

## 2,8-Disubstituted-1,6-Naphthyridines and 4,6-Disubstituted-Isoquinolines with Potent, Selective Affinity for CDK8/19

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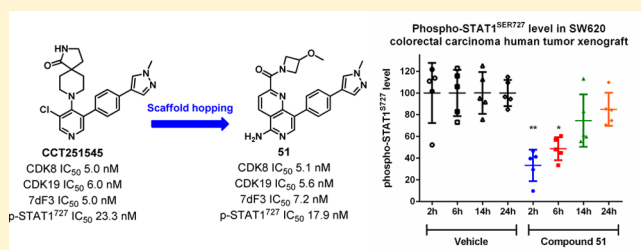
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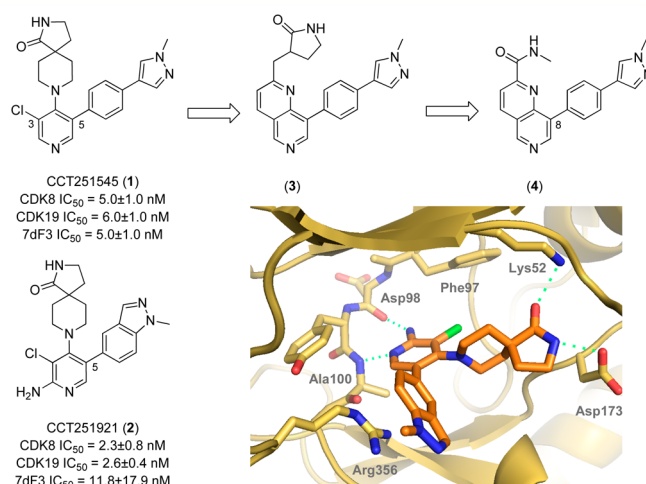
### Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** We demonstrate a designed scaffold-hop approach to the discovery of 2,8-disubstituted-1,6-naphthyridine- and 4,6-disubstituted-isoquinoline-based dual CDK8/19 ligands. Optimized compounds in both series exhibited rapid aldehyde oxidase-mediated metabolism, which could be abrogated by introduction of an amino substituent at C5 of the 1,6-naphthyridine scaffold or at C1 of the isoquinoline scaffold. Compounds **51** and **59** were progressed to in vivo pharmacokinetic studies, and **51** also demonstrated sustained inhibition of STAT1<sup>SER727</sup> phosphorylation, a biomarker of CDK8 inhibition, in an SW620 colorectal carcinoma human tumor xenograft model following oral dosing.

**KEYWORDS:** CDK8, CDK19, mediator complex, kinase inhibitor, aldehyde oxidase



Mediator complex-associated kinases CDK8 and CDK19 are involved in the regulation of multiple transcription pathways; notably, CDK8 has been implicated as an oncogene in colorectal and gastric cancers through activation of WNT signaling.<sup>1–4</sup> There has been increasing interest in small molecule modulators of CDK8 including Sorafenib,<sup>5</sup> Senexin A,<sup>6</sup> Cortistatin A,<sup>7</sup> and a recently reported series of 6-aza-benzothiohenes.<sup>8</sup> In addition, we have reported the discovery and optimization of a 3,4,5-trisubstituted pyridine series to give CCT251545 (**1**) and CCT251921 (**2**), potent, selective, and orally bioavailable dual CDK8/19 ligands (Figure 1).<sup>9–11</sup> In the course of this work, we were keen to expand the range of CDK8/19 inhibitors and sought a structurally differentiated backup series. Our efforts focused upon replacement of the pyridine core, cognizant of our previously reported observation that both in vitro CDK8/19 affinity and potent cell-based activity of this series benefited from a twisted conformation about the planes of the piperidine and pyridine rings; such a twisted conformation is also observed in CDK8-ligand cocrystal structures enabling the lactam amide to bridge Lys52 and Asp173 in CDK8 (Figure 1).<sup>10,11</sup> We hypothesized that construction of a 6-membered ring across the 3- and 4-positions of the pyridine, while breaking the piperidine ring, would provide a scaffold hop with sufficient flexibility to maintain key lactam amide interactions with CDK8 (Figure 1). This rigidification–derigidification tactic generated target **3** that we simplified by retrosynthetic analysis and considerations of



