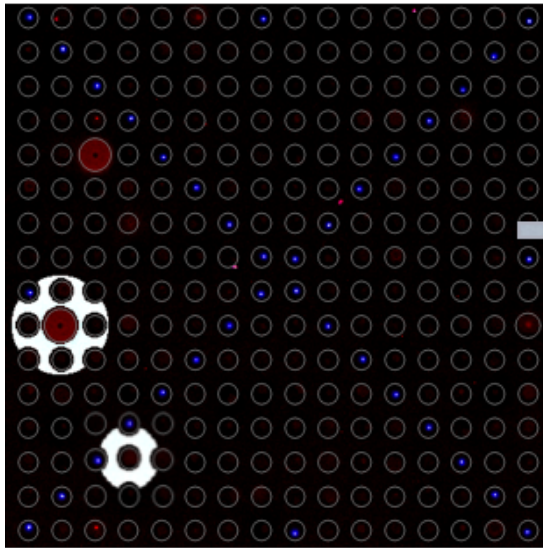


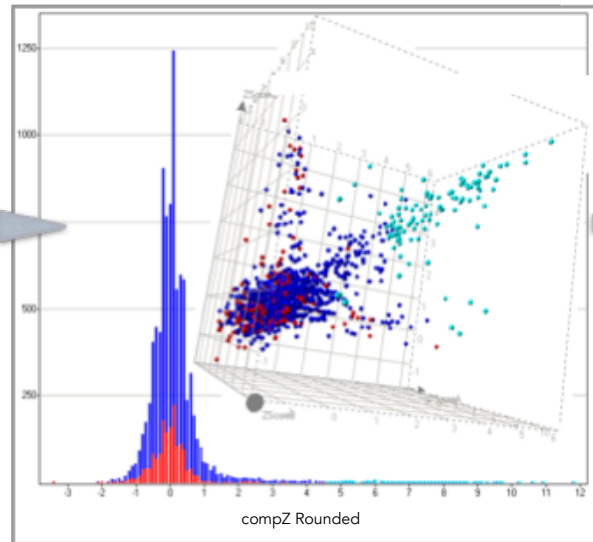
L5 – A Probe Discovery Vignette

February 17, 2022

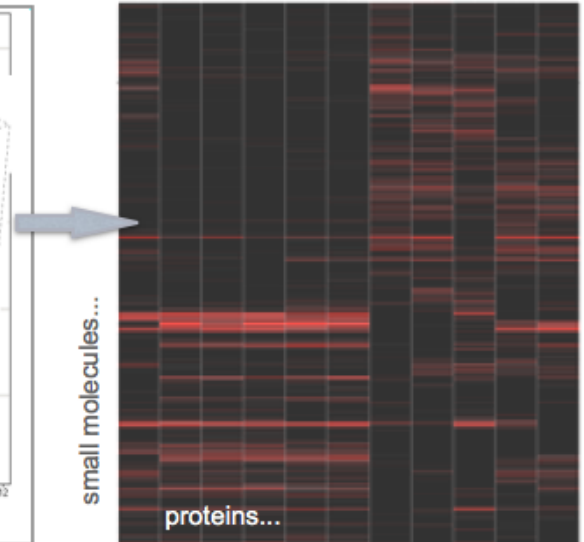
From hits to probes → validation



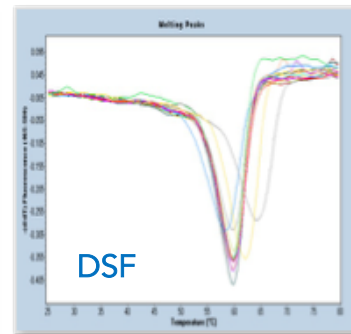
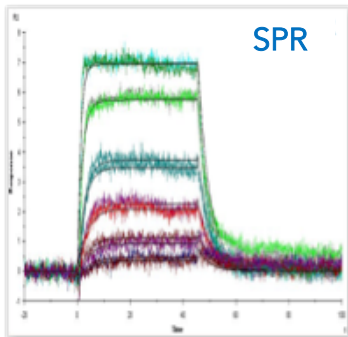
fluorescent features reveal putative
TDP43-ligand interactions



compute composite Z-scores, 'hit' calls

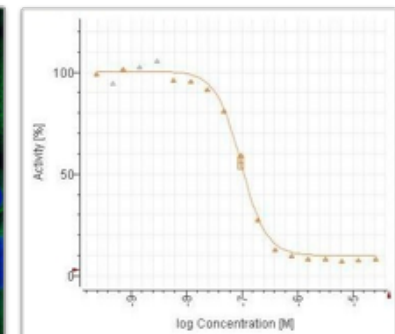
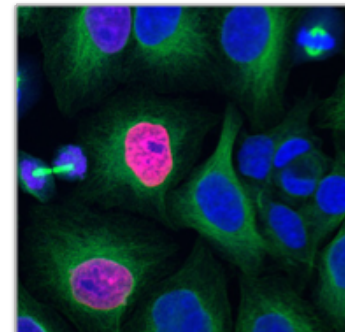


specificity analysis across proteins



secondary, quantitative **binding assays**

+



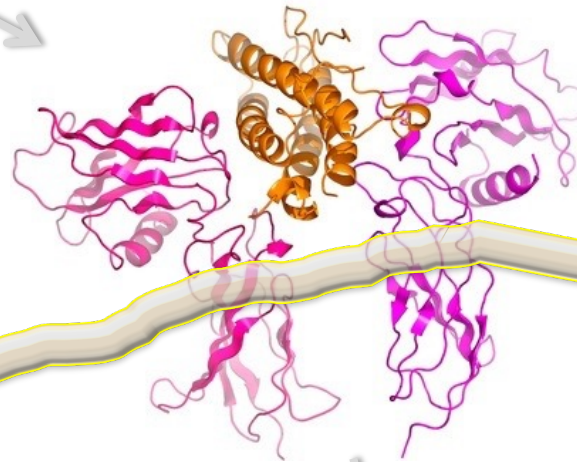
functional assays (e.g. cellular, biochemical)

extracellular
factors



clotting factors
(DVT, hemophilia)
*one of the best
drugged classes!*

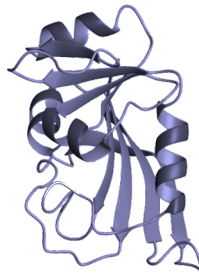
membrane
receptors



ion channels
receptor kinases
(oncology, neurology,
mood disorders,
inflammation)

cellular
response

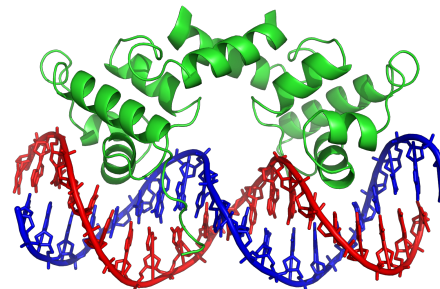
intracellular
signaling
proteins



kinases
metabolic enzymes
(many diseases)



transcriptional
regulators



nuclear hormone receptors
(many diseases)



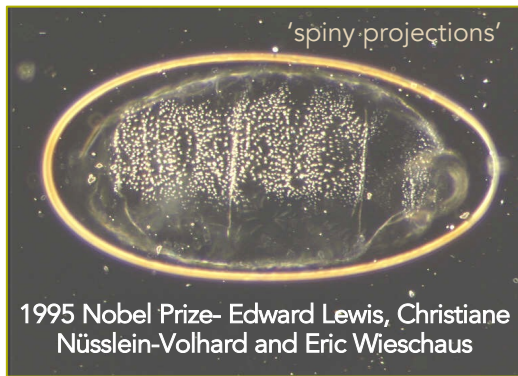
Sonic hedgehog protein

important role in development including limb and brain development

1978- *Embryogenesis*

Mutational Genetic Screen

mutant hedgehog drosophila larva



3 Hh genes



Sonic
(Shh)

Desert and Indian
(Dhh and Ihh)

mutations in Shh are linked with

Holoprosencephaly (HPE)

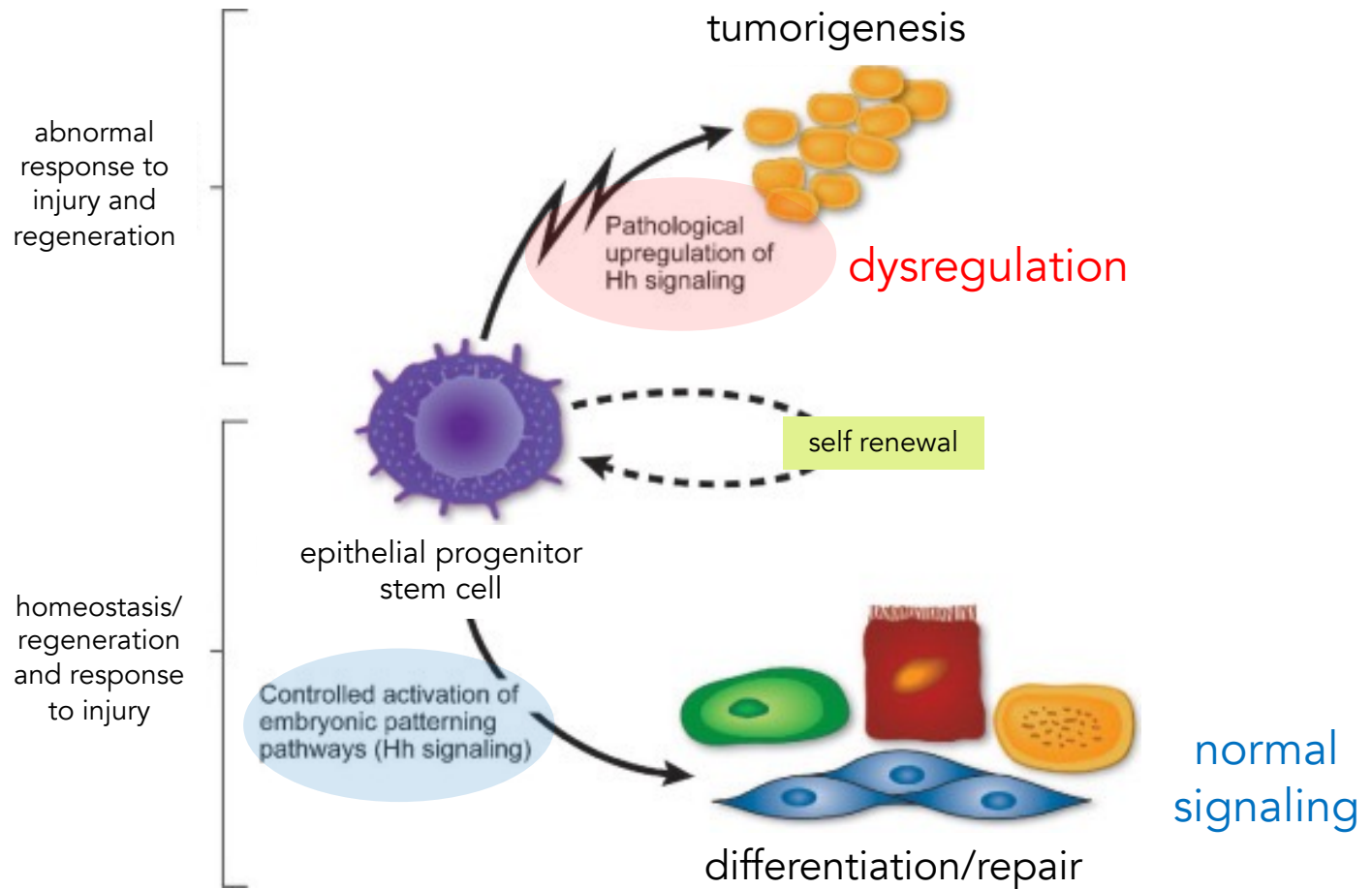


'cyclopia'

