

# Development of Small Molecule Inhibitors of the Lethal Factor in Anthrax

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Proteolysis Mechanism
- Anthrax Inhibitors
  - Panchal and Bavari
  - Pellechia
  - Quinn
  - Merck
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

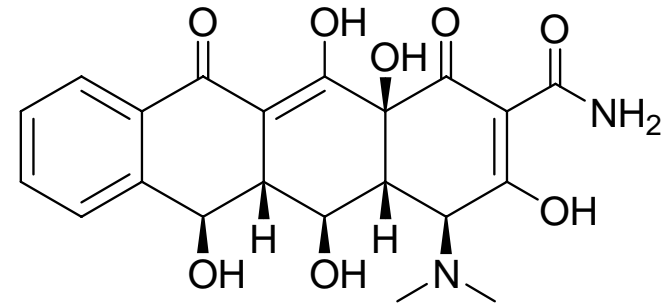
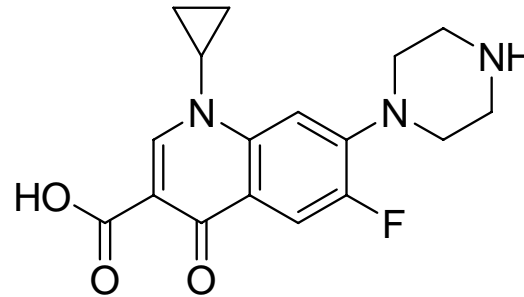
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# Current Treatment

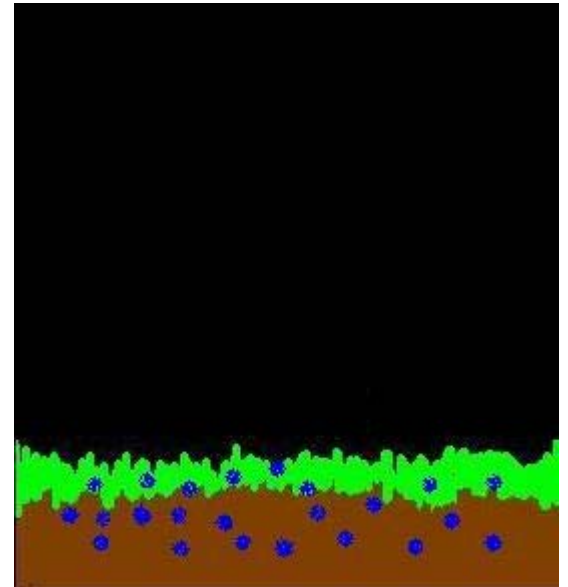
- Vaccination
  - Only for people at high risk
  - Joint symptoms and gastrointestinal problems

- Antibiotics
  - Ciprofloxacin
  - Doxycycline

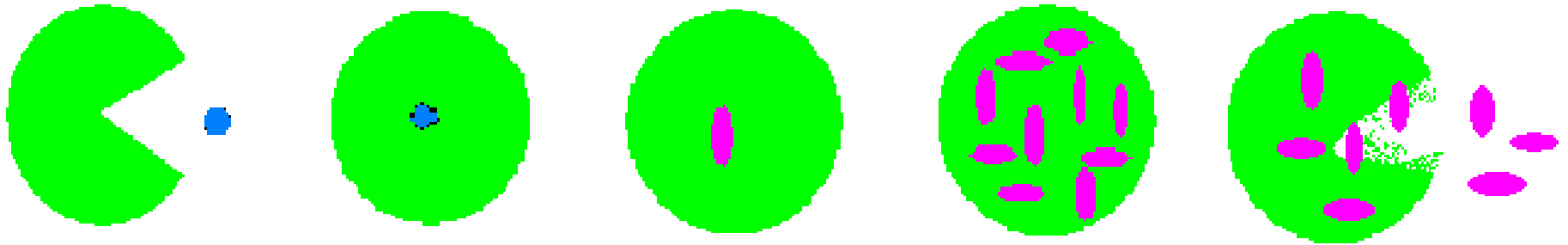


# Life Cycle of Anthrax

- Caused by *Bacillus anthracis*
- Spores are absorbed by macrophages in the lungs
- Spores are transported to lymph nodes



# How Anthrax Kills

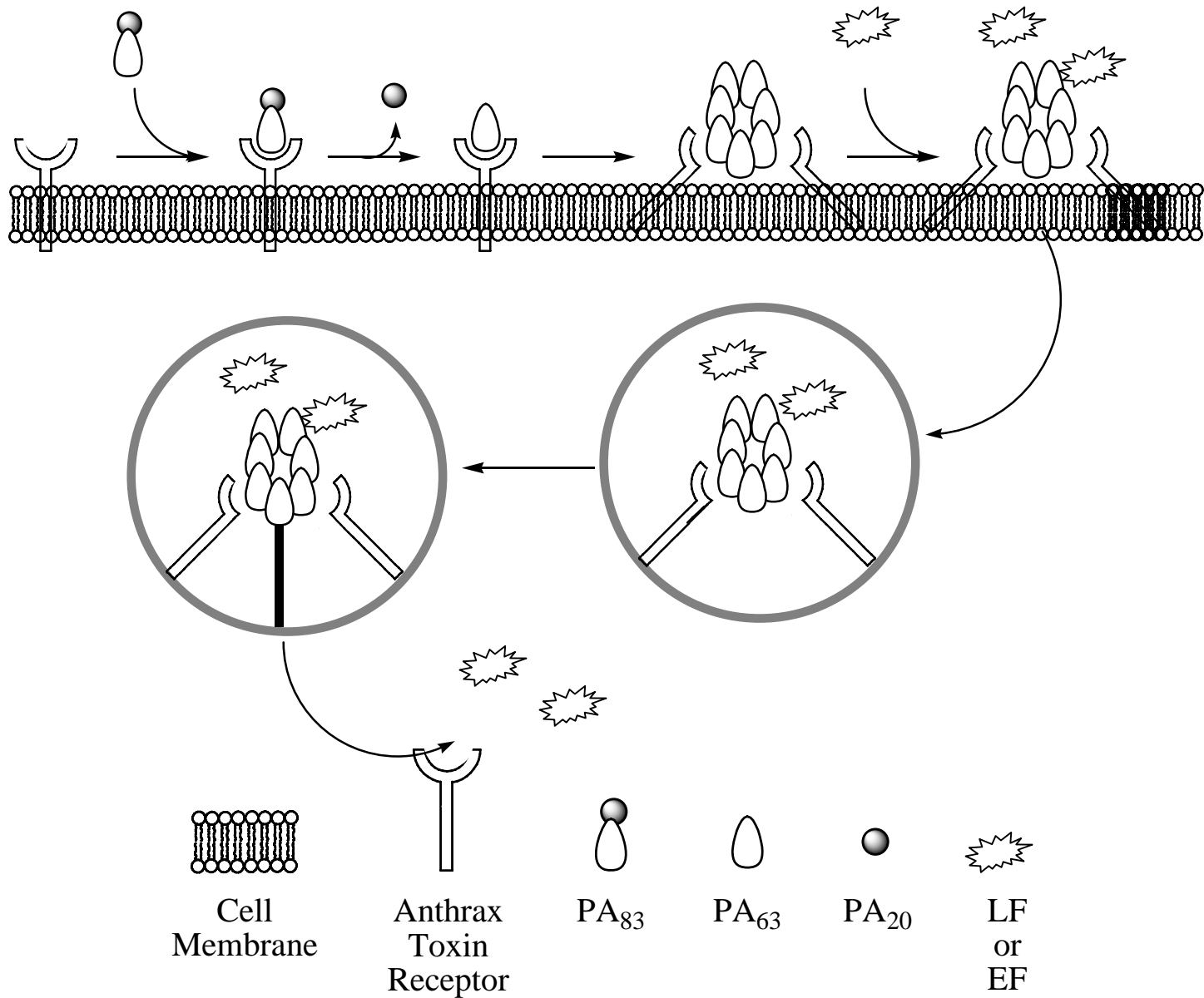


Dixon, T.C. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **1999**, *341*, 815

Fukao T. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* **2004**, *4*, 166

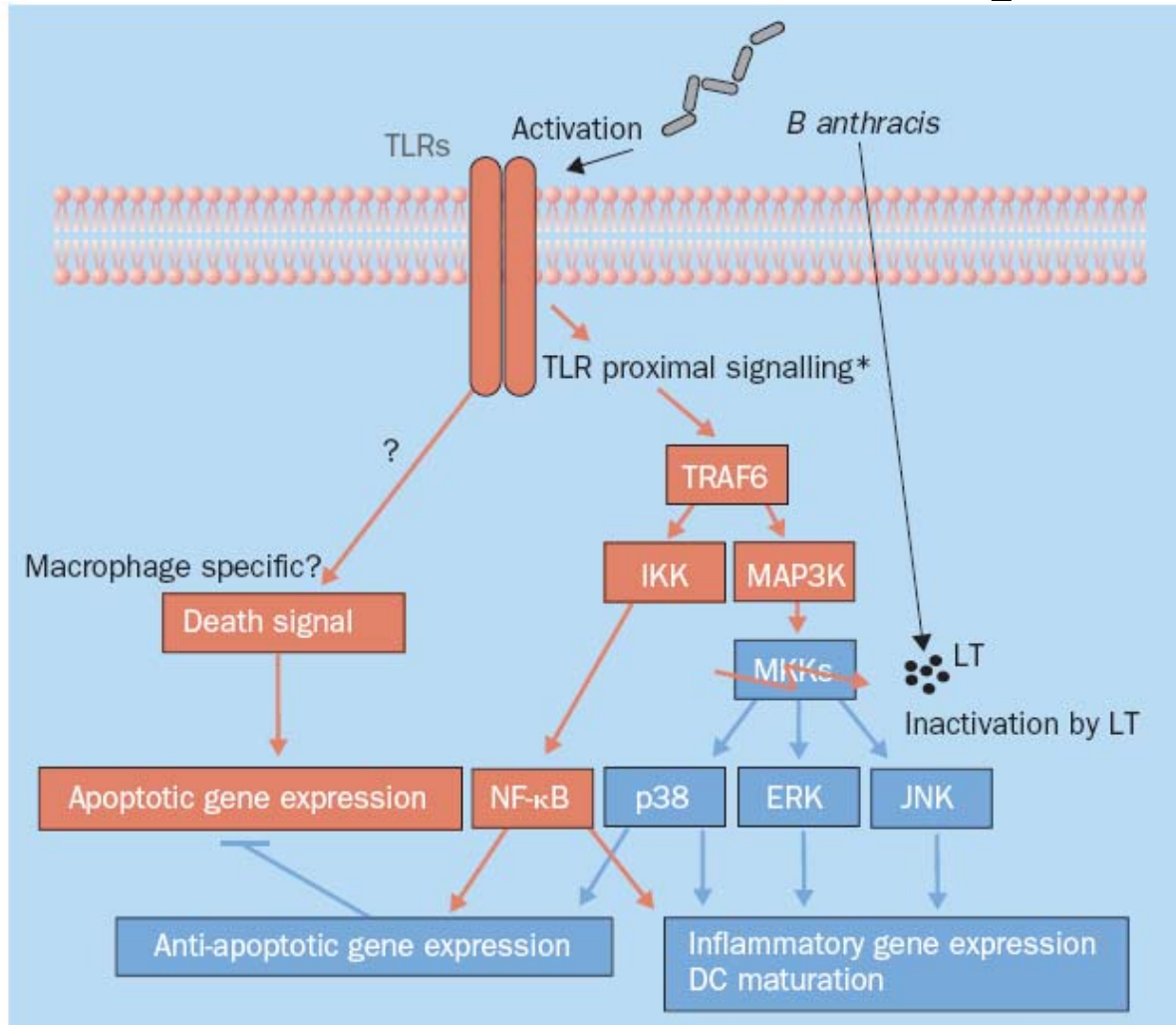
# The Anthrax Toxin

- A-B exotoxin
- Tripartite
  - Protective antigen (PA)
  - Lethal factor (LF)
  - Edema factor (EF)
- Cleaves mitogen activated protein kinase kinase (MAPKK)





