

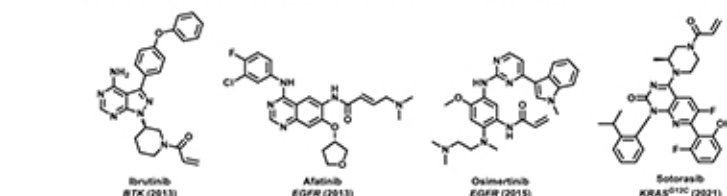
*Hirotoishi Yagishita, Tamotsu Suzuki, Taiichi Ora, Yoshi Nara, Mitsuyo Kondo, Mika Yamaguchi, Satoshi Sogabe, Kazuhiro Tsuchinaga, Masataka Miwa, Kozo Hayashi, Jun Chiba
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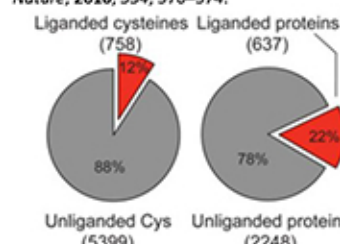
1. Background

Covalent inhibitor history and recent trends

Covalent kinase inhibitors approved by FDA in recent years

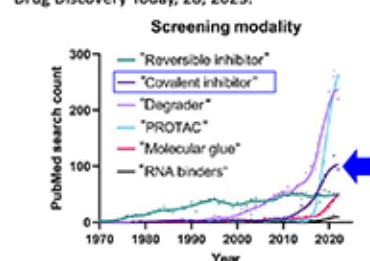


Ligandable cysteine
Nature, 2016, 534, 570-574.



HTS trend

Drug Discovery Today, 28, 2023.



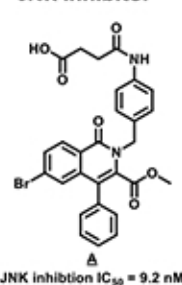
- ◆ Rising of covalent inhibitor: targeted EGFR, BTK, JAK etc. covalent kinase inhibitor
- ◆ Cysteinome: ligandable cysteine, relationship with disease
- ◆ Screening trend: PROTAC > Degradator > Covalent inh. > Reversible inh. > RNA binder

2. Concept

c-Jun N-terminal Kinase (JNK)

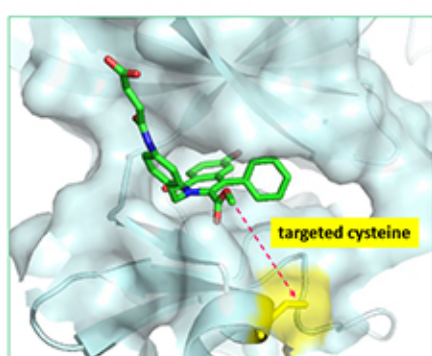
- ✓ JNKs are key signal transducers in the MAPK signaling pathways, involved in inflammation, cancer, and neurodegeneration.

previously reported JNK inhibitor¹⁾



JNK inhibition IC_{50} = 9.2 nM

Docking pose of A and JNK3 protein (PDBID : 2ZDT)



