



Asier Unciti-Broceta

***Innovative
Therapeutics Lab***

EDI in THERACAT

www.boomchemistry.com



**CANCER
RESEARCH
UK**

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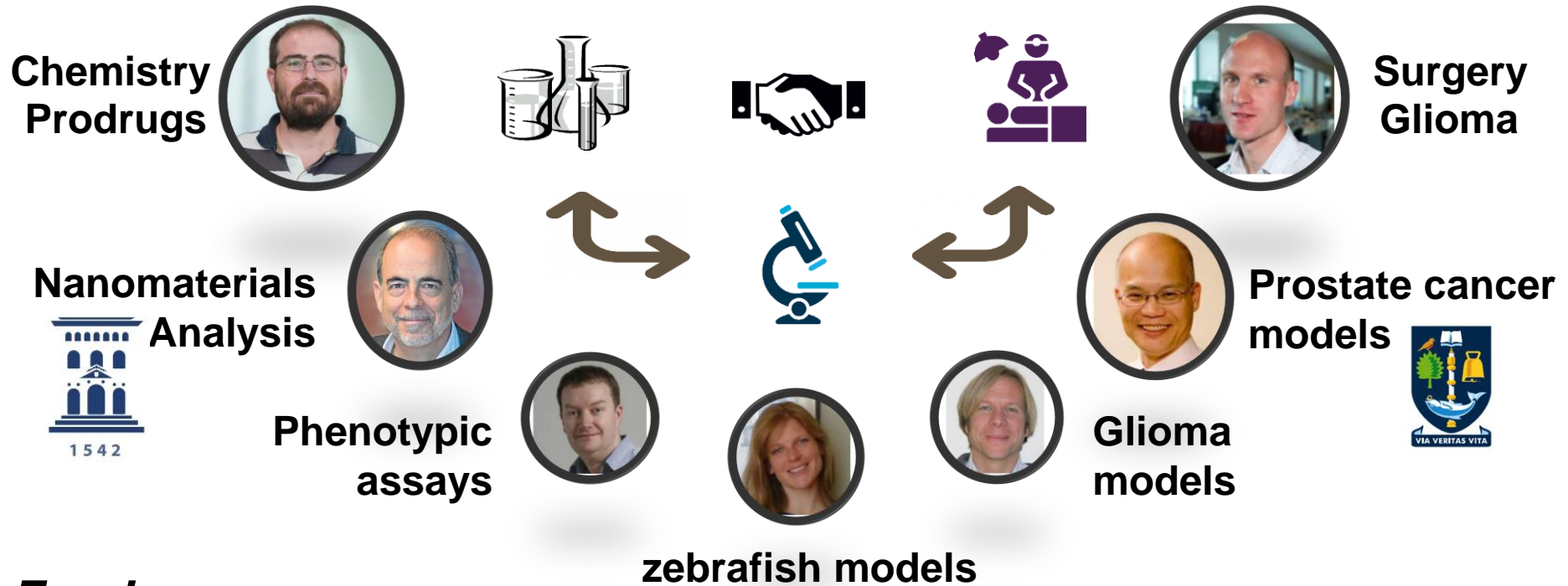
*Strategic partnership of the **Medical Research Council Human Genetics Unit**, the **Cancer Research UK Edinburgh Centre** and the **Centre for Genomic & Experimental Medicine**.*

The IGMM partnership brings together engineers, scientists and clinicians from fields as diverse as mathematics, computer sciences, bioinformatics, chemistry, biology and medicine to study human health and disease using modern multidisciplinary approaches. Over 70 PIs and 500 staff and PhD students are working together in a single, scientific endeavour.



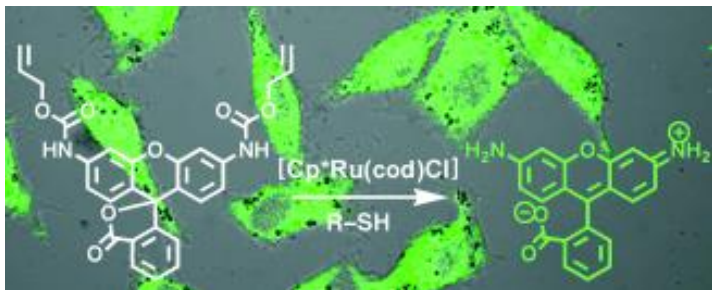


From the beaker to the theatre



Funders





Antecedents: Meggers developed a water-soluble ruthenium complex that rapidly entered cells and performed an allylcarbamate cleavage, while proving to be non-toxic to cells during the short duration of the experiment (minutes).

Streu & Meggers, *Angew. Chemie* **2006**, 45, 5645

CHALLENGE: Reactions mediated by non-biological transition metals in living systems. **REQUIREMENT:** Elimination / control of the inherent toxicity of the metal.

