



# Alzheimer's disease: exploring GalNAc mimetics towards binding affinity to A $\beta$ and Prion

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## Introduction

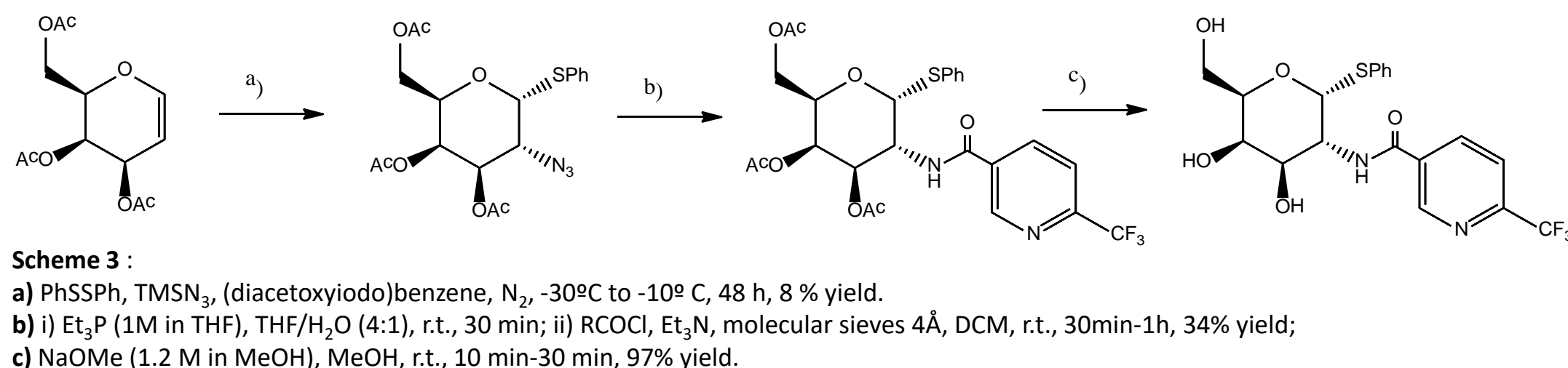
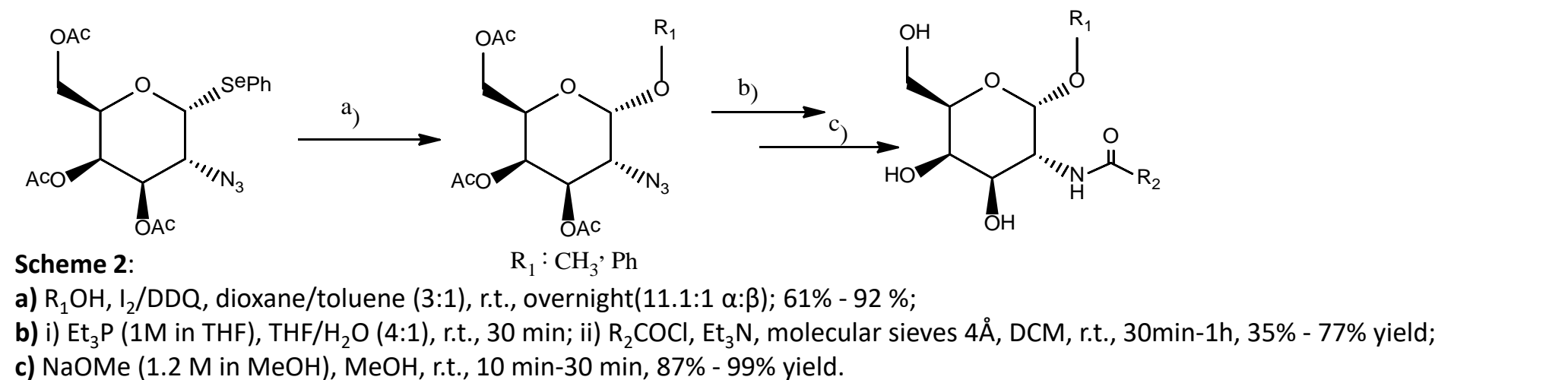
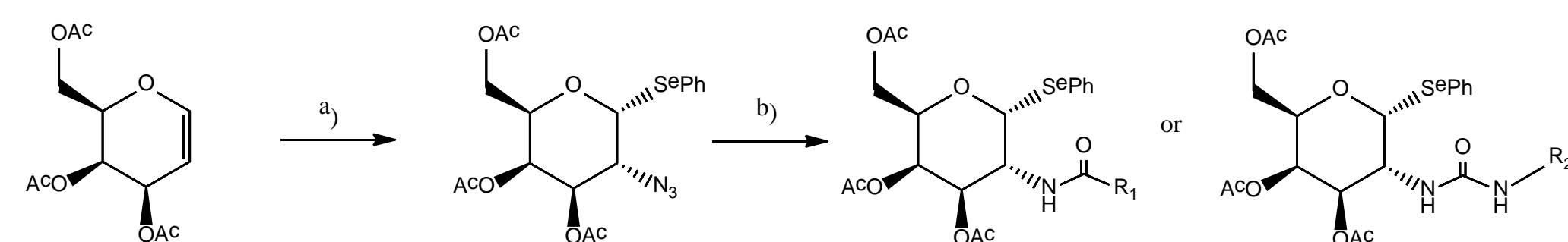
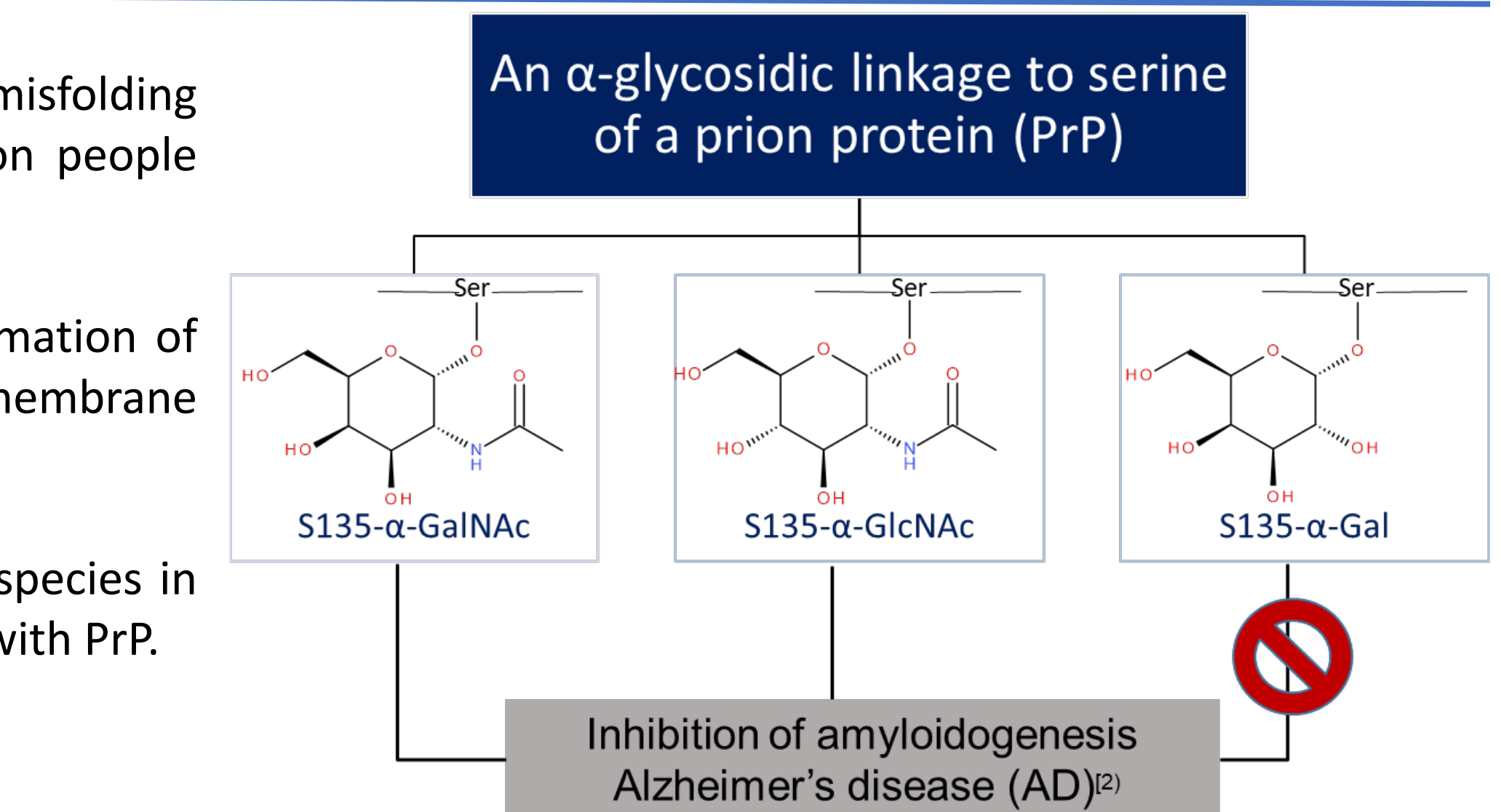