**Figure 1.** 3,4,5-Trisubstituted pyridine series and scaffold-hop to the 1,6-naphthyridine series.

synthetic tractability to a 2,8-disubstituted-1,6-naphthyridine scaffold exemplified by **4**. We were concerned that the aromatic 1,6-naphthyridine scaffold precludes the twisted conformation

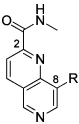
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observed in ligand-bound structures of the 3,4,5-trisubstituted pyridine series; furthermore, preparation of amides such as **4**, while synthetically feasible, may not adequately mimic the predated interaction of spiroamides **1** and **2** with Lys52. With these caveats in mind, we set out to explore the 1,6-naphthyridine scaffold by incorporating substituents at the C-8 position that had proved optimal at C-5 in the 3,4,5-trisubstituted pyridine series.<sup>11</sup> Pleasingly, the hypothesized combination of a methylpyrazolylphenyl substituent at C-8 and methyl amide at C-2 of the 1,6-naphthyridine scaffold (compound **4**, Table 1) led to potent CDK8 affinity that

**Table 1. Introduction of Optimal Substituents at C-8 of the 1,6-Naphthyridine Scaffold**<sup>12</sup>

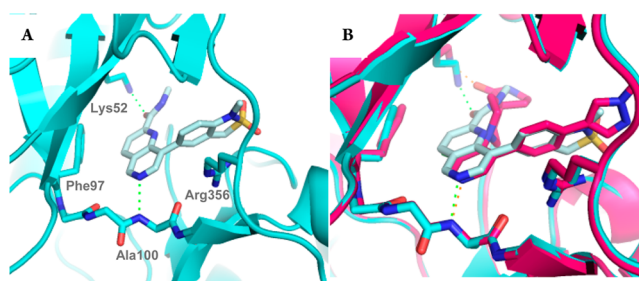


Compd	R	CDK8 IC50 (nM)	7dF3 IC50 (nM)	Clint (μL/min/mg) <sup>a</sup>		
				M	R	H
<b>4</b>		3.6±1.1	0.2±0.1	172	>1000	40
<b>5</b>		5.4±1.3	3.4±1.0	444	699	116
<b>6</b>		6.9±1.5	4.6±1.0	333	178	32
<b>7</b>		0.9±0.7	1.7±0.1	76	142	15
<b>8</b>		5.3±2.2	11.2±3.7	23	21	<10

<sup>a</sup>M, mouse; R, rat; H, human.

translated to inhibition of WNT signaling in our previously described luciferase reporter assay in HEK293 7dF3 cells.<sup>11</sup> Similarly, compound **5** and isomer **6** bearing a methylindazole at the C-8 position were also potent; however, compounds **4–6** were all metabolically unstable (Table 1). Gratifyingly, introduction of an *N*-methyl or NH sultam (**7** and **8**, Table 1) improved metabolic stability while maintaining potency.

To compare the binding mode of the 1,6-naphthyridine series with the 3,4,5-trisubstituted pyridine series, we solved the crystal structure of **7** in complex with the kinase domain of CDK8 and cyclin C (Pdb code: SISZ). Consistent with our hypothesis, **7** binds in the ATP binding site with the naphthyridine *N*-6 nitrogen interacting with the backbone NH of the hinge residue Ala100 (Figure 2A). Notably, the C2-amide carbonyl interacts with Lys52, and the C-8 phenyl substituent forms a pi-cation interaction with Arg356 consistent with our previous observations in the 3,4,5-trisubstituted pyridine series.<sup>10,11</sup> Overlay of **7** with **1** (CCT251545) confirmed our design strategy; most notably, both the methylamide of **7** and spiroactam of **1** interact with Lys52. Additionally, C-3 and C-4 of the naphthyridine ring are 3.7 and 3.9 Å from the closest gatekeeper heavy atom indicating that the hydrophobic interactions of the C3-Cl in **1** are maintained in **7** (Figure 2B).



