Linear Scaffolds for Multivalent Targeting of Melanocortin Receptors

Dilani Chathurika Dehigaspitiya,^a Bobbi L. Anglin,^a Kara R. Smith,^a Craig S. Weber,^b

Ronald M. Lynch,^{b,c} and Eugene A. Mash*,^a

^aDepartment of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721-0041 USA.

^bDepartment of Physiology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85724-5051 USA.

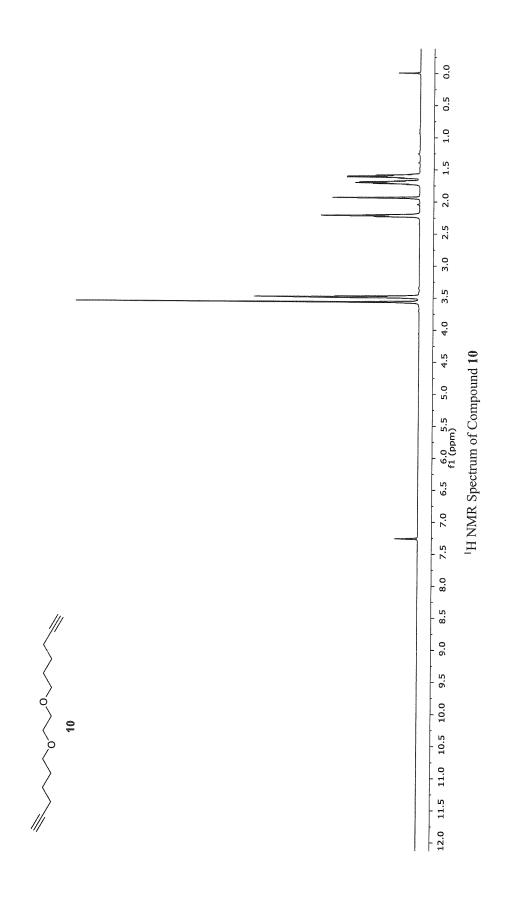
[°]The Bio5 Institute, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721-0240 USA.

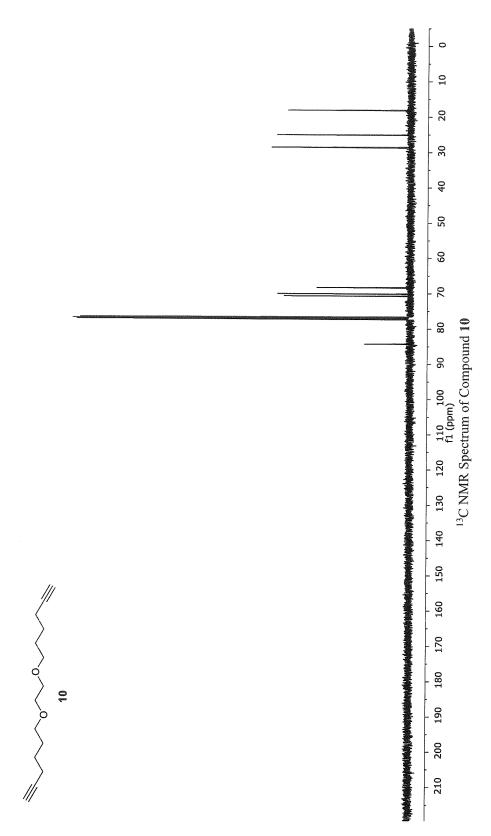
Supporting Information

Page S1Table of ContentsPage S2¹H-NMR Spectrum of 10Page S3¹³C-NMR Spectrum of 10Page S4¹H-NMR Spectrum of 12Page S5¹³C-NMR Spectrum of 12Page S6¹H-NMR Spectrum of 14Page S7¹³C-NMR Spectrum of 14Page S8¹H-NMR Spectrum of 15Page S9¹³C-NMR Spectrum of 15Page S10¹H-NMR Spectrum of 17Page S11¹H-NMR Spectrum of 17

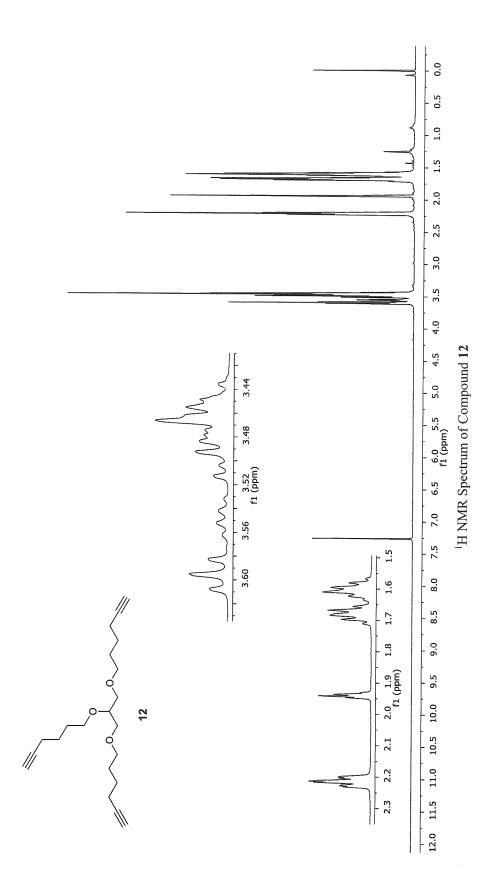
Page S12	¹ H-NMR Spectrum of 19
Page S13	¹³ C-NMR Spectrum of 19
Page S14	HPLC Chromatogram of 16
Page S15	HPLC Chromatogram of 20
Page S16	HPLC Chromatogram of 21
Page S17	HPLC Chromatogram of 22
Page S18	HPLC Chromatogram of 23
Page S19	Data Analysis for the Binding
	Assays
Page S20	Molecular Dynamics Studies

