

CCK₂-Gastrin Antagonist: Development of PNB-001 (4-Chloro-5-Hydroxy-1-Phenylethyl-5-Phenyl-1, 5-Dihydro-Pyrrol-2-one) as Anti-Inflammatory Analgesic

Eric Lattmann^{1*}, Jintana Sattayasai², Ramesh Narayanan³, Julian Benyamen¹, PN Balaram⁴ and Pornthip Lattmann⁴

¹School of Life and Health Sciences, Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET, England

²Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pharmacology, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand

³Department of Medicine, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN, United States

⁴PNB Vesper Life Science PVT, Cochin, Kerala, India

***Corresponding author:** Eric Lattmann, School of Life and Health Sciences and Aston School of Pharmacy, Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET, England, Fax: 44.0.121.359.0733, Tel: 44.0.121.204.3980, E-mail: e.lattmann@aston.ac.uk

Citation: Eric Lattmann, Jintana Sattayasai, Ramesh Narayanan, Julian Benyamen, PN Balaram, et al. (2018) CCK₂-Gastrin Antagonist: Development of PNB-001 (4-Chloro-5-Hydroxy-1-Phenylethyl-5-Phenyl-1, 5-Dihydro-Pyrrol-2-one) as Anti-Inflammatory Analgesic. SAJ Pharma Pharmacol 2: 105

Abstract

Study aim: To prepare and evaluate CCK gastrin antagonists from readily available materials such as furfural and to focus on inflammatory pain management.

Methods: Receptor binding assays, isolated tissue preparations and selected animal models were applied to evaluate the lead molecule PNB-001.

Results: Arylated 5-hydroxy-pyrrol-2-ones were prepared in 3 synthetic steps from furfural and subsequently optimised as CCK₂ selective ligands using radiolabelled binding assays. Originally a CCK₁ selective lead structure was identified and from that lead, a potent and selective CCK₂ ligand (PNB-001, IC₅₀ = 22 nM) was fully SAR optimised. The antagonism was confirmed for PNB-001 by using isolated tissue preparations with CCK₅. Subsequent in vivo evaluation revealed analgesic activity for the gastrin CCK₂ antagonist PNB-001, in the hotplate and tail immersion test at 0.5mg /kg by IP administration in mice. PNB-001 was superior in the formalin test to the morphine standard by oral administration and in the x-maze test the anxiolytic activity was greater in magnitude than diazepam.

Conclusion: The front runner PNB-001 completed preclinical development and will enter clinical phase 1.

Keywords: Phenyl-Pyrrolone; CCK antagonist; Cholecystokinin; Gastrin; Analgesic

Introduction

In terms of cholecystokinin-physiology, CCK₈ is the most common peptide hormone, which is extensively found throughout the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) and is also widely distributed through the nervous system [1,2]. Originally, cholecystokinin was discovered to cause contractions of the gallbladder [3]. It was then rediscovered as pancreaticozym, triggering the release of pancreatic enzymes. Finally, it was confirmed that both peptides are identical [4]. Cholecystokinin acts as a neuromodulator as well as gut hormone. CCK-ligands, agonists and antagonists have been extensively investigated as potential drug molecules [5].

Cholecystokinin antagonists have been extensively investigated as potential drug targets [6]. They were studied as growth inhibitors in certain forms of cancer, as anxiolytics, in the treatment of schizophrenia and satiety [7-10]. An agonist, the shortened CCK₄ was found to induce panic in patients and the CCK₂ receptor is known to mediate anxiety and panic attacks [11-13]. Cholecystokinin does cause proliferation in colon- and pancreatic cancer cell lines and therefore, CCK-antagonists were studied as growth factor inhibitors in certain forms of cancer.

Asperlicin was the first non-peptidal lead structure from nature and analogues thereof were studied as CCK ligands [14,15]. Simplification of this lead structure by Merck led to Devazepide, a potent CCK₁ selective cholecystokinin antagonist, containing a

1, 4-benzodiazepine template and an indole moiety [16]. Proglumide was the first glutamic acid based agent, marketed as Milid for the treatment of ulcer [17]. The indolyl amide of devazepide was replaced by a urea linkage and Merck's L-365,260 resulted in a CCK₂ selective antagonist [18]. Further subsequent SAR optimization led to Zeria's improved Z-360, in which the N-alkyl side chain, the 5- position (cyclohexyl) was optimized for potency and a meta-carboxylic acid on the aryl urea linkage was introduced to enhance water solubility (Figure 1). Z-360 is a CCK₂ -gastrin receptor antagonist and progressed into phase 2 trial with pancreatic cancer [19,20]. Z-360 is the most recent derivative derived from this original lead structure, with improved selectivity and bioavailability.

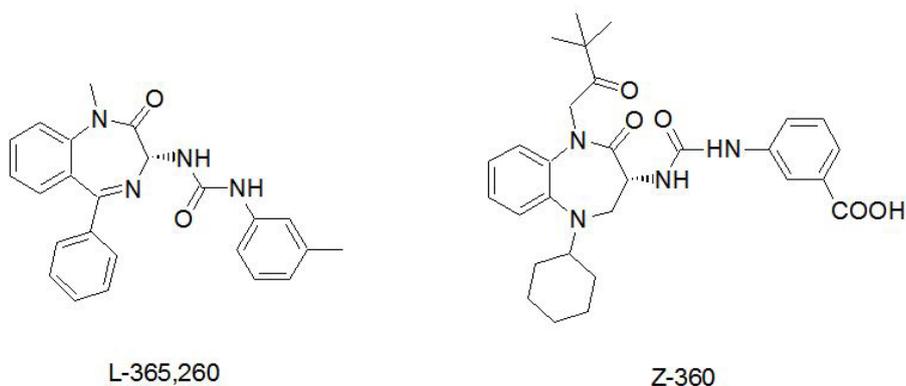


Figure 1: CCK₂-gastrin antagonists

Molecular pain targets have been reviewed recently and the results are quite disappointing in terms of efficacy and FDA approval rate [21]. Even, this review missed out on CCK antagonists and most importantly on a very positive report, publicised only in form of an abstract [22,23]. In summary in this study, devazepide at 5 mg was found very efficient in pain management as adjunct to strong opiates in a phase 2 trial carried out at leading UK pain research centres [24].

Initial results for CCK antagonists of the pyrrolone scaffold were communicated in the area of cancer therapeutics and GI inflammation [25].

Here, a full biological evaluation with respect to inflammatory pain is reported in detail for the CCK₂ - gastrin antagonist PNB-001[26].

Materials and Methods

General synthesis

The chemicals were obtained from Aldrich (Gillingham, UK) and Lancaster (Lancaster, UK). Atmospheric pressure chemical ionisation mass spectroscopy (APCI), negative or positive mode, was carried out using a Hewlett-Packard 5989b quadrupole instrument (Vienna, Austria). Proton and Carbon NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker AC 250 instrument (Follanden, Switzerland), operating at 250 MHz, calibrated with the solvent reference peak or TMS. IR spectra were plotted from KBr discs on a Mattson 300 FTIR Spectrometer. Melting points were recorded using a Stuart Scientific (Coventry, UK) apparatus and are uncorrected.

