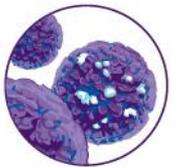
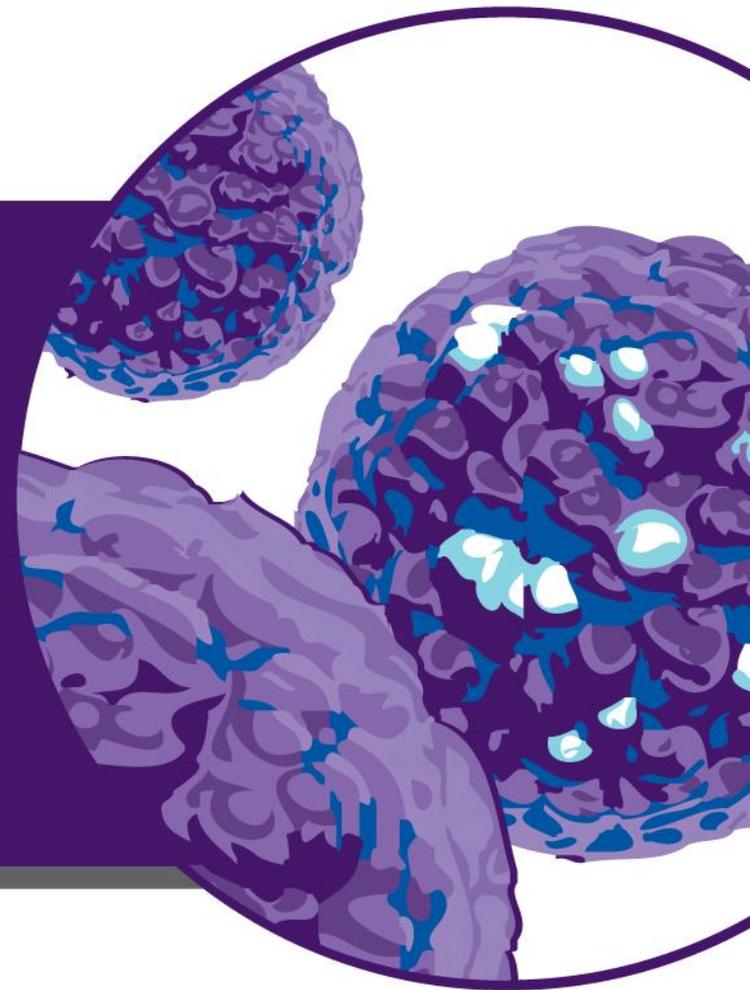


The use of validated chemical probes to understand responder populations to epigenetic drugs

Thomas Paul

Oncology Research Unit, Pfizer Worldwide Research and Development, La Jolla, CA

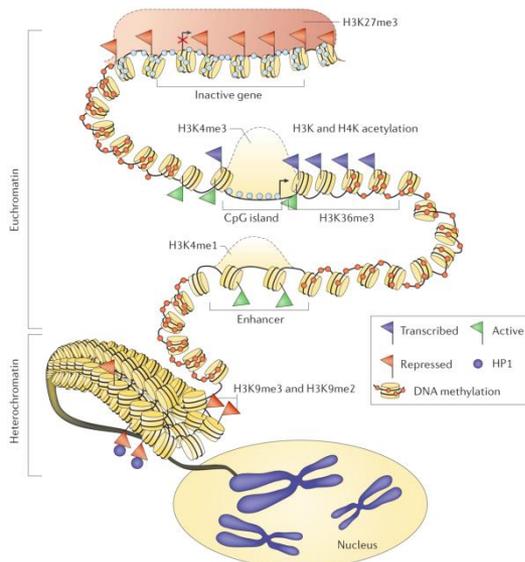


Oncology
A **Pfizer** Research Unit

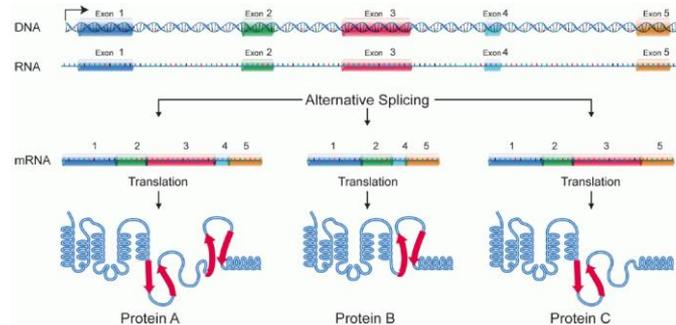
Epigenetic Therapies in Oncology

Goal: Reverse cell fate decisions that maintain cancer cells in proliferative/self-renewing, drug intolerant/resistant, or immunosuppressive state

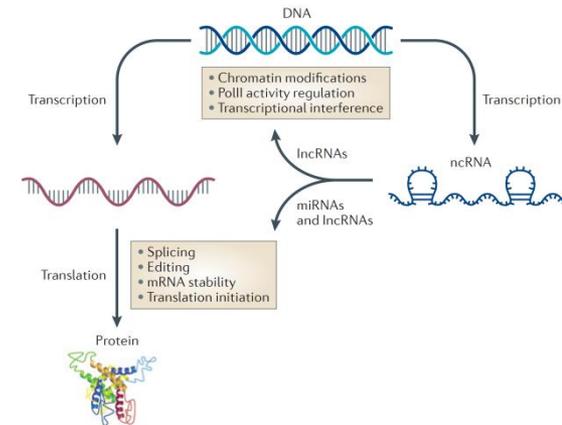
Chromatin states control transcriptional programs and DNA repair



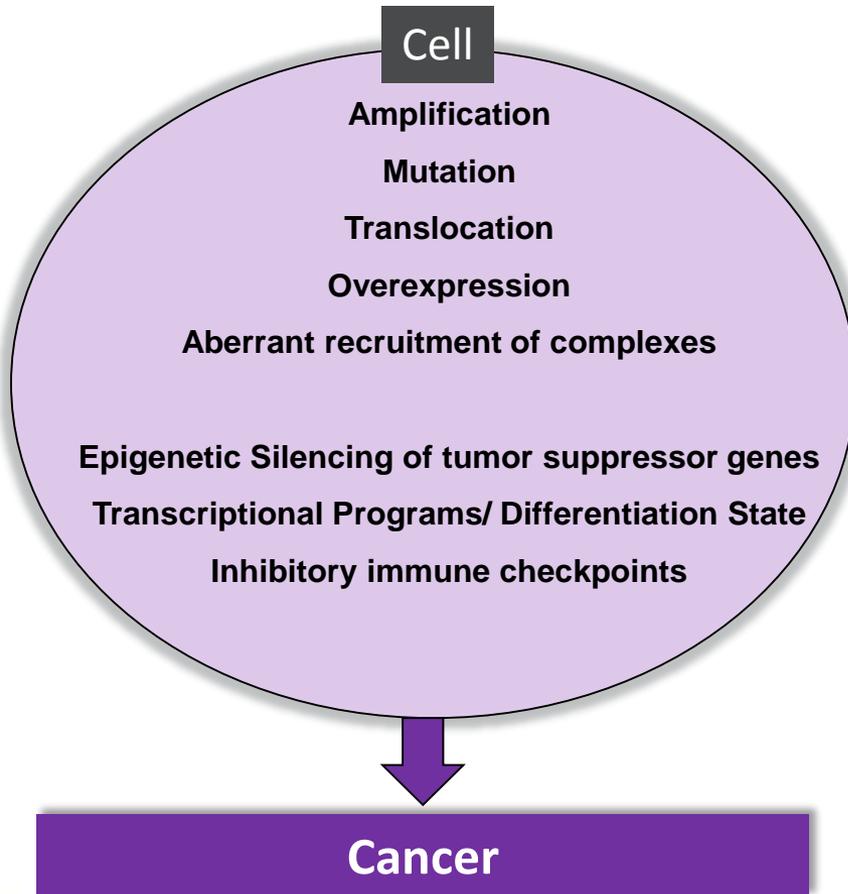
Alternative splicing and mRNA stability alter repertoire of transcripts for translation



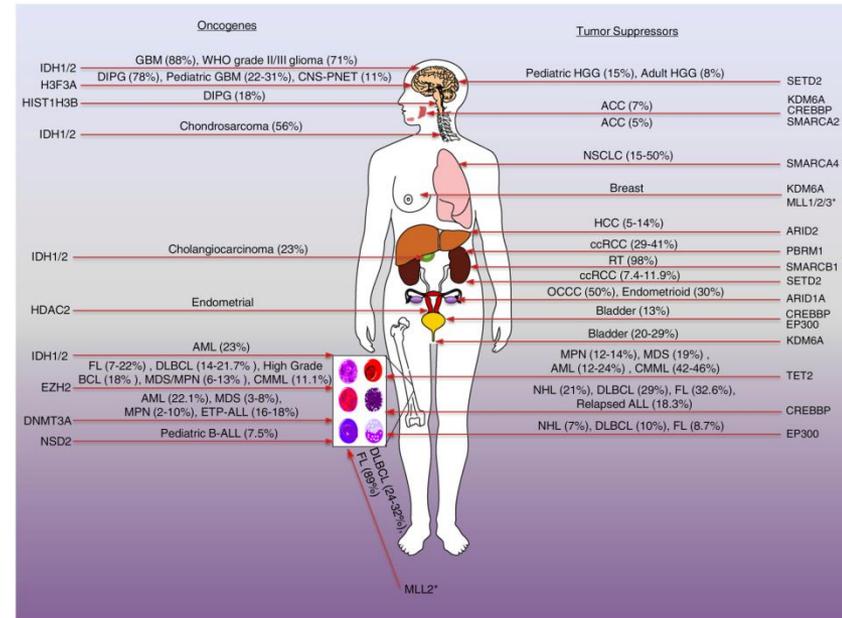
Non-coding RNA programs fine tune transcriptional outputs



Responders to epigenetic therapy



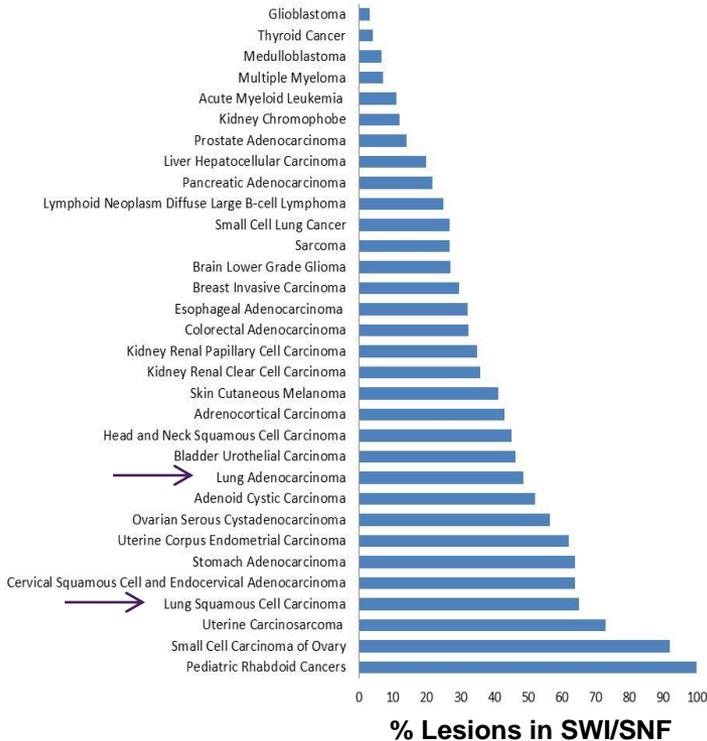
Mutations in epigenetic regulators



Roy et al., Protein Cell, 2014

Multi-subunit SWI/SNF Complex is Frequently Mutated in Cancer

SWI/SNF mutations across tumor types (all complex members)



- SWI/SNF chromatin-remodeling complex performs fundamental roles in gene regulation, cell lineage specification, and DNA repair
- Mutated in nearly 20% of all cancers
- Overall frequency approaches that of p53
- Most mutations are inactivating (LOF)
- Mutations are most common in the enzymatic subunit SMARCA4 and the subunits that confer functional specificity (ARID1A, ARID1B, ARID2, PRBM1)

SMARCA2 and SMARCA4 mutations are mutually exclusive in NSCLC (TCGA)