M. Muenke, *Seminars in Developmental Biology*
Vol. 5, 293-301, 1994

Hedgehog signaling goes beyond embryogenesis

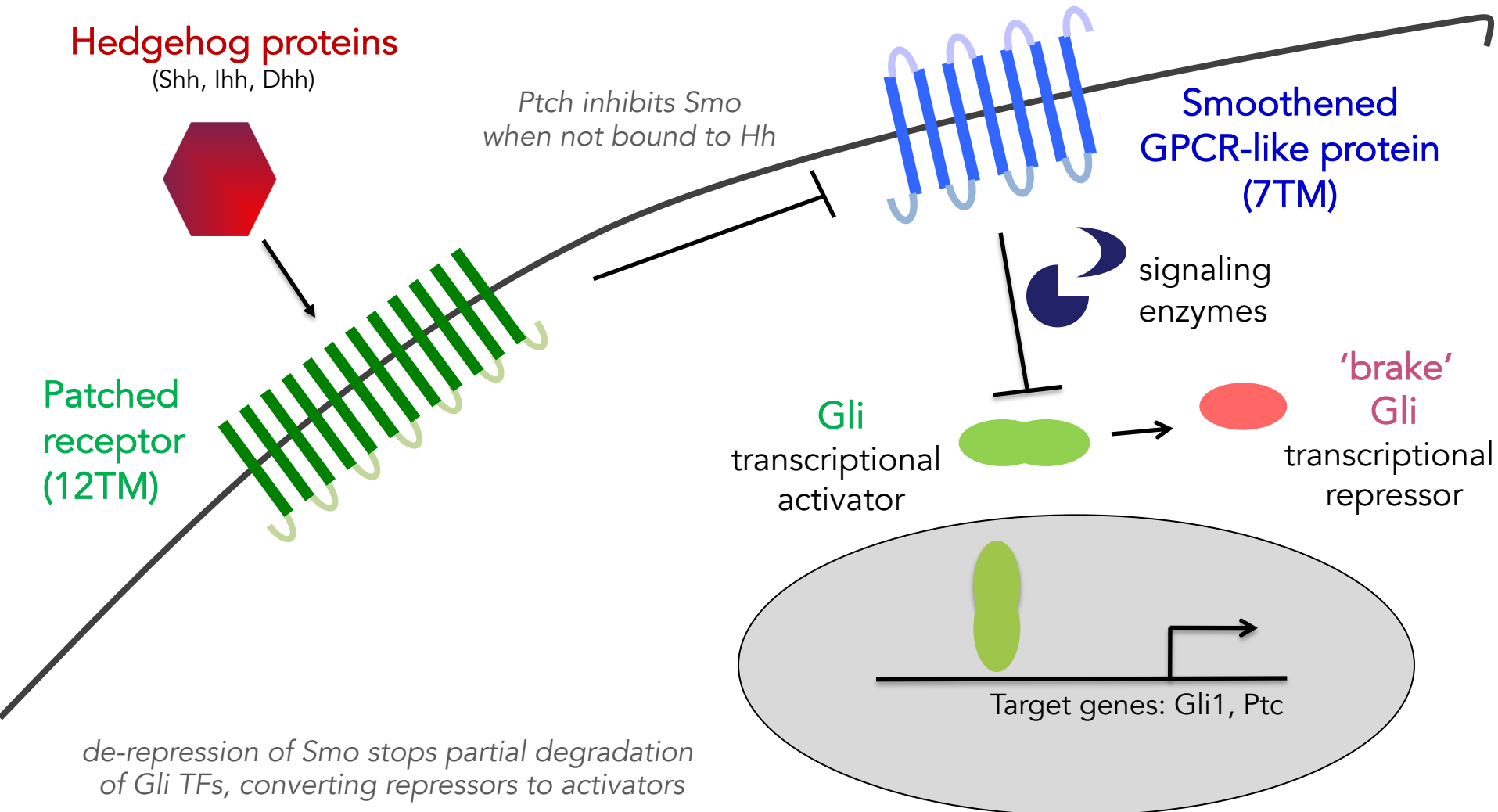
development, differentiation, and disease



Hh signaling pathway involved in embryogenesis plays a critical role in the maintenance of stem cells in adult life and cellular responses to injury

Hedgehog proteins 'de-repress' Smoothened

Hh-Ptch binding interaction activates Gli-driven transcription



overexpression of **SHH**

Pancreatic Cancer (70%) Prostate Cancer

Gastric Cancer

Lung Cancer

Medulloblastoma

Ovarian Cancer

activating mutations in **SMO**

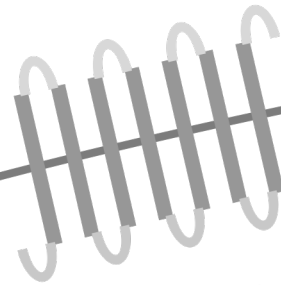
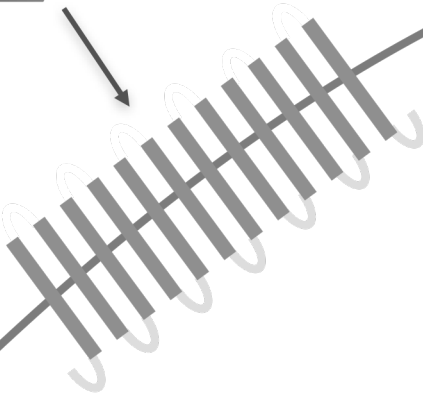
Basal Cell Carcinoma

Ovarian Cancer

Hedgehog proteins
(Shh, Ihh, Dhh)



Patched
receptor



Smoothed
GPCR-like protein



signaling
enzymes

Gli
transcriptional
activator



Gli
transcriptional
repressor

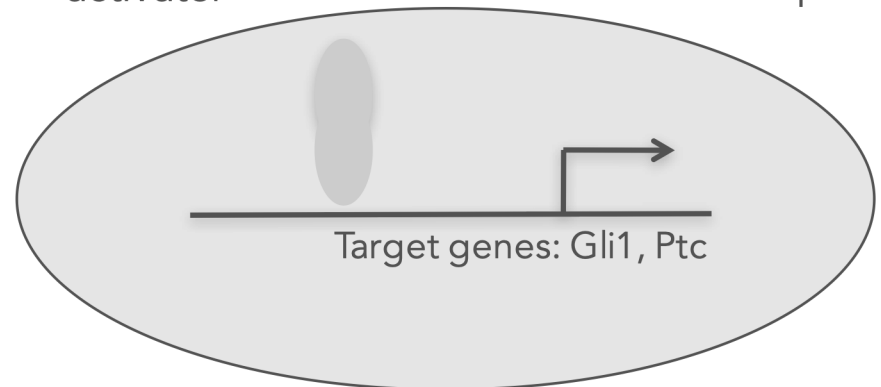


loss or mutation of **PTCH1**

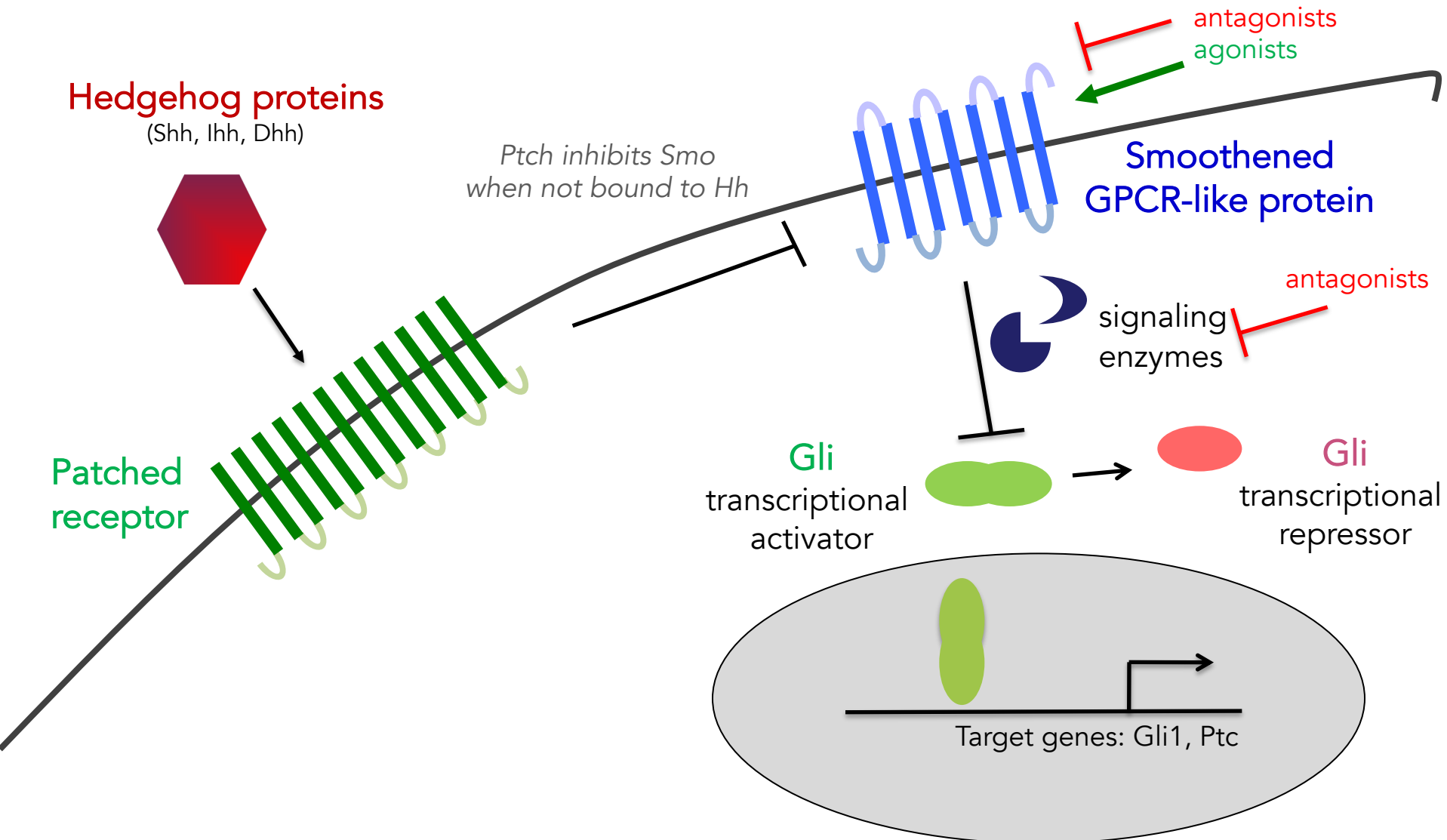
Basal Cell Carcinoma

Medulloblastoma

Rhabdomyosarcoma



Drugs targeting Hedgehog pathway

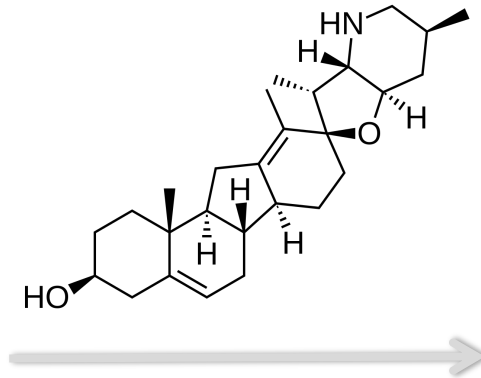


Cyclopamine

Smo antagonist and Hh pathway inhibitor



Veratrum californicum
wild corn lily



11-yr investigation
By US Dept of Agriculture



cyclopic lamb born of
a sheep that ate corn lily
(Idaho farm, 1957)

