

# Developing Diagnostic Tools and Drug Candidates against Diseases Thought to be Intractable

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**Mission**

- Nurturing future leaders in medicinal chemistry
- Discovering seed compounds for future drugs
- Developing new strategies for drug discovery

*Serving as a critical complement to the efforts of the pharmaceutical industry*

**Vision**

Addressing the challenge of developing new drugs and better versions of orphan drugs

- Developing better drugs for the treatment of type 1 and type 2 diabetes
- Generating alternatives to steroids for the treatment of Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis and atopic dermatitis
- Developing drugs against cancers including leukemia and breast cancer
- Creating drugs to alleviate chronic pain

**Approach**

Performing not only organic syntheses but also biological evaluation (including in vivo tests) by us

**Contributing to Healthcare through the Power of Synthetic Small Molecules**

**Kakuta Lab.**

## Showing the power of molecules



### “Revival drug discovery”

This strategy is to revive abandoned drug targets by research for avoiding their side effects and so on. If we can eliminate the side effects, the target will become revived as a new drug target. It is promising because the targets are already researched in detail, the problems are only the generation of side effects.

### Our current target: Retinoid X receptors

#### Why do we focus on Retinoid X receptors (RXRs)?

RXR agonists show anti-diabetes, anti-obesity, anti-inflammation, and so on.

However, the past RXR agonists show several side effects such as plasma triglyceride elevation, hepatomegaly, and hypothyroidism. (abandoned drugs)

We succeeded in creating novel RXR partial agonists without the side effects.

## Generating screening or diagnostic tools • drug seeds targeting RXRs

**Principle of FP assay**

Fluorescent RXR ligand + Analyte

High FP (with RXR) vs Low FP (without RXR)

**Screening tools**

RXR ligand screening assay kit based on fluorescence polarization (FP)

Accomplished by creation of fluorescent RXR ligands  
Yamada S, et al. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2010, 20, 5143–6. etc.

**Drug seeds**

Developing RXR ligands

**Knee Arthritis**

Recognition site, Signaling site, Fluorescent probe

Collagen, Glycosaminoglycan (mainly chondroitin sulfate), Hyaluronan, Proteoglycan

**Diagnostic tools**

Cartilage selective probes  
Collaborated with Dr. Oohashi

RXR partial agonist CBT-PMN exerting therapeutic effects on type 2 diabetes without the side effects of RXR full agonists  
Kakuta H, et al. *ACS. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2012, 3, 427–432.

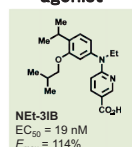
RXR partial agonists showing anti-diabetes and anti-autoimmune disease such as Crohn's disease and so on.

Japanese patent application No. 2012-041353.

Japanese Patent No. 4691619.

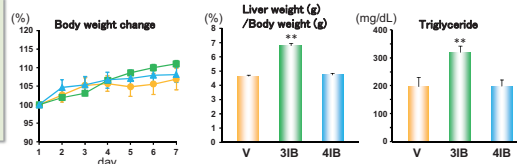
## Promise as anti-Alzheimer's effect

### RXR full agonist

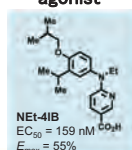


### Side effect evaluation by 7 days administration

ICR mice ♂, 6 weeks, n = 7 – 8, 30 mg/kg/day p.o. \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01 vs vehicle

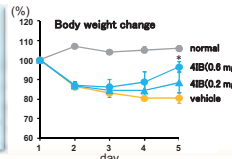


### RXR partial agonist



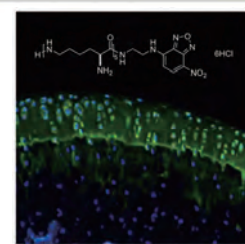
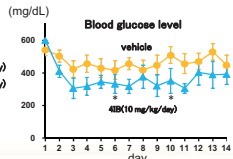
### Anti-IBD effect (NBD-Cl)

Balb/c mice ♀, 7 weeks, n = 3 – 5, p.o.



### Anti-type 2 diabetes

KKAY mice ♀, 9 weeks, n = 4 – 5, p.o.



Japanese patent application No. 2012-055511.

These projects are supported by Health Labour Sciences Research Grant, Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI), and the Subsidy to Promote Science and Technology in the Prefectures where Nuclear Power Plants and Other Power Plants are Located.