# MAPKK Pathway

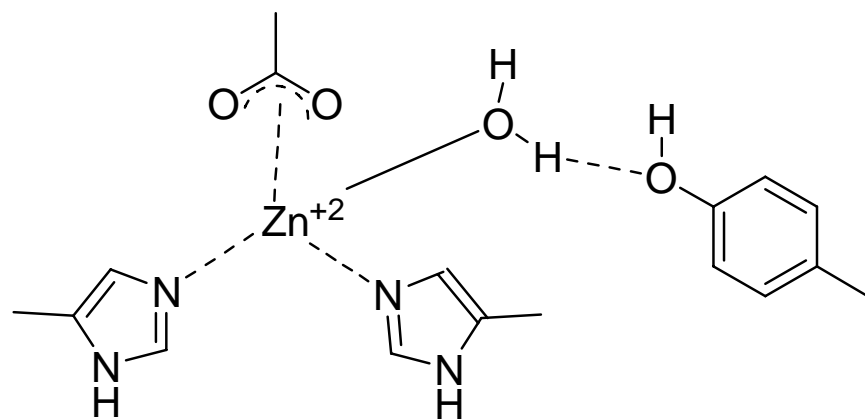
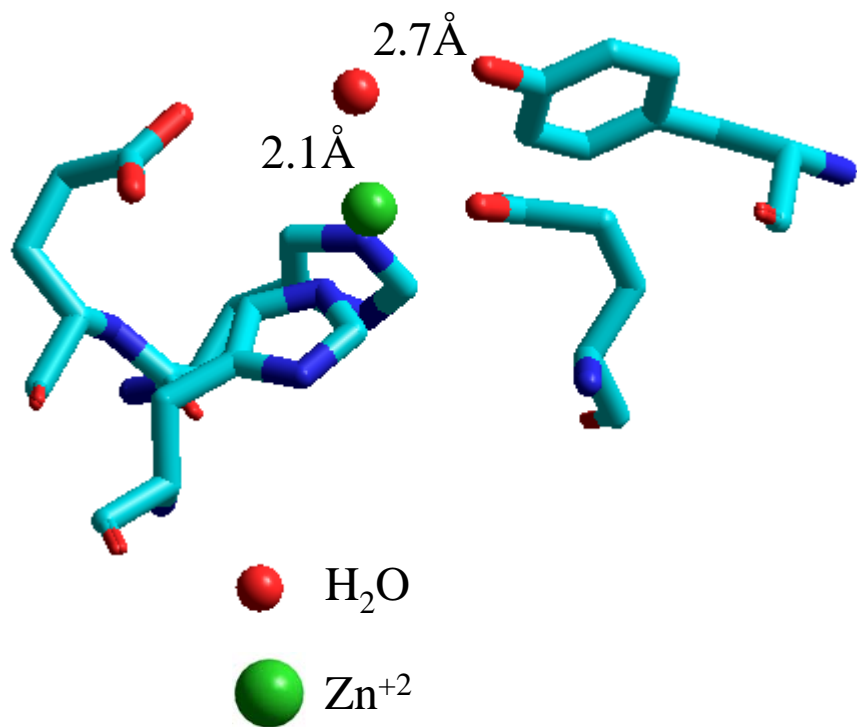


Taken from Fukao T. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* 2004, 4, 166

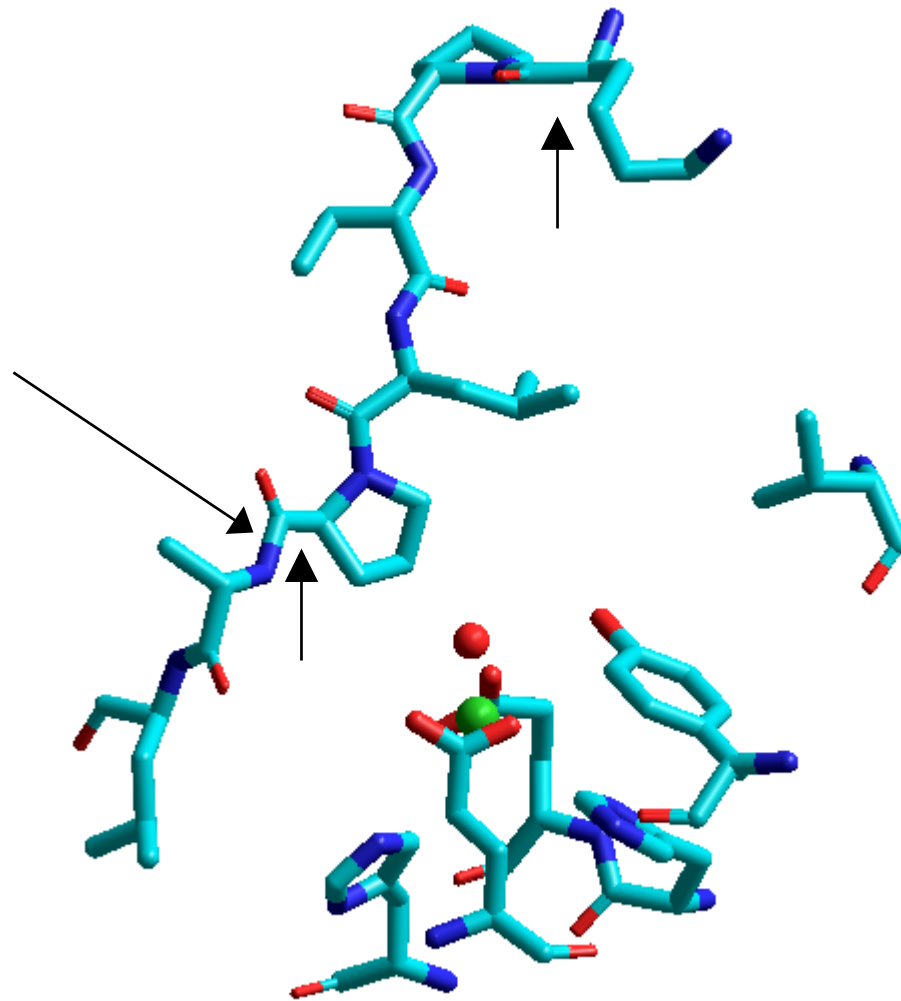
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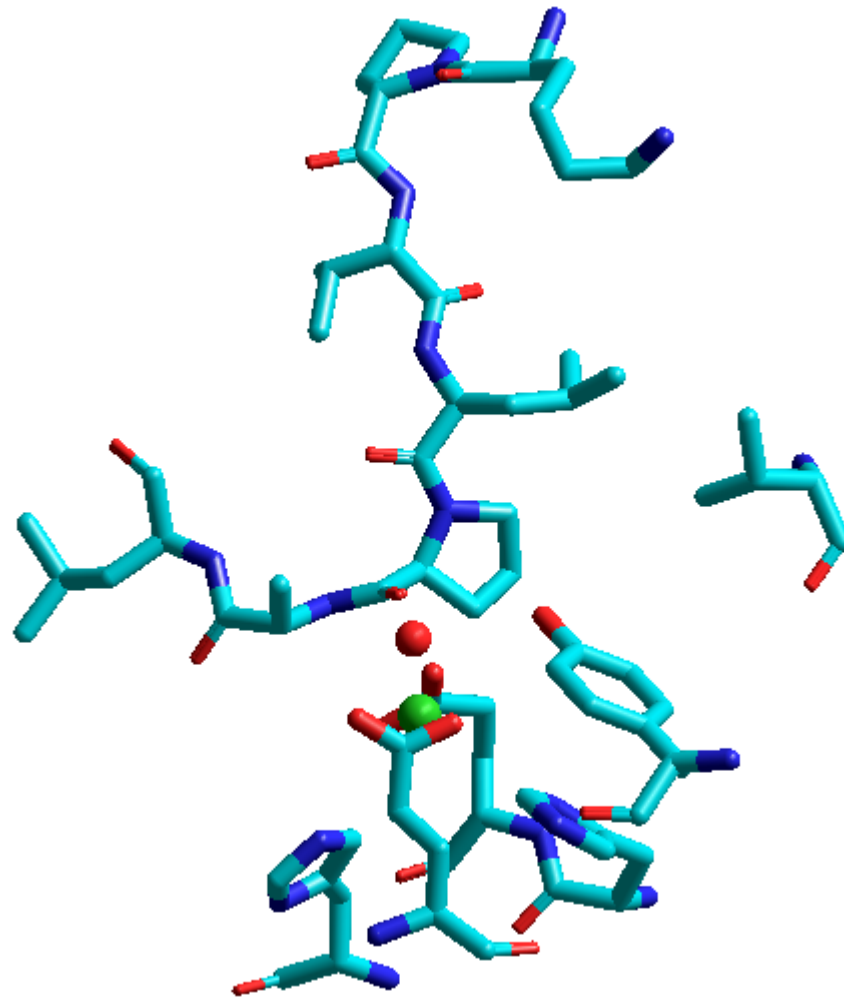
# Lethal Factor Crystal Structure



