or drugs at indicated concentrations. After the 72 h treatment, 10 μ L Prestoblu was added to each well and cells were incubated for another 45 min. The absorbance of each well was measured using FLUOstar Optima microplate reader (Excitation, 544 nm; Emission, 580 nm).

First, the cytotoxicity on HeLa cells of compounds (I-a), (I-c) (I-f), (I-h), (I-e), (I-m), (I-n) and (I-s) was assessed with the above described “prestoblu” assay.

Compound (I-a) was found to be slightly cytotoxic, with a GI_{50} (50% of growth inhibition) value of 19.4 μ M to 21.8 μ M.

Compounds (I-f) and (I-e) were also found to be slightly toxic, with GI_{50} values of 16.2 μ M and 14.8 μ M, respectively. Compound (I-h) has a GI_{50} value of 1.06 μ M. Compounds (I-c) and (I-s) have both a GI_{50} value of 2 μ M.

Then, HeLa cells were treated during 72 hours with different concentrations of a mixture of paclitaxel (0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 5 nM) and compounds (I-a), (I-f), (I-h), (I-e), (I-m), (I-n), (I-c) and (I-s).

The following results were obtained:

Concentration of compound (I-a) added to paclitaxel	0 μ M	3 μ M	6 μ M	12 μ M
GI_{50} of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	1.36 nM	1.2 nM	0.68 nM

Concentration of compound (I-f) added to paclitaxel	0 μ M	1.5 μ M	3 μ M	6 μ M
GI_{50} of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	1.36 nM	1.25 nM	0.88 nM

Concentration of compound (I-h) added to	0 μ M	0.1 μ M	0.2 μ M	0.4 μ M
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paclitaxel				
GI ₅₀ of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	1.25 nM	1.07 nM	0.79 nM

Concentration of compound (I-e) added to paclitaxel	0 μ M	0.8 μ M	1.5 μ M	3 μ M
GI ₅₀ of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	1.36 nM	1.25 nM	1.2 nM

Concentration of compound (I-m) added to paclitaxel	0 μ M	3 μ M	6 μ M	12 μ M
GI ₅₀ of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	1.5 nM	1.5 nM	1.25 nM

Concentration of compound (I-n) added to paclitaxel	0 μ M	3 μ M	6 μ M	12 μ M
GI ₅₀ of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	1.5 nM	1.5 nM	1.25 nM

Concentration of compound (I-c) added to paclitaxel	0 μ M	1.2 μ M
GI ₅₀ of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	0.75 nM

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Concentration of compound (I-s) added to paclitaxel	0 μ M	1.2 μ M
GI ₅₀ of Paclitaxel	1.5 nM	0.75 nM

It can be observed that the GI₅₀ of paclitaxel is decreasing with the increase in compound (I-a) concentration.

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At a concentration of 12 μ M of compound (I-a) (concentration where compound (I-a) is not cytotoxic on its own), the GI₅₀ of paclitaxel is decreased by a factor 2.2 compared to the GI₅₀ of paclitaxel alone (1.5 nM vs. 0.68 nM).

Similar results are observed when combining compound (I-f), (I-h), (I-c) and (I-s) with paclitaxel, and in a lower extent when combining compound (I-e), (I-m) or (I-n) with paclitaxel.

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These results highlight the synergistic effect of administering compounds of formula (I) in combination with paclitaxel.

2.2. Effect on apoptosis

Apoptosis assay was performed with FITC Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit I (BD Biosciences, #556547) using flow cytometry and analyzed by FCS express software.

Drug	DMSO	Paclitaxel (1 nM)	Compound (I-a) (12 μM)	Paclitaxel (1 nM) + Compound (I-a) (12 μM)	Compound (I-a) (25 μM)	Paclitaxel (1 nM) + Compound (I-a) (25 μM)
% of apoptosis	14.21 ± 1.8	13.00 ± 0.48	13.13 ± 0.89	34.91 ± 2.73	29.23 ± 2.03	63.18 ± 3.05

No additional apoptosis was detected when compound (I-a) was applied for 48 hours at a concentration of 12 μM, when compared to DMSO, whereas at 25 μM, it induced cell death through apoptosis. These results indicate that compound (I-a) is moderately toxic.

When combined with paclitaxel, compound (I-a) also shows a synergistic effect on cell apoptosis.

2.3. Cytotoxicity on murin cancer cells

Cell viability was analyzed using the colorimetric Prestobblue assay (Invitrogen, #A13262). Cells were seeded in 96 well microplates (Greiner, #655077) at a density of 2,500 cells per well and allowed to adhere for 24 h before being treated for 72 h with either DMSO (0.1 % final concentration) or drugs at indicated concentrations. After the 72 h treatment, 10 μL Prestobblue was added to each well and cells were incubated for another 45 min. The absorbance of each well was measured using FLUOstar Optima microplate reader (Excitation, 544 nm; Emission, 580 nm).

The synergistic effect of the combination of compound of formula (I-a) with paclitaxel is also observed on a mice breast cancer cell line (4T1 cells) (Figure 1).

Example 3: Effect of a compound of formula (I) on cell cycle and mitosis

The effect of a compound of formula (I) on cell cycle and mitosis of HeLa cells was analyzed by flow cytometry and immunofluorescence.

For flow cytometry analysis, Hela cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of compound (I-a) for 12 hours, 24 hours and 48 hours. Cells were then harvested and washed by centrifugation in PBS. Then, 10⁵ cells were fixed in 1mL of 70% methanol at 4°C overnight. Following two washes with PBS the cells were incubated with

50 $\mu\text{g.mL}^{-1}$ propidium iodide and 0.2 mg.mL^{-1} RNase A/PBS for 30 min at 37°C before analysis. The percentage of cells in the specific cell-cycle phases (G0, G1, S, G2, and M) was determined using an Accuri C6 flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson).

The results are expressed as the mean $\pm$ SD of three separate experiments. The significance was determined by a Student's t-test (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.0001$, compared with the control).

For immunofluorescence analysis, cells were grown for 48 hours on glass coverslips placed in 24-wells microplates. When cells reached 70% confluence the medium was replaced with a fresh one supplemented with compound (I-a). After a 5-hour exposure to compound (I-a), cells were fixed and permeabilized with -20 °C absolute methanol for 6 min. After washing and saturation with 3% BSA/PBS, cells were incubated for 45 min at room temperature (RT) with anti-alpha-tubulin antibody (1:4000). Cells were washed twice again and subsequently incubated with Alexa 488 conjugated anti-mouse antibody (1:1000) for 30 min at RT. DNA was stained with 20 $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$ Hoechst 33342 and coverslips were mounted on microscopic slides with Mowiol 4-88 (Calbiochem, #475904). Images were captured with a Zeiss AxioimagerM2 microscope equipped with the acquisition software AxioVision and analyzed using the Fiji software.

The effect of compound (I-a) on cellular microtubules was determined. Compound (I-a) treatment (12-25 μM) does not visibly perturb microtubule network in the interphase cells (Figure 2).

As shown on Figure 3, chromosome congression defects were visible in several mitotic cells of the 12 μM treated cell population. The occurrence of such defects was increased at a higher dose (25 μM) of compound (I-a).

The effect of a high dose (25 μM) of compound (I-a) on microtubule dynamic instability parameters was measured using time-lapse fluorescence microscopy on GFP-EB3 transfected cells (Table 1).

