

SGC

Targeting Phosphorylation Signalling Networks

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Complexity of Cellular Signalling

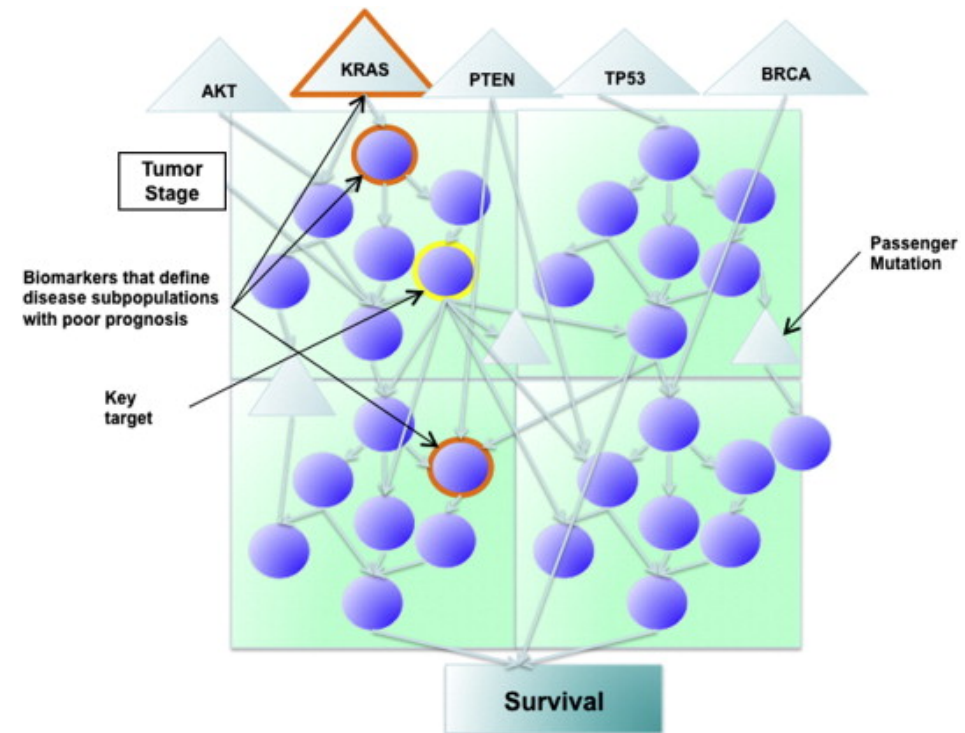
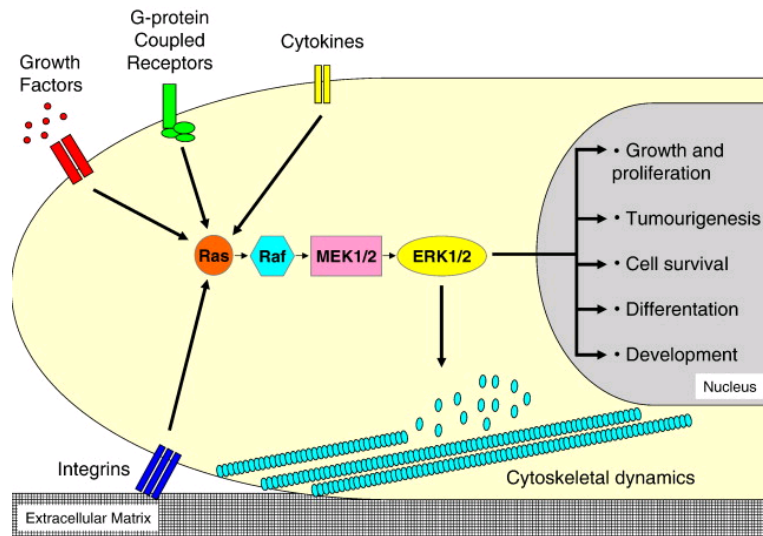
Limited understanding of cellular signalling

- Large number of mutations in tumours
- Best entry point of pharmacological intervention is not known
- Detection of an oncogenic kinase mutation does not guarantee sensitivity to inhibition

Cascades

vs

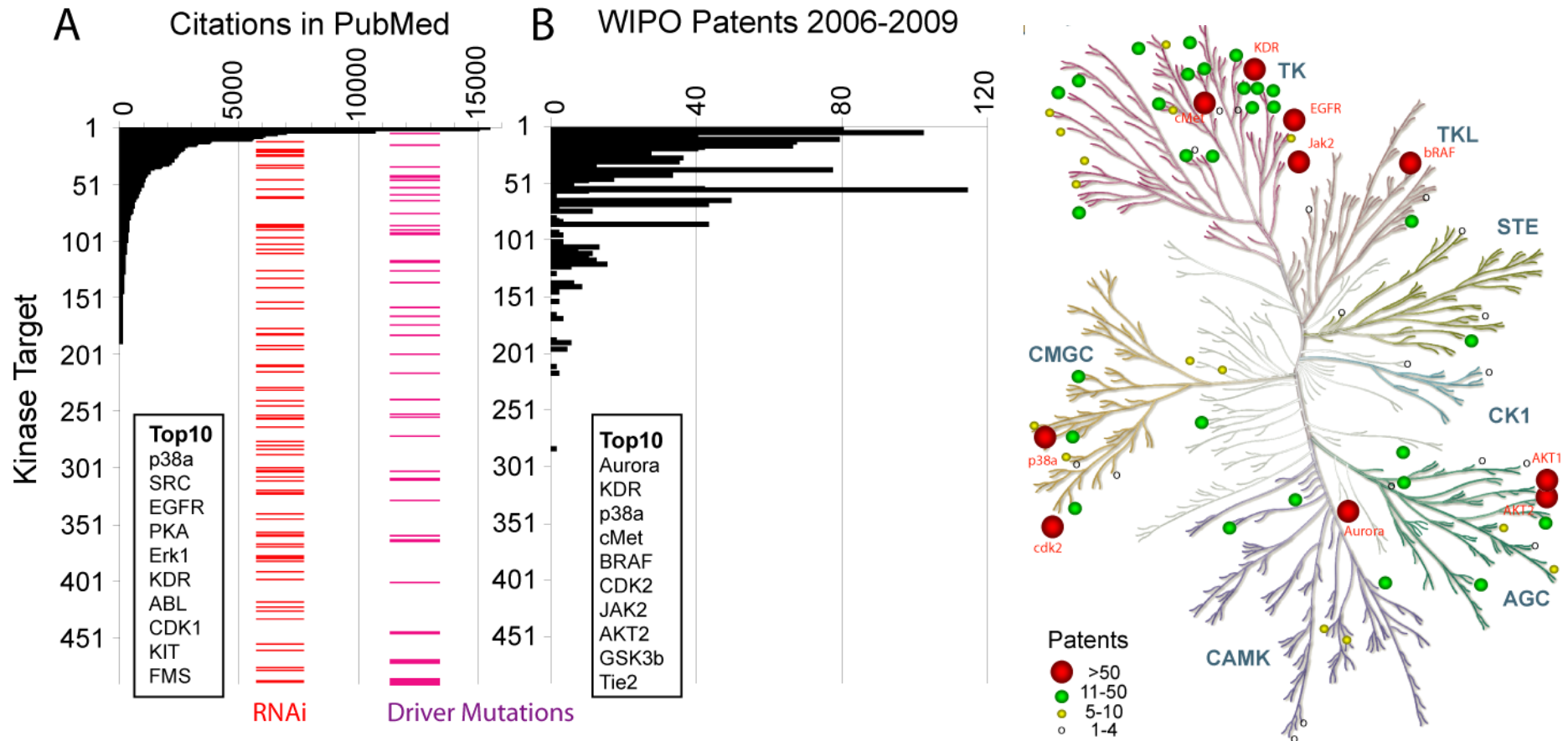
Networks



(Un)-explored Kinome – what we know about the Network

Covering mainly ~10% Kinome
 Patents follow public data

Kinases: > 500 000 papers in PubMed
 > 10 000 US patents



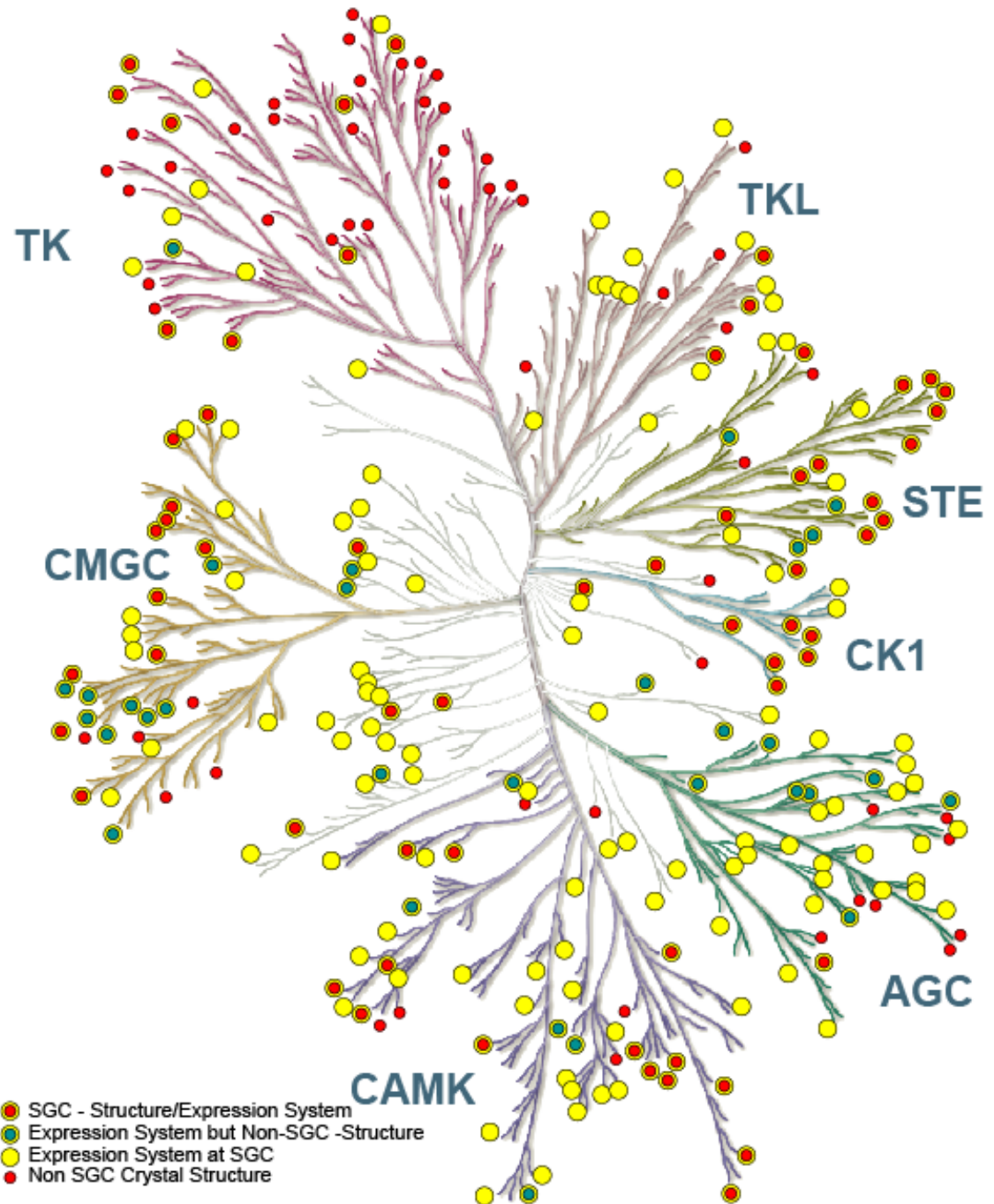
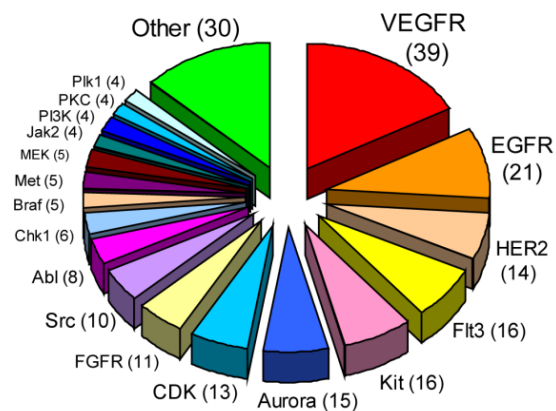
C

