

Identification and characterization of novel NMDA receptor positive allosteric modulators (PAMs)



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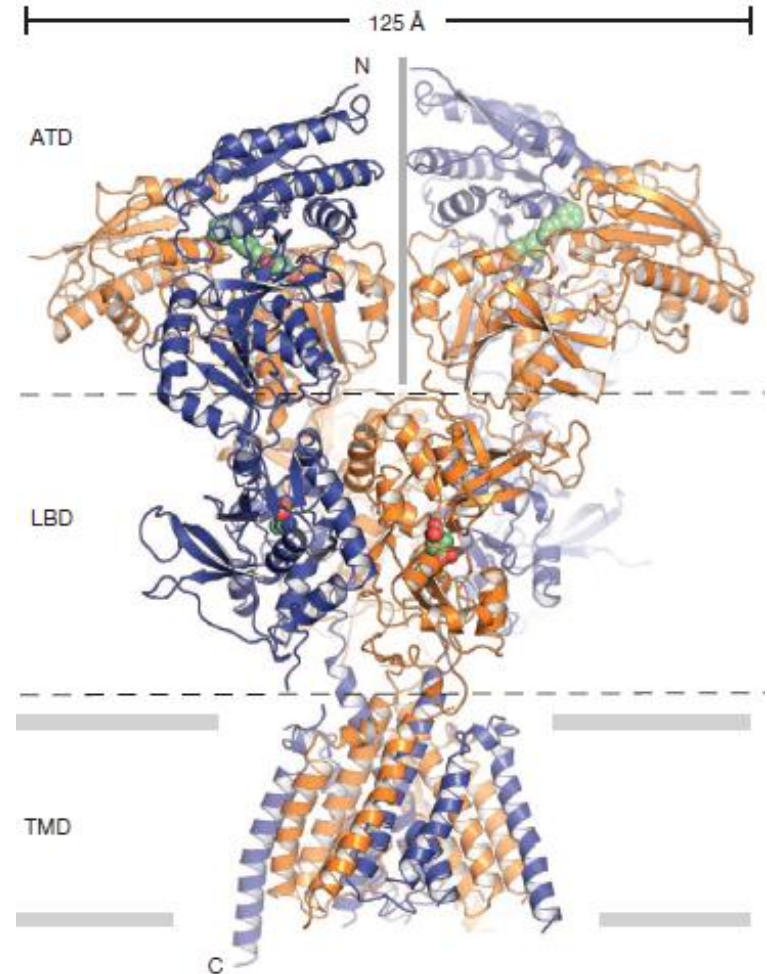
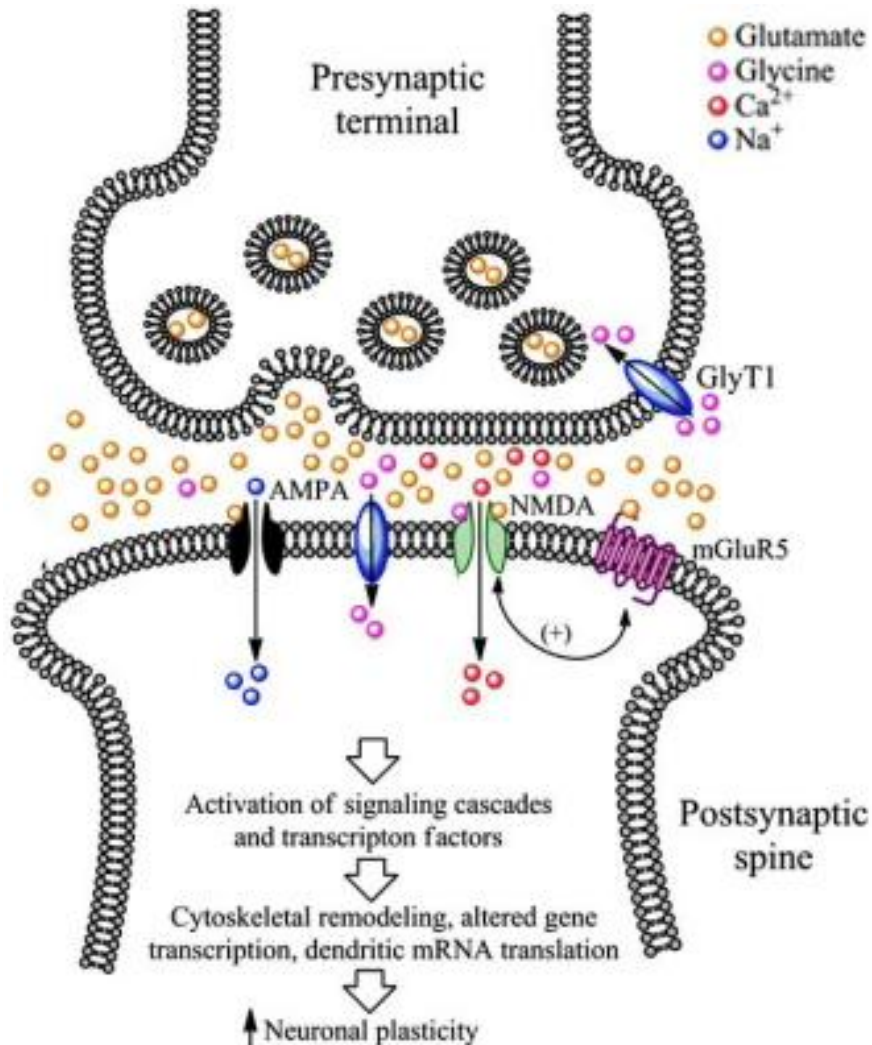
Schizophrenia and NMDA receptors

Schizophrenia



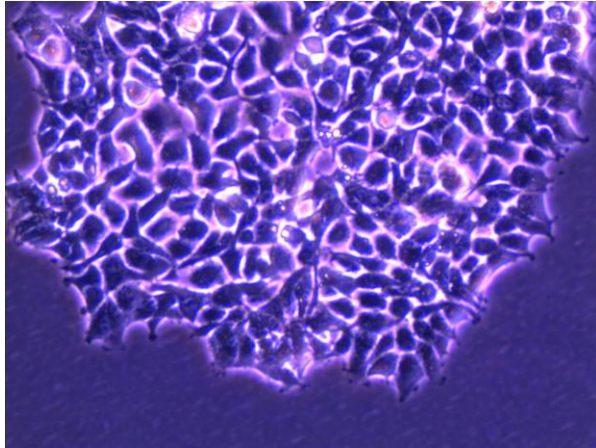
- A common disorder - about 1% of general population
 - Mechanism and cause is poorly understood
 - Antipsychotics treat some symptoms, but show limited efficacy in negative and cognitive symptoms
-
- NMDA receptor blockers (such as PCP) induce schizophrenia-like symptoms in normal individuals
 - Animal models of NMDAR hypofunction exhibit schizophrenia-like phenotypes
 - Previous generation NMDAR enhancers, such as GlyT inhibitors, indirectly potentiate NMDARs.

The structure and function of NMDA receptors



Gouaux et al Nature 2014, 511, 191

uHTS screen for NMDA receptor PAMs



GluN1/GluN2A-expressing 293 cells

Induce
with Dox



Culture in the
presence of
1mM ketamine

Wash cells
to remove
ketamine



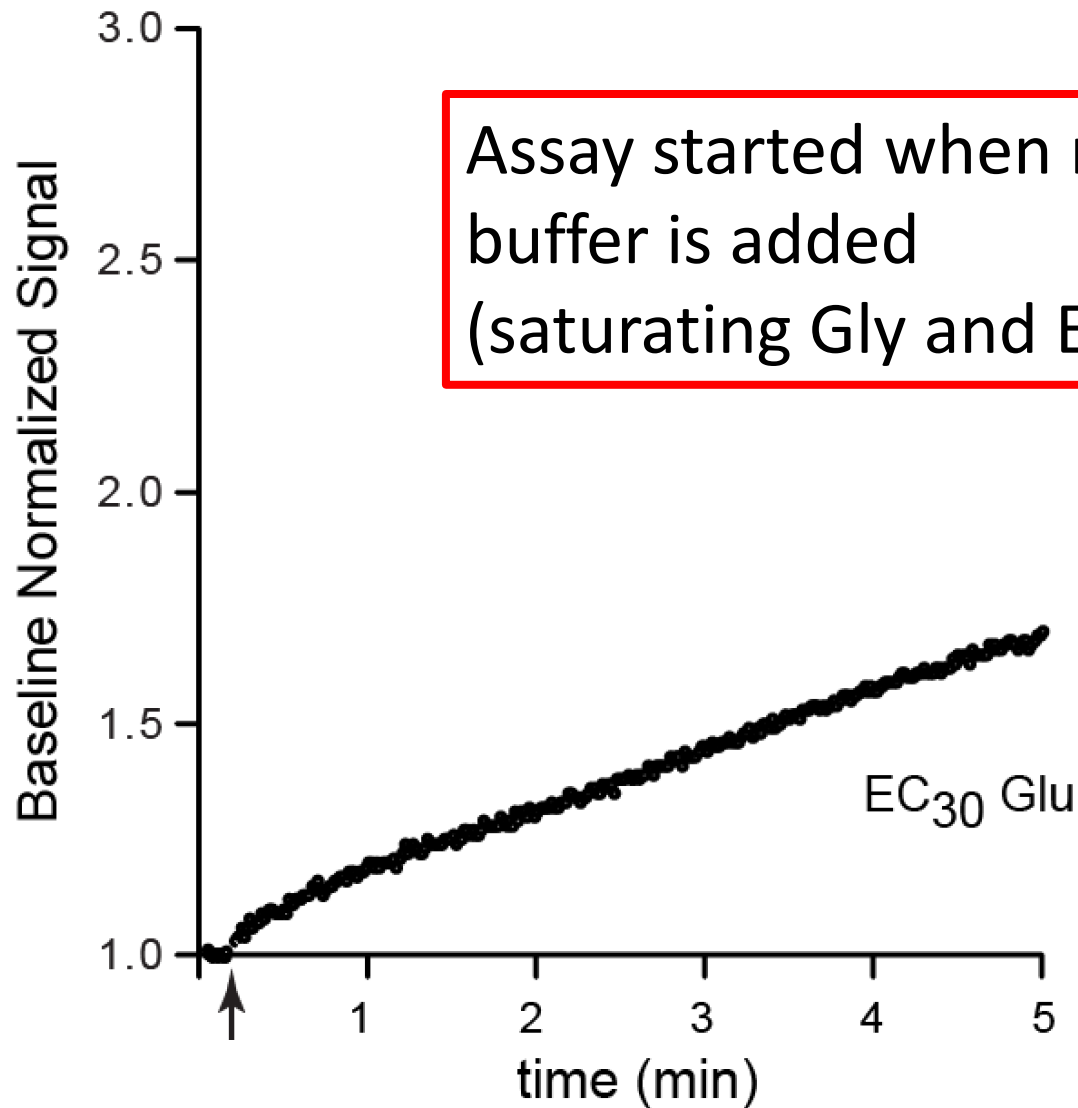
Plate cells in acidic
media (pH 5.5)

