

# Interrogating the Druggable Proteome: Target-Fishing and Drug Design

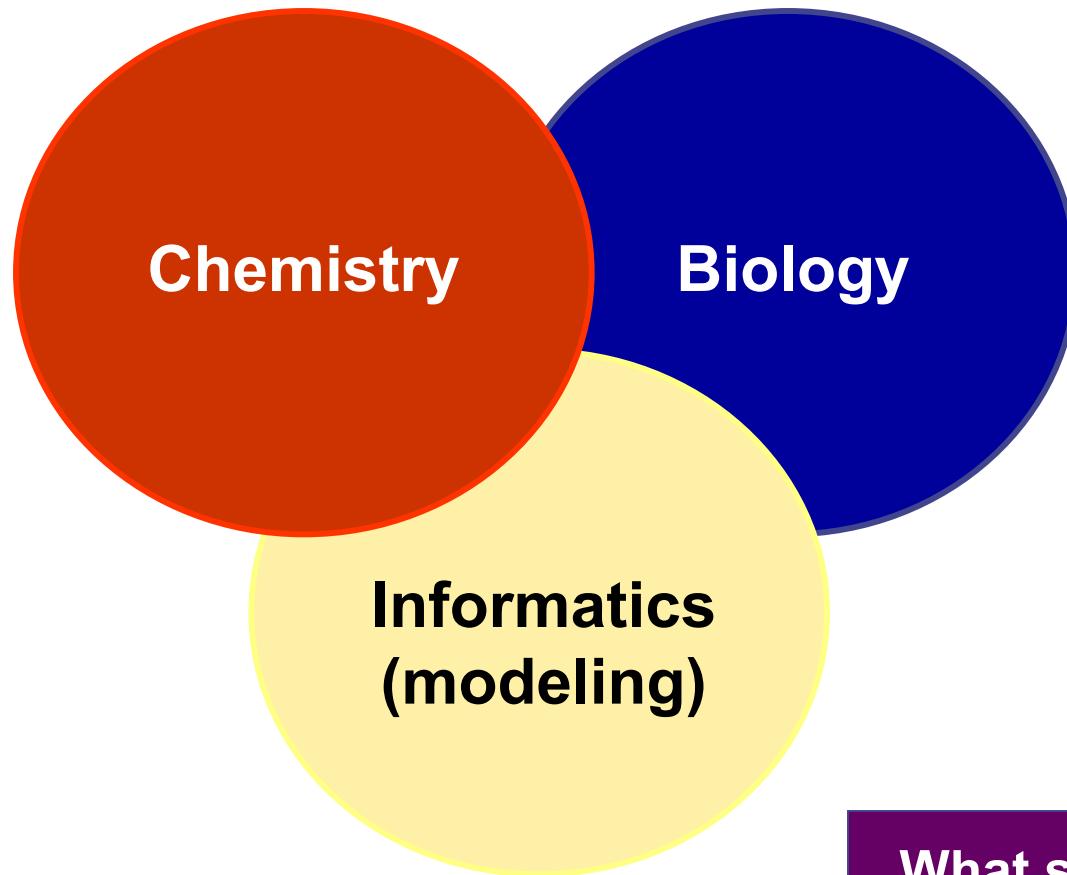
**Steven Muskal, Ph.D.**

Chief Executive Officer

Eidogen-Sertanty, Inc.

[smuskal@eidogen-sertanty.com](mailto:smuskal@eidogen-sertanty.com)

# Discovery results from efficient collaboration



What should be made

What can be made

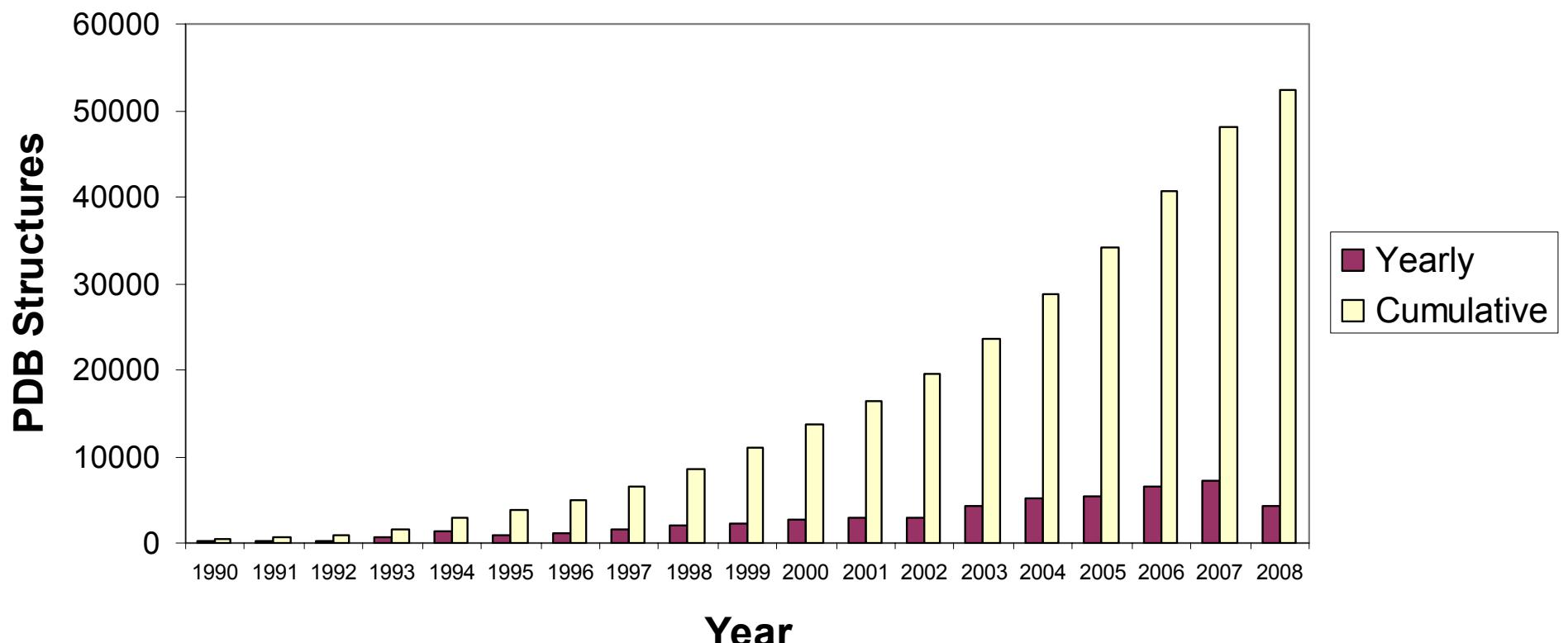
Pharma companies are playing "on the same end of the field"

- Number druggable targets: ~2000-3000
  - Commercially validated targets: ~200
- Same synthetic methods used through industry
  - Methods are published, “same” training
- Commercially available starting materials ~500-750K
  - “Clean”/Suitable ~ 250-300K

# Protein structure growth is accelerating

> 50K Structures/co-complexes (Aug-2008)  
> 600 deposits per month → **>150/week!**

**PDB Growth**  
source: rcsb.org



# Drugs developed using SBDD

Inhibitor/Drug	Disease	Company(s)	Protein targeted	Enzyme Family
STI-571/Gleevec	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	Novartis	c-Abl kinase	Tyrosine kinase
Fluoroquinolone/Ciprofloxacin	Bacterial infection	Bayer	Gyrase	ATP Hydrolase
Saquinavir/Invirase, Ritonavir/Norvir, Indinavir/ Crixivan, Nelfinavir/Viracept, Amprenavir/Agenerase, Fosamprenavir/Lexiva,	AIDS	Roche, Abbott, Agouron, Merck, Vertex	HIV-1 Protease	Aspartylprotease
Trusopt	Glaucoma	Merck	Carbonic Anhydrase	Lyase
Thymitaq	Cancer	Agouron	Thymidylate synthase	Methyl transferase
Celecoxib/Celebrex, Rofecoxib/Vioxx	Inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis	Searle, Merck	Cox-2	Oxidoreductase
AG3340/Prinomastat	Cancer	Agouron	Matrix metalloprotease	Metalloprotease
Oseltamivir phosphate/Tamiflu, Zanamivir/Relenza	Influenza	Roche	Neuraminidase	Glycosidase

Source: <http://www.active-sight.com/science/sbdd.html>

# About Eidogen-Sertanty

- Knowledge-Driven Discovery Solutions Provider

- Formed in March 2005 when Sertanty (Libraria→Sertanty 2003) acquired Eidogen (Bionomix 2000)
- >\$20M Invested in Technology Development
- 12 FTE's
- Worldwide Customerbase
- Cash-Positive

- Chemogenomic Databases & Analysis Software

- *TIP™* - Structural Informatics Platform
- *KKB™* - Kinase SAR and Chemistry Knowledgebase
- *CHIP™* - Chemical Intelligence Platform

- DirectDesign™ Discovery Collaborations

- In Silico Target Screening (“Target Fishing” and Repurposing)
- Target and compound prioritization services
- Fast Follower Design: Novel, Patentable Leads

# Eidogen-Sertanty Investors

## Tavistock Life Sciences

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**HighBAR Ventures** (Bill Joy, Andreas Bechtolsheim, Roy Thiele-Sardiña)

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**Technofyn** (Alejandro Zaffaroni)

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**Band of Angels**

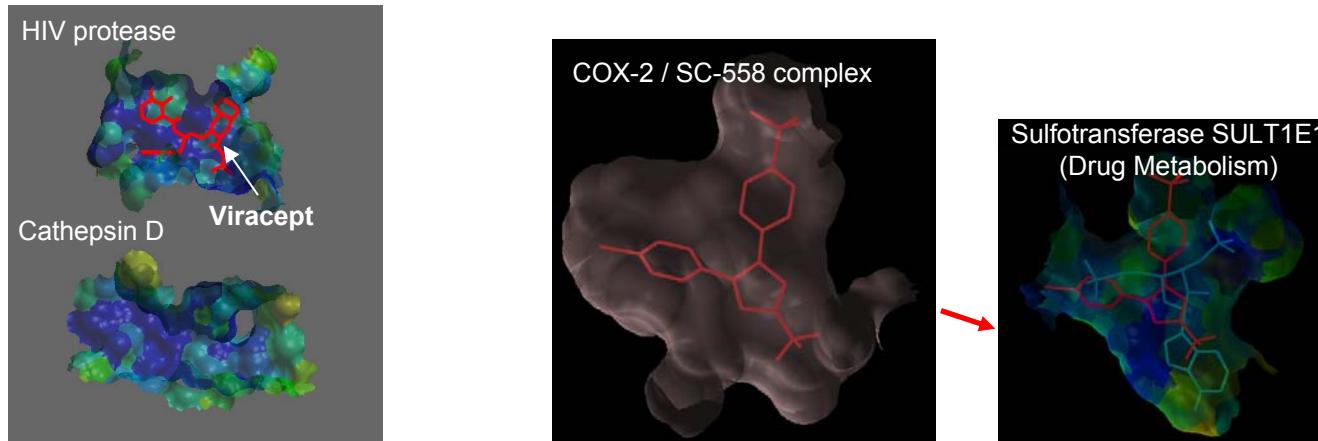
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**The Athenaeum Fund**

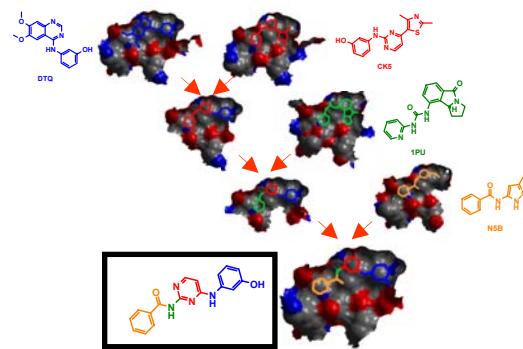
# Bringing Proteomic riches to non-specialists

## Automated Modeling and Proteomic Structural Mining

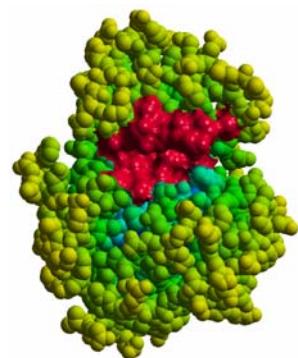
- Sequence-to-Structure Calculation Cascade
- Search-by: KeyWord, Sequence, Ligand, Protein Structure, Receptor-Sites, etc.
- Exploit Structural fold and receptor-site conservation
  - Off-Target Identification (opportunities v. liabilities)



→ Borrowing Matter Ideas from co-complexes and other drugs

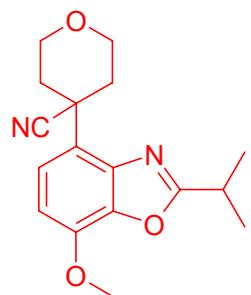
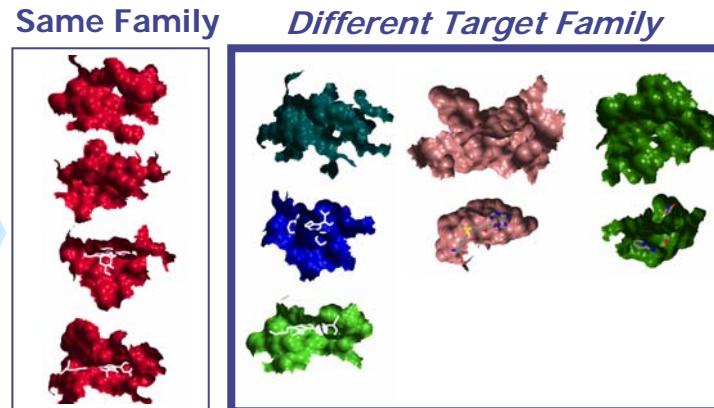