Limited understanding

- Large number of mutations
- Best entry point of pharmac
- Detection of an oncogenic k inhibition

Clinical POC is main m

> 50% of clinical inhibitors t already approved



Overcoming Selectivity Problems ?

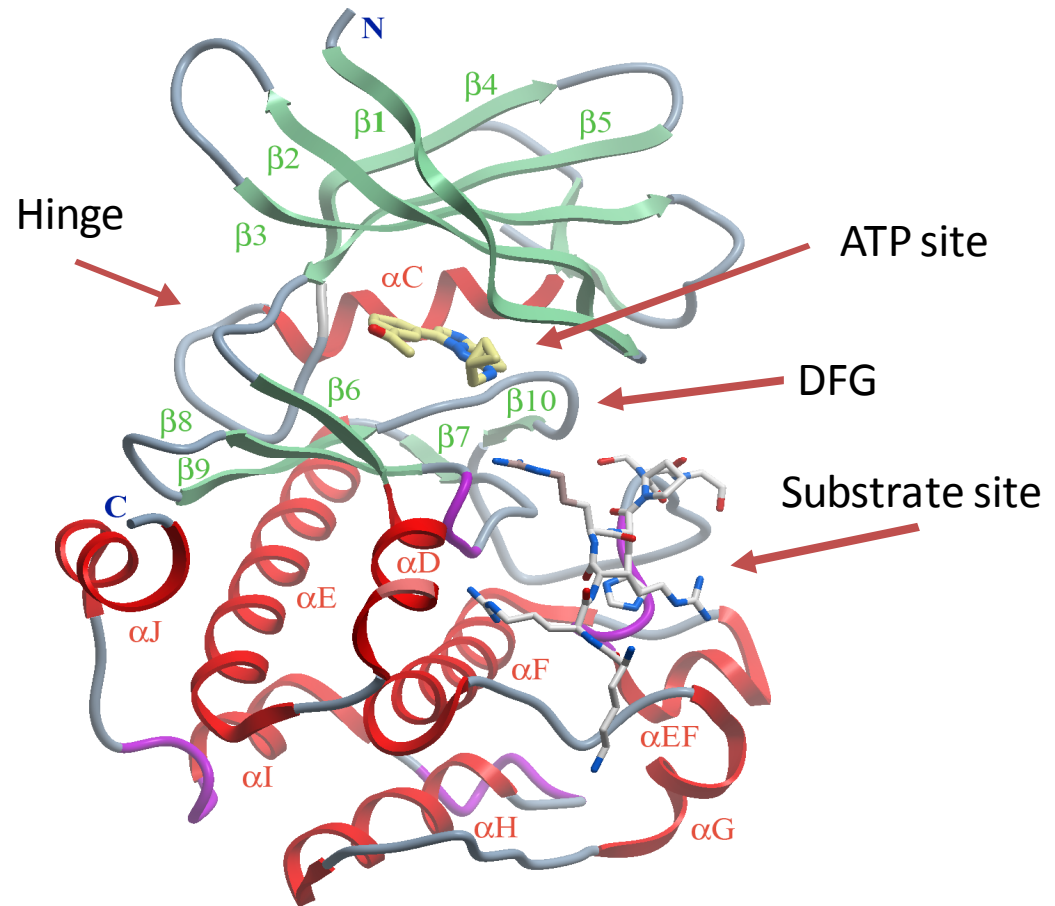
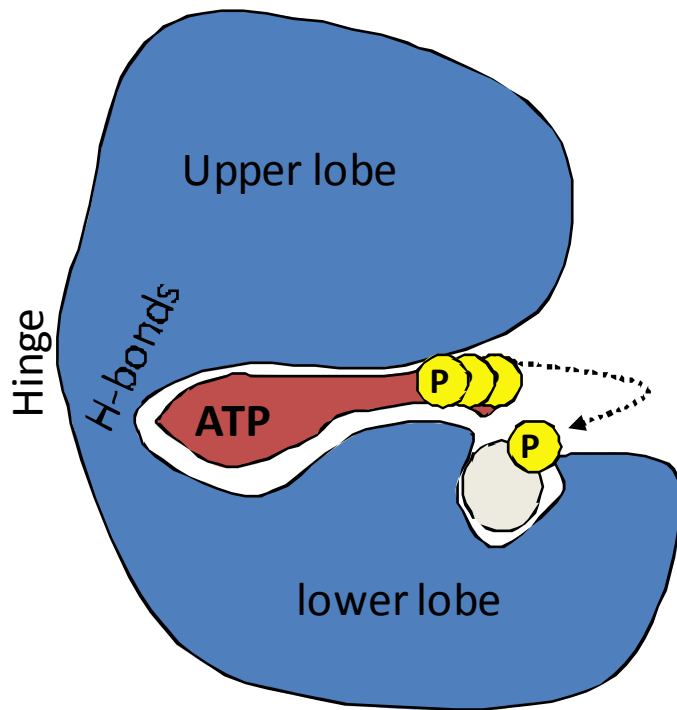
SBDD strategies

- **Out of the “Box” inhibitors (Allosteric Inhibitors, Reg. Domains)**
- **Targeting inactive conformations (DFG out)**
- **Targeting unique kinases**
- Targeting unique binding modes
- **Targeting unique active site features**

Requirements:

- Complex with inhibitor scaffolds with target and cross reacting kinases
- Sufficiently large (representative) screening panel

