

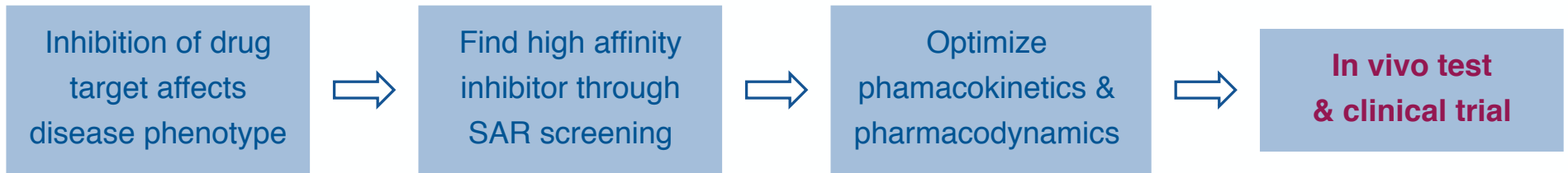
*PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera (PROTAC)  
Targeted Intracellular Protein Degradation*



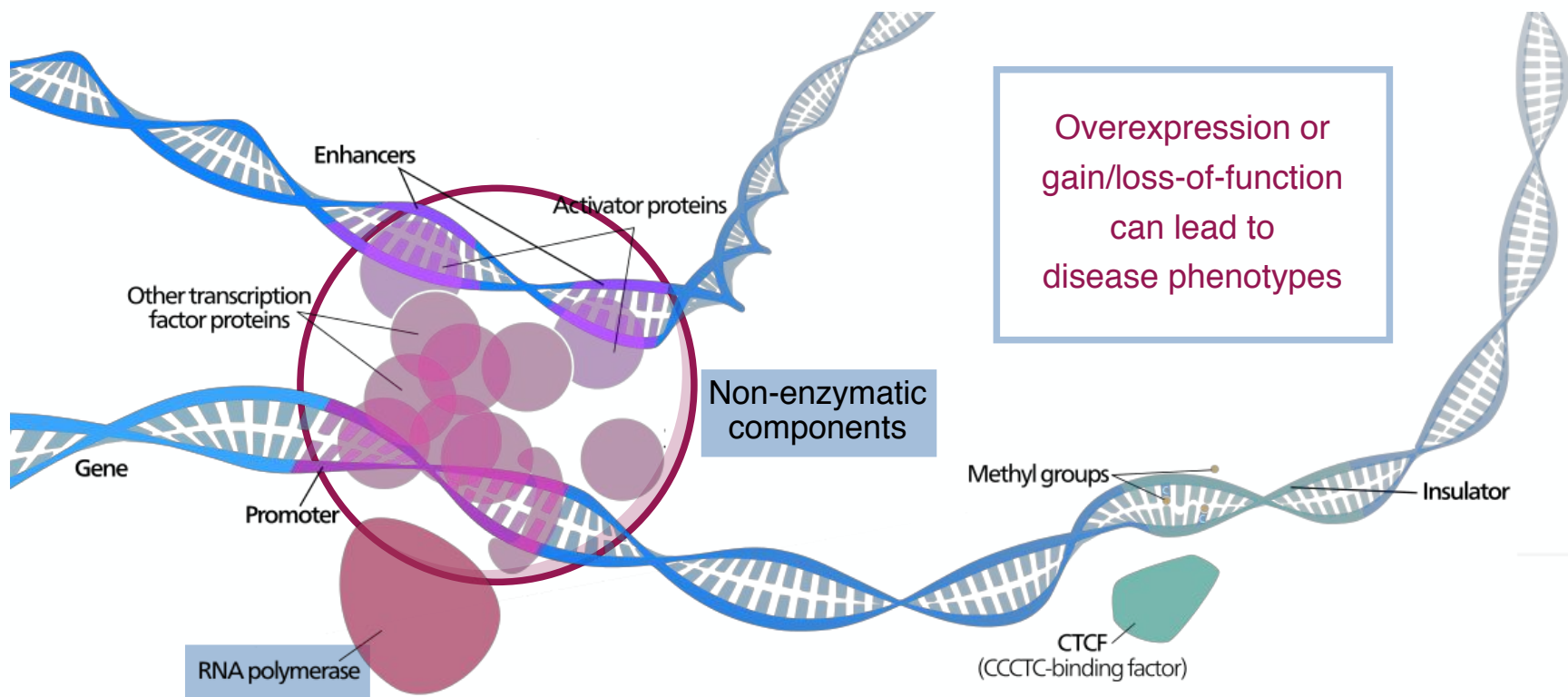
Literature presentation  
Junyong Kim  
May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2019

# Contemporary Drug Discovery

Small molecule inhibition has been a successful approach for drug discovery

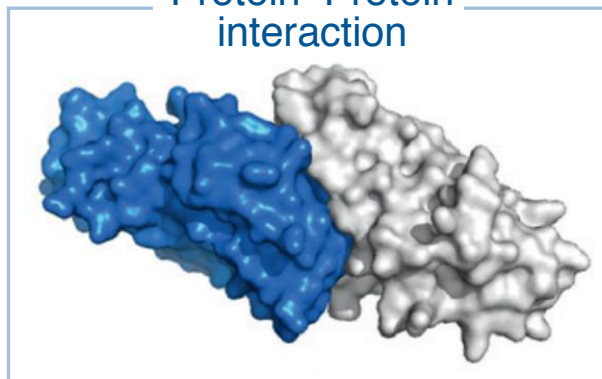


Only about 15% of the human proteome is 'druggable'

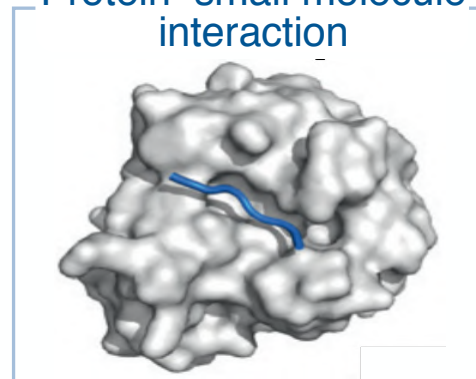


# Druggable vs. Undruggable

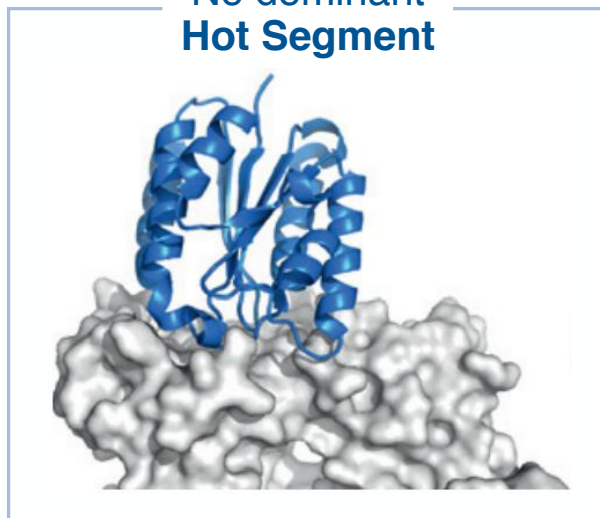
Protein–Protein interaction



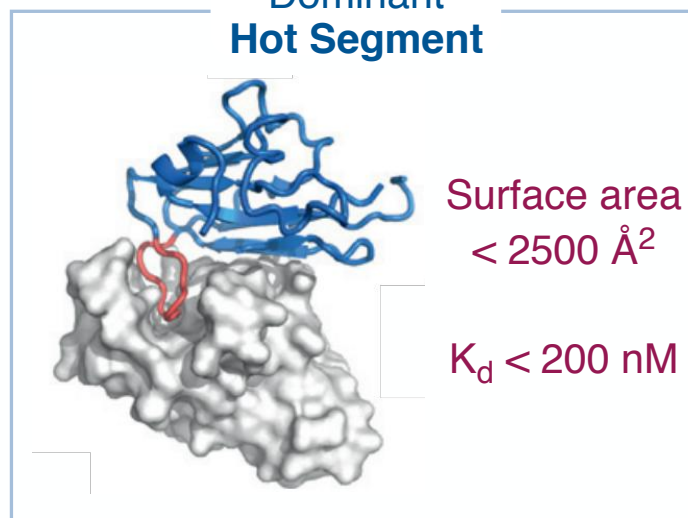
Protein–small molecule interaction



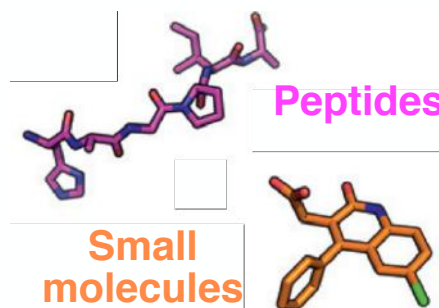
No dominant Hot Segment



Dominant Hot Segment

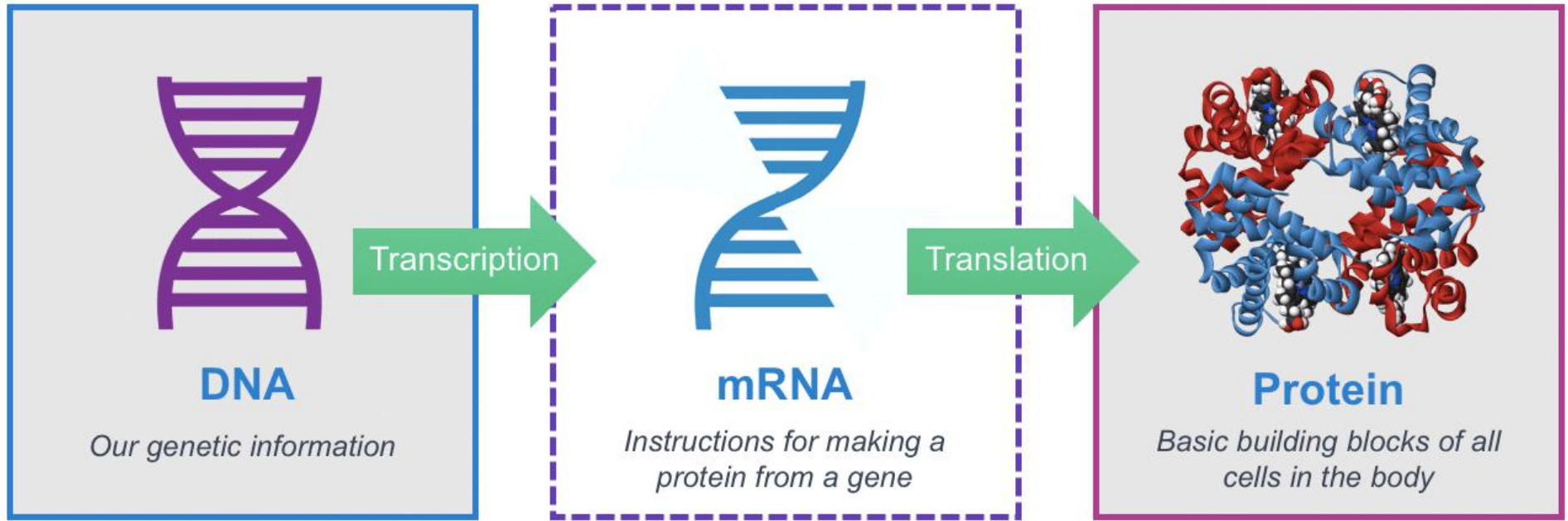


Amenable to small molecule inhibition



Biological approach is needed for undruggable targets

# Biological Approaches for Undruggable Targets



## CRISPR-Cas 9

Fix defective genes by insertion or removal

First clinical trial started in 2016 (China), 2018 (EU)

## RNAi

Prevent gene expression by inhibiting translation

First FDA approval (2018)  
Onpattro™ (amyloidosis)

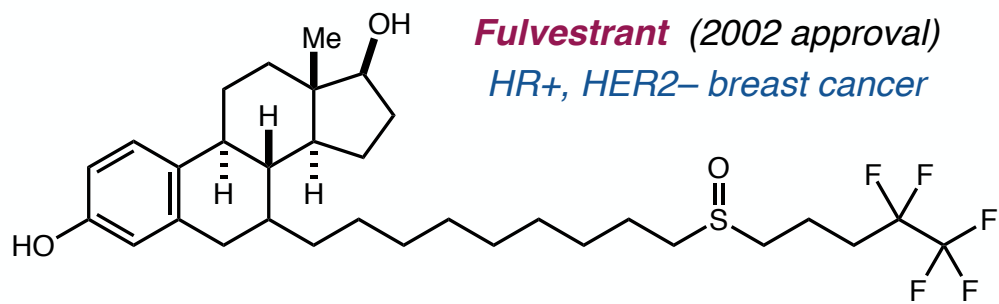
## Chemical genetics

### PROTAC

Degrade target proteins by ubiquitin–proteasome system

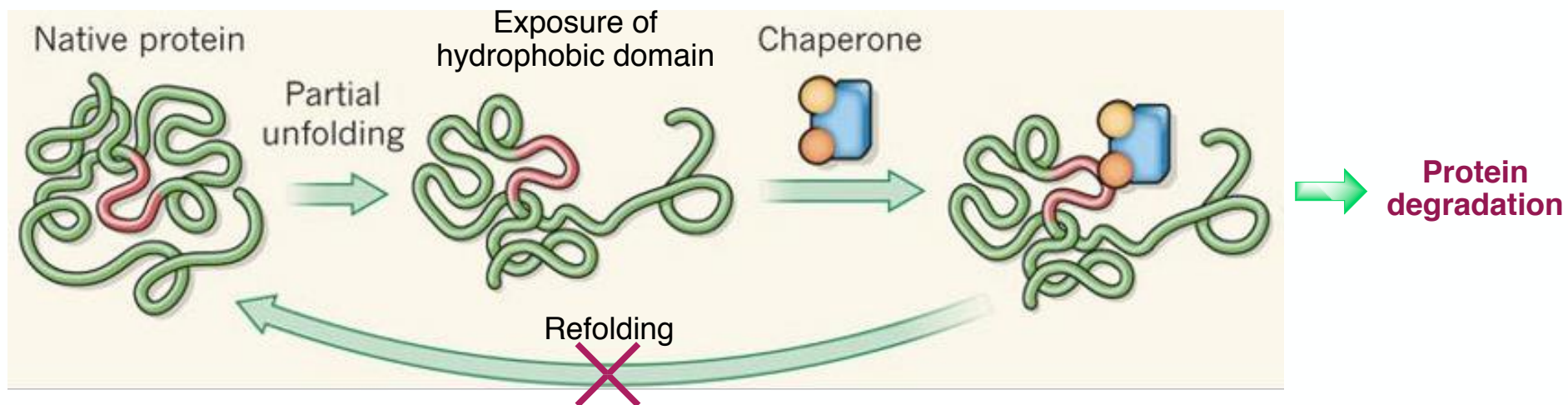
First clinical trial (2018)  
ARV-110 (prostate cancer)

