

Transition Metal-Based Anti-cancer Agents: From Cytotoxic to Targeted Chemotherapy

Hong Ren
Michigan State University
09.03.2008

Outline

- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

Chemotherapy: Cytotoxic vs Targeted

■ Cytotoxic Therapy - “Cluster Bomb”

- Targets **general** features of cells (DNA).
- Associated with side effects.

■ Targeted Therapy - “Smart Bomb”

- Targets **specific** features of cancer cells.
- Less side effects.

Outline

■ Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy

- Drugs Approved by FDA
- Drugs in Pending Approval / Clinical Trial
- Drugs in Development

■ Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy

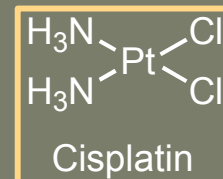
■ Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy

■ The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

Outline

- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
 - Drugs Approved by FDA
 - *Cisplatin*
 - *Carboplatin*
 - *Oxaliplatin*
 - Drugs in Pending Approval / Clinical Trial
 - Drugs in Development
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

Cisplatin: A Chance Discovery to a Drug



1845 Peyrone's chloride

1893 Structure deduced by Werner

1968 Anti-cancer activity observed by Rosenberg in MSU

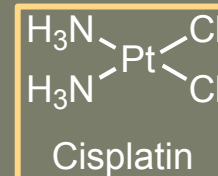
1971 The first patient treated

1978 Approved by FDA

2008 Still in use

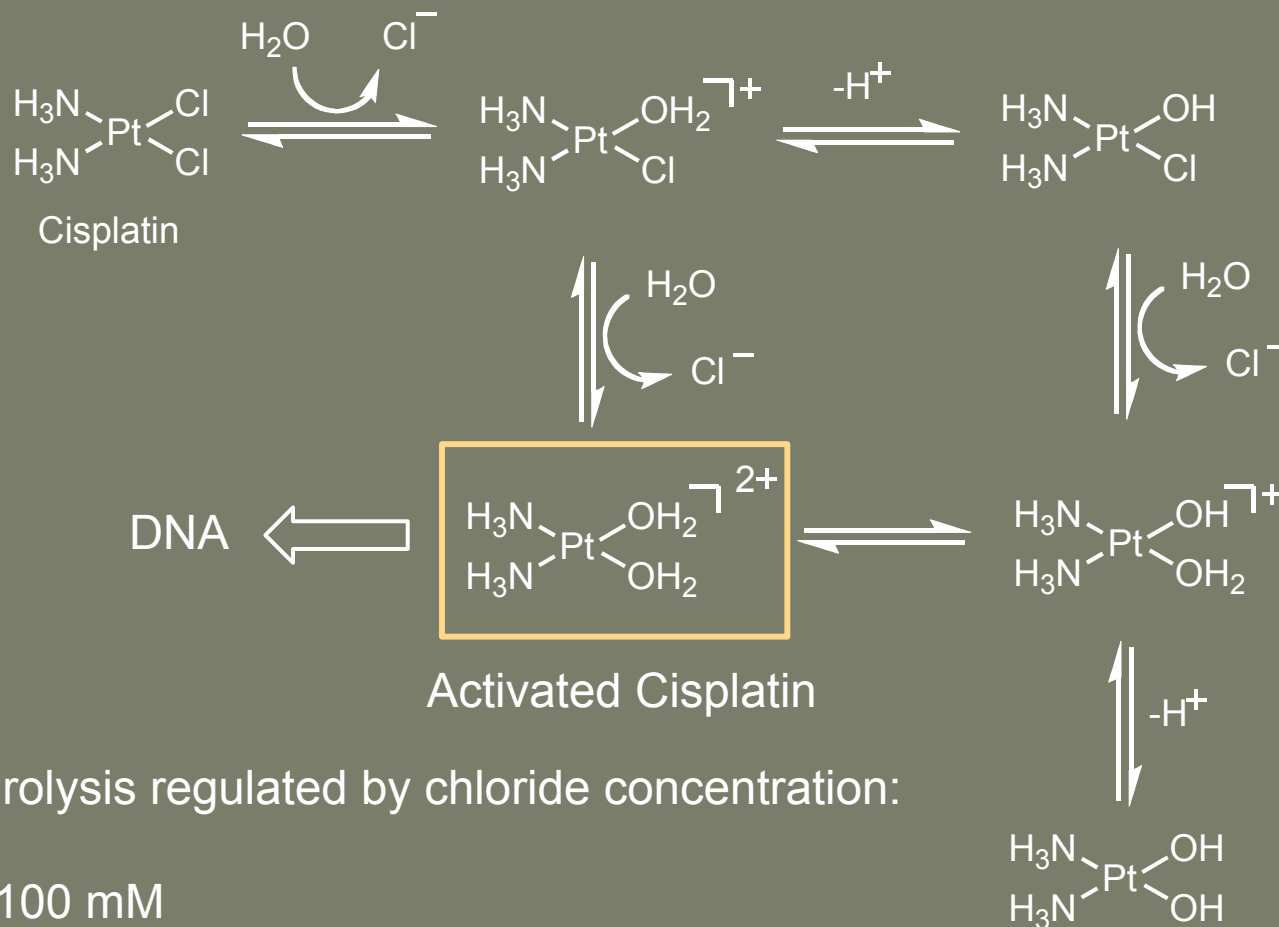
Timeline for Cisplatin

Cisplatin



- Brand Name: Platinol-AQ
- Each mL contains
 - Cisplatin 1 mg
 - Sodium Chloride 9 mg
 - Water for Injection
- Cisplatin could be used to treat:
 - Metastatic Testicular Tumors
 - Metastatic Ovarian Tumors
 - Advanced Bladder Cancer
- 50 mg/50 mL \$18.50
- Marketed by Bristol-Myers Squibb

Mechanism of Action of Cisplatin

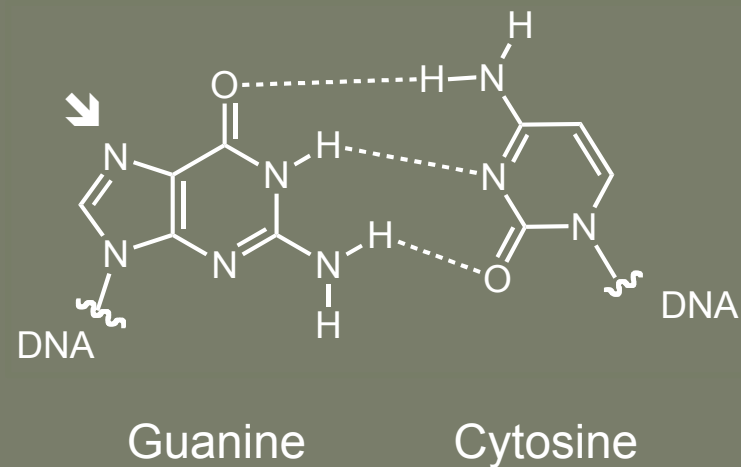
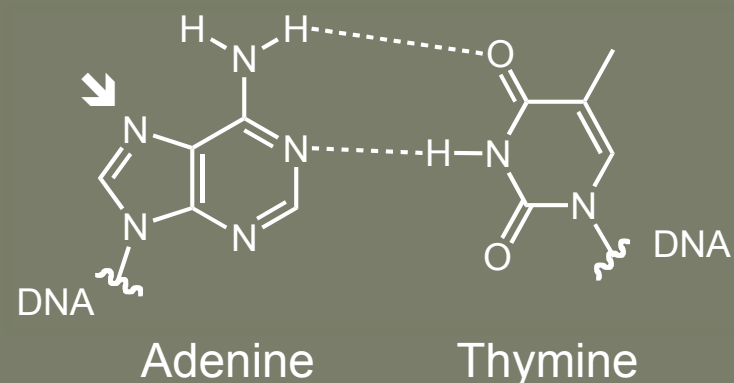
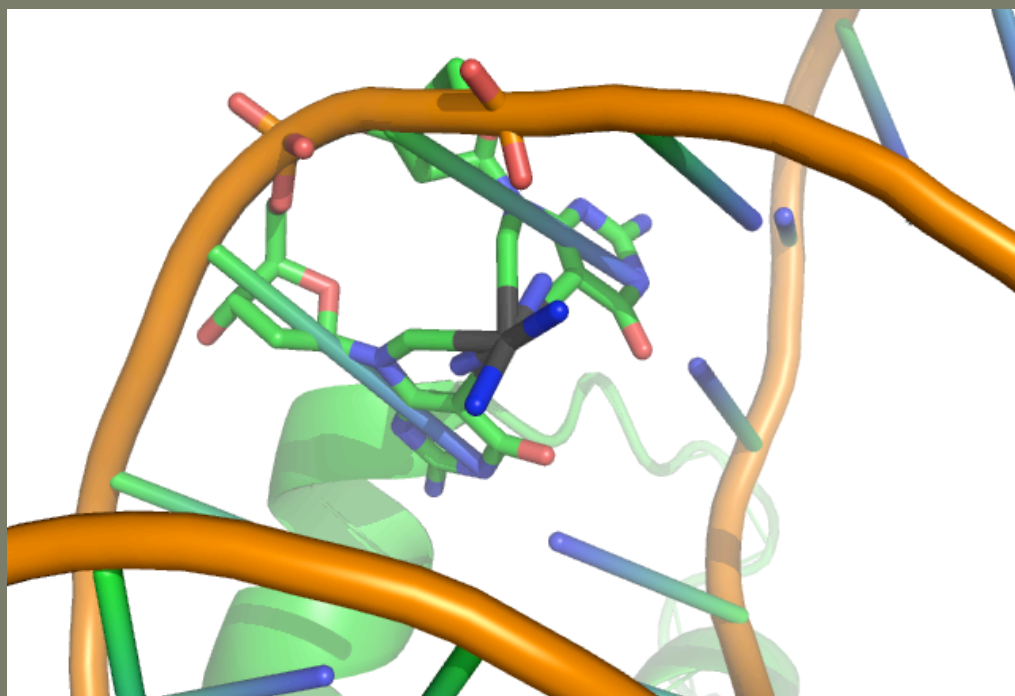


Cisplatin hydrolysis regulated by chloride concentration:

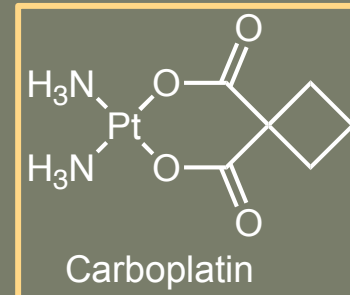
[Cl-Blood] = 100 mM

[Cl-Cell] = 3 mM

Crystal Structure of Cisplatin & DNA Intrastrand Adduct



Carboplatin: Overcome Toxicity



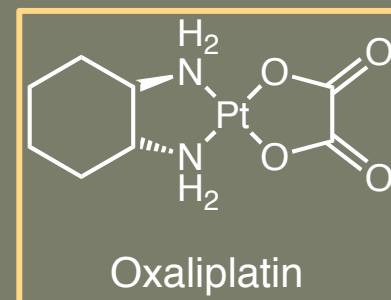
- Approved by FDA in 2004
- Brand Name: Paraplatin
- Each mL Contains
 - Carboplatin 10 mg
 - Water for Injection.
- Carboplatin could be used to treat:
 - Ovarian cancer that recurred after earlier chemotherapy
- 450 mg/45 mL \$90.00
- Marketed by Bristol-Myers Squibb

www.bms.com/products/data/index.html

www.bedfordlabs.com/products/ViewProductDetails?productID=47&item=3

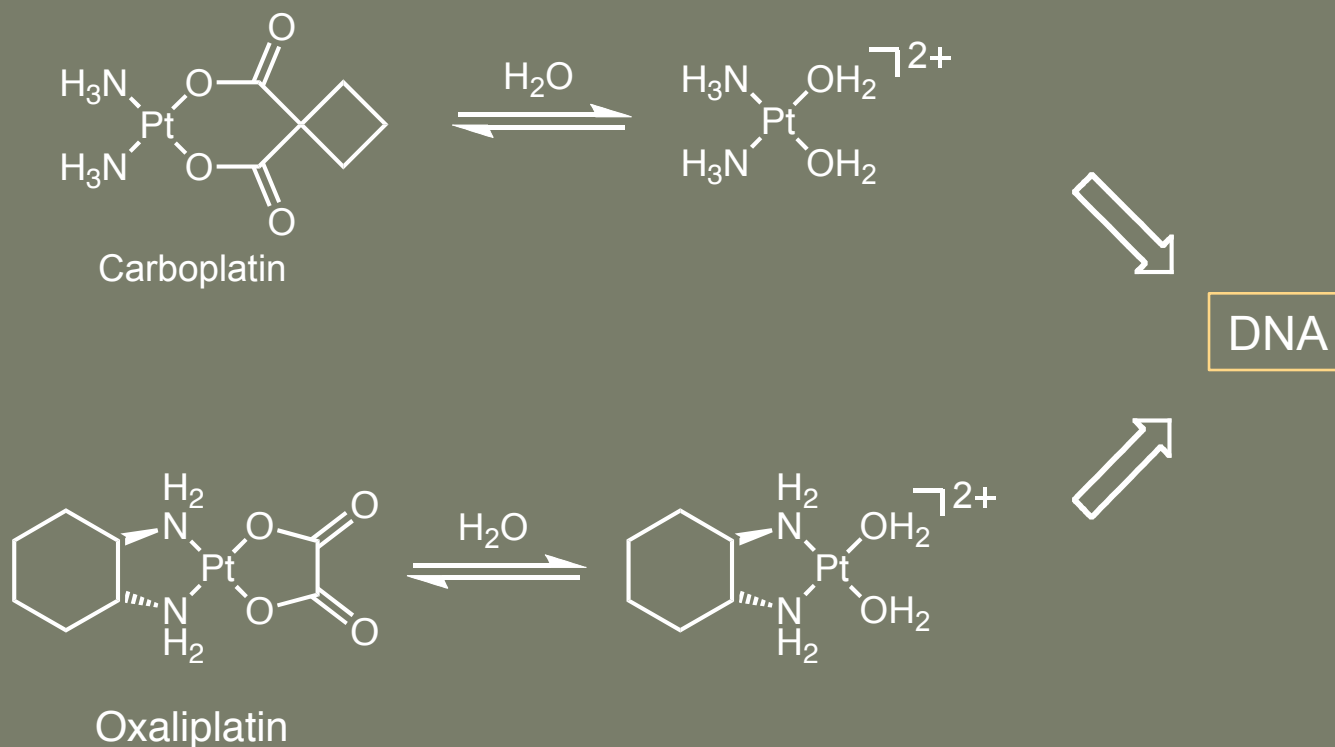
US National Cancer Institute: www.cancer.org