Targeting the Active Site



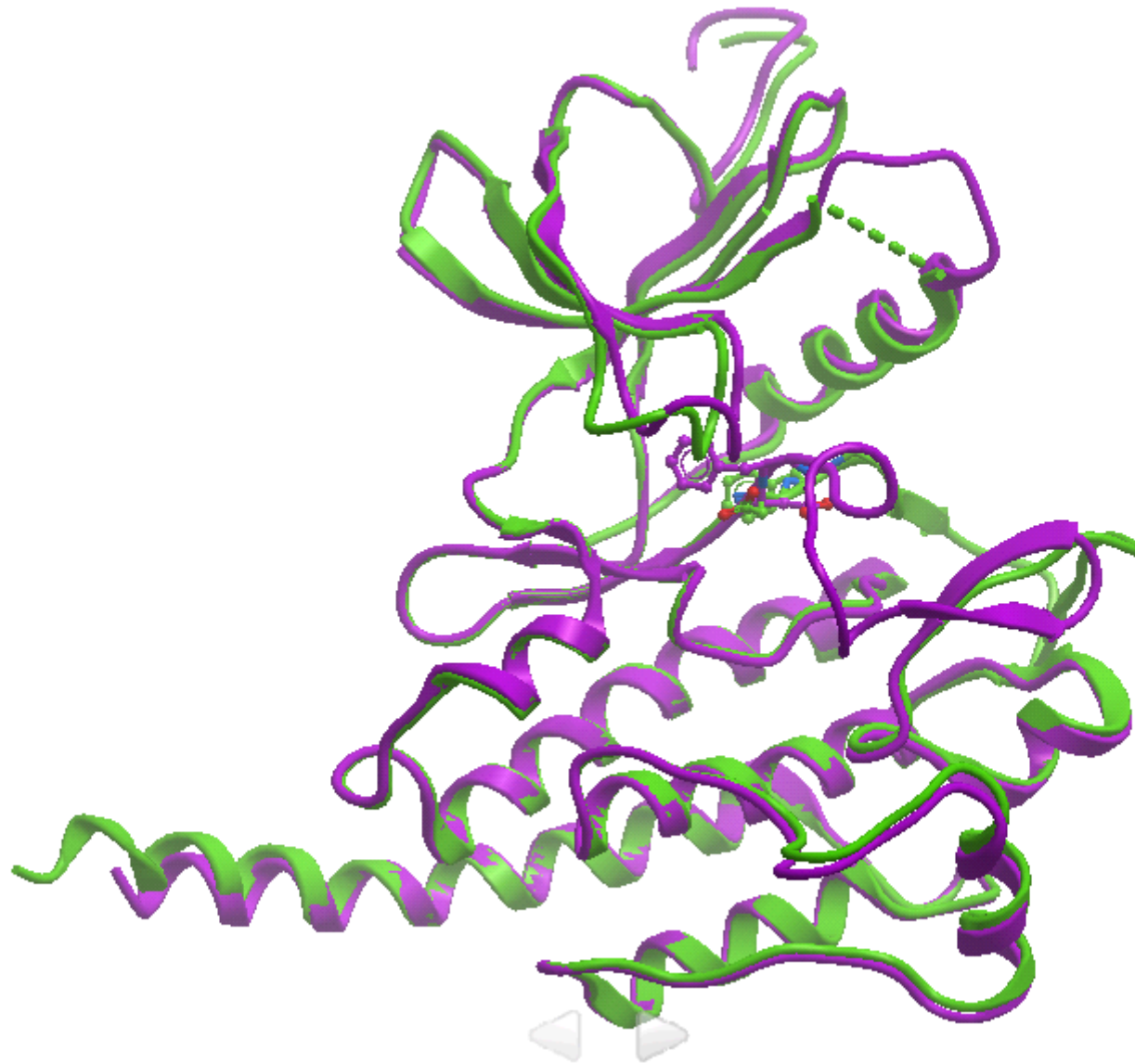
Kinase Inhibitors

ATP mimetic: type I

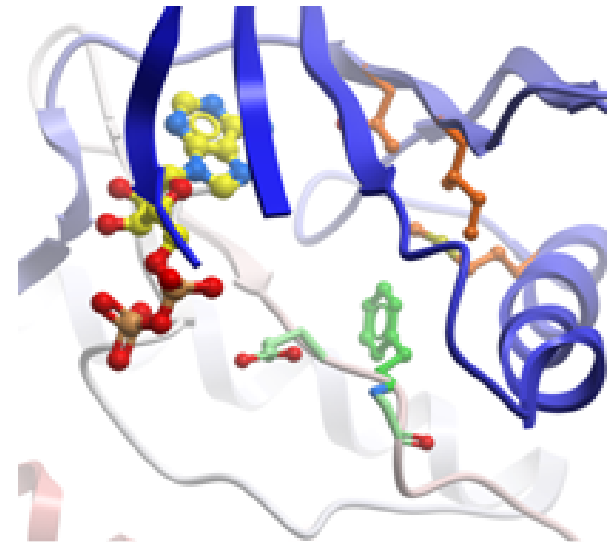
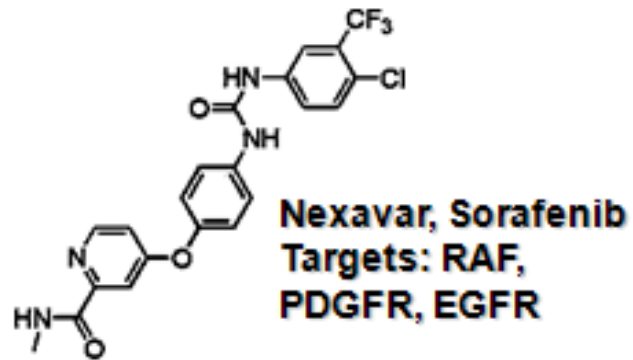
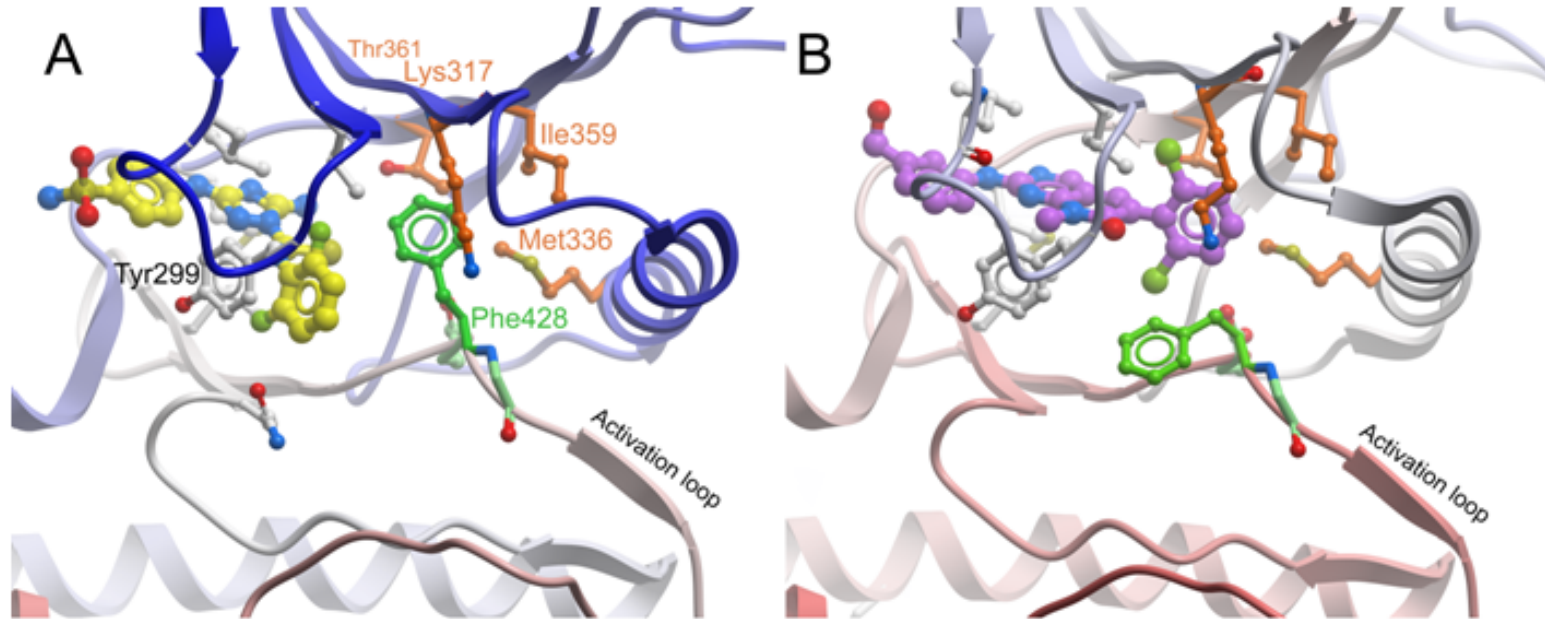
ATP competitive binding inactive conformation: type II

Substrate competitive: type III

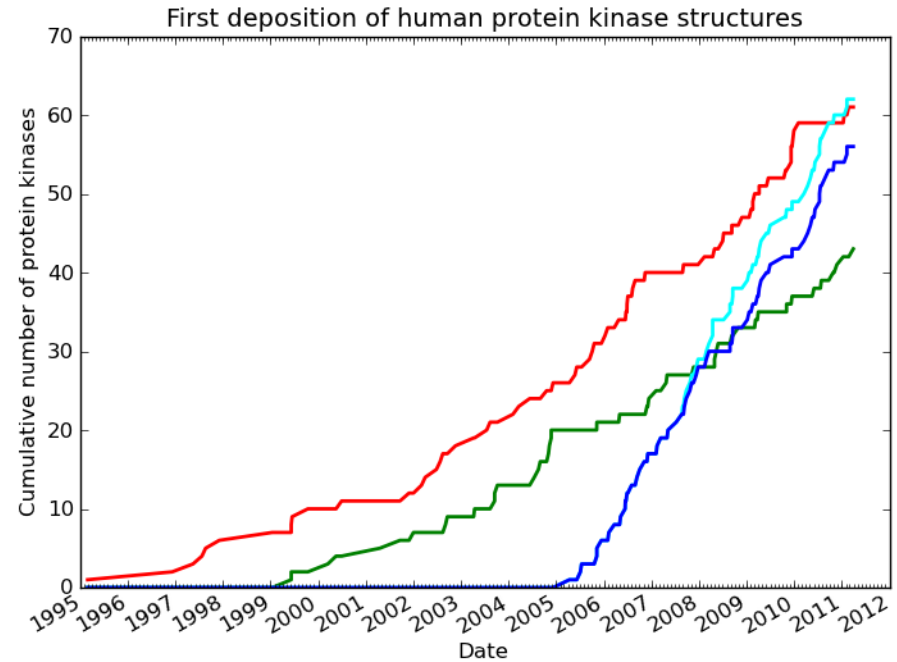
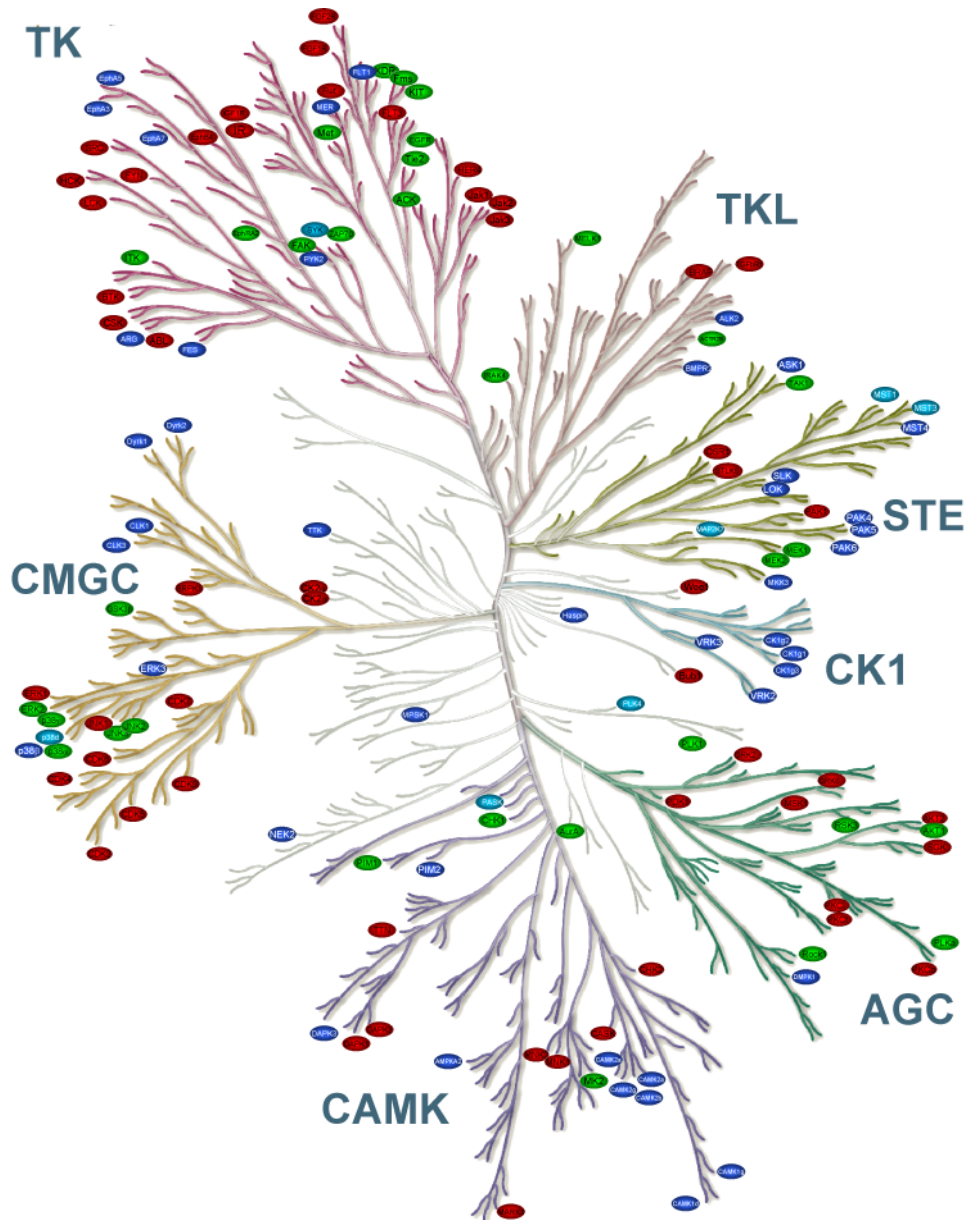
Inhibitors Types (Type I/II)



