

# Design of Selective PAK1 Inhibitor G-5555:

Improving Properties by  
Employing an Unorthodox  
Low- $pK_a$  Polar Moiety

Ndubaku et al. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2015**,  
6, 1241-1246

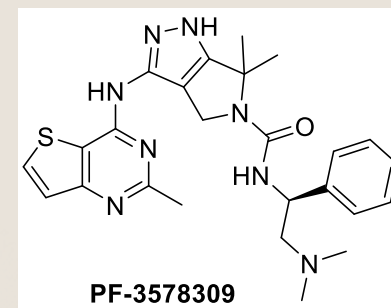
Celeste Alvarez  
Current Literature  
January 16, 2015

# PAK1

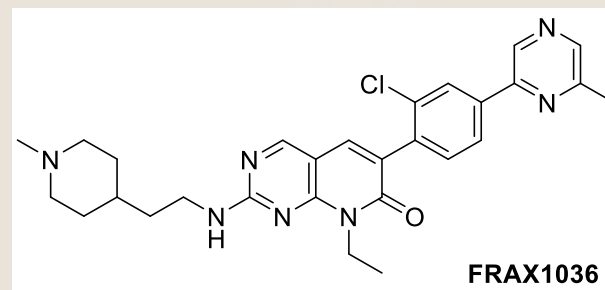
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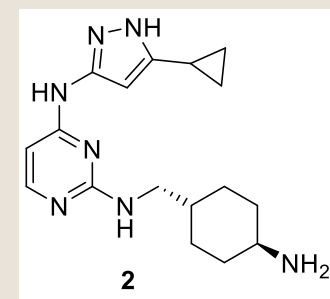
- ▶ p21-activated kinases (PAK)
- ▶ *Group I* and group II (determined by structural similarity)
- ▶ Downstream in many signal transduction pathways
- ▶ Play role in cell migration, proliferation, and survival
- ▶ PAK1 overexpression has been linked to poor prognosis in some types of breast cancer
  
- ▶ It has been shown that in combination with docetaxel it lead to increased apoptosis *in vitro*
- ▶ Previously 1 PAK1 inhibitor in clinical trials (phase 1)
  - ▶ No longer active: no proven efficacy/toxicity



# FRAX1036



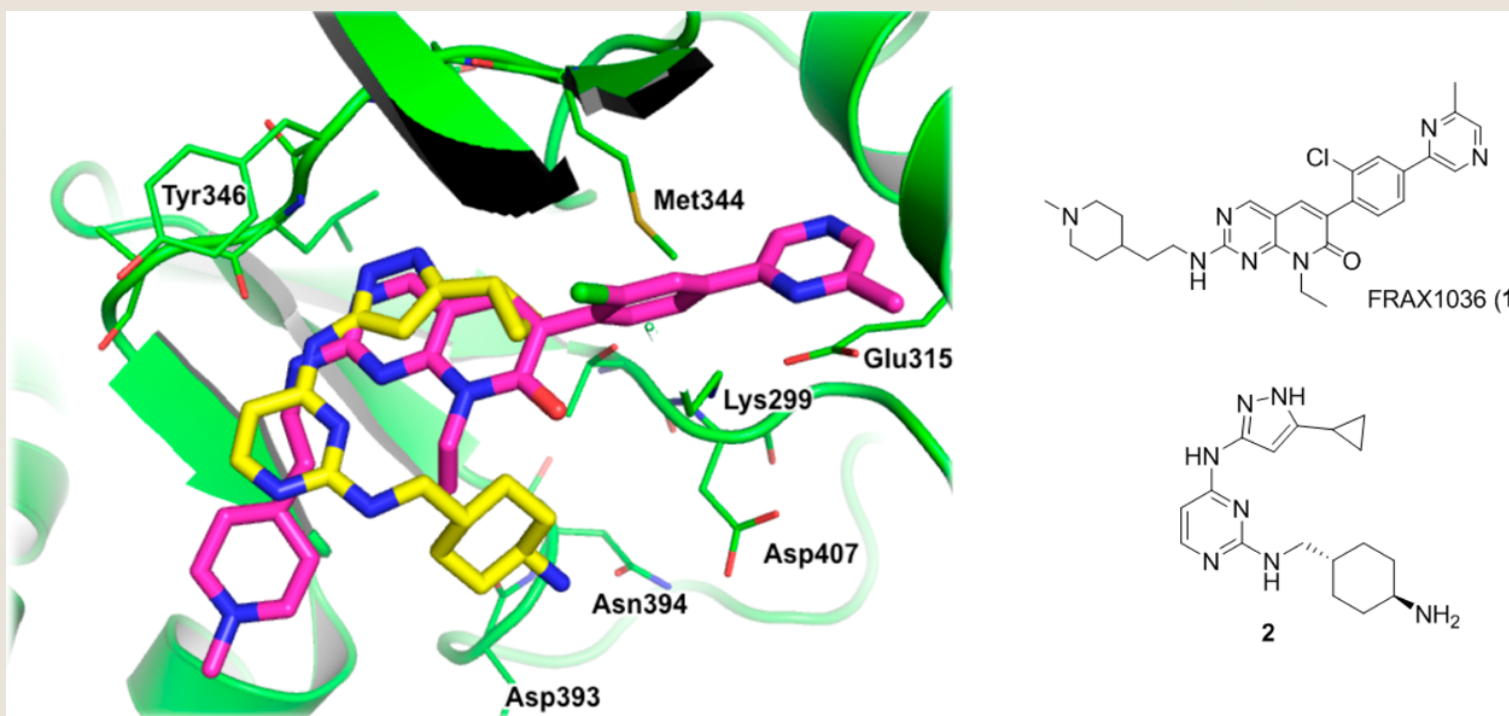
- ▶ Found in literature/in house
  - ▶ Appealing potency (22 nM)
  - ▶ Moderate kinase selectivity, including against group II PAKs (100-fold)
- ▶ Crystal structure showed the piperidine *N* makes no productive interactions
- ▶ 222 nM cellular activity
- ▶ 89% hERG inhibition at 10  $\mu$ M
  