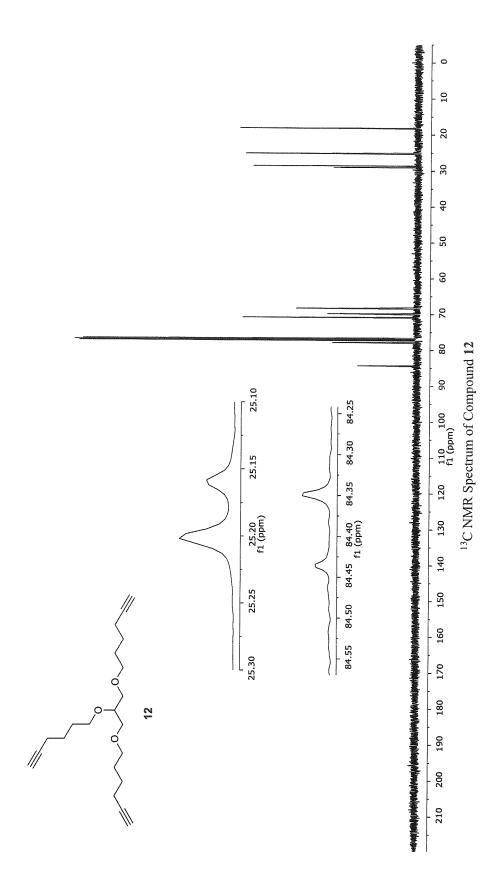
* Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 520 621 6321; FAX +1 520 621 8407, *E-mail address:* emash@email.arizona.edu.