Table 1: Analysis of the effect of Paclitaxel (1 nM) and compound (I-a) (25 μM) on microtubule dynamics

Parameters	DMSO 0.25%	Compound (I-a) 25 μM
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% time spent growing	84.19 ± 0.20	60.40 ± 0.25***
% time spent in pause	15.81 ± 0.47	39.60 ± 0.31***
Growth rate (μm/min ± SE)	14.65 ± 0.10	10.20 ± 0.05***
Catastrophe frequency (μm ⁻¹ ± SE)	0.23 ± 0.03	0.46 ± 0.05***
Catastrophe frequency (min ⁻¹ ± SE)	2.80 ± 0.61	2.74 ± 0,70

***p < 0.001, significantly different from control values (DMSO) using a Student's t test.

Compound (I-a) reduces the microtubule growth rate as well as the microtubule growth length, as indicated by the increase of the distance-based catastrophe frequency, and the increased time spent in pause, indicating that compound (I-a) at 25 μM suppresses microtubule dynamics.

Flow cytometry analysis indicated that a 12 μM concentration of compound (I-a) induces a significant delay in the completion of metaphase, because the cells are blocked in G2/M phase (Figure 4). When compound (I-a) is applied at a concentration of 25 μM, the large majority of the cells is blocked in prometaphase.

Example 4: Effect of the combination of a compound of formula (I) with paclitaxel (PTX) on cell cycle and mitosis

Flow cytometry analysis was performed using HeLa cells. HeLa cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of paclitaxel with or without compound (I-a) for 12 hours, 24 hours and 48 hours, then fixed with methanol, stained with propidium iodide and analyzed by flow cytometry. The results are expressed as the mean ± SD of three separate experiments. The significance was determined by a Student's t-test (*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.0001, compared with the control).

Flow cytometry analysis indicated that after 15 hours of treatment with 5nM of paclitaxel, half of the cell population is blocked in G2/M phase and nearly 20% of the cells are already in apoptosis. Then, the proportion of cells in G2/M gradually decreases, in parallel with an increase in the number of cells in apoptosis (subG1) or plurinucleated. (Figure 5).

As shown on figure 6, the combination of 1 nM paclitaxel (PTX) with 12 μM compound (I-a) induced a blockade of the cell cycle almost superimposable to the blockade observed when cells are treated with paclitaxel 5nM. The similarity of the results obtained with the combination to those obtained with paclitaxel at 5nM indicates that the

overall effect of the combination results from an increase of paclitaxel effect by compound (I-a).

Example 5: Compound (I-a) and paclitaxel (PTX) act synergistically on tumor growth in vivo

The effects on tumor growth of compound (I-a) and paclitaxel injected separately to the effect of a combined administration of compound (I-a) plus paclitaxel were compared in a tumor mouse model.

A first series of experiments (not shown) assessed that HeLa cell tumors were sensitive to therapeutic doses of paclitaxel. To that aim, mice bearing sizable tumors, formed of HeLa cells that have been xenografted, received intraveinuous (i.v.) injections of paclitaxel (from 2 to 8 mg/Kg), every two days during 10 days. In the same experiment, the effect of compound (I-a) (from 15 to 60 mg/Kg, i.v.) injected with the same schedule was analyzed. The weight of paclitaxel or compound (I-a) treated animals and vehicle-treated animals were not significantly different. Moreover, the animals did not show any sign of discomfort, indicating a good tolerance to the treatments. Paclitaxel, when administered at 4 and 8 mg/Kg, induced an important reduction of tumor size. Compound (I-a) did not induce a significant effect on tumor size whatever the dose injected, although a tendency towards smaller tumors appears with increasing Compound (I-a) concentrations). The results confirmed the anti-tumor effect of high paclitaxel concentrations in this model. They also indicate that compound (I-a), when applied alone, has no significant anti-tumor activity, even at high concentrations.

A second experiment was conducted to study of the effect on tumor size of low (2 to 3mg/Kg) paclitaxel doses in combination with different concentrations of compound (I-a).

Protocol for this combination study: 72 NMRI nude mice (5-week-old females) were injected subcutaneously with 10×10^6 exponentially dividing HeLa cells into the right flank. When tumors have reached a volume of about 200 mm³ i.e. nine days after cell injection, mice were randomized in 9 groups of 8 mice each and drugs were injected intraveinously every two days. The first group received paclitaxel at 2mg/kg, the second group received paclitaxel at 3 mg/Kg, the third group received compound (I-a) at 40mg/Kg, the fourth group received compound (I-a) at 60mg/Kg, the fifth group received a combination of compound (I-a) (40mg/Kg) and paclitaxel (2mg/Kg), the sixth group received a combination of compound (I-a) (40mg/Kg) and paclitaxel (3mg/Kg), the seventh group received a combination of compound (I-a) (60mg/Kg) and paclitaxel (2mg/Kg), the eighth group received a combination of compound (I-a) (60mg/Kg) and paclitaxel (3mg/Kg) and

the ninth group received the vehicle (14% DMSO, 14% Tween 80 and 72% PBS). Tumor growth was monitored three times per week with a sliding caliper.

No modification of body weight was observed throughout the study, suggesting that the combination is well tolerated. As shown in figure 7, while no effect is observed when each compound is administered separately, a significant effect on tumor size is observed with the combination of paclitaxel and compound (I-a). This anti-tumor effect varies dose-dependently, regarding compound (I-a) and paclitaxel concentrations. These results indicate that the observed synergy between paclitaxel and compound (I-a) in vitro also occurs in vivo, leading to a therapeutic efficacy.

Example 6: Assessment of the effect of a compound of formula (I) on LKB1-deficient cells

The synthetic lethality concept was applied to assess the selective toxicity of compounds of formula (I) on LKB1-deficient cells. This method consists in determining if the combination of the mutation conducting to the LKB1-deficiency and the action of compound of formula (I) causes lethality, whereas this mutation is not lethal in itself nor is the compound of formula (I) when applied alone.

The differential cytotoxicity of compounds (I) on LKB1-deficient cells was determined on MEF KO LKB1 cells (LKB1-deficient cells) or cells in which LKB1 was reintroduced.

Cell viability analysis using MTT: the assay was performed in 96-well microplates. LKB1 KO MEF cells (LKB1^{-/-}) and LKB1 rescued MEF cells (LKB1^{+/-}) were seeded at 20,000 cells per well and allowed to grow for 24 hours. The culture medium was then replaced with a fresh medium containing compound (I-a) (0 to 25 μ M), or DMSO (0.25%). Cells were allowed to grow for additional 48 hours. Then, 20 μ L of 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-tetrazolium bromide (MTT) solution at 5 mg/mL was added to each well and incubated for 4 h at 37 °C. The culture medium was discarded, and 100 μ L of a solution DMSO:ethanol (1:1) was added into each well and mixed by gently shaking for 10 min. Absorbance was measured in a microplate reader at 570 nm.

The results obtained are presented in Figure 8.

Example 7: Assessment of the effect of a compound of formula (I) in combination with paclitaxel on the viability of non-cancerous cells

RPE-1 cells were incubated for 72 hours with the indicated combinations of compound (I-a)/paclitaxel. The percentage of viable cells was calculated following a

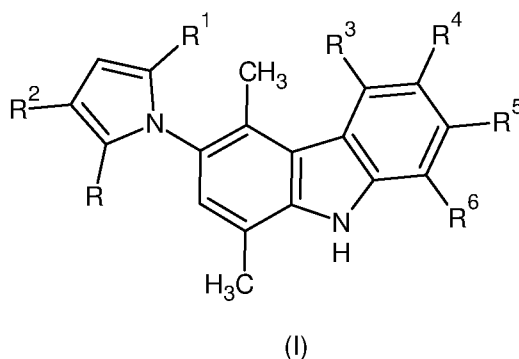
Prestoblu assay, as described above. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM of 3 independent experiments.

The results obtained are presented in Figure 9.

