

New trends in anti-inflammatory drugs



Eliezer J. Barreiro

Professor of MedChem

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Laboratório de Avaliação e Síntese de Substâncias Bioativas

<http://www.lasbio.icb.ufrj.br/>



Laboratório de Avaliação e Síntese de Substâncias Bioativas



Institute of Biomedical Sciences



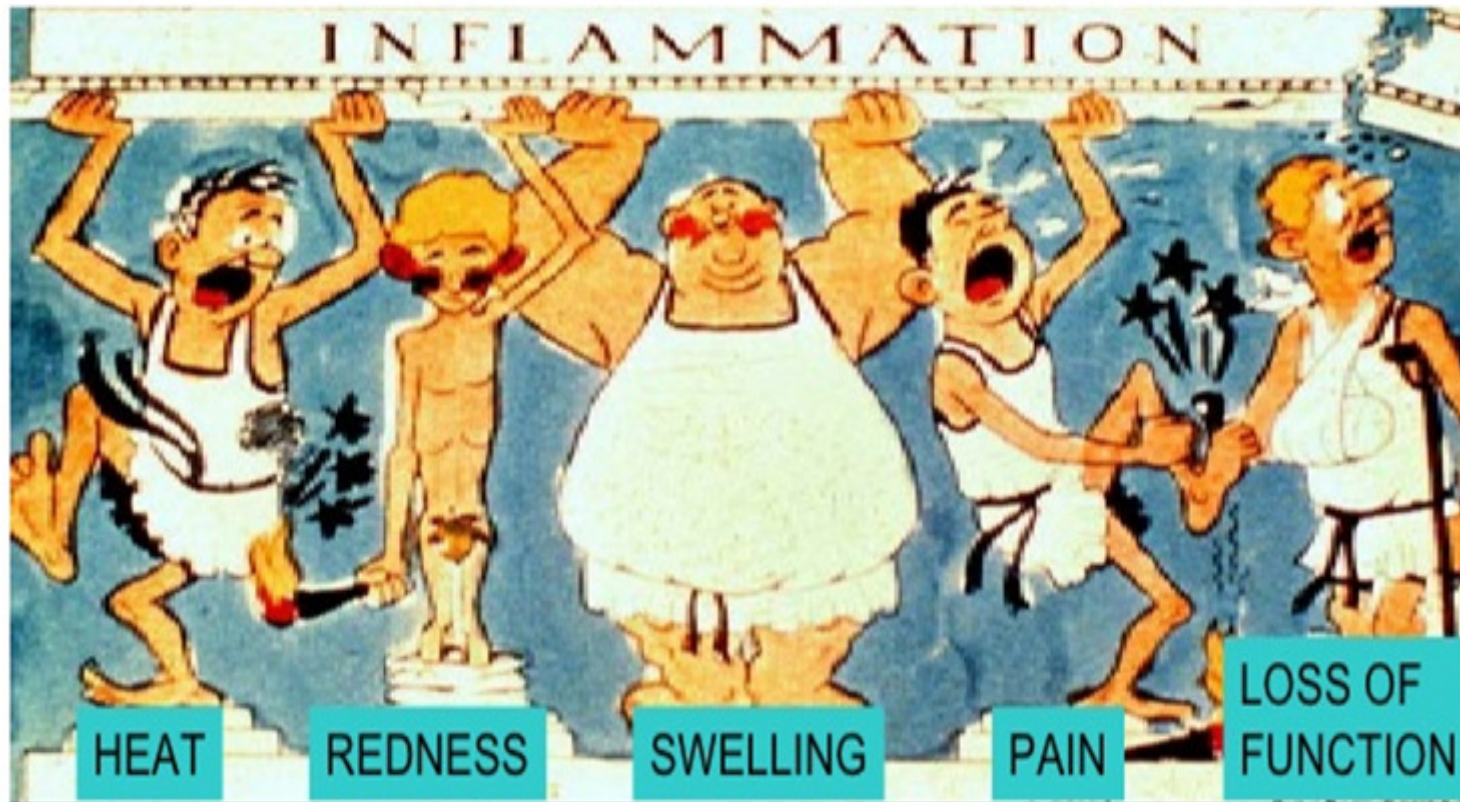
Talk Contents

- The inflammatory process: a brief view
- Small Molecules
 - The timeline of anti-inflammatory drugs (AID)
- Targets
 - From COX-1 to kinases
 - Phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE-4) inhibitors
 - Anti-TNF α biopharmaceuticals
- Multi-target drugs: *in-house* results,
LASSBio-468, new dual DMARD candidate
- Concluding remarks



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF INFLAMMATION

The inflammatory response can be either acute or chronic, but the local reactions signals are described as the cardinal signs & symptoms of inflammation.





Acute inflammation involves:

alteration of vascular caliber

(vasodilatation leads to increased blood flow)

changes of microvasculature

(increased permeability for plasma protein and cells)

emigration of leukocytes from microcirculation

(leukocyte activation leads to elimination of offending agent)

**It can be controlled by several
AI drugs, including glicocorticoids
and NSAI agents**



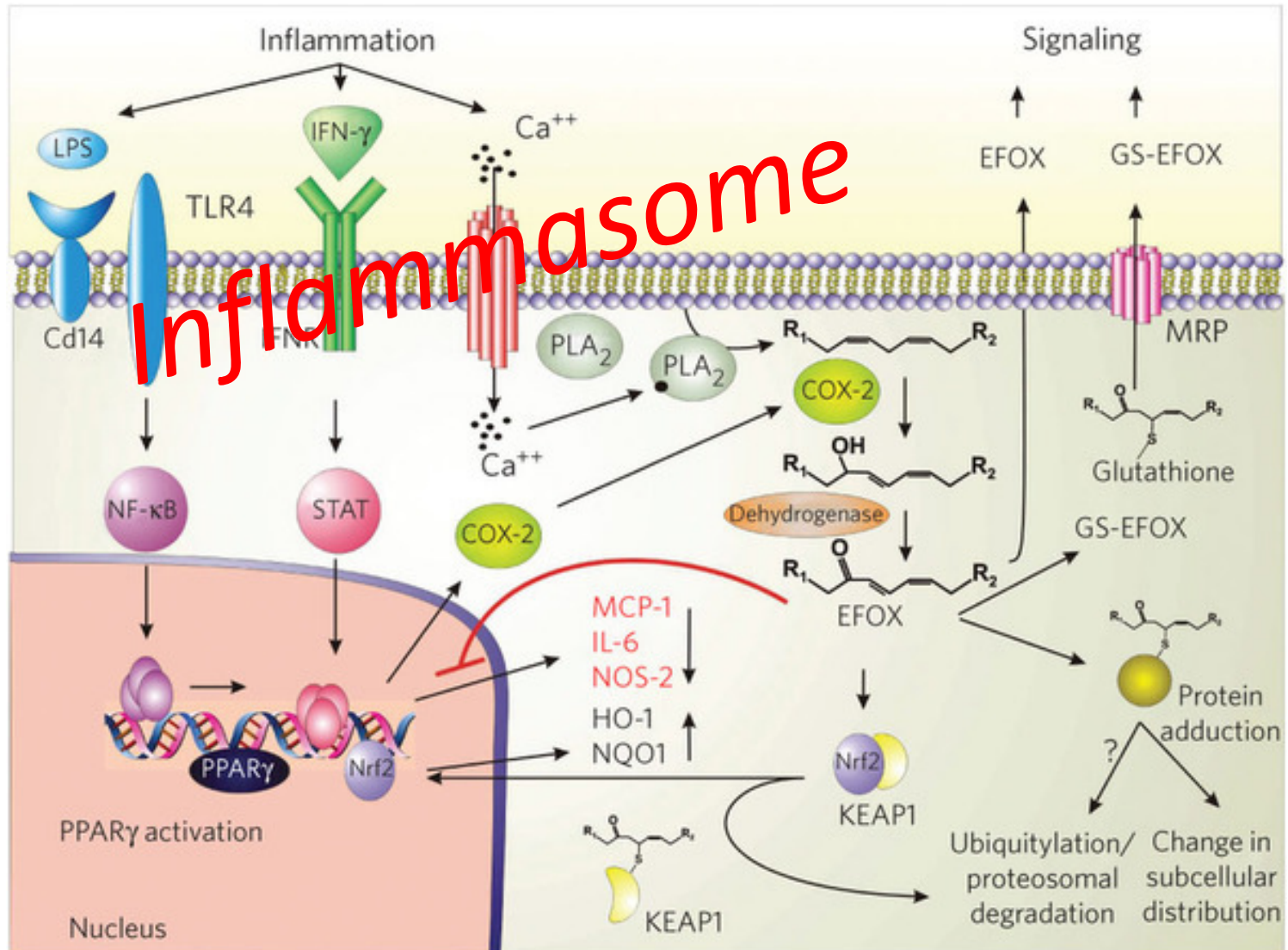
The chronic inflammatory diseases



- Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Psoriasis
- Alzheimer disease (AND)
- Atherosclerosis
- Stroke / heart attack
- COPD / asthma
- Septic shock
- Cancer

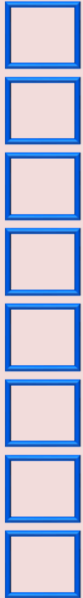


The mediators of the inflammatory process



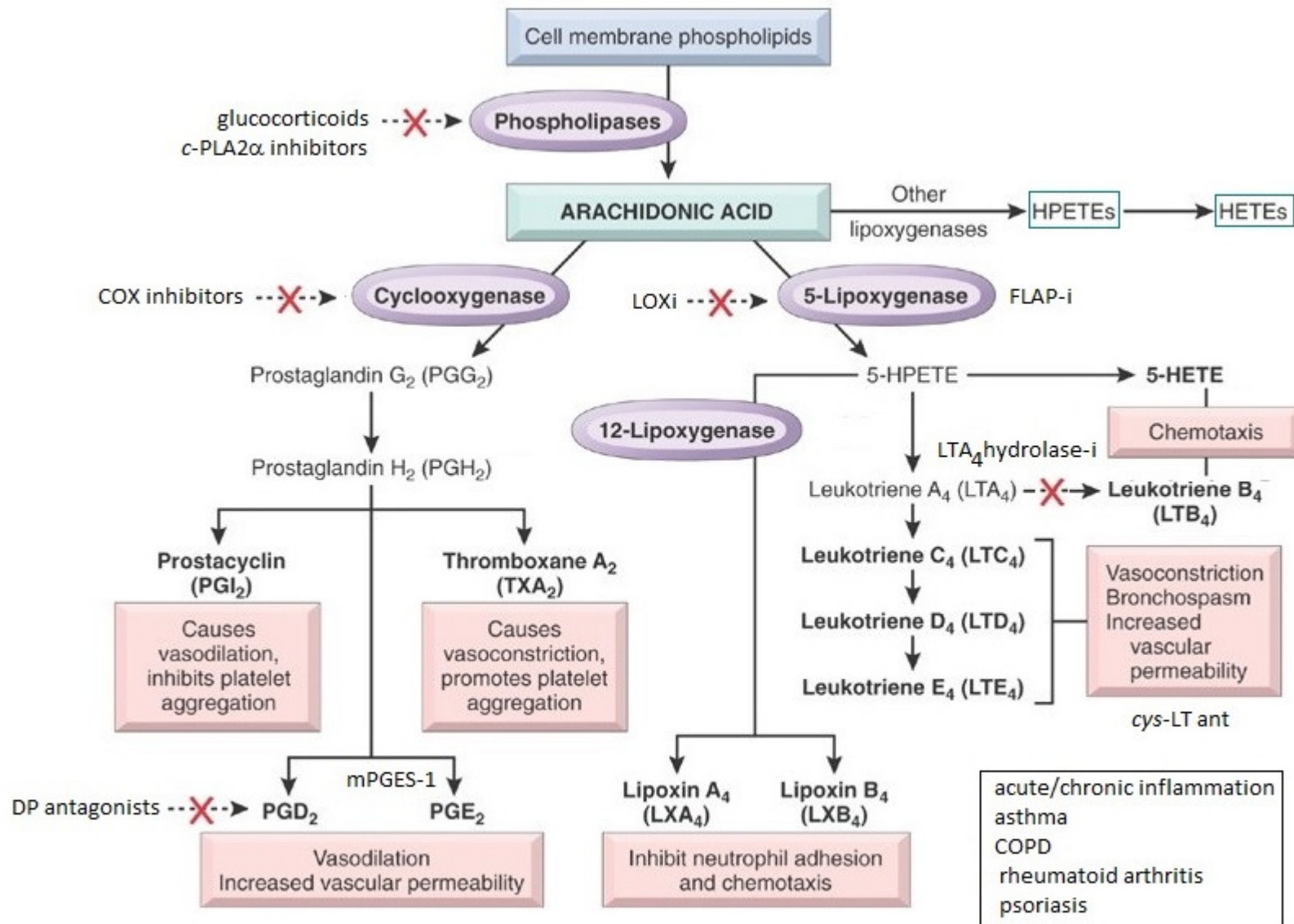


The inflammatory response is multifactorial!



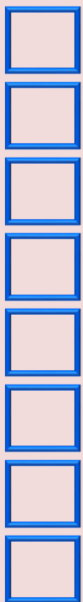


The arachidonic acid cascade & inflammation



Adapted from Robbins & Cotran's Pathological Basis of Disease, 8th Ed., Kumar et al (eds), Elsevier, Philadelphia (2010)

The enzymatic inhibition promotes the accumulation of the substrate !

