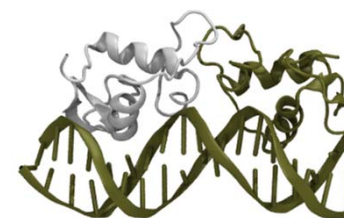


A Cheminformatics Story Behind \$141,000,000 Molecule

Dr. Artem Cherkasov, PhD, DSc



conflicts to disclose:

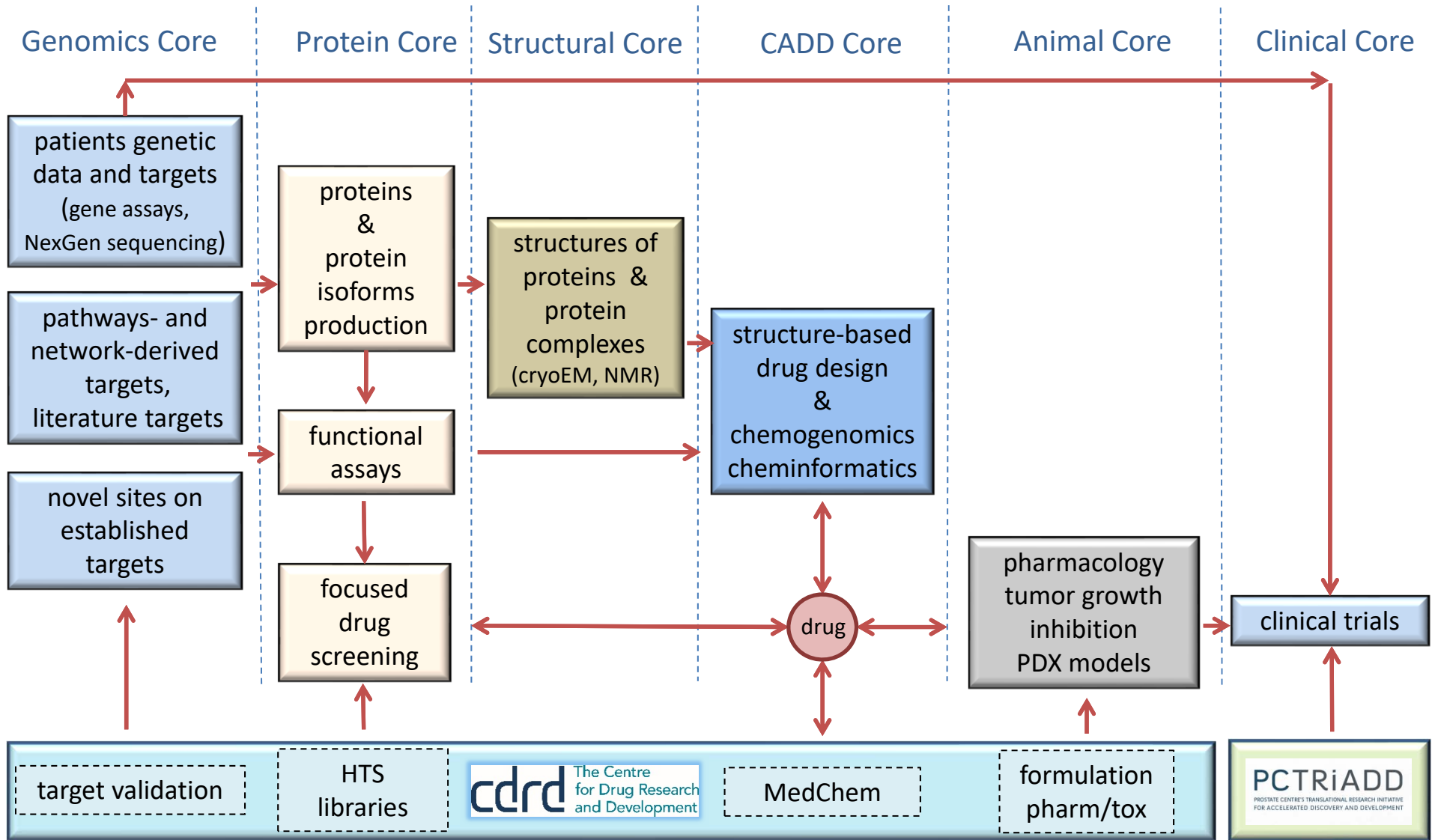
La Hoffman-Roche licensee

LeadGen Ltd consultant

ANDRONEX founder and shareholder

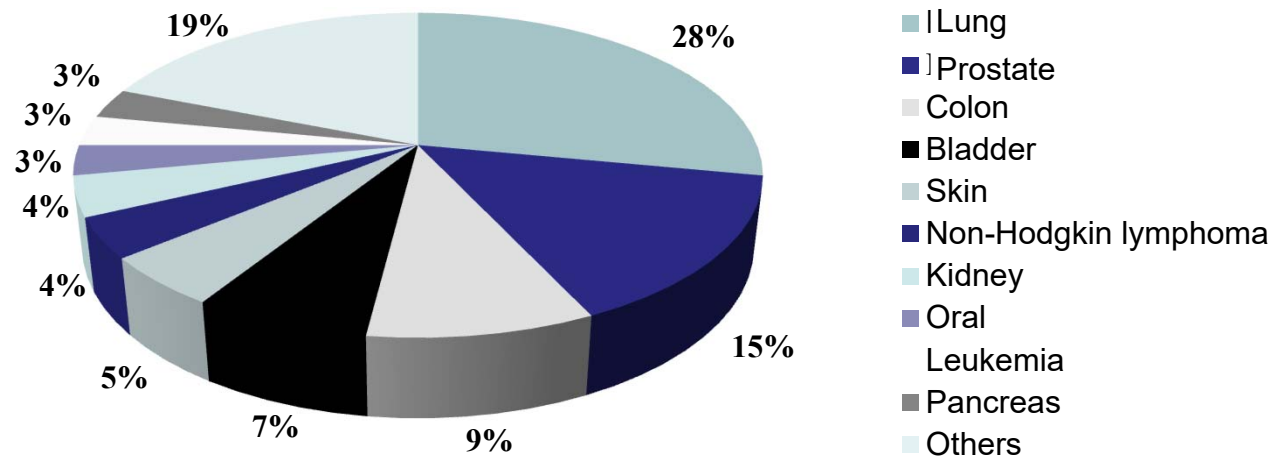
World Leader in Prostate Cancer Research



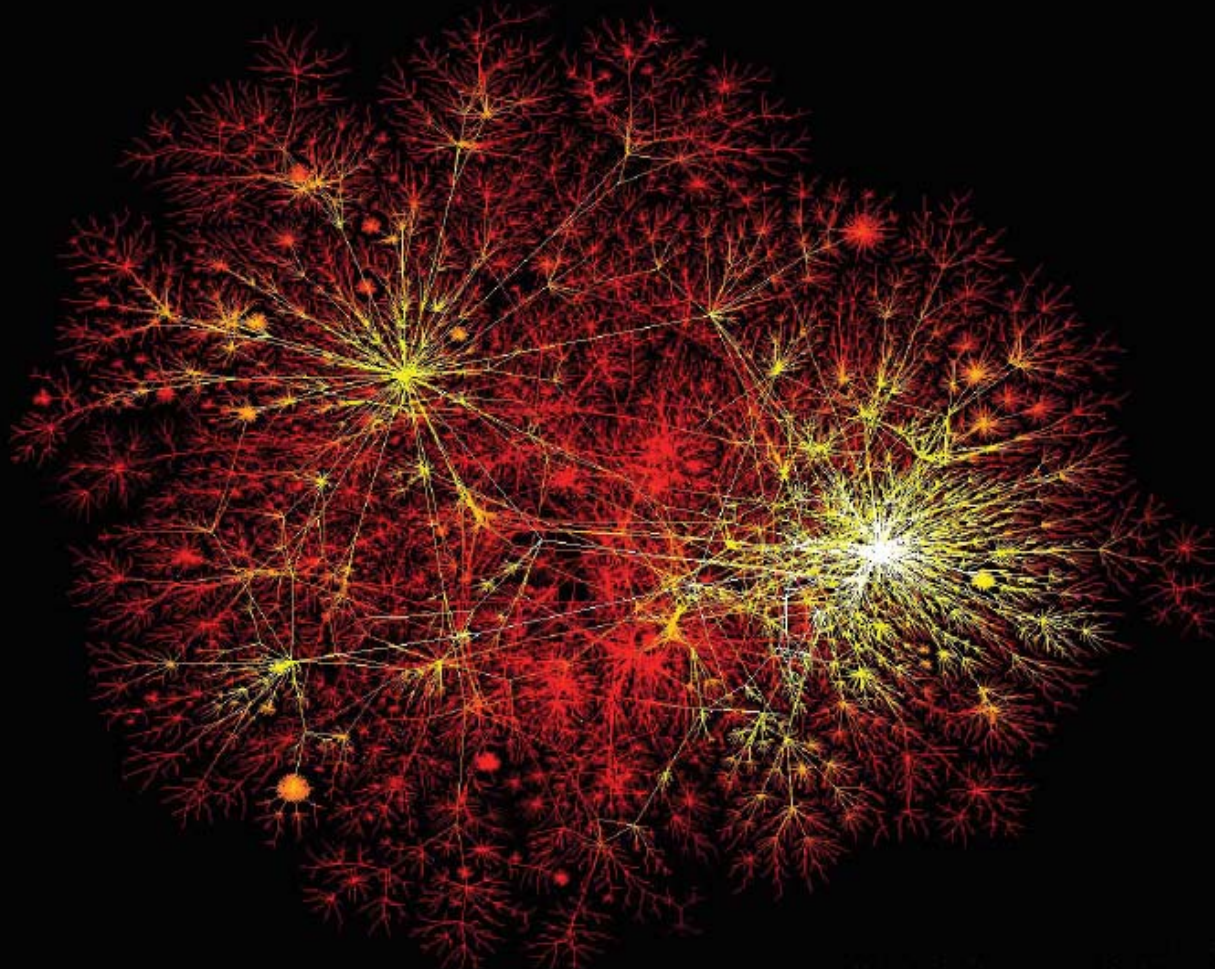


Prostate Cancer

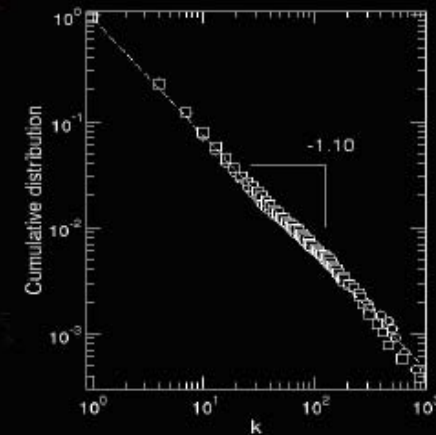
- Estimated new cancer cases in males in 2010



Complex networks are **scale-free**



$$P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma} \phi(k/\xi)$$



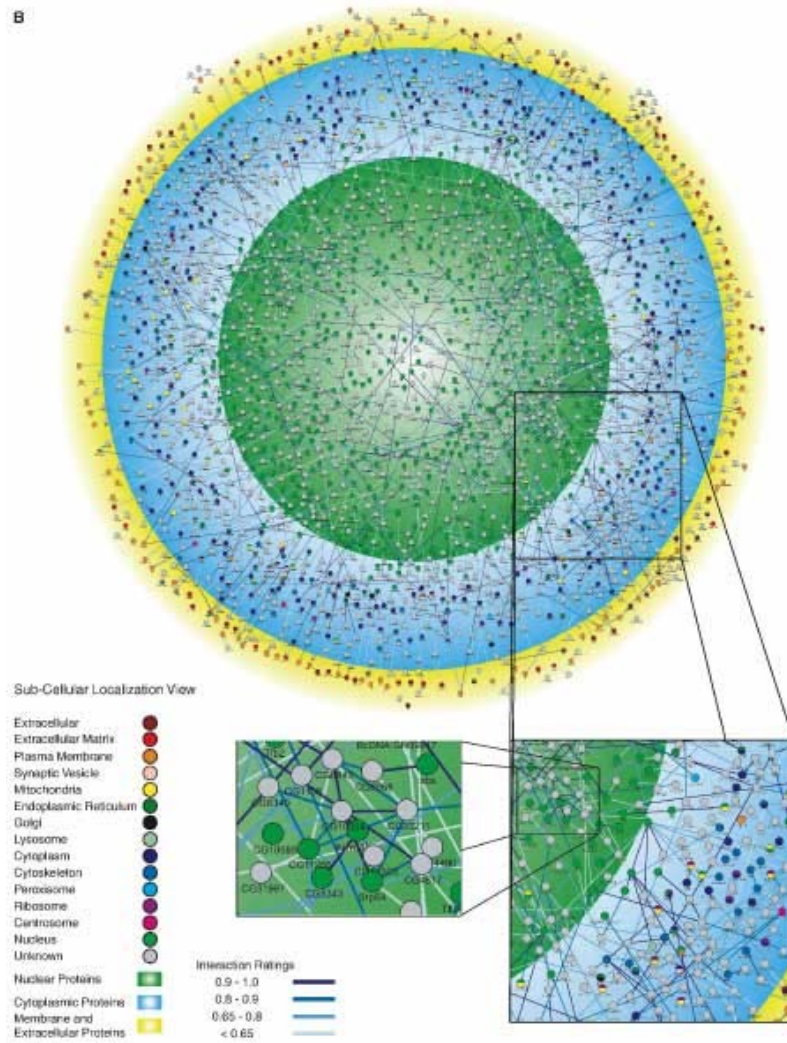
VANCOUVER
PROSTATE CENTRE
A UBC & VGH Centre of Excellence