Preparation of 3, 4-dichloro-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-ones, reaction intermediate 1 Synthesis of 3, 4-dichloro-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one, Lactone A

Dry and powdered aluminium chloride (20g, 0.15 mol) was added slowly to a mixture of mucochloric acid (16.9g, 0.1 mol) and benzene / chlorobenzene (250 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. It was then poured into a mixture of 100 g ice and 32 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid. The organic layer was separated by separating funnel and washed with 3 x 100 ml water. The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulphate and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The oily residue was crystallized in n-hexane.

Yield = 70%; mp: 78-79 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 195/197 (M+), 230/232 (M+1) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: δ = 7.22-7.51 (m, 5H), 5.81 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃):165.3, 152.2, 139.8, 130.5, 129.3, 128.5, 127.4, 127.2, 121.2, 83.5; IR (KBr-disc) ν max: 3445, 3074, 3035, 2959, 2056, 1768, 1630, 1499, 1457 1294, 1224, 1028, 910, 772, 705 cm⁻¹.

3, 4-Dichloro-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-5H-furan-2-one, Lactone B

Yield = 69% mp: 76-78 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 227/229/231 (M+1), 262/263/265 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: δ = 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 5.91 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 165.3, 152.0, 136.6, 130.1, 129.6, 128.7, 121.3, 82.9; IR (KBr-disc) ν max: 3451, 3075, 2952, 2051, 1769, 1636, 1497, 1419, 1289, 1231, 1027, 927, 826, 748, 720 cm⁻¹.

Preparation of N-substituted-4-Chloro-5-hydroxy-5-phenyl-1, 5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-ones, Stage 2 products; general method

The relevant amine (2.3 times excess) was added to a solution of lactone A or B (0.7 mol) in ether (10 ml) and it was stirred on ice for 30 minutes, allowing to warm up to RT over time. The resultant mixture was poured into 5 ml of water and was separated by a separating funnel. The organic mixture was washed with water three times. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulphate and the solvent was removed under vacuum. All compounds gave an oily solid, which were passed through a short silicagel column (80% ether, 20% petrol ether). The resulting fractions were dried from excess solvent under a stream of argon to yield crystals.

4-Chloro-5-hydroxy-1-isobutyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one 7

Yield = 85 %; mp: 167-169 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 266/268 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: 7.38-7.51 (m, 5H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 4.79 (bs, 1H), 3.23 & 2.18 (m, 2H), 1.71 (m, 1H), 0.76 (m, 6H) ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 168.5, 155.7, 137.1, 129.2, 128.7, 126.2, 121.7, 93.1, 47.6, 27.5, 20.4 ppm. IR (KBr-disc) 3237, 3114, 2965, 2926, 2881, 2374, 2343, 1675, 1614, 1460, 1416, 1299, 1251, 1202, 1150, 1072, 1027, 878, 758, 696 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-5-hydroxy-1-isobutyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one 8

Yield = 66%; mp: 155-158 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 300/302/304 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: 7.30 (m, 4H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 3.13 (m, 1H), 2.49 (m, 1H), 1.69 (m, 1H), 0.69 (t, J = 4.5 Hz, 6H) ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 163.3, 156.3, 139.4, 134.8, 129.1, 127.7, 122.3, 95.0, 47.6, 27.6, 20.4 ppm. IR (KBr-disc) 3426, 3252, 2964, 2850, 1684, 1406, 1209, 1095, 817, 743, 703 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-1-(phenyl)-5-hydroxy-5-phenyl-1, 5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one 15

Yield = 48 %; mp: 168-171 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 314/316 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: δ = 7.46 (m, 5H), 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 3.68 (bs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 168.9, 159.7, 136.9, 135.1, 132.4, 129.9, 129.0, 126.9, 123.0, 122.3, 122.2, 93.5; IR (KBr-disc) 3517, 3357, 3114, 2840, 2674, 2361, 2342, 1678, 1607, 1464, 1412, 1361, 1208, 1138, 1071, 988, 755, 700 cm⁻¹.

1-Benzyl-4-chloro-5-hydroxy-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one 16

Yield = 71 %; mp: 165-167 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 300/302 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: 7.36 (m, 5H), 7.24 (m, 5H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 4.69 (m, 2H), 3.62 (bs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 167.9, 155.9, 137.6, 134.4, 129.3, 128.7, 128.4, 128.4, 127.3, 127.1, 126.4, 93.2, 43.4; IR (KBr-disc) 3446, 3279, 3098, 2931, 2850, 2374, 2334, 1684, 1611, 1456, 1413, 1349, 1276, 1205, 1128, 1051, 696 cm⁻¹.

1-Benzyl-4-chloro-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-5-hydroxy-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one 17

Yield = 59 %; mp: 149-152 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 334/336/338 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: δ = 7.33 (m, 4H), 7.16 (m, 5H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 4.60 (m, 2H), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 167.6, 155.4, 137.5, 135.3, 133.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.9, 128.6, 128.4, 127.9, 127.4, 121.9, 92.6, 43.2; IR (KBr-disc) 3442, 2931, 2849, 2365, 2339, 1674, 1616, 1492, 1406, 1349, 1272, 1199, 1094, 1018, 817, 699 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-5-hydroxy-1-phenethyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one 20

Yield = 89 %; mp: 155-158 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 314/316 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: δ = 7.09-7.53 (m, 10H), 6.20 (s, 1H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 2.88-3.29 (m, 3H), 2.65 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 168.0, 155.7, 139.0, 134.6, 129.4, 128.85, 128.84, 128.6, 126.6, 126.2, 121.8, 92.7, 41.9, 34.6 ppm. IR (KBr-disc) 3433, 3246, 2929, 2366, 2334, 1681, 1658, 1607, 1455, 1406, 1251, 1151, 1128, 1066, 931, 753, 699 cm⁻¹.

4-Chloro-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-5-hydroxy-1-phenethyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one 21

Yield = 45 %, mp: 145-148 °C; MS (APCI(+)): 348/350/352 (M+) m/z; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: δ = 7.22-7.49 (m, 7H), 7.12-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.13 (s, 1H), 3.68 & 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.88 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 250 MHz: 167.7, 155.5, 138.8, 135.5, 133.3, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 127.7, 126.7, 121.9, 92.3, 42.0, 34.5; IR (KBr-disc) 3421, 3228, 2925, 2848, 2370, 2338, 1684, 1658, 1606, 1461, 1406, 1248, 1190, 1097, 935, 806, 697 cm⁻¹.

Molecular modeling

For target preparation the protein structures, pdb identifier 1HZN for the CCK₁ and 1L4T for the CCK₂ –gastrin receptor were downloaded from the protein data bank (www.rcs.org) and docking was performed using Autodock Vina and Hex. After several docking trials for the CCK₁ / CCK₂ receptor the results were analysed and visualized using Chimera and Designer studio 4.5. After visual inspection the results were presented to rationalize drug ligand interactions with the each CCK receptor subtype.

Radioligand cholecystokinin binding assay

CCK₂ and CCK₁ receptor binding assays were performed, by using guinea pig cerebral cortex or rat pancreas. Male guinea pig brain tissues were prepared according to the modified method described by Saita, *et al.* [27]. Pancreatic membranes were prepared as described by Charpentier, *et al.* [28]. Tissues were homogenized in ice cold sucrose (0.32 M, 25 ml) for 15 strokes at 500 rpm and centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 10 minutes. The supernatant was re-centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 20 minutes. The resulting pellet was

re-dispersed to the required volume of buffer at 500 rpm and stored in aliquots at 70 °C.