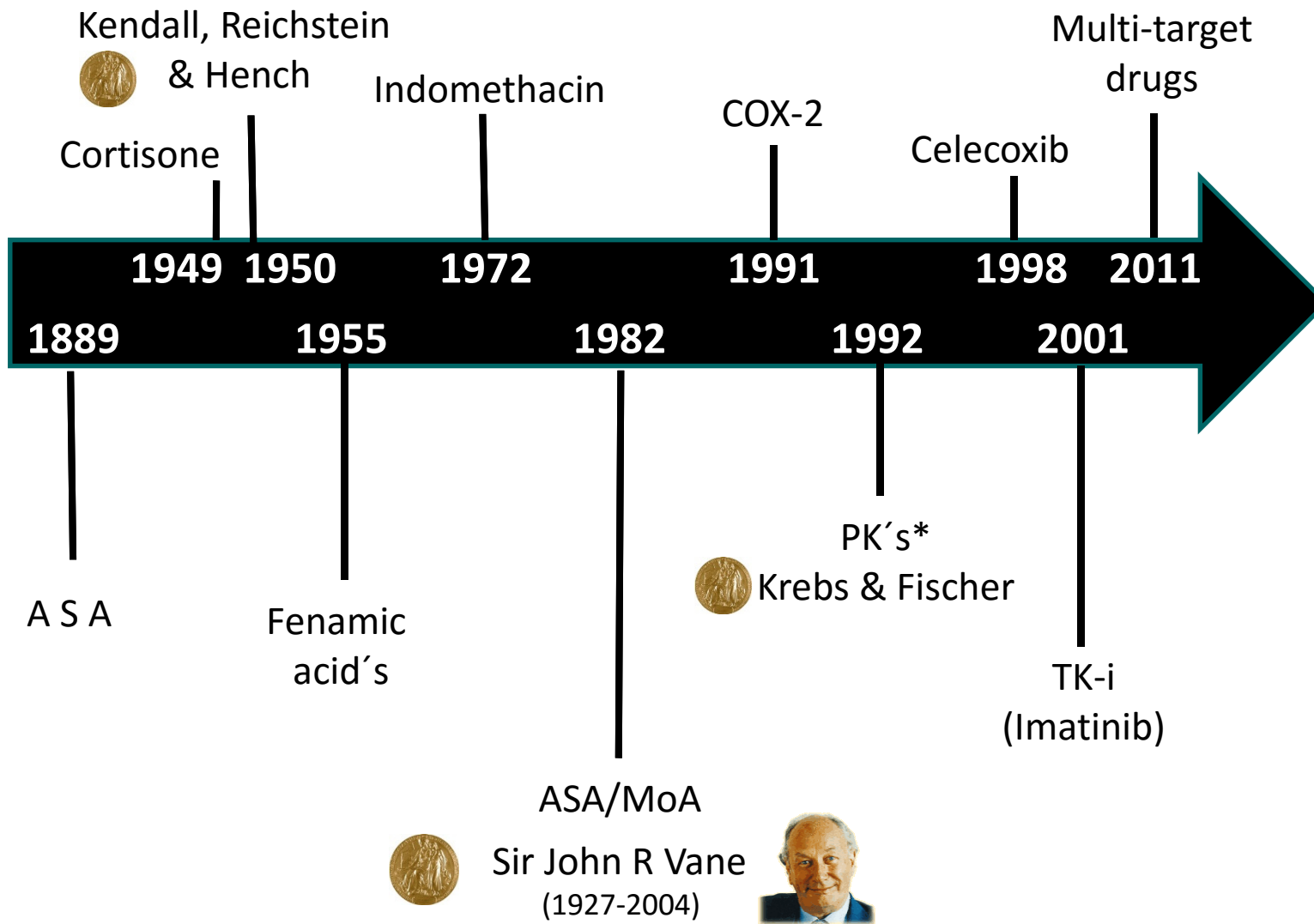


Small Molecules

medchem
medicinal chemistry



The timeline of AID's



* P Cohen, DR Alessi, Kinase drug discovery--what's next in the field?, *ACS Chem Biol.* **2013**, 8, 96



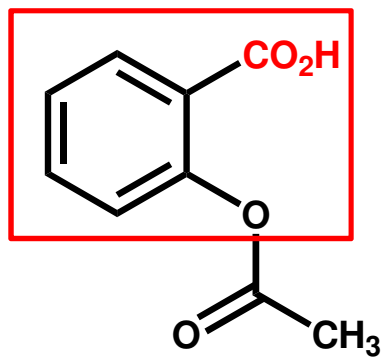
The beginning...

Parke Davis Co.

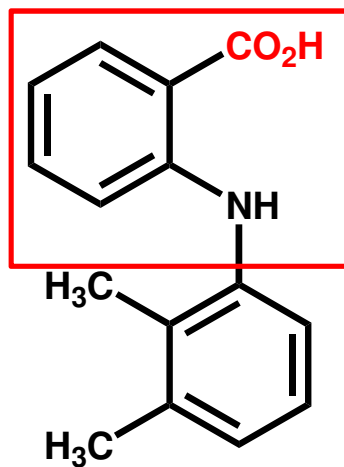


Claude Winder

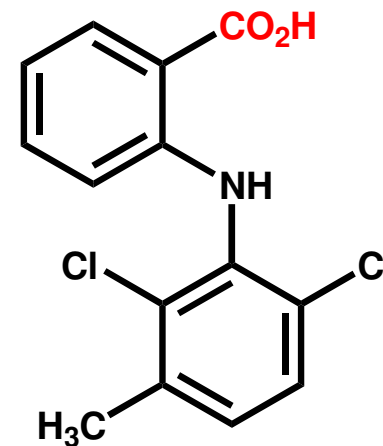
1960 \longrightarrow 1964



ASA

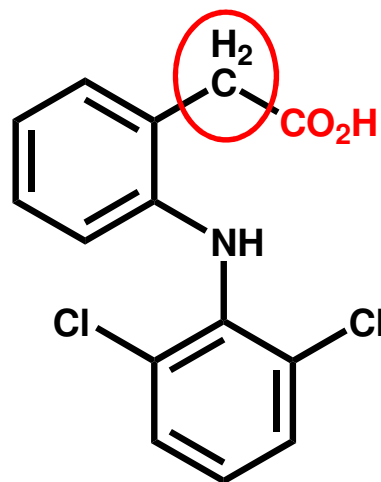


Mefenamic acid



Meclofenamic acid

Ciba-Geigy
(Novartis)



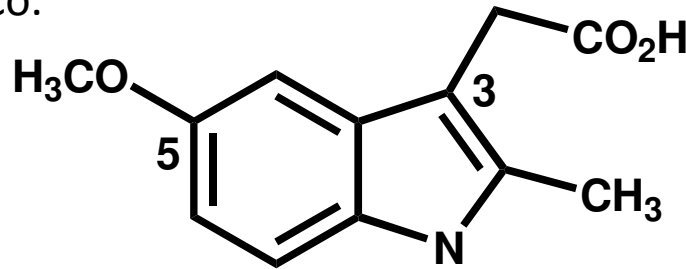
Diclofenac
1973

Phenyl acetic class
C-linear homologue



From COX-1 to kinases

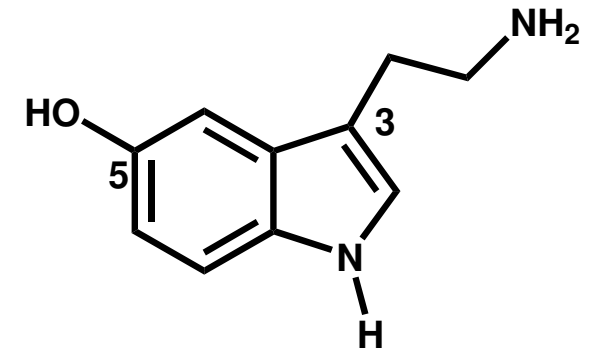
Merck Co.



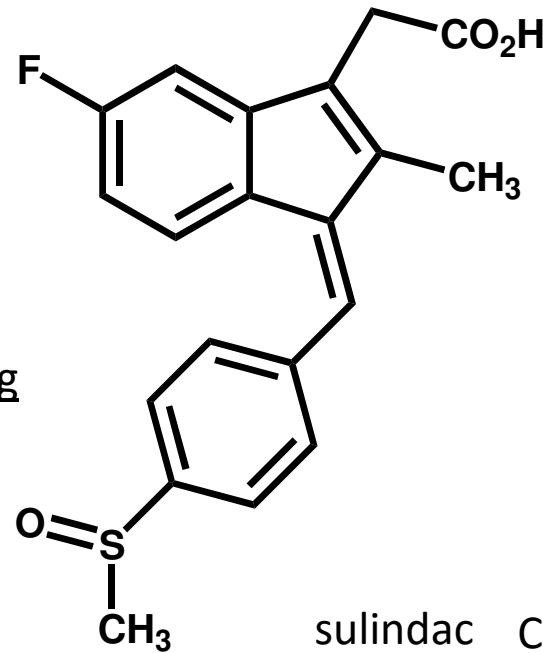
indomethacin
(1972)



T Y Shen
(1924)



serotonin



non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

Sulindac is a prodrug
(1980)

sulindac Clinoril[®]

K P Townsend, D Praticò, Novel therapeutic opportunities for Alzheimer's disease: focus on nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, *The FASEB Journal*, **2005**, *19*, 1592

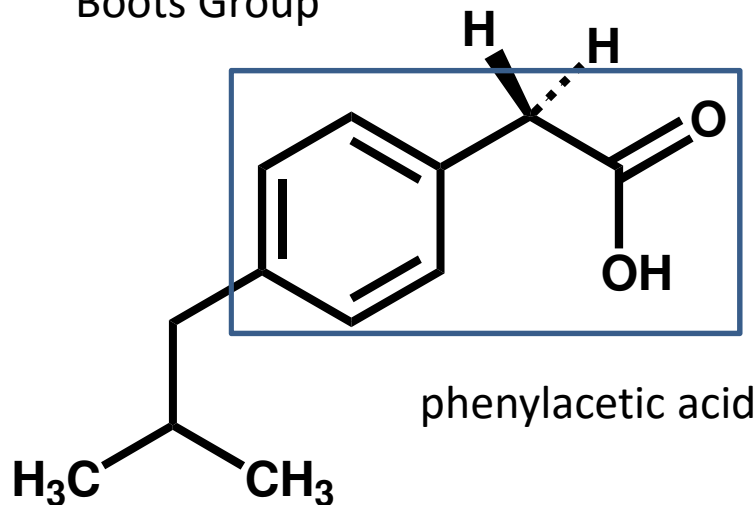


From COX-1 to kinases



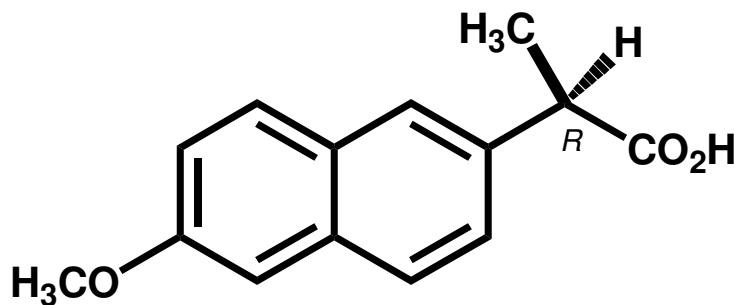
Stewart Adams

Boots Group



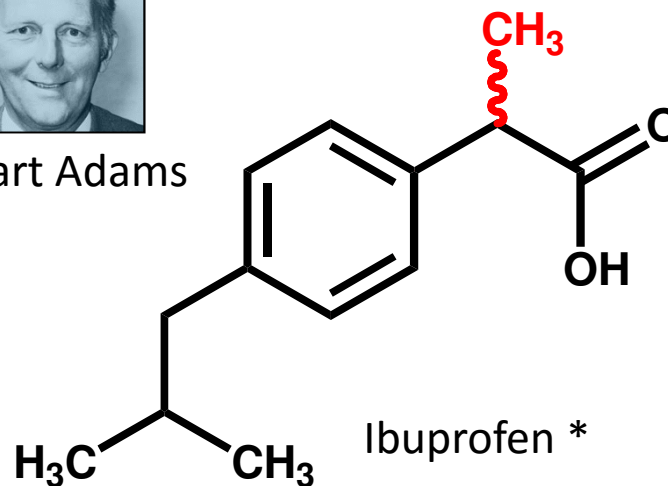
Ibufenac

Syntex
(Ian T Harrison)



Naproxen (1976)

Over the counter (OTC) drug



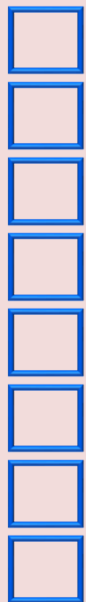
Ibuprofen *

Six times more active
than ibufenac

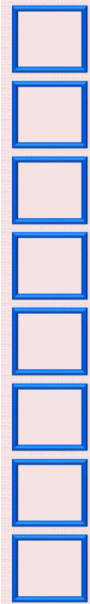
α -Aryl propionic acid
Profen's class
 C_1 -branched homologue

* S S Adams, R Cob, *Prog. Med. Chem.* **1967**, 5, 59.

EJ Barreiro, AE Kummerle, CAM Fraga, The methylation effect in medicinal chemistry, *Chem. Rev.* **2011**, 111, 5215.



**All these initial AI drugs
have been discovered
under poor understanding of the
underlying inflammatory mechanisms!**

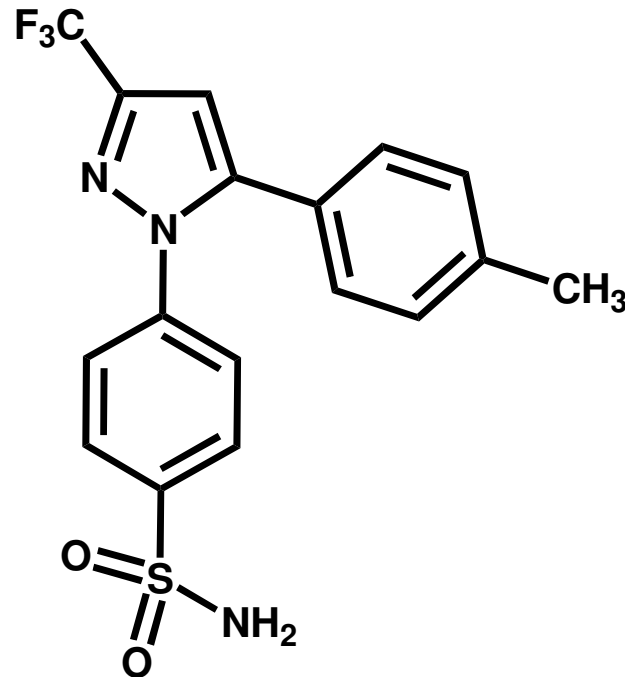


T a r g e t s



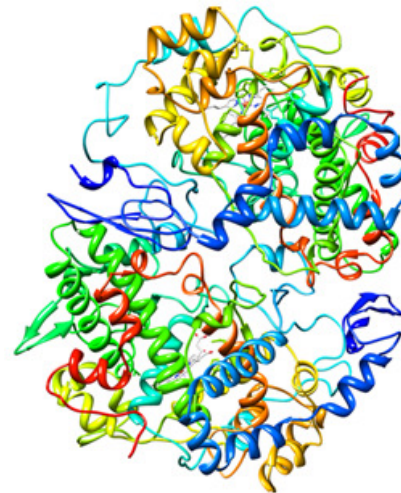
From COX-1 to kinases

Pfizer (Searle Co., 1993)



Celecoxib (1998)

The first COX-2 selective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug

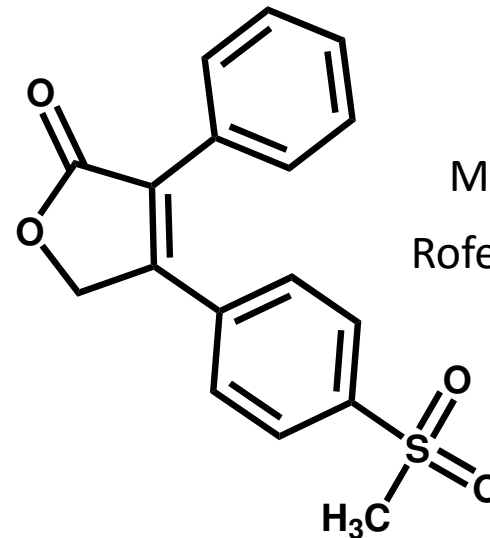


COX-2

Discovered in 1991 by Daniel L. Simmons Brigham Young University



Merck Co.
Rofecoxib (1999)



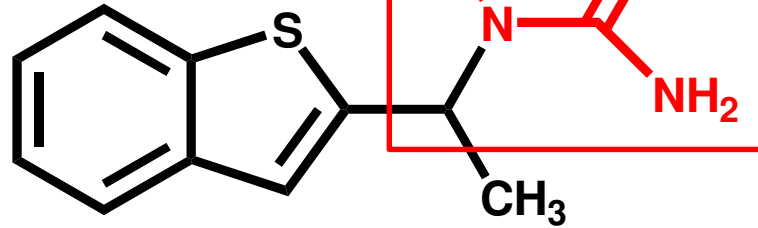
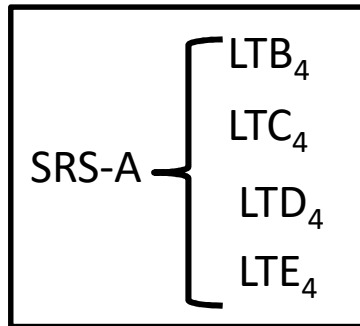
2004 - withdrawn for safety concerns (use increase the risk of heart attack & stroke)



