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# Small molecules solving big problems: present and future of drug discovery

**INAUGURAL LECTURE TO THE 775<sup>th</sup> ACADEMIC YEAR OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF SIENA**

► **DIPARTIMENTO DI BIOTECNOLOGIE, CHIMICA E FARMACIA**

Maurizio Botta, PhD  
*Professor in Medicinal Chemistry*  
SIENA 28/10/2015



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# DRUG DISCOVERY

*“Drug discovery is the process by which*

***new candidate medications*** *are discovered”*

***Substances used to:***

- *diagnose*
- *cure*
- *treat*
- *prevent*

***...a disease***





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# THE EARLY AGES OF MEDICINE

- **2735 BC:** use of *Dichroa febrifuga* reported in China
- **1500 BC:** use of *Drimia maritima* reported in Ebers' papyrus (Egypt)
- **Ancient Greece:** transcripts from Hippocrates and Galen
- **Middle Ages:** many medical plants cultivated in the monasteries
- **1500:** Paracelsus has the idea of moving towards inorganic chemistry
- **1800:** Start to isolate the active ingredient from medical plants



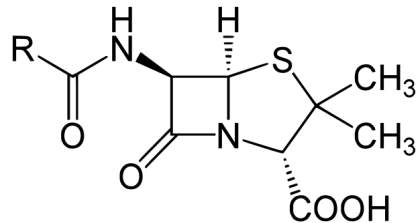


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# SERENDIPITY: PENICILLIN

1928

- **Alexander Fleming** is working with bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*)
- He goes on holidays for three days, forgetting the incubation plates out
- Plates contaminated with mould (*Penicillium notatum*)



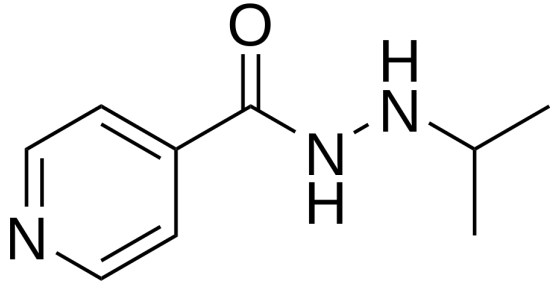
**Observation:** no bacteria colonies close to the mould

**Discovery:** PENICILLIN



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# CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS: IPRONIAZID



- **1958:** Iproniazid was approved as one of the first **antidepressant** agents
- **1961:** withdrawn due to high hepatitis incidence

- Iproniazid was developed as an **anti-tuberculosis** agent
- **1952: Observation:** Patients given Iproniazid become inappropriately happy

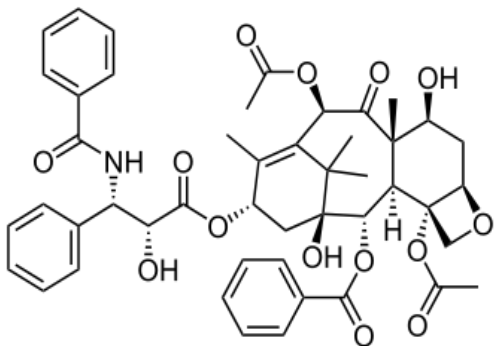




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# NATURAL PRODUCTS: PACLITAXEL

- **1960: Plant Screening Program** for anticancer activity (NCI, USA): ~1000 plants species screened/year
- **1964:** A sample of *Taxus brevifolia* cortex was found active in a cytotoxicity assay

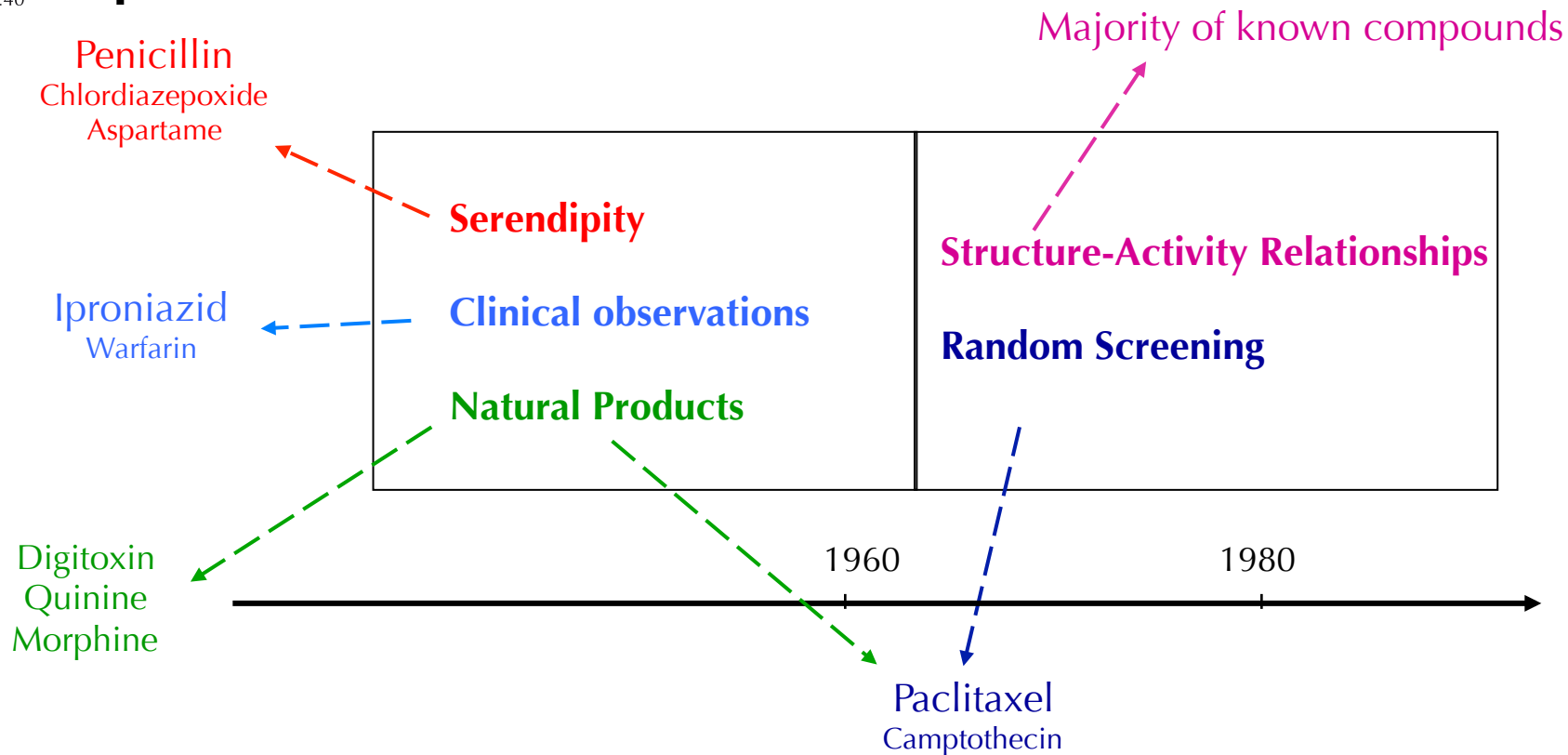


- **1992** (USA) and **1993** (Europe): **clinical use** of Paclitaxel
- Forefather of the taxane drug family
- Now used in over 75 Nations
- Cure of **ovarian**, **prostate** and **lung** cancers



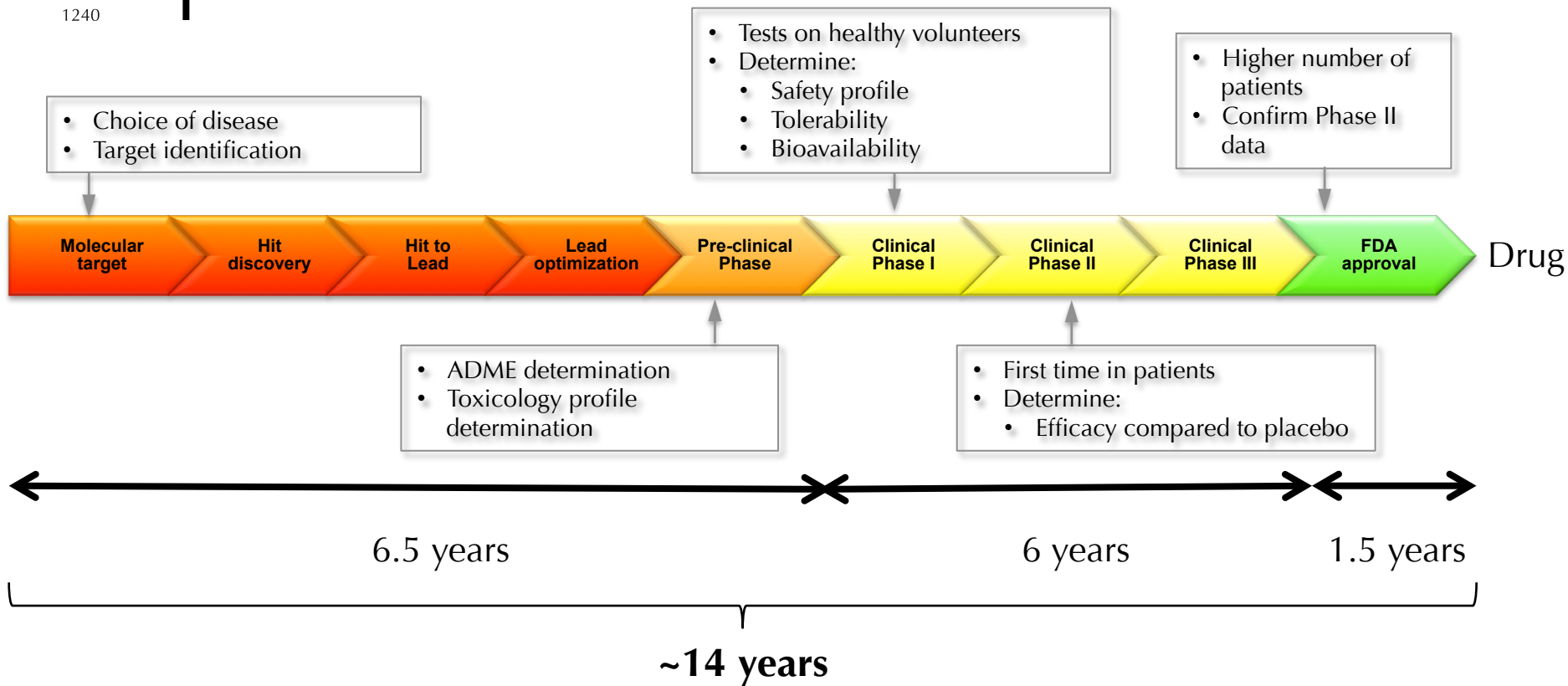
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# BEGINNING OF DRUG DISCOVERY