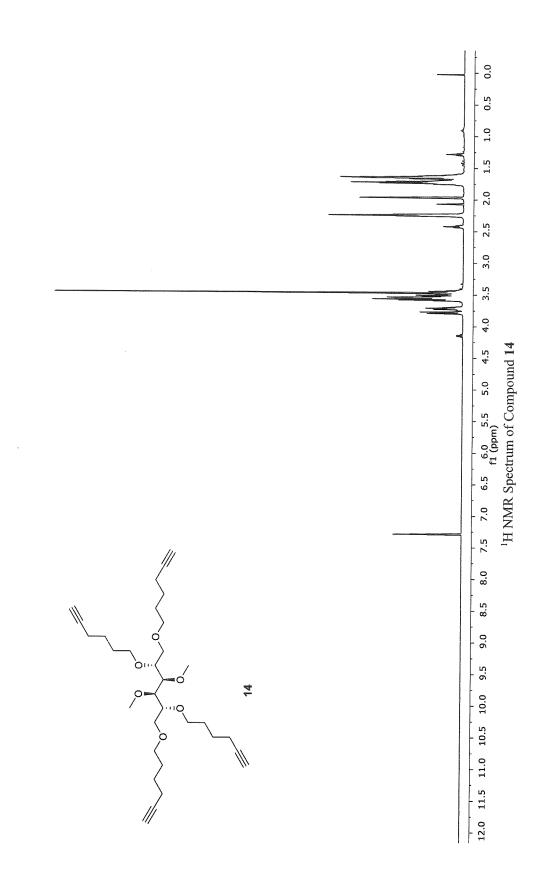


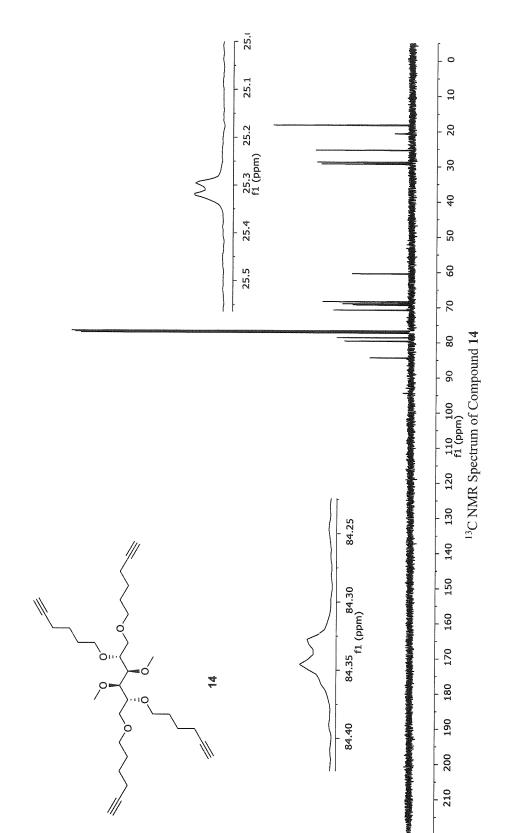


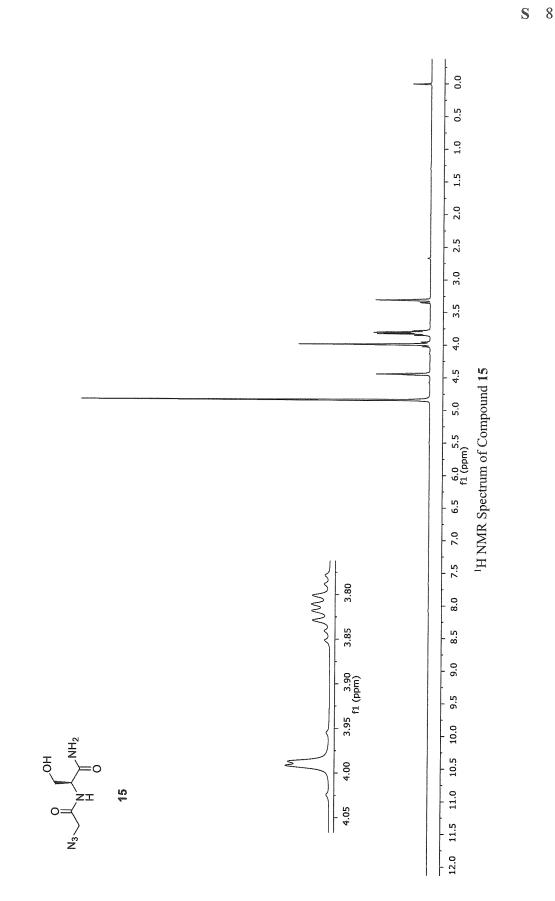




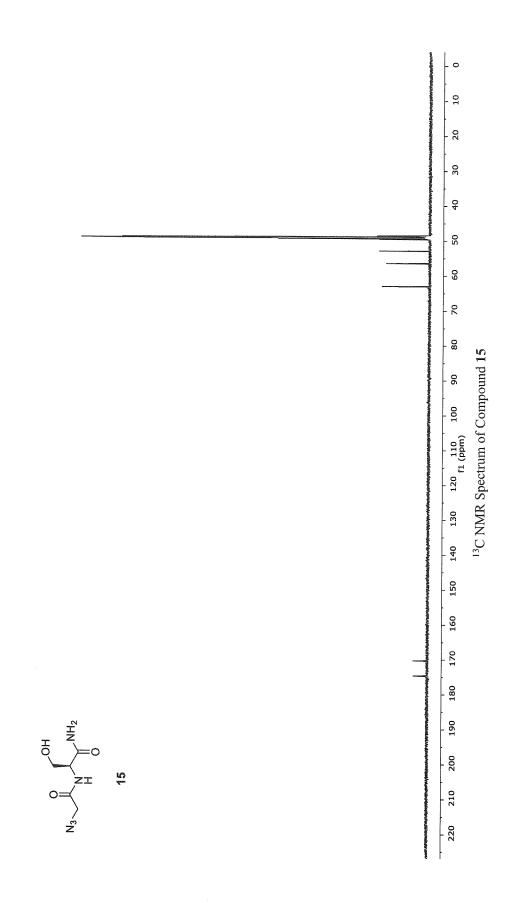




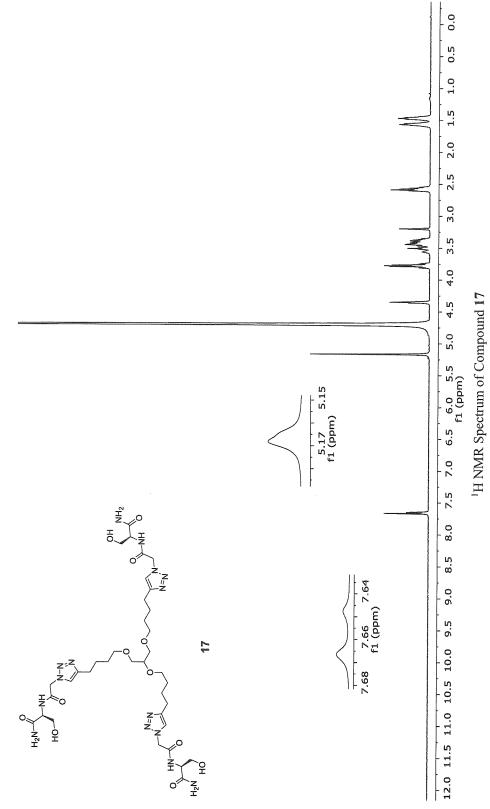




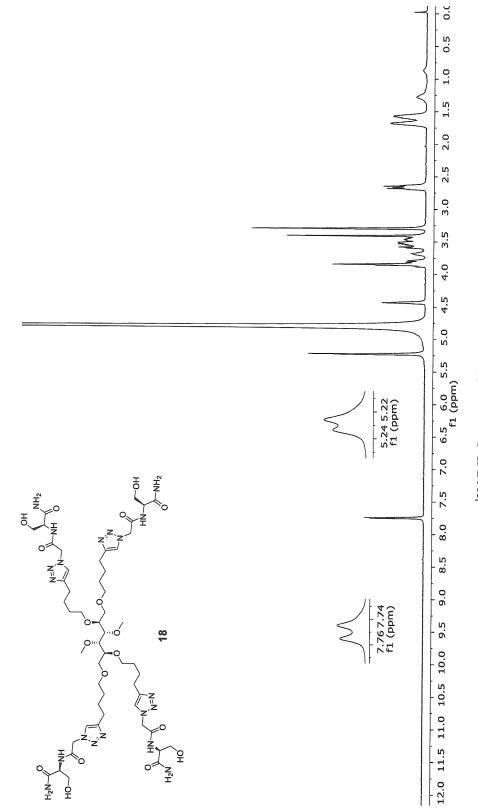




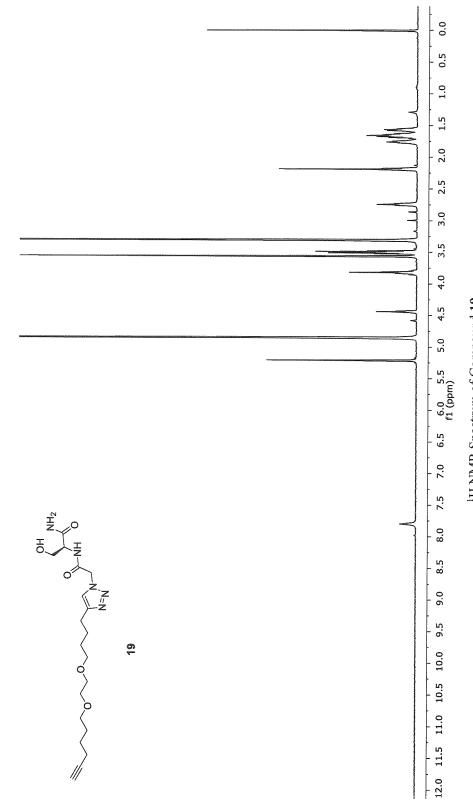




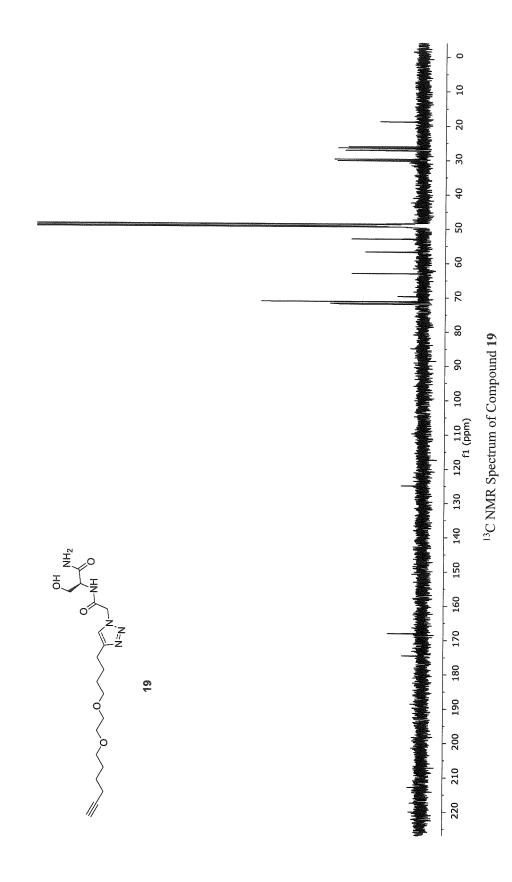










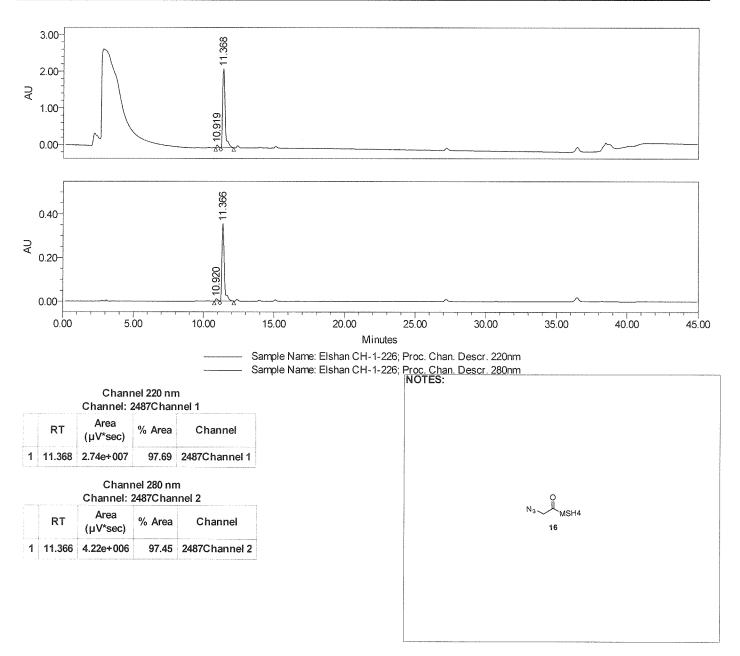




Reported by User: System

Project Name: BIO5_HPLC1

Sample Name:Elshan CH-1-226Sample Type:UnknownVial:80Injection #:1Injection Volume:10.00 ulRun Time:45.0 MinutesSample Set Name Prime_Run_07_19_07	