From COX-1 to kinases

Abbott Laboratories

1996



Zileuton (Zyflo[®])

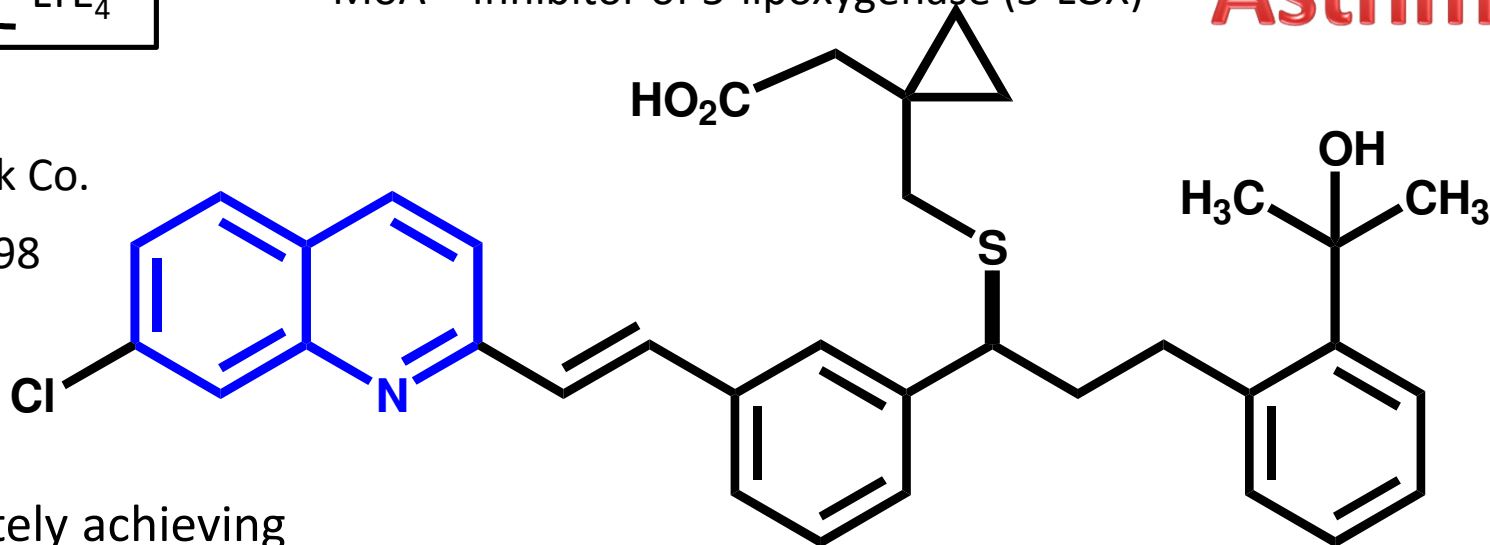
Hydroxamic acid scaffold

MoA = Inhibitor of 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)

Asthma

Merck Co.

1998



Ultimately achieving
blockbuster status

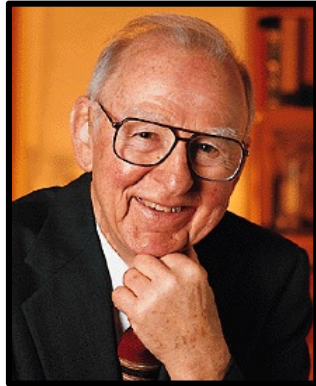
Montelukast (Singulair[®])

MoA = cys-leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRant)





From COX-1 to kinases



Edwin G. Krebs (72)
(1918 – 2009)

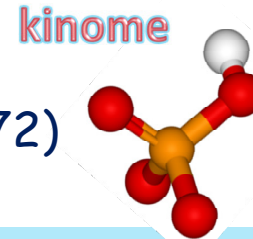


1992



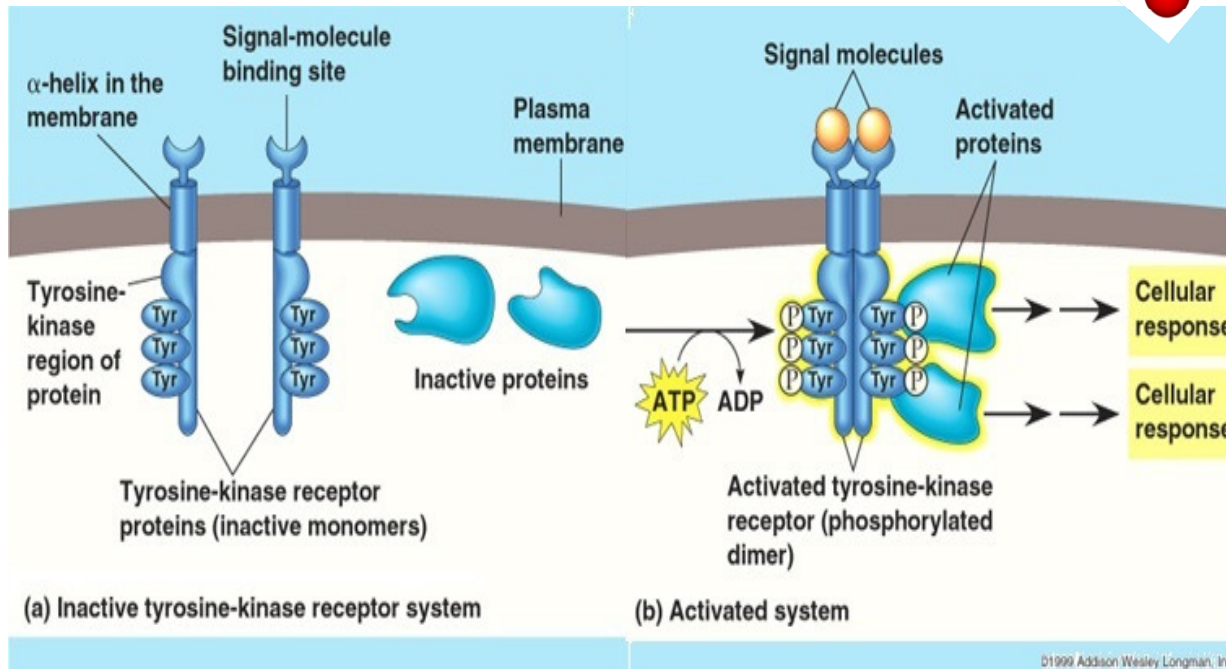
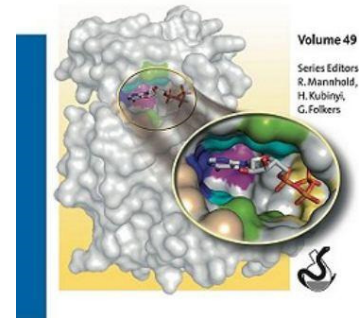
Edmond H. Fischer (72)
(1920)

“... for describing how reversible phosphorylation works as a switch to activate proteins and regulate various cellular processes.”



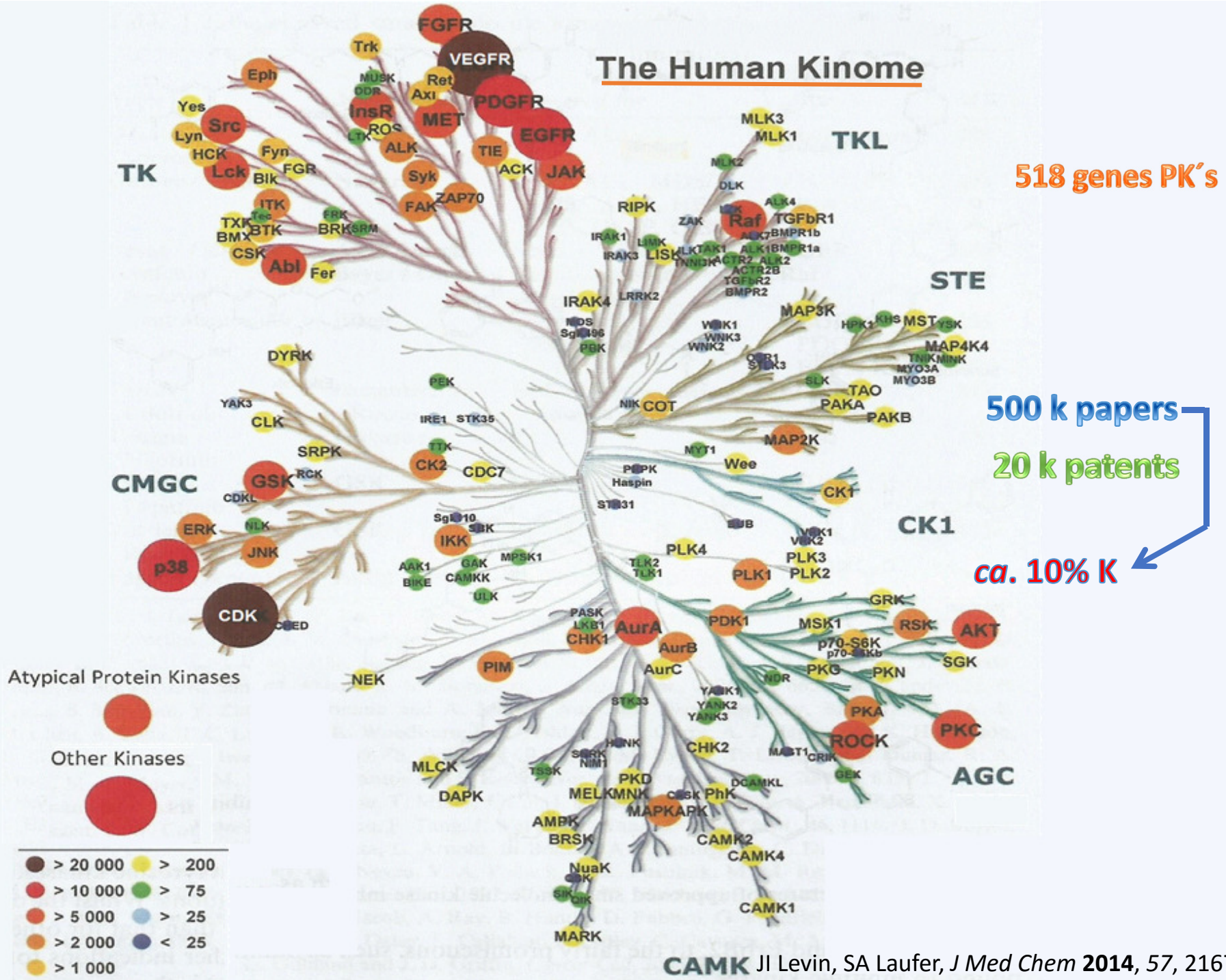
Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry
Edited by Bert Klebl, Gerhard Müller, and Michael Hamacher
WILEY-VCH

Protein Kinases as Drug Targets





The Human Kinome





Kinase inhibitors as anti-inflammatory drugs

Agent	Targets for therapeutic activity	Indication/Phase
Tofacitinib	JAK3/JAK1/JAK2	RA/Phase III Psoriasis/Phase II
Ruxolitinib	JAK1/JAK2	Psoriasis/Phase II
VX-509	JAK3	RA/Phase II
R-348	JAK3	RA/Phase I
INCB-028050	JAK1/JAK2	RA/Phase II
Lestaurtinib	FLT3/TrkA/JAK2	AML/Phase III Psoriasis/Phase II
AC-430	JAK2	RA/Phase I

Adapted from A Kontzias, A Lawrence, M Gradina, J J O'Shea, Kinase inhibitors in the treatment of immune-mediated disease, *Med Rep.* **2012**, 4, 5.



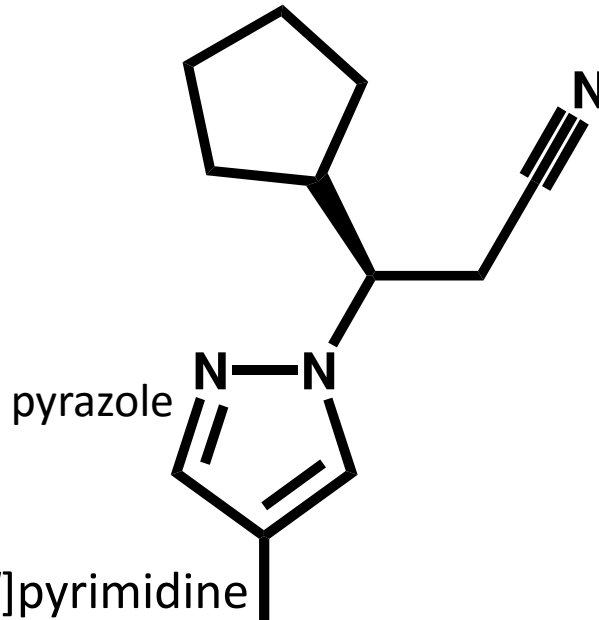
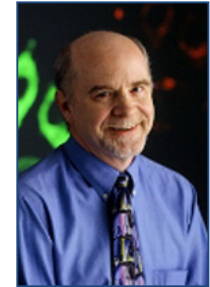
From COX-1 to kinases

Incyte Pharmaceuticals and Novartis

FDA Approval 2011

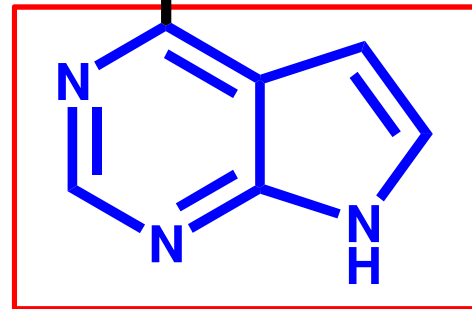
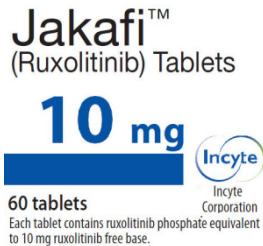
John J O'Shea

Immunologist from NIH,
described the significance
of JAK3 inhibition as
AI target