Oxaliplatin



- Approved by FDA in 2004
- Brand Name: Eloxatin
- Each mL Contains
 - Oxaliplatin 5 mg
 - Water for Injection.
- Eloxatin could be used for:
 - Initial therapy of advanced colorectal cancer
 - Adjuvant therapy for stage III colorectal cancer
- 50 mg/10 mL \$510
- Marketed by Sanofi-Aventis

Mechanism of Action of Carboplatin and Oxaliplatin



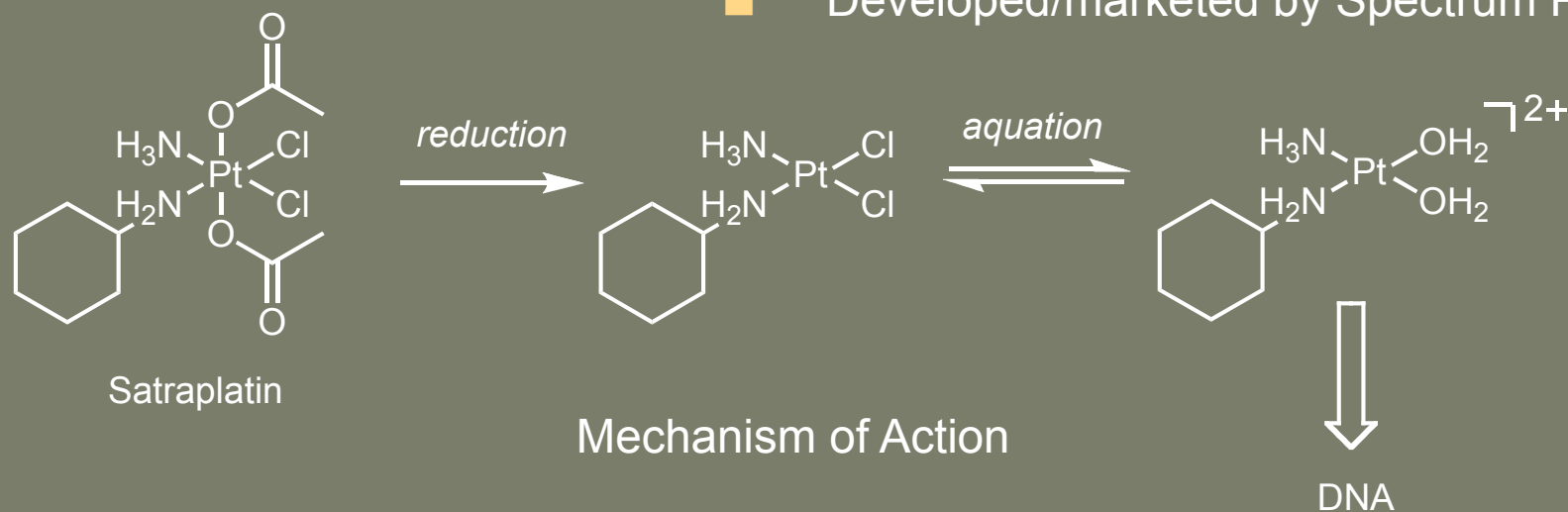
Outline

- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
 - Drugs Approved by FDA
 - Drugs in Pending Approval / Clinical Trial
 - *Satraplatin*
 - *Picoplatin*
 - Drugs in Development
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

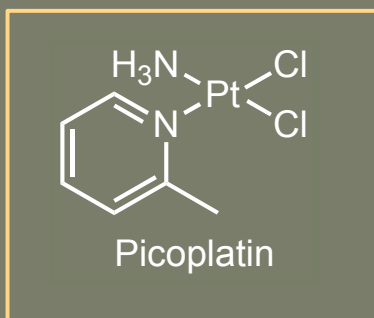
Satraplatin: The First Oral Platinum Drug



- Under consideration for approval by FDA
- Brand Name: Orplatna
- Satraplatin could be used for:
 - Non-small cell lung cancer
 - Hormone refractory prostate cancer
- Developed/marketed by Spectrum Pharm.



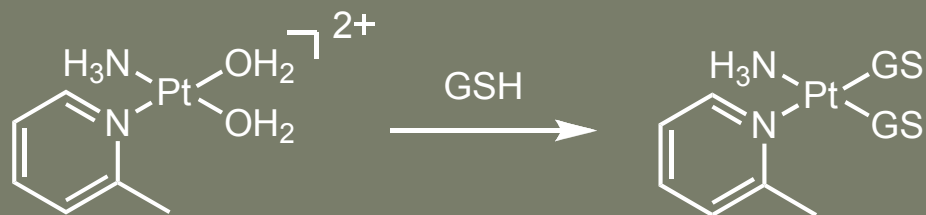
Picoplatin: Overcoming Drug Resistance



- Phase III trial about to begin
- Picoplatin could be used to treat:
 - Small-cell lung cancer
- Developed/marketed by PONIARD



Cisplatin: Associative Mechanism \implies Fast \implies Drug Resistance

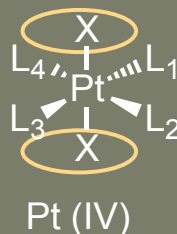


Picoplatin: Dissociative Mechanism \implies Slow \implies Less Drug Resistance

Outline

- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
 - Drugs Approved by FDA
 - Drugs in Pending Approval / Clinical Trial
 - Drugs in Development
 - *Rational Design of Ethacraplatin*
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

Design of Pt(IV) Active Complex

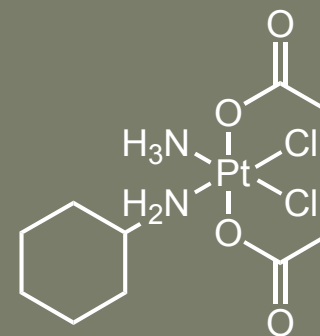


■ Modifying the Axial Ligand

- Tuning the activity of Pt (IV) Complexes
- Molecular targeting

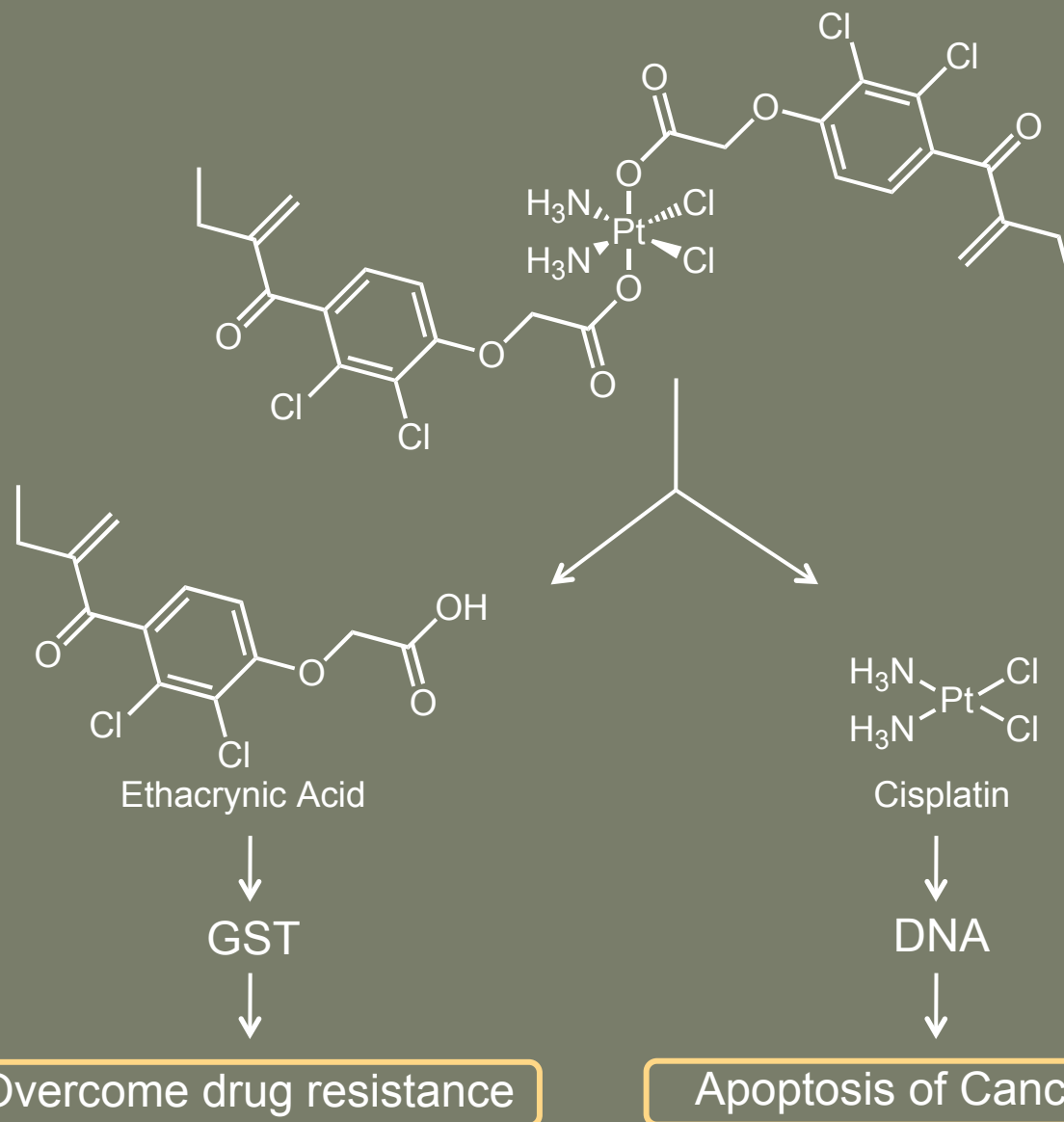
■ Kinetically Inert

- Reducing side reactions

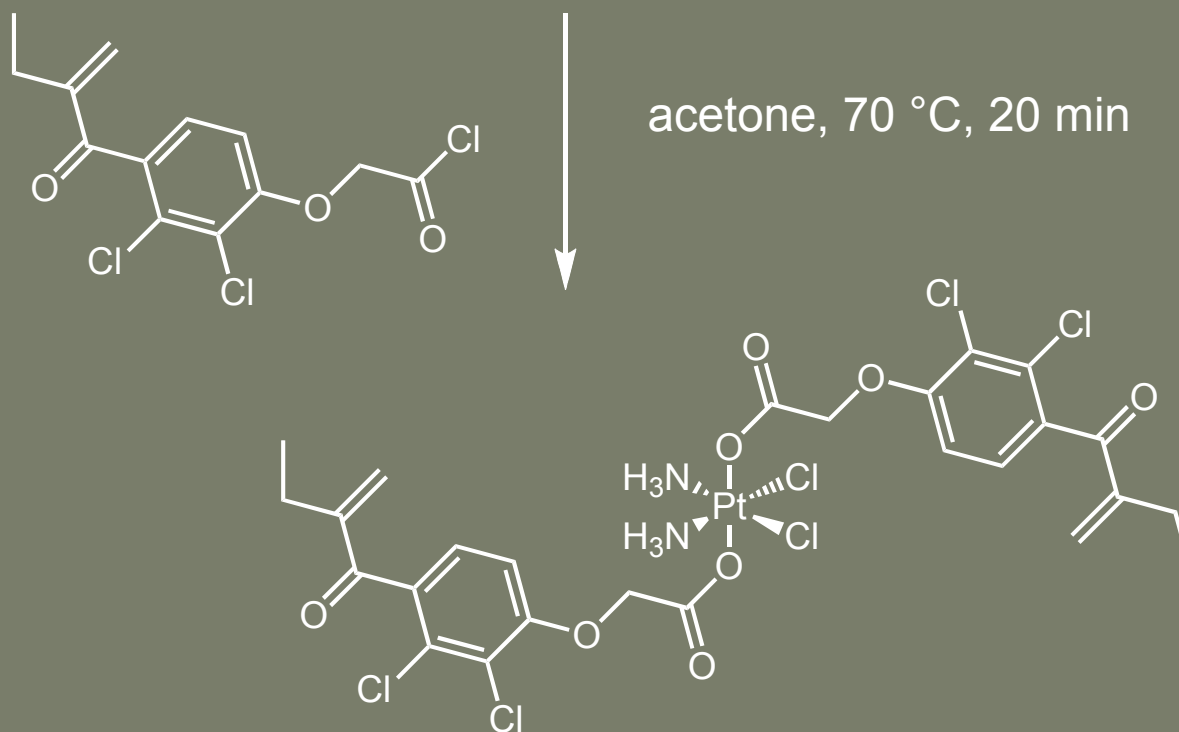
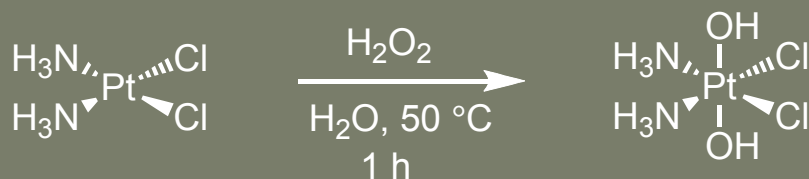


