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博士学位论文

蛋白激酶 A 抑制剂的设计、合成 以及在其他方面的应用

Design and Synthesis of Protein Kinase A's Inhibitors

and their other Applications

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and their other Applications

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摘要

催化蛋白的可逆磷酸化,调节着细胞信号转导、细胞分化和细胞生长等几乎所有的生命活动过程,是一种普遍的重要调节机制。蛋白质在蛋白激酶作用下发生磷酸化, 在磷酸酶的作用下去磷酸化。在人类中,已发现有 518 种蛋白激酶。蛋白激酶 A(PKA) 作为第一个最早被解析的激酶晶体,由于其结构及性质比较清楚,已经成为人们研究 蛋白激酶家族的最佳切入点。本文主要致力于蛋白激酶 A 含磷抑制剂的设计,合成, 并以蛋白激酶 A 为模板,对我们提出的蛋白激酶磷酰基转移"排球"机理进行初步的 理论研究,最后对合成的系列化合物做了拓展应用研究。

我们建立了基于 Autodock 以及 Dock 对接的蛋白激酶 A 抑制剂的虚拟筛选平台, 并用于抑制剂的筛选与全新设计。以 1991-2008 年 35 个蛋白激酶 A 抑制剂的晶体复合 物及实验抑制率常数为训练集, 对虚拟对接参数进行优化, 并建立了筛选条件的标准: 最低结合能低于 - 7.5 kcal mol⁻¹, 范德华力, 氢键, 去溶剂化能之和的能量值低于 -9.0 kcal mol⁻¹的化合物分子才有可能对蛋白激酶 Aα 亚型具有低于 50 nM 的抑制活性。以 此条件,本文对美国国家癌症研究所(National Cancer Institute, NCI)的小分子化合物库 进行虚拟筛选,并结合 Dock 刚性对接的结果进行交叉筛选,得到 8 个排名最前的化合 物分子。此外,我们参考蛋白激酶 A 抑制剂 H89 系列化合物的结构,以稳定磷碳键药 效团模式引入 ATP 结合口袋的三磷酸区域的创新性思想,设计并多步骤合成了一系列 的含磷有机磺酰胺化合物 8a-8j,运用基于 γ-PO4-¹⁸O-ATP 稳定同位素质谱技术进行活 性测试表明: 该系列化合物对蛋白激酶 A 抑制活性不明显。

鉴于本实验室长期从事磷酰化氨基酸功能和性质的研究,我们结合蛋白激酶 A 磷 酰基转移的立体化学过程,提出了一种新颖的磷酰基转移三步共价"排球"机理,并 对该机理进行初步的理论研究。用 Gaussian 程序优化活性口袋的 92 个原子模型可能经 过的五步中间体,进行结构与能量分析发现:其中 γ-PO₃-NH₂-Lys168 的 P-N 中间体的 能量约为 11 kcal mol⁻¹,揭示了 Lys168 进攻 ATP 的 γ 磷酸根的合理性。而五配位磷混 酐的中间体普遍能量都比较高(最低能量达 31.7 kcal mol⁻¹),因此,它可能直接是一个 过渡态的结构,而非中间体。在此过程中,还出现了 Mg²⁺离子配位的大幅度不合理变 化,所以有必要对我们提出的"排球"机理做出合理的修正。

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此外,我们还对合成的含磷手性脯氨酸 7,进行了不对称催化环己酮与硝基烯的 Michael 加成的方法学研究。结果表明:此类催化剂能在常温常压下,并且在低的负载 量(5 mol%)上,达到较高的区域选择性跟立体选择性(高达 99:1 dr 和 96% ee)。同时我们对此机理展开理论模拟,发现引入的手性羟基对硝基的氢键诱导是 Michael 加成 立体选择性的来源,而产物的配分比由过渡态 anti-SRts 的最低能垒(4.9 kcal mol⁻¹)决 定,这与我们的实验结果相符合。

最后,我们对含有不同取代基的系列化合物 6a-6f,展开系统的电喷雾质谱裂解规 律研究,在磷碳键断裂的过程中,发现伴随着一个新颖的五元环的质子迁移机理。我 们用稳定同位素氘代实验结合离子回旋共振高分辨质谱证明了裂解的途径的正确性, 并结合量子化学计算对裂解途径进行模拟,计算结果表明:该裂解途径是一个能量不 利的非自发的过程 ($\Delta E_{6c} = 22.4 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$),刚好与该系列化合物的合成途径相反。

总之,本论文建立起一个基于高通量虚拟筛选的平台,并以蛋白激酶 A 的靶点进 行筛选,以稳定磷碳键药效团模式引入 ATP 结合口袋的三磷酸区域的创新性思想,设 计并多步骤合成了一系列的含磷有机磺酰胺化合物的潜在抑制剂,最后还对它们在不 对称催化以及质谱裂解规律方面进行拓展性研究。

关键词:蛋白激酶 A;含磷抑制剂;磷酰基转移机理;不对称催化;电喷雾质谱

Abstract

Protein reversible phosphorylation, an important regulatory mechanism in general, plays a crucial role in almost all of the life process such as cell signal transduction, differentiation and cell growth. All the proteins are phosphorylated by protein kinase family, and dephosphorylated by phosphatases. Thus far, 518 kinds of protein kinases have been found in human beings. Protein kinase A (cAMP-dependent protein kinase, PKA), catalyzes the transfer of γ -phosphate of ATP to protein substrates at serine, or threonine residues. And its crystal structure was first eclucidated in 1991, as a represent of kinase family.