SMARCA4
SMARCA2



LUAD n = 493

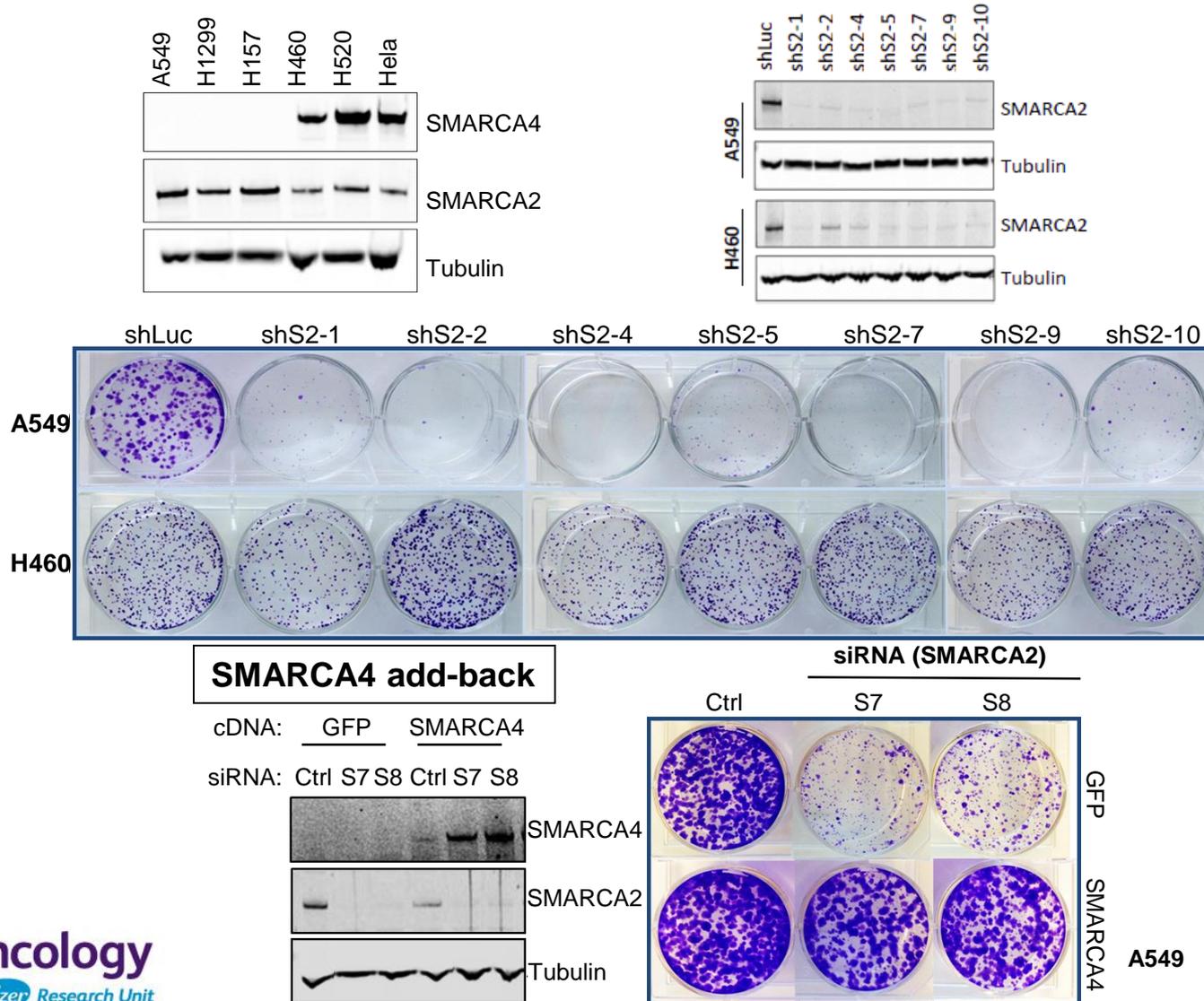
LUSC n = 490

■ CN Loss
■ CN Gain
■ Mutations

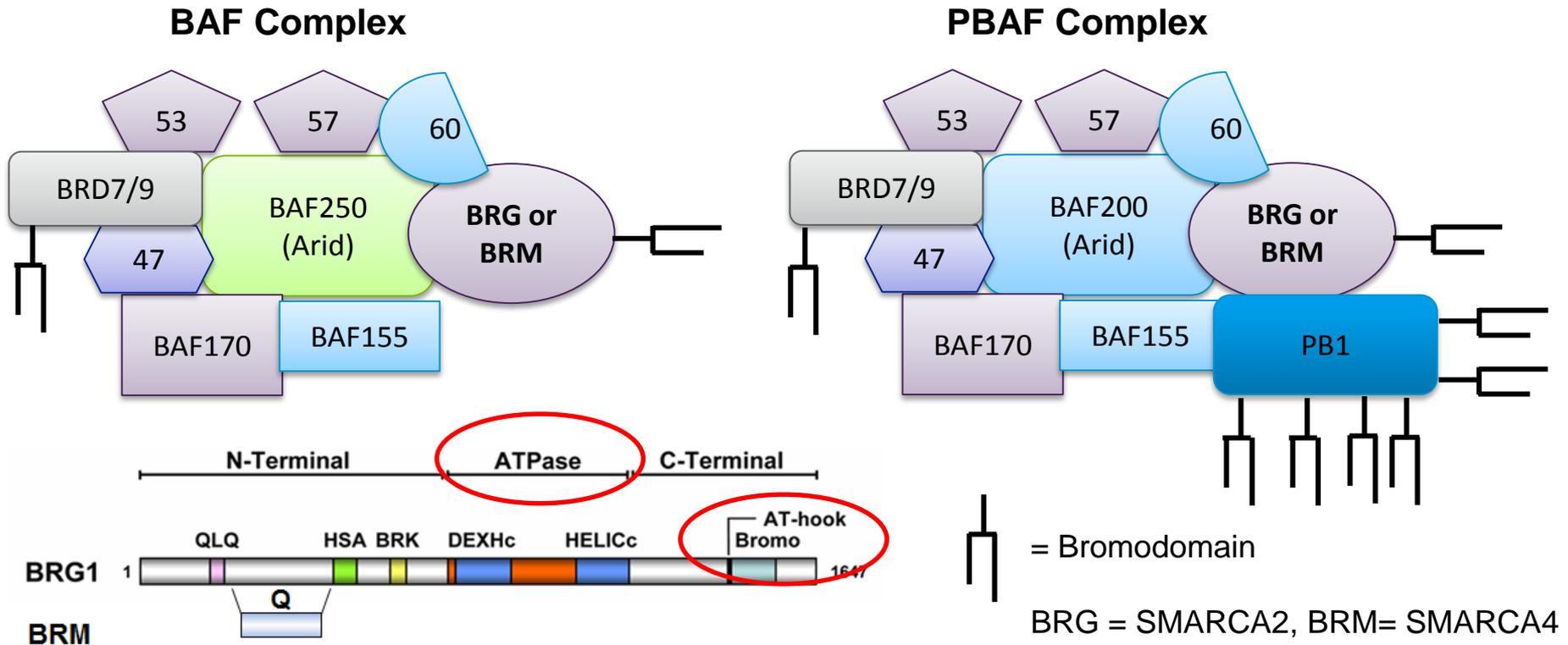


Vangamudi et al. Cancer Res. 2015

SMARCA4-deficient Lung Cancer Cells Are Selectively Dependent on SMARCA2

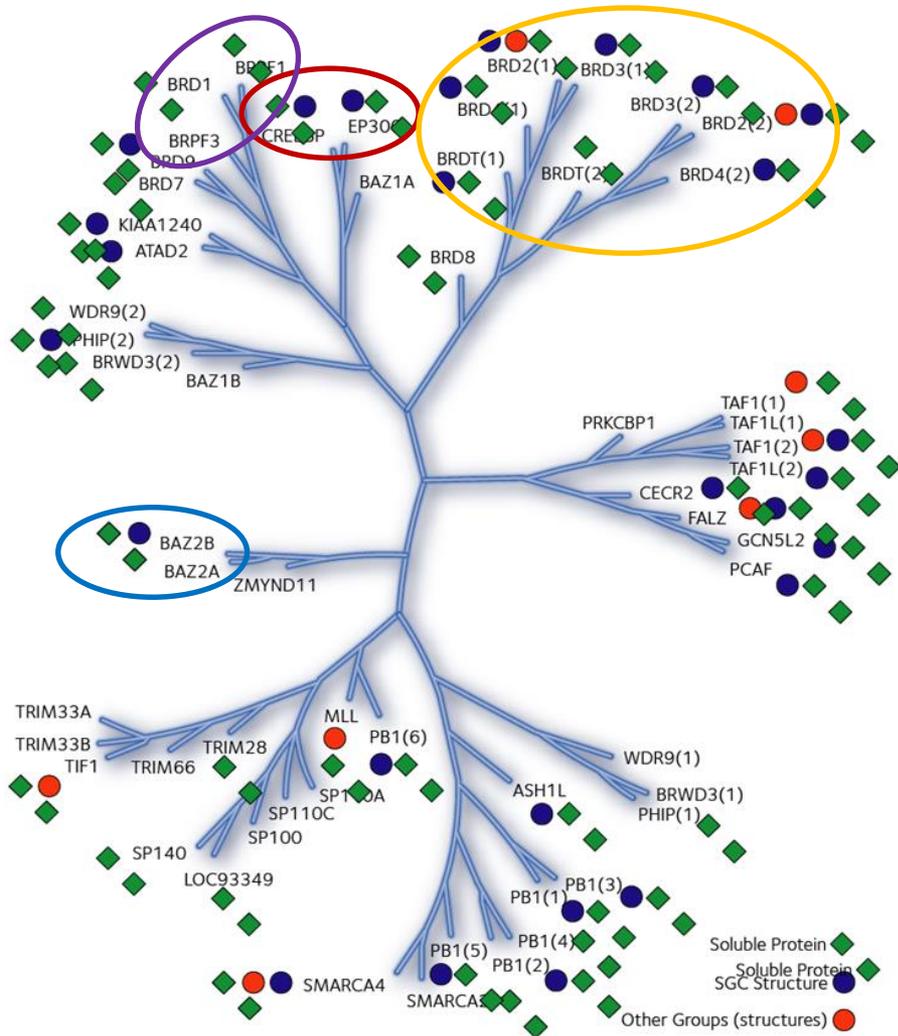
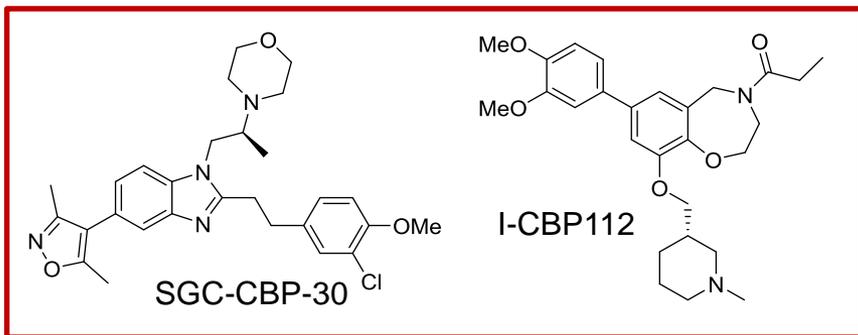
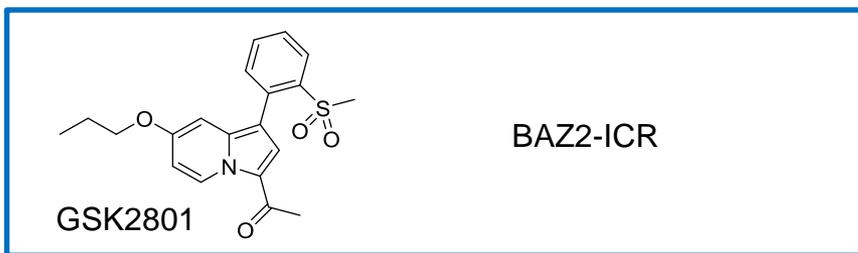
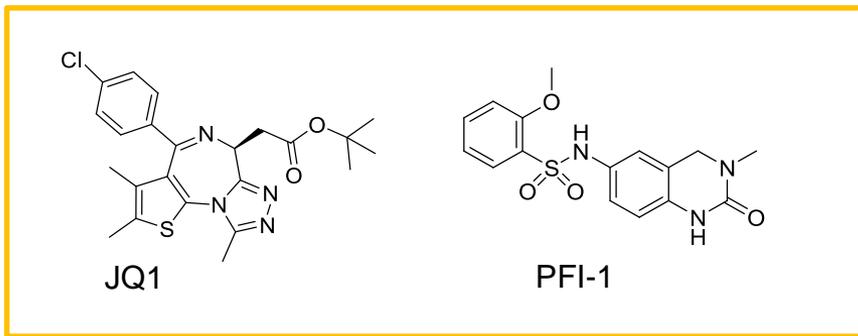


Targeting SWI/SNF Complexes

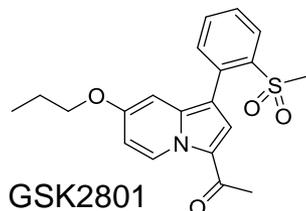
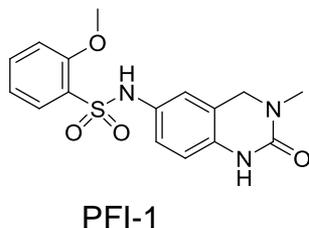
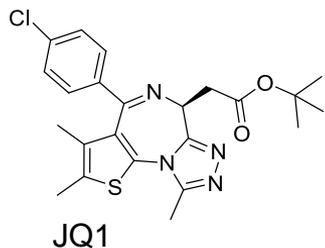


Hypothesis: SWI/SNF complex can be targeted by bromodomain or ATPase inhibition

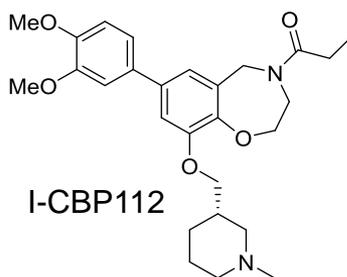
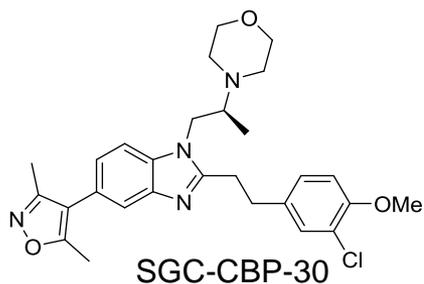
SGC Collaborative Bromodomain Probes so Far