# Using both target and compound similarity



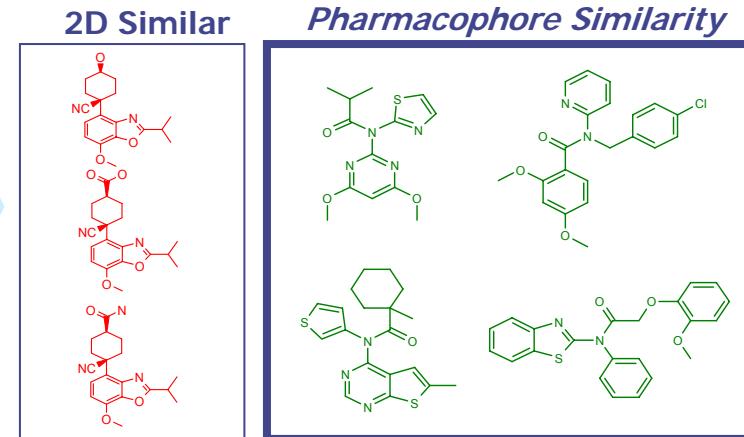
*SiteSorter™*

## Similar Sites In The Human Proteome

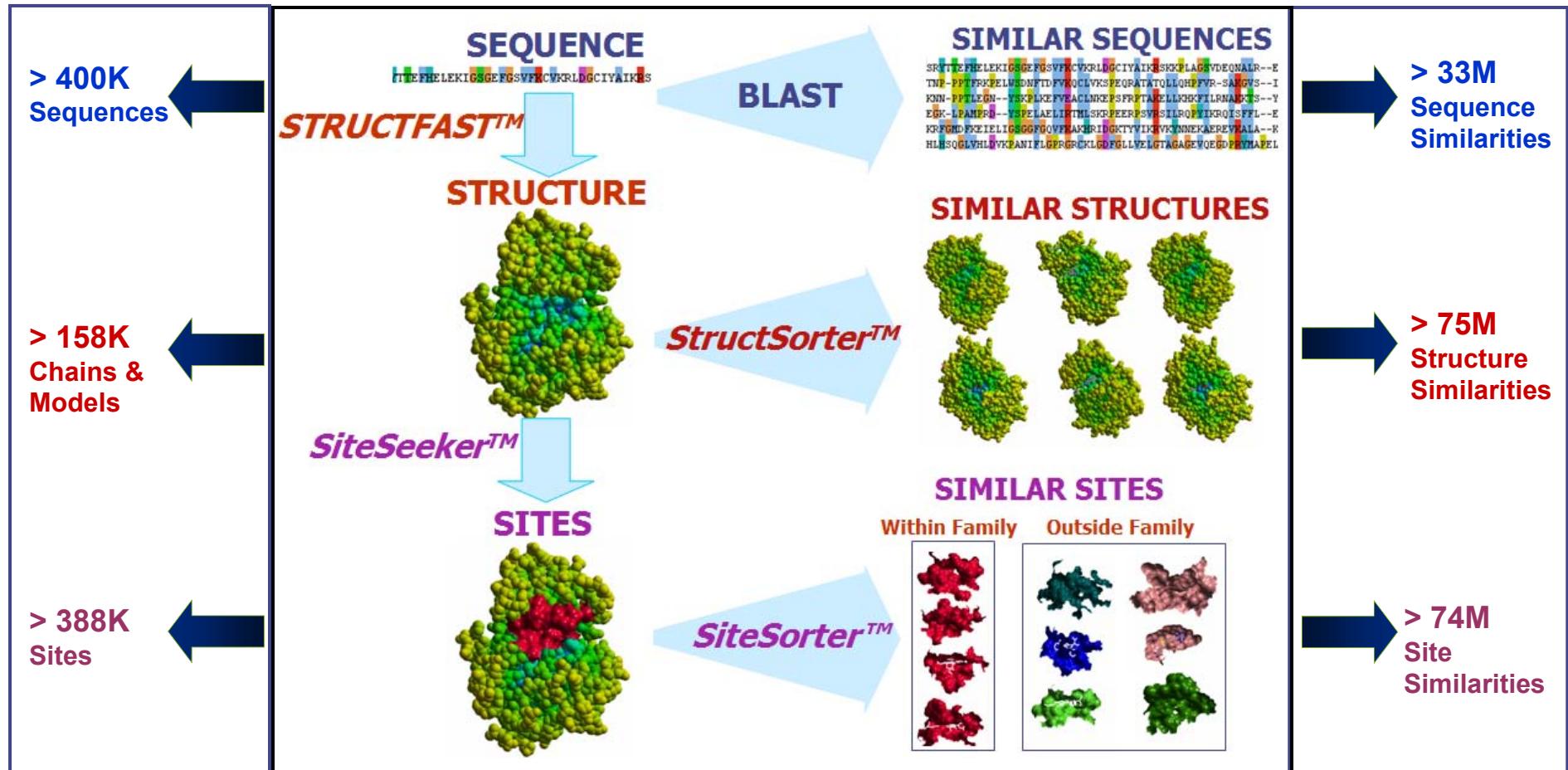


*PharmSim™*

## Similar Drugs & Available Compounds

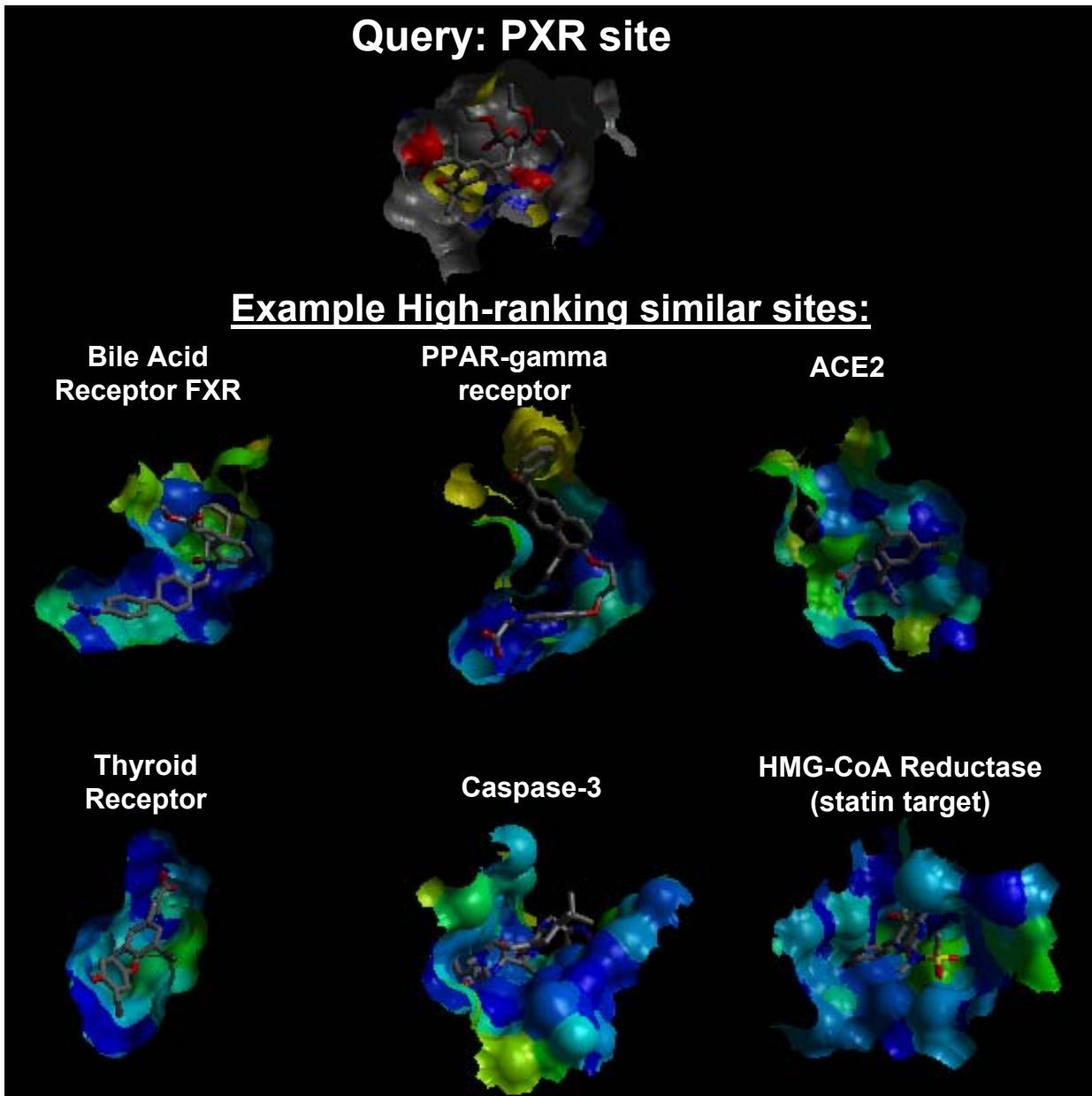


# TIP algorithm engine



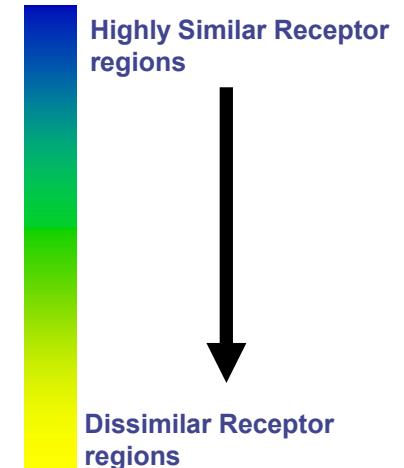
Reference: Interrogating the druggable genome with structural informatics, Molecular Diversity (2006)

# PXR – Promiscuous ligand-binding site

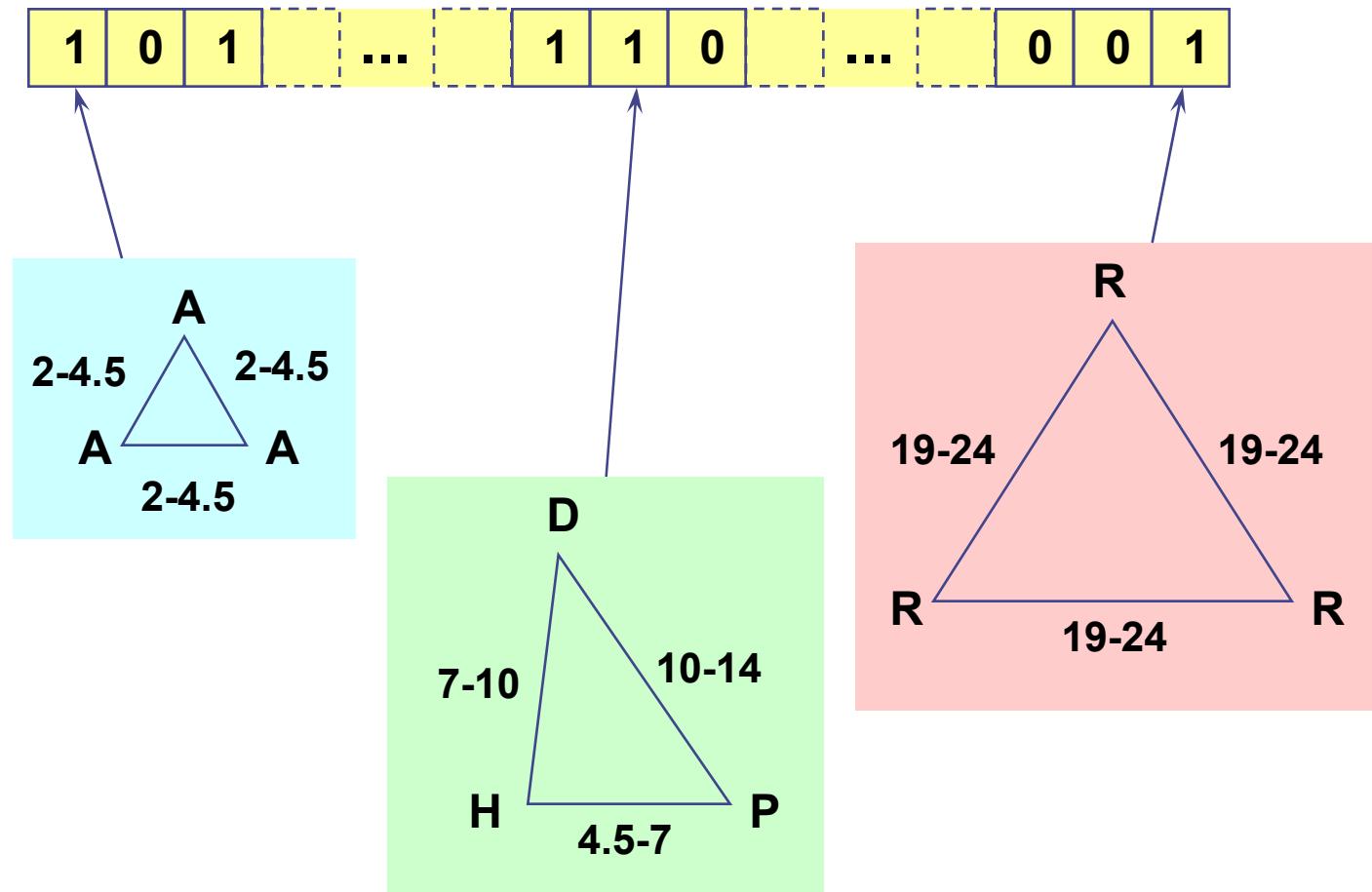


Pregnane X-receptor –  
PXR (“sensor”) →CYP3A4  
 (“executioner”)  
**PXR Binds > 50% drugs**  
Including some bile acids,  
statins, herbal components, a  
selection of HIV protease  
inhibitors, calcium channel  
modulators, numerous  
steroids, plasticizers and  
monomers, organochlorine  
pesticides, a peroxisome  
proliferator-activated receptor-  
antagonist, xenobiotics and  
endobiotics...