Targeting Intermediate Conformations



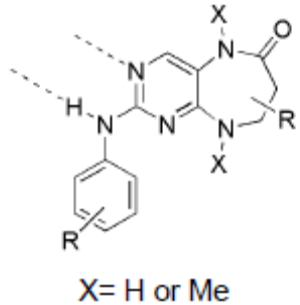
Kinase Family Wide Structural Analysis



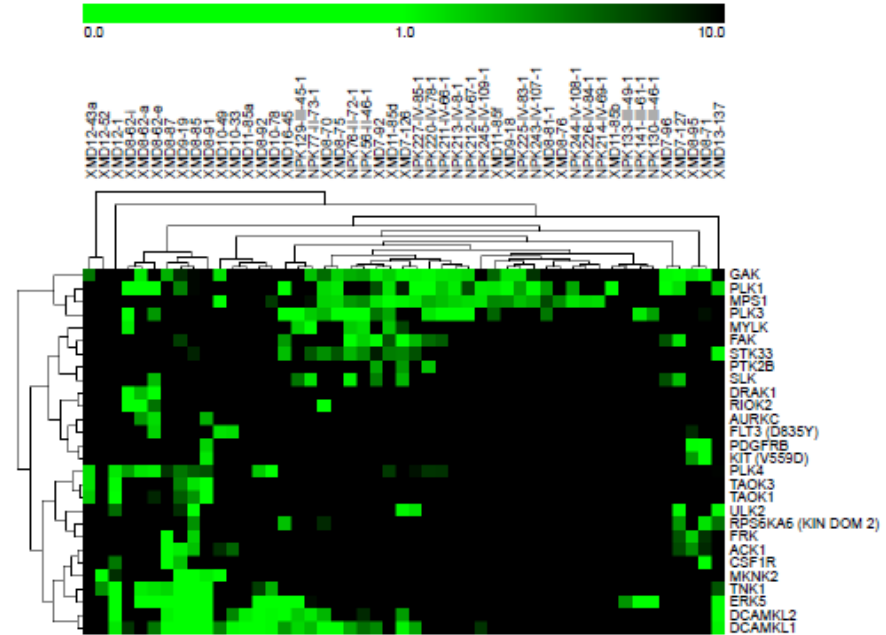
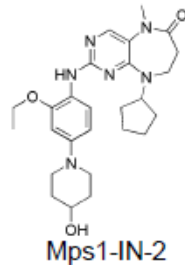
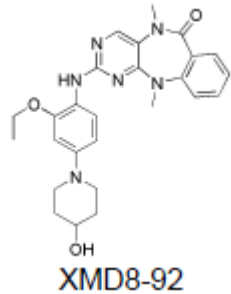
- 61 Structure in PDB from Academia
- 42 Structures in PDB from Industry

56 Human Kinase Structures by SGC since 2004

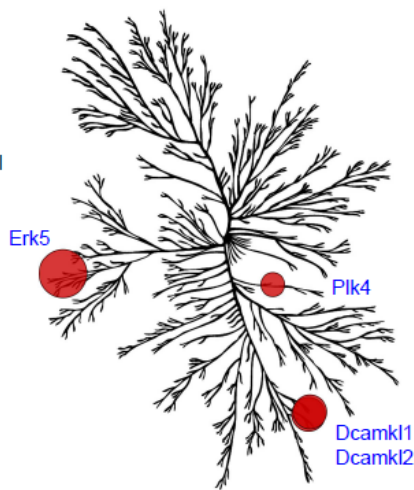
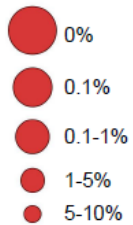
Parallel Screening of KTLs



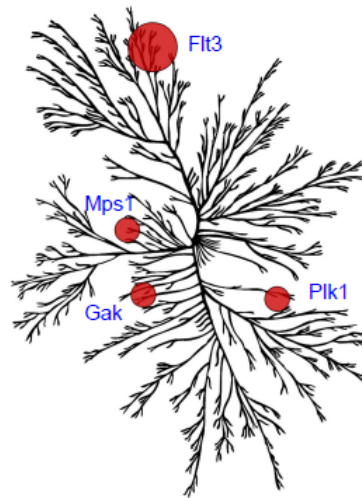
Pyrimido-diazepines
 (~60 compounds made
 and screened against
 AMBIT panel (~350
 kinases)



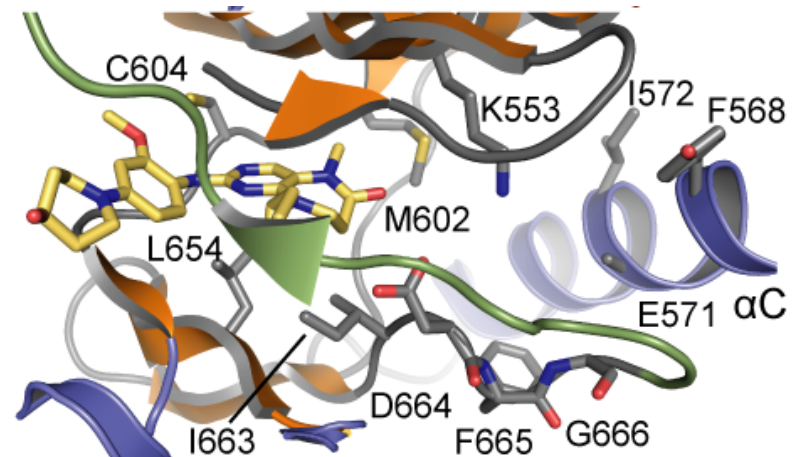
Percent control



S(10)= 0.014
 K_d (Erk5)= 80 nM

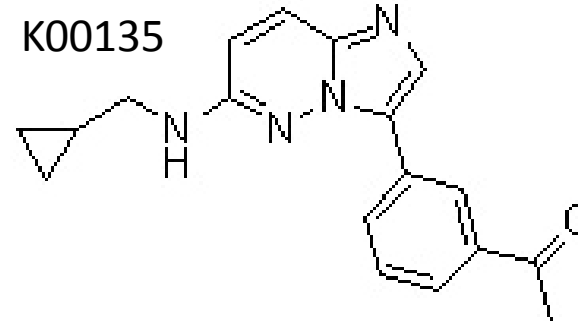
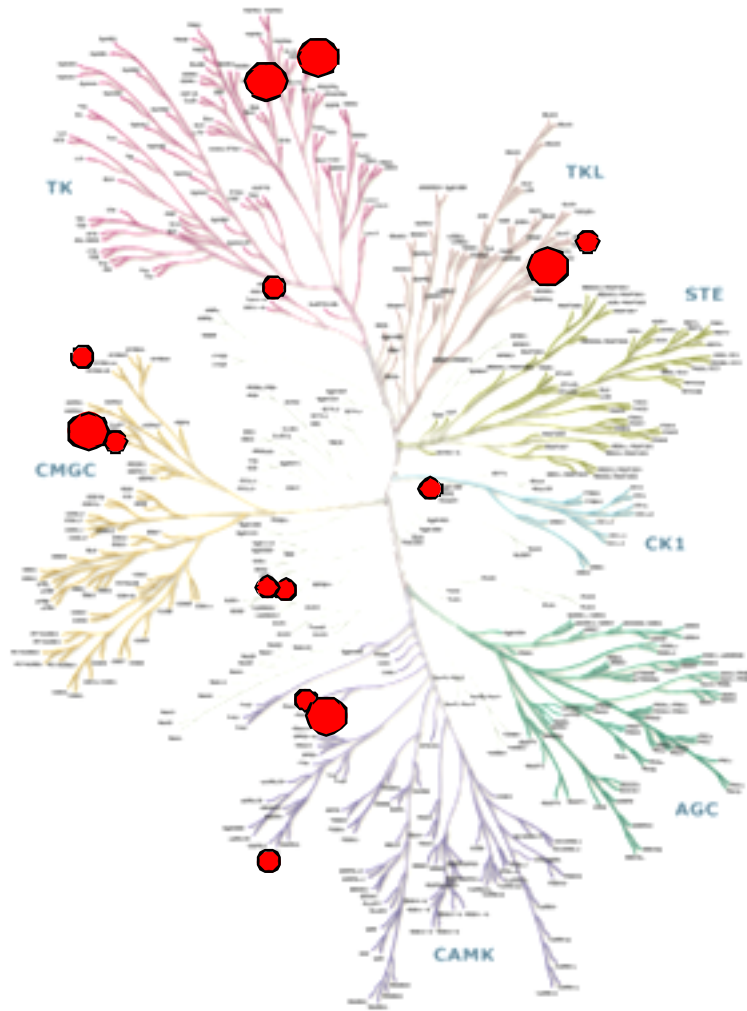


S(10)= 0.011
 K_d (Mps1)= 26 nM



Collaboration with Gray Lab, Dana Faber, Harvard

Mechanisms of Cross-Reactivity



imidazo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine 1

**Originally identified as PIM1 inhibitor
(hit from a purchased library / Biofocus)**

Main cross reactivity:

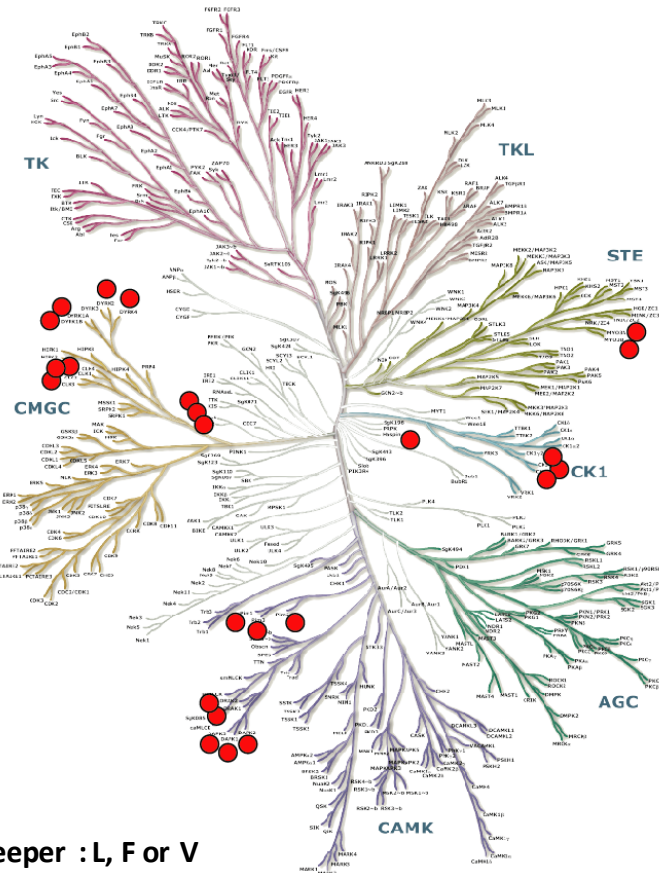
ACVR1, BMPR1, CLK1, BIKE, GAK, Haspin
KIT, FLT, DYRK1

➤ Selectivity for closely related isoforms
(e.g. Pim1 vs Pim2; Clk1 vs Clk3)