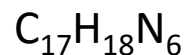


JAK1/JAK2-selective inhibitor

IC ₅₀ (nM)
JAK1 = 6.4
JAK2 = 8.8
JAK3 = 487



Ruxolitinib

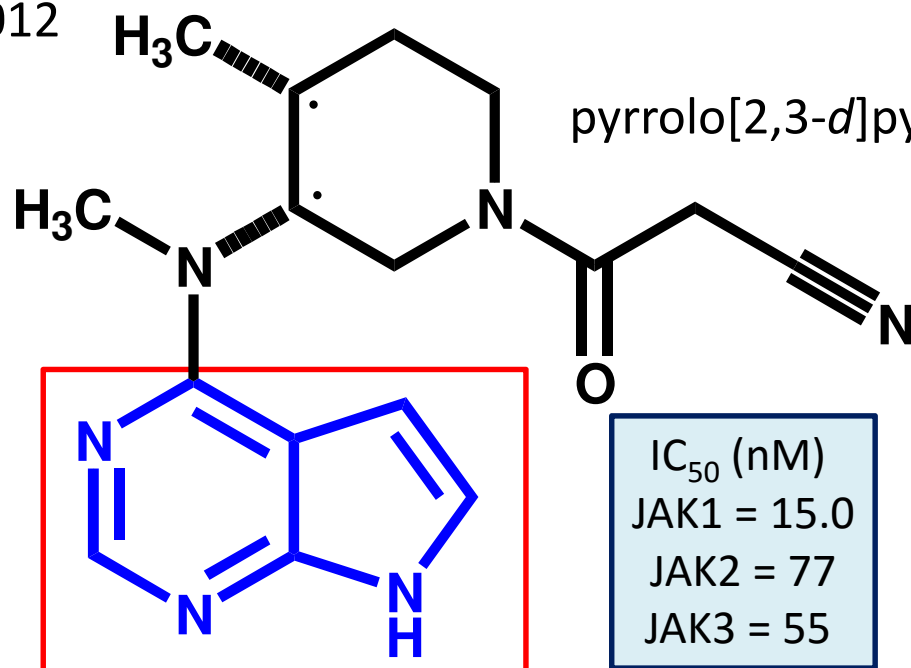


RA
Myelofibrosis (progressive)
& plaque psoriasis



Pfizer
2012

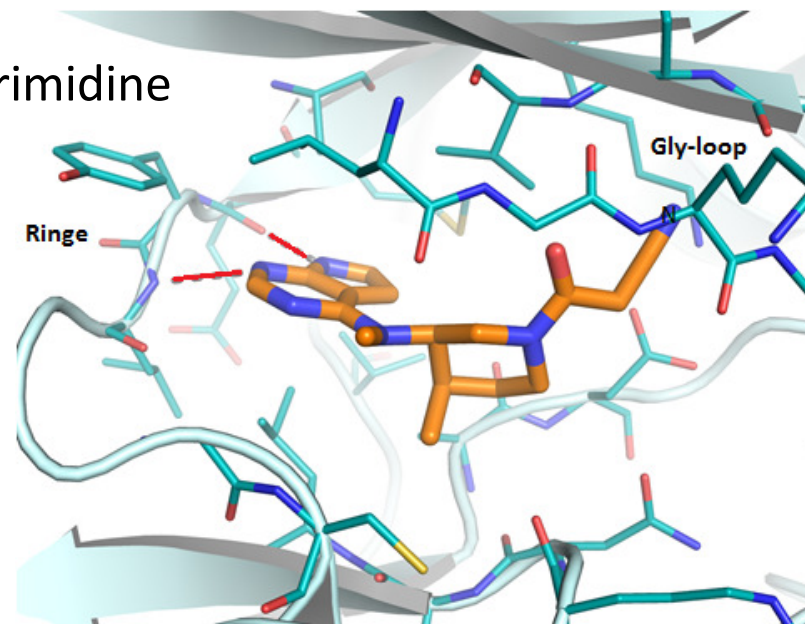
From COX-1 to kinases



Tofacitinib *
(CP-690,550)

JAK1/JAK3-selective inhibitor

* approved by FDA, in 2012, for the treatment of RA and it is in clinical Phase II studies for the treatment chronic plaque psoriasis (prevention of organ transplant rejection)



Crystal Structure of CP-690,550 in the JAK3 active site showing hinge binding

J J O'Shea et al, *J Med Chem* **2008**, *51*, 8012.

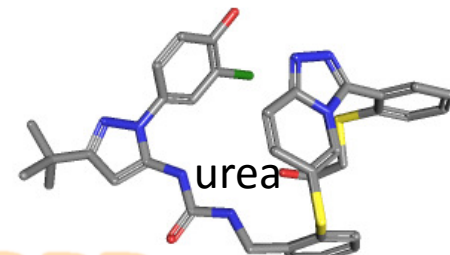
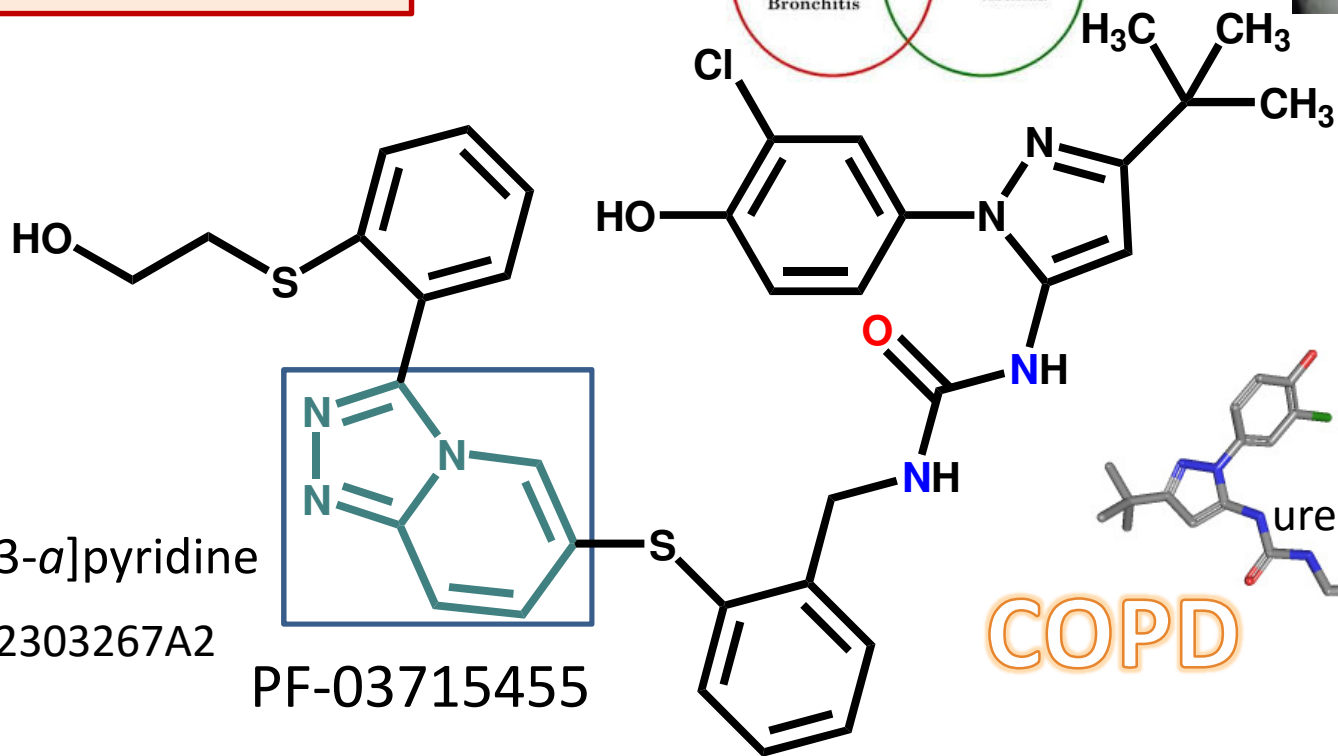
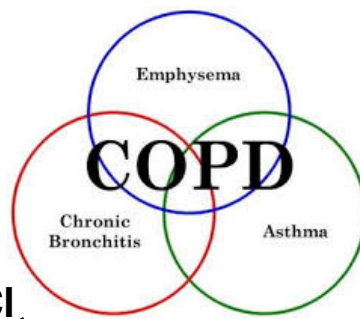
M Skynner et al., Janus Kinases –Just another kinase or a paradigm shift for the treatment of autoimmune disease?, in *Anti-inflammatory drug discovery*, J I Levin, S A Laufer (eds), RSC Publishing 2012, pp. 211-254.



From COX-1 to kinases

Pfizer

European Respiratory Society
Annual Congress 2013



COPD

triazolo[4,3-*a*]pyridine

Patent EP2303267A2

PF-03715455

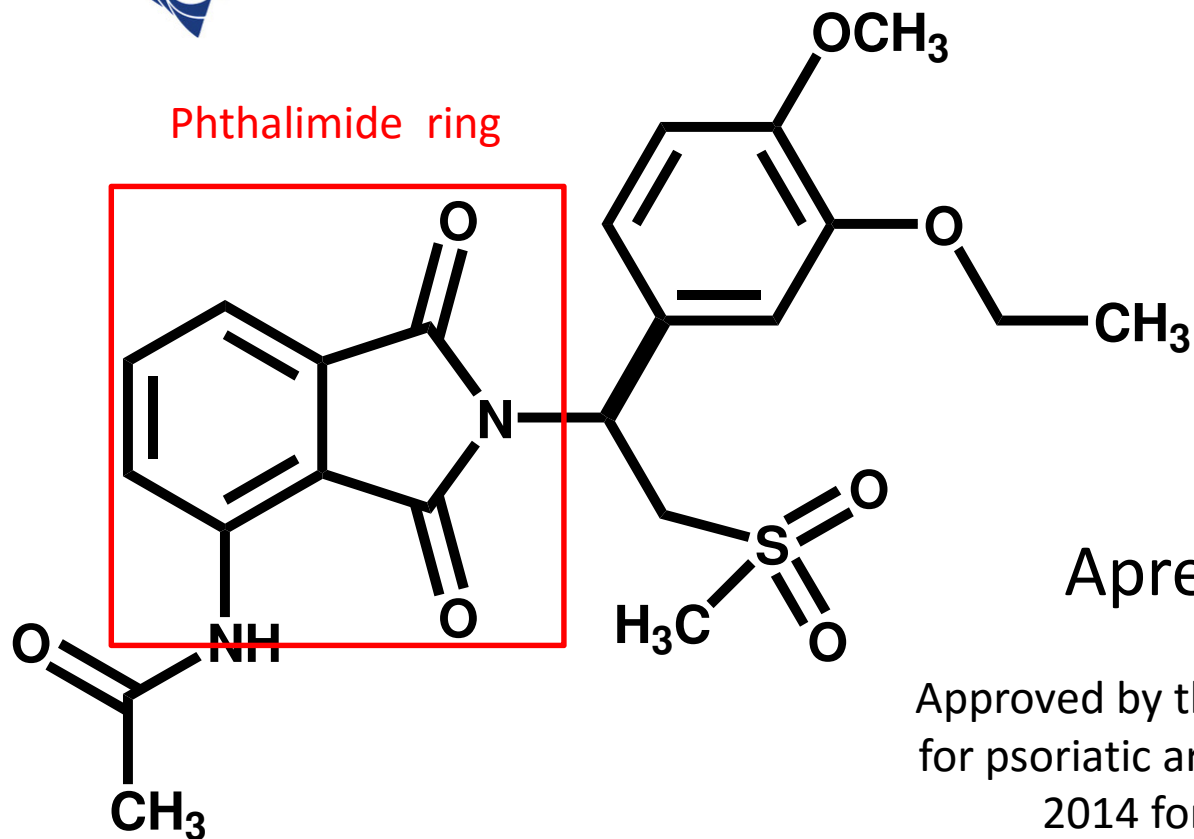
An inhaled p38 mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinases
Inhibitors for the treatment of moderate & severe chronic
obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

-
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In 2015, annual sales of kinases drugs are anticipated to US\$20 billion



Phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE-4) inhibitor

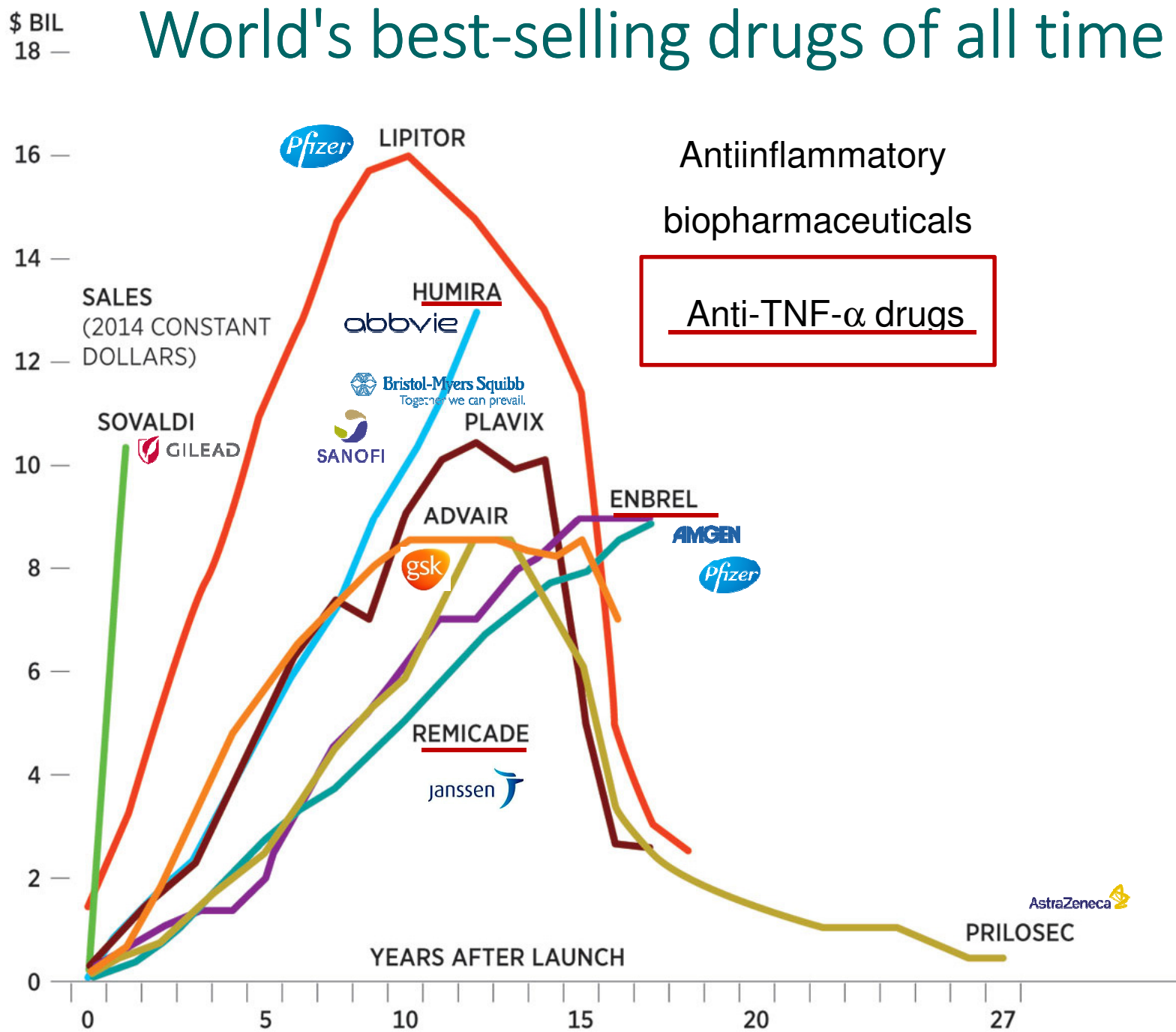


Apremilast



Approved by the FDA in March, **2014**,
for psoriatic arthritis & in September,
2014 for plaque arthritis.