Toxicity & Mechanism:

Metals from the platinum group trigger cell death by cross-linking of DNA >>

HIGHLY TOXIC


Hypothesis:

Restriction of the catalyst's freedom to enter cell nuclei will suppress its toxicity mechanism >>

HETEROGENEOUS CATALYST

Periodic Table of Elements

1 H Hydrogen	2 He Helium																	18 He Helium							
3 Li Lithium	4 Be Beryllium																	19 K Potassium	20 Ca Calcium						
5 B Boron	6 C Carbon	7 N Nitrogen	8 O Oxygen	9 F Fluorine	10 Ne Neon																	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton		
11 Na Sodium	12 Mg Magnesium	13 Al Aluminum	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon																	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium
19 K Potassium	20 Ca Calcium	21 Sc Scandium	22 Ti Titanium	23 V Vanadium	24 Cr Chromium	25 Mn Manganese	26 Fe Iron	27 Co Cobalt	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton								
37 Rb Rubidium	38 Sr Strontium	39 Y Yttrium	40 Zr Zirconium	41 Nb Niobium	42 Mo Molybdenum	43 Tc Technetium	44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver	48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine	54 Xe Xenon								
55 Cs Cesium	56 Ba Barium	57 La Lanthanum	58 Ce Cerium	59 Pr Praseodymium	60 Nd Neodymium	61 Pm Promethium	62 Sm Samarium	63 Eu Europium	64 Gd Gadolinium	65 Tb Terbium	66 Dy Dysprosium	67 Ho Holmium	68 Er Erbium	69 Tm Thulium	70 Yb Ytterbium	71 Lu Lutetium	72 Hf Hafnium								
87 Fr Francium	88 Ra Radium	89 Ac Actinium	90 Th Thorium	91 Pa Protactinium	92 U Uranium	93 Np Neptunium	94 Pu Plutonium	95 Am Americium	96 Cm Curium	97 Bk Berkelium	98 Cf Californium	99 Es Einsteinium	100 Fm Fermium	101 Md Mendelevium	102 No Nobelium	103 Lr Lawrencium	104 Rf Rutherfordium								
		105 Db Dubnium	106 Sg Seaborgium	107 Bh Bohrium	108 Hs Hassium	109 Mt Meitnerium	110 Ds Darmstadtium	111 Rg Roentgenium	112 Cn Copernicium	113 Nh Nihonium	114 Fl Flerovium	115 Mc Moscovium	116 Lv Livermorium	117 Ts Tennessine	118 Og Oganesson										



 UPNPERIODICS

 Universal Periodic Table by

 Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

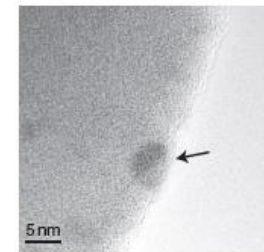
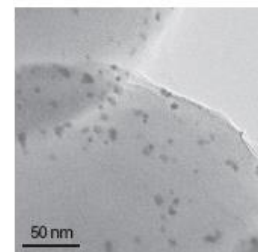
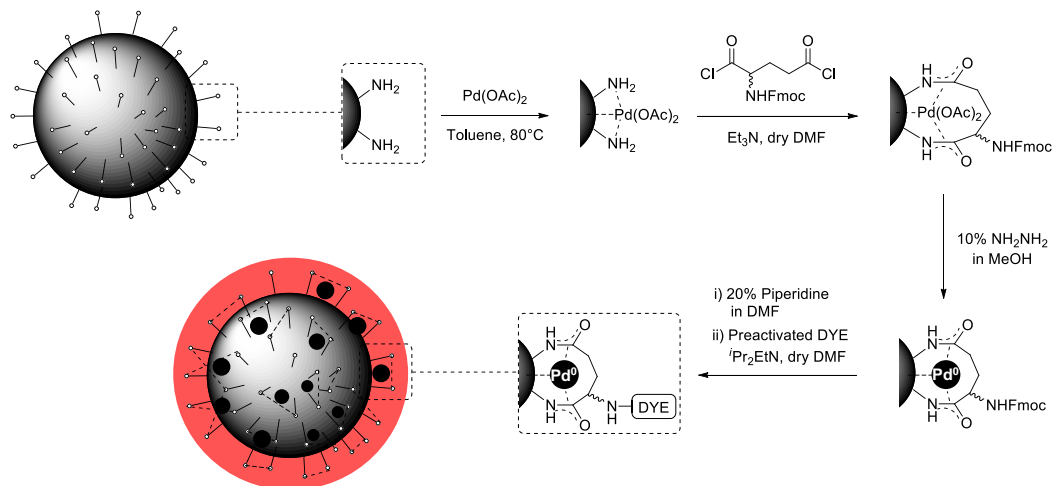
 Barcelona

 www.upnperiodic.upc.edu

 www.upnperiodic.upc.edu

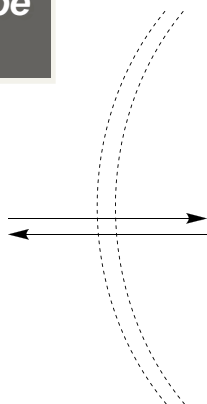
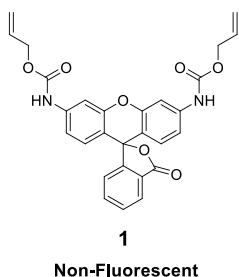
Source: <http://upnperiodic.upc.edu>