➤ Cross reactivity with diverse kinases

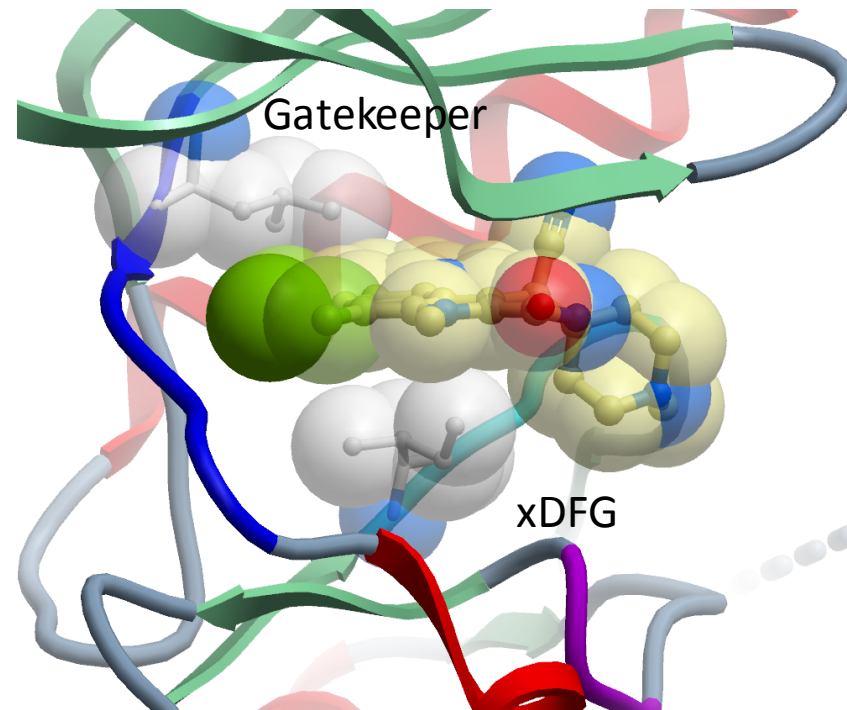
Screening data ~300 kinases and 180 in ΔT_m assay

Unique Active Site Features



Gatekeeper : L, F or V
xDFG : V, I or L

Binding relies on 2 hydrophobic anchors

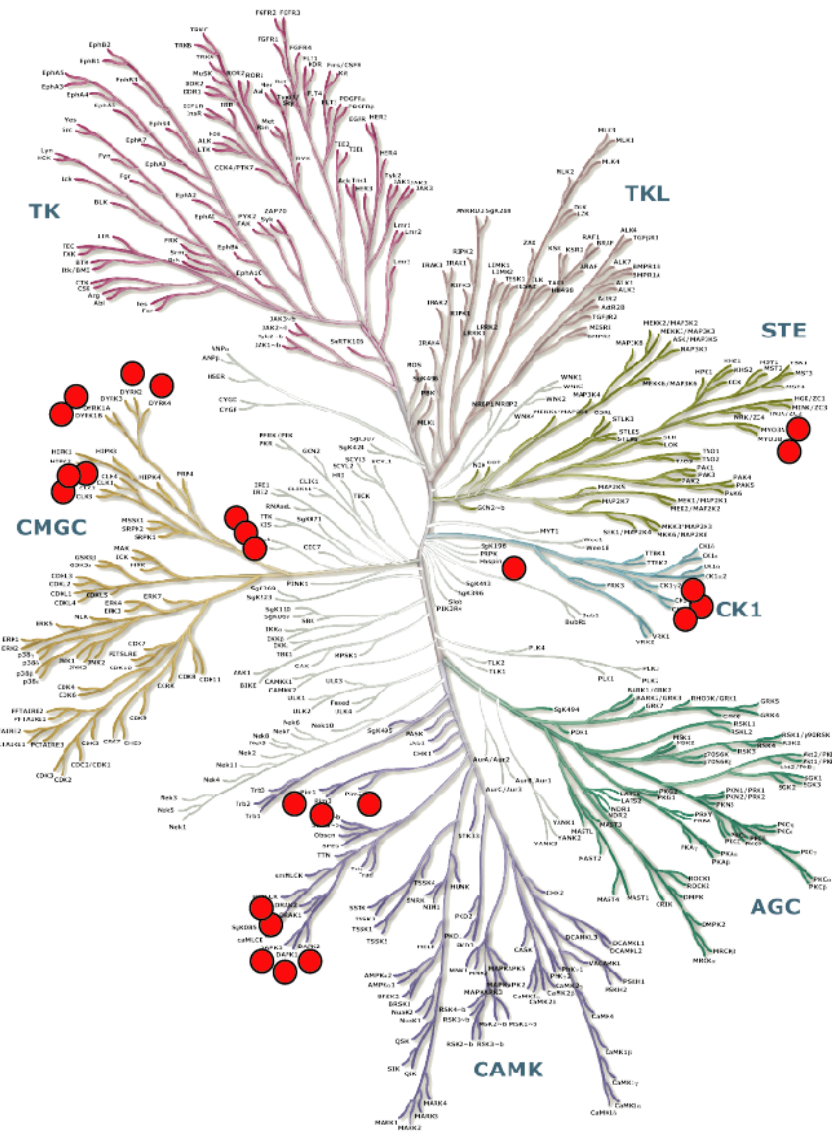
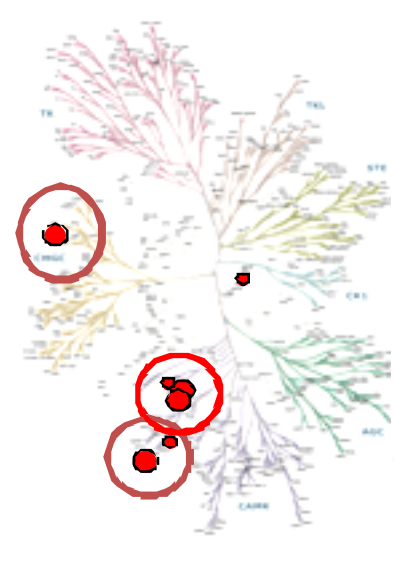
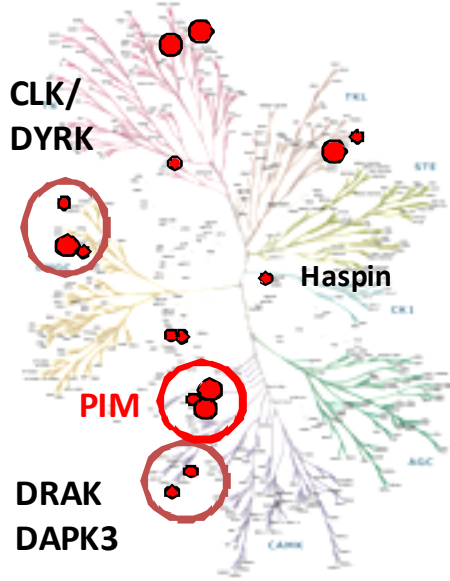
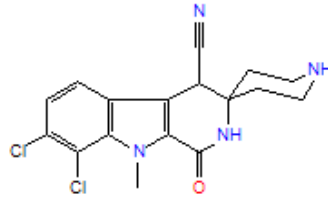
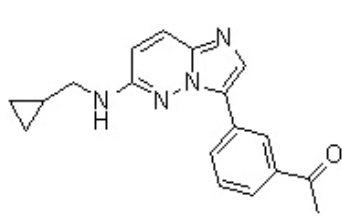


Scaffold binds to two hydrophobic anchor points

➤ xDFG is rarely a large hydrophobic residue

- No classical hinge H-bond interaction
- ATP sites that contain xDFG anchor are very diverse
- Some bulky ligands will not fit into all sites

Cross-Reactivity – Non ATP mimetic

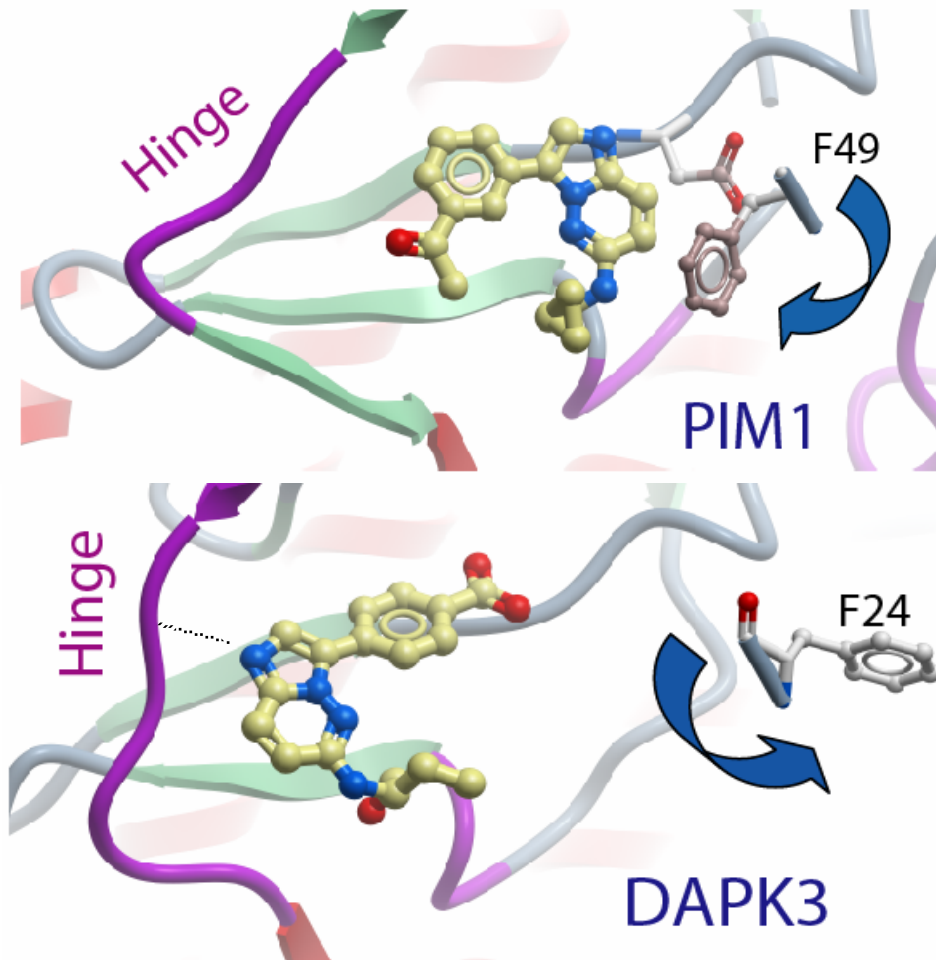


$\Delta Tm > 6\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 ACVR1, PIM1/3
 BMPR1, CLK1, KIT, FLT
 $\Delta Tm > 4\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 BIKE, GAK, Haspin, PIM2
 DRAK1, DAPK3, DYRK1/2

$\Delta Tm > 6\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 PIM1/3, CLK1, DAPK3,
 $\Delta Tm > 4\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 Haspin, DRAK1, DYRK1/2

