







Scaffold-Hopping Strategy and Bespoke Syntheses Towards a Clinical Candidate For Visceral Leishmaniasis

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Introduction

Visceral Leishmaniasis is a parasitic infection responsible for approx. 50,000 deaths a year. It mainly affects parts of Asia and East Africa. There is an urgent need for new

treatments.

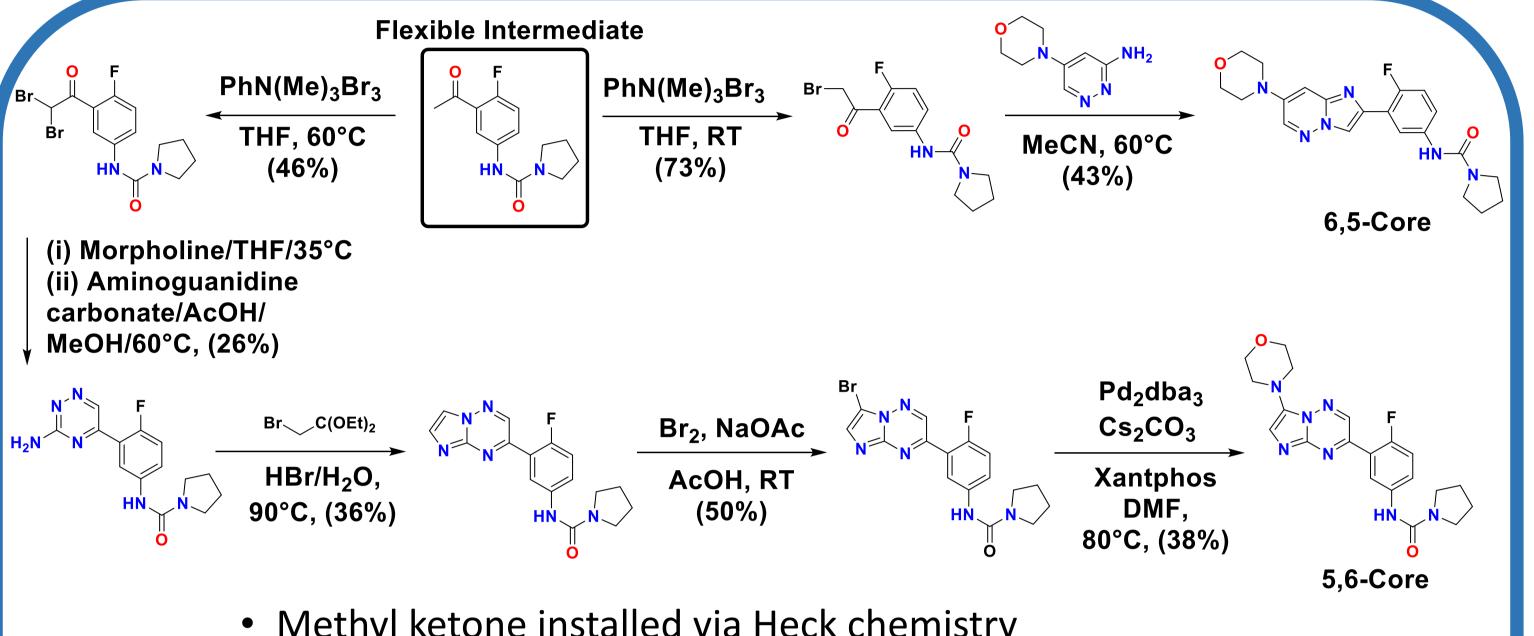
HTS Screening

Phenotypic screening