Load cells
with calcium
indicator dye

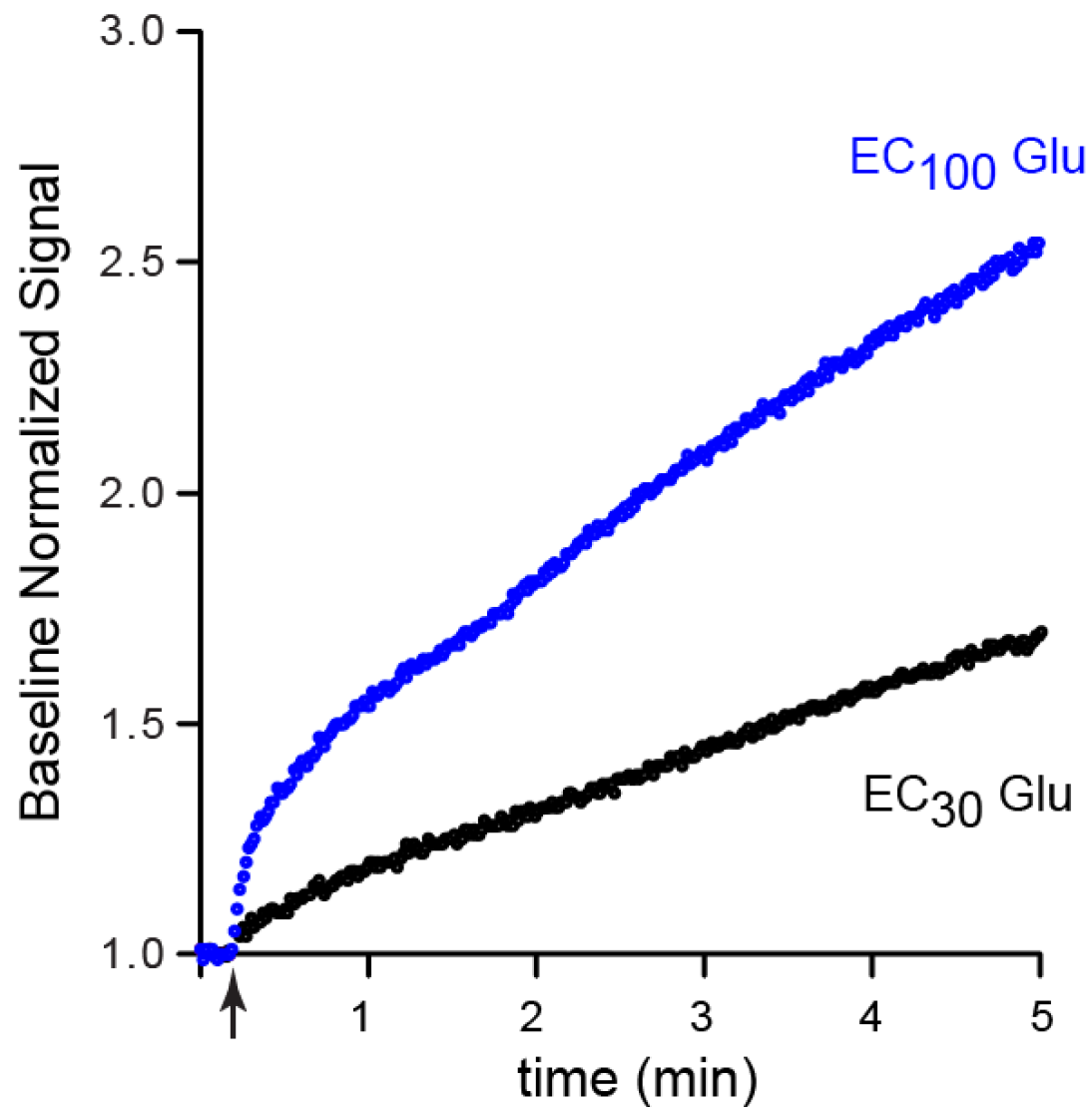


Hamamatsu FDSS

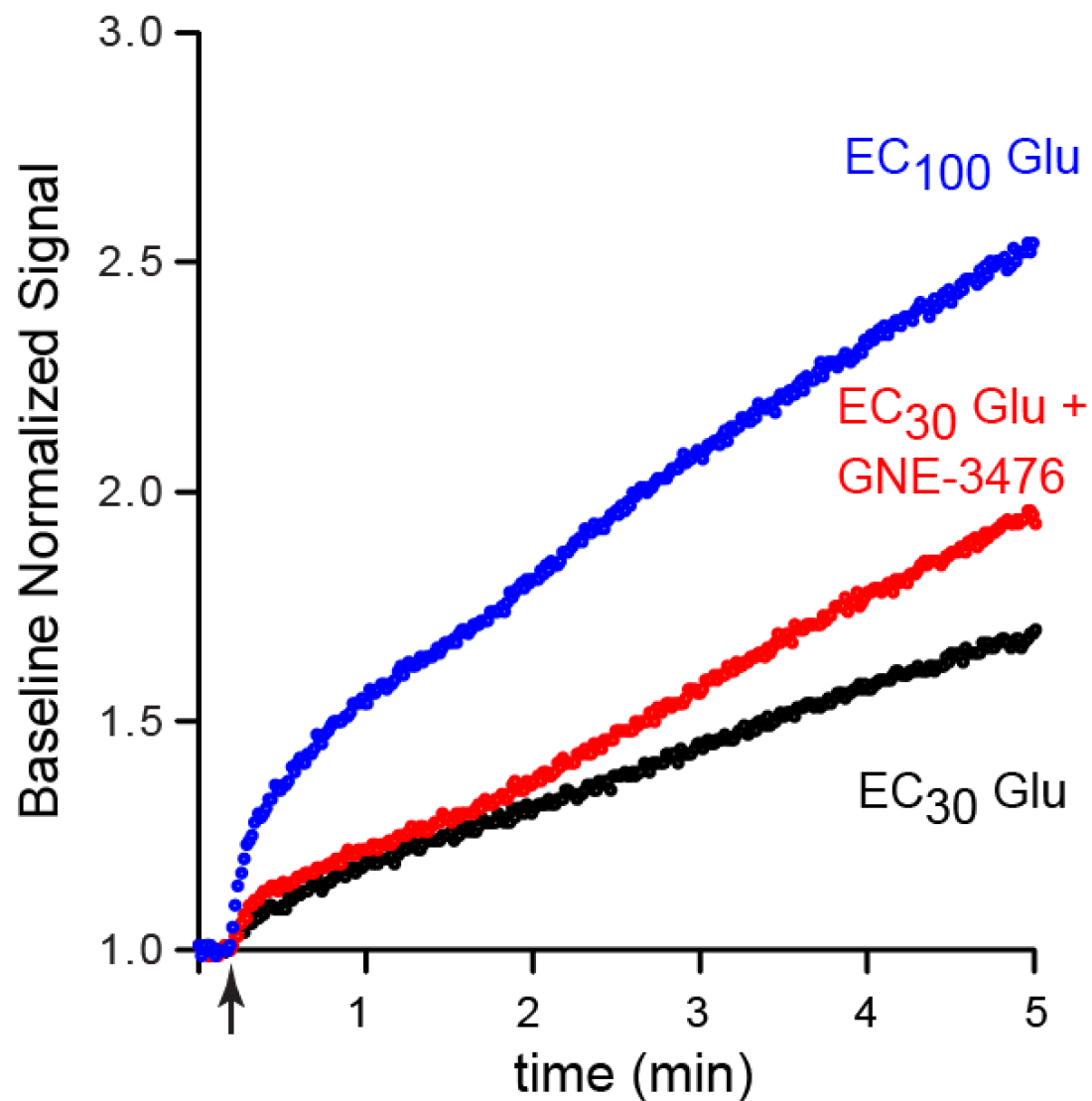
uHTS screen for NMDA receptor PAMs



uHTS screen for NMDA receptor PAMs

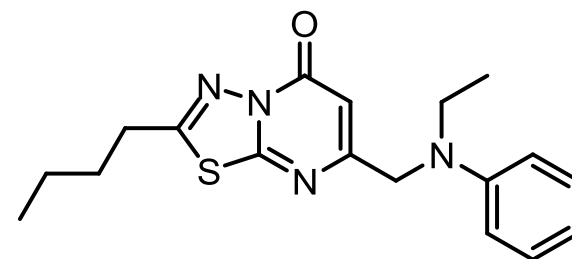


uHTS screen for NMDA receptor PAMs



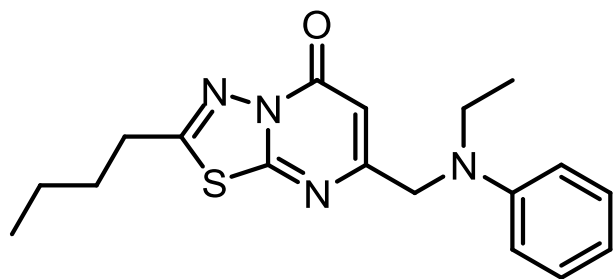
2.5 million compounds
screened

