

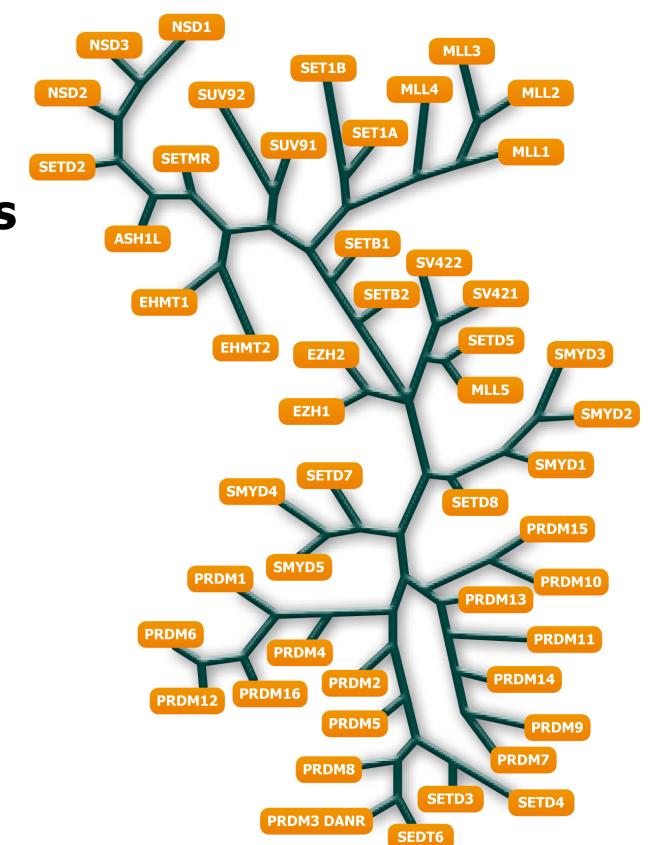
Application of the SoftFocus® design strategy to epigenetics targets

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Introduction

Epigenetics describes the regulation of gene expression that occurs through DNA methylation and post translational modification of histones. The pharmaceutical industry has shown an explosion of interest in this field with new targets emerging. Discovery of novel starting points for hitherto unexplored protein classes remains an issue. We present the application of our extensive expertise and SoftFocus library design strategies towards four epigenetics classes to generate innovative drug-like starting points for drug discovery.

- A docking panel is commonly used to assess scaffolds for a SoftFocus library
- Phylogenetic trees represent the sequence similarity relationships between proteins in a family
- A representative subset of the protein family is used to generate a docking panel
- Careful selection of this panel can ensure a broad focus to the library
- Sub-site representation of the phylogenetic tree ensures greater resolution in the design strategy