## Selective Estrogen Receptor Downregulator (SERD)

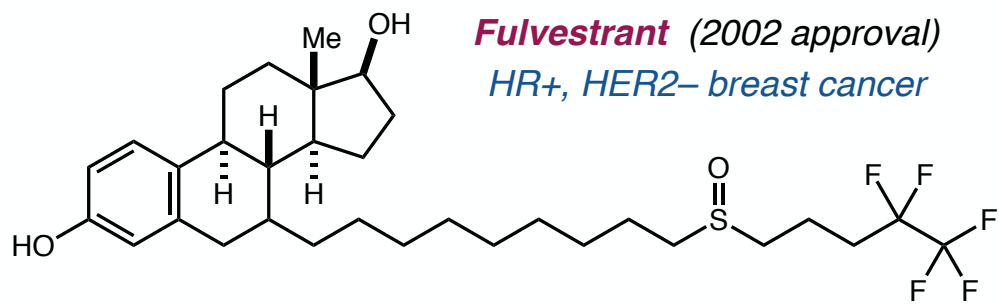


**Fulvestrant** (2002 approval)  
HR+, HER2- breast cancer

Decrease intracellular estrogen receptor (ER $\alpha$ ) levels

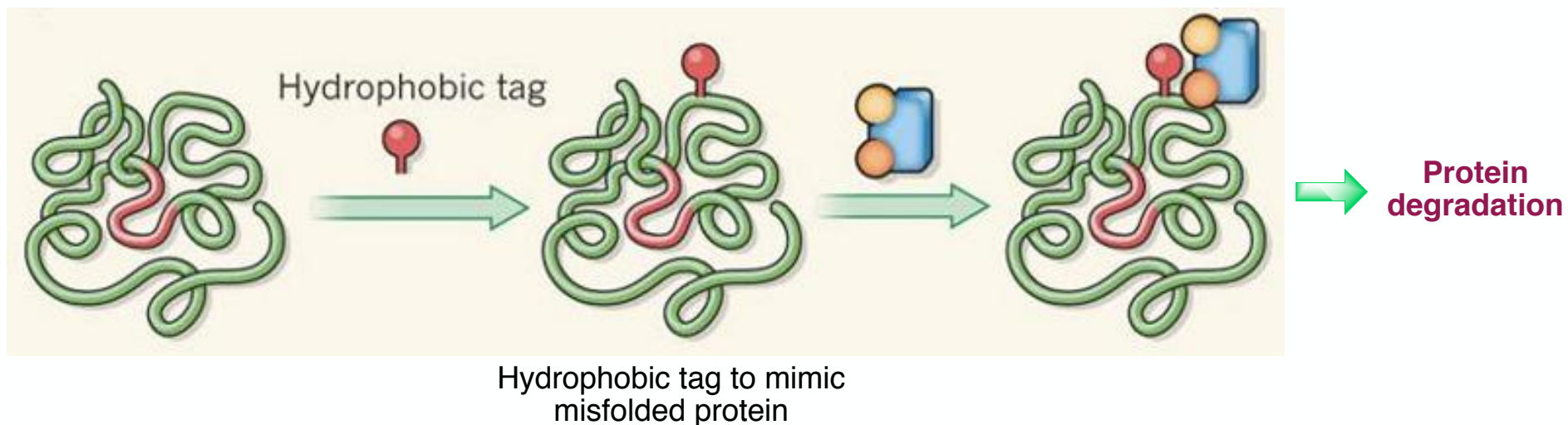


## Selective Estrogen Receptor Downregulator (SERD)



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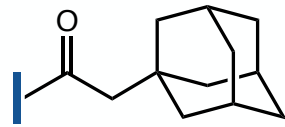
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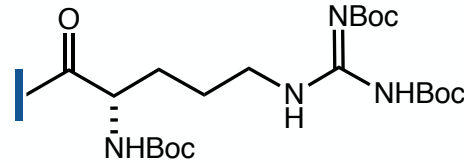


# Hydrophobic Tagging (HyT)

## Hydrophobic tags



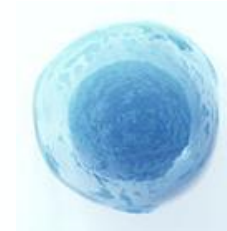
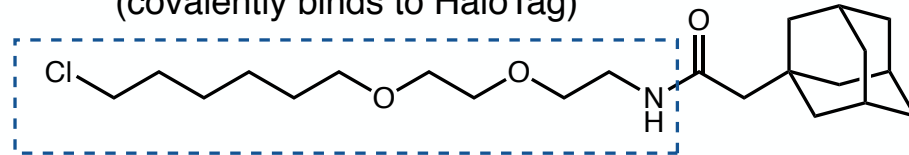
Adamantyl



(Boc)<sub>3</sub>Arg

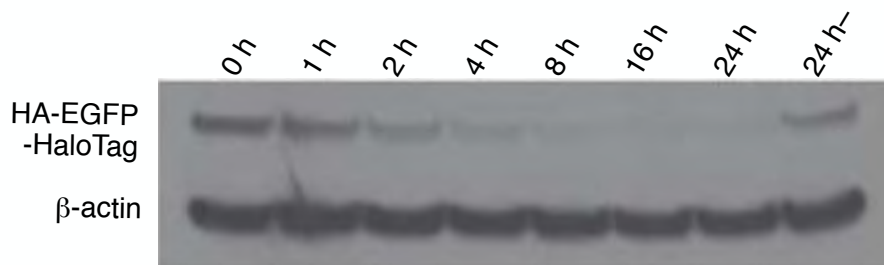
Covalently attaching hydrophobic tags will induce protein degradation

HaloTag reactive linker  
(covalently binds to HaloTag)

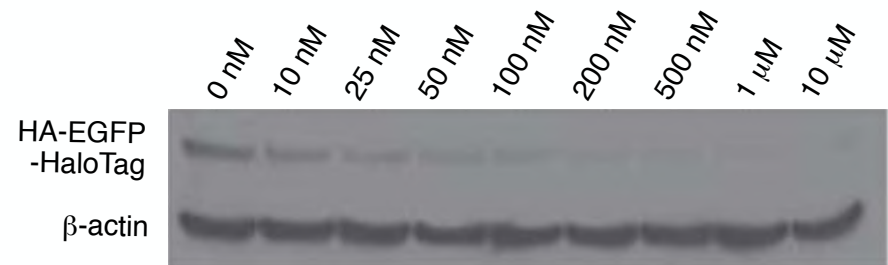


Cells expressing  
EGFP-HaloTag

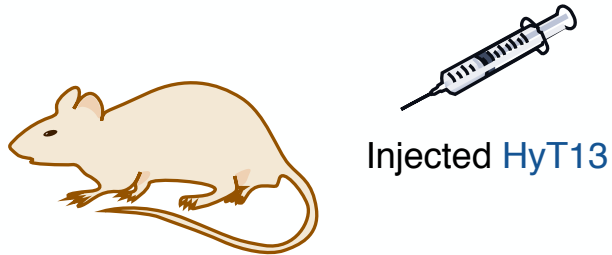
## Time-dependent protein degradation



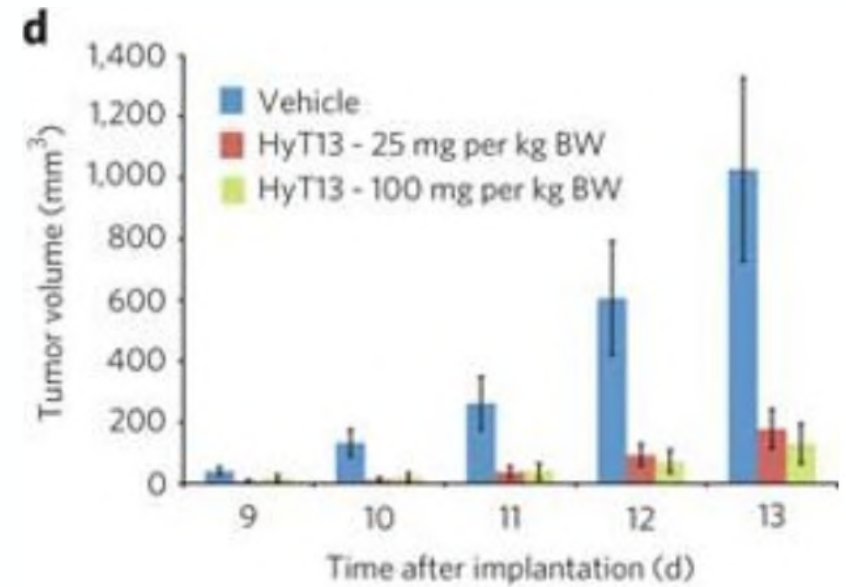
## Dose-dependent protein degradation



## Hydrophobic Tagging (HyT)



Mouse xenografted with  
NIH-3T3 cells expressing  
HA-HaloTag-Hras1



**HyT suppresses HaloTag-HRas1 driven tumor by degradation**

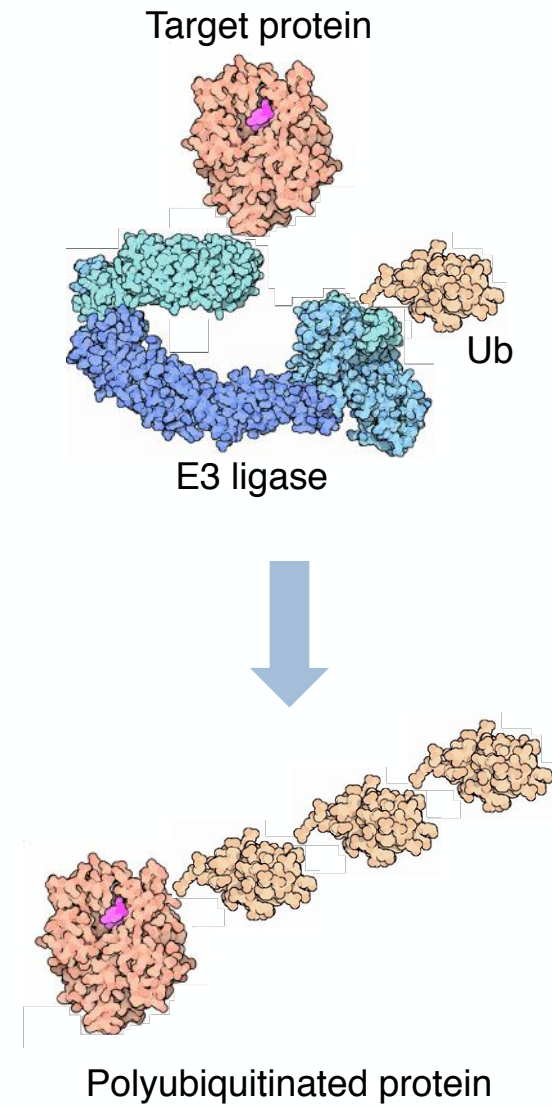
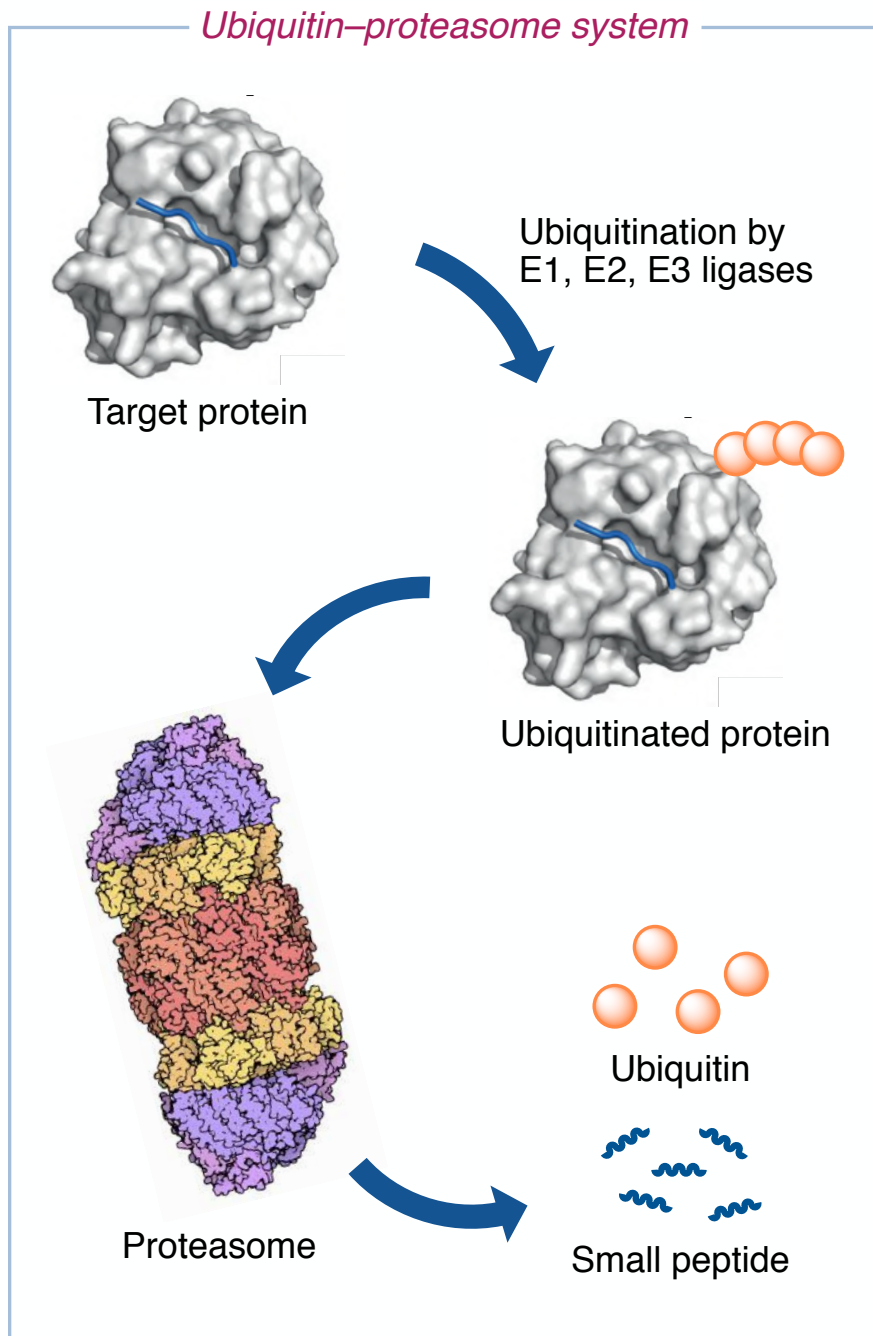
Successful demonstration of hydrophobic tagging leads to protein degradation