Satraplatin

Ethacraplatin: Two Birds with One Stone



Preparation of Ethacraplatin



Cisplatin vs Ethacraplatin

	IC ₅₀ (μM)			
	MCF7	T47D	HT29	A549
	24 h	24 h	24 h	24 h
Cisplatin	>80	>80	>80	>80
Ethacraplatin	31.85	31.56	32.63	78.59

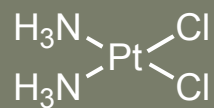
MCF7: Breast tumor cell line

T47D: Breast tumor cell line

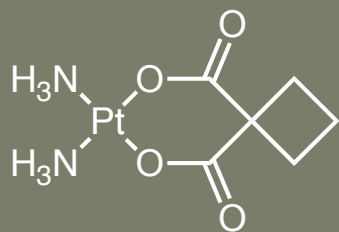
HT29: Colon cancer cell line

A549: Lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line

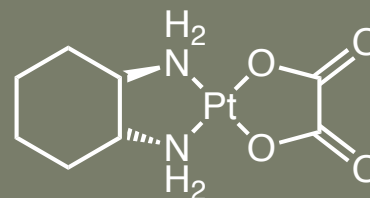
Family of Cytotoxic Platinum Drugs



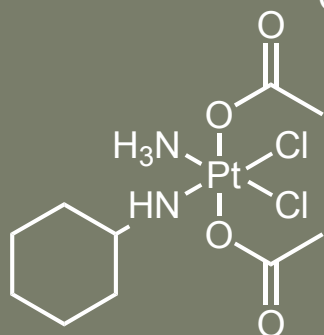
Cisplatin



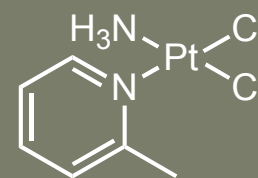
Carboplatin



Oxaliplatin

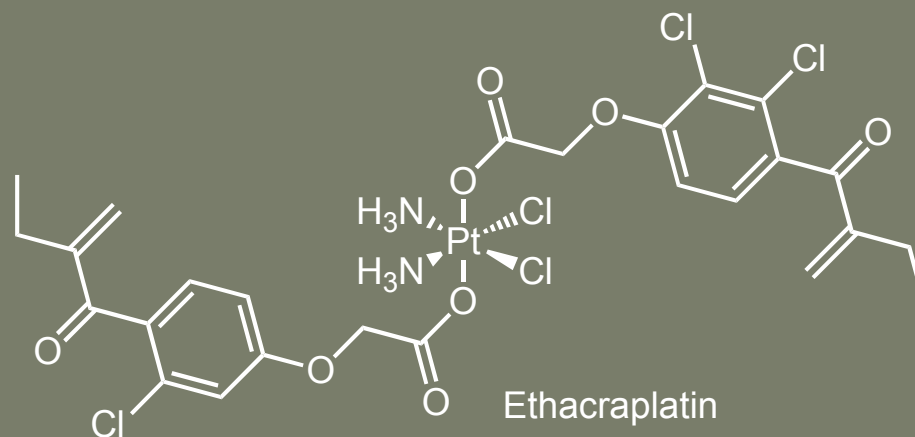


Satraplatin



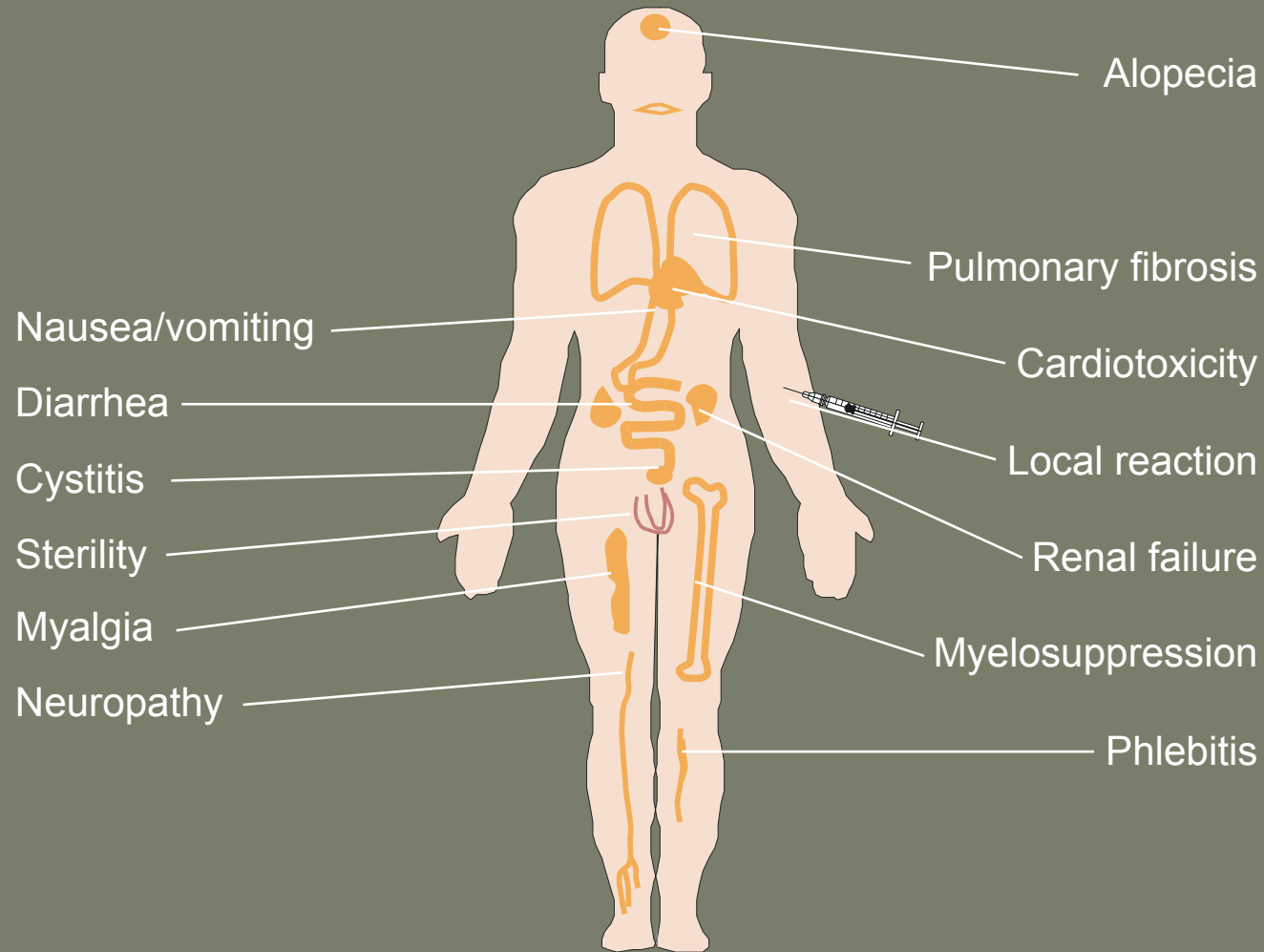
Picoplatin

DNA



Ethacraplatin

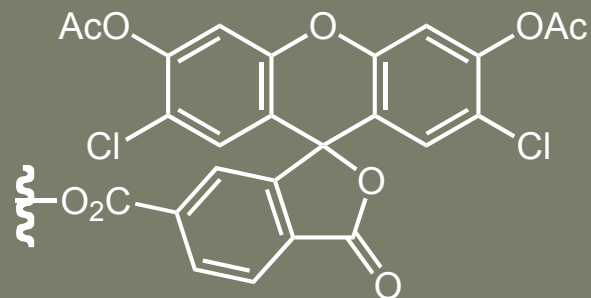
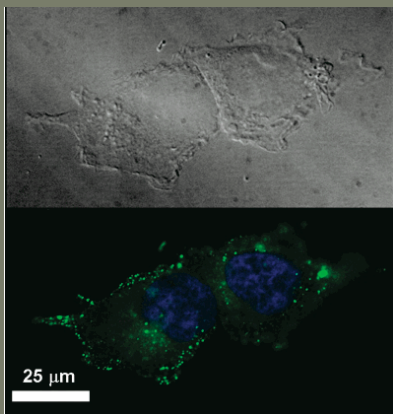
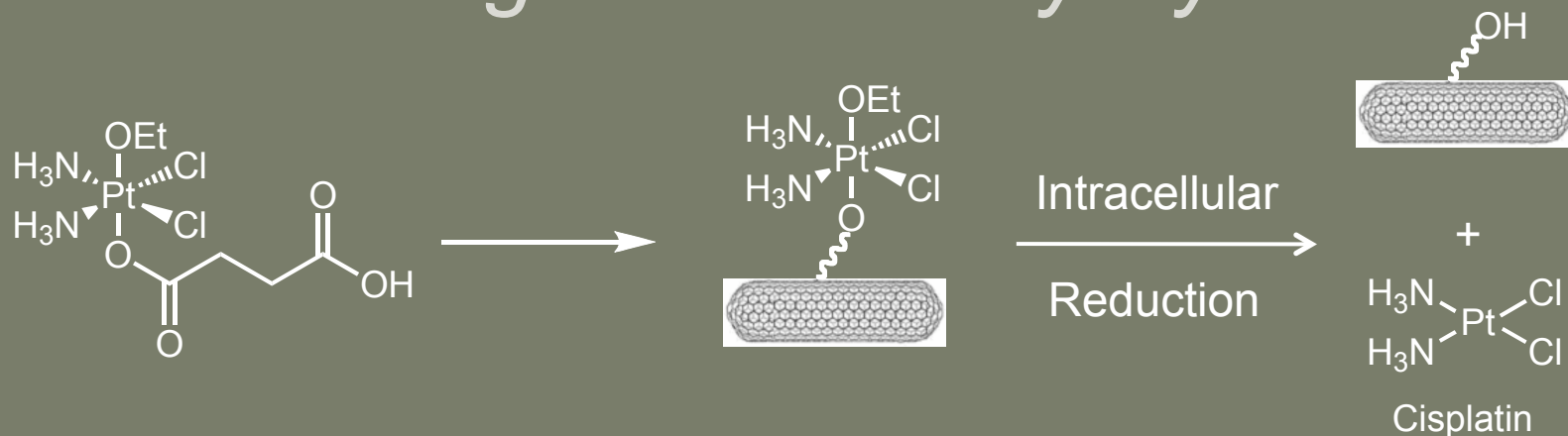
Side Effects of Cytotoxic Platinum Drugs



