

*Innovations in Drug Discovery:
Fragment-Based Drug Discovery & Activity-Based Protein Profiling*

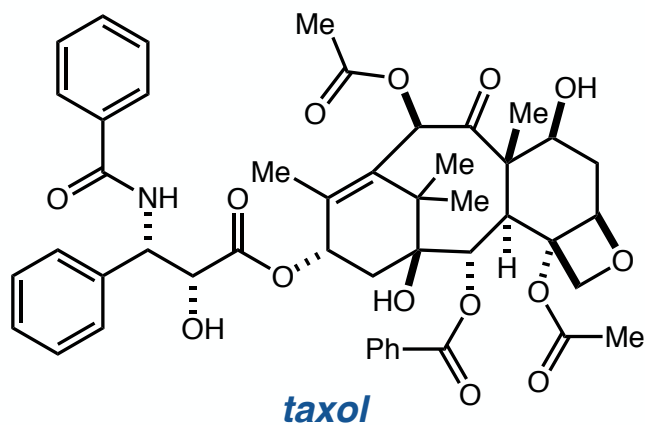


Literature presentation
Junyong Kim
April 21st, 2020

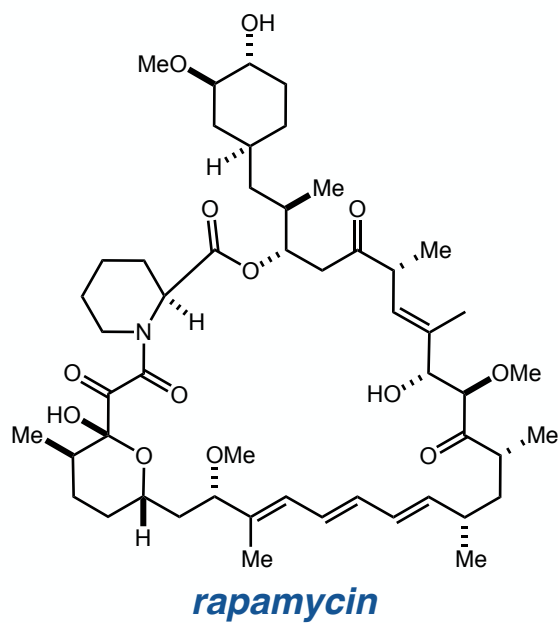
Contemporary Drug Discovery

Chemical technologies impacted drug discovery

1960s: natural product-derived leads



pacific yew



S. hygroscopicus

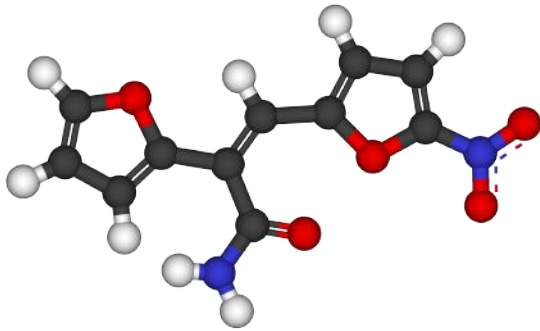
Contemporary Drug Discovery

Chemical technologies impacted drug discovery

1960s: natural product-derived leads

1970s: quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR)

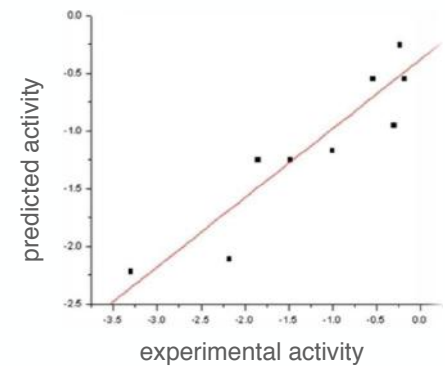
Molecular structure



Molecular descriptor

Electronics
Sterics
Lipophilicity
Hydrophobicity
Solubility
⋮

Multivariate analysis & activity prediction



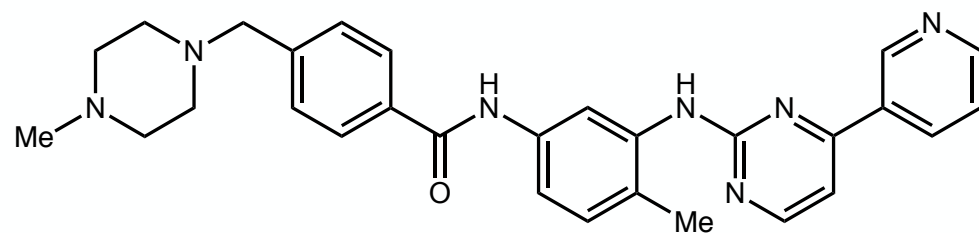
Contemporary Drug Discovery

Chemical technologies impacted drug discovery

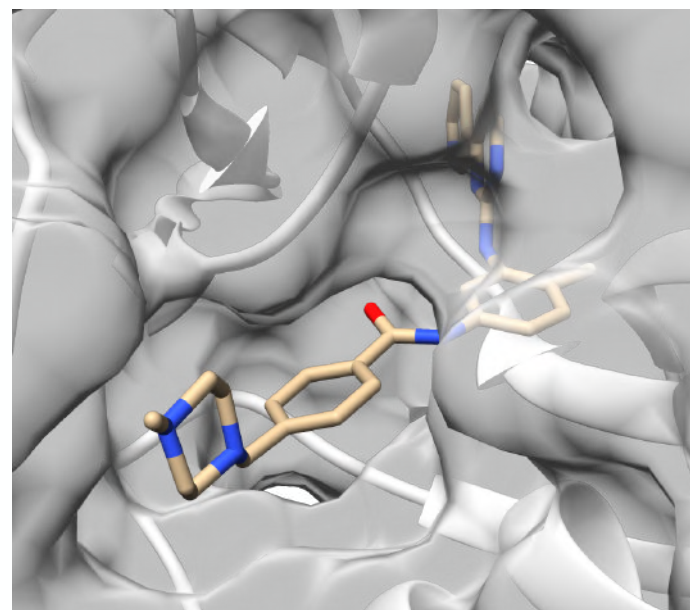
1960s: natural product-derived leads

1970s: quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR)

1980s: structure-based drug discovery (SBDD)



gleevec



Abl in complex with imatinib (PDB: 2HYY)

Contemporary Drug Discovery

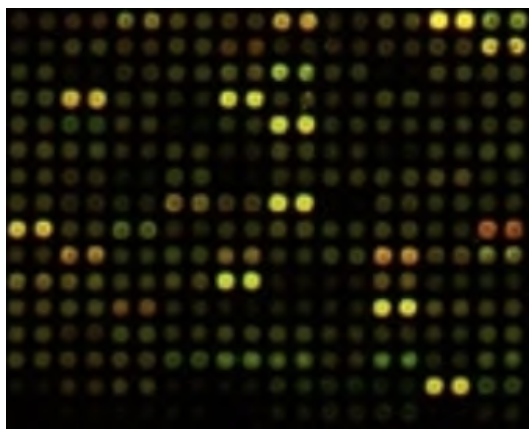
Chemical technologies impacted drug discovery

1960s: natural product-derived leads

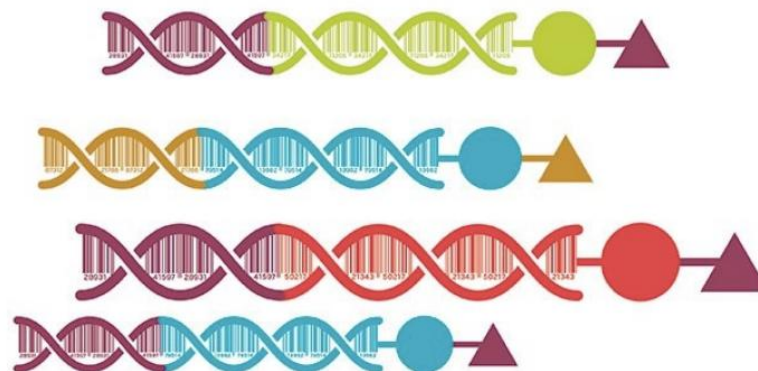
1970s: quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR)

1980s: structure-based drug discovery (SBDD)

1990s: combinatorial chemistry and high-throughput screening (HTS)



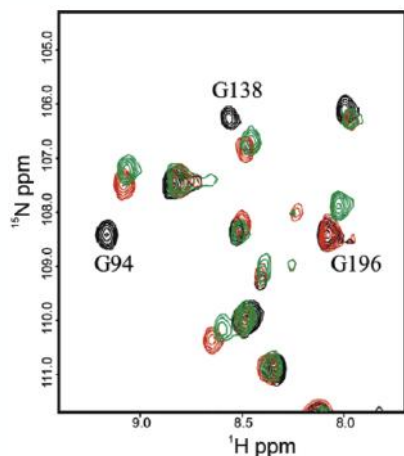
microarray



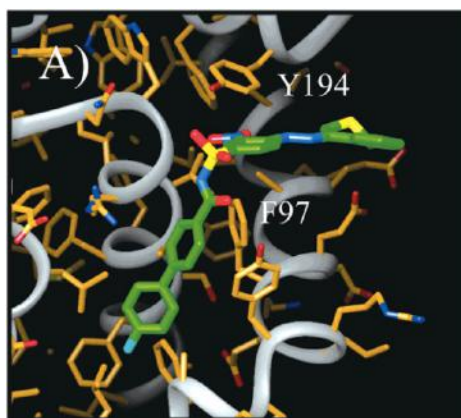
DNA-encoded library

Drug Discovery in 20th Century

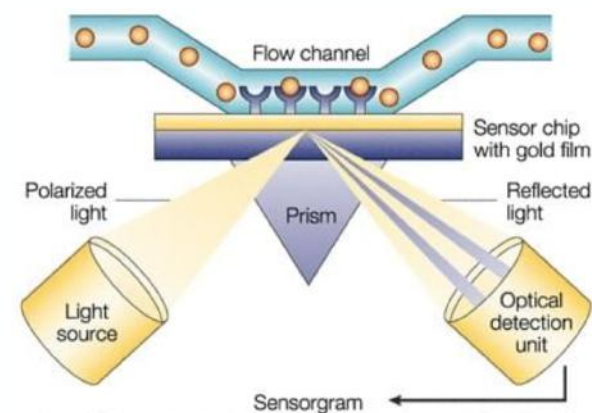
Advanced analytical techniques for HTS



NMR

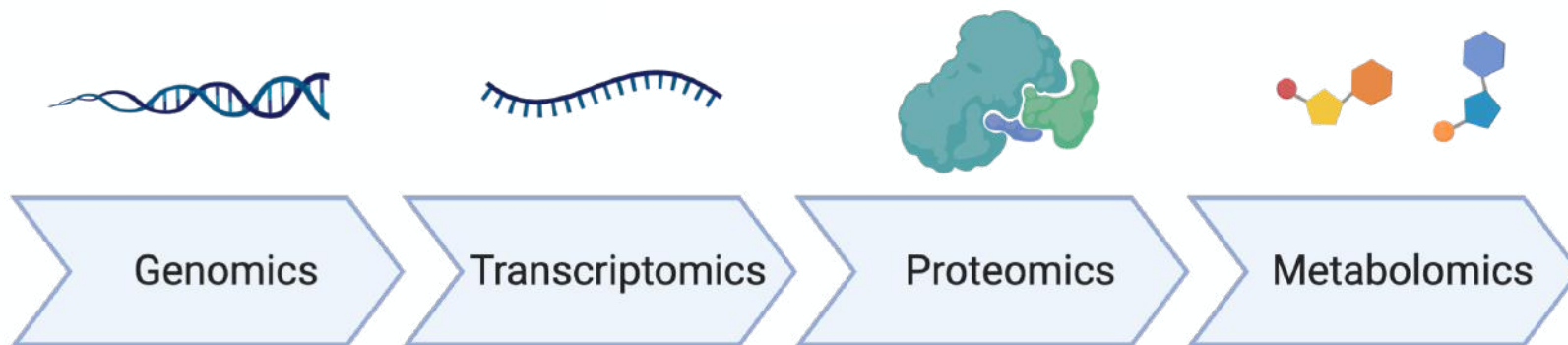


X-ray



Surface plasmon resonance (SPR)

Systems biology

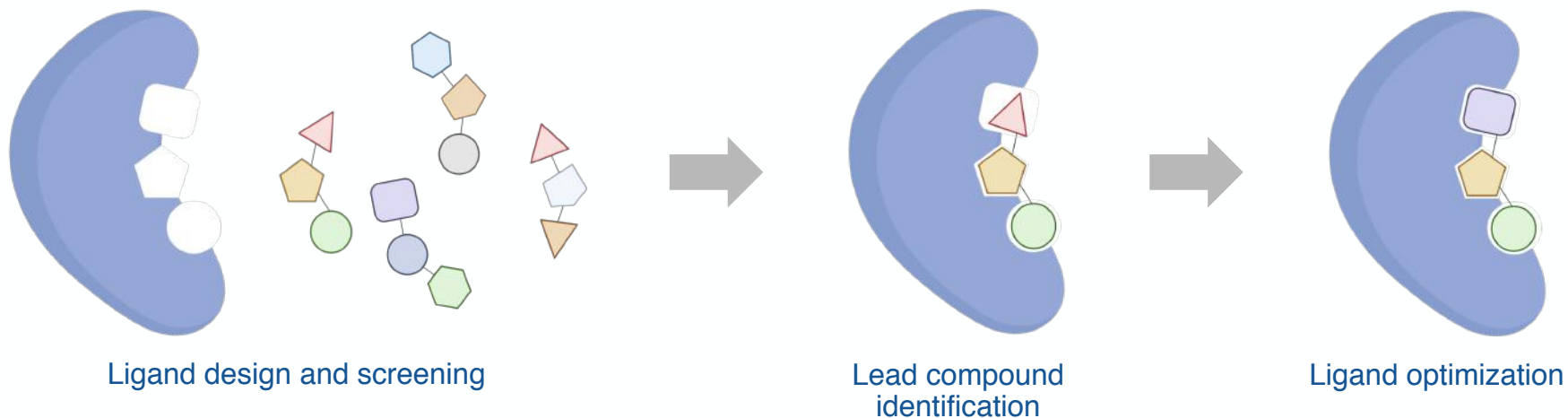


Targets & Biomarkers
Personalized therapy

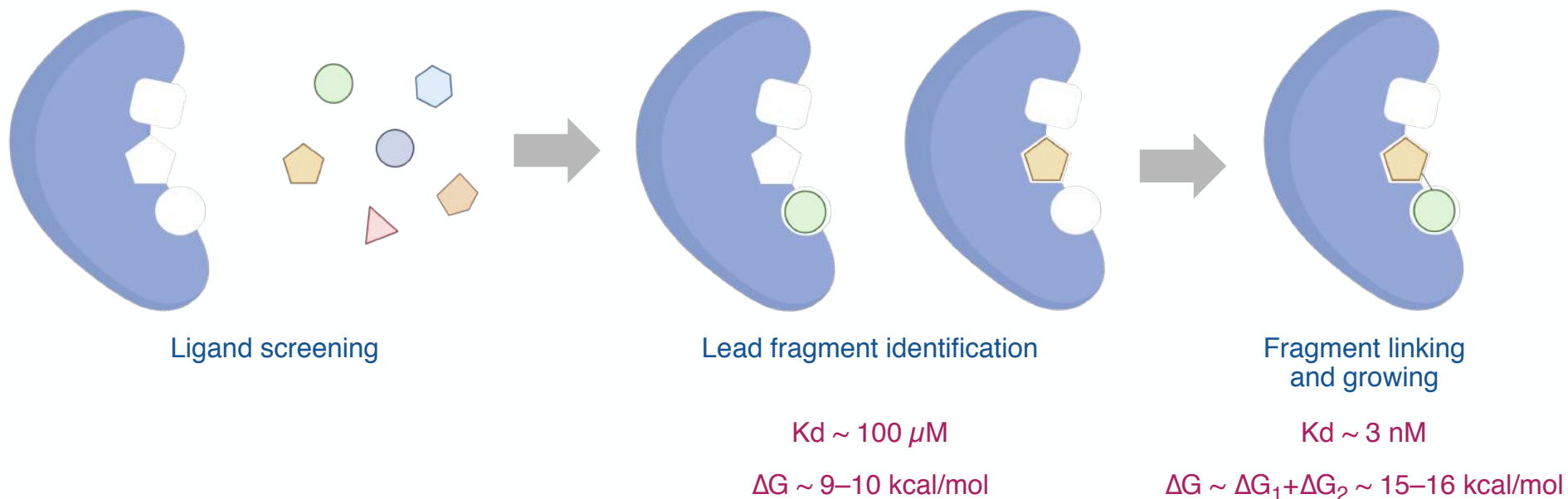
Mechanism & Interactions
Drug repurposing

