



# Fragment-based Approaches to Inhibiting Protein-Protein Interactions: Inhibition of the Anti- apoptotic Proteins Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> and Bcl-2

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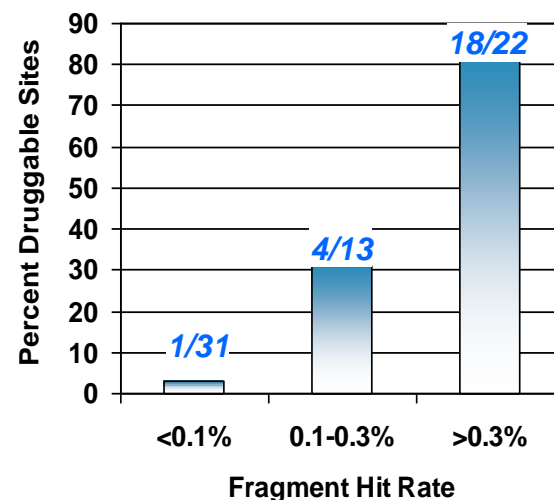
Andrew M. Petros, Ph.D.  
Global Pharmaceutical Research and Development  
Abbott Laboratories

# Advantages of Fragment-based Methods

- More efficient probing of chemical space with fragments
- Higher binding efficiency per atom
- Fragments find true “Hot Spot” for binding

Fragment hit rates a good measure of druggability

Hajduk, et al. JMC 48, 2518-2525 (2005)

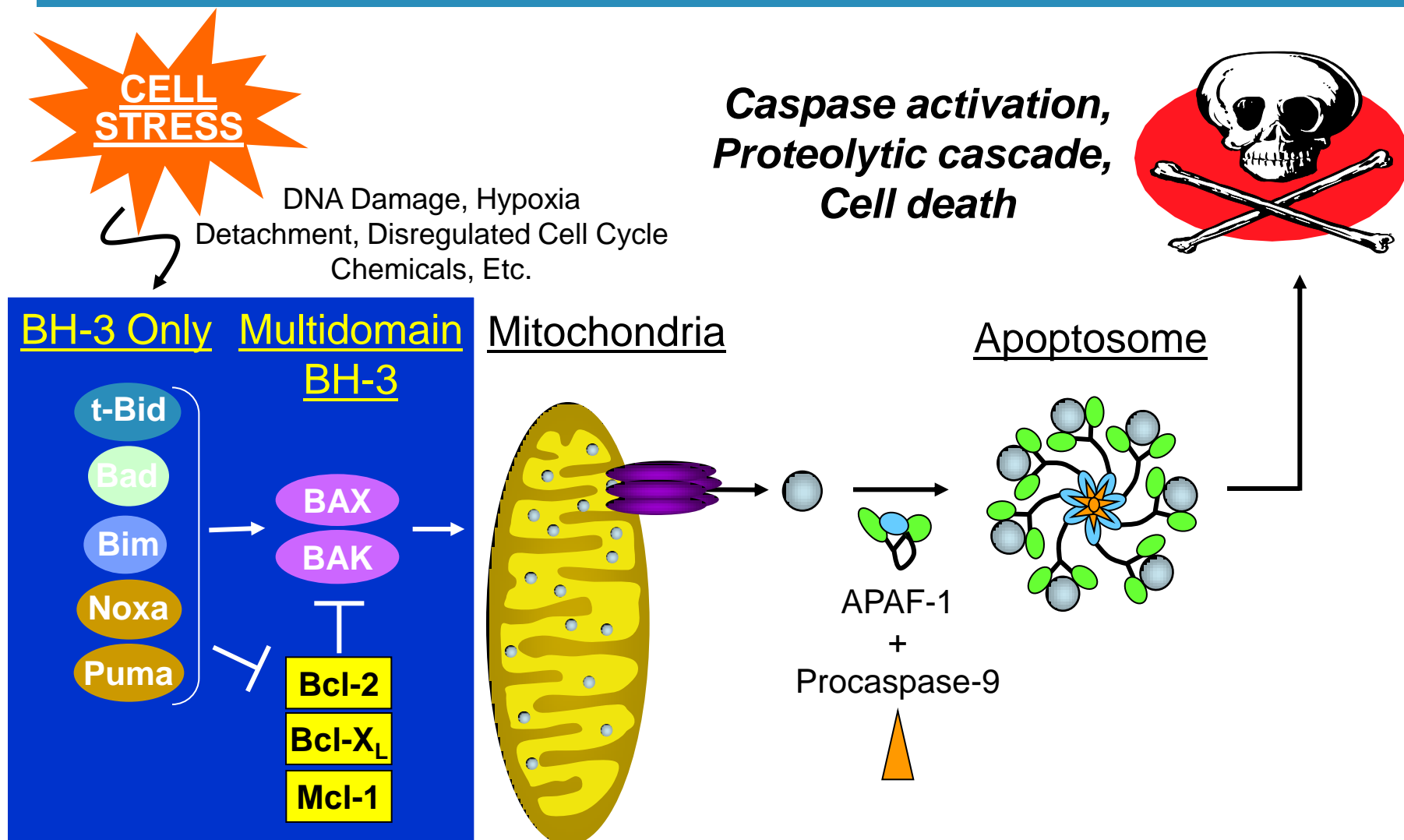


# Apoptosis

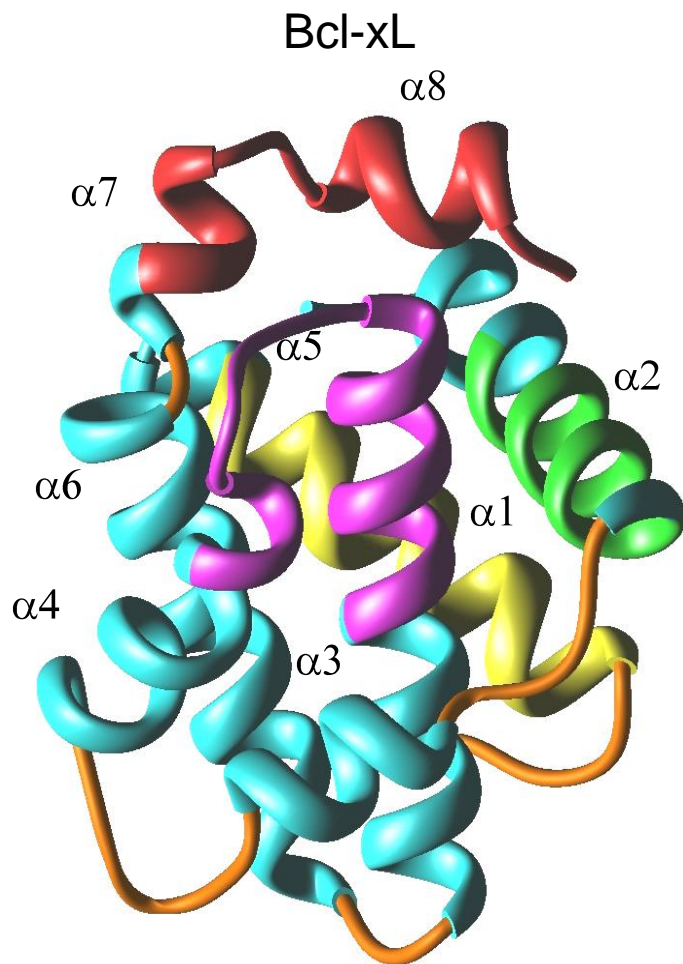
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- Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is the body's normal method of disposing of damaged, unwanted, or unneeded cells
- Important in embryonic development and for normal tissue homeostasis
- Disruption of this process is implicated in a number of diseases including cancer

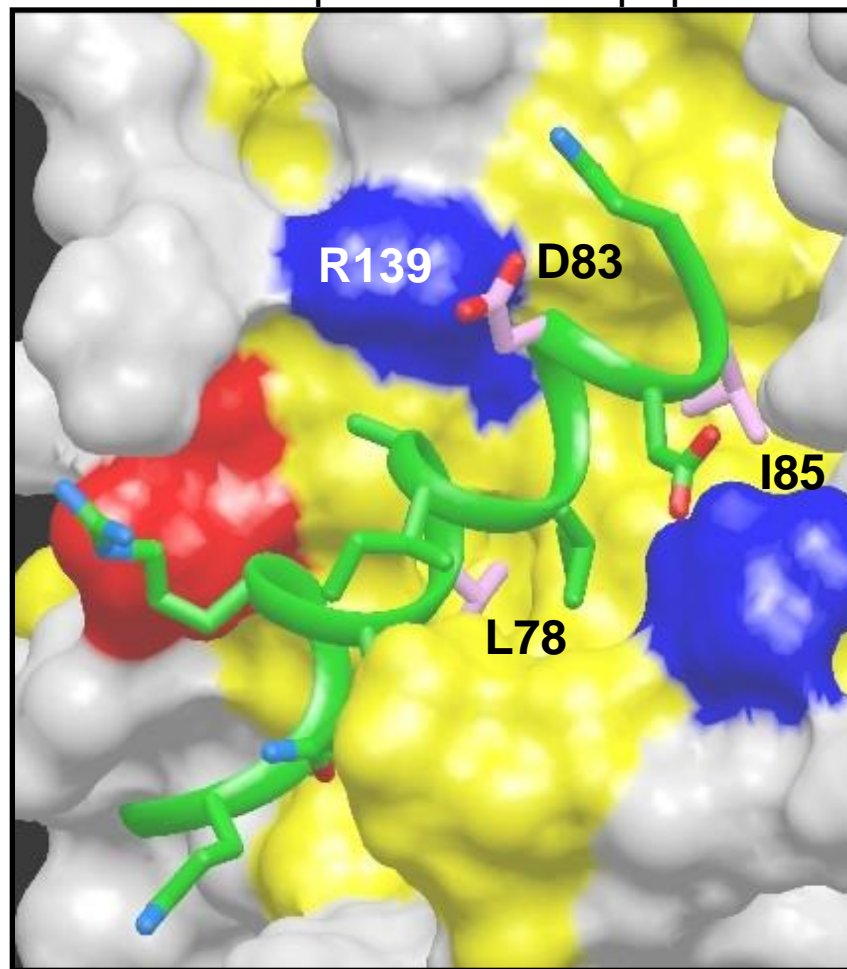
# Bcl Family is the 'Gatekeeper' to Apoptotic Pathway