Covalent tagging method requires high dose

Protein degradation with alternative mechanism would have higher therapeutic potential

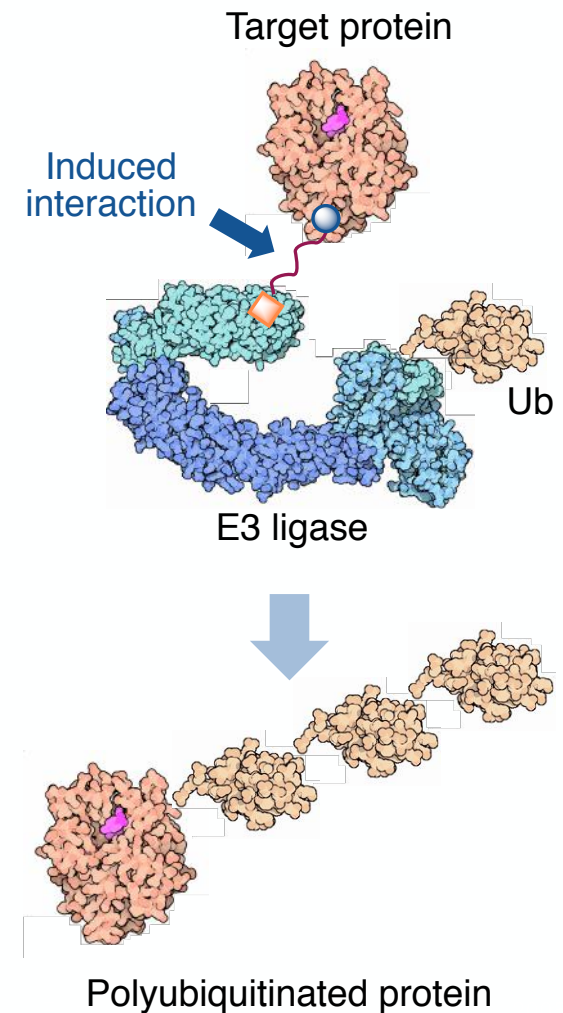
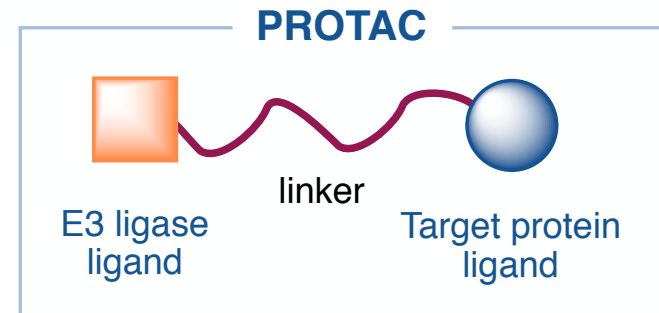
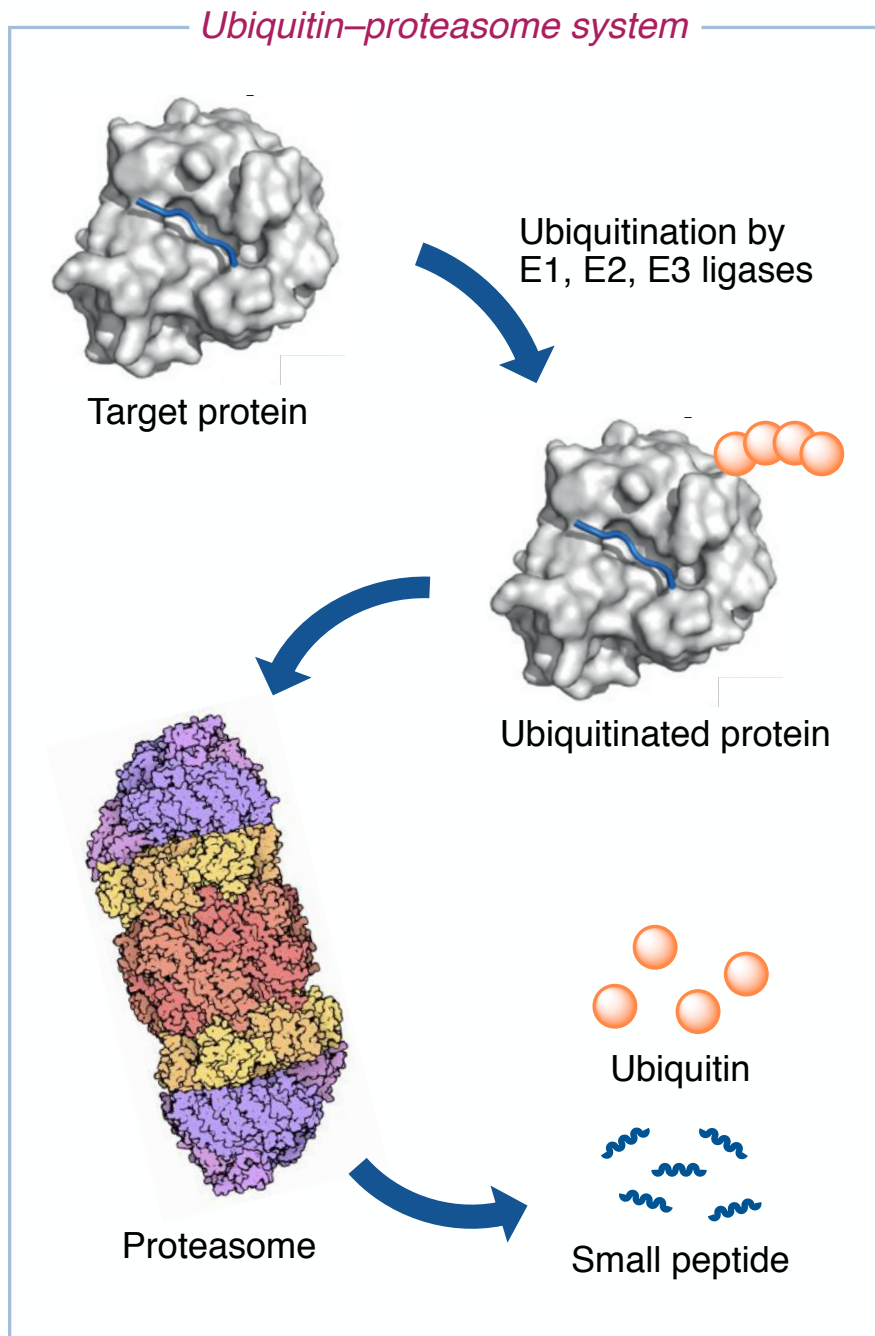


# Proteolysis Targeting Chimera (PROTAC)

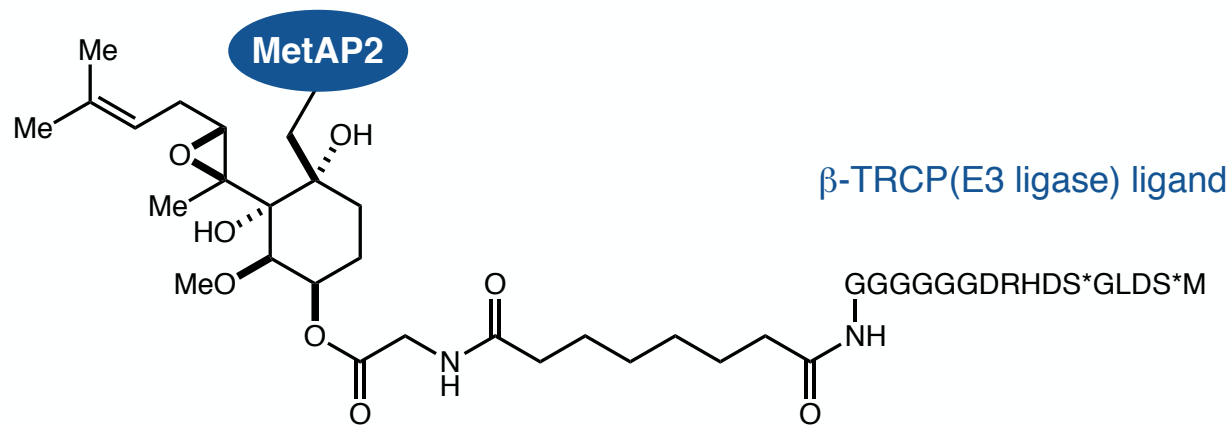


Can we induce artificial interaction between E3 ligase and POI?

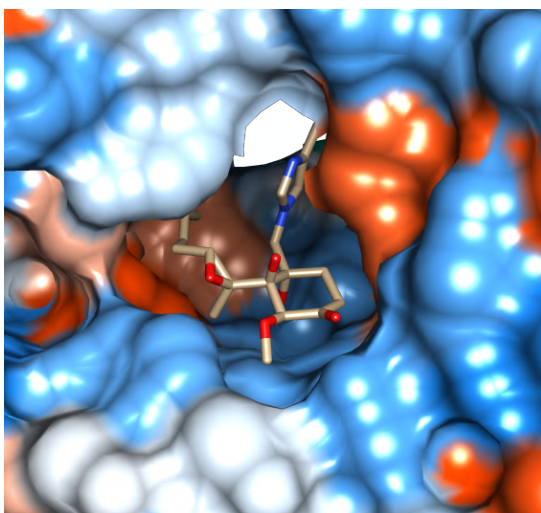
# Proteolysis Targeting Chimera (PROTAC)



## Proof of Concept

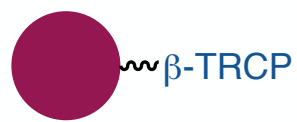
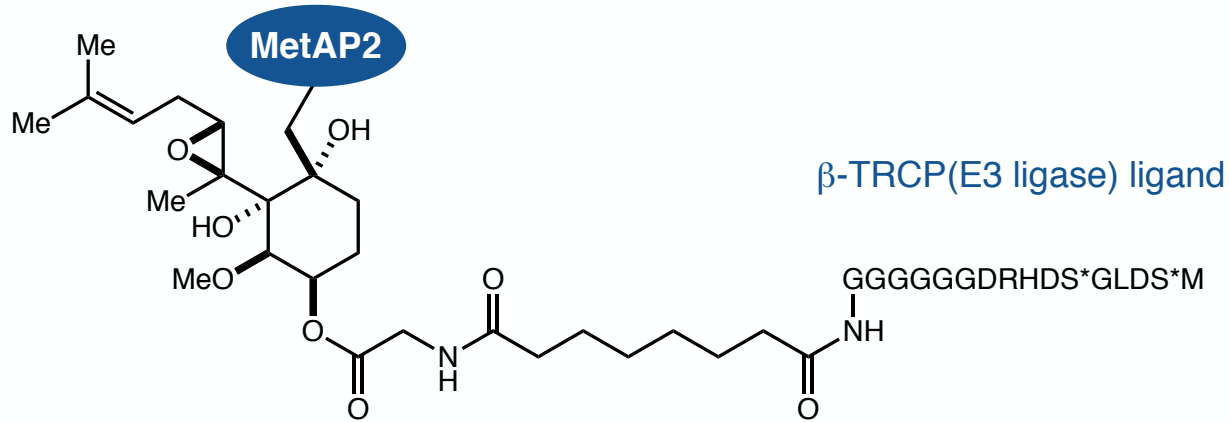