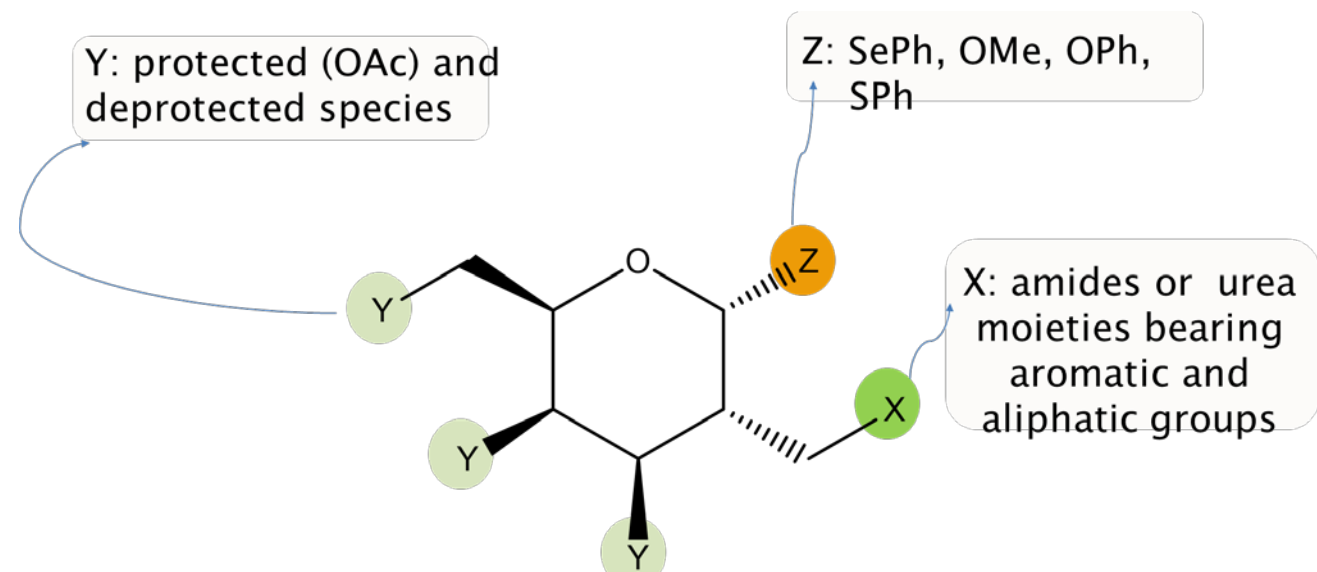
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a protein misfolding pathology which cause dementia in 40 million people worldwide<sup>1</sup>.

