



# Chymase inhibitor | BI-1942

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## Summary

BI-1942 is a highly potent inhibitor of Chymase ( $IC_{50} = 0.4 \text{ nM}$ ) that can be used as tool compound to test biological hypotheses *in vitro*.

## Chemical Structure

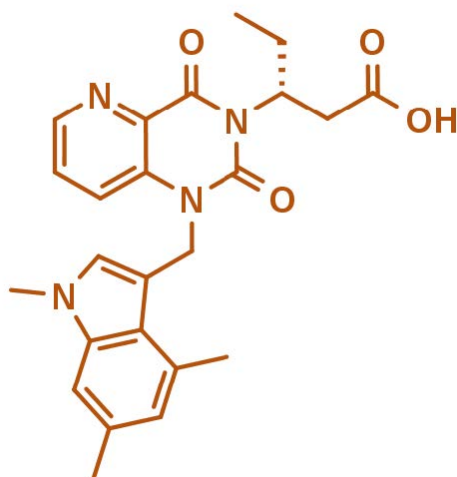


Figure 1: 2-D structure of BI-1942, a Chymase inhibitor

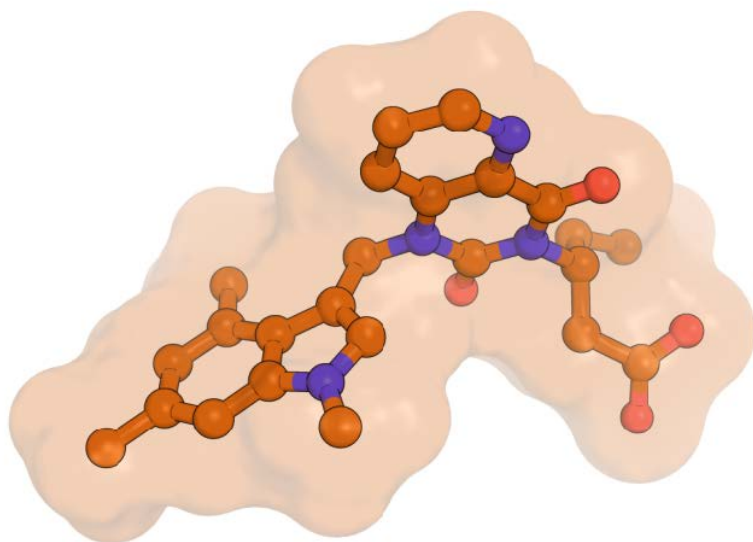


Figure 2: BI-1942, 3D conformation

## Highlights

BI-1942 is a highly potent inhibitor of human chymase ( $IC_{50} = 0.4 \text{ nM}$ ) that can be used to test biological hypotheses involving this target *in vitro*. With BI-1829 we also offer a structurally close analog that is more than 1000 fold less active ( $IC_{50} = 850 \text{ nM}$ ) and can thus be used as negative control for *in vitro* studies.

## Target information

Chymase plays an important and diverse role in the homeostasis for a number of cardiovascular processes and has been linked to heart failure. Chymase is a chymotrypsin-like serine protease that is stored in a latent form in the secretory granules of mast cells. Upon stimulation, it is released in its active form into the local tissue, contributing to the activation of TGF- $\beta$ , matrix metalloproteases and cytokines. Cardiac chymase has been shown to be involved in the formation of angiotensin II and to play an important role in activating TGF- $\beta 1$  and IL-1 $\beta$ , generating endothelin, altering apolipoprotein metabolism and degrading the extracellular matrix.



**Figure 3:** Chymase in complex with a close analog of BI-1942 (Boehringer Ingelheim internal structure).

## *In vitro* activity

PROBE NAME / NEGATIVE CONTROL	BI-1942	BI-1829
MW [Da]	434.5	419.5
Inhibition of human chymase IC <sub>50</sub> [nM]*	0.4	850

<sup>a</sup> for a detailed assay conditions see reference 1

## *In vitro* DMPK and CMC parameters

PROBE NAME / NEGATIVE CONTROL	BI-1942	BI1829
Solubility @ pH 7.4 [µg/ml]	> 93	n.d.
Solubility @ pH 4.5 [µg/ml]	50	n.d.
Microsomal stability (human/mouse/rat) [% Q <sub>H</sub> ]	< 30	n.d.
Plasma protein binding (human) [%]	97.3	n.d.

## *In vivo* DMPK parameters

No data available.

## Negative Control

Structurally related BI-1829 shows much weaker inhibition of human Chymase ( $IC_{50} = 850 \text{ nM}$ ) and therefore is a suitable negative control for *in vitro* experiments.

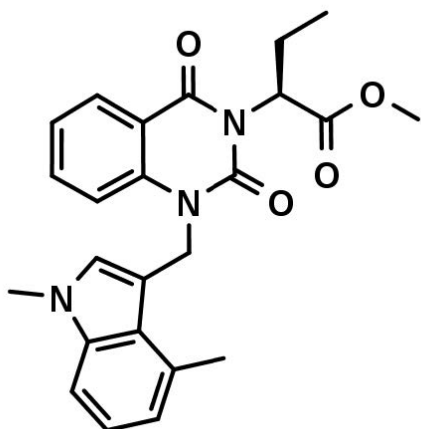


Figure 4: BI-1829 which serves as a negative control

## Selectivity

BI-1942 is more than 100-fold selective against cathepsin G ( $IC_{50} = 110 \text{ nM}$ )\*.

Selectivity data from external assay panels is not available.

\*For detailed assay conditions please refer to Reference 1.

## Co-crystal structure of the Boehringer Ingelheim probe compound and the target protein.

No X-ray co-crystal structure with BI-1942 is available. For a structurally related compound an X-ray structure was solved at BI (see Figure 3).

## Reference molecule(s) - Inhibitors

For reference molecules see Reference 4.

## Supplementary data

2-D structure files can be downloaded free of charge from [openMe](#).

## Summary

Chymase plays an important and diverse role in the homeostasis for a number of cardiovascular processes and has been linked to heart failure. BI-1942 is a potent inhibitor of human chymase with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.4 nM and >100 fold selectivity against Cathepsin G and is thus a suitable tool for testing biological hypotheses involving human Chymase *in vitro*.

## References

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2. Ho Yin Loa, Peter A. Nemotoa, Jin Mi Kima, Ming-Hong Haoa, Kevin C. Qiana, Neil A. Farrowa, Daniel R. Albaughd, Danielle M. Fowlerb, Richard D. Schneidermanb, E. Michael Augustc, Leslie Martinc, Melissa Hill-Drzewic, Steven S. Pullen, Hidenori Takahashia, Stéphane De Lombaerta, Benzimidazolone as potent chymase inhibitor; Modulation of reactive metabolite formation in the hydrophobic (P1) region, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2011**, *21*, 4533. DOI: [10.1016/j.bmcl.2011.05.126](#), [PubMed](#).

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4. Eiji Yahiro, Shin-ichiro Miura, Satoshi Imaizumi, Yoshinari Uehara, Keiji Saku, Chymase inhibitors *Curr. Pharm. Des.* **2013**, *19*, 3065. DOI : [10.2174/1381612811319170014](#), [PubMed](#).