## Site Similarity Coloring

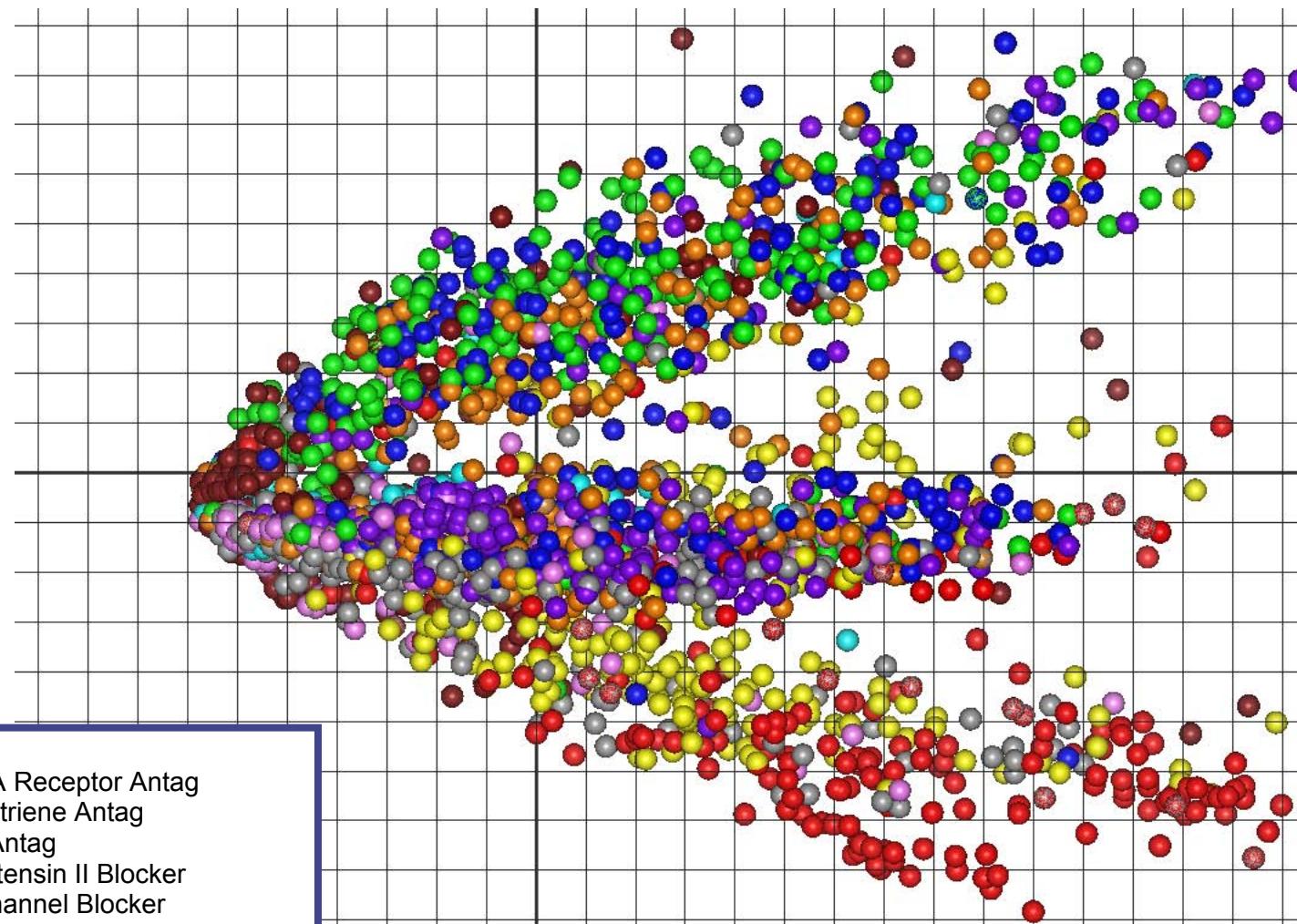


# Ligand pharmacophoric potential



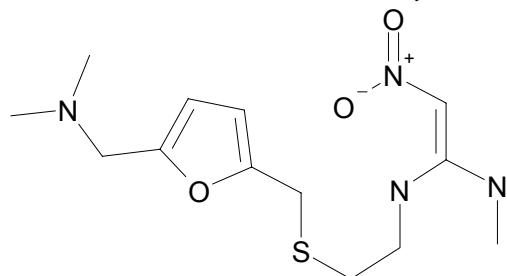
Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences, 1999, 39 (3) : 569-74

# Ligands grouped by pharmacophoric potential



# Drug similarity example - Non-obvious “Me-Too’s”

## RANITIDINE (Zantac)



Target: Histamine H<sub>2</sub>-antagonist

MWT: 314.4; LogP: 0.27; pKa [2.30, 8.20]

Oral Avail.: 52% ( $\pm 11$ )

Urinary Excretion: 69% ( $\pm 6$ )

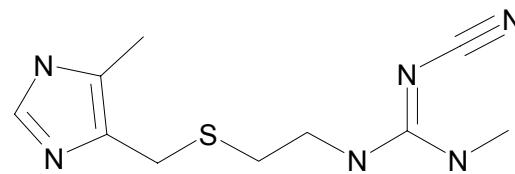
Plasma Bound: 15% ( $\pm 3$ )

Clearance: 730 mL/min ( $\pm 80$ )

Half-Life: 2.1 hr ( $\pm 0.2$ )

Effective Conc.: 100 ng/mL

## CIMETIDINE (Tagamet)



Target: Histamine H<sub>2</sub>-antagonist

MWT: 252.3; LogP: 0.40; pKa: [6.80]

Oral Avail.: 62% ( $\pm 6$ )

Urinary Excretion: 62% ( $\pm 20$ )

Plasma Bound: 19%

Clearance: 540 mL/min ( $\pm 130$ )

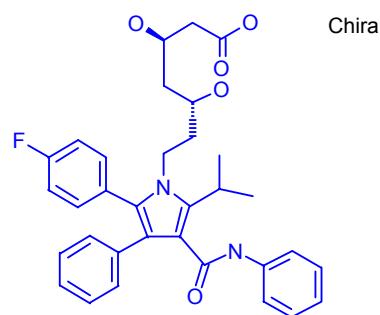
Half-Life: 1.9 hr ( $\pm 0.3$ )

Effective Conc.: 800 ng/mL

**Eidogen-Sertanty Pharmacophoric Similarity Score,  
PharmSim= 0.88/1.00**

# Drug similarity example (cont)

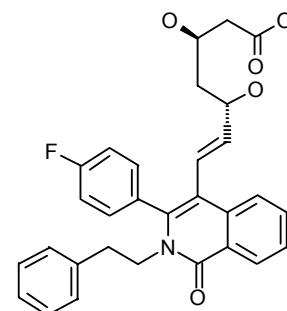
## ATORVASTATIN (Lipitor)



Chiral

Target: HMG-CoA Reductase  
2007 Sales >\$12.8B (worldwide)

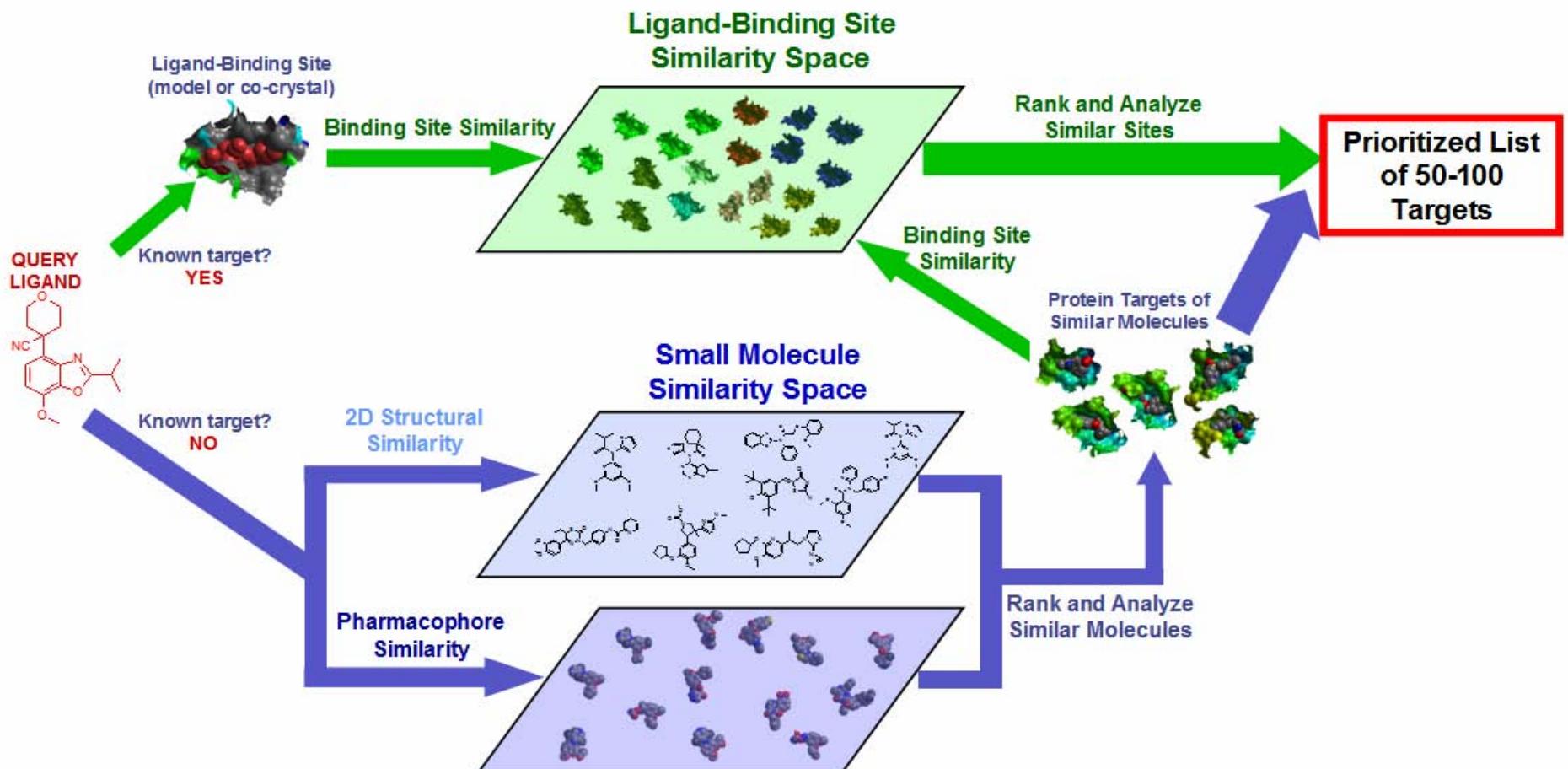
## 172577 – Takeda



Target: HMG-CoA Reductase

**Eidogen-Sertanty Pharmacophic Similarity Score,  
PharmSim= 0.79/1.00**

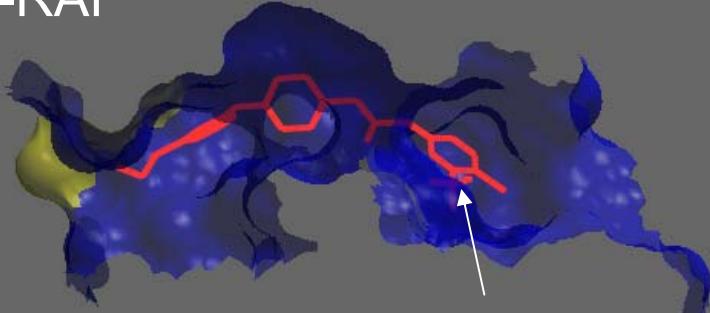
# In silico target screening (“Target Fishing”)



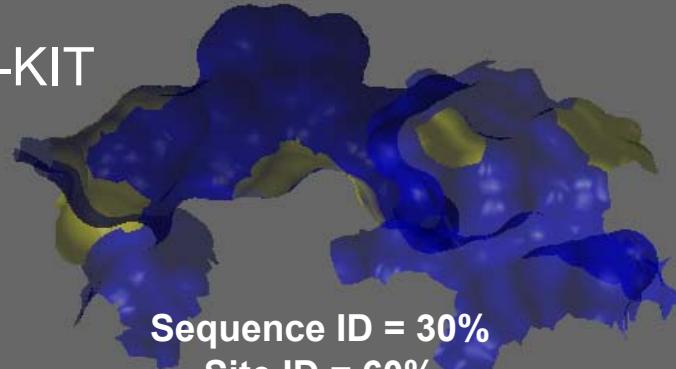
# Off-target opportunities

## Intra-Family Opportunities

B-RAF



C-KIT



Sequence ID = 30%

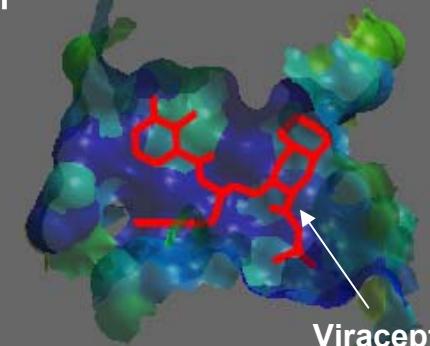
Site ID = 60%

Top 10 SiteSorter rank

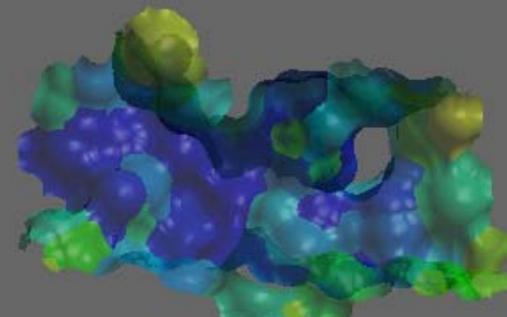
**B-RAF inhibitor BAY 43-9006  
also inhibits C-KIT**