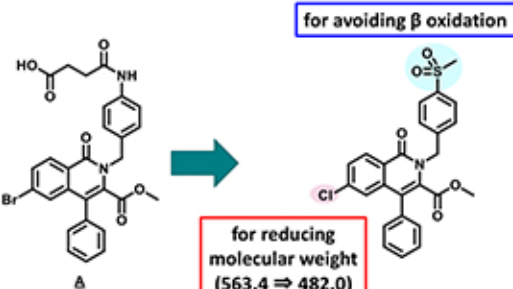
Novel covalent JNK inhibitor

3. Compound design

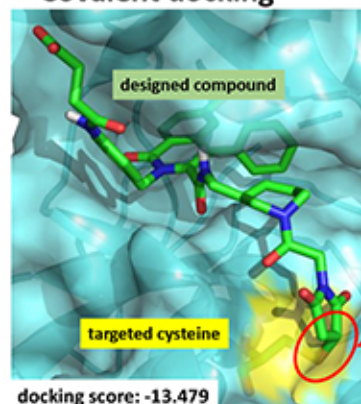
Modification based on SAR information

Table. SAR information of compound A¹⁾

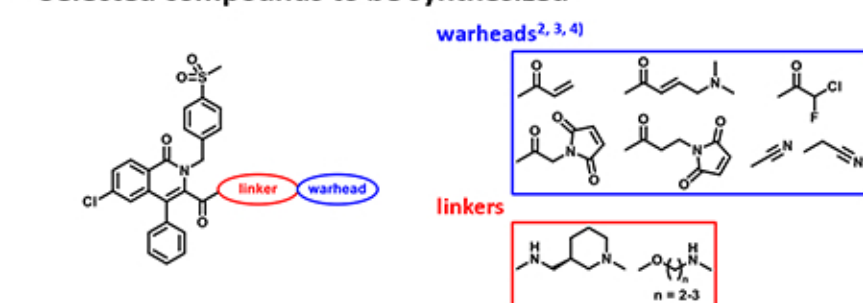
R ¹	R ²	JNK1 IC_{50} (nM)
NHCO(CH ₂) ₃ CO ₂ H	Br	9.2
SO ₂ Me	Br	30
SO ₂ Me	Cl	28



Covalent docking



Selected compounds to be synthesized

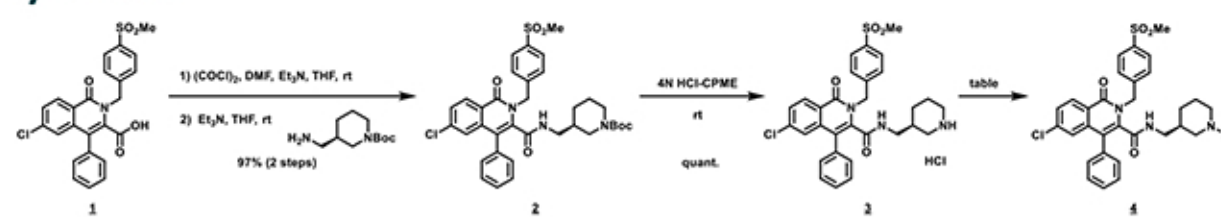


- ✓ Compounds to be synthesized prioritized based on docking score and synthetic feasibility.

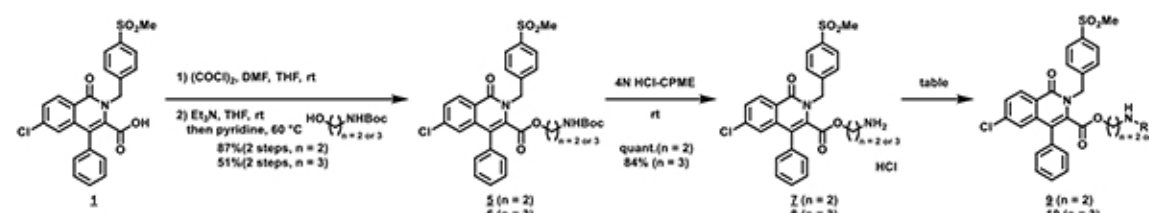
reference

- 1) Y. Asano, S. Kitamura, et al. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2008, 16, 4715-4732.
- 2) M. E. Flanagan, J. A. Abramite, et al. *J. Med. Chem.* 2014, 57, 10072-10079.
- 3) N. Shindo, H. Fuchida, et al. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 2019, 15, 250-258.
- 4) W. H. Parsons, J. D. Bois, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2013, 135, 10582-10585.

4. Synthesis



compound	R	Reaction conditions	Yield
4a		DIPEA, THF	77%
4b		DIPEA, THF	72%
4c		Cl ₂ , MeCN	72%



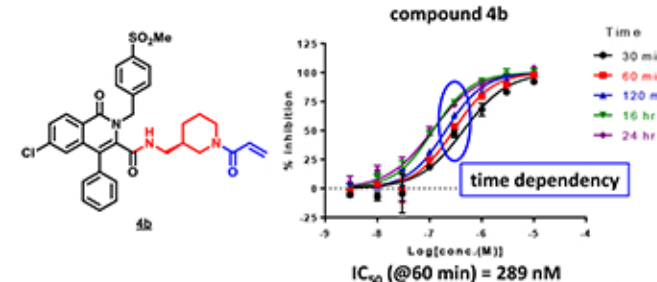
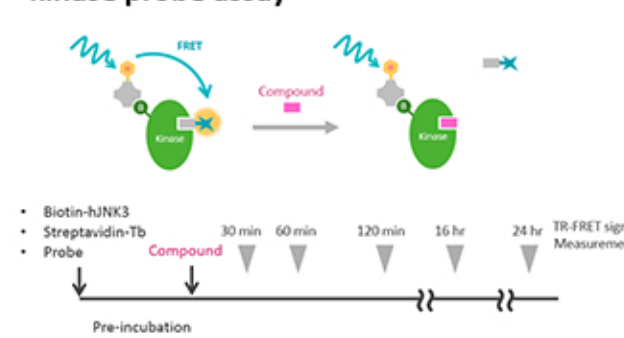
compound	R	Reaction conditions	Yield
9a		DIPEA, THF	84%
9b		DIPEA, THF	81%
9c		HATU, DIPEA, THF	61%
9d		HATU, DIPEA, THF	99%