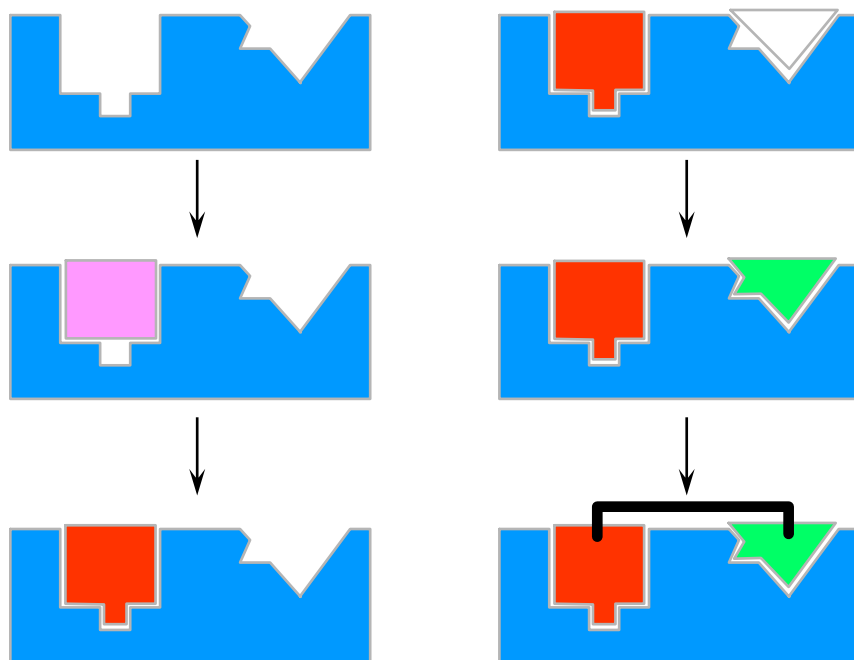
# Bcl-X<sub>L</sub> Structure



Bcl-xL complexed to Bak peptide



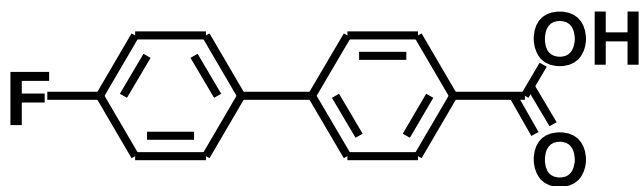
# “SAR by NMR” Approach to Fragment-based Screening



$$K_D(AB) = K_D(A) \cdot K_D(B) \cdot L$$

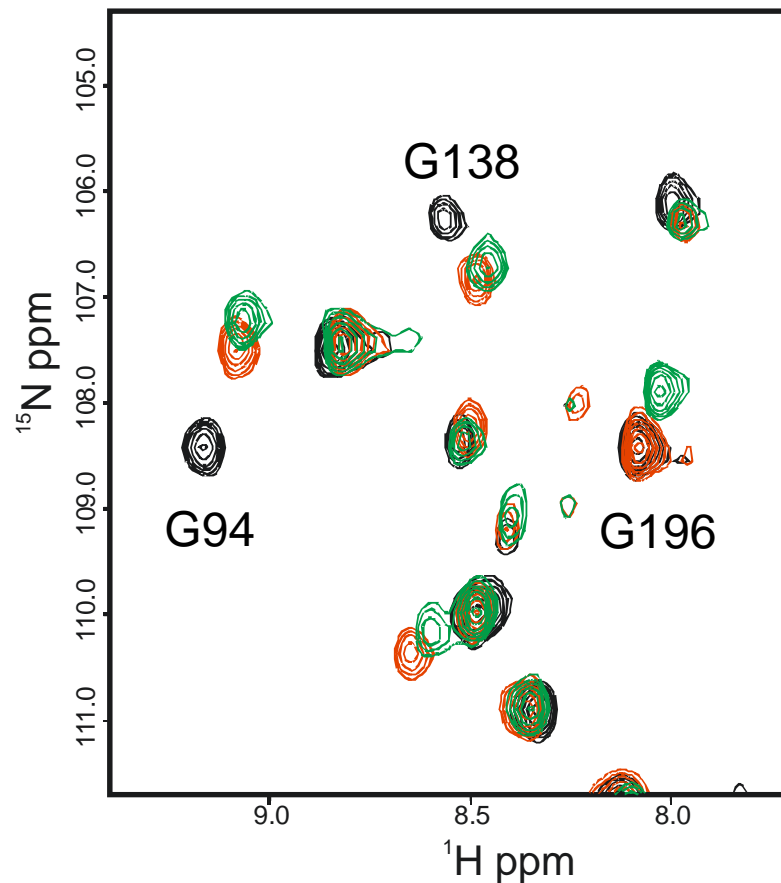
# First-Site Screen

- 10,000 compound library
- $\langle \text{MW} \rangle \sim 215$
- $[\text{Compound}] = 1 \text{ mM}$

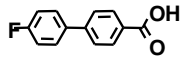
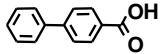
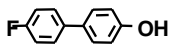
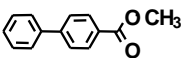
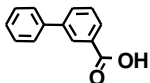
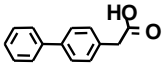
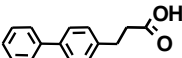
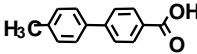
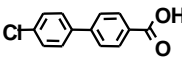
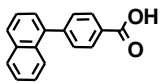


$$K_D = 300 \mu\text{M}$$

- Monitor Binding with  $^{15}\text{N}$ -HSQC spectrum

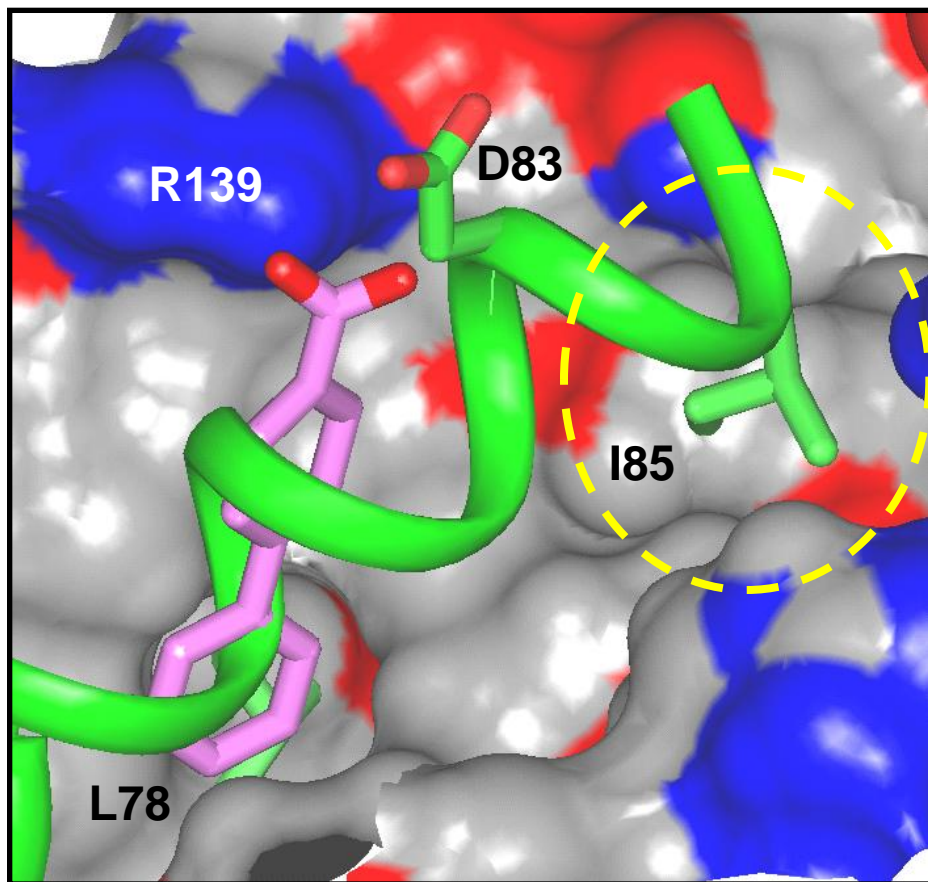


# SAR of Biaryl Acid

| No. | Structure   | NMR $K_d$ ( $\mu$ M) |
|-----|---|----------------------|
| 1   |    | 300                  |
| 2   |    | 1200                 |
| 3   |    | > 5000               |
| 4   |    | > 5000               |
| 5   |    | > 5000               |
| 6   |    | 2000                 |
| 7   |    | 1990                 |
| 8   |    | 383                  |
| 9   |  | 238                  |
| 10  |  | 250                  |



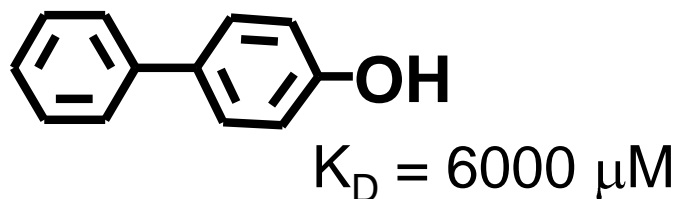
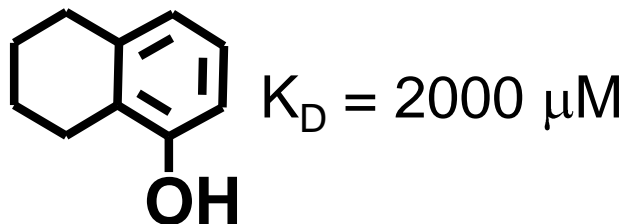
# NMR Structure of Bound Fragment