Outline

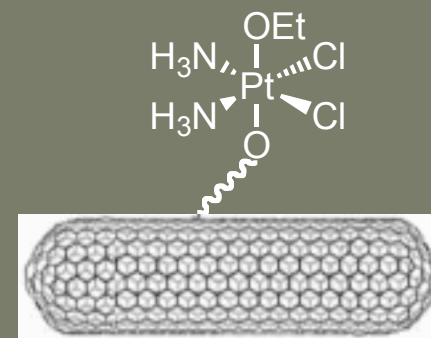
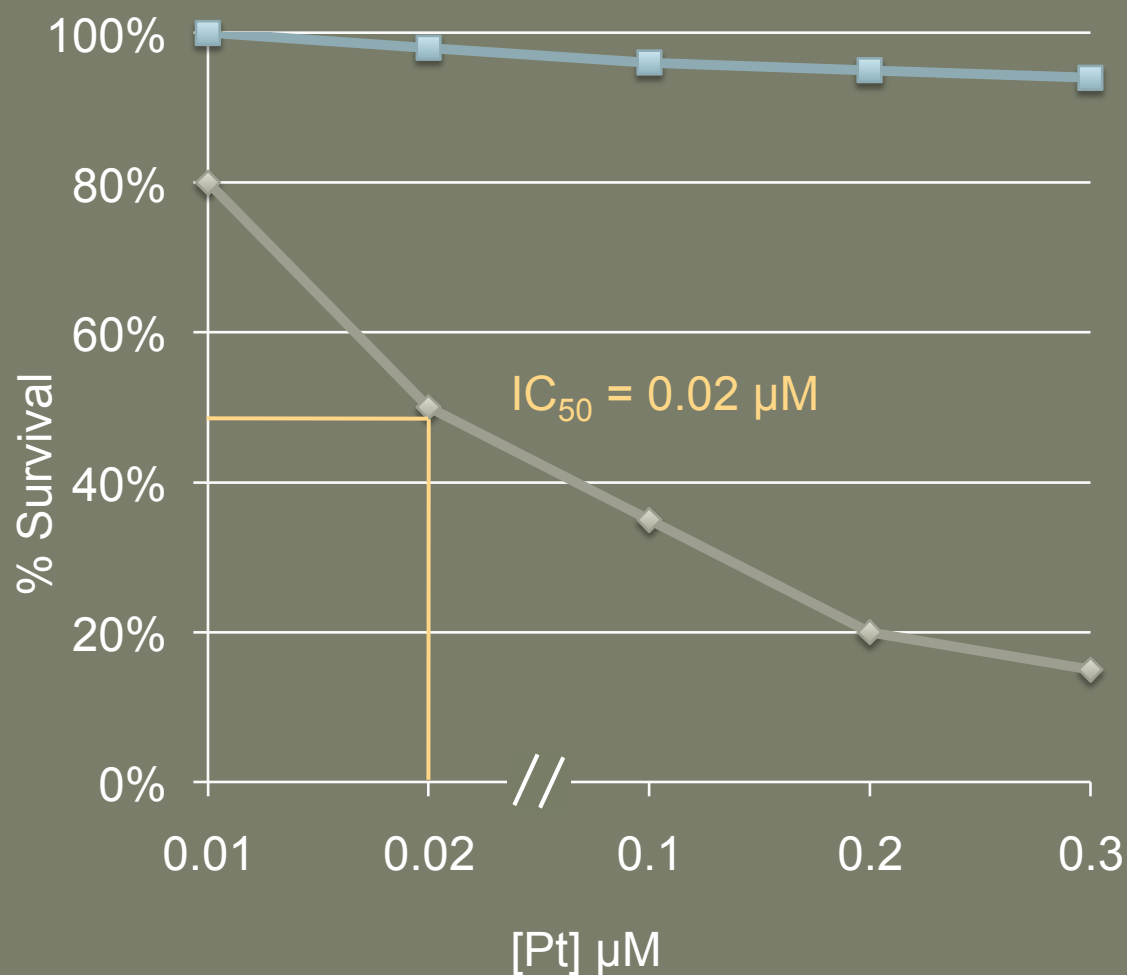
- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
 - *Soluble Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes as Delivery Systems*
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

Soluble Single-Walled Nanotubes (SWNT) as Longboat Delivery Systems

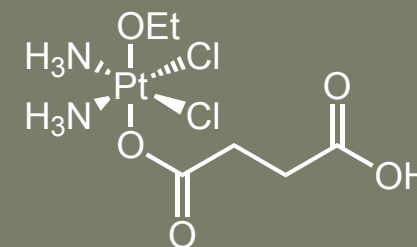


Tethered with Fluorescence

SWNT-Pt (IV) vs Parent Pt (IV)



◆ SWNT-Pt (IV)
■ Pt (IV)

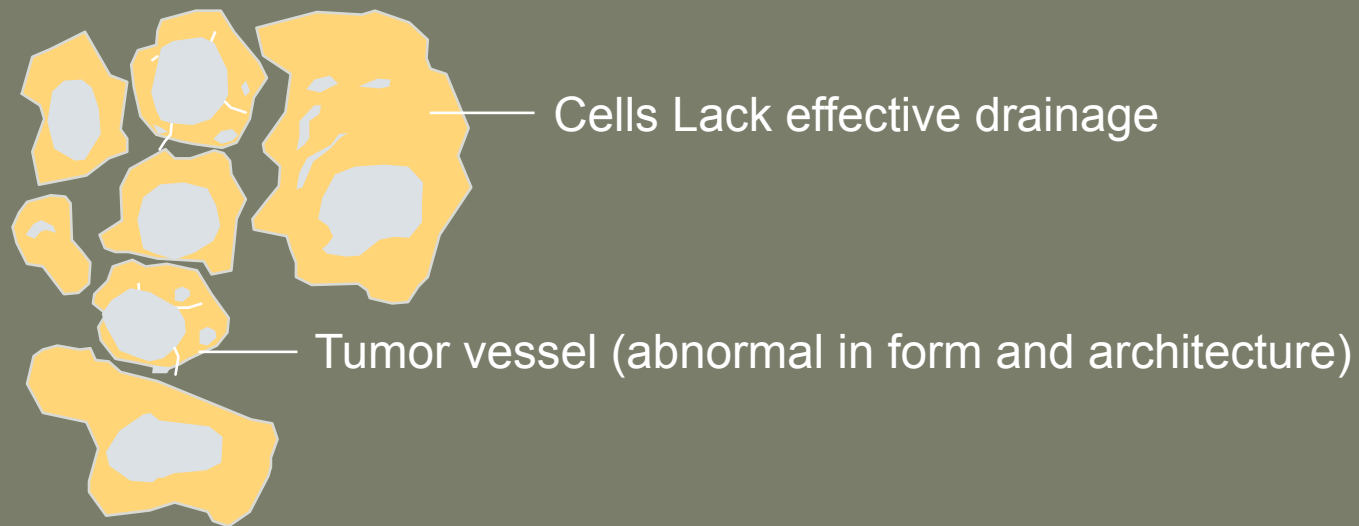


Cytotoxicity in Ntera-2-cell

(Cisplatin: $\text{IC}_{50} = 0.05 \mu\text{M}$)

Mechanism of Action of SWNT-Pt (IV)

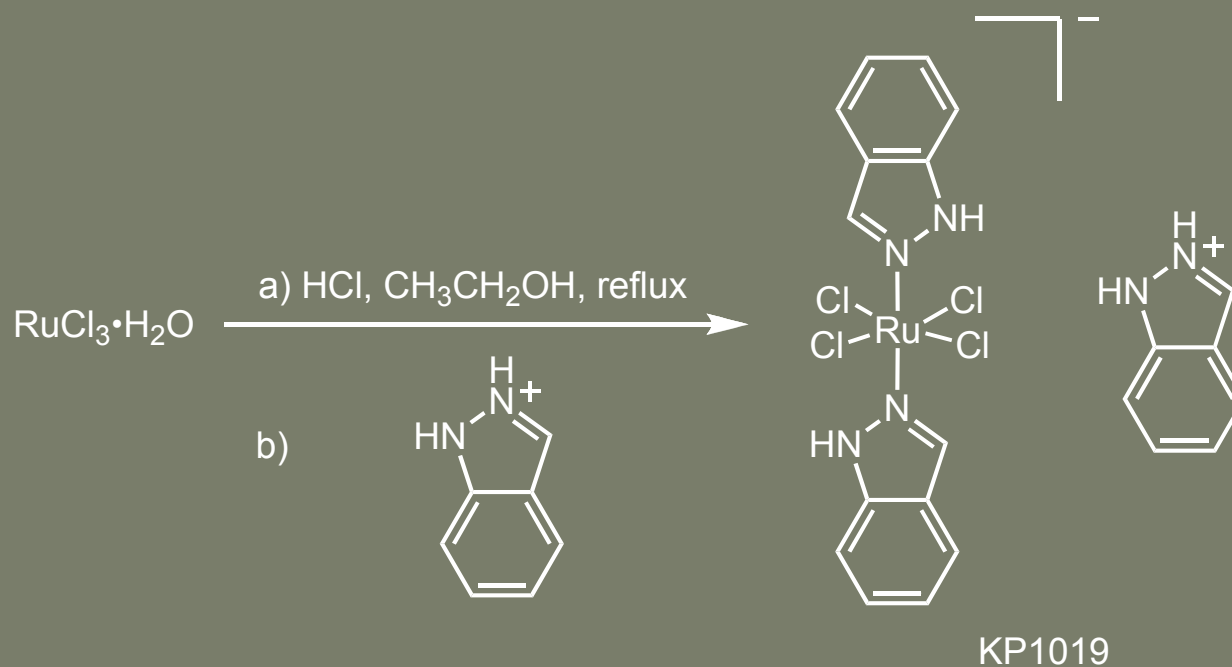
- SWNT-Pt (IV) has EPR effect.
- *Enhanced Permeability and Retention (EPR) effect:*
Macromolecular drugs accumulate in tumor tissues much more than they do in normal tissues.



Outline

- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
 - Ruthenium Drugs in Clinical Trial
 - *KP1019*
 - Ruthenium Drugs in Development
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

KP1019

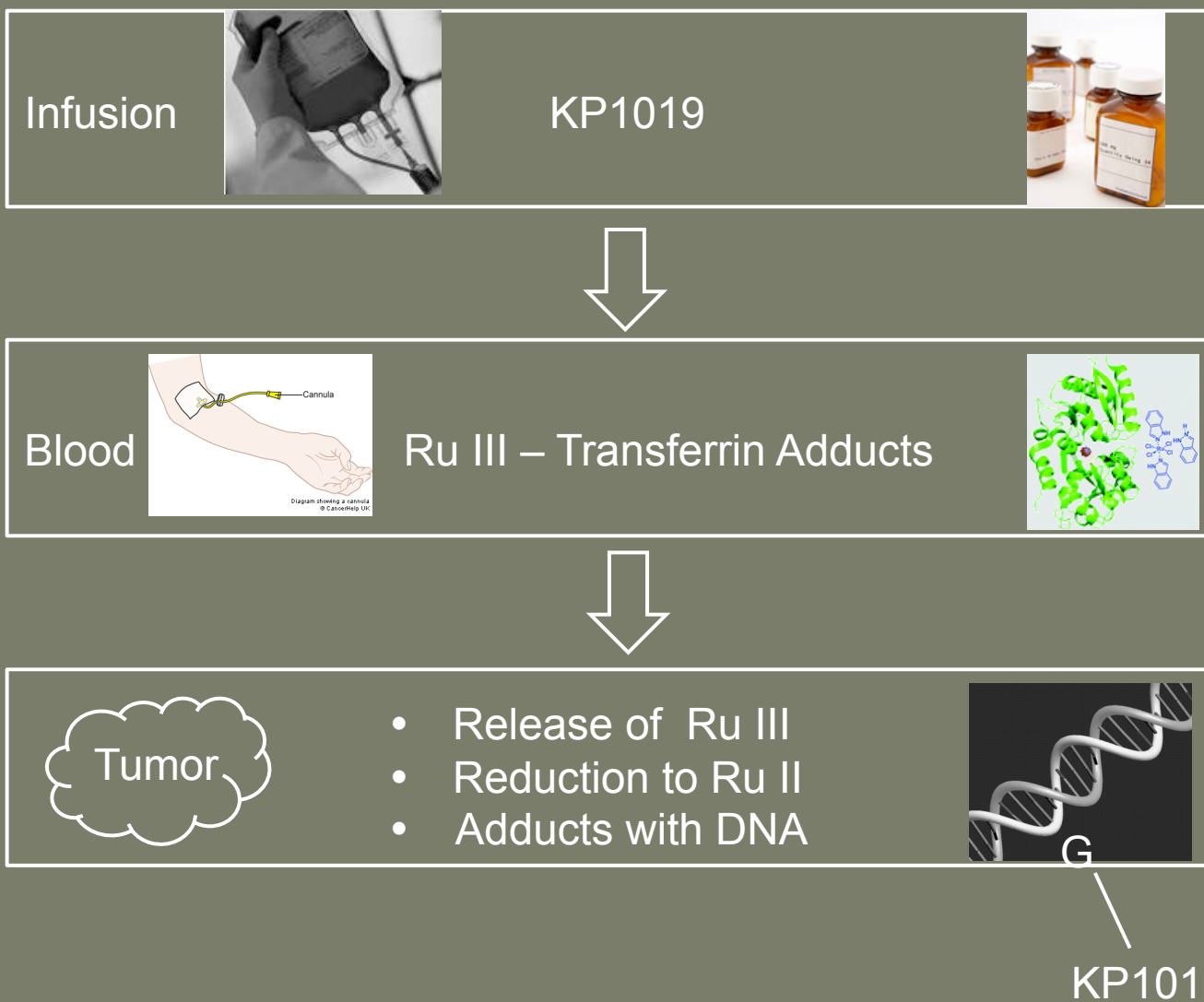


- Phase II clinical trial about to begin.
- KP1019 could be used to treat autochthonous colorectal tumors.

Hartinger, C. G. *J. Chem. Biol.* **2006**, *100*, 891-904.