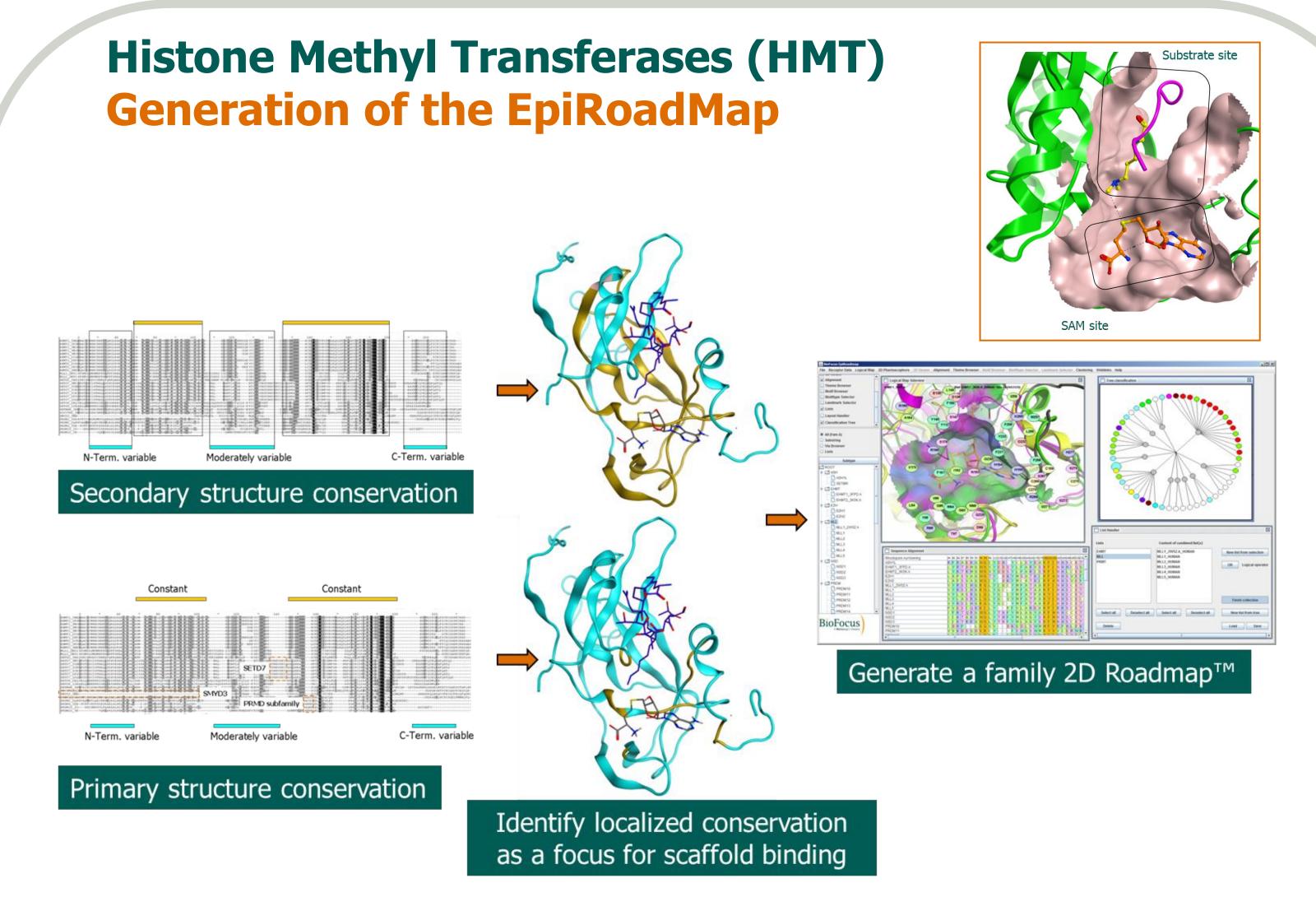
Phylogenetic tree of the PKMT family

Panel docking example highlighting the influence on R-group selection

The results of the panel docking will be reflected in size and electrostatic nature of the appended R-groups.

In this example R1 will vary between hydrophilic and hydrophobic and R2 will be biased, but not restricted, towards