Ovalicin  
MetAP2 covalent inhibitor

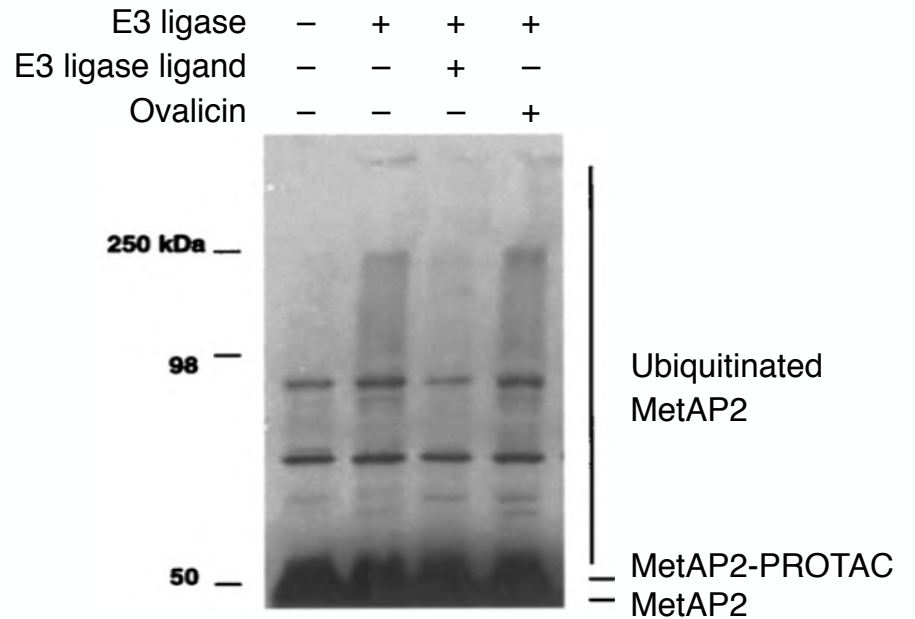
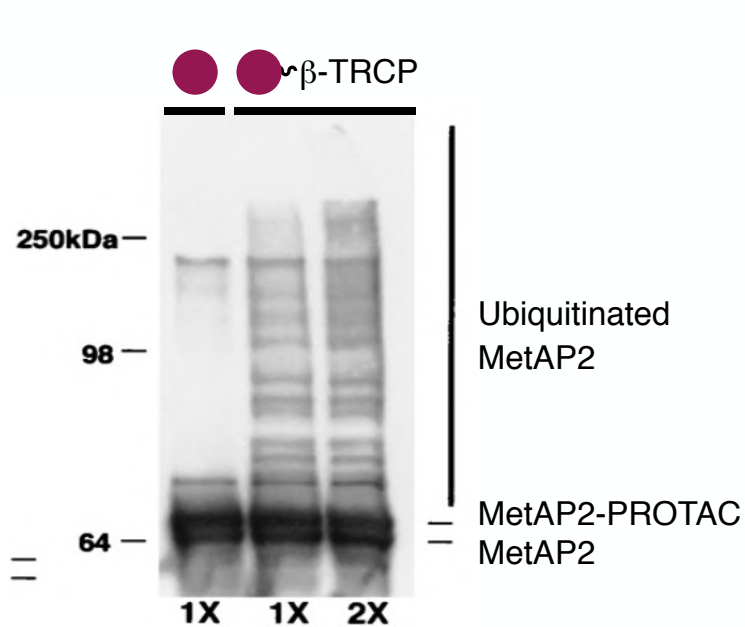


Covalently bound ovalicin  
to MetAP2 (PDB:1B59)

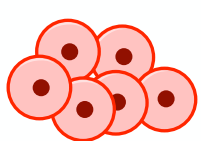
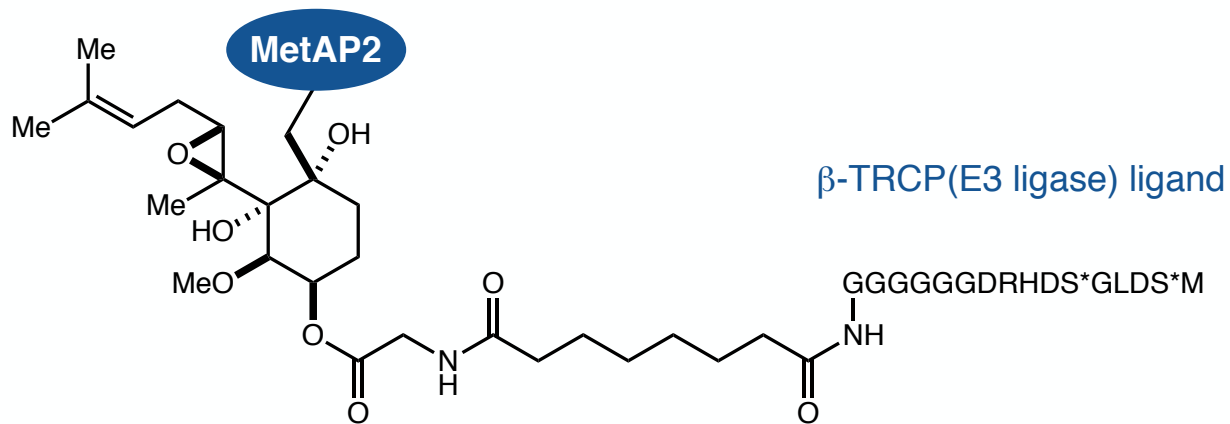
# Proof of Concept



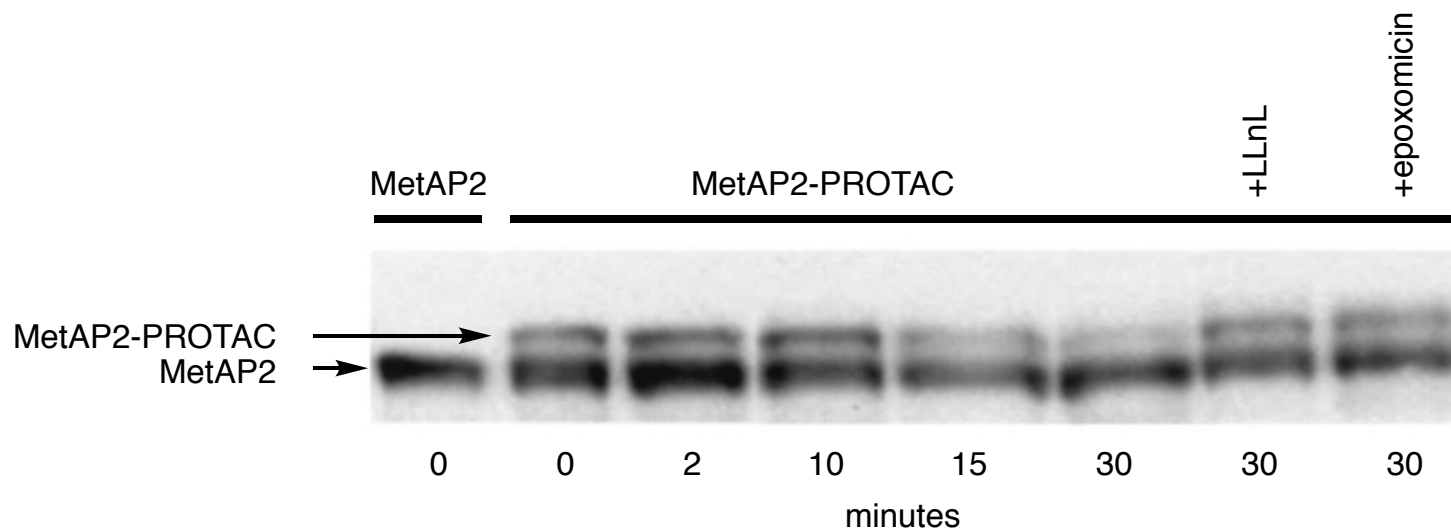
ATP, ubiquitin  
E1, E2 enzymes



# Proof of Concept



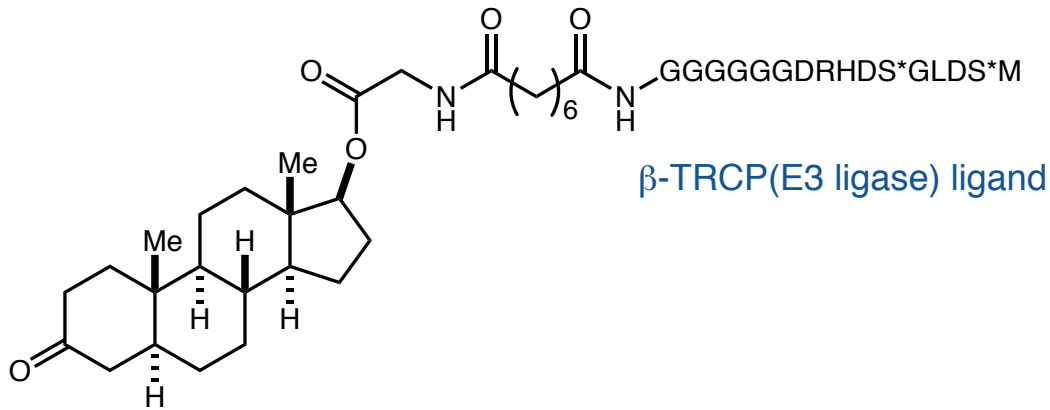
Frog egg extract



- Would it target therapeutically relevant targets?
- Would it operate with noncovalent ligands?
  - Would it operate inside cells?



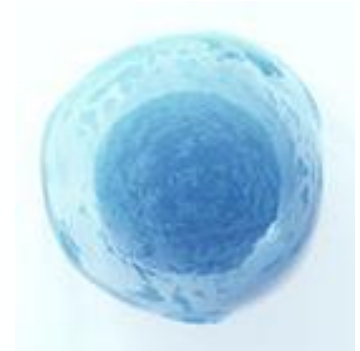
# Intracellular Validation of PROTAC



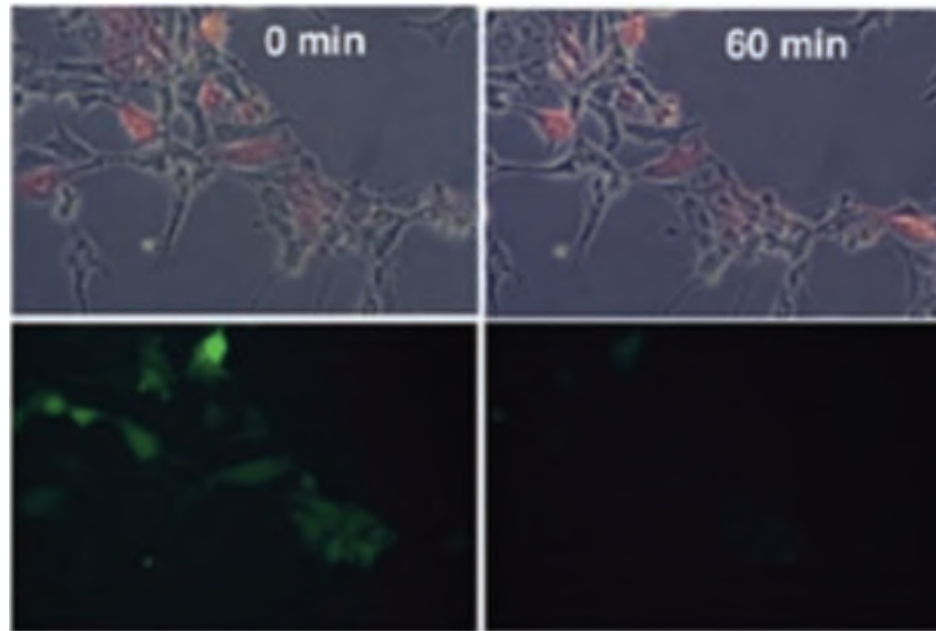
Dihydrotestosterone  
Androgen receptor (AR) ligand



