



HCV protease inhibitor | BI-1230

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Summary

BI-1230 is a nanomolar inhibitor of HCV protease and of viral replication with good *in vivo* PK characteristics.

Chemical Structure

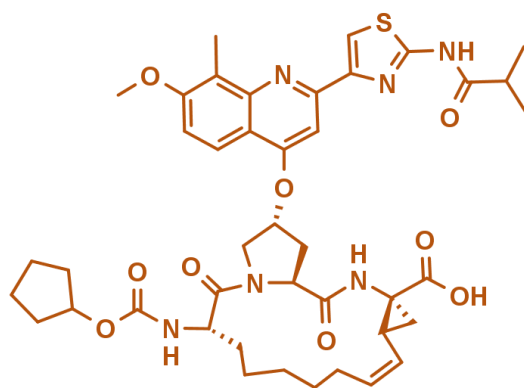


Figure 1: 2-D structure of BI-1230, an inhibitor of HCV NS3 protease

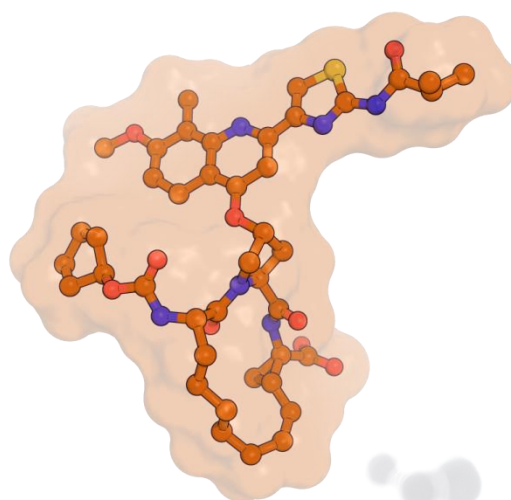


Figure 2: 3-D structure of BI-1230, an inhibitor of HCV NS3 protease

Highlights

BI-1230 binds to the active site of NS3 that is located in the shallow and broad protein-protein interaction surface of the protease and the helicase domain of the enzyme. It is a single digit nanomolar inhibitor of protease activity and of viral replication that was shown to be highly selective against other serine/cysteine proteases. Pharmacokinetic evaluation shows good half-life and bioavailability, making BI-1230 a valuable *in vitro* and *in vivo* tool compound.

Target information

HCV NS3 protease is a 180-amino acid chymotrypsin-like serine protease. Its function is the auto-proteolytic cleavage of HCV viral polyprotein (~3000 aa) into individual, non-structural (NS) proteins with various functions. Thus it is an essential component of HCV replication and infectivity. The NS3 protein contains two functional domains: a serine protease- and a helicase domain. The active site of NS3 is located in the shallow and wide protein-protein interaction surface of these domains. BI-1230 and other known NS3 inhibitors cover significant parts of this interaction surface in addition to the active site. Boehringer Ingelheim was the first company to establish proof-of-concept in humans for an HCV NS3 protease inhibitor as a treatment of HCV infection ⁴.



Figure 3: X-ray structure of HCV NS3 protease with BI 201335, a close analog of BI-1230 (PDB code: 3p8n)

In vitro activity

PROBE NAME / NEGATIVE CONTROL	BI-1230	BI-1675
MW [Da]	817	669
IC ₅₀ [nM] ^a	6.7	4870
EC ₅₀ [nM], replicon assay, genotype 1a ^b	4.6	n.d.
EC ₅₀ [nM], replicon assay, genotype 1b ^b	<1.8	n.d.

^a Enzymatic assay, NS3-NS4A heterodimer, fluorogenic substrate, 60 min incubation

^b Cell-based HCV RNA replication Luciferase reporter assay, genotype background 1a and 1b, Huh7 cells, 72 h incubation

In vitro DMPK and CMC parameters

PROBE NAME / NEGATIVE CONTROL	BI-1230	BI-1675
Aqueous solubility @ pH 7 [µg/ml]	20	n.d.
CACO permeability @ pH 7.4 [$*10^{-6}$ cm/s]	8.7	n.d.
CACO efflux ratio	0.3	n.d.
Microsomal stability [% Q _H]	<24	n.d.
Plasma protein binding human [%]	99.9	n.d.

In vivo DMPK parameters

In vivo DMPK parameters of BI-1230 in the rat, dog, and cynomolgus monkey^a

ROUTE		RAT	DOG	MONKEY
i.v.	CL [ml/min/kg]	15	1.9	1.2
	Mean residence time after iv dose (h)	2.3	3.4	6.6
	V _{ss} [l/kg]	2.05	0.39	0.49
p.o.	t _{1/2} (h)	2.1	5.1	8.9
	t _{max} (h)	1.8	1.7	4.0
	C _{max} (nM)	405	7370	3930
	AUC _{0-inf} (nM*h)	2550	49700	38330
	F [%]	42	92	45

^aDose = i.v., 2 mg/kg; p.o., 5 mg/kg

Negative control

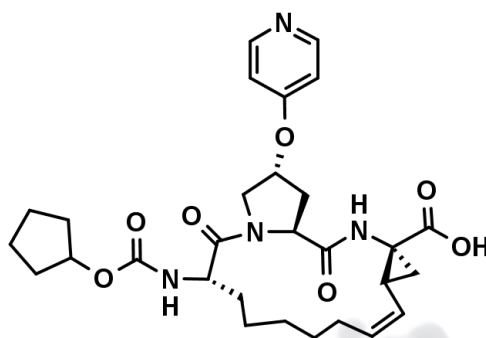


Figure 4: BI-1675, negative control

Selectivity

BI-1230 is highly selective against other serine/cysteine proteases. Data from selectivity assay panels are not available.

Co-crystal structure of the BI probe compound and the target protein.

An X-ray structure of BI-1230 in complex with NS3 is not available. However, the structure with the highly related BI 201335 was solved (see Figure 3.)

Reference molecule(s)

For a recent review of HCV NS3 protease inhibitors see reference 5.

Summary

BI-1230 is a single digit nanomolar inhibitor of HCV NS3 protease activity and of viral replication. BI-1230 was shown to be highly selective against other serine/cysteine proteases and to be suitable for *in vivo* studies.

References

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