Binding was achieved using radioligand ¹²⁵I-Bolton-Hunter labeled CCK, NEN at 25 pM. The samples were incubated with membranes (0.1 mg/ml) in 20 mM Hepes, 1 mM EGTA, 5 mM MgCl₂, 150 mM NaCl, at pH 6.5 for 2 hrs at RT and then centrifuged at 11000 rpm for 5 minutes. The membrane pellets were washed twice with water and the bound radioactivity was measured in a Packard Cobra Auto-gamma counter (B5005). Binding assays were carried out with L-363, 260 as control.

Isolated tissue preparations

Male Sprague Dawley rats, weighing 200-250g were used and all animal care and experimental protocols adhered to the relevant laws and guidelines of the institution. The animals were housed under standard conditions of temperature (25 °C) with unrestricted access to food and water. The animals were sacrificed using cervical dislocation without anaesthesia. From the abdomen of the animals, the duodenum was carefully excised and washed with physiological solution. The mesentery of the tissue was removed and the lumen was gently flushed with Tyrode's solution to clear luminal contents. The prepared isolated tissue was rapidly incubated in Tyrode's solution maintained at 32 °C and gassed with 95% O₂ / 5% CO₂. Tyrode's solution was freshly prepared daily (g/l): NaCl, 8.0; KCl, 0.2; CaCl₂, 0.2; MgSO₄, 0.1; NaH₂PO₄, 0.05; NaHCO₃, 1.0; Glucose, 1.0. The main equipment used was the Radnoti single unit tissue bath system with a chamber capacity of 35 ml. Bath aeration with carbogen (O₂ 95%, CO₂ 5%) was maintained at a constant temperature (32 °C). The force in grams was measured with an isometric transducer linked to a power lab data acquisition system.

General procedure

From the isolated tissue preparation, strips of appropriate length were mounted vertically in organ bath containing Tyrode's solution, under a tension of 1g and allowed to equilibrate for 30 minutes. Agonists, such as CCK₅ and CCK_{8S} were directly applied in the bath and antagonists were pre-incubated for 10 min. Stock solutions of all test compounds including the standard were prepared in DMSO.

CCK₅ penta-gastrin preparations: CCK₅ was dissolved in distilled water to prepare a stock solution of 500 μM solution, from which cumulative additions of increasing concentrations (0.1 nM, 1 nM, 5 nM, 10 nM, 20 nM, 30 nM, and 40 nM) were tested to plot a dose response curve. Test molecules and lorglumide were added to the organ bath 10 minutes before exposure to the next CCK₅ serial concentrations.

DSS induced spontaneous muscle contractions in rat duodenum: A solution of 0.1% DSS dextrane sulfonic acid sodium was freshly prepared in Tyrode solution and it was added to the bath to give 100-300 microM final bath concentration. Within 30 min contractions were induced and stable. The amplitude of these contractions was measured for the test molecules.

Animal studies

Experiments were conducted in male standard IRC mice obtained from the animal house, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University. Each experimental group consisted of 6 animals and the treatment procedures were approved by the ethical committee, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University (BEA030699). Mice were intraperitoneal injected with test compound at the volume not more than 0.2 ml/animal. The test molecule was dissolved in DMSO and water was added to give a 5% solution for IP and PO administration. 30 min after drug administration, animals were tested as described in the following sections.

Nociception tests:

Formalin test: The rats were placed in a plastic behavior cage (30x30x30 cm) and a mirror was mounted at 45° angle below the transparent floor to allow an unobstructed view. 0.05 ml of 1% formalin was injected subcutaneously into the dorsal surface of the right hind paw. Subsequently behavior responses were recorded by the number of licks / bites in the early phase (0-5 min) and late phase (20-25 min) in all groups. PNB-001 was injected 30 min prior to the formalin injection.

The tail immersion test: The thermal response latency was measured by the tail immersion test. The animals were placed into individual restraining cages leaving the tail hanging freely. The tail was immersed into water at 50 °C. The response time, at which the animal reacted by withdrawing its tail from water, was recorded and the cut-off time was 10 sec in order to avoid tissue damage. The base line withdrawal thresholds (BT) were recorded prior to the first injection. Test thresholds (TT) were measured 60 min after the second injection. The test thresholds were expressed as a percentage of Maximal Possible Effect (% MPE) using the equation: % MPE = {(TT-BT) / (45-BT)} x 100

DMSO (5 %), pyrrolone (in 5 % DMSO) was intraperitoneally injected and morphine was administered subcutaneously.

The hot plate test: Mice were placed on a hot plate, that was thermostatically maintained at 50 °C. A plexiglass box was used to confine the animal to the hot plate. The reaction time of each animal (either paw licking or jumping) was considered a pain response. The latency to reaction was recorded. For prevention of heat injury, the cut-off time of the test was 30 sec.

Anxiolytic test

The elevated plus-maze: The wooden elevated plus-maze consisted of two open arms (30 × 10 cm) without any walls, two enclosed

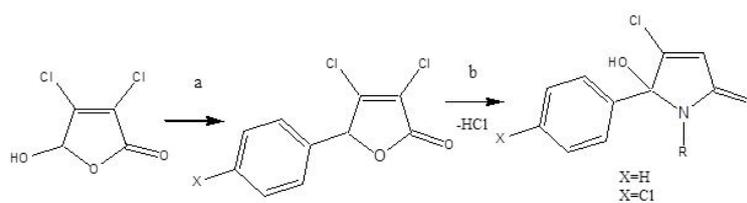
arms of the same size with 5-cm high side walls and end wall, and the central arena (10 × 10 cm) interconnecting all the arms. The maze was elevated approximately 30 cm from the floor. At the beginning of the experiment the mouse was placed in the central arena facing one of the enclosed arms. During a 5-min interval, the time animals spent in the open arms of the plus-maze was recorded. The mouse was considered to be in the open part when it had clearly crossed the line between the central arena and the open arm with its four legs.

Statistical methods: The data were expressed as mean + SD and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and supplementary Tukey test for pairwise comparison were tested to determine for any significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

Results and discussions

Chemistry

5-arylated dichloro-2(5H)-furanone intermediates were evaluated previously as anticancer agents [29]. Overall, the desired N-alkylated unsubstituted 5-phenyl pyrrolone PNB-001 was obtained in only a 2 stage process as white crystalline material. The molecule is not present in the ring opened keto form and fully occurred in the 5-membered ring form, as a hydroxy-pyrrolone. The analysis of PNB-001 by chiral HPLC showed a 50:50 racemic mixture of both enantiomers in solution in methanol. 5-arylated dichloro-2(5H)-furanones A and B were synthesised from mucochloric acid (Scheme 1), which is commercially available from furfural under oxidising conditions with hydrochloric acid. Mucochloric acid was reacted with benzene as reagent and solvent at RT under the development of hydrogen chloride gas. Depending on the scale of the reaction cooling with ice was required. For chlorobenzene / benzene the powdered or most preferred granulated aluminium chloride served as the best catalyst and during work up with hydrochloric acid on ice the inorganic salts were easily removed from the organic phase. For the small scale synthesis aluminium chloride worked well as Lewis acid. However, during scale up aluminium chloride was replaced by trifluoroborane in THF as the exothermic reaction become problematic on a kg scale. Subsequent reaction of the 5-arylated 3,4-dichloro-2(5H)-furanones A and B (Stage 1 intermediate) in diethylether with alkyl- and aryl alkyl amines furnished N-alkylated hydroxyl-pyrrolones **1-21** (Stage 2 products) in high yields under mild conditions. The general synthetic sequence is outlined in Scheme 1.



a) Arene, RT, 10 h, workup: hydrochloric acid; b) amine, excess, ether, RT, 30 min

Scheme 1. Synthesis and chemical mechanism for the preparation of lactams from mucochloric acid.