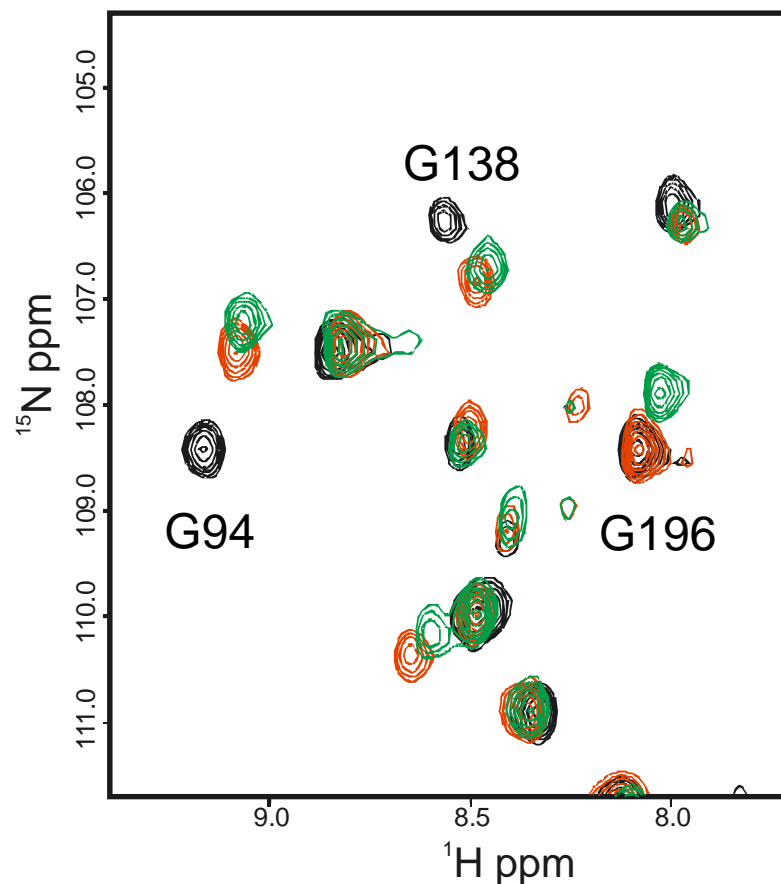
- Binds to peptide “hot spot”
  - Two key interactions maintained (Leu and Asp)
- Second site accessible
  - Ile pocket of Bak peptide

# Second-Site Screen

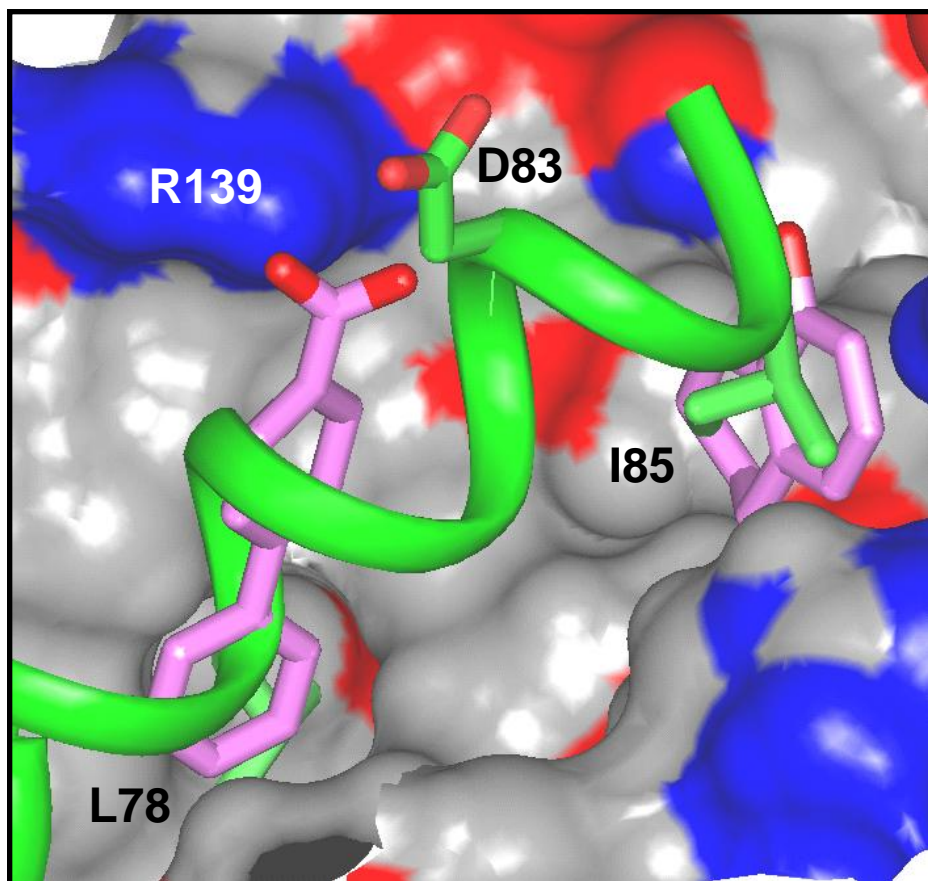
- Screen in excess of biaryl acid
- 3,500 compound library
- $\langle \text{MW} \rangle \sim 150$
- $[\text{Compound}] = 5 \text{ mM}$



- Monitor Binding with  $^{15}\text{N}$ -HSQC spectrum

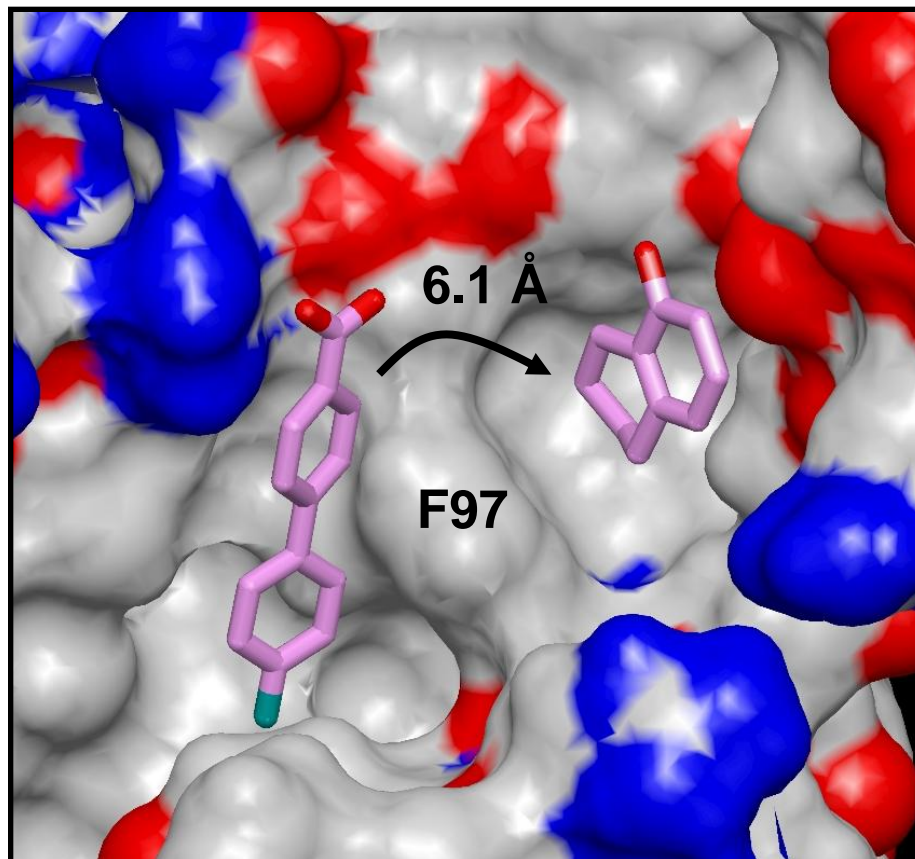
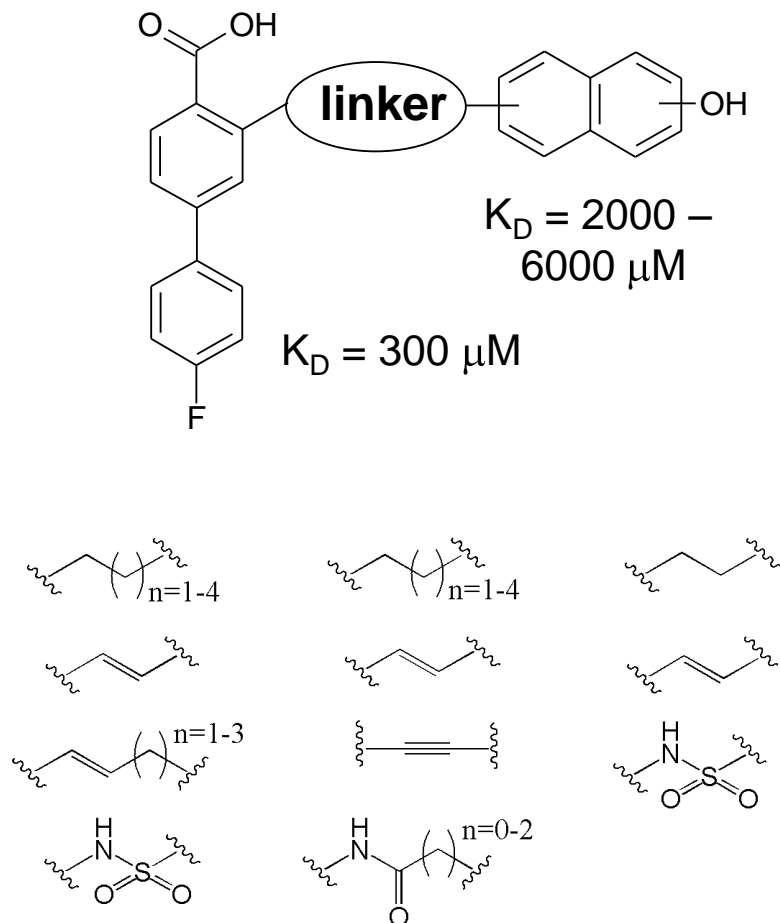