7 verified hits

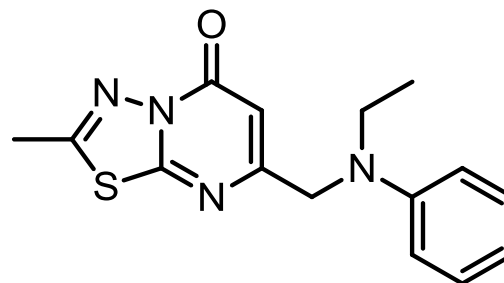


GNE-3476

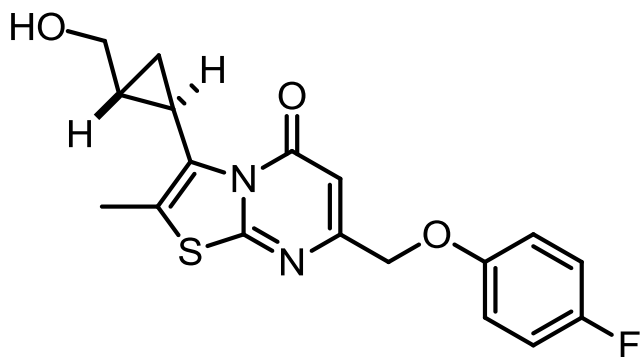
Medicinal chemistry efforts led to drug-like compounds



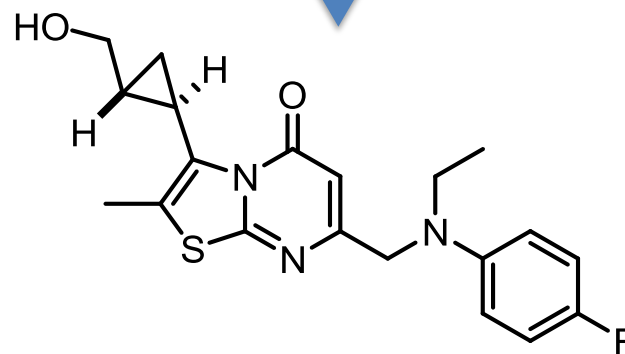
GNE-3476



GNE-3419

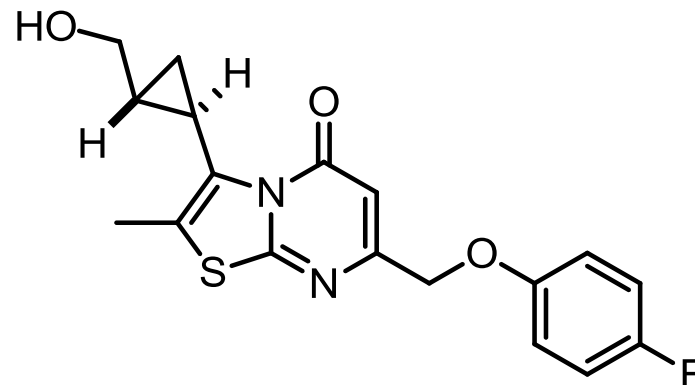


GNE-6901

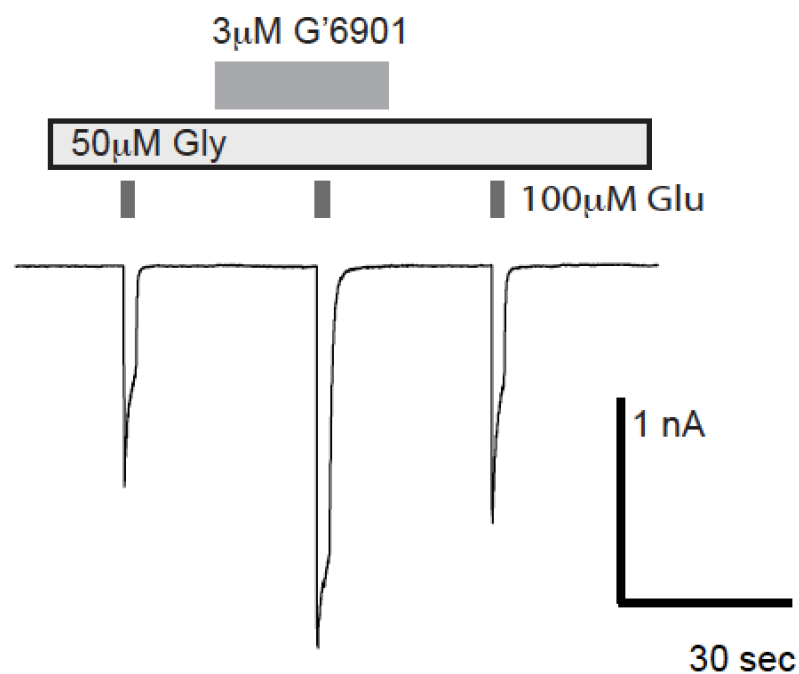
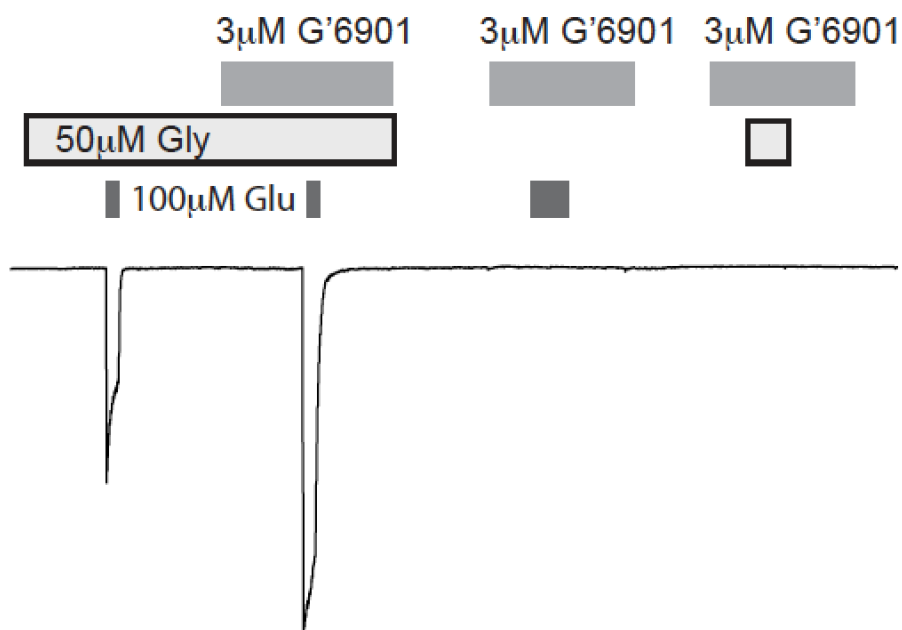