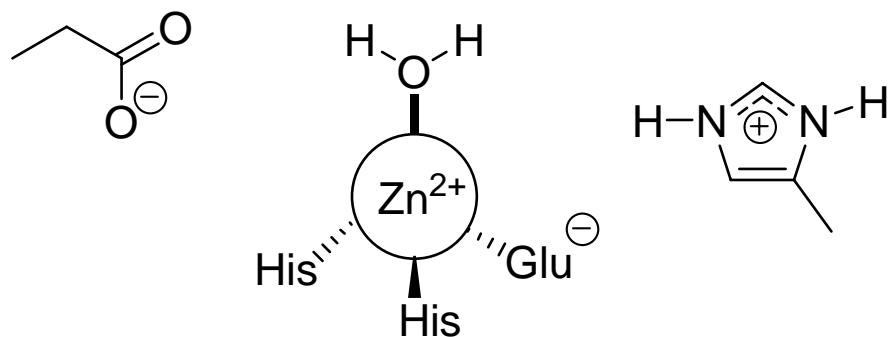
# Lethal Factor and MAPKK



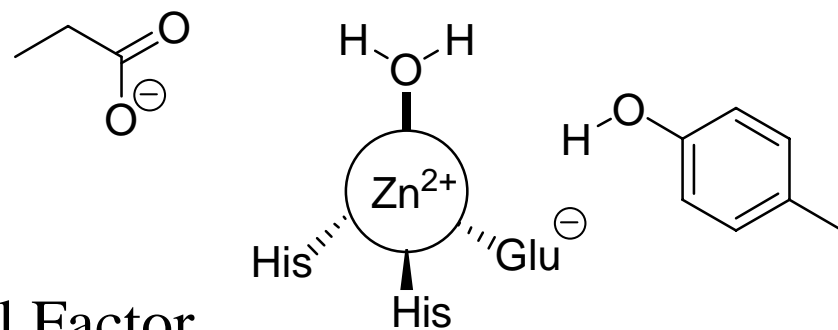
# Lethal factor and MAPKK (cont.)



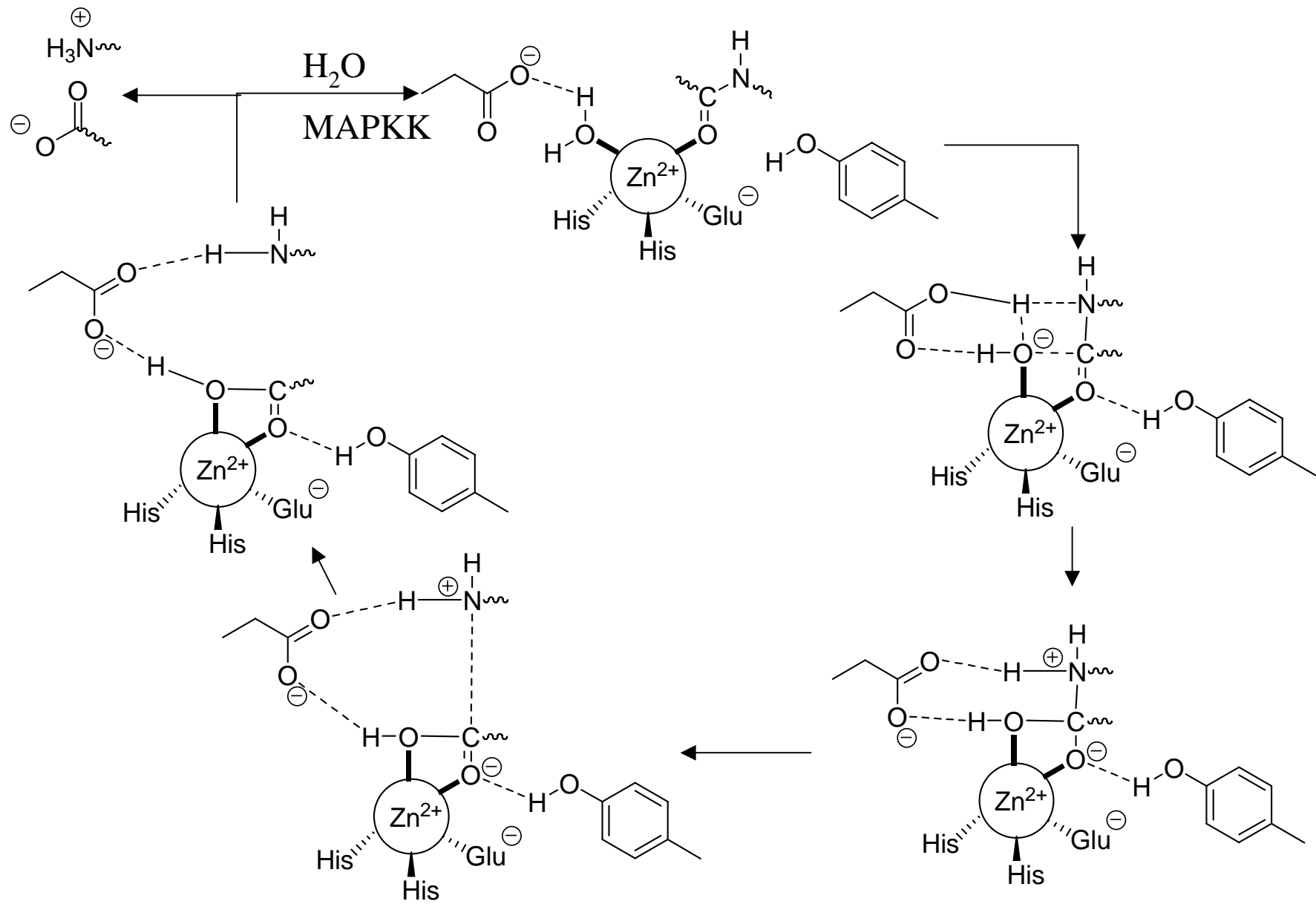
# Thermolysin as a Model



Thermolysin



Lethal Factor



# Outline

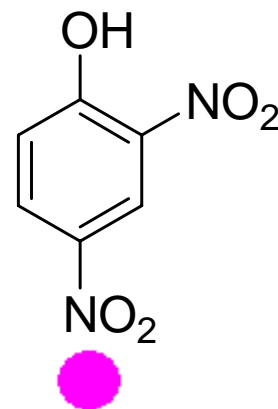
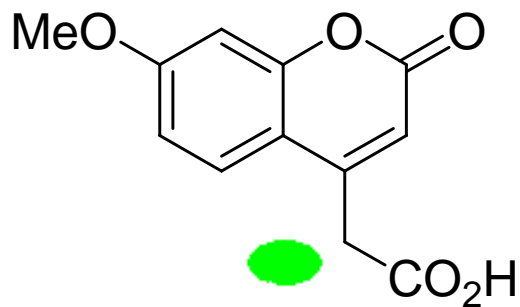
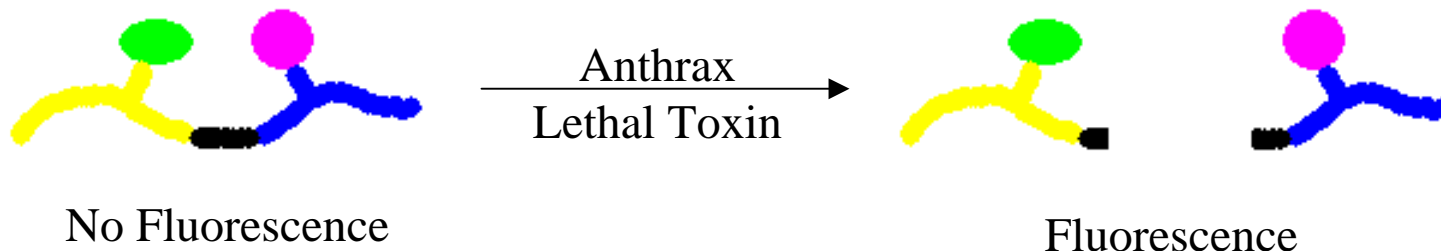
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# Drug Discovery

- High throughput screening (HTS)
  - Large library
  - Higher molecular weight
  - Fluorescence based screening
- Fragment-based drug design
  - Smaller library
  - Lower molecular weight
  - Simpler molecules
  - Weaker inhibition

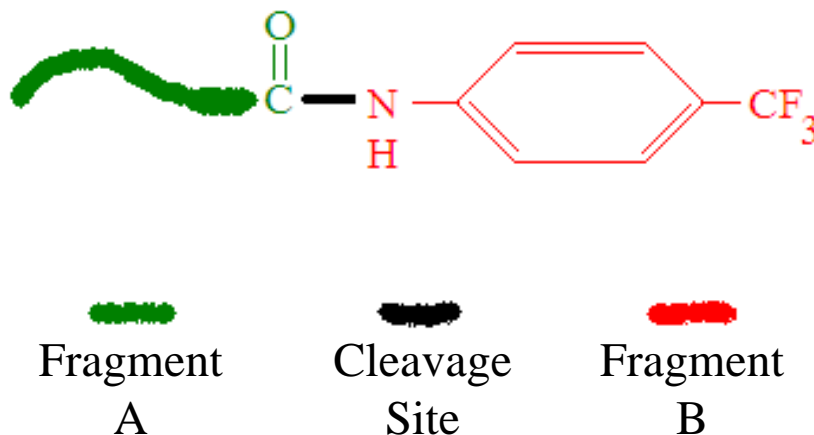
# Fluorescence Detection in HTS



# Fluorescence Experiment

- HEPES pH 7.2
- 5 nM lethal factor
- 20  $\mu$ M inhibitor
- Fluorescent peptide substrate
- Measure emission every minute for 30 minutes

# $^{19}\text{F}$ NMR Detection in Fragment Based Design



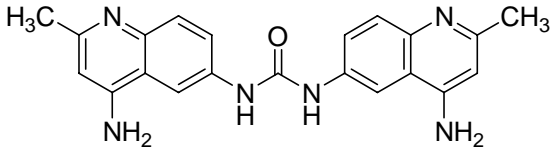
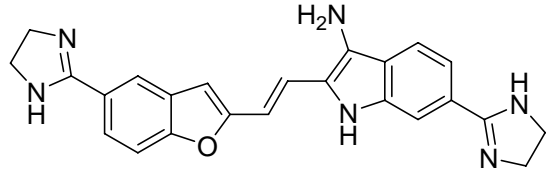
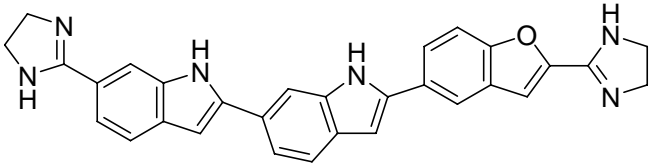
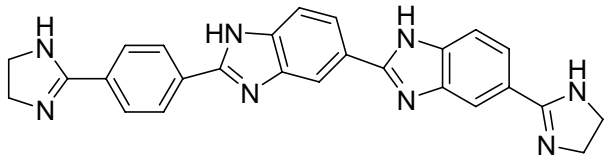
# Verifying Leads With HPLC