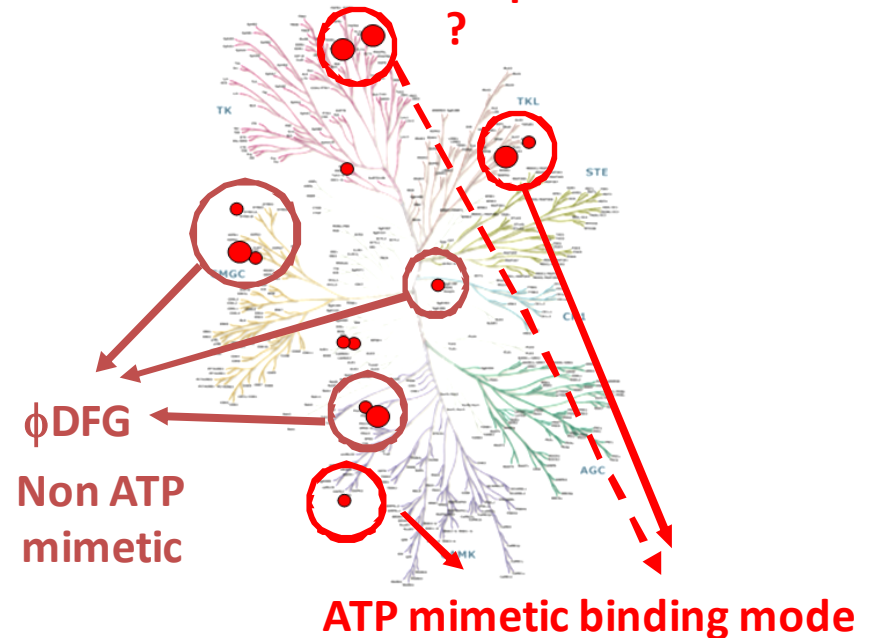
Mechanisms of Cross-Reactivity

Imidazo-pyridazines change orientation when binding to active kinases

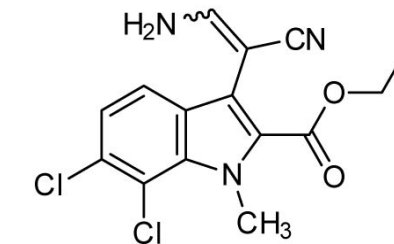
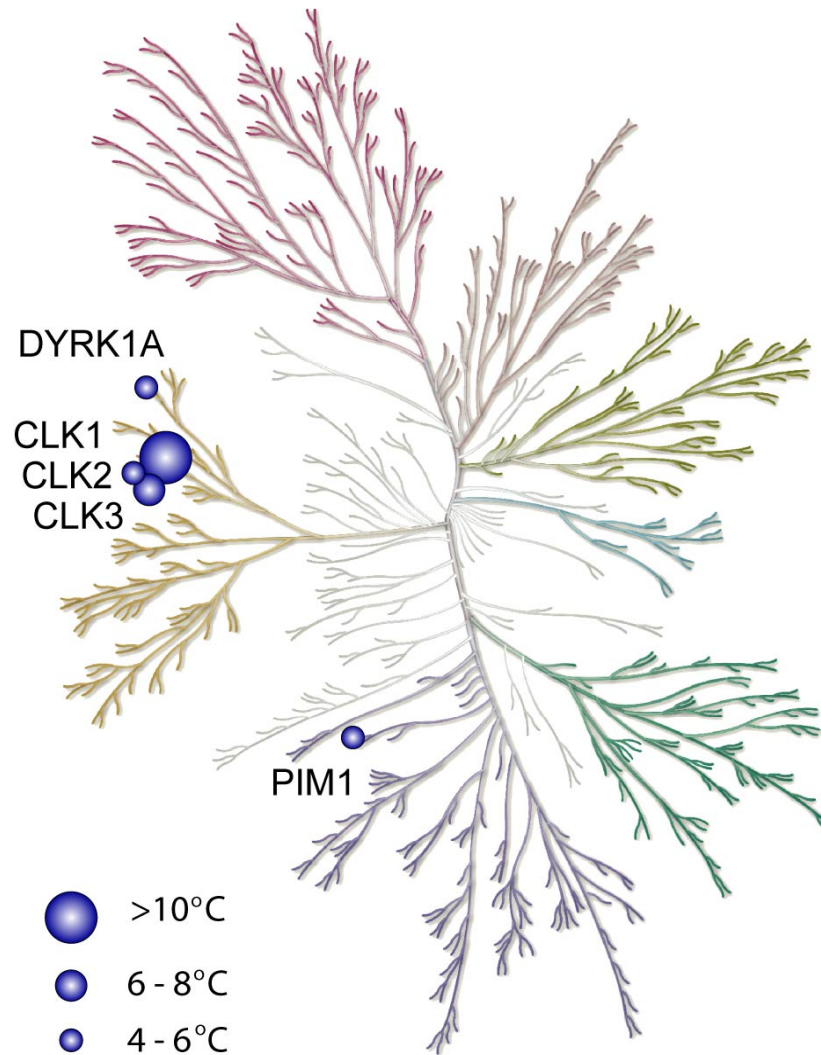


Selectivity can be increased by avoiding binding to ATP mimetic mode

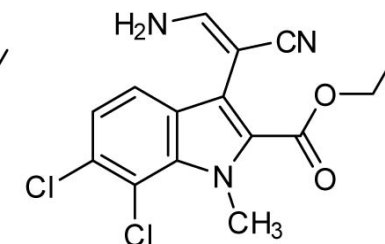
Kinome wide analysis rationalizes most cross reactivity and suggests strategies for selective inhibitor development



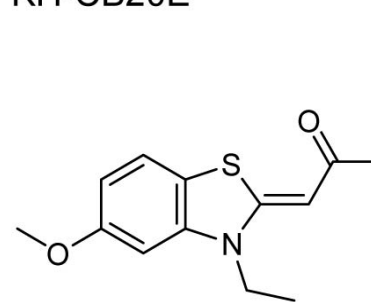
Targeting Splicing: CLK1



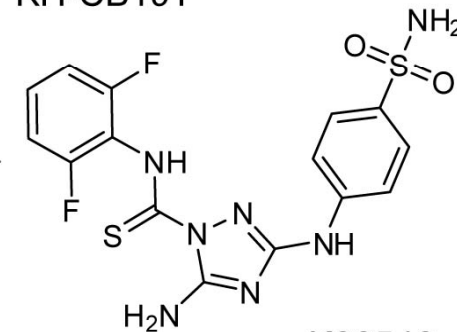
KH-CB20E



KH-CB19T



TG003

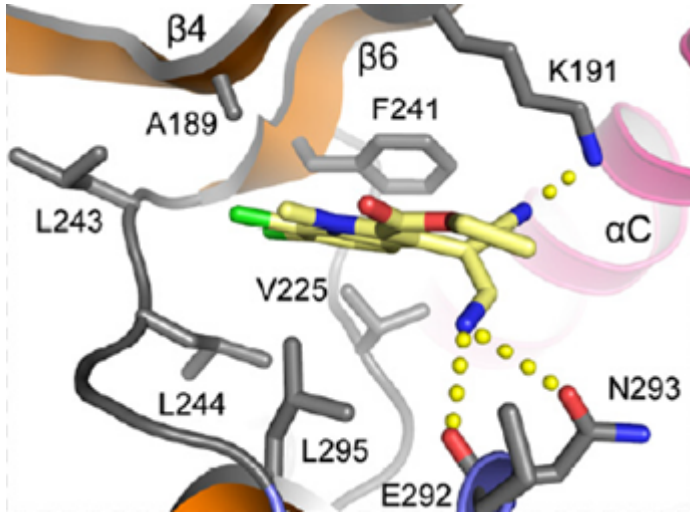


K00546

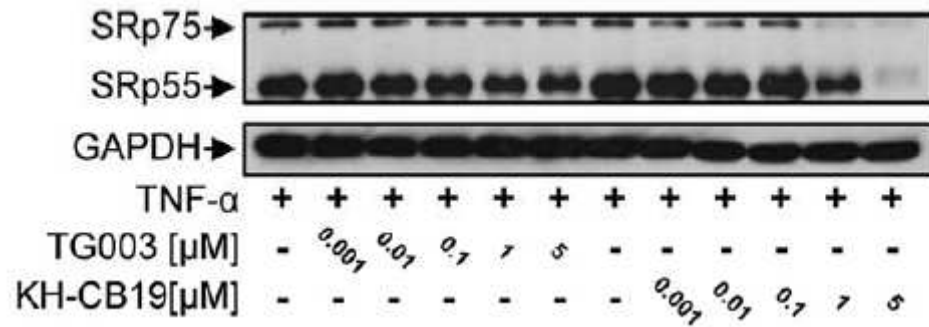
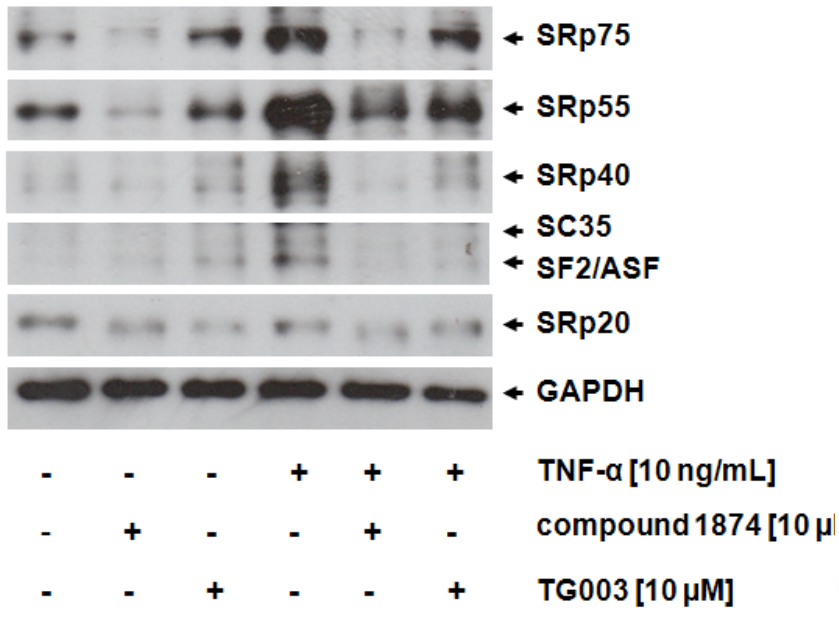
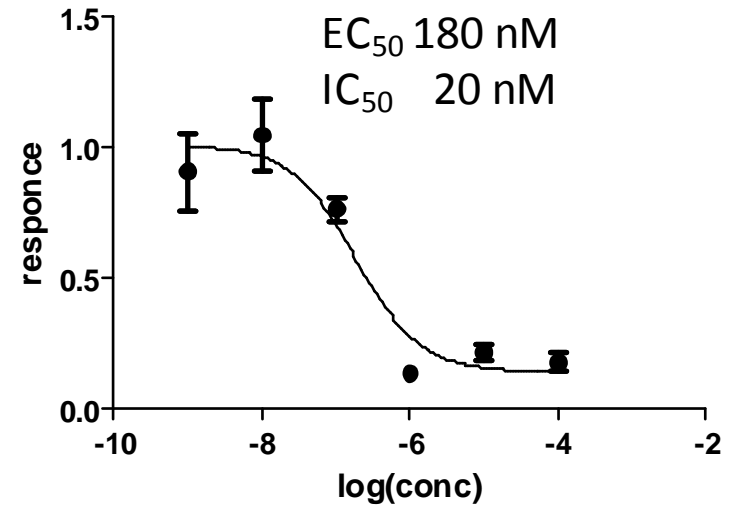
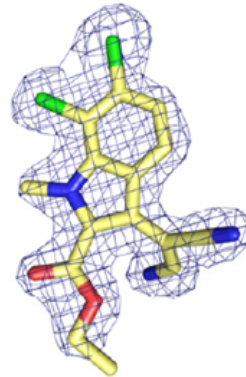
Inhibitor	CLK1 IC ₅₀	CLK3 IC ₅₀
KH-CB19T	19.7	1730
KH-CB20E	16.5	488
TG003	48.6	>4000
K00546	8.9	29.2