GNE-7728

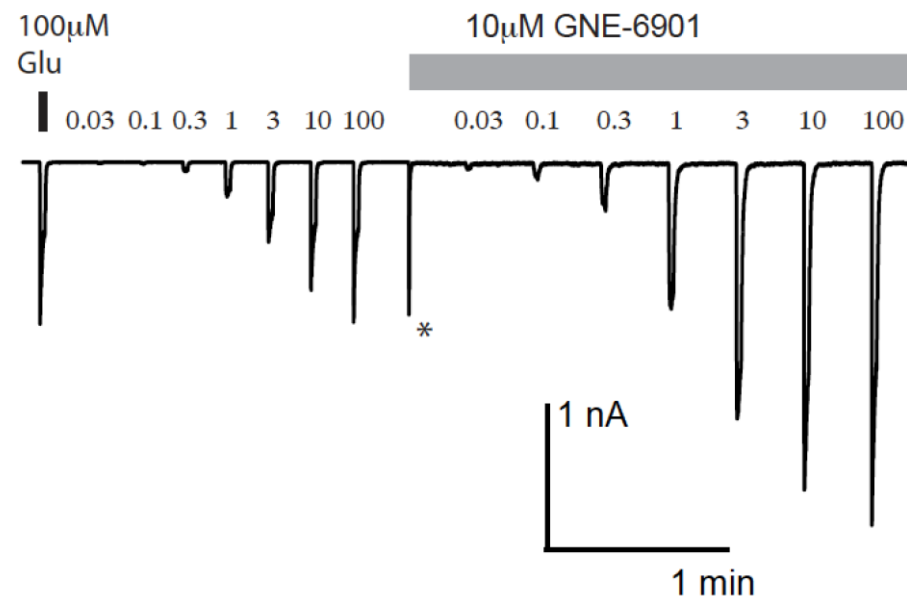
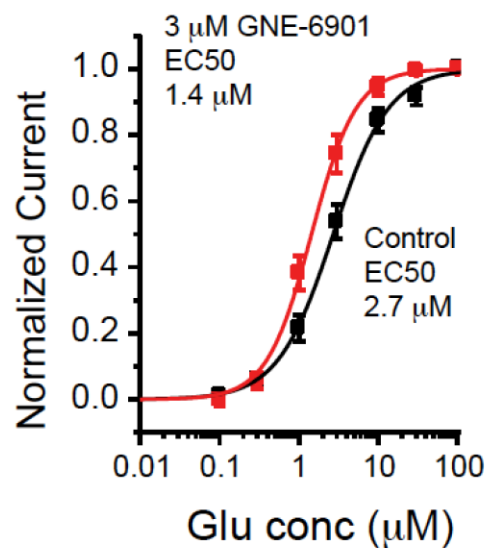
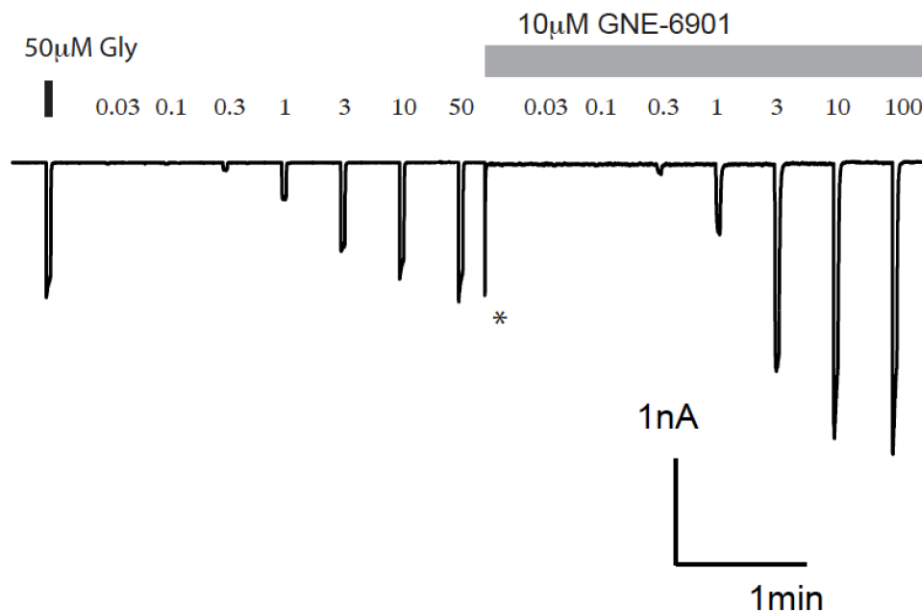
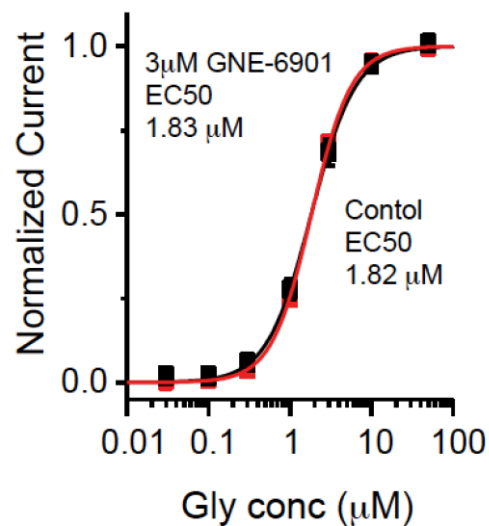
Example PAM discovered by
the Genentech NR2A PAM
project team



GNE-6901



GENE-6901 slightly shifts Glu potency with no effect on Gly potency

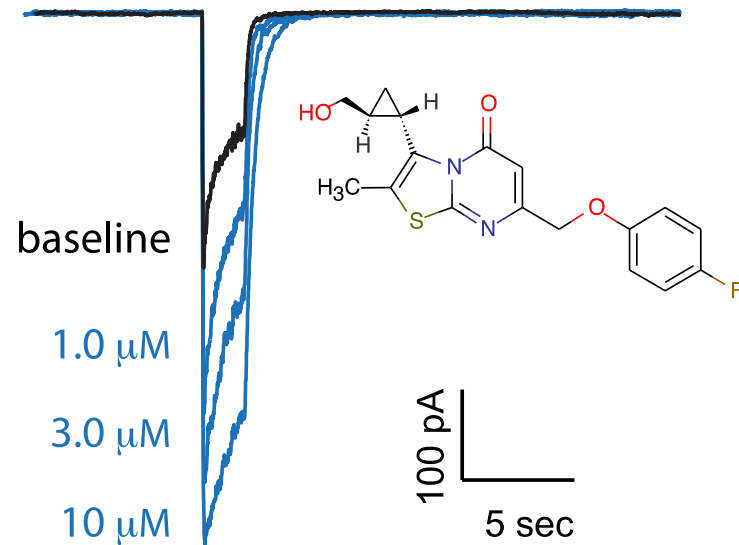


Different impacts of related NR2A PAMs

GENE-6901

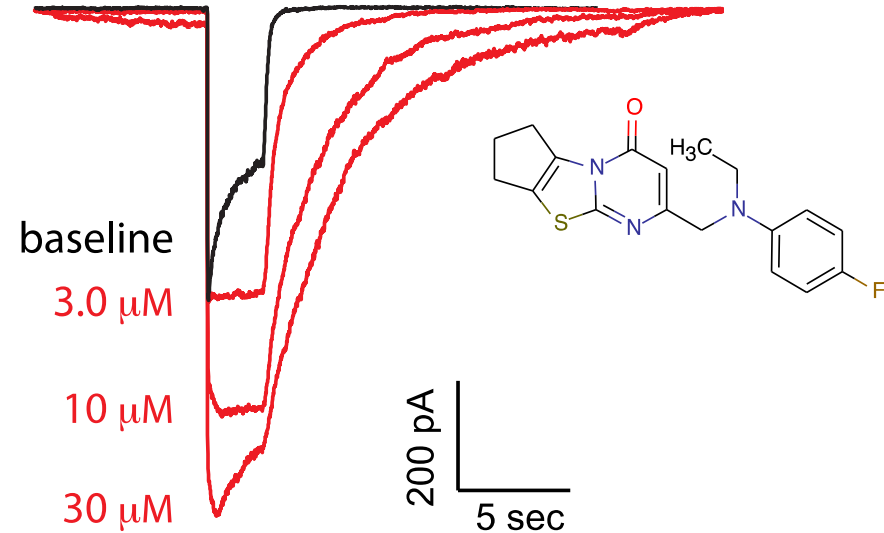
50 μ M Gly: 

100 μ M Glu: 

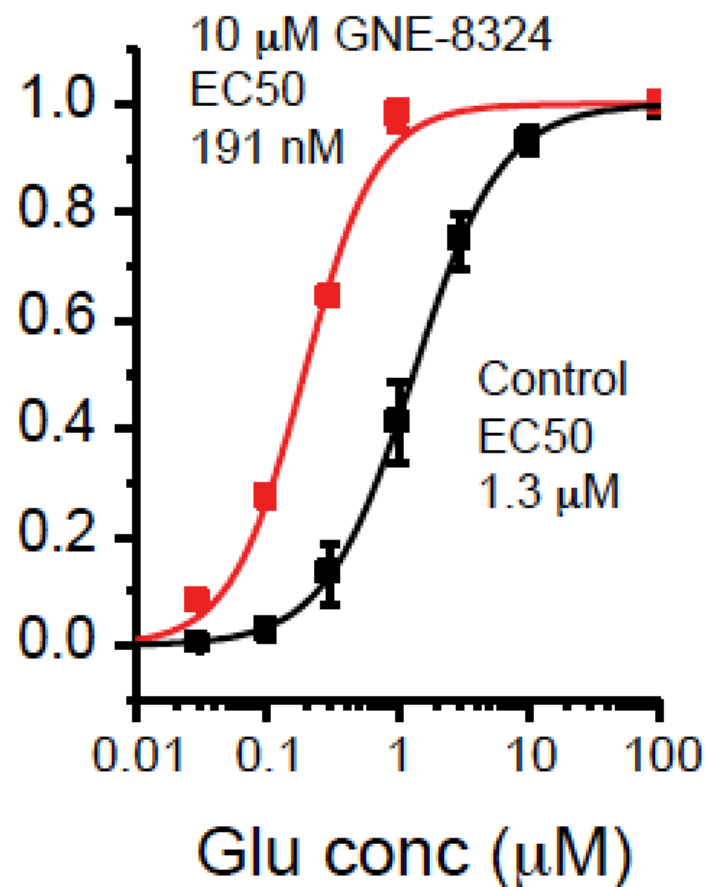
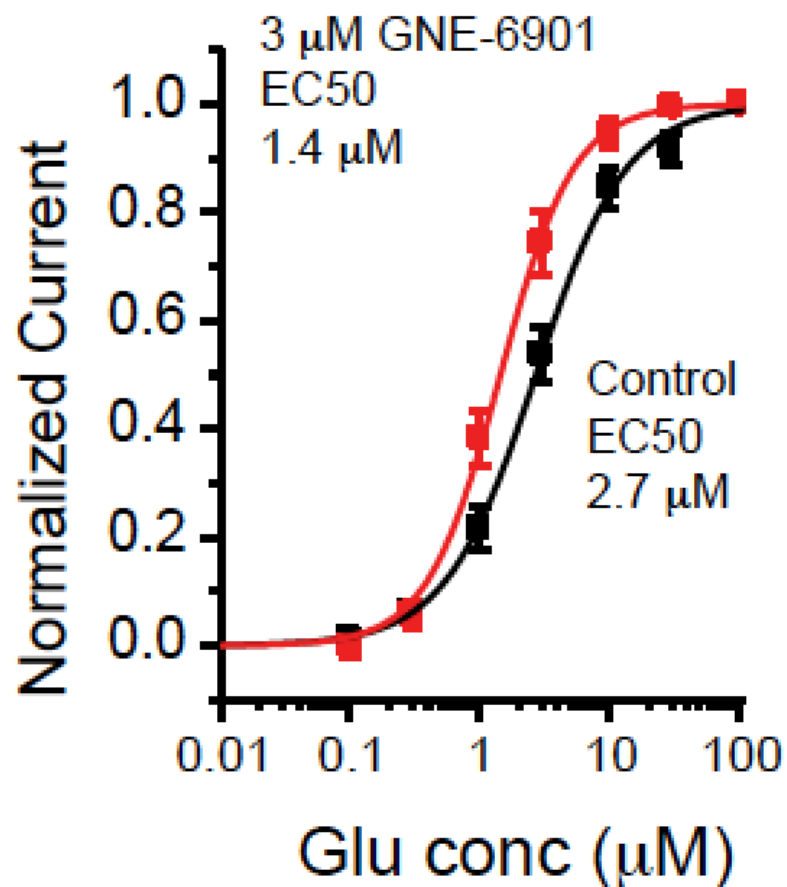


