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Genetically encoded fragment-based discovery from phage-displayed macrocyclic libraries with genetically encoded unnatural pharmacophores

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CPPC

2021



biomedicines

MDPL

Canadian Peptide Protein

Abstract

Peptide therapeutics are known to have high selectivity and strong interactions with their targets of interest. While there is increased interest in the therapeutic application of peptides, there is a continuous need to generate peptides with improved stability and cellular internalization properties. This requires the incorporation of pharmacophores or chemical fragments onto peptides. Generation of genetically encoded (GE) macrocyclic peptide libraries containing unnatural fragments can give rise to libraries of value-added ligands against a plethora of protein targets. Generally, these fragments are installed at the macrocyclization step, requiring optimization of different reactions depending on the chemical fragment. In Derda Research Group, we have employed the potent Knorrpyrazole synthesis reaction to develop a robust two-step ligation reaction for late-stage functionalization of GE-peptide libraries. A readily available 1,5-dichloropentane-2,4-dione linchpin coverts peptide libraries displayed on phage to 1,3-diketone macrocyclic peptides that provide a handle to be functionalized by a variety of hydrazines. The phage libraries carry a silent-DNA barcode that encodes the amino acid sequence and the unnatural fragment displayed on the peptides. These libraries can be applied for genetically encoded-fragment-based discovery (GE-FBD) against various therapeutic targets.

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Insulin to present: the story of peptide therapeutics



Chemistry as a tool to design value added ligands

Improving pharmacokinetics by macrocyclization

- Proteolytic stability
- Targeting active sites
- Internalization



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Protein & Peptide Letters, 25, 1-25 (2018)

Providing a platform to introduce phamacophores



Current opinion in chem. Bio,50, 128-137 (**2019**) *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 14, 5539-5545 (**2016**)

Late-stage functionalization of 1,3-diketone macrocycles



Macrocyclization of genetically encoded peptides



JACS ,143, 5497-5507 (2021)

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Electrophilic fragments reactive towards active site cysteines

Electrophilic fragments reactive towards allosteric site cysteine

HΝ

NH

ΗN

CPP for intracellular targets

(Ongoing work)

ΝН

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Conclusions and Perspective

- Broad substrate scope of Knorr Pyrazole Synthesis
- Attractive strategy for diversification of macrocycles with built in 1,3diketones using a large range of hydrazines
- Robust and straightforward macrocyclization with late-stage functionalization
- Ability to generate large number of ligands already containing post validation modifications
- Shelf stable linchpin allows storage of intermediate libraries for immediate modification and application



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