## Inter-family Opportunities

HIV protease



Cathepsin D

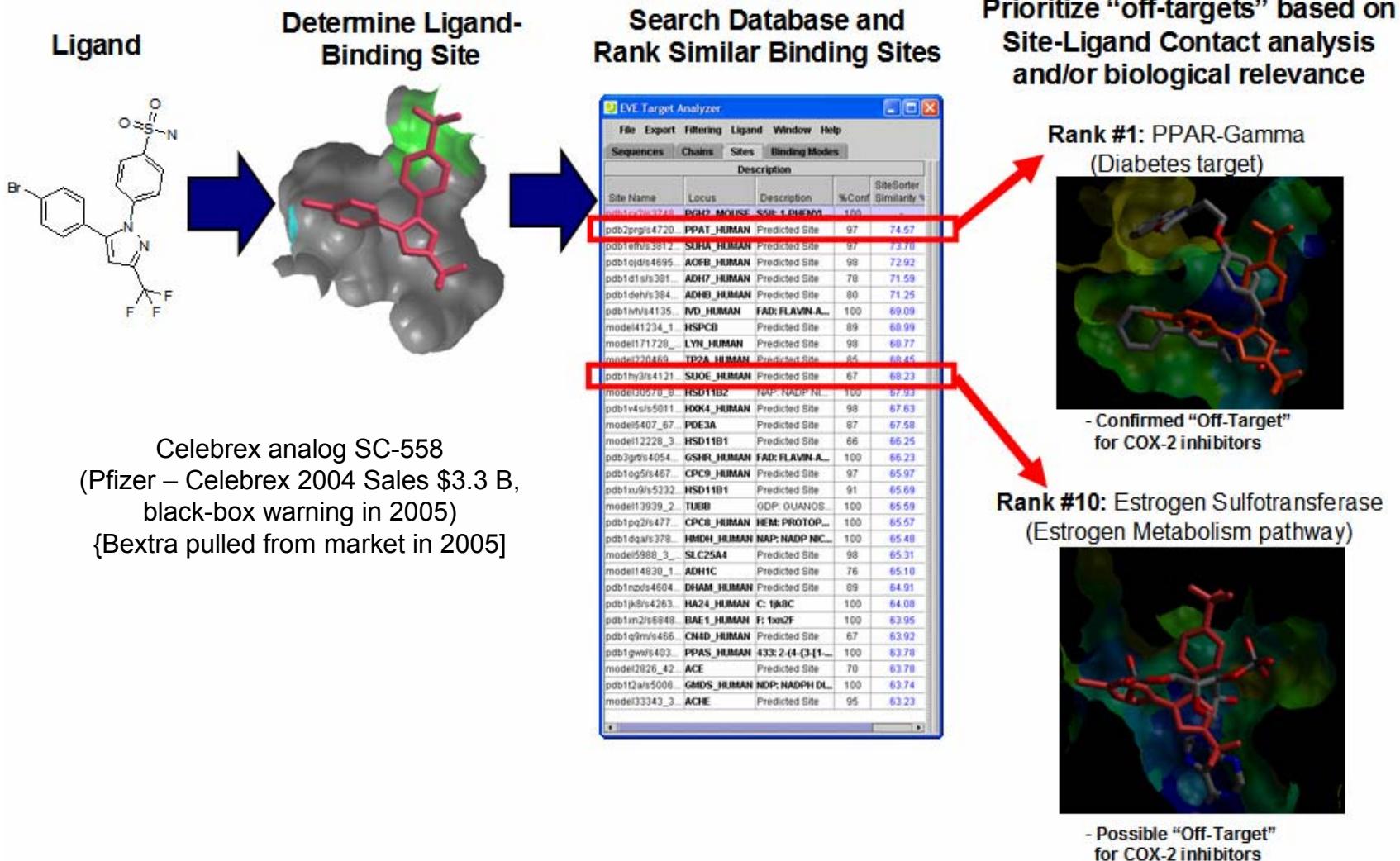


Key contacts conserved

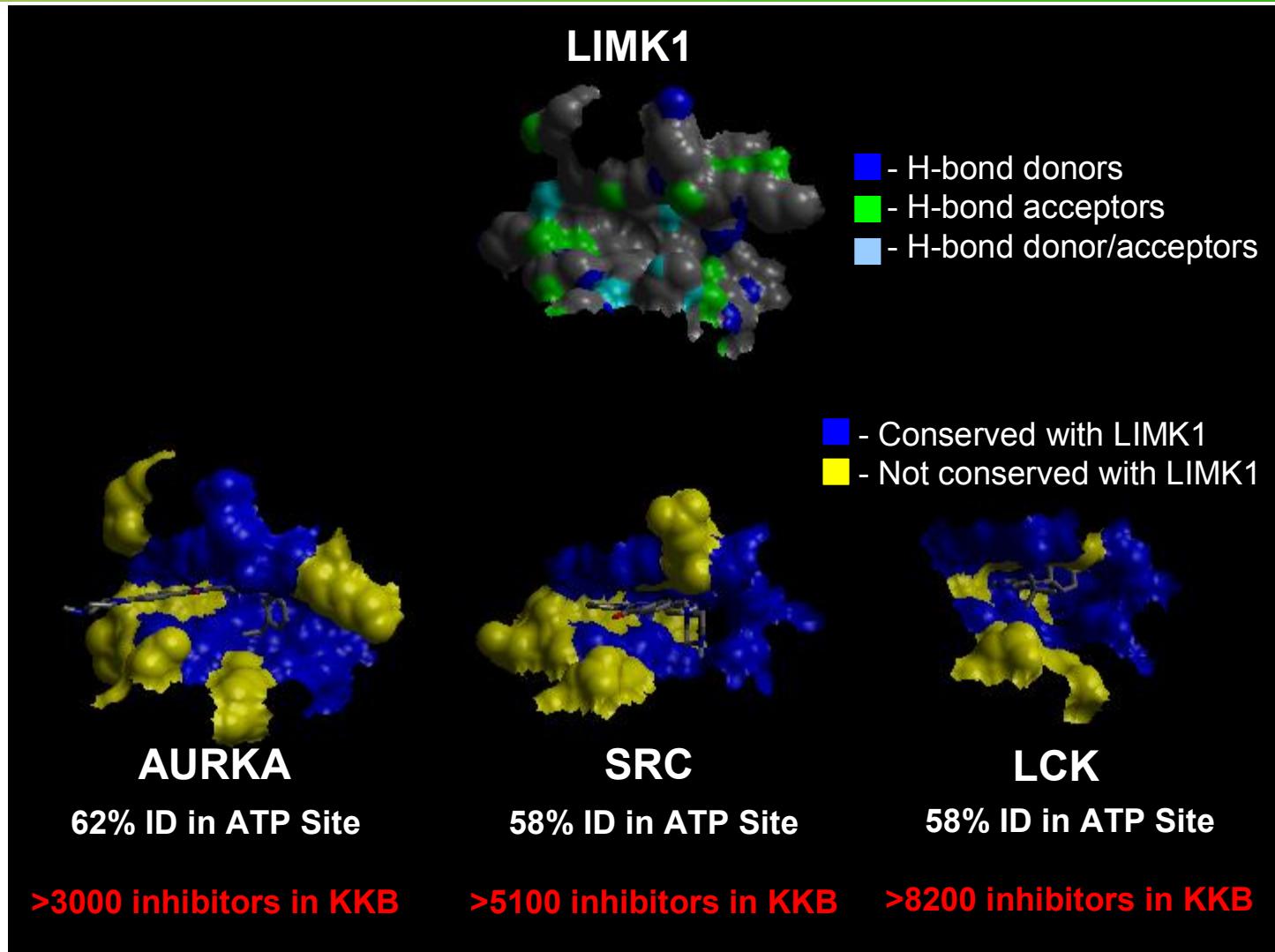
**Cathepsin D is inhibited by HIV  
protease inhibitors**

# Identifying “off-target” opportunities and liabilities

## Example: Prioritizing potential “off-targets” for COX-2 inhibitors



# LIMK1 – ATP binding site comparison

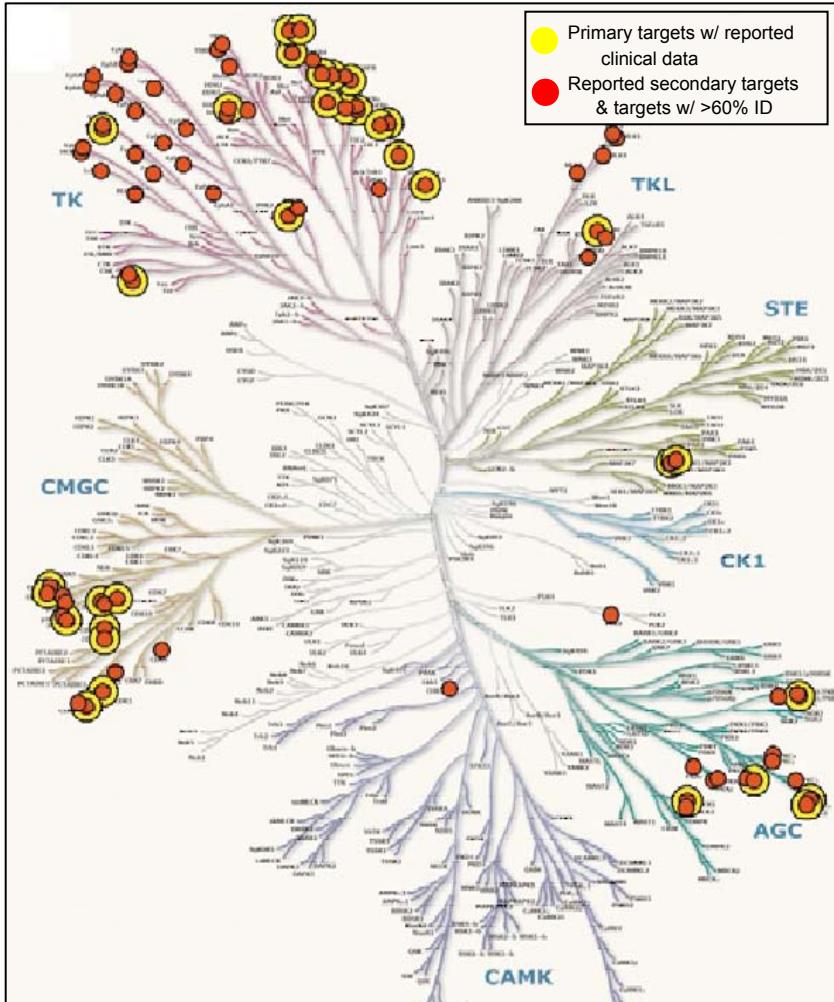


The ATP site of LIMK1 shares a high level of homology with several well-studied kinases

# Kinase SAR Knowledgebase – Hot Targets

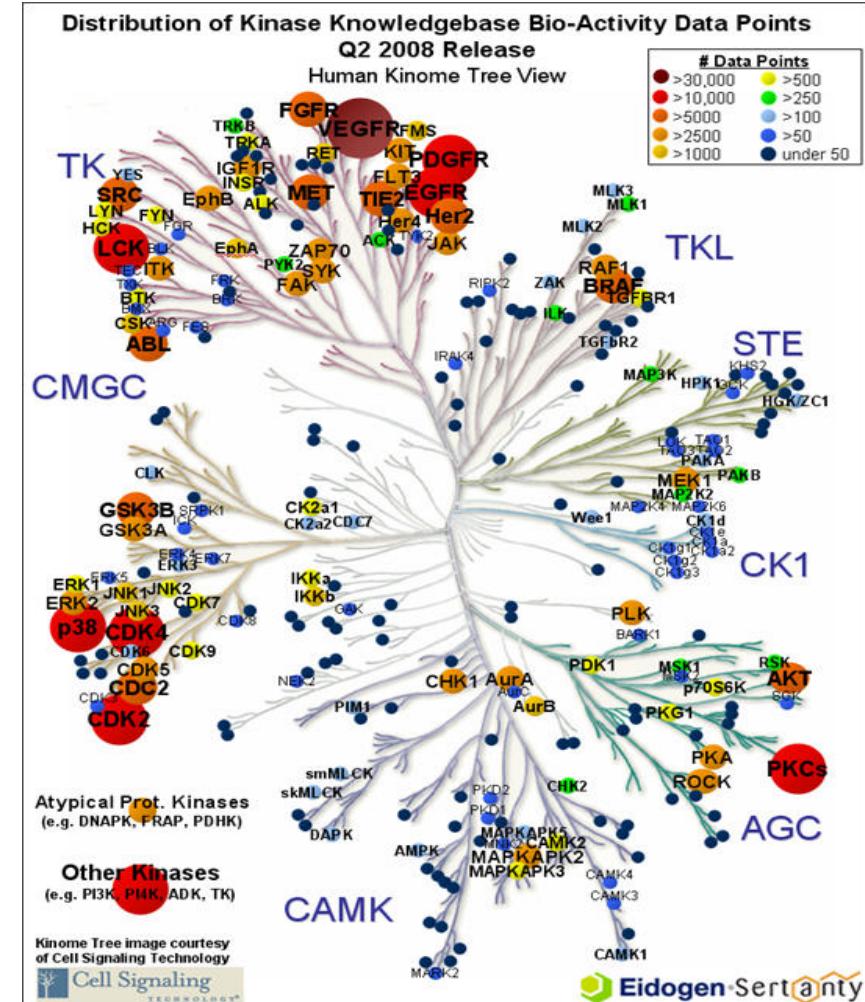
## Kinase Targets of Clinical Interest

from Vieth et al. *Drug Disc. Today* **10**, 839 (2005).