GENE-8324

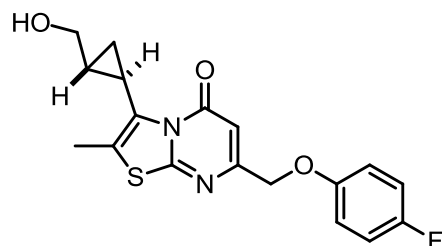


GNE-8324 slows deactivation by increasing glutamate potency

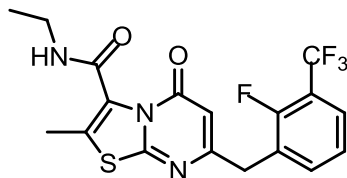


Deactivation increases with substitution on the right-hand side



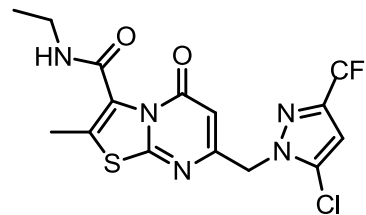
GNE-6901
GluN2A 0.38 μ M

Ether



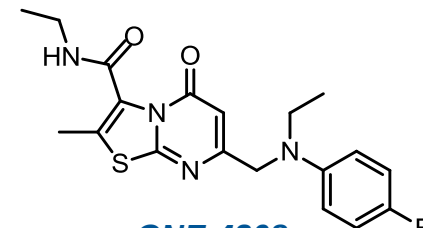
GNE-8016
GluN2A 1.2 μ M

Phenyl



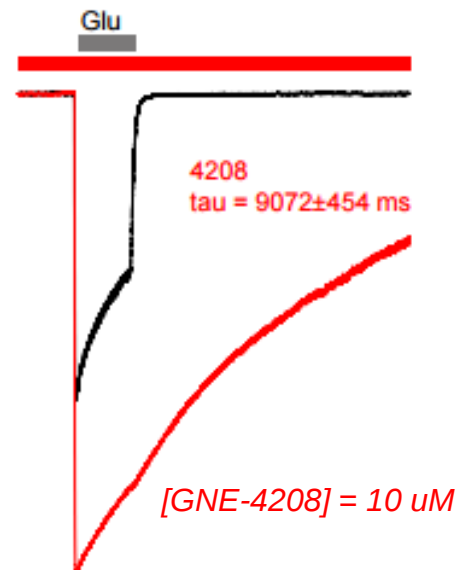
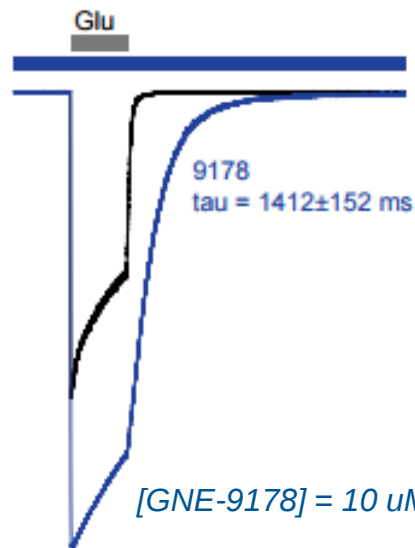
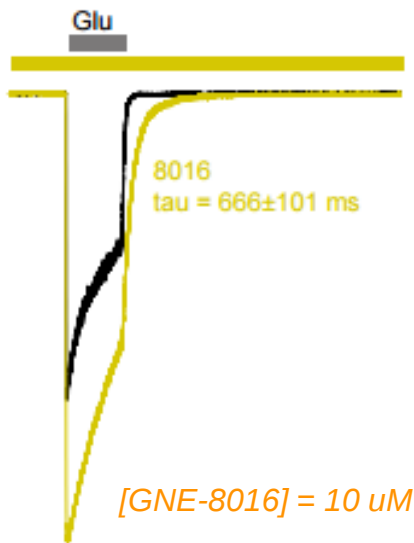
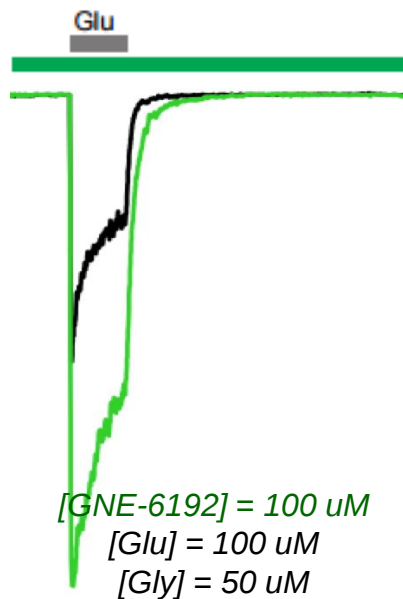
GNE-9178
GluN2A 0.44 μ M