SAR optimisation

Only active lactams and relevant lactams for the understanding of a full structure activity relationship, SAR, are outlined in Table 1.

Lactam	X=	R=	CCK ₁ [μ M]	CCK ₂ [μ M]
7	H	Isobutyl-	0.020±0.01	1.2±0.3
8	Cl	Isobutyl-	0.008±0.01	0.4±0.2
15	H	Phenyl-	>10	>10
16	H	Benzyl-	0.85±0.03	0.020±0.005
17	Cl	Benzyl-	0.51±0.004	0.022±0.004
20 PNB-001	H	Phenylethyl-	>10	0.022±0.002
21	Cl	Phenylethyl	>10	0.030±0.001
Lorglumide			0.17±0.01	>10
L-356,260			0.25±0.01	0.003±0.001

Table 1: CCK binding affinity expressed in IC₅₀ in micromolar using iodinated hot CCK₈ as radioligands with cortex and pancreatic membranes; N=3

The first step was to screen for potent binding affinity and to identify a CCK₁- or CCK₂-selective ligand for subsequent *in vitro* and *in vivo* evaluation.

Using radiolabelled iodinated cholecystkinin, inhibition of binding was determined for all test molecules and the IC_{50} are outlined in Table 1. Lorglumide served as CCK_1 standard and L-365,260 was used as CCK_2 standard.

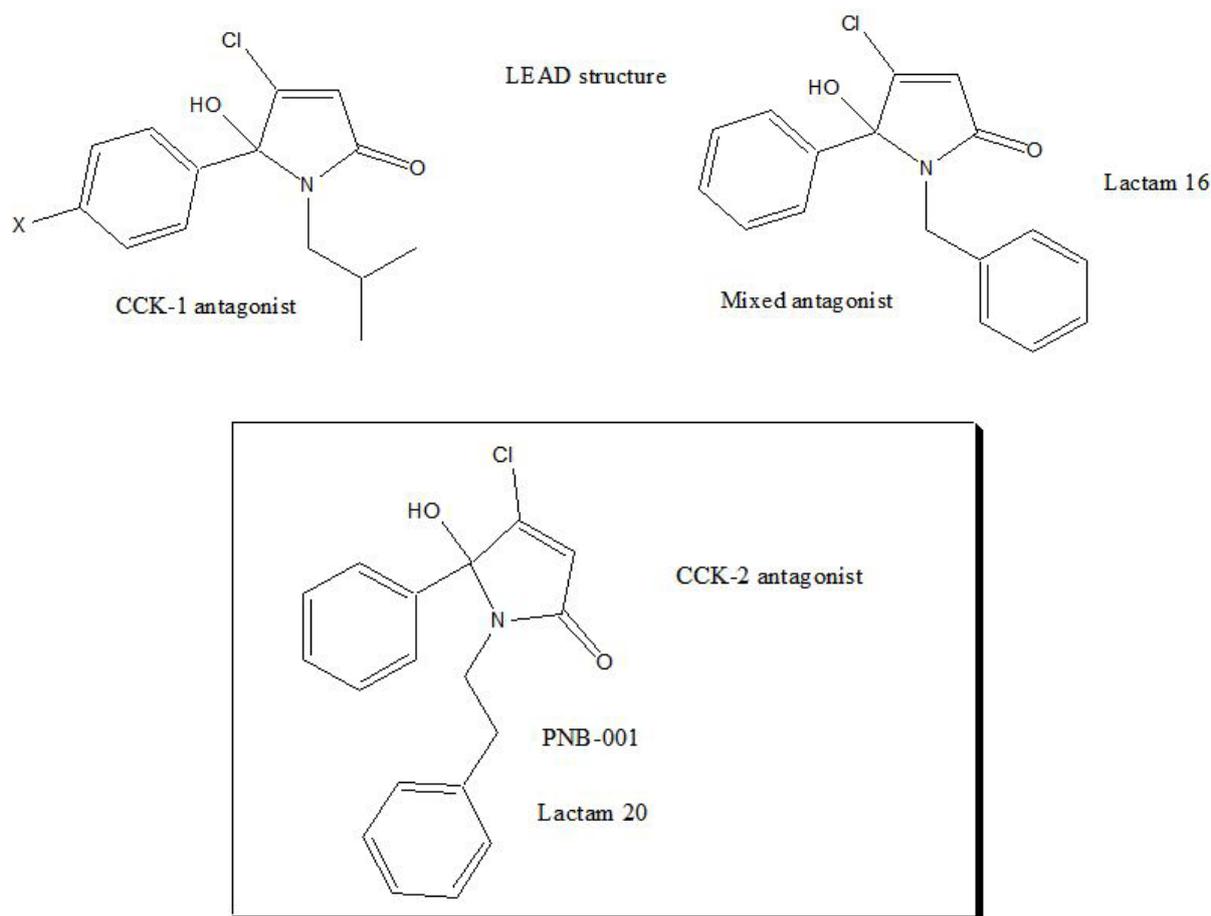


Figure 2: Overview of selective CCK_1 -, mixed- and CCK_2 - antagonists. Graphical outline of the drug design from the original lead structure into the desired potent anti-inflammatory analgesic

The change from N-propyl into the N-butyl group resulted in a manifold increase of activity and the best substituent on the central nitrogen atom was found iso-butyl, as seen for derivative 7. The introduction of a halogen atom into the para- position of the phenyl group resulted in an increase of binding affinity, possibly due to enhanced lipophilicity.

Lactames, such as pyrrolone **15**, containing an aromatic ring, directly connected to the N-position, showed a micromolar activity $> 10\mu M$. Most interestingly, the introduction of an N-benzyl substituent to the pyrrolone template, instead of an alkyl group, resulted in non-selective CCK -ligand, pyrrolone **16**. Again, halogen atoms, such as chlorine, only marginally changed the binding affinity for the chlorinated N-benzyl lactame **17**. The introduction of a spacer, a single CH_2 group, resulted in a phenyl-ethyl derivative **20**, which represented a highly CCK_2 selective ligand. Lactame 20 is 450 times selective for the CCK_2 / gastrin receptor. Halogenation, the introduction of a para- chlorine atom on the phenyl-position, lactame **21**, did not enhance binding affinity any further; possibly due to drug receptor interaction of the phenyl group with a lipophilic cavity within the CCK receptor.

Overall, the introduction of alkyl groups most preferred an isobutyl- group, provided a CCK_1 selective antagonist and a fluorinated analogue had potent anticancer properties via the CCK_C receptor [30]. The N-benzylated pyrrolone **16** displayed a non-selective receptor binding profile and the introduction of a single methylene group enhanced the selectivity towards the CCK_2 receptor.