Acq. Method Set: Date Processed: Processing Method	6/11/2014 1:41:38 PM MDT, Peptide_general 2487Channel 1, 2487Channel 2
--	--	--

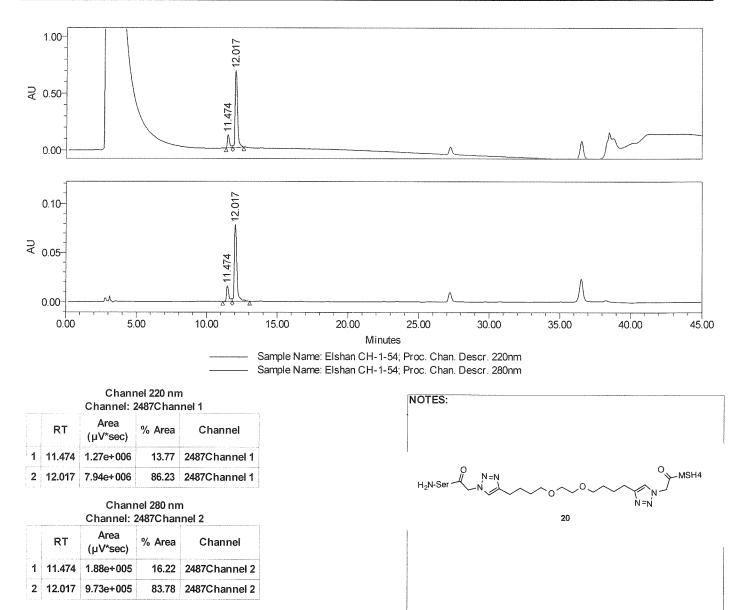




Reported by User: System

Project Name: BIO5_HPLC1

Sample Name: Sample Type: Vial: Injection #: Injection Volume: Run Time:	Elshan CH-1-54 Unknown 77 1 10.00 ul 45.0 Minutes	Acquired By: Date Acquired: Acq. Method Set: Date Processed: Processing Method Channel Name:	6/11/2014 1:37:21 PM MDT, Peptide_general
Run Time:	45.0 Minutes		
Sample Set Name	Prime_Run_07_19_07	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	220nm, 280nm