- ▶ Previous work showed that by targeting amine at Asp393/Asn394 in ribose binding site of active site increased potency and selectivity over group II
  - ▶ Need to change basic amine location from FRAX1036



# Structural Modification Theory

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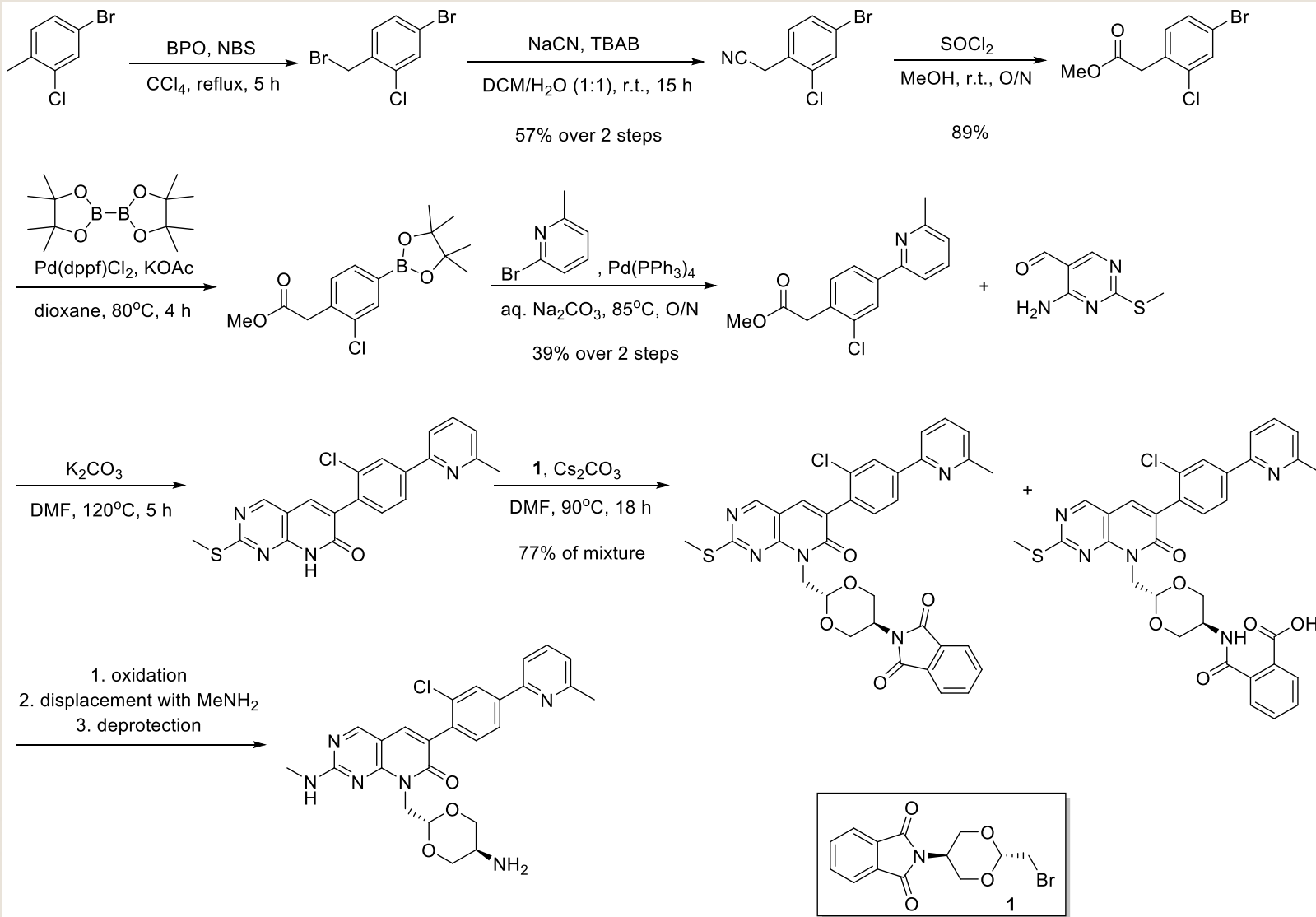
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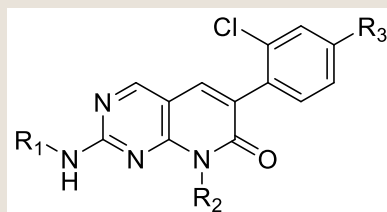
# Synthesis