**>362,000 SAR data points curated from  
>4,270 journal articles and patents  
>130 Bayesian QSAR Models**

Eidogen-Sertanty KKB  
SAR Data Point Distribution



Eidogen Sertanty

# Kinase Knowledgebase (KKB)

Kinase inhibitor structures and SAR data mined from

▶ 1100+ journal articles / abstracts

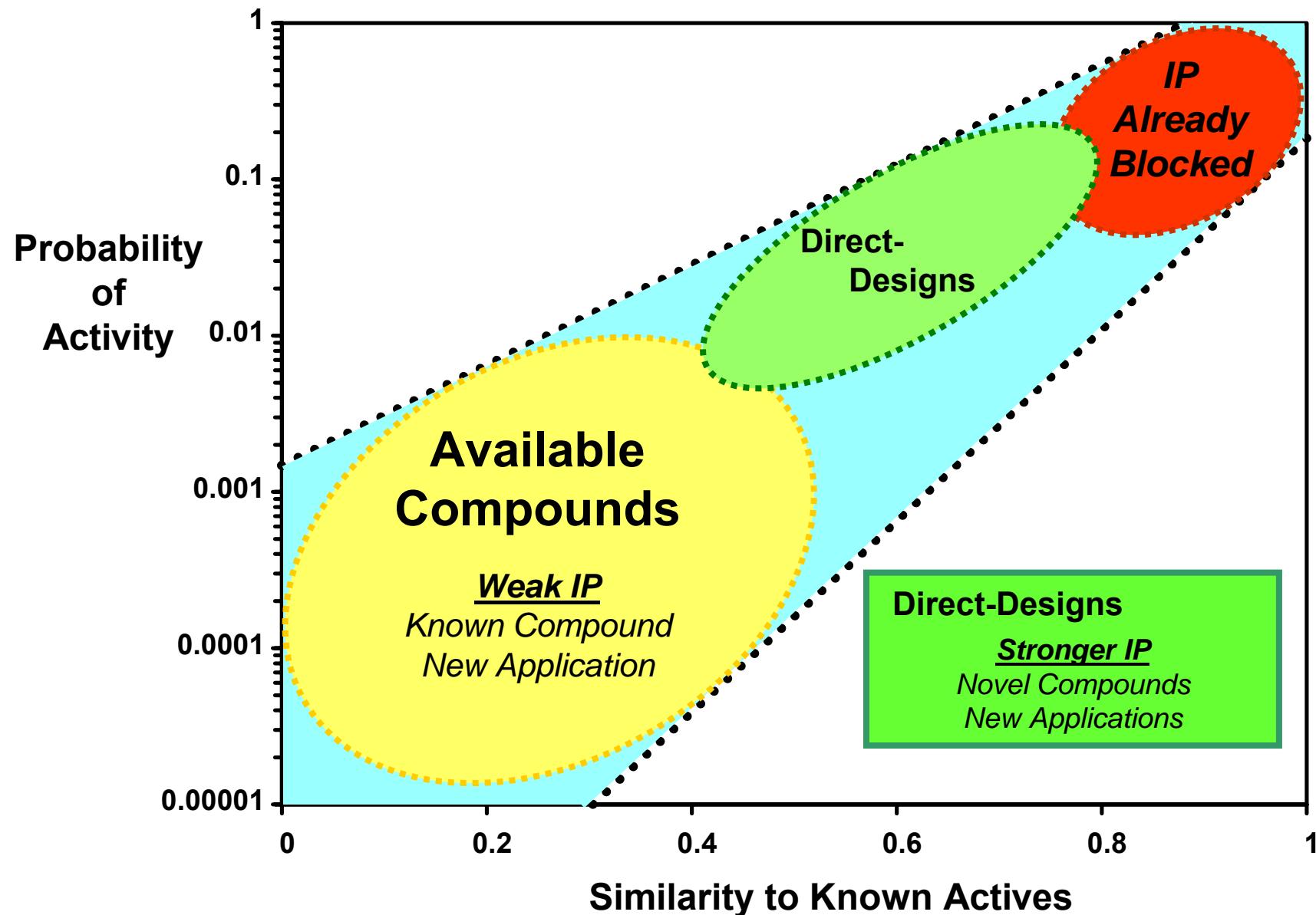
## Kinase Validation Set

Three sizable datasets freely available to the research community

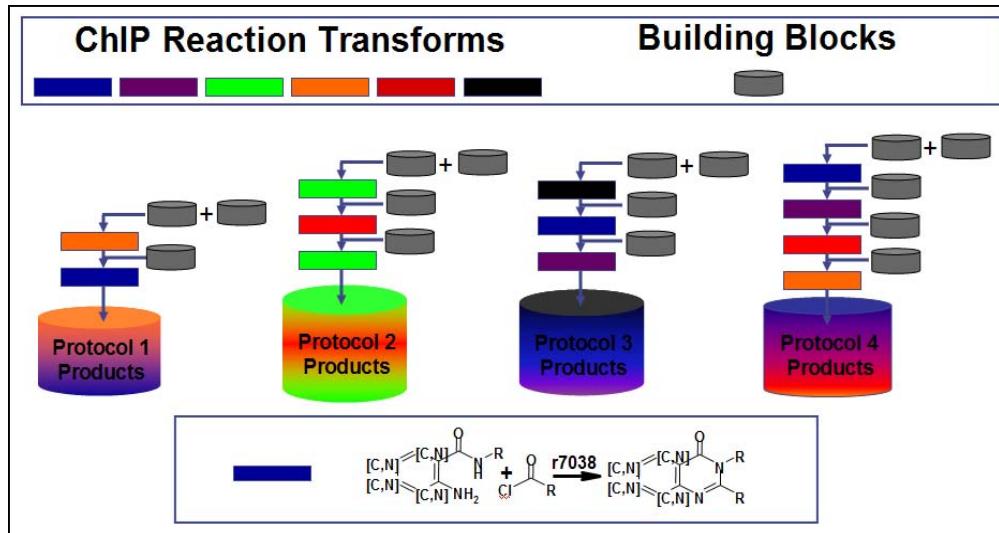
<http://www.eidogen-sertanty.com/kinasednld.php>

▶ Average ~500 unique structures added per quarter

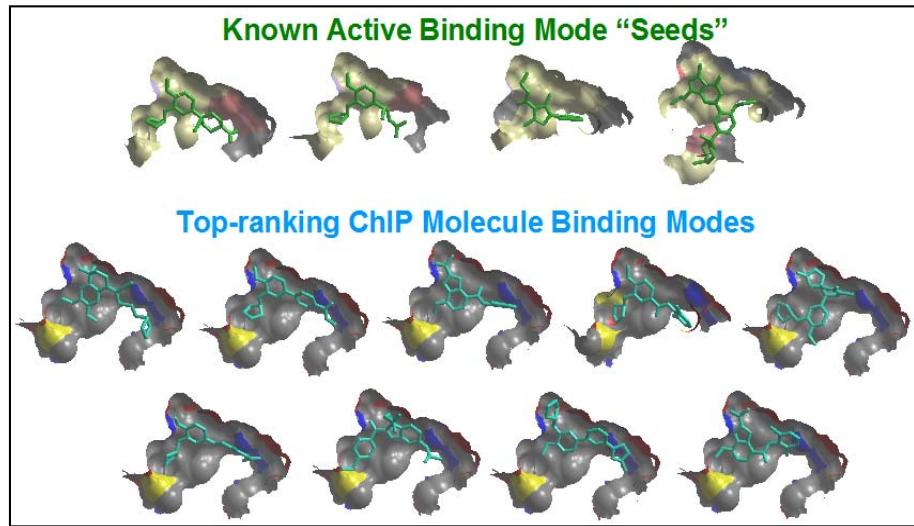
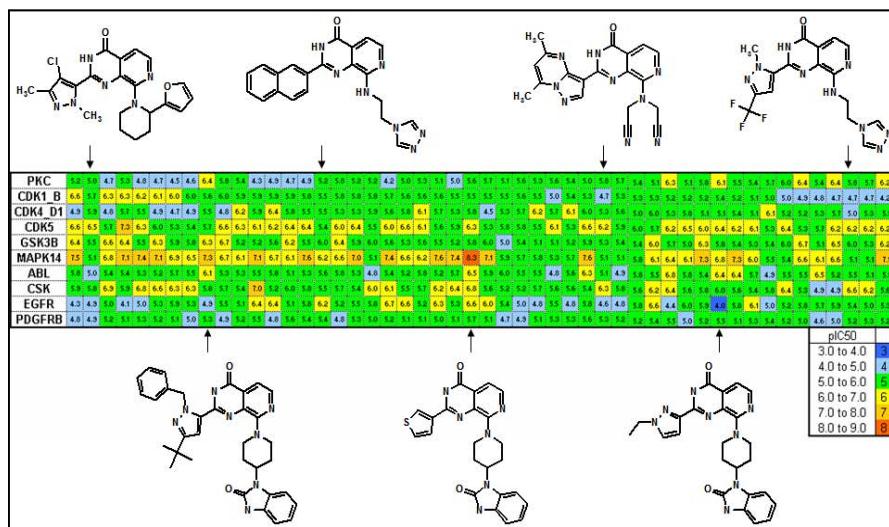
# Fast follower design - Novel active chemotypes in 5-50 molecules



# Synthetically accessible molecule design



ChIP™



Schurer et al. J. Chem. Inf. Model. 45(2), 239-248, 2005.

# **Success requires efficient “cause-effect” feedback**

## **What can be made?**

**That which is synthetically “feasible:”**

- In-house expertise
- Starting material availability
- Cost/time

## **What should be made?**

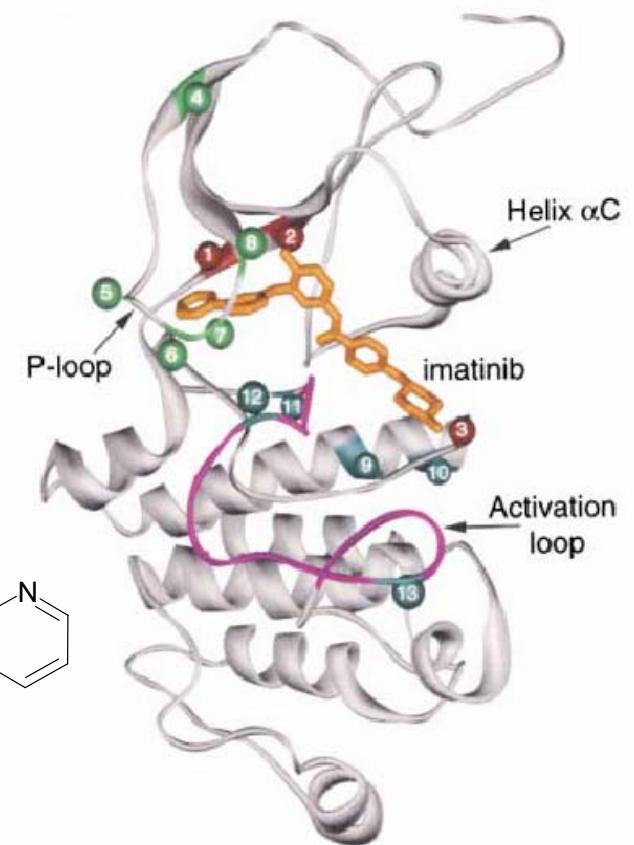
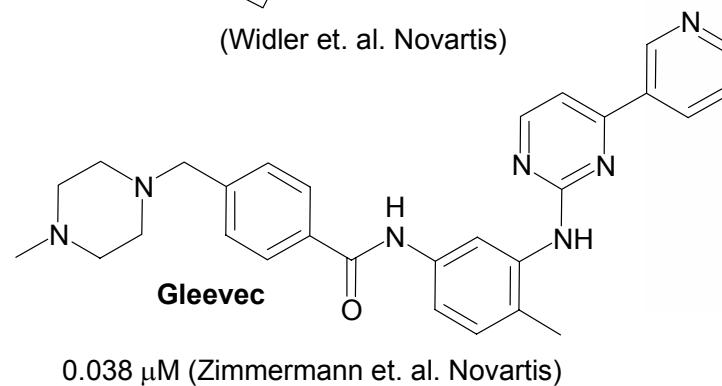
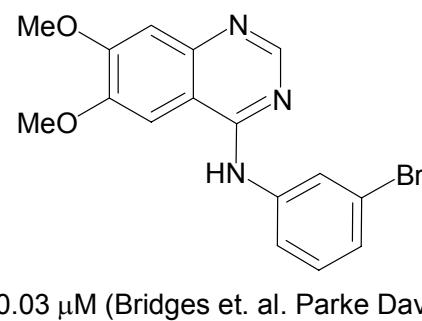
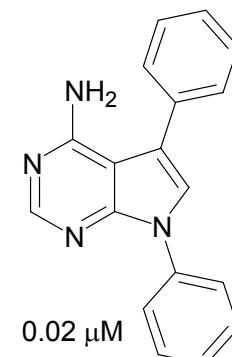
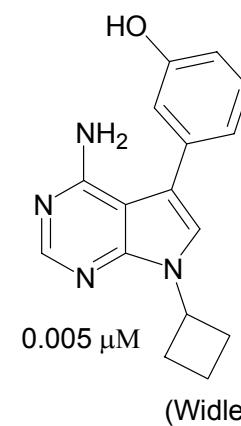
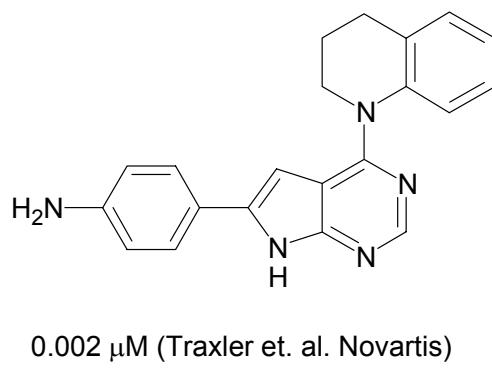
**That which is medicinally relevant, efficacious, and safe:**

- Potency
- Selectivity
- Bioavailability
- Low toxicity
- Cost effective

# Direct Design Case 1: Using SAR information

# ABL Kinase Project

Previously published ABL inhibitors



Sawyers, C. L. et. al. *Cancer Cell* 2002, 2, 117

# Data Capture – Model Development

## ◆ Capture known ABL-kinase SAR data

- 27 journal articles / patents
- 413 small molecules

## ◆ Build a pharmacophoric eScreen™ model

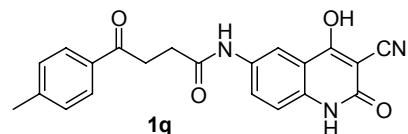
- Grouping of comparable IC50 SAR data based on assay type, binding site, assay conditions
- 3-point pharmacophore fingerprints