# THE LONG AND WINDING ROAD





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# THE DRUG DISCOVERY PROCESS TODAY

Drug Discovery is a  
more and more  
expensive process



2003

0.8  
Bln \$

2.6  
Bln \$



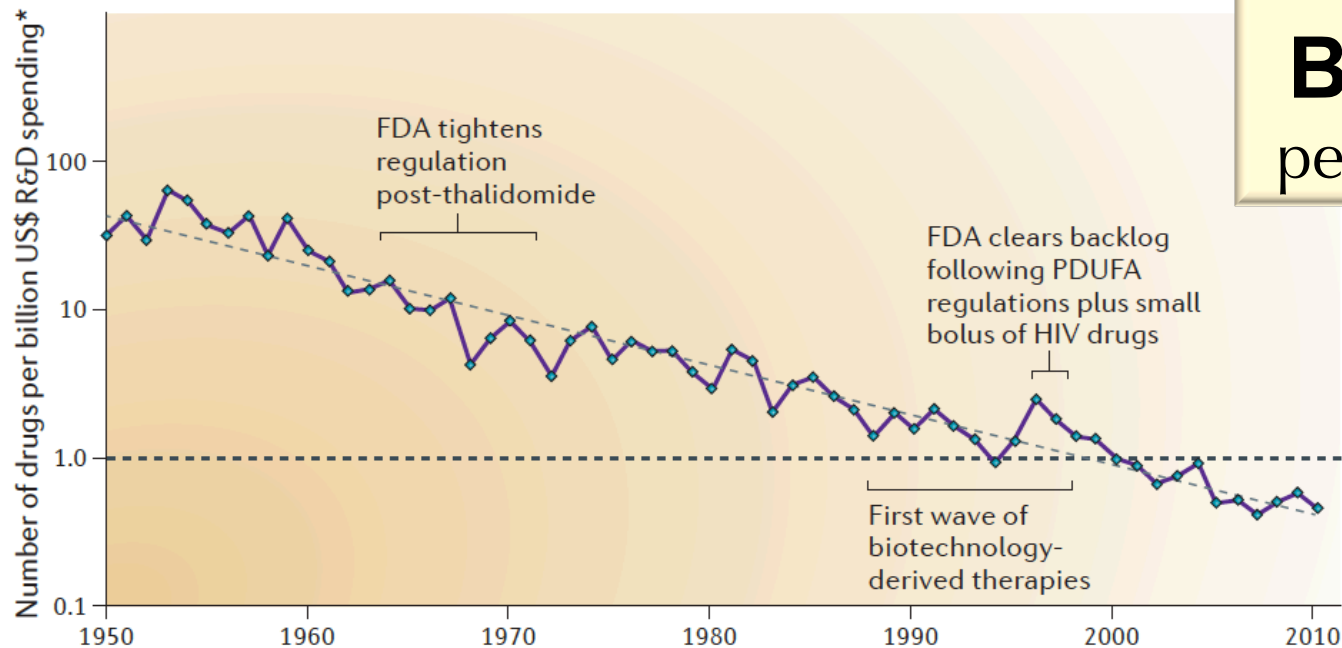
2014



# THE DRUG DISCOVERY PROCESS TODAY

**2.6  
Bln \$  
per drug**

**a Overall trend in R&D efficiency (inflation-adjusted)**





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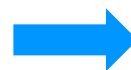
# THE PHARMA CRISIS



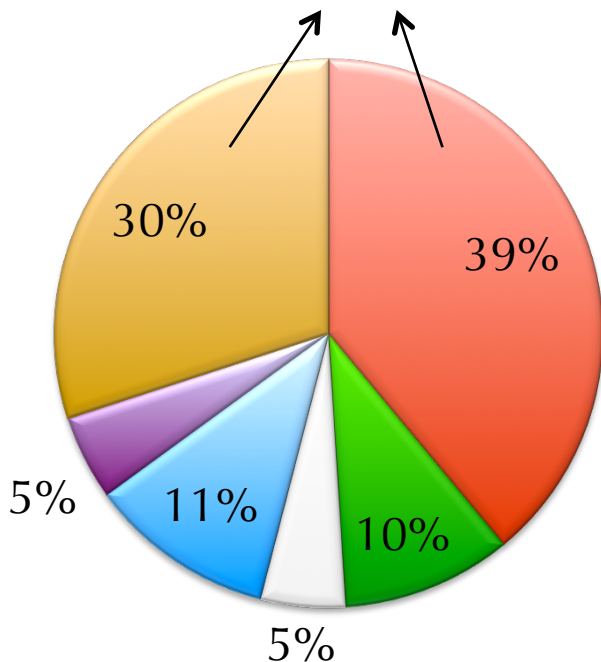


# THE CAUSES OF CANDIDATES DROP

Discovered **late** in the drug development process



Big **loss** of **investments**

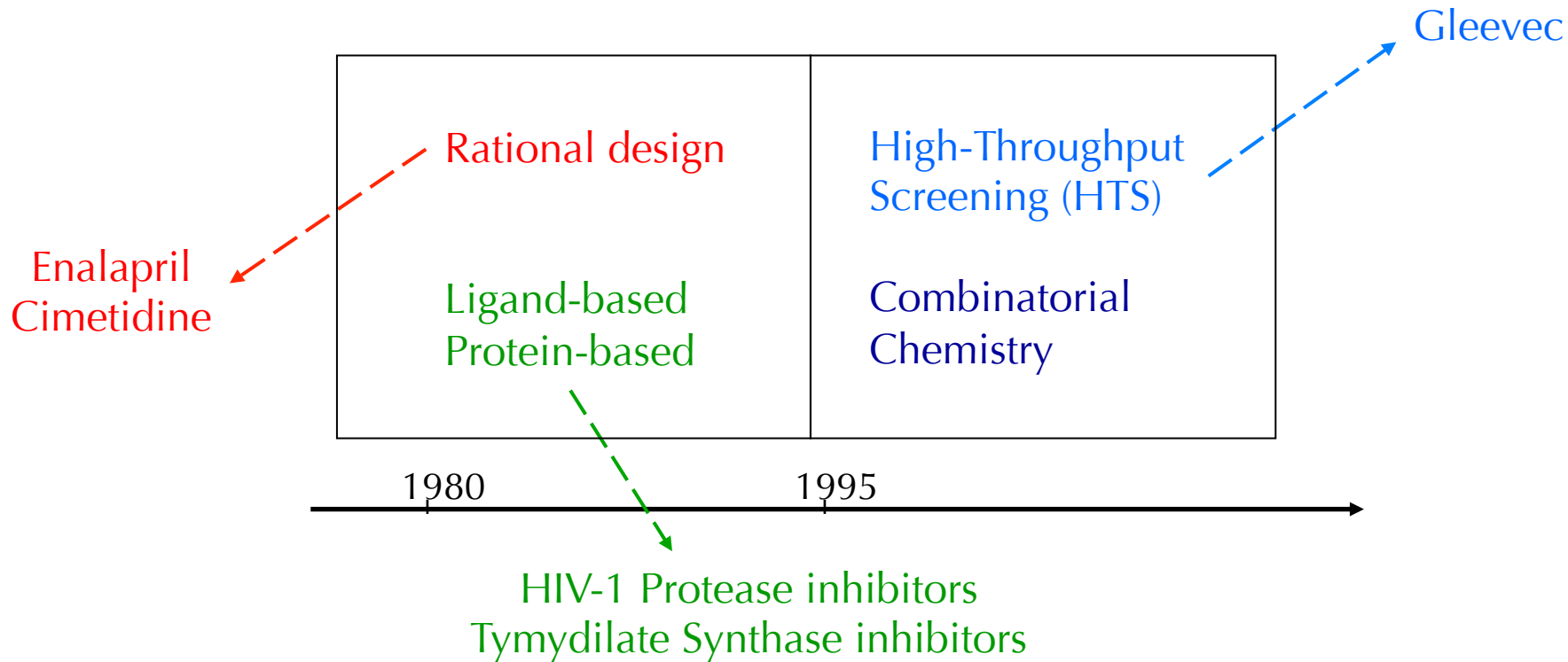


- ADMET
- Undesired effects
- Commercial reasons
- Preclinical toxicity
- Other
- Limited efficacy



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# PRESENT OF DRUG DISCOVERY





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# COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY

Chemical synthesis method that allows the **preparation** of a **large number** of small molecules or peptides in a single process.

Up to **millions of compounds!**

Lead discovery	Lead optimization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &gt; 10,000 compounds</li><li>• &lt; 1mg/compound</li><li>• Synthesis in solid phase</li><li>• Split and mix</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt; 1,000 compounds</li><li>• &gt; 1mg/compound</li><li>• Synthesis in solid phase or in solution</li><li>• Parallel synthesis</li></ul>

