

Small molecule drug design for biased antagonism of CCR3 in eosinophilic diseases

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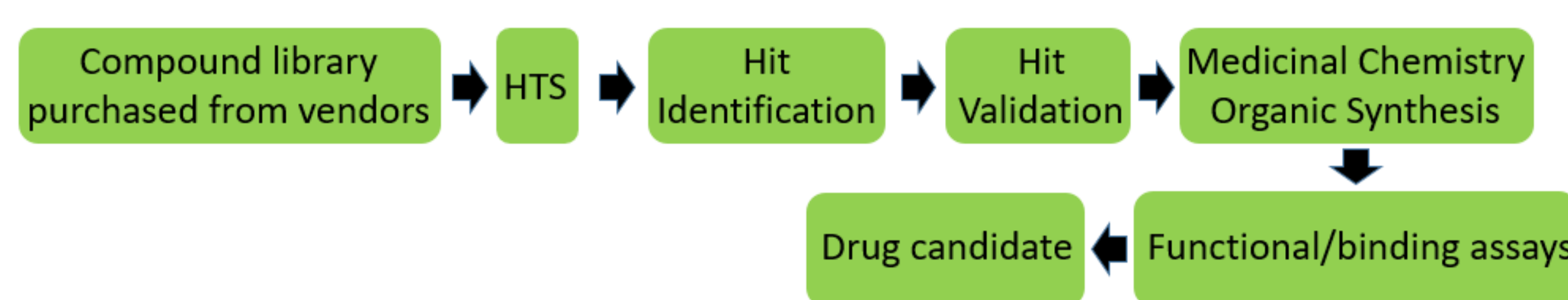
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Introduction

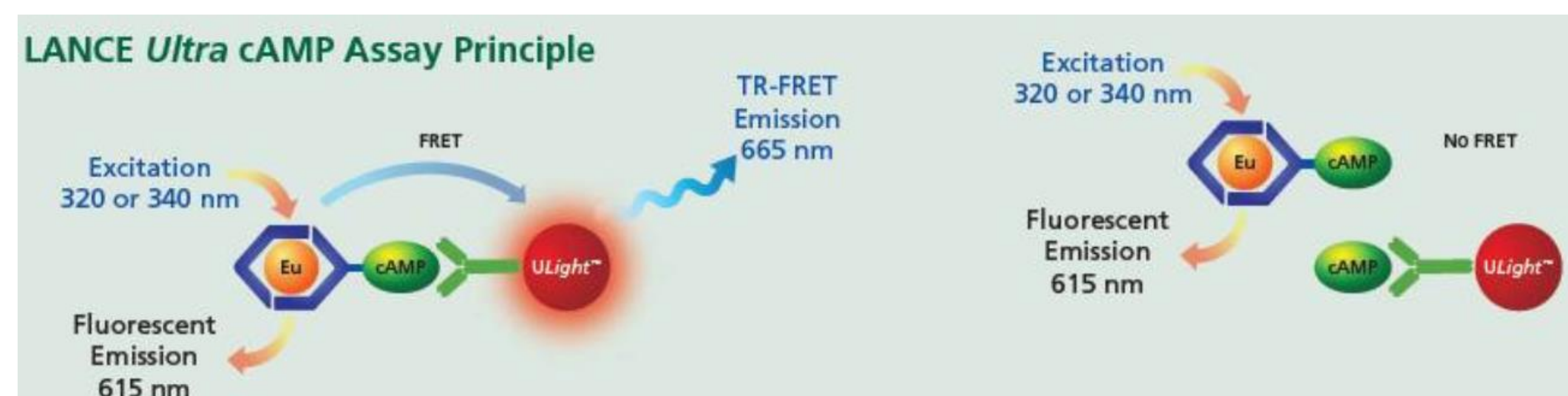
- Asthma is a major cause of morbidity and mortality that affects more than 25 million people in the US.
- Eosinophils play a dominant pathogenic role in allergic disorders, such as asthma and eosinophilic esophagitis.
- CCR3 is a G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) most highly expressed in eosinophils and interacts with inflammatory eotaxins like CCL11.
- Small molecule CCR3 antagonists have been unsuccessful in clinical trials likely due to their unbiased antagonism in both G-protein dependent signaling (chemotaxis) and β -arrestin dependent signaling (endocytosis).
- Professor Steven J. Ackerman, Vadim Gaponenko and their teams previously discovered R321 peptide as a potent and selective CCR3 biased antagonist that blocks eosinophil recruitment and airway hyperresponsiveness without losing β -arrestin-mediated receptor internalization.¹
- We performed a High Throughput Screening (HTS) of 10,000 chemically diverse small molecules from the ChemDiv PPI library.
- We identified 75 compounds ranking in 4 tiers on activity and selected for secondary assays.
- Half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) values of antagonists were determined.
- We describe HTS methods, secondary screenings, potencies of hits, and SAR strategy of **BA001** scaffold.