hydrophobic groups



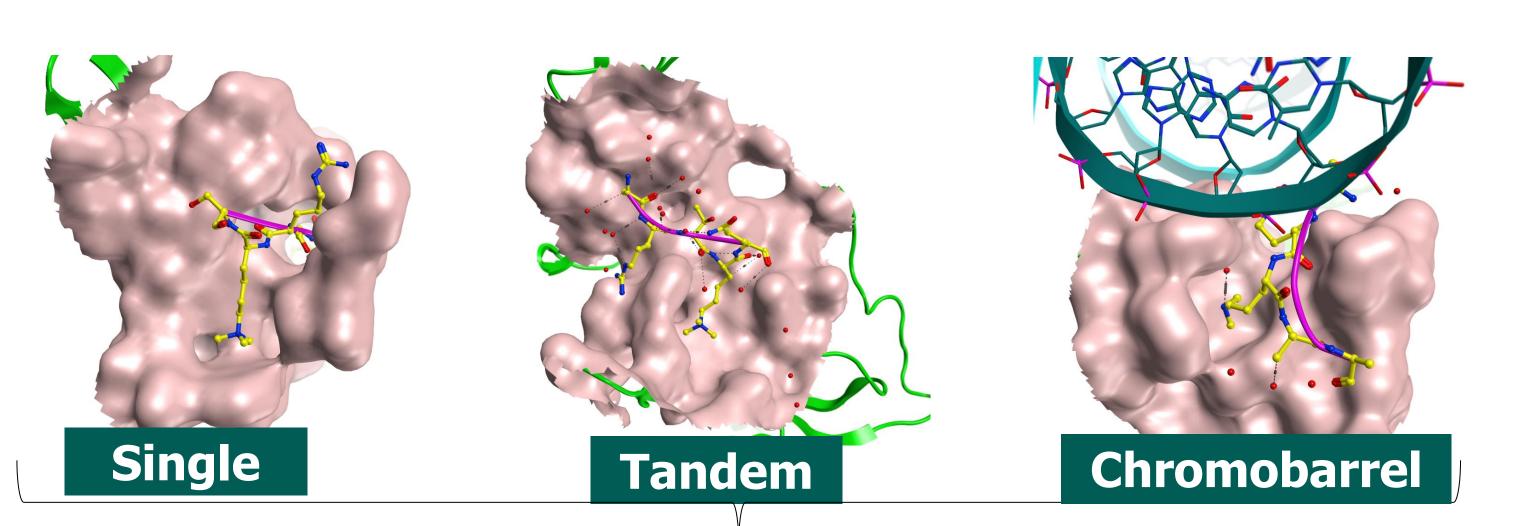
- Structural overlays seed the sequence alignments
- Areas of highest and lowest conservation are identified
- EpiRoadMap a user friendly sequence interrogation tool

Bromodomains Designing the scaffold Highlight the areas of conservation/variability Interrogation tool to quickly review the levels of similarity Scaffold designed into conserved regions (blue) The scaffold is designed into the regions of highest conservation The R-groups are engineered to target the R-group design into variable regions regions of lowest conservation

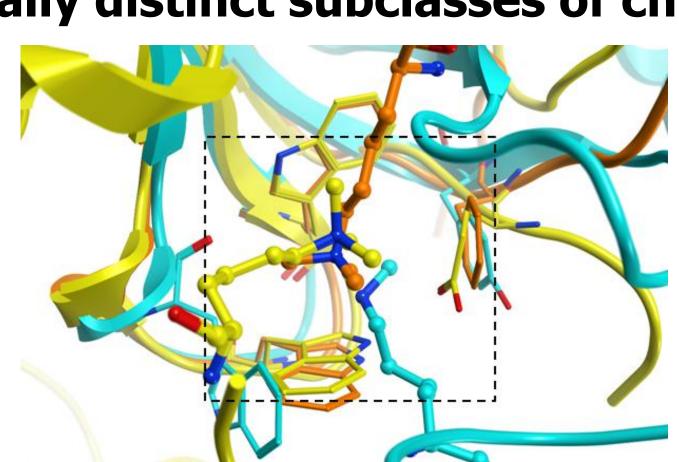
Ensures the highest information content in the library