Fragment-Based Drug Discovery

Traditional HTS

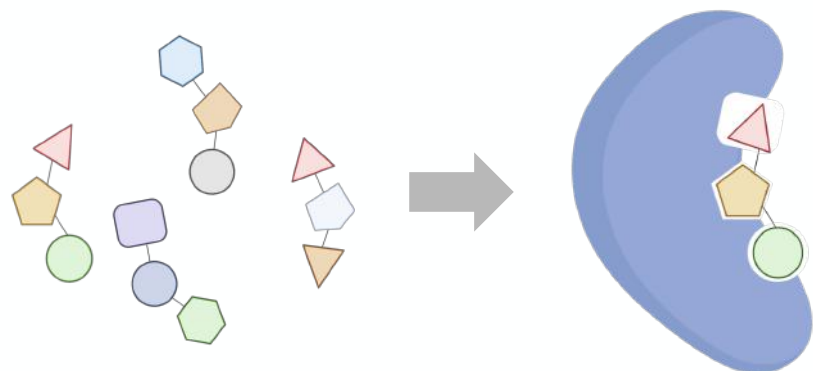


Fragment-Based Drug Discovery



Fragment-Based Drug Discovery

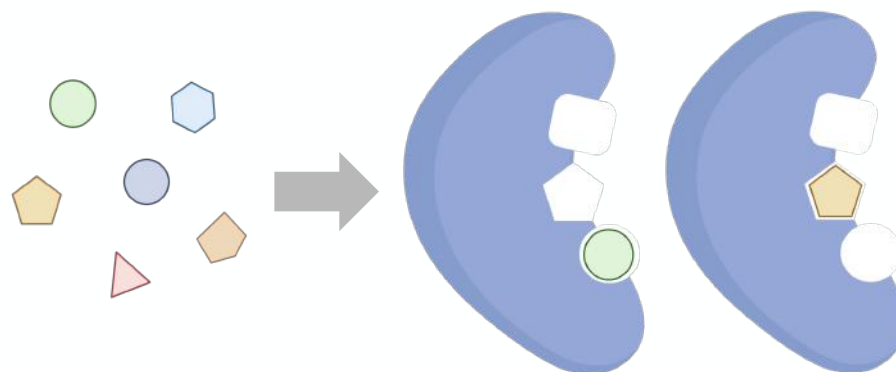
High-Throughput Screening (HTS)



Library size > 100000

Molecular weight > 300 Da

Fragment-Based Drug Discovery (FBDD)



Library size < 5000

Molecular weight < 300 Da

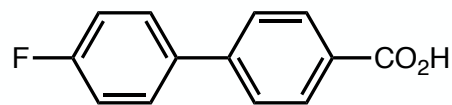
- Reduced synthetic resources
- High throughput 2D-NMR method
- Successful drug development cases



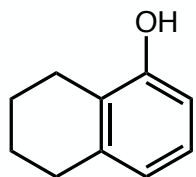
Abbott

Case Study: Navitoclax

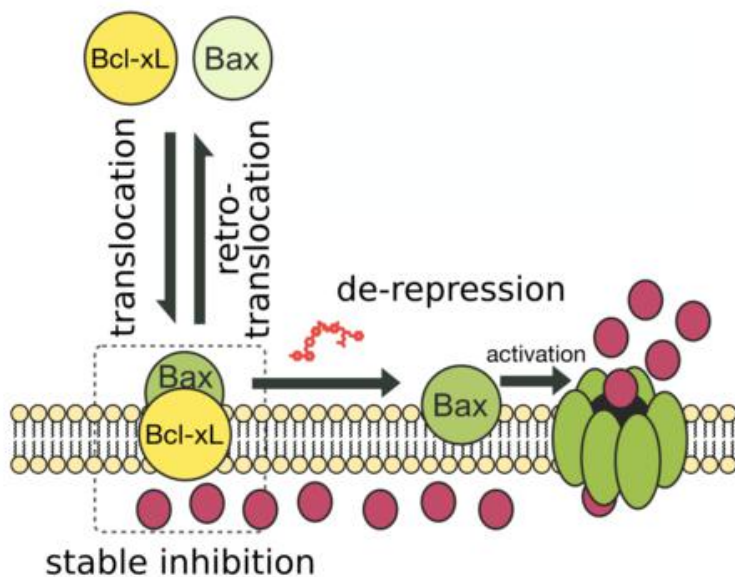
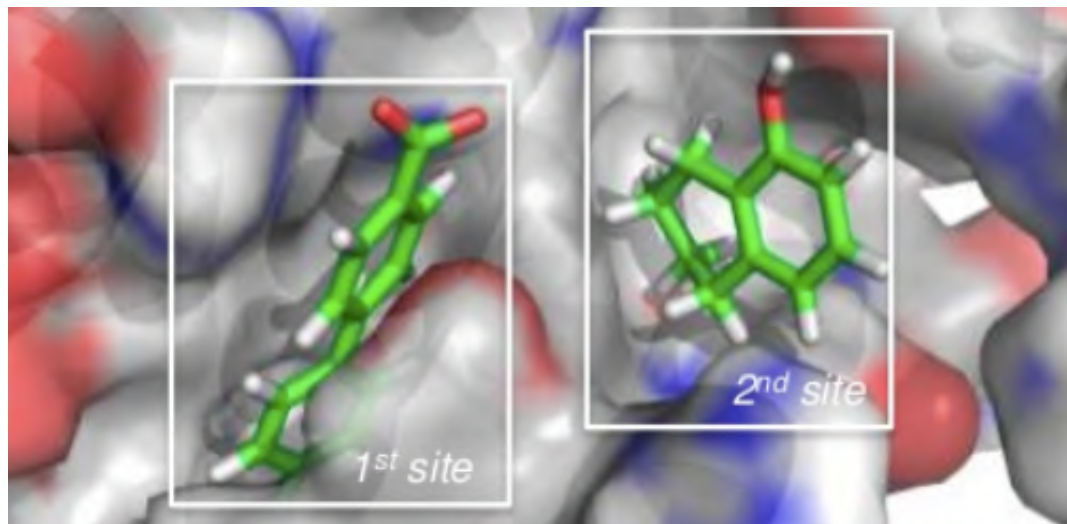
Bcl-X_L (antiapoptotic protein)



$K_D = 0.3 \text{ mM}$



$K_D = 4.3 \text{ mM}$



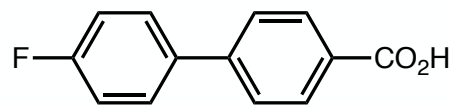
Bcl-X_L binds to Bax and inhibits apoptotic cell death.

Mutated *Bcl-X_L* turns off apoptotic pathway of cancer cells.

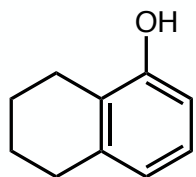
Targeting PPI between *Bcl-X_L* & Bax

Case Study: Navitoclax

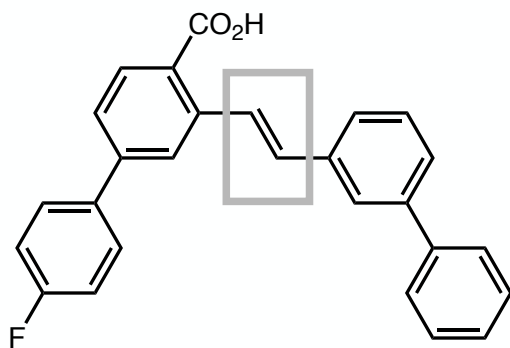
Bcl-X_L (antiapoptotic protein)



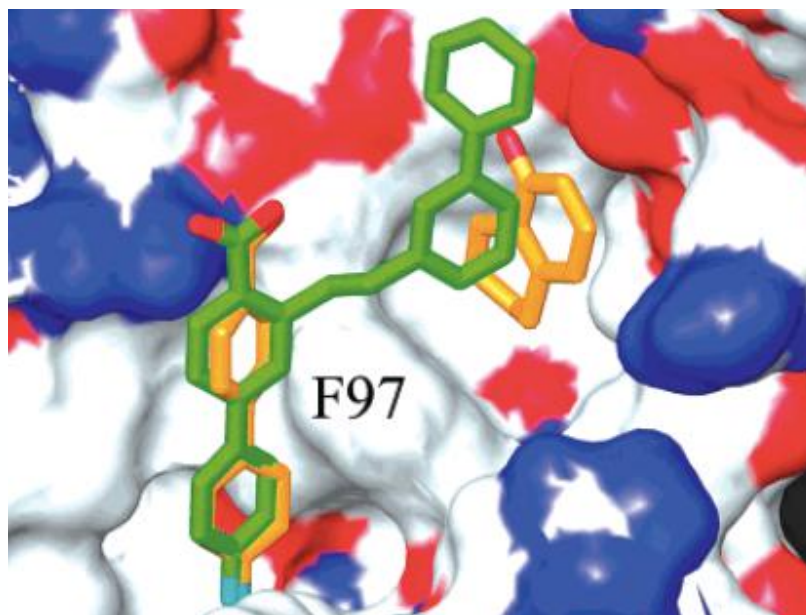
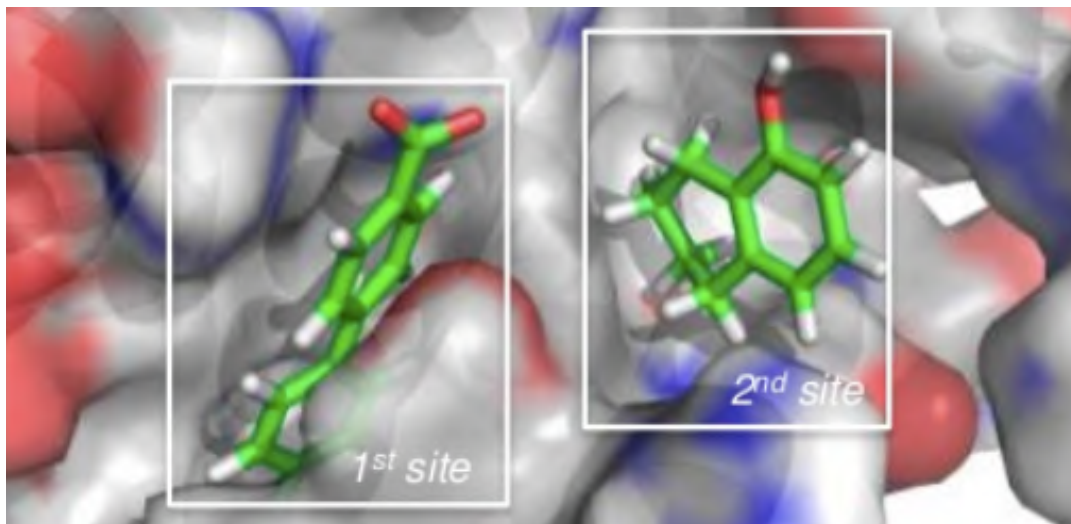
$K_D = 0.3 \text{ mM}$



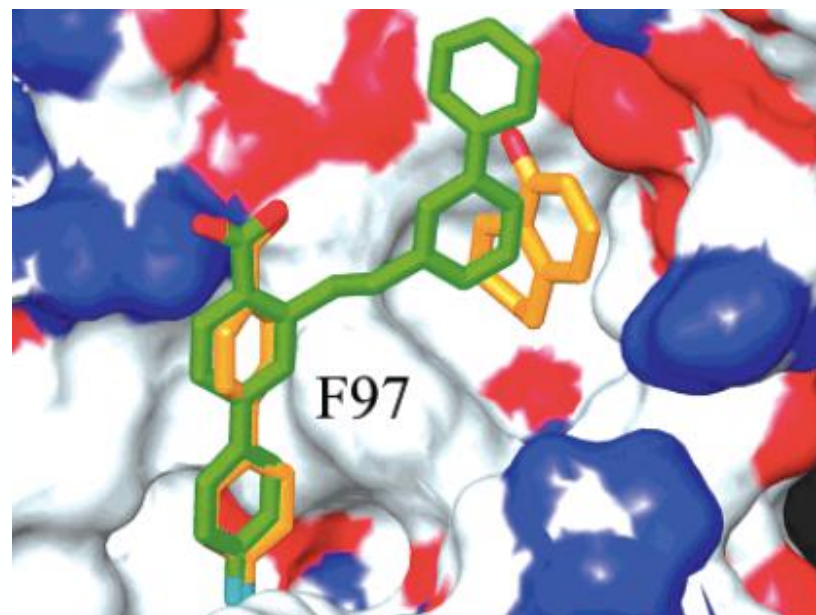
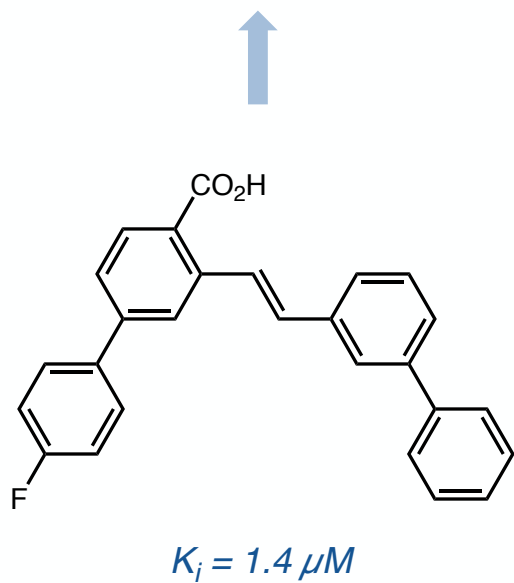
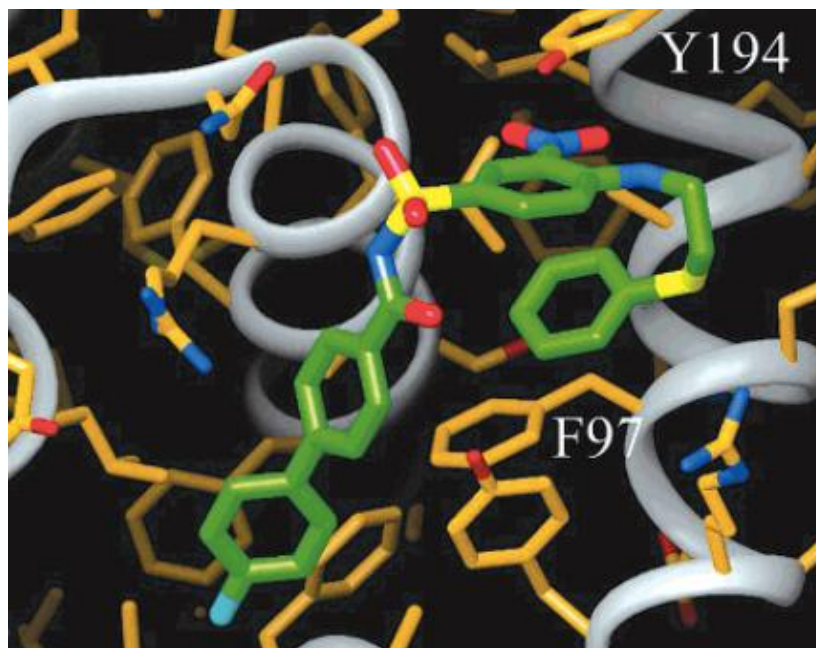
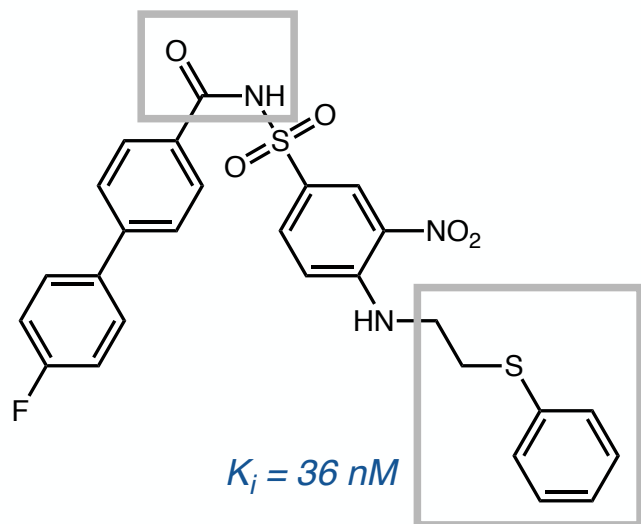
$K_D = 4.3 \text{ mM}$