The phenyl-ethyl hydroxyl-pyrrolone, lactam **20**, is named **PNB-001** a CCK_2 / gastrin selective antagonist and the drug design summary are outlined in Figure 2. The phenyl ethyl derivative PNB-001 completed preclinical development as anti-inflammatory analgesic and progressed into phase 1 clinical trials for the treatment of arthritic pain.

Molecular modelling

The docking of PNB-001 into the CCK_2 receptor is outlined in Figure 3 and some key interactions are highlighted for one final pose of minimal energy (Figure 3).

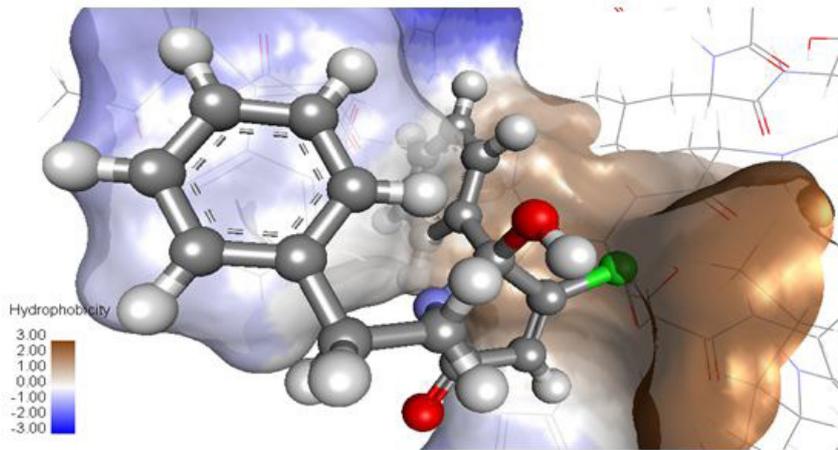


Figure 3: Docking of CCK antagonist PNB-001 into the CCK₂ receptor

The 5-hydroxy group of the central pyrrolone template interacted via hydrogen bonding with the N group of Trp114. The phenyl group of the N-phenylethyl- side chain bound to the aromatic indole system of Trp114 and electron withdrawing groups may enhance these aromatic interactions. The lipophilic pocket allowed principally a wide range of substituents, but only phenyl and not cyclo-hexyl could be realised synthetically. The 5- phenyl group of the pyrrolone template bound via Ile 184 and Leu 133, based on van der Waals interactions and not aromatic interactions. The introduction of electron withdrawing groups, such as halogen atoms, is therefore not enhancing affinity and optimisation on this side is with limited effect.

Gaining dual CCK –gastrin antagonistic activity was found beneficial in analgesia potentiation as well as for anxiolytics, but here direct analgesic activity and the anti-inflammatory effect are entirely linked with the CCK₂ –gastrin receptor [31,32].

Pharmacology

***In vitro* experiments using isolated tissue preparations:** The CCK₂ selective phenyl ethyl derivative PNB-001 occurred a potent binding affinity and the CCK-gastrin - antagonism was studied using penta-gastrin (CCK-5) induced contractions of the rat duodenum. Initially CCK₄ was used, an agent, which triggered panic attacks in patients, but *in vitro* CCK₄ has a low solubility and low potency in the micro-molar range [33,34]. The best CCK₂ selective agonist *in vitro* and in humans is CCK-5 and therefore, pentagastrin was used to analyse the agonist or antagonist properties of PNB-001 [35].

The concentration response curve of penta-gastrin, CCK-5, was recorded and shifted to the right by a nanomolar concentration of PNB-001, thus confirming the antagonistic properties of this ligand (Figure 4) [3].

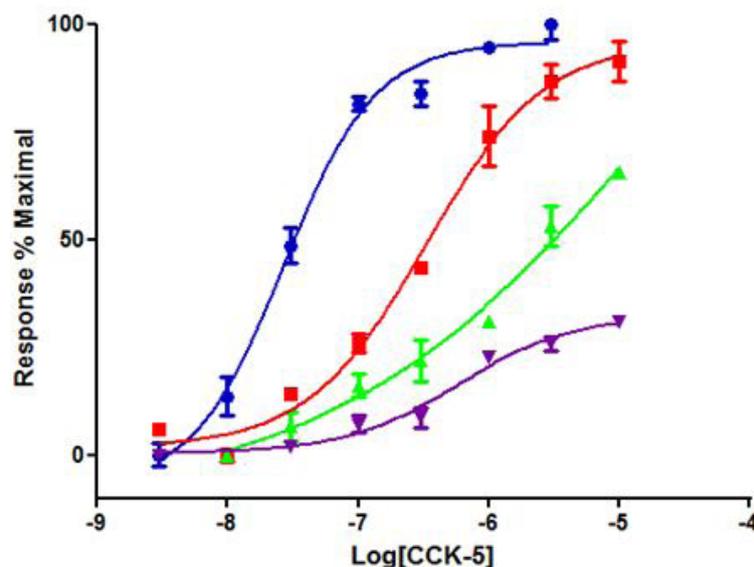


Figure 4: Responses to CCK-5 in the absence and presence of PNB-001, using the rat duodenum assay; CCK-5, CCK-5 +10 nM PNB-001, CCK-5 +30 nM PNB-001, CCK-5 + 100 nM PNB-001; N = 2 for each data point

100 nM of PNB-001 with 30 min of incubation time fully blocked the CCK4 and CCK5 induced contractions. For the 5 min incubation cycle, 10 nM of PNB-001 shifted the CCK-5 concentration response curve to the right and from 30 nM onwards, the antagonist showed a reduced maximum response (Figure 4) [36]. At high nano molar concentrations PNB-001 acted as non-competitive antagonist. However, PNB-001 is now a confirmed potent and selective CCK₂ /gastrin antagonist.

As the clinical trial outcome of selective CCK/gastrin antagonists was found questionable in the treatment of anxiety and depression, the aim of the programme was, to focus on selectively designing CCK₂ antagonists for the treatment of inflammation. *In vitro*, spontaneous contractions correlate with inflammation and anti-inflammatory steroids such as dexamethasone reduced spontaneous contractions of the duodenum [37,38].

DSS, dextran sulfonic acid sodium, is a standard agent to induce inflammation and it was used here *in vitro* using isolated organ preparations of the duodenum.

L-365,260 was applied as CCK₂ standard and the mixed CCK antagonist lactam 16, together with the highly CCK₂ selective antagonist, PNB-001 were all tested under the same conditions. The concentration response curves, showing how these agents inhibit contractions very low concentrations, are outlined in Figure 5.