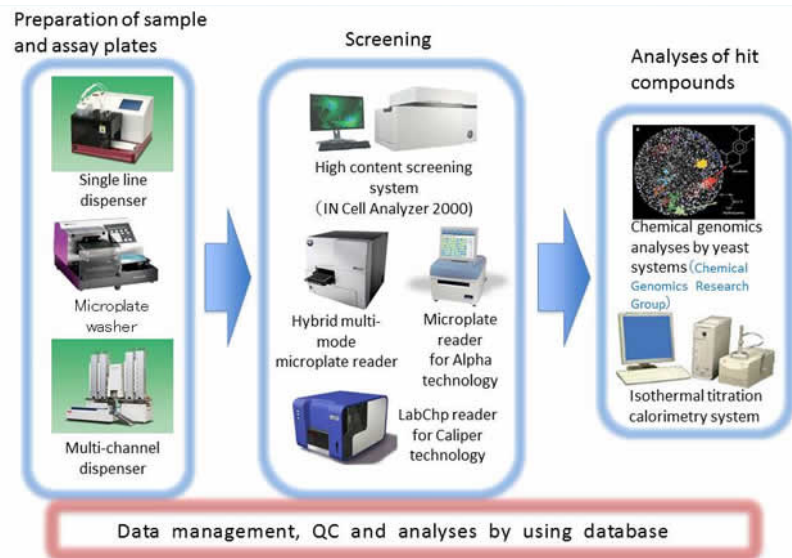


# HIGH THROUGHPUT SCREENING (HTS)

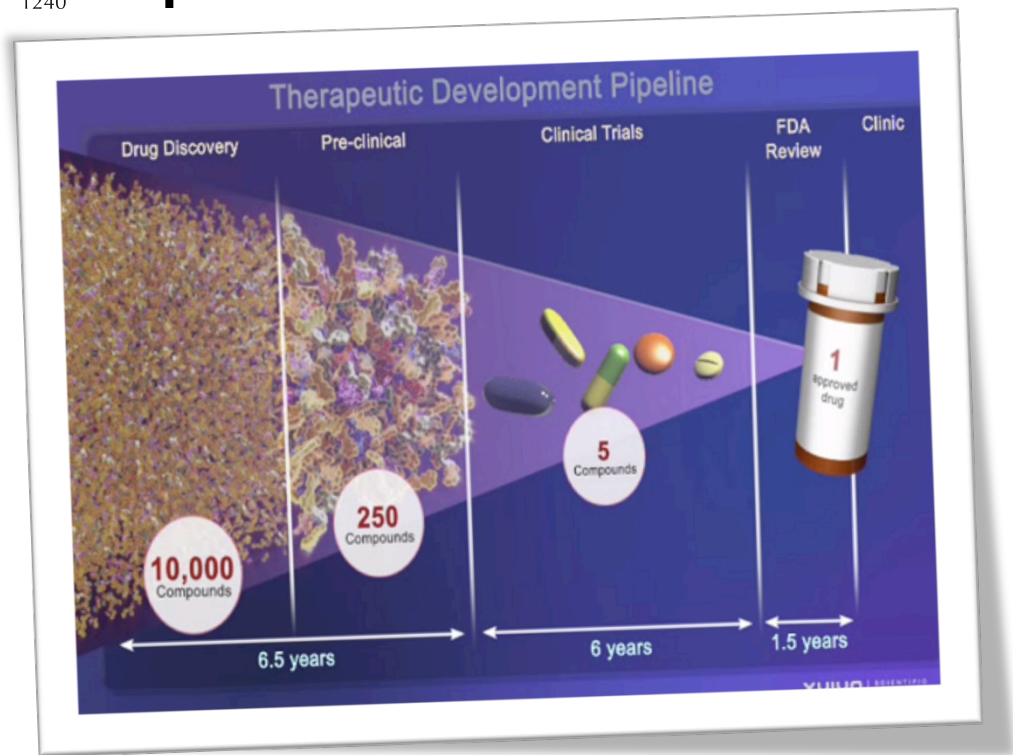
Scientific method for the **rapid performance** of **millions of tests** for the identification of active compounds that modulate a specific biomolecular pathway

## Needed Resources:

- Robotics
- Sensitive detectors
- Control software
- Data processing programs



# MORE MOLECULES MORE EXPENSES



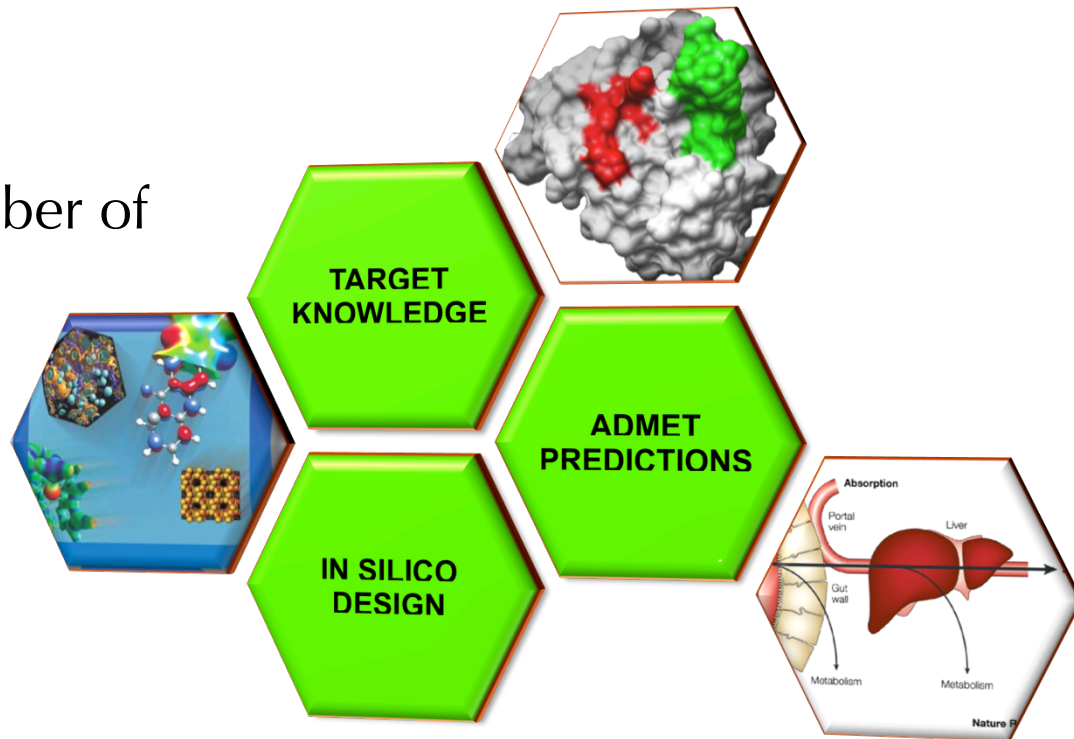
- Statistics: 10,000 compounds evaluated for each drug
- HTS and combinatorial chemistry increase the number of compounds synthesized and tested
- **The cost of drug discovery increases**



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# THE FUTURE OF DRUG DISCOVERY

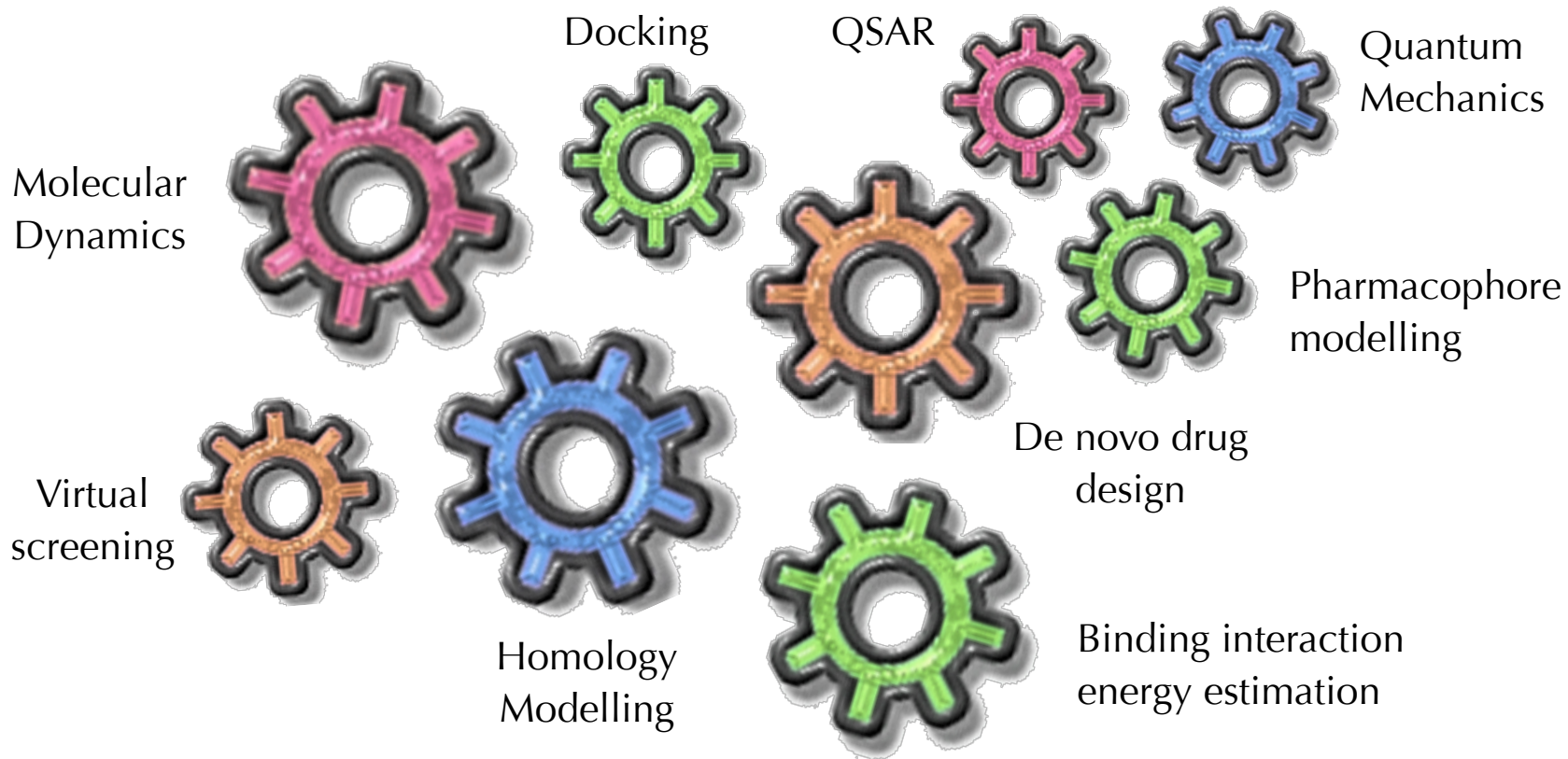
- ✓ Smarter design
- ✓ Reduce the number of compounds





