Evaluation the Efficacy of Various Hydrophobic Degrons for PROTAC-Mediated Degradation of the Androgen Receptor

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Abstract

- The androgen receptor (AR) pathway is a major contributor to prostate cancer (PC) & tumor growth. Therapeutic strategies & drugs attempt to disrupt this pathway to slow or stop tumor growth. Typically, an AR antagonist is used, which binds to the AR as an inhibitor.
- Targeted protein degradation is a rapidly growing area in drug design & has been suggested as another treatment strategy for cancers.¹ One method of targeted protein degradation is hydrophobic tagging.²
- One strategy uses heterobifunctional molecules known as **PRO**teolysis **TA**rgeting **C**himeras (PROTACs). These consist of a ligand for a protein of interest (POI) on one end, connected by a linker to a group known to induce degradation, also known as a degron.¹
- Our research aims: treat PC cells with PROTACs to selectively degrade the AR by attaching various hydrophobic moieties, measuring their relative effectiveness as degrons. If these are effective degrons, a chemical library of degrons can be established.



Figure 1. PROTAC mode of action, using an E3 ligase.⁶



Synthesis and Characterization

Synthesis

- Each peptoid was synthesized using a solidphase peptoid synthesis procedure³, using Rink-amide Resin.
- After an unsuccessful BOC-anhydride protection reaction for some of the bulkier compounds (C1-6A, C1-6B) 4dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) was used as a catalyst.
- Preparative high-performance liquid chromatography (H₂O/ACN)
- The AR antagonist was synthesized and purified through column chromatography⁴.

Characterization

- Analytical high-performance liquid chromatography was used to confirm the presence of the synthesized compounds. (H_2O/ACN)
- Mass spectrometry was also used to confirm that the proper compounds had been synthesized by finding the weight of the molecular ion.

Further Research

- Link the AR antagonist and hydrophobic moieties
- More batches of PROTACs are being synthesized and purified
- Various linkers can be tested.⁵
- LNCaP, an AR-positive prostate cancer cell line, will be used to test these compounds in vitro
- If testing is successful, the Ubiquitin-Proteasome system can be analyzed to determine the mechanism of degradation
- NMR spectra will be obtained.

Discussion

References

1. Paiva, S., Crews, C. M. "Targeted protein degradation: elements of PROTAC design." Current Opinion in Chemical Biology. 2019, 50, pp. 111-1119. 2. Kelesa, T. K., et al. "Small-molecule hydrophobic tagging-induced degradation of HaloTag fusion proteins." *Nature Chemical Biology*. **2011**, 7, pp. 538-543 3. Park, S., Kwon, Y. "Facile solid-phase parallel synthesis of linear and cyclic peptoids for comparative studies of biological activity." ACS *Comb. Sci.* **2015**, 17, pp. 196-201. 4. Teutsch, G., et al. "Non-steroidal antiandrogens: synthesis and biological profile of high-affinity ligands for the androgen receptor." J. Steroid Biochem. Molec Biol. 1994, 48, 1, pp. 111-119. 5. Cyrus, K., et al. "Impact of linker length on activity of PROTACs." Mol Biosyst. 2011, 7, 2. 6. Burkoth TS, Fafarman AT, Charych DH, Connolly MD, Zuckermann RN. Incorporation of unprotected heterocyclic side chains into peptoid oligomers via solid-phase submonomer synthesis. J Am Chem Soc. 2003;125(29):8841–5.

PROTACs and hydrophobic tagging have shown separate successes in the past.

• These hydrophobic moieties and the AR antagonist have been successfully synthesized.

• The compounds are relatively small, meaning they could be druggable.

If these compounds are effective at degrading the androgen receptor, this can then be applied to other cancers and diseases that rely on a protein-mediated pathway.

If these drug treatments are successful, a chemical library can be established