Beachy & Chen Labs (Stanford): Cyclopamine inhibits Hh signaling by influencing the balance of active and inactive Smoothed protein

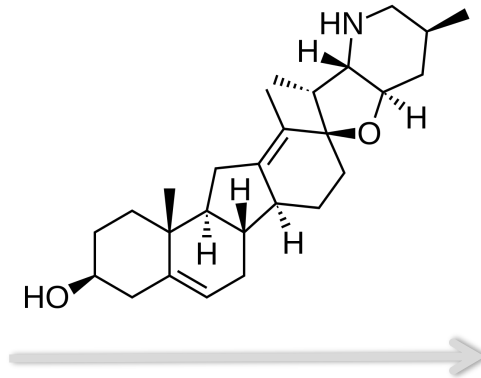
How did they arrive at this conclusion?

Cyclopamine

lead for development of anti-cancer agents

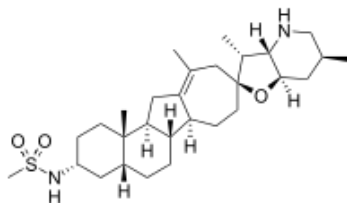


Veratrum californicum
wild corn lily

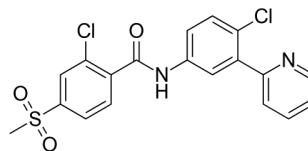


cyclopic lamb born of
a sheep that ate corn lily
(Idaho farm, 1957)

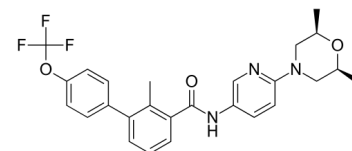
Adult cancers - basal cell carcinoma, medulloblastoma, prostate, breast, pancreas



saridegib



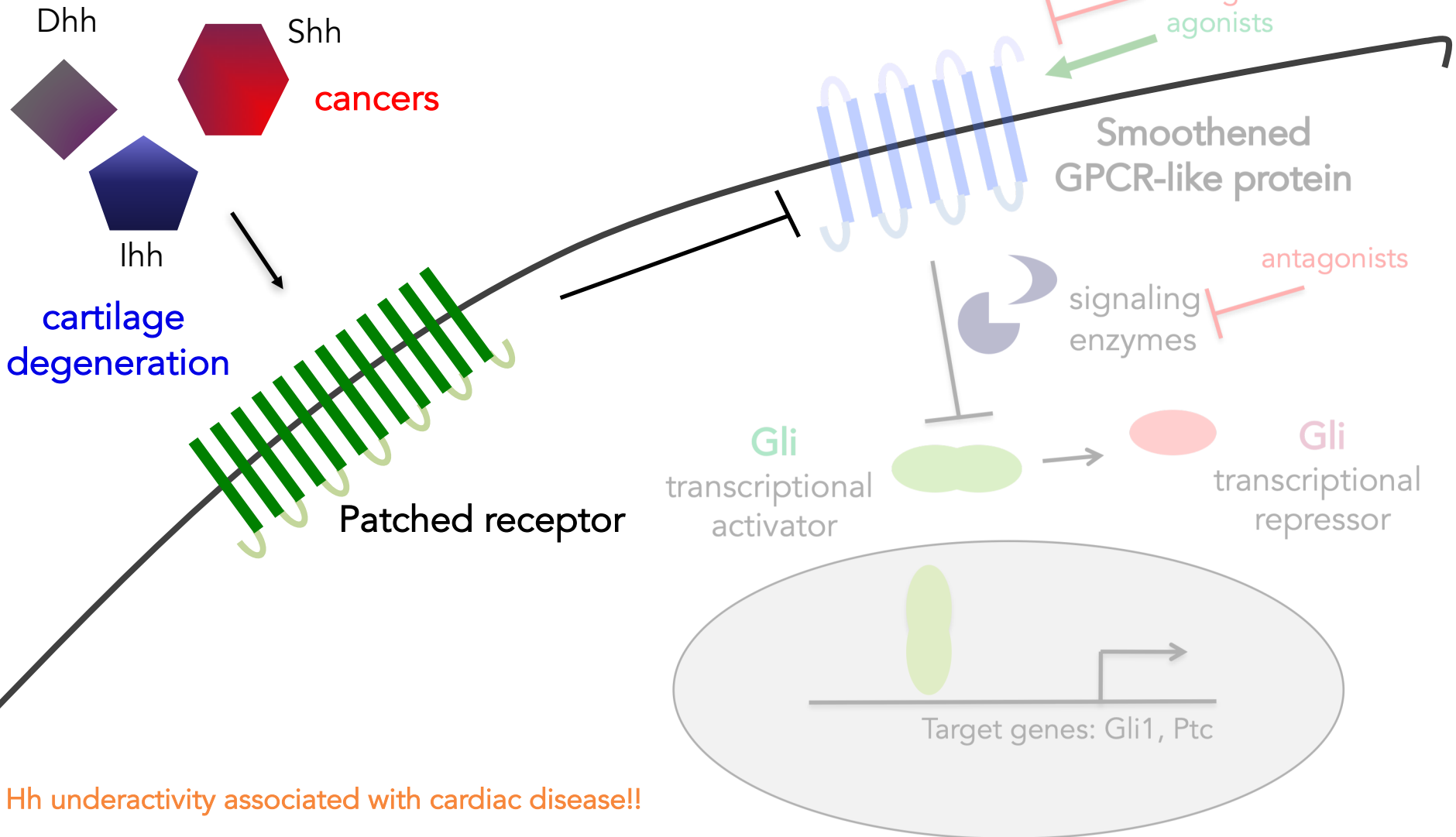
vismodegib



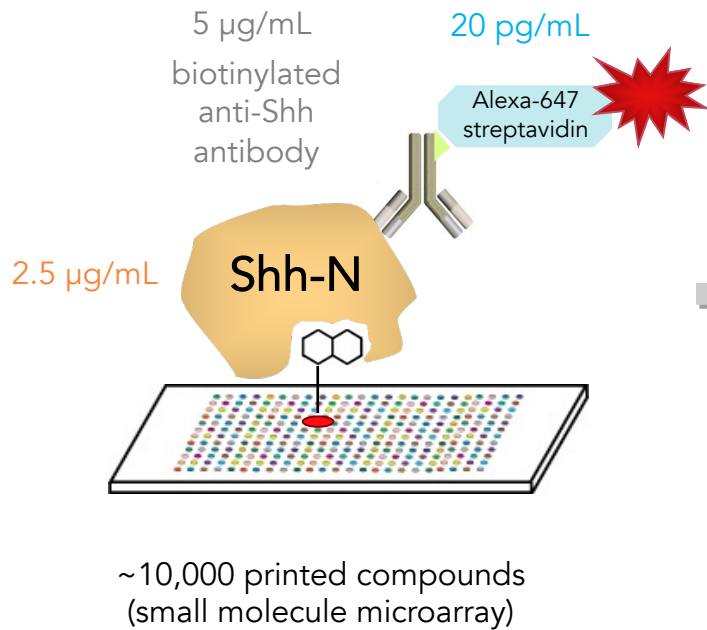
sonidegib

Selective targeting of Hh signaling upstream of Smo

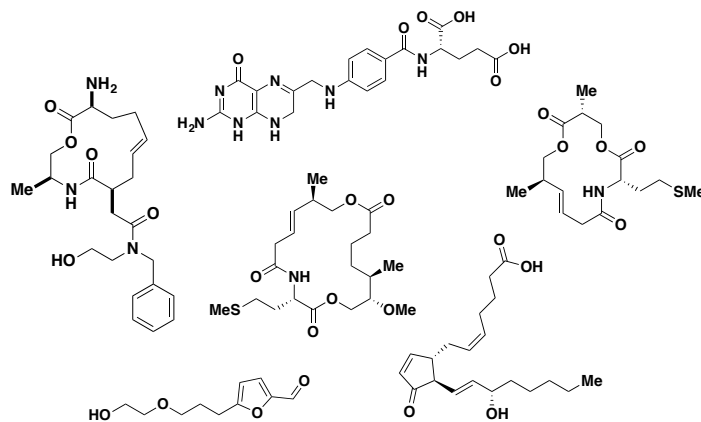
gonadal dysgenesis, neuropathies



SMM assay: 20 kDa Shh N-terminal fragment



19 SMM hits



Angela, Broad Fellow

Lee Peng, MGH

Ben Stanton, Harvard



'mass sensing' by Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)