In this dissertation, novel inhibitors of PKA are obtained by database virtual screening or de novo designed, and then synthesized by multi-step organic synthesis. Autodock 4.0 and Dock 6.4 software are chosen as high through-put virtual screening tools and used upon the high performance distributed computation. Thirty-five crystal complexes of PKA containing inhibitors are studied to establish one set of evaluable parameters between the IC₅₀ values and binding energies. It is implied that two requirements should be fulfilled for the purpose to design molecules with potential inhibition activity: the lowest calculated binding energy should be lower than -7.5 kcal mol⁻¹, and the overall energy of van der waals forces, hydrogen bonding, desolvation should be less than -9.0 kcal mol⁻¹. With this standard evaluation in hand, eight candidate molecules are screened out by Autodock and Dock study of American National Cancer Institute small molecular library. In addition, one kind of novel organophosphorus P-C compound is de novo designed by introducing phosphate group into triphosphate binder corner of ATP active pocket, which will improve the interaction and the binding energy of potential inhibitors. Also, the activity of PKA was tested by stable isotope γ -PO₄-¹⁸O-ATP MALDI- MS technology.

Furthermore, one novel phosphoryl transfer mechanism of protein kinase was proposed as "volleyball" mechanism, which is quite different from normal in-line attack mechanism. Ninety-two atoms model is established and simulated by Gaussian software. The result shows that: "volleyball" mechanism may undergo five intermediates to cover the phosphoryl transfer process. The formation of γ -PO₃-NH₂-Lys168 intermediate (11

kcal mol⁻¹) is considered as an energy favorable step. However, the most challenging mix anhydride five-coordinated phosphorus intermediate is a high energy species (31.7 kcal mol⁻¹), which could be considered as a transition state, but not an intermediate. So the "volleyball" mechanism should be rationally revised according to the simulation results.

Also, we have developed a novel type of pyrrolidine dedrivative as a catalyst bearing chiral phosphoproline functions, which works well as a bisfunctional organocatalyst to promote the asymmetric Michael addiction of ketones to nitrostyrenes. The reaction takes place smoothly with perfect diastereo- (up to > 99:1 dr) and high enantioselectivity (up to > 96% ee) in the presence of a low loading of this catalyst (5 mol%).And *anti-SR* Transition state has the lowest barrier which controls the stereoselectivity, in agreement with experimental results.

The analysis of the fragmentation of α -hydroxy- β -amino phosphonate esters (**6a-6f**) designed as inhibitors of protein kinase A was studied. An interesting proton migration mechanism in the cleavage of the P-C bond is investigated by ESI-MS. A possible rearrangement mechanism is proposed and verified by ICP-HRMS using isotope D/H-exchange technology and additionally checked by detailed DFT calculation based on Gaussian software. The result clearly indicates that this mechanism proceeds by a five-membered ring concerted transition state with activation energy 11.3 kcal mol⁻¹ for the compound **6f**. The overall reaction is endothermic with an energy 13.2 kcal mol⁻¹. The effect of different substituents and different metal ions for rearrangement of these esters is studied by experiment and theory. It is concluded that this rearrangement process is energetically unfavorable and hence only occurs in the mass spectrometer.

Keywords: Protein Kinase A, inhibitor, "Volleyball" mechanism, Michael addition

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
Ac	acetyl
Boc	tert-Butyloxycarbonyl
Bu- <i>t</i>	<i>tert</i> -Butyl
DMF	N, N-dimethyl formamide
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
Et	ethyl
Me	methyl
Pr- <i>i</i>	isopropyl
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
TEA	triethyl amine
IBX	o-iodoxybenzoic acid
DMPH	dimethyl phosphonate
DEPH	diethyl phosphonate
DIPPH	di-isopropyl phosphonate
DBPH	dibenzyl phosphonate
DOPPH	diphenyl phosphonate
DPPH	diphenyl phosphate
PKA	Protein kinase A or cAMP-dependent protein kinase
TS	transition state

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第一章 绪论

1.1 蛋白可逆磷酸化的重要性

可逆磷酸化的重要性

1992 年度的诺贝尔生理学奖,授予了美国华盛顿大学的 Edwin G. Krebs 和他的同 事 Edmond Fischer,因为他们的重大成就-----发现可逆性蛋白磷酸化是一种生物的调 节机制,如图 1.1-1。





Edwin G. KrebsEdmond Fischer图 1.1-1 1992 年度的诺贝尔生理学奖

蛋白的可逆磷酸化,是原核和真核细胞中蛋白翻译后修饰的重要手段之一,在细胞内信号的传递过程中占有非常重要的地位,调节着细胞信号转导、细胞分化和细胞 生长等几乎所有的生命活动过程,如图 1.1-2。因此,被生动形象的描述为细胞生理活 动的分子开关。它对许多生物的细胞功能起开关调控作用,是一种普遍的重要调节机制。

蛋白质在蛋白激酶作用下发生磷酸化,在磷酸酶的作用下去磷酸化。在人类基因组中,大约有 2%的基因编码了 500 种激酶和 100 种磷酸酶。

蛋白质磷酸化在生物体中非常普遍,同时也是最重要的一种蛋白质翻译后修饰。 20世纪 50年代以来,分子生物学家认为它是一种动态的生物调节过程。在细胞中,大 约有 1/3 的蛋白质是经过磷酸化修饰的。而不同的蛋白激酶可识别和修饰不同蛋白质的 不同磷酰化位点。这就扩大了磷酸化蛋白质研究的复杂性,从而使磷酸化蛋白质成为 Degree papers are in the "Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database". Full texts are available in the following ways:

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