Early Lead Orally efficacious Poorly soluble (Biorelevant media) Genotoxic

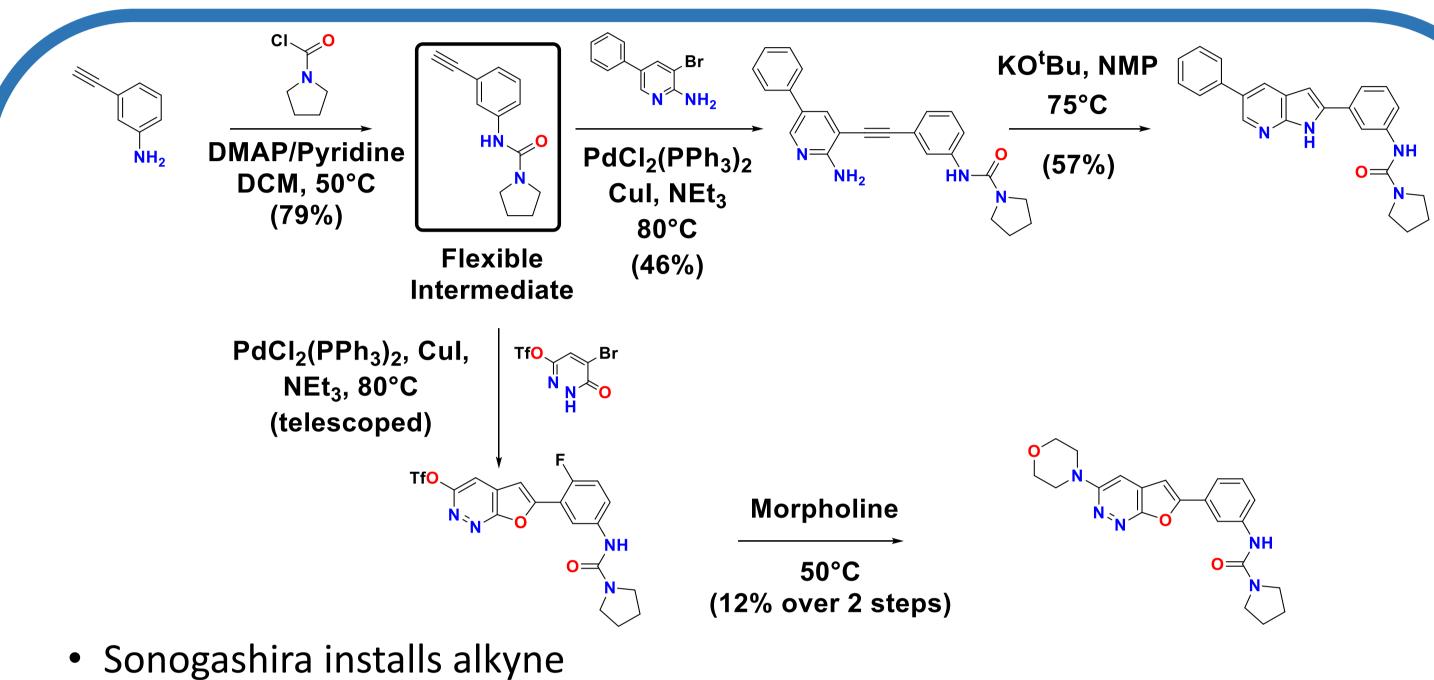
Scaffold-Hopping strategy employed to find new soluble and efficacious scaffolds, due to tight SAR of pendant groups

Bromination/Condensation



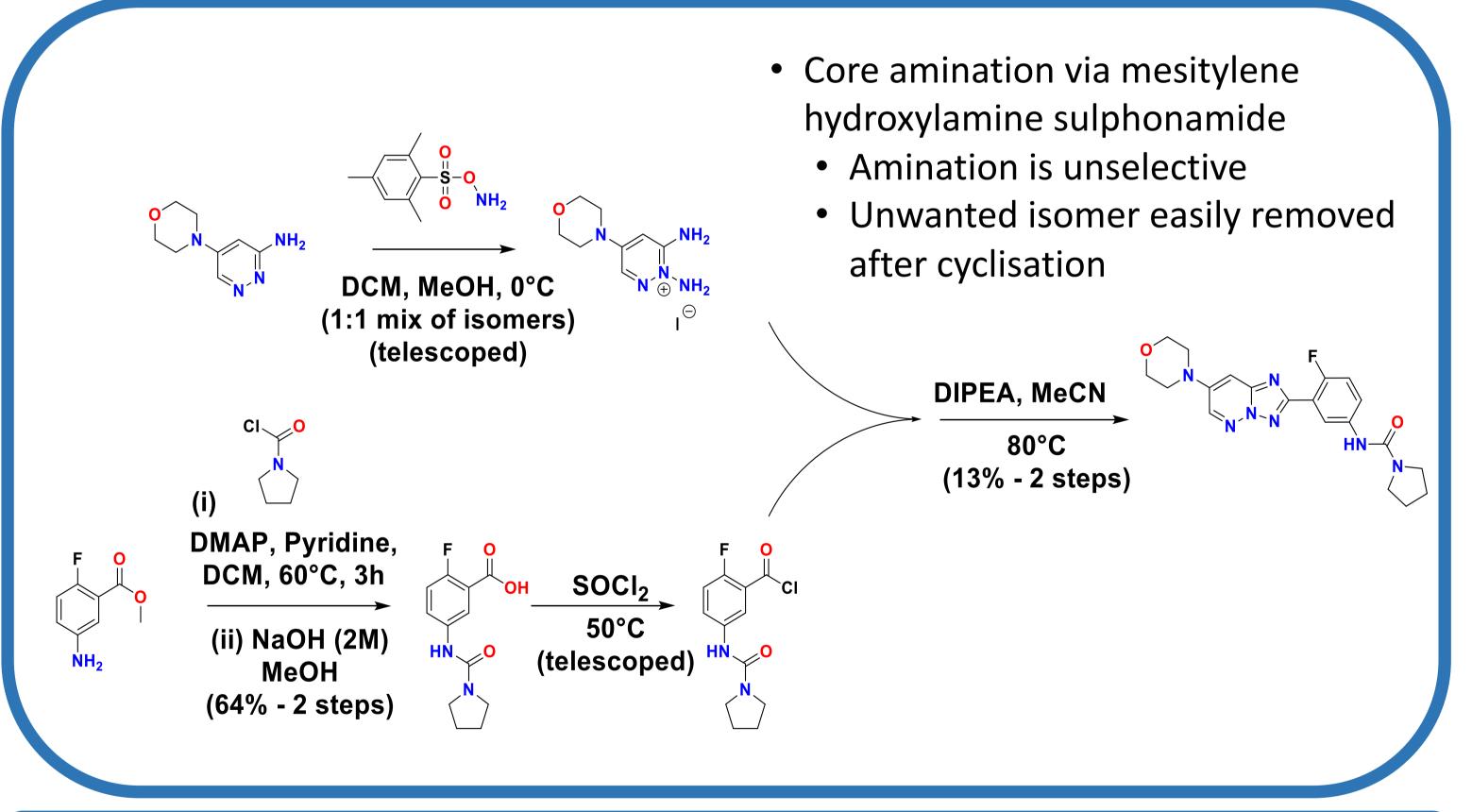
- Methyl ketone installed via Heck chemistry
- Mono/di-bromination strategies to access divergent intermediates
- Allowed access to first 'reversed' 5,6-core
 - Key change for medicinal chemistry program