SGC Collaborative Bromodomain Probes so Far



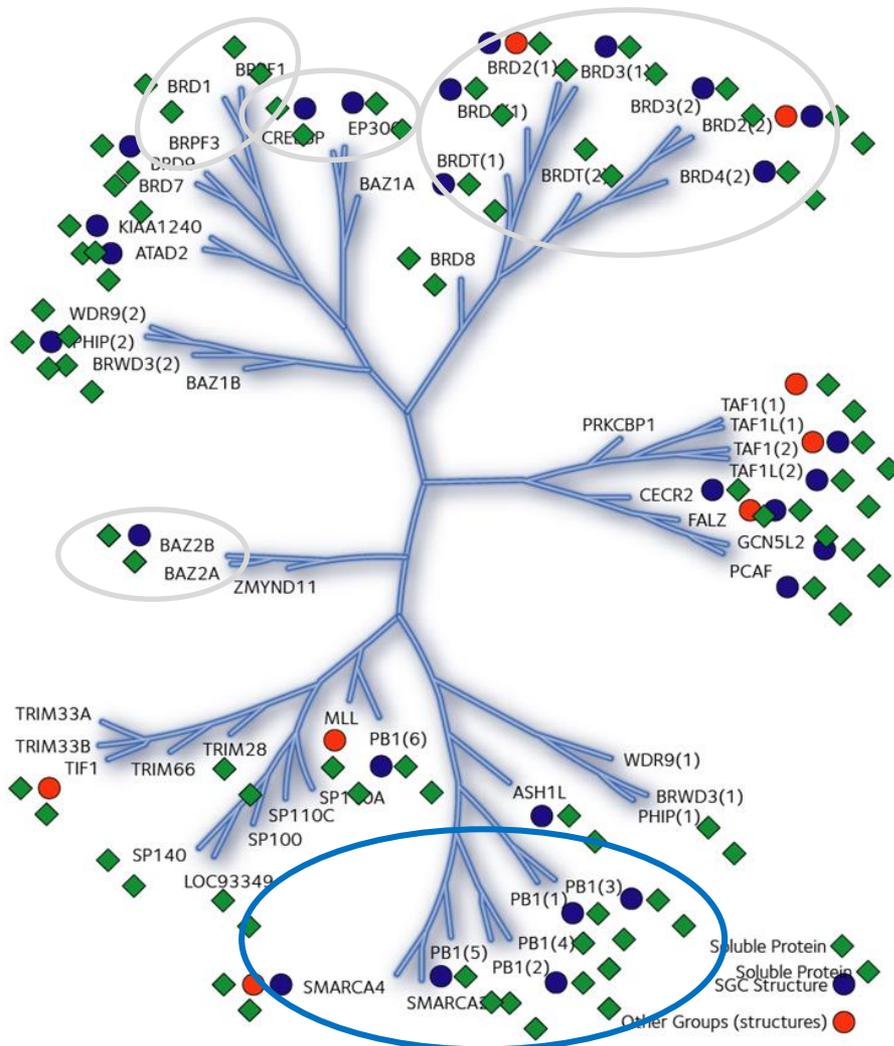
BAZ2-ICR



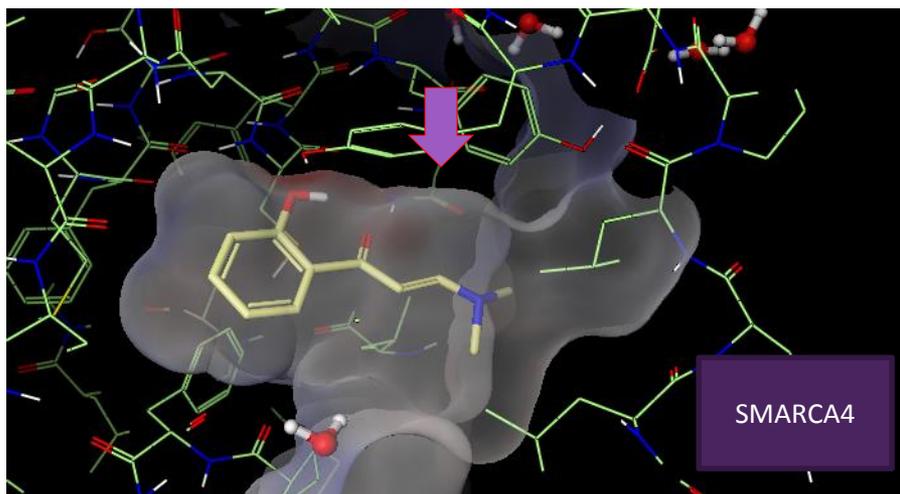
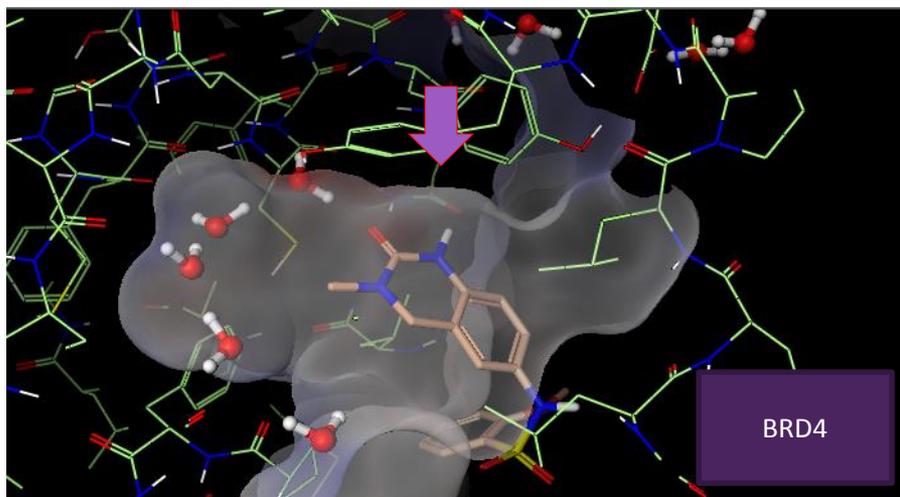
OF-1



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Fragment Screening Identifies A New Bromodomain Binding Mode in SMARCA4

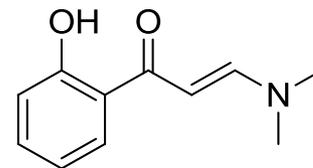
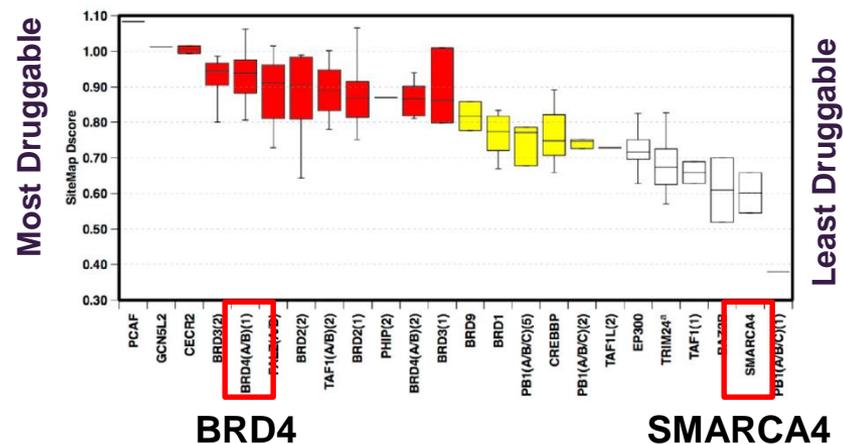


Journal of
**Medicinal
Chemistry**

Featured Article
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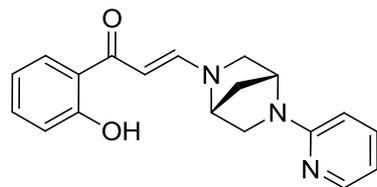
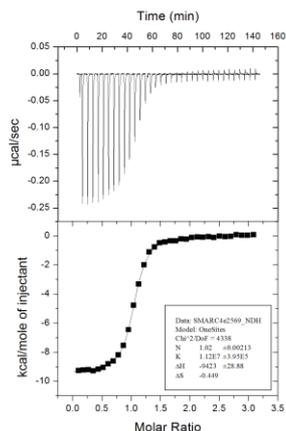
Druggability Analysis and Structural Classification of Bromodomain Acetyl-lysine Binding Sites

Lewis R. Vidler,[†] Nathan Brown,[†] Stefan Knapp,[‡] and Swen Hoelder^{*†}

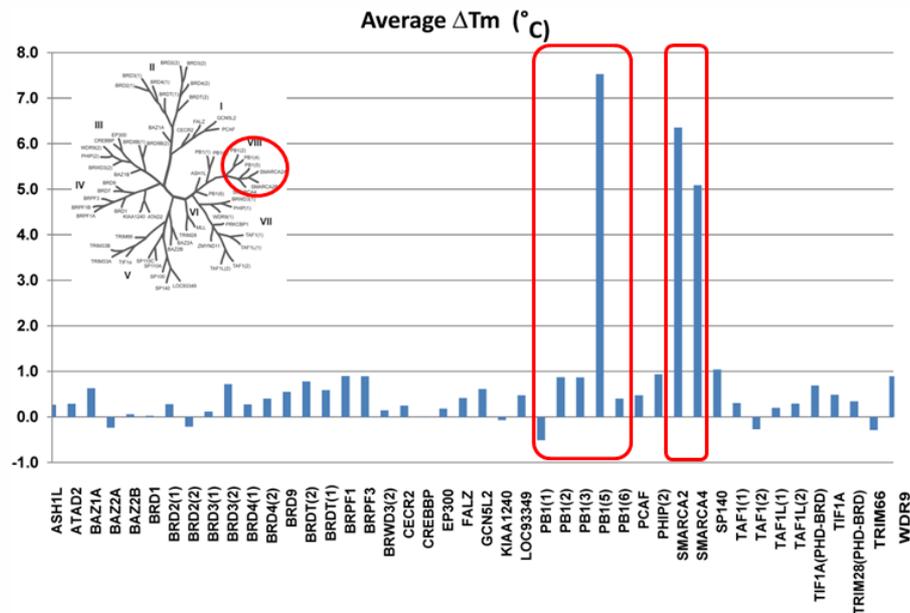


- Unprecedented bromodomain binding mode
- Atypical ligand penetration deep into pocket
- Deep waters displaced by salicylic acid fragment

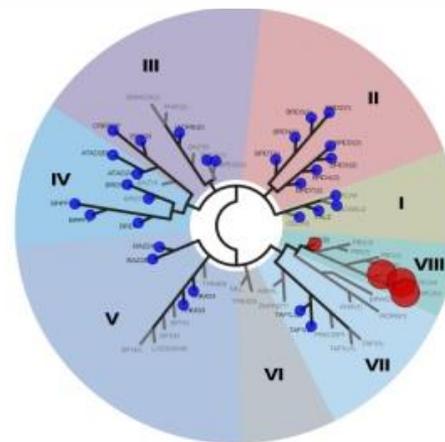
PFI-3 Potency and Selectivity to Family VIII Bromodomains in SWI/SNF Complexes



PFI-3
SMARCA4
 $K_D = 89 \text{ nM}$
PB1 (5) $K_D = 48 \text{ nM}$



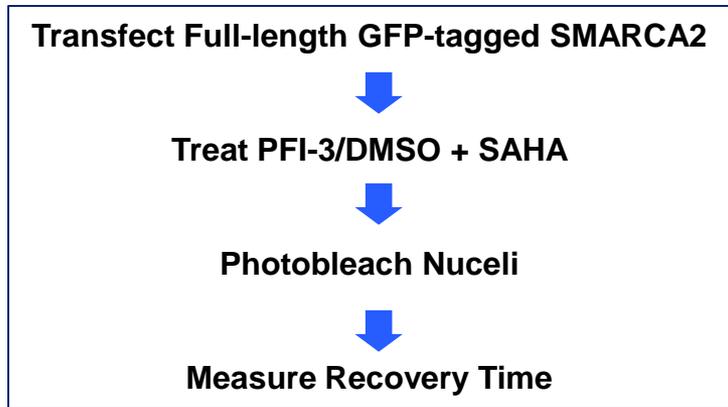
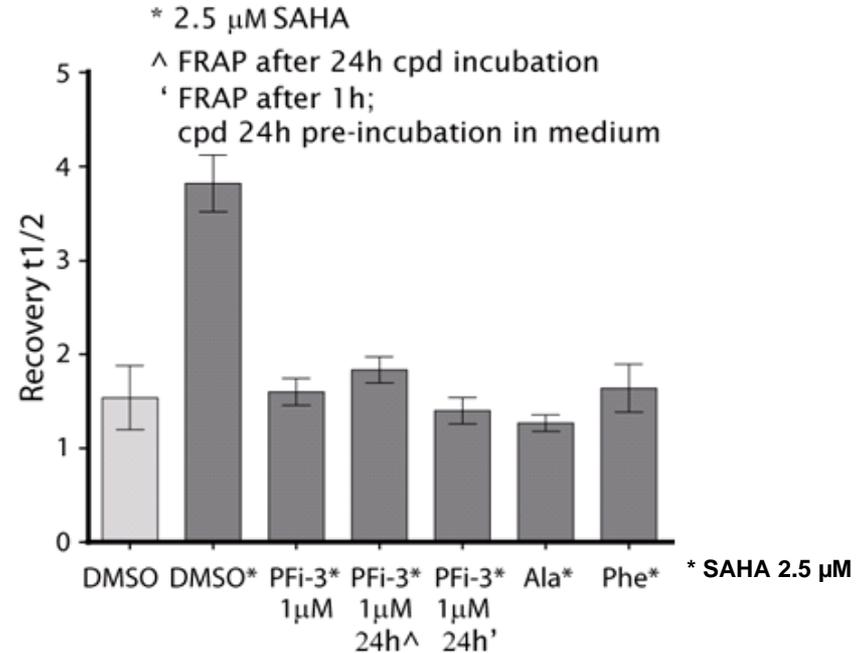
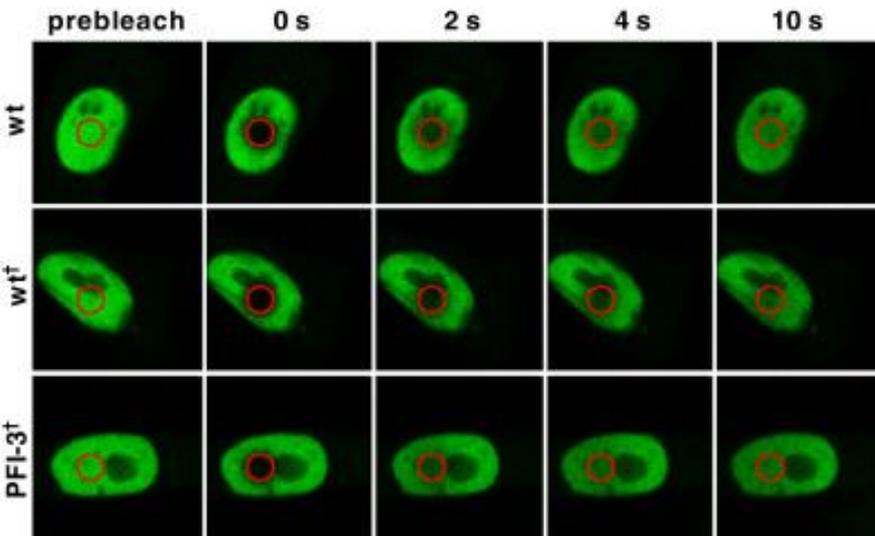
- PFI-3 only shows a significant T_m shift with members of the PB1/SMARCA family
- No interaction with PB1(2)
- T_m confirmed by use of DiscoverRx Bromoscan
- $T_{1/2} > 264 \text{ h}$ in PBS and cell media @ 37°C
- No cross-reactivity in kinase panel
- Cytotox $> 50 \mu\text{M}$