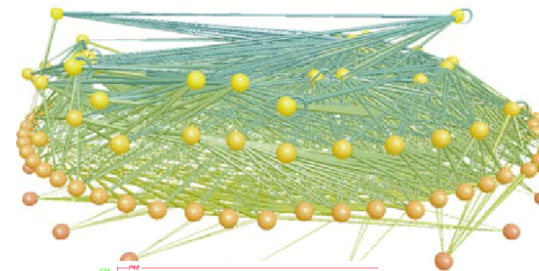
a place of mind
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Protein interaction networks are also scale-free

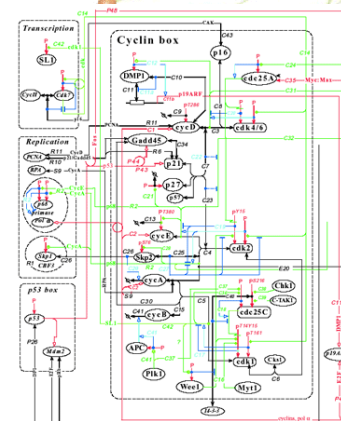
B



The web of human sexual contacts (Liljeros et al., Nature, 411 (2001))

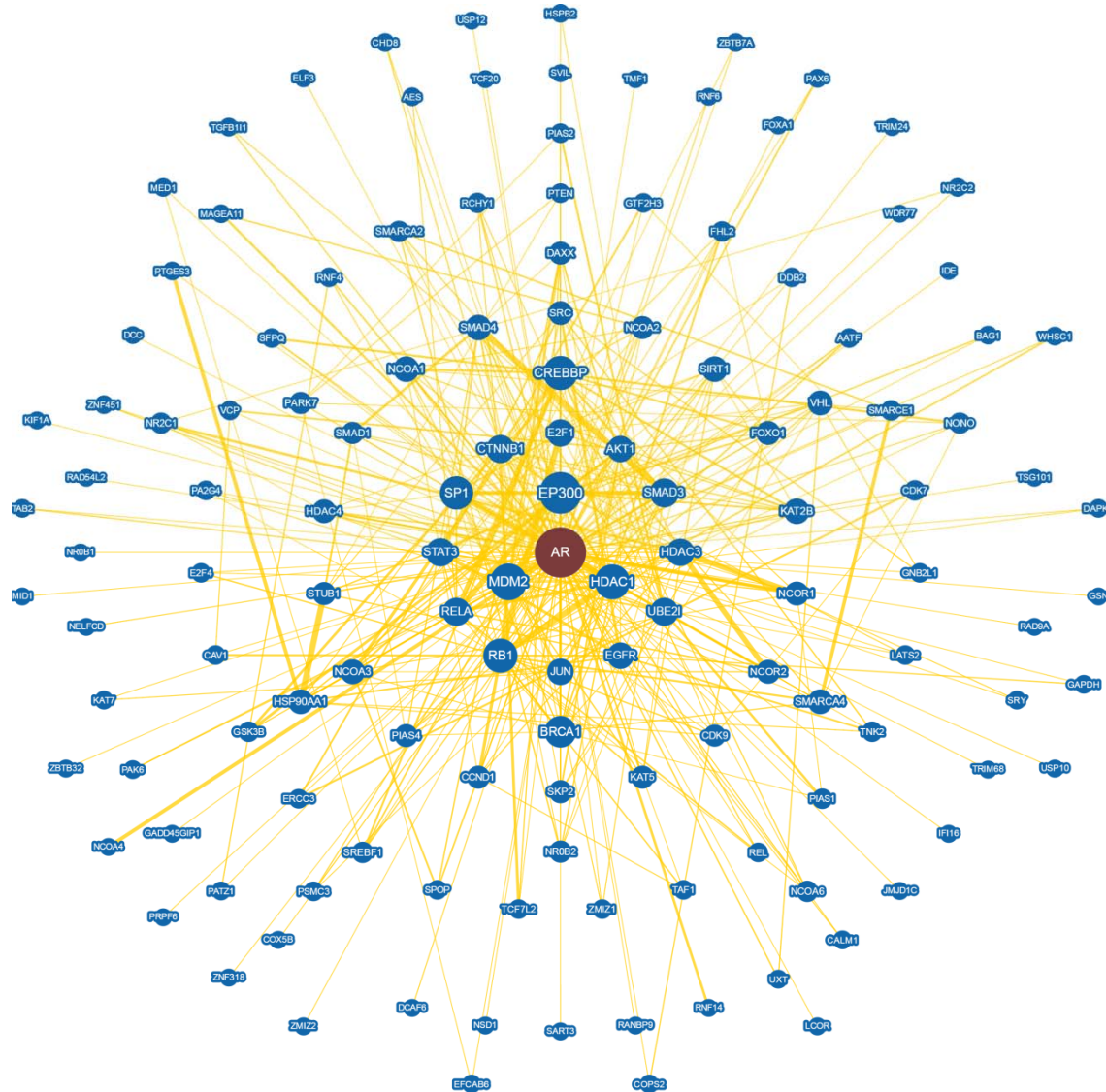


The food network

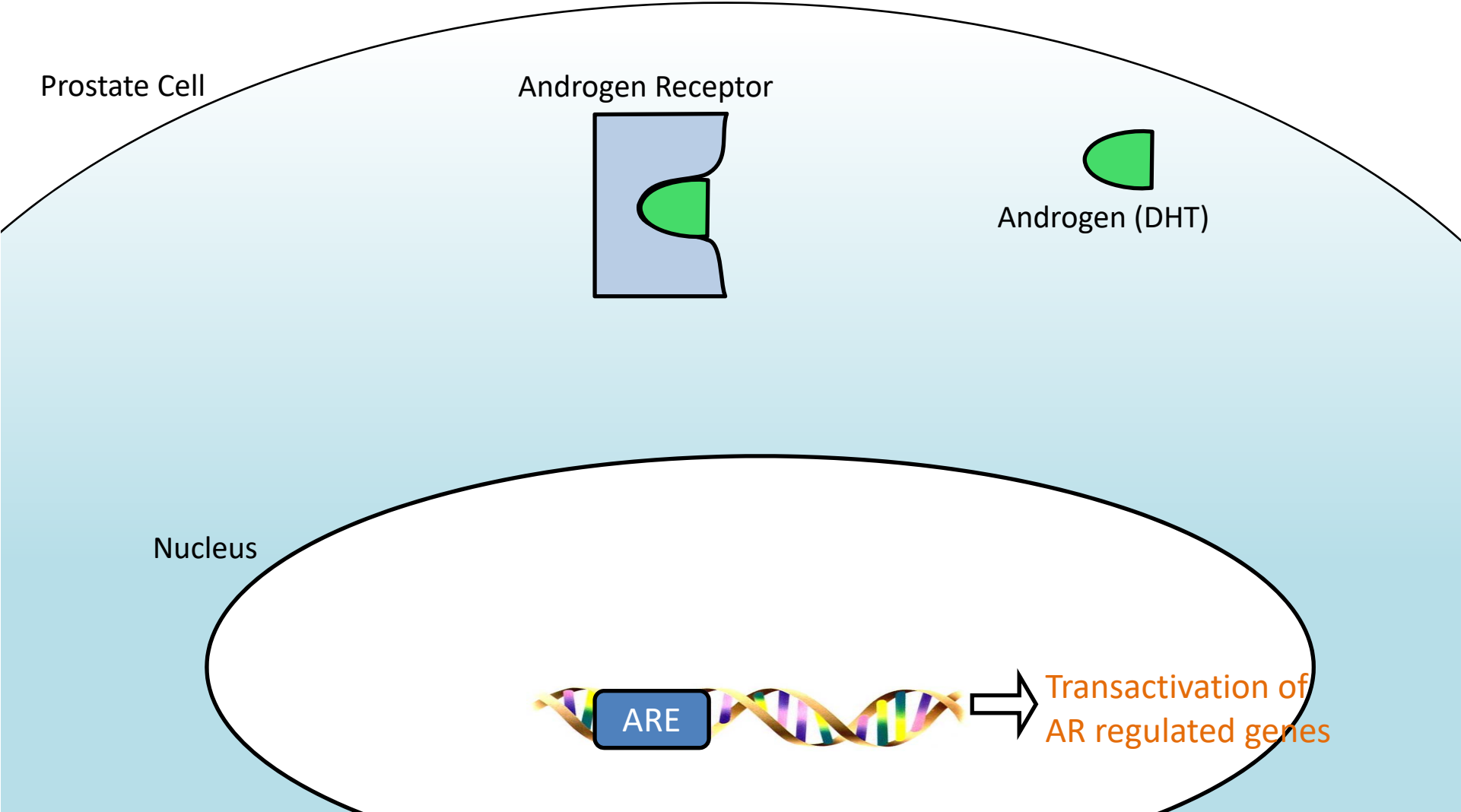


Neurons connections

AR is a Major Protein-Protein Interactions Hub



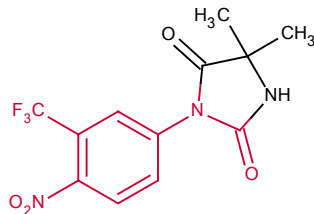
AR Mechanism of Action



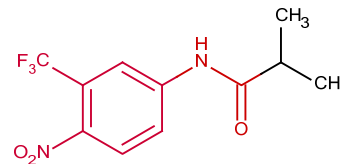
Androgen Receptor Inhibitors as Prostate Cancer Drugs

- AR inhibitors are used as androgen deprivation therapy
- They all exhibit similar mode of action (target DHT site)
- They share similar chemical scaffold