Sonogashira/Condensation

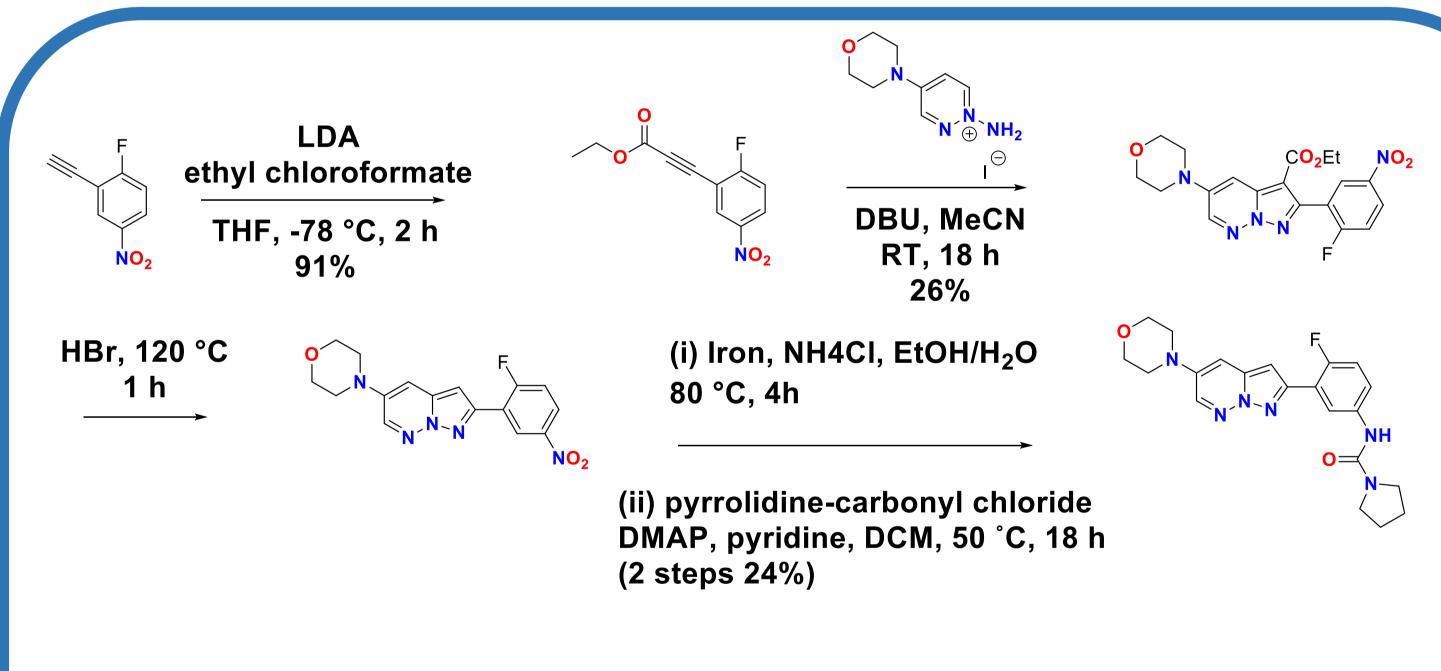


- Cyclisation occurs as 2 steps, or concerted
- Pyrazine triflate motif allows S_NAr access to amino functions
- Route allowed rapid access to 5-phenyl pyrrolopyridine analogue
 - Alternative route needed for N-linked aliphatic functions