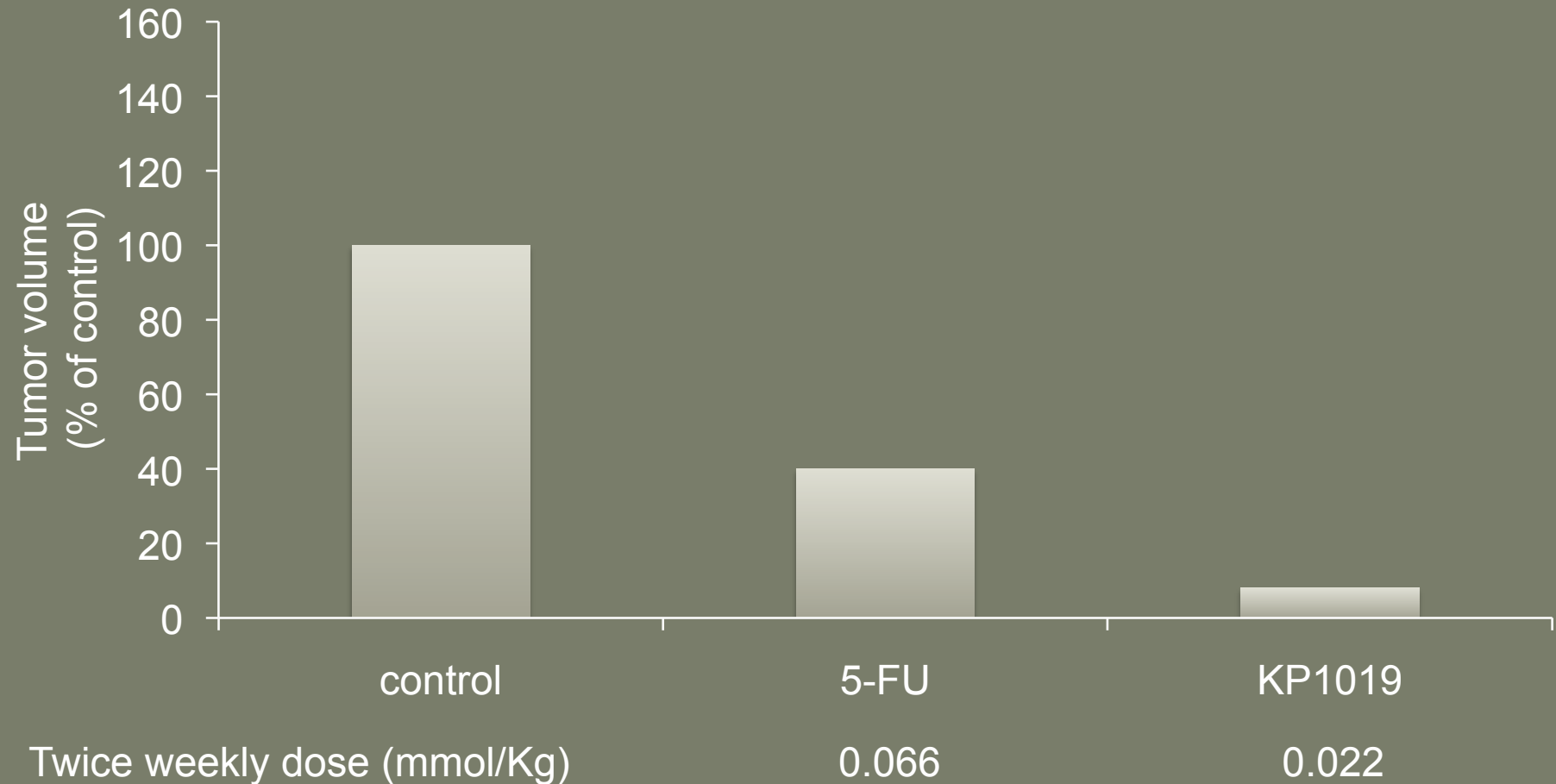
Lipponer, K. G.; Vogel, E.; Keppler, B. K. *Metal-Based Drugs* **1996**, *3*, 243-260.

Mechanism of Action of KP1019



Activity of KP1019 in vivo

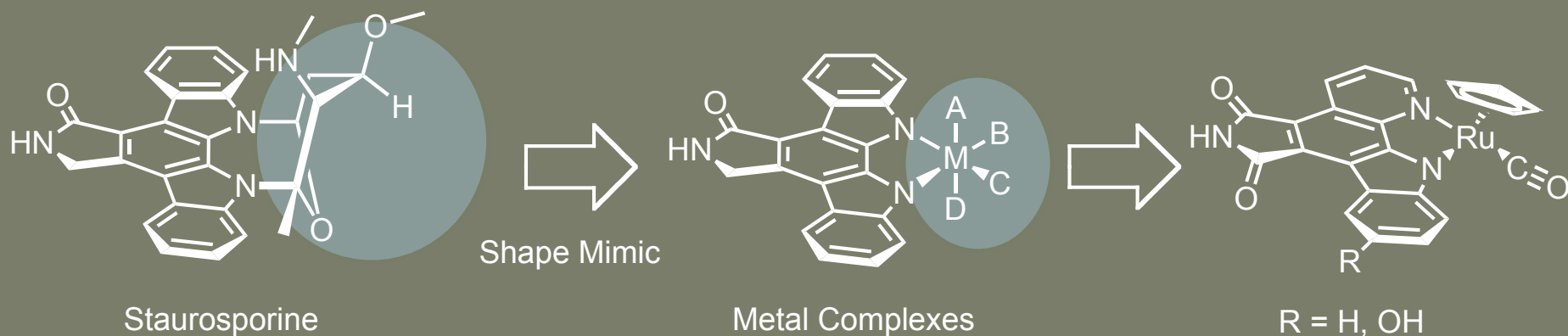
Activity of drugs in autochthonous colorectal tumors of the rat



Outline

- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
 - Ruthenium Drugs in Clinical Trial
 - Ruthenium Drugs in Development
 - *Design of Organo-Ruthenium Protein Kinase Inhibitor*
 - *Development of a Trojan Horse for Cancer Cells*
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

Design of Organo-Ruthenium Protein Kinase Inhibitor (*Pim-1*)

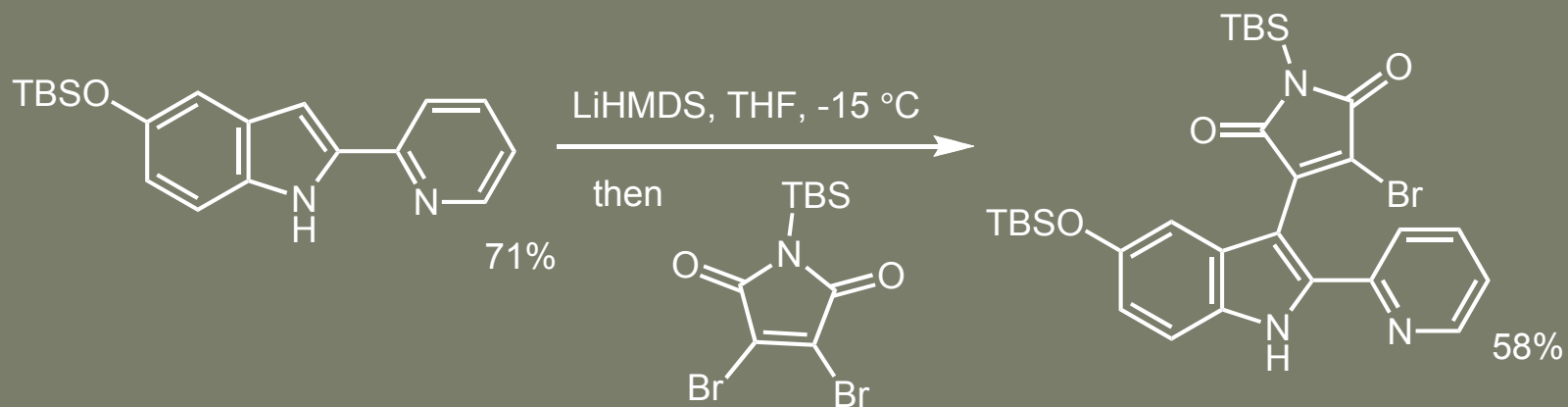
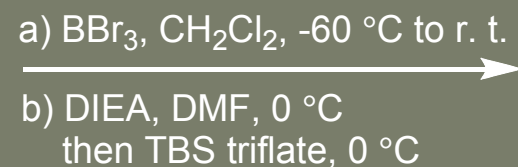
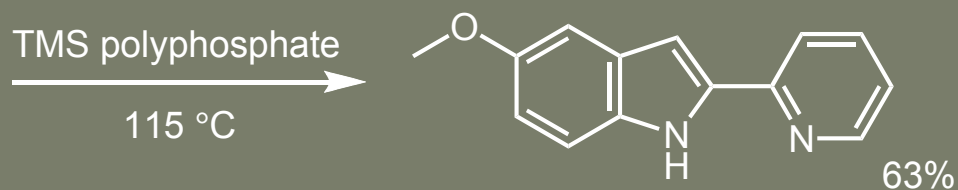
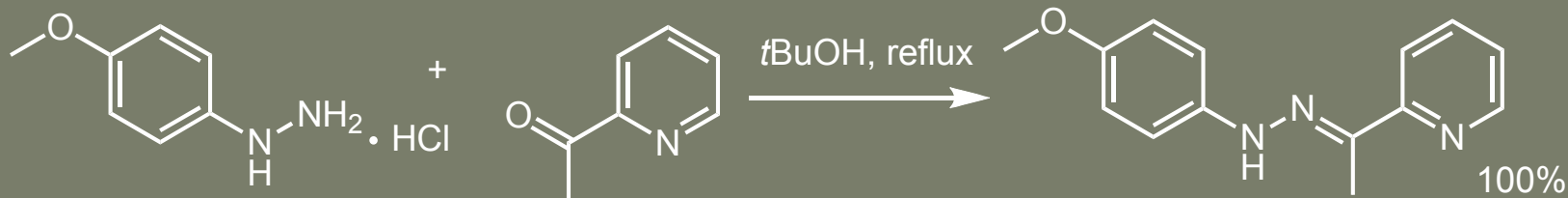


Pim-1 Kinase Inhibitor:

- Globular shape
- Lactam moiety
- Maintain the active moiety and globular shape
- Reduce the synthetic effort
- Stable metal complex

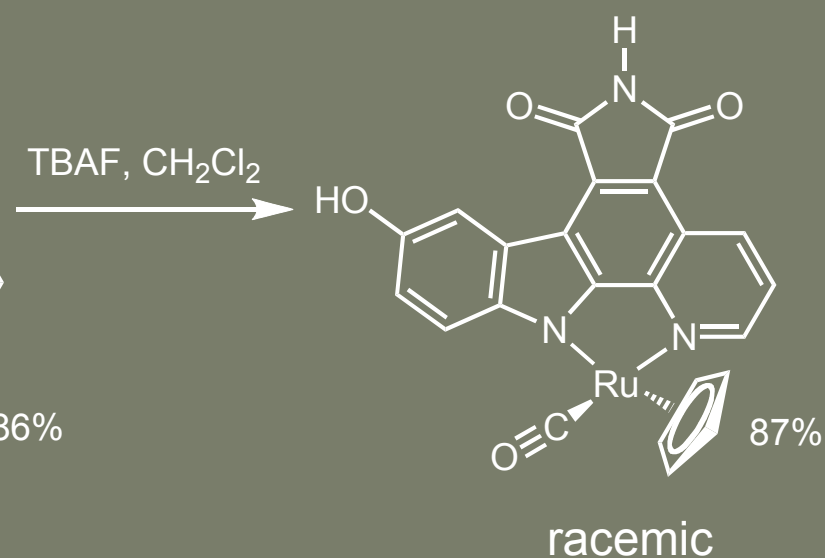
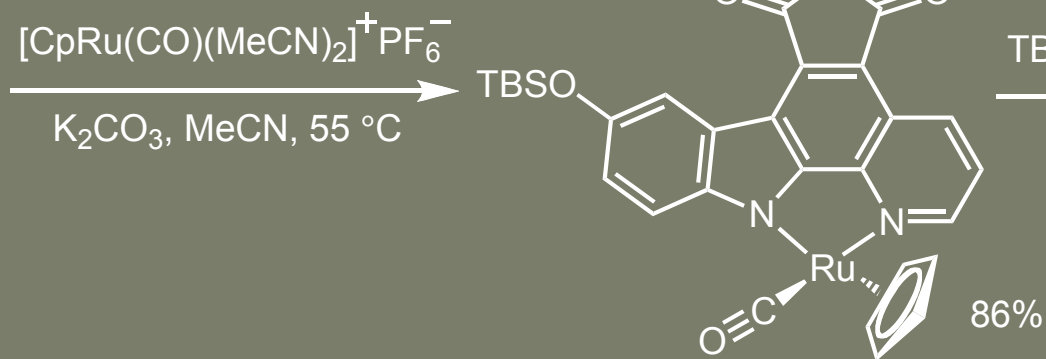
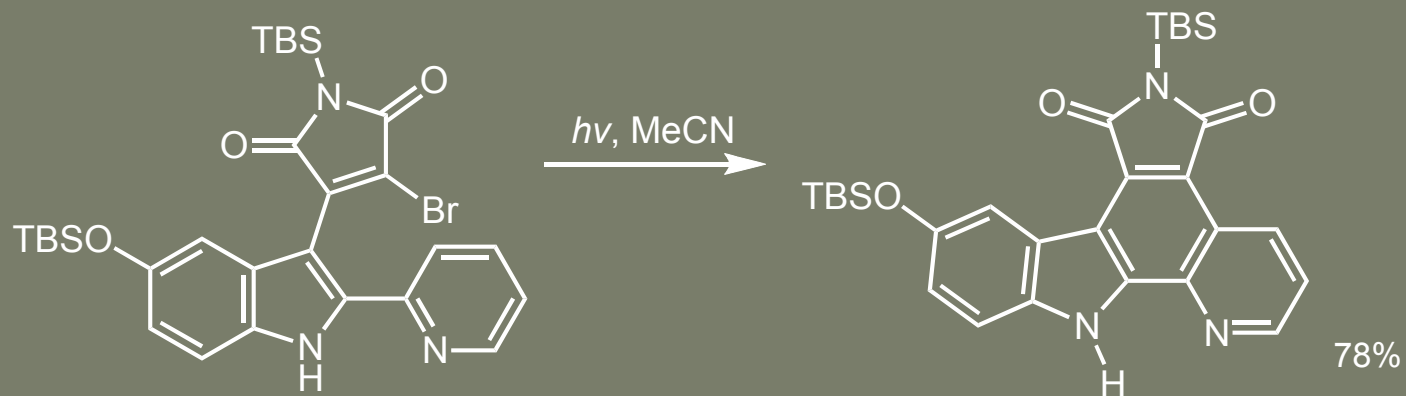
Synthesis of Ruthenium Complex