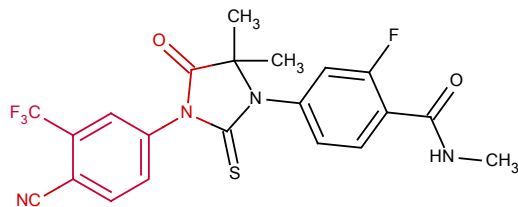
Nilutamide



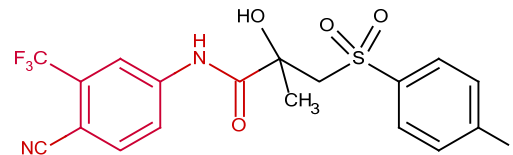
Flutamide



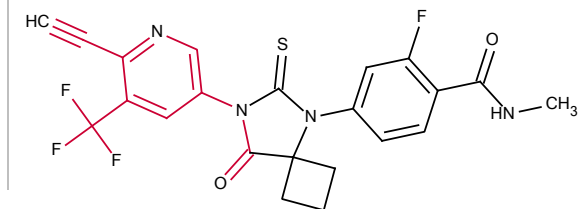
Enzalutamide



Bicalutamide



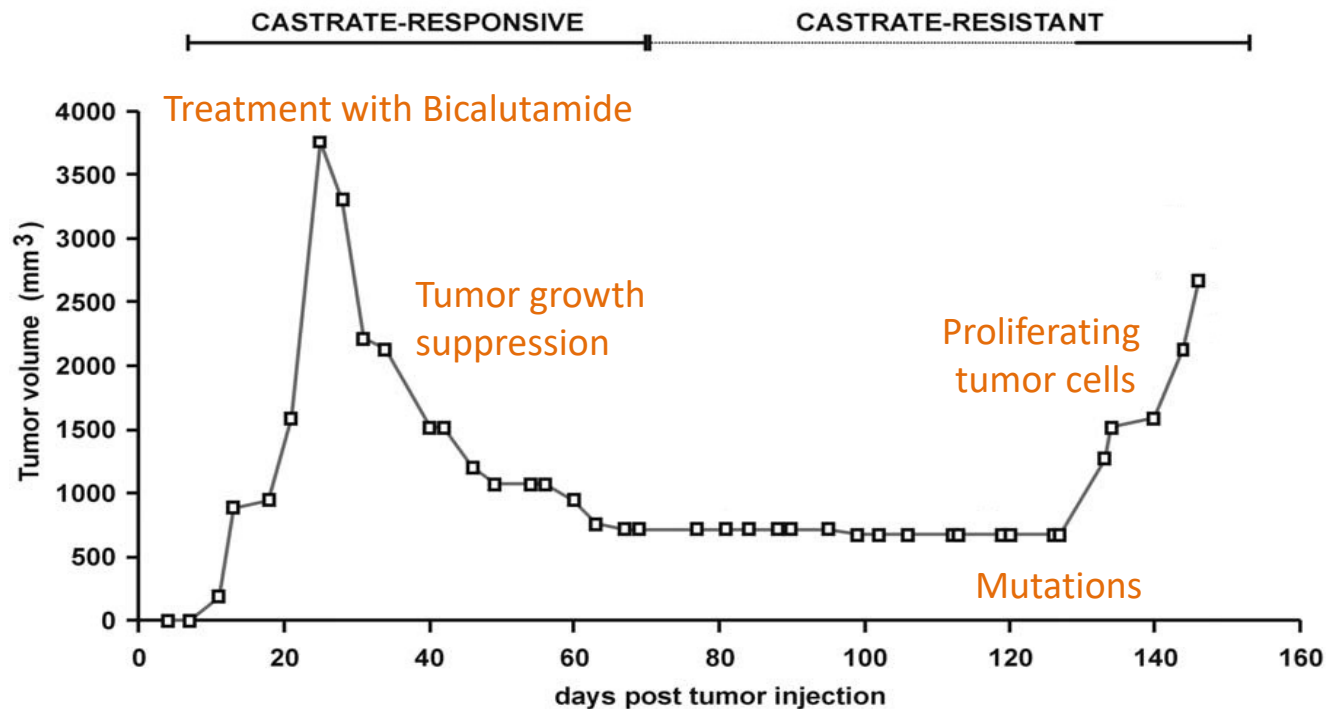
ARN-509



Factors that Causes Resistance to Anti-AR Drugs

Mutations in the DHT site hampers the efficacy of known anti-androgens

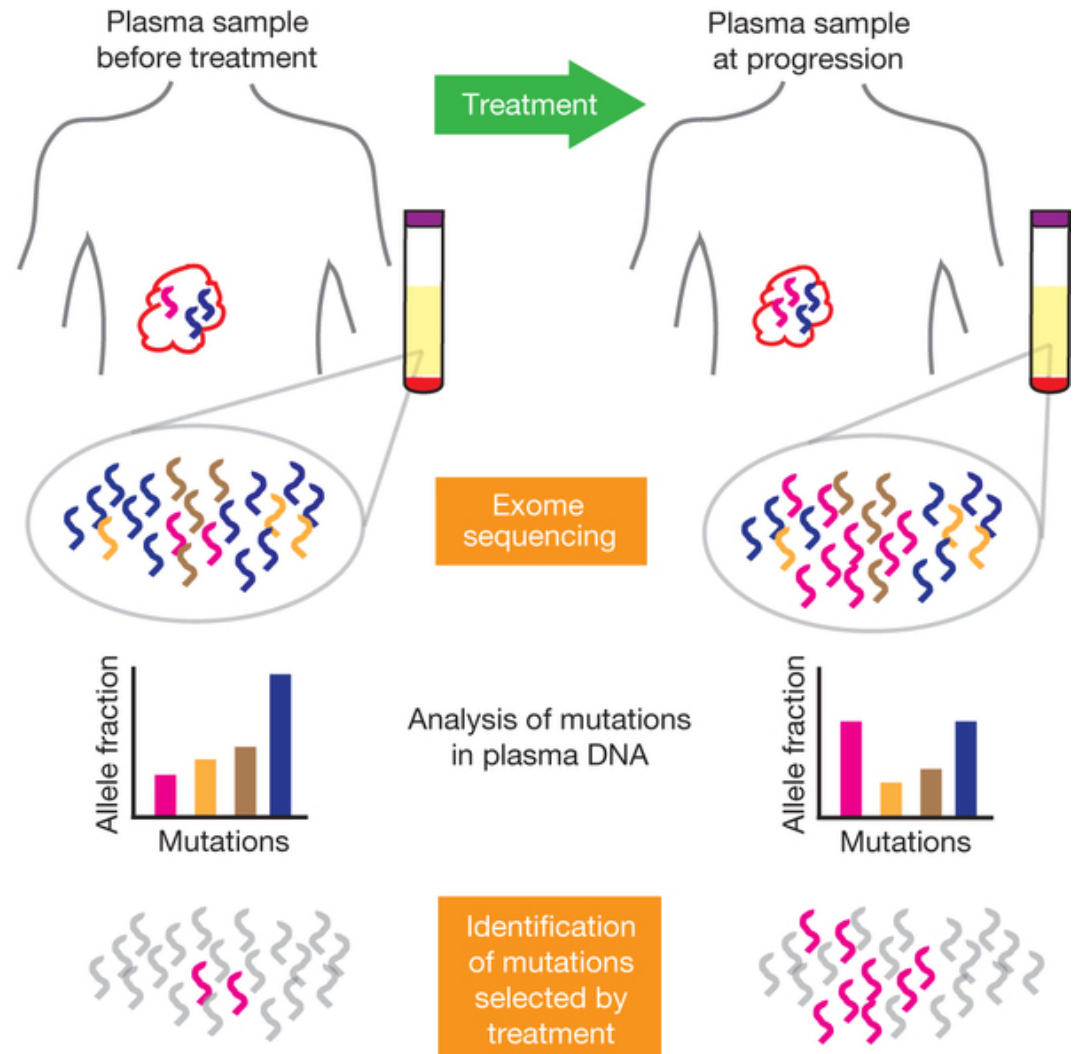
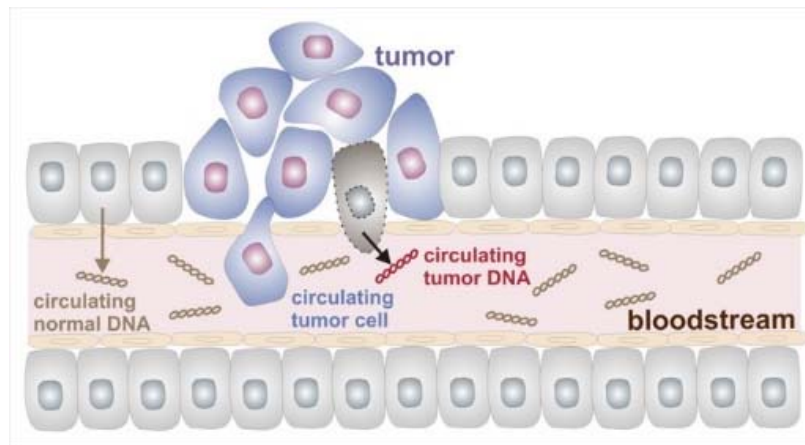
- **W741C** : Bicalutamide
- **T877A** : Flutamide
- **F876L** : Enzalutamide