**Figure 2.** (A) X-ray crystal structure of **7** in CDK8/Cyclin C. (B) Overlay of **7** (cyan) with CCT251545 (pink).

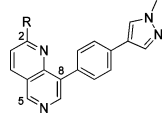
We next explored optimization of the *N*-methylamide at C-2. The primary amide **9** (Table 2) proved equally potent and stable as methylamide **4** (Table 1). Compared to methylamide **4**, a drop in cell-based potency was seen with the carboxylic acid **10** (Table 2), while introduction of a nitrile led to a drop in potency in both the biochemical- and cell-based assays (Table 2).

Azetidone amide **12** proved potent but metabolically unstable, and introduction of methoxy or geminal difluoro substitution at C-3 of the azetidone (**13** and **14**) did not significantly reduce in vitro clearance. Consistent with azetidone amide **12**, pyrrolidone amide **15** was potent but exhibited poor metabolic stability. The more sterically demanding 6-membered morpholino and piperazine amides **16** and **17** were less potent, and no improvement in in vitro clearance was observed. Reverse amide **18** and lactone **19** maintained biochemical potency relative to **4**; however, both compounds proved 10-fold less active in the cell-based assay. Imidazolidinone **20**, bearing a better hydrogen bond acceptor than lactone **19**, demonstrated improved potency compared with **18** and **19** but suffered from suboptimal metabolic stability. Removal of the carbonyl group (**21** and **22**) led to a > 250-fold drop in CDK8 affinity consistent with the loss of a beneficial interaction with Lys52.

We next turned our attention to the introduction of heterocycles as amide isosteres at C-2 of the 1,6-naphthyridine scaffold. Pyrazoles **23** and **24** gave a significant drop in potency, whereas isoxazole **25** and *N*-methylimidazole **26** restored CDK8 affinity and cell-based inhibition of WNT signaling. We hypothesize that *N*-methylimidazole at C-2 may optimally bridge Lys52 and Asp173; however, **26** proved to be metabolically unstable and was not pursued further.

The X-ray crystal structure of **7** in CDK8 indicates that the *N*-1 nitrogen of the 1,6-naphthyridine scaffold does not interact directly with the protein, and we therefore investigated the corresponding isoquinoline analogues. Compound **27** (Table 3), the matched pair of **4** (Table 1), confirmed that isoquinolines may have potential. Similarly, the secondary and tertiary amides (**28–30**, Table 3), reverse amide **31**, oxazole **32**, and *N*-methylimidazole **33** all demonstrated potent affinity for CDK8 but also proved metabolically unstable. Unsurprisingly, we observed similar SAR trends between the 1,6-naphthyridine and isoquinoline series. Additional functionality was tested at the C-6 position; the cyclic carbamate **34** had potent CDK8 affinity and cell-based activity but suffered from a suboptimal Clint profile, whereas sulphonamides **35** and **36** proved less active in the cell-based assay (7- and 12-fold drop off, respectively) without improvement in metabolic stability.

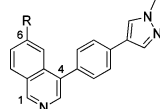
At this stage, compounds **7**, **8**, and **17**, which exhibited the best in vitro mouse microsomal stability, were progressed to in