1276-B03

Kinetics Summary

Kinetics: Fc=1 Spot=1-r

$R_{max} = (MW_a/MW_l) \times R_L \times S$

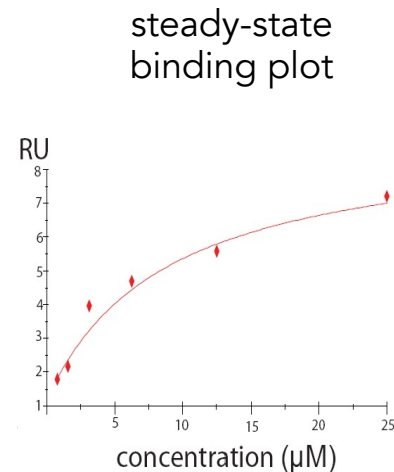
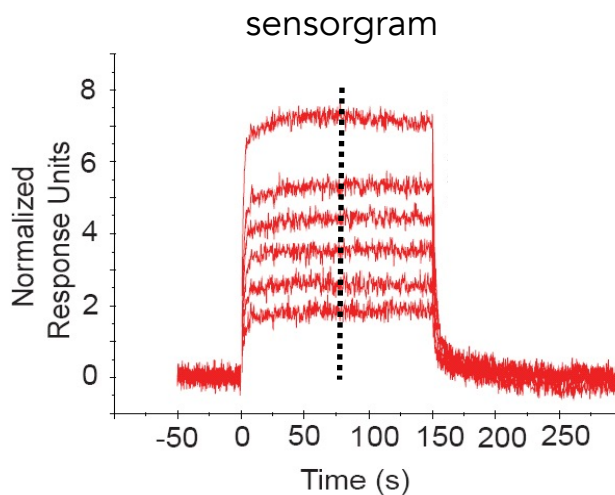
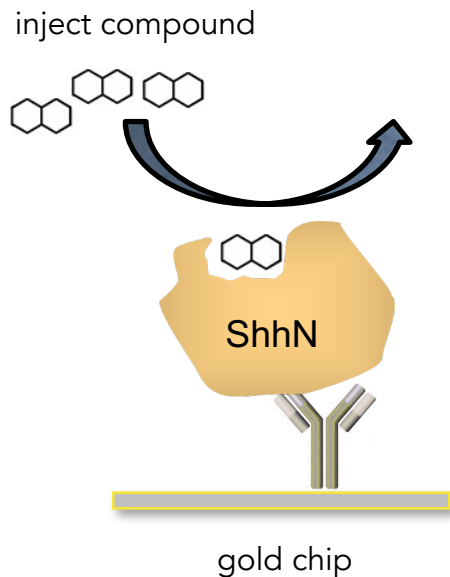
RU

Response

Time

For Video on SPR, go to:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8d46ueAwXI>

SPR experiments for Shh SMM hits

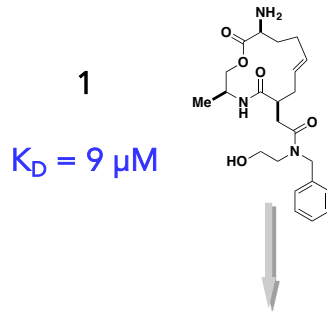


$$K_D = 9 \mu\text{M}$$

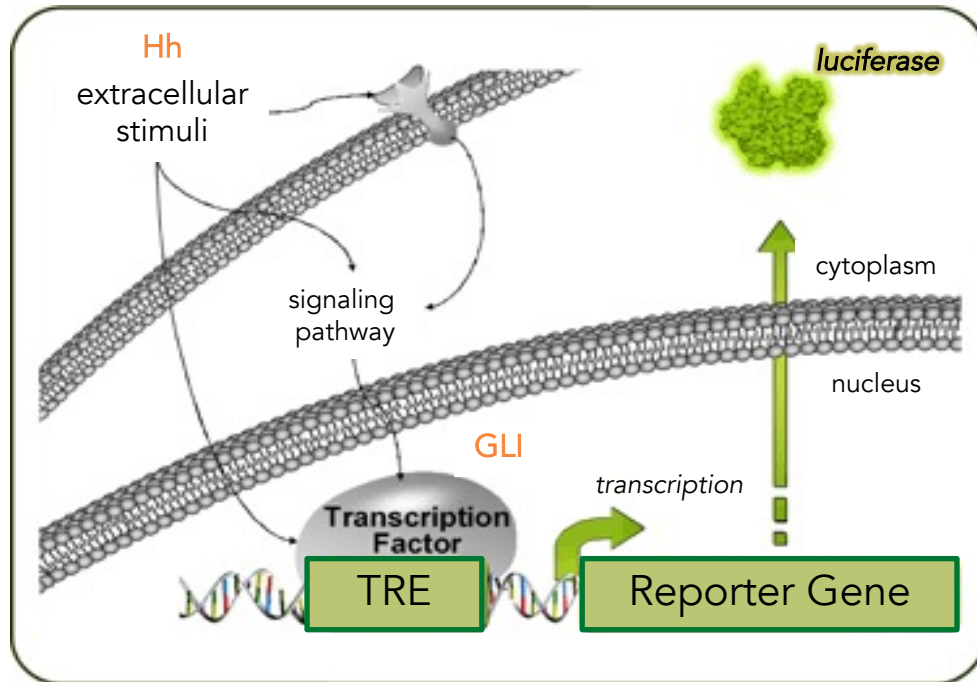
- reverses orientation from primary assay
- measures binding between immobilized protein and compounds injected in solution
- kinetic measurements
- ranking assays (k_{on} vs. k_{off} , % Ru_{max})
- compound affinity characterization

Measuring *GLI*-dependent transcriptional activity

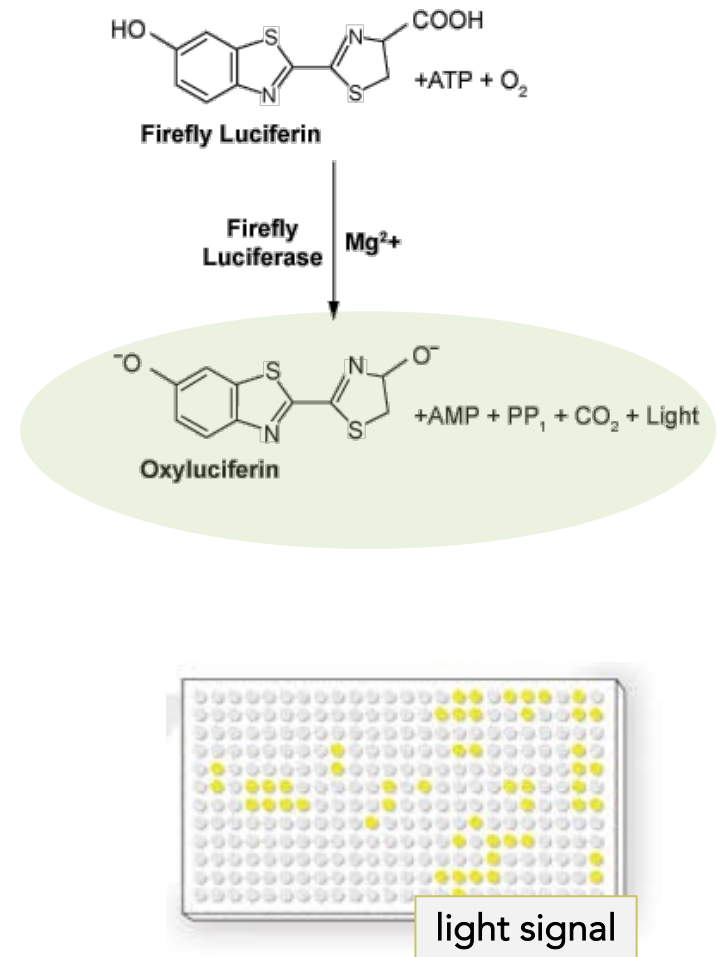
quantitative assay for hedgehog signaling