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# SAR



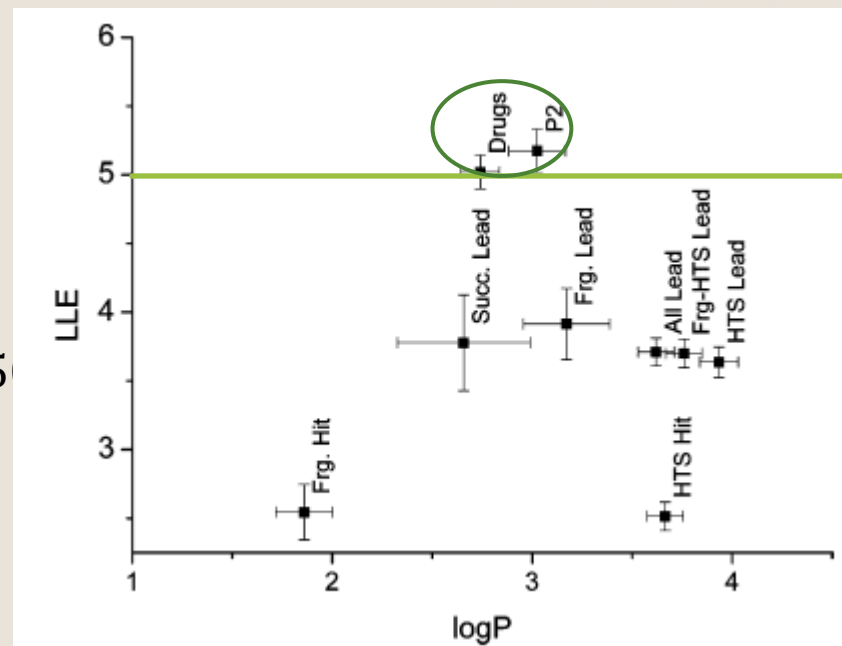
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1		Et		22/2.8	222	4.9	2.7	89
3	Et			6.0/4.3	145	3.9	0.9	ND
4	Et			6.1/4.7	147	3.5	1.1	84
5	Et			1.9/4.2	124	4.5	0.4	58
6	Et			2.1/3.1	45	5.6	1.2	59
7	Me			7.4/4.1	341	4.0	0.4	33

# Lipophilic Ligand Efficiency (LLE)

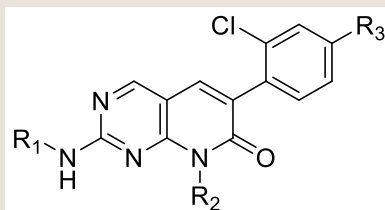
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- ▶ Lipophilicity is an important molecular parameter to consider in drug development
  - ▶ Solubility
  - ▶ Permeability (passive)
  - ▶ Metabolism
  - ▶ Off-target effects/toxicity
- ▶ Describes the contribution of lipophilicity to potency
  - ▶  $\log P/D / -\log(\text{potency: } K_d, K_i, IC_{50})$