Microinjection



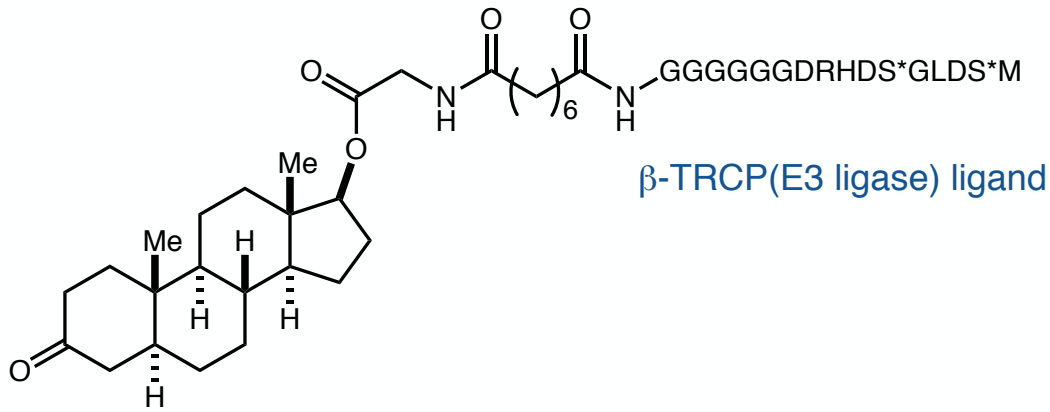
Cells expressing GFP-AR



>70% cells showed  
partial/complete loss  
of fluorescence



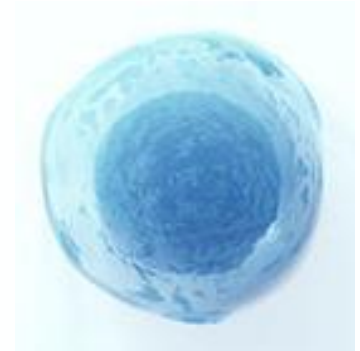
# Intracellular Validation of PROTAC



Dihydrotestosterone  
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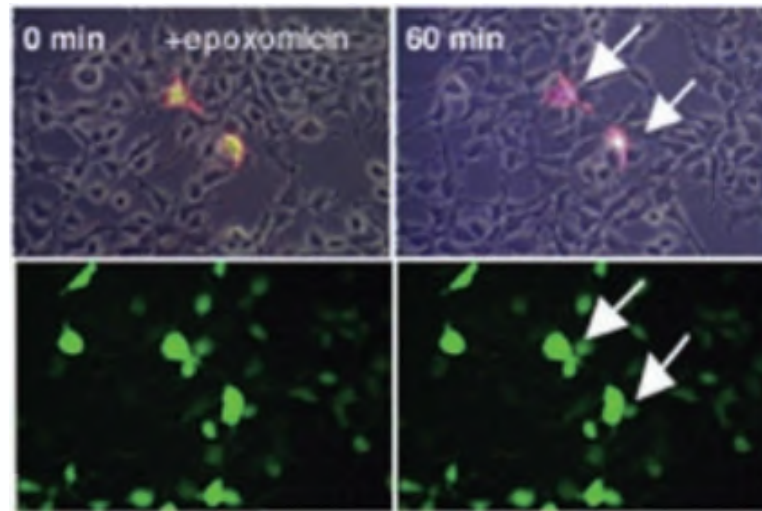


Microinjection



Cells expressing GFP-AR

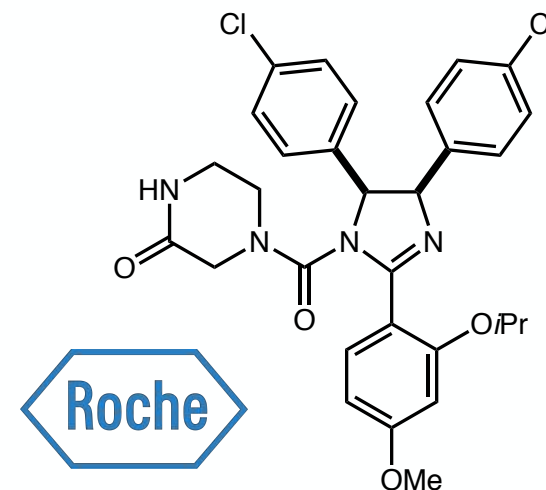
PROTAC + proteasome inhibitor



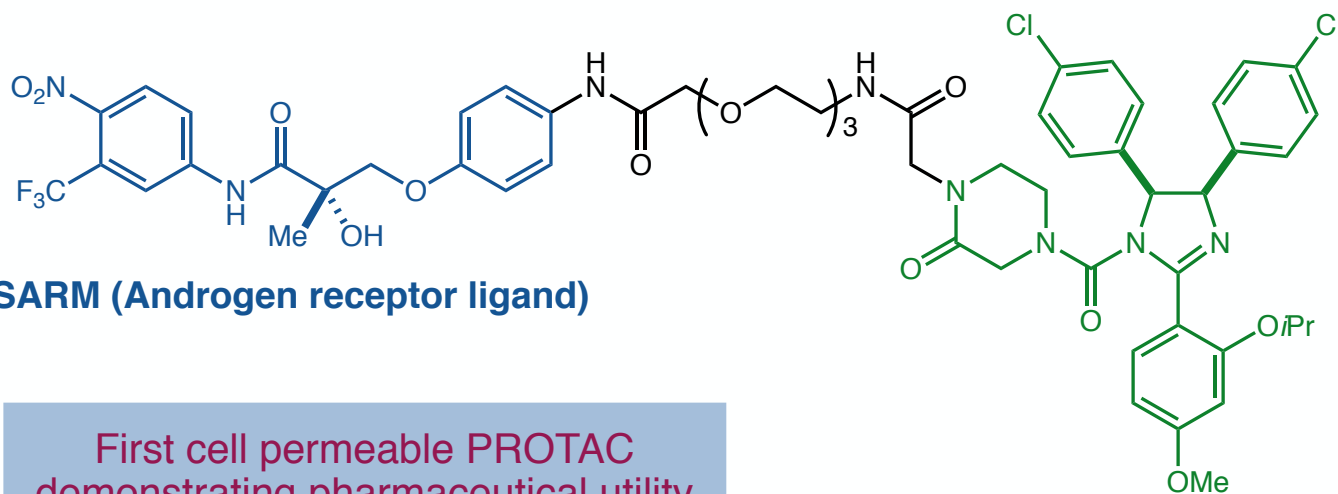
## Small Molecule PROTAC

### Peptide PROTAC

- Poor pharmacokinetics
- Poor cell permeability
- Poor intracellular stability
- Not amenable for high-throughput screening



Nutlin-3 (MDM2 inhibitor)  
*Science* **2004**, 844.

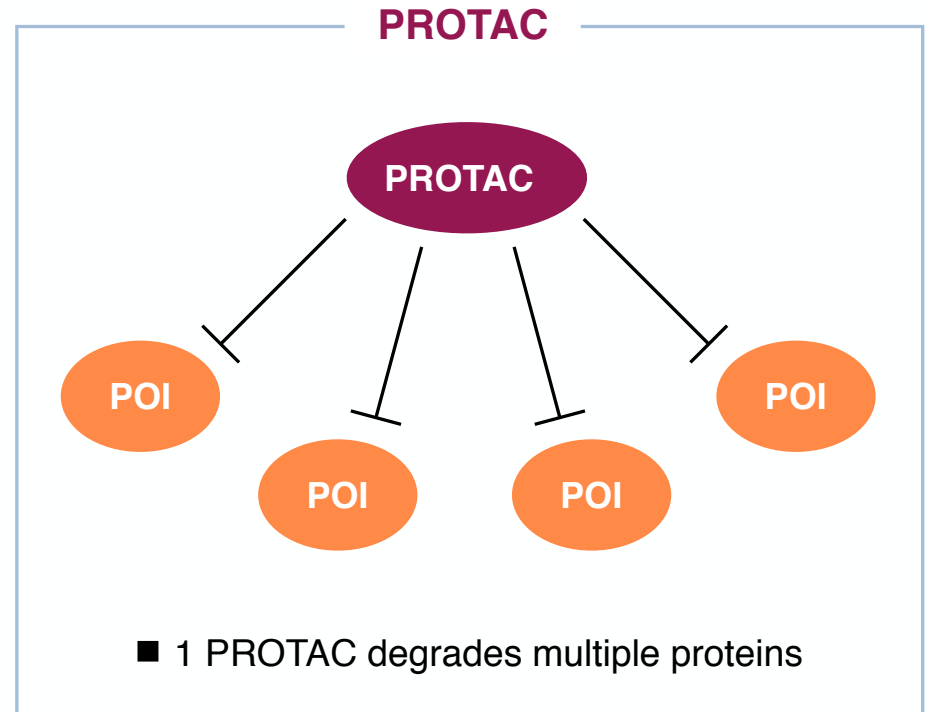
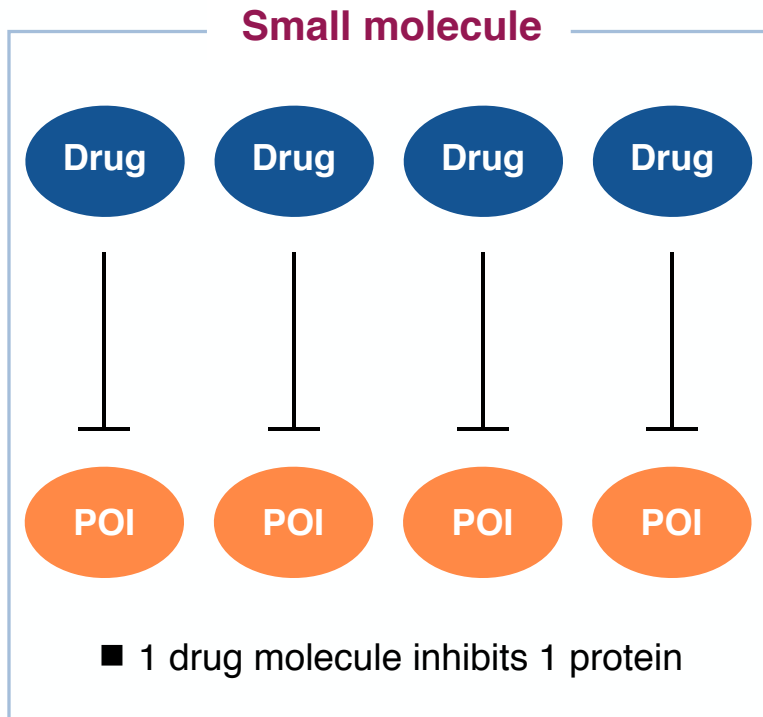


SARM (Androgen receptor ligand)

First cell permeable PROTAC  
demonstrating pharmaceutical utility

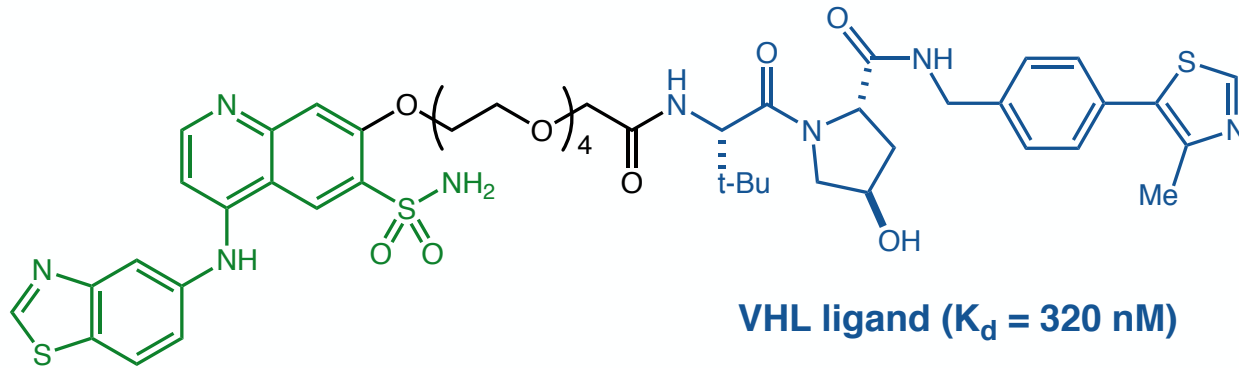
Nutlin-3 (MDM2 ligand)

## Small Molecule Drugs vs. PROTAC



Catalytic mode of action can provide high potency and selectivity

## Small Molecule Drugs vs. PROTAC

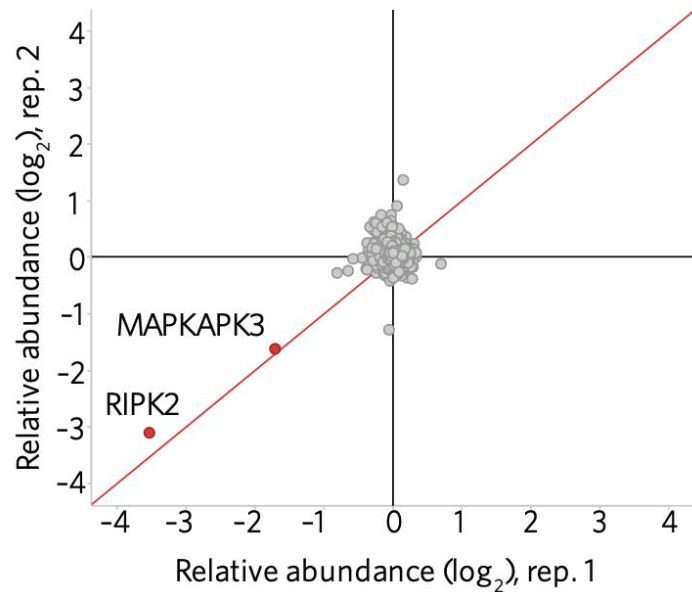


$DC_{50} = 1.4 \text{ nM}$

$DC_{max} = 10 \text{ nM}$

VHL ligand ( $K_d = 320 \text{ nM}$ )