compound	R	Reaction conditions	Yield
4d		HATU, DIPEA, THF	76%
4e		HATU, DIPEA, THF	82%
4f		HATU, DIPEA, THF	93%

compound	R	Reaction conditions	Yield
10a		DIPEA, THF	87%
10b		DIPEA, THF	82%
10c		HATU, DIPEA, THF	92%
10d		HATU, DIPEA, THF	58%

5. Assay results

kinase probe assay



- ✓ 4b retained inhibition of JNK3.
- ✓ 4b inhibited JNK3 in a time dependent manner.

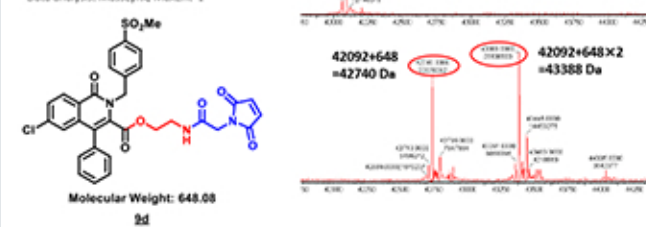
linker	warhead	compound	time dependency	IC_{50} (nM) @ 60 min.
		4a	-	655
		4b	○	289
		4c	-	553
		4d	-	347
		4e	-	408
		4f	○	0.34
		4g	○	116

- ✓ 6 compounds inhibited in a time dependent manner.
- ✓ Inhibition activities of 4f, 9d, 10d were improved.

Protein-MS analysis

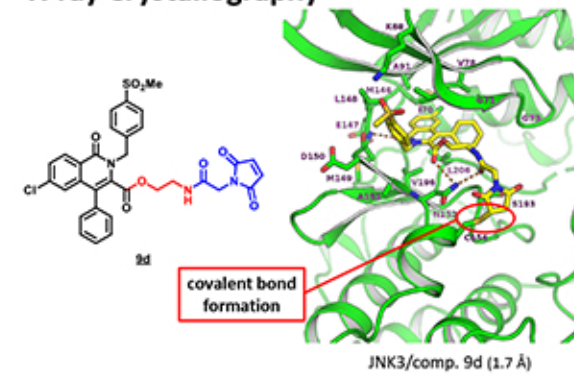
Condition of LC-MS

UPLC: Waters Acquity UPLC i-class
Columns: Acquity BEH C₁₈, 300 Å, 1.7 µm, 2.1 × 50 mm
Mobile phase A: TFA / water (0.25/1000)
Mobile phase B: TFA / MeCN (0.25/1000)
MS: Waters Xevo G2-S ToF
Electrospray ionization, Positive ion mode
Data analysis: Masslynx, MaxEnt 1



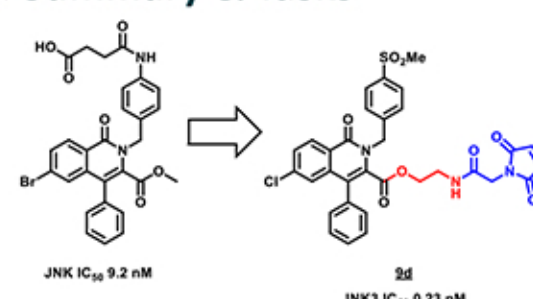
- ✓ Compound 9d's adduct with the JNK3 protein were detected by protein-MS.

X-ray Crystallography



- ✓ Covalent binding to the expected cysteine residue was confirmed.

6. Summary & Tasks



Summary

- ✓ Synthesized compounds retained inhibition of JNK3.
- ✓ Several compounds inhibited JNK3 in a time dependent manner.
- ✓ Adducts of synthesized compound with JNK3 protein were detected by Protein-MS.
- ✓ Covalent binding to the expected cysteine was confirmed by X-ray crystallography.

Tasks to do in future

- selectivity assay (JNK3/1 and 2)
- site identification
- in vivo assay