NIH/3T3 cell line transfected with *GLI*-responsive reporter assay vector

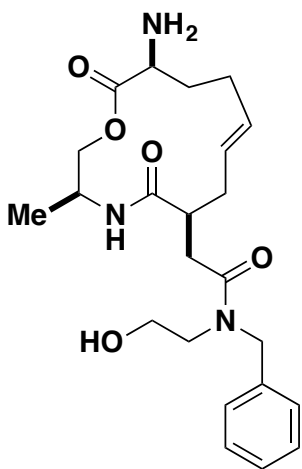


luciferase reaction

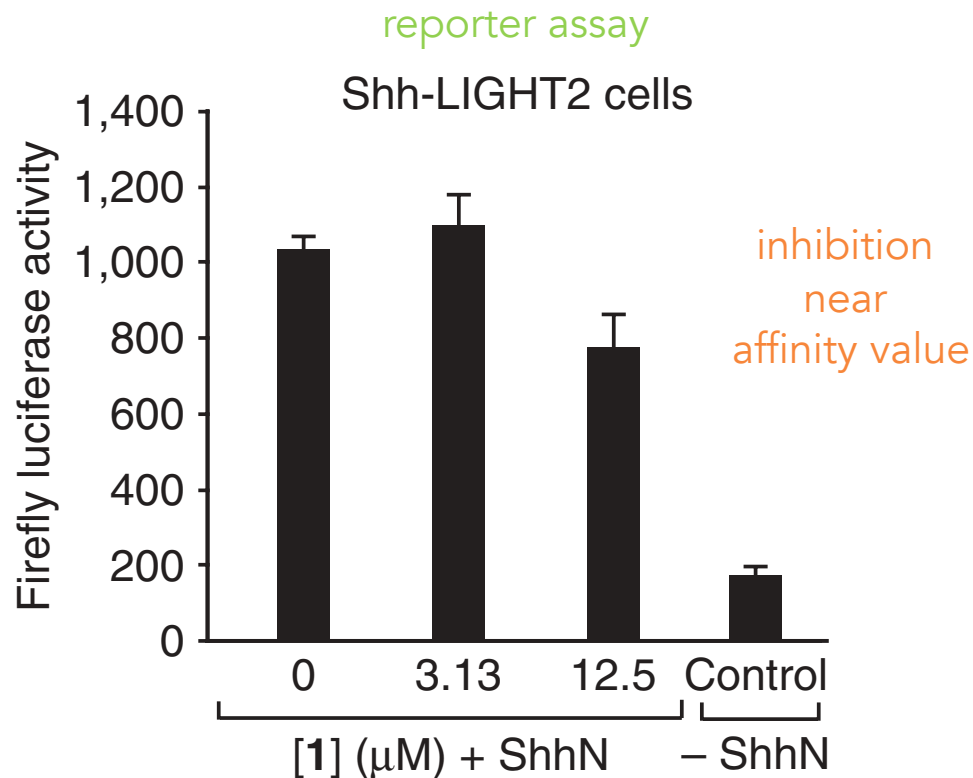


Measuring *GLI*-dependent transcriptional activity

SMM hit modulates transcriptional output in preliminary experiment



1

$$K_D = 9 \mu\text{M}$$


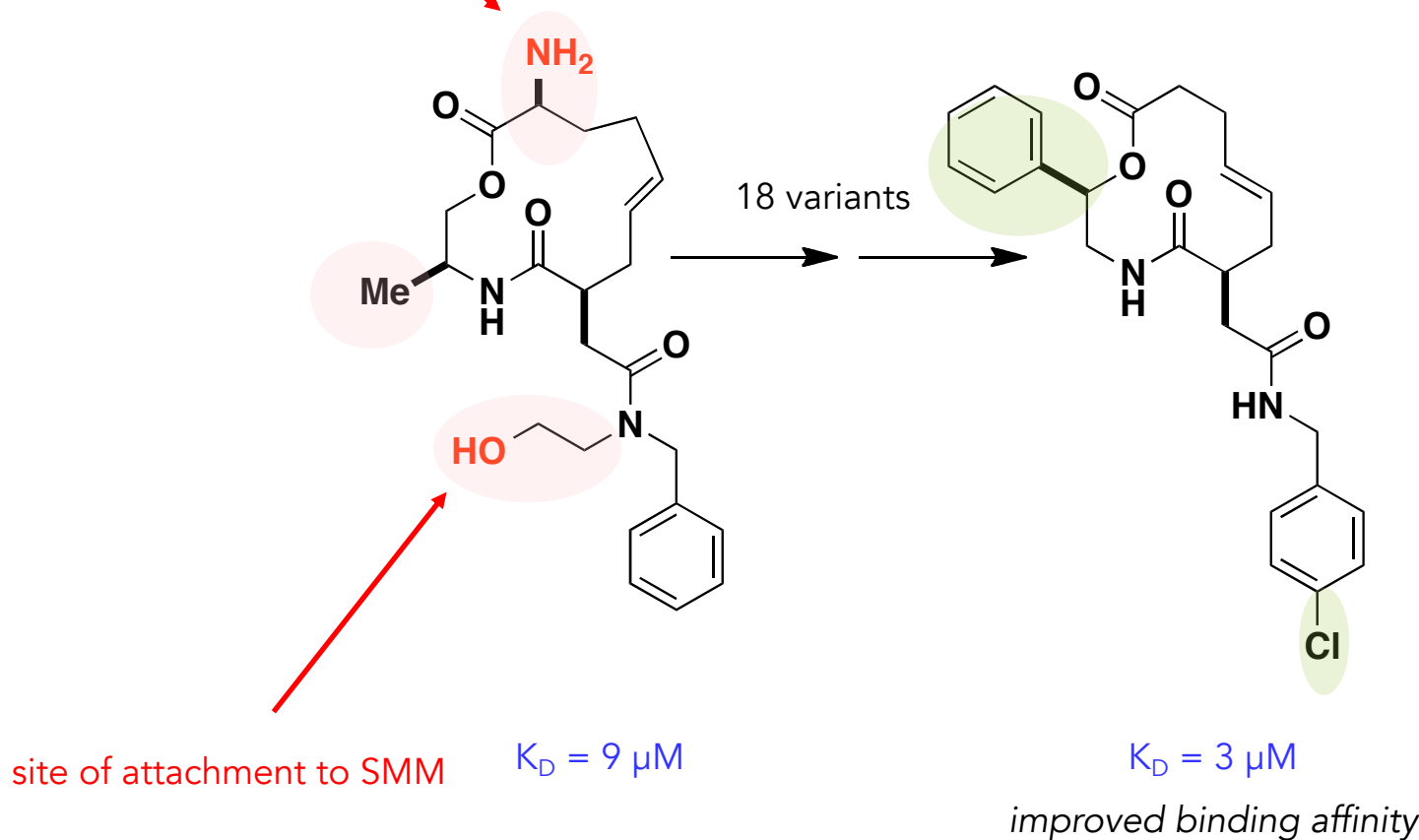
each value represents 5 technical replicates
error bars denote standard deviation



site of attachment to SMM

Hit to probe

chemical editing



site of attachment to SMM

Remove – ethanolamine, methyl, amine and carbon
Add – phenyl, chloro groups



Doctor Ivo "Eggman" Robotnik

SEGA®



Sonic the Hedgehog

Robotnikinin

Shh binder and antagonist

nature
chemical biology

A small molecule that binds
Hedgehog and blocks its signaling
in human cells

Benjamin Z Stanton^{1,2,7}, Lee F Peng^{1-3,7}, Nicole Maloof¹,
Kazuo Nakai², Xiang Wang¹, Jay L Duffner¹, Kennedy M Taveras¹,
Joel M Hyman⁴, Sam W Lee⁵, Angela N Koehler¹, James K Chen⁴,
Julia L Fox⁶, Anna Mandinova⁵ & Stuart L Schreiber^{1,2}

Small-molecule inhibition of extracellular proteins that activate membrane receptors has proven to be extremely challenging. Diversity-oriented synthesis and small-molecule microarrays enabled the discovery of robotnikinin, a small molecule that binds the extracellular Sonic hedgehog (Shh) protein and blocks Shh signaling in cell lines, human primary keratinocytes and a synthetic model of human skin. Shh pathway activity is rescued by small-molecule agonists of Smoothened, which functions immediately downstream of the Shh receptor Patched.

I Guest Blog

In Silico et Vivo: When Life Science Draws Inspiration from Video Games

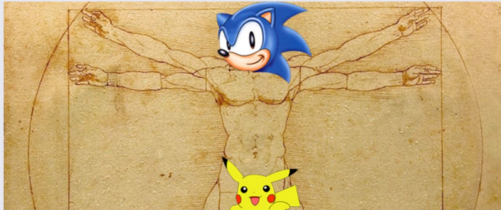
By Jon Chang on October 12, 2012

You Got Your Genetics In My Videogames

We here at GameCola's crack news team are dedicated to searching far and wide for videogame news, but today I'll be daring to traverse the very time-space continuum to bring you news from several year

Contributed by Christian Porter on April 8th, 2011 in News Posts

With content involving Christian Porter, Dr. Eggman, Dr. Robotnik, genetics, News, Pikachu, Pikachurin, Pokémon, retinitis pigmentosa, Robotnikinin, science, Sonic Hedgehog Homolog, Sonic the Hedgehog



We here at GameCola's crack news team are dedicated to searching far and wide for videogame news, but today I'll be daring to traverse the very time-space continuum to bring you news from several years in the past—**just for you, valued reader!**



Finally, my precious Mega Drive, we are one. My plans are complete.

Normally I expect to see references to videogames in *Game Informer*, not the science journal *Nature*, but it looks like gamer geneticists have been tasked with naming the mammalian gene responsible for the growth of fingers and toes, stem cell division, and the organization of the brain. It's name? Sonic Hedgehog Homolog. Yes, this means that Sonic the Hedgehog is inside of all of our genes, and, judging based on his love of the azure rodent, is now all over the inside of an overly-excited [Matt Jonas's](#) underwear upon hearing this information.

Additionally, it turns out that Harvard researchers created an equally hilarious inhibitor to counteract Sonic Hedgehog Homolo: Robotnikinin.

RETROIST

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Retroist Sonic the Hedgehog Podcast

By Retroist April 30, 2010 2 Comments

RETROIST PODCAST

SONIC THE HEDGEHOG

9 February 2013 / 1,237 notes / 6 comments

Share Trivia <https://tumblr.co/ZqM2Ivdiid7>

DIDYOUKNOW GAMING

THE GENE NAMED 'SONIC HEDGEHOG' HAS AN INHIBITOR (SOMETHING THAT STOPS THE PROCESS OF A GENE) NAMED 'ROBOTNIKININ', NAMED AFTER SONIC'S NEMESIS, DR. IVO 'EGGMAN' ROBOTNIK.

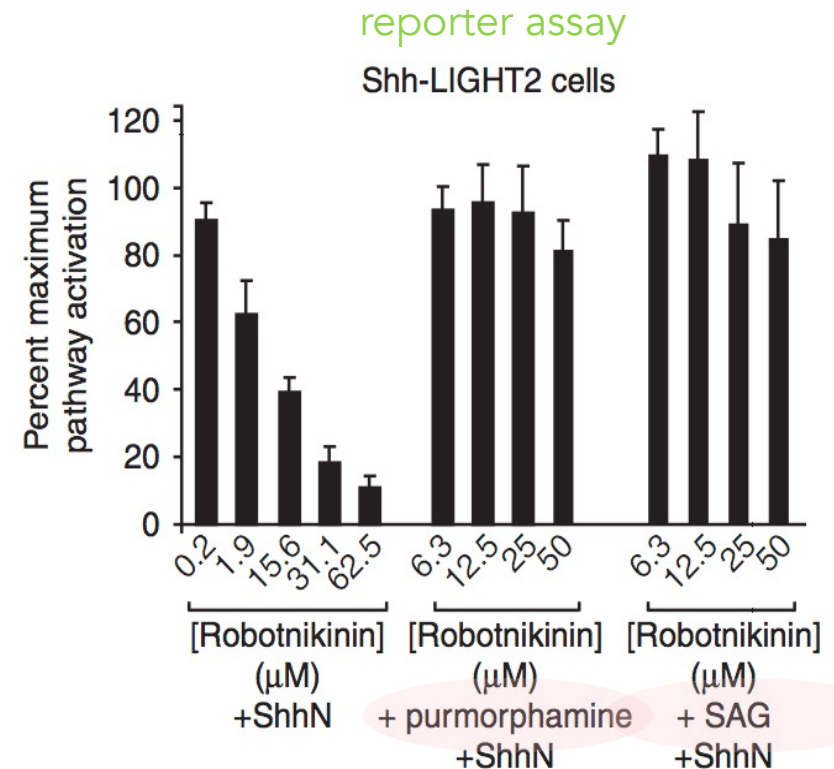
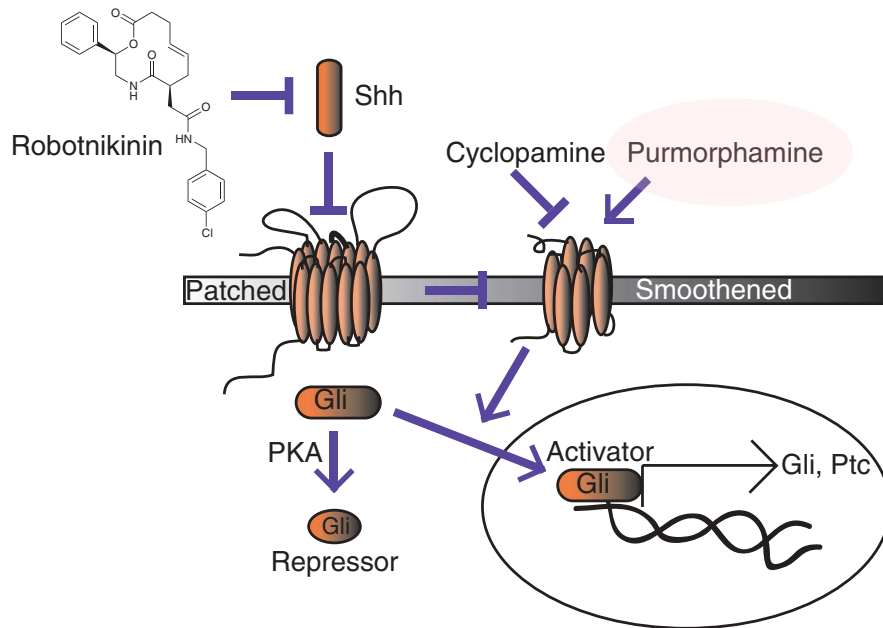
SUBMITTED BY WTFISASONIC

DIDYOUKNOWGAMING.COM

Sonic the Hedgehog.