Methods

Biased CCR3 antagonist discovery pipeline



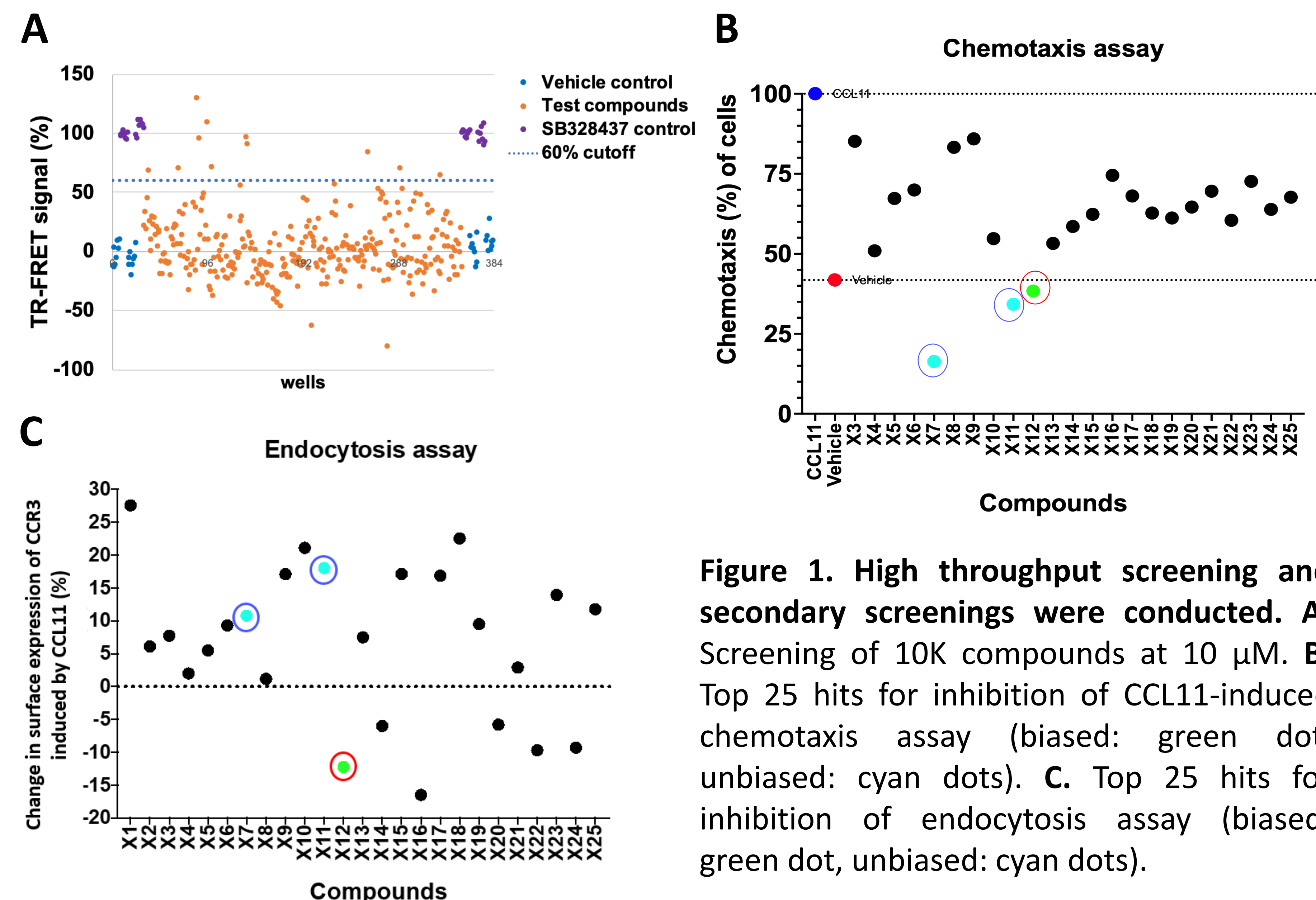
High Throughput Screening



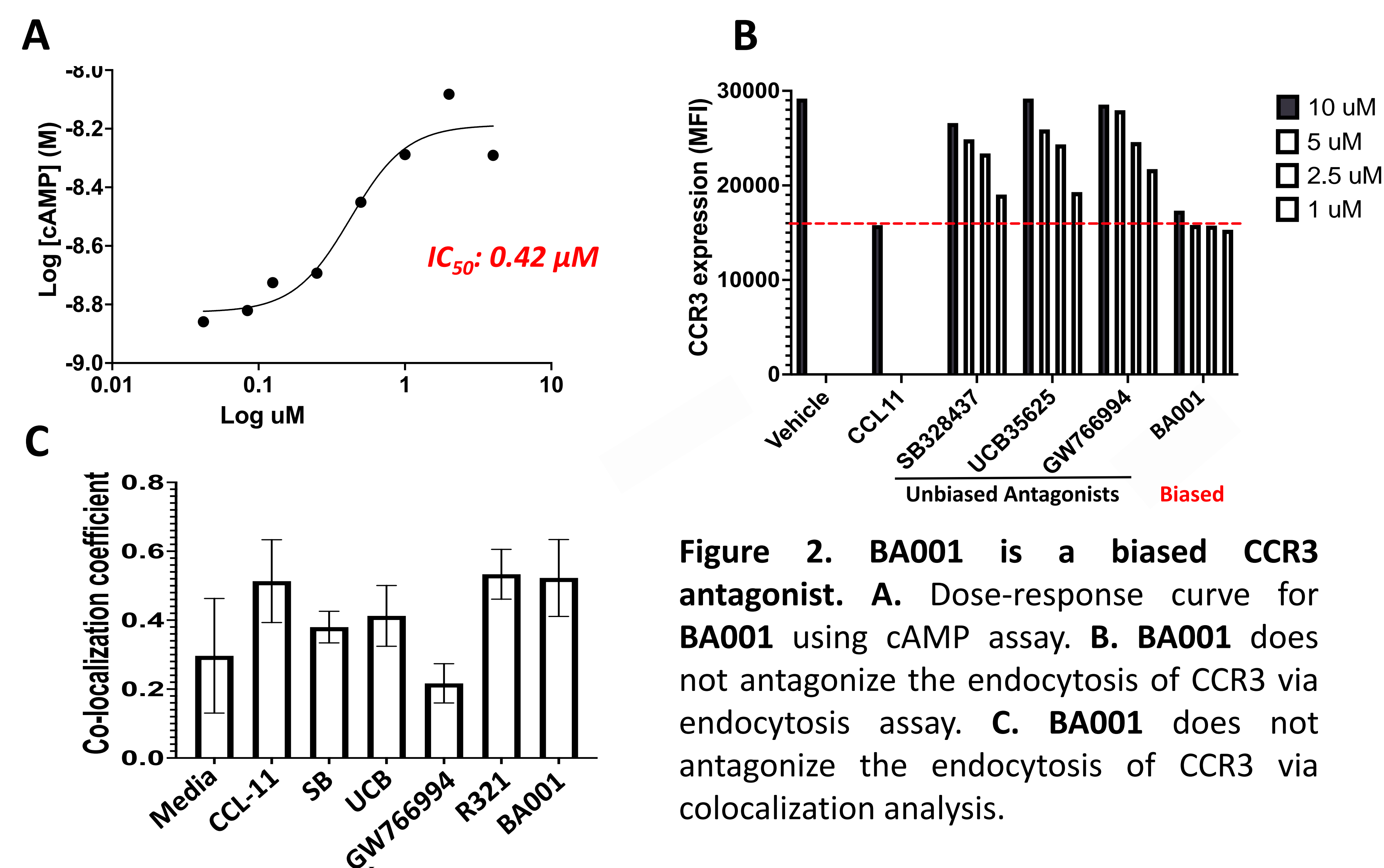
cAMP detection assay: Perkin Elmer Lance Ultra cAMP Detection kit. The assay is based on the competition between the europium (Eu) chelate-labeled cAMP tracer and sample cAMP for binding sites on cAMP-specific monoclonal antibodies labeled with the ULight dye.