It can be seen that compounds of formula (I) do not exhibit toxicity toward non-cancerous cells. (Note that the effect on cell viability of the different doses of compound (I-a) alone can be seen at the x-coordinate = 0 of the graph of Figure 9, corresponding to 0 nM of paclitaxel). GI50 for PTX (7 nM) was higher in this cell line than in HeLa cells. When used in combination with PTX, compound I-a was able to synergistically affect cell viability, at high dose (25 μ M). These results indicate that compound (I-a) does not induce additional toxicity.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I)



wherein R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated,
- possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group,
- an amido group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and
- an imino group, possibly substituted by an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or
- branched, saturated or unsaturated, and

wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- a hydroxyl group,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated,
- possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an alkoxy group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carbonate group from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group, and
- a cyano group.

2. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
 - a halogen atom,
 - an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1-x}X_x$, X being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and n being an integer between 1 and 10 and x being the number of X present in the alkyl group, and preferably x being 1 and X being in terminal position in the alkyl group,

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)H$,
 - a carboxyl group ($-COOH$),
 - an amido group of formula $-C(O)NR_b$, R_b being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, and

- an imino group of formula $-C=N-R_c$, R_c being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group, and

wherein R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
 - a halogen atom,
 - a hydroxyl group,
 - an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1}$, linear, saturated and n being an integer between 1 and 10,

- an alkoxy group of formula $-OR_d$, R_d being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)R_e$, R_e being a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

- a carbonate group from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
 - a carboxyl group ($-COOH$), and
 - a cyano group ($-CN$).

3. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

5 wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1-x}X_x$, X being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and n being an integer between 1 and 10 and x being the number of X present in the alkyl group, and preferably x being 1 and X being in terminal position in the alkyl group,

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- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

15

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)H$,
- a carboxyl group ($-COOH$),
- an amido group of formula $-C(O)NR_b$, R_b being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, and
- an imino group of formula $-C=N-R_c$, R_c being selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, saturated and comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group,

20

wherein R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,

25

- an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1}$, linear, saturated and n being an integer between 1 and 10, and

wherein R^4 is selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,

30

- a hydroxyl group,
- an alkyl group of formula $-C_nH_{2n+1}$, linear, saturated and n being an integer between 1 and 10,

- an alkoxy group of formula $-OR_d$, R_d being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

35

- an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_e$, R_e being a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

- a carbonate group of formula $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{OR}_f$, R_f being a linear and saturated alkyl group comprising from 1 to 9 carbon atoms,

- a carboxyl group ($-\text{COOH}$), and

- a cyano group ($-\text{CN}$).

4. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 3,

wherein R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom and a methyl group,

wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a $-\text{COH}$ group, an alkyl group of formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{X}$, X being selected from the group consisting of a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a iodine atom and a hydroxyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_a$, R_a being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{H}$, a carboxyl group ($-\text{COOH}$), an amido group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}_b$, R_b being a methyl group or an ethyl group, and an imino group of formula $-\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_c$, R_c being a phenyl group,

wherein R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom, a methyl group and an ethyl group, and

wherein R^4 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a hydroxyle group, a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a fluoride atom, a iodine atom, an alkoxy group of formula $-\text{OR}_d$, R_d being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_a$, R_a being a methyl group or an ethyl group, an acyl group of formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_e$, R_e being a methyl group, an ethyl group, a linear propyl group, a linear pentyl group, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ -cyclopentyl group and a (*para*-methyl)phenyl group, a carbonate group of formula $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{OR}_f$, R_f being a methyl group or an ethyl group, a carboxyl group ($-\text{COOH}$), and a cyano group ($-\text{CN}$).

5. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 4,

wherein R and R^1 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom and a methyl group,

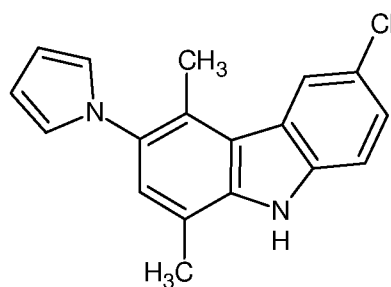
wherein R^2 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a $-\text{COH}$ group and a $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ group,

wherein R^3 , R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a chloride atom and an ethyl group, and

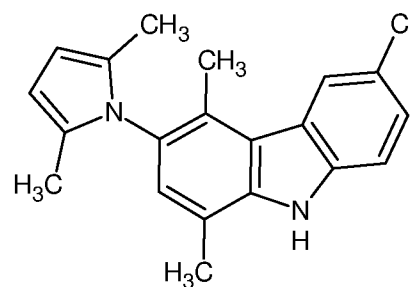
wherein R^4 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyle group, a chloride atom, a bromide atom, a fluoride atom, a carbonate group of formula $-OC(O)OR_f$, R_f being an ethyl group and an acyl group of formula $-C(O)OR_a$, R_a being a methyl group.

6. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that at least three of the substituents selected from the group consisting of R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are a hydrogen atom.

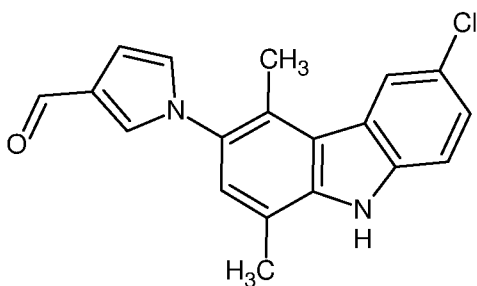
7. The compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that said compound is selected from the group consisting of



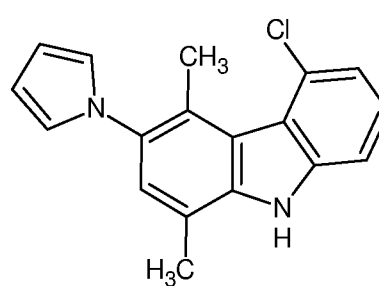
(I-a)



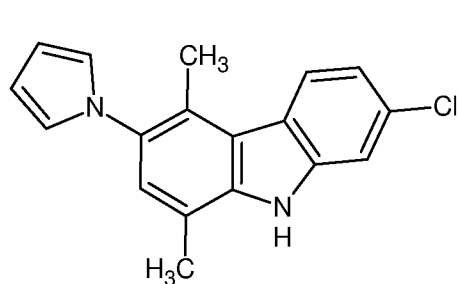
(I-b)



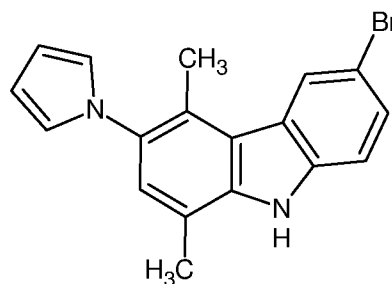
(I-c)



(I-d)

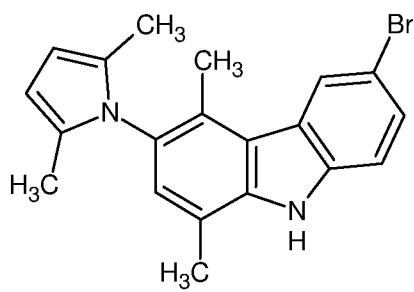


(I-e)

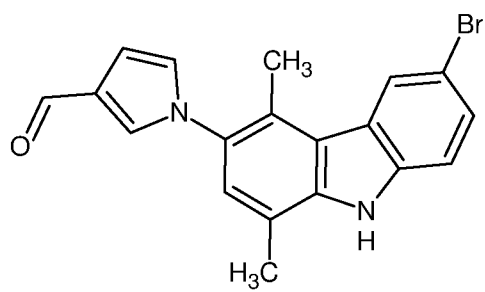


(I-f)