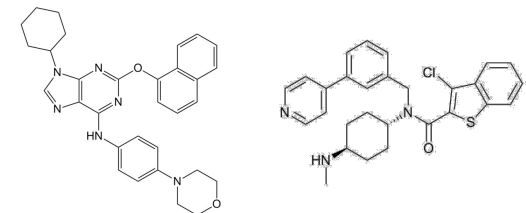
<http://www.tssznews.com/2009/02/21/sonic-hedgehog-vs-robotnikinin/>

Gli inhibition by Robotnikinin is rescued by a Smoothened agonist



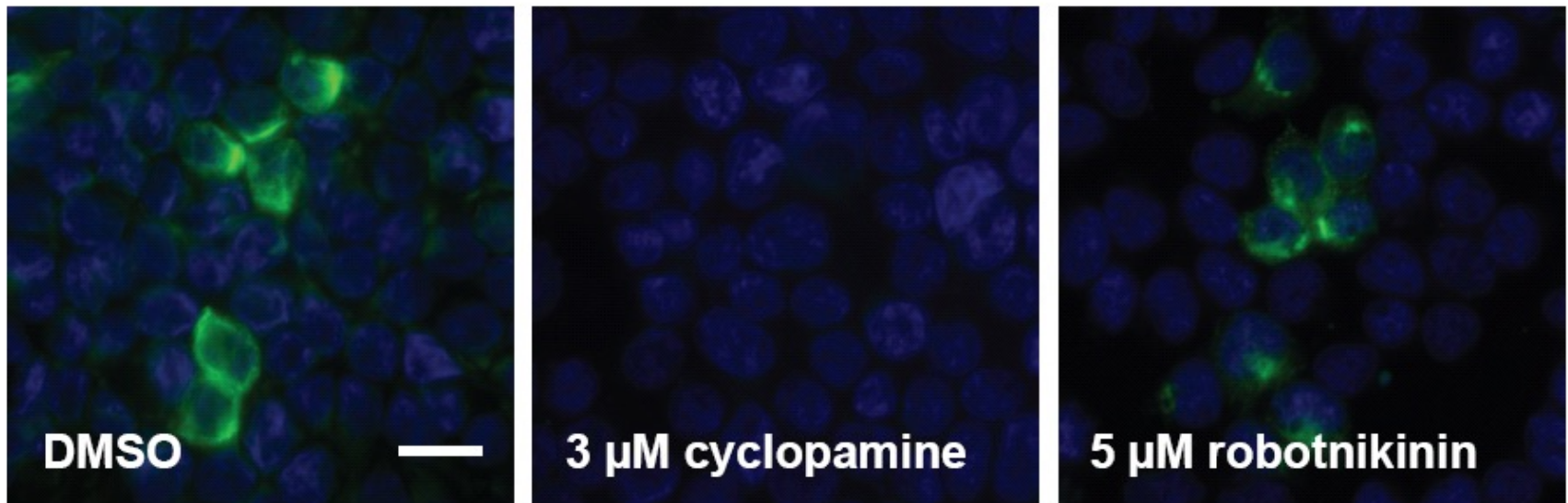
rescue experiments are common
in systems biology

validate mechanistic hypotheses



Ligand competition assays to assess specificity

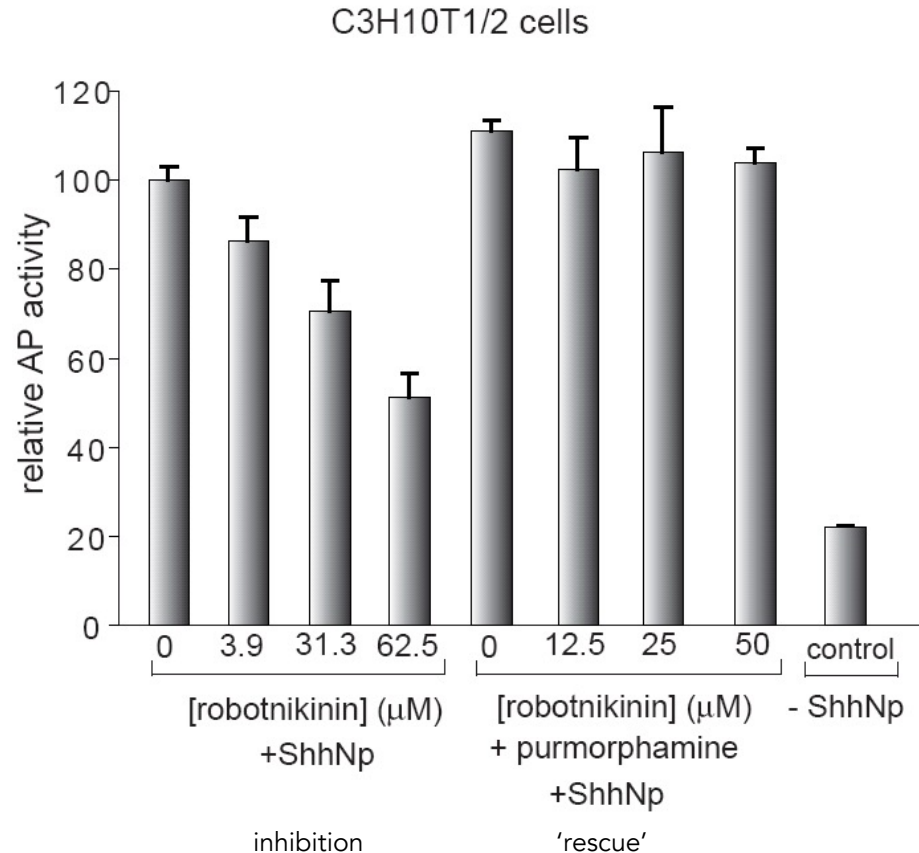
BODIPY-cyclopamine binds to Smoothed at cell surface



Smoothed-overexpressing human embryonic kidney cells

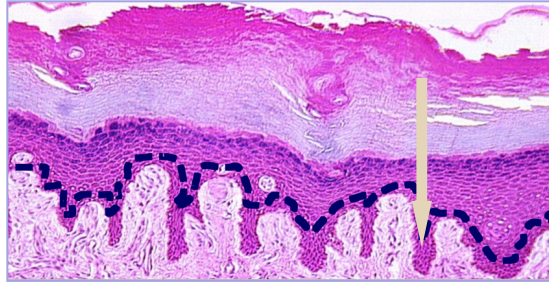
Conclusion: Robotnikinin does not compete with a labeled Smo ligand

Inhibition of stem cell differentiation



mouse mesenchymal stem cells differentiate into osteoblasts and upregulate alkaline phosphatase (AP) when stimulated with N-palmitoylated ShhN

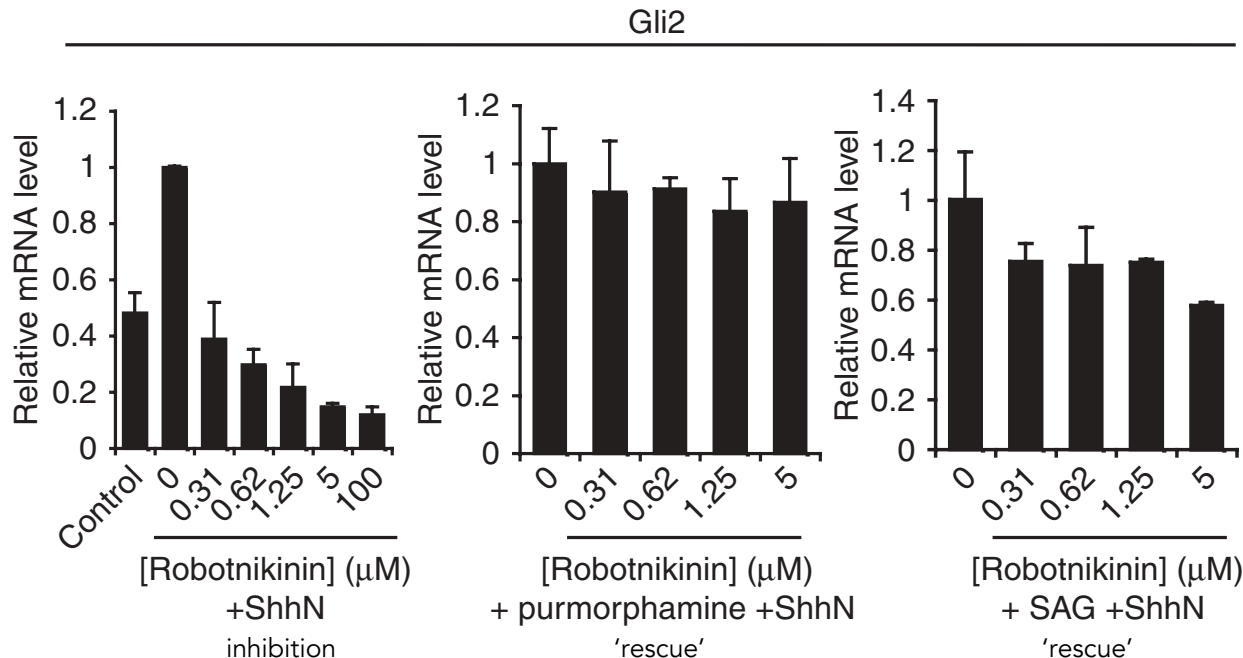
Skin: Robotnikinin lowers levels of *Gli2* mRNA in primary human keratinocyte cells



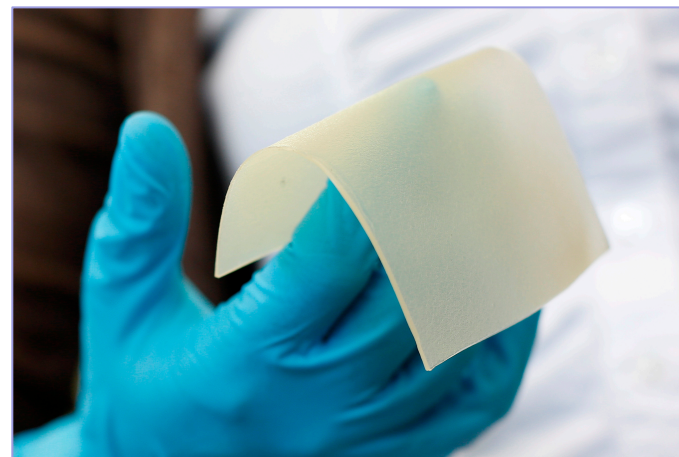
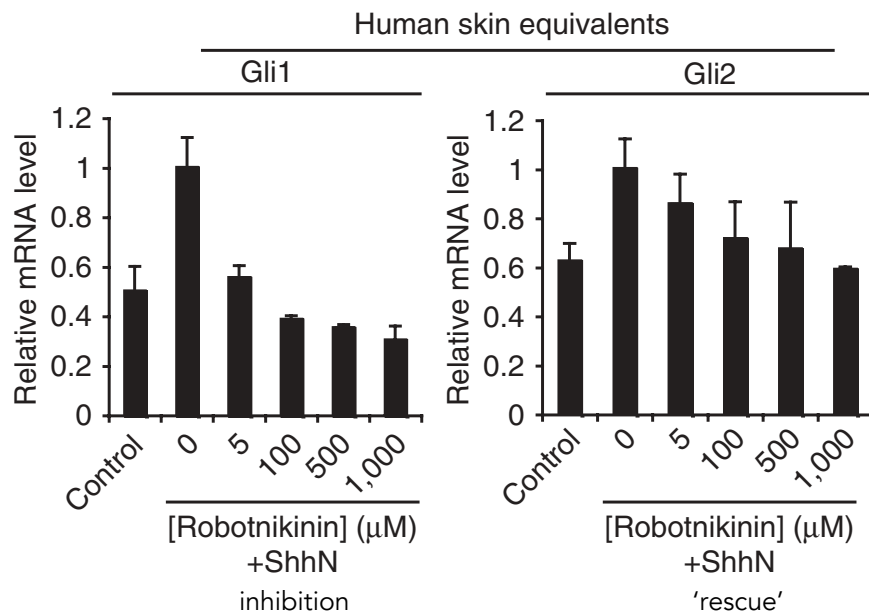
primary human keratinocytes
isolated from the **basal cell layer**



measure mRNA by quantitative
PCR after 30-hr treatments



Robotnikinin blocks lowers levels of *GLI1* and *GLI2* mRNA in synthetic human skin