Pyrazole

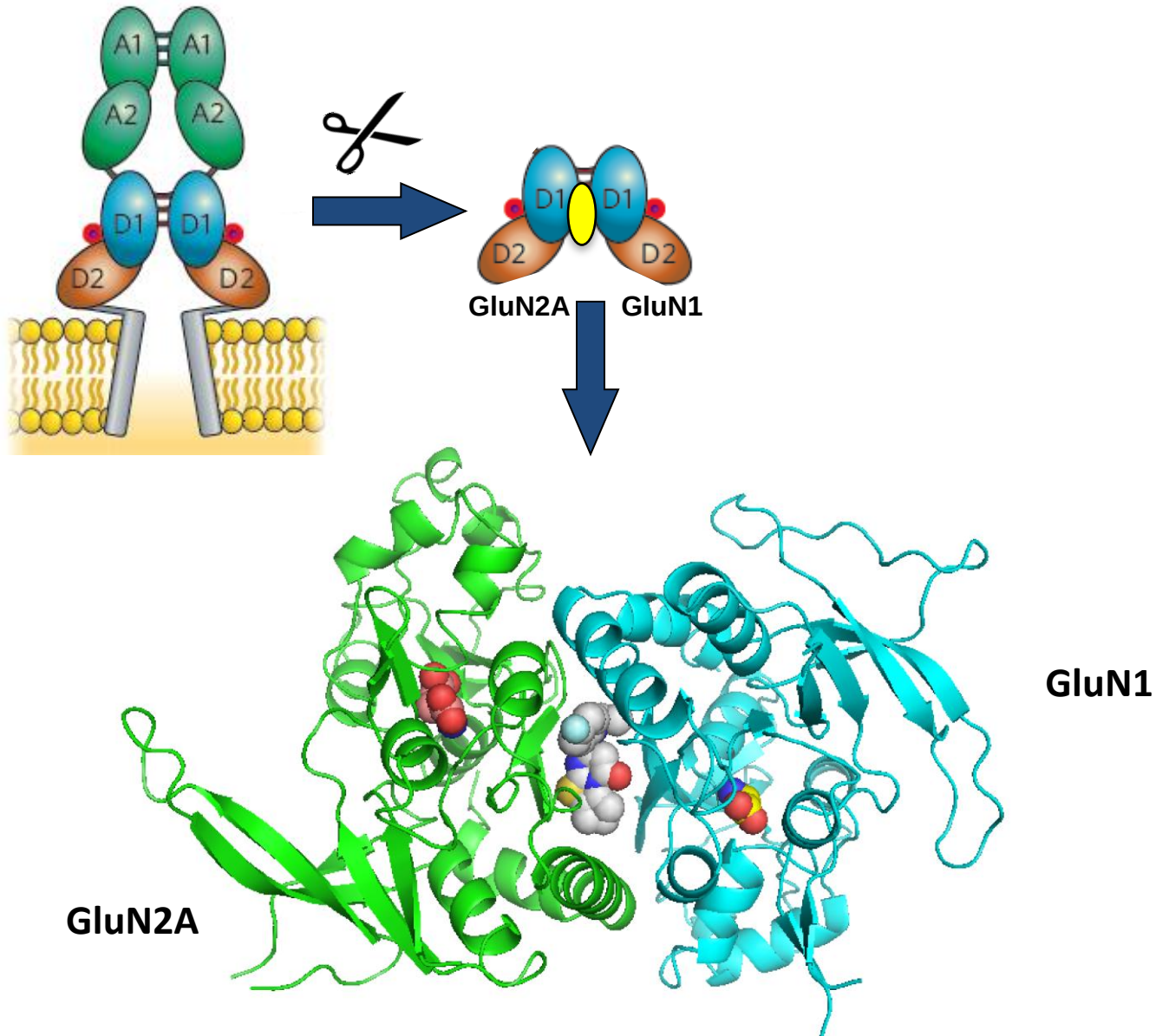


GNE-4208
GluN2A 0.09 μ M

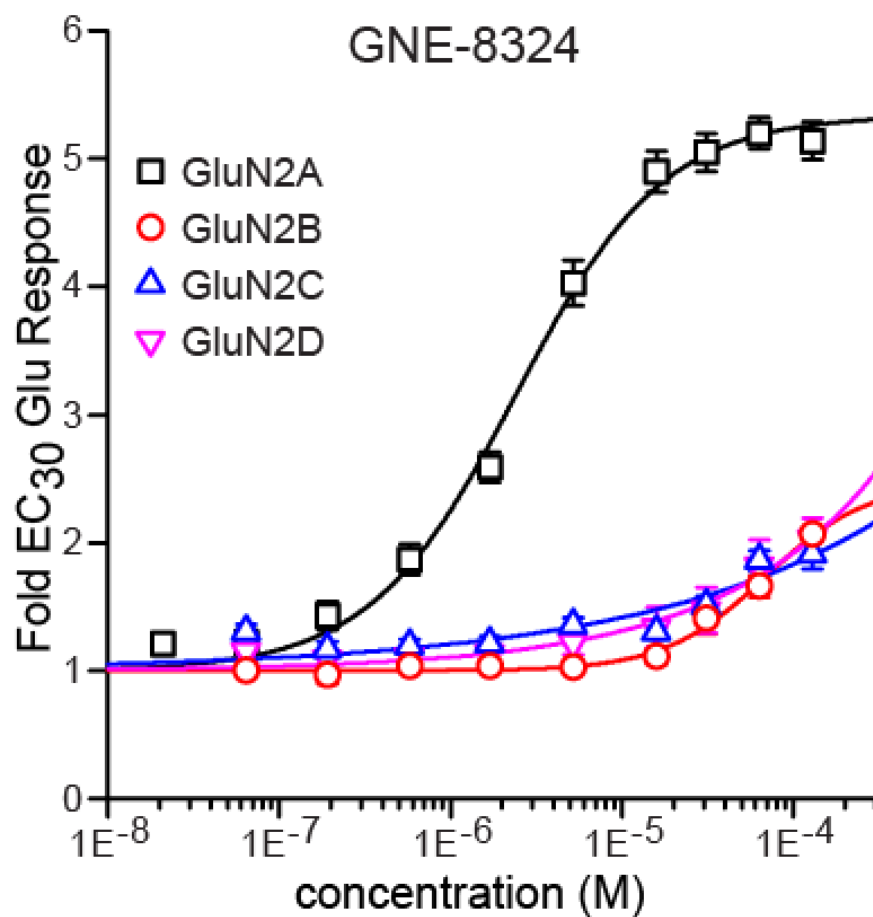
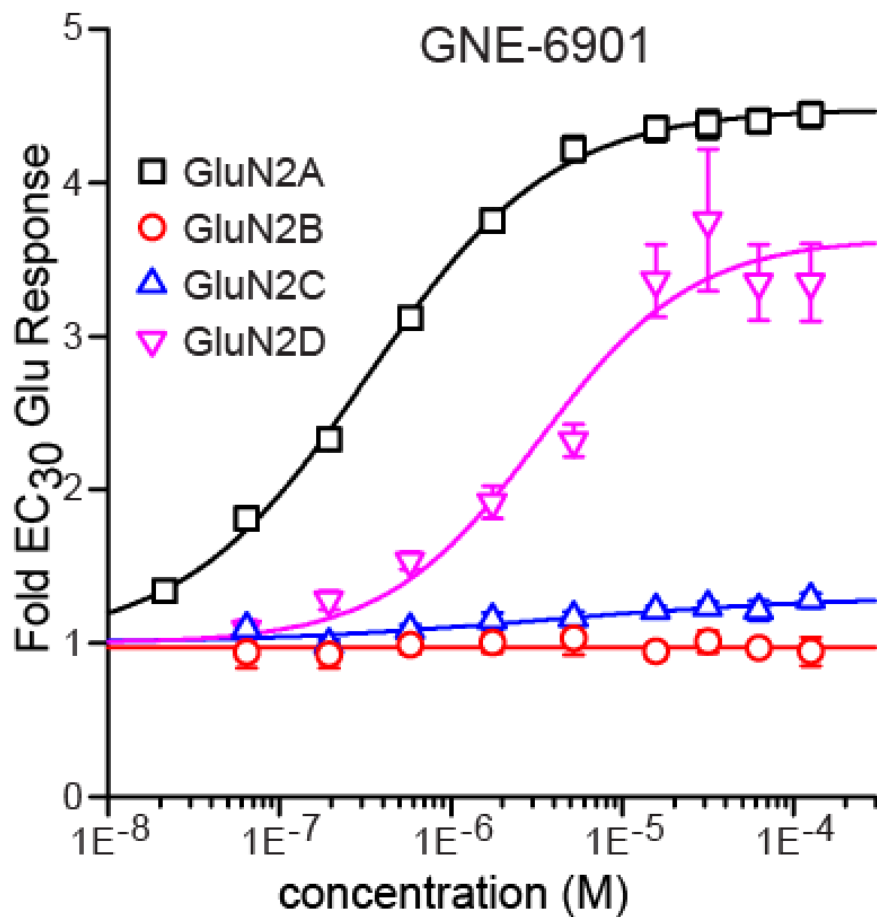
Aniline



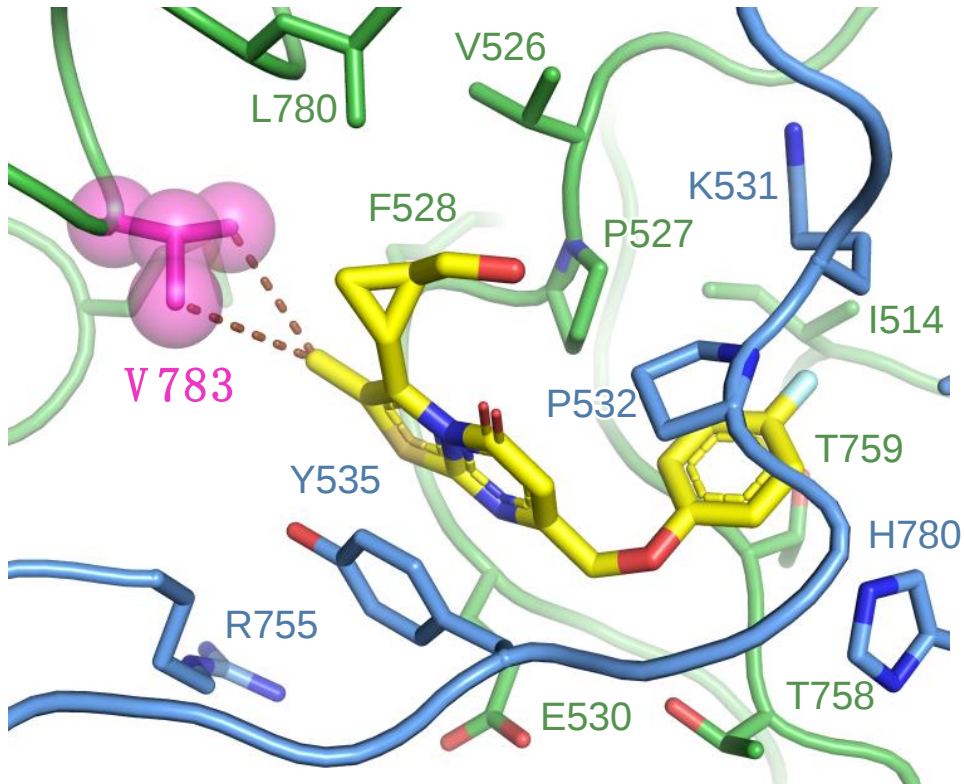
Structure of the binding site within the ligand-binding domain (LBD)



Compounds of this series are highly selective for GluN2A



A single residue accounts for the NR2A selectivity of GNE-6901



GluN2A V783 = GluN2B F784 (larger side chain)