Table 2. Amide Variation at C-2 of the 1,5-Naphthyridine Series<sup>12</sup>


Compd	R	CDK8 IC50 (nM)	7dF3 IC50 (nM)	Clint (μL/min/mg)		
				M	R	H
9		1.5±0.5	0.5±0.1	155	ND	34
10		4.7±0.5	590±269	ND	ND	ND
11		390±113	396±190	ND	ND	ND
12		3.6±0.4	2.0±0.1	143	85	38
13		5.2±4.7	2.5±0.8	95	327	35
14		26±7.8	12.6±5.5	160	317	111
15		3.5±0.5	9.9±2.6	321	55	38
16		13±2.8	27.8±27.2	83	23	41
17		25±4.9	65±12	15	525	36
18		1.8±2.1	17.5±2.0	168	247	26
19		2.4±3.2	30±17	392	253	143
20		1.0±0.0	4.2±2.0	246	323	64
21		816±54	1418±655	ND	ND	ND
22		1195±134	2554±199	ND	ND	ND
23		470±226	1946±306	310	761	144
24		1230±813	1232±580	299	212	45
25		16±5.7	45±13	200	796	48
26		0.71±1.0	4.7±2.2	661	>1000	335

vivo PK studies in Balb/C mice (Table S1). Unfortunately, all compounds revealed a clearance that exceeded liver blood flow. Although compound 8 is an efflux substrate (Table S1), this finding could not explain the observed high in vivo clearance across all three compounds.

Cognizant of the propensity for bicyclic heterocyclic aromatic systems to be aldehyde oxidase (AO) substrates,<sup>13</sup> we examined metabolic turnover for exemplar 1,6-naphthyr-

Table 3. Isoquinoline Analogues<sup>12</sup>


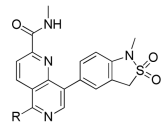
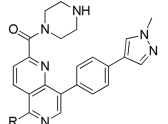
Compd	R	CDK8 IC50 (nM)	7dF3 IC50 (nM)	Clint (μL/min/mg)		
				M	R	H
27		4.5±0.4	0.6±0.2	275	ND	27
28		2.1±0.7	1.1±0.2	141	98	31
29		11±5.7	16±8.3	403	337	56
30		6.2±0.9	19.4±8.4	321	207	470
31		4.9±1.3	34±13	200	90	26
32		34±13	16±3.6	129	96	81
33		5.6±0.9	7.3±3.5	570	307	398
34		4.6±0.4	4.7±1.0	380	102	66
35		6.7±2.6	87±33	213	81	54
36		5.6±4.9	43±7.1	125	220	47

idines and isoquinolines in an AO assay. Disappointingly, we observed rapid turnover for all compounds examined (Table S2). Met-ID studies of 8 in human hepatocytes, followed by isolation and NMR analysis, suggested oxidation to give the C5-OH compound 37 as the main metabolite, which we subsequently confirmed by independent synthesis (Figure S1). Unfortunately, 37 proved inactive versus CDK8 indicating that a C5-hydroxyl group is not tolerated.

We, therefore, turned our attention to the design of compounds that have the potential to block the AO metabolism and maintain affinity for CDK8 and CDK19. First, we checked if pendant polar groups on the terminal pyrazole would reduce the rate of AO-mediated metabolism. In this context, several compounds in the 1,6-naphthyridine and isoquinoline series were prepared (Table S3); however, in all cases, pendant polar functionality failed to reduce AO metabolism. On the basis of these results, we next attempted the introduction of alternative substituents at C5 of the naphthyridine scaffold, which had the potential to block AO metabolism while also being compatible with the known binding mode to the hinge region of CDK8 (Figure 2). Introduction of a methoxy, methyl, or difluoromethyl group into the optimized exemplars of the 1,6-naphthyridine and 2-isoquinoline series led to a significant drop in CDK8 affinity (Table S4). However, introduction of an amino group maintained potency consistent with our previously exemplified progression from a 3,4,5-trisubstituted pyridine series to a 3,4,5-trisubstituted 2-aminopyridine series;<sup>11</sup> gratifyingly, this tactic successfully blocked AO-

mediated metabolism for compounds **48** and **49** (Table S4). Compounds **48** and **49** (Table 4), direct amino analogues of **7**

**Table 4. Pharmacokinetics of Compounds 7, 17, 48, and 49<sup>12</sup>**

Compd				
	7 (R = H)	48 (R = NH <sub>2</sub> )	17 (R = H)	49 (R = NH <sub>2</sub> )
Clint M/R/H (μL/min/mg)	76/142/15	94/24/18	15/525/36	36/<10/<10
Cl (L/h/kg)	11.6	12.8	23	3.51
V <sub>ss</sub> (L/kg)	2.7	5.64	5.8	2.49
F (%)	16	29	8	<5