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# IN SILICO DRUG DESIGN

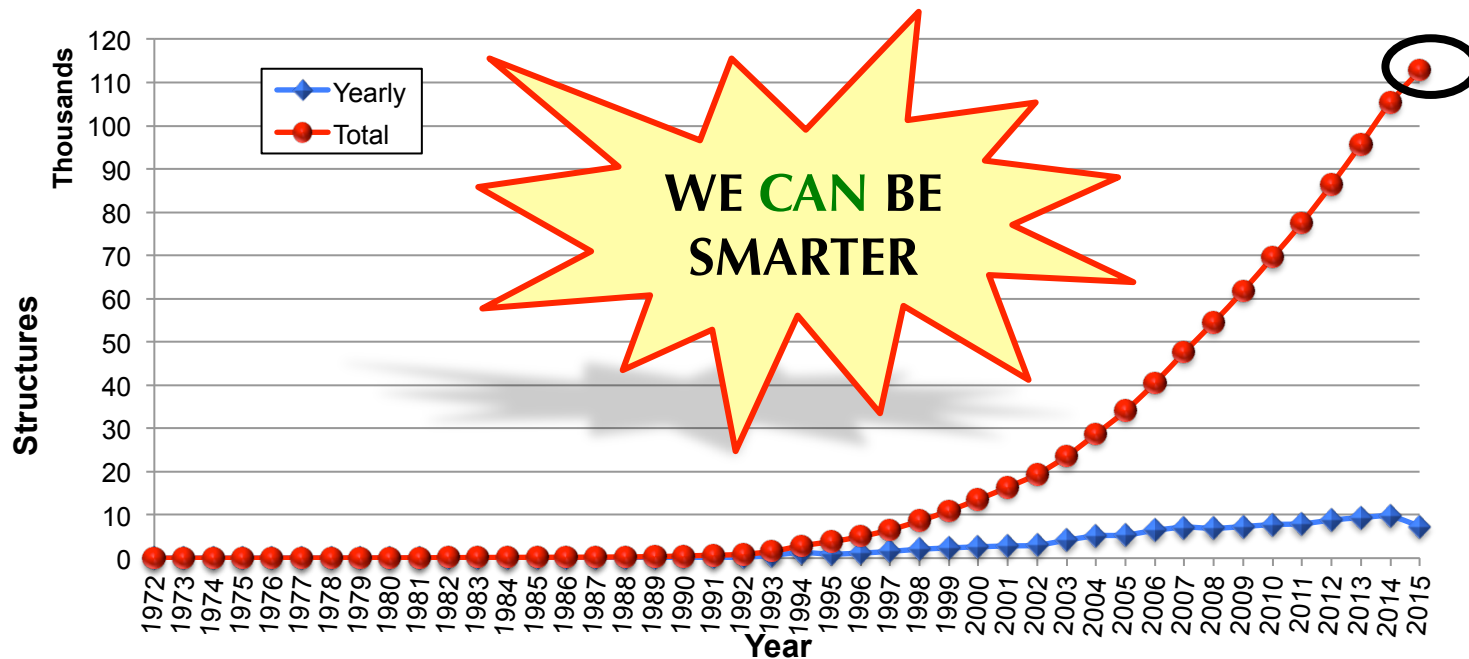




# AVAILABLE TARGET STRUCTURES



On 21<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015:  
**113,130**  
structures deposited



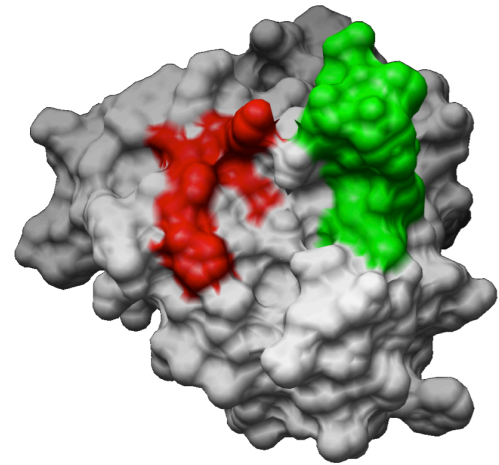
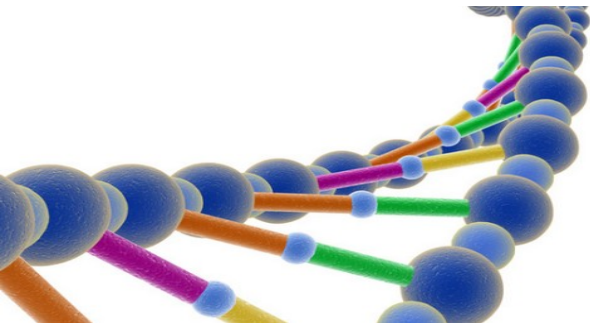


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# TARGET KNOWLEDGE

**Molecular targets can be:**

- Proteins
  - Enzymes
  - Transporters
  - Receptors
  - Etc...
- Nucleic acids

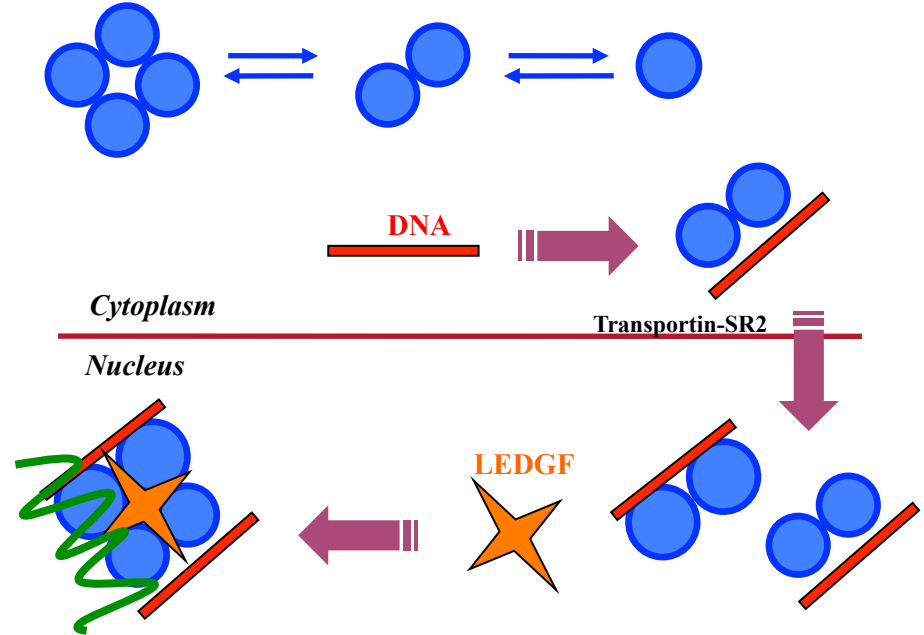


**To know the structure of the molecular target is  
important:**

- Understand the mechanism of the activity of the target at the molecular level
- Use this information to design compounds that:
  - Inhibit an undesired effect
  - Enhance a desired effect
- Overcome drug resistance

# INHIBITION OF HIV INTEGRASE

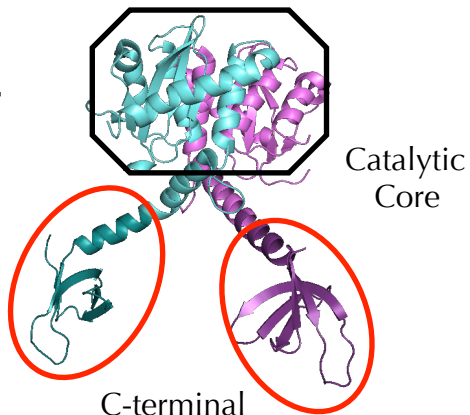
- Integrase (IN) is responsible for the **integration** of the **viral DNA** in the cellular DNA
- Monomeric, dimeric, tetrameric and high-order oligomeric states, in equilibrium.
- Dimeric IN binds the viral DNA during the 3'-end processing in cytoplasm.



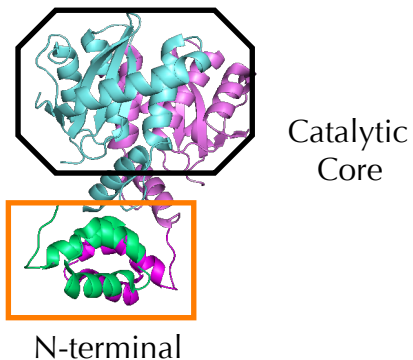
After nuclear import, two DNA-bound dimers approach each other in the presence of the cellular protein lens epithelium-derived growth factor (LEDGF) and form a tetramer and the integration proceeds to the strand-transfer step.

# INHIBITION OF HIV INTEGRASE

1EX4



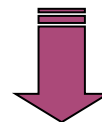
1K6Y



Structures  
assembling



Complete IN dimer



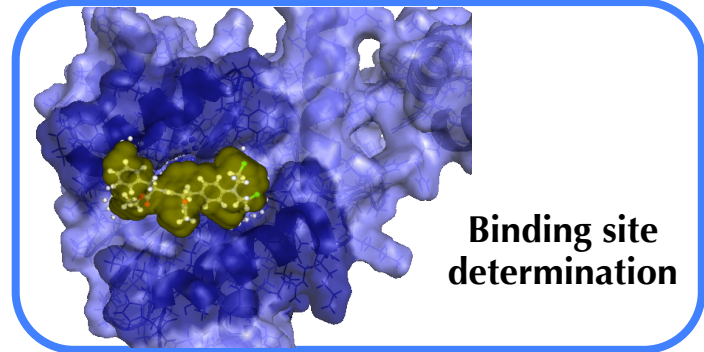
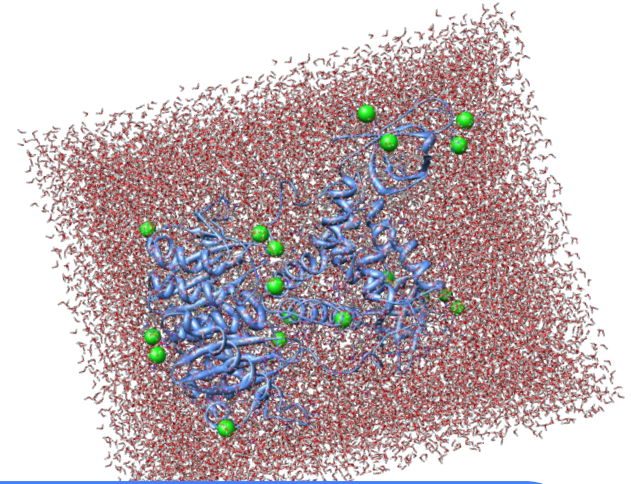
Further refinements:  
missing loop residues 47-55 from 1WJD,  
missing loop residues 140-149 from 1BL3



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# INHIBITION OF HIV INTEGRASE