- All screening studies verified their promising results with HPLC
- Inhibitors can quench some fluorescence
- Quenching from inhibitor leads to inaccurate  $IC_{50}$

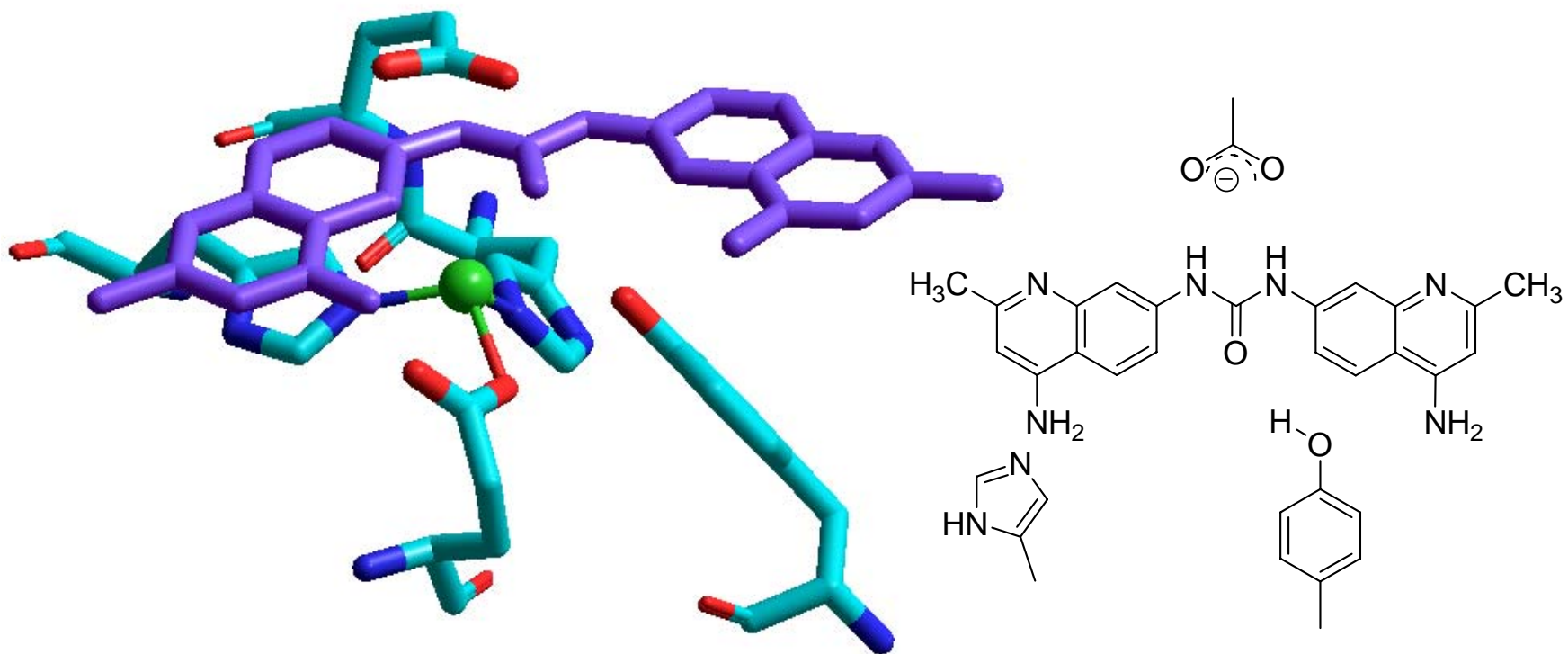
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# Active Compounds

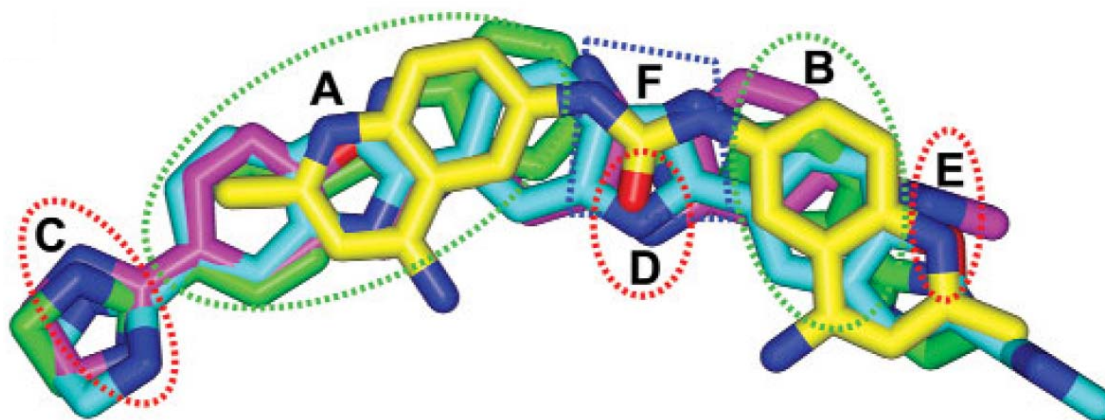
Structure	% inhibition at 20 $\mu$ M	ID number
	95	PB-1
	90	PB-2
	90	PB-3
	90	PB-4

# LF Complexed With PB-1

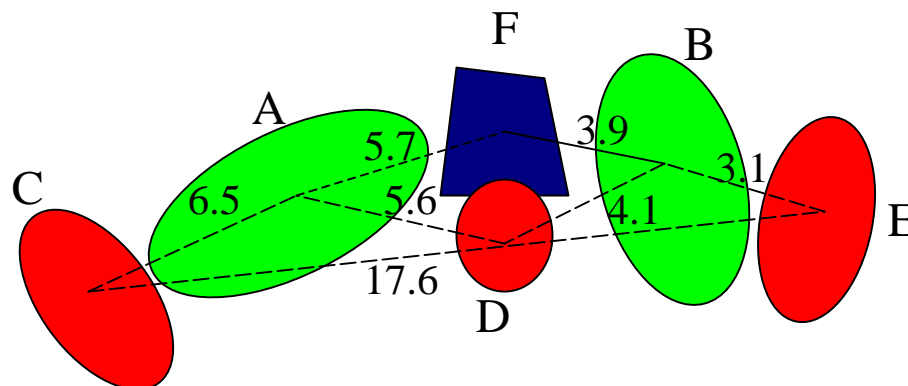




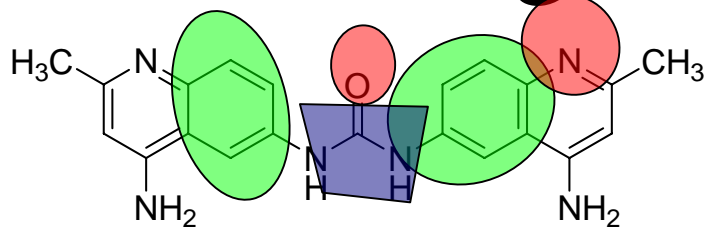
# Developing a Pharmacophore



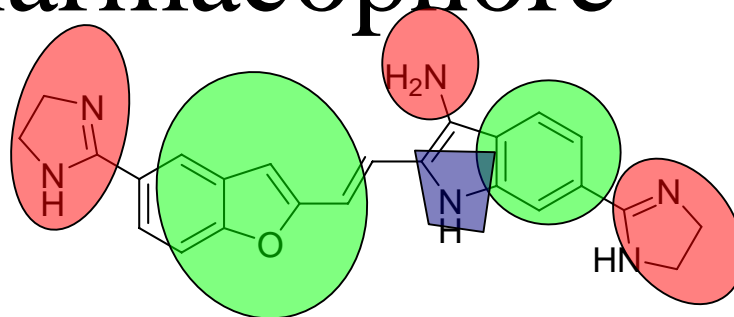
Taken directly from *Nat. Struct. Mol. Bio.* **2004**, *11*, 67



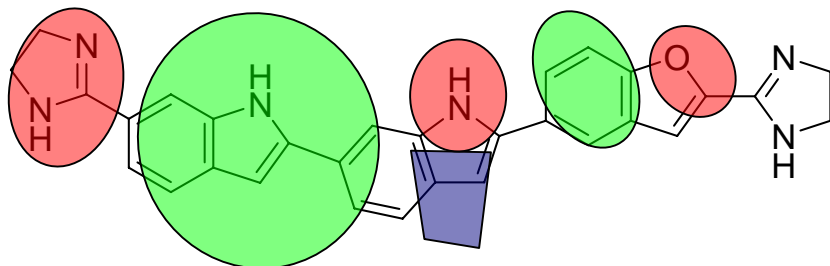
# Examining the Pharmacophore



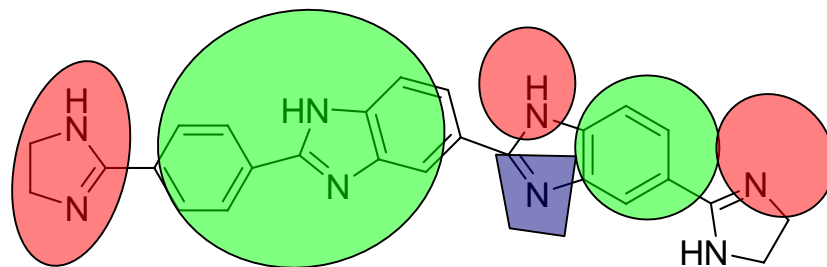
PB-1



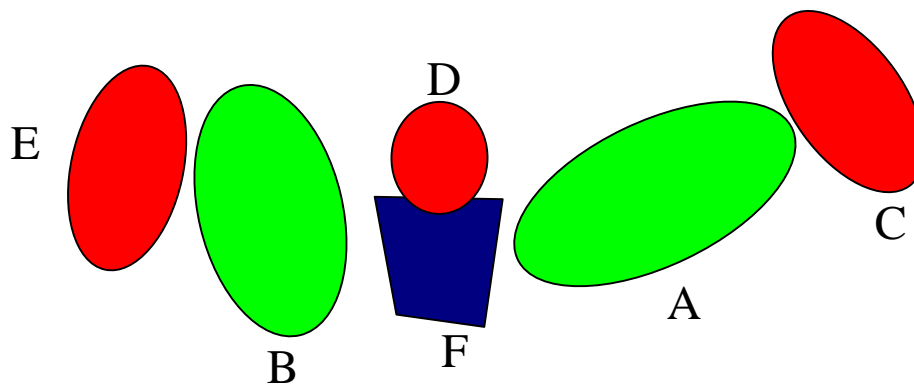
PB-2



PB-3



PB-4



# Panchal Summary

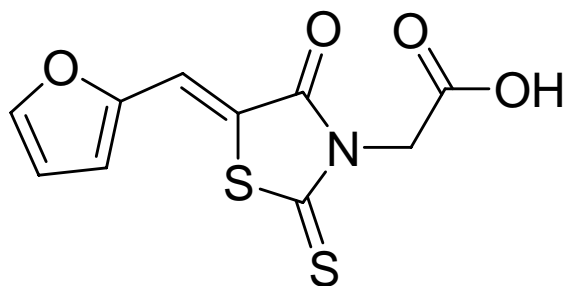
- Hydrogen bond acceptor in center
- Aromatic rings on either side of a linker
- If the linker is a hydrogen bond donor, it coordinates to glutamate
- Hydrogen bond acceptors/donors at the end of the aromatic rings