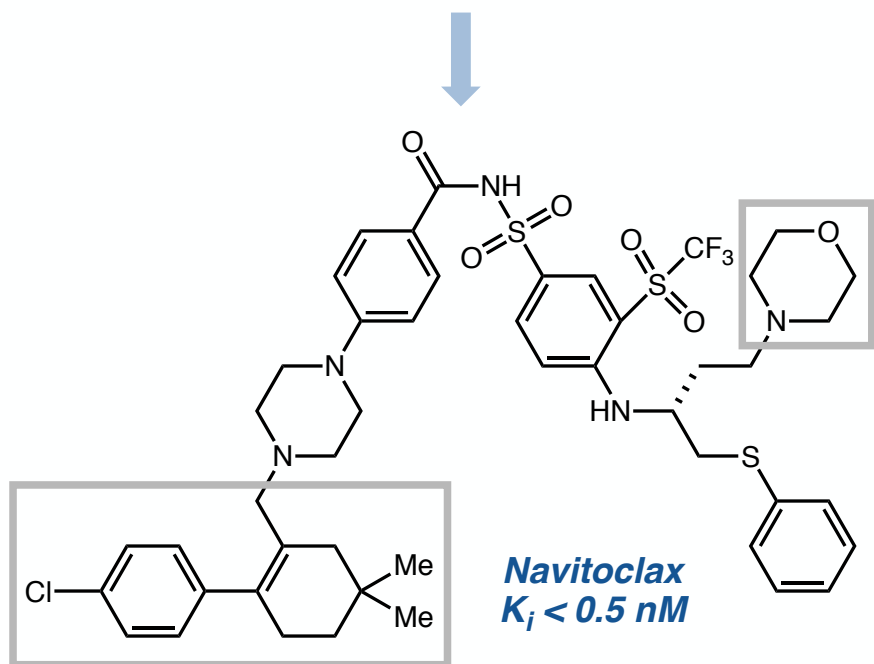
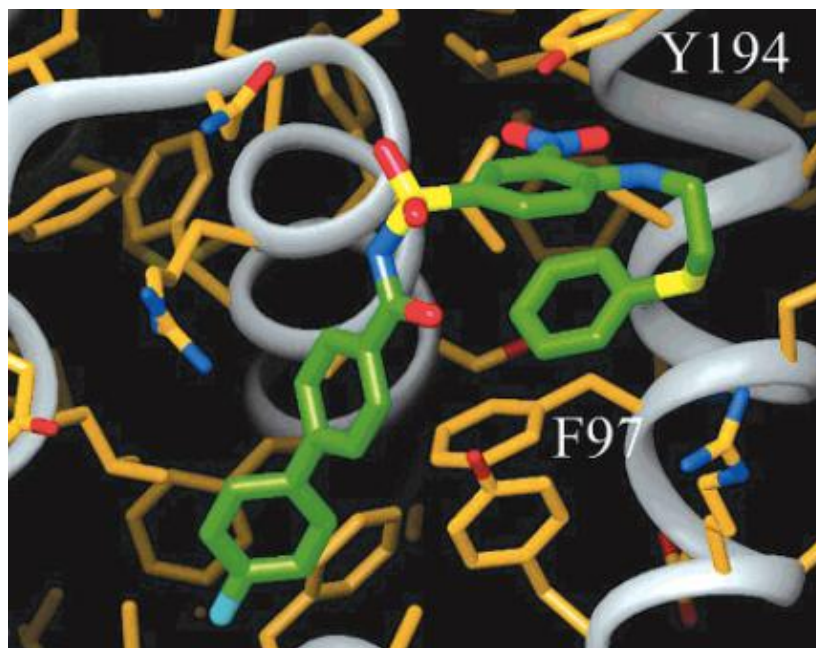
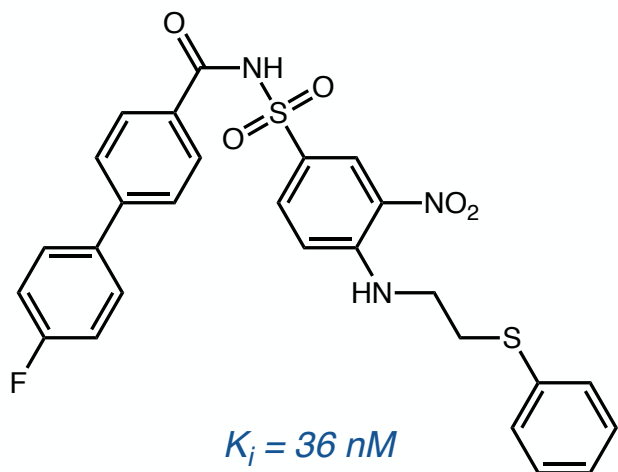
$K_i = 1.4 \mu\text{M}$



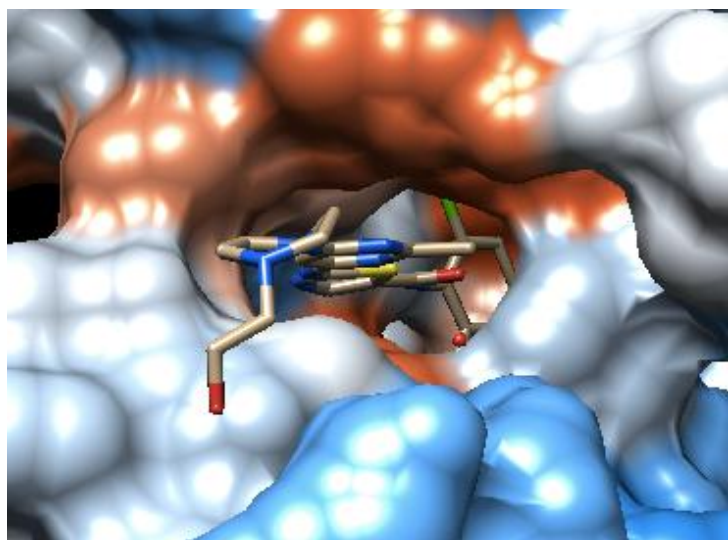
Case Study: Navitoclax



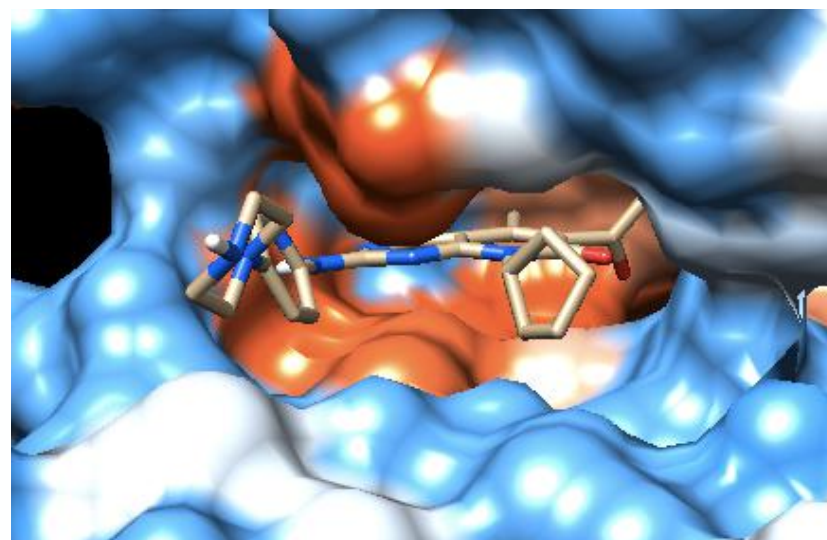
Case Study: Navitoclax



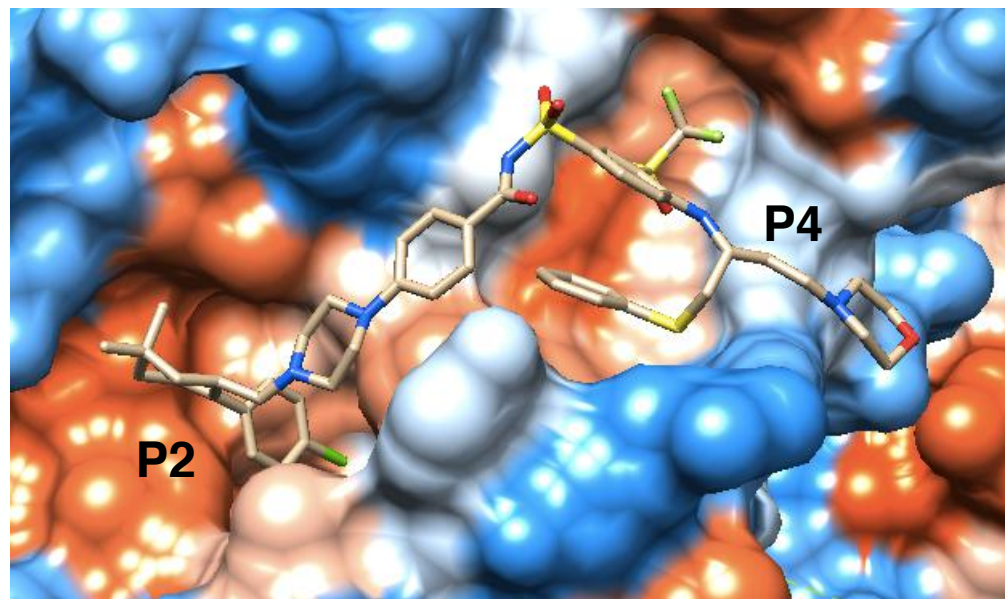
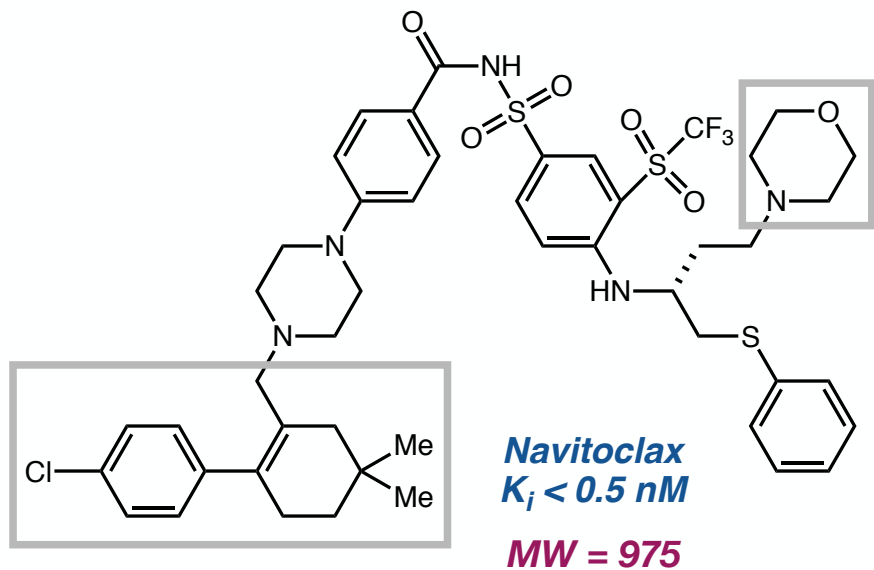
Case Study: Navitoclax



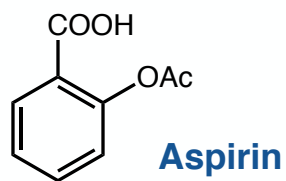
Dasatinib bound to ABL kinase (PDB: 2GQG)



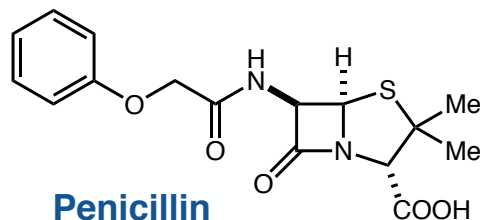
Palbociclib bound to CDK6 (PDB: 5L2I)



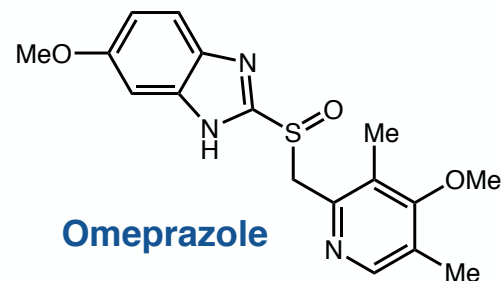
Resurgence of Covalent Drugs



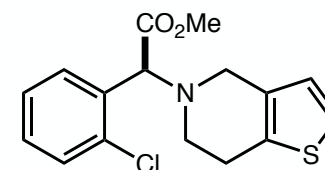
Bayer synthesized and distributes aspirin to patients