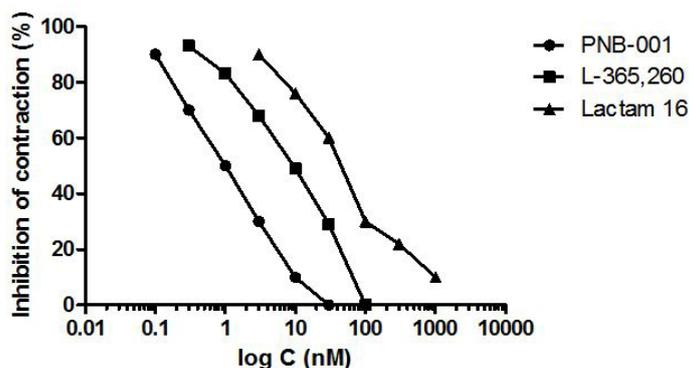


Figure 5: The inhibitory concentration-response curves of PNB-001, L-365,260 (standard) and lactame 16 for DSS stimulated contractions using the rat duodenum

An IC₅₀ of 1 nM was determined for CCK₂ antagonist PNB-001 (Figure 5). The Merck CCK₂ standard occurred a ten times lower IC₅₀ and the benzylated derivative 16, had the lowest anti-inflammatory effect. Considering the chemical similarity between the lactame 16 and PNB-001, the addition of an extra CH₂ group resulted in a remarkable effect. The CCK₁ antagonism may oppose the anti-inflammatory effect, but the possible mechanistic pathway is outside the scope of this publication.

Based on the *in vitro* results with respect to anti-inflammatory activity, PNB-001 was selected for further *in vivo* assays. Here the anti-inflammatory action of the molecule, supported by anti-gastric activity, was supposed to create a synergistic therapeutic effect.

Under consideration of failed clinical trials for panic, positive pain results and our own results with respect to inflammation, our attention turned to full systematic *in vivo* evaluation of PNB-001 as anti-inflammatory analgesic [39].

***In vivo* evaluation:** CCK antagonists potentiate the analgesia of opiates and usually have no analgesic effect on its own [4]. For Z-360 an interesting weak analgesic effect in the formalin test was observed [40]. Thus, a first evaluation of the analgesic properties of PNB-001 was performed using the formalin test.

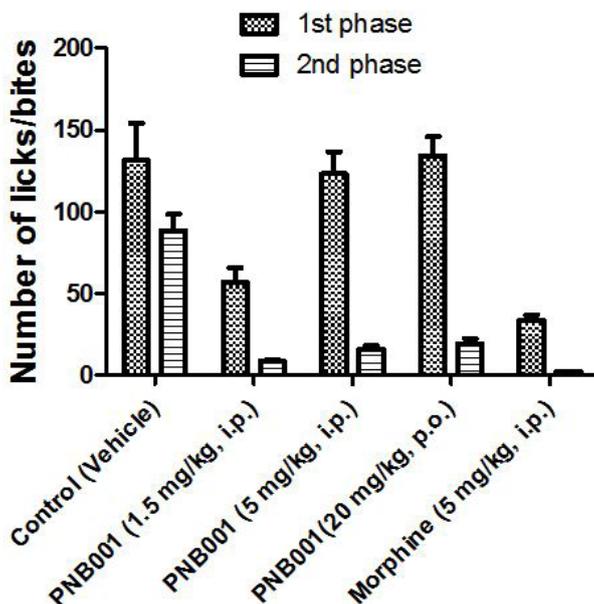


Figure 6: Analgesic anti-inflammatory activity of PNB-001 on formalin induced pain in rats

Opiates, such as morphine, reduce the response in form of licks and bites to formalin in the first phase of the assay. Anti-inflammatory agents are active in this assay in the second phase.

PNB-001 showed only at the 1.5 mg/kg dose some opiate like effects and the 5 mg dose by IP administration is equivalent to the 20 mg/kg dose by oral administration (Figure 6). The activity in the second phase of the formalin test reconfirmed the anti-inflammatory activity found *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

In order to evaluate the pain managing properties of the new agent, the partial opiate agonist tramadol was included in a study, in which the hot plate assay as well as the tail immersion test was used to evaluate analgesic activity in rodents.

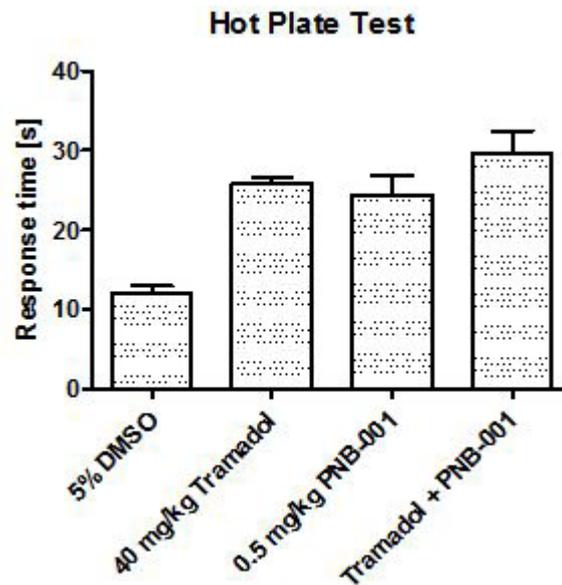


Figure 7: Hotplate test of PNB-001 in mice by IP – administration

Bar 1 is the baseline with a response time about 12s. The maximum analgesic effect in the hotplate is 26 s for 40 mg/kg tramadol, a more than 100% of change from the control (Figure 7).

The analgesic efficacy of 0.5 mg/kg PNB-001 by IP administration as a single agent was found equivalent to 40 mg/kg tramadol (SC administration). Interestingly, there is no significant potentiation of tramadol analgesia with PNB-001, the selective CCK2 / gastrin antagonist, which works as analgesic on its own.

However, this analgesic activity was reconfirmed in a second standard analgesic assay in rodents using the tail immersion test and the results are outlined in Figure 8.

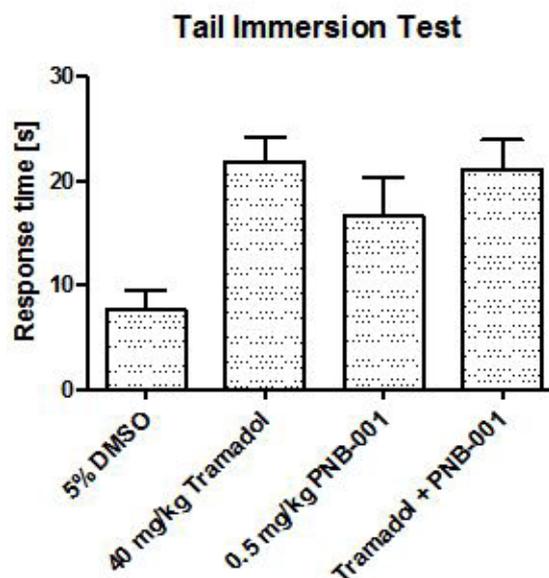


Figure 8: Tail immersion test of PNB-001 in mice by IP administration

5% DMSO in water served as control in the tail immersion test in mice and tramadol at 40 mg/kg was applied as analgesic standard (Figure 8). Test compound and standard were found not significantly different in this assay and a small potentiation of analgesia was observed, which was not significant. In principal, the same analgesic effect of the CCK₂ antagonist PNB-001 was observed for the hotplate and the tail immersion assay in mice without potentiation of analgesia [41]. The small, but significant analgesic activity is due to the gastrin antagonising properties of the agent.

Finally, the tail immersion test was performed in rats by oral administration. Rats were used as a second species and the route of administration was changed from IP to PO administration (Figure 9). The % change from the vehicle was assessed and the results are outlined in Figure 9.