# NMR Structure of Ternary Complex

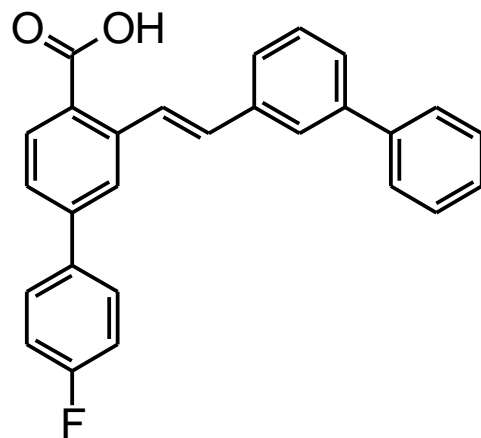


- Binds to second peptide “hot spot”
  - Ile of Bak peptide

# Linking Strategy

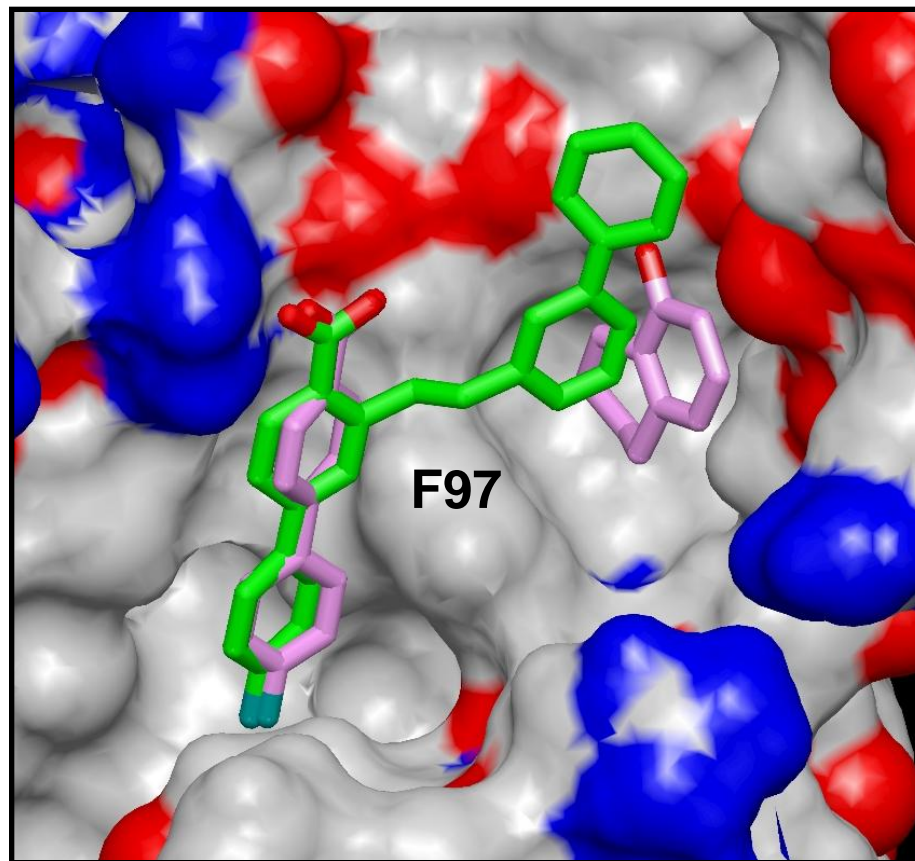


# Linking Strategy



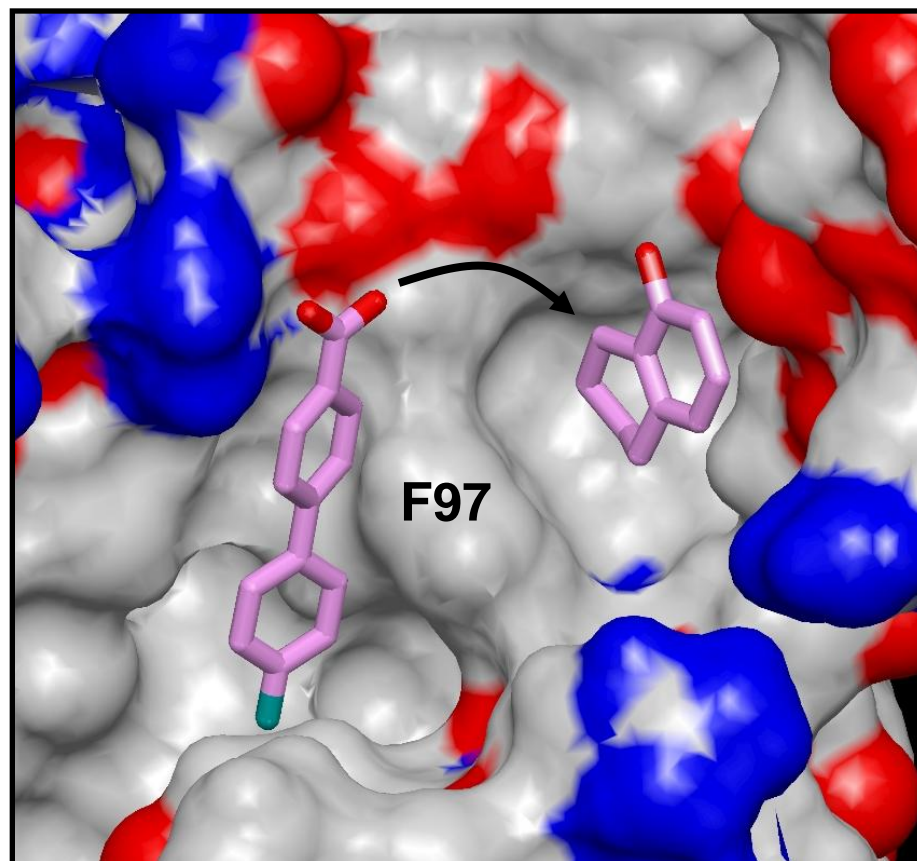
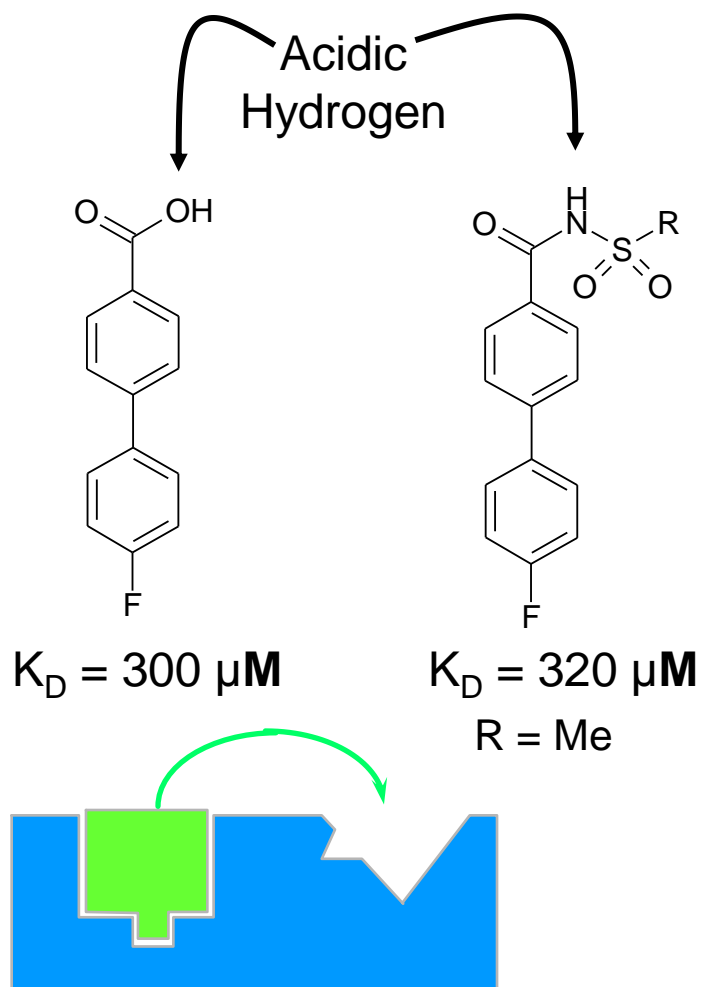
FPA  $IC_{50} = 1.4 \mu M$

- Accesses hydrophobic second site
- 200-fold gain in potency
  - Expected >150-fold
- Still room for improvement