Lesson 1

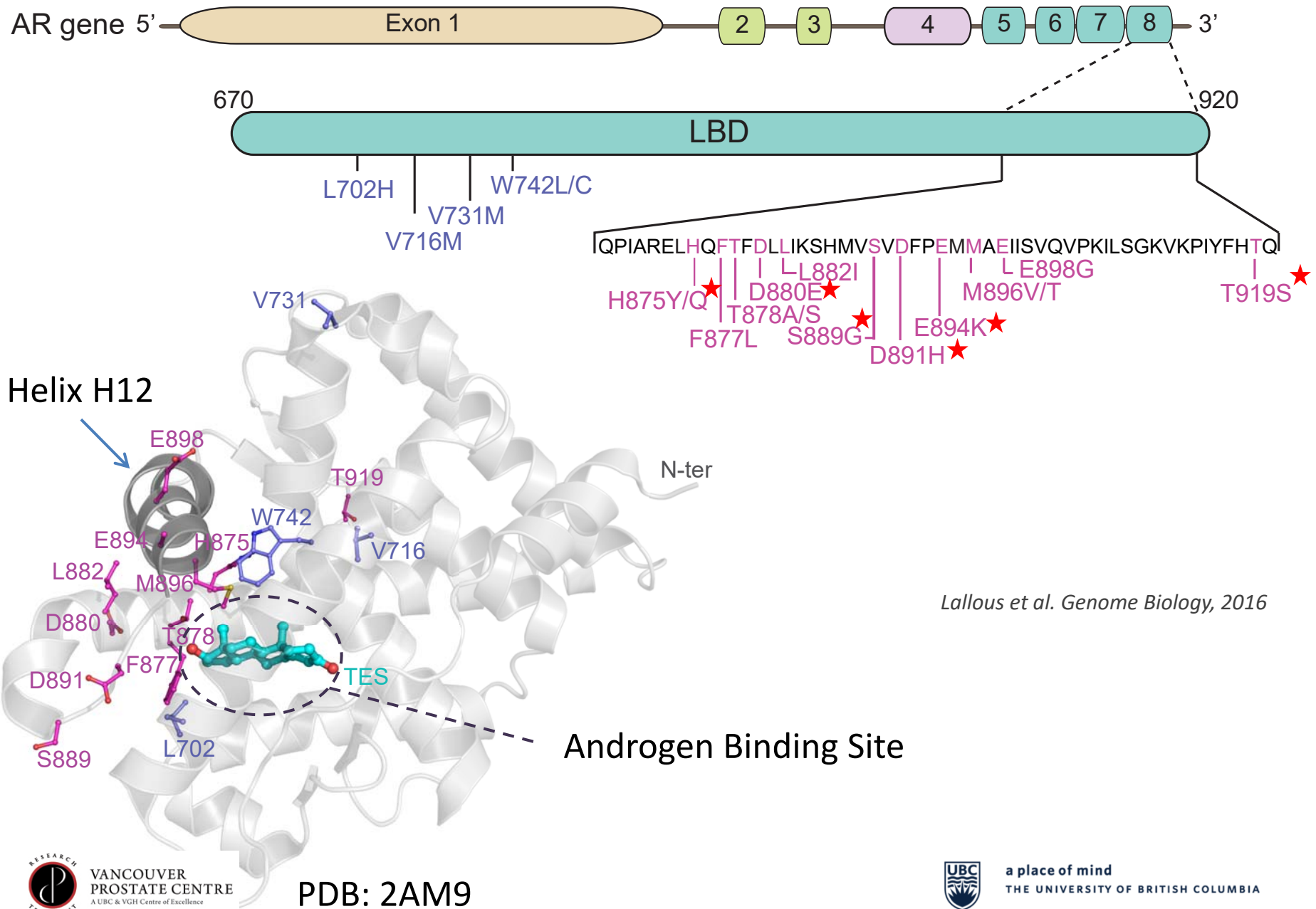
Know your target

Circulating Cell Free DNA



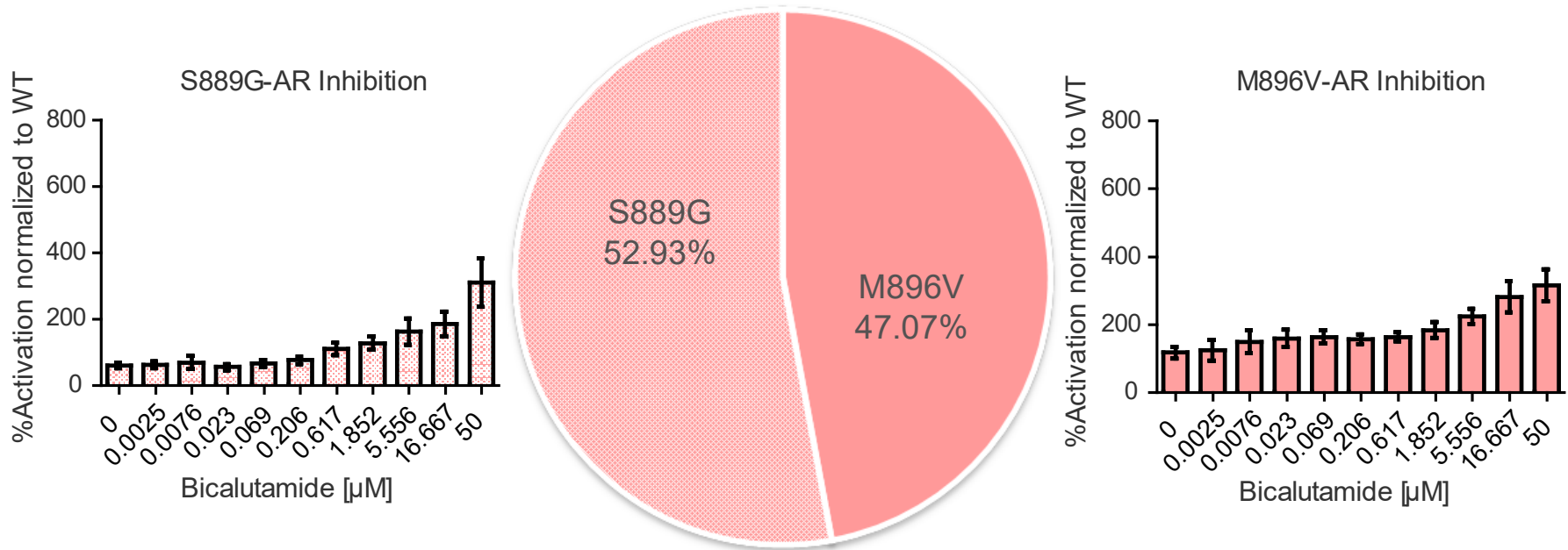
Nature 497, 108–112, 2013

Identification of AR mutants using liquid biopsy



Specific Case: Patient VC-012

VC-012 progressing on bicalutamide

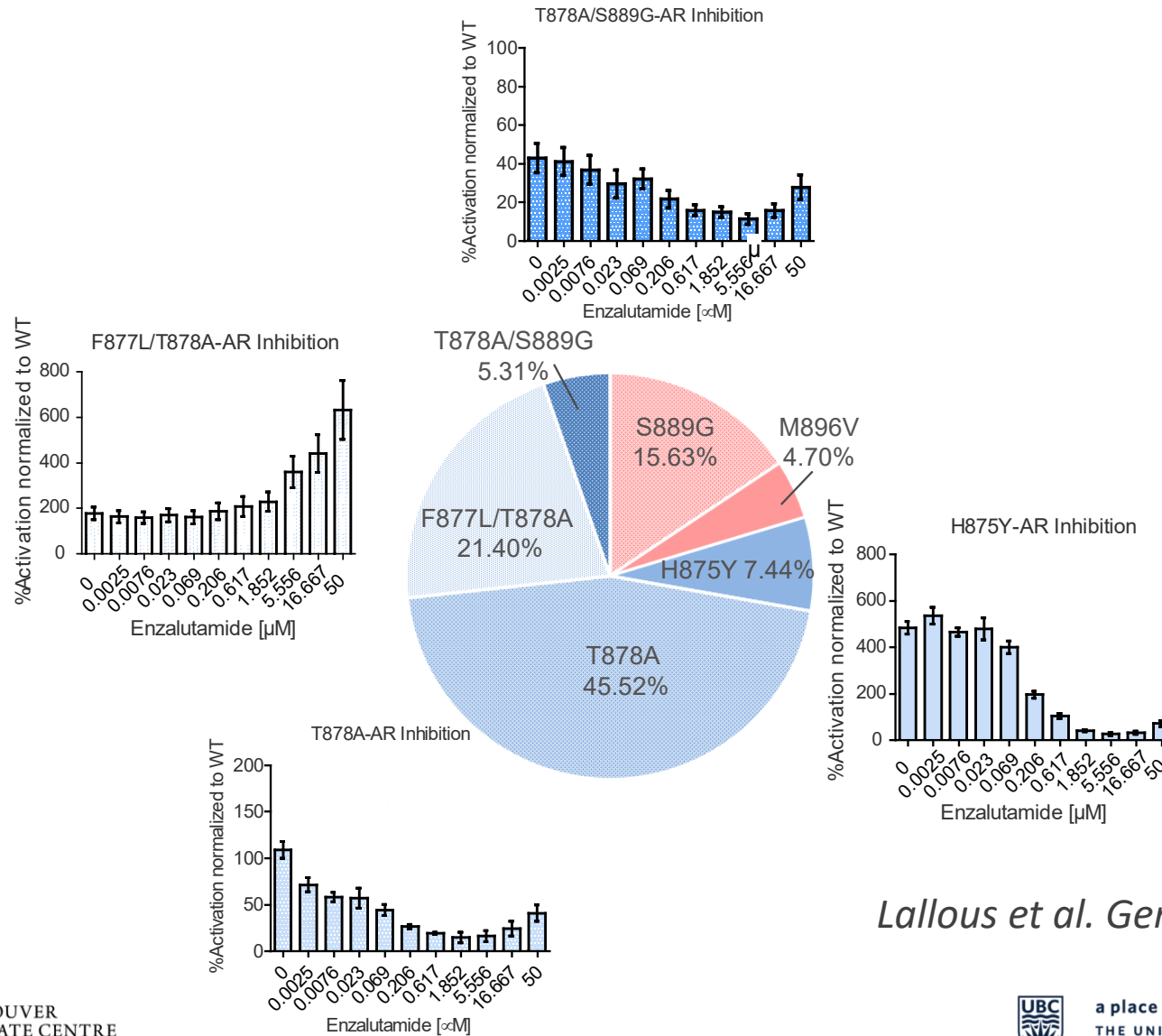


Lallous et al. Genome Biology, 2016

Lallous et al. Genome Biology, 2016

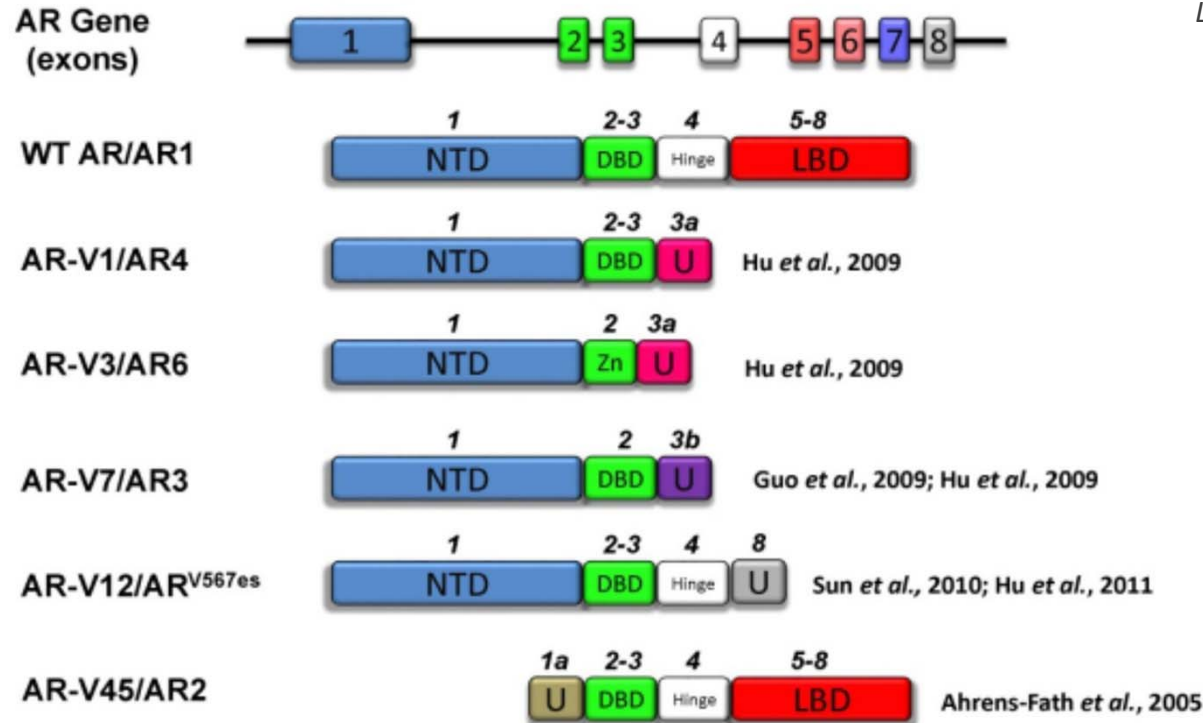
Specific Case: Patient VC-012

VC-012 progressing on enzalutamide



Lallous et al. Genome Biology, 2016

CRPC Resistance Driven by AR Splice Variants



Lallous et al. *Int J Biol Sci* 2011; 7(6) 815-822

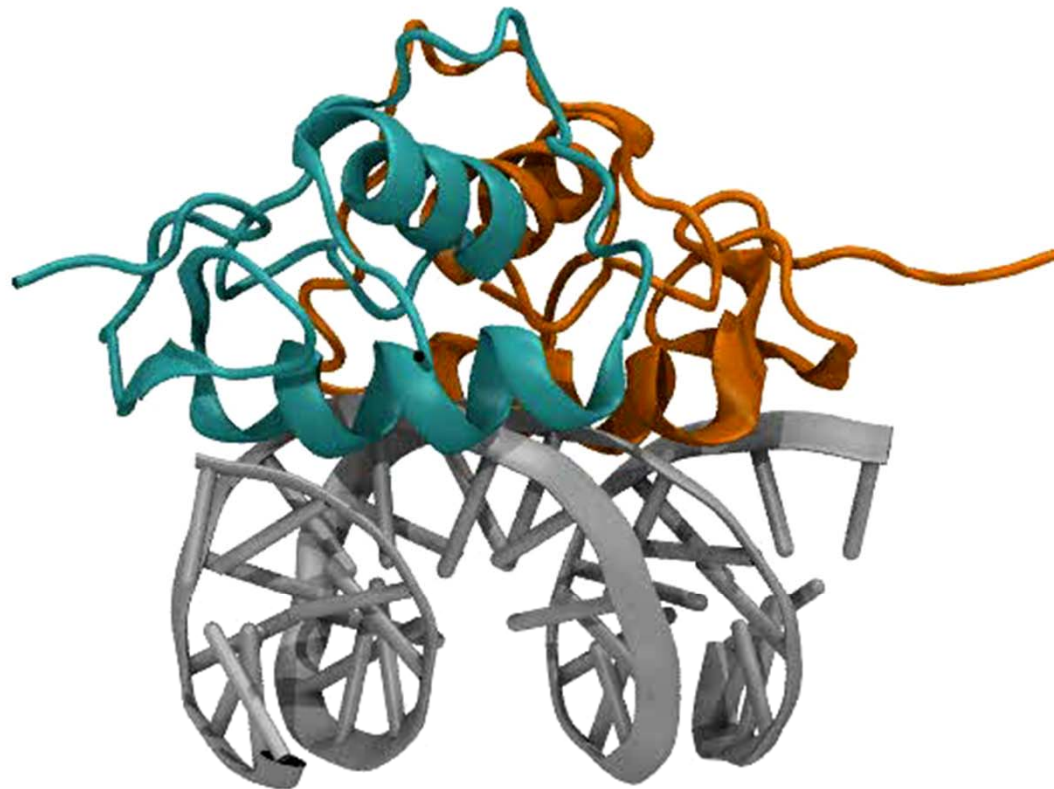
- NEED FOR DRUGS WITH NOVEL MOA, targeting both full length and splice variants of AR

DBD is the Most Conserved Area of all NRs

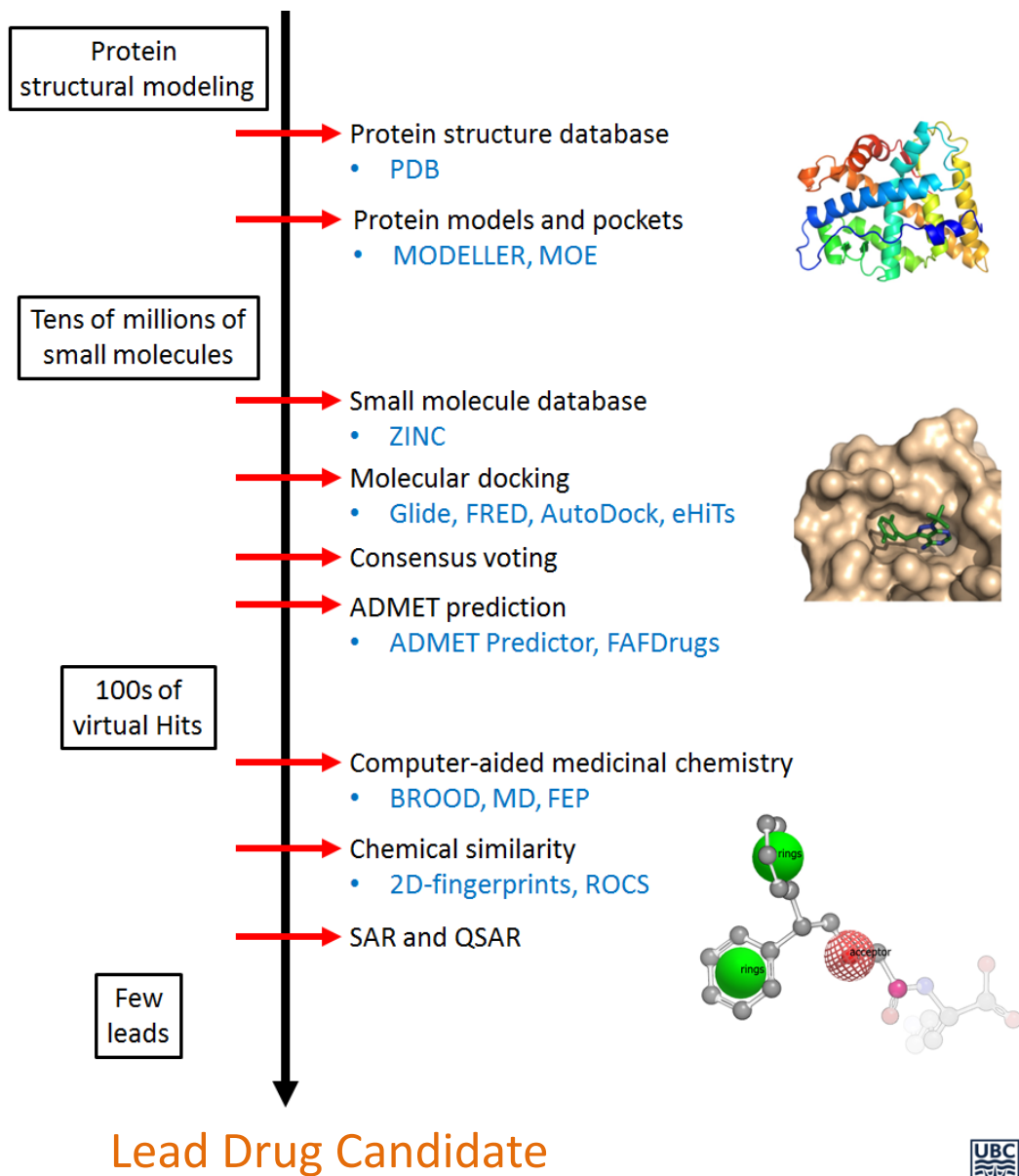
	560	570	580	590	600	610	620												
AR-DBD	T	CL	CGDE	ASGCHY	GA	TCGS	CKVFFKRAA	EGKQ	KYL	CAS	RNDCTI	DKF	RRKNCP	S	CRL	RKCYE	A	G	
ER-DBD	Y	CAVCNDY	ASGYHY	GVWSCE	GCKAFFKRS	I	QGHNDYMCP	ATNQCTI	DKNRRRKS	CQACRL	RKCYE	V	G						
GR-DBD	L	CL	VCS	DE	ASGCHY	GV	TCGS	CKVFFKRA	VE	GQHNYL	CAGRND	CI	I	DKI	RRKNCP	ACRYR	KCLQ	A	G
PR-DBD	I	CL	CGDE	ASGCHY	GV	TCGS	CKVFFKRA	ME	GQHNYL	CAGRND	CI	VDKI	RRKNCP	ACRL	RKCCQ	A	G		