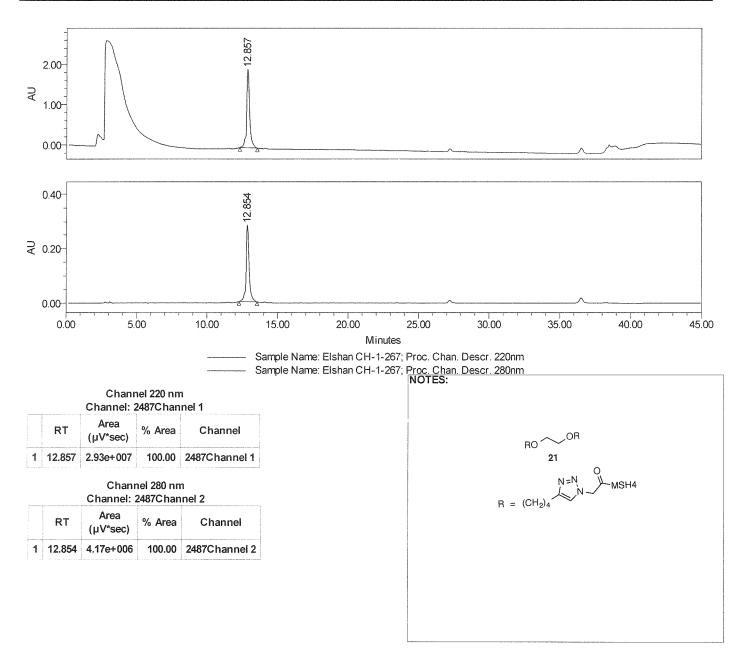




Reported by User: System

Project Name: BIO5_HPLC1

	45.0 Minutes		6/11/2014 1:46:00 PM MDT, Peptide_general 2487Channel 1, 2487Channel 2
Sample Set Name	Prime_Run_07_19_07	Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	220nm, 280nm

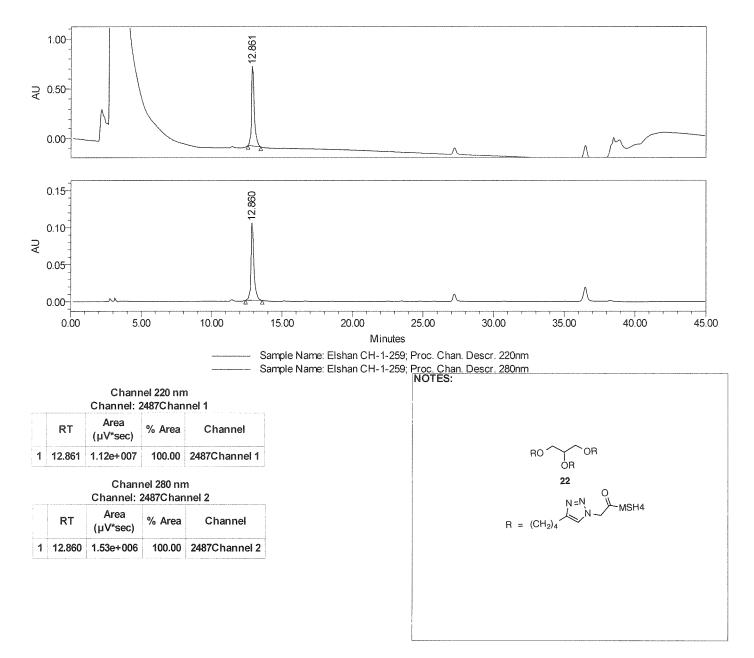




Reported by User: System

Project Name: BIO5_HPLC1

Sample Set Name Prime_Run_07_19_07 Proc. Chnl. Descr.: 220nm, 280nm		45.0 Minutes	Date Processed Processing Method Channel Name:	6/11/2014 1:43:55 PM MDT, Peptide_general 2487Channel 1, 2487Channel 2
---	--	--------------	--	--

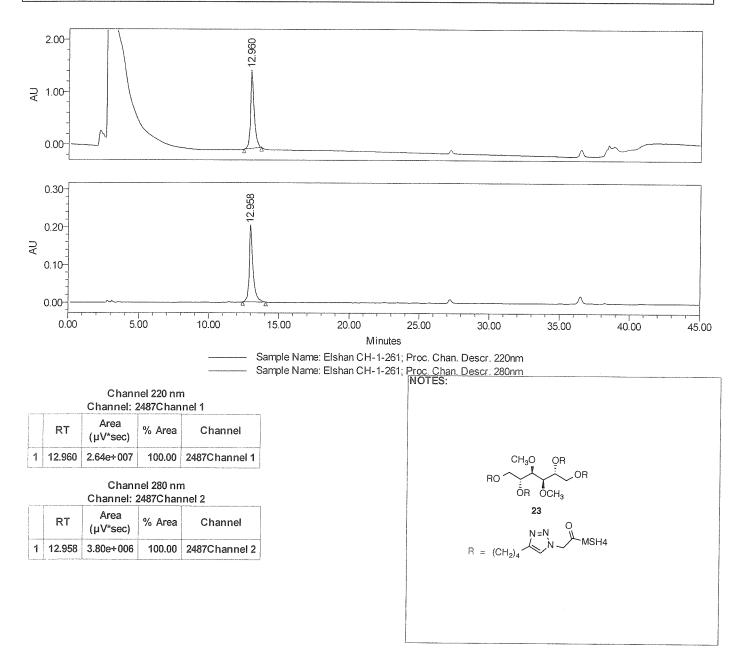




Reported by User: System

Project Name: BIO5_HPLC1

45.0 Minutes	Date Processed: Processing Method Channel Name:	2487Channel 1, 2487Channel 2
Prime_Run_07_19_07	Channel Name: Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	



Biological data analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism software (version 5.04) using the following analysis methods.

Saturation Binding Data

The Total Binding and Non-specific Binding curves in Figure 1 were generated from the binding assay data using nonlinear regression analysis and fitted to the "One site - Total and nonspecific binding" equations (Equations S1 and S2).

Specific = $B_{max} * X / (X + K_d)$ (Equation S1)Nonspecific = NS*X + Background(Equation S2)For Total Binding: Y = specific + nonspecificFor Nonspecific binding: Y = nonspecific

Where

- B_{max} is the maximum specific binding in the same units as Y.
- K_d is the equilibrium binding constant, in the same units as X. It is the labeled ligand concentration needed to achieve a half-maximum binding at equilibrium.
- NS is the slope of nonspecific binding in Y units divided by X units.
- Background is the amount of nonspecific binding with no added labeled ligand. This represents counter background. If the counter automatically subtracts off the background signal, Background can be constrained to a constant value of zero.

The Specific Binding curve in Figure 1 was generated from data derived by taking the difference between the Total and Nonspecific binding data, using nonlinear regression analysis, and fitting to the "One site - Specific binding" equation (Equation S3).