# Virtual Library Analysis – Synthesis

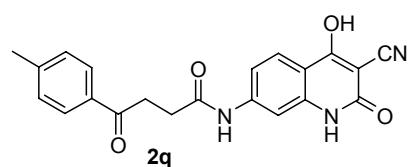
- Generation of 60,000 member virtual Library using 15,000 commercially available carboxylic acids
- Identification of best building blocks by pharmacophoric-based eScreen™ and eADME prioritization
- Synthesis of 80 compounds of this scaffold

# Assay Results

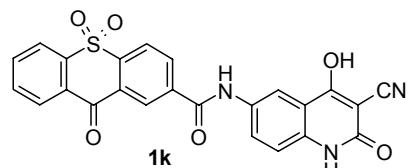
## Measured IC50 (predicted IC50)



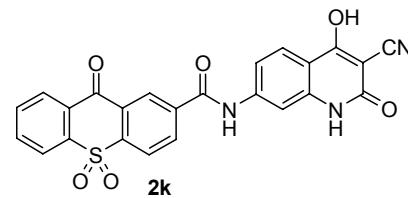
4 (9)  $\mu\text{M}$



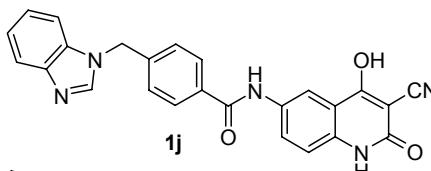
3 (4)  $\mu\text{M}$



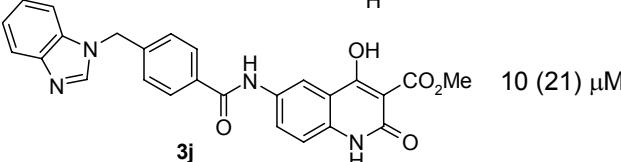
5 (7)  $\mu\text{M}$



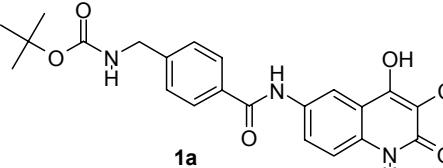
5 (5)  $\mu\text{M}$



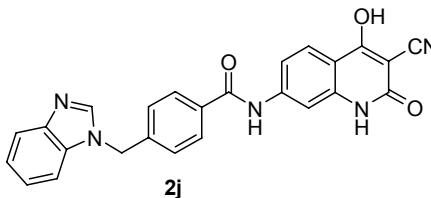
8 (8)  $\mu\text{M}$



10 (21)  $\mu\text{M}$

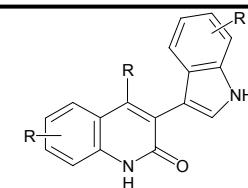


10 (9)  $\mu\text{M}$



7 (6)  $\mu\text{M}$

8 Compounds with  $\text{IC50} \leq 10 \mu\text{M}$  (initial synthesis)

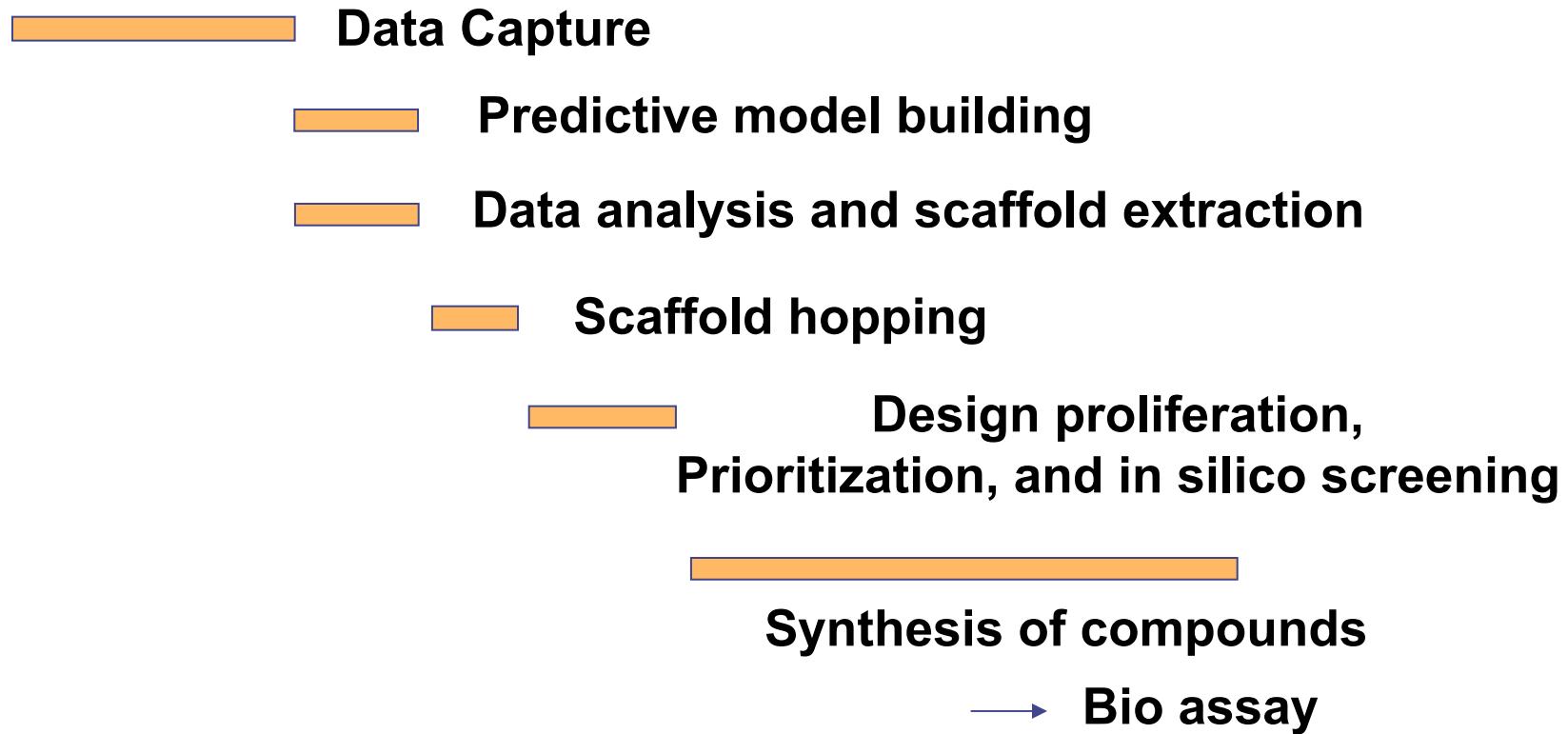


JP2001-089471, Japan Tobacco, Inc.

(claimed as PDGFR inhibitors)

# ABL Project Summary

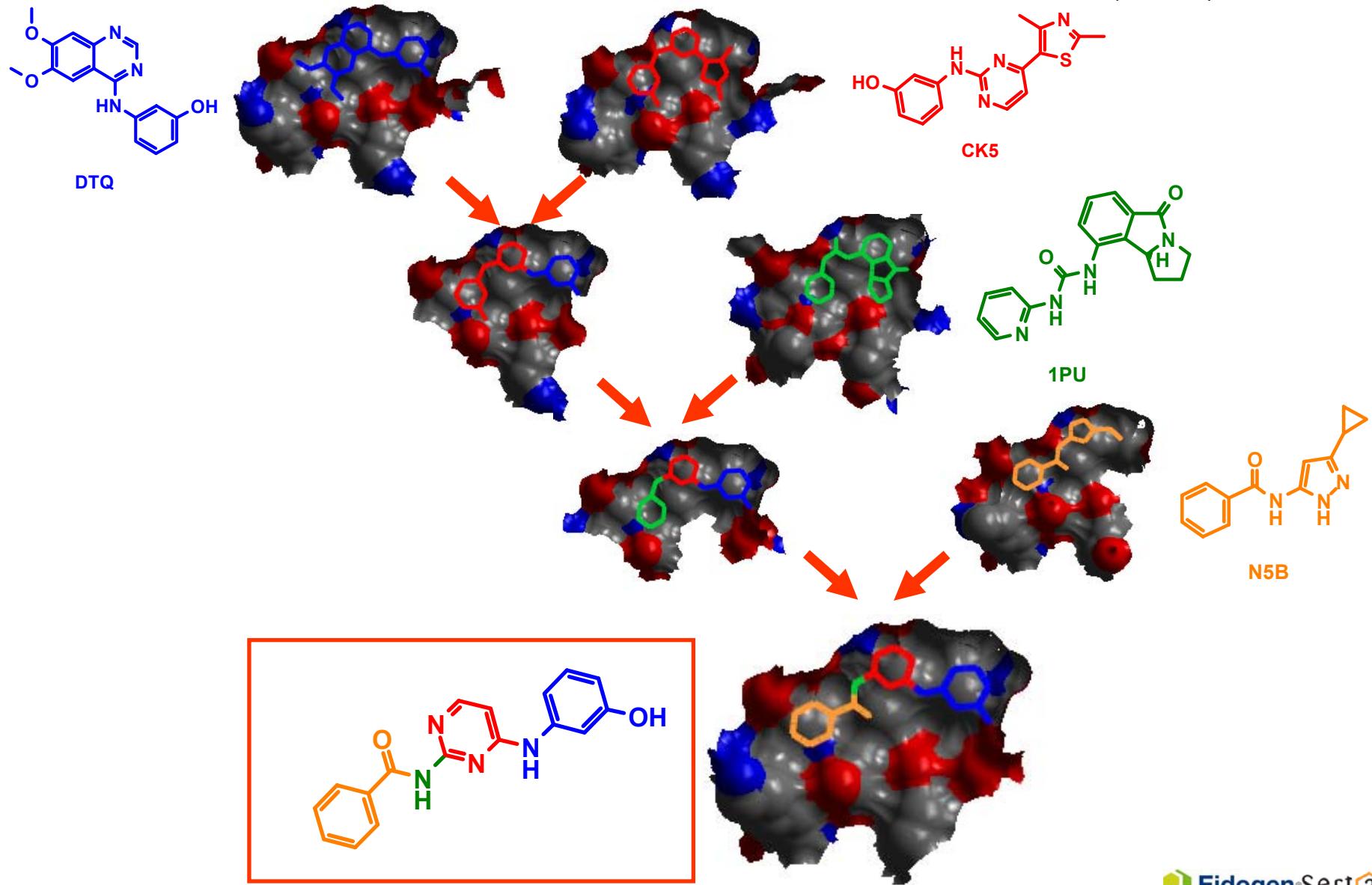
**4 months**



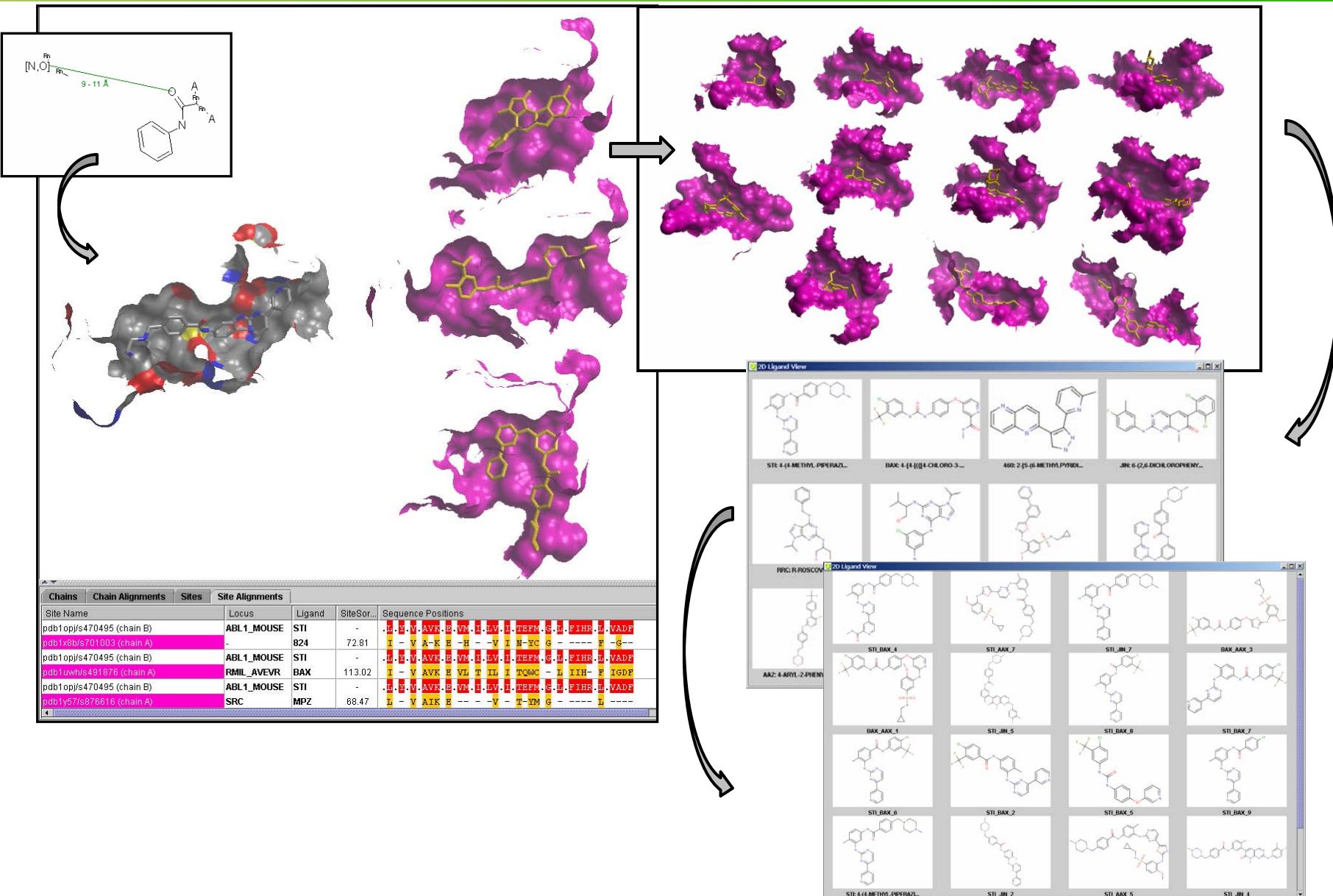
## Direct Design Case 2: Using co-complex information