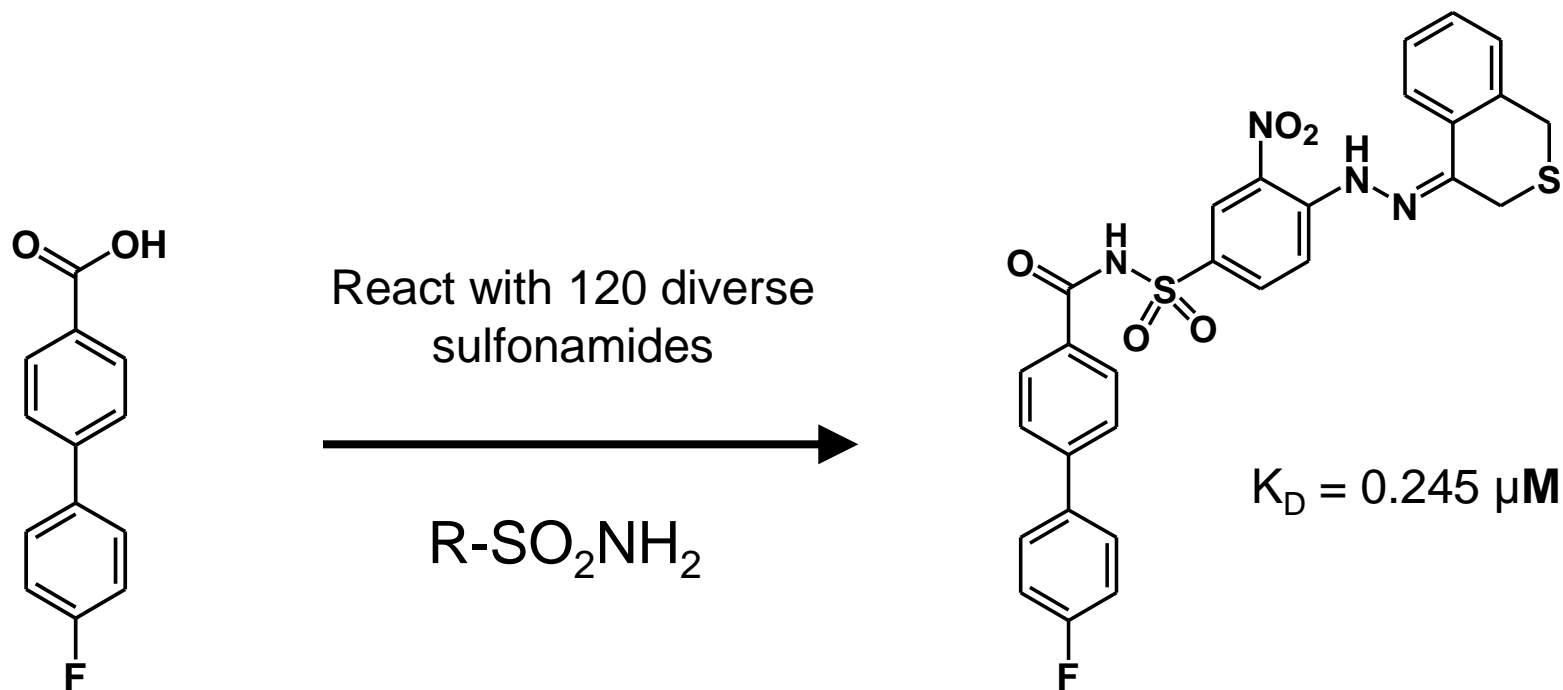


# Acylsulfonamide Linking Strategy

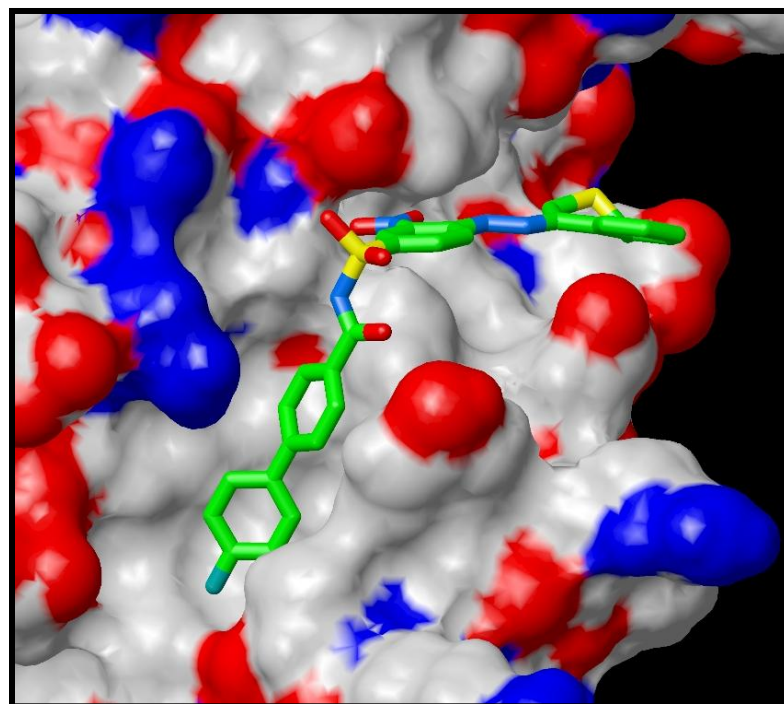
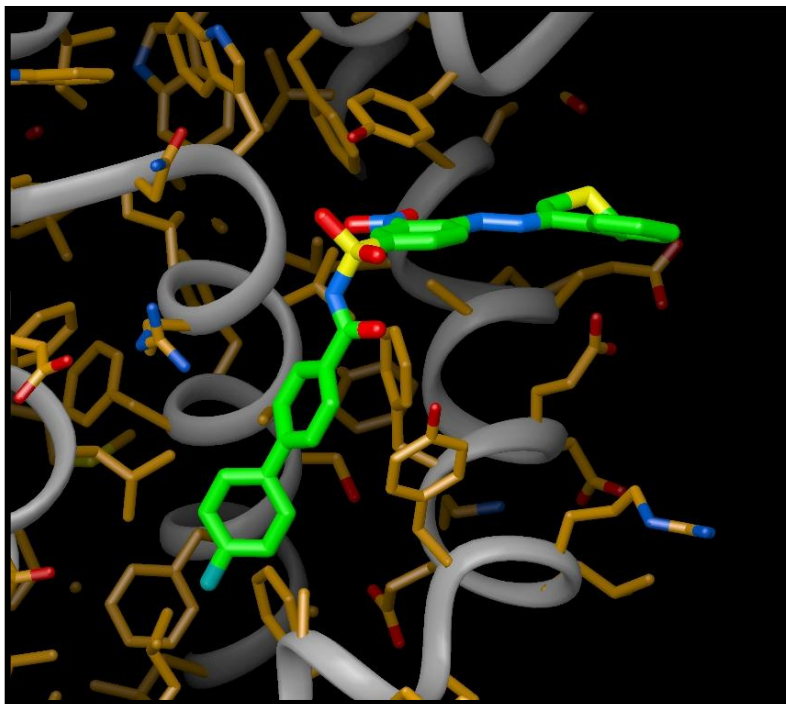