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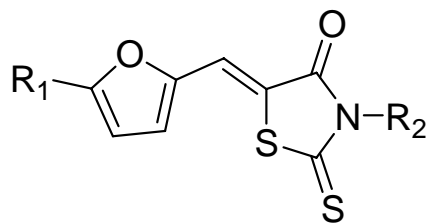
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# Pellechia's Scaffold

- Fragment-based design
- Hit with an  $IC_{50}$  of 140  $\mu M$



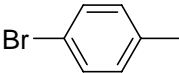
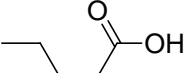
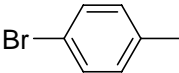
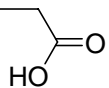
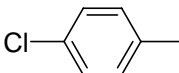
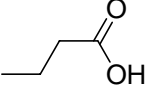
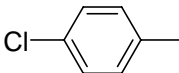
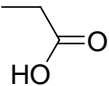
MP-1

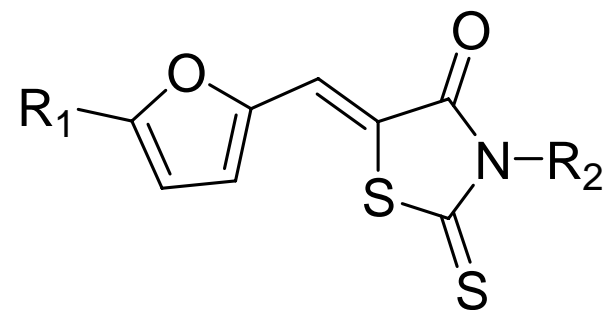


# Pellechia's Scaffold

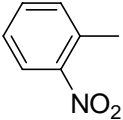
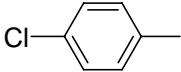
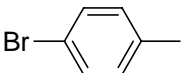
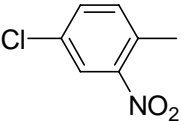
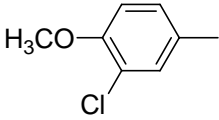
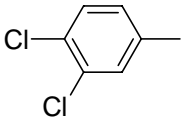
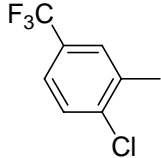
ID	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	ID	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
MP-2			300	MP-7			20
MP-3			150	MP-8			12.8
MP-4			37.7	MP-9			9.1
MP-5			36.3	MP-10			5.5
MP-6			31.9	MP-11			1.7

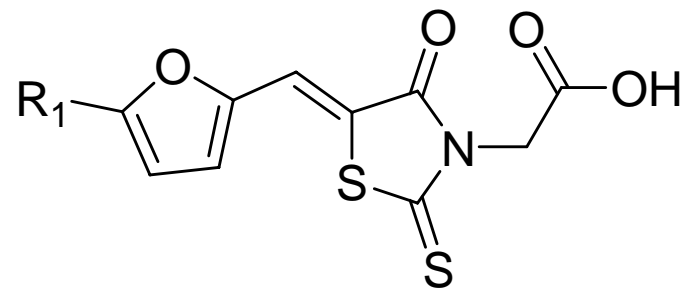
# Varying the Acid Side Chain

ID	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
MP-12			2.3
MP-13			0.85
MP-11			1.7
MP-14			0.90



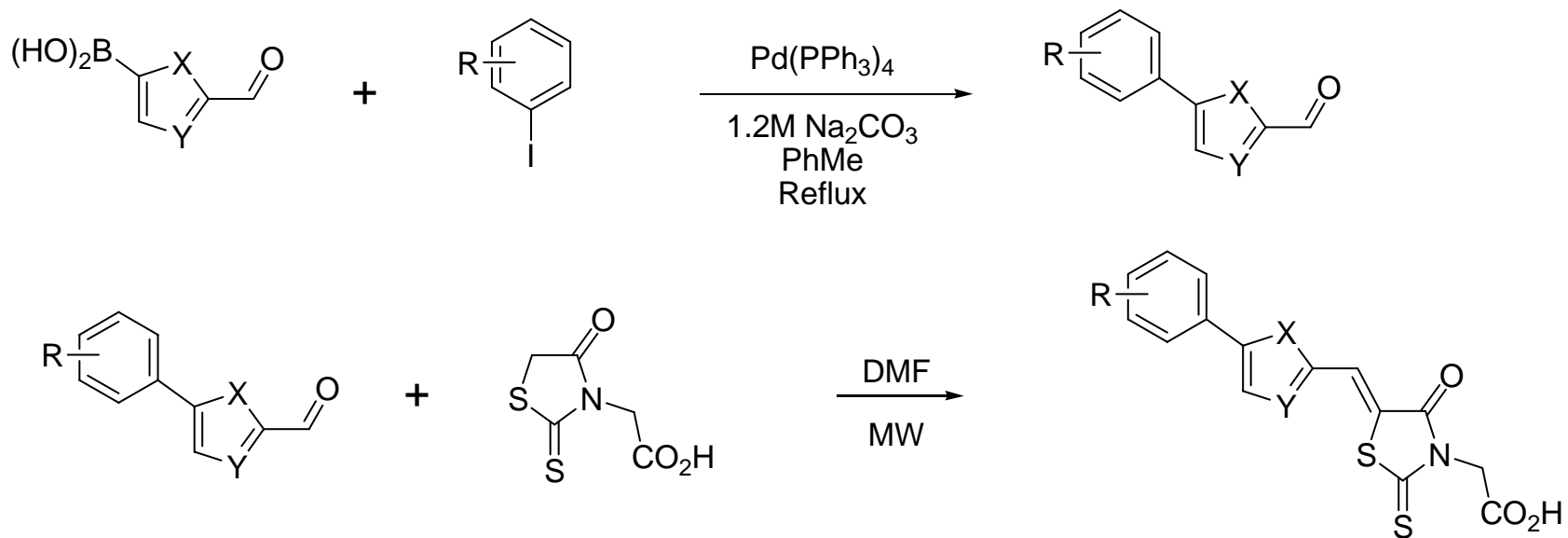
# Varying the R<sub>1</sub> Ring

ID	R <sub>1</sub>	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
MP-16		3.10
MP-14		0.90
MP-13		0.85
MP-17		0.50
MP-18		0.30
MP-19		0.27
MP-20		0.19

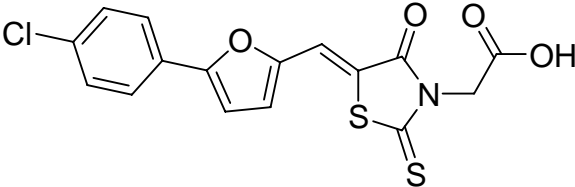
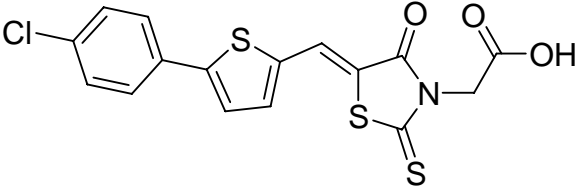
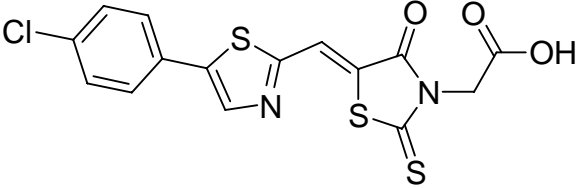




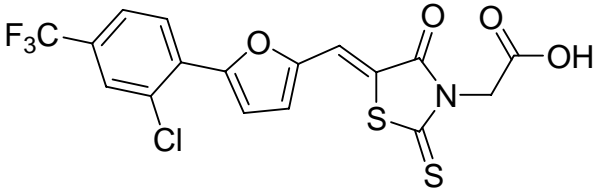
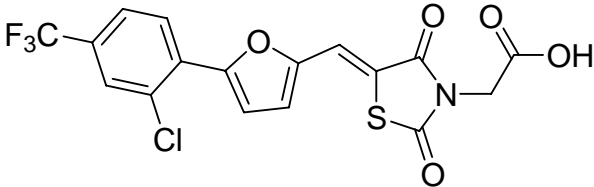
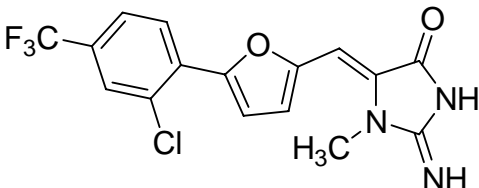
# Synthesis of MP-1 Derivatives



# Varying the Furan Ring

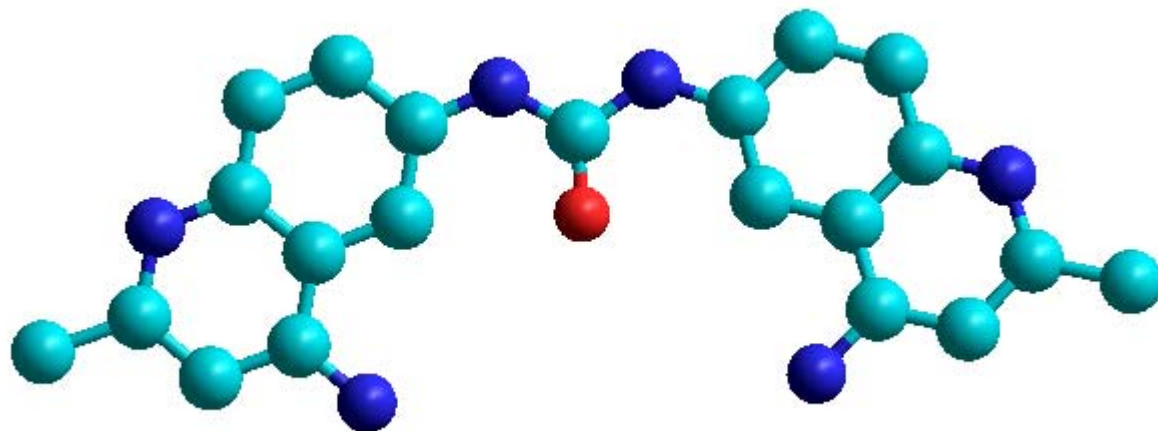
ID		IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
MP-14		0.9
MP-21		3.2
MP-22		10.0