Selective for CLK1
 (150 kinases screened by DSF
 & 80 kinases screened by enzymatic assays)

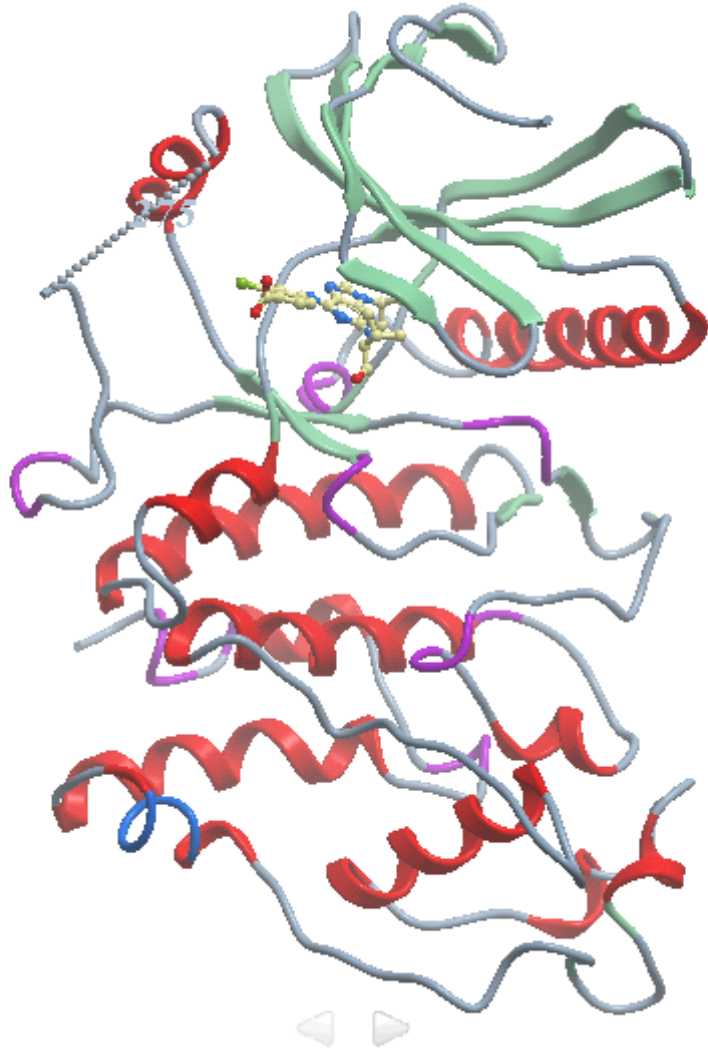
CLK1 Regulation of TF Splicing



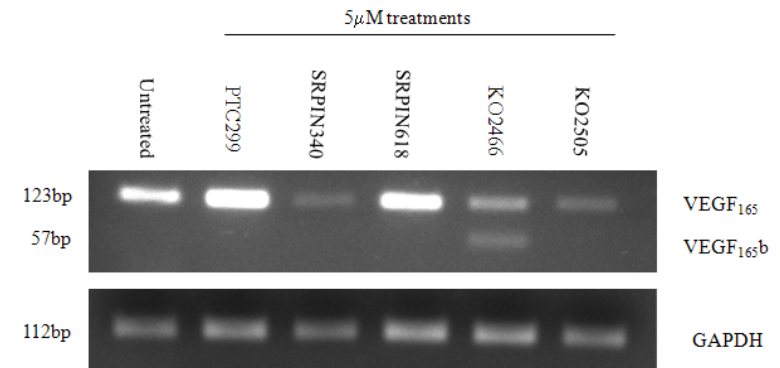
K01874 inhibits S/R phosphorylation in endothelia cells and splicing of TF.



SRPK2 Inhibitors and Regulation of VEGF Splicing



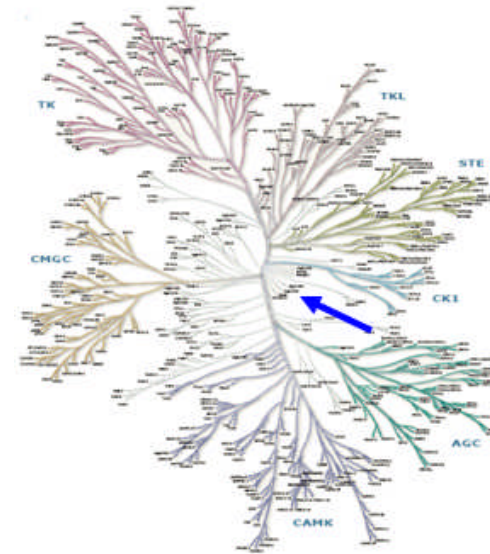
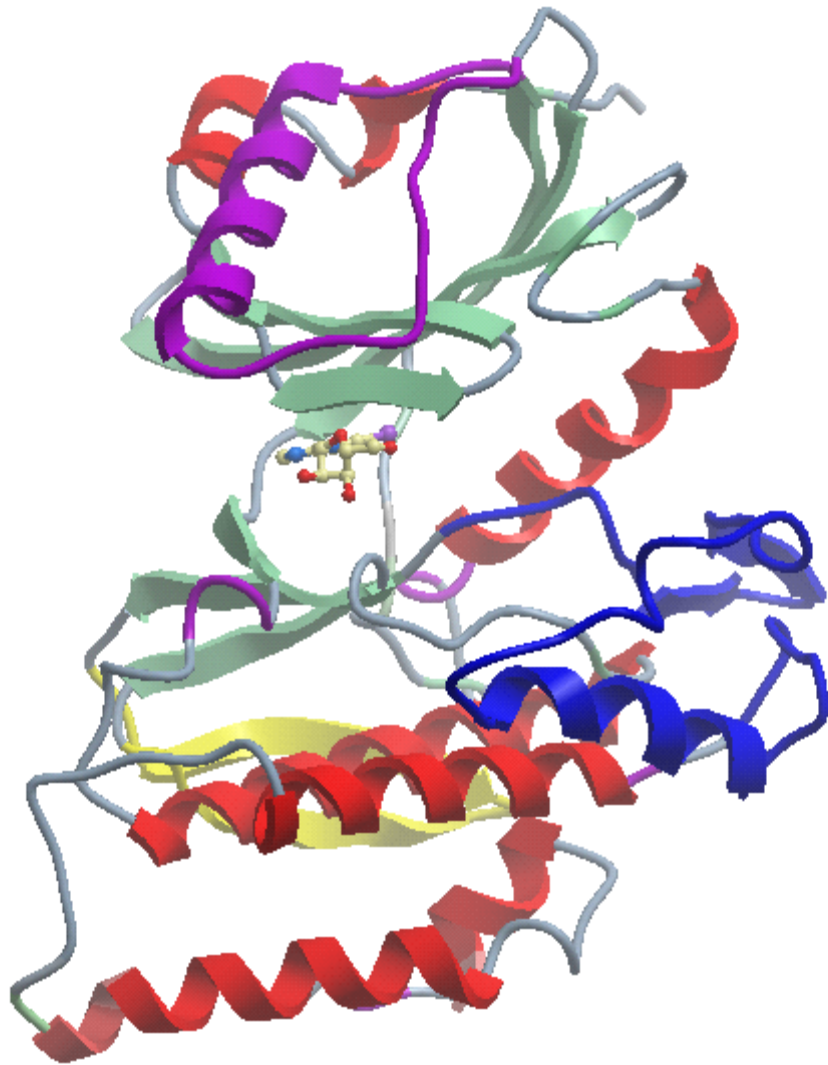
- **SRPK1/2** suppressed HCV replication
- **SRPK1** regulates vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) splicing from pro-angiogenic to anti-angiogenic isoforms



K02466 highly selective for SRPKs

Collaboration : D. Bates, Bristol ,UK

Targeting Unique Kinases (Haspin)

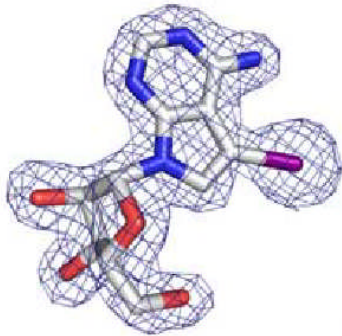


- **Low sequence homology** with ePKs (less than 20%)
- **Lack motifs** that are invariant in ePKs
- **Specific substrate:** H3T3
- **Depletion of Haspin** leads to:
 - Premature chromatid separation
 - Activation of spindle checkpoint
 - Block in mitosis
- **Activator of Aurora B**