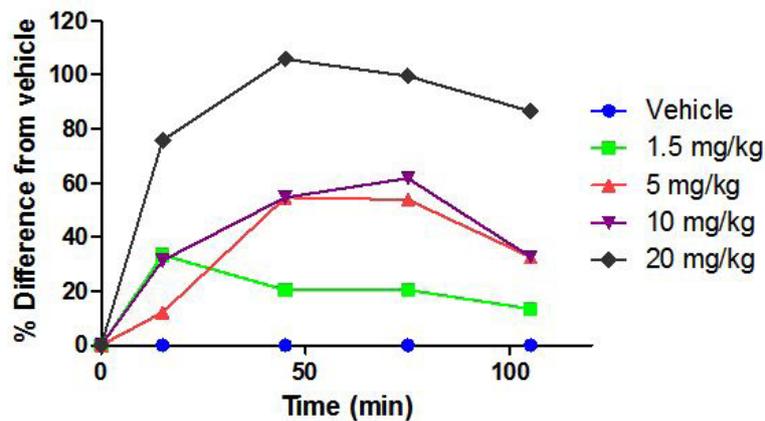


Figure 9: Dose range of PNB-001 in the tail immersion test by PO administration using rats

For the 1.5 mg/kg dose a 20% change from the vehicle was achieved, which increased dose dependently towards 20 mg/kg. A 50% change from the control was observed for 5 and 10 mg/kg, while the maximum response was found for 20 mg/kg in rats by PO administration after 1 h. Rats seem to be less responsive compared to mice, but the active dose range confirmed the oral bioactivity of about 10%, which was obtained in PK analysis *in vivo* in rats and 0.5 mg/kg by IP administration was found equivalent to 5 mg/kg by oral administration.

CCK antagonists potentiated the analgesia of opiates and usually have no analgesic effect on their own. For Z-360 also, an interesting weak analgesic effect was observed in the formalin test and CCK analgesia was linked with delta opiate activity [6].

To complete the CNS evaluation of PNB-001, a standard anxiolytic assay, the X-maze test was applied using mice (Figure 10) [42,43].

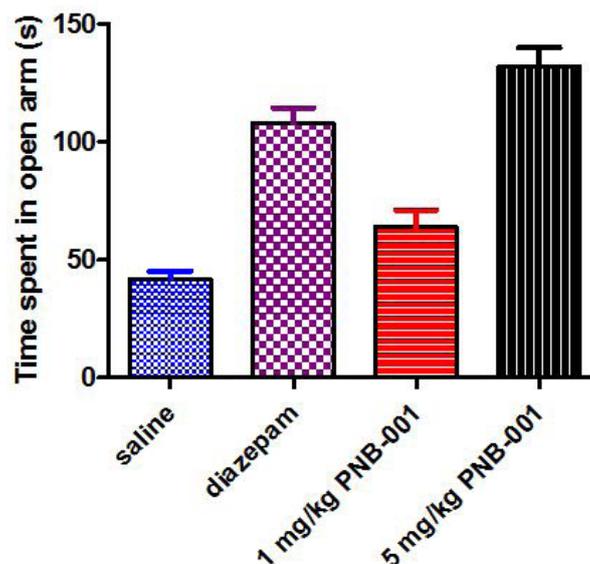


Figure 10: Anxiolytic properties of PNB-001 in the X-maze model by PO administration

Mice in general dislike open areas and the anxiolytic diazepam (4 mg/kg) increased the time significantly they spent in open arms. For PNB-081 an anxiolytic effect was observed for the 1 mg/kg dose and this increase further for the 5 mg/kg dose by PO administration.

CCK₄ induced panic in humans and generally CCK₂ antagonists are associated with anxiolytic properties [44]. Our findings are supported by the detection of CCK receptors in wide key areas of the brain [45].

As part of the preclinical development, the pharmacokinetics of PNB-001 was fully analysed. In summary PNB-001 showed a good half-life in dogs and rats. Protein binding was determined of 92.4% in human plasma and very high membrane permeability was determined by using the Caco-2 monolayer assay for both molecules. In terms of regulatory toxicology, for PNB-001 a slight increase of ALT was observed in dogs, but not in rats at doses > 1000 mg/kg and only after 90 days.

Conclusion

The target molecule PNB-001 was synthesised in only 2 steps from one readily available starting material and will potentially deliver an affordable therapeutic agent for long term pain management. PNB-001, a gastrin antagonist, is reaching phase 1 clinical trial in April 2018 as anti-inflammatory analgesic. A first in class analgesic CCK2 antagonist was developed under the consideration of membrane penetration, half-life and bioavailability. On-going is a preclinical programme to extend general inflammation to neuro-inflammation.

Acknowledgement

The experimental work was partly supported by PNB Vesper Life Sciences. The animal studies were performed in compliance with relevant laws and institutional guidelines. The treatment procedures were approved by the ethical committee, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University (BEA030699).

References

1. Maton PN, Sutliff VE, Jensen RT, Gardner JD (1985) Carbobenzoxy amino acids: Structural requirements for cholecystokinin receptor antagonist activity. *Am J Physiol* 248: 479-84.
2. Herranz R (2003) Cholecystokinin Antagonists: Pharmacological and Therapeutic Potential. *Med Res Rev* 23: 559-605.
3. Mawe GM (1990) The role of cholecystokinin in ganglionic transmission in the guinea-pig gall-bladder. *J Physiol* 439: 89-102.
4. Jorpes E, Mutt V (1966) Cholecystokinin and Pancreozymin, one single Hormone? *Acta Physiol Scand* 66: 196- 202.
5. Mc Donald IM (2001) CCK₂ receptor antagonists. *Exp Opin Ther Patents* 11: 445-62.
6. Mark GB, Robert MD, Eva CM, Randall CN, Daniel FV, et al. (1994) Second-generation benzodiazepine CCK-B antagonists. Development of subnanomolar analogues with selectivity and water solubility. *J Med Chem* 37: 722-4.
7. Lattmann E, Arayarat P (2003) From CNS-drugs to anti-neoplastic agents: Cholecystokinin (CCK) antagonists as modern anti-cancer agents. *J KKU Science* 31: 178.
8. Ravard S, Dourish CT (1990) Cholecystokinin and anxiety. *Trends Pharmacol Sci* 11: 271-3.
9. Rasmussen K, Czachura JF, Stockton ME, Howbert JJ (1993) Electrophysiological effects of diphenylpyrazolidinone cholecystokinin-B and cholecystokinin-A antagonists on midbrain dopamine neurons. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 264: 480- 8.
10. Dourish CT, Rycroft W, Iversen SD (1989) Postponement of satiety by blockade of brain cholecystokinin-B receptors. *Science* 245: 1509-11.
11. Bradwejn J, Koszycki D, Meterissian G (1990) Cholecystokinin tetrapeptide induces panic attacks in patients with panic disorder. *Can J Psychiatry* 35: 83-5.
12. Hughes J, Boden P, Costall B, Domeney A, Kelly E, et al. (1990) Development of a class of selective cholecystokinin type B receptor antagonists having potent anxiolytic activity. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 87: 6728- 32.
13. Trivedi K, Bharat J (1994) Cholecystokinin receptor antagonists: Current status. *Curr Med Chem* 1: 313.
14. Chang R, Lotti VJ, Monaghan RL, Birnbaum J, Stapley EO, et al. (1985) A potent nonpeptide cholecystokinin antagonist selective for peripheral tissues isolated from *Aspergillus alliaceus*. *Science* 230: 177-9.
15. Lattmann E, Billington DC, Poyner DR, Howitt SB, Offel M (2001) Synthesis and evaluation of Asperlicin analogues as non-peptidic cholecystokinin-antagonists. *Drug Des Discov* 17: 219-30.
16. Evans BE, Rittle KE, Bock MG, DiPardo RM, Freidinger, et al. (1988) Methods for drug discovery: Development of potent, selective, orally effective cholecystokinin-A antagonists. *J Med Chem* 31: 2235- 46.
17. Hahne WF, Jensen RT, Lemp GF, Gardner JD (1981) Proglumide and benzotript: Members of a different class of cholecystokinin receptor antagonists. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 78: 6304-8.
18. Woodruff GN, Hughes J (1991) Cholecystokinin antagonists. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol* 31: 469-501.
19. Hughes J, Woodruff GN (1992) Neuropeptides function and clinical applications. *Arzneimittelforschung* 42: 250- 5.
20. Meyer T, Caplin ME, Palmer DH, Valle JW, Larvin M, et al. (2010) A phase Ib/IIa trial to evaluate the CCK2 receptor antagonist Z-360 in combination with gemcitabine in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer. *Eur J Cancer* 46: 526-33.
21. Yekkirala AS, Roberson DP, Bean BP, Woolf CJ, et al. (2017) Breaking barriers to novel analgesic drug development. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 16: 545-64.
22. Dourish CT, O'Neill MF, Coughlan J, Kitchener SJ, Hawley D, et al. (1990) The selective CCK-B receptor antagonist L-365,260 enhances morphine analgesia and prevents morphine tolerance in the rat. *Eur J Pharmacol* 176: 35-44.
23. Simpson KH, Serpell M, McCubbins TD (2002) A multi-dose study: Management of neuropathic pain in patients using a CCK antagonist devazepide (DEVA-CADE*) as an adjunct to strong opioids. In *World Congress of 10th IASP, USA*.
24. Lattmann E, Russell ST, Schwalbe CH, Shortt A, Balaram PN, et al. (2016). Cholecystokinin-1 receptor antagonists: 5-hydroxy-5-aryl-pyrrol-2-ones as anticancer agent. *Med Chem Commun*; 7:1138.