Discovery of penicillin



Blockbuster proton pump inhibitor (omeprazole) approved



Blockbuster antiplatelet drug (clopidogrel) approved

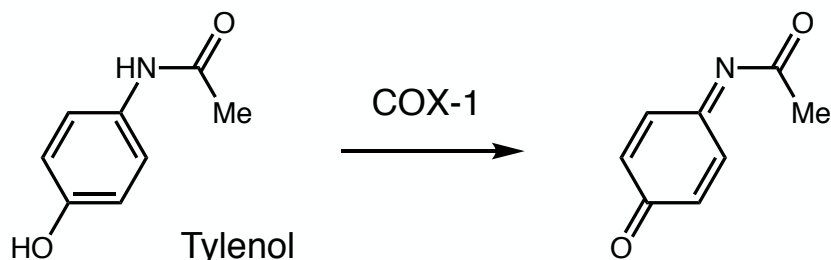
1899

1928

1980s

1990s

Acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity



Reactive quinone intermediate readily reacts with cysteine residues

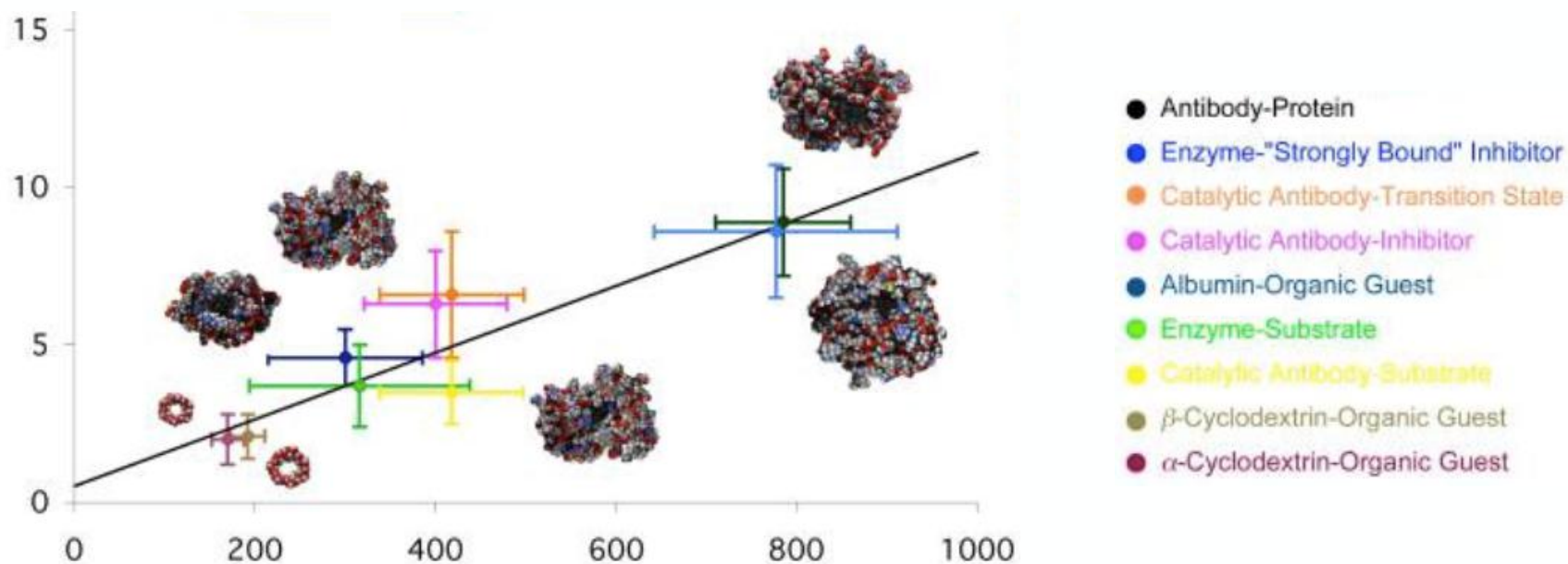
Development of targeted covalent drugs

Nonselective covalent modification of proteins



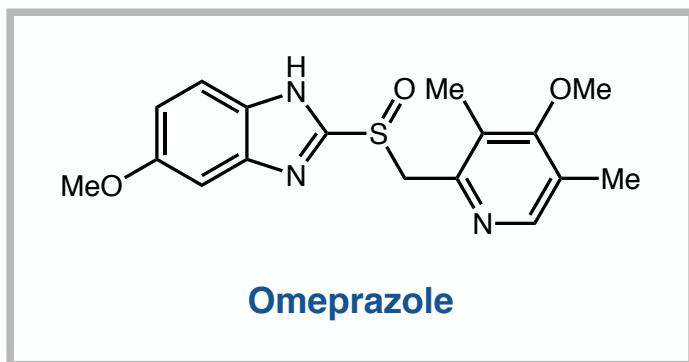
Acute tissue injury
Immune system activation through haptization

Features of Covalent Drugs



Traditional ligand efficiency (~ 0.3 kcal/mol per heavy atom)

■ Covalent interactions exceed these ligand efficiency limits



■ Shorter exposure, longer effect

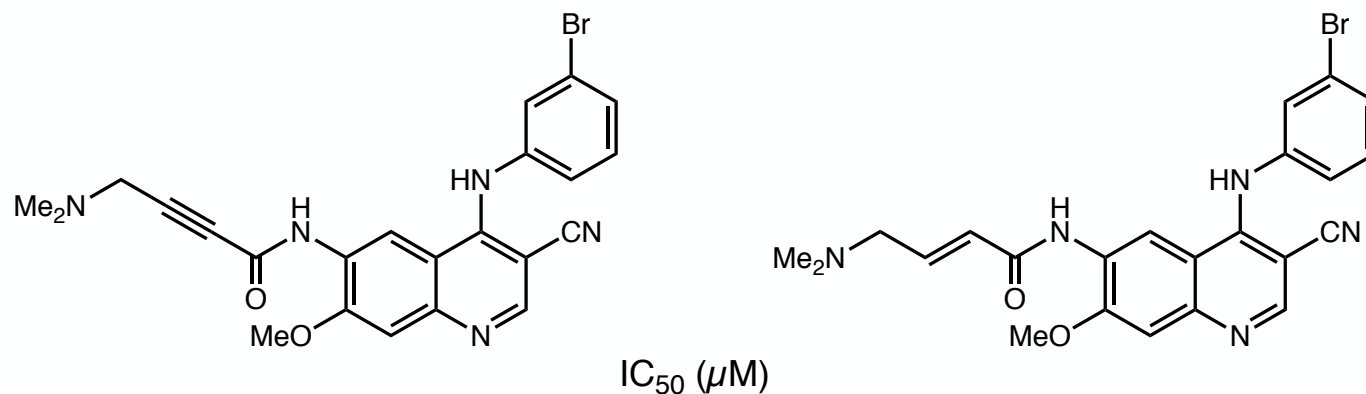
Pharmacokinetic half life = 1–2 hr

ATPase resynthesis half life = 54 hr

Duration of inhibition = 28 hr

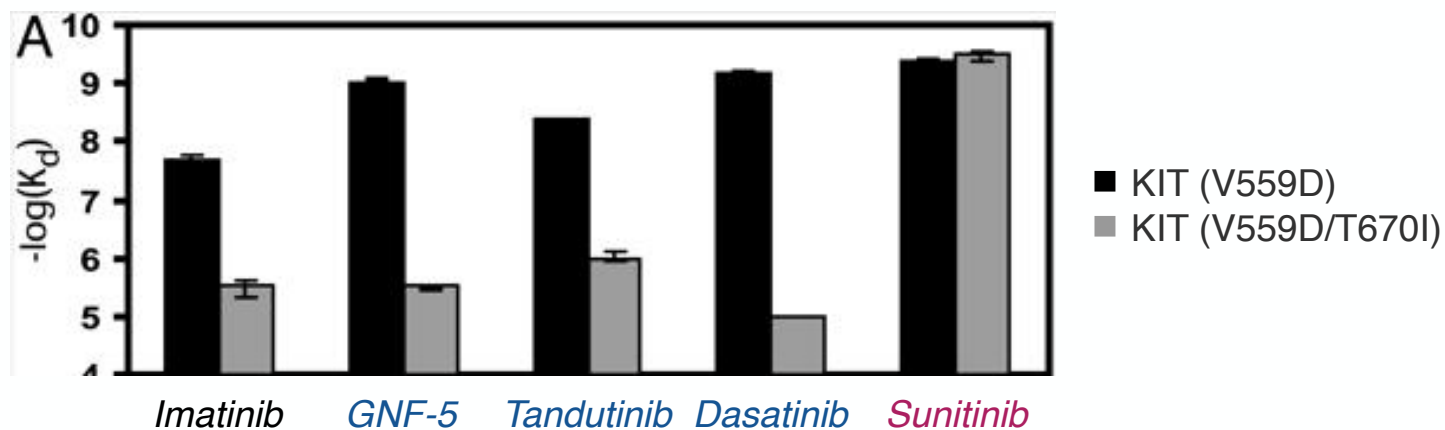
Features of Covalent Drugs

- High degrees of discrimination between closely related proteins



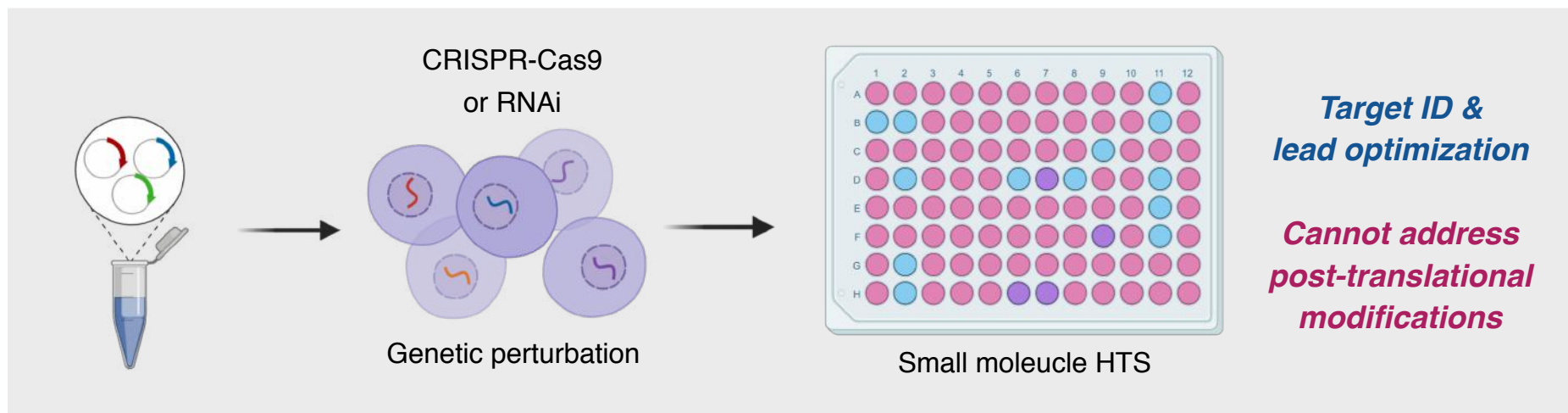
EGFR	0.09	0.79
HER-2	0.18	5.66
A431	0.11	0.14
SKBR3	0.12	0.03
SW620	0.30	1.17

- Less susceptible to resistance mutants

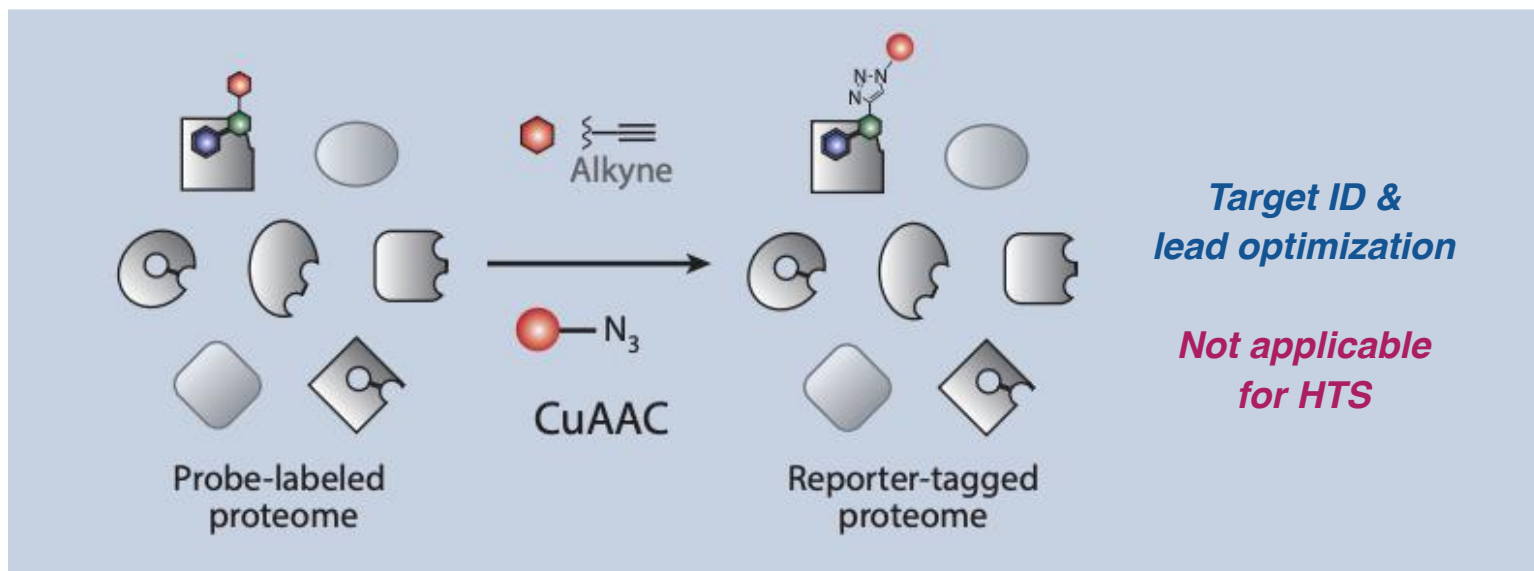


Activity-Based Protein Profiling

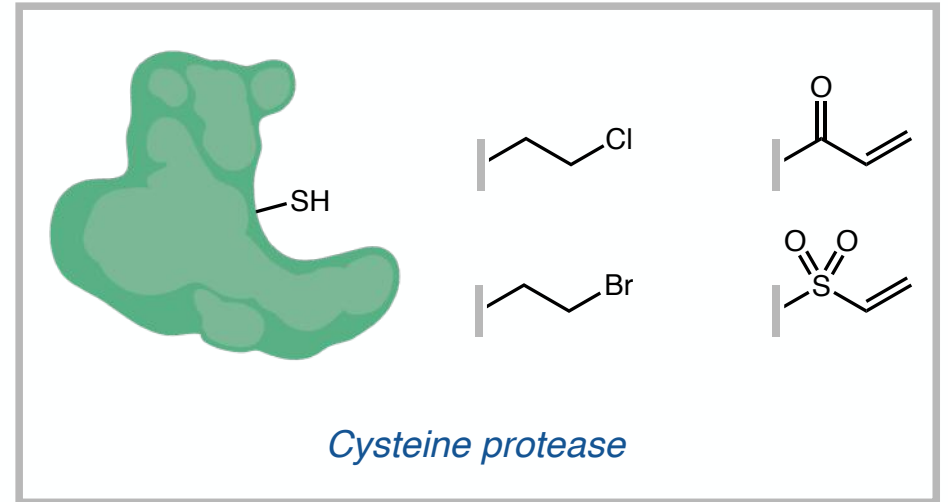
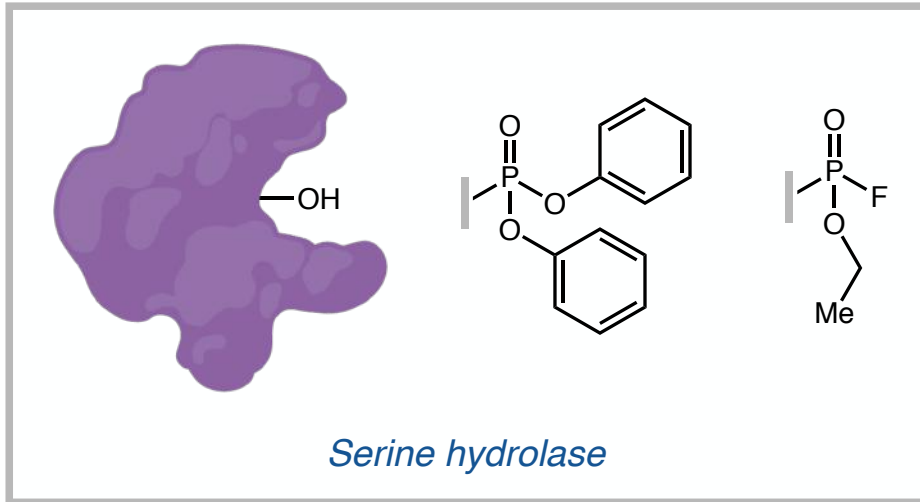
Chemical genetics-based drug discovery