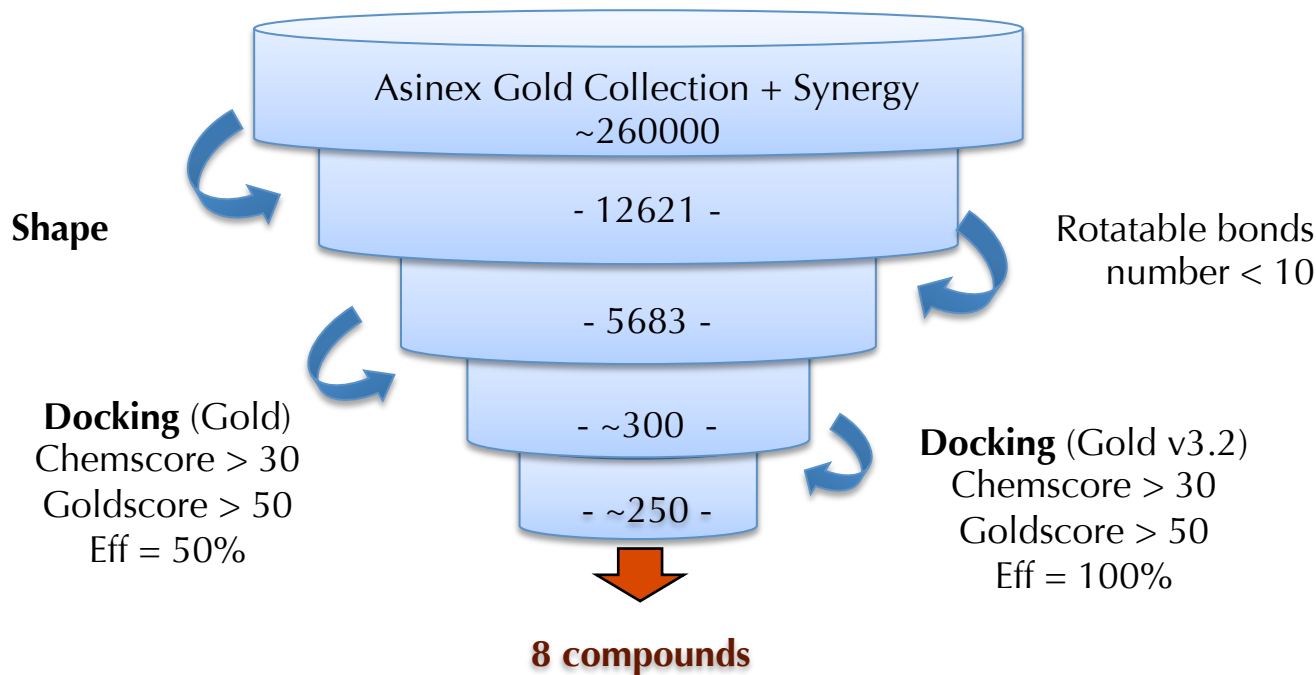
- The IN dimer model was optimized with a Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulation performed with **AMBER10**
- MD trajectory was used for the determination of the most important interacting residues (**hot spots**) through binding free energy estimation with the **MM-GBSA** (Molecular Mechanics-Generalized Born Surface Accessible) approach.





# INHIBITION OF HIV INTEGRASE

## STRUCTURE-BASED VIRTUAL SCREENING



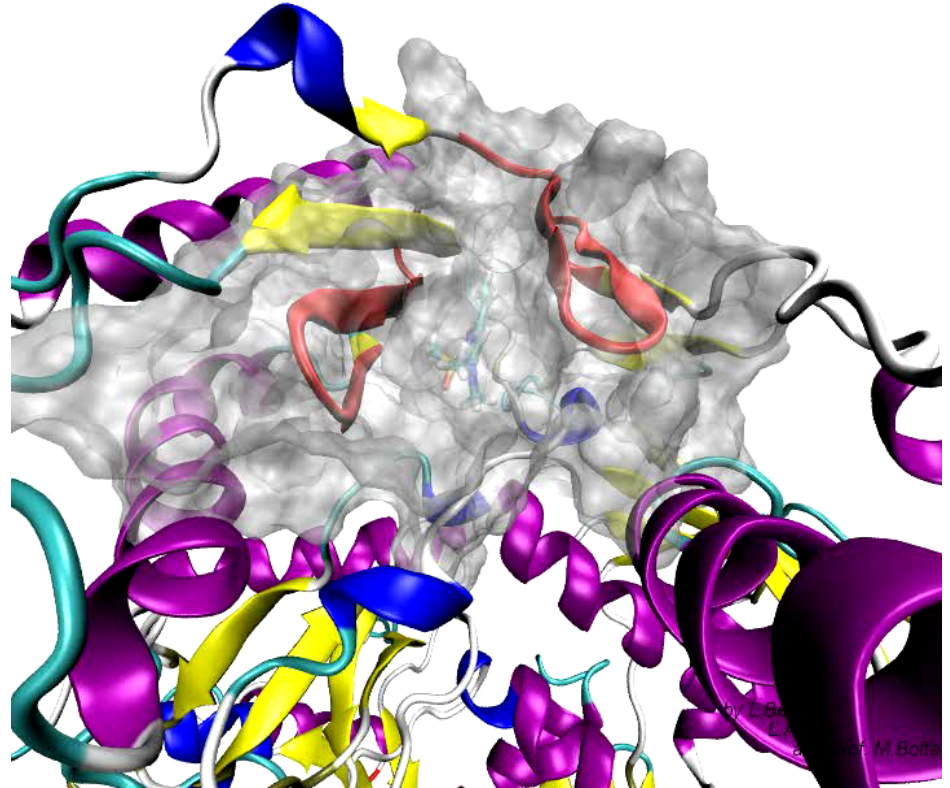


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# TARGETED MOLECULAR DYNAMICS (TMD)

In TMD, a subset of atoms in the simulation is guided towards the final “target” structure by means of steering forces.

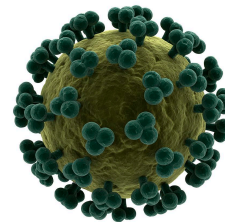
TMD was used to accelerate the migration of DAVP from the NNBP to the x-ray binding pose.





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# RESEARCH AGAINST HIV



## THE FIGHT AGAINST HIV

- Over 25 million deaths
- Over 40 million infected

Current therapy  
targets viral proteins  
prone to mutations.  
This might cause  
**therapeutic failure.**

Nucleoside/Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)	
<b>Combivir</b> (zidovudine + lamivudine)	
<b>Emtriva</b> (emtricitabine)	
<b>Epivir</b> (lamivudine)	
<b>Epzicom*</b> (abacavir + lamivudine) *Sold as Kivexa in some countries	
<b>Retrovir</b> (zidovudine)	
<b>Trizivir</b> (abacavir + zidovudine + lamivudine)	
<b>Truvada</b> (tenofovir + emtricitabine)	
<b>Videx EC*</b> (didanosine) *Also available generically in the U.S.	
<b>Viread</b> (tenofovir)	
<b>Zerit</b> (stavudine)	
<b>Ziagen</b> (abacavir)	

Protease Inhibitors (PIs)	
<b>Aptivus</b> (tipranavir)	
<b>Crixivan</b> (indinavir)	
<b>Invirase</b> (saquinavir)	
<b>Kaletra*</b> (lopinavir + ritonavir) *Sold as Aluvia in some countries	
<b>Lexiva*</b> (fosamprenavir) *Sold as Telzir in some countries	
<b>Norvir</b> (ritonavir)	
<b>Prezista</b> (darunavir)	
<b>Reyataz</b> (atazanavir)	
<b>Viracept</b> (nelfinavir)	

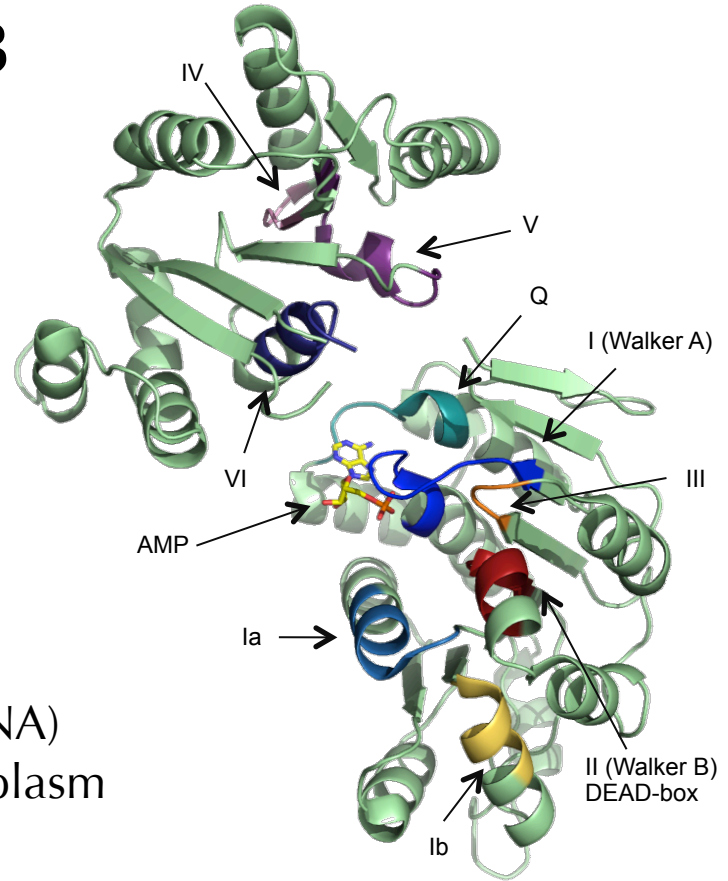
Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)	
<b>Edurant</b> (rilpivirine)	
<b>Intelence</b> (etravirine)	
<b>Rescriptor</b> (delavirdine)	
<b>Sustiva*</b> (efavirenz) *Sold as Stocrin in some countries	
<b>Viramune XR</b> (nevirapine)	
Integrase Inhibitors	
<b>Isentress</b> (raltegravir)	
Fusion and Entry Inhibitors	
<b>Fuzeon</b> (enfuvirtide)	
<b>Selzentry*</b> (maraviroc) *Sold as Celsentri in some countries	
Single Tablet Regimens	
<b>Atripla</b> (efavirenz + tenofovir + emtricitabine)	
<b>Complera</b> (rilpivirine + tenofovir + emtricitabine)	
<b>Stribild</b> (elvitegravir + cobicistat + tenofovir + emtricitabine)	

# INHIBITION OF DDX3

## TARGETING HOST CELLULAR COFACTORS

By targeting host cellular co-factors **essential** for HIV replication drug resistance is less likely to occur.