Roflumilast (2010;Daxas^R) is a second drug that acts as a selective inhibitor PDE-4 used for COPD control





Anti-TNF- α Biopharmaceuticals

*Protein-based anti-TNF-alpha Therapies in Clinical Use**

Drug	Status	Biological Form
Etanercept	approved	soluble TNFR2 coupled to Fc portion of IgG
Infliximab	approved	chimeric anti-human TNF antibody
<u>Adalimumab</u>	approved	anti-human TNF antibody
ISIS 104838	clinical	TNF anti-sense
Onercept	clinical	soluble p55 TNFR
Humicade	clinical	anti-TNF humanised IgG4

PC Taylor, Pharmacology of TNF blockade in rheumatoid arthritis and other chronic inflammatory diseases, *Curr. Op. Pharmacol.* **2010**, 10, 308

* protein-based injectable anti-TNF α therapies





Could be effective a single target drug in the treatment of multifactorial diseases?





New Insights for Multifactorial Disease Therapy: The Challenge of the Symbiotic Drugs

Eliezer J. Barreiro and Carlos Alberto Manssour Fraga

Laboratório de Avaliação e Síntese de Substâncias Bioativas (LASSBio), Faculdade de Farmácia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, P.O. Box 68023, 21944-971, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.



The treatment of multifactorial diseases (*e.g.* inflammatory chronic diseases), with drugs designed for a single therapeutic target, will always palliative!

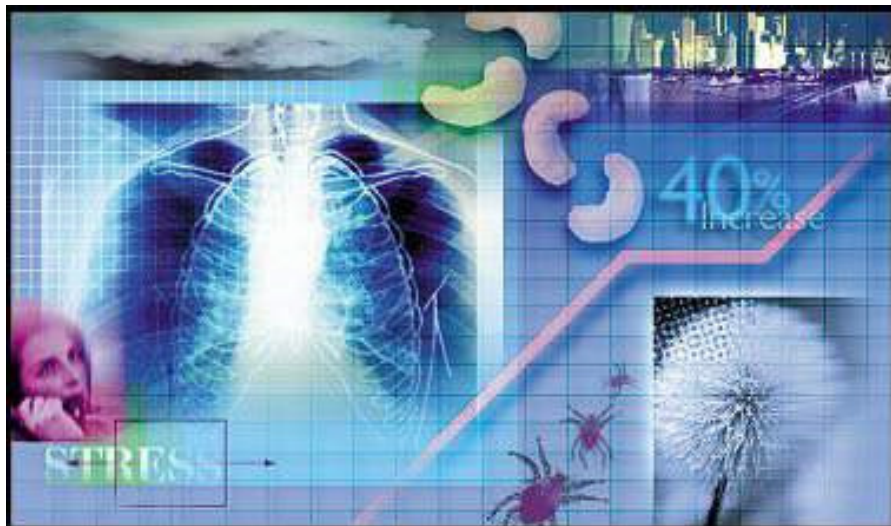
These disorders require multi-target drugs as dual agents.

A simple drug don't work well in complex diseases



Multi-target drug: in-house results

LASSBio-468, new dual candidate

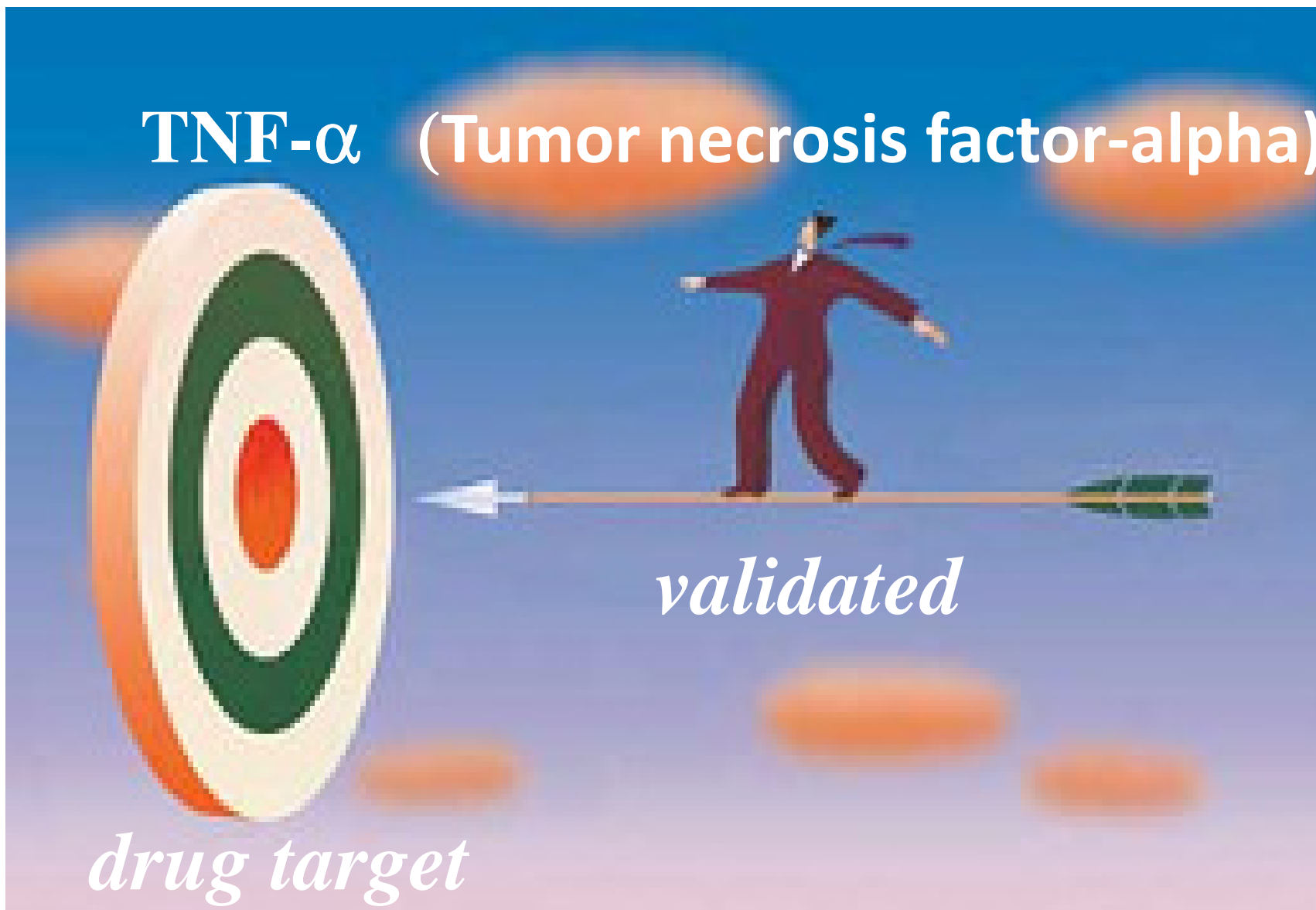


Inflammatory disease

New dual anti-inflammatory
lead drug-candidate

Multifactorial disorder

- Phosphodiesterase inhibitor (PDE-4i)
& TNF- α modulator activity

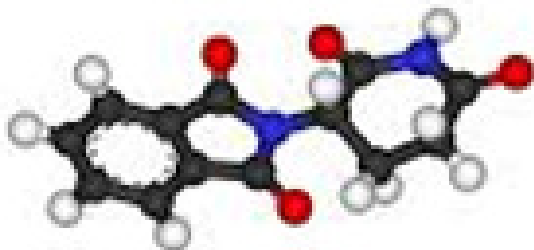


TNF- α is a pleiotropic cytokine with important pro-inflammatory functions



The first pharmacophoric scaffold

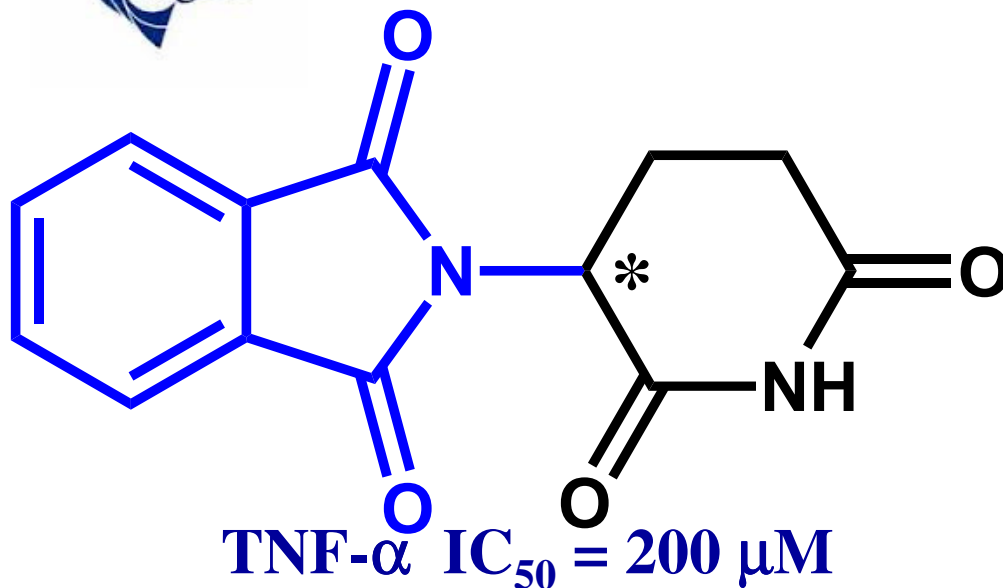
2-(2,6-Dioxo-3-piperidiny)-1*H*-isoindole-1,3(2*H*)-dione



THALOMID
(thalidomide) Capsules

Thalidomide (THLD)

Oral TNF- α inhibitor



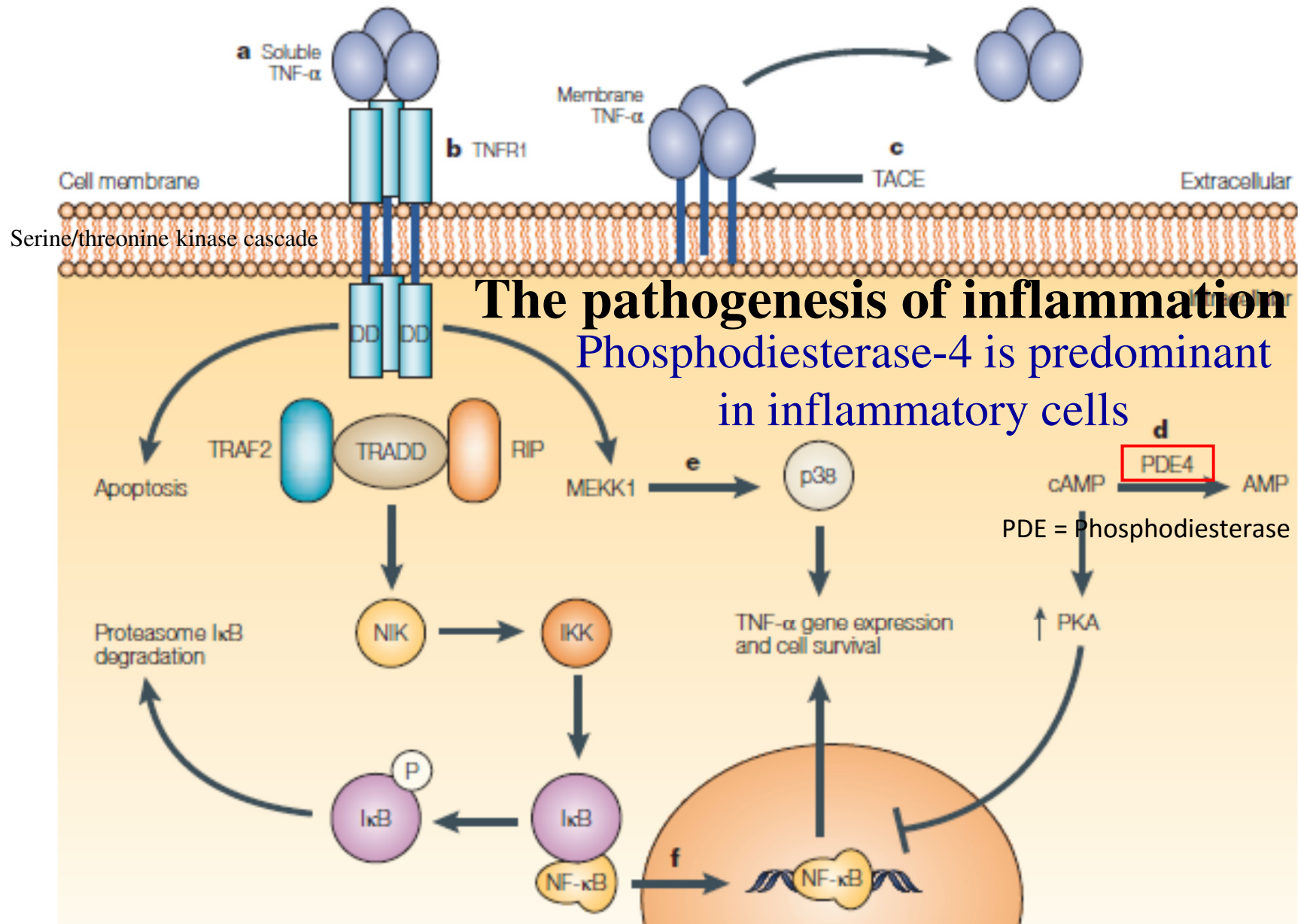
med chem
medicinal chemistry

Advantages of small molecule

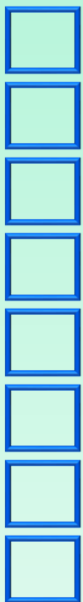
- Convenient non-injectable
- Facilitate tissue penetration
- Possible once a day dosing
- Reduced immunosuppression
- Easier synthesis lower costs



The Second Target Election: PDE



From: MA Palladino et al., *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2003, 2, 736