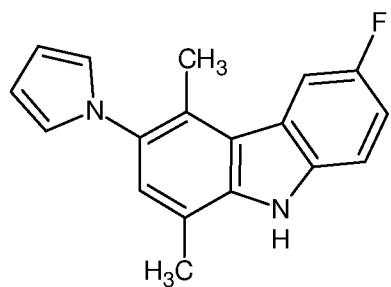
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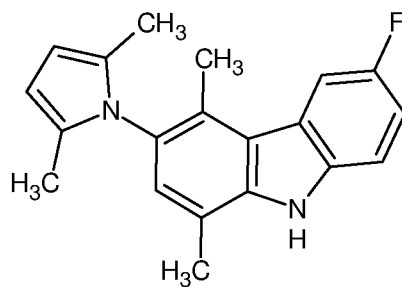
(l-g)



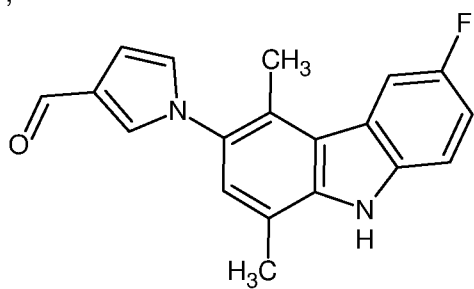
(I-h)



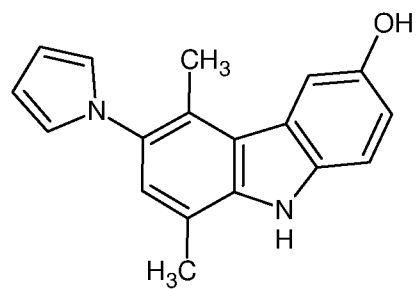
(1-i)



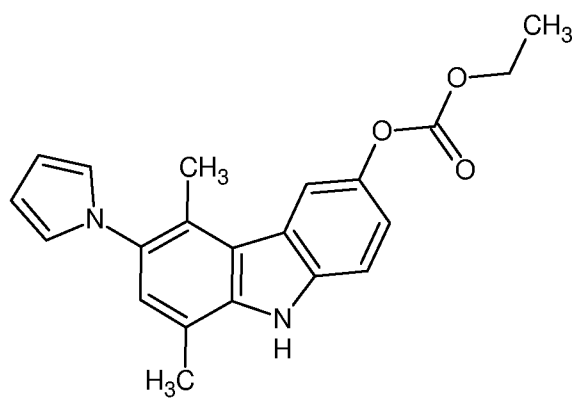
(1-j)



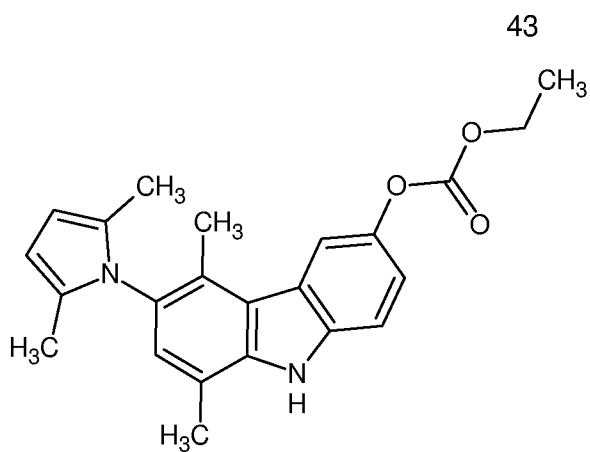
(1-k)



(l-m)



(1-n)

(I-o)

Chemical structure (I-p) is a 6,6'-bis(methyl)-2-methyl-2',5'-dimethyl-1H-indene derivative. It features a central indene core with methyl groups at the 2, 2', 5, and 5' positions. A 1H-pyrrol-2-yl group is attached at the 1-position, and a 4-methoxycarbonyloxyphenyl group is attached at the 3-position.

(I-p)

Chemical structure (I-q) is a 6,6'-bis(methyl)-2-methyl-2',5'-dimethyl-1H-indene derivative. It features a central indene core with methyl groups at the 2, 2', 5, and 5' positions. A 1H-pyrrol-2-yl group is attached at the 1-position, and an ethyl group is attached at the 3-position.

(I-q)

, and

Chemical structure (I-s) is a 6,6'-bis(methyl)-2-methyl-2',5'-dimethyl-1H-indene derivative. It features a central indene core with methyl groups at the 2, 2', 5, and 5' positions. A 3-(hydroxymethyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl group is attached at the 1-position, and a 4-chlorophenyl group is attached at the 3-position.

(I-s)

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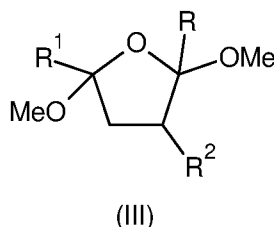
8. A method of preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 7, comprising the step a) of contacting a compound of formula (II)

Chemical structure (II) is a 6,6'-bis(methyl)-2-amino-2',5'-dimethyl-1H-indene derivative. It features a central indene core with methyl groups at the 2, 2', 5, and 5' positions. An amino group (H₂N) is attached at the 1-position. The 3-position is substituted with a 1,2,3,4-tetrasubstituted phenyl group, with substituents R³, R⁴, R⁵, and R⁶ at the 1, 2, 3, and 4 positions, respectively.

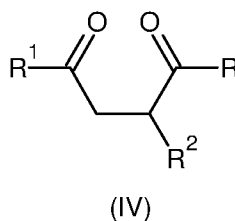
(II)

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with a compound of formula (III)



or a compound of formula (IV)



in the presence of an acid, preferably of an organic acid,

wherein R, R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of:

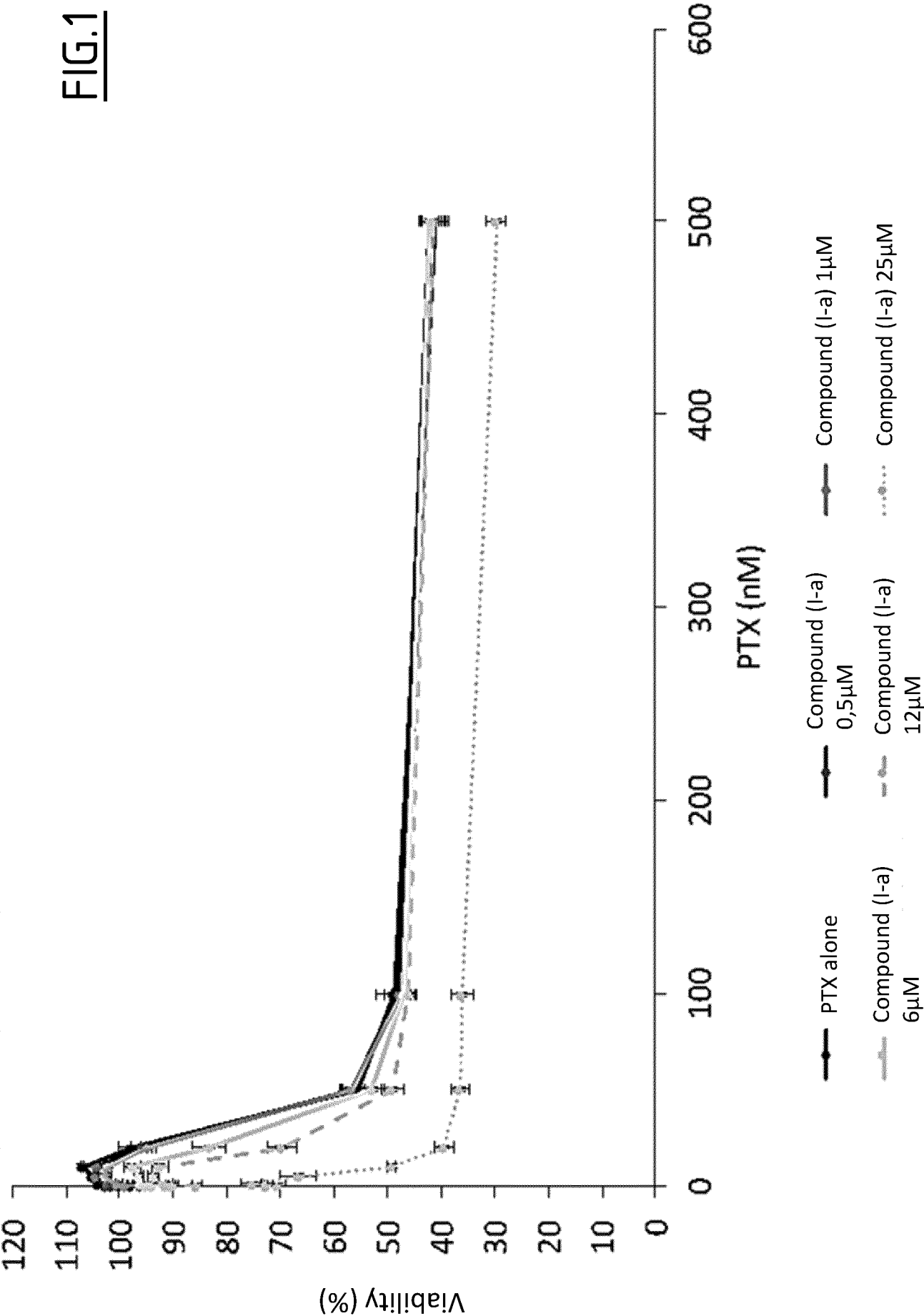
- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated,
- possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group,
- an amido group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and
- an imino group, possibly substituted by an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated, and

wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a hydrogen atom,
- a halogen atom,
- a hydroxyl group,
- an alkyl group, linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated,
- possibly substituted, comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an alkoxy group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- an acyl group comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carbonate group from 1 to 10 carbon atoms,
- a carboxyl group, and
- a cyano group.

9. A pharmaceutical composition, characterized in that it comprises at least one compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 7 and at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient.
- 5 10. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 7, for use in a method of treatment of a disease and/or a disorder selected from the group consisting of a cancer and a disorder involving a deregulation of microtubules.
- 10 11. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 7, for use in a method of treatment of a cancer selected from the group consisting of a cancer in need of stabilization of cell microtubules, preferably by a taxane, and a cancer induced by LKB1-deficient cells.
- 15 12. A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 7, for use in a method of treatment of a human or animal body, characterized in that said compound is co-administered with at least one compound stabilizing cell microtubules, preferably a human cell.
- 20 13. A compound of formula (I) for use according to claim 12, wherein said compound stabilizing cell microtubules is selected from the group consisting of taxanes, epothilones, TPI-287, carbazitaxel, zampanolide, dactylolide, discodermolide, taccalonolide, davunetide, eleutherobin, dictyostatin and sarcodictyins A and B, preferably taxanes.
- 25 14. A compound of formula (I) for use according to claim 12 or 13, wherein said compound stabilizing cell microtubules is paclitaxel.
- 30 15. A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 7, for use in a method of treatment of a human or animal body, characterized in that said compound of formula (I) is administered to a patient having LKB1-deficient cells.