R = OH



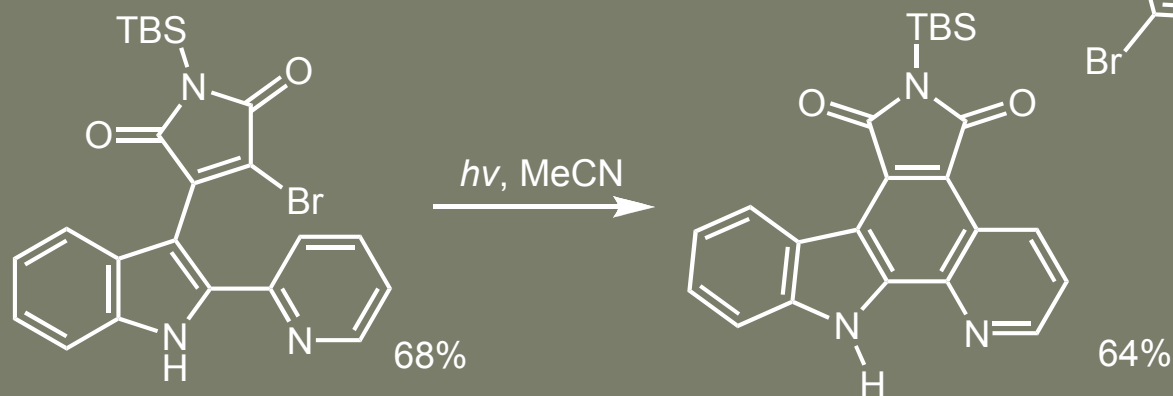
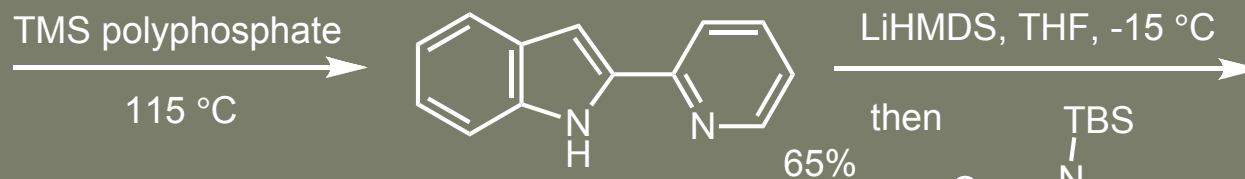
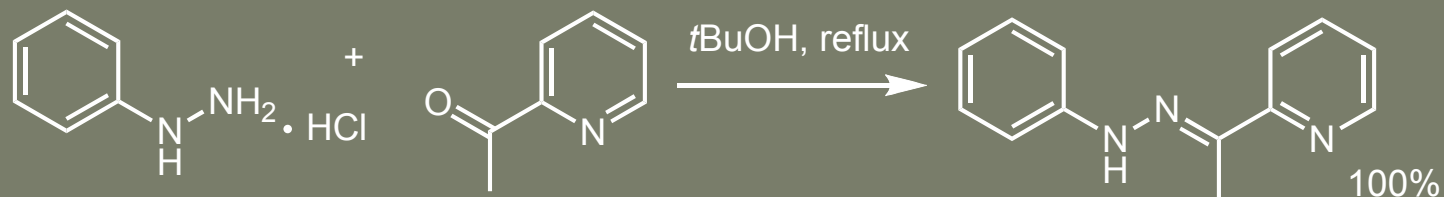
R = OH

Synthesis of Ruthenium Complex



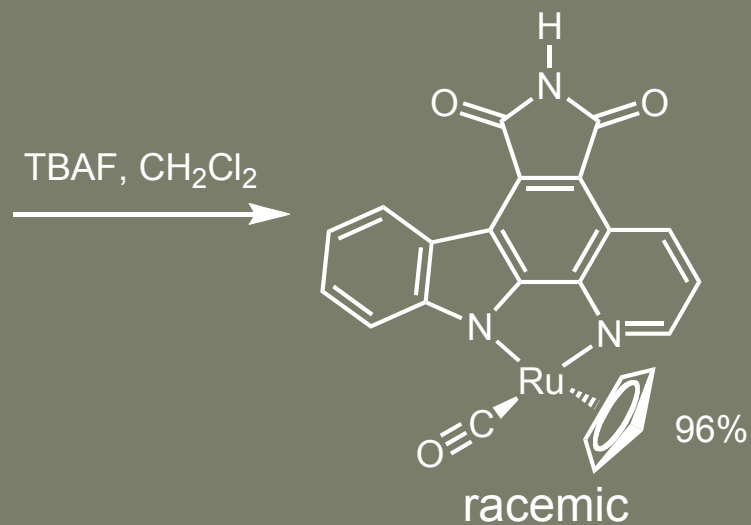
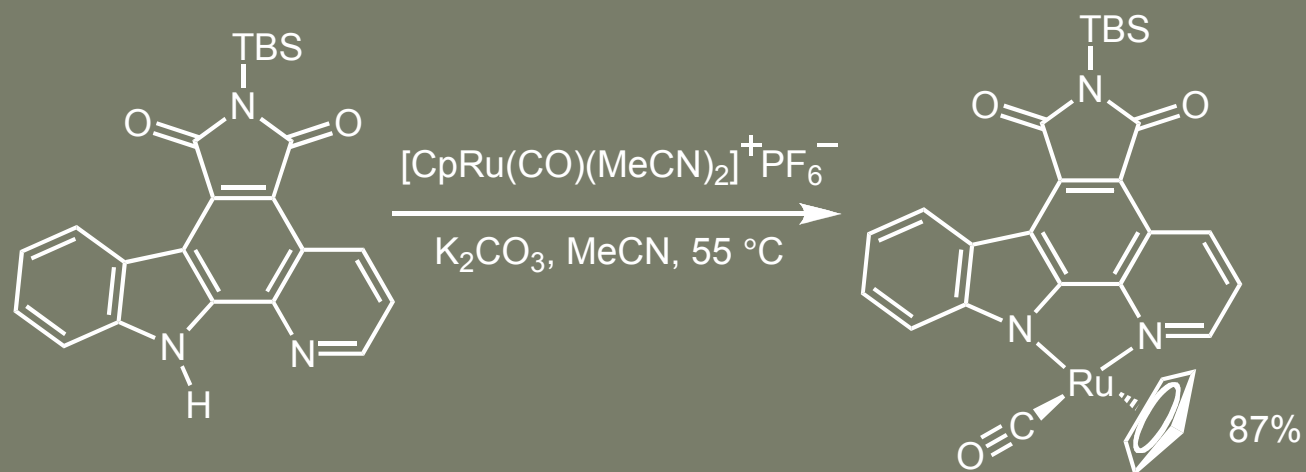
Synthesis of Ruthenium Complex

R = H

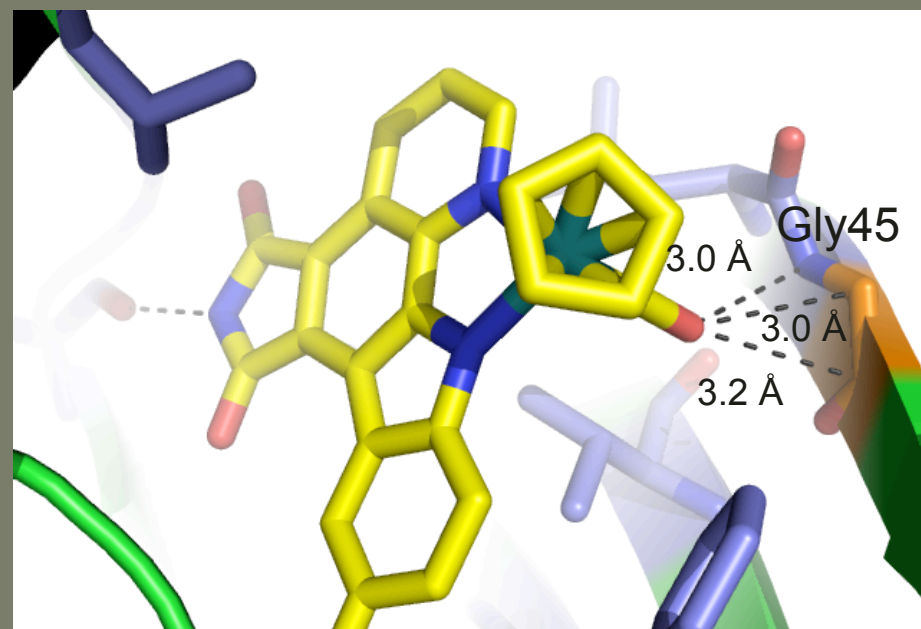
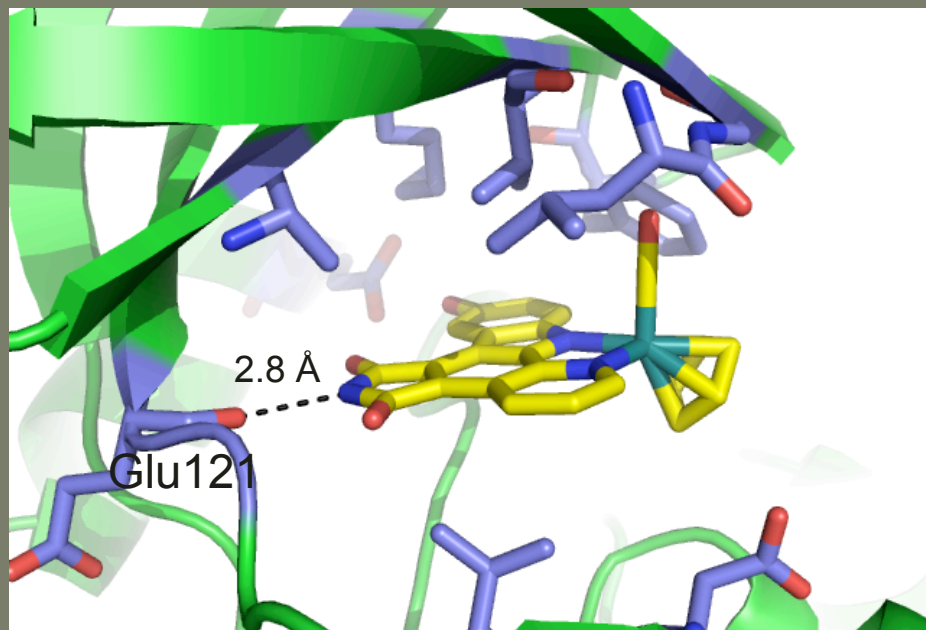
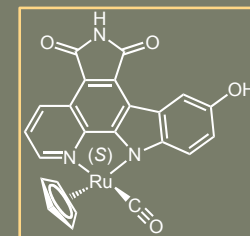