GNE-6901: 1 3 10 30

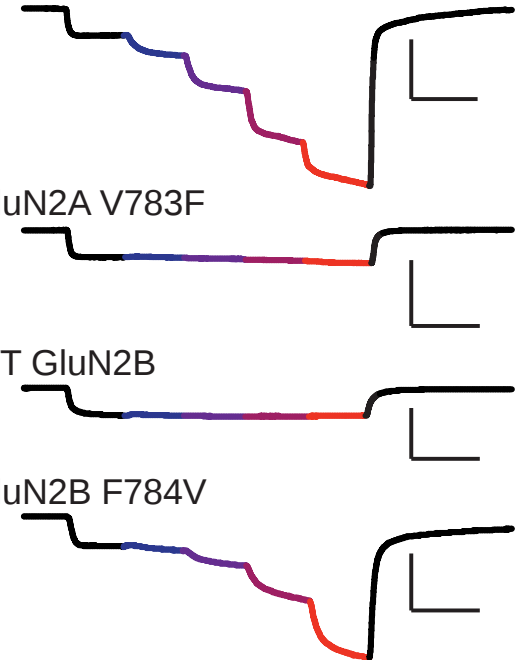
Glu:

WT GluN2A

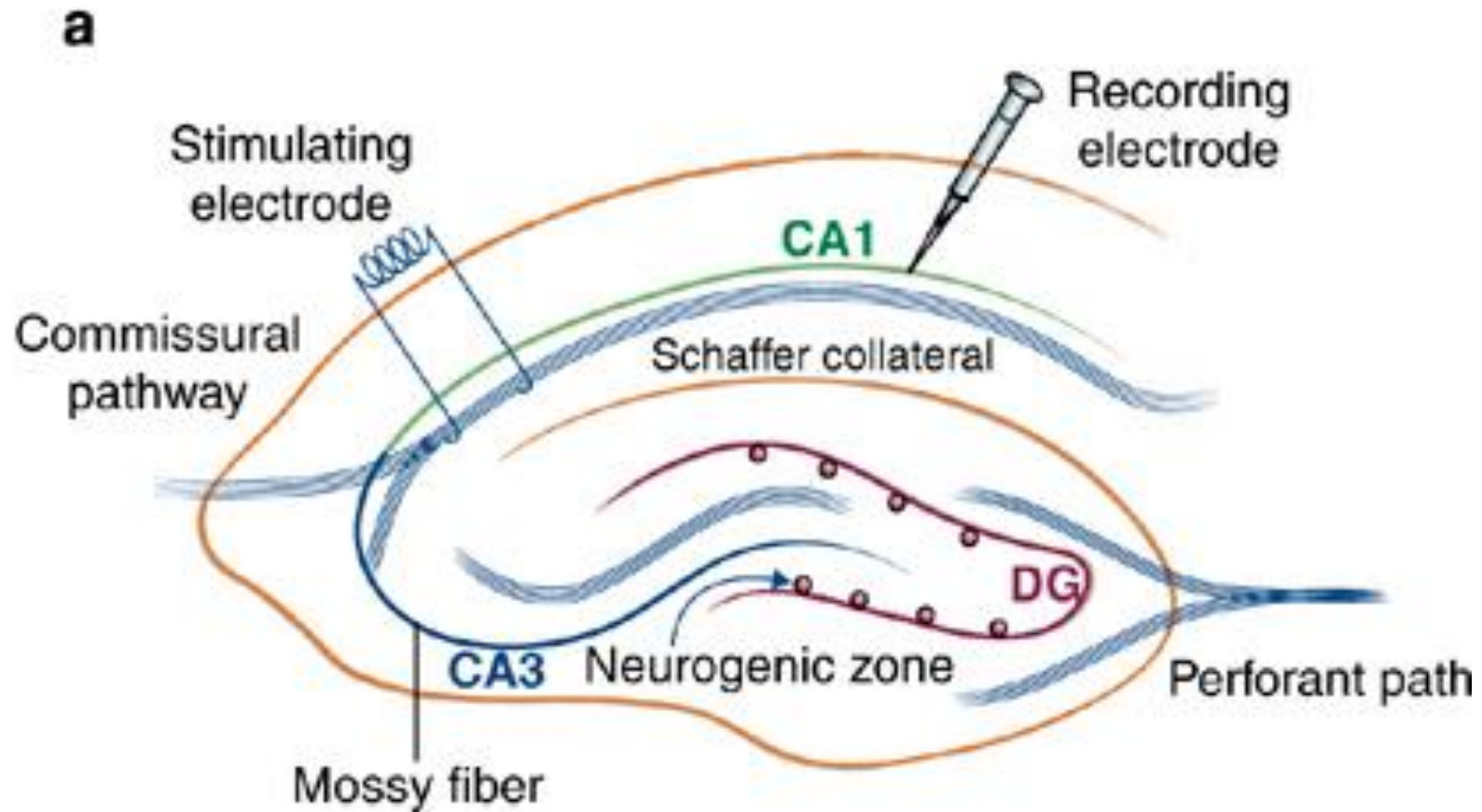
GluN2A V783F

WT GluN2B

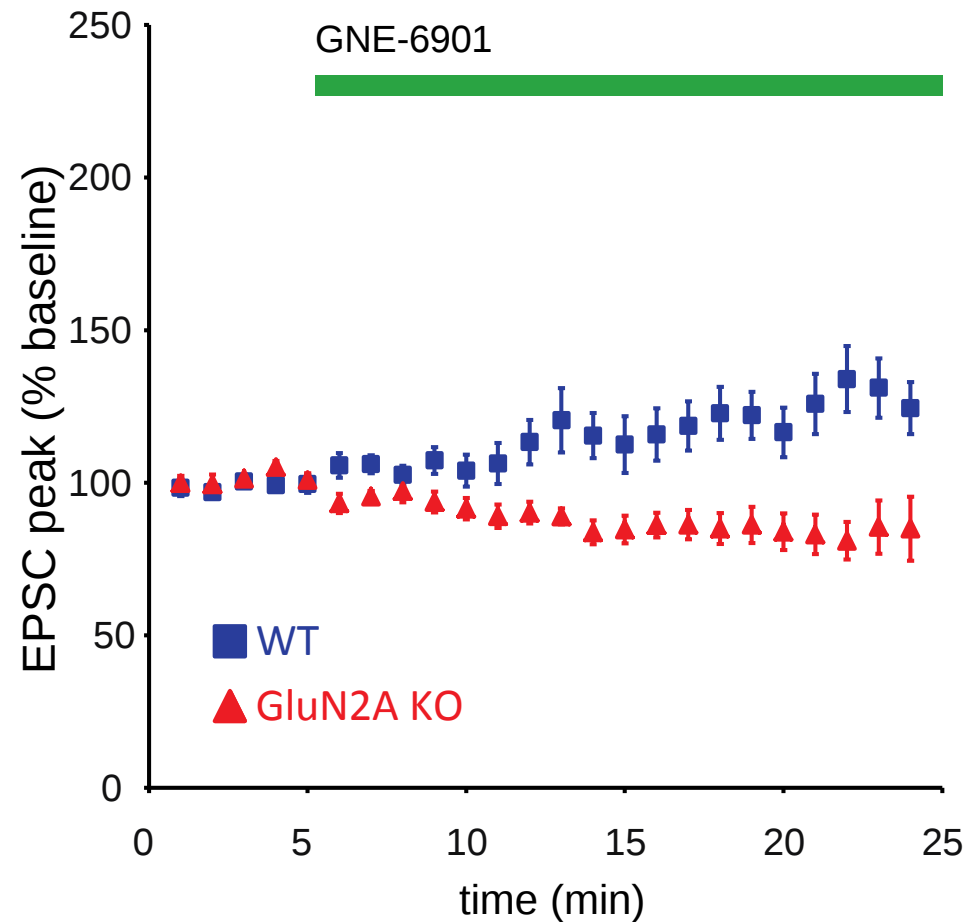
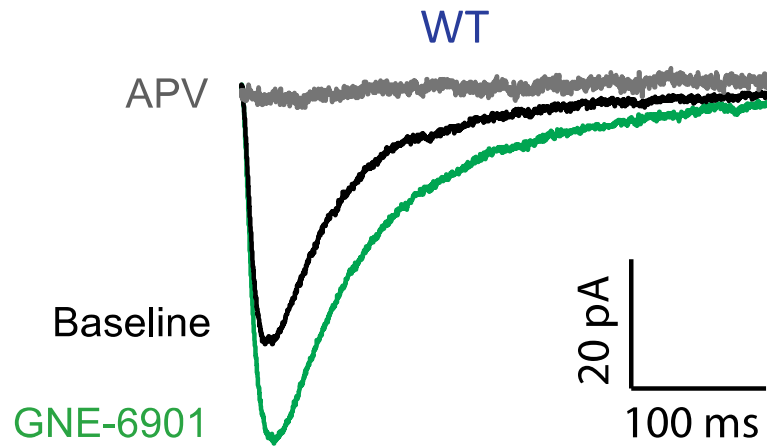
GluN2B F784V



Do these GluN2A selective PAMs potentiate native NMDA receptors?