# Varying the Thiazolidinone Ring

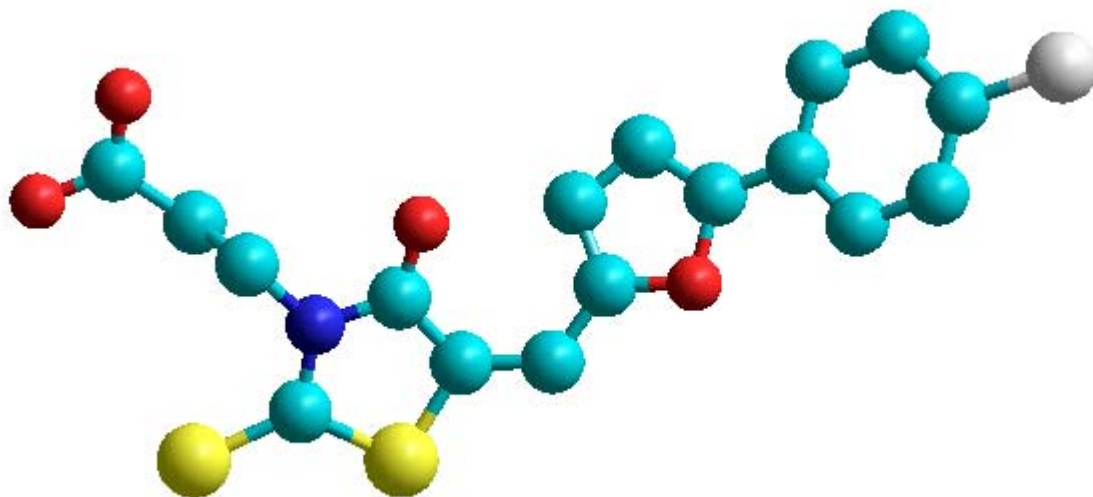
ID		IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
MP-20		0.19
MP-23		5.9
MP-24		100

# Applying the Pharmacophore

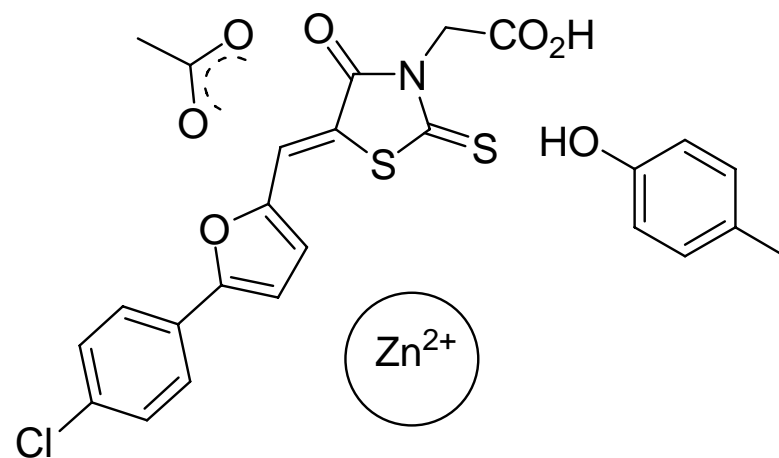
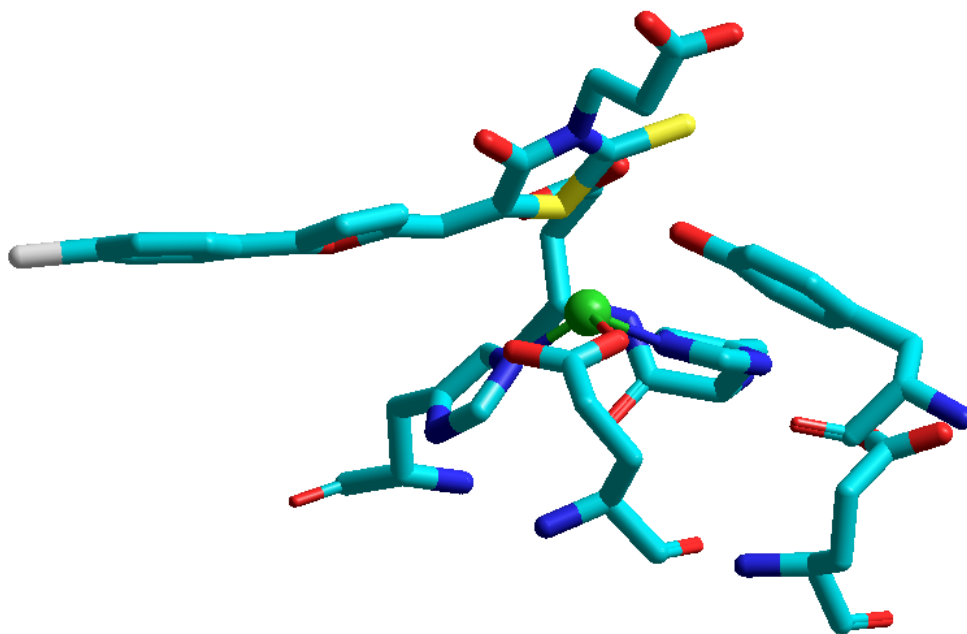
PB-1



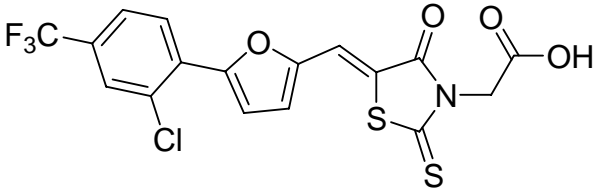
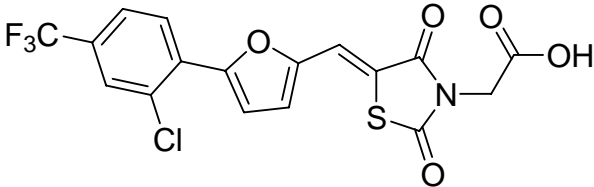
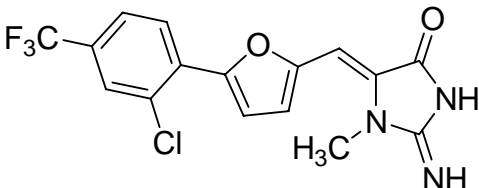
MP-11



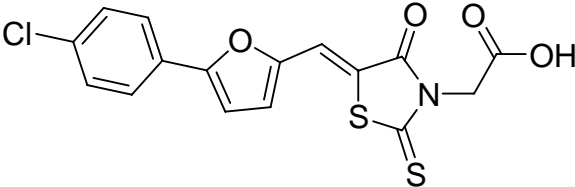
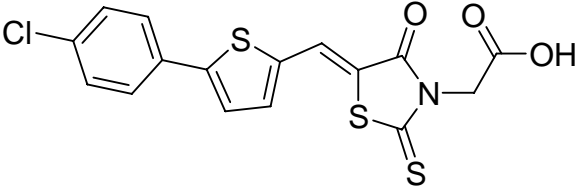
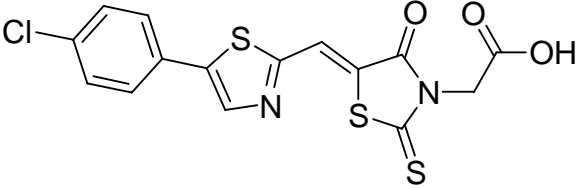
# LF Complexed With MP-11



# Varying the Thiazolidinone Ring

ID		IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
MP-20		0.19
MP-23		5.9
MP-24		100

# Varying the Furan Ring

ID		IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
MP-14		0.9
MP-21		3.2
MP-22		10.0

# Pellechia Summary

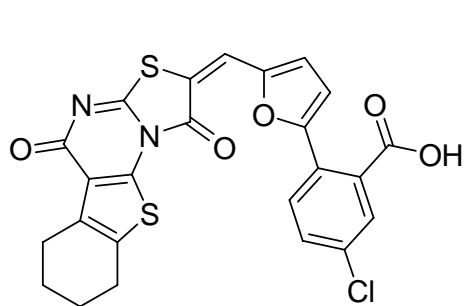
- Sulfur strongly coordinates the zinc
- 2-phenyl furan serves as a core structure
- Carboxylic acid interacts with polar residues
- Confirms the importance of an aromatic ring



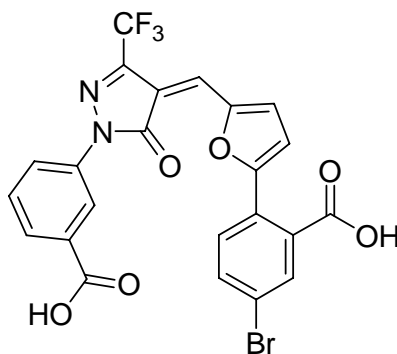
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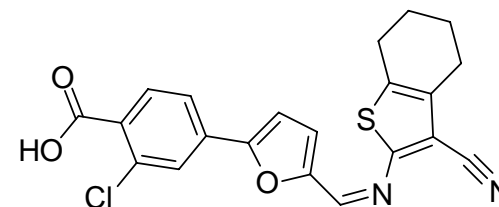
# Quinn's Lead Compounds