FIG.1



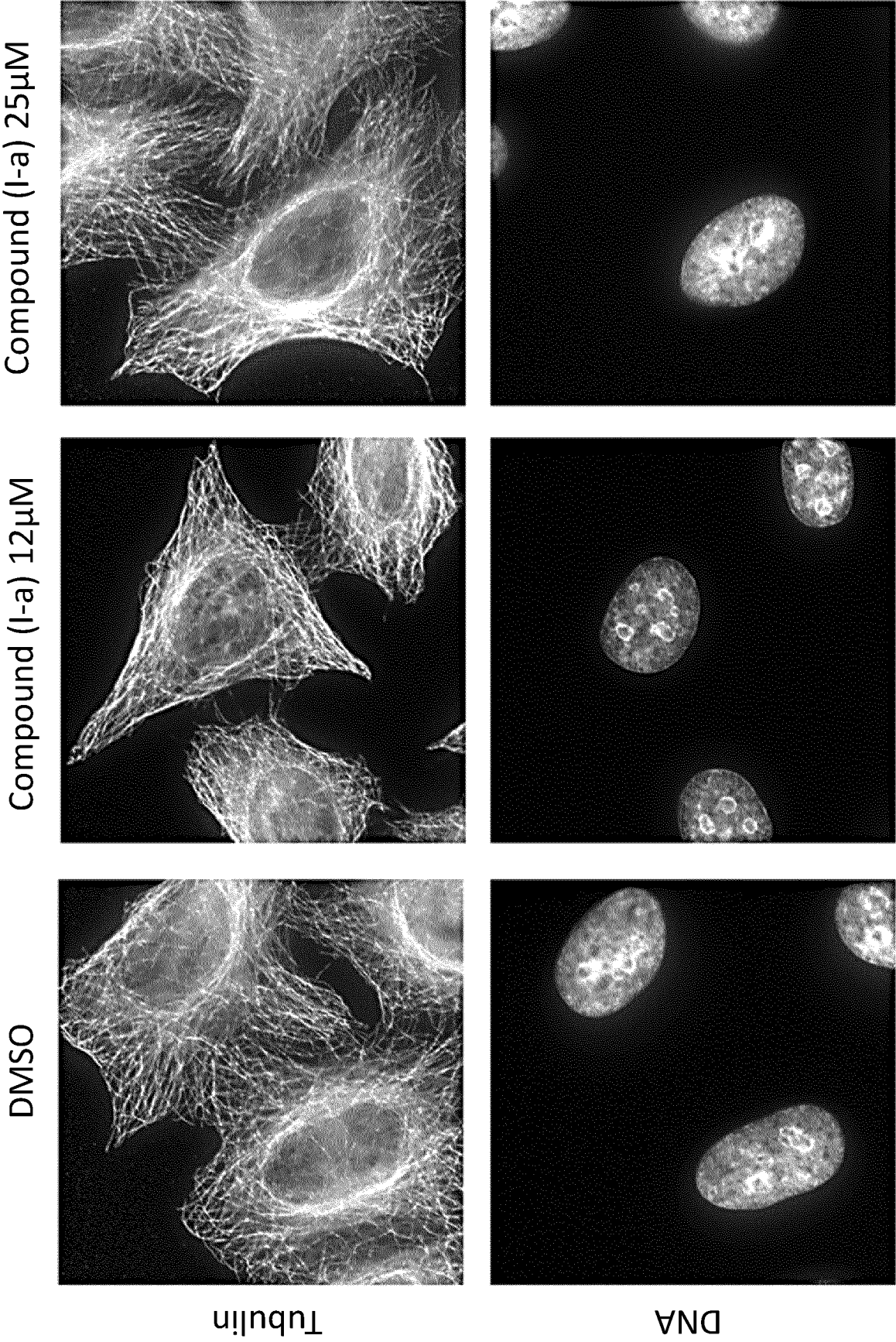


FIG. 2

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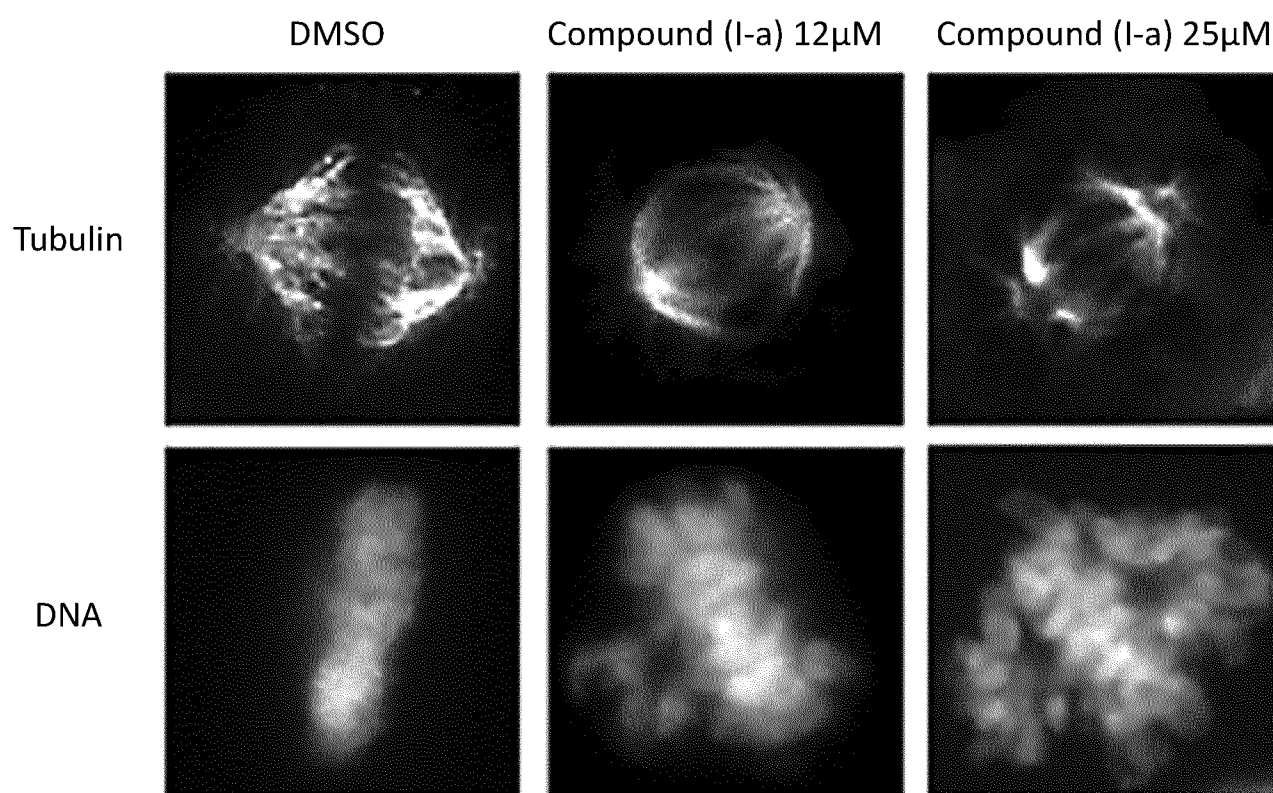
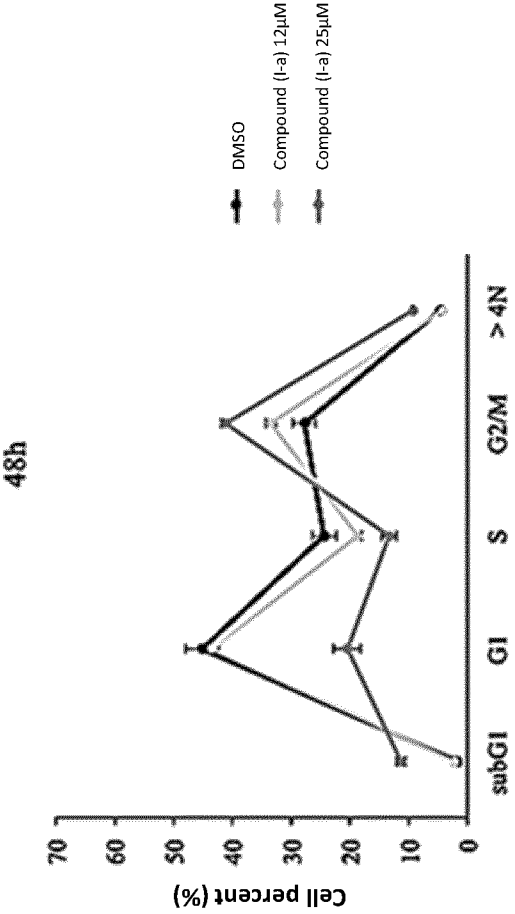
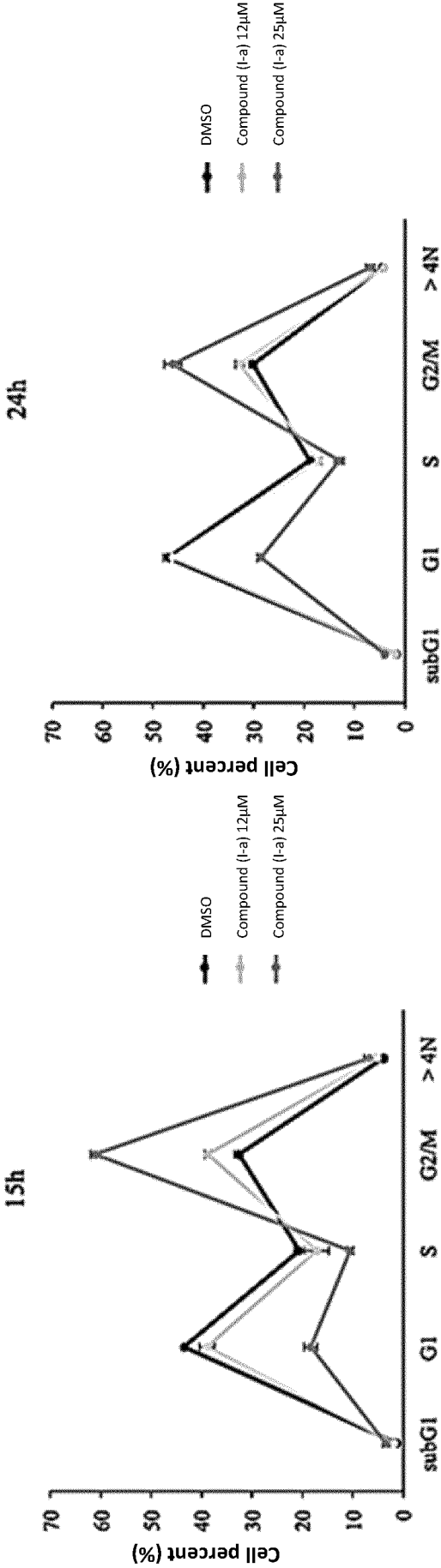
FIG.3