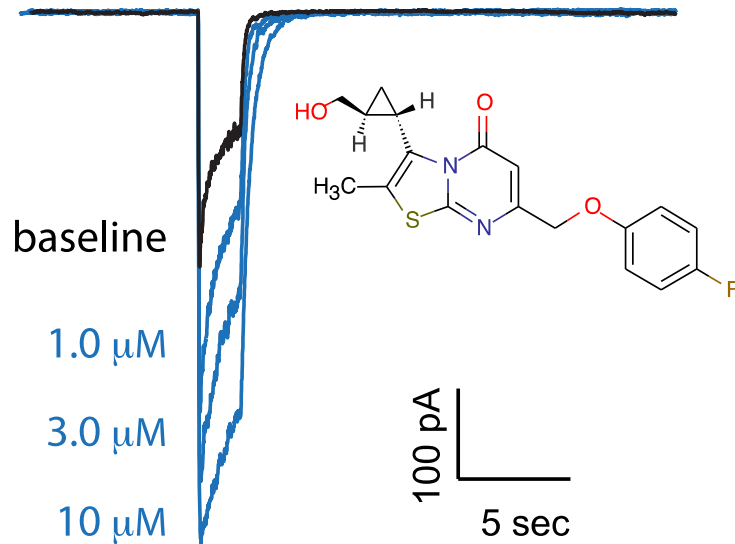
GENE-6901 potentiates NR2A-containing NMDA receptors in hippocampal slices



Do PAMs with differential effects on NR2A have differential effects on physiology?

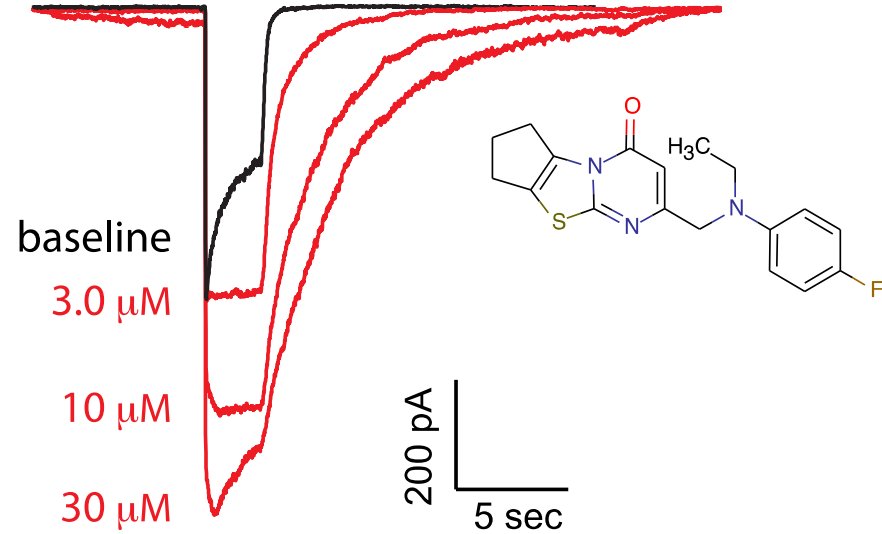
GENE-6901

50 μ M Gly: 
100 μ M Glu: 

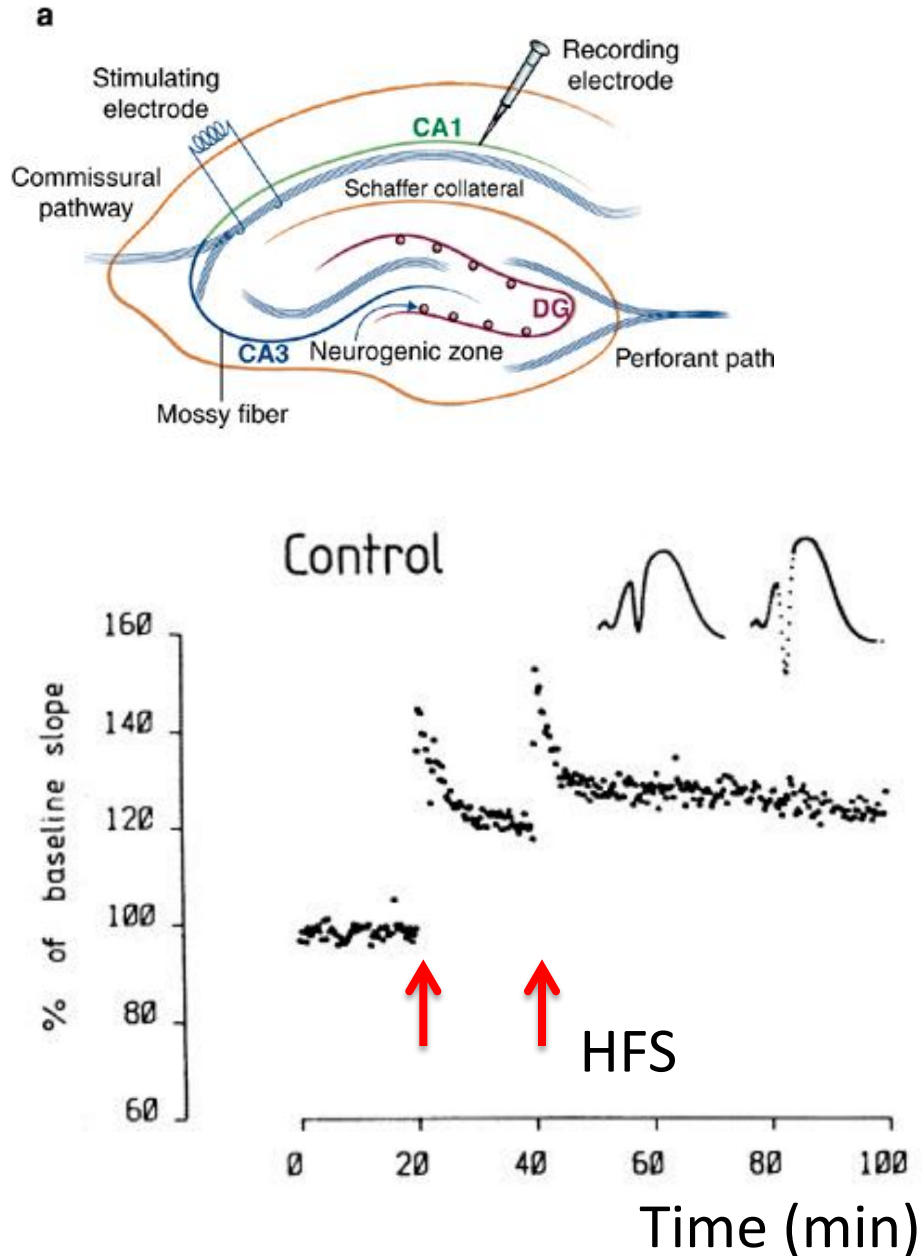


GENE-8324

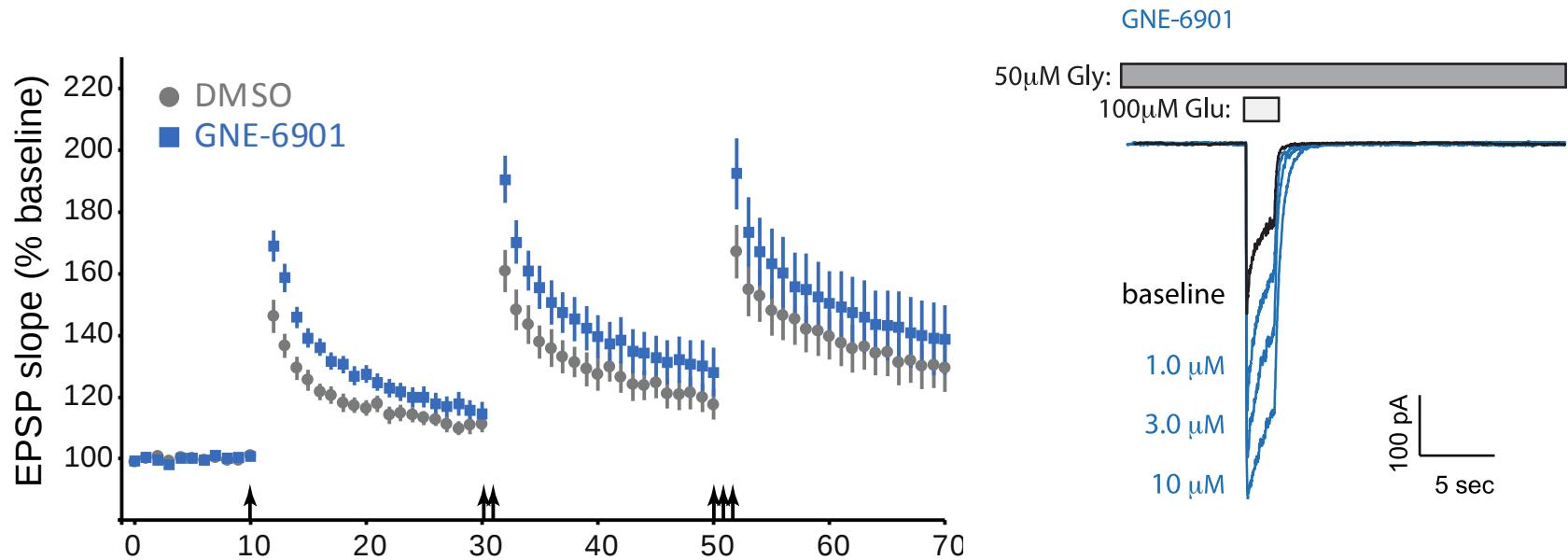


NMDA receptor dependent long term potentiation



GENE-6901 enhances LTP whereas GENE-8324 inhibits LTP



Acknowledgements

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