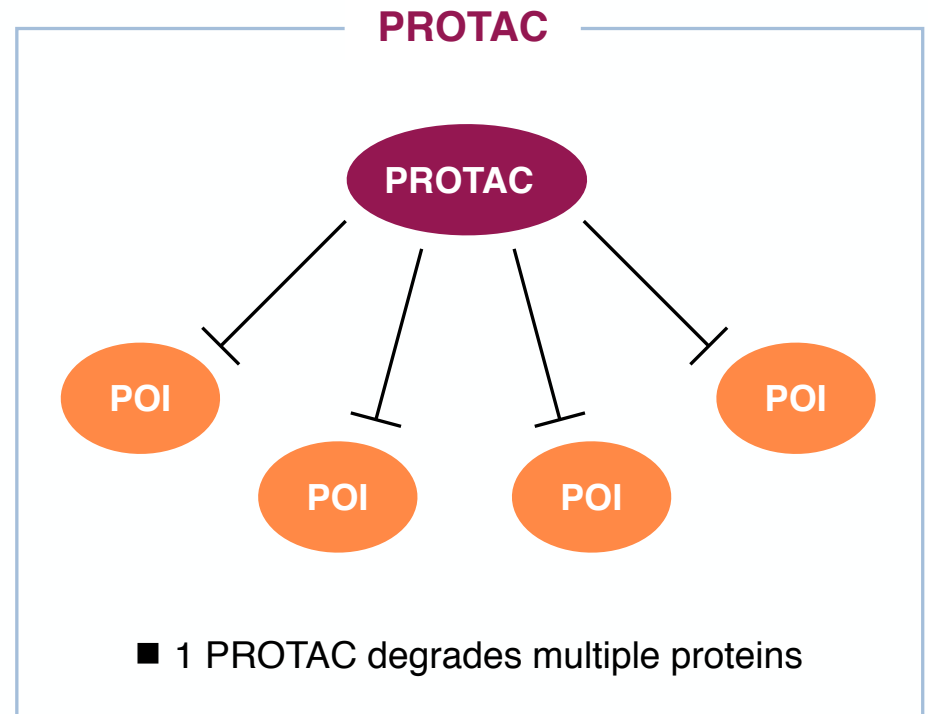
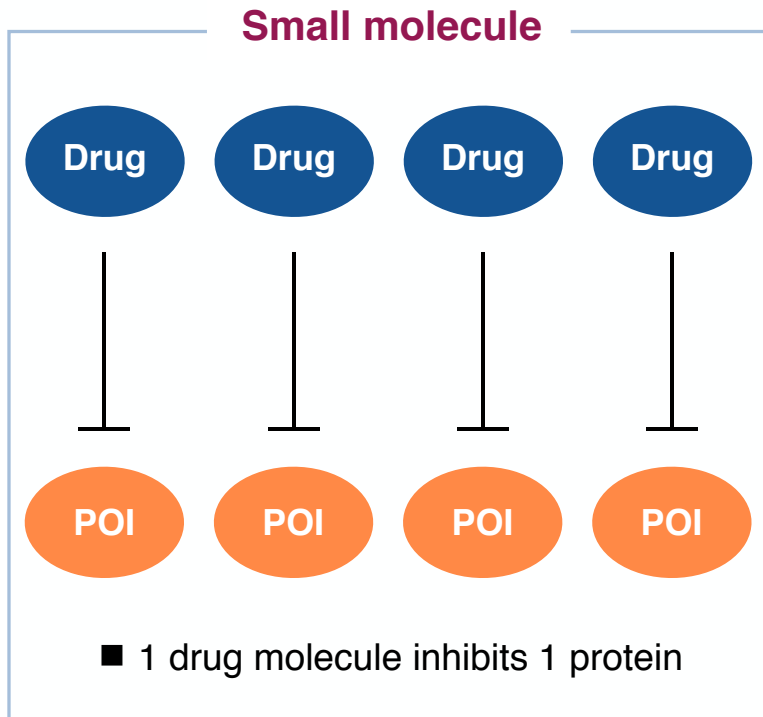
RIPK2 ligand ( $IC_{50} = 660 \text{ nM}$ )



Only RIPK2 and MAPKAPK3  
were degraded among 7640 proteins



## Small Molecule Drugs vs. PROTAC

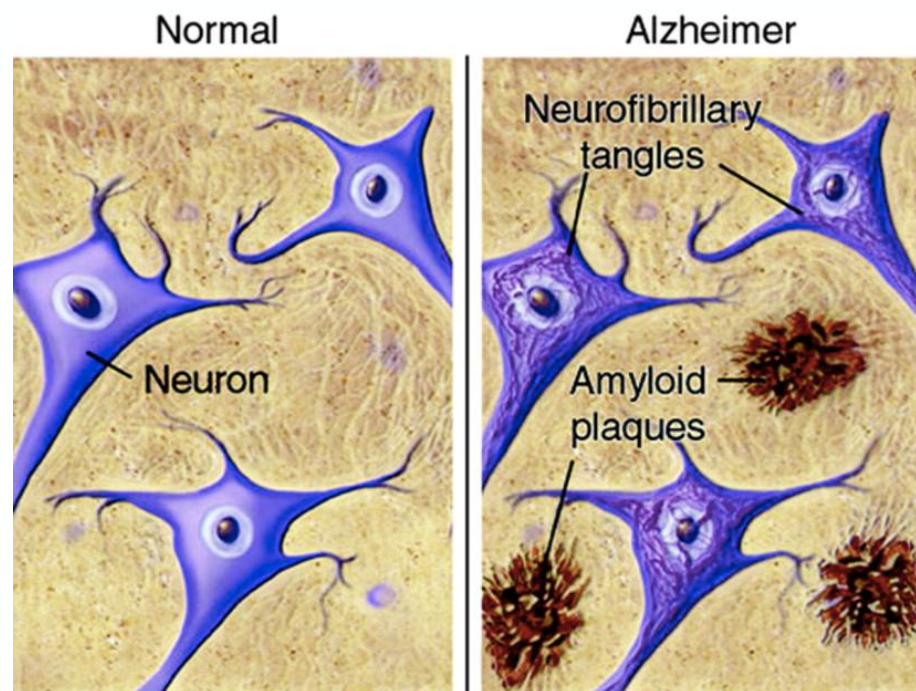


Catalytic mode of action can provide high potency and selectivity

Only affinity probes are required – no need to be inhibitors

Removal of a protein instead of inhibition can provide additional therapeutic effect

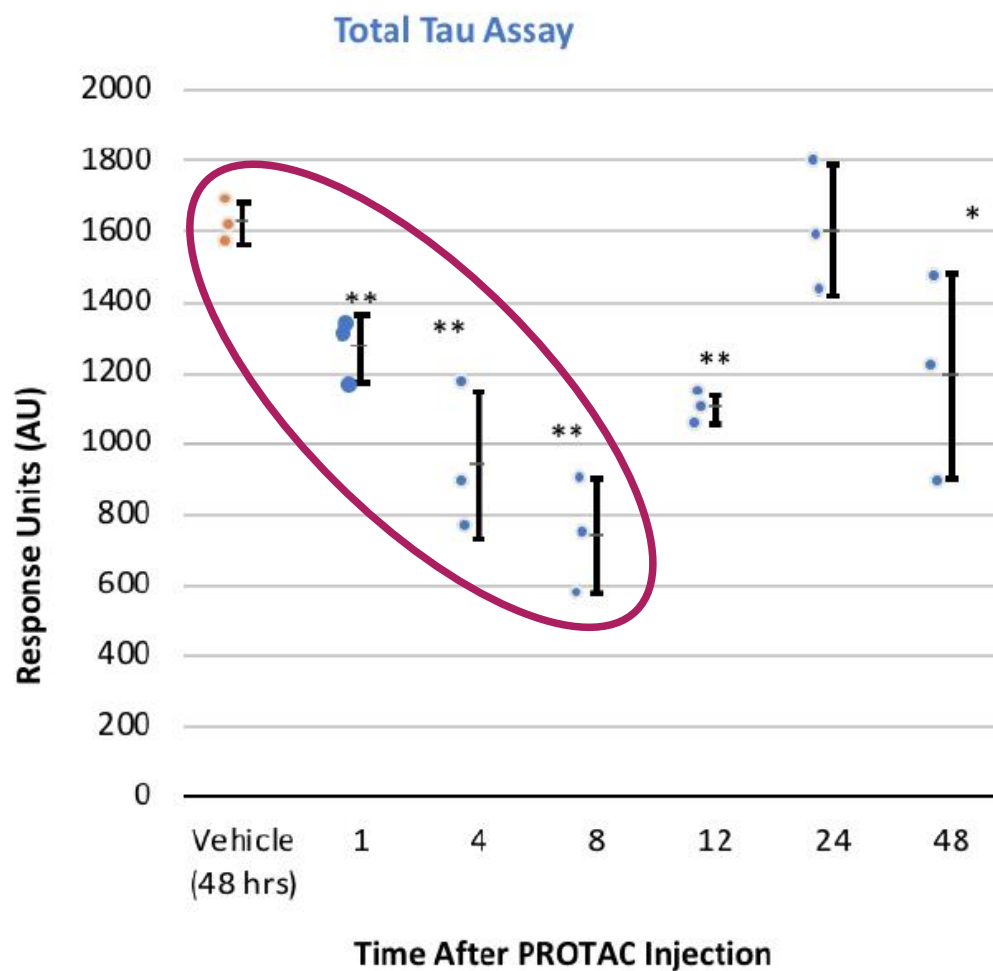
## Potential Application of PROTAC in Neurodegenerative Diseases



Accumulation of misfolded proteins (tau,  $\beta$ -amyloid) is suspected to cause neurodegenerative diseases

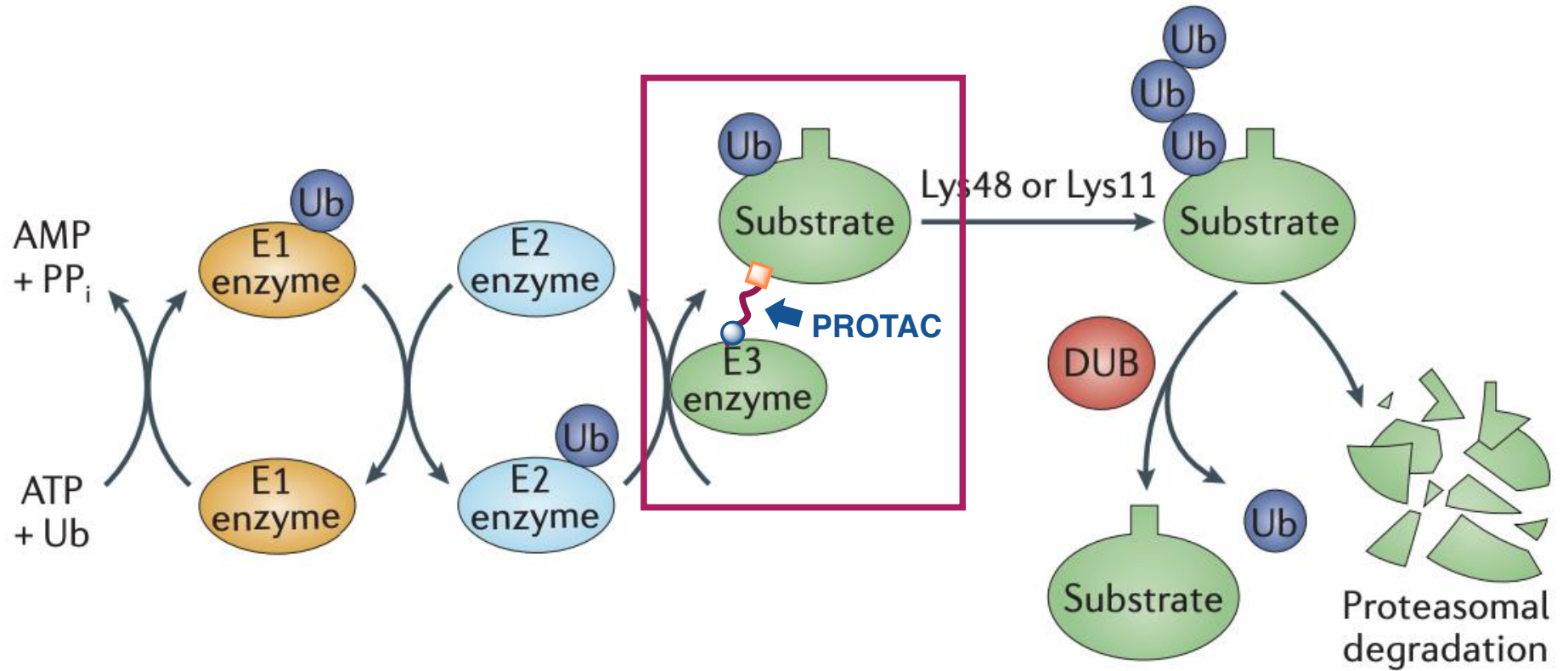
**Could misfolded proteins be removed via PROTAC?**