DDX3 is **essential** for viral nucleic acids (RNA and DNA) shuttling between the cytoplasm and the nucleus.



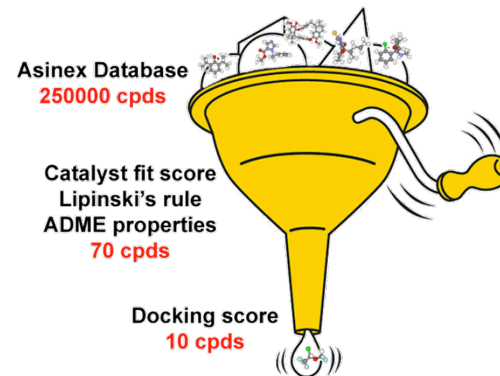


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# INHIBITION OF DDX3

## TARGETING THE ATP BINDING SITE

(Virtual screening)



LA NAZIONE

italianews

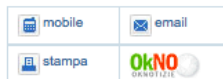
SIENA

Quotidiano.net | il Resto del Carlino | LA NAZIONE | IL GIORNO | QS SPORT | TV | FOTO E VIDEO | BLOG | SERVIZI | LAVORO | ANNUNCI | CASA

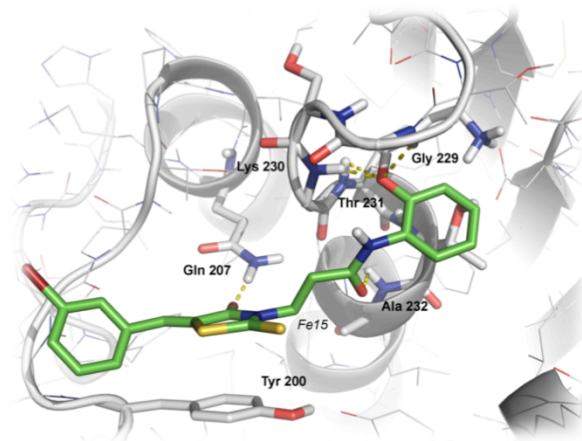
Firenze Arezzo Empoli Grosseto La Spezia Livorno Lucca Massa Carrara Montecatini Perugia Pisa Pistoia Prato Siena Viareggio

SCIENZA

### Aids, scoperta molecola killer Nuova arma contro l'infezione



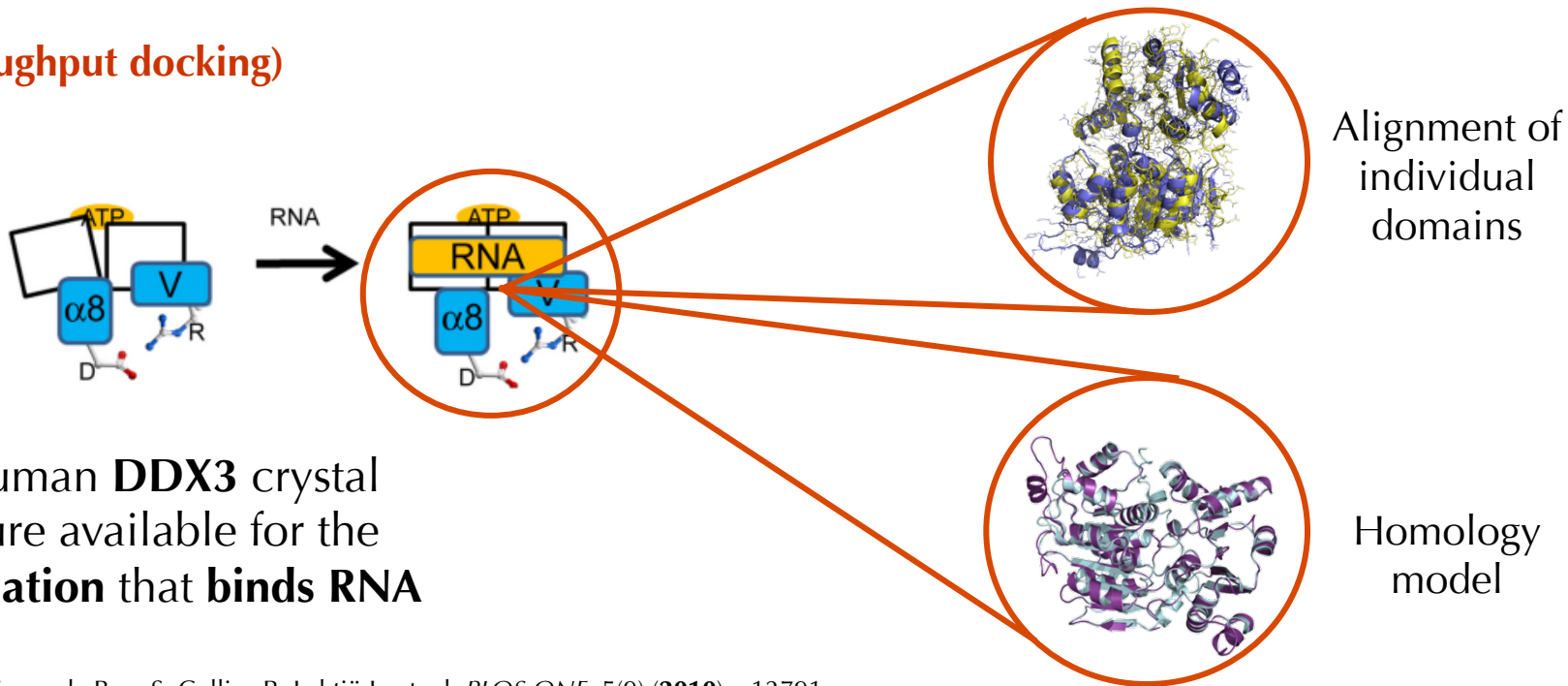
L'Università di Siena ha già depositato due brevetti anti Aids basati su molecole nuove: il professor Maurizio Botta conta di poterle far diventare farmaco completando gli accertamenti preclinici: "Se riusciamo a farle diventare farmaco saranno destinate all'Africa"



# INHIBITION OF DDX3: LOOKING FOR SELECTIVITY

## TARGETING THE HELICASE BINDING SITE

(High throughput docking)



**NO** human **DDX3** crystal structure available for the **conformation** that **binds RNA**



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# INHIBITION OF DDX3

## TARGETING THE ENZYMATIC BINDING SITES

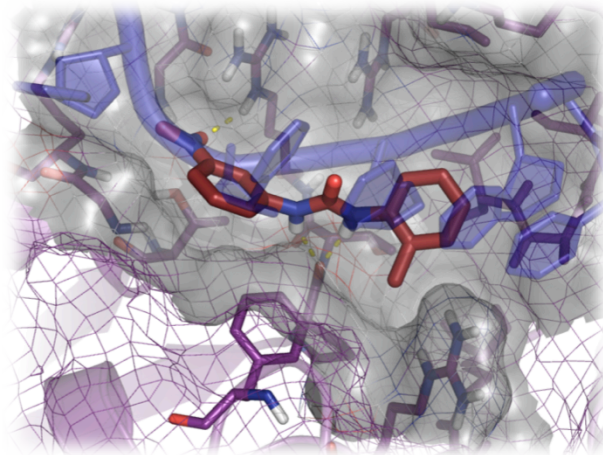
Identification of hit  
compounds for  
enzymatic activity

Screening of virtual  
libraries

Hit  
optimization

Three compounds  
families

One family of hybrid  
compounds



Still  
**not enough!**



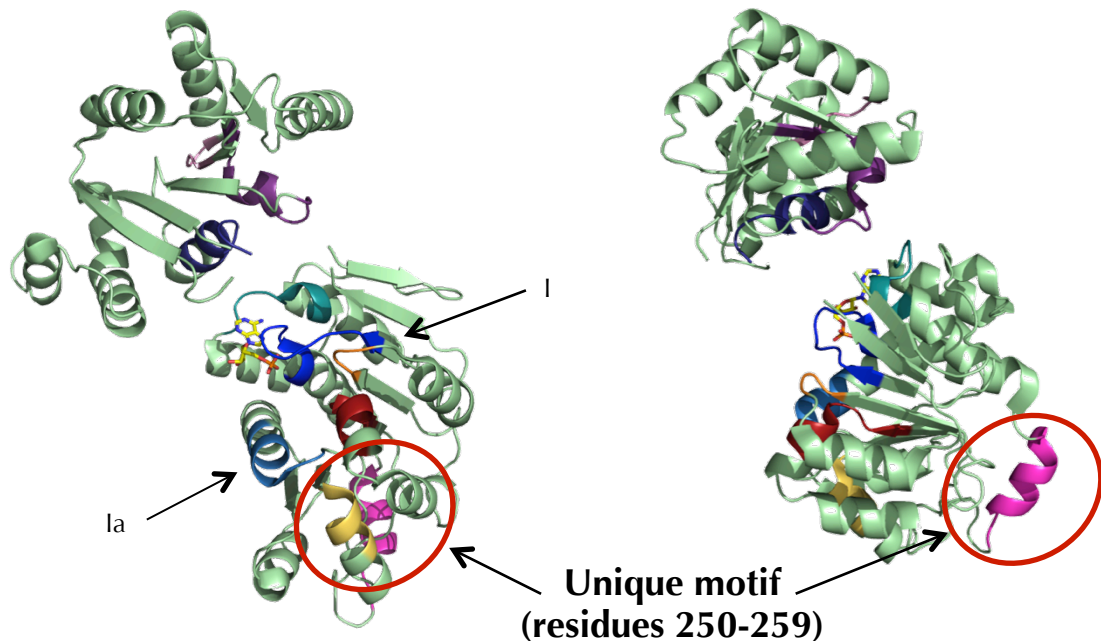
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# INHIBITION OF DDX3: TRYING TO BE EXTREMELY SELECTIVE

## TARGETING THE UNIQUE MOTIF

(High throughput docking)

DDX3 has a **specific insertion** between motifs I and Ia (residues 250 – 259) not generally found in other DExD-box helicases.

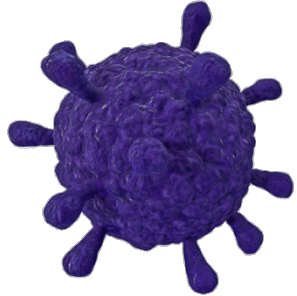




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# THE SAME INHIBITOR FOR SEVERAL VIRUSES... AND CANCER!!!