# SAR



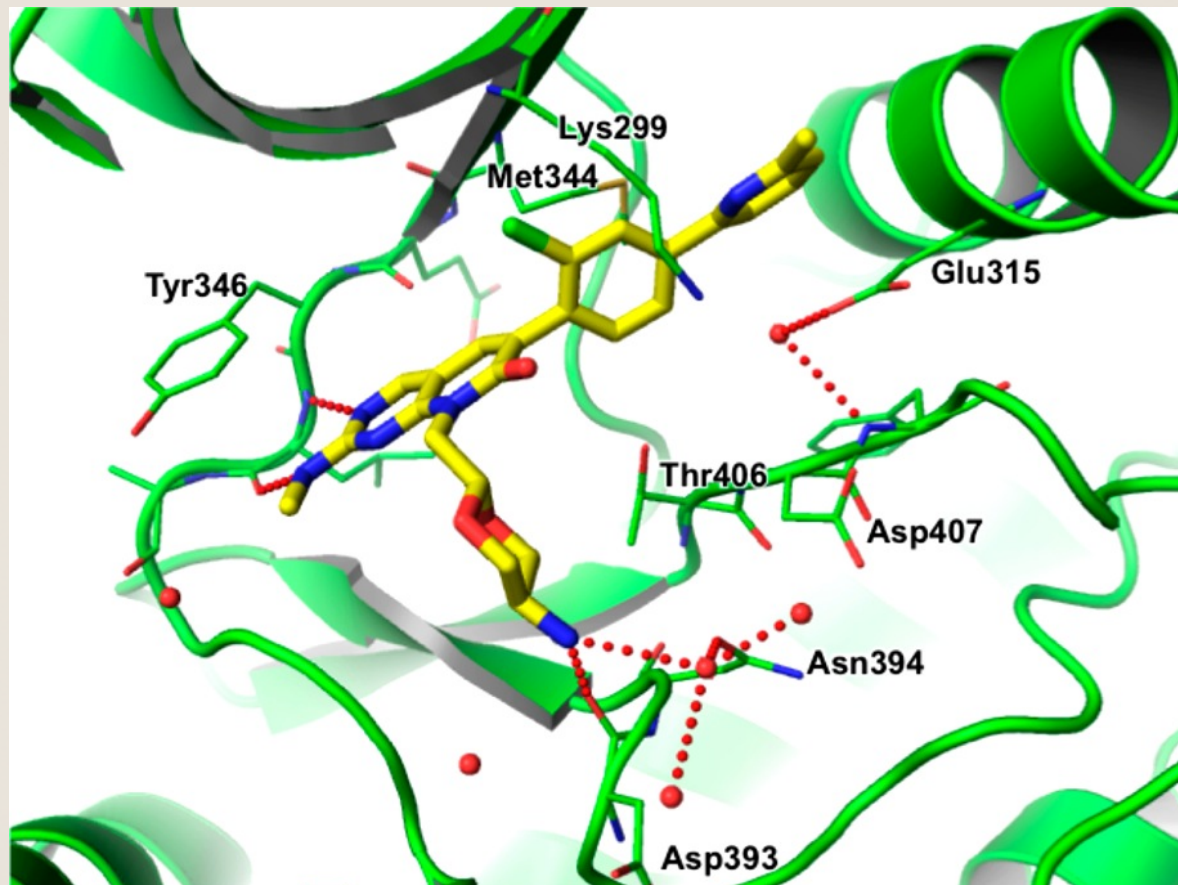
Cmpd	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	PAK1 Ki (nM)/LLE	Cellular IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	cpKa	cLogP	MDCK P <sub>app</sub>	hERG %inhib @ 10 μM
8	Et			64/3.8	980	4.0	3.4	21.0	22
9	Et			66/4.3	813	3.9	2.9	10.6	12
10	Me			19/5.5	399	6.9	2.2	3.5	21
11	Et			8.0/5.7	148	7.7	2.4	1.7	11
12	Me			3.7/5.5	69	7.7	2.9	2.4	45
13	Me			1.9/5.5	57	8.4	3.2	0.4	60
14	Me			4.3/5.3	73	9.0	3.1	1.0	82
15	Me			7.9/3.6	53	7.6	4.5	ND	30



# Structural Data

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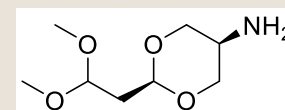
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# 5-Amino-1,3-dioxane

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- ▶ Known to have anti-inflammatory properties
  - ▶ In mouse model, ear edema showed 73.6% anti-inflammatory effects at 20 mg/kg
- ▶ Used in somatostatin analogs since 1999 to reduce basicity and improve solubility– improved bioavailability
  - ▶ Up to ~13-fold
- ▶ Typically avoided due to perceived instability
  - ▶ However found to be more stable due to amine
    - ▶ Protonate amine first, sparing acetal

