



1,3-Oxazoles and 1,2,4-oxadiazoles as selective agonists of GPR40 receptor

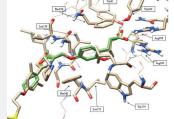
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Introduction

• Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a debilitating metabolic disease in which glucose levels are persistently elevated, which leads, in long term, to cardiovascular complications, renal failure and affected evesight AMG83 · Activation of free fatty acid receptor 1 (FFAR1 or GPR40) by endogenous free fatty acids was established in 2003 as a promising approach for T2DM treatment¹ • A majority of the reported GPR40 agonists (including the discontinued clinical candidates TAK-875,² AMG837,3 LY2881835 and a pioneering preclinical lead GW9508) are 3-phenyl propionic acids carrying an appropriately substituted benzyloxy (or benzylamino) substituent in position 4 of the phenyl ring. Aim Identification of novel chemotypes for GPR40 agonist development, which would substituted be more polar in comparison with the known 1.3-oxazole COOF advanced agents (e.g., GW9508 and R AMG837)4 1.2.4-oxadiazole 1Ì replace with polar azoles **Results** Design of library for Hit expansion (~80 cmpds) N-0 primary screening Based on numerous azole-containing building ~6,000 screened compounds structurally related to the various known ligands of GPR40 were selected blocks in the commercial stock of Enamine Structures from Enamine database of feasible EC. = 18.8 uM from Enamine's in-house 2,000,000+ compound screening compounds (REAL Database) Max activation - 69% collection. (relative to GW9508) Synthesis Representative new GPR40-agonists CO₂H 1) Ar(Het)azol Cs₂CO₃, DMF EC₅₀ = 58 nM 2 EC_{E0} = 300 nM 2) NaOH COOMe CO₂F azo 1,3-oxazole 1,2,4-oxadiazo EC₅₀ = 160 nM EC₅₀ = 540 nM 2 Docking (compound 1 and TAK-875) ADME profile Cytochrome P450 % inhibition data at 5 µM

	1	2	4		
Plasma protein binding (human)	98.6%	98.5%	99.9%		1
Aqueous solubility (PBS, pH 7.4)	404 mM	334 mM	214 mM		2
Metabolic stability (mouse, t _{1/2})	434 min	373 min	724 min		20
A-B permeability (Caco-2, cm·s⁻¹) ^d	15.2 · 10 ⁻⁶	27.3 · 10 ^{.6}	2,1 · 10 ⁻⁶		3
				·	

1	2	4
8.90	13.58	25.92
10.78	4.26	16.22
23.56	20.56	31.56
17.71	-8.30	-5.80
36.24	29.18	50.10
	10.78 23.56 17.71	8.90 13.58 10.78 4.26 23.56 20.56 17.71 -8.30



Conclusions

• Two new chemotypes of GPR40 agonists are established and promising lead compounds with good ADME-profiles are identified and represent new starting points for further development

· Rapid hit-expansion was effectively carried out applying Enamine off-the-shelf building-block collection

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References

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