FIG.4



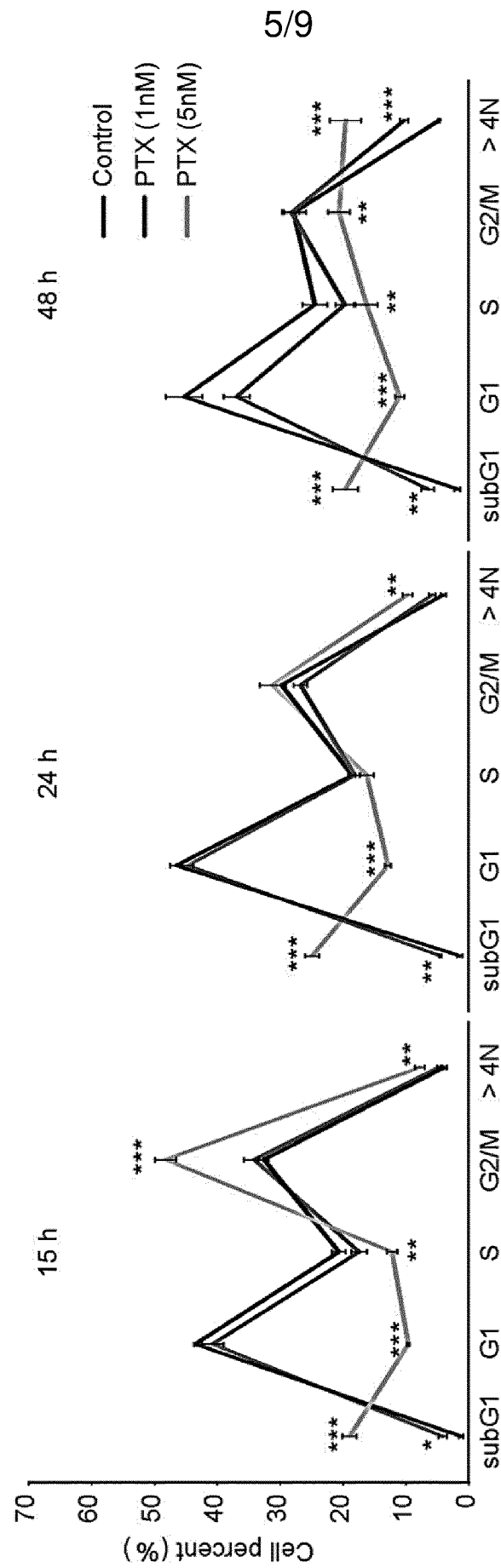


FIG.5

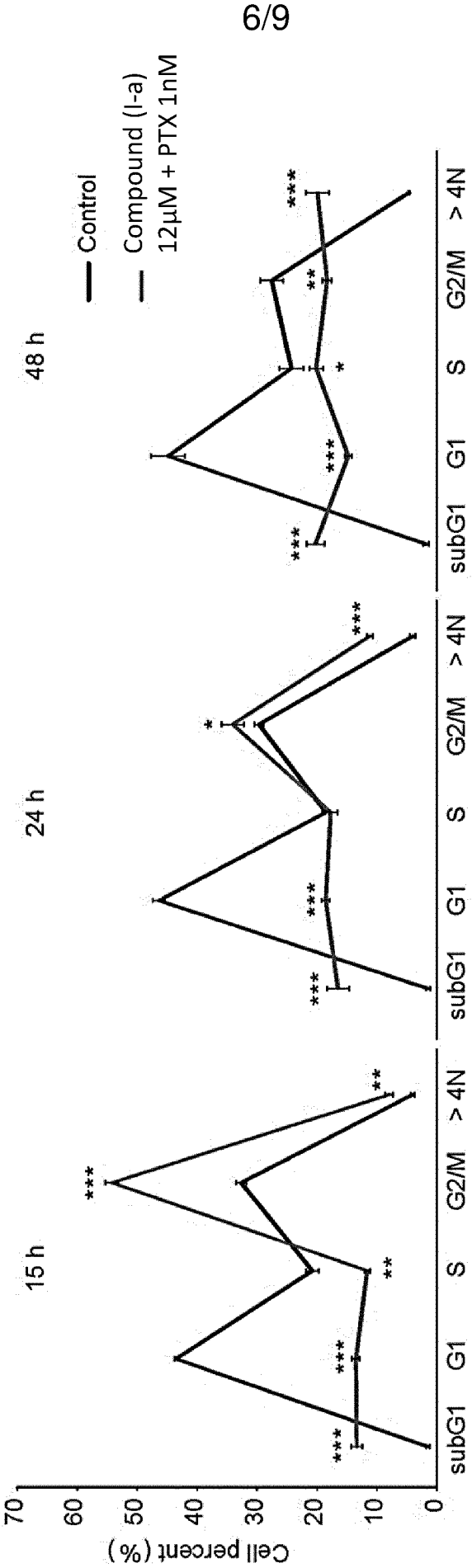


FIG.6

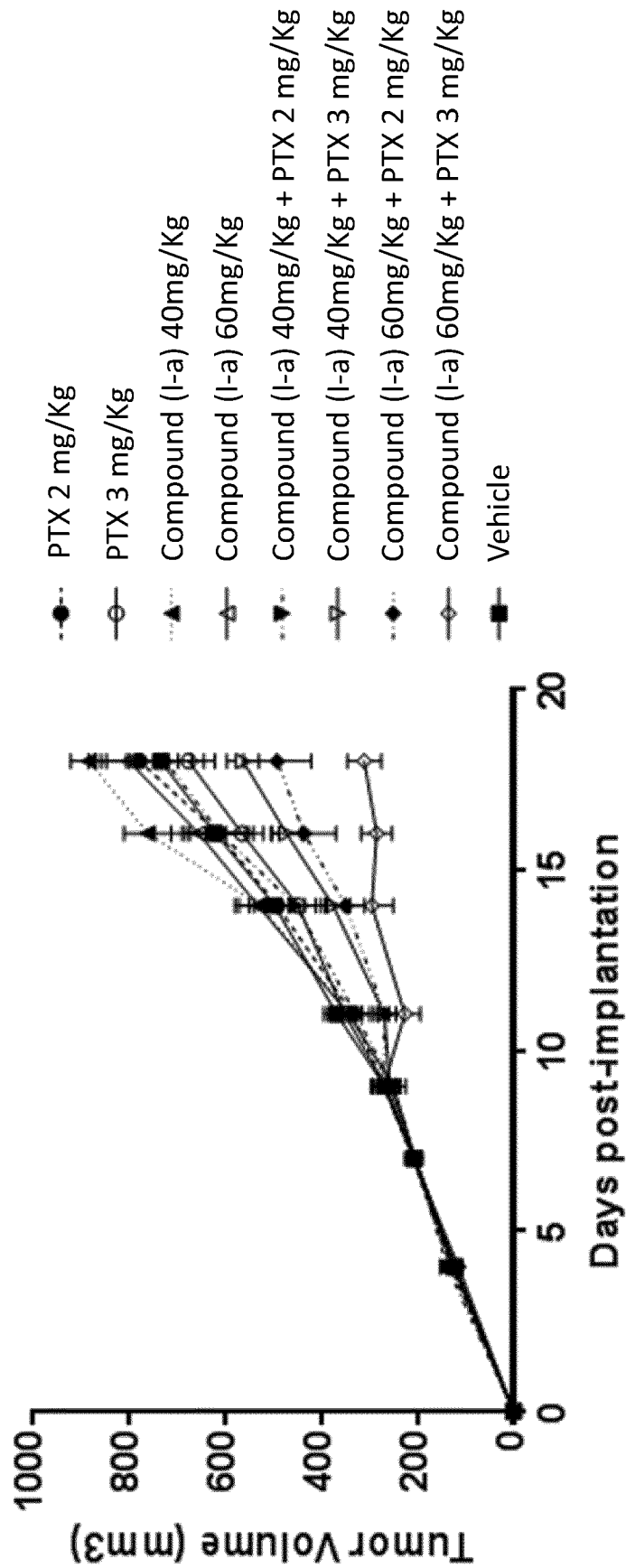


FIG.7

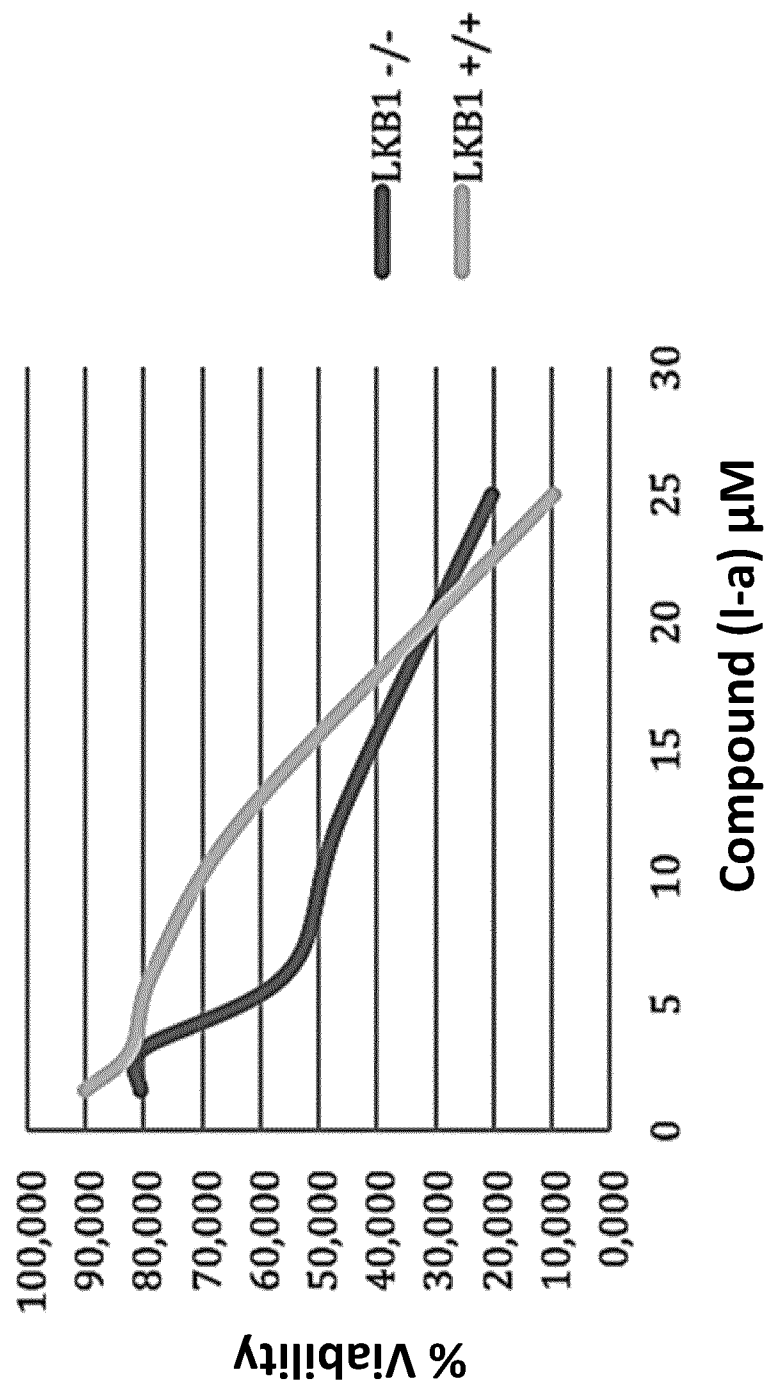


FIG.8

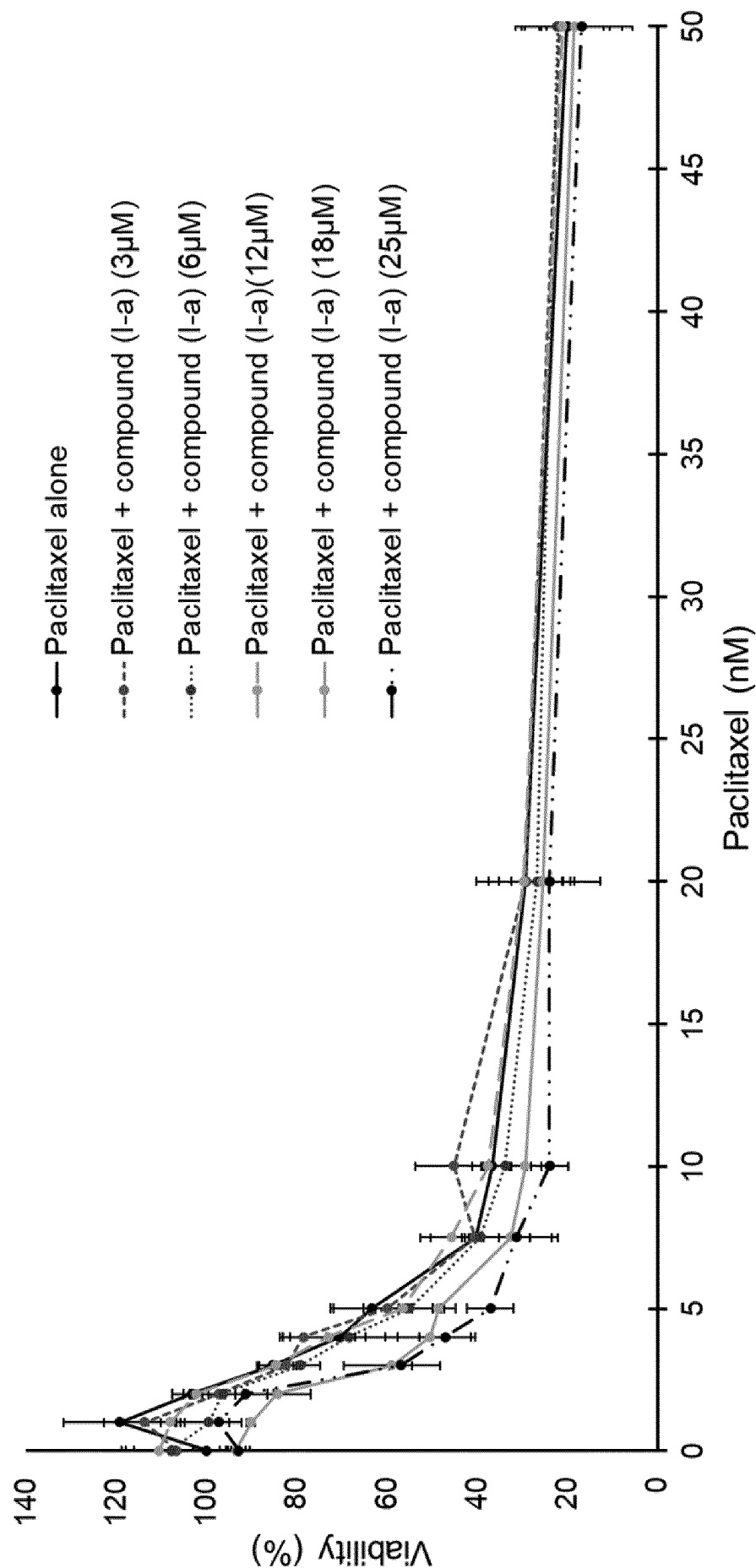


FIG.9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2020/078585

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61P35/00 C07D403/04 A61K31/403
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61P C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 2 455 378 A1 (PHILIP MORRIS PROD [CH]) 23 May 2012 (2012-05-23) paragraph [[0051]]; claims 1-15; example E28	1-15
A	----- PADMAJA PANNALA ET AL: "Synthesis, Molecular Docking, in vitro Antiproliferative and Antioxidant Activity of Novel Pyrrolidiny1-Carbazole Derivatives", CURRENT ORGANIC SYNTHESIS, vol. 14, no. 8, 8 February 2018 (2018-02-08), XP055651790, US ISSN: 1570-1794, DOI: 10.2174/1570179414666170606120934 compound 3P ----- -/-	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 October 2020

Date of mailing of the international search report

02/11/2020

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sáez Díaz, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2020/078585

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PERCHE, J. C.; SAINT-RUF, G.: "Synthesis and formylation of 3-(2,5-dimethyl-1-pyrrolyl)-9-ethylcarbazole", BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE CHIMIQUE DE FRANCE, 1 January 1974 (1974-01-01), pages 1117-1118, XP009517672, compounds 1, 2 -----	1-15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2020/078585

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date	
EP 2455378	A1	23-05-2012	CN 103228655 A	31-07-2013
			EP 2455378 A1	23-05-2012
			EP 2635575 A1	11-09-2013
			JP 2013541566 A	14-11-2013
			US 2013274258 A1	17-10-2013
			WO 2012059232 A1	10-05-2012