## Potential Application of PROTAC in Neurodegenerative Diseases



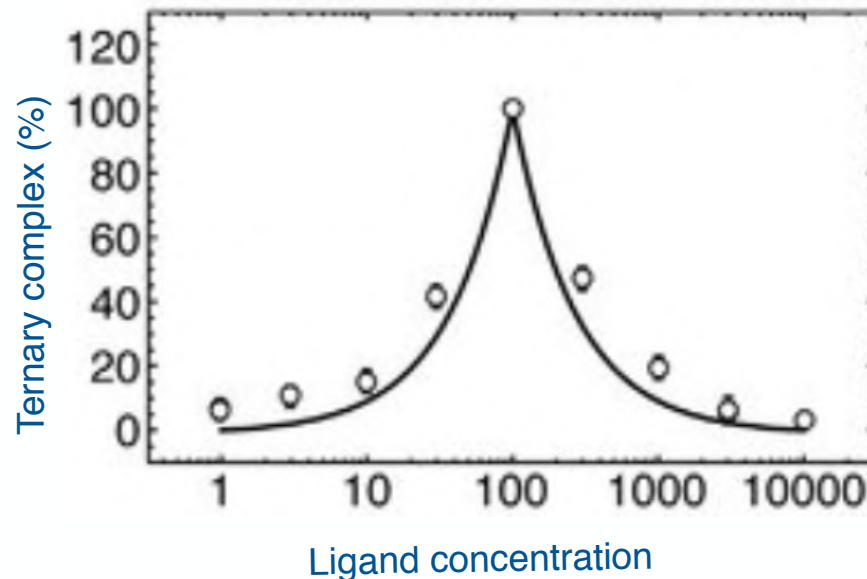
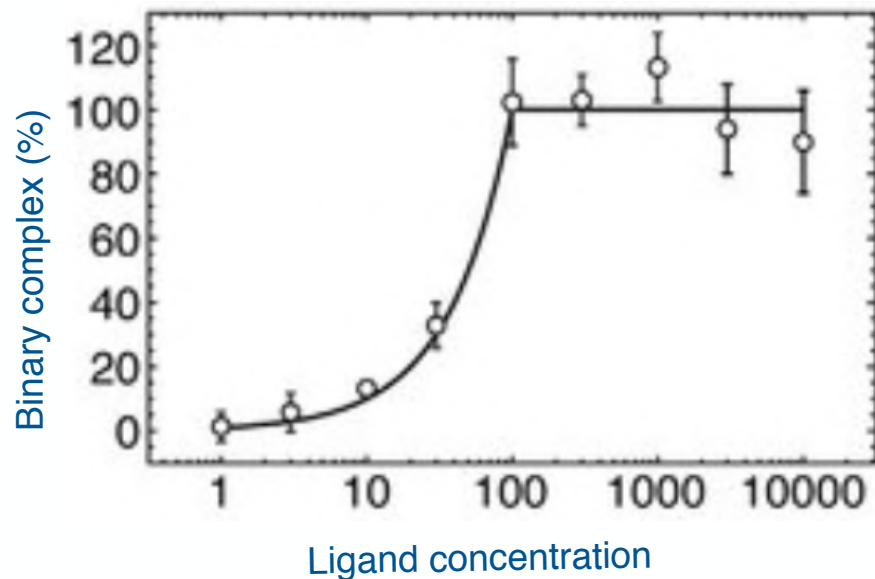
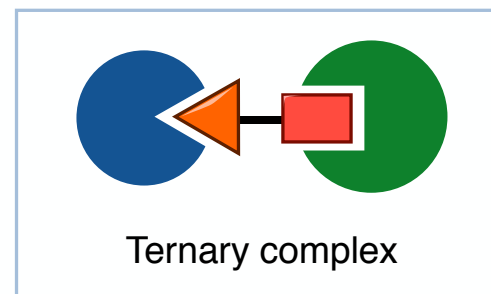
Direct injection of tau-directed PROTAC reduced tau levels by 50%

## What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



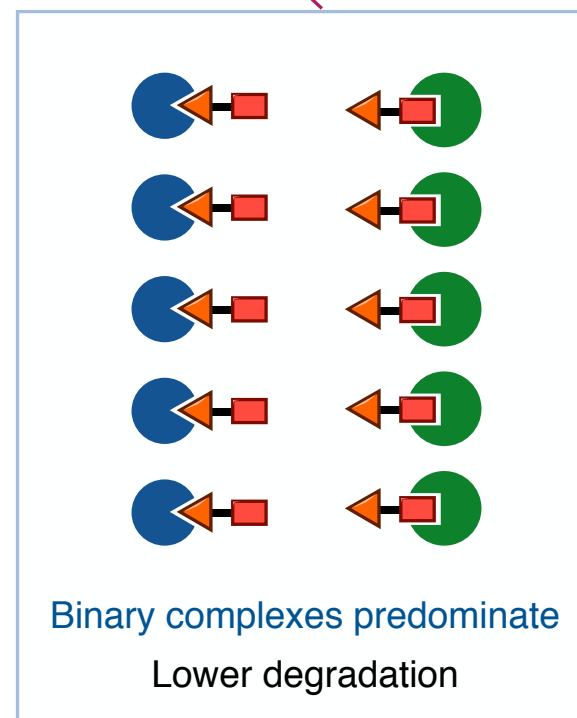
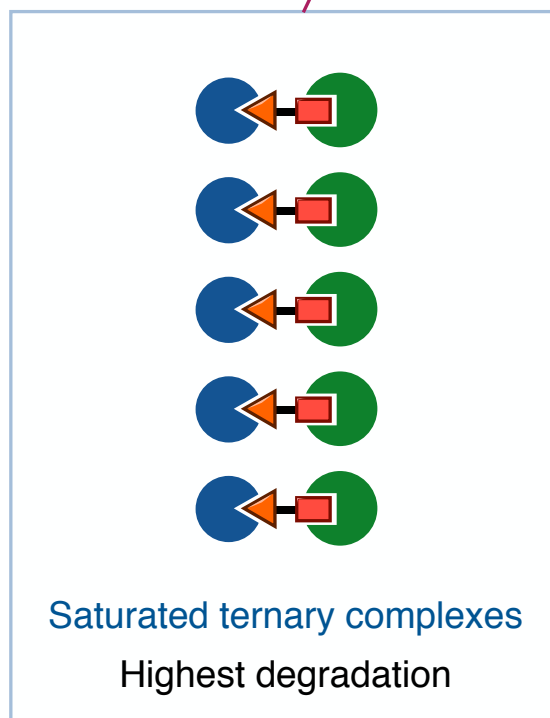
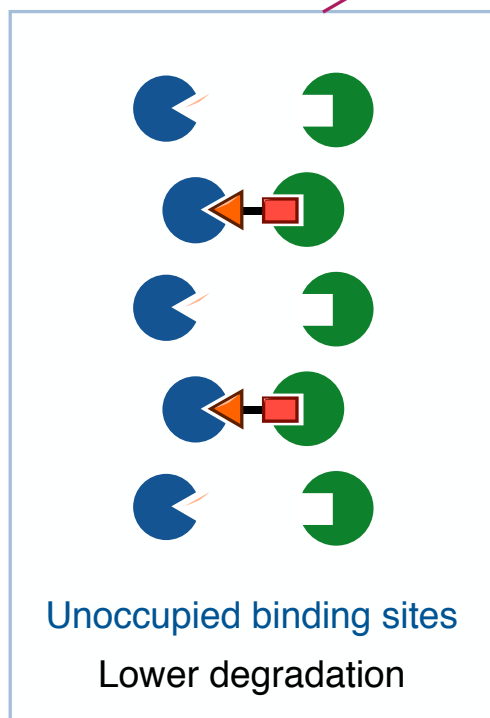
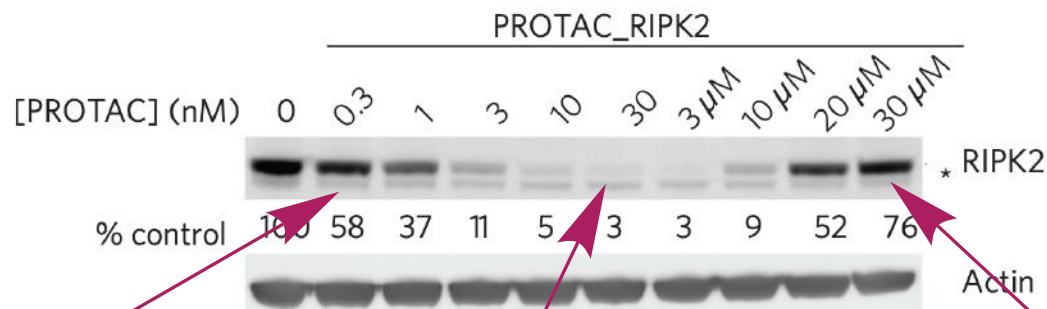
Efficient ternary structure formation and ubiquitin transfer

## What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



**Hook effect** – increasing the concentration of bisligand can decrease ternary complex concentration

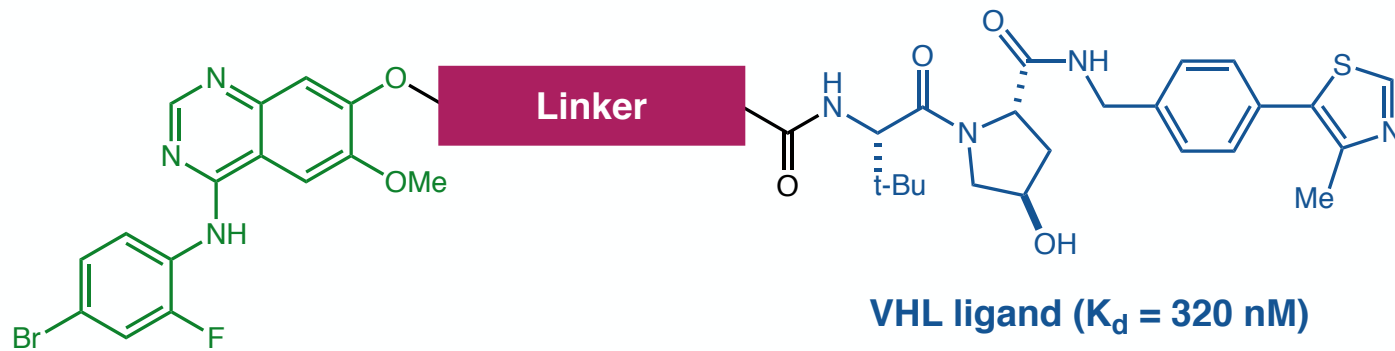
## What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



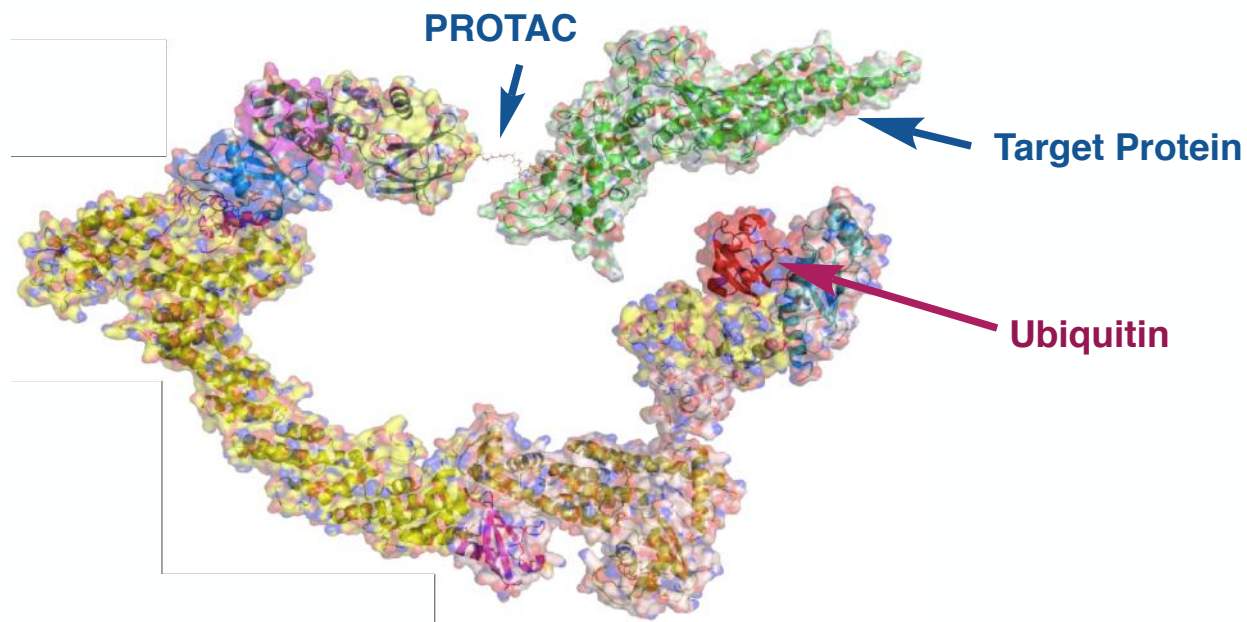
Matching the right E3 ligase/ligand – target protein/ligand combination is crucial for efficient degradation



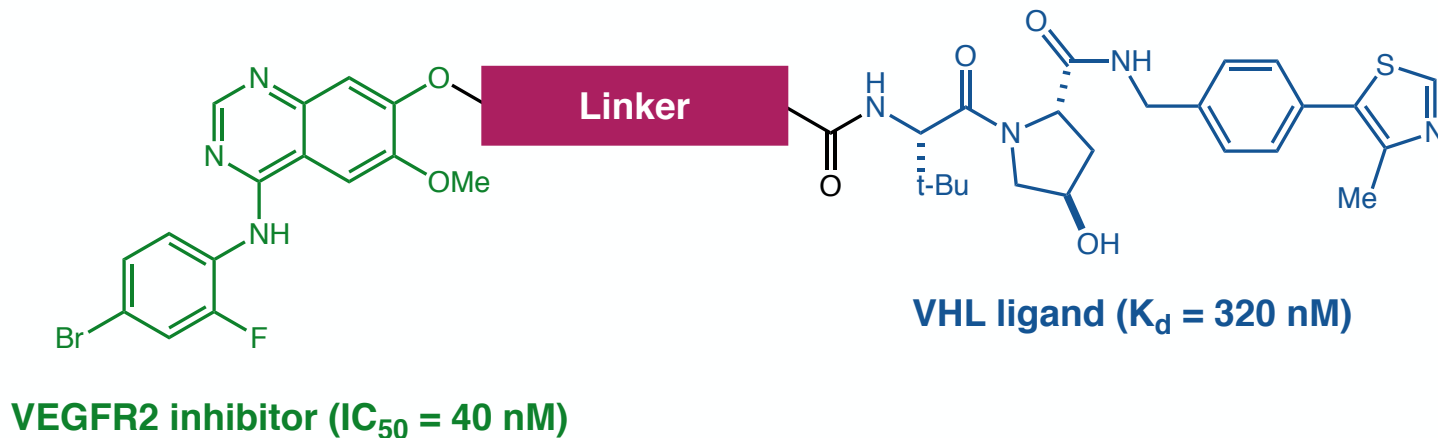
## What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



What linker structure facilitate ternary complex formation and ubiquitination?