- New trajectory: avoids F97
- Maintains acidic nature

# Diversity Approach to 2<sup>nd</sup> Site Binders

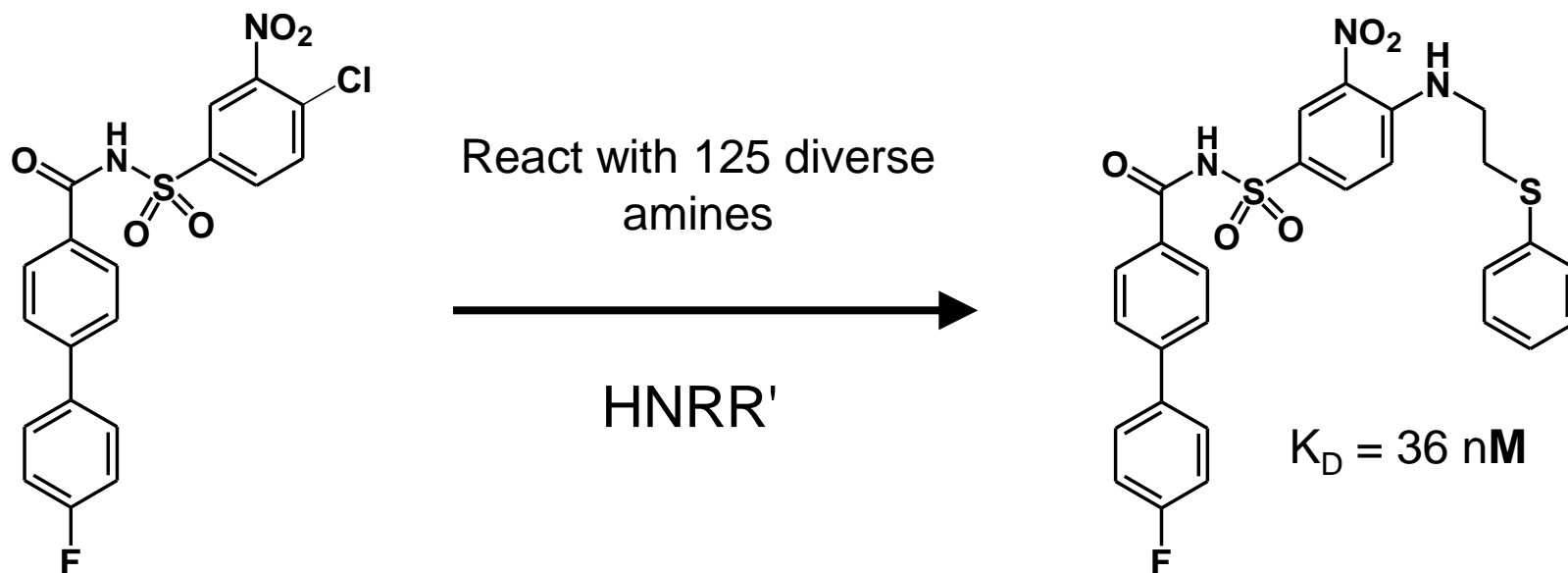


# NMR Structure of Acylsulfonamide

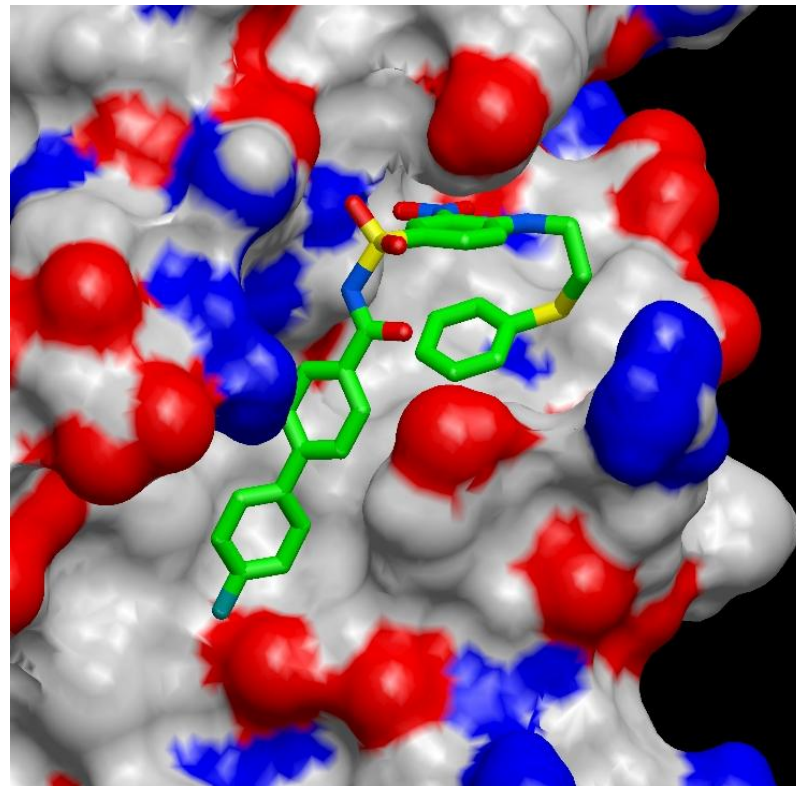
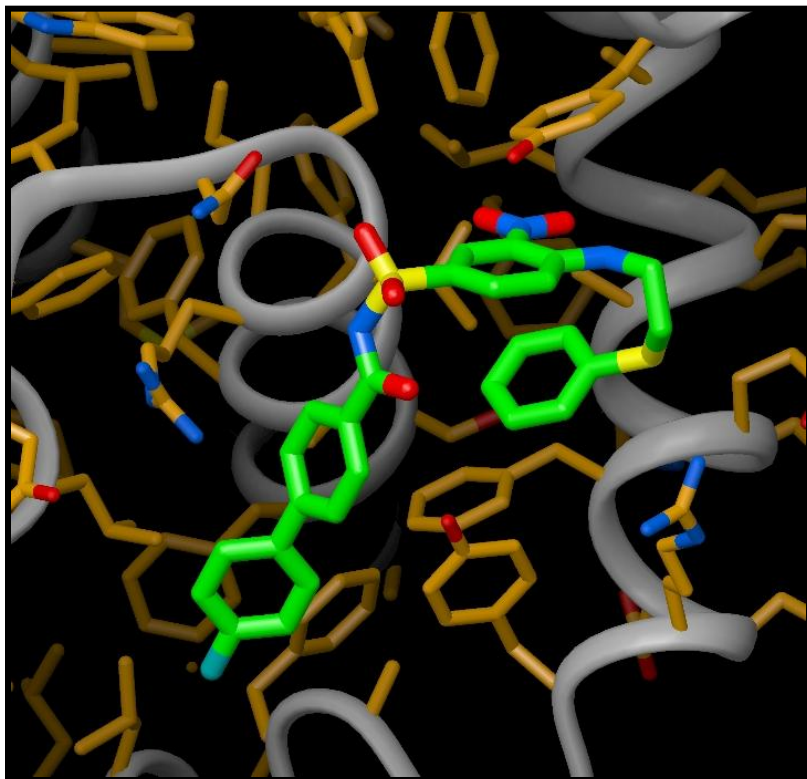