PFI-3 Bromoscan

Discover_{Rx}

PFI-3 Gets Into Cells: SMARCA2 FRAP in U2OS cells



- Diffusion of unbleached protein back into the bleached region is retarded by protein binding to chromatin
- PFI-3 reduced t1/2 recovery of full-length GFP-tagged SMARCA2 from chromatin (less chromatin interaction)
- PFI-3 is stable in cells for at least 24h

PFI-3 Promotes Differentiation in Stem Cell Models

An embryonic stem cell chromatin remodeling complex, esBAF, is essential for embryonic stem cell self-renewal and pluripotency

Lena Ho¹, Jehnna L. Ronan², Jiang Wu³, Brett T. Staahl⁴, Lei Chen⁵, Ann Kuo⁶, Julie Lessard¹, Alexey I. Nesvizhskii⁷, Jeff Ranish¹, and Gerald R. Crabtree^{1,2}

¹Program in Immunology, ²Program in Cancer Biology, ³Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the Departments of Pathology and of Developmental Biology, and ⁴Program in Developmental Biology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, ⁵University of Michigan, Department of Pathology and Center for Computational Medicine and Biology, Ann Arbor, MI, and ⁶Institute of Systems Biology, Seattle, WA

Contributed by Gerald R. Crabtree, December 18, 2008 (sent for review December 15, 2008)

Mammalian SWI/SNF [also called BAF (Brg/Brahma-associated factors)] ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complexes are essential for pluripotency. In vitro, BAF complexes use energy generated from ATP hydrolysis to alter DNA-nucleosome contacts (21) and can also

ARTICLES

nature cell biology

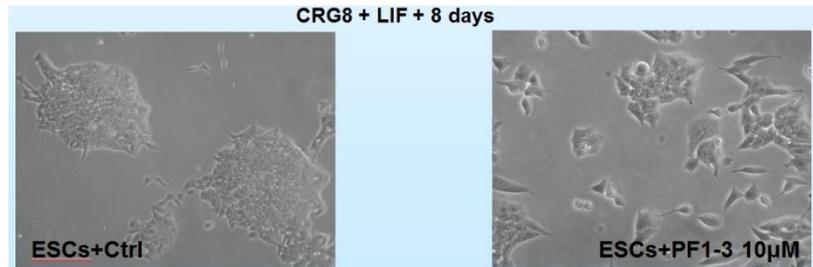
Crabtree, *PNAS* 2009, 2011

esBAF facilitates pluripotency by conditioning the genome for LIF/STAT3 signalling and by regulating polycomb function

Lena Ho^{1,6}, Erik L. Miller^{2,7}, Jehnna L. Ronan^{3,7}, Wen Qi Ho¹, Raja Jothi^{4,6,8} and Gerald R. Crabtree^{3,8}

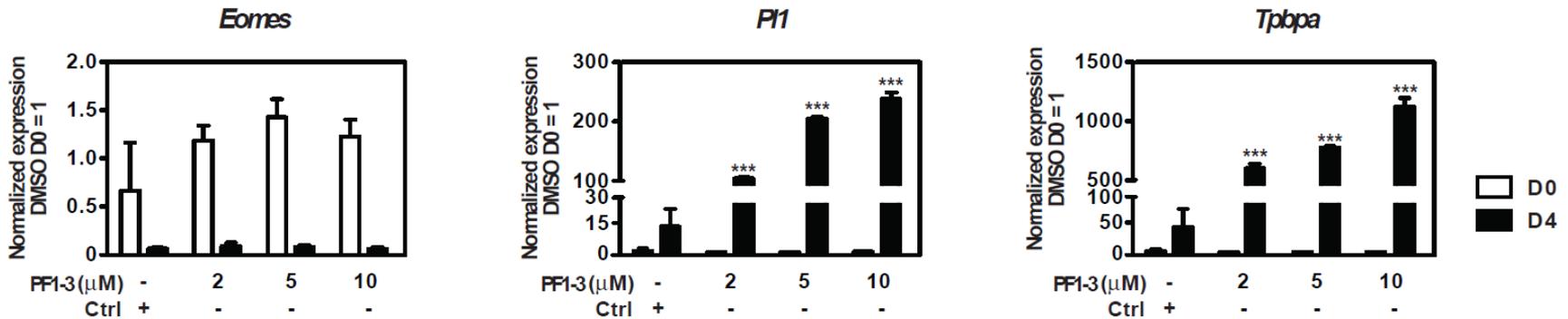
Embryonic Stem Cells

ES cells differentiate in presence PFI-3 despite presence of LIF which maintains stemness



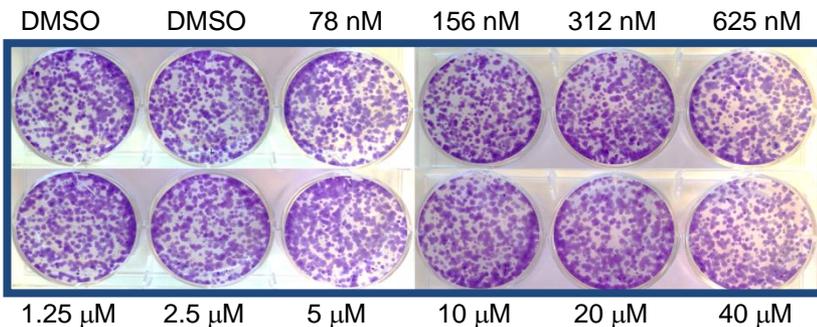
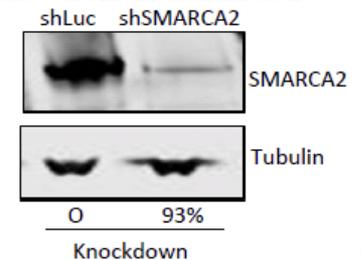
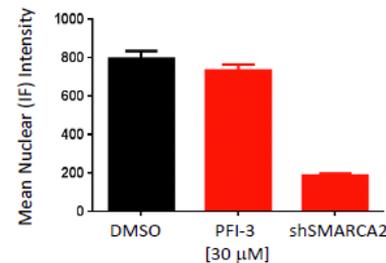
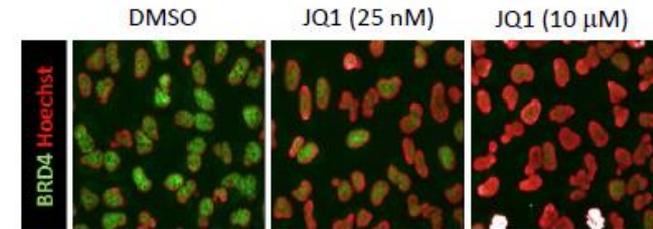
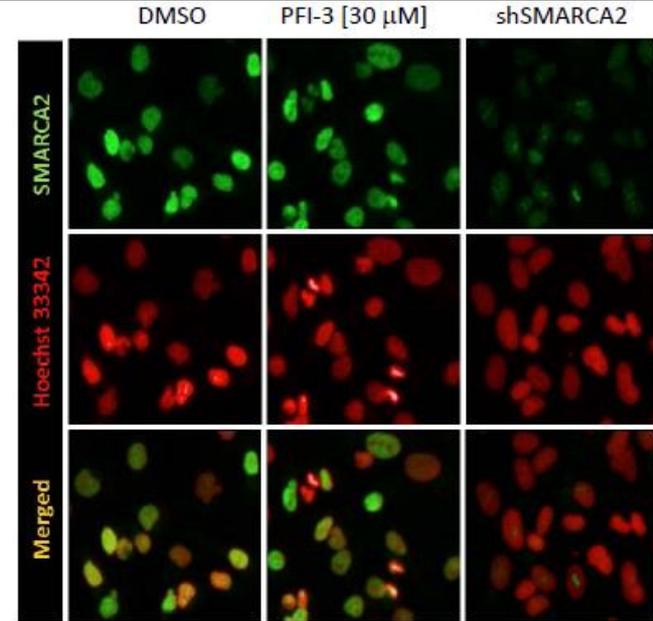
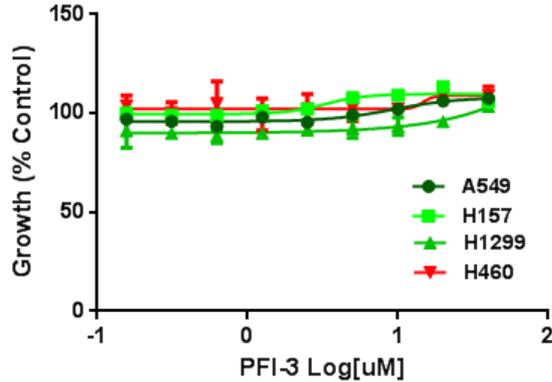
PFI-3 down-regulates pluripotency markers Pou5f1 and Nanog

PFI-3 promotes differentiation of trophoblast stem cells and expression of differentiation-associated genes



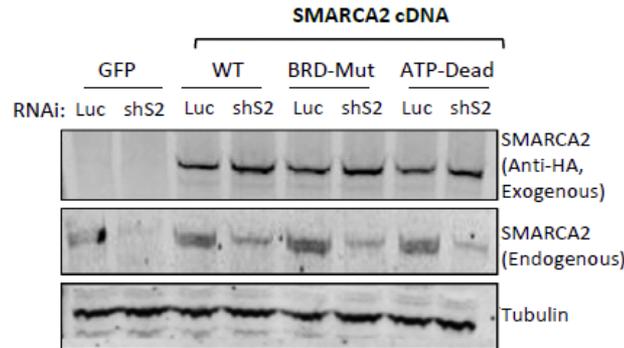
Pharmacological Inhibition of SMARCA2 Bromodomain Does Not Inhibit Growth of SMARCA4-deficient Lung Cancer Cells

PFI-3 does not displace endogenous SMARCA2 from chromatin



SMARCA2 ATPase, But Not the Bromodomain, Activity Is Essential for Its Tumorigenic Potential

Rescue with SMARCA2

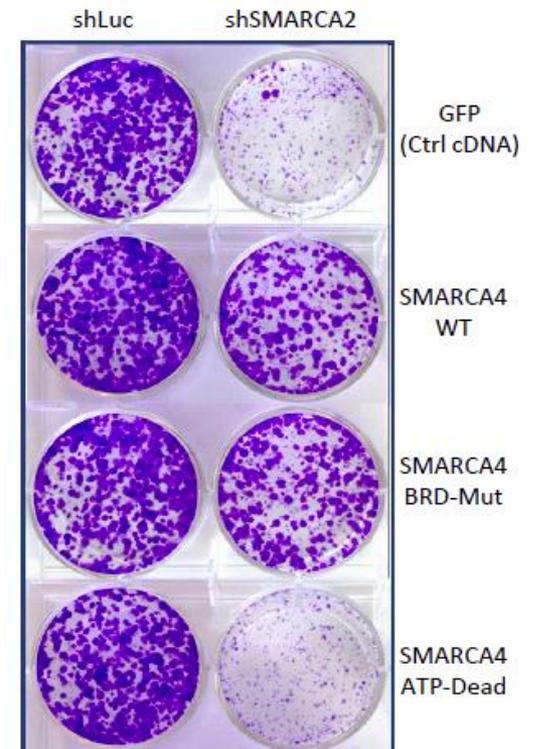
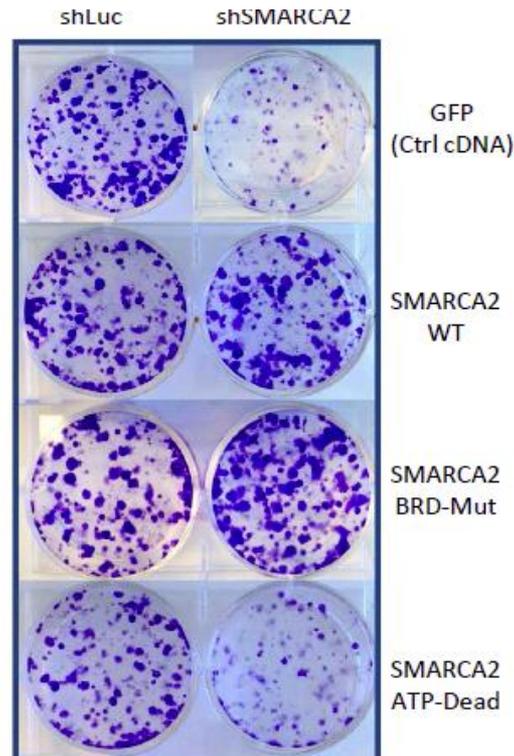


Rescue with SMARCA4



- SMARCA 2 or 4 bromodomain wild-type or mutant rescues NSCLC cell growth in SMARCA4 mutant cells (A549, H1299)

- ATPase-dead mutant SMARCA2 or 4 fails to rescue shRNA phenotype



Summary

- PFI-3 is a viable chemical probe and a first in class chemotype for Family VIII bromodomains
- Not a drug-like structure, but fit for purpose (cell biology)
- Cell activity is confirmed by displacement of ectopically expressed GFP-tagged SMARCA2 or 4 from chromatin
- PFI-3 treatment fails to recapitulate shRNA phenotypes in multiple cancer models dependent on SWI/SNF complexes (SMARCA4 mut. NSCLC, synovial sarcoma, AML, malignant rhabdoid tumors)
 - Lack of activity can be explained by failure of bromodomain inhibition to displace endogenous SWI/SNF complexes from chromatin
 - Activity in certain developmental contexts? esBAF?