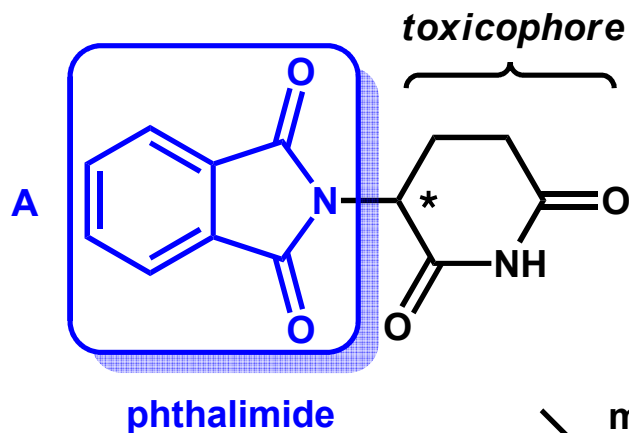
Chemical Intuition

m.e.d.c.h.e.m.
medicinal chemistry



The molecular design of new dual agent: anti-TNF α & PDE-4i

Molecular hybridization

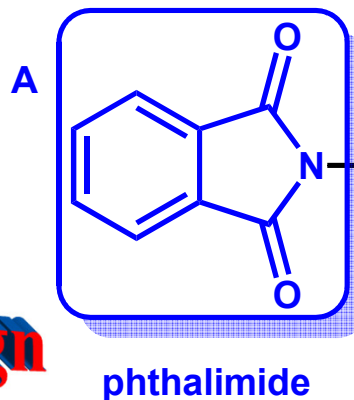


B sulfonamide

molecular hybridization

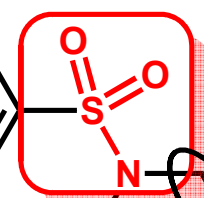


medicinal chemistry

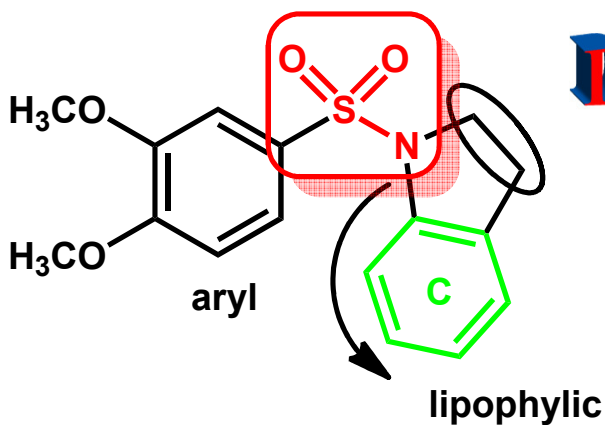


sulfonamide

B

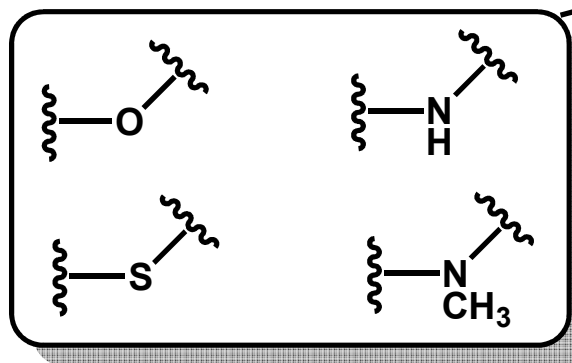


Drug Design



Montana *et al.*, 1998

isosteres

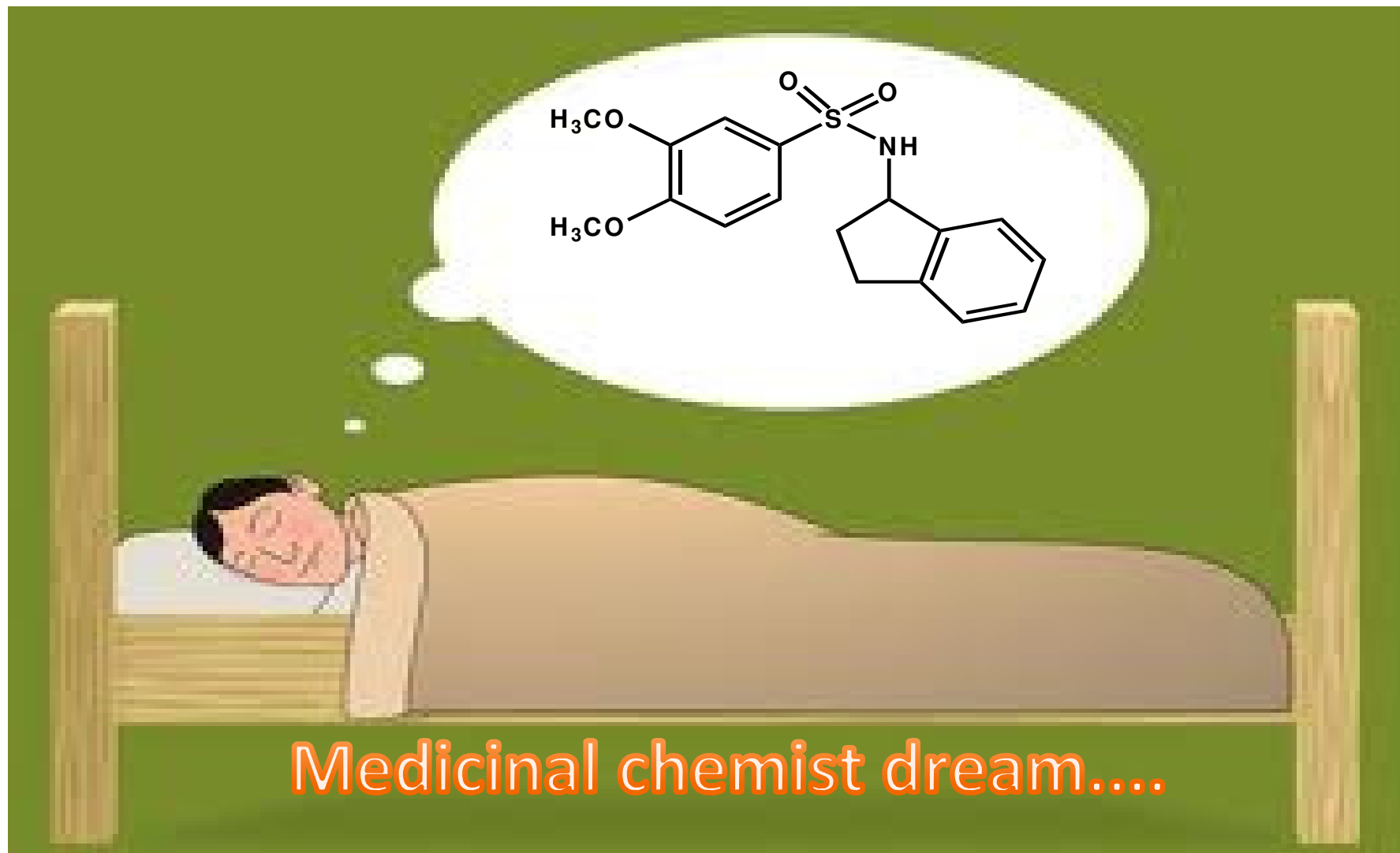


σ , π , RM

Congeneric series



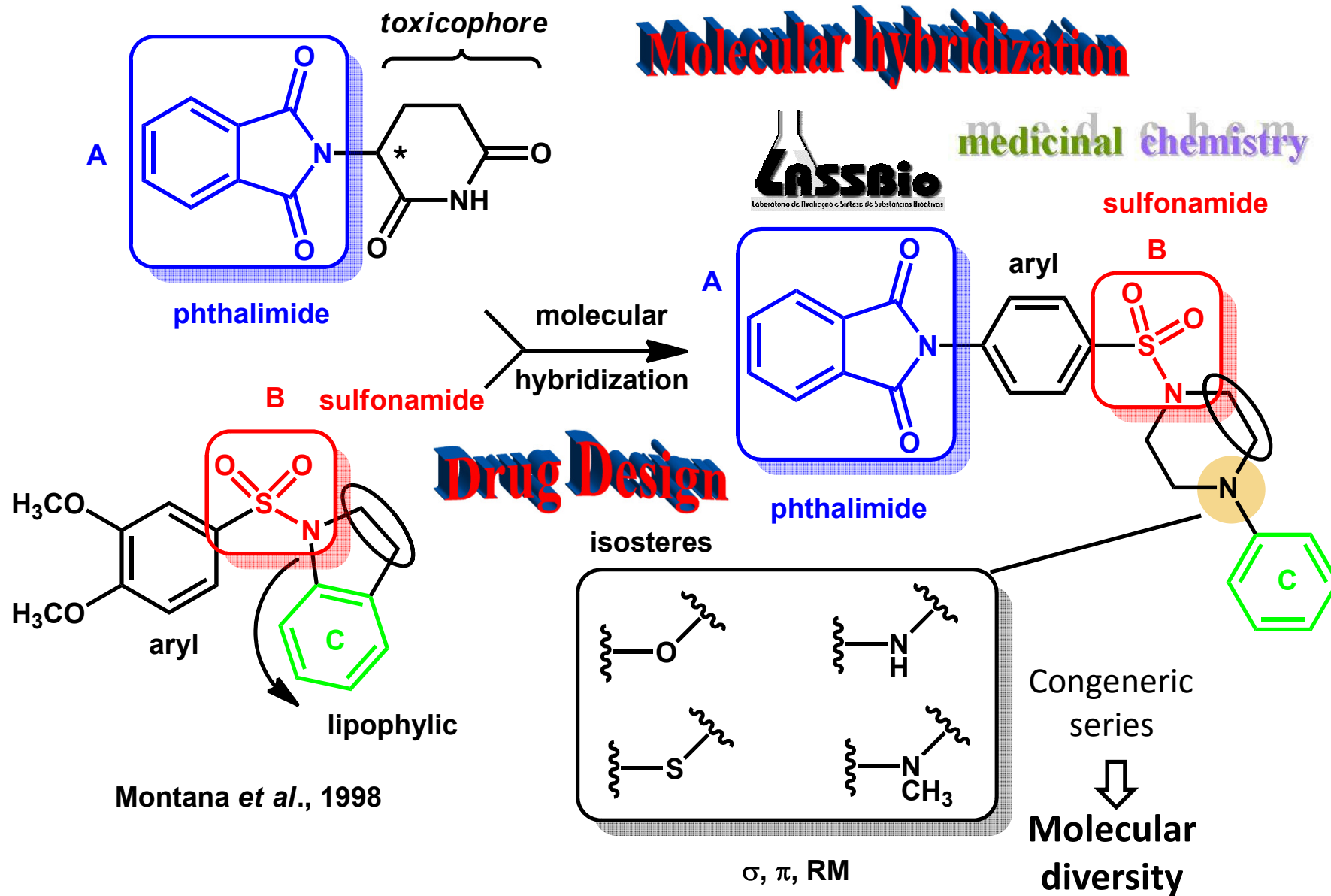
Molecular diversity



Medicinal chemist dream....



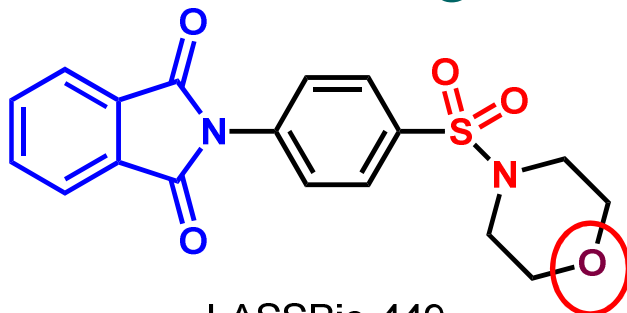
The molecular design of new dual agent: anti-TNF α & PDE-4i