Novel Strategy to Target AR

Hypothesis: Targeting alternative functional sites on AR should provide a promising strategy for treatment of PCa including its resistant forms **where known mutations and splice variants hamper efficacy of the current drugs**



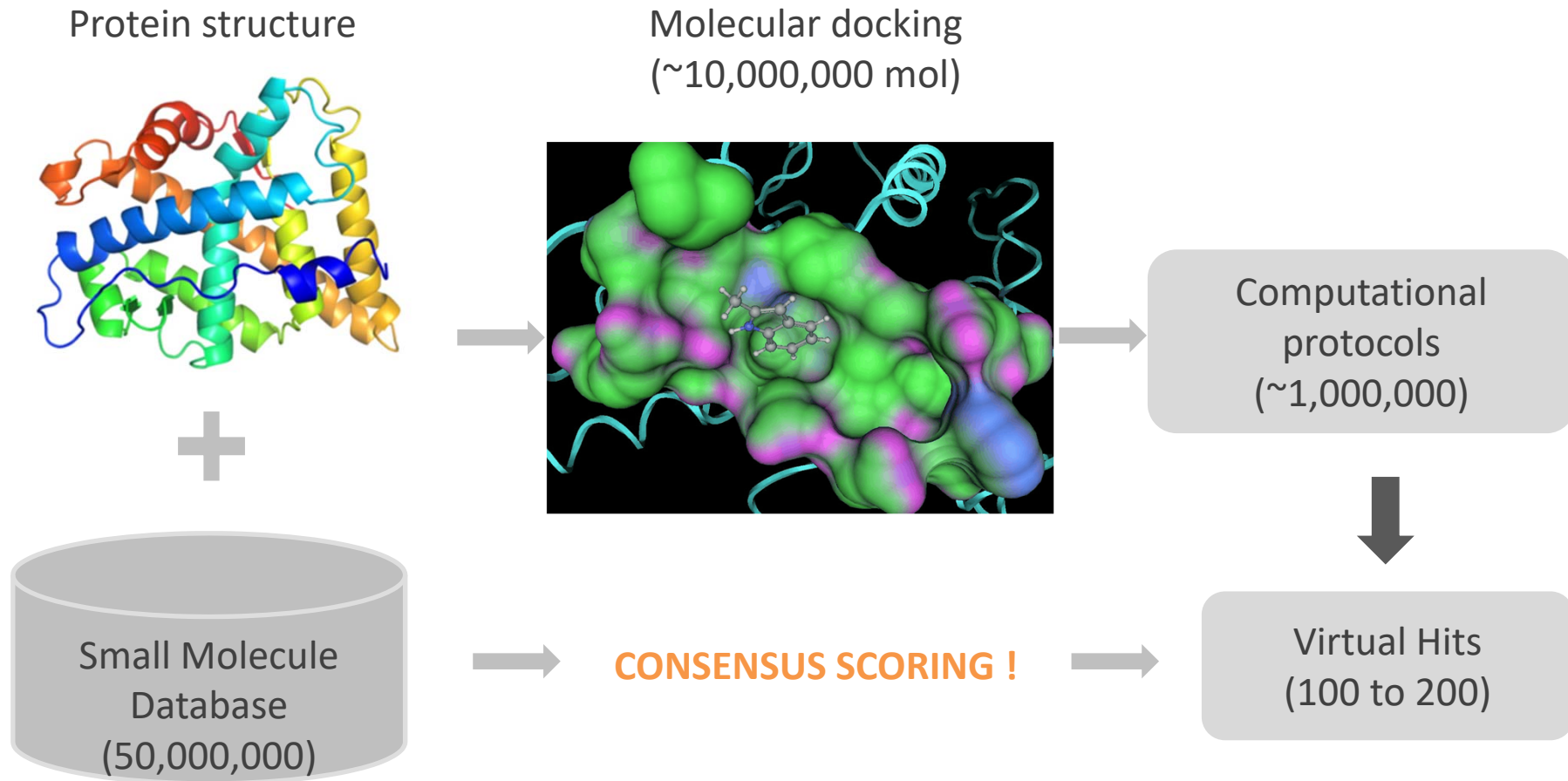
Typical 'in silico' Screening Pipeline



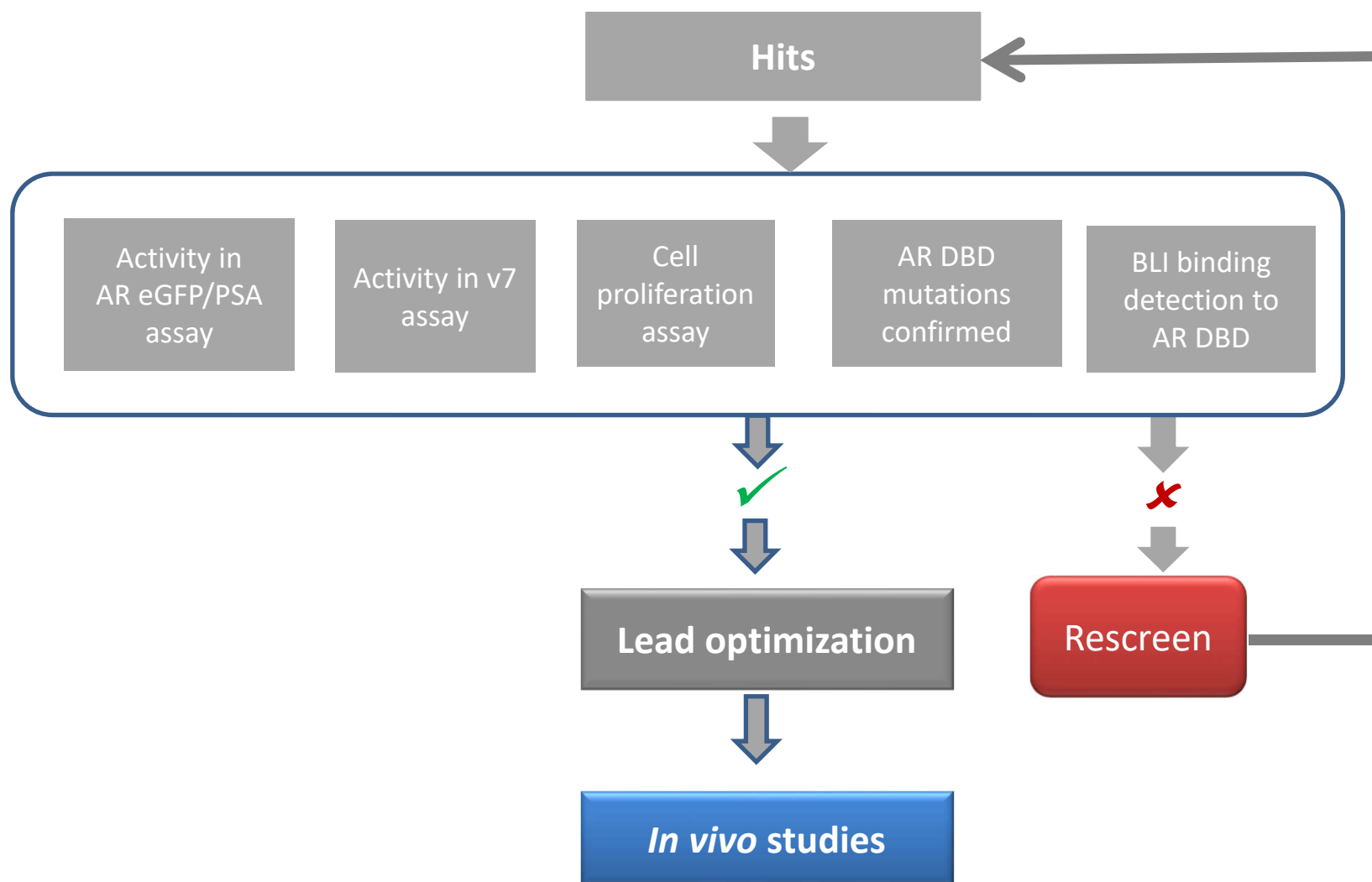
Lesson 2

Use diverse cheminfo methods

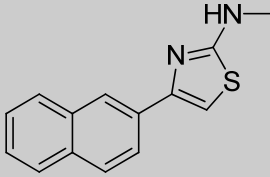
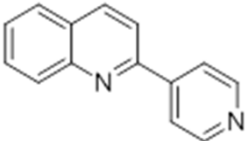
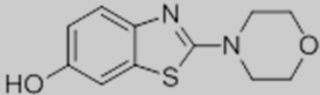
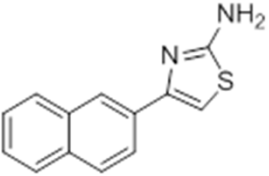
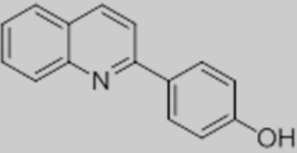
In Silico Screening Workflow



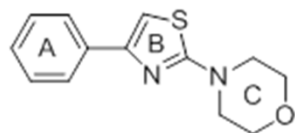
Experimental Screening Workflow



Initial *in silico* hits

VPC-ID	Structure	eGFP IC50 (μM)	PSA IC50(μM)
14203		3.17 ± 0.3	3.91
14320		4.20 ± 0.6	2.26
14378		7.41 ± 0.4	8.08
14204		9.16 ± 0.5	10.6
14410		9.84 ± 3	N/A

MedChem derived analogues, 1st round

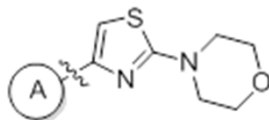


VPC-ID	A ring	B ring	C ring	eGFP IC ₅₀ (μ M)	PSA IC ₅₀ (μ M)
14228				0.33 \pm 0.12	0.28
14103				0.52 \pm 0.03	0.51
14385				0.62 \pm 0.06	N/A
14292				0.61 \pm 0.02	0.58
14293				0.62 \pm 0.06	0.52
14255				0.65 \pm 0.06	0.41

Lesson 3

Analyse your hits, explore chemical space around them,
combine structural elements, etc

2nd round of MedChem resulted in >100 Derivatives

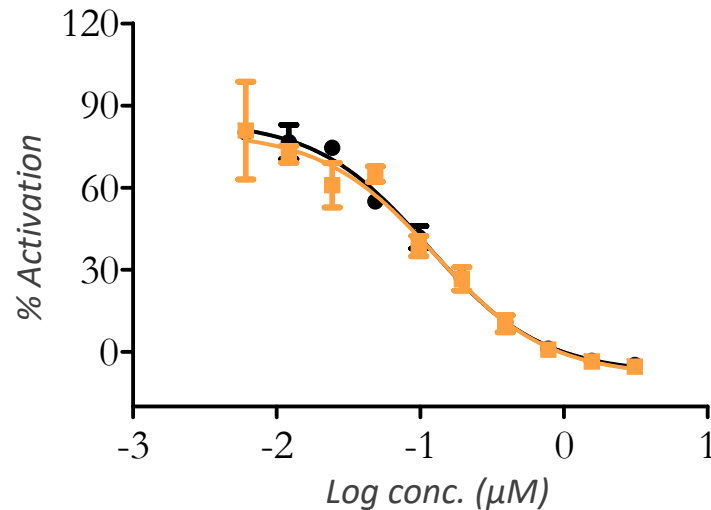


ID	Ring A	eGFP IC ₅₀ (μM)	PSA IC ₅₀ (μM)
14449		0.10 ± 0.05	0.17
14370		0.18 ± 0.01	0.25
14408		0.25 ± 0.05	0.43
14404		0.26 ± 0.02	0.22
14365		0.27 ± 0.04	0.15
14367		0.30 ± 0.02	0.23
14450		0.33 ± 0.01	0.44
14402		0.68 ± 0.01	0.57

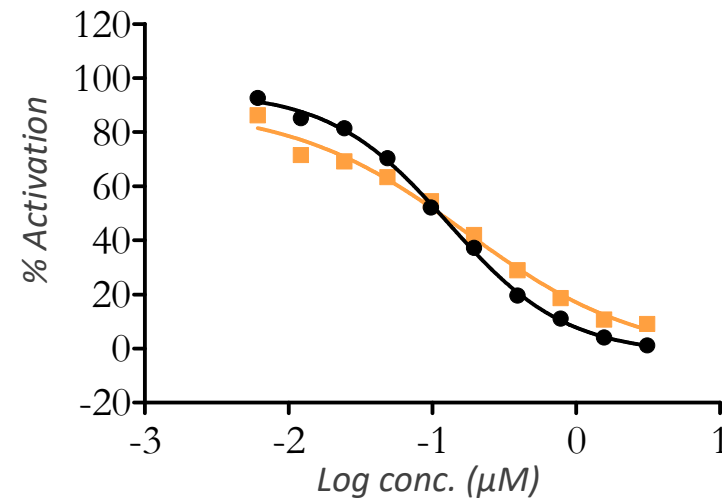
Activity Profile of the Current Lead VPC-14449