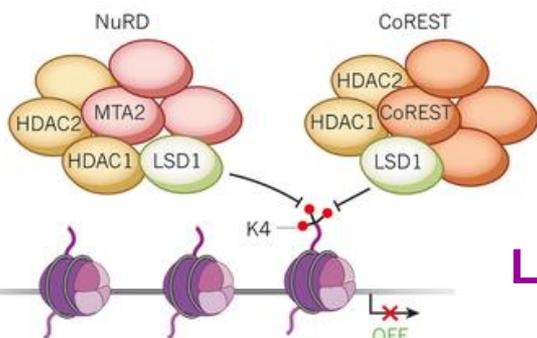
LSD1 (Lysine Specific Demethylase), KDM1A

LSD1 - Enzyme Function

- ▶ Histone Lysine Demethylase targeting Histone H3 Lysine 4 mono and dimethylation
 - ▶ Leads to gene repression

LSD1 - Role in Cancer

- ▶ LSD1 is over-expressed or mis-expressed in tumors leading to aberrant activation or repression of genes involved in oncogenic programming.
- ▶ LSD1 regulates cellular differentiation/self-renewal pathways critical for tumor maintenance
- ▶ LSD1 inhibitors shown to be active in Breast Cancer, Colon Cancer, Prostate cancer, Lung cancer, Neuroblastoma, Leukemias (APL, AML)

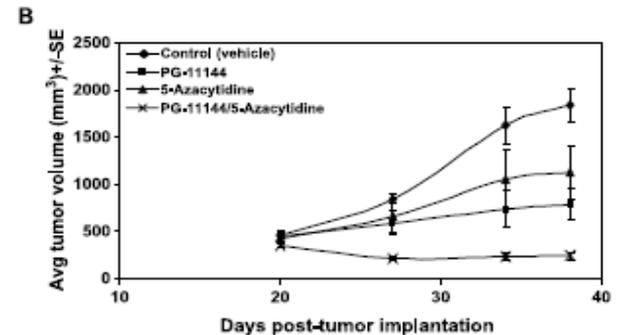
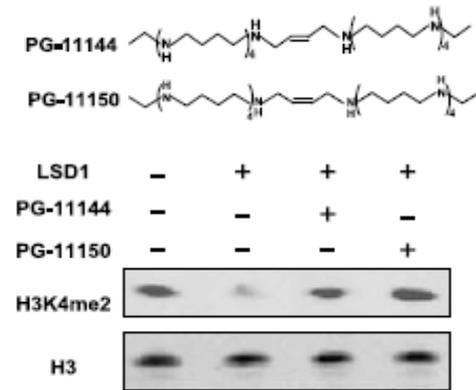
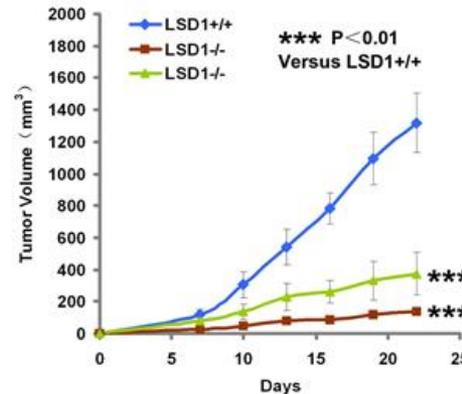
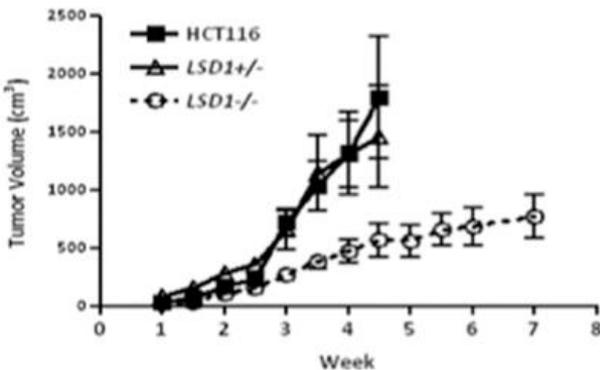
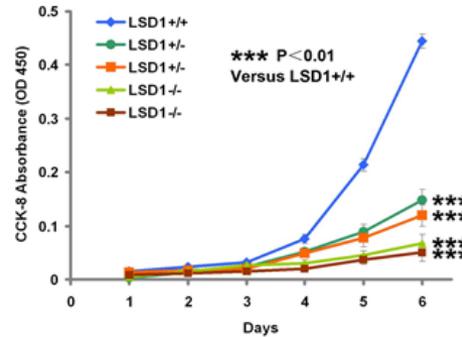
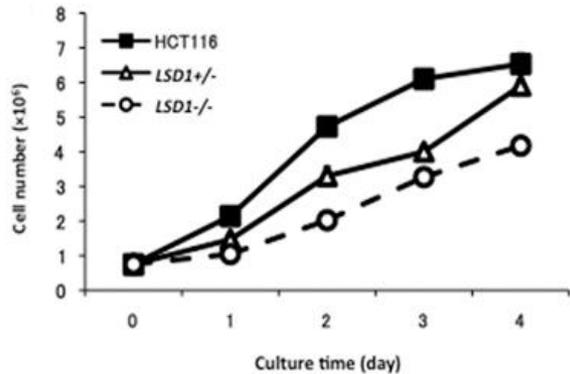


**Histone H3 Lysine 4
Demethylase**
Gene Repression

Early literature suggests LSD1 inhibition maybe effective in many solid tumor models

HCT-116 LSD1 ^{-/-} isogenic cell models show reduced tumor growth in vitro and in vivo

LSD1 inhibitors show anti-tumor activity in HCT-116 xenograft models



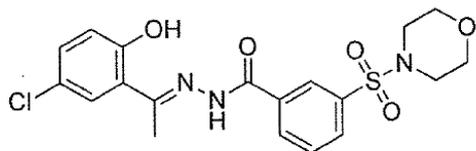
Casero, R. et al
Biochem. J. 2013. 449, 459-468

Huang, et al PlosOne 2013

Huang Y, Casero et al., Clin Cancer Res., 2009
Lin J. et al. Biochem J. 2012

New Generation of Selective LSD1 Tool Compounds

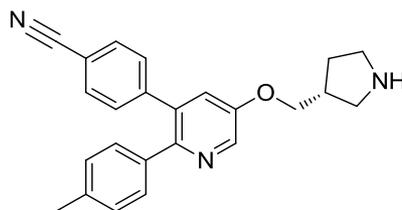
University of Utah



SP2509

LSD1/CoREST Ki = 13 nM
Cell Growth IC50

GSK

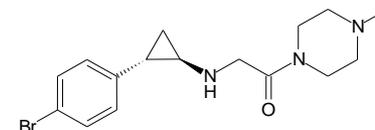


GSK690

LSD1/CoREST Ki = 4 nM
Cell/Gene Exp IC50 = 308 nM

Selective vs. LSD2, MAO-A, MAO-B
Competitive w/ H3K4Me2 peptide

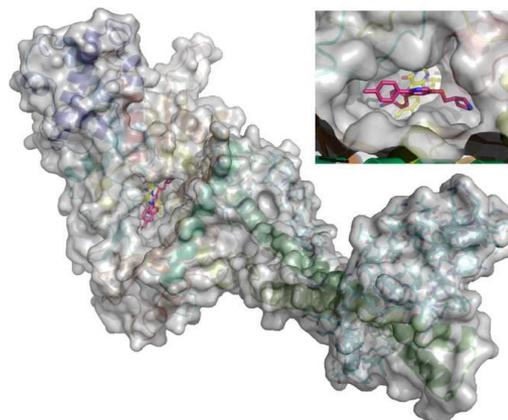
Oryzon



OG-86

LSD1 IC50 (uM) - HRP Assay = 0.047
IC50 (uM) - TR-FRET Assay = 0.004

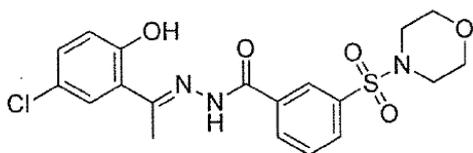
Cell-line	Cell Growth, IC50 (uM)
AN3 Ca	0.356
BT-20	0.489
BT-549	1.010
HCT 116	0.614
HER218	0.612
Hs-578-T	1.700
HT29	0.429
MCF-7	0.637
MDA-MB-231	1.040
MDA-MB-235	0.728
MDA-MB-435	1.440
MDA-MB-468	2.730
MIA PaCa-2	0.468
PANC-1	1.104
PC-3	2.160
SK-N-MC	0.329
T-47D	0.649
U87	1.160



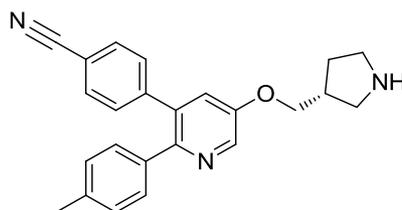
Binding GSK690 (purple) at the opening of the FAD pocket

Off-target activities of LSD1 inhibitors in LSD1^{-/-} isogenic cell lines

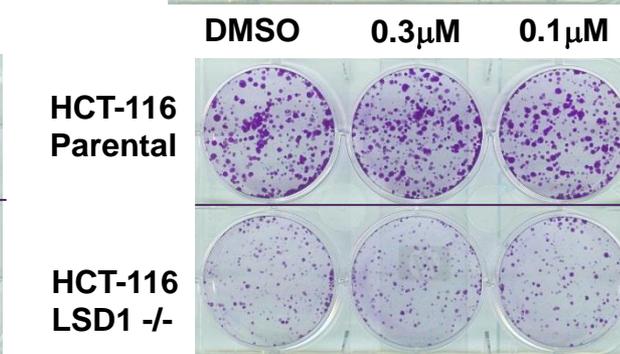
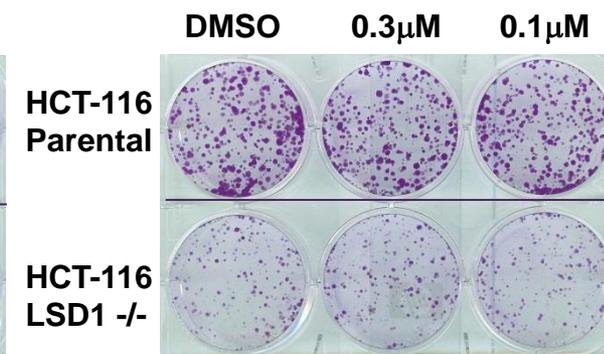
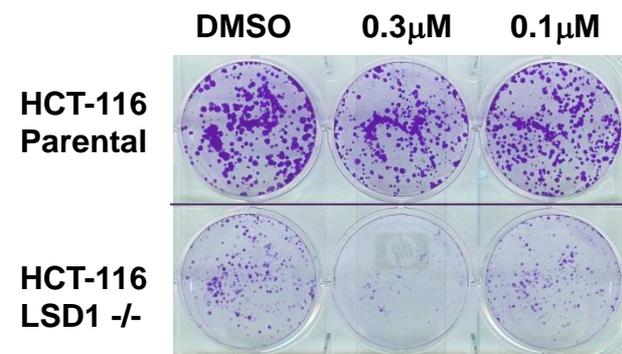
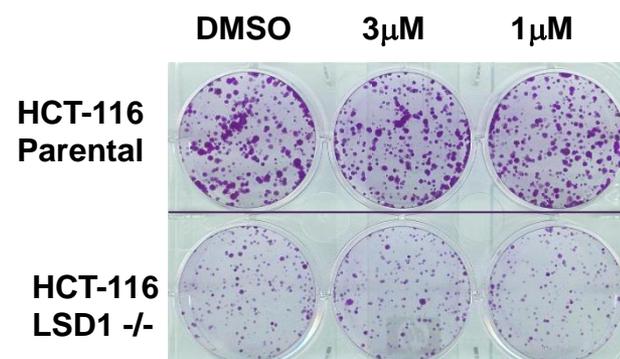
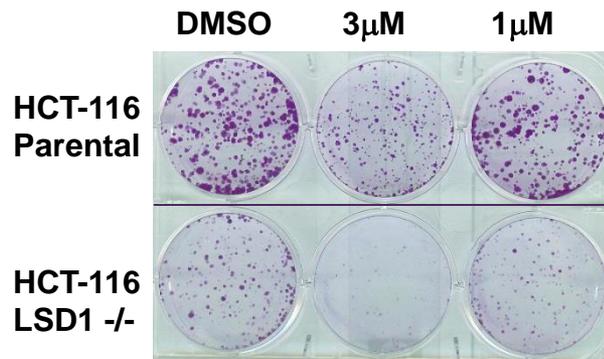
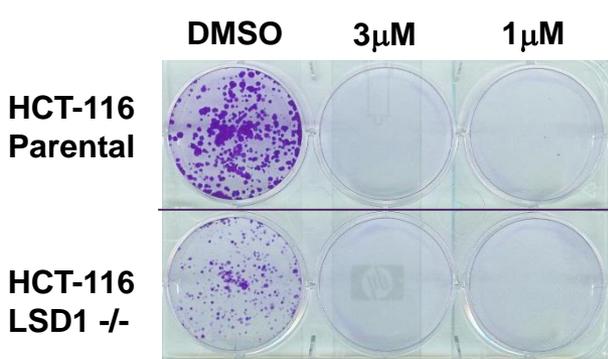
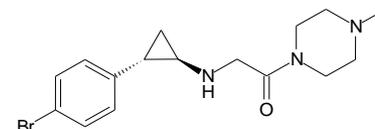
University of Utah
SP2509