R = H

Synthesis of Ruthenium Complex

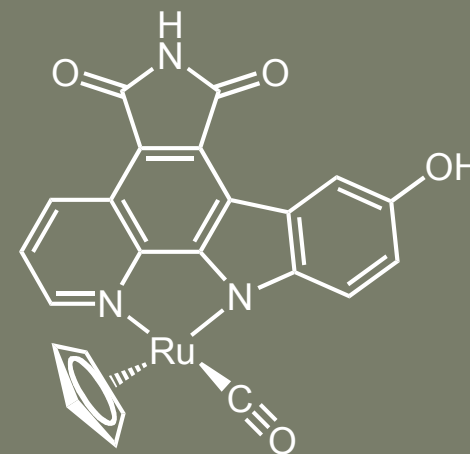
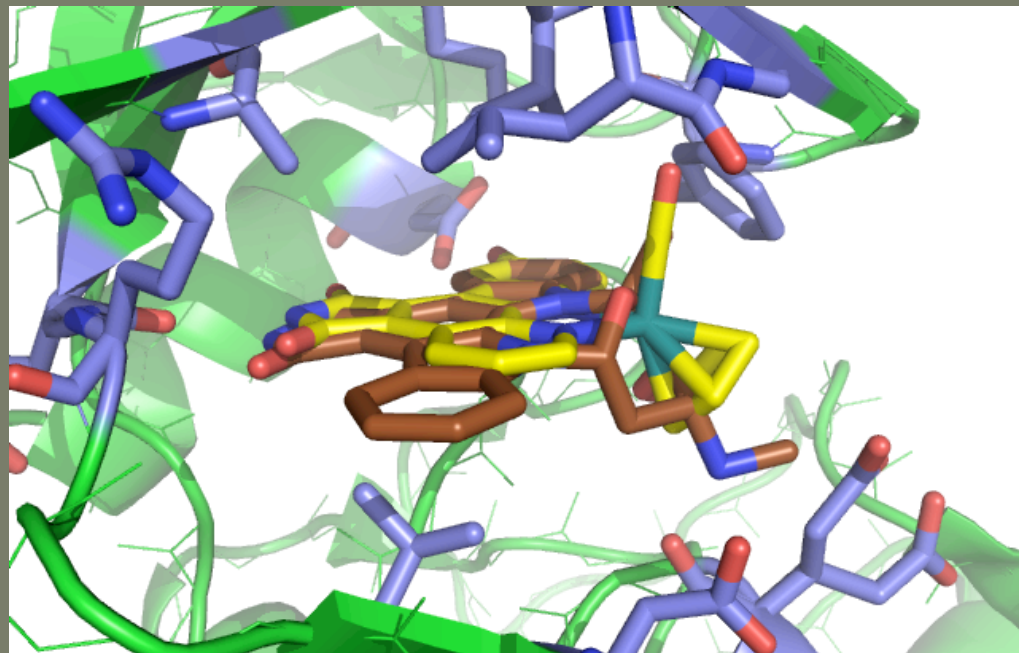


Crystal Structure of Pim-1 with (S)-Ruthenium Complex

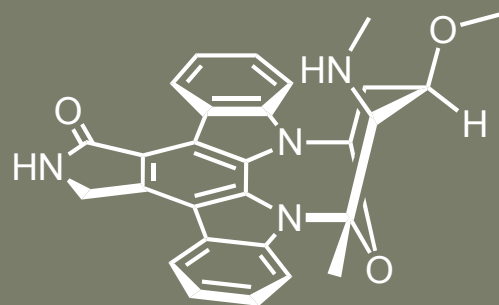


Debreczeni, J.; Bullock, A. N.; Atilla, G. E.; Williams, D. S.; Bregman, H.; Knapp, S.; Meggers, E. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2006, 45, 1580-1585.

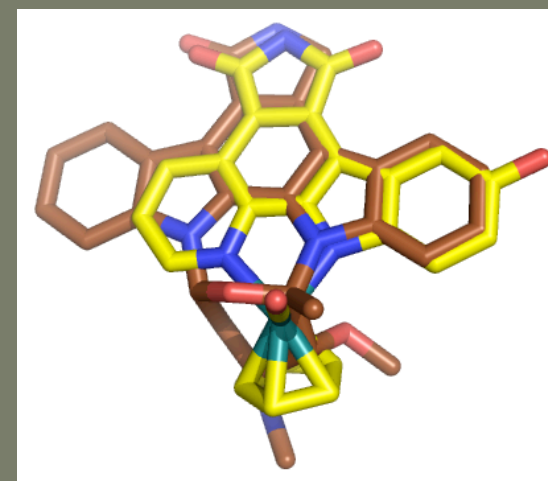
Ruthenium Complex vs Staurosporine



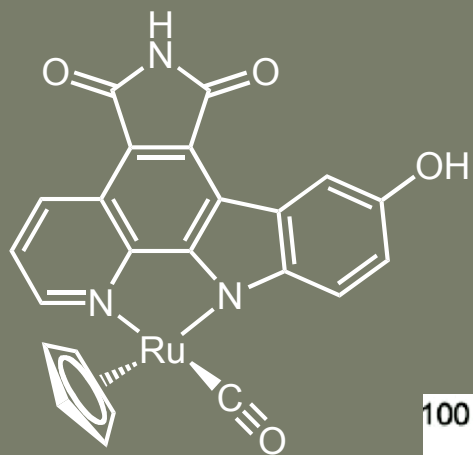
(S)-Isomer



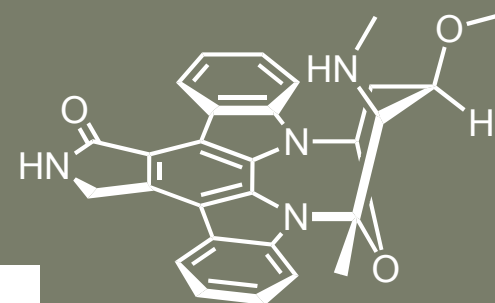
Staurosporine



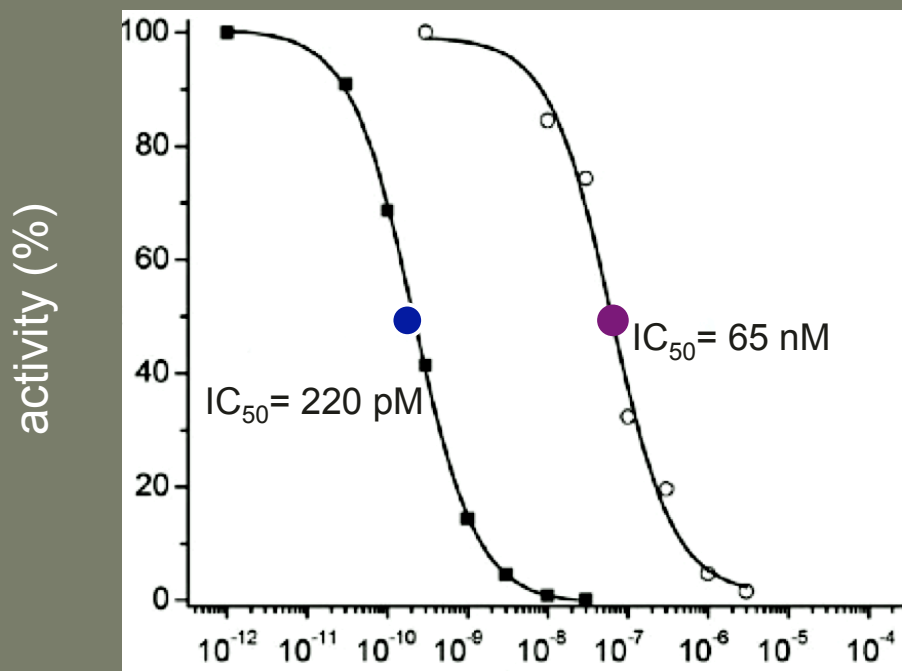
Ruthenium Complex vs Staurosporine



● (S)-Isomer

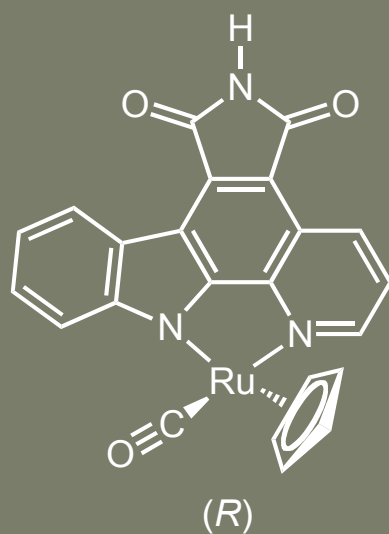


● Staurosporine

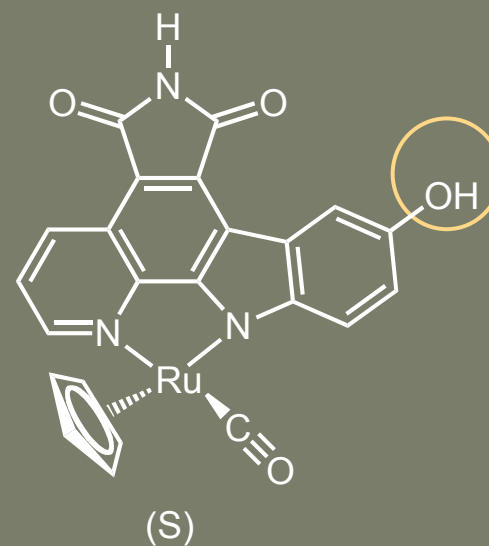


Conc. [M]

Differences Between Two “Isomers”

