

Combinatorial Libraries of Bipodal Binders of the Insulin Receptor

<https://doi.org/10.17952/37EPS.2024.P2263>

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Background

Treatment of diabetes with insulin is complicated by its narrow therapeutic index. Efforts are devoted to develop insulin analogs/mimetics with altered properties that would bring better comfort to patients.

We designed and prepared combinatorial libraries of bipodal compounds consisting of two distinct peptides linked to a molecular scaffold. The libraries were searched for specific insulin receptor (IR) binders.

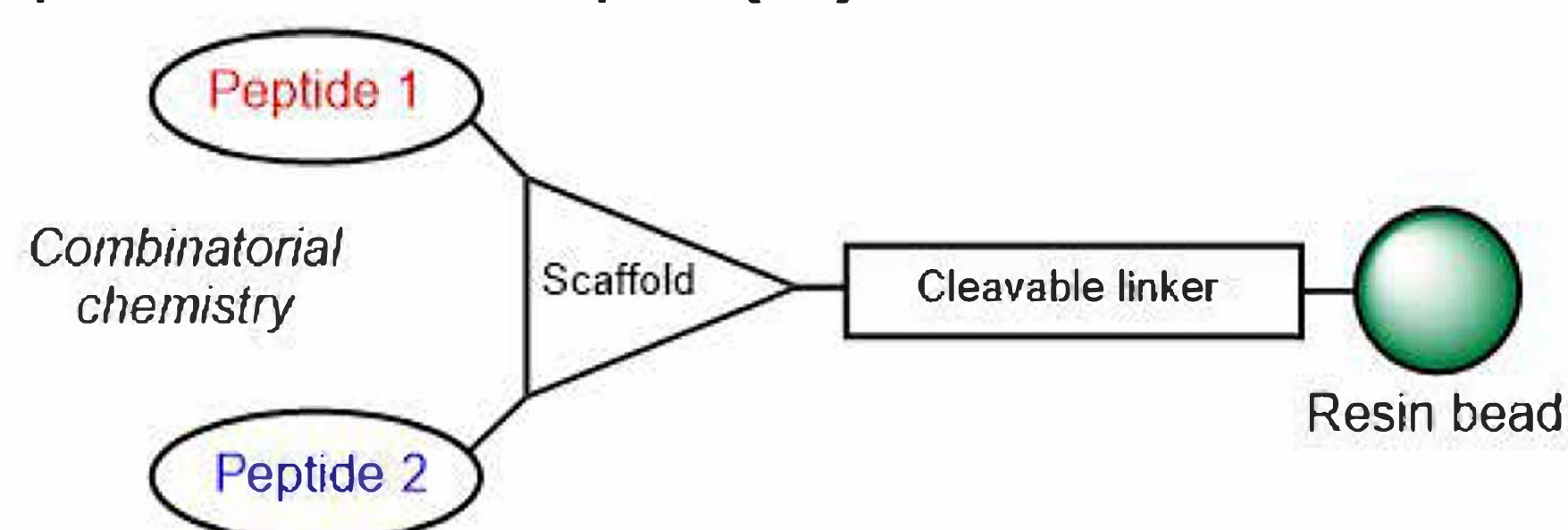
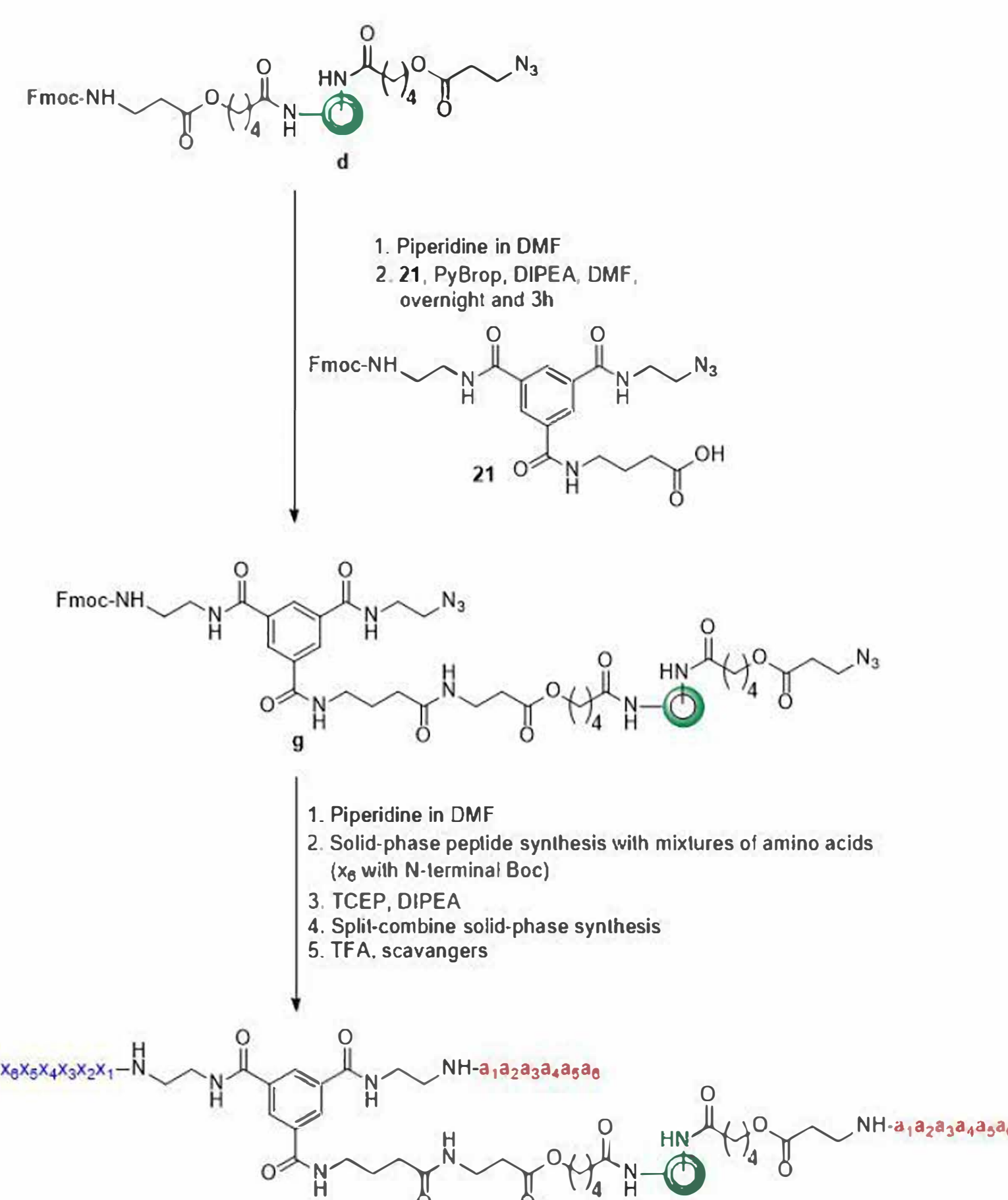