Heterocycle N-Amination/Condensation

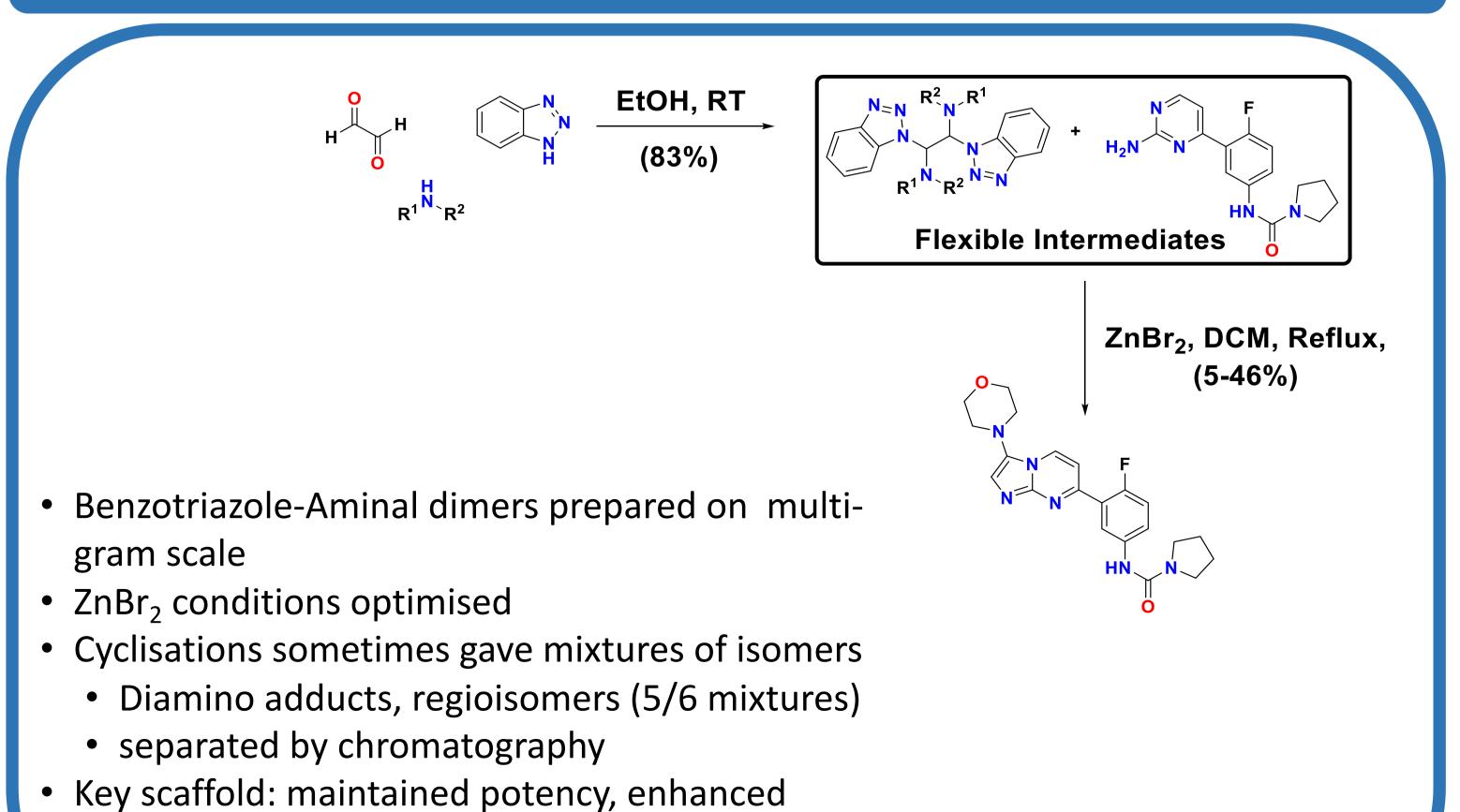


Alternate Core Via Cycloaddition



- Acetylene carboxylate cyclisation (1,3 dipolar cycloaddition [4+2])
- Followed by hydrolysis/decarboxylation
- Access to alternative heterocycle core with deleted nitrogen

Aminal Dimer – CH Amination



Summary

- Early lead compound with poor solubility and toxicity issues
- Scaffold-Hopping strategy applied
 - Allows access to multiple heterocyclic cores: 24 scaffolds synthesised
 - Flexible intermediates allowed rapid access to diverse structures
- Led to candidate with improved solubility and toxicity profile
- Compound 2 nominated as pre-clinical candidate for Visceral Leishmaniasis
- Dosed FTIH September 2020



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solubility, removed genotoxicity