## Development of an amanitin-based antibody-drug conjugate via synthesis, derivatization, and functionalization of (2S,3R,4R)-dihydroxy-isoleucine derivatives

S. D. Chandra; S. Gunasekera; A. Wong; W. Nguyen; J. Froelich; and D. M. Perrin<sup>†</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, 2036 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z1 Canada

 $\alpha$ -Amanitin, a highly toxic bicyclic octapeptide extracted from death-cap mushroom (Amanita phalloides), is one of the deadliest natural compounds known, with an LD<sub>50</sub> of 50–100 µg/kg.<sup>1</sup> It is a potent inhibitor of RNA polymerase II (K<sub>i</sub> 1–10 nM),<sup>2</sup> an enzyme critical for cellular function and survival, thereby affecting both dividing and quiescent cells. Due to its stability, potency, and unique mechanism, it shows promise as a payload for antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) in cancer therapy.<sup>3</sup> However, current extraction methods yield low amounts, underscoring the need for a synthetic production route.

The synthesis of di-hydroxy isoleucine (DHIle), a vital component, is particularly challenging. We successfully achieved a gram-scale synthesis of DHIle, streamlining the overall process and generating intermediates that were synthetically modified to produce 12 novel amanitin analogs. These analogs, compatible with solid-phase peptide synthesis, were utilized in SAR studies, revealing compounds with similar potency and selective toxicity toward HEK-293 cells. This work also introduced new bioconjugation handles for enhancing ADC applications with increased cytotoxicity and selectivity over liver-derived HepG2 cells, improving amanitin's therapeutic index for cancer treatment. This work led to the development of new ADCs with efficacy comparable to those currently available on the market.



## **References:**

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