Figure 1. General structure of resin-bound construct.

Synthesis of Library

Trimesic-acid scaffold was attached to bi-layered TentaGel beads and modified with equimolar mixture of D-amino acids (x1-x6). Azido groups of the scaffold and reporter linker (inner sphere) were reduced to amines and modified by a split-combine technique to yield unique peptide sequence on each bead (a1-a6).

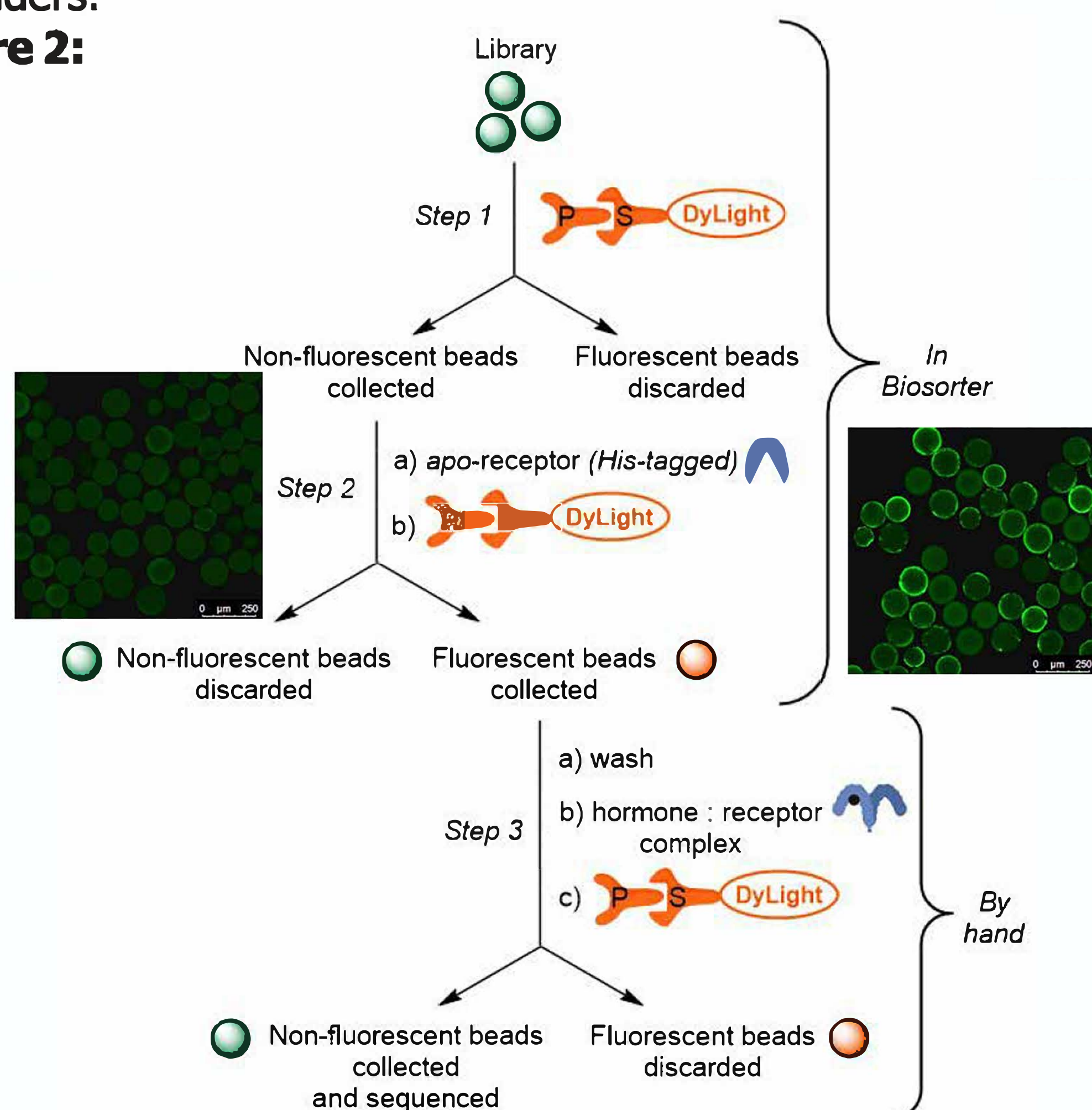
Scheme 1:



Active beads selection workflow

Beads modified with compound libraries were incubated with IR and fluorescent antibody sandwich and sorted on large-particle BioSorter. Fluorescent beads were manually re-sorted for specific IR binders.

Figure 2:



New IR binding compounds

- Peptides „slyfys” (IR Site-1) Figure 3, „GeepaGG” (IR Site-2) and „yyaypGG” (IR Site-2) were discovered within libraries of nearly 3×10^6 peptides.
- Similarity with peptides discovered through phage display Ac-FYDFWERQ (IR Site-1) and SLEEWAQ (IR Site-2)

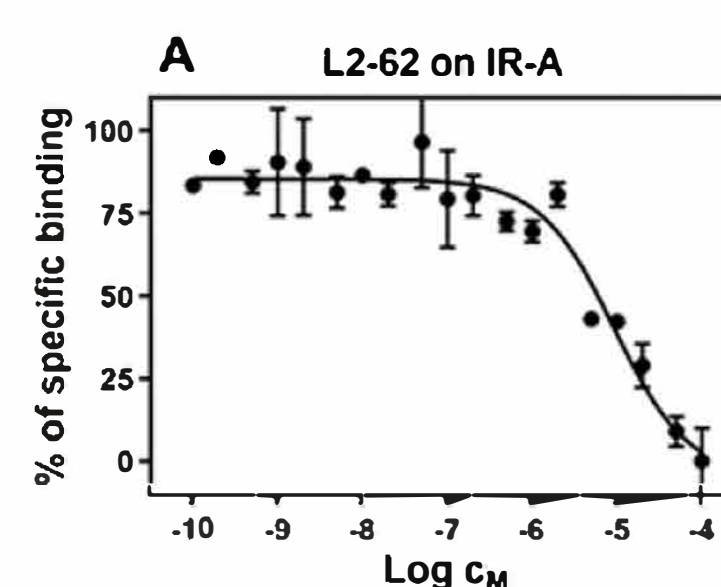


Figure 3: IR-A binding of L2-62 having a slyfys sequence of one arm of the trimesic acid scaffold and all possible hexapeptide sequences (selection of 12 D-amino acids).

Challenges encountered

- Robust non-specific interactions with basic and hydrophobic peptides.
- Inevitable losses of beads through the selection process.
- No highly potent compounds were found.

Reference: Selicharova et al., ChemMedChem 2024, 19, e202400145

Supported by: Nat.Inst.Res. of Metabolic and Cardiovascular Diseases (Program EXCELES, No. LX22NPO5104, Funded by the European Union-Next Generation EU), OP RDE, Project: "ChemBioDrug" (No. CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_019/0000729), Czech Sci.Fund (No.22-17978S) and RVO:6138963 from AS CR