GSK690

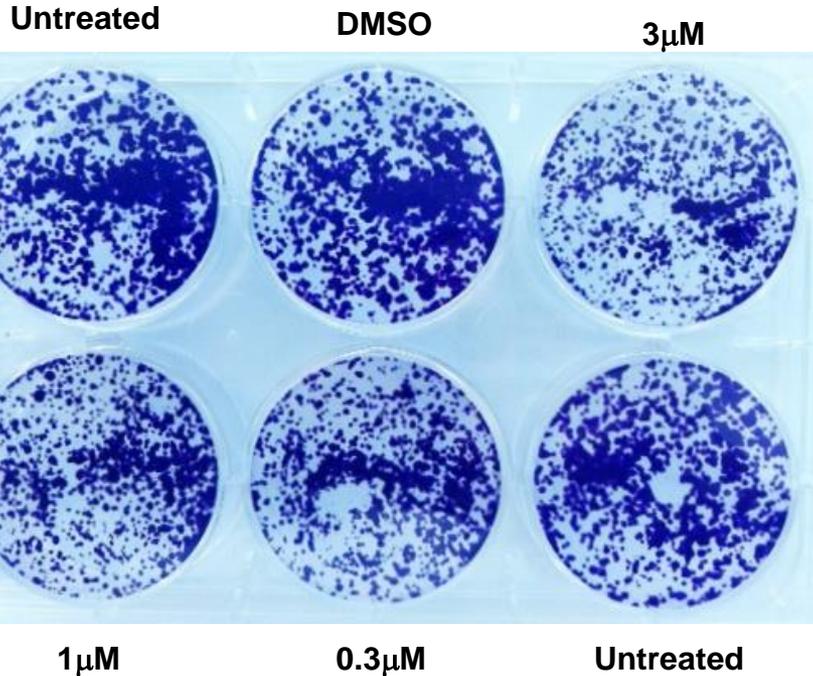


Oryzon OG-86

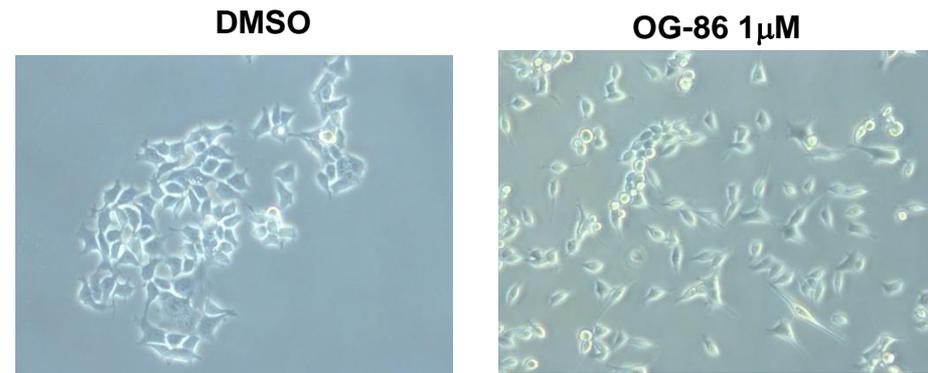
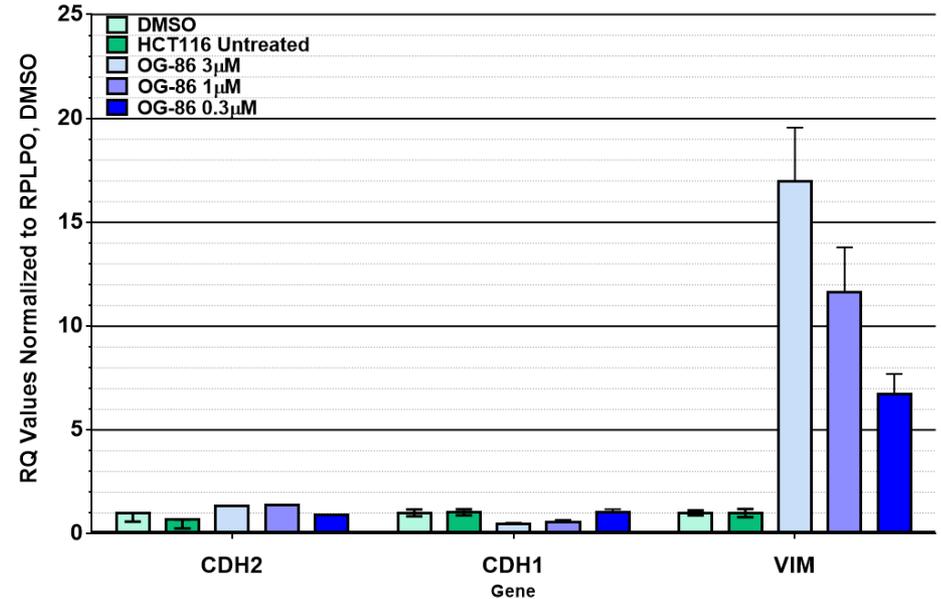


LSD1 inhibitors do not alter cell growth however induce mesenchymal markers in HCT-116 cells

HCT-116 Parental Cells are not sensitive to LSD1 inhibition (OG-86)

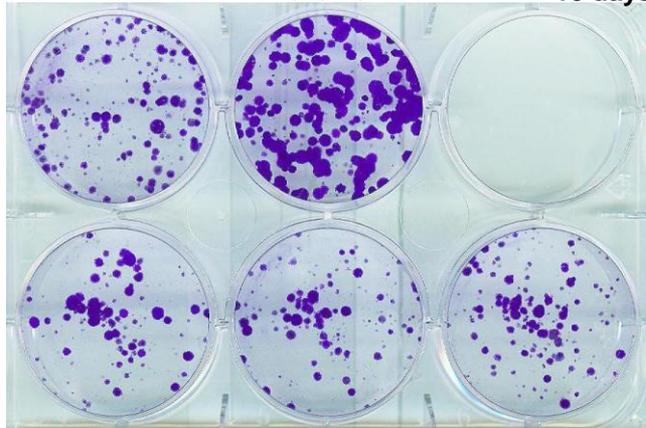


LSD1 inhibitors induce mesenchymal markers and morphological changes in HCT-116 cells



Isogenic LSD1 $-/-$ display mesenchymal differentiation and can not be rescued by LSD1 re-expression

HCT-116 LSD1 $-/-$ HCT-116 Parental 10 days



LSD1 $-/-$ + WT Rescue LSD1 $-/-$ + LSD1 mut. Rescue LSD1 $-/-$ + pLenti6 vector

HCT116 Parental
HCT116 LSD1 $-/-$
LSD1 $-/-$ Rescue
LSD1 $-/-$ Mutant
LSD1 $-/-$ empty vector

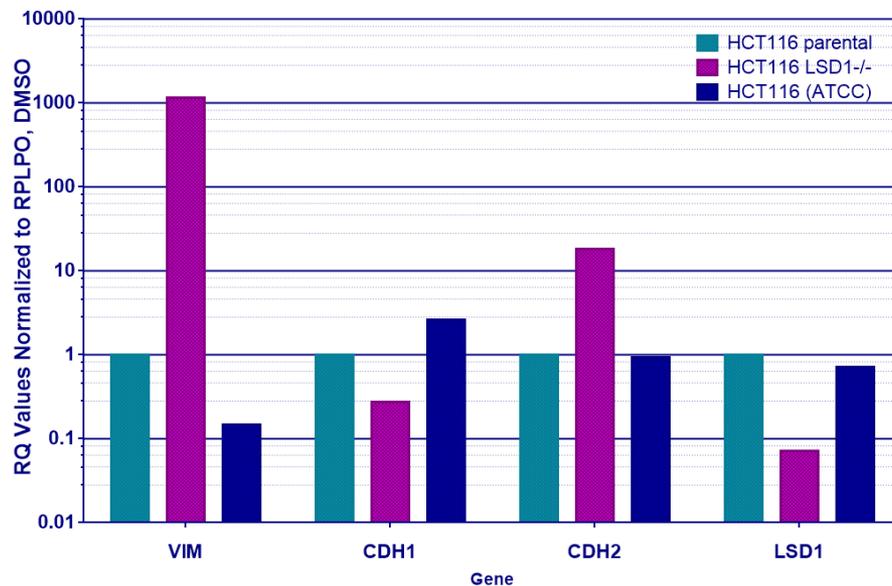
LSD1



α -tubulin



LSD1 $-/-$ isogenic cells show high EMT gene markers



HCT116 Parental HCT116 LSD1 $-/-$ LSD1 $-/-$ Rescue LSD1 $-/-$ Mutant LSD1 $-/-$ empty vector

Vimentin

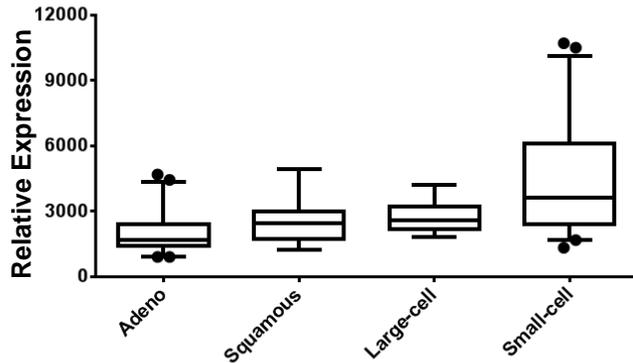


α -tubulin



LSD1 is over-expressed in SCLC

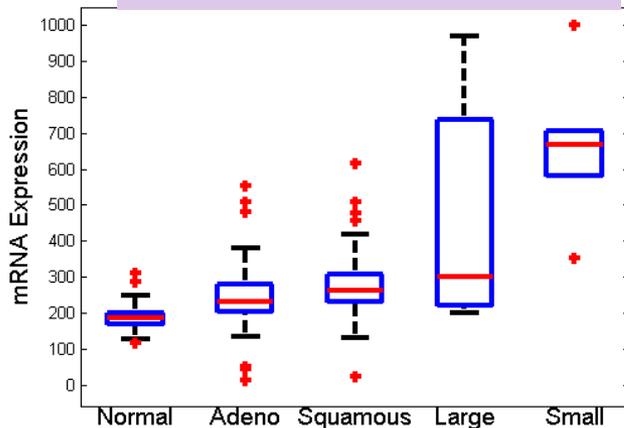
Lung Cancer Cell Lines



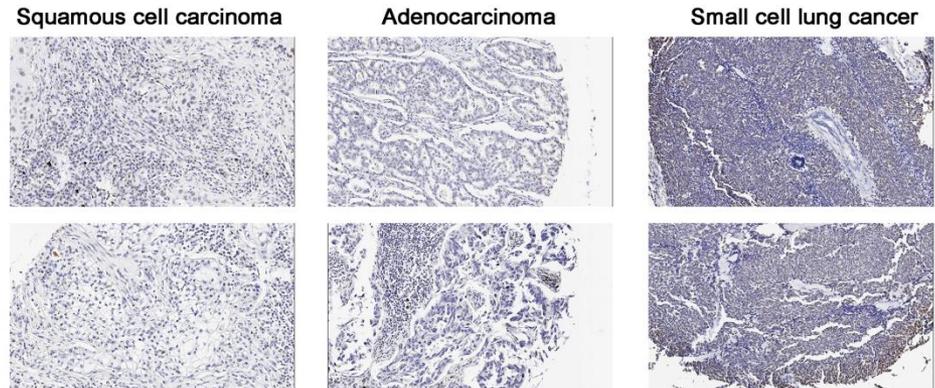
LSD1 in Small Cell Lung Cancer

- ▶ LSD1 is over-expressed in SCLC
- ▶ LSD1 and corepressor of REST (CoREST) form complex shown to regulate neurological differentiation
 - ▶ SCLC is less-differentiated neuroendocrine cell (neural crest) origin
 - ▶ LSD1 inhibitors entered clinic for SCLC in 2014

Patient tumor expression

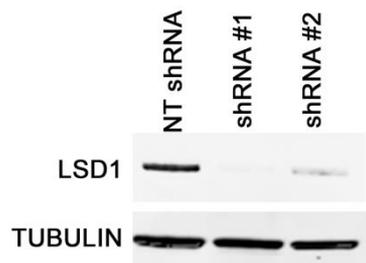
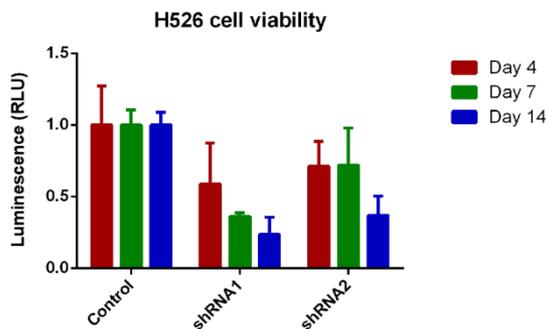