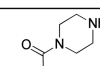
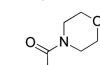
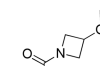
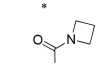
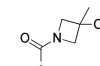
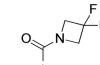
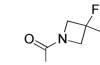
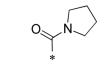
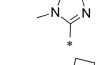
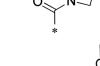
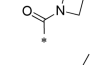
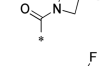
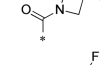
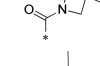
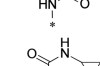
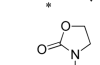
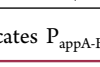
(Table 1) and **17** (Table 2), demonstrated acceptable in vitro metabolic stability, and in vivo PK properties were determined in Balb/C mice. In the case of **49**, lower in vivo clearance compared with **17** was observed (Table 4); however, low oral bioavailability consistent with low passive permeability was also noted (Table 5).

On the basis of in vitro AO metabolism data and in vivo PK of **49**, we sought additional C-5 amino derivatives. Pleasingly, replacement of piperazine by morpholine **50** or methoxyazetidone **51** to reduce the HBD count increased permeability and reduced efflux ratio (Table 5). We attempted to further reduce Caco-2 efflux liability by removing or masking HBAs (**52** and **53**); however, no improvement was observed. Installation of 3,3-difluoro or 3-fluoro-3-methylazetidone, **54** and **55**, respectively, led to an acceptable efflux ratio; however, further profiling revealed mouse plasma instability, possibly due to amidase-mediated amide hydrolysis. Pyrrolidine amide **56** was prepared as an alternative to the unstable fluoroazetidones; disappointingly, no improvement in efflux ratio was observed, and affinity for CDK8 was eroded. We also prepared **57**, the C5-amino analogue of **26** (Table 2), which resulted in a surprising and unexplained loss of CDK8 affinity (225-fold).

To further explore the potential for blocking AO-metabolism, we prepared 1-aminoisoquinolines including selected matched pairs of the corresponding 1,6-naphthyridine series (Table 5). Removal of one HBA from the 1,6-naphthyridine to the isoquinoline scaffold did not result in a lower efflux ratio, presumably due to the buried location of the N-1 nitrogen atom, which renders its removal insignificant in terms of overall polarity and solvation potential (compounds **58**–**60**). Consistent with the naphthyridine series, the 3,3-difluoro or 3-fluoro-3-methylazetidone amides, while providing lower efflux ratios, exhibited plasma instability (compounds **61** and **62**). Additional exemplar amino-isoquinoline derivatives demonstrated improved metabolic stability versus their corresponding isoquinoline matched pairs; however, efflux ratios were suboptimal (**63**–**65**).

Selected C5-aminonaphthyridine and C1-amino-isoquinoline derivatives were tested in the AO-substrate assay and also in the chemical Litmus Test recently reported as a practical and convenient surrogate assay for AO-mediated metabolism.<sup>14</sup> Consistent with expectation, all amino derivatives tested were stable in both the AO-substrate assay and Litmus Test, while all unsubstituted derivatives were unstable in both assays (Table S5). Thus, the Litmus Test proved a useful and accurate predictor for AO-mediated metabolism in this chemical series.