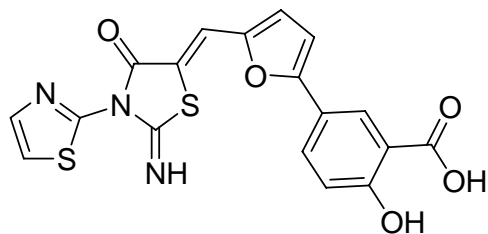
MQ-1  
 $IC_{50} = 1.1 \mu M$



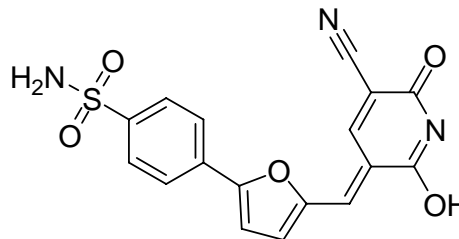
MQ-2  
 $IC_{50} = 1.8 \mu M$



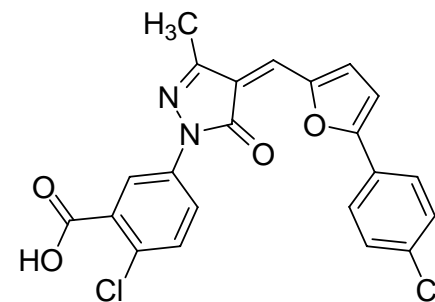
MQ-3  
 $IC_{50} = 5.2 \mu M$



MQ-4  
 $IC_{50} = 4.8 \mu M$



MQ-5  
 $IC_{50} = 8.3 \mu M$

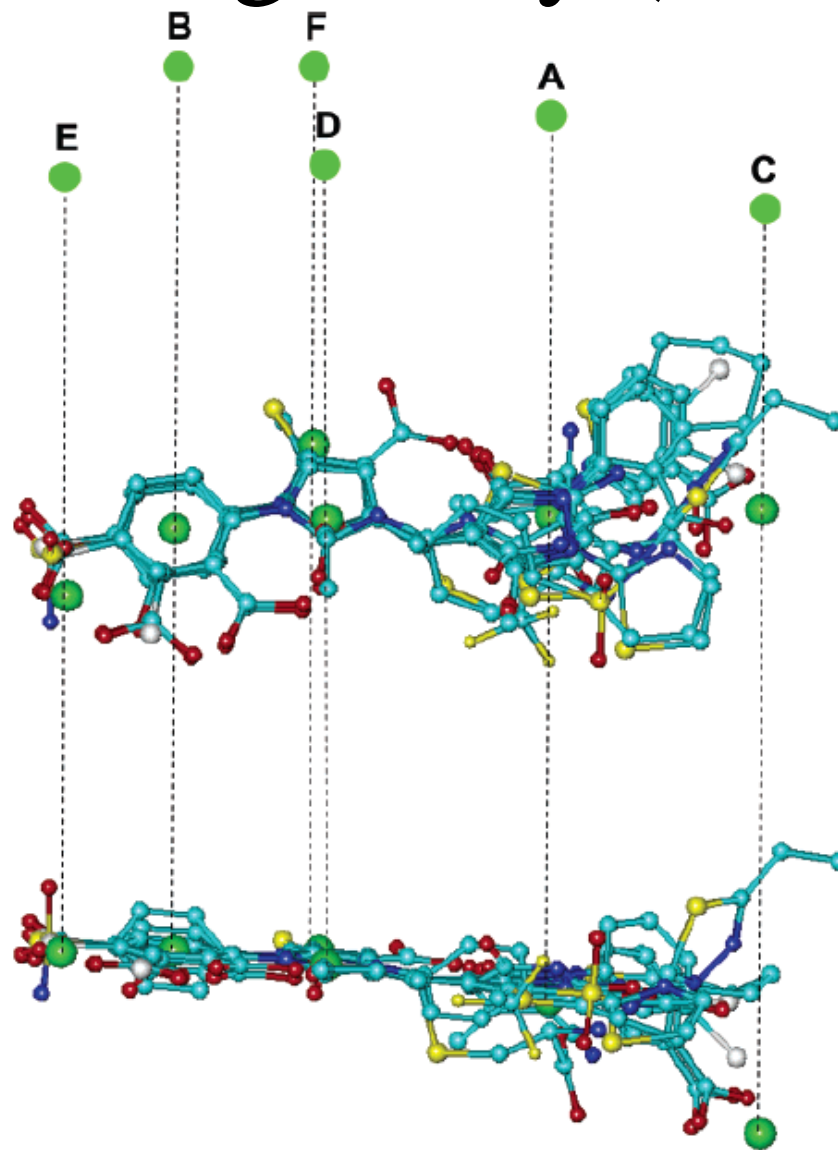


MQ-6  
 $IC_{50} = 10.0 \mu M$

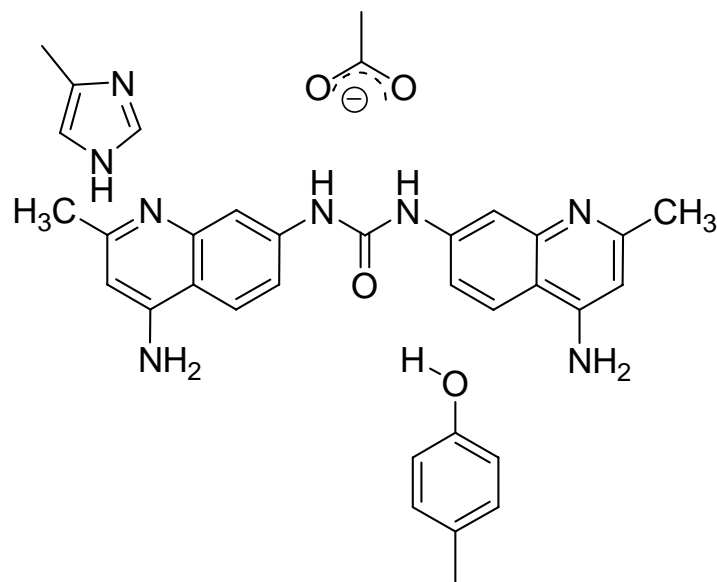
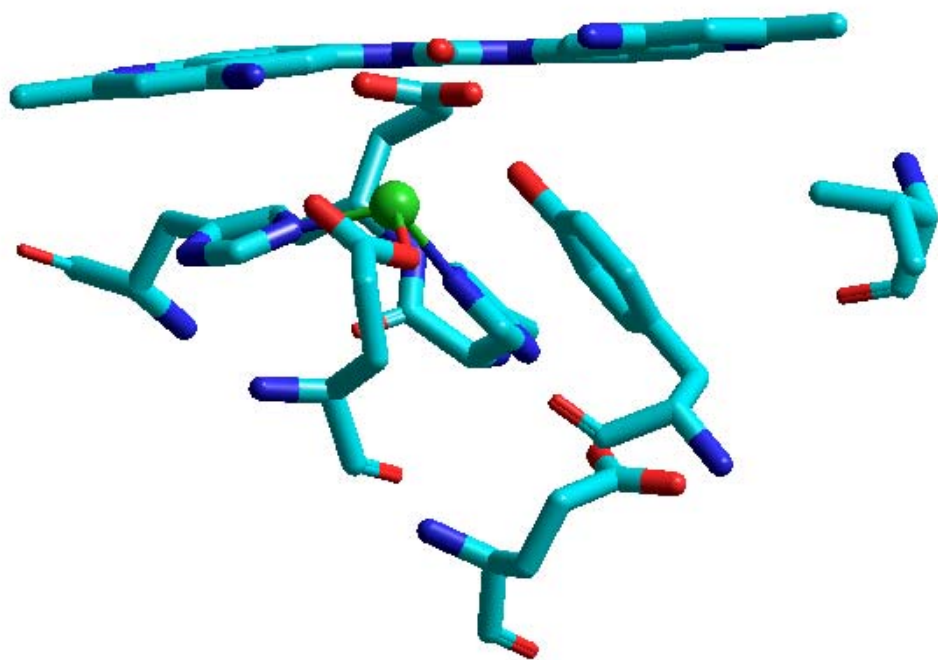
# Quinn's Modeling Study

- Modeled the compounds
- Scanned all conformations within 6 kcal/mol of global minimum
- Compared to Panchal and Bavari's pharmacophore

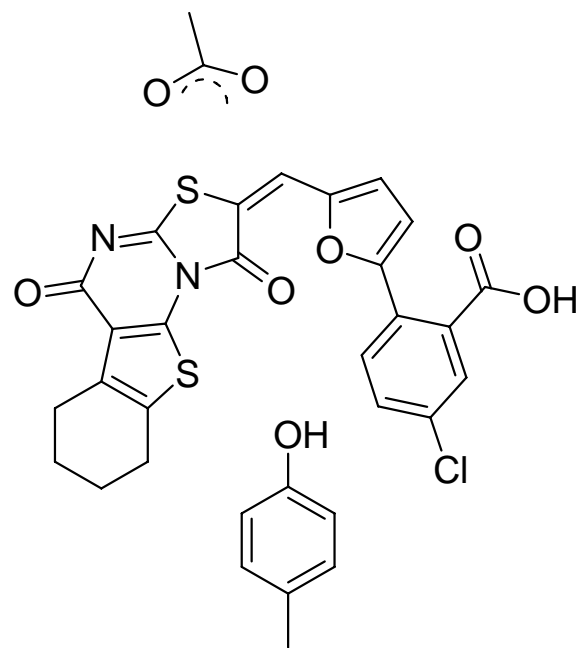
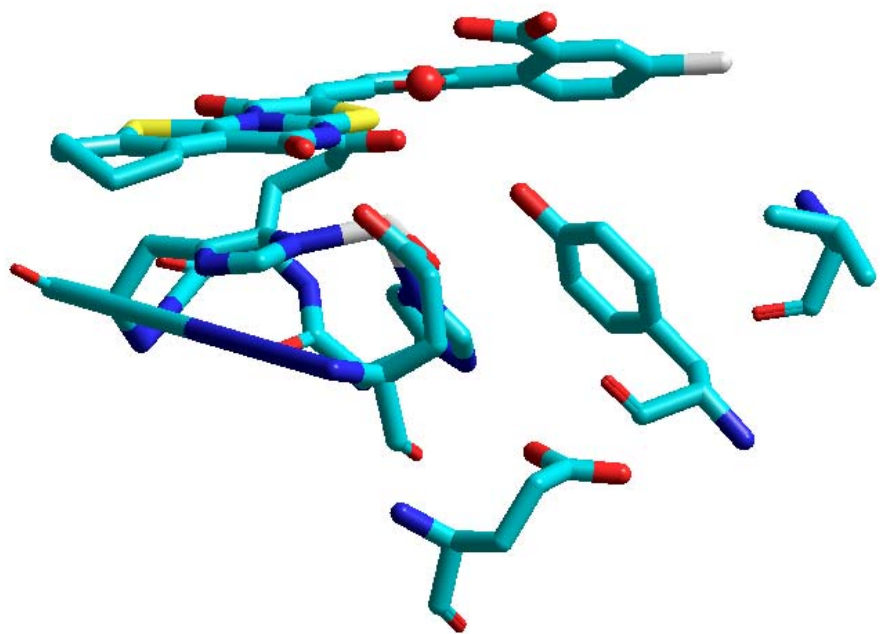
# Quinn's Modeling Study (cont.)