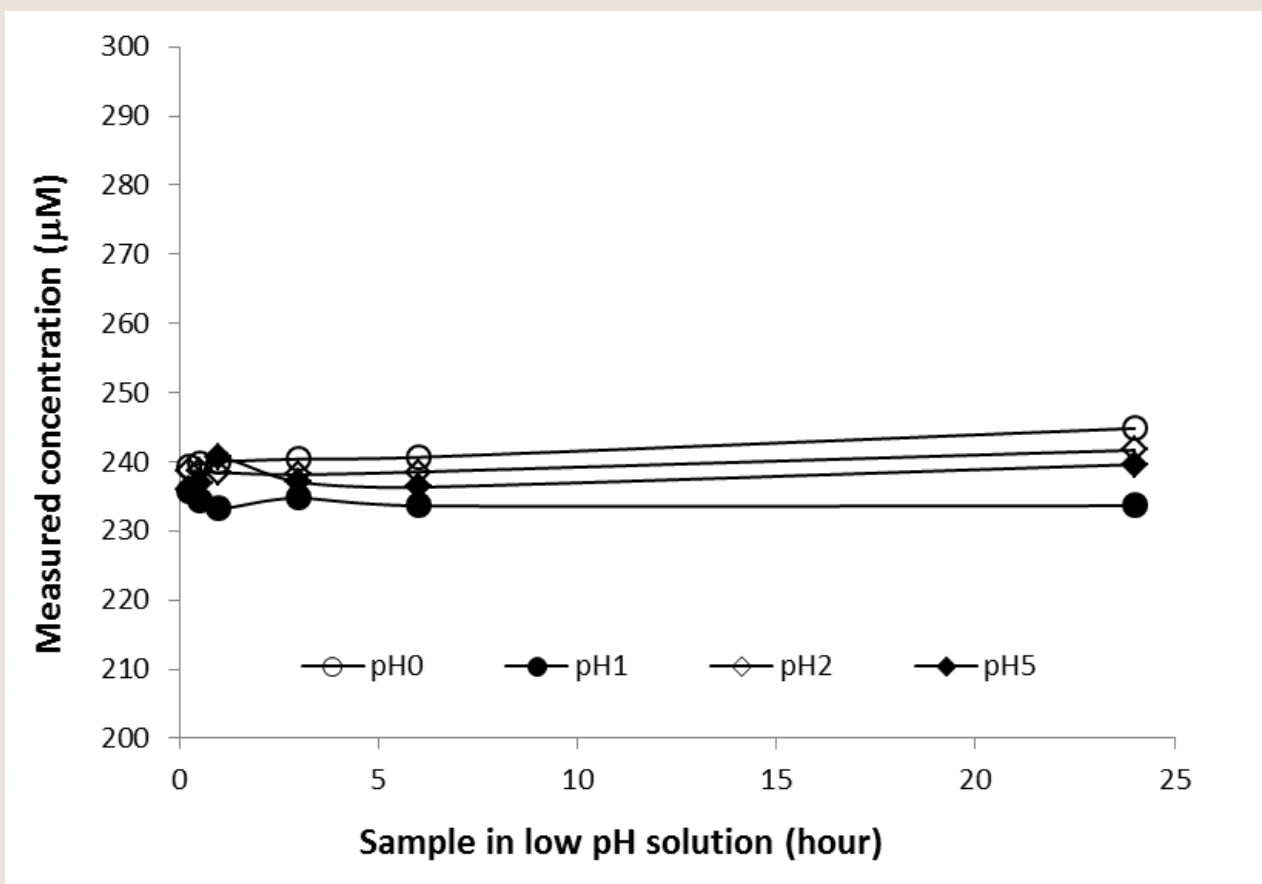


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# Stability of Compound 11

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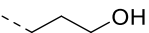
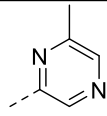
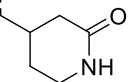
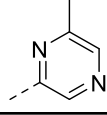
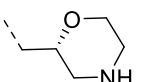
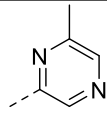
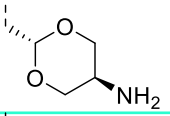
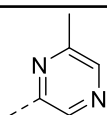
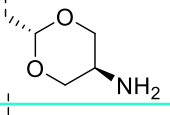
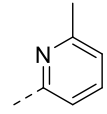
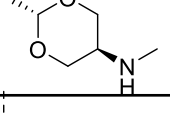
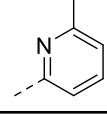
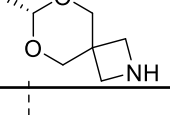
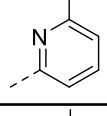
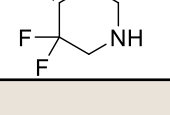
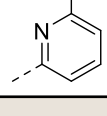
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# Stability