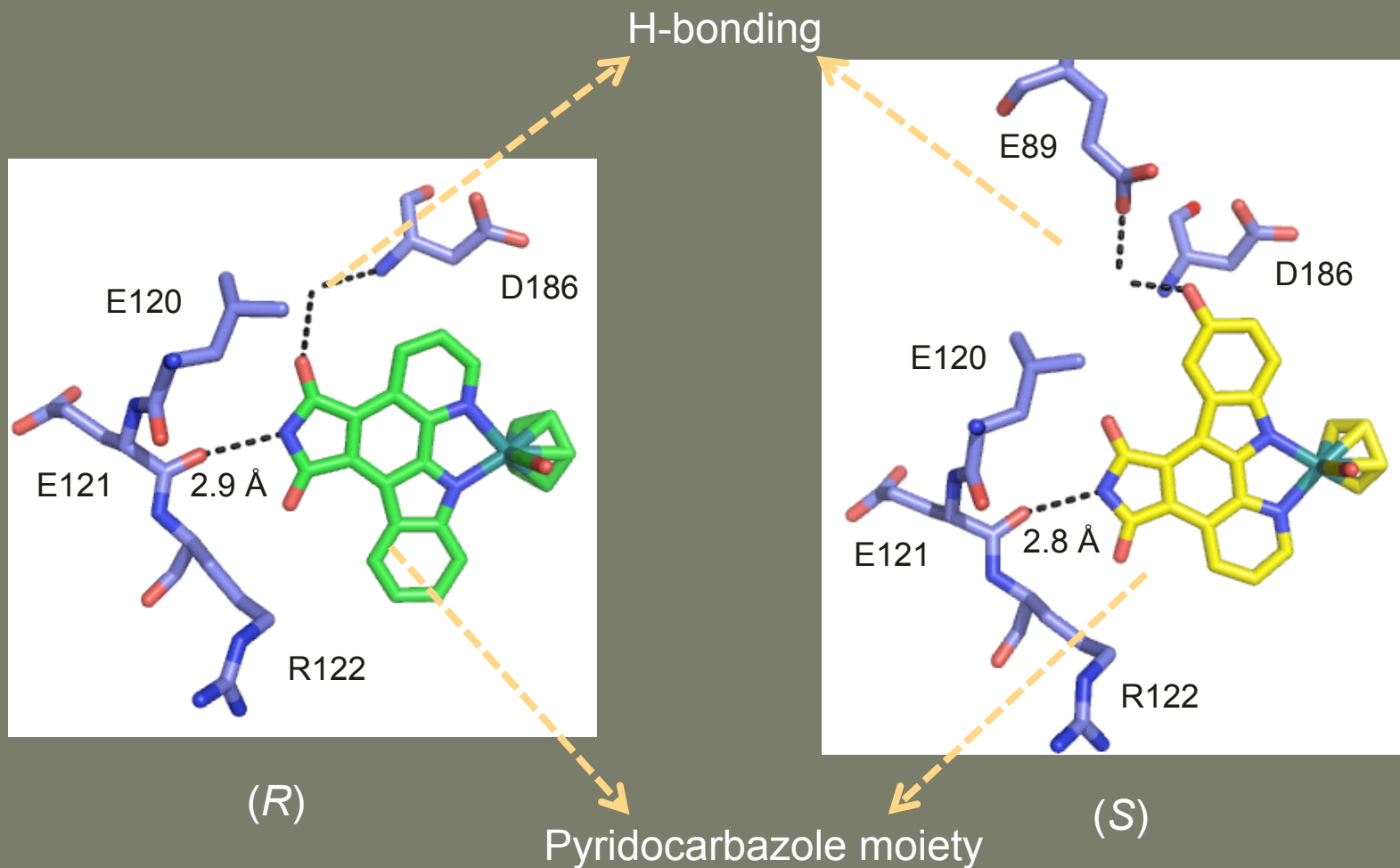


$IC_{50} = 25 \text{ nM}$

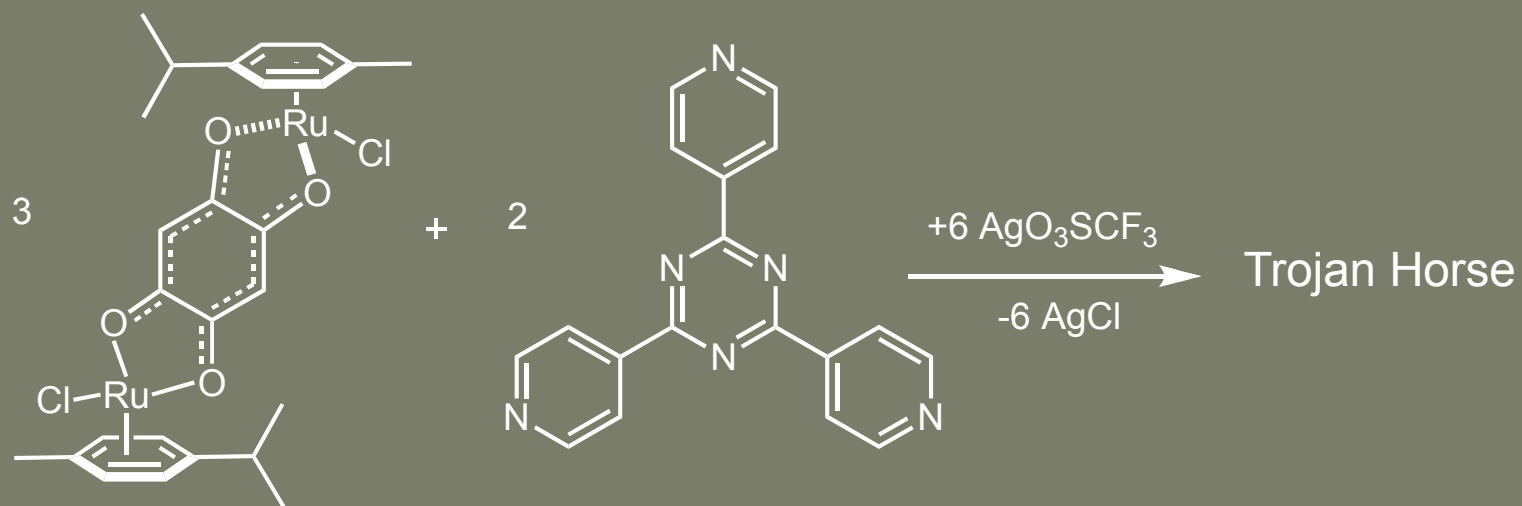


$IC_{50} = 220 \text{ pM}$

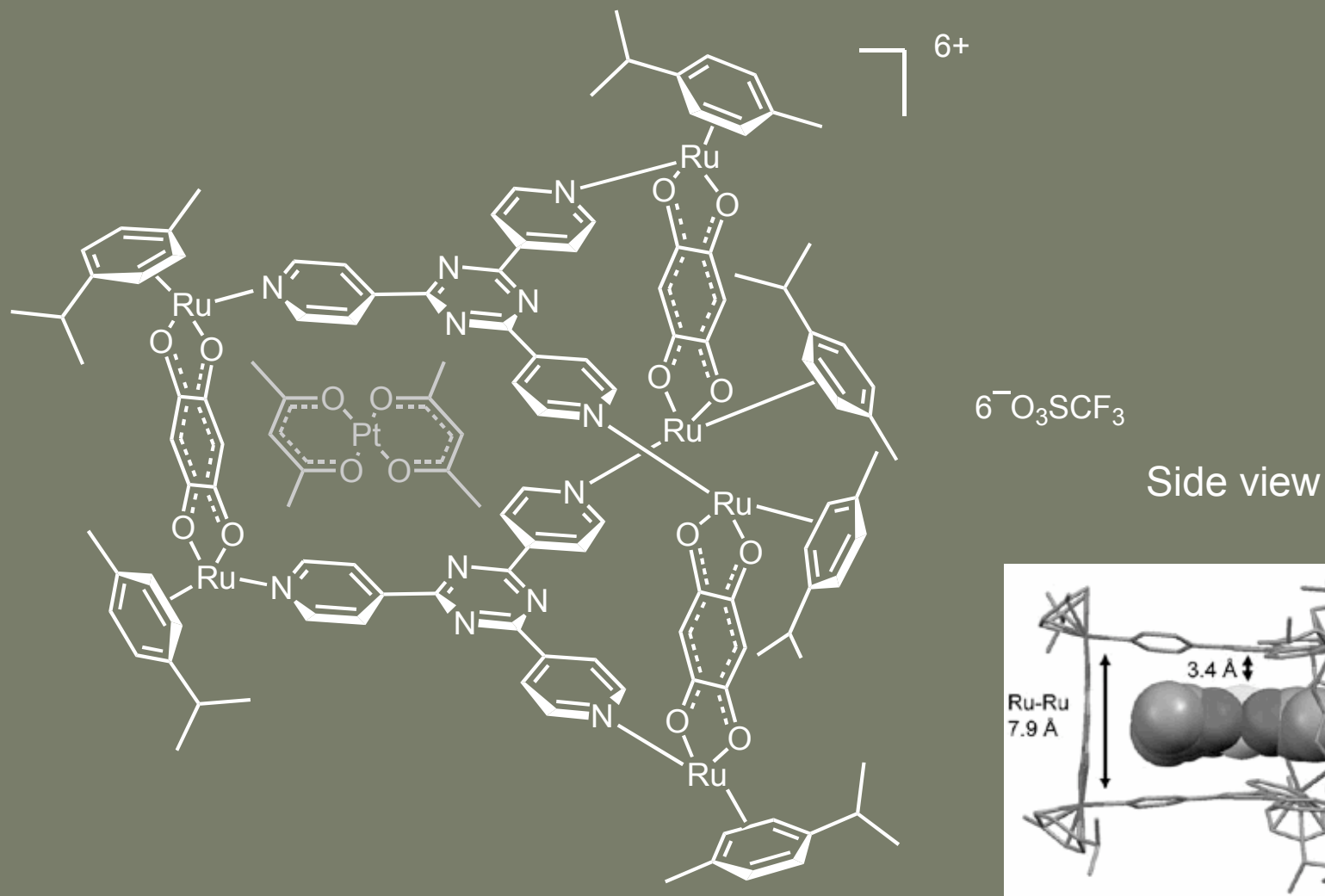
Differences Between Two "Isomers"



Development of a Trojan Horse for Cancer Cells



Development of a Trojan Horse for Cancer Cells



Activity of Trojan Horse Complex

Complex	IC ₅₀ [μM]
[Pt(acac) ₂]	Inactive
Trojan Horse	23
Trojan Horse + [Pt(acac) ₂]	12

Cytotoxicity in Human A2780 Ovarian Cancer Cells

- “Cisplatin rapidly leaches from the trojan horse.”
- Mechanism of Action ?

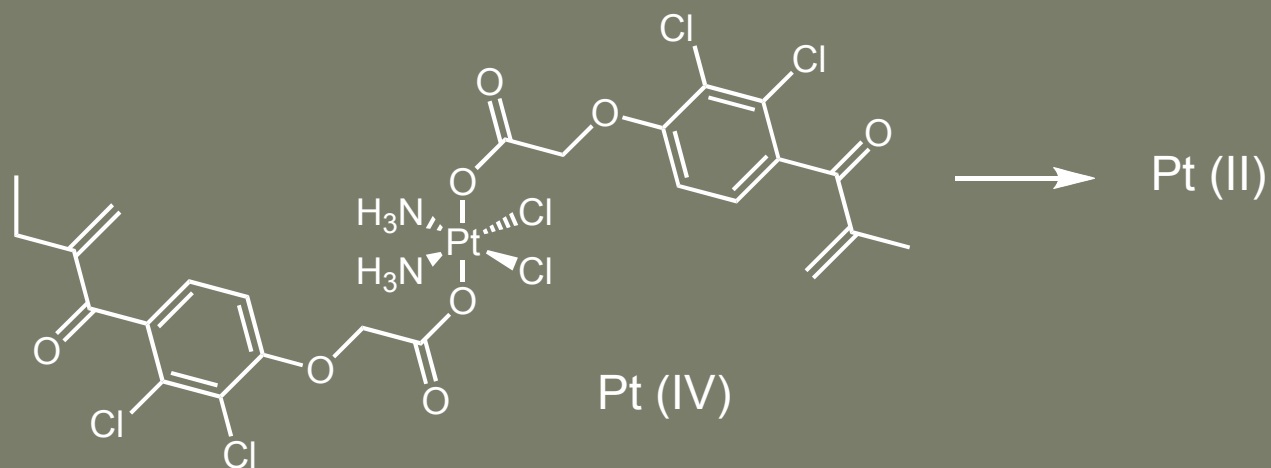
Enhanced Permeability and Retention Effect

Outline

- Platinum-based Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
- Platinum-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- Ruthenium-based Targeted Chemotherapy
- The Challenges for Transition Metal-based Anti-cancer Drug Discovery

The Challenges

- Prodrug – Only fully activated in a living system.



- Identification of new biological target beyond DNA.
- Prejudice against metal-based drugs based on their perceived toxicity.

Total Elements: 114
 Non-metal Elements: 22
 Transition Metals: 40

Periodic Table of the Elements

- Transition Metals
- Other Metals
- Nonmetals

hydrogen 1 H 1.00794																	helium 2 He 4.002602
lithium 3 Li 6.941	beryllium 4 Be 9.012182											boron 5 B 10.811	carbon 6 C 12.0107	nitrogen 7 N 14.00674	oxygen 8 O 15.9994	fluorine 9 F 18.9984	neon 10 Ne 20.1797
sodium 11 Na 22.98977	magnesium 12 Mg 24.3050											aluminium 13 Al 26.981538	silicon 14 Si 28.0855	phosphorus 15 P 30.97376	sulphur 16 S 32.065	chlorine 17 Cl 35.453	argon 18 Ar 39.984
potassium 19 K 39.0983	calcium 20 Ca 40.078	scandium 21 Sc 44.95591	titanium 22 Ti 47.867	vanadium 23 V 50.9415	chromium 24 Cr 51.9961	manganese 25 Mn 54.93805	iron 26 Fe 55.845	cobalt 27 Co 58.9332	nickel 28 Ni 58.6934	copper 29 Cu 63.546	zinc 30 Zn 65.409	gallium 31 Ga 69.723	germanium 32 Ge 72.64	arsenic 33 As 74.9216	selenium 34 Se 78.96	bromine 35 Br 79.904	krypton 36 Kr 83.798
rubidium 37 Rb 85.4678	strontium 38 Sr 87.62	yttrium 39 Y 88.90585	zirconium 40 Zr 91.225	niobium 41 Nb 92.90638	molybdenum 42 Mo 95.94	technetium 43 Tc [98]	ruthenium 44 Ru 101.07	rhodium 45 Rh 102.9055	palladium 46 Pd 106.42	silver 47 Ag 107.8682	cadmium 48 Cd 112.411	indium 49 In 114.818	tin 50 Sn 118.710	antimony 51 Sb 121.760	tellurium 52 Te 127.60	iodine 53 I 126.9045	xenon 54 Xe 131.293
caesium 55 Cs 132.90545	barium 56 Ba 137.327	lutetium 71 Lu 174.967	hafnium 72 Hf 178.49	tantalum 73 Ta 180.9479	tungsten 74 W 183.84	rhenium 75 Re 186.207	osmium 76 Os 190.23	iridium 77 Ir 192.217	platinum 78 Pt 195.078	gold 79 Au 196.96655	mercury 80 Hg 200.59	thallium 81 Tl 204.3833	lead 82 Pb 207.2	bismuth 83 Bi 208.980	polonium 84 Po [209]	astatine 85 At [210]	radon 86 Rn [222]
francium 87 Fr [223]	radium 88 Ra [226]	lawrencium 103 Lr [262]	rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]	dubnium 105 Db [262]	seaborgium 106 Sg [266]	bohrium 107 Bh [264]	hassium 108 Hs [269]	meitnerium 109 Mt [268]	darmstadtium 110 Ds [271]	roentgenium 111 Rg [272]	ununbium 112 Uub [285]	Ununquadium 114 Uuq [289]					

lanthanum 57 La 138.9055	cerium 58 Ce 140.116	praseodymium 59 Pr 140.90765	neodymium 60 Nd 144.24	promethium 61 Pm [145]	samarium 62 Sm 150.36	europium 63 Eu 151.964	gadolinium 64 Gd 157.25	terbium 65 Tb 158.9253	dysprosium 66 Dy 162.50	holmium 67 Ho 164.930	erbium 68 Er 167.259	thulium 69 Tm 168.934	ytterbium 70 Yb 173.04
actinium 89 Ac [227]	thorium 90 Th 232.038	protactinium 91 Pa 231.0359	uranium 92 U 238.0289	neptunium 93 Np [237]	plutonium 94 Pu [244]	americium 95 Am [243]	curium 96 Cm [247]	berkelium 97 Bk [247]	californium 98 Cf [251]	einsteinium 99 Es [252]	fermium 100 Fm [257]	mendelevium 101 Md [258]	nobelium 102 No [259]

Acknowledgement

Dr. Wulff

Dr. Borhan

Aman, Li, Anil, Munmun, Nilanjana, Yong, Dmytro ,
Wynter, Maria, Ding, Alex

Allison, Chrysoula, Mercy