LSD1 protein is over-expressed by IHC

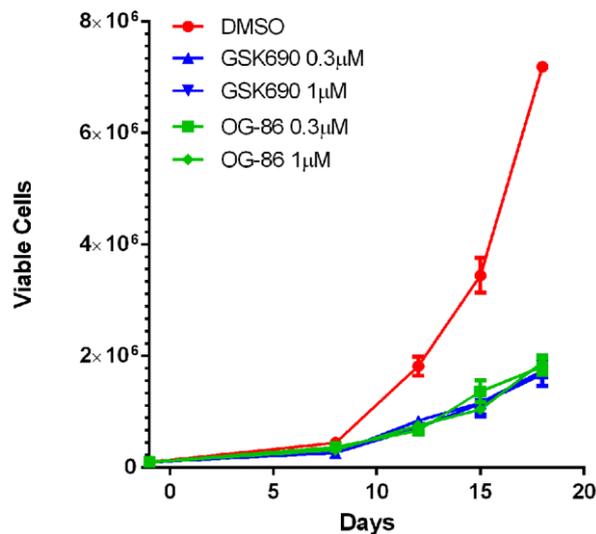


SCLC cell lines are sensitive to LSD1 inhibition

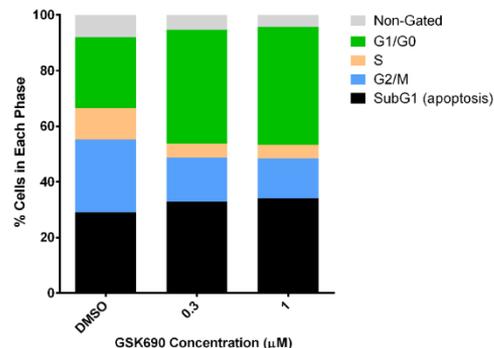
SCLC cell lines are sensitive to LSD1 shRNA inhibition



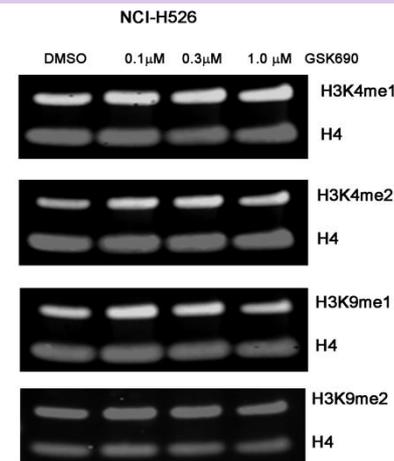
LSD1 inhibitors show delayed activity in SCLC cell lines consistent with epigenetic mechanism



LSD1 inhibitors show cytostatic effects with G1 arrest at day 14

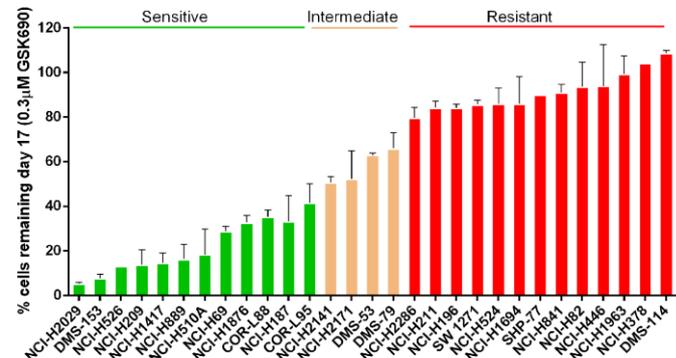


No changes observed in global histone modification levels in H3K4me1/2 or H3K9me1/2

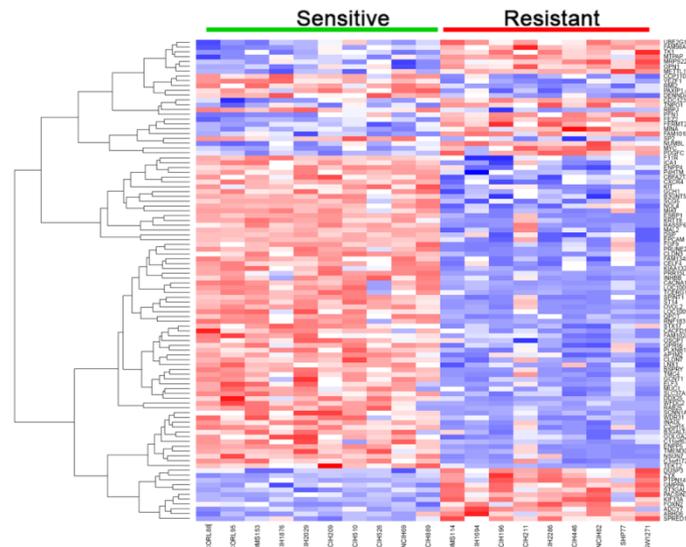


Differential sensitivity to LSD1 inhibitors is predicted by a neuroendocrine/mesenchymal gene expression signature

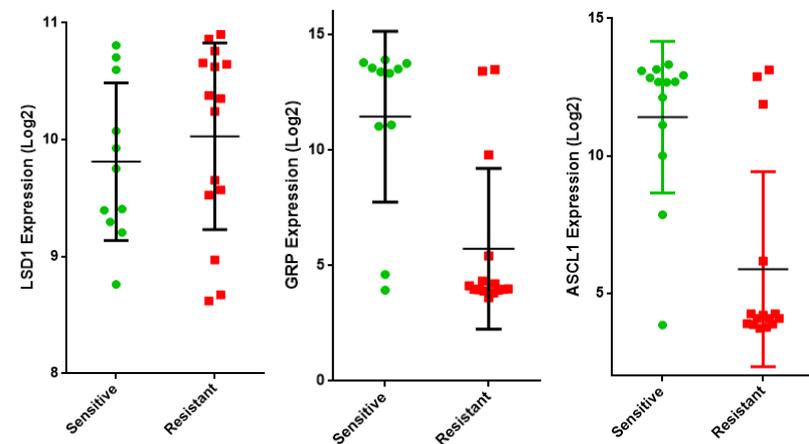
LSD1 inhibitors are active over a broad panel of SCLC cell models



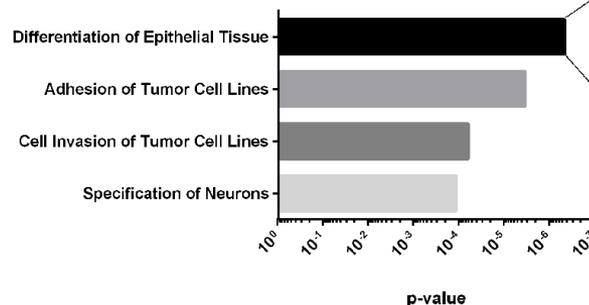
A differential gene signature enriched in EMT and neuroendocrine markers predicts LSD1 inhibitor sensitivity



LSD1 inhibitor sensitive models are enriched for neuroendocrine markers



IPA Molecular and Cellular Functions of Differentially Expressed Genes

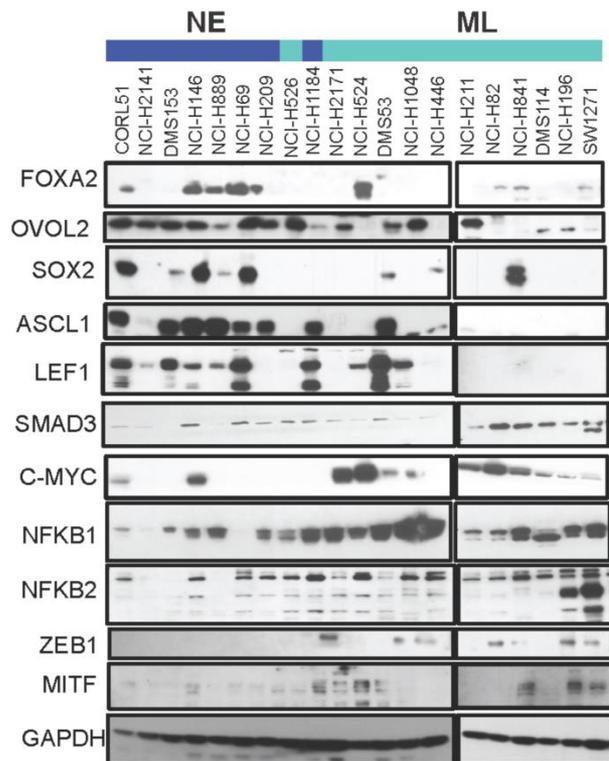


Genes	Expression Level in Resistant vs. Sensitive
MYC	4.048
RND3	2.165
ZEB1	2.029
SPRED1	1.424
CLIC4	1.027
CSF1	0.239
IHH	0.226
RBPJ	-0.715
KDF1	-1.644
TXNIP	-1.731
CBFA2T2	-1.747
BARX1	-1.855
GRHL2	-2.175
F11R	-2.463
CXCR4	-2.812
CDH1	-2.977
SOX2	-3.455
EFL3	-3.493
FOXA1	-3.493
FGF9	-3.581
FOXA2	-3.706
KIT	-3.817
OVOL2	-3.967
ST14	-4.029
DSP	-4.747
ASCL1	-5.554

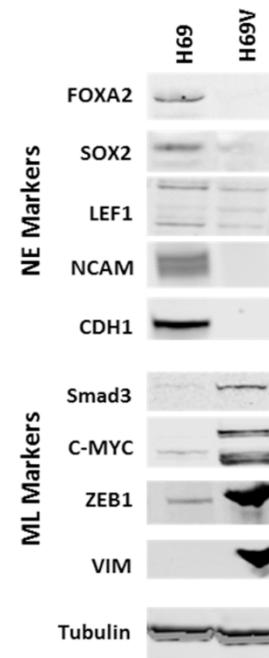
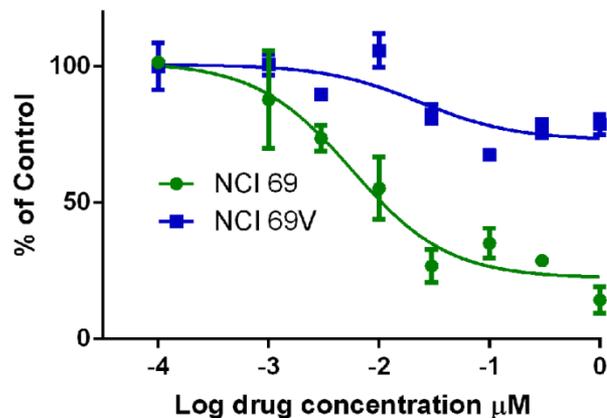
Mesenchymal shifted SCLC cells are insensitive to LSD1 inhibitors

Transcription factor signatures define differentiation state of small cell lung cancer models

H69V mesenchymal variant cells are insensitive to LSD1 inhibition



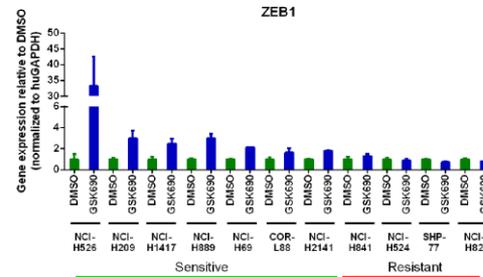
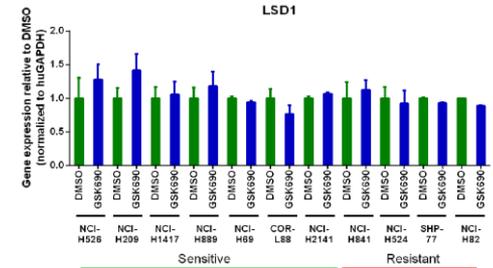
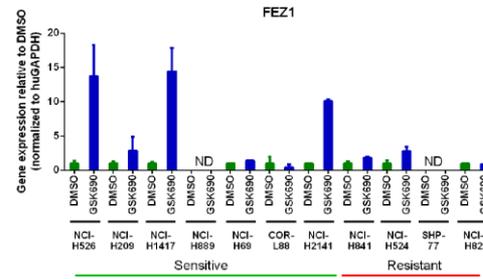
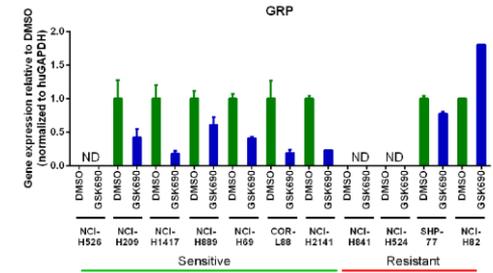
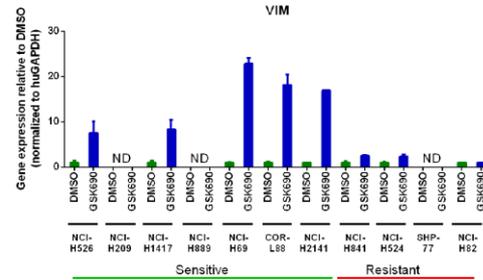
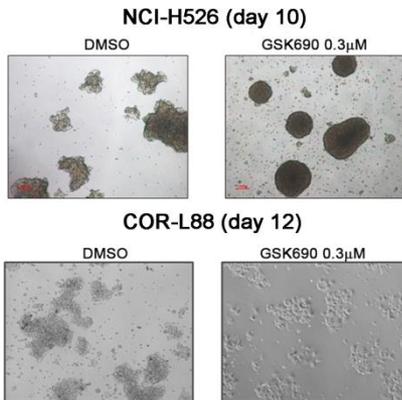
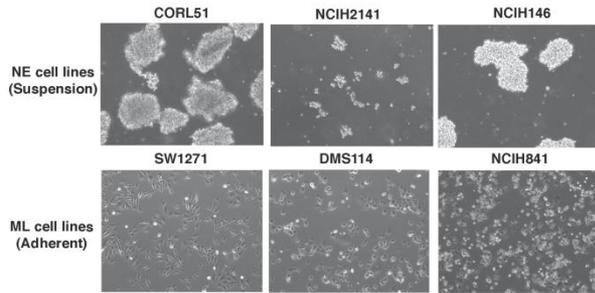
A. Udyavar et al. Cancer Research 2016