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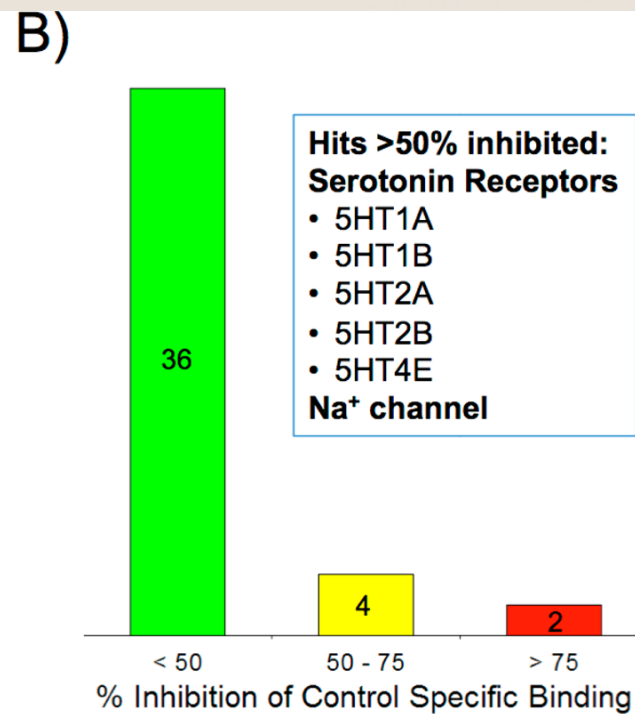
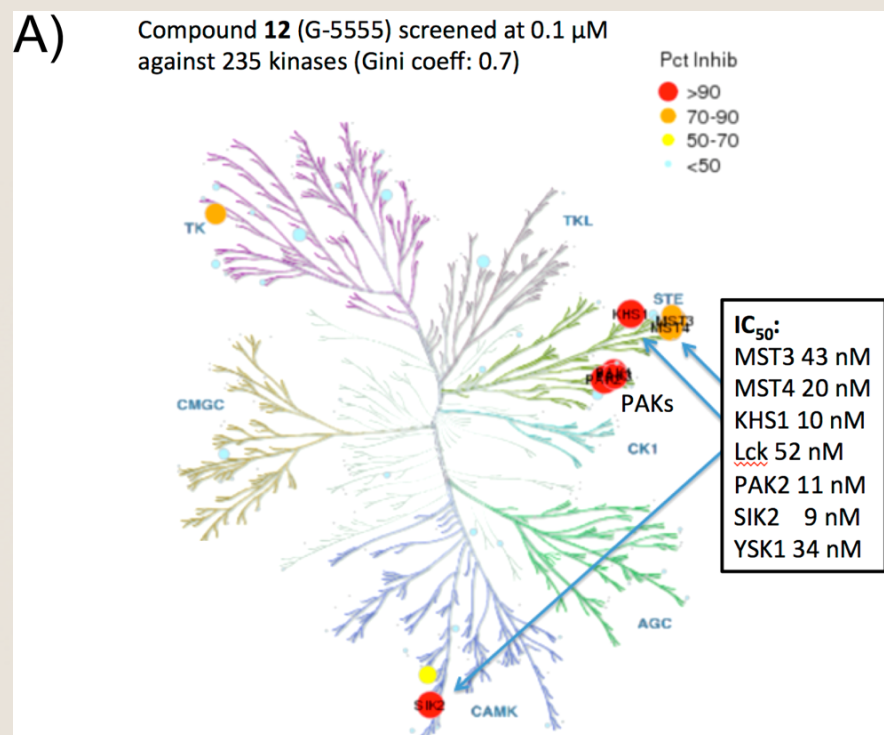
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Cmpd	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	HLM Cl <sub>hep</sub> (mL/min/kg)
8	Et			14.7
9	Et			12.5
10	Me			10.7
11	Et			9.6
12	Me			11.6
13	Me			13.8
14	Me			11.6
15	Me			17.8