25. Lattmann E, Sattayasai J, Narayanan R, Ngoc N, Burrell D, et al. (2017).Cholecystokinin-2/gastrin antagonists: 5-hydroxy-5-aryl-pyrrol-2-ones as anti-inflammatory analgesics for the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. *Med Chem Commun* 8: 680.
26. Baber S, Dourish T, Hill R (1989) The role of CCK caerulein, and CCK antagonists in nociception. *Pain* 39: 307.
27. Saita Y, Yazawa H, Honma Y, Nishida A, Miyata K, et al. (1994) Characterization of YM022: its CCKB/gastrin receptor binding profile and antagonism to CCK-8-induced Ca²⁺ mobilization. *Eur J Pharmacol* 269: 249-81.
28. Charpentier B, Pelaprat D, Durieux C, Dor A, Reibaud M, et al. (1988) Cyclic cholecystokinin analogues with high selectivity for central receptors. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 85: 1968-73.
29. Lattmann E, Ayuko WO, Kinchinaton D, Langley CA, Singh H, et al. (2003) Synthesis and evaluation of 5-arylated 2(5H)-furanones and 2-arylated pyridazin-3(2H)-ones as anticancer agents. *J Pharm Pharm* 55: 1259.
30. Ponnusamy S, Lattmann E, Lattmann P, Thiyagarajan T, Padinjarethalalal BN, et al. (2016) Novel, isoform-selective, cholecystokinin A receptor antagonist inhibits colon and pancreatic cancers in preclinical models through novel mechanism of action. *Oncol Rep* 35: 2097.
31. Lattmann E, Boonprakob Y, Sattayasai J (2008) Part 2 Long term in vivo/in vitro evaluation of the Cholecystokinin antagonists: N-(5-methyl-3-oxo-1,2-diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-N'-phenylurea MPP and carboxamide MPM. *Drug Discov Ther* 2: 344.
32. Level L, Mennuni L, Garofalo P, Makovec F (1998) CR 2945: A novel CCKB receptor antagonist with anxiolytic like activity. *Behav Pharmacol* 9:183.
33. D'Amato M, Stamford IE, Bennett A (1991) Studies of three non-peptide cholecysto-kinin antagonists (devazepide, lorglumide and loxiglumide) in human isolated alimentary muscle and guinea-pig ileum. *Br J Pharmacol* 102: 391.
34. Bradwejn J, Koszycki D, Couetoux du Tertre A, van Megen H, den Boer J, et al. (1994) The panicogenic effects of cholecystokinin-tetrapeptide are antagonized by L-365,260, a central cholecystokinin receptor antagonist, in patients with panic disorder. *Arch Gen Psychiat* 51: 486.
35. D'Amato M, Stamford I, Bennett A (1990) The effects of cholecystokinin octa-peptide on human isolated alimentary muscle. *Br J Pharmacol* 100: 126.
36. Kenakin T, Jenkinson S, Watson C (2006) Determining the Potency and Molecular Mechanism of Action of Insurmountable Antagonists. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 319:710.
37. Sramek JJ, Kramer MS, Reines SA, Cutler NR (1994) Pilot study of a CCK_B antagonist in patients with panic disorder: Preliminary findings. *Anxiety* 1: 141-3.
38. Schultheiss G, Diener M (1999) Inhibition of spontaneous smooth muscle contractions in rat and rabbit intestine. *J of Vet Med Ser* 46: 123-32.
39. Sramek JJ, Kramer MS, Reines SA, Cutler NR. (1994) Pilot study of a CCKB antagonist in patients with panic disorder: Preliminary findings. *Anxiety* 1: 141.
40. Lattmann E, Sattayasai J, Schwalbe CH, Boonprakob Y, Dunn S, et al. (2016) Analgesic Effects of 5-Alkyloxy-4-amino-2(5H)-furanones as Cholecystokinin-2 Antagonists. *Arch Pharm (Weinheim)* 349: 456-65.
41. Friedrich A, Gebhart G (2000) Effects of Spinal Cholecystokinin Receptor Antagonists on Morphine Antinociception in a Model of Visceral Pain in the Rat. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 292: 538.
42. Yoshinaga K, Horii T, Hamano H, Eta R, Ozaki T, et al. (2010) Pharmacological evaluation of analgesic effects of the cholecystokinin2 receptor antagonist Z-360 in mouse models of formalin- and cancer-induced pain. *Biol Pharm Bull* 33: 244.
43. Chang KJ, Rigdon GC, Howard JL, McNutt RW (1993) A novel, potent and selective nonpeptidic delta opioid receptor agonist BW373U86. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 267: 852.
44. Ballaz S, Barber A, Fortuño A, Del Río J, Martín-Martínez M, et al. (1997) Pharmacological evaluation of IQM-95,333, a highly selective CCKA receptor antagonist with anxiolytic-like activity in animal models. *Br J Pharmacol* 121: 759.
45. Zarbin MA, Innis RB, Wamsley JK, Snyder SH, Kuhar MJ (1983) Autoradiographic Localization of Cholecystokinin Receptors in Rodent Brain. *J Neurosci* 73: 877.