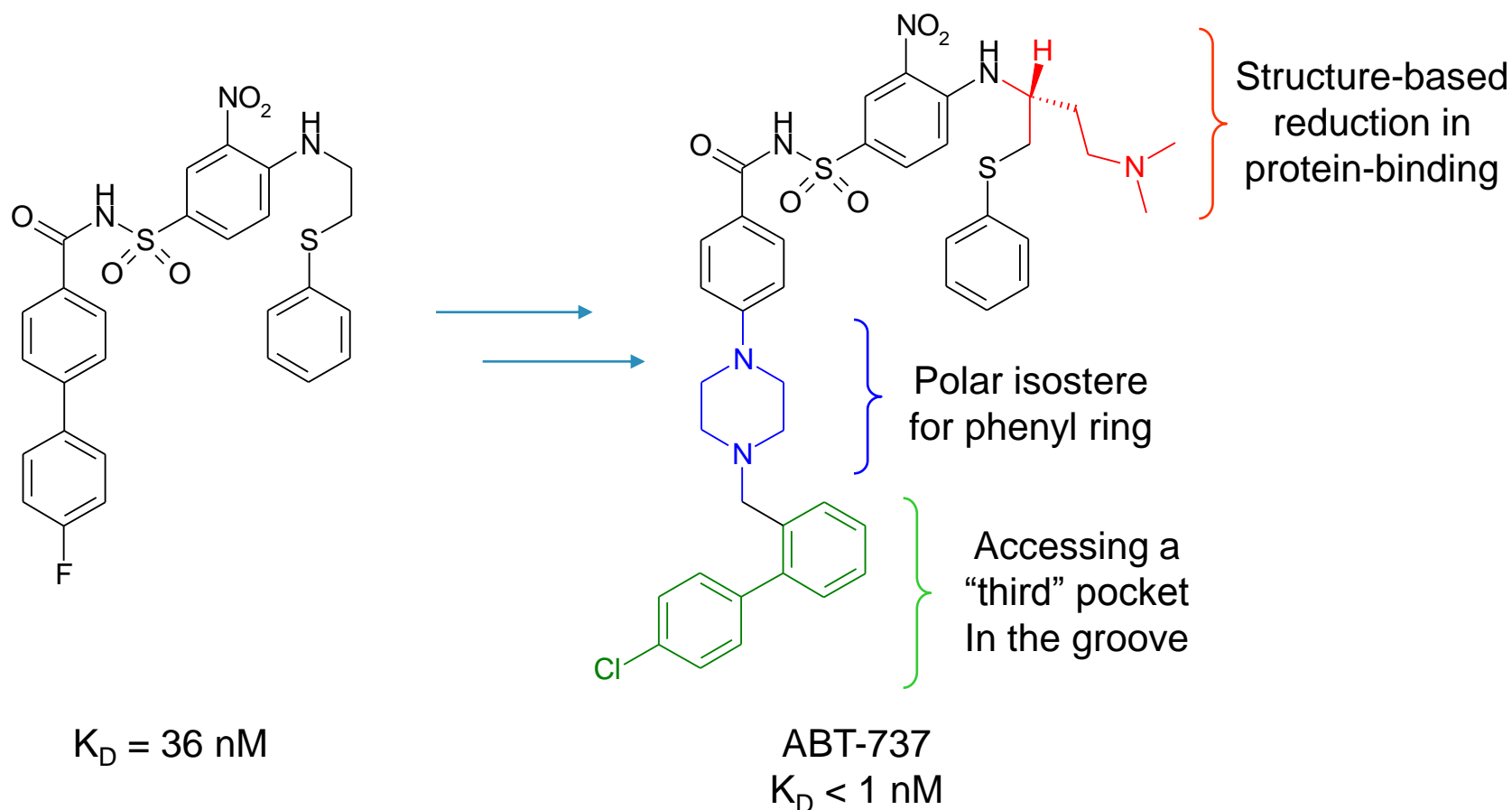
# Improving Second-site Affinity



# “Collapsed” Conformation Improves Ligand Affinity

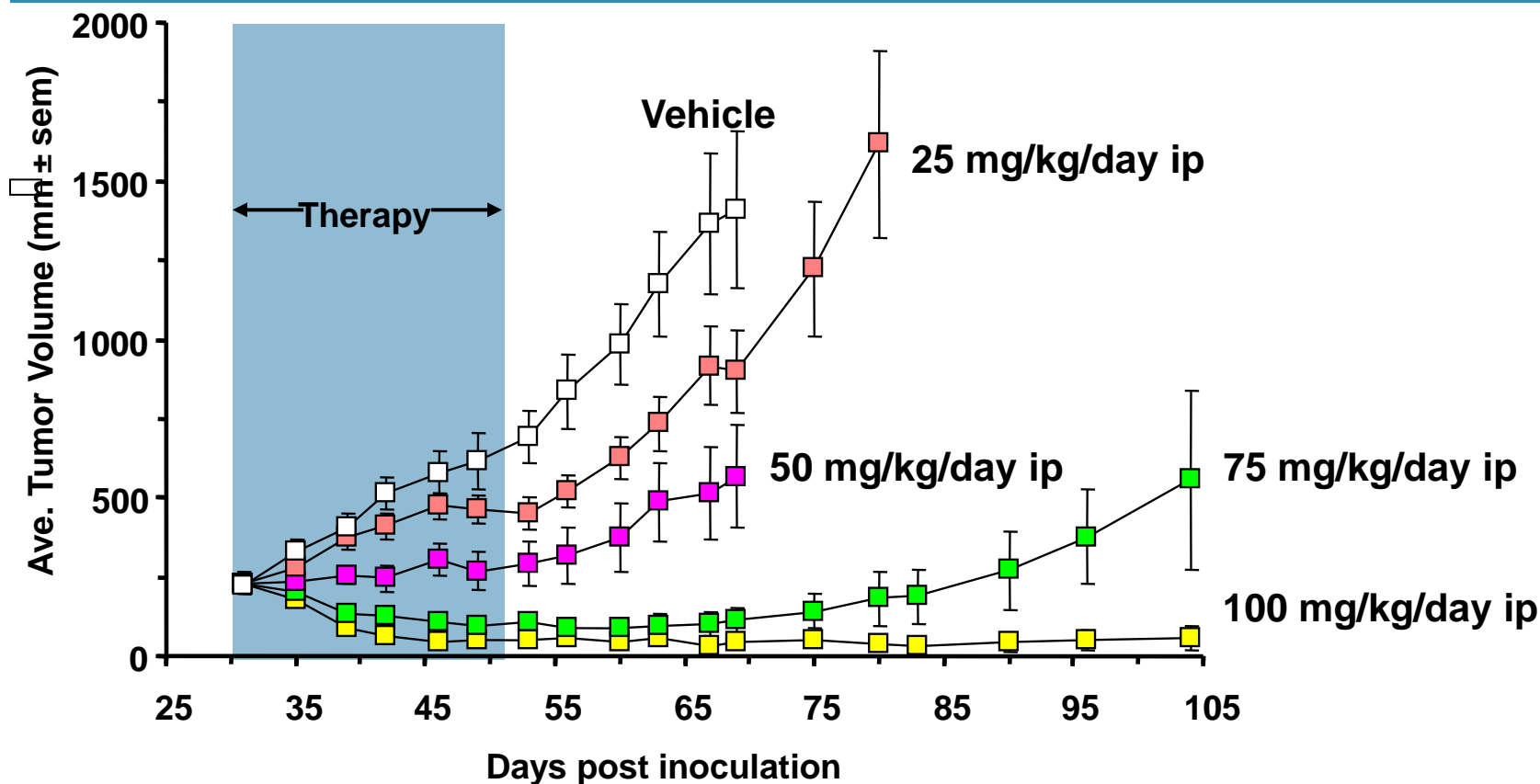


# Structure-Based Optimization of Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> Inhibitors



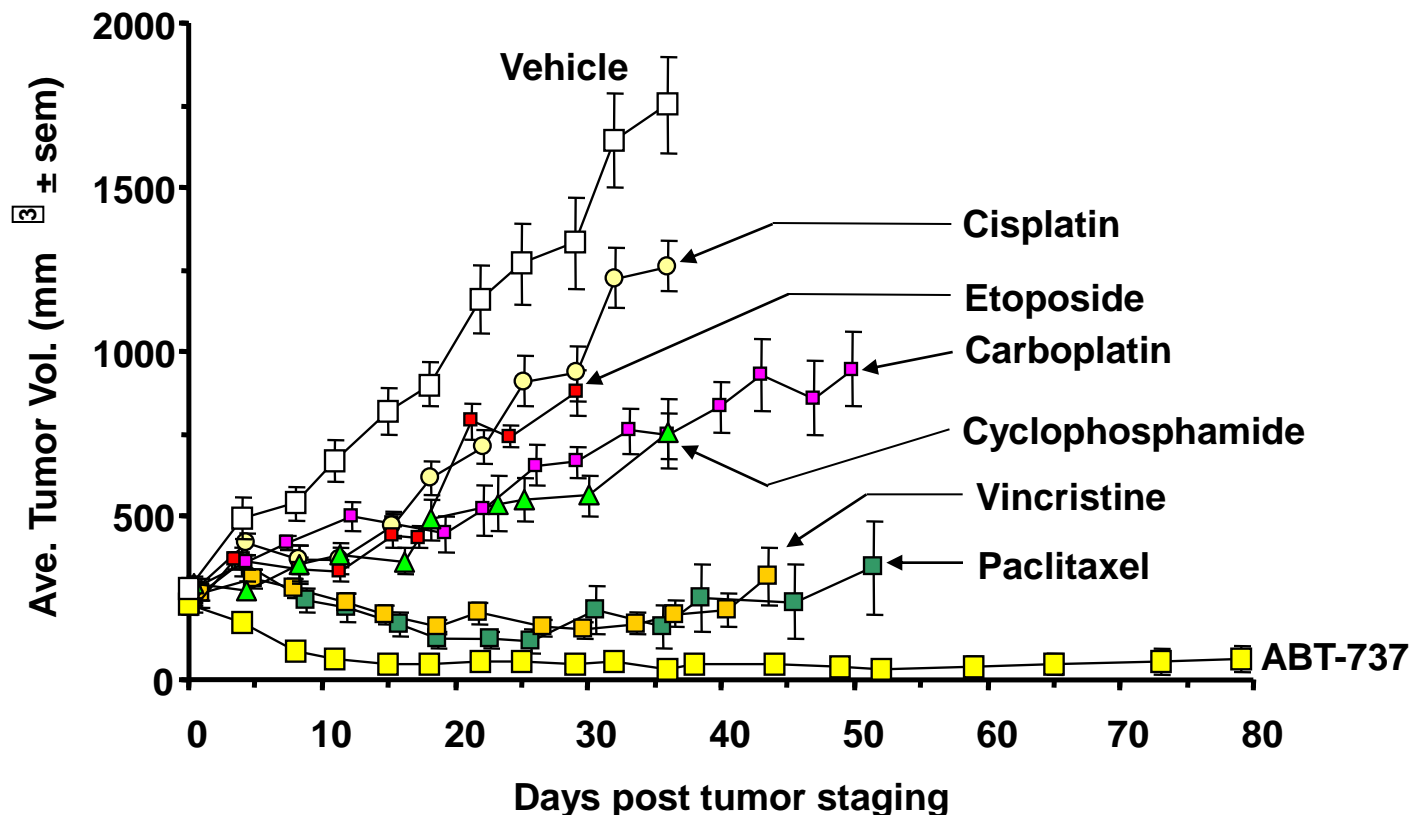
*Nature* **435**, 677-681 (2005)

# Dose Response of ABT-737 in H146



- Treatment of established tumors (230 mm<sup>3</sup>)
- Complete tumor regression: 7/9 (100 mg/kg) and 2/10 (75 mg/kg)
- Durable response: no tumor re-growth in any CR tumors by end of study

# Activity of ABT-737 vs. Cytotoxic Agents in H146



- All cytotoxic agents given at (or near) their respective MTD's
- ABT-737 equivalent/superior to paclitaxel and vincristine
- ABT-737 superior to cisplatin, etoposide, carboplatin, and cyclophosphamide

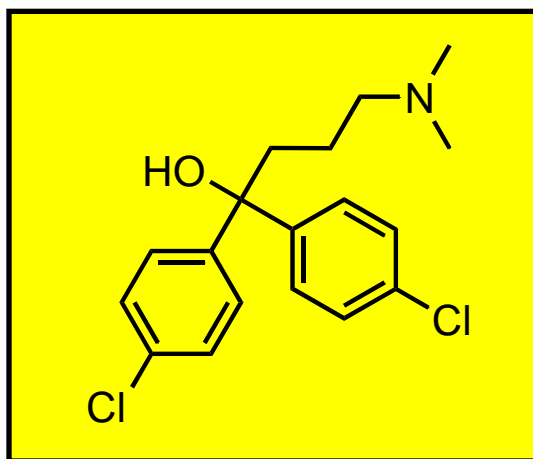
# Discovery of Bcl-2 Selective Inhibitor

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- ABT-737 and ABT-263 potently inhibit both Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> and Bcl-2
- Only overt toxicity is thrombocytopenia (severe reduction in platelet count)
- This thrombocytopenia is Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> mediated
  - Zhang et al.. Cell Death Differ 2007, 14, 943-51.
- A Bcl-2 selective inhibitor could serve as an anti-cancer agent without inducing this thrombocytopenia

# First-Site Fragment Screen of Bcl-2

- Overall binding site for Bcl-2 very similar to Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> with the exception of a few key residues
- Primary (first-site) screen of Bcl-2 led to discovery of numerous biaryl acids along with a Bcl-2 selective diphenyl methane compound



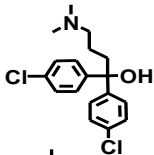
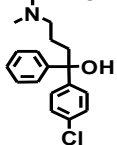
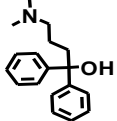
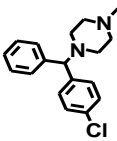
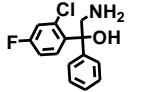
NMR  $K_D$



20  $\mu$ M for Bcl-2

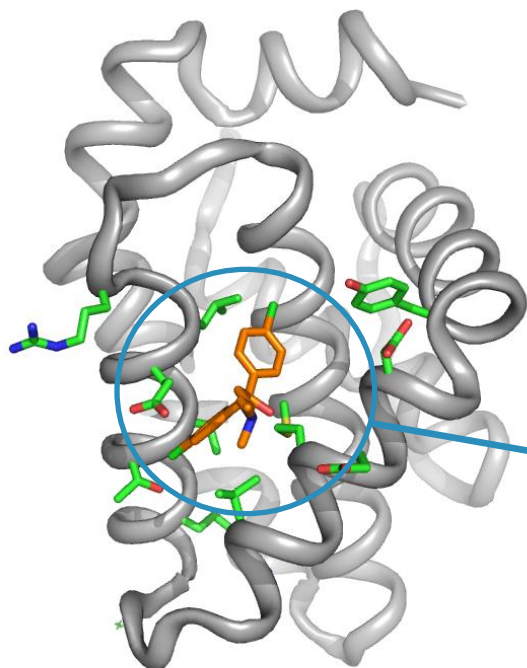
450  $\mu$ M for Bcl-x<sub>L</sub>

# Diphenyl methane SAR

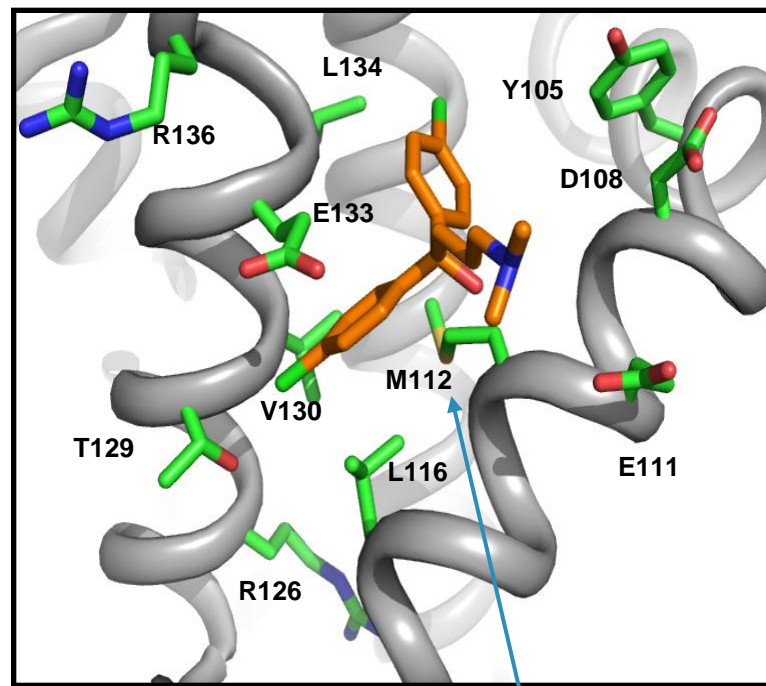
| No. | Structure   | K <sub>D</sub> (μM)<br>Bcl-2 | K <sub>D</sub> (μM)<br>Bcl-x <sub>L</sub> |
|-----|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1   |    | 20                           | 450                                       |
| 2   |    | 80                           | 500                                       |
| 3   |    | 200                          | 5000                                      |
| 4   |   | 60                           | 700                                       |
| 5   |  | 250                          | ND  |