# Selectivity of 12

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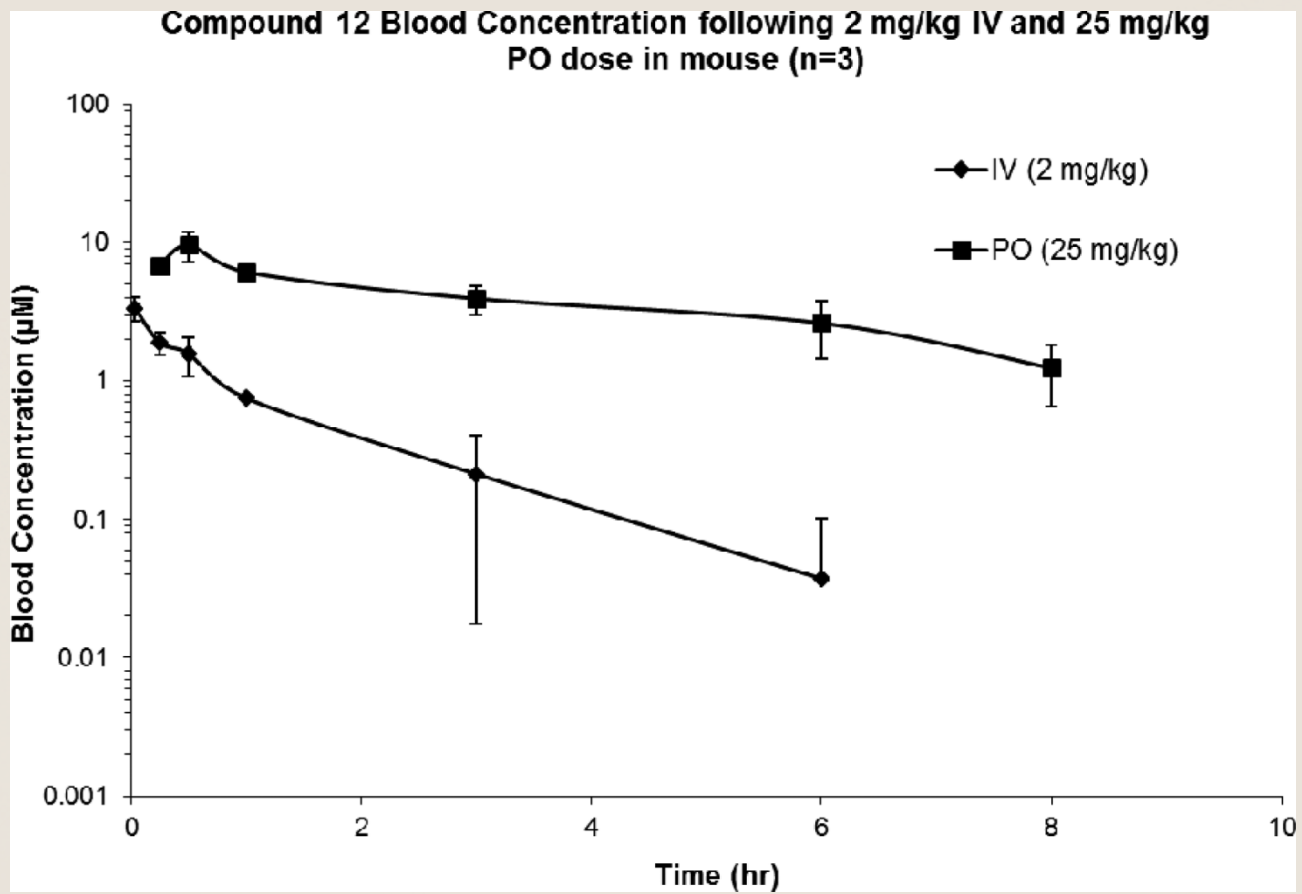
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# PK

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# PK

**Table S1. Pharmacokinetic Parameters of G-5555 following 2 mg/kg IV Bolus Administration to Female Mice**

Animal ID	AUC <sub>0-tlast</sub> ( $\mu\text{M} \cdot \text{hr}$ )	AUC <sub>inf</sub> ( $\mu\text{M} \cdot \text{hr}$ )	CL (mL/min/kg)	t <sub>1/2</sub> (hr)	V <sub>ss</sub> (L/kg)
1	4.86	5.07	13.3	1.30	1.39
2	2.10	2.22	30.5	0.723	1.84
3	2.26	2.34	28.9	0.637	1.41
Mean	3.07	3.21	24.2	0.886	1.55
SD	1.55	1.61	9.48	0.359	0.252