# Lead Discovery: Knowledge-Based Design

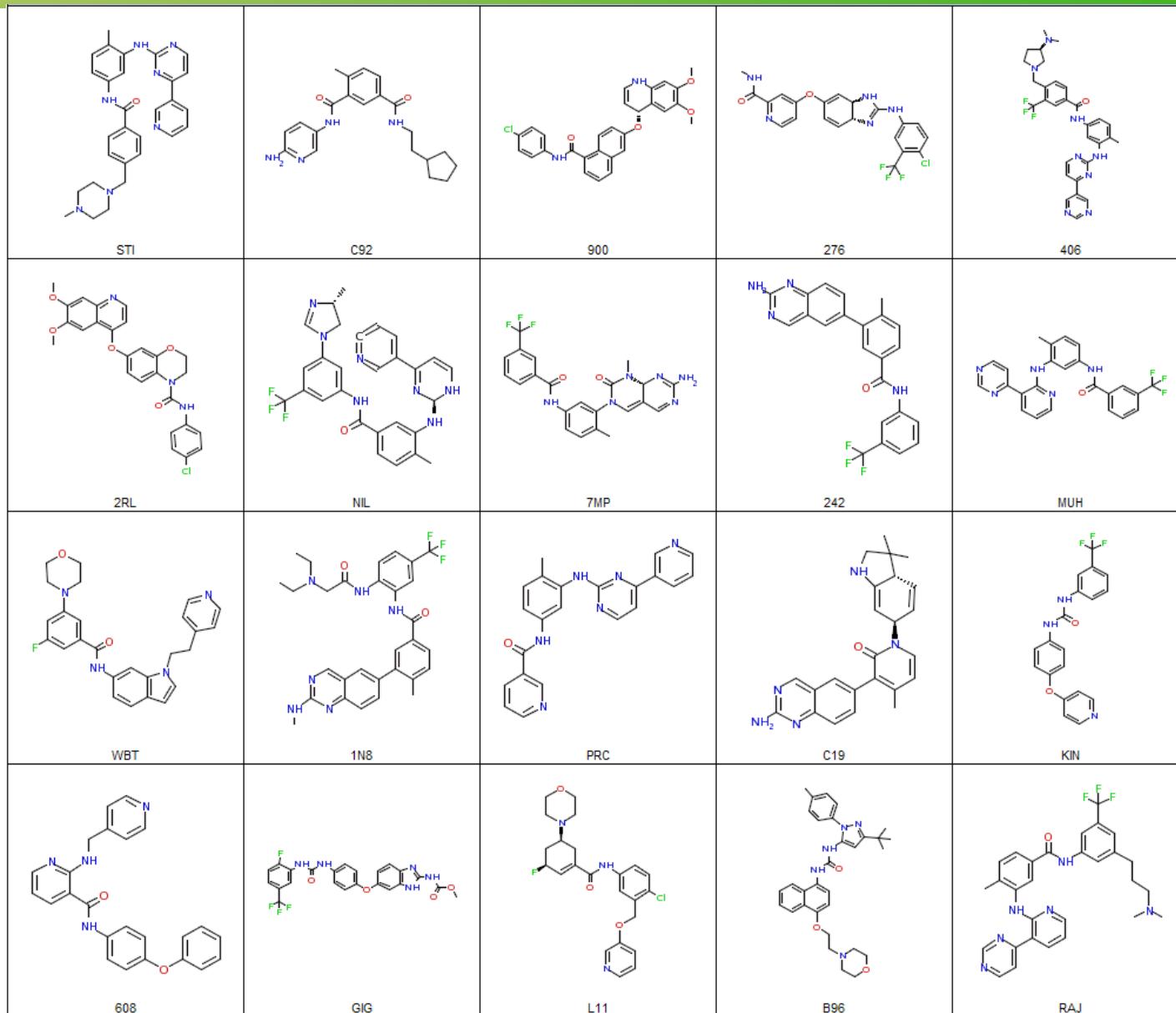
Similar to Vertex's BREED: J. Med. Chem. **47**, 2768 (2004).



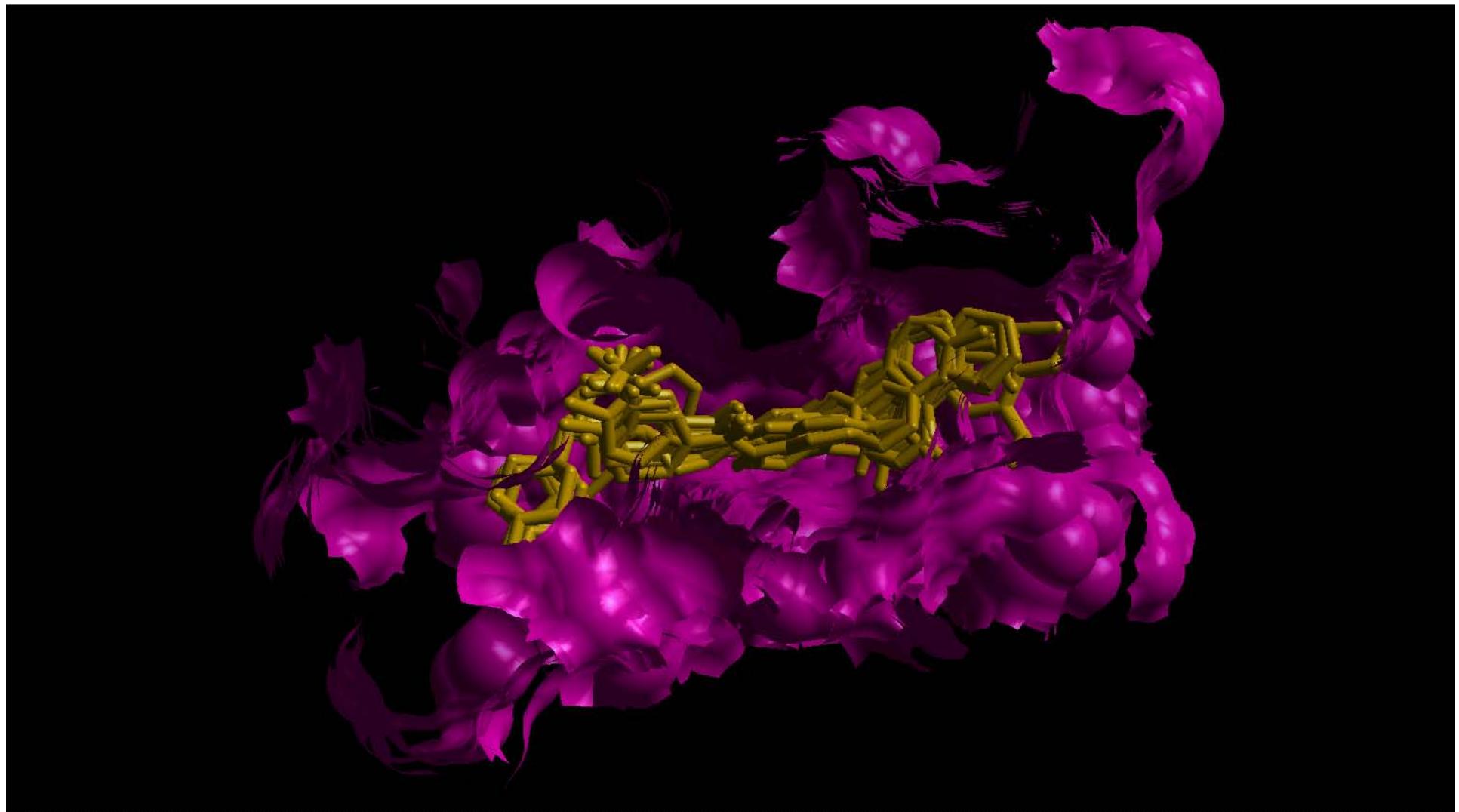
# From ligand query to sites to new ligand ideas



# Example Ligands Extracted from Similar Sites

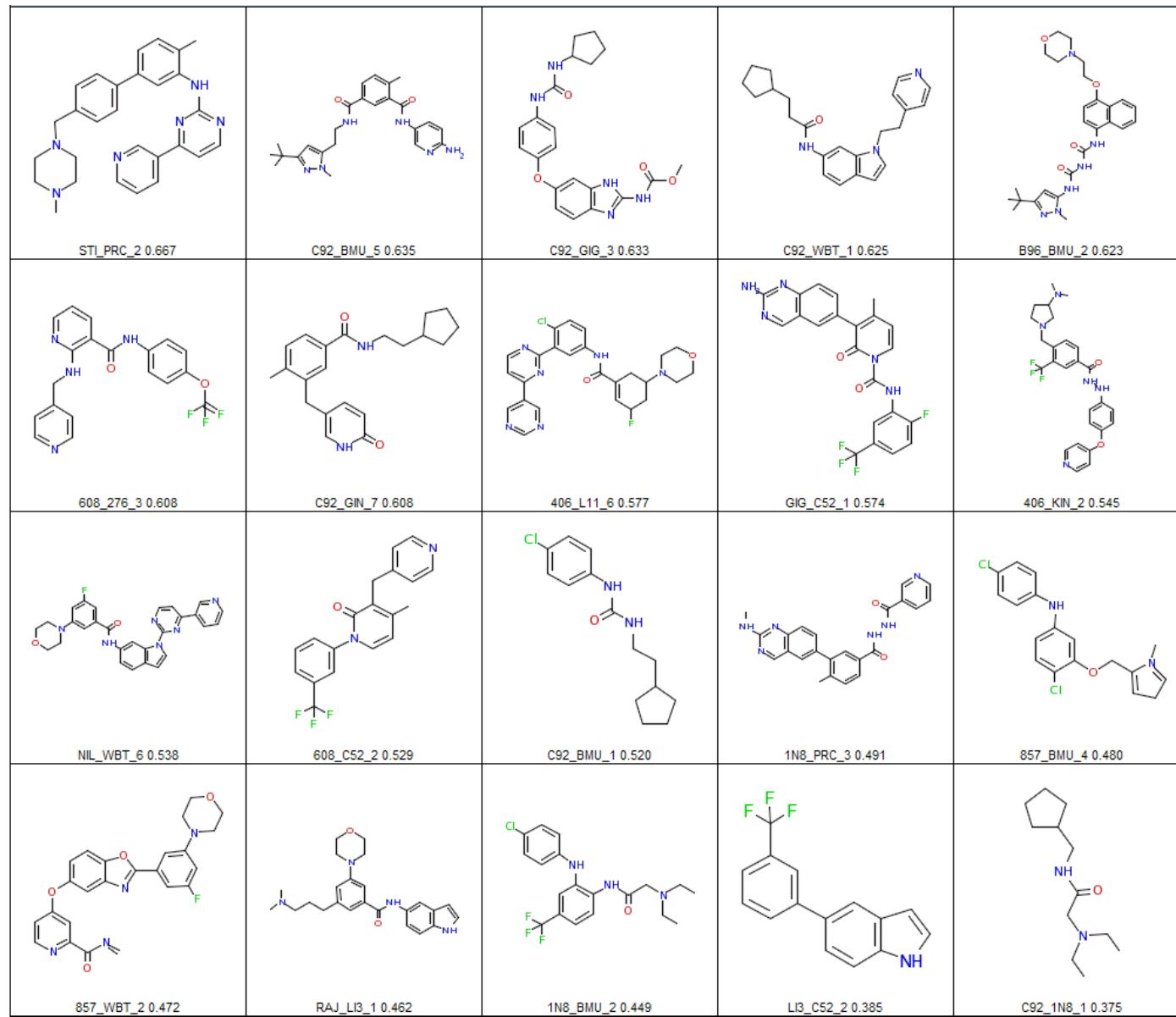


# LigandCross – Mixing Ligand Features from Aligned Sites



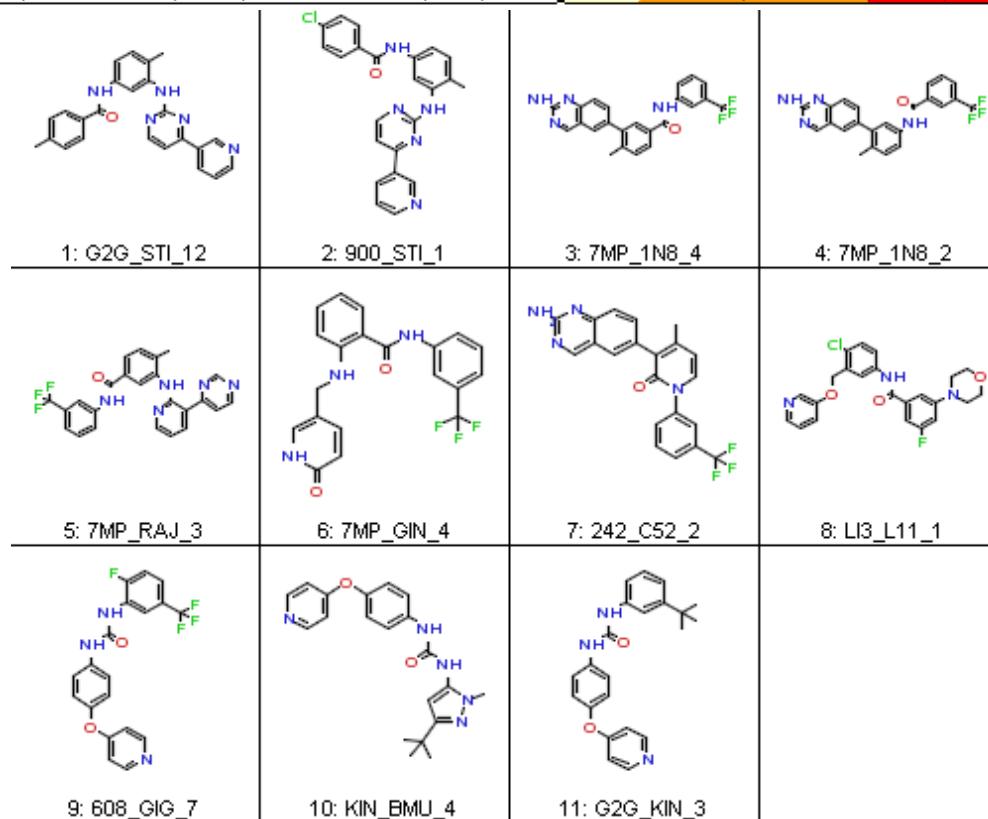
Chains	Chain Alignments	Sites	Site Alignments	
Site Name	Locus	Ligand	%Conf	Sequence Positions
pdb2pl0/s1309707 (chain A)	LCK	STI	100	.L.V.AVK.E.LM.L.LV.I.TEY.M.G.S.I.YIHR.L.IADF
pdb2ofw/s916548 (chain B)	LCK	242	100	.L.V.AVK.E.LM.L.LV.I.TEY.M.G.I.Y.H.L.IADF.I
pdb2rl5/s1396160 (chain A)	-	2RL	100	.LG.V.AVK.L.E.II.I.VV.V.TEFCKFGN.L.CIH.L.ICDF
pdb2e2b1/s1284839 (chain B)	ABL	406	100	.L.Y.V.A.K.E.VM.I.LV.I.TEFMT.G.L.FIHRD.L.VADF

