



Glioblastoma mitochondrial respiration as a target for a new class of metabolic compounds capable of crossing the blood brain barrier

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Disclosure Information



Speaker Name: Krzysztof Reiss

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee of: Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans

Consultant for: N/A

Speaker's Bureau for: N/A

Grant/Research support from: NIH (P20 GM121288)

Stockholder in: N/A

Honoraria from: N/A

- and -

My additional financial relationship disclosures are:

Discussed here PP compounds are covered by the US patent <u>WO2020/146876</u>, shared by LSUHSC and UNO. LSUHSC gave exclusive license to WayPath Pharma LLC to develop anticancer drugs based on these compounds. Dr. Reiss is a cofounder of WayPath Pharma.



Glioblastomas



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....are fast growing and practically incurable primary brain tumors for which therapeutic options are very limited and median survival time for extensively treated patients is between 14-18 months.

Our new approach to challenge glioblastoma takes advantage of unique anticancer properties of a common lipid lowering drug, Fenofibrate.



In Normal tissues FF improves energy metabolism of the cell and lowers cholesterol and triglycerides levels in blood

In Cancer Cells which fallow Warburg Effect FF triggers severe energy deficit followed by tumor cell death

However, some effects triggered by FF are difficult to explain by the PPAR- α mechanism:

- 1. FA is practically ineffective in killing cancer cells in vitro;
- 2. FF (ester) has cholesterol-like effects on biological membranes (attenuates lateral movement of macromolecules);
- 3. FF inhibits respiration of isolated cardiac and liver mitochondria.

Fenofibrate accumulates in the mitochondrial membrane fraction and blocks mitochondrial respiration - triggering cellular responses opposite to the expected PPARα metabolic activity

- Subcellular fractionation of FF-treated glioblastoma



Mitochondrial stress experiment using Seahorse Extracellular Flux (XF) Analyzer



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Fenofibrate does not cross BBB, which restricts its anti-glioblastoma potential to intratumoral drug delivery



<u>Measurement of intracranial tumor size following CED-enhanced intracranial injection of FF.</u> U-87MG–luc cells (1 x10⁵) were implanted into the brains of immunodeficient mice (Foxn1nu). Tumor-

bearing mice were subsequently treated with 5 μ l of DMSO (control) or 5 μ l of <u>1mM FF using **CED**</u> system. Two weeks later, bioluminescence imaging was performed with Xenogen IVIS 200 system.

> Wilk A, Wyczechowska D, Zapata A, Dean M, Mullinax J, Marrero L, Parsons C, Peruzzi F, Culicchia F, Ochoa A, Grabacka M, Reiss K. Molecular mechanisms of fenofibrate-induced metabolic catastrophe and glioblastoma cell death. Mol Cell Biol. 2015 Jan;35(1):182-98. doi: 10.1128/MCB.00562-14. Epub 2014 Oct 20. PubMed PMID: 25332241; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4295376.



Modifications of FF molecular skeleton to improve:

Fenofibrate

- glioblastoma cytotoxicity
- lipophilicity
- stability in vivo
- BBB penetration
- 1. We designed over 200 derivatives of FF which share a common chemical skeleton, benzoyl-phenoxy-acetamide (BPA).
- 2. In silico calculation of CNS-MPO [Multiparameter Optimization algorithm (0 – 6)]
- 3. In vitro cytotoxicity (IC50)
- 4. Triple co-culture BBB model



PP21 Calc. MarvinSketch 19.2 LogS PL LogBB MPA 42.78 -0.18 ClogP 4.58 0.21 -5.89 44.7 ClogD 4.57 0.00 68.29 1.00 PSA -1.00 HBD 0.75 pKa 5.6 1.0 MW 394.86 0.75 -CNS MPO 3.71

PP1

120-

80

60-

-7 0



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CNS-MPO = Estimated central nervous system multiparameter optimization; **ClogP/CLogD** = calculated partitioning; **PSA** = Polar surface area (Å²); **HBD** = hydrogen bond donor at pH = 7; **pKa** = estimated acid strength ; **LogS** = Aqueous solubility; **PL** = polarizability (Å³); **logBB** = calculated bloodbrain partition; and **MPA** = Minimal projection area (Å²). All computed molecular calculations were generated by **ChemAxon MarvinSketch version 19.20.**



3-aminopyridine CH2CI2/pyridine





Variants of benzyl-phenoxy-acetamide (BPA) are cytotoxic to glioblastoma and significantly less toxic to NHA







Like FF, selected PP- compounds inhibit mitochondrial respiration followed by immediate increased of glycolysis







Triple co-culture BBB model membrane













Paradoxal effects of glycolysis inhibitors (2dG, LND,

GH: Gnetin-H – resveratrol trimer – inhibitor of glycolysis In collaboration with Dr. Pier Paolo Claudio





Cooperative action of PP21 with GH



APRIL 8-13 • #AACR22 LN229 (72h incubation) DMSO 3 μM GH 10 μM PP21 PP21 + GH LG (1.0 g/L) Image: Colspan="2">Image: Colspan="2" Image: Colspa="2" Image: Colspan="2" Image: Colspan="2" Image: Co

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4 - 6 hrs following the PP21/GH treatment



Cooperative action of PP21 with GH induces severe energy deficit



ATP (fmol/cell)







However, GH does not cross the BBB!!!



Proof of concept efficacy study



Proof of concept efficacy study. Mice were injected with 5μ l of $1x10^5$ of GBM12 patient derived cells in the medium containing 25μ M PP1 +/- 10μ M GH. 5μ l of medium containing 5% DMOS was used as control. Images were taken 6 weeks following initial cell implantation. "+" indicates mice which died before reaching 6 weeks after cell implantation (euthanized when reached endpoint criteria).



At this point we have three potential options to improve AACR anti-glioblastoma efficacy of our compounds:



- 2) Intranasal drug delivery (PP21+GH); and/or
- 3) Keep looking for new PP compound/s with better BBB penetration, lower IC50, and glucose-independent cytotoxicity (PP211).

CED system for intracranial glioblastoma



PP211 CNS-MPO= 4.5



PP211 distribution in tissues following oral administration

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Scientists involved in this project

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