**Table S2. Pharmacokinetic Parameters of G-5555 following 25 mg/kg PO Administration to Female Mice**

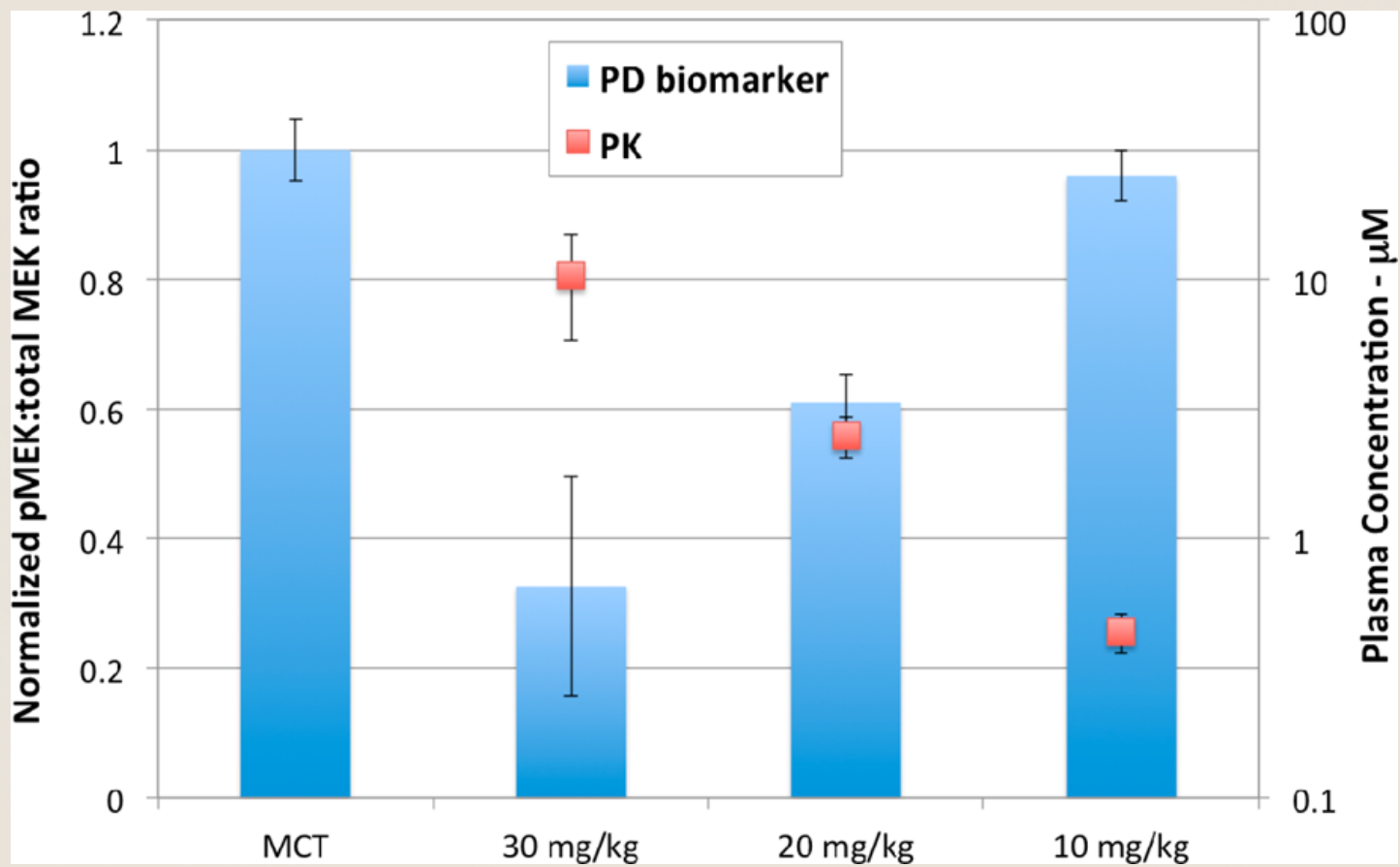
Animal ID	AUC <sub>0-tlast</sub> ( $\mu\text{M} \cdot \text{hr}$ )	C <sub>max</sub> ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	t <sub>max</sub> (hr)	F (%)
4	30.0	8.64	0.5	84.7
5	33.8	12.3	0.5	84.2
6	25.8	7.96	0.5	69.4
Mean	29.9	9.63	0.5	79.5
SD	4.00	2.33	0.00	8.69

- ▶ In cynomolgus monkey:
  - ▶ CL<sub>p</sub> = 3.4 mL/min/kg
  - ▶ F = 72%

# Efficacy

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# Conclusions

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- ▶ Structural modification of known FRAX1036 guided by previous studies by authors and crystal structures lead to improved binding interactions and potency
- ▶ Able to balance potency, permeability, and hERG related toxicity
- ▶ Incorporation of the 5-amino-1,3-dioxanyl group lead to reduced  $pK_a$  and logP while improving potency and hERG activity
  - ▶ Showed via degradation studied the stability of the 5-amino-1,3-dioxanyl group
- ▶ New compound shows promising PK/PD characteristics that could translate well to the clinic
- ▶ *Need to show efficacy via effects on tumor growth*

# Bromide Synthesis

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