# PB-1 Complexed with LF



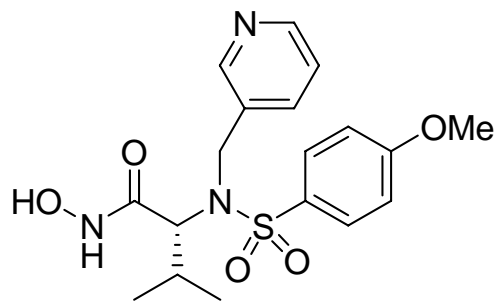
# MQ-1 Manually Moved Into the Active Site



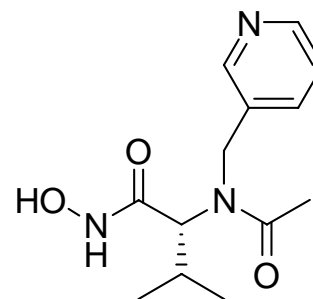
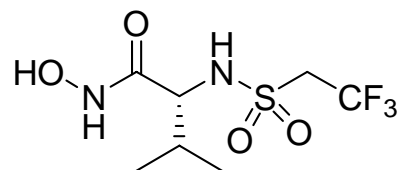
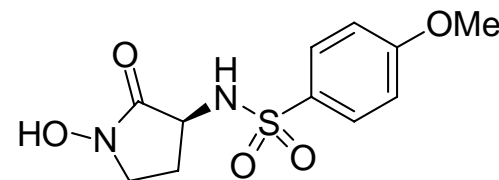
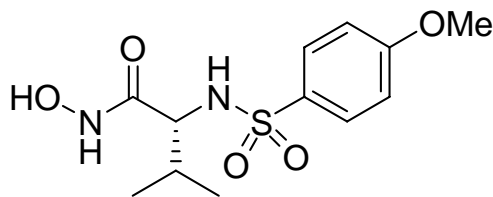
# Outline

- Introduction
- Proteolysis Mechanism
- Anthrax Inhibitors
  - Panchal and Bavari
  - Pellechia
  - Quinn
  - Merck
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

# Merck Compounds

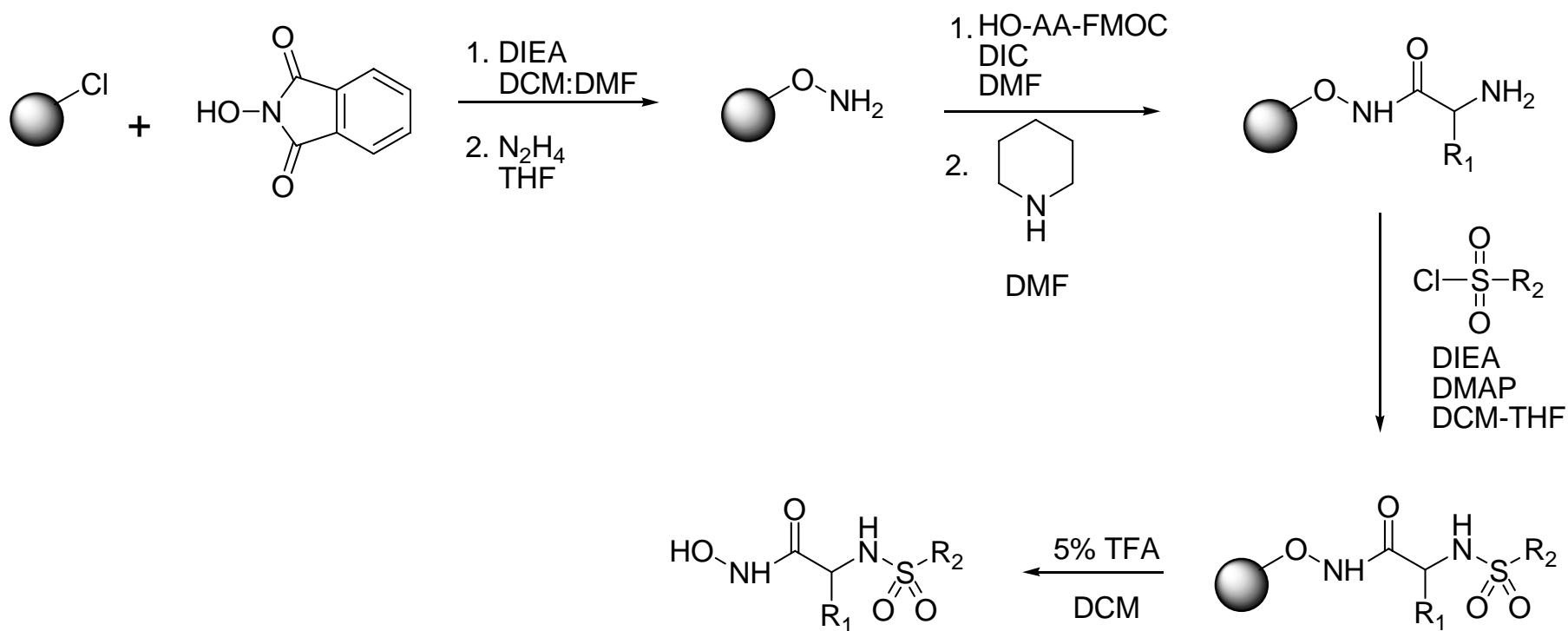


YX-1  
 $IC_{50} = 1.2\mu M$

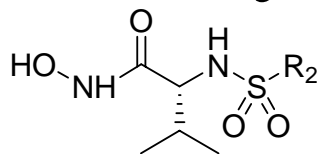




# Synthesis of Derivatives

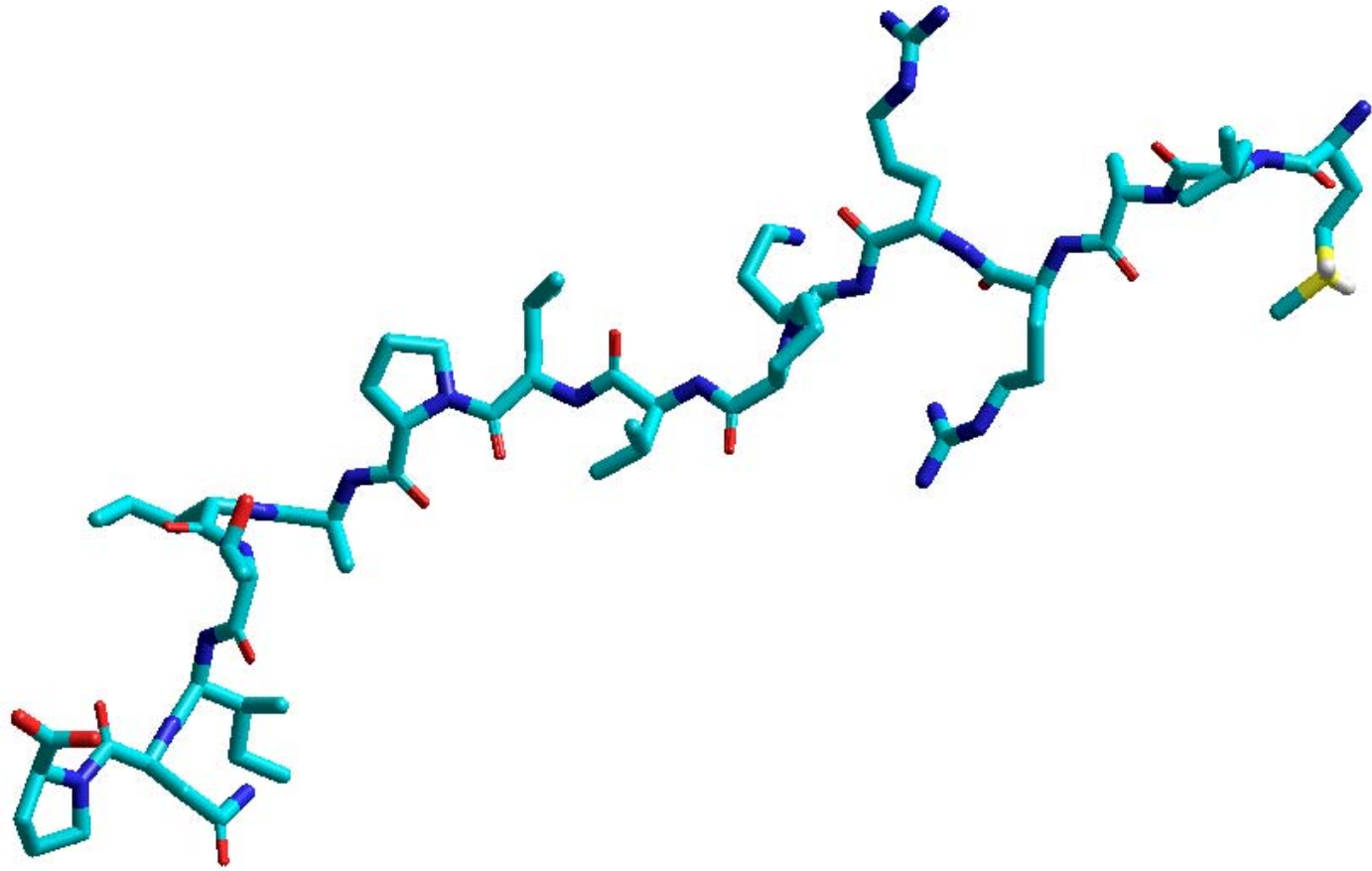


# Structure Activity Relationship Study

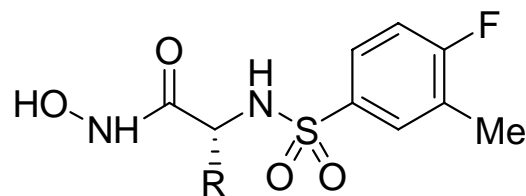


ID	R	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	ID	R	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)
YX-2		1.10	YX-6		3.00
YX-3		6.60	YX-7		0.40
YX-4		2.80	YX-8		0.13
YX-5		0.29	YX-9		5.18

# MAPK Kinase in the Active Site



# SAR Study (cont.)



Fluorescence

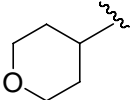
Cell Culture

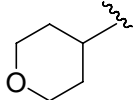
**ID**      **R**      **IC<sub>50</sub> (μM)**

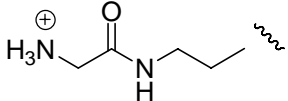
**ID**      **R**      **IC<sub>50</sub> (μM)**

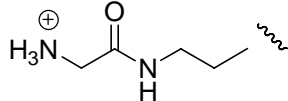
YX-10       $\text{CH}_3$       0.130

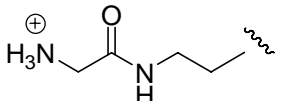
YX-10       $\text{CH}_3$       2.10

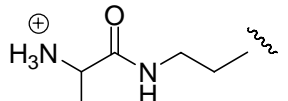
YX-11            0.054

YX-11            0.19

YX-12            0.037

YX-12            7.40

YX-13            0.059

YX-13            7.47

# Specificity

Protein	Inhibition ( $\mu\text{M}$ )
LF	0.054
MMP-1	2.2
MMP-2	2.0
MMP-3	1.4
MMP-9	2.0
MMP-12	6.5

# Outline

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# Conclusions

- Solving the crystal structure has led to several promising drugs for the inhibition of anthrax
- Effective drugs include
  - Sulfur moiety
  - Free carboxyl group
  - Hydrogen bond acceptor
  - Rigid aromatic rings

# Acknowledgements

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