During this work it was demonstrated that **DDX3** is also **involved in several other diseases**. Compounds were not cytotoxic, but active against:



**HCV:** interacts with HCV core protein which is used by the virus to build its nucleocapsid.



**Japanese Encephalitis V:** binds the viral RNA during viral replication.



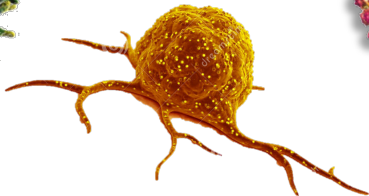
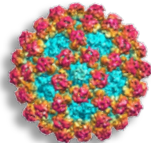
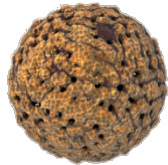
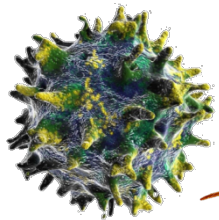
**Poxvirus:** binds K7 protein, essential to overcome the IFN-mediated cellular response.



**West Nile V, Dengue V:** unknown mechanism



**Aggressive cancers** (*lung cancer, prostate cancer, breast cancer*): unknown mechanism





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# ADMET – GETTING TO THE TARGET

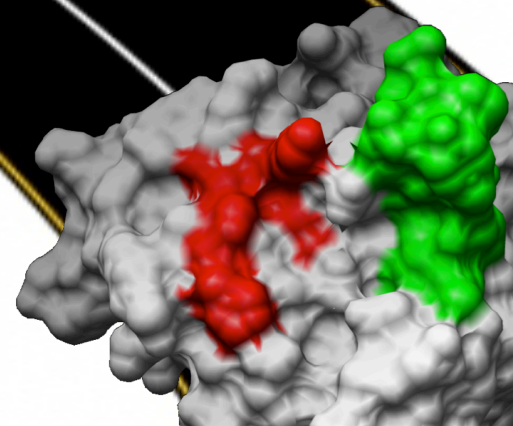


**Solubility**  
(e.g. plasma  
concentration,  
etc...)

**Lipophilicity**  
(e.g. plasma protein  
interaction, organ  
distribution, etc...)

**Acidity/basicity**  
(e.g. ionization state  
in solution, etc...)

**Permeability**  
(e.g. crossing cell  
membranes, crossing  
BBB, etc...)

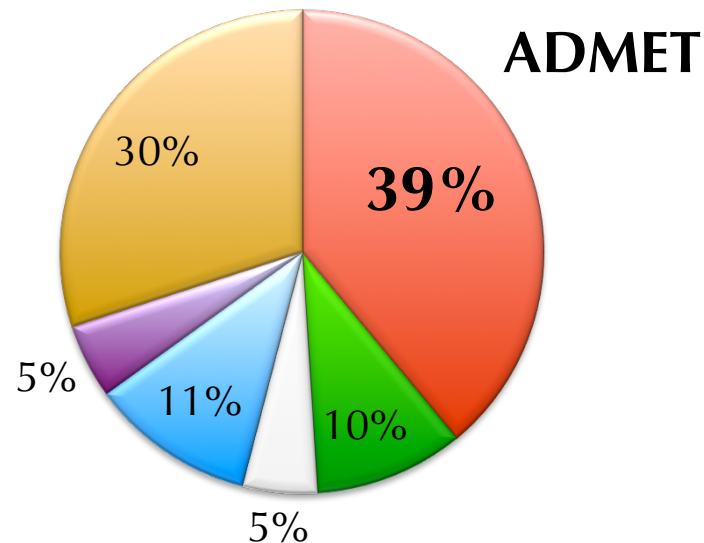




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# DRUG LIKENESS (ADMET) DETERMINATION

- **39%** of drug candidates drop because of **ADMET** problems
- These problems are discovered **late** in the drug development process
- Great **loss of investments**



- **ADME determination**
- Toxicology profile determination



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# ADMET PREDICTIONS

**In silico**

Docking

Knowledge

QSAR

Mathematical  
models

QM

Solubility

Lipophilicity

Metabolites

*Ad hoc*  
permeability

**In vitro**



# ADMET PREDICTIONS

## It is important to **PREDICT**:

- The ability of the designed compounds to reach the target tissue or organ
- The metabolic products of the compounds
- The toxicity of the compounds and metabolites

**BEFORE** reaching the preclinical stage

Design and synthesize compounds with the **desired Pk profile**

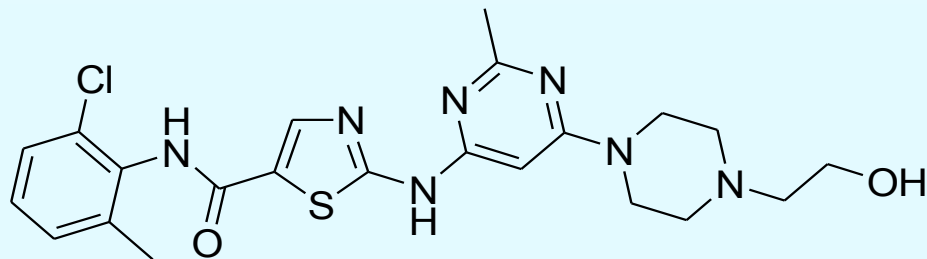
Design **drug delivery options**

# DUAL C-SRC/ABL INHIBITORS

Src and Abl share a **significant sequence homology** and a **remarkable structural resemblance**. For this reason ATP competitive compounds originally developed against Src, showed to be potent Abl inhibitors as well.

## Dasatinib:

- First dual Src/Abl inhibitor
- Approved in 2006 by US-FDA for the treatment of imatinib resistant CML
- Currently in several clinical trials for the treatment of different solid tumors



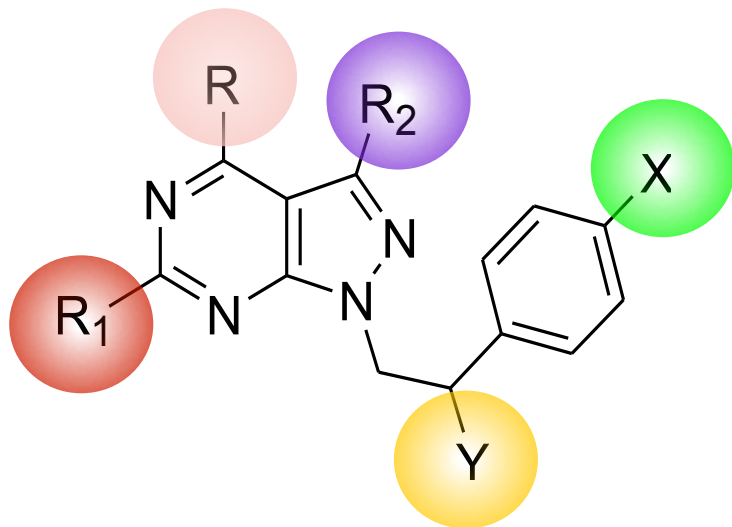
Dasatinib  
(Bristol-Meyer-Squibb)

# DUAL C-SRC/ABL INHIBITORS

## Drug BBB Permeability (BBB PAMPA assay)

**Very good activity:**

(e.g. SI306)



- $K_i = 0.04 \mu\text{M}$
- $IC_{50} = 0.7 \mu\text{M}$
- In vivo (50 mg/Kg for 60 days) = 50% tumor growth reduction
- Metab. Stability = 95%
- $P_{app} = 5.27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm/sec}$
- **BBB  $P_{app}$  =  $7.10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm/sec}$**



# DUAL C-SRC/ABL INHIBITORS

*Unfortunately TK inhibitors possess **poor pharmacokinetic properties**, especially low water solubility.*

## Biochemical Properties

1. Metabolism  
(phase I and II)

## Physical-Chemical Properties

2. Permeability
3. Aqueous solubility
  - Cyclodextrines
  - Liposomes
  - Prodrugs



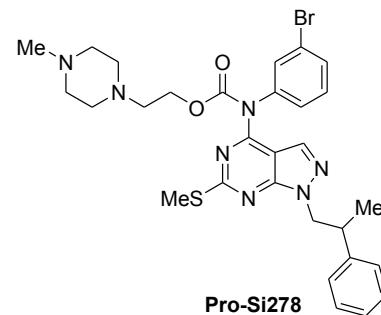
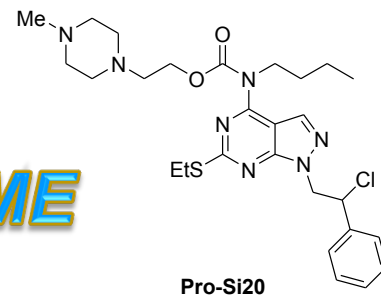
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# DUAL C-SRC/ABL INHIBITORS

## Aqueous Solubility (Prodrugs)

Cpd	H <sub>2</sub> O solubility ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ )	Stability				Metabolic stability (%)
		H <sub>2</sub> O T <sub>1/2</sub>	PBS pH 7.4 T <sub>1/2</sub>	MeOH T <sub>1/2</sub>	Human Plasma T <sub>1/2</sub>	
SI20	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	91.5
SI278	0.01	ND	ND	ND	ND	95.1
Pro-SI20	1.91 <sup>b</sup>	30 mins	63mins	125 mins	28 mins	ND
Pro-SI278	6.47	>48 hrs	>48 hrs	>48 hrs	193 mins	99.9

**ADME**



**Activity  
Assays**

Cpd	K <sub>i</sub> $\mu\text{M}$		IC <sub>50</sub> (SD) $\mu\text{M}$	
	c-Src	c-Abl wt	32D-p210	32D-T315I
SI20	0.60	0.32	3.5 (0.8)	6.7 (1.2)
SI278	0.018	1.07	6.2 (0.8)	5.8 (0.9)
Pro-SI20	NA	NA	1.2 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)
Pro-SI278	NA	NA	2.8 (1.6)	2.6 (0.2)