**Table 5. Amino Derivatives<sup>12</sup>**

Compd	R	X	CDK8 IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	7dF3 IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	Clint (μL/min/mg)			Caco-2 <sup>a</sup>	
					M	R	H	P <sub>appA-B</sub>	ER
<b>49</b>		N	100±14	559±469	36	<10	<10	0.96	145
<b>50</b>		N	52±2.1	73±25	ND	ND	ND	34.0	9
<b>51</b>		N	1.1±0.8	7.2±0.3	52	26	61	28.6	5.9
<b>52</b>		N	21±3.5	10.7±1.1	61	38	24	42.6	5.3
<b>53</b>		N	12±2.8	8.2±3.7	48	25	25	40.1	5.8
<b>54</b>		N	17±6.4	5.8±4.0	107	19	25	23.9	1.8
<b>55</b>		N	37±4.2	9.8±5.7	125	24	20	27.6	3.4
<b>56</b>		N	28±8.5	35.5±9	81	63	30	30	5.0
<b>57</b>		N	160±28	87±7.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<b>58</b>		C	36±0.7	70±0.7	23	11	<10	27.2	5.5
<b>59</b>		C	12±0.7	21±1.6	38	18	<10	29.0	15
<b>60</b>		C	44±2.1	23.1±10.2	26	17	64	25.2	7.2
<b>61</b>		C	12±0.7	17.9±14	78	17	123	39.7	3.8
<b>62</b>		C	33±9.2	20.2±9.4	43	28	76	25.8	3.4
<b>63</b>		C	29±0.0	76±9.2	20	23	<10	21.8	101
<b>64</b>		C	9.1±0.5	9.0±5.7	39	22	16	32.5	13.2
<b>65</b>		C	20±2.8	24±14	66	19	14	20.6	16.2

<sup>a</sup>indicates P<sub>appA-B</sub> × 10<sup>-6</sup> cm/s.

As a result of their favorable in vitro profiles, we selected **51** and **59** for further characterization and in vivo evaluation. Both compounds bind to CDK8 and CDK19 in the presence of cyclin C with similar affinity (5 nM and 6 nM, respectively, for **51**; 33 nM and 19 nM, respectively, for **59**; Table 6). We have previously reported that modulation of phospho-STAT1<sup>SER727</sup> is a useful cell-based and in vivo biomarker for CDK8 inhibition.<sup>10</sup> Both **51** and **59** demonstrated potent inhibition of phospho-STAT1<sup>SER727</sup> in SW620 human colorectal carcinoma cells harboring an activating APC-mutation, indicating good



Table 6. Profile of 51 and 59<sup>12</sup>

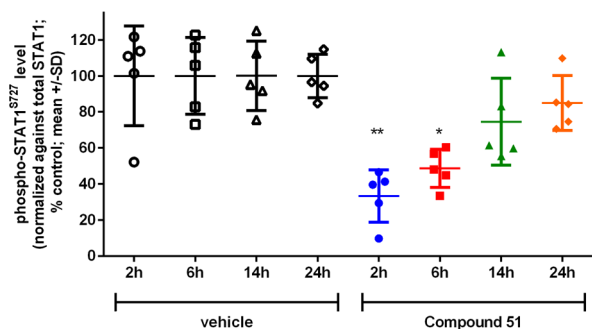
	51	59
CDK8 IC <sub>50</sub> ± SD (nM)	5.1 ± 0.3	32.7 ± 2.1
CDK8 residence time (min) ± SD	15 ± 2	23 ± 3
CDK19 IC <sub>50</sub> ± SD (nM)	5.6 ± 0.6	18.8 ± 1.4
CDK19 residence time (min) ± SD	31 ± 3	42 ± 5
pSTAT1 <sup>SER727</sup> IC <sub>50</sub> ± SD (nM)	17.9 ± 10.6	114.0 ± 20.6
7dF3 IC <sub>50</sub> ± SD (nM)	7.2 ± 3.1	21.0 ± 1.6
Clint (μL/min/mg) M/R/H	52/26/61	38/18/<10
<b>mouse PK<sup>a</sup></b>		
Cl (L/h/kg)	1.94	1.57
V <sub>ss</sub> (L/kg)	1.87	1.62
F (%)	18	15
% in feces (iv dosing)	31	18
<b>rat PK<sup>a</sup></b>		
Cl (L/h/kg)	1.29	
V <sub>ss</sub> (L/kg)	2.13	
F (%)	57	
% in feces (iv dosing)	36	