The multifactorial AD is associated to the formation of A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> toxic small oligomers, which lead to membrane damage and neuronal death.

Amyloid  $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) oligomers are the most toxic species in AD pathology and have a high affinity binding with PrP.

## Methodology

### ✓ Synthesis of a library of mimetics:



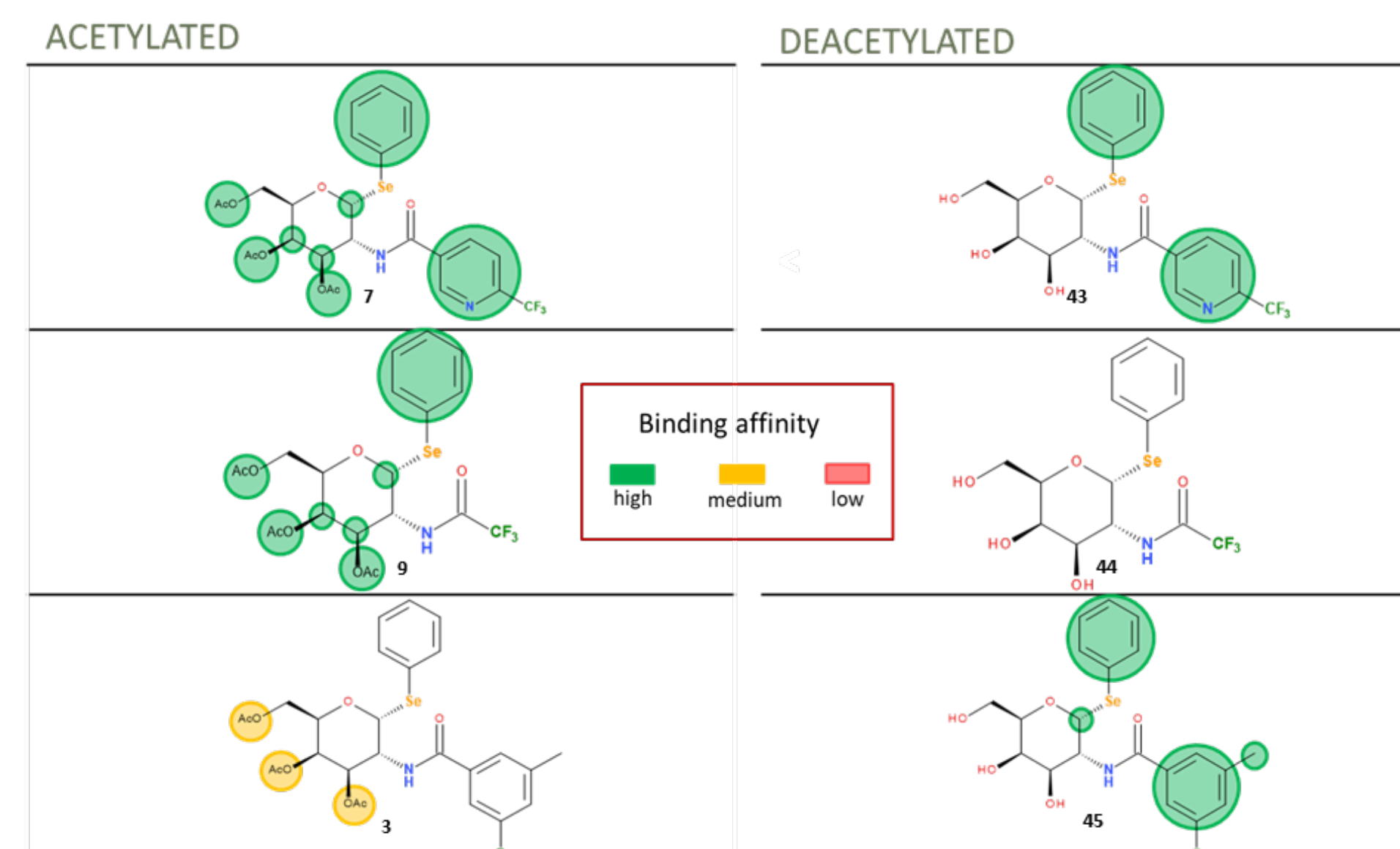
### ✓ Binding studies by STD-NMR and F-NMR against A $\beta$ for the establishment of Structure Activity Relationships