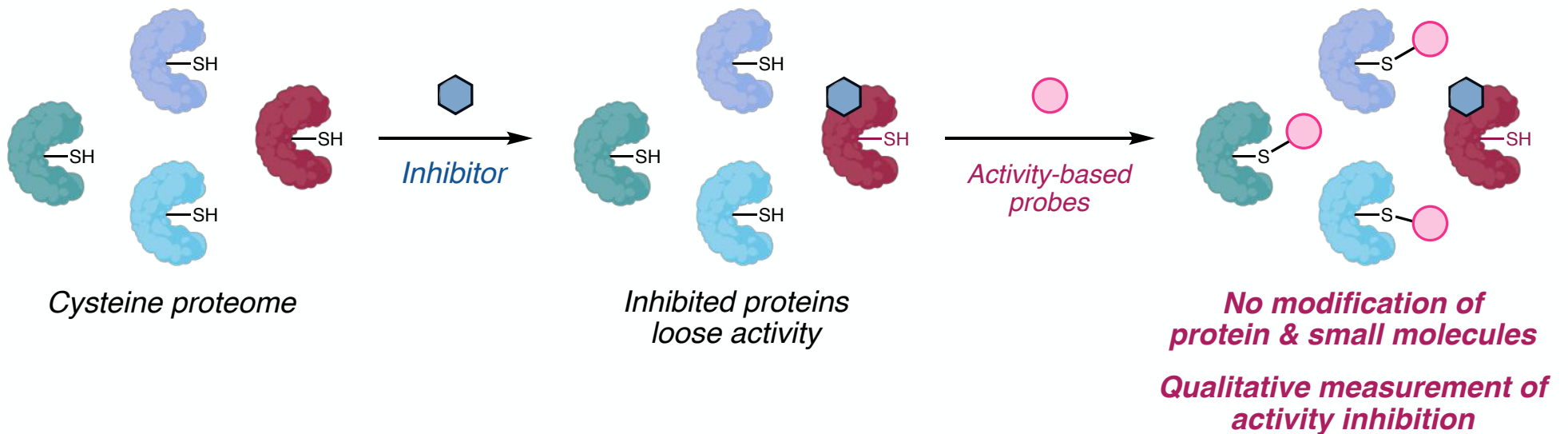
Chemical proteomics-based drug discovery



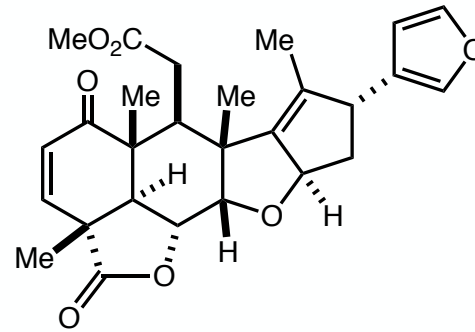
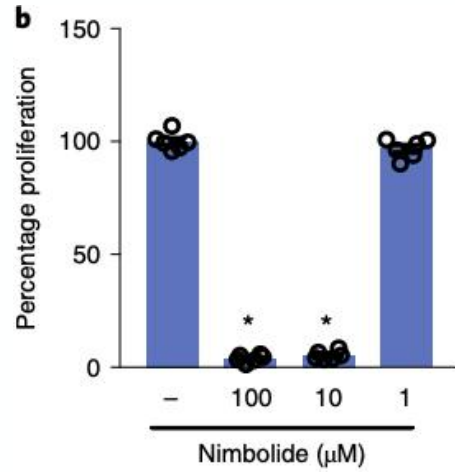
Activity-Based Protein Profiling



Inhibitor discovery by competitive ABPP

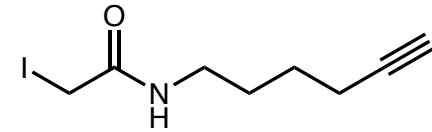


Activity-Based Protein Profiling



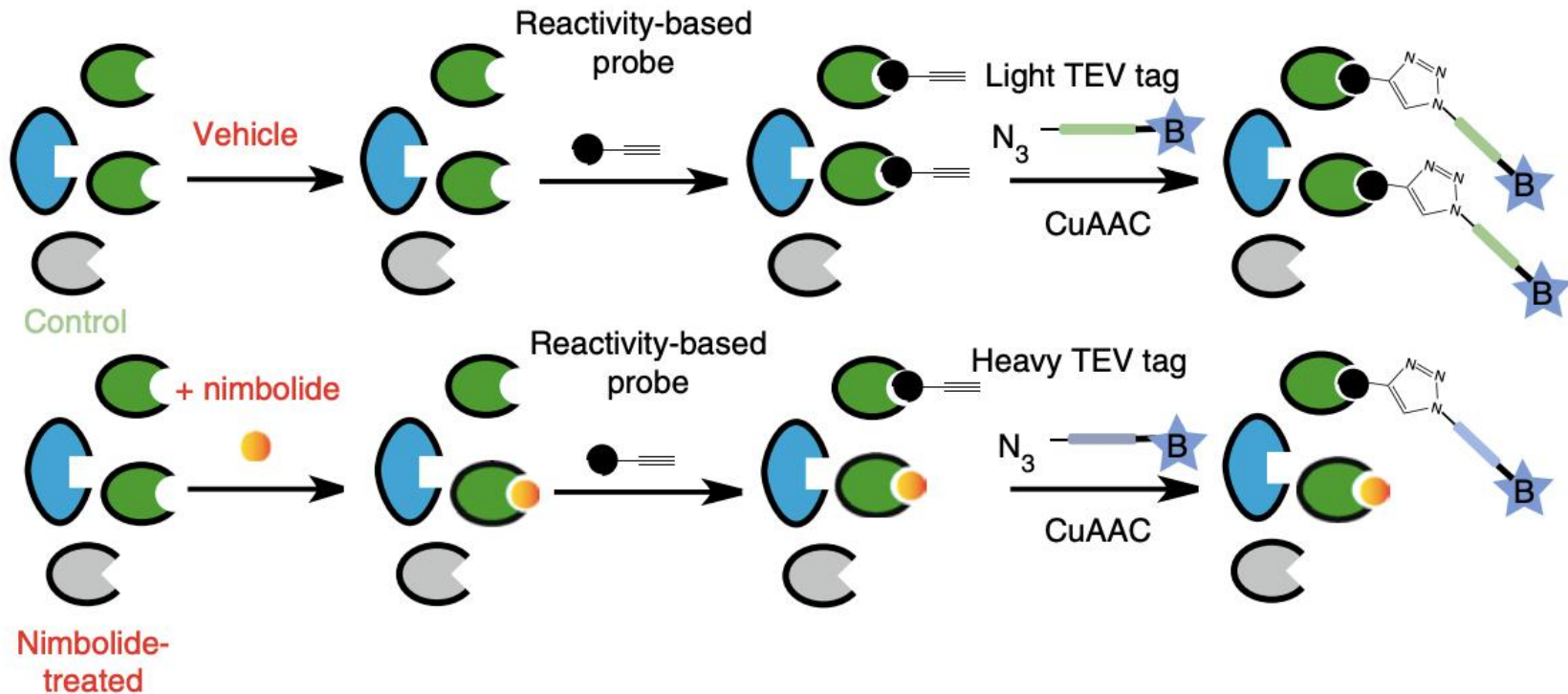
Nimbolide

vs.

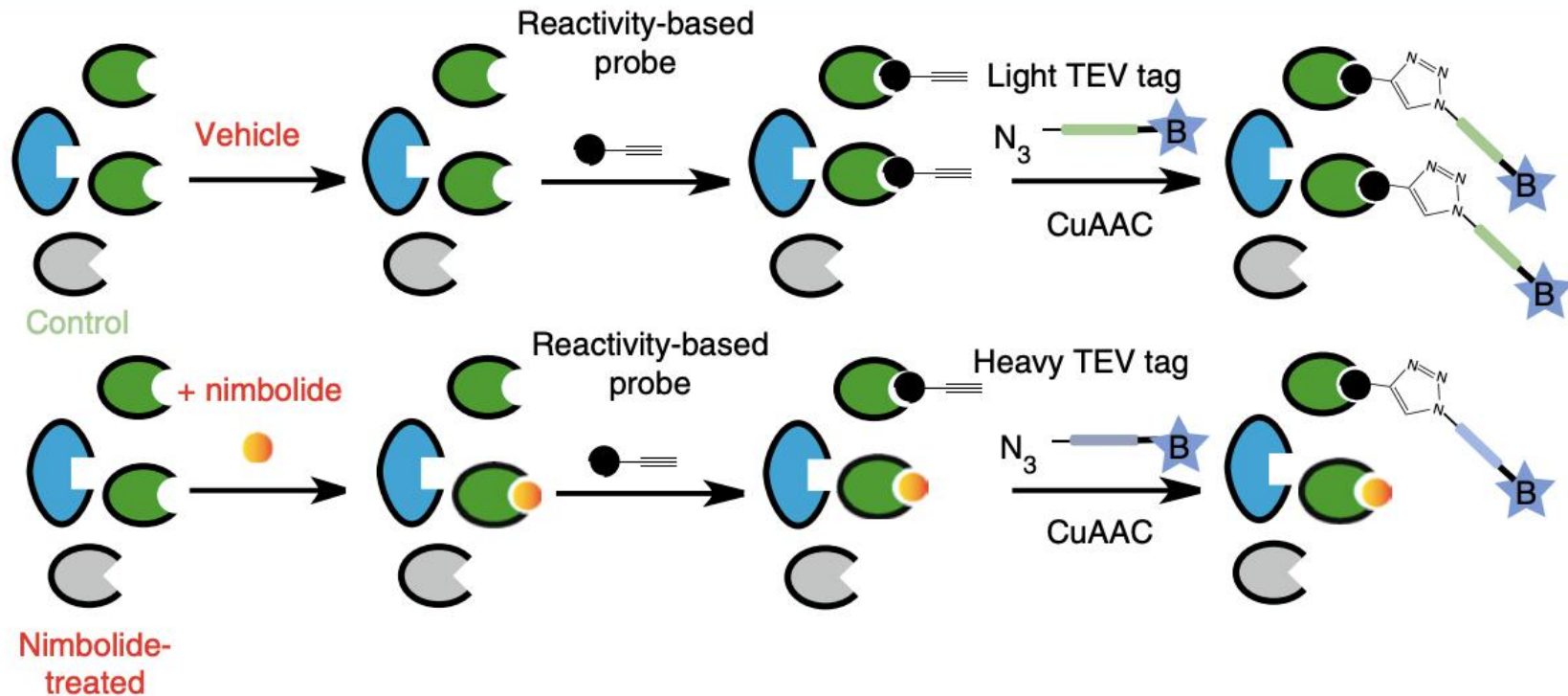


Reactivity-based probe

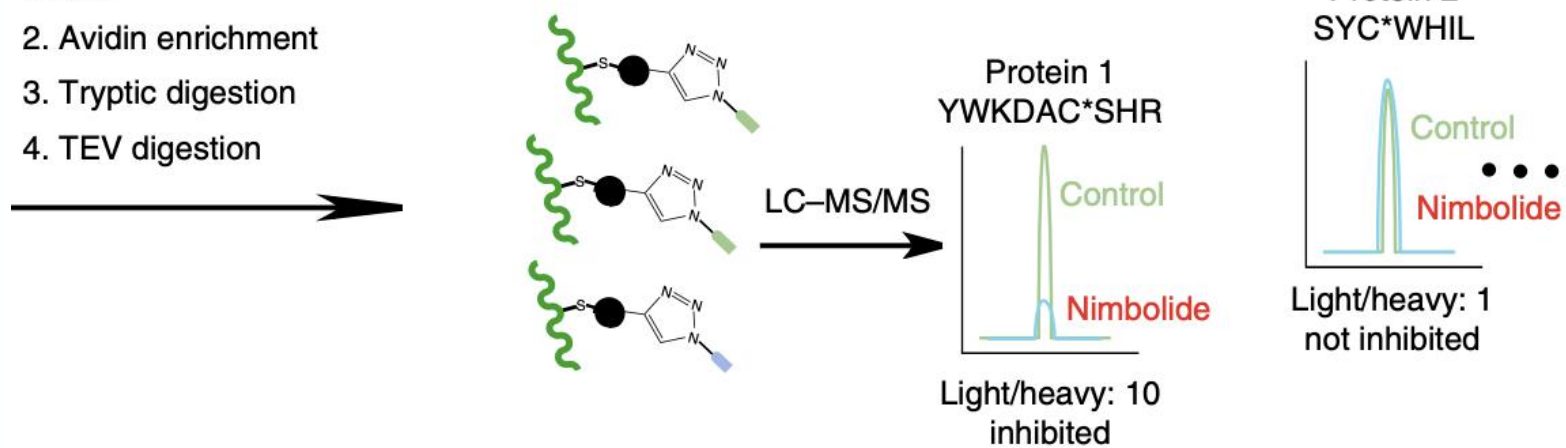
active against triple negative breast cancer cell 231MFP