A "bio-friendly" cell-penetrating Pd⁰ heterogeneous catalyst

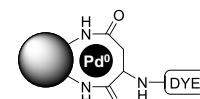
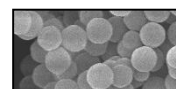


*Biocompatible microspheres that
penetrate cells and stay in the
cytoplasm >> exonuclear location >>
minimal toxicity*

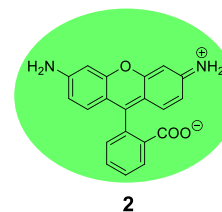
Pd⁰ Sensitive Probe (lipophilic)



Cytoplasm



Active Dye (hydrophilic)



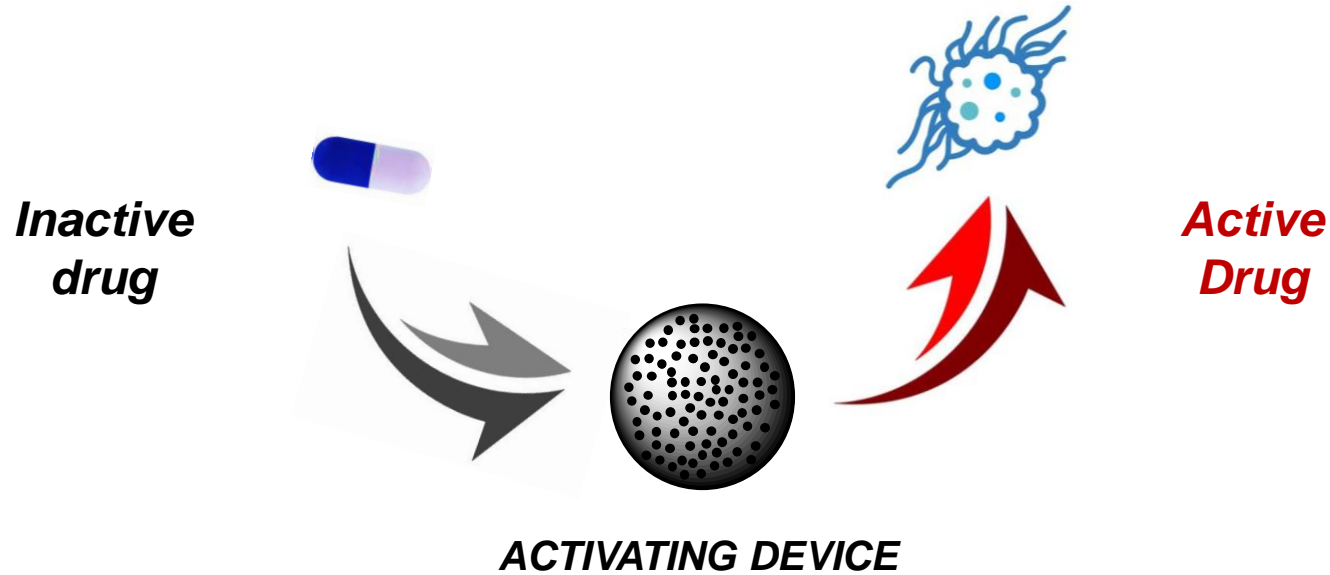
Ex / Em = 498 / 521 nm

Nat Chemistry **2011**
3, 241–245

Nat Protocols **2012**
7, 1207-1212

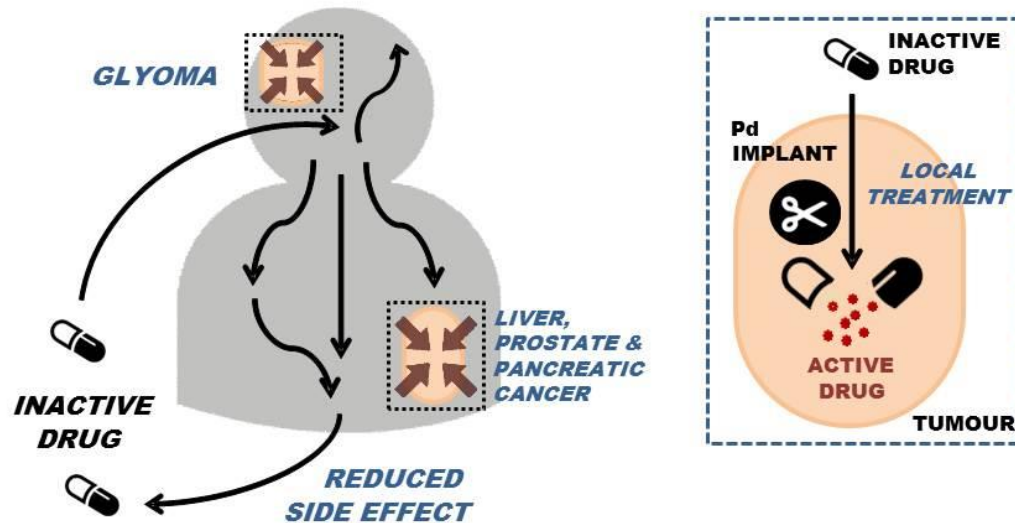
SAFE ON THEIR OWN,

CYTOTOXIC TOGETHER



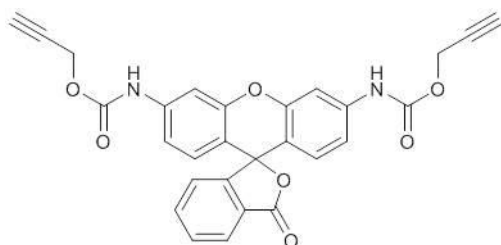
The prodrug is inactive until it meets its activating device:

- Systemic administration***
- Local activation***
- The activating device is not an enzyme but an artificial device functionalized with a metal catalyst***



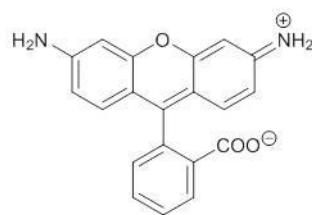
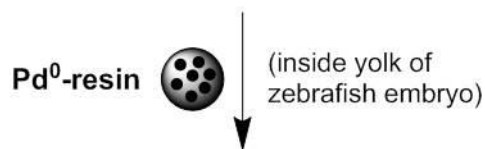
- > Site specific drug release
- > Compatible with multidose regimes

- **BIOORTHOGONAL PRODRUG:** inactive drug exclusively activated by **BOOM** chemistry
- **PALLADIUM IMPLANT:** safe device that converts the **prodrug** into the **active drug**