Specific =
$$B_{max} * X / (X + K_d)$$
 (Equation S3)

Competitive Binding Data

Competitive binding data were analyzed using nonlinear regression analysis and fitted to the "One site - Fit K_i " equation.

$$log EC_{50} = log (10^{log} K_i^*(1 + [L]/[Hot K_d]))$$
(Equation S4)
Y = Bottom + (Top-Bottom) / (1+10^{(X - Log EC_{50})})
(Equation S5)

Where

- Top and Bottom are plateaus in the units of the Y axis.
- *K*_i is the molar equilibrium dissociation constant of the unlabeled ligand.
- [L] is the concentration of labeled ligand in nM. Here [L] = 20 nM
- [Hot K_d] is the equilibrium dissociation constant of the labeled ligand in nM. Here [Hot K_d] = 21 nM.

Molecular Dynamics Studies

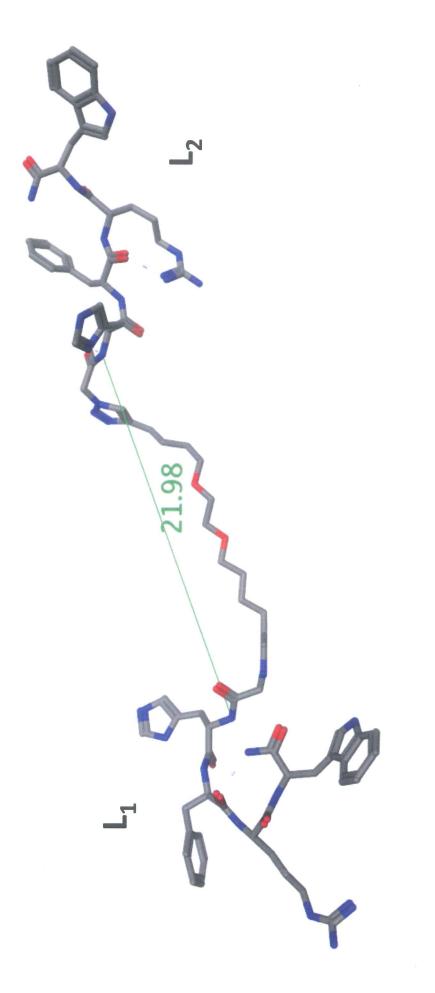
Molecular dynamics (MD) calculation trials were performed in triplicate on compounds **21-23** using the AMBER99 force field and the MD program contained in MOE® to obtain representative conformations at 310K. The initial structure of each molecule was minimized, then solvated in a water sphere (compound **21**- 4487 H₂O, compound **22**- 5490 H₂O, compound **23**- 5308 H₂O), and again minimized. The results (depicted) were used as the starting structures for each calculation trial. One carbon of the core scaffold was fixed within the solvation sphere (**21**, ethylene glycol C1; **22**, glycerol C2; **23**, mannitol C3) to avoid migration of the molecule toward the edge of the water sphere during MD. Initial calculations performed using compound **22** showed convergence of the structure within 1 ns of a 5 ns production run, therefore subsequent production calculation durations were set at 1 ns. MD consisted of heating the molecule from 300 to 310 K over 250 ps, equilibration for 250 ps, and production for 1 ns. Trajectories were recorded every 0.5 ps.

The lowest energy structure of the production run for each trial was compared to the starting structure by graphical overlayment (see Figure 4 in the article). Inter-ligand distance measurements (from the N-terminal nitrogen atoms of the histidine residues) are shown for the starting structures. The graphs represent the inter-ligand distances for each individual trial with the exception of the graph for compound **21**, which contains all three trials on one graph.

scaffold origin	ligand labeling
ethylene glycol	
glycerol	$L^1 \xrightarrow{L^2} L^3$
D-mannitol	$L^{1} \xrightarrow{CH_{3}O}_{L^{2}} \xrightarrow{L^{3}}_{OCH_{3}} L^{4}$

Average Inter-Ligand Distances^a

Compound (inter-ligand distance measured)	Average Inter-Ligand Distance (Å)
21 (L ₁ -L ₂)	21.06±0.62
22 (L ₁ -L ₂)	22.99±0.28
23 (L ₂ -L ₄)	27.84±0.64
^a The values reported for compounds 22 and 23 are the averages for the two ligands giving the values reported for the two ligands giving	ounds 22 and 23 are the averages for the two ligands giving nter-ligand distances for that compound.



Compound **21**

Figure S1: Starting minimized structure with inter-ligand distance measurement.