MGH synthetic human skin model:

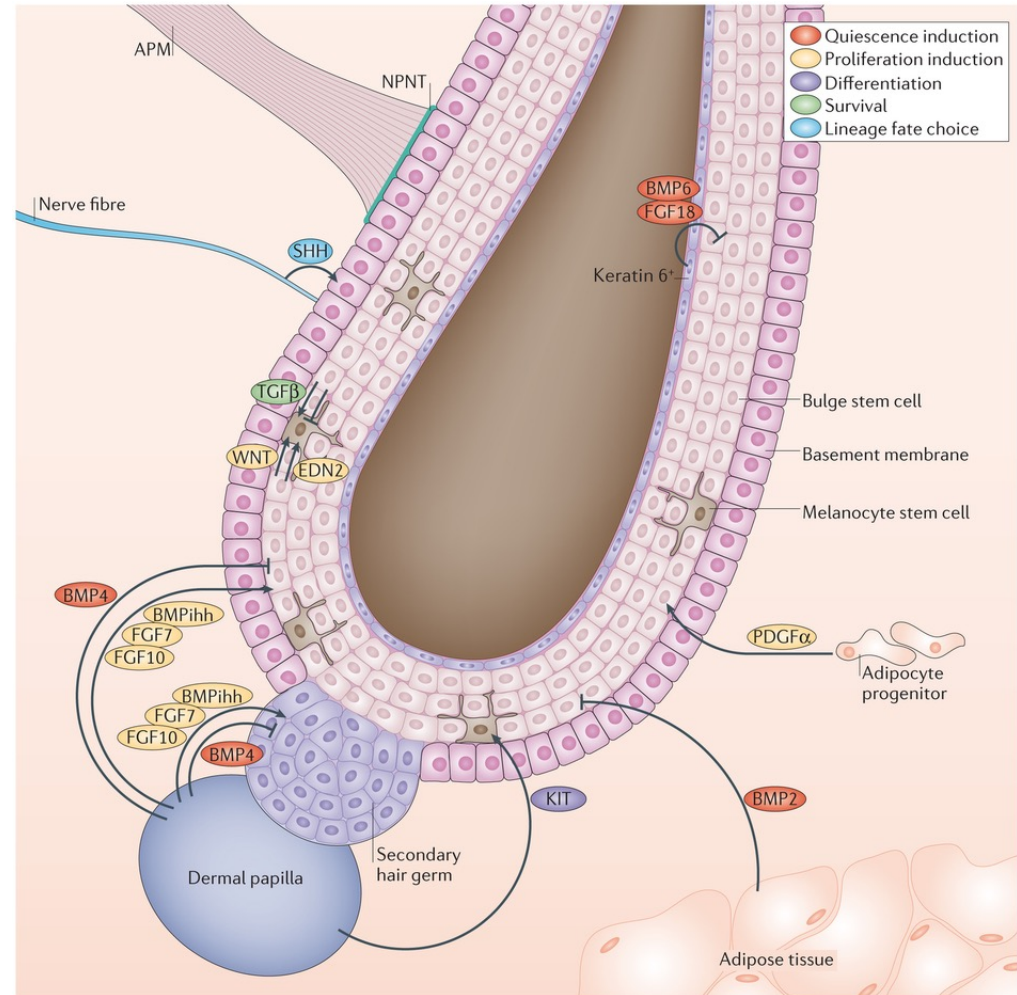
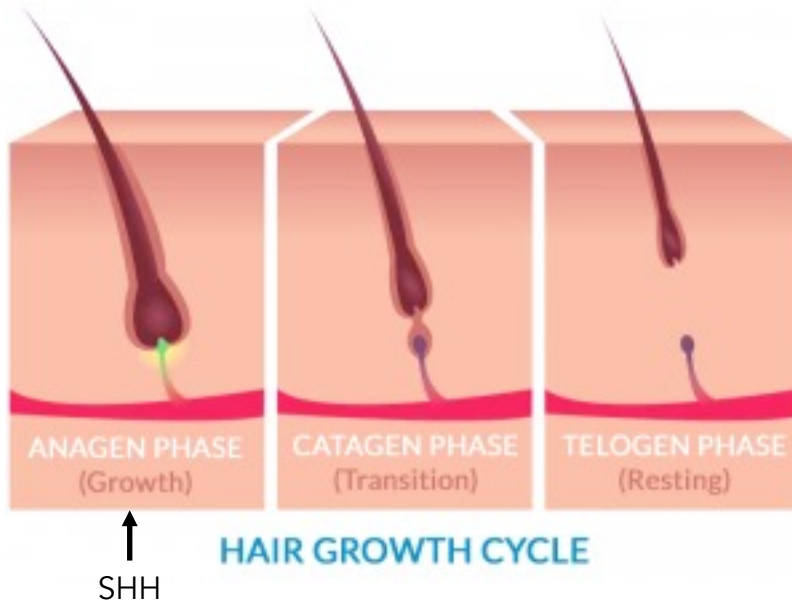
1. Extract dehydrated collagen matrix from skin grafts
2. Populate matrix with primary keratinocytes
3. Culture to form several dermal layers
4. Incubate with compound, analyze by qPCR and histology

Anna Mandinova, MGH



Structure-activity relationship
Syn-skin punches

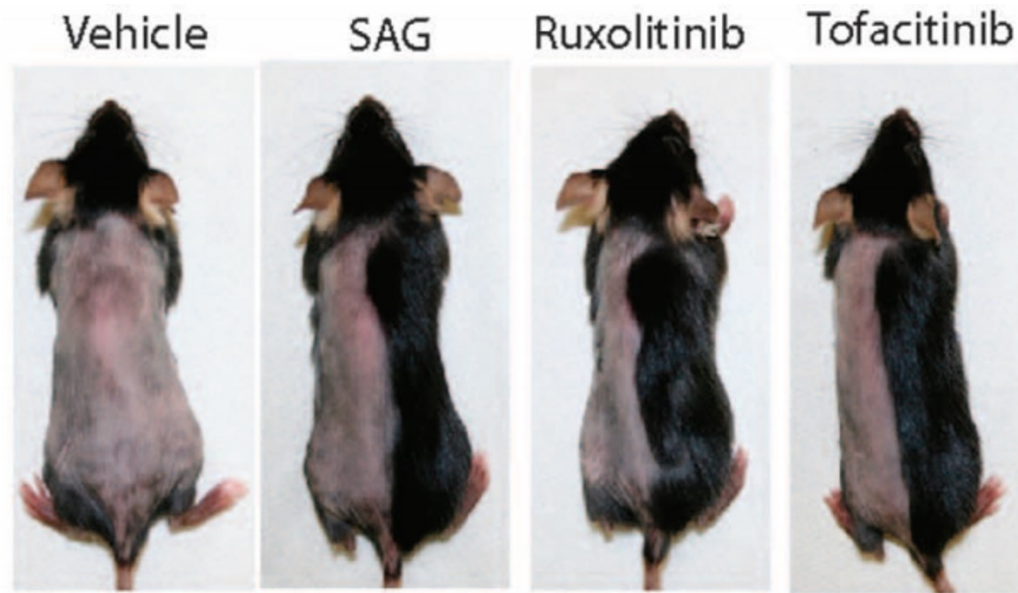
Shh and the hair follicle – a regulator of luscious locks



Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

lower levels of Hh expression or signaling is associated with baldness

Exploring stimulation of Shh pathway as a way to promote hair growth



Seven-week-old wild-type mice were shaved and treated daily with either a topical application of vehicle control, sonic hedgehog agonist (SAG), 3% ruxolitinib (JAK1/2 inhibitor), or tofacitinib (JAK3 inhibitor). Skin was harvested at the indicated time points and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Images of mice were taken at D21 of treatment. Harel et al. Sci. Adv. 2015

Smoothened agonists used in our rescue experiments

Robotnikinin inhibits hair growth *in vitro*

8 days post depilation



10 uM robotnikinin

DMSO

12 days post depilation

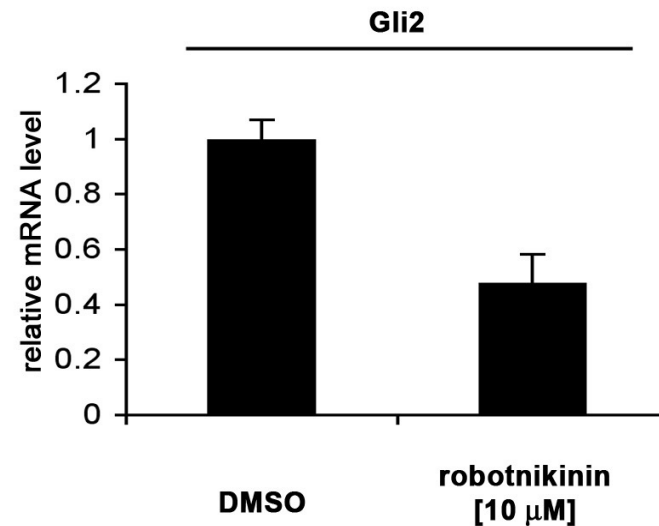
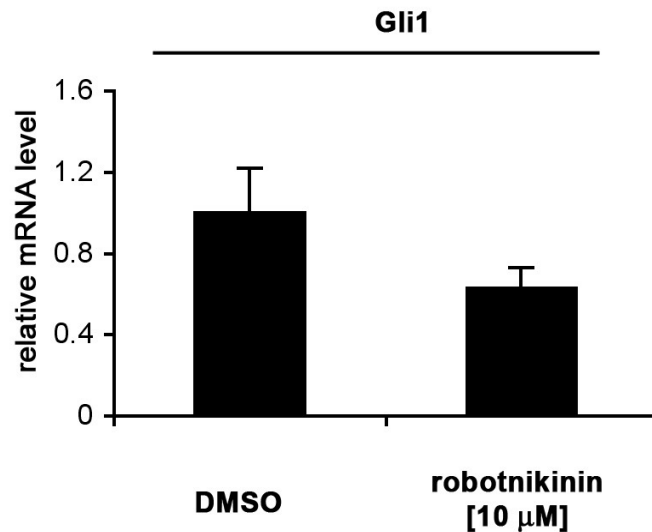
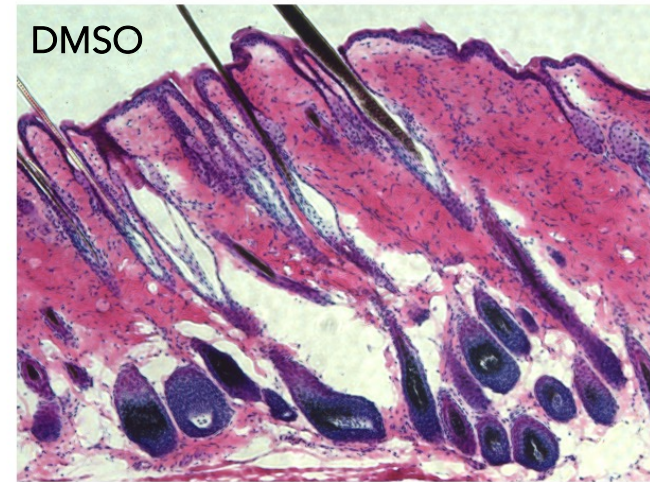