Pd-Labile PROBE

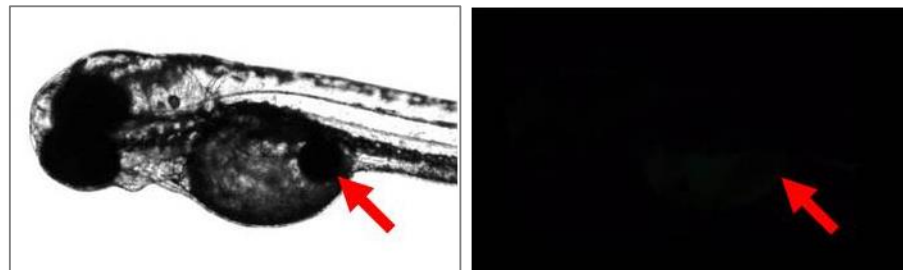
Non Fluorescent / Lipophilic



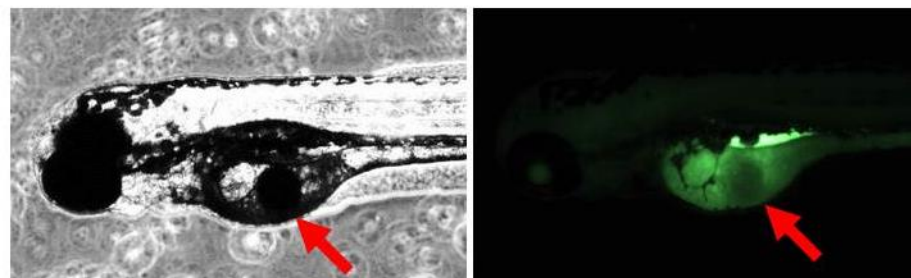
Rhodamine 110

Fluorescent / Hydrophilic

Pd-resin

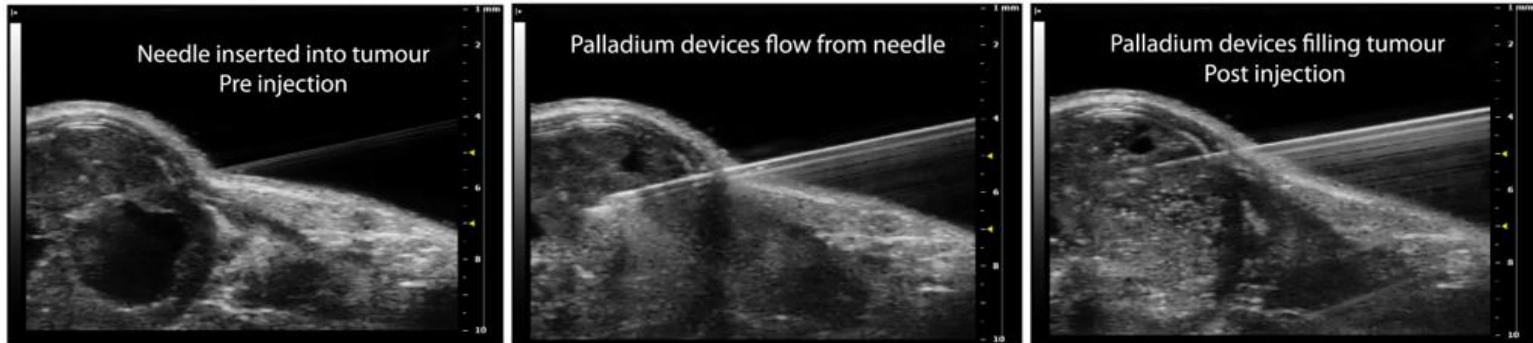


**Pd⁰-resin
+ PROBE**

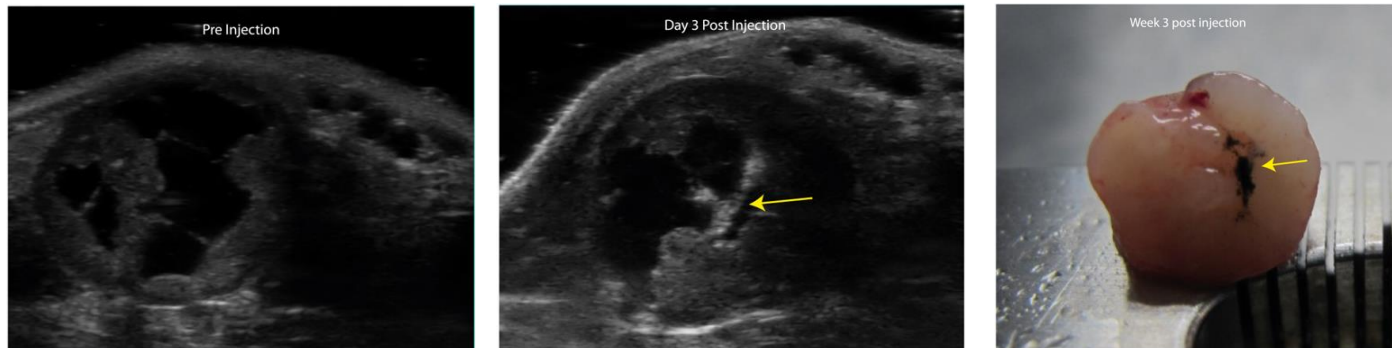


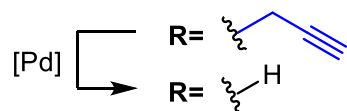
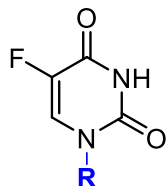
Strong fluorescent signal was clearly observed from the area surrounding the Pd⁰-resin in the yolk sac, confirming that the palladium-functionalized device is catalytically active in vivo