# NMR-derived Structure of Bound Fragment

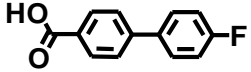
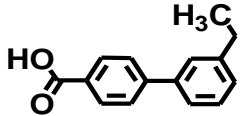
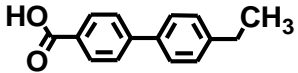


Diphenyl methane binds lower in groove than biaryl acid of Bcl-x<sub>L</sub>

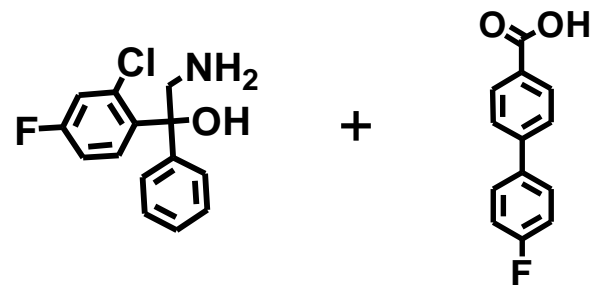
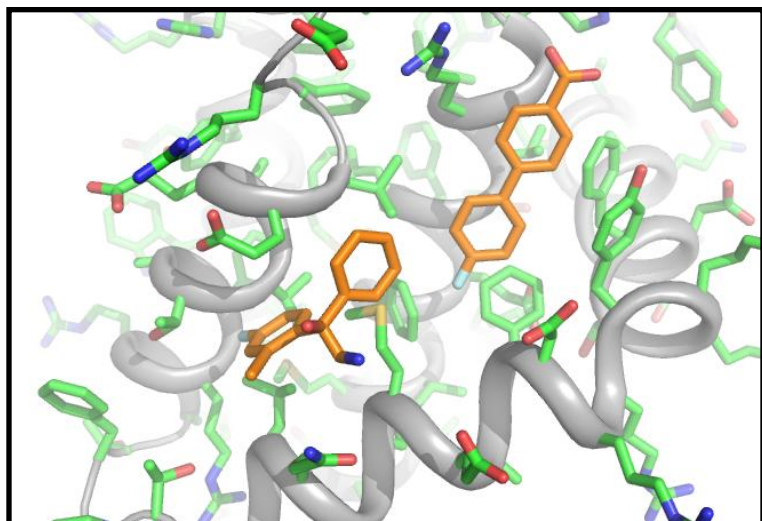


Leucine residue in Bcl-x<sub>L</sub>

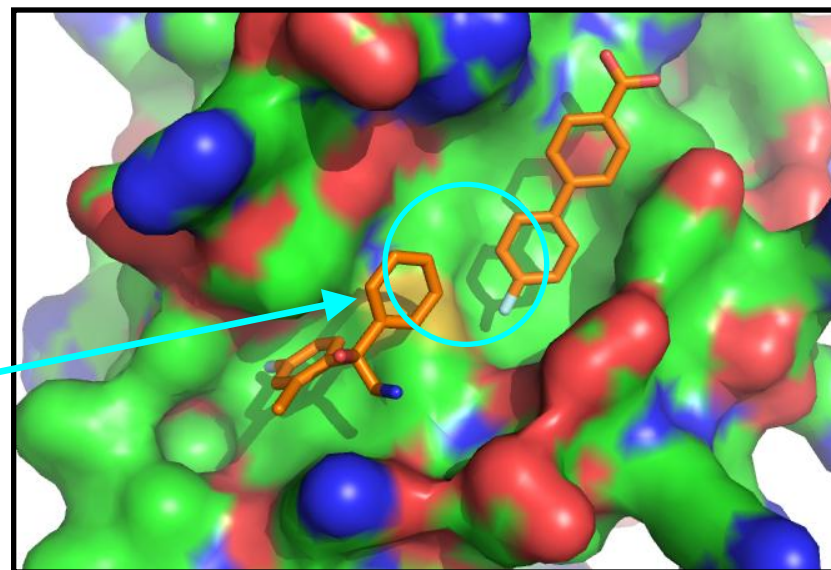
# Binding of Biaryl Acids to Bcl-2

| No. | Structure  | Bcl-X <sub>L</sub> K <sub>D</sub> (μM) | Bcl-2 K <sub>D</sub> (μM) |              |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------|--------------|
|     |  |  | - First site              | + First site |
| 6   |   | 300                                    | 400                       | 430          |
| 7   |   | 290                                    | 100                       | 20           |
| 8   |  | 360                                    | 300                       | > 1000       |

# NMR-derived Structure of Ternary Complex



Structure of ternary complex suggests that linking could be done from either meta or para position of diphenyl methane and meta or para position of biaryl acid

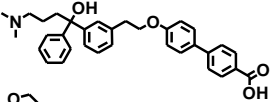
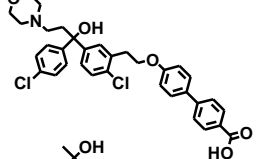
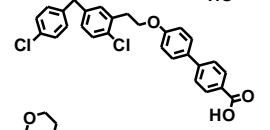
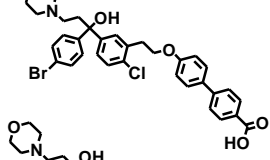
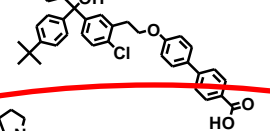
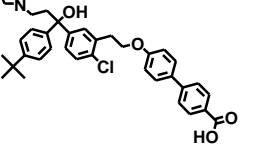


# Influence of Linker Length and Geometry on Bcl-2 Inhibition

| No. | Structure | K <sub>i</sub> (μM) |
|-----|-----------|---------------------|
| 13  |           | 5.0                 |
| 14  |           | 20                  |
| 15  |           | 5.2                 |
| 16  |           | 4.6                 |
| 17  |           | 3.4                 |

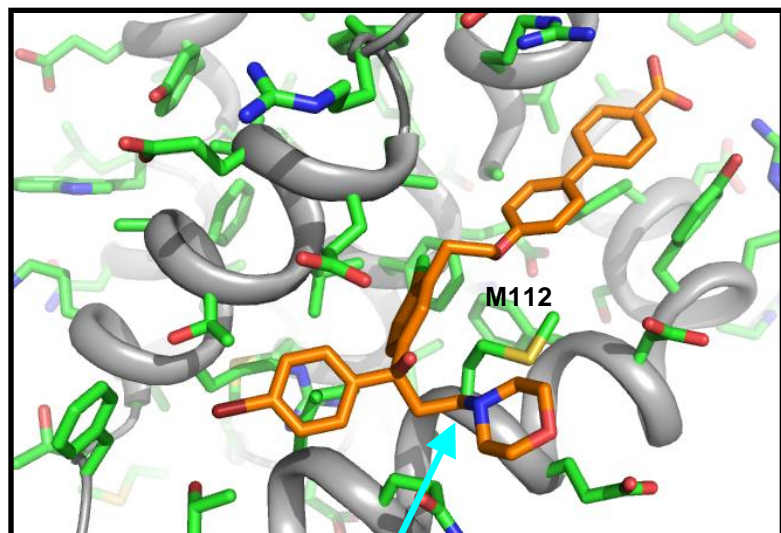
| No. | Structure | K <sub>i</sub> (μM) |
|-----|-----------|---------------------|
| 18  |           | > 1                 |
| 19  |           | 5.8                 |
| 20  |           | 8.0                 |
| 21  |           | 83                  |
| 22  |           | 12                  |
| 23  |           | > 1                 |

# Activity of Elaborated Compounds

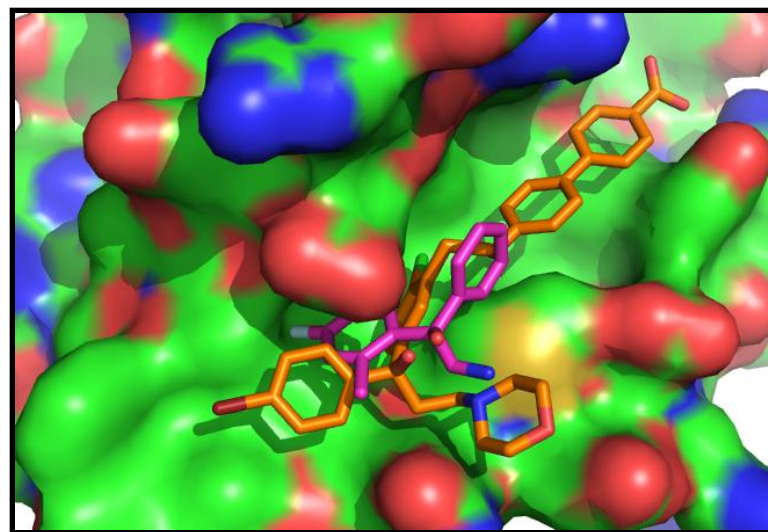
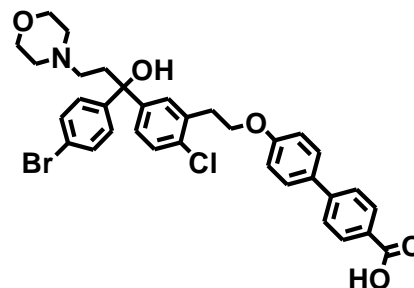
| No. | Structure   | K <sub>i</sub> (μM) |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 24  |    | 3.4                 |
| 25  |    | 0.22                |
| 26  |    | 0.46                |
| 27  |    | 0.20                |
| 28  |   | 0.11                |
| 29  |  | 0.04                |

Greater than 1000-fold selectivity versus Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> and Bcl-w, greater than 100-fold versus Bcl-B, greater than 50-fold versus A1, and about 30-fold versus Mcl-1

# NMR-derived Structure of Linked Compound



Methionine flips out upon binding linked compound



Overlay with first site ligand (Magenta)

# Acknowledgements

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**Clarissa Jakob**  
**Rob Meadows**  
**Dave Nettesheim**  
**Andrew Petros**  
**Ed Olejniczak**

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**Stan Korsmeyer (Dana Farber)**  
**John Reed (Burnham Inst)**