10 uM robotnikinin

DMSO

Robotnikinin causes hair follicles to fail anagen phase entry

12 days post depilation



robotnikinin treatment shows no signs of inflammation or failed skin differentiation

Improving Hh homolog selectivity

medicinal chemistry

BRD-K81967595

K_D (SHH) = 9500 nM

K_D (DHH) = 13 nM

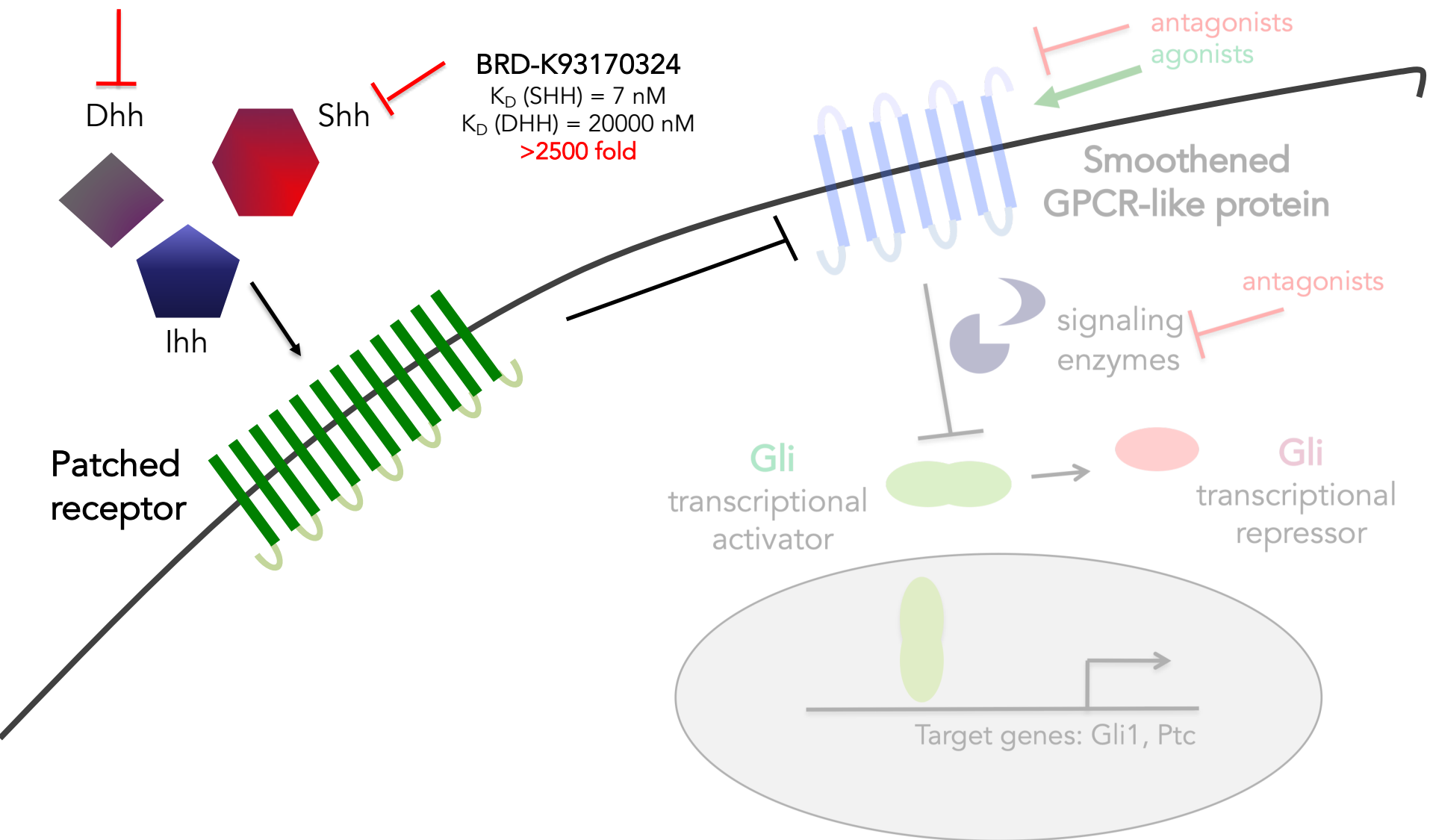
>500 fold

BRD-K93170324

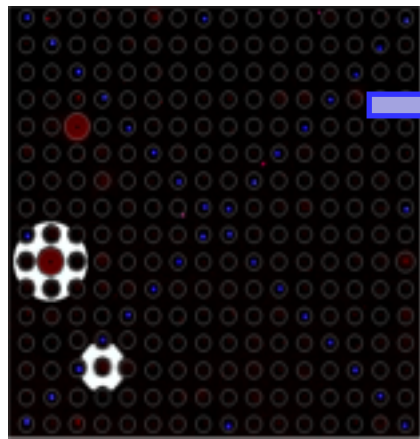
K_D (SHH) = 7 nM

K_D (DHH) = 20000 nM

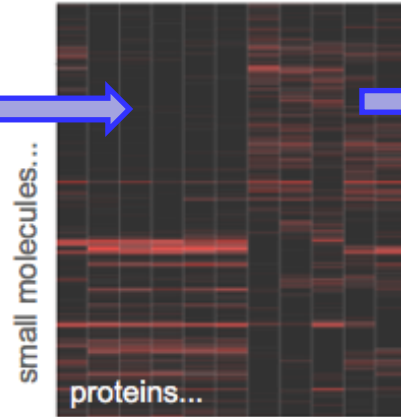
>2500 fold



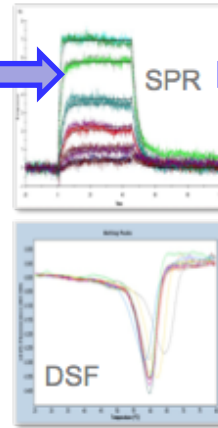
Path for probe discovery, validation, and development



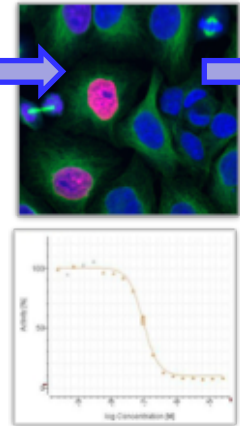
SMM



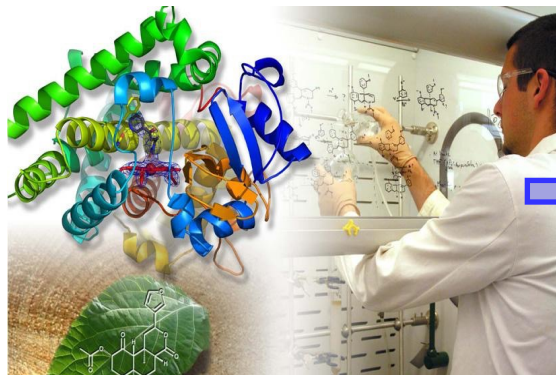
specificity analysis



secondary
binding



cellular or
biochemical assays



optimize molecules
using chemistry



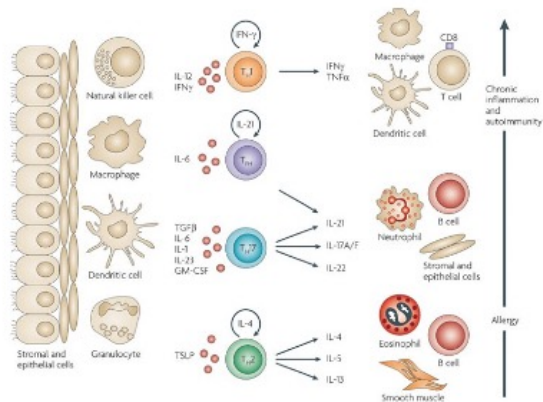
additional cell biology
animal models

Into the eye of the cytokine storm

New Direction - IL-4 and profiling pro-and anti-inflammatory cytokines



Arturo Vegas, Boston University



Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery



pubs.acs.org/acschemicalbiology

Letters

A Small-Molecule Inhibitor to the Cytokine Interleukin-4

Sean P. Quinnell, Becky S. Leifer, Stephen T. Nestor, Kelly Tan, Daniel F. Sheehy, Luke Ceo, Shelby K. Doyle, Angela N. Koehler, and Arturo J. Vegas*



Cite This: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acscchembio.0c00615>



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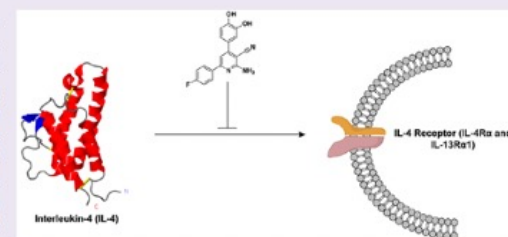
ACCESS |

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Article Recommendations

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Interleukin-4 (IL-4) is a multifunctional cytokine and an important regulator of inflammation. When deregulated, IL-4 activity is associated with asthma, allergic inflammation, and multiple types of cancer. While antibody-based inhibitors targeting the soluble cytokine have been evaluated clinically, they failed to achieve their end points in trials. Small-molecule inhibitors are an attractive alternative, but identifying effective chemotypes that inhibit the protein–protein interactions between cytokines and their receptors remains an active area of research. As a result, no small-molecule inhibitors to the soluble IL-4 cytokine have yet been reported. Here, we describe the first IL-4 small-molecule inhibitor identified and characterized through a combination of binding-based approaches and cell-based activity assays. The compound features a nicotinonitrile scaffold with micromolar affinity and potency for the cytokine and disrupts type II IL-4 signaling in cells. Small-molecule inhibitors of these important cell-signaling proteins have implications for numerous immune-related disorders and inform future drug discovery and design efforts for these challenging protein targets.



cytokines have compact globular folds
typically modulated with antibodies and considered 'undruggable' with small molecules