<sup>a</sup>Dose 0.2 mg/kg (iv), 0.5 mg/kg (po).

translation to cell-based activity; both compounds were tested against a panel of >250 kinases and inhibited only a single kinase by more than 50% at 1 μM (FLT4: 54% and 62% inhibition, respectively) (Table S6). On the basis of these encouraging findings, naphthyridine 51 and isoquinoline 59 were studied in in vivo mouse and rat PK experiments. Both compounds demonstrated medium in vivo clearance and V<sub>d</sub> but low bioavailability in mice, likely due to their affinity for efflux transporters. Indeed, we observed 20–40% of the parent compound excreted unchanged in feces after iv dosing indicative of hepatic uptake and biliary excretion.<sup>11</sup>

Compound 51 was progressed to a PK/PD study in a SW620 colorectal carcinoma human tumor xenograft model. After a single 5 mg/kg po dose, we observed time-dependent inhibition of phospho-STAT1<sup>SER727</sup> (Figure 3) consistent with plasma exposure (Figure S2) suggesting that a b.i.d. schedule would be required at this dose to maintain maximal target engagement.

In conclusion, starting from the 3,4,5-trisubstituted pyridine CCT251545, we designed a scaffold-hop that led to the discovery of 2,8-disubstituted-1,6-naphthyridine- and 4,6-disubstituted-isoquinolines-based dual CDK8/19 ligands.



**Figure 3.** Phospho-STAT1<sup>SER727</sup> level in SW620 colorectal carcinoma human tumor xenograft lysates following oral dosing with 51. Statistical analysis: nonparametric one-way ANOVA Kruskal–Wallis test ( $p = 0.0009$ ) and Dunn's post-test with 95% confidence interval against vehicle.

Protein–ligand crystal structure determination in CDK8 confirmed a Type I binding mode and key interactions with Ala100 (hinge), Phe97 (gatekeeper), Lys52 (catalytic residue), as well as Arg356 from the CDK8 C-terminus. Both the naphthyridine and isoquinoline scaffolds exhibited site-specific AO-mediated metabolism, which could be blocked by the introduction of amino groups at C5 and C1, respectively. Notably, susceptibility to AO metabolism in both chemical series was entirely consistent with the chemical Litmus Test.<sup>14</sup> Minimisation of efflux led to the synthesis of 51 and 59, both of which demonstrated acceptable oral pharmacokinetics; 51 also demonstrated inhibition of phospho-STAT1<sup>SER727</sup>, a biomarker of CDK8 inhibition, on oral dosing in an SW620 human colorectal carcinoma xenograft model. Compound 51 is an advanced chemical tool with which to further explore the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of dual CDK8/19 ligands.

## ■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### 📄 Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acsmchemlett.6b00022.

In vivo mouse PK of 7, 8, and 17; AO data for 7, 8, 13, 19, 25–27, 29, 30, and 32; spectra of metabolite 37; AO data for 38–44, compounds with C-5 variation; AO data for 7, 13, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 48, 51, 59, and 63–65; kinase profile of 51 and 59; plasma concentration; preparation and spectra of 7, 8, 17, 37, 45, 48, 49, 51, and 59; crystallographic data analysis for 7 (PDF)

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### Author Contributions

The manuscript was written with contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

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### Notes

The authors declare the following competing financial interest(s): A.M., C.R., J.S., M.A.H., M.S., R.B., P.W., P.A.C., F.I.R., S.A.E., and J.B. are current or former employees of The Institute of Cancer Research, which has a commercial interest in the development of WNT pathway inhibitors. K.S., P.C., O.P., M.B., R.S., D.S., D.M., K.U., D.W., C.E., and F.R. are current employees of Merck KGaA.

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## ■ ABBREVIATIONS

AO, aldehyde oxidase; CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; Cl, clearance; Clint, intrinsic clearance; ER, efflux ratio; F, bioavailability; HBA, hydrogen bond acceptor; HBD, hydrogen bond donor; Vd, volume of distribution

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