Beads are echogenic: the insertion in the tumor is guided by Ultrasound

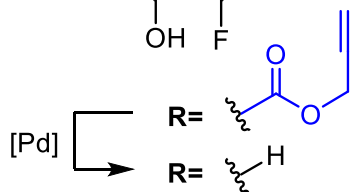
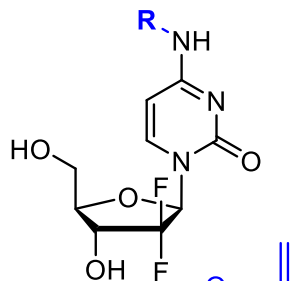


Ultrasound guided intratumoural injection of Pd-devices in a xenograft tumour in mice

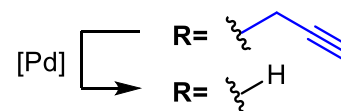
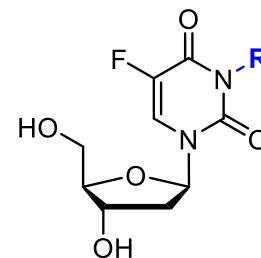




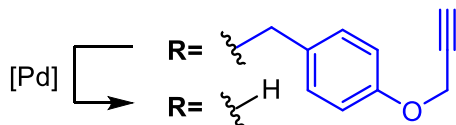
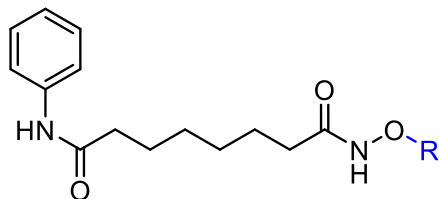
Nat. Commun. **2014**, 5, 3277



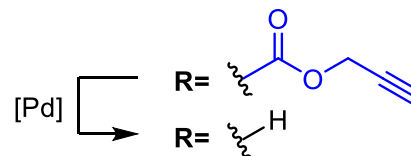
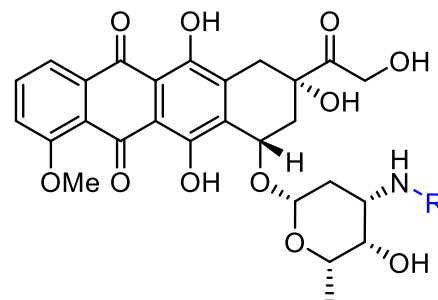
J. Med. Chem. **2014**, 57, 5395