### ✓ Metabolic biological assays with liver microsomes (human, mouse, rat and dog)

## Results

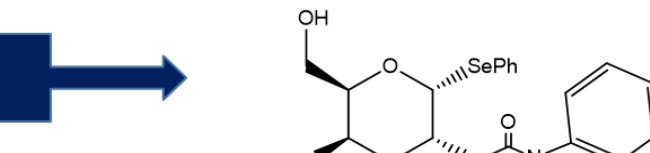
. **Synthesis of a library of mimetics – more than 50 new compounds**

. **Binding affinity studies: STD-NMR and F-NMR against A $\beta$**   
**NMR experiments : acetylated vs deacetylated (examples)**

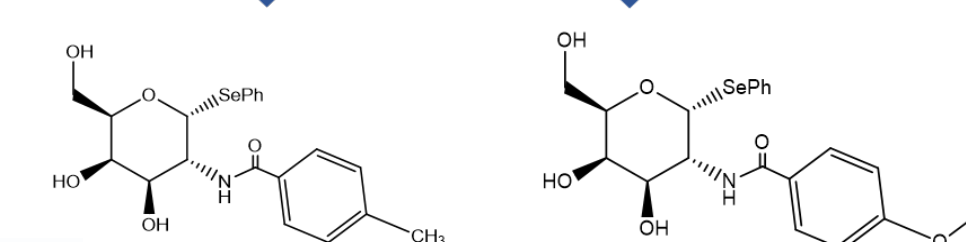


**Binding affinity studies: STD-NMR competition experiments**

Best Hit



Possible synergetic effect



## Conclusions

- Synthetic route improvement (C2 **one-pot** N-functionalization);
- Anomeric substitution with **stereochemical control**;
- Lead series** based on **phenyl selenogalactosides** bearing **amide** and **urea** functionalities
- on C2: Water soluble and are not metabolized by human liver microsomes – **bioavailability**; **Not toxic**;
  - Ability to **bind to A $\beta$  amyloid** oligomers;
  - Better A $\beta$  binders when compared to other galactosides;
  - Require **aromatic moieties** at anomeric and C2 positions;
  - Require the presence of **electronegative atoms** for binding enhancement.

. **Metabolic biological assays with liver microsomes (human, mouse, rat and dog).**

Compound	Human hepatic micrs.	Mouse hepatic micrs.	Rat hepatic micrs.	Dog hepatic micrs.	Solubility (aqueous pH 7.4)
	100	100	95.4	100	21 $\mu$ M
	5.7	9.5	49.2	9.3	> 100 $\mu$ M
	99.8	100	96.6	88.9	11 $\mu$ M
	0	13.8	12.5	0	> 100 $\mu$ M
	100	100	100	100	11 $\mu$ M
	6.8	25.8	21.1	15.5	41 $\mu$ M
	100	100	98.6	100	21 $\mu$ M
	3.8	14.9	12.9	0	> 100 $\mu$ M

<sup>1</sup>Matos, A.M., Macedo, M.P., Rauter, A.P., Bridging type 2 diabetes and Alzheimer's disease: assembling the puzzle pieces in the quest for the molecules with therapeutic and preventive potential., Med. Res. Rev., 2018, 38, 261-324;  
<sup>2</sup>C. Lin, E. Chen, L. Lee, R. Hsu, F. Luh, L. Yang, C. Chou, L. Huang, C. Lin, R. Chen, Carbohydr. Res. 2014, 387, 46-53.