Results

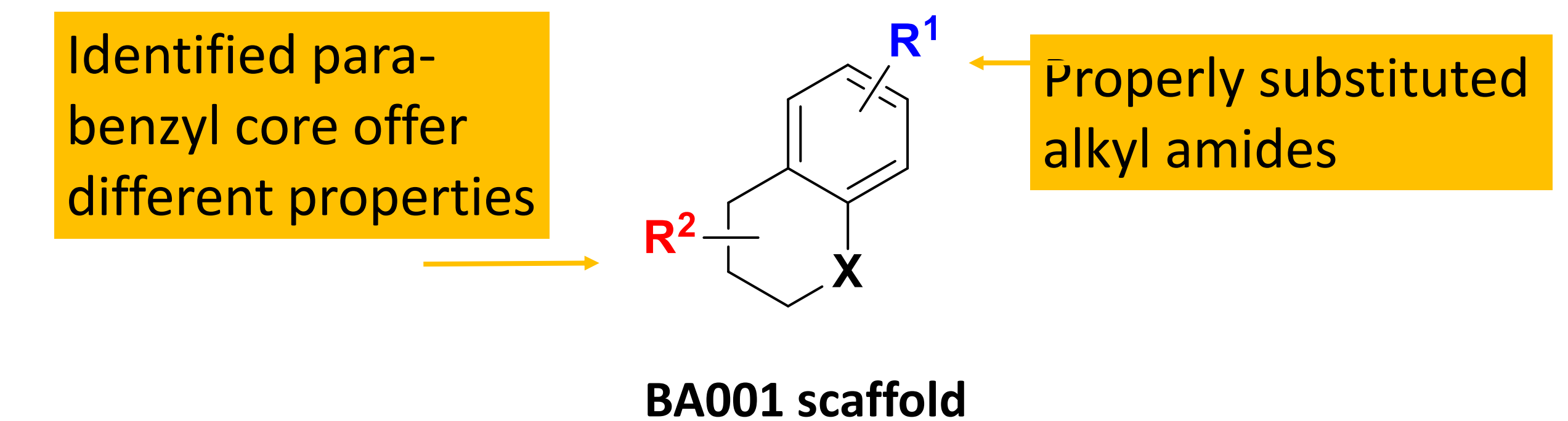
Screenings identified biased CCR3 antagonists



Biased CCR3 antagonist BA001, a chromane derivative



Pharmacophore based SAR strategy



Objective: Using structure-based design to enhance on-target potency, binding affinity, signaling bias, and safety profiles

Conclusions

- We identified biased CCR3 antagonist by high throughput screening and secondary screenings of 10K compounds.
- BA001**, 0.42 μ M IC₅₀, shows G-protein dependent signaling bias while it does not antagonize the β -arrestin-dependent pathway.
- Further improvement of **BA001** will have a huge impact for GPCR therapeutics in asthma and other eosinophilic diseases.

Literature cited

1. Grozdanovic, M.; Laffey, K. G.; Abdelkarim, H.; Hitchinson, B.; Harijith, A.; Moon, H.-G.; Park, G. Y.; Rousslang, L. K.; Masterson, J. C.; Furuta, G. T.; Tarasova, N. I.; Gaponenko, V.; Ackerman, S. J. *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* **2019**, *143*, 669-680.

Acknowledgements

This study is supported by a Chicago Biomedical Consortium (CBC) Accelerator Network Grant – Phase 1 and 2 (2019-2022) “Pre-Clinical Development of a Biased Antagonist of CCR3 for Allergic Diseases” (to SJA and VG), and by UICentre.

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