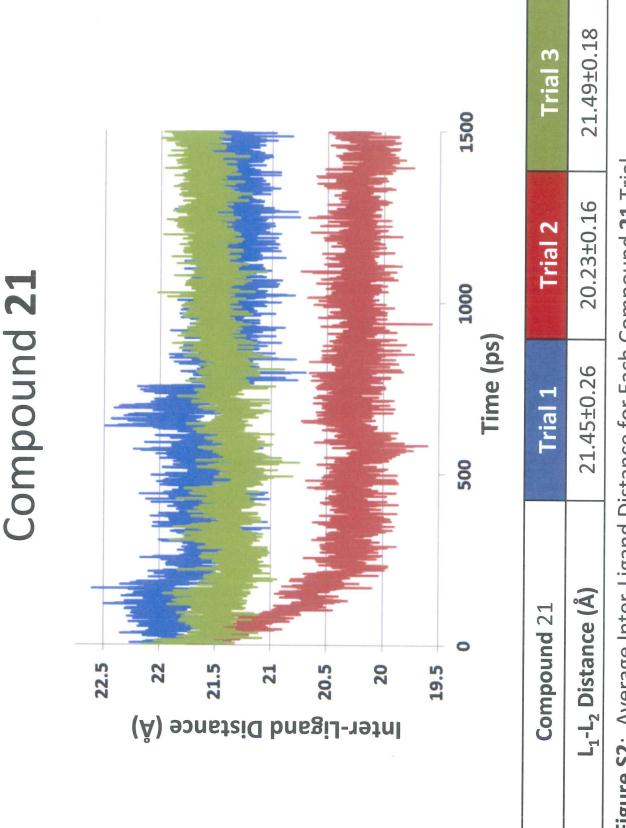


Figure S2: Average Inter-Ligand Distance for Each Compound 21 Trial



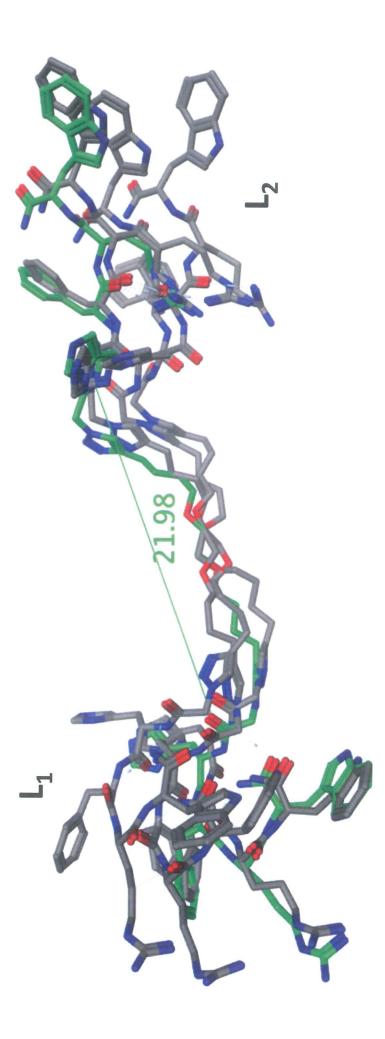


Figure S3: Lowest energy structure from each trial with starting minimized structure in green.

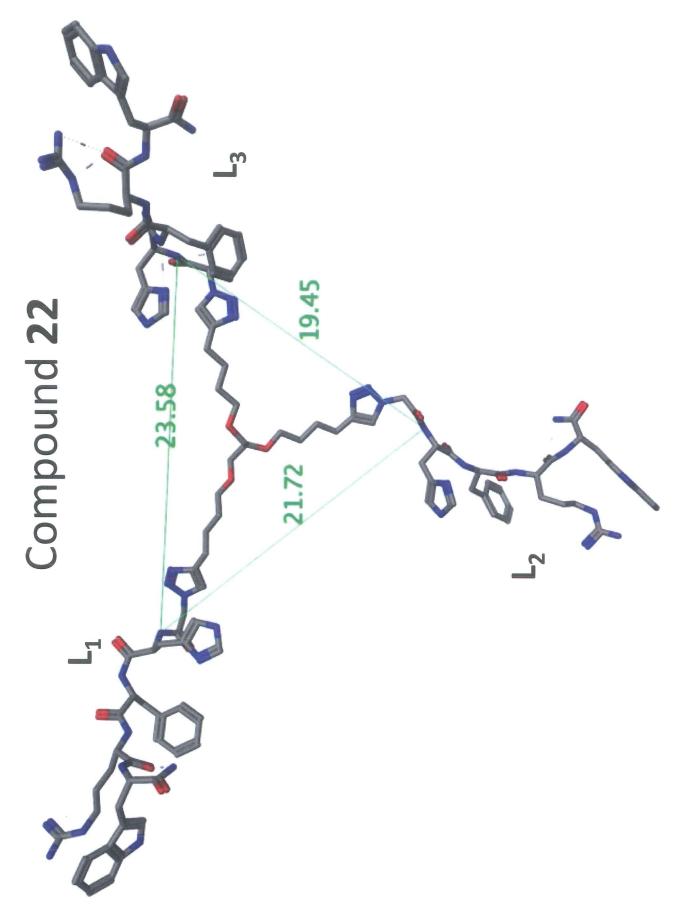
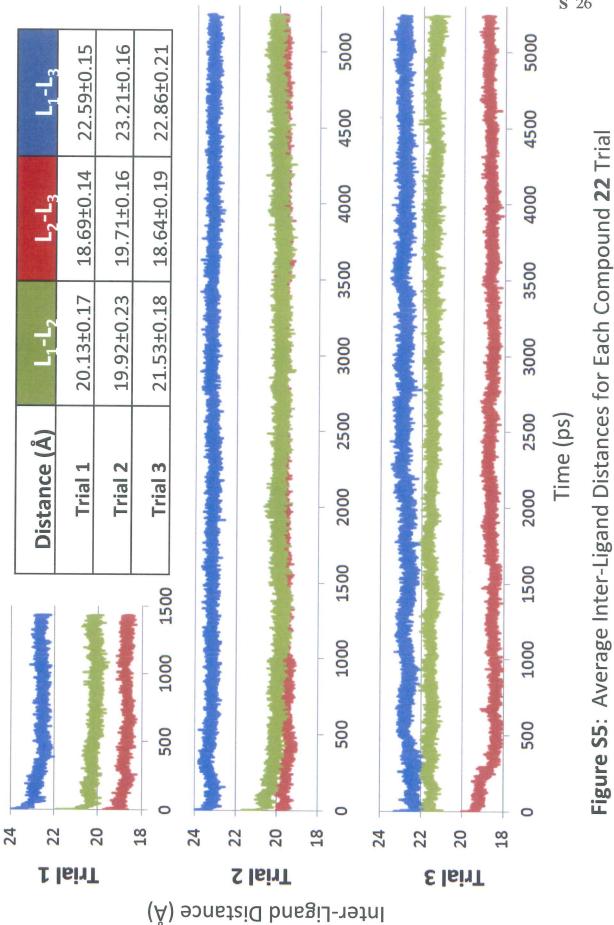
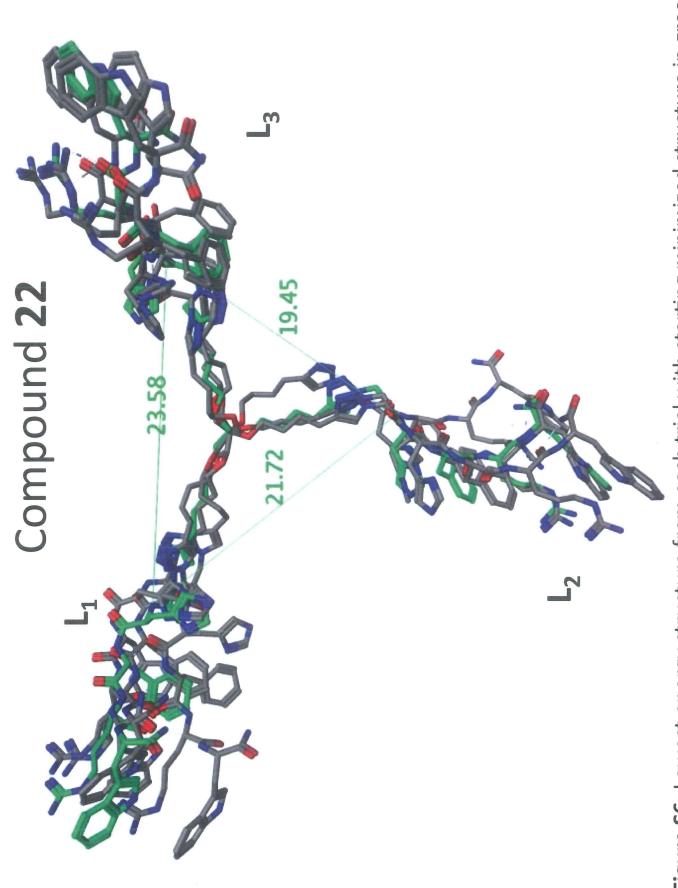