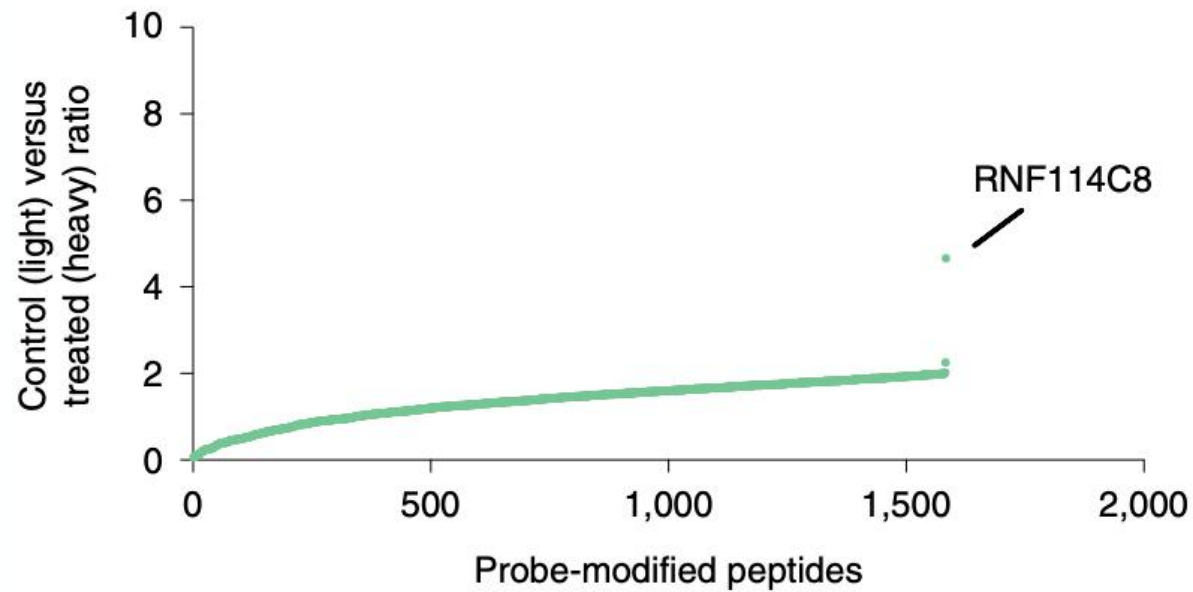
Activity-Based Protein Profiling



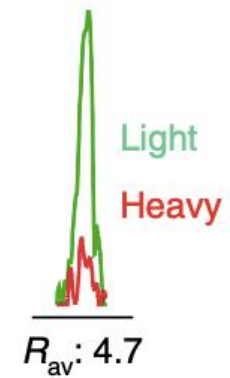
1. Mix
2. Avidin enrichment
3. Tryptic digestion
4. TEV digestion



Activity-Based Protein Profiling



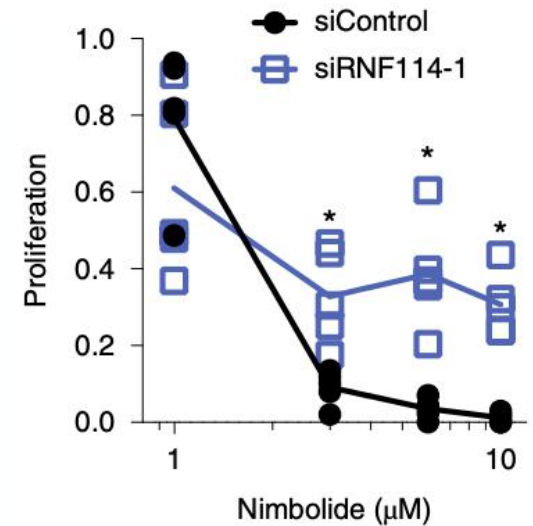
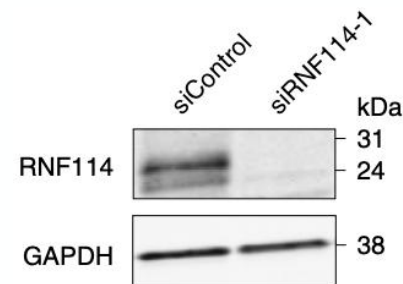
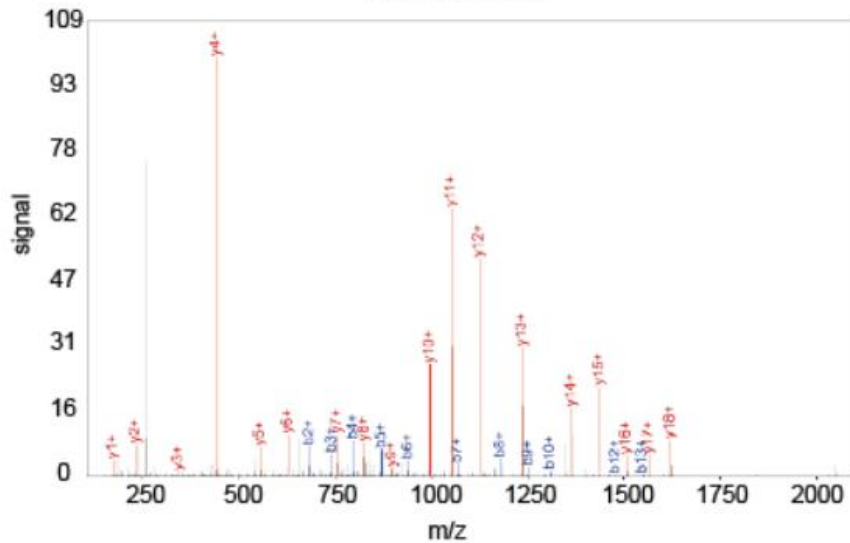
RNF114 C8



D C I G G A A Q L A G P A A E A D P L L G R

y18 y17 y16 y15 y14 y13 y12 y11 y10 y9 y8 y7 y6 y5 y4 y3 y2 y1

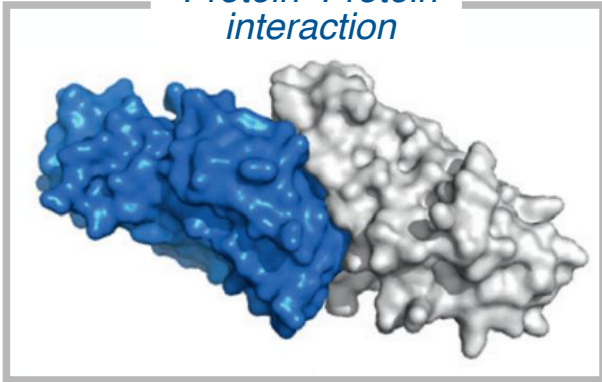
m/z 2306.0645



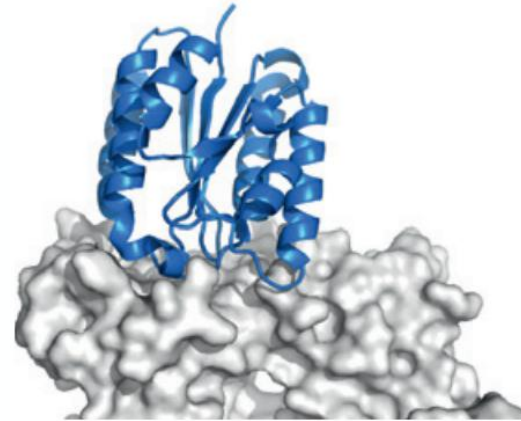
no dose dependent response to nimbolide

Targeting “Undruggable” Proteins

Protein–Protein
interaction



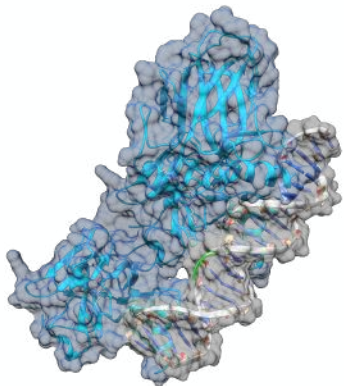
No dominant
Hot Segment



Surface area
< 2500 Å²

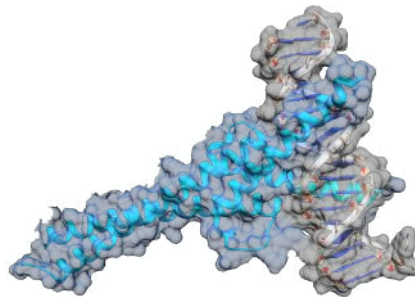
K_d < 200 nM

Main drivers of cancer



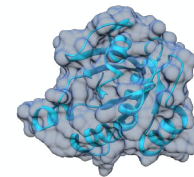
p53

Guardian of genome



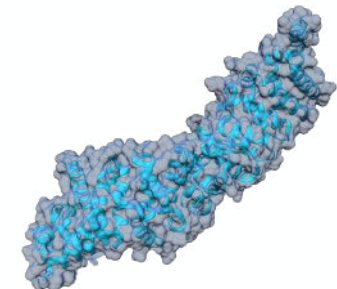
Myc

Master regulator



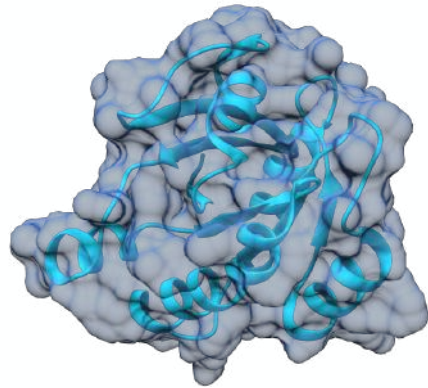
Ras

Beating heart of cancer



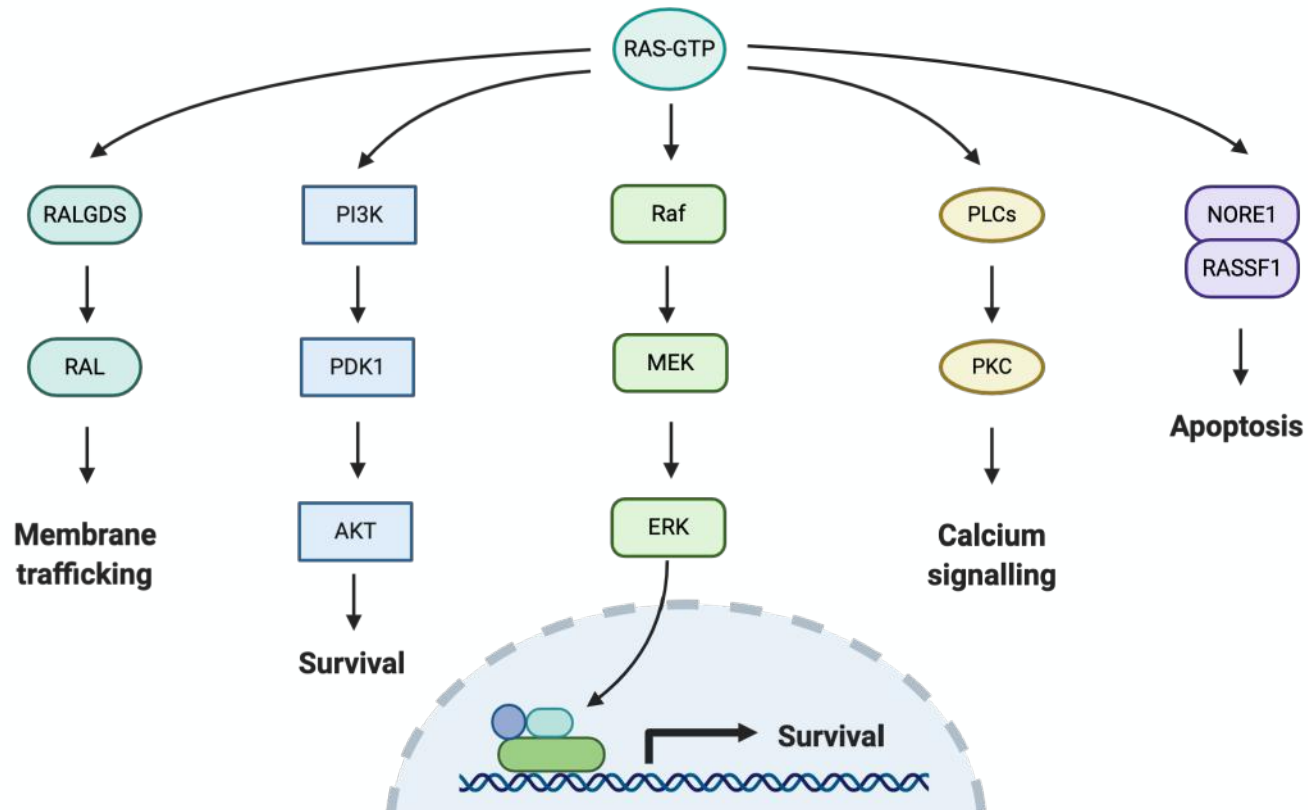
β-catenin

Targeting KRAS Directly

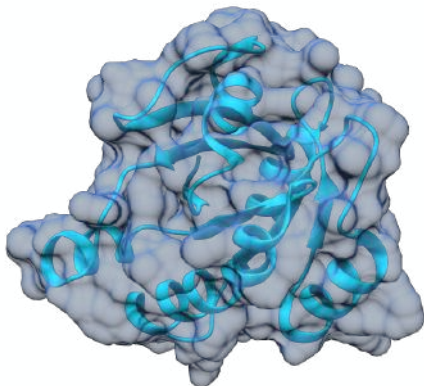


RAS

- Three isoforms: **KRAS**, NRAS, HRAS
- Mutated in approximately 25 percent of all human cancers
 - 90 percent of pancreatic cancers
 - 35–45 percent of colorectal cancers
 - 25 percent of lung cancers

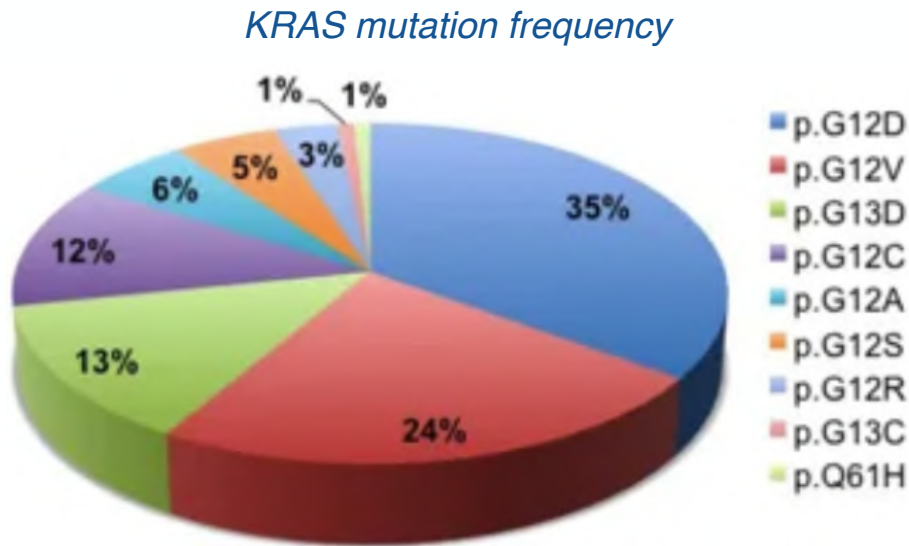
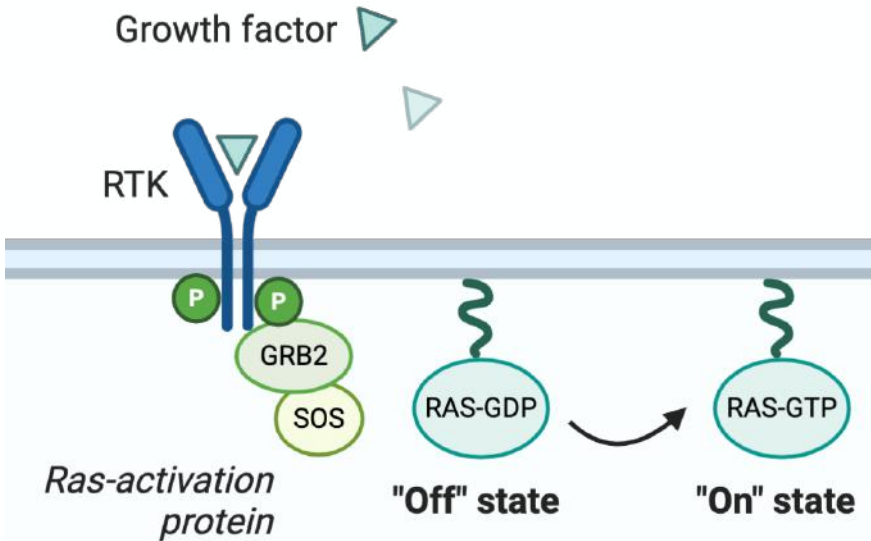