# Example LigandCross Results



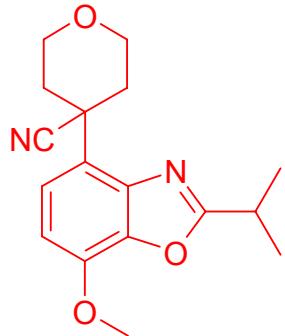
# LigandCross Ligands with Reported Biological Activity

LC-ID	Kinase Knowledgebase (pIC50)										Bayesian Model Predictions (PP)										
	ABL	PDGFR	PDGFRB	JAK3	KDR	LCK	MAPK14	TEK	KIT	RAF1	ABL	PDGFR	PDGFRB	JAK3	KDR	LCK	MAPK14	TEK	KIT	RAF1	
G2G_STI_12	6.7	8	8								0.40	0.90	0.76	0.81	0.59	0.15	0.89	0.45	0.70	0.37	
900_STI_1	6.1	8	8								0.38	0.91	0.76	0.72	0.56	0.16	0.88	0.42	0.71	0.56	
7MP_1N8_4				7.8	9	9.5		8.7			0.36	0.49	0.34	0.32	0.94	1.00	0.95	0.67	0.86	0.39	
7MP_1N8_2					6.8	8.3	9.5		9		0.37	0.46	0.31	0.44	0.92	1.00	0.92	0.69	0.84	0.45	
7MP_RAJ_3						8.4				8.4	0.35	0.73	0.50	0.49	0.92	0.81	0.86	0.94	0.74	0.37	
7MP_GIN_4						7.6					0.16	0.50	0.40	0.82	0.96	0.67	0.70	0.41	0.76	0.51	
242_C52_2										7.9	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.74	0.80	0.66	0.74	0.31	1.00	0.43	
LI3_L11_1										7.2	0.31	0.73	0.55	0.84	0.74	0.69	0.62	0.36	0.76	0.85	
608_GIG_7											6.1	0.28	0.61	0.57	0.69	0.93	0.50	0.60	0.68	0.85	0.50
KIN_BMU_4											6.1	0.31	0.43	0.45	0.78	0.76	0.57	0.77	0.33	0.81	0.25
G2G_KIN_3											6.1	0.25	0.51	0.52	0.75	0.89	0.59	0.64	0.43	0.84	0.43

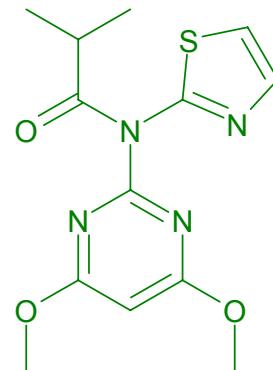
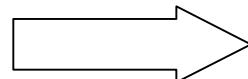


## Direct Design Case 3: Using Active Molecule(s)

# ChIP-ing Towards Me-Too's

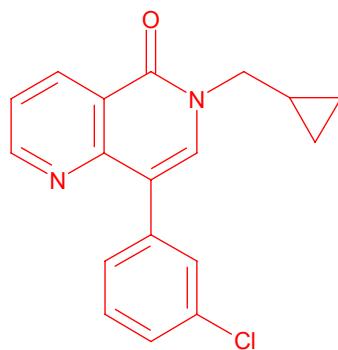


ChIP'd Me2

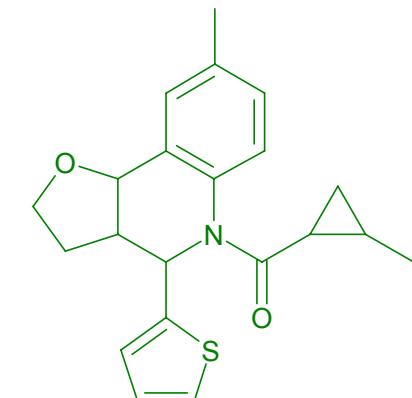
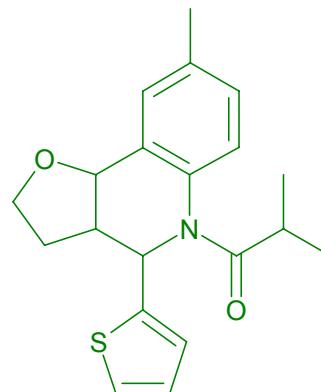
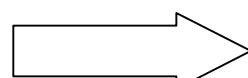


PharmSim: 0.93  
MDLSim: 33.1/100.0

## Known PDE-IV Inhibitors



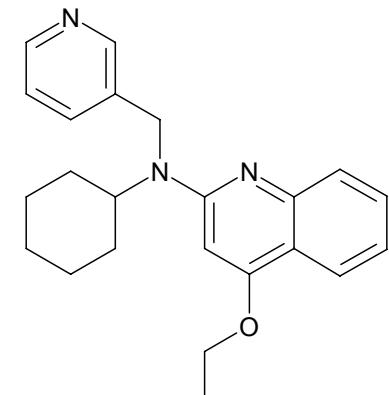
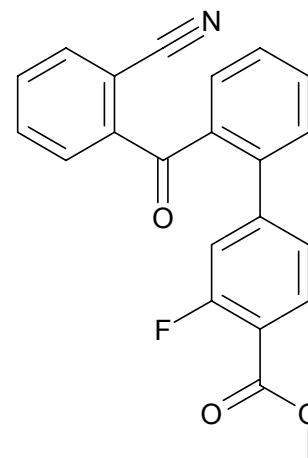
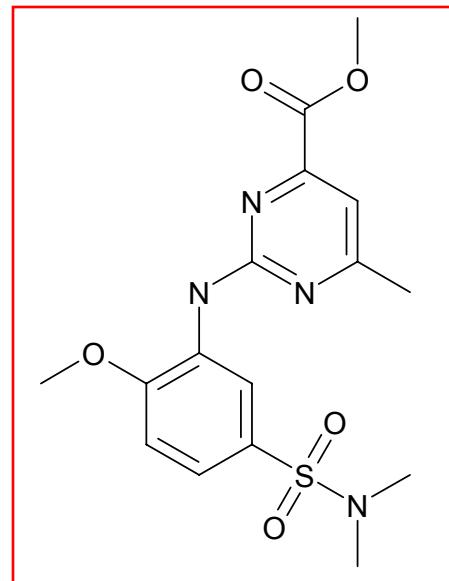
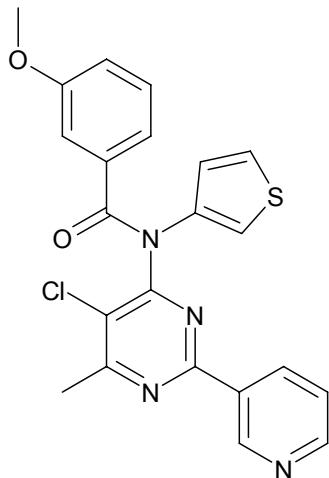
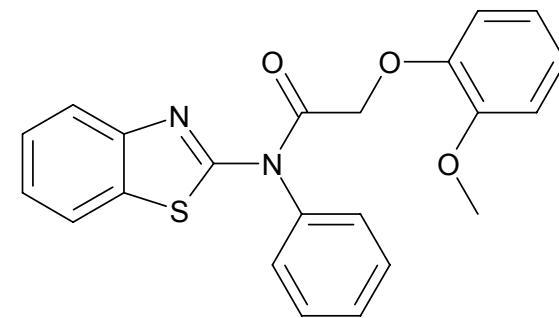
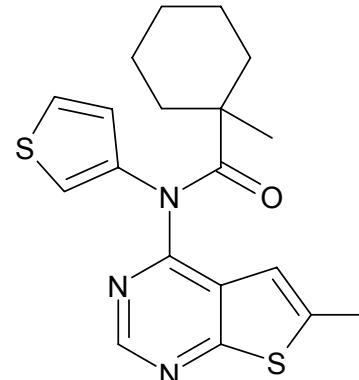
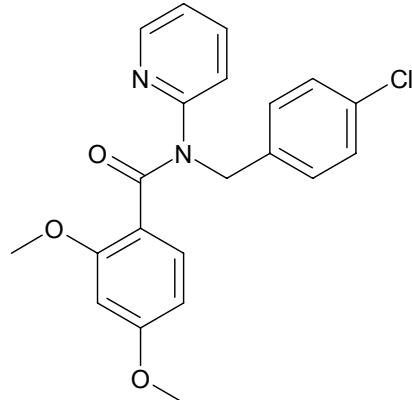
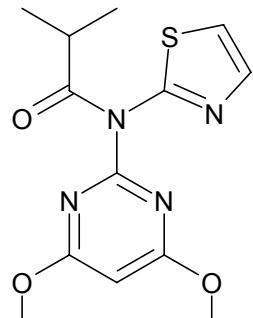
ChIP'd Me2



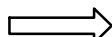
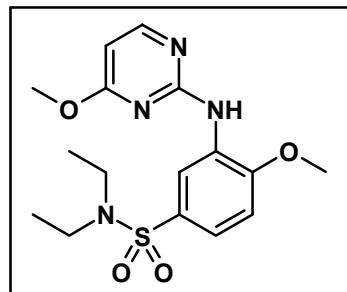
PharmSim: 0.92  
MDLSim 44.4/100.0

PharmSim: 0.92  
MDLSim 50.6/100.0

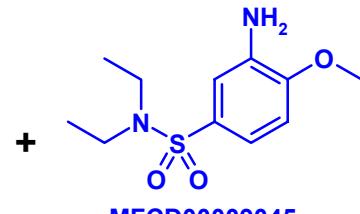
# Other ChIP Generated PDE-IV “Me-Too’s”



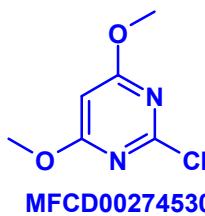
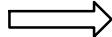
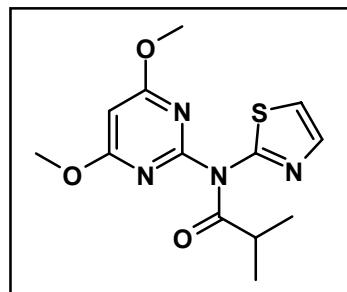
# Example ChIP Generated Synthetic Road-Maps



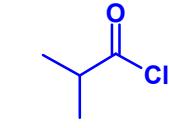
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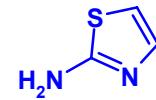
MFCD00009045



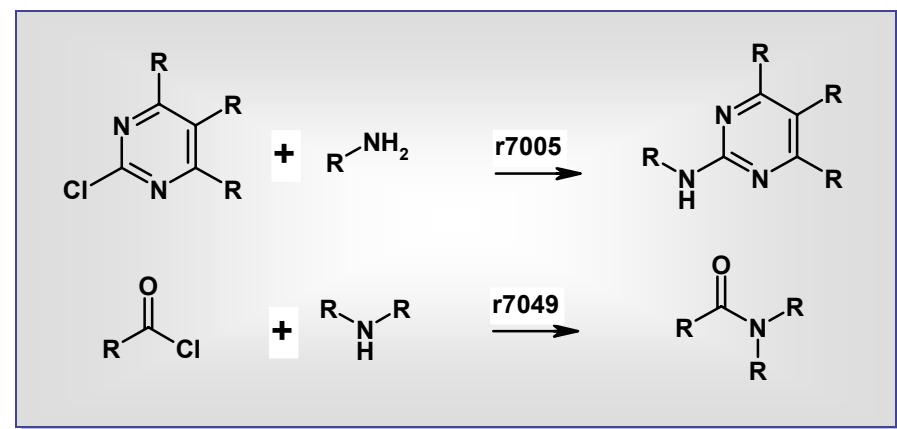
MFCD00274530



MFCD00000717



MFCD00005325



# Conclusions

- Significant receptor-site similarities exist within and across target families
- The structurally resolved and modelable proteome is a very rich source for new matter ideas
- Biologically active molecules can be used to generate other very novel, bioactive molecules

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ATP program: ‘Chemical Intelligence Platform for Rapid Discovery of DrugLeads’

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