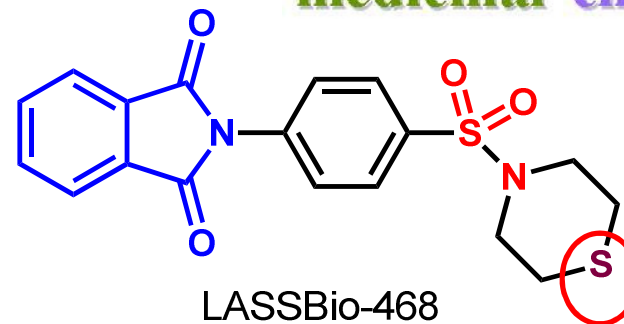


Congeneric series

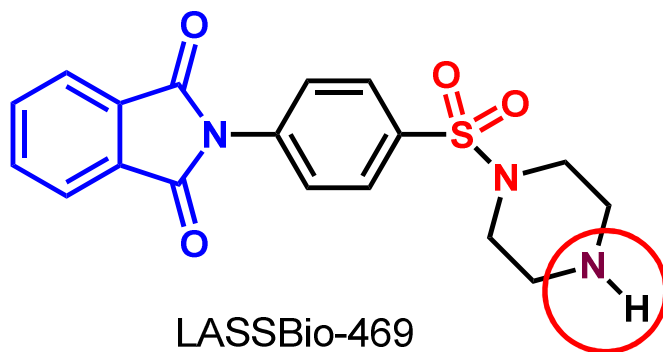
medicinal chemistry



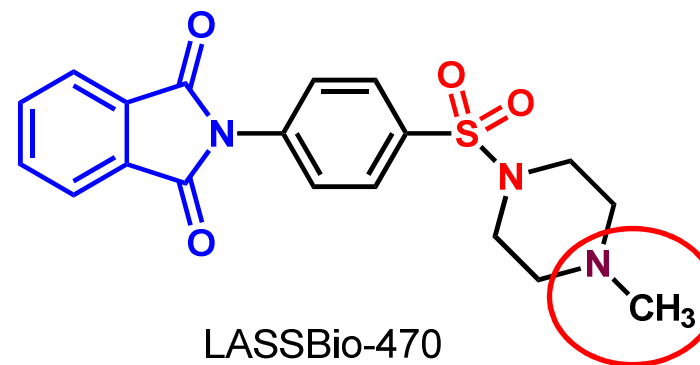
LASSBio-449



LASSBio-468



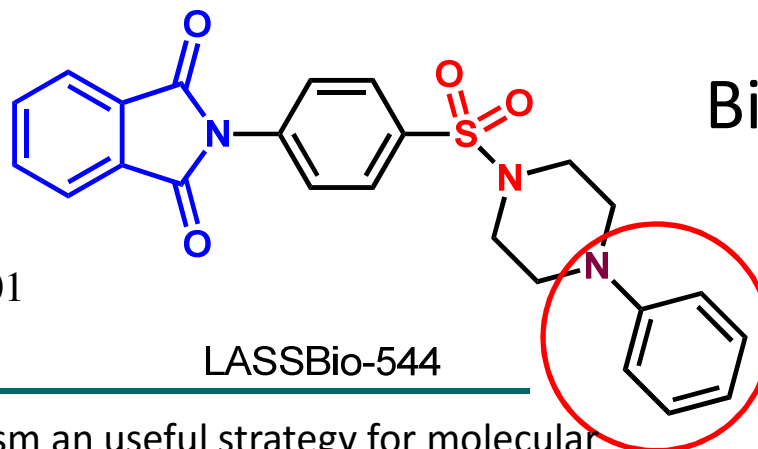
LASSBio-469



LASSBio-470



Lidia M. Lima (LASSBio),
PhD Thesis, IQ-UFRJ, Br., 2001



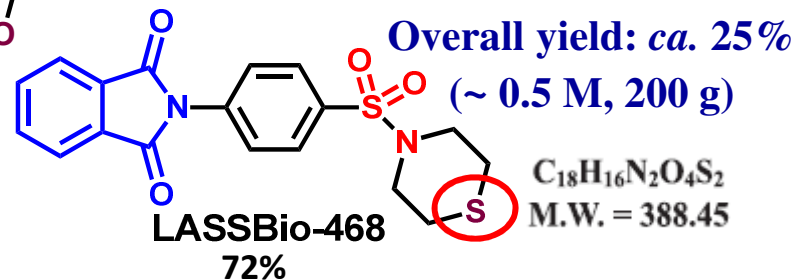
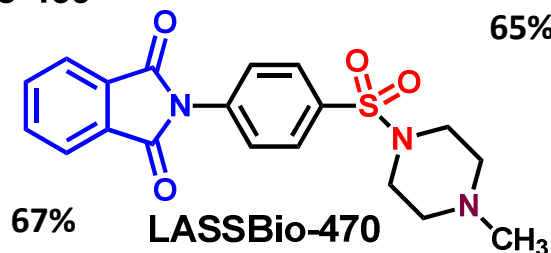
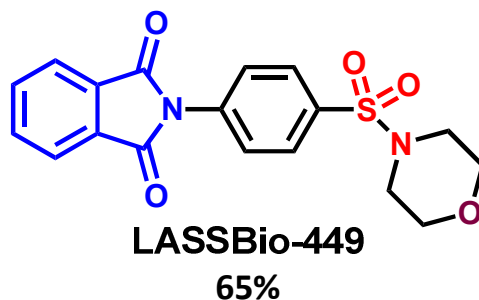
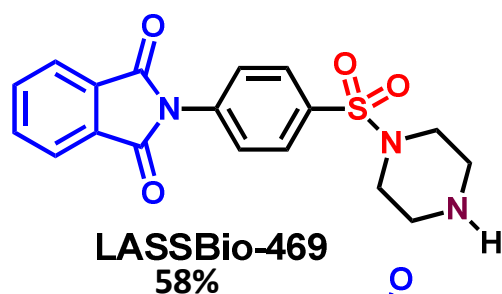
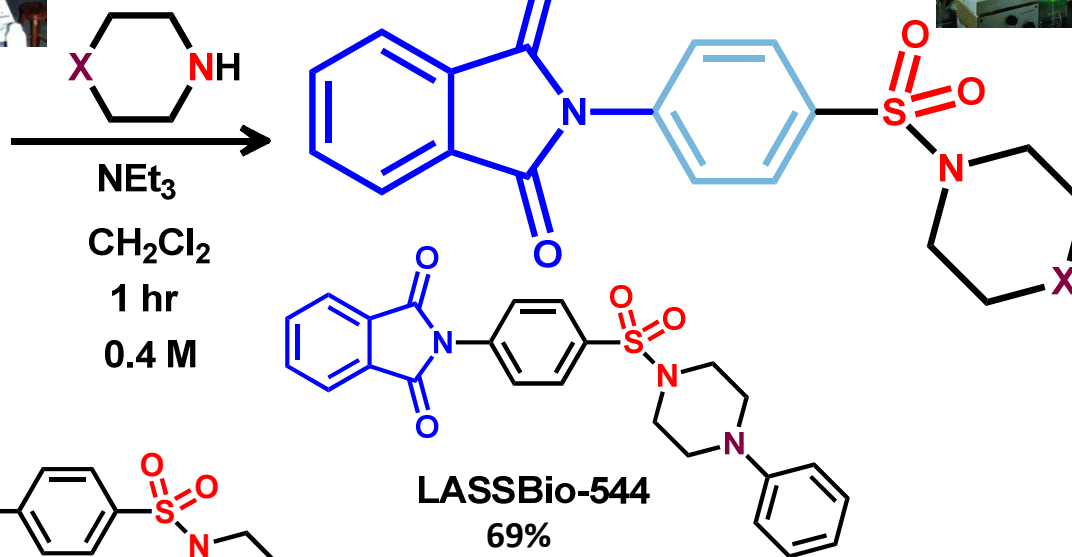
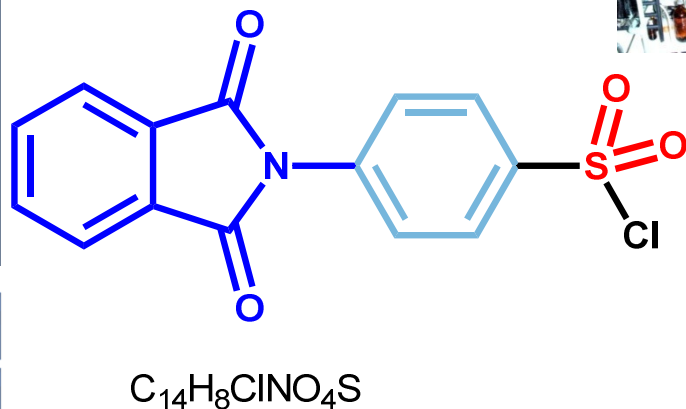
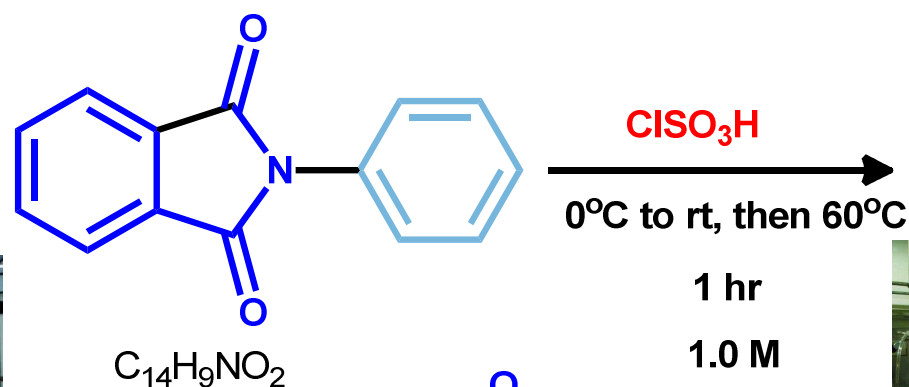
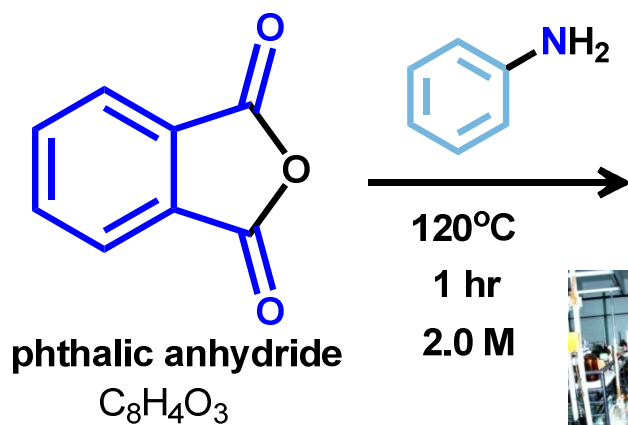
LASSBio-544

Bioisosterism

LM Lima, EJ Barreiro, Bioisosterism an useful strategy for molecular modification and drug design, *Curr.Med.Chem.* **2005**, 12, 23

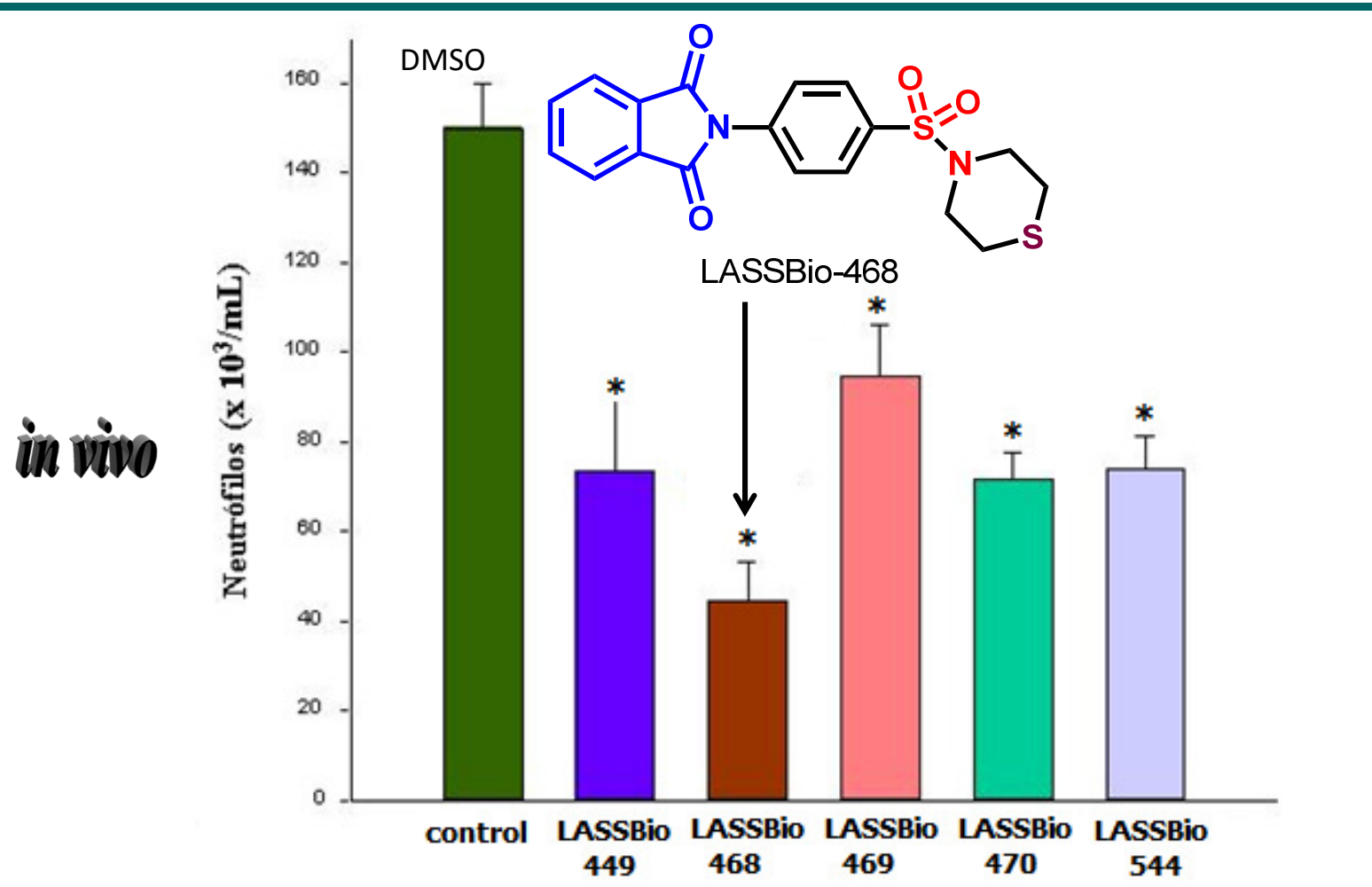


Synthesis of congeneric series





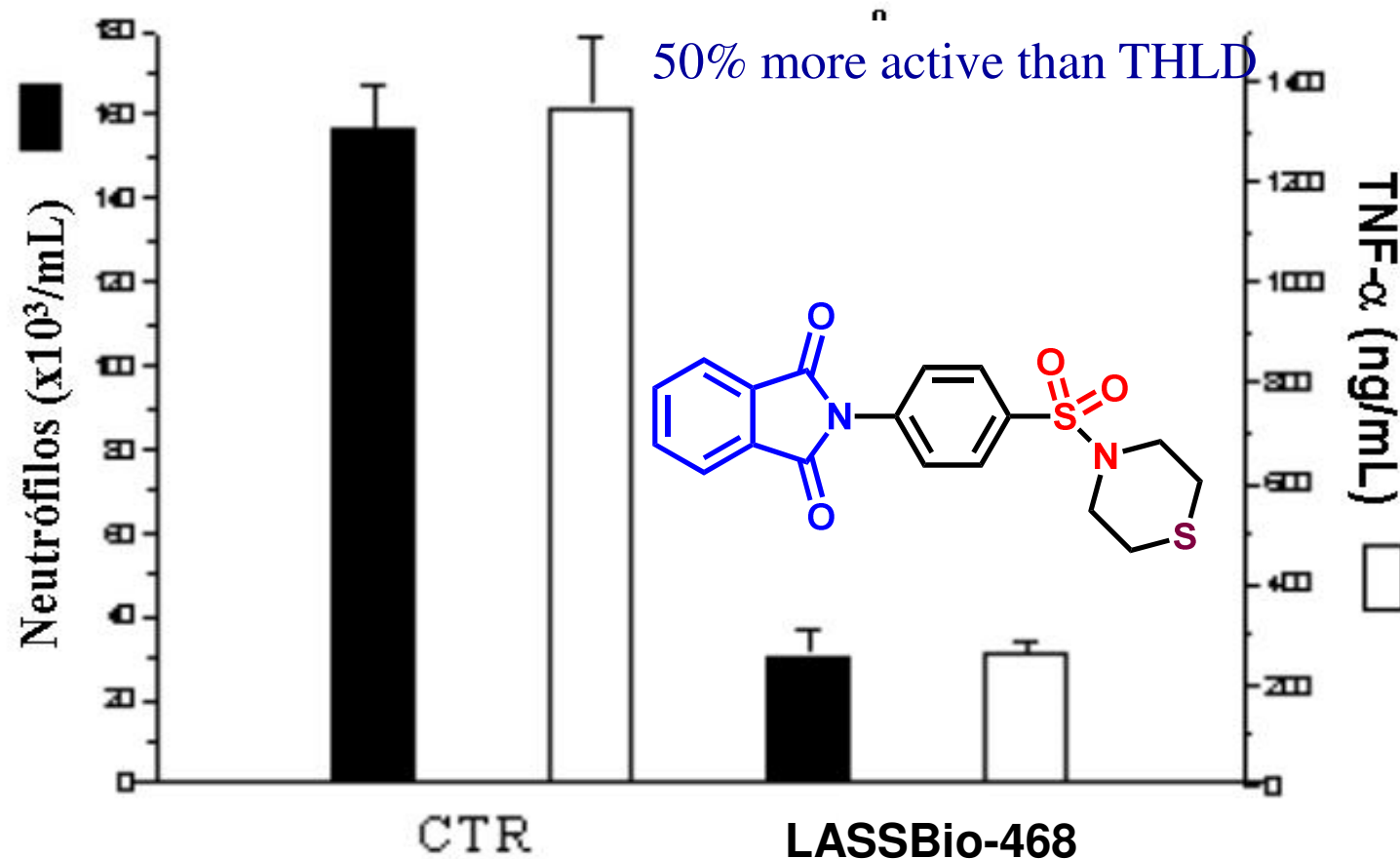
Effect of new compounds and thalidomide on neutrophils influx, induced by LPS into BALB/c of mice lungs (10 mg/kg, DMSO; ip)



Results are expressed as means SEM of seven animals.