■ 14449 ● Enzalutamide

Inhibition of AR transcription



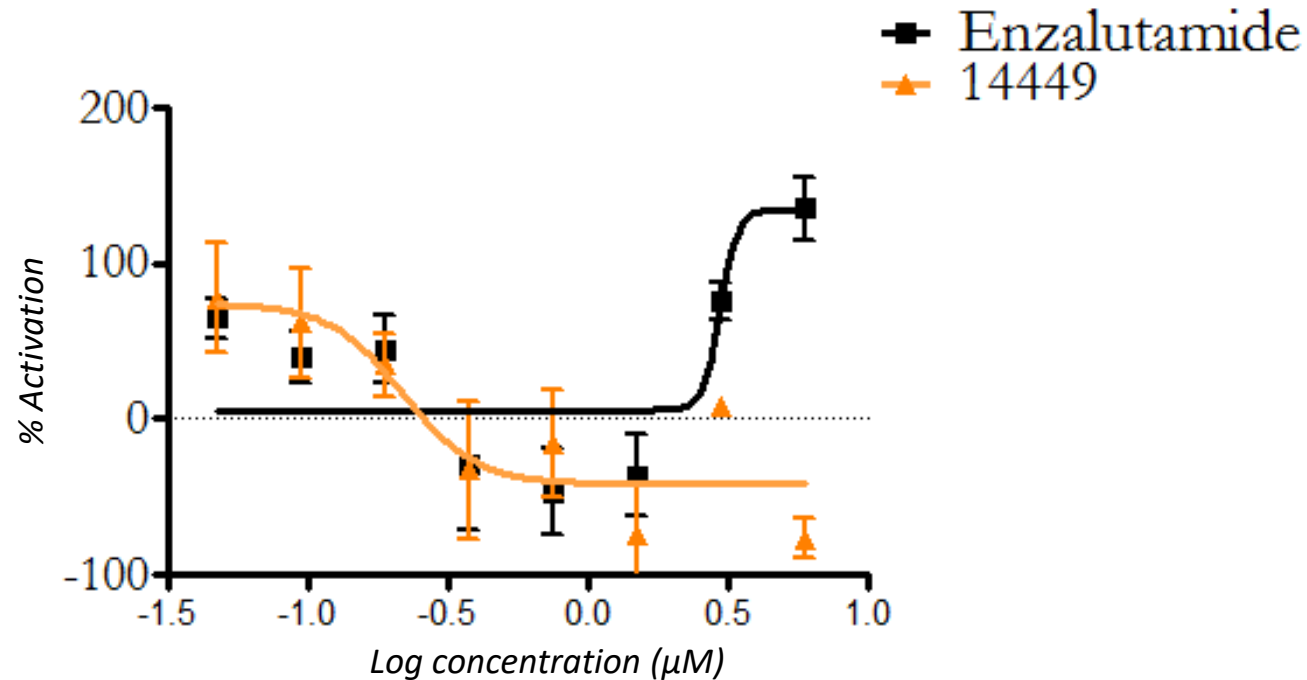
Inhibition of PSA



(Left) Dose-response curve of the inhibiting effect of 14449 ($IC_{50} = 0.10\mu M$) and Enza ($IC_{50} = 0.08\mu M$) on the AR transcriptional activity in LNCaP cells

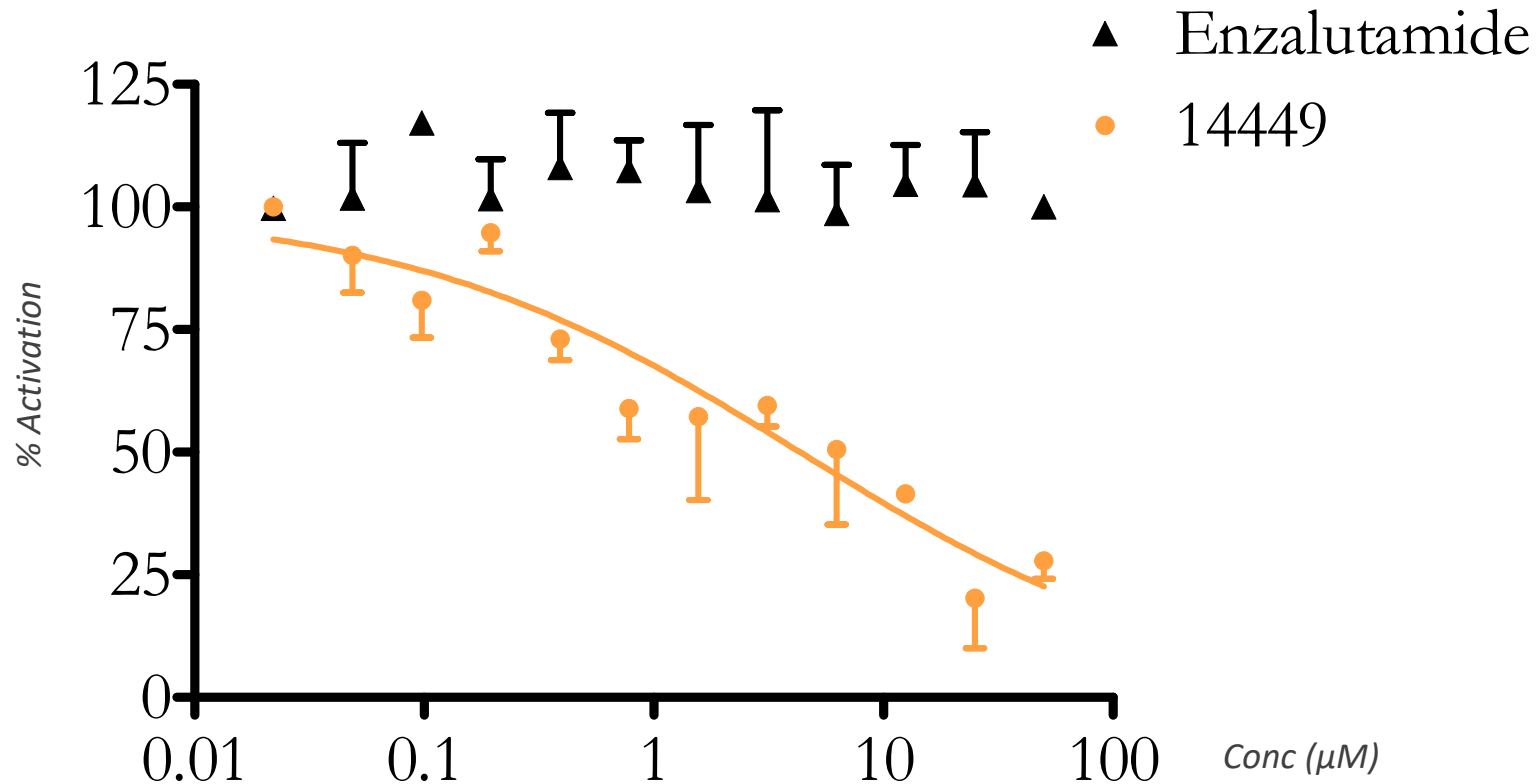
(Right) IC_{50} curve illustrating the inhibiting effect of 14449 ($IC_{50} = 0.17\mu M$) and Enzalutamide ($IC_{50} = 0.08\mu M$) on the PSA levels in LNCaP cells

14449 Effect on MR49F(Enza Resistant) Cell Line



The effect of 14449 on cell viability in an Enzalutamide resistant cell line (MR49F) where the compound demonstrated IC_{50} of $0.21\mu\text{M}$

14449 Inhibits the Activity of AR Splice Variant, V7



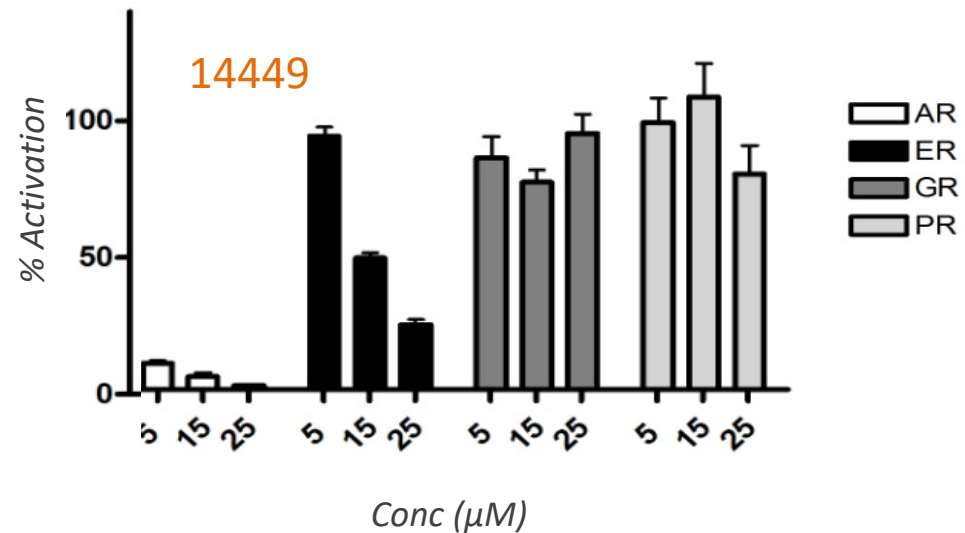
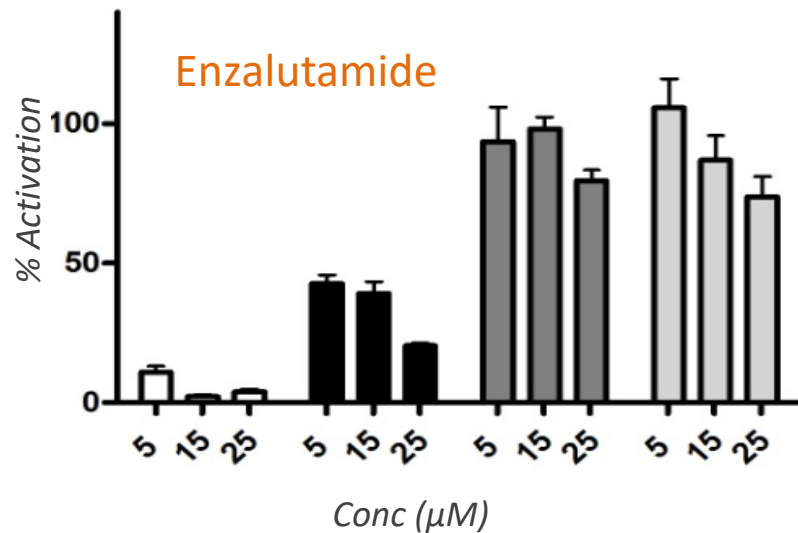
14449 inhibits the transcriptional activity of wild type AR splice variant, V7 in luciferase reporter assay. Enzalutamide has no effect on V7.

Lesson 4

Work with experimentalists during the screening

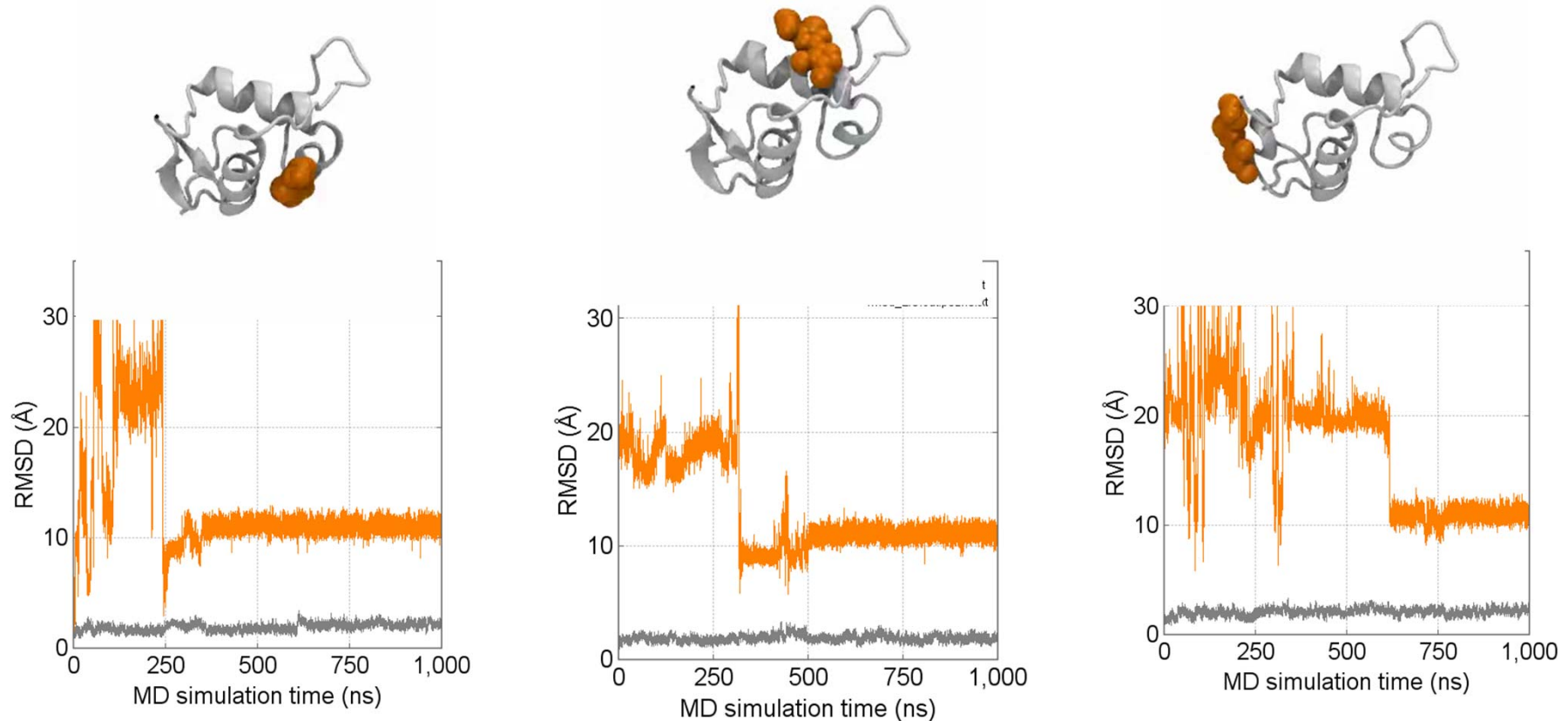
14449 Demonstrates Selectivity Toward the AR