Sci. Rep. **2015**, 5, 9329

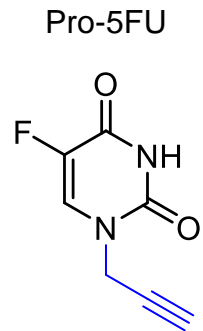


J. Med. Chem. **2016**, 59, 9974

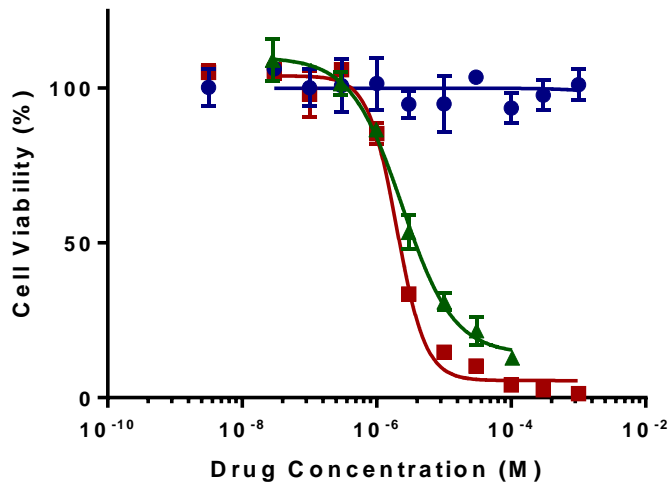
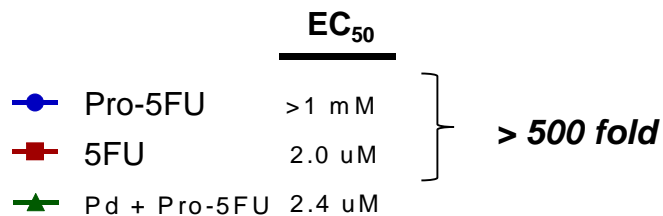


Angew. Chemie **2017**, 56, 12548

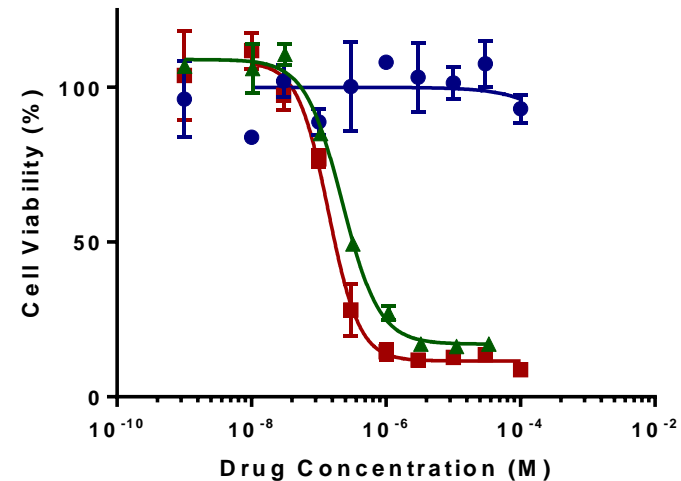
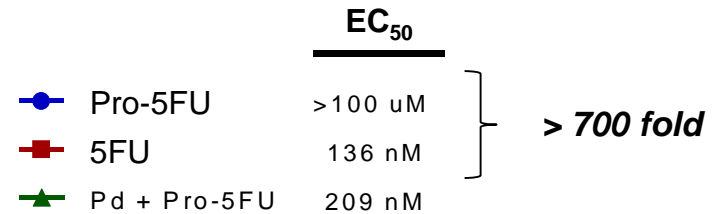
Alkylation of the N1 position of 5FU (cytotoxic drug used to treat colorectal and pancreatic cancer) resulted in biochemically-stable inactive derivatives (reduction of cytotoxicity >500 fold).

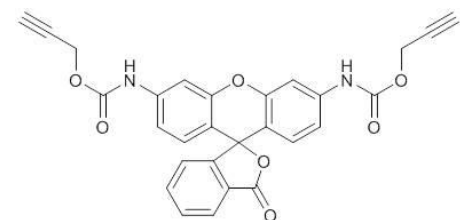


COLORECTAL Cancer Cells



PANCREATIC Cancer Cells

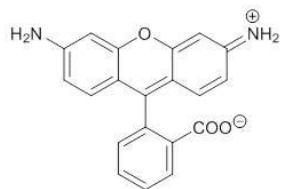
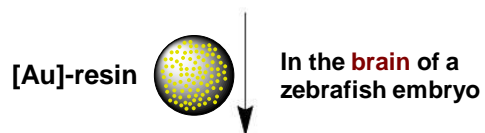