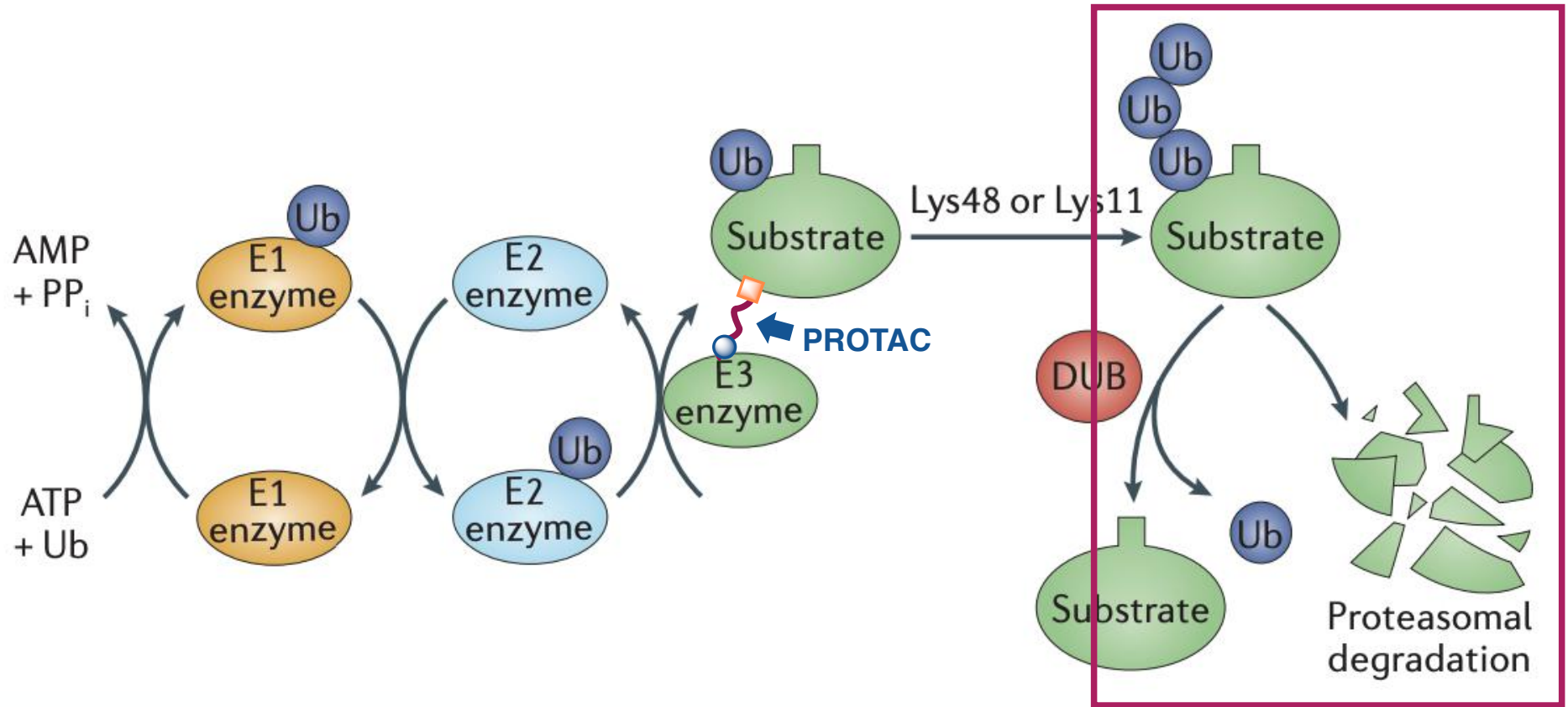
## What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



What linker structure facilitate ternary complex formation and ubiquitination?

Linker	# of atoms	$DC_{50}$
	10	$2 \mu\text{M}$
	12	$0.8 \mu\text{M}$
	16	No effect upto $3 \mu\text{M}$
	18	Weak effect at $10 \mu\text{M}$

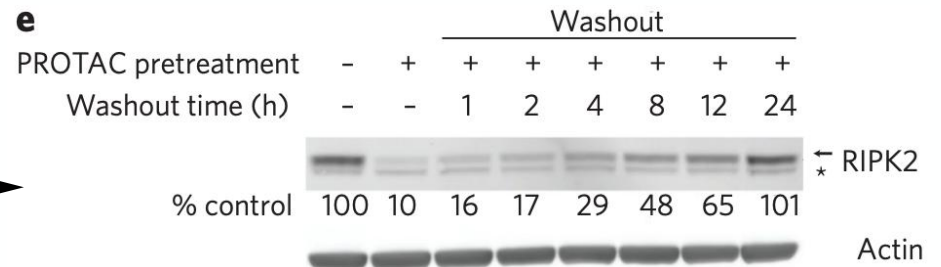
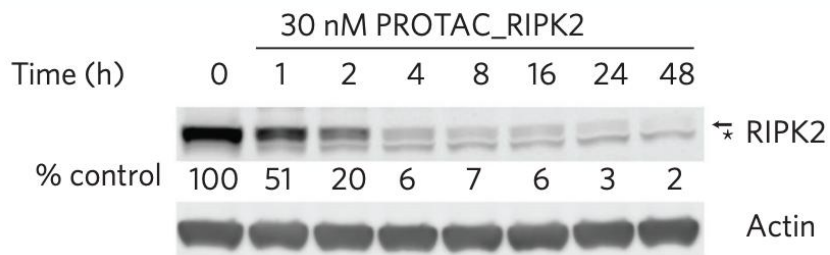
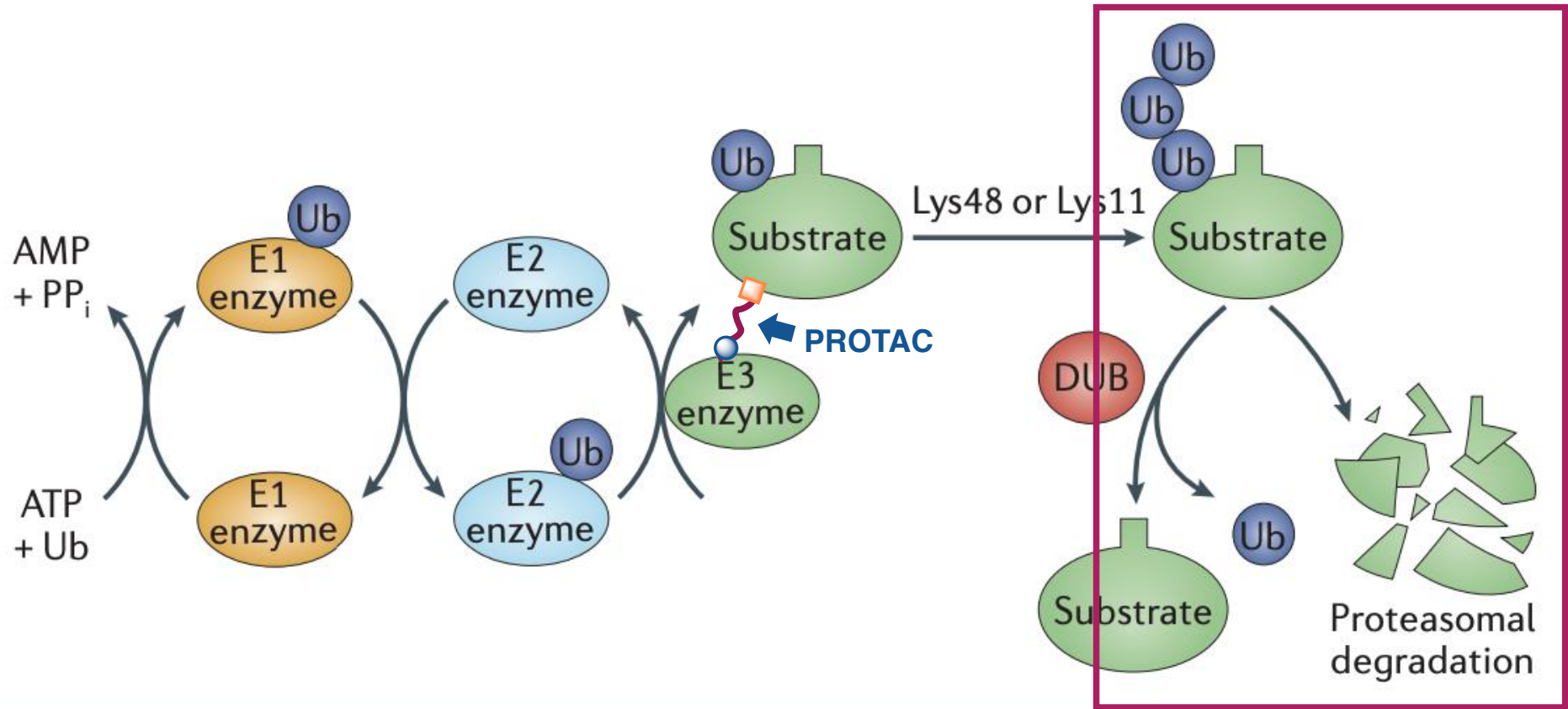
## What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



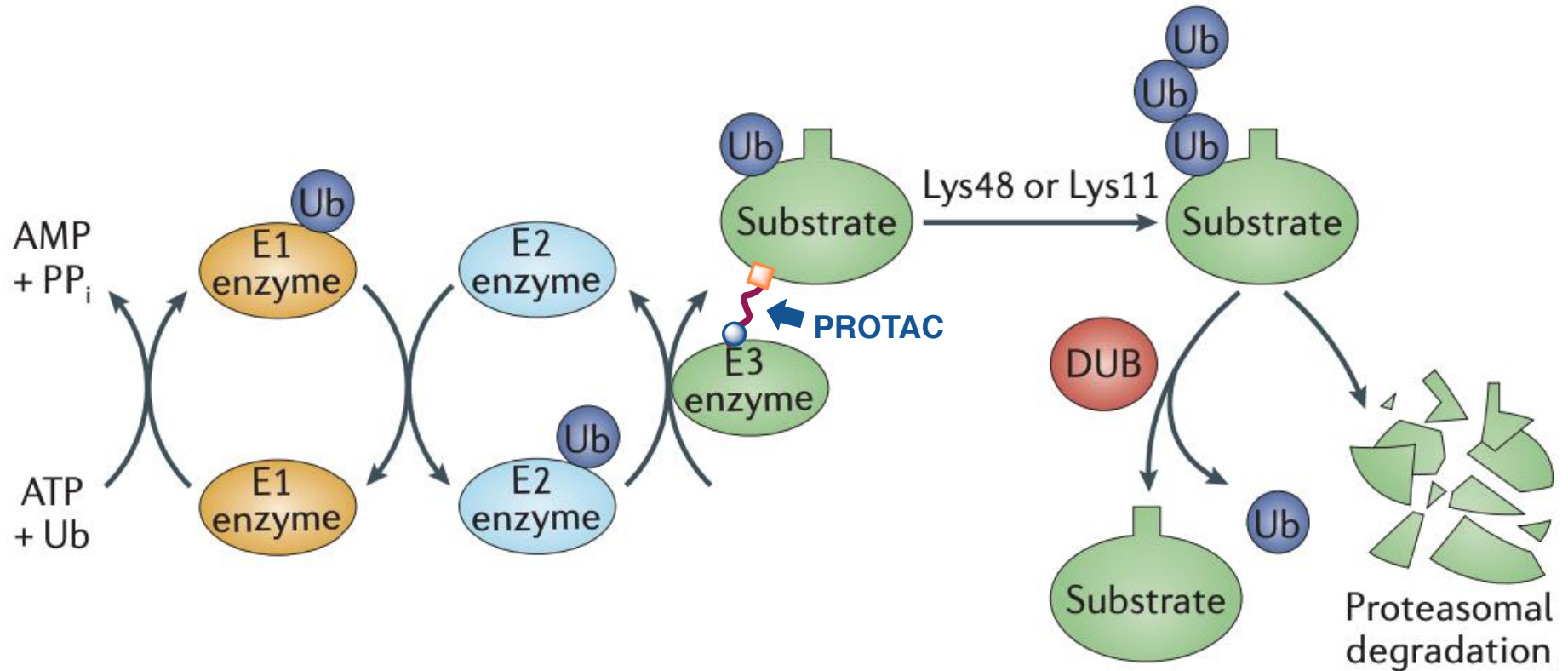
Efficient ternary structure formation and ubiquitin transfer

Rate of degradation should be faster than rate of synthesis

# What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



## What Problems Are Left for PROTACs?



Efficient ternary structure formation and ubiquitin transfer

Rate of degradation should be faster than rate of synthesis

A series of processes must be orchestrated for efficient protein degradation