Chromodomains

Three distinct subclasses – one strategy



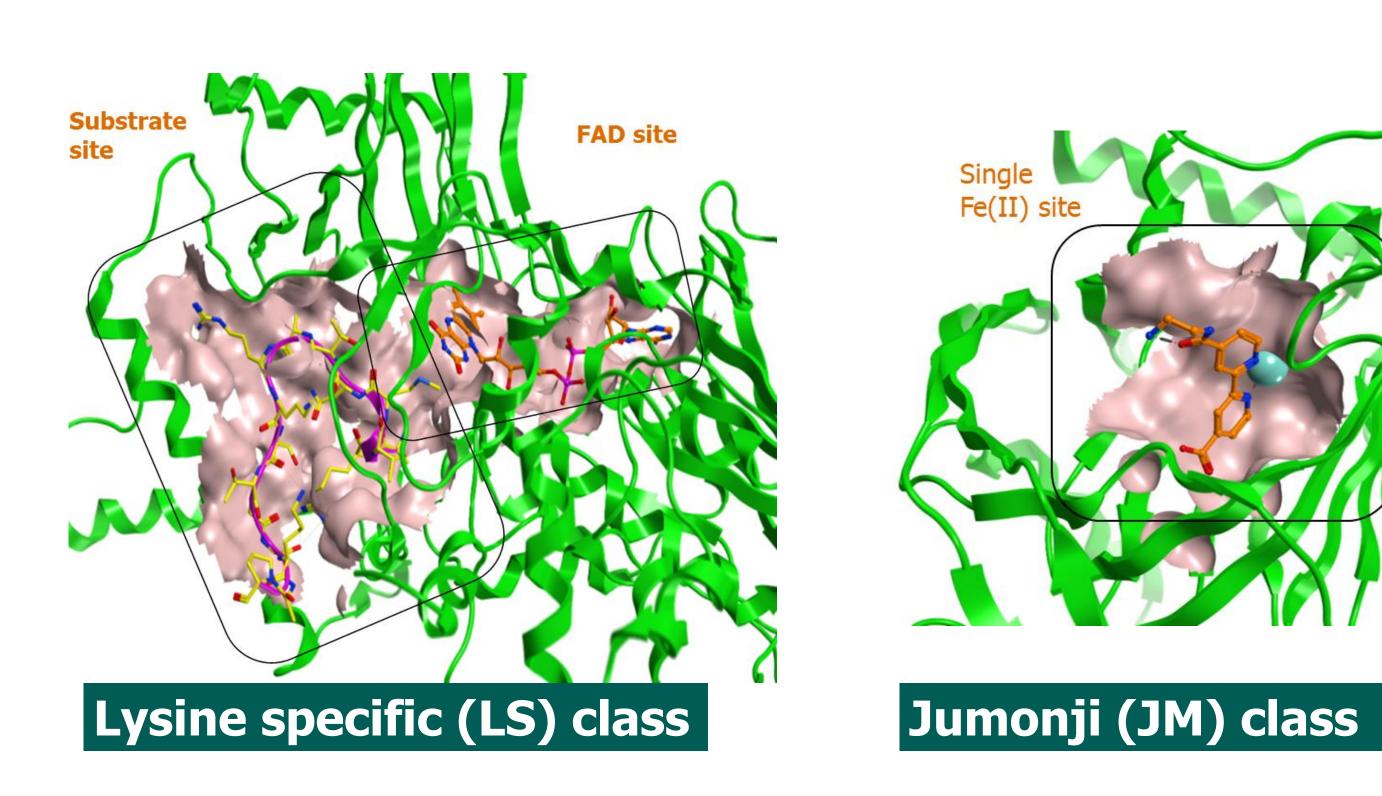
Three structurally distinct subclasses of chromodomain



Conserved aromatic cage will be the focus for scaffold design

Lysine demethylases

Two distinct subclasses – two distinct strategies



- Distinct catalytic mechanisms require specific design strategies
- LS class can focus on either substrate or FAD pockets
- JM class will focus on the single Fe(II) containing site
- Chemotypes expected to differ between classes

Conclusions

- Finding good, drug-like starting points for drug discovery is often difficult to achieve for novel or emerging targets
- BioFocus has over 12 years' experience and an excellent track record in successfully designing and synthesizing compound libraries
- We have applied our SoftFocus chemogenomic design strategy to epigenetics protein classes to generate novel compounds
- EpiRoadMaps help us to guide the scaffold and R-group locations and associated property profiles
- Detailed analysis of the gene families reveals differences in the sub-classes that can require single or multiple design strategies