Targeting KRAS Directly

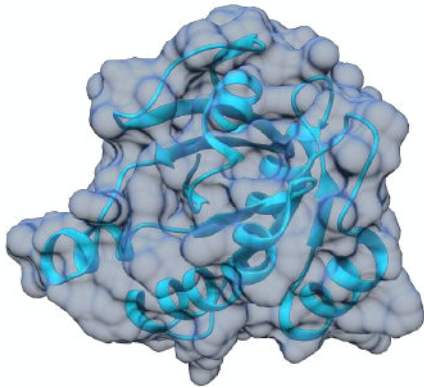


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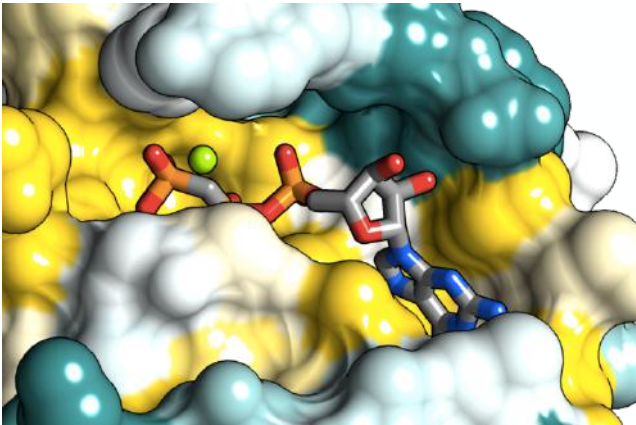


Targeting KRAS Directly



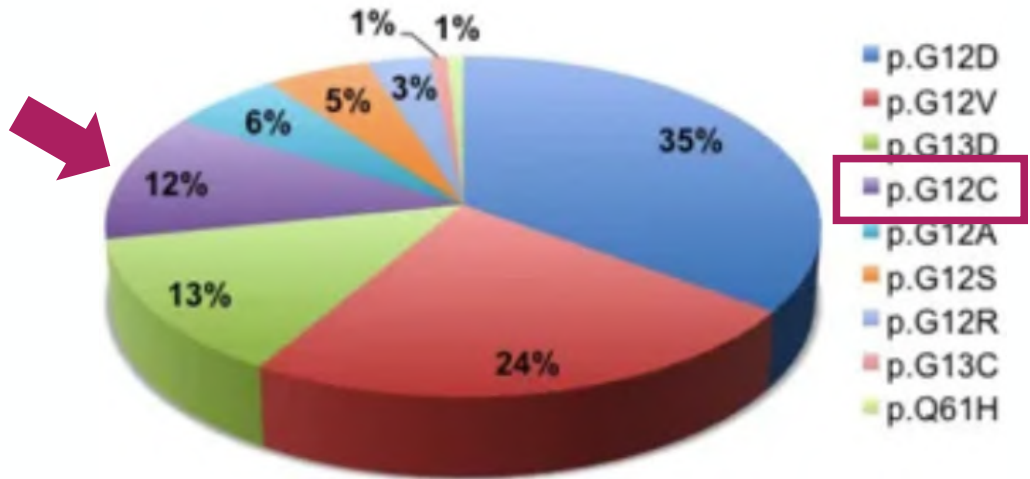
RAS

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*pM binding affinity w/ GTP
multiple downstream signals*

KRAS mutation frequency

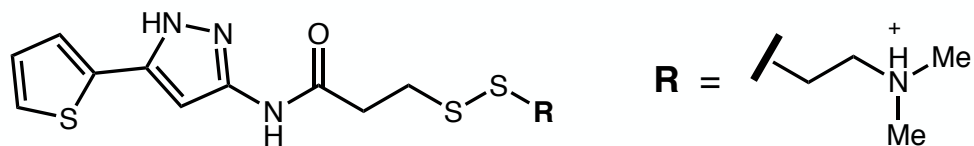


G12C – Smoking-associated lung cancer

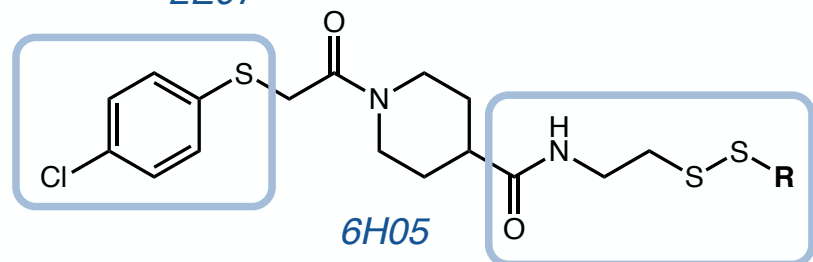
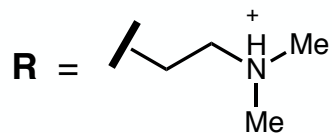
McCormick, F. *Annu. Rev. Cancer Biol.* **2018**, 2, 81.
 Stolze, B.; Reinhart, S.; Bullinger, L.; Frohling, S.; Scholl, C. *Scientific Reports* **2015**, 5, 8535.

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■ *Initial hits*

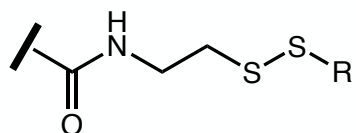
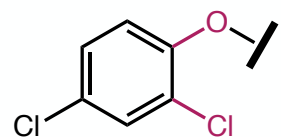


2E07

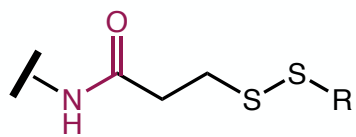
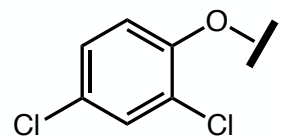


Relative potency

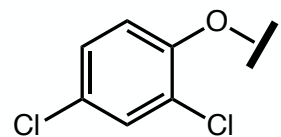
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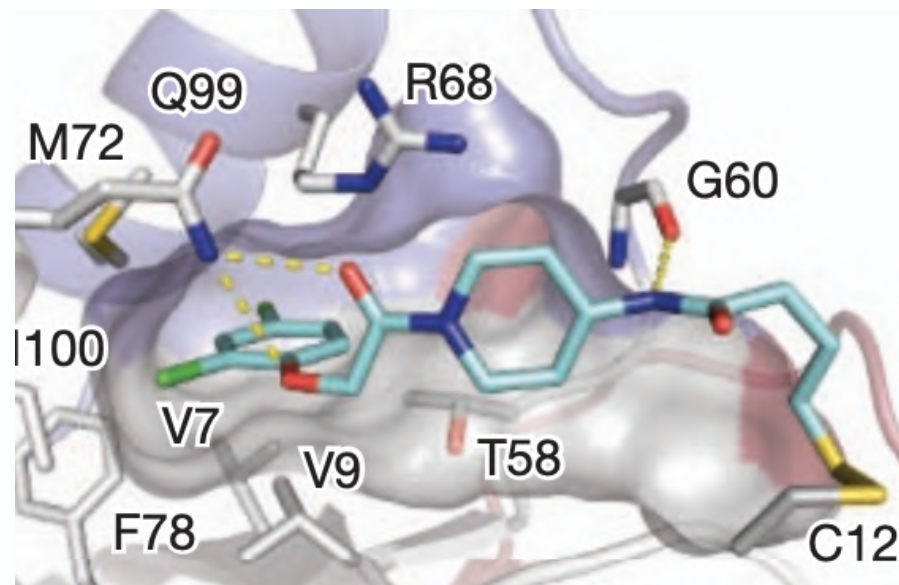
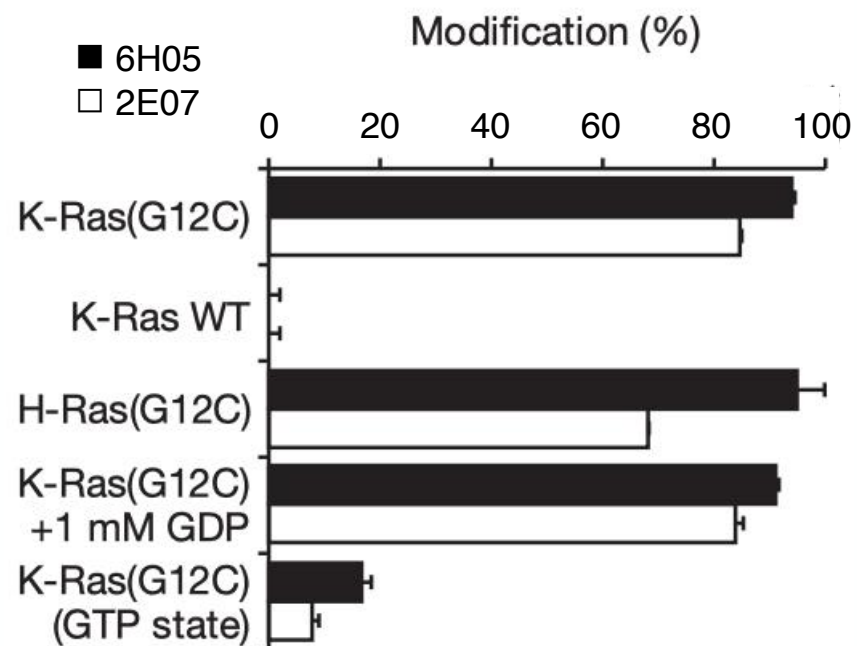
1.2



2.5

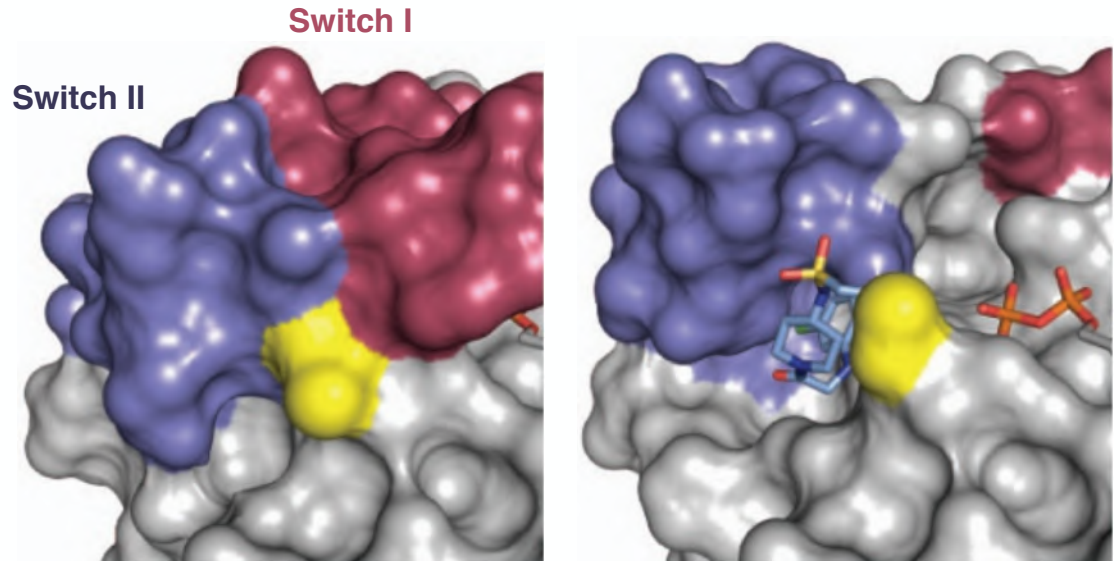
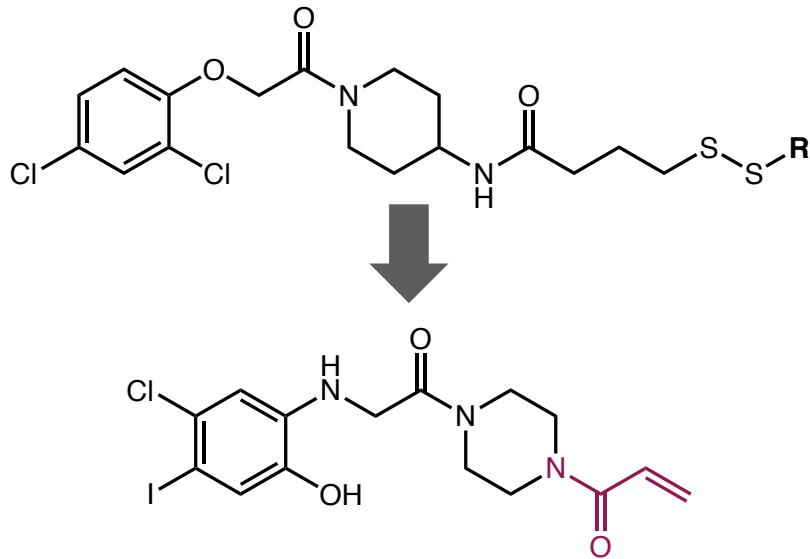


4.2

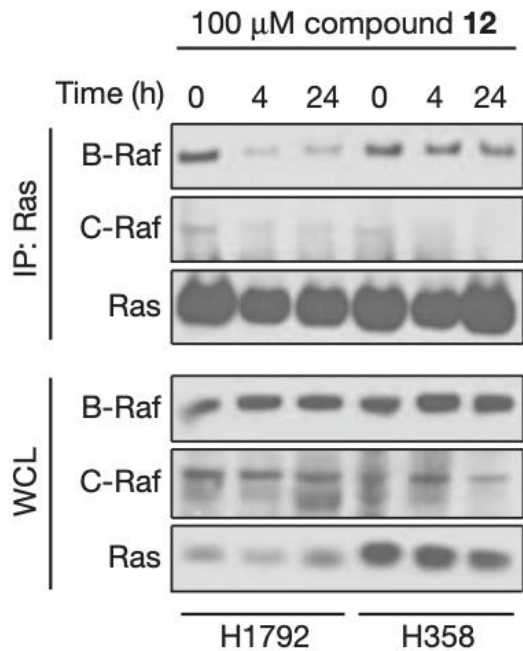


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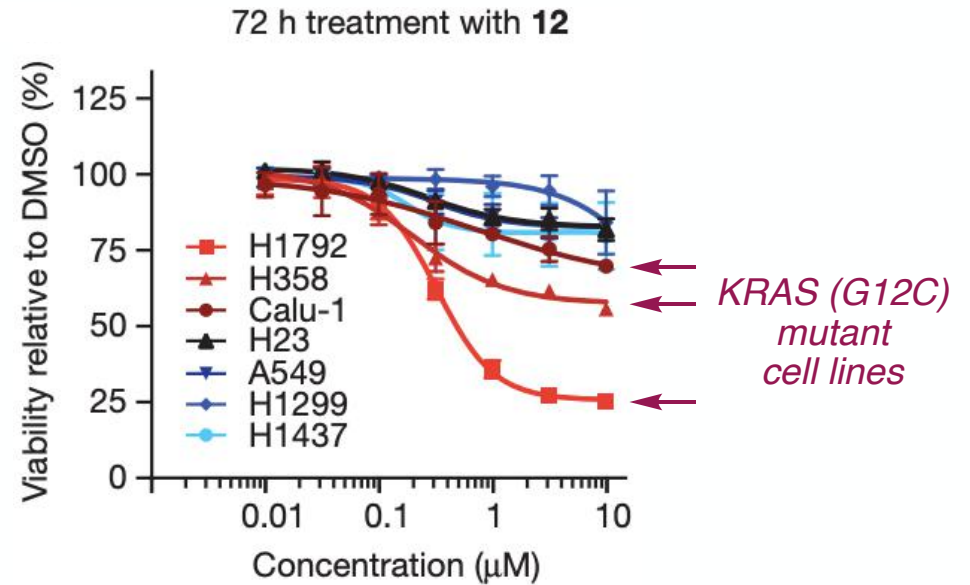
■ Irreversible covalent binder



