
Thiazole-based Inhibitors and Bisamide Heterocycle Inhibitors of Scavenger Receptor BI

Technology #15787-15788

Applications

Scavenger receptor class B, type I (SR-BI) inhibitors act as molecular tools to probe for the function of SR-BI in greater detail. Additionally, because of the known role of SR-BI in the transfer of cholesterol between cells and high-density lipoproteins (HDL), SR-BI inhibitors can be used to increase plasma HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) concentration, which epidemiologic studies have shown is inversely related to atherosclerosis severity. SR-BI inhibitors could also potentially block cellular entry of HCV and malaria parasites that use SR-BI as co-receptors, thus, acting as potential therapy against HCV infection and malaria.

Problem Addressed

SR-BI is a member of CD36 superfamily, and is the primary receptor responsible for mediating selective transport of cholesterol between high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and cells. The mechanism of this transport is poorly understood but it is known to be dramatically different from classic endocytic uptake. In addition to cholesterol, SR-BI can also interact and transport a wide variety of other lipids and ligands. Thus, there is a need for molecular tools to probe the biology of SR-BI further.

There are multiple potential therapeutic applications of SR-BI inhibitors. In addition to its significant influence on lipoprotein metabolism, SR-BI has been shown to influence a wide variety of physiologic and pathophysiologic systems, including hypercholesterolemia and coronary artery disease, female infertility, adrenal insufficiency, anemia, thrombocytopenia, endothelial dysfunction, immune/inflammatory defects, susceptibility to deep vein thrombosis and association with some cancers. In addition, SR-BI acts as a co-receptor for cellular entry of HCV and malaria parasites. In some of these cases (e.g., HCV and malarial infection, cancer), targeting SR-BI presents an attractive approach to therapy.

Technology

ML278 and ML279 are two of the inhibitors of SR-BI that were discovered in a high throughput screen. These molecules work by increasing the binding of HDL to SR-BI while reversibly inhibiting the transfer of cholesterol. ML278 and ML279 were shown to inhibit SR-BI both selectively and potently in the screen assay with IC₅₀s of 6 and 17 nM, respectively. It is important to note that these lead compounds showed superior potency in the screen assays compared to the clinical SR-BI inhibitor ITX-5061.

Advantages

- ML278 and ML279 are selective, reversible, and potent inhibitors of SR-BI

- The lead compounds have superior potency compared to the clinical compound ITX-5061
- Inhibitors of SR-BI could be potential therapeutic agents to treat atherosclerosis and HCV and malarial infections.

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Intellectual Property:

Bisamide heterocycle inhibitors of Scavenger Receptor BI

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Thiazole-based inhibitors of Scavenger Receptor BI

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Inventors:

Monty Krieger

Miao Yu

Publications:

[IndolinyI-Thiazole Based Inhibitors of Scavenger Receptor-BI \(SR-BI\)-Mediated Lipid Transport](#)

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[Discovery of Bisamide-Heterocycles as Inhibitors of Scavenger Receptor BI \(SR-BI\)-Mediated Lipid Uptake.](#)

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Image Gallery:

255 Main Street, room NE 18-501

Cambridge, MA 02142-1601

Phone: 617-253-6966 Fax: 617-258-6790

<http://tlo.mit.edu>

Contact the Technology Manager: tlo-inquiries@mit.edu