	560	570	580	590	600	610	620				
AR-DBD	T	CGDEASGCHYGAL	TCGSCKVFFKRAA	EGKQKYL	CAS	RNDCTI	DKFRRKNCPS	CRLRKCYE	A	G	
ER-DBD	Y	CAVCNDYASGYHYGVWSCEGCKAFFKRSI	QGHNDYMCP	ATNQCTI	DKNRRKS	CQACRLRKCYE	V	G			
GR-DBD	L	CLVCSDEASGCHYGVL	TCGSCKVFFKRAVE	GQHNYL	CAGRNDCI	I	DKI	RRKNCP	ACRYRKCLQ	A	G
PR-DBD	I	CLICGDEASGCHYGVL	TCGSCKVFFKRAVE	GQHNYL	CAGRNDCI	V	DKI	RRKNCP	ACRLRKCCQ	A	G



(Left) Enzalutamide and (Right) 14449 inhibits AR but not ER, GR and PR in luciferase assays against transiently expressed AR, GR, and PR or against endogenous ER in MCF-7 cells. AR, GR and PR activity was assessed with the ARR3tk-luciferase reporter

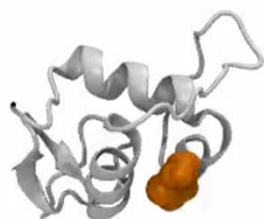
VPC - 14449 Firmly Binds to the AR DBD Target Site



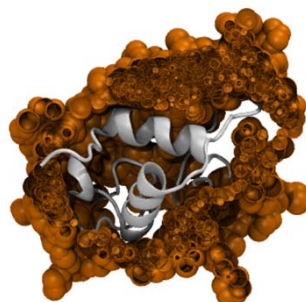
Molecular dynamics simulations was performed using explicit solvent model. The total run time $3\mu\text{s}$. The MD simulation study supports that **14449 binds to DBD site stably**. The results indicate **14449 finds its DBD binding spot** from various starting points.

Consensus Validation of the Binding Site and Poses

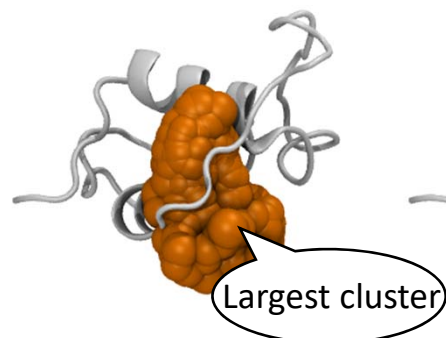
1. Multiple MD simulations



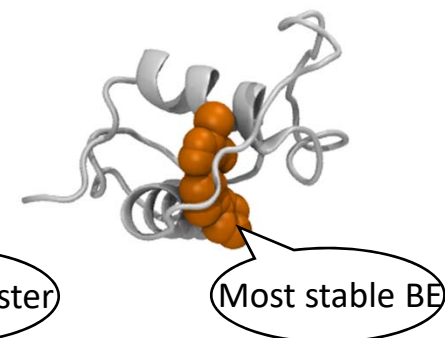
2. Sampled binding poses



3. Cluster analysis & Binding energy calc.



4. Representative pose

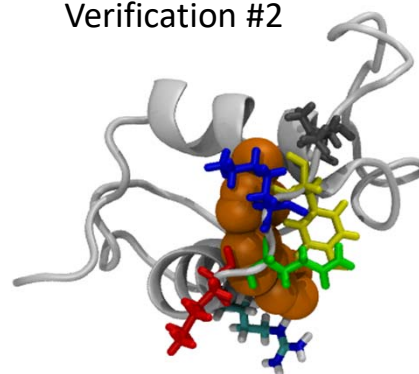


Verification #1

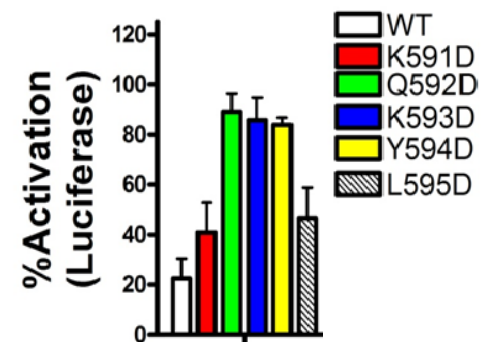


MD simulation starting from the representative pose

Verification #2



Comparison with the mutation experiment



Lesson 5

Validate your hits in details experimentally and 'in silico'

VPC - 14449 Demonstrated sub-Optimal Stability

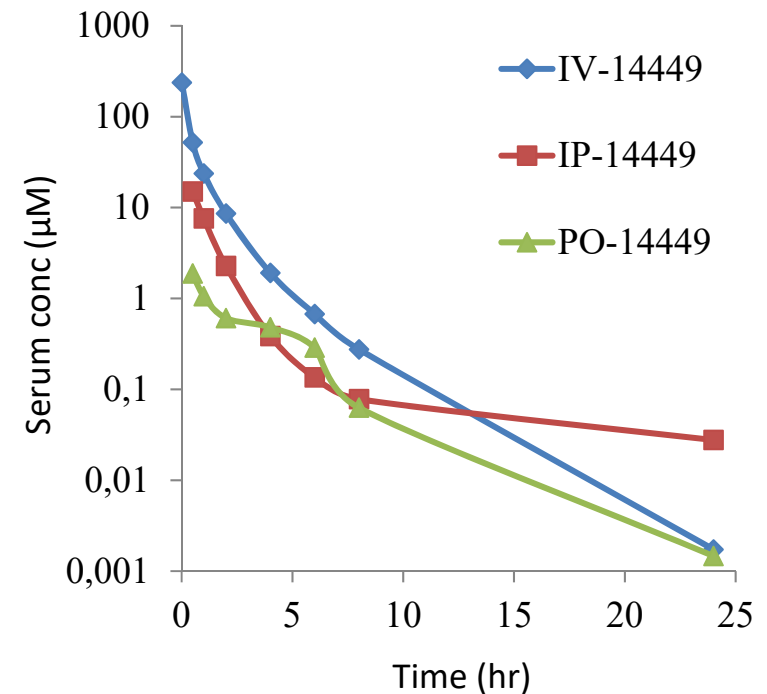


14449	0	1,06E+03	1,07E+03	1,07E+03	100	0,993	0,017	40,67	41,07	100
	10	9,12E+02	9,60E+02	9,36E+02	88					
	20	7,43E+02	7,08E+02	7,25E+02	68					
	30	6,99E+02	6,14E+02	6,57E+02	61					
	40	5,27E+02	5,60E+02	5,44E+02	51					
					98					

Compound	14449
eGFP IC50 (µM)	0.38
PSA IC50 (µM)	0.17
T1/2 Microsomes (min)	14

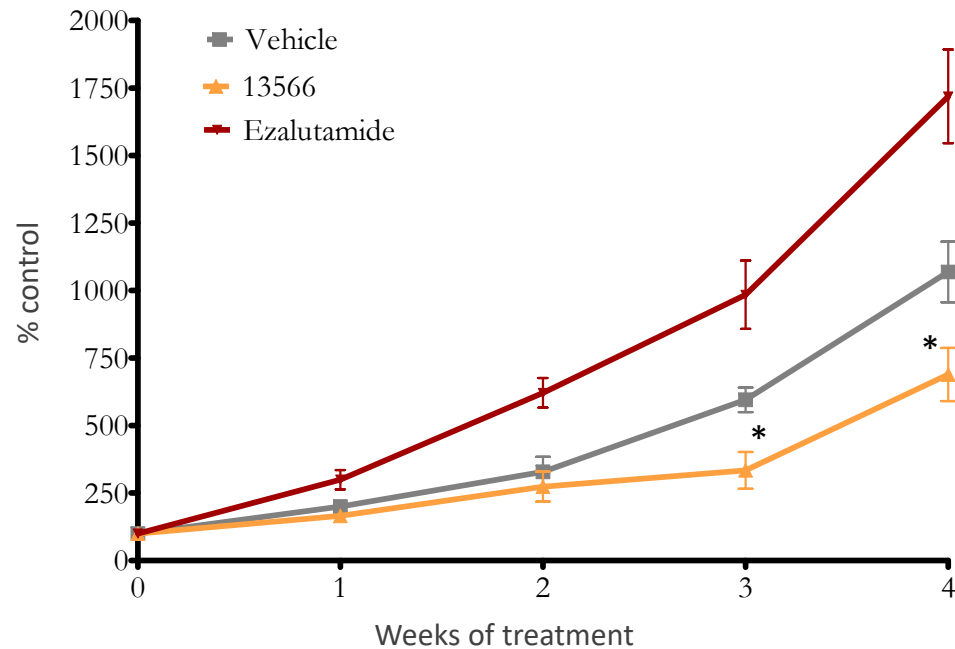
Pharmacokinetics of VPC-14449

- 9 CD1 mice 8-10 weeks old were divided into 3 groups, 3 mice each
- Rout of administration: Intravenous (IV), intraperitoneal (IP) or Oral (PO)
- Dose: 100 mg/kg of 14449 formulated using 1:10 hydroxypropyl cyclodextrin: dd H₂O
- To measure serum drug levels, tail blood samples were taken following the administration, at time points corresponding to 0.0, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 24hr

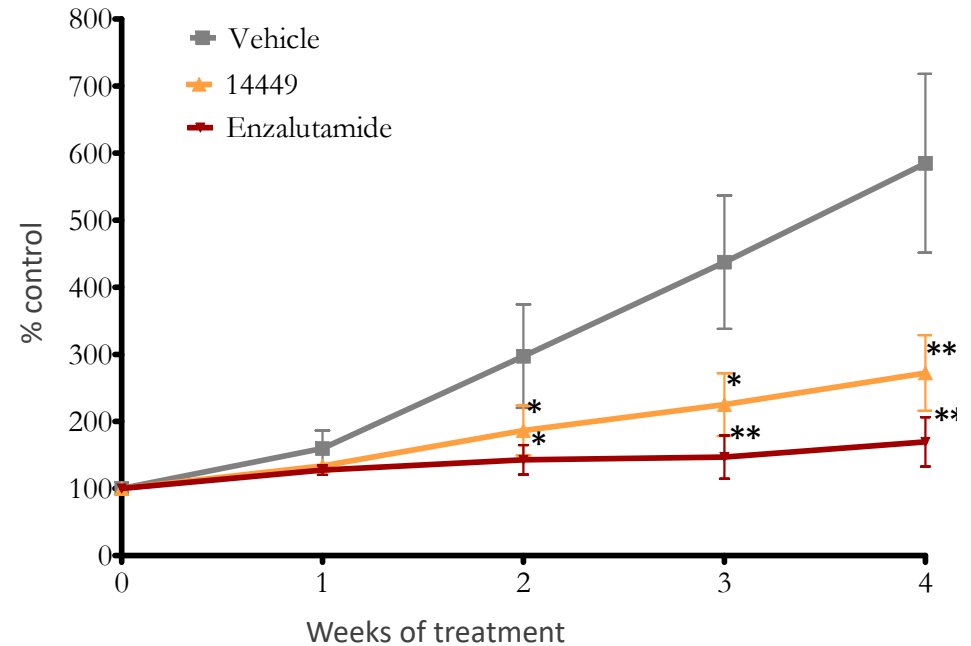


In vivo Effect of VPC - 14449

MR49F (Tumor Volume)