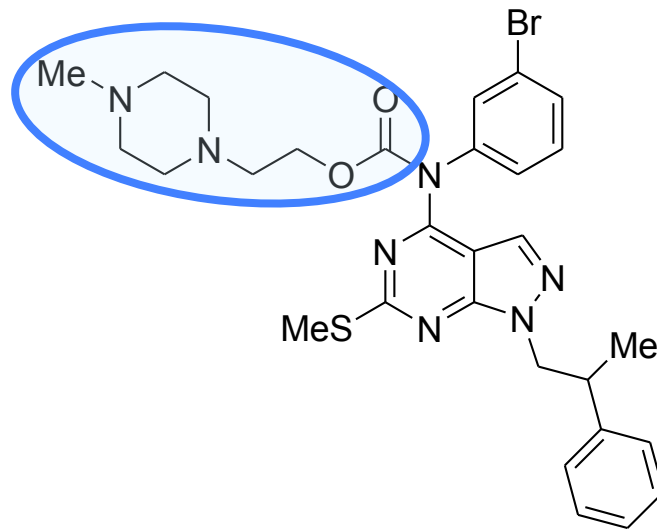


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# TOWARDS PERSONALIZED THERAPY

Directing the compound to the target (Prodrugs)

- ✓ The prodrug approach was a **success** in increasing compound solubility

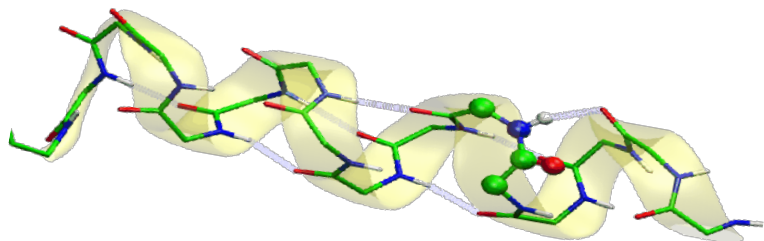




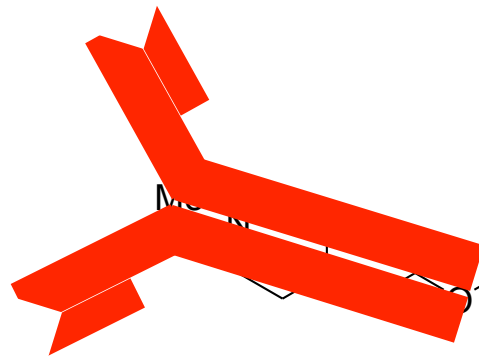
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# TOWARDS PERSONALIZED THERAPY

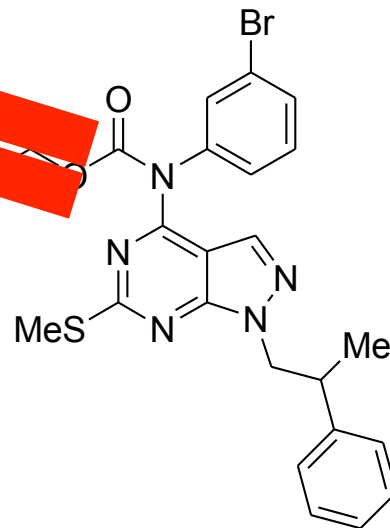
Directing the compound to the target (Prodrugs)



Peptide



Antibody



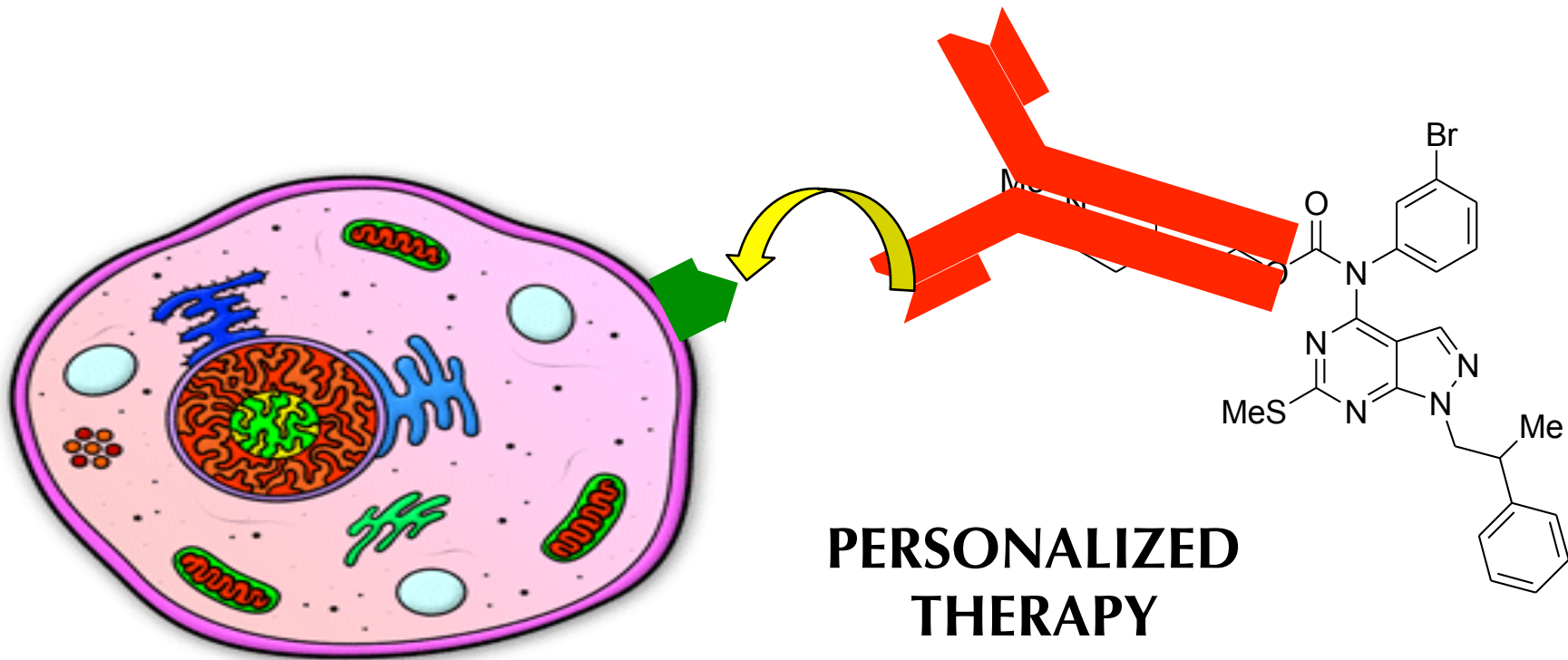
**IDEA:** attach something that is **specifically recognized** by the cell we want to target.



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# TOWARDS PERSONALIZED THERAPY

Directing the compound to the target (Prodrugs)





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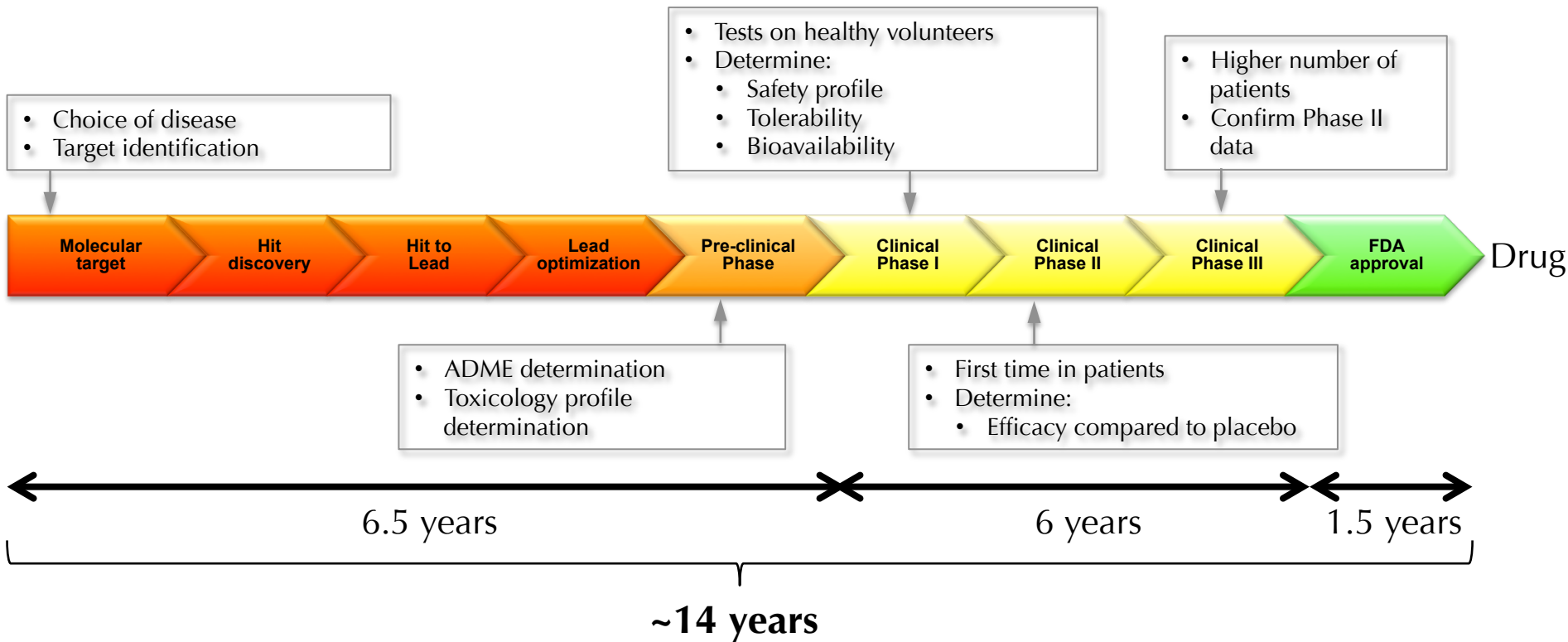
# CONCLUSIONS

## Novelty can improve future Drug Discovery:

- Increase of knowledge of the target:
  - ✓ More rational design
  - ✓ Personalized therapy
- In silico drug design:
  - ✓ Less compounds synthesized and tested
  - ✓ Get quicker and cheaper to drug candidate
- Early ADMET prediction/determination:
  - ✓ Aid the choice about a compound destiny earlier in the process
    - Drop lead candidates earlier in the process
    - Design appropriate drug delivery solutions



# .....BUT THE JOURNEY TO MAKE A DRUG IS STILL VERY LONG AND WINDING....





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*“Finding a drug is a complex combination of many disciplines such as structural biology, molecular biology, synthetic chemistry, computational chemistry, pharmacology and medicine.*

*Only a good collaboration can drive the work to the final goal.”*

*Maurizio Botta*



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