Selective Small-Molecule Probes for TNF Receptors

H. Chédotal^a, K. Povlsen^b, D. Narayanan^b, M. Gajhede^b, C. H. Gotfredsen^a, A. Bach^b and M. H. Clausen^a

^aTechnical University of Denmark, Department of Chemistry, 2100 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark ^bUniversity of Copenhagen, Department of Drug Design and Pharmacology, Copenhagen heche@kemi.dtu.dk

Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (TNF- α) is a pleiotropic cytokine that plays a major role in the immune system homeostasis. It is involved in many inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, or Alzheimer's [1]. Thus, TNF-α is a very relevant pharmacological target, and biologics (etanercept/adalimulab) have already been developed to modulate its inflammatory signaling cascade. However, these biologics come with several side effects and expensive production costs [2]. TNF-α trimer selectively binds to two transmembrane receptors: TNFR1 and TNFR2. They assemble into trimers upon binding and are responsible for the transmission of the inflammatory signal inside the cell. Soluble TNF-α binds to TNFR1 and activate apoptosis, whereas membrane-bound TNF-α binds to TNFR2 and can activate cell survival. Due to these opposing effects, it is believed that selective blocking of TNFR1 and/or activation of TNFR2 will lead to more efficient treatments with fewer side effects compared to general TNF blocking [3]. Hence, we are aiming to find selective small-molecule binders for these receptors that will have an impact on TNF signaling. In order to achieve this goal, we are using Fragment-Based Ligand Discovery through the screening of fluorinated fragments by 19F Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. Validation and optimization of the hits was carried out via Surface Plasmon Resonance and X-ray crystallography.

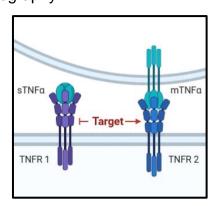


Figure 1. Targeting TNF-α signalling via TNF receptors

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^[2] J. Li, Z. Zhang, X. Wu, J. Zhou, D. Meng, and P. Zhu, Front. Pharmacol. 12, 746396 (2021)

^[3] N. Ortí-Casañ, Y. Wu, P. Naudé, P. De Deyn, I. Zuhorn, and U. Eisel, Front. Neurosci. 13, 49 (2019)