Pd-Labile PROBE

Non Fluorescent / Lipophilic

**[Au]-resin
+ PROBE**



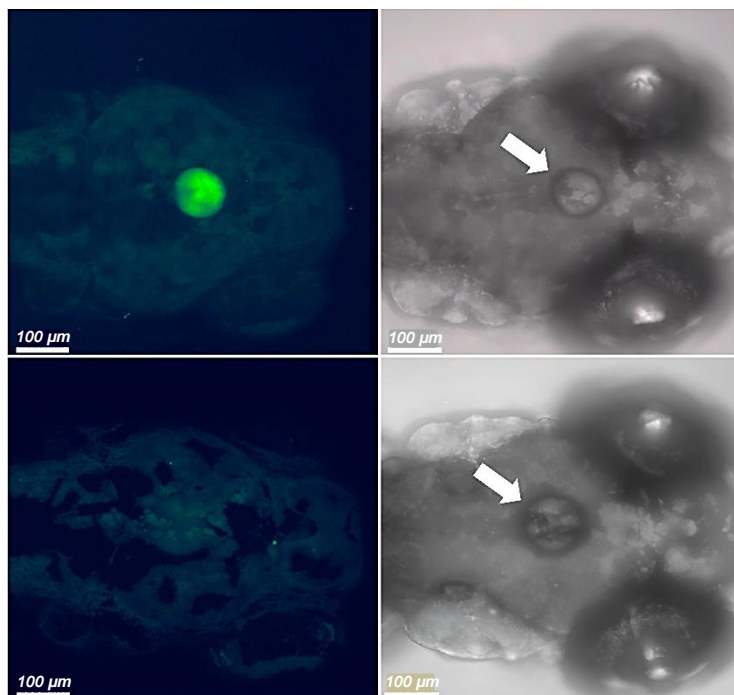
Rhodamine 110

Fluorescent / Hydrophilic

**[Au]-resin
only**

488 nm

Brightfield

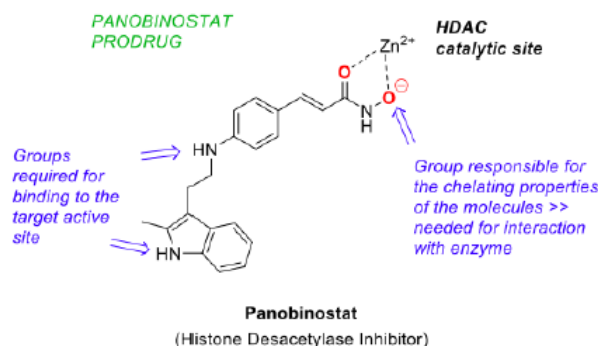


First example of heterogeneous metal-catalyzed release of a chemical reporter performed in the brain of a living animal

THERA

CAT

ESR 5 - EDI	Prodrug design and synthesis	PhD: Yes	Deliv.: 4.1, 4.3	Start date: M6	Duration 36	WP4
<p>Objectives: 1. Synthesis of prodrugs; 2. Validation of Pd-mediated drug release in vitro; 3. Reduction of prodrugs' activity by 100-fold relative to parent drug; 4. Demonstration of Pd-triggered release of the functional drug in cell culture.</p> <p>Description: ESR5 will investigate the development of a series of biochemically-stable (= bio-orthogonal) prodrugs specifically designed to become active upon reaction with Palladium (Pd) catalysts. We will generate and test Pd-activated prodrugs using a range of Pd-labile protecting groups. Such studies will enable to expand the arsenal of chemotherapy drugs that can be exploited through this novel spatially-targeted strategy, including therapeutics that are either currently used in the clinic for melanoma and breast cancer treatment. To maximize the clinical impact of the strategy, Pd-labile prodrugs will be developed from a selection of therapeutics with different mode of actions, e.g. HDAC inhibitors (panobinostat), kinase inhibitors (dabrafenib and selumetinib) and alkylating agents (duocarmycin). Prodrugs' sensitivity to Pd will be tested using the methodology developed by ESR6. The efficacy of the deactivation strategy (= bio-orthogonality) will be determined by performing dose response studies with the prodrug and the parent drug in cancer cell lines, which will be followed by the study of the Pd-mediated release of each drug using standard phenotypic assays.</p>						
<p>Planned secondments: TAG – Pro-imaging PET agents (M24, 4 months); TAU – Test micelles catalysts (M34, 3 months).</p>		<p>Expected results (deliverables): Synthesis of 6-10 prodrugs (D4.1); Pd-mediated drug release ranked by reaction kinetics (D4.3); 2-4 prodrugs showing >100-fold reduction in activity (D4.3); Prodrug activation in cell culture (D4.3).</p>				