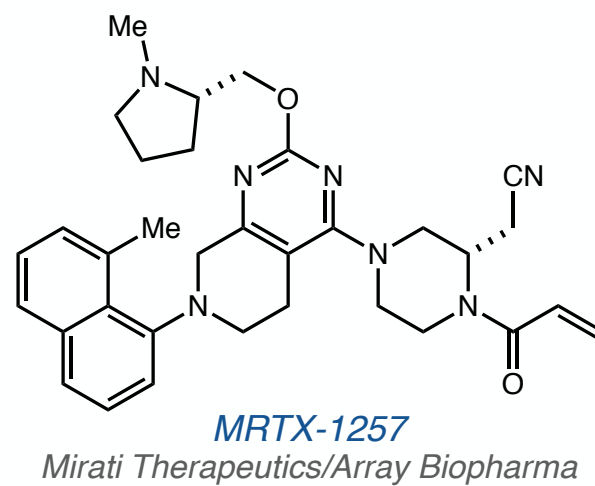
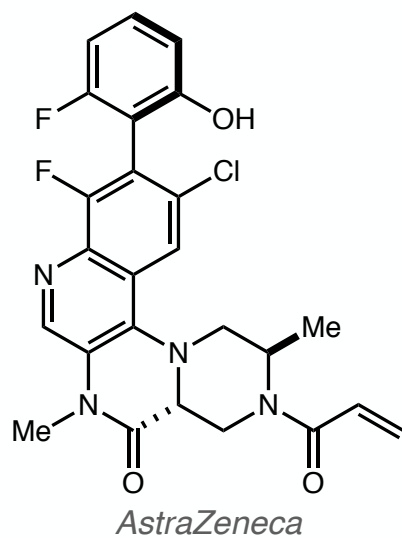
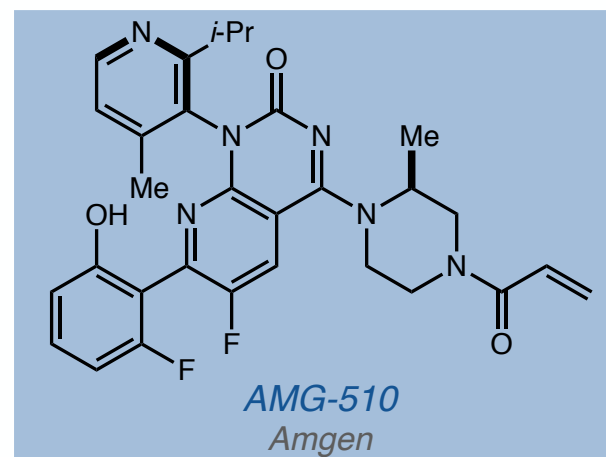
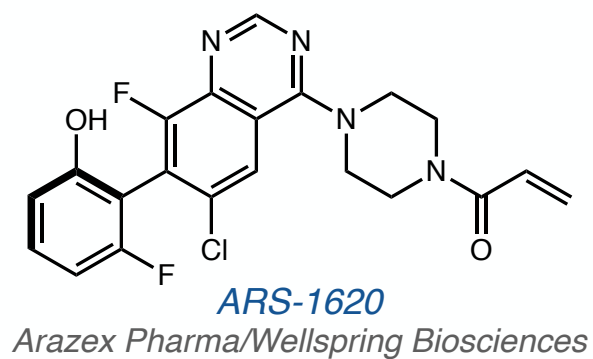
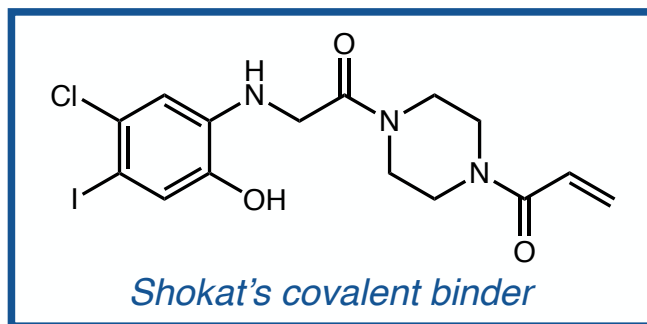
■ Shift of switch II and partial disordering of switch I



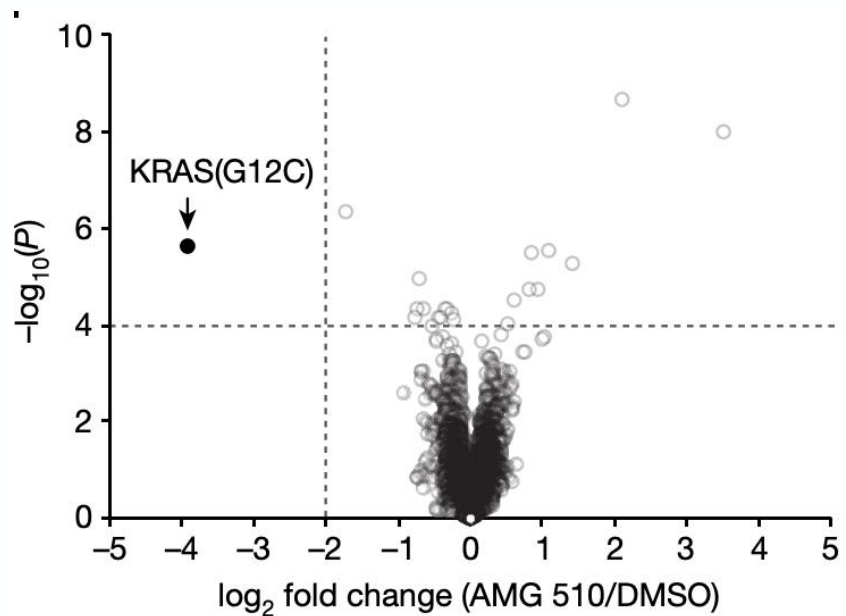
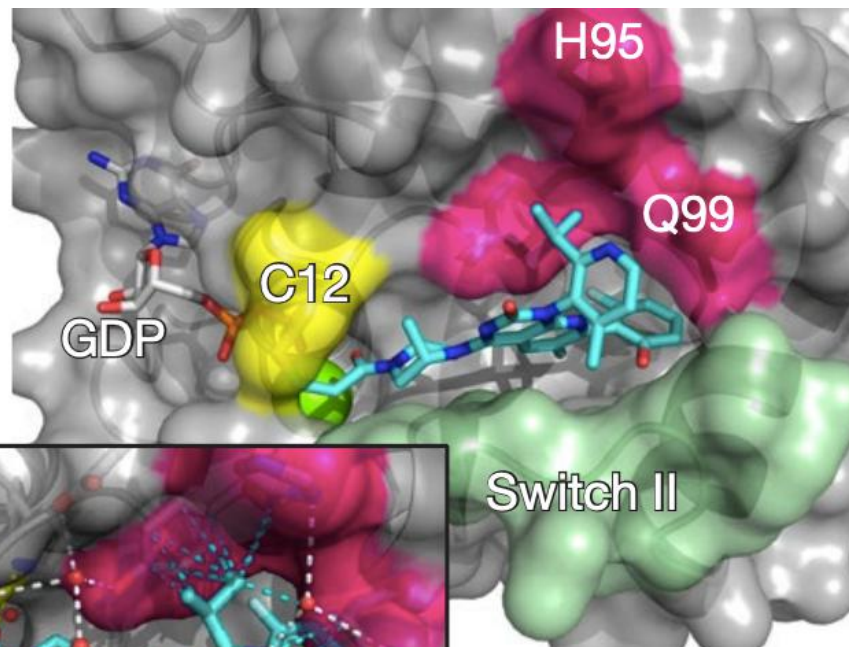
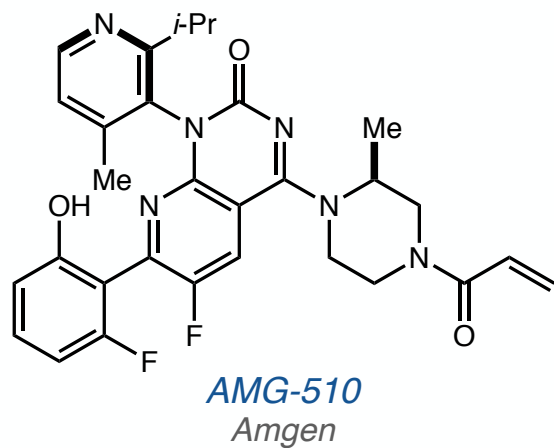
Raf protein did not co-immunoprecipitate after treatment



Lead Optimization

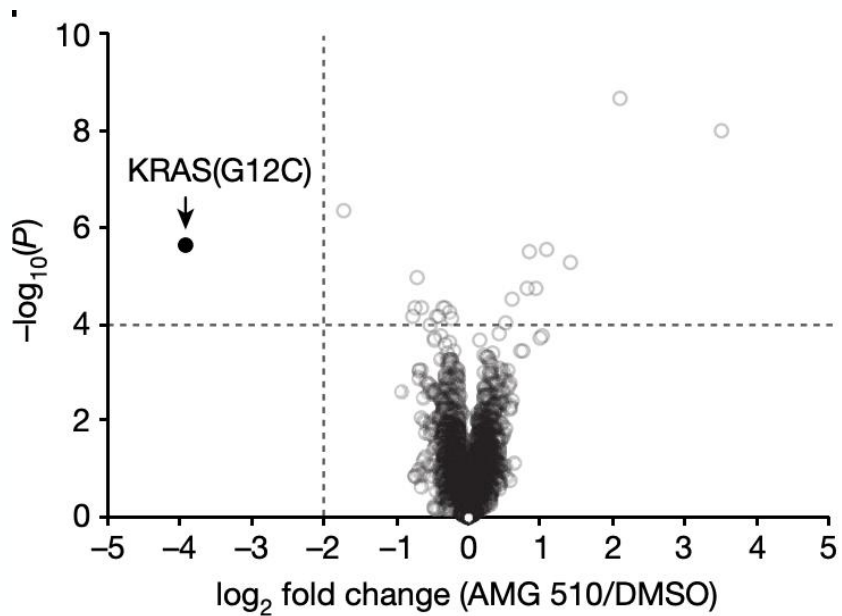
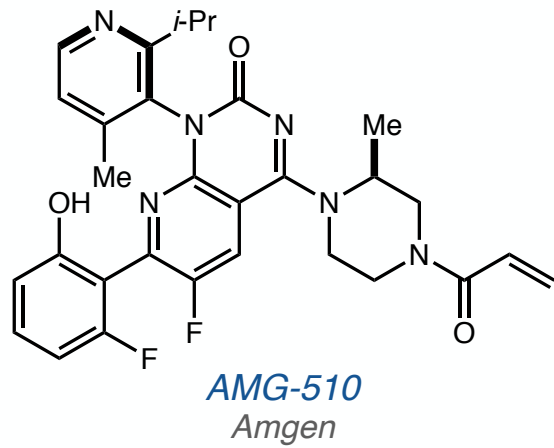


AMG-510

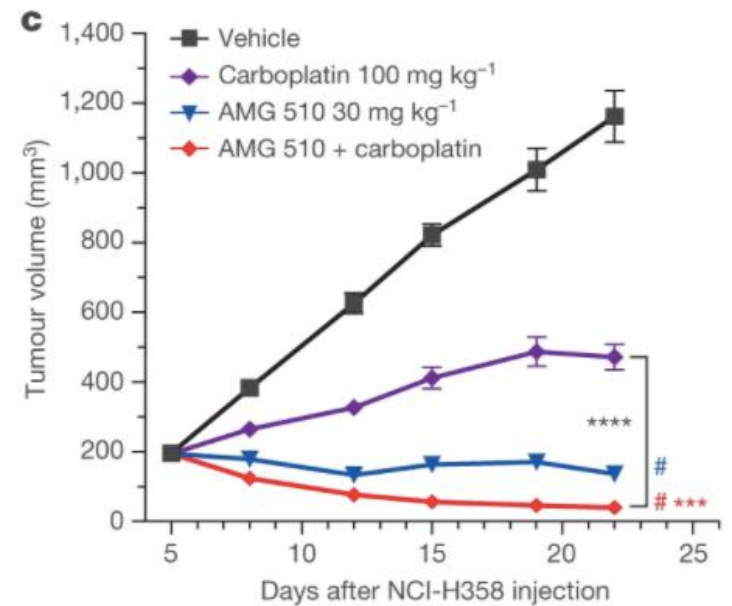
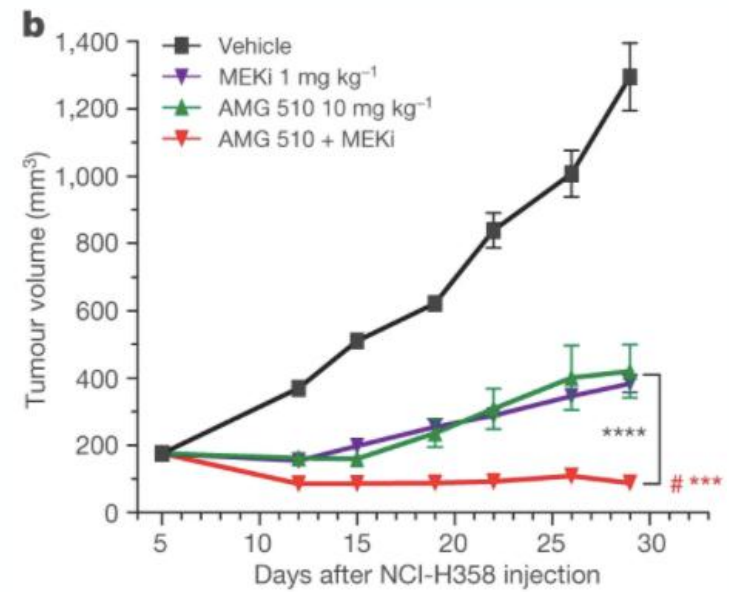


Cystein proteomic profiling

AMG-510



Cystein proteomic profiling



Clinical Activity of AMG-510 in Patients

KRAS^{G12C} lung carcinoma patients