LSD1 inhibitor treatment alters neuroendocrine and mesenchymal genes in SCLC

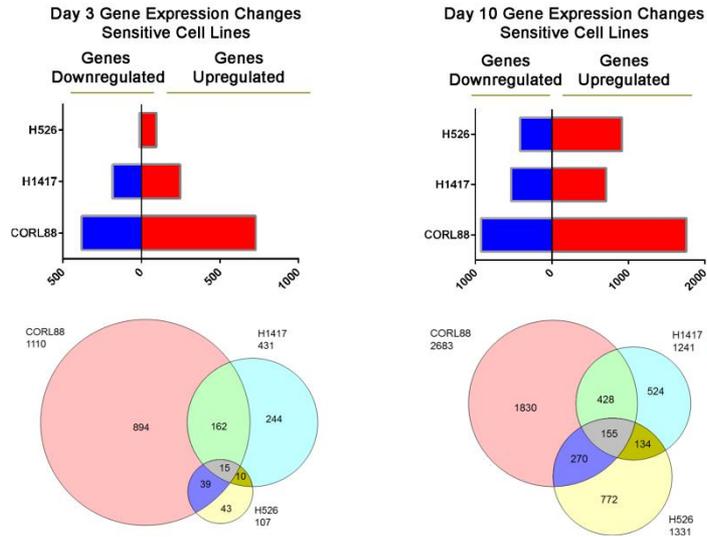
LSD1 inhibitor treatment induces morphological changes characteristic of mesenchymal-like cell lines

LSD1 inhibition alters mesenchymal and neuroendocrine gene expression markers in sensitive models

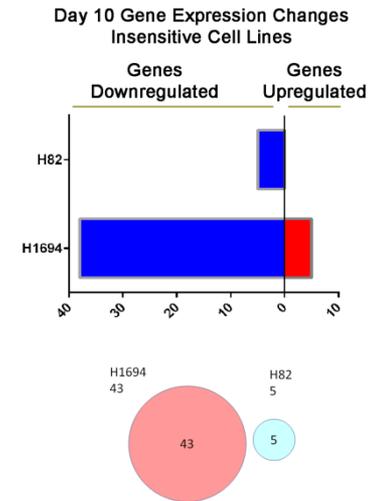


RNA-seq analysis shows different gene expression responses in LSD1 inhibitor treated sensitive and resistant models

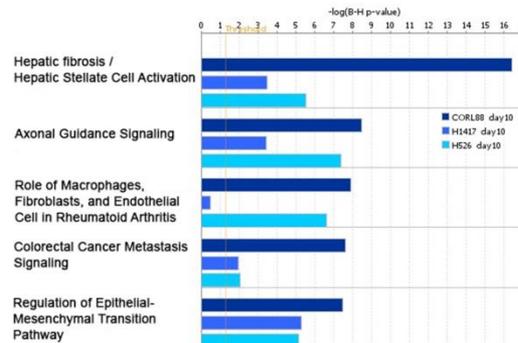
Neuronal and EMT pathways are enriched LSD1 inhibitor treated sensitive SCLC cell models



Minimal gene expression changes are observed in LSD1 inhibitor treated resistant SCLC cell models

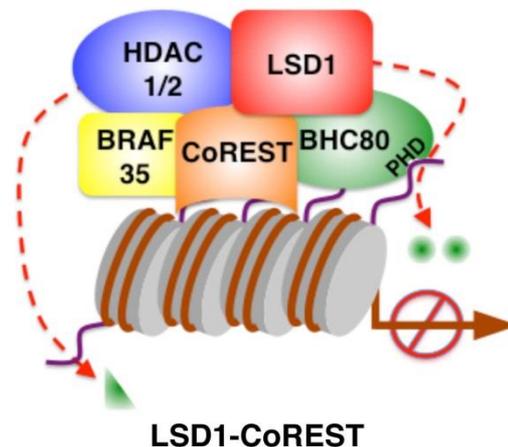


IPA pathways analysis of genes altered by LSD1 inhibitor treatment at day 10



LSD1-containing complexes in SCLC resemble BHC complexes previously shown to be important for neurological gene repression

Sensitive			Resistant	
COR-L88	NCI-H526	NCI-H69	NCI-H82	NCI-H1694
KDM1A (LSD1)				
RCOR1 (co-REST)				
RCOR2			RCOR2	RCOR2
				RCOR3
HDAC1				
HDAC2	HDAC2	HDAC2		HDAC2
ZMYM2 (ZNF198)	ZMYM2 (ZNF198)		ZMYM2 (ZNF198)	ZMYM2 (ZNF198)
ZMYM3				ZMYM3
GSE1	GSE1	GSE1	GSE1	GSE1
				PHF21A (BHC80)
				HMG20A (BRAF35)
				HMG20B



Mosammaparast and Shi, *Annual Rev. Biochem.*, 2010

A core-BRAF35 complex containing histone deacetylase mediates repression of neuronal-specific genes

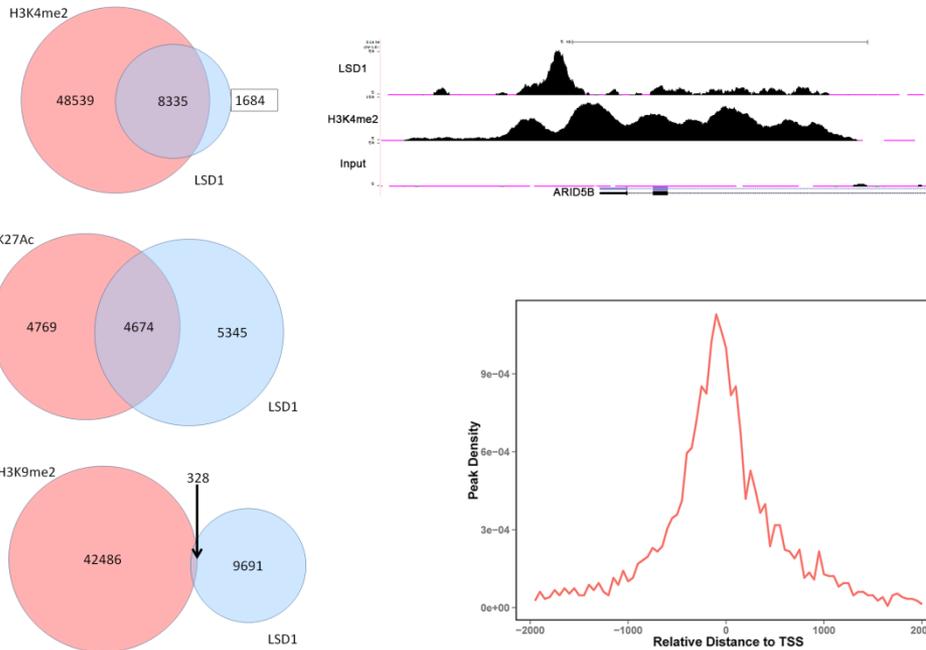
Mohamed-Ali Hakimi^{*†}, Daniel A. Bochar^{*†}, Josh Chenoweth[‡], William S. Lane[§], Gail Mandel[‡], and Ramin Shiekhattar^{*†}

^{*}The Wistar Institute, 3601 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104; [†]Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794; and [‡]Harvard Microchemistry and Proteomics Analysis Facility, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138

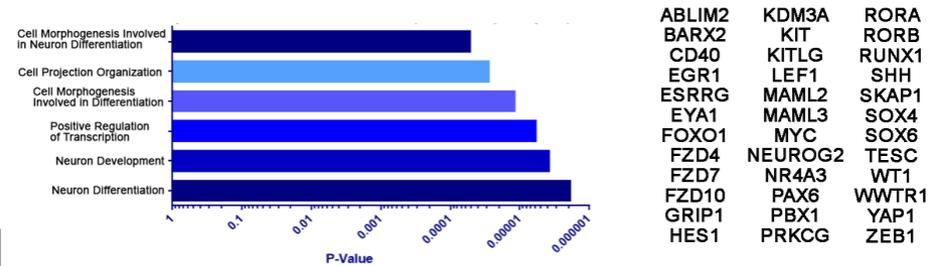
Edited by Michael G. Rosenfeld, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, and approved April 11, 2002 (received for review January 4, 2002)

CHIP-seq analysis demonstrates LSD1 regulation of H3K4me2 with enrichment for transcription factors involved in neurological and mesenchymal differentiation

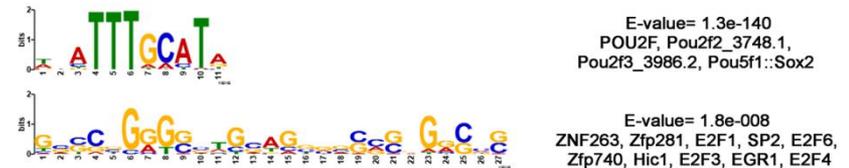
LSD1 binding in SCLC overlaps regions of H3K4me2 with an enrichment at gene promoters



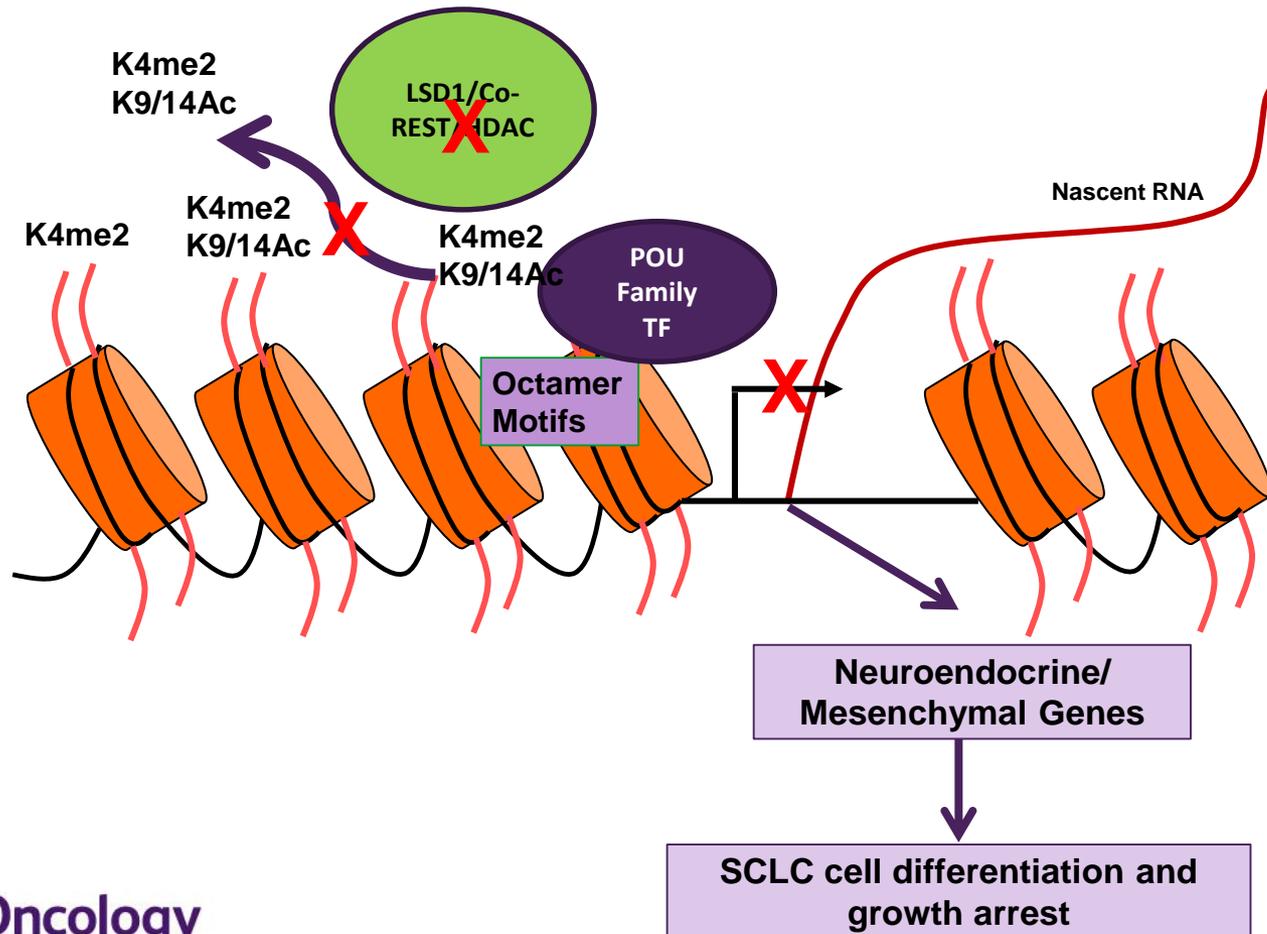
LSD1 direct target genes in overlap of RNA-seq and ChIP-seq datasets suggests LSD1 key transcription factors in neurological and mesenchymal differentiation



MEME analysis shows LSD1 binding is enriched at octamer (POU-family) DNA binding sites



Model for LSD1 Regulation in SCLC



PFI-3 Acknowledgements



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Samantha Greasley

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