ESR 11 - EDI	Pd in vivo implants and Pd-activatable tools	PhD: Yes	Deliv.: 6.2 - 6.4	Start date: M9	Duration 36	WP6
<p>Objectives: 1. Synthesis of Pd-implants; 2. Synthesis of probes; 3. Validation of Pd-mediated activation in vitro; 4. In vivo compatibility studies of Pd-implants; 5. Demonstration of Pd-triggered probe activation in vivo.</p> <p>Description: The student will develop novel implantable Pd-devices and a range of chemical tools that will allow us to evaluate the catalytic activity of metallic Pd <i>in vivo</i> (e.g. surgically-implanted in tumour xenografts or tissues) and expand its scope. To facilitate surgical implantations, Pd-devices of appropriate size (> 4mm) will be developed. ESR11 will investigate the manufacture of larger devices by physically merging them in an appropriate mould. To enable the localised use of naked Pd nanoparticles (NP), a novel technique will be tested in which NP are “bagged” in sealed sachets made out of dialysis tubing. The catalytic capabilities of Pd-implants will be investigated using Pd-responsive sensors prepared from well-established fluorescent, bioluminescent and chemoluminiscent reagents (see Figure) and tetrazines (for click-to-release strategies, ESR12). Masking of reagents’ strategic groups will block their reporting properties, which will only be restored upon Pd catalysis (see Figure). In vitro comparative analysis of the probes will allow ranking the best probes for in vivo sensing. In collaboration with consortium partners, animal studies will be performed to determine the compatibility of the devices. After tumour mass formation, devices will be surgically implanted in the tumour and the chosen sensor/protetrazine intravenously-administered. Mice health will be monitored over time and sensor activation analysed by non-invasive in vivo optical imaging.</p>						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Pd-responsive sensor</p> <p>Rhodamine 110</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Pd-responsive Pro-LUCIFERIN</p> <p>Firefly Luciferin</p> </div> </div>						
<p>Planned secondments: BGX – gel-based implants (M21, 3 months); TAU – in vivo imaging (M36, 3 months).</p>		<p>Expected results (deliverables): Synthesis of Pd-implants (D6.2); Synthesis of 6-8 probes (D6.2); Pd-mediated sensor activation ranked by reaction kinetics (D6.3); 2-4 implants show total biocompatibility (D6.2); In vivo activation of probes / tools (D6.4)</p>				

Use of our expertise in prodrug design by THERACAT partners

ESR 1 - GRO	Novel Ru and Pd Complexes of Polypyridine for Catalysis in Living Cells	PhD: Yes	Deliv.: 3.1, 5.1	Start date: M6	Duration 36	WP3
ESR 6 - IBEC	Single molecule imaging of prodyes activation	PhD: Yes	Deliv.: 4.2, 4.3	Start date: M6	Duration 36	WP4
ESR 10 - BAS	Targeting Human Carbonic Anhydrase IX for Drug Release via Metathesis	PhD: Yes	Deliv.: 5.1, 5.3	Start date: M9	Duration 36	WP5
ESR 12 - TAG	in vivo click and click-to-release strategies for catalysts	PhD: Yes	Deliv.: 6.3, 6.4	Start date: M9	Duration 36	WP6



1.3.1. WT1 List of work packages

WP Number ⁹	WP Title	Lead beneficiary ¹⁰	Start month ¹²	End month ¹³
WP1	Ethics requirements	1 - IBEC	1	48
WP2	Management and coordination	1 - IBEC	1	48
WP3	Catalysts synthesis	2 - TU/e	6	42
WP4	Prodrugs design and synthesis	5 - EDI	6	42
WP5	In vitro delivery and imaging	1 - IBEC	9	45
WP6	In vivo evaluation	6 - TAU	9	45
WP7	Training	6 - TAU	1	48
WP8	Dissemination and outreach	5 - EDI	1	48



Work package number ⁹	WP4	Lead beneficiary ¹⁰	5 - EDI
Work package title	Prodrugs design and synthesis		
Start month	6	End month	42

Objectives

1. Synthesis of prodrugs; 2. Synthesis of prodyes; 3. Understanding prodrug/dyes activation kinetics, stability and turnover rates.

Description of work and role of partners

WP4 - Prodrugs design and synthesis [Months: 6-42]

EDI

Task 4.1. Synthesis of a library of anti-cancer drugs (e.g. selumetinib and panobinostat) protected with propargyl/allyl groups (EDI).

Task 4.2. Synthesis of fluorescent dyes such (rhodamines, cyanines) protected with propargyl/allyl groups (IBEC).

Task 4.3. Spectroscopic (bulk) and microscopic evaluation (single molecule) study of catalysis (EDI, IBEC).

Participation per Partner

Partner number and short name¹⁰

1 - IBEC

5 - EDI



Work package number ⁹		5 - EDI
Work package title		
Start month		48
To promote the efficient and THERACAT, its training po		as general public about
WP8 - Dissemination and EDI Task 8.1. THERACAT web Task 8.2. Open-access publi Task 8.3. Work presented in Task 8.4. THERACAT soci Task 8.5. Communication a general press articles, THE Task 8.6. ETN international	<p>BIOORTHOGONAL & BIORESPONSIVE A RSC SYMPOSIUM</p> <p>JUNE 7-8, 2017</p> <p>IGMM AUDITORIUM EDINBURGH, UK</p> <p>PLENARY SPEAKERS Christopher Chang/UC Berkeley Wenbin Lin/University of Chicago Annette Beck-Sickinger/Leipzig University Stuart Conway/University of Oxford Mike Hannon/University of Birmingham José L. Mascareñas/U. of Santiago de Compostela</p> <p>ORGANISING COMMITTEE Marc Vendrell/University of Edinburgh Asier Unciti-Broceta/University of Edinburgh</p>	ean Researchers' Night,
Partner number and short		
1 - IBEC		
5 - EDI		