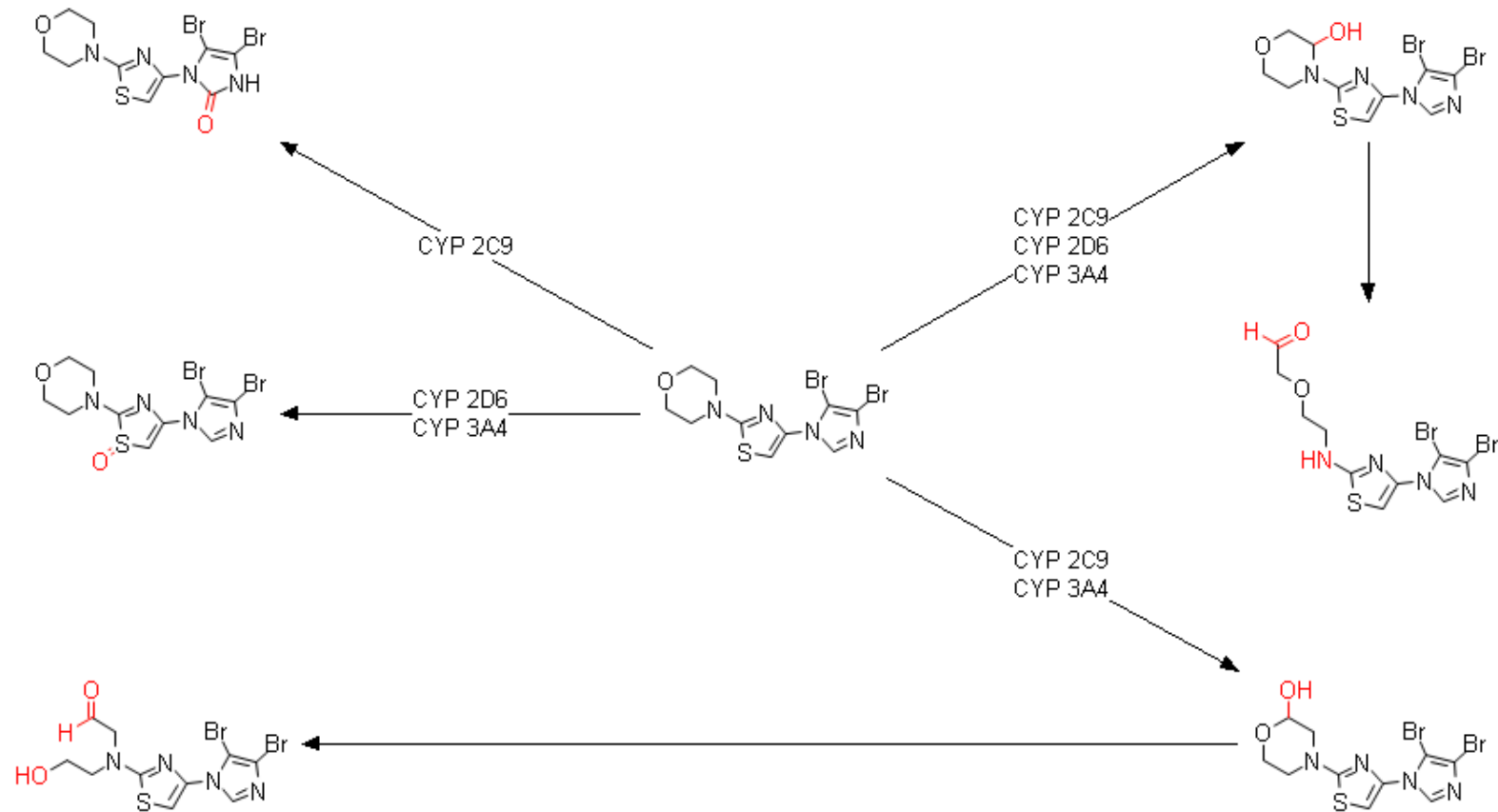
C4-2 (Tumor Volume)



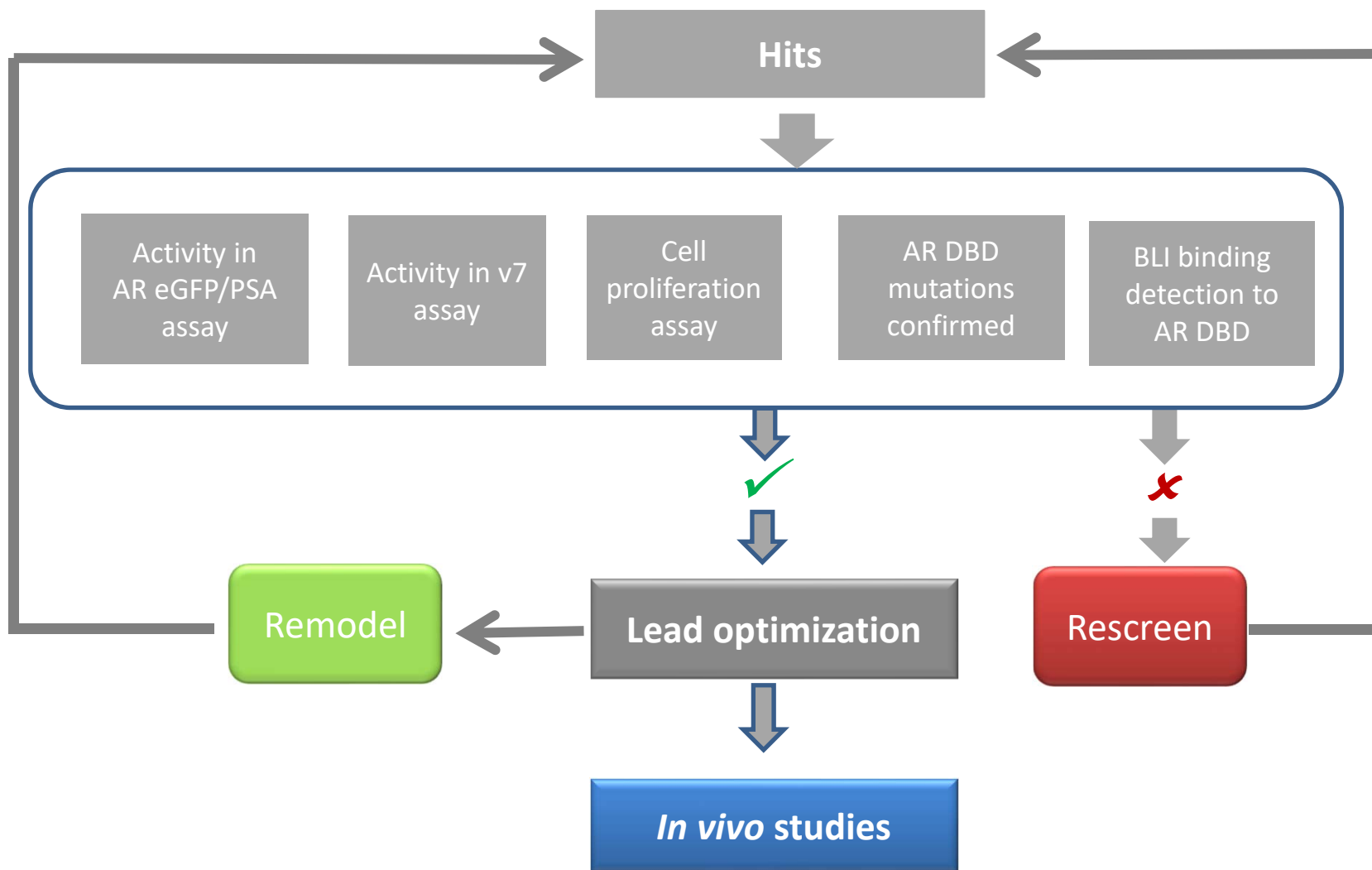
(Left) The effect of 14449 on the tumor volume of the Enzalutamide-resistant (MR49F) xenograft model.

(Right) The effect on tumor volume of castration resistant (androgen insensitive) C4-2 xenograft model.

Predicted Metabolic Liabilities of VPC-14449



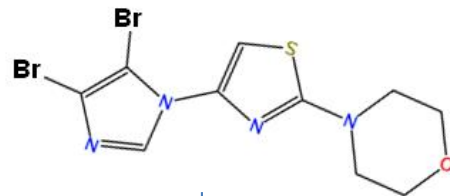
Iterative Screening Workflow



Lesson 6

Use the best practices and consensus scoring

Second Generation VPC-14518, Improved Stability and Potency

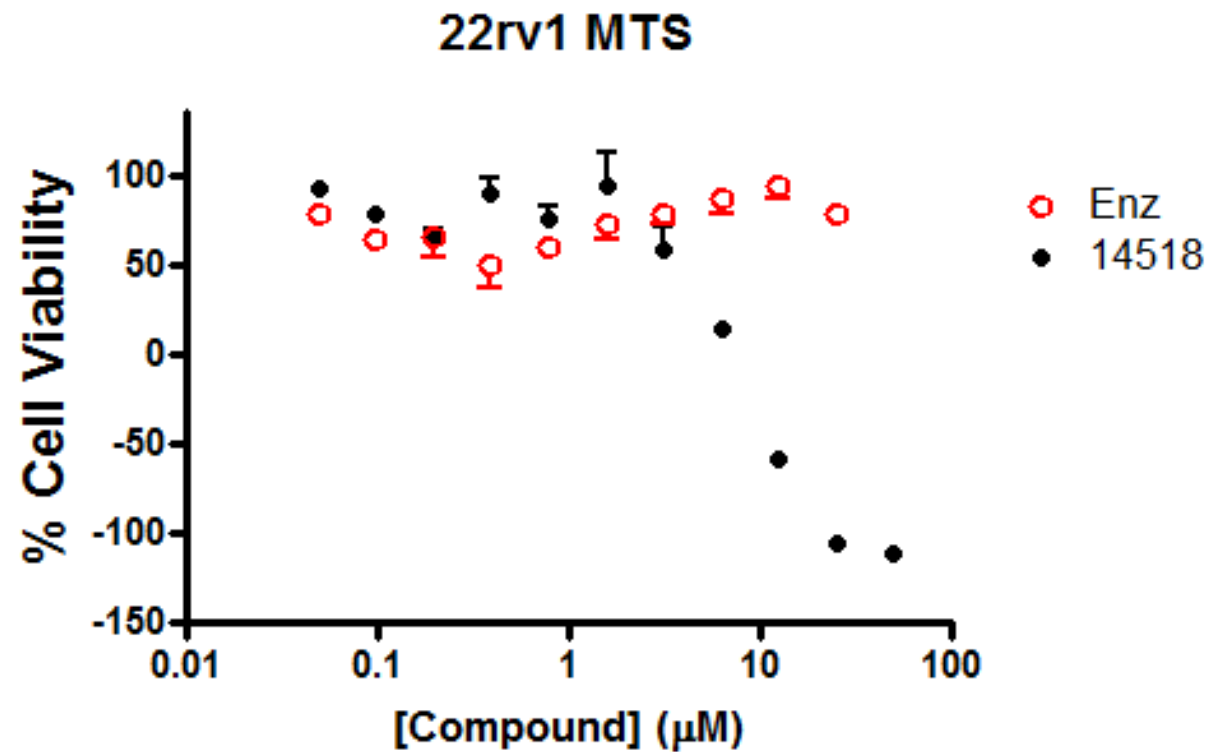


14512/14518

14518	0	4,79E+05	4,74E+05	4,77E+05	100	0,823	0,003	263,18	6,35	100
	10	4,66E+05	4,24E+05	4,45E+05	93					
	20	4,18E+05	4,56E+05	4,37E+05	92					
	30	4,58E+05	4,46E+05	4,52E+05	95					
	40	4,07E+05	4,22E+05	4,15E+05	87					

Compound	14449	14512	14518
eGFP IC50 (µM)	0.38	0.16	0.19
PSA IC50 (µM)	0.17	0.16	0.08
T1/2 Microsomes (min)	14	58	263

Selecting a Clinical Candidate VPC-14518



CONCLUSIONS

- Know your target
- Use diverse cheminfo methods
- Analyse your hits, explore chemical space around them, combine structural elements, etc
- Work with experimentalists closely during the screening
- Validate your hits in details experimentally and 'in silico'
- Use the best practices and consensus scoring



Dr. Leonard Foster (PI)
 Dr. Raymond See
 Nikolay Stoykov
 Jihong Jiang
 Sukhbir Kaur
 Tian Lian
 Linda Jackson



Dr. Natalie Strynadka (PI)
 Emily Amandoron
 Farhad Hormozdiani
 Dr. Cenk Sahinalp (PI)
 Dr. Kendall Byler (Post doc)
 Dr. William McMaster (PI)
 Dr. Robert Brunham (PI)
 Liam Warrol



Dr. Paul Rennie (PI)
 Dr. Emma Guns (PI)
 Dr. Martin Gleave (PI)
 Dr. Colin Collins (PI)
 Dr. Fuqiang Ban (RA)
 Dr. Takeshi Yamazaki (RA)
 Dr. Michael Hsing (Post doc)
 Dr. Robert Young (PI)
 Dr. Royal Zoraghi (RA)
 Dr. Brett Finlay
 Dr. Neil E Reiner
 Dr. Nag Kumar (Post doc)
 Ravi Munuganti
 Huifang Li

Dr. Mohamed Hessein (RA)
 Dr. Sam Lawn (Post doc)
 Hans Adomat
 Mei Yieng Chin
 Dr. Eric Leblanc (RA)
 Dr. Kush Dalal (Post doc)
 Dr. Nada Lallous (Post doc)
 Dr. Miriam Butler (Post doc)
 Dr. Devki Nandan (RA)
 Kriti Singh
 Mani Moniri
 Helene Morin
 Fariba Ghaidi