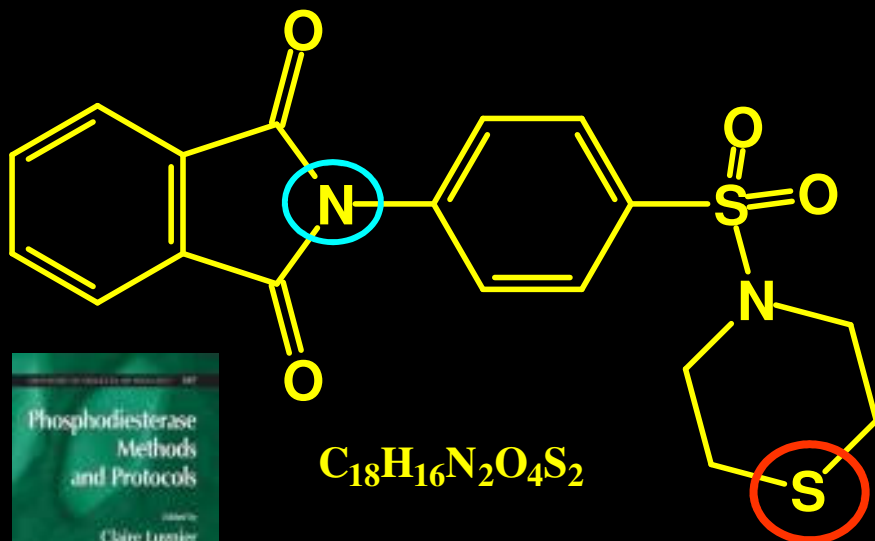


Effect of compound LASSBio 468 (50 mg/kg, ip) on TNF- α levels and neutrophils influx (BALB/c; lung exudate)

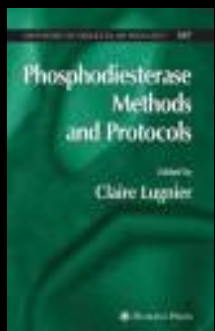


Inhibition of the production of TNF- α promote the elevation of intracellular levels of cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) in leukocytes, associated with inhibition of PDE-4 activity.*

* DO Procopio, MM Teixeira, MM Camargo, LR Travassos, MA Ferguson, IC Almeida, RT Gazzinelli, Differential inhibitory mechanism of cyclic AMP on TNF- α and IL-12 synthesis by macrophages exposed to microbial stimuli. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* **1999**, 127, 1195



LASSBio 468



TNF- α ED₅₀ 2.5 mg/Kg

lead compound

PDE-4 inhibitor

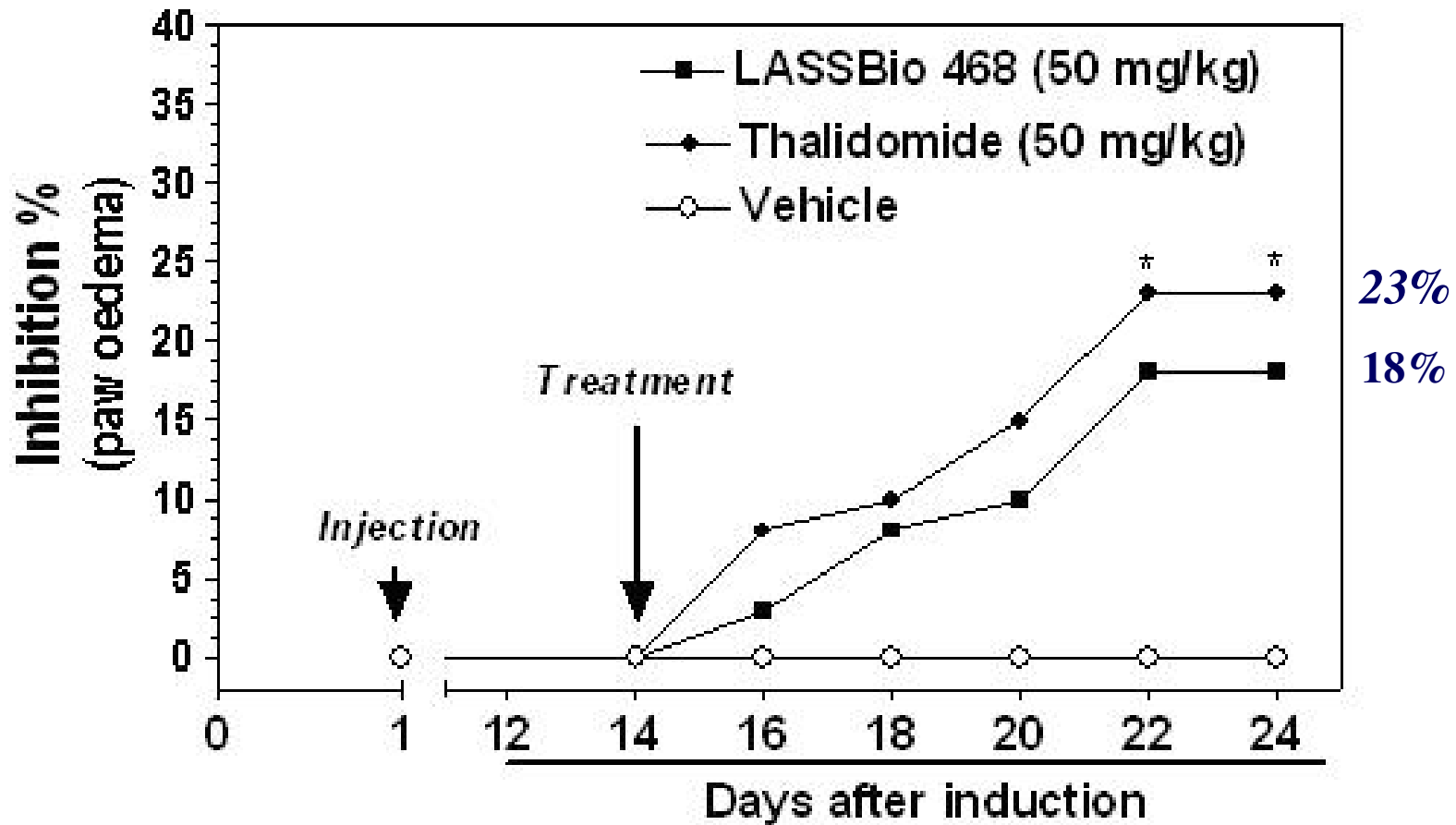
Dr Claire Lugnier (CAPES-COFECUB; LASSBio-Strasbourg)
Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, FR.
Laboratoire de Pharmacologie et de Physicochimie des Interactions
Cellulaires et Moléculaires.

IC₅₀ = 30.1 μ M
cf. PDE-1, 2, 3, >> 150 μ M;

L M Lima et al., **Synthesis and Anti-inflammatory Activity of Phthalimide Derivatives**, Designed as New Thalidomide Analogues, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2002**, *10*, 3067; M S Alexandre-Moreira et al., **LASSBio-468**: a New achiral Thalidomide Analogue which Modulates TNF- α and NO Production and Inhibit Endotoxic Shock and Arthritis in Animal Model, *International Immunopharmacology* **2005**, *5*, 485; LM Lima, CAM Fraga, VLG Koatz, EJ Barreiro, **Thalidomide and Analogs** as Anti-Inflammatory and Immunomodulator Drug Candidates, *Anti-Inflammatory & Anti-Allergy Agents in Medicinal Chemistry*, **2006**, *5*, 79; L M Lima, N M de Lima, *Rev. Virtual Quim.* **2009**, *1*, 35;

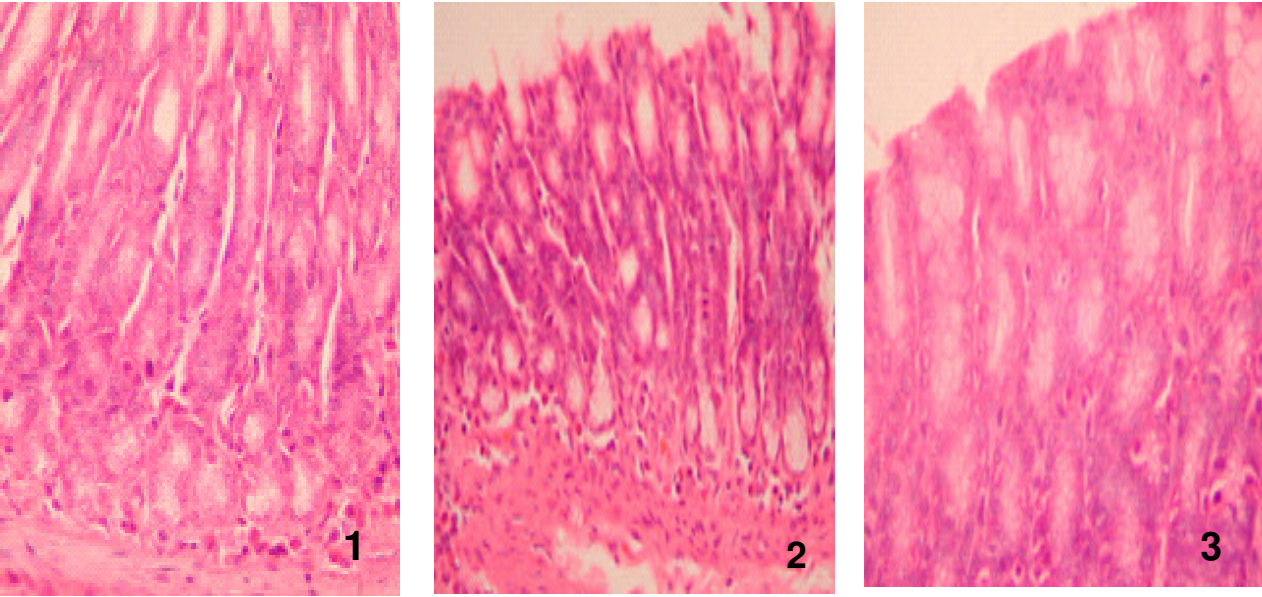


Effect of the treatment with LASSBio-468 (50 mg/kg po) on hind paw edema in adjuvant-induced arthritis (AiA-model) (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) in rats





Histopathological results



- (1) Photomicrography of granulomatous hepatitis in the control animals (HE – 100X);
- (2) Animals treated with thalidomide (HE – 100X);
- (3) Animals treated with LASSBio 468 (HE – 200X);

* A positive control was performed *M. tuberculosis*.

LASSBio-468 has a protective effect on inflammation development mediated by immunomodulatory macrophage activity



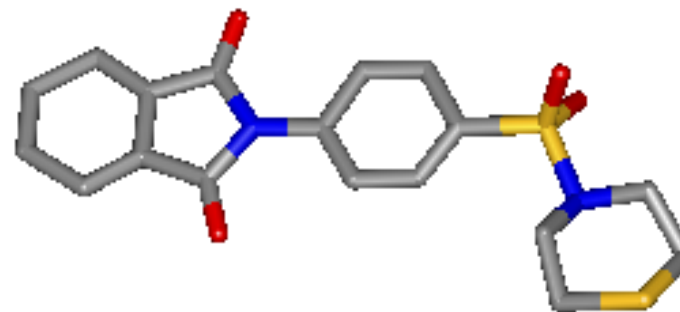
LASSBio-468

lead compound

A new DMARD lead-candidate

LASSBio-468 is a new dual anti-inflammatory agent (DMARD), active at TNF- α production with inhibitory activity on PDE-4.

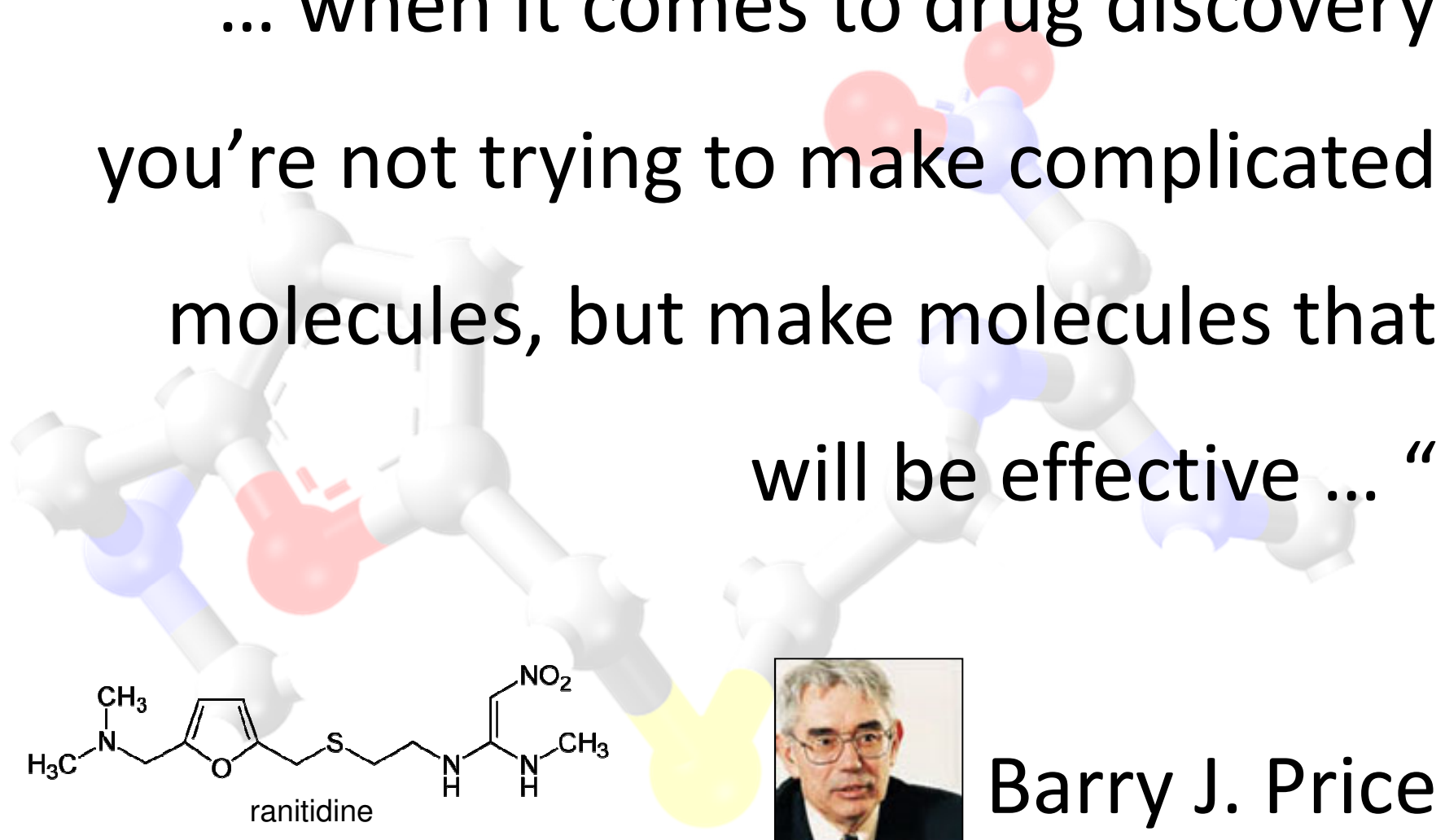
This new achiral compound is an immunomodulator lead, without proliferative activity in the concavalin-A mitogen assay, in contrast to TLDH. It is an useful lead to therapy of rheumatoid arthritis & septic shock syndrome.



L. M. Lima *et al.*, Synthesis and Anti-inflammatory Activity of Phthalimide Derivatives, Designed as New Thalidomide Analogues, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2002, 10, 3067; AL Machado *et al.*, Design, Synthesis and anti-inflammatory activity of novel phthalimide derivatives, structurally related to thalidomide, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2005, 15, 1169.



“... when it comes to drug discovery you're not trying to make complicated molecules, but make molecules that will be effective ...”



Barry J. Price

Research Director Glaxo (1967-1995)



Concluding remarks

- Inflammation is so broad that, there remains both need and opportunity for new, distinctive, and successful small molecule agents, including selective multitarget candidates.
- Several recent potential new targets for AI drugs were identified as *m*-PGES-1, *c*PLA2a, LTA₄-hydrolase, from eicosanoids class; from kinases are MK2, Sik kinase, Janus kinases (JAKS), IKKβ, Bruton's tyrosin kinase (Btk), p38 MAPK inhibitors. GPCR's also represents an important pathway to develop new AI agents acting as CCR1, CCR2 & CB2 agonists.
- The discovery of the integral role of the *Inflammasome* in driving inflammatory processes, has now led to efforts to directly block its formation and actions and represents an important pathway to control inflammatory disorders, including chronic ones.





“ ...medicinal chemists today live in exciting times...
their work can have a beneficial effect on millions of
suffering patients – surely an important motivating
factor for any scientist...”

Joseph G. Lombardino & John A. Lowe, III

*The Role of the Medicinal Chemist in Drug Discovery – Then and Now,
Nature Rev. Drug Disc. 2004, 3, 853.*

[doi:10.1038/nrd1523]



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Thank to my Colleagues of LASSBio and to all students & postdocs



Dra Lídia M. Lima



Dr. Carlos A. M. Fraga



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Conferences
Thank you



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