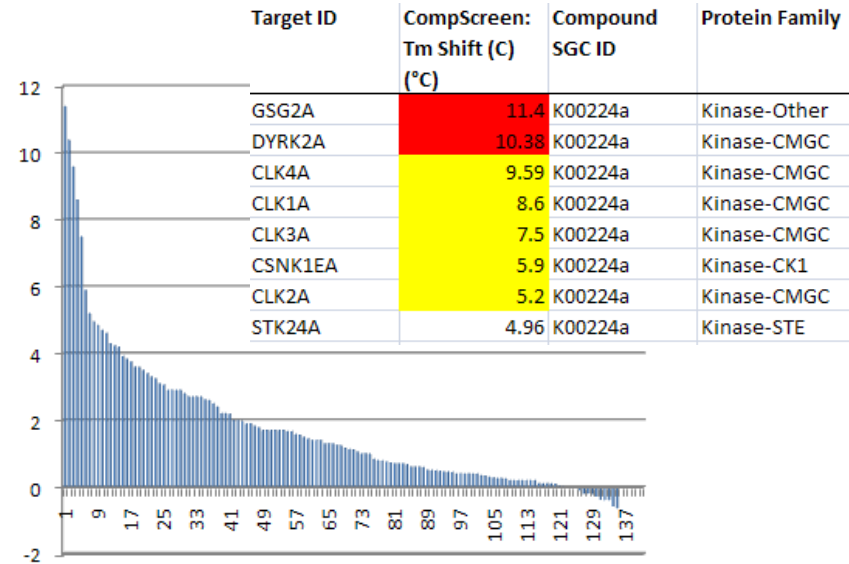
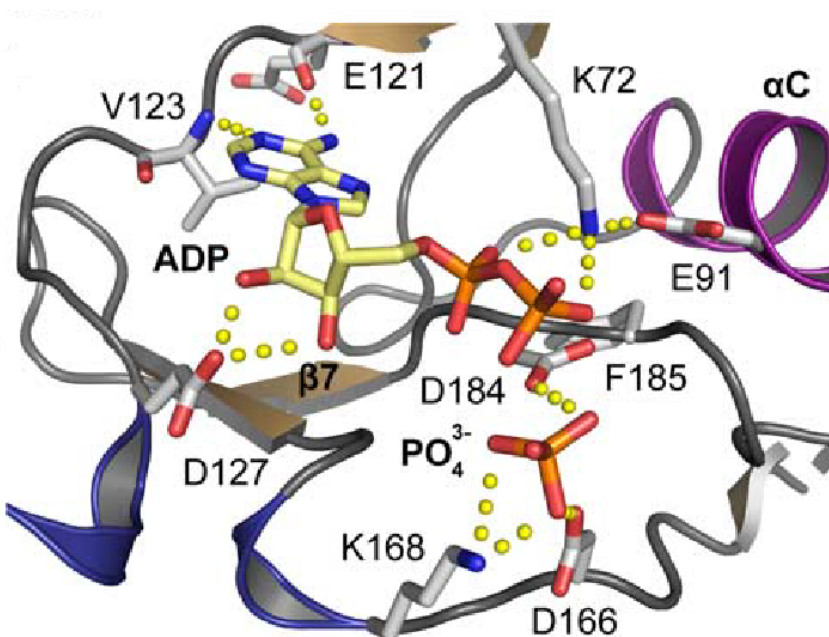
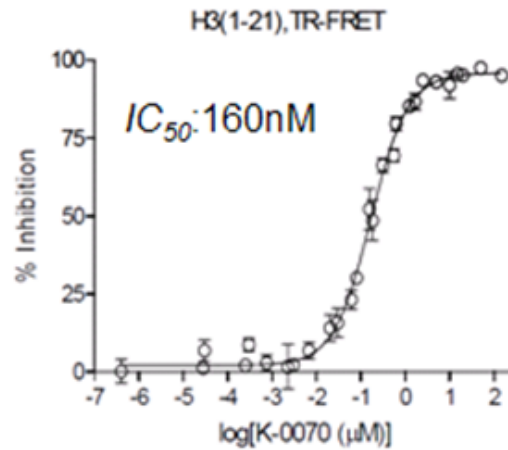


Targeting Unique Kinases (Haspin)

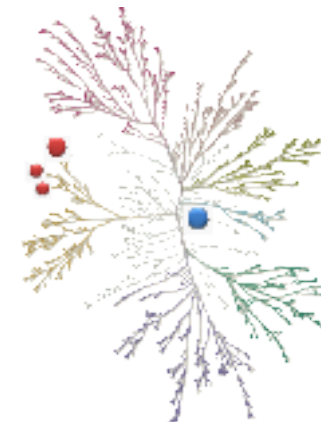
IC_{50} : 5nM
in vitro



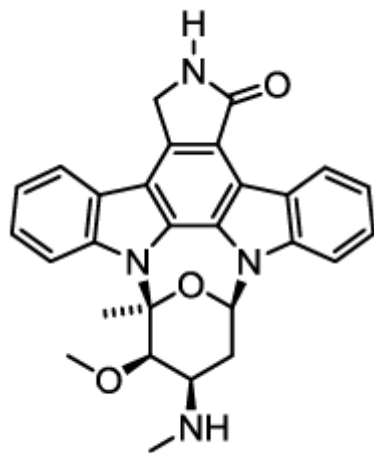
Iodotubercidin



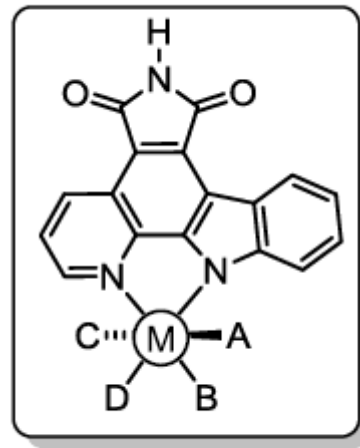
- 137 kinases screened
- Only cross reactivity that has been observed is to DYRK2 and CLK kinases



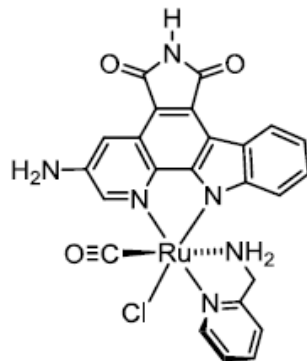
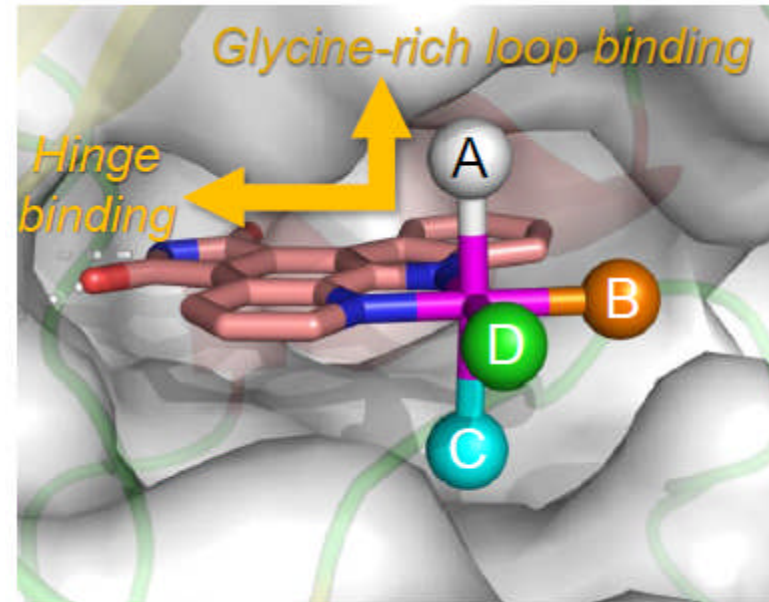
New Approaches: Octasporines



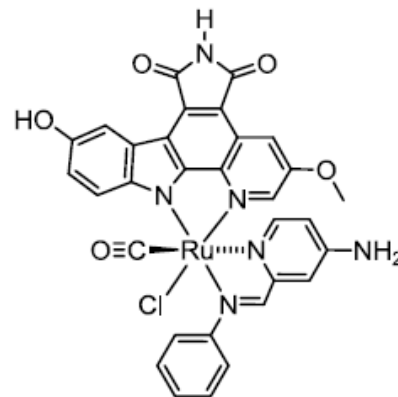
Staurosporine



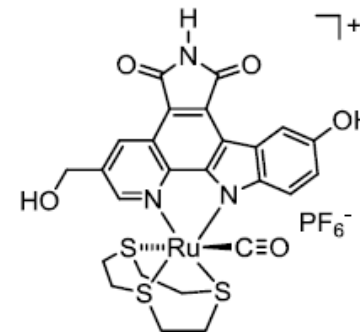
Octasporines (**OS**)



Δ -**OS1**, GSK3 α inhibitor
0.9 nM



Δ -**OS2**, PAK1 inhibitor
350 nM



OS3, Pim1 inhibitor
0.08 nM

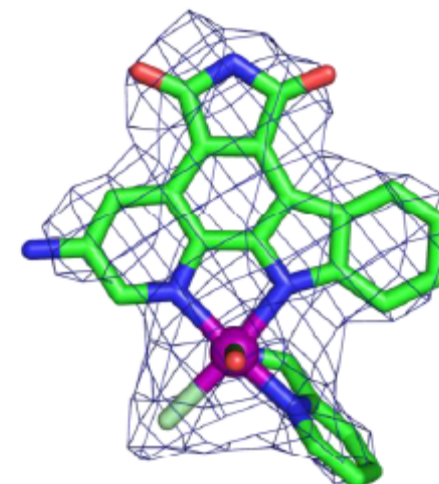
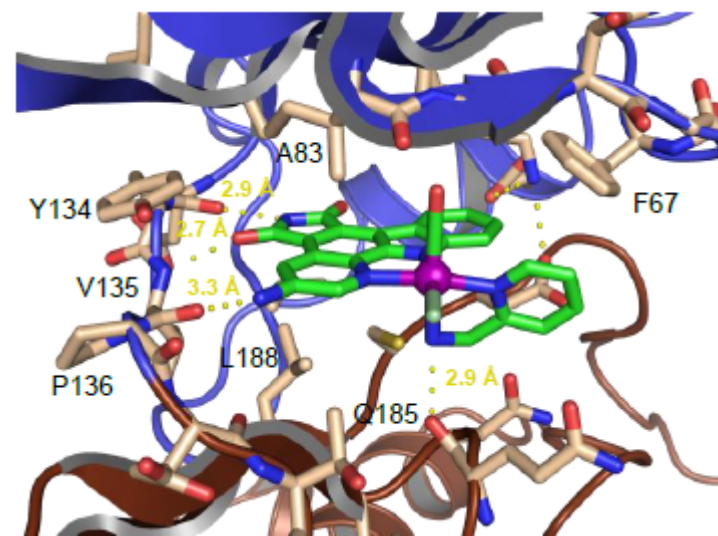
New Approaches: Octasporines

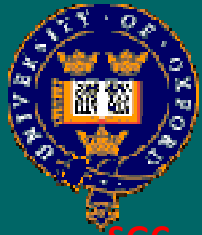
Table 1. IC₅₀ data (nM) for octahedral kinase inhibitors at 100 μM ATP^a

	GSK3α	PAK1	Pim1	DAPK1	MLCK	FLT4
Λ-OS1	0.9	>100000	14	22800	22	1180
Λ-OS2	2000	350	1570	>30000	24300	2300
OS3	20	82	0.075	315	2.2	29
OS4	>100000	>100000	169	2.0	25	163
OS5	31000	>100000	435	113	4.4	48
OS6	3900	10000	333	>100000	>30000	42

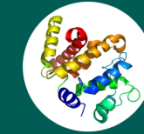
^aIC₅₀ data were obtained by phosphorylation of substrates with [γ -³³P]ATP and 100 μM ATP in the presence of different concentrations of octasporine kinase inhibitors. IC₅₀ values represent the average of three independent measurements. Error bars are within 20 % of the determined values.

➤ Octasporines are highly potent & target selective





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