Figure S4: Starting minimized structure with inter-ligand distance measurements.

Compound 22





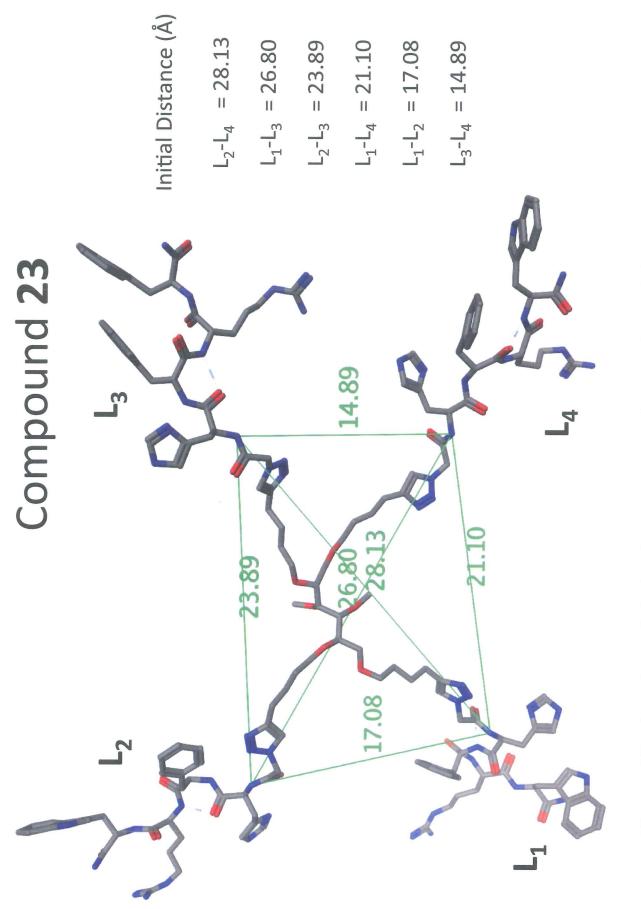


Figure S7: Starting minimized structure with inter-ligand distance measurements.

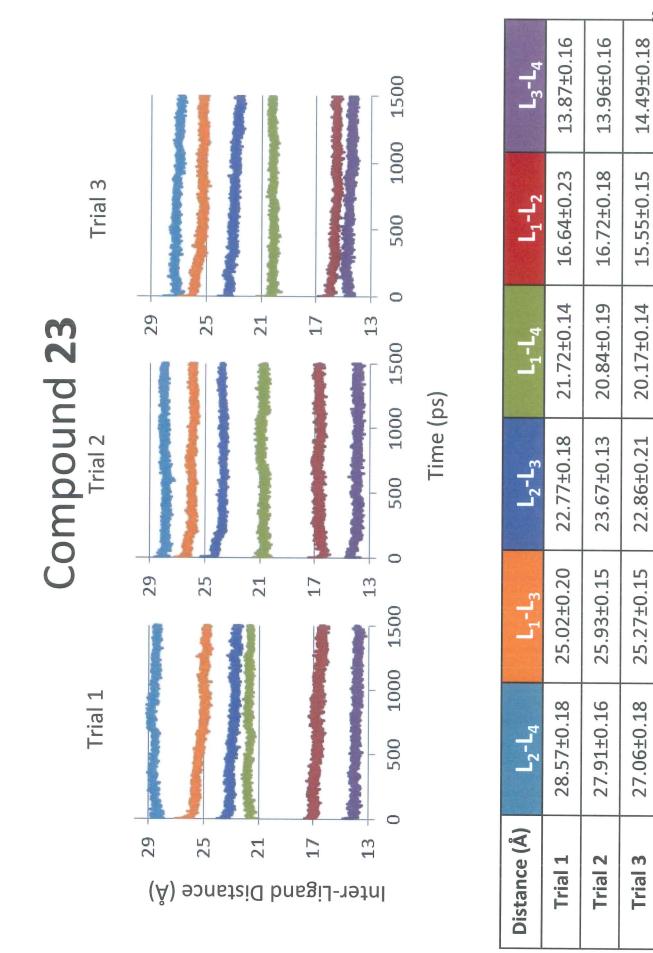


Figure S8: Average Inter-Ligand Distances for Each Compound 23 Trial

