

Resurrecting the Dead: Recovery of Organophosphorus Poisoned Acetylcholinesterase using Quinone Methide Precursors

William K. Clay^a, Stacey K. Allen^a, Anne K. Buck^a, Brandon A. Slover^{a,b}, Rose K. Homoelle^a, Olivia A. Brooks^a, Kenny Q. Nguyen^a, Benjamin H. Clark^a, Nathan A. Ward^a, Matthew C. Fitzsimmons^a, Alex R. Lovins^a, Christopher T. Codogni^a, Ravali Kode^a, Hailey G. Main^a, D. Sophie Ensey^a, Jacob D. Weaver^a, Dennis M. Yang^a, Emily G. Brooks^a, William Sosna^c, Claire Crutch^c, Craig A. McElroy^{b*}, Christopher S. Callam^{a*} and Christopher M. Hadad^{a*}

^a Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, College of Arts and Sciences and ^b College of Pharmacy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210 USA ^c MRIGlobal, 425 Volker Blvd, Kansas City MO 64110 USA



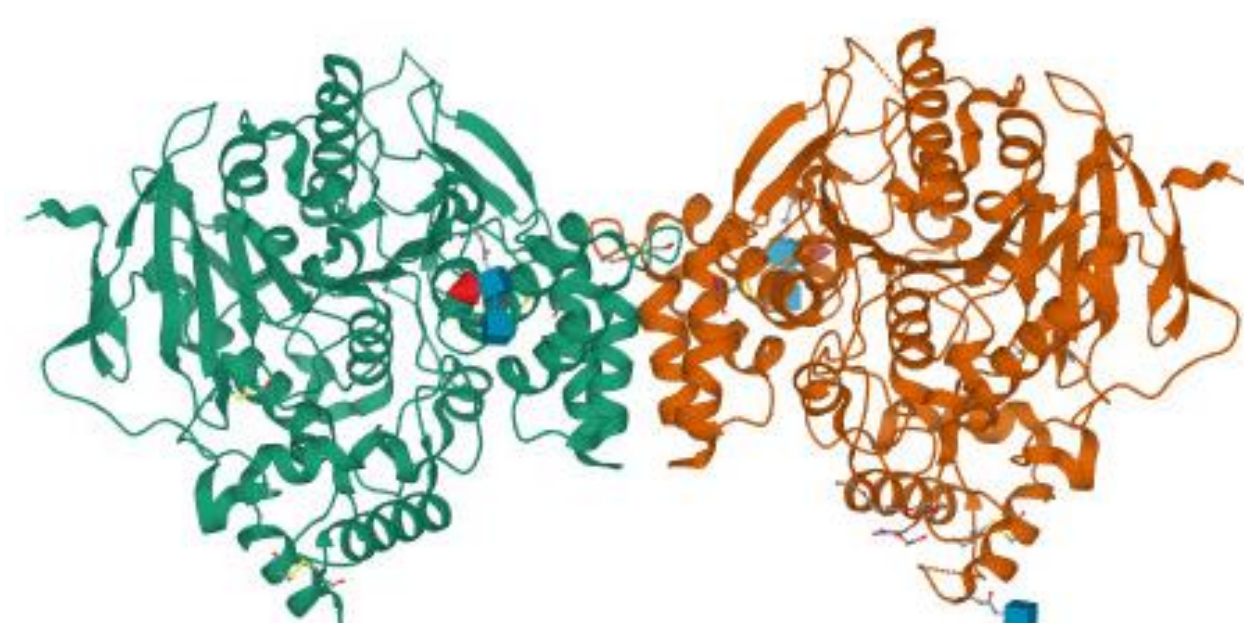
Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.



Introduction

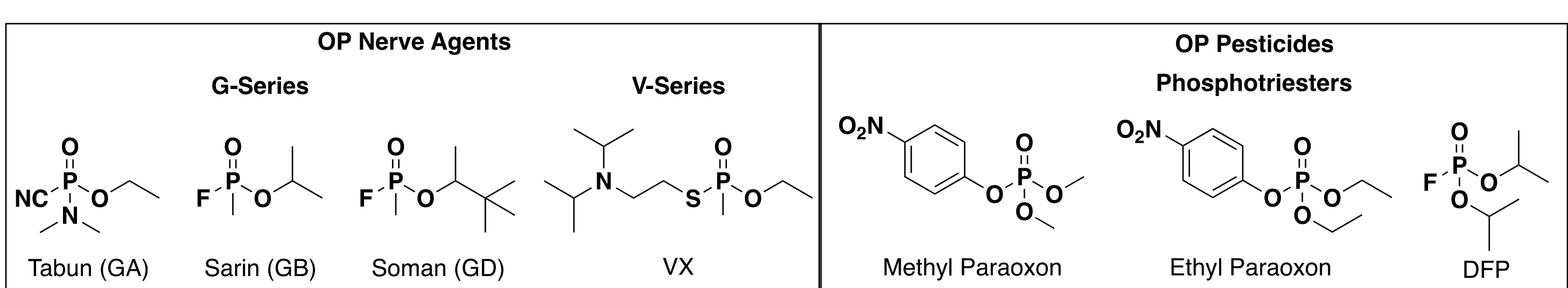
Acetylcholinesterase (AChE):

- A vital enzyme located in the blood, as well as the central and peripheral nervous system
- Activity due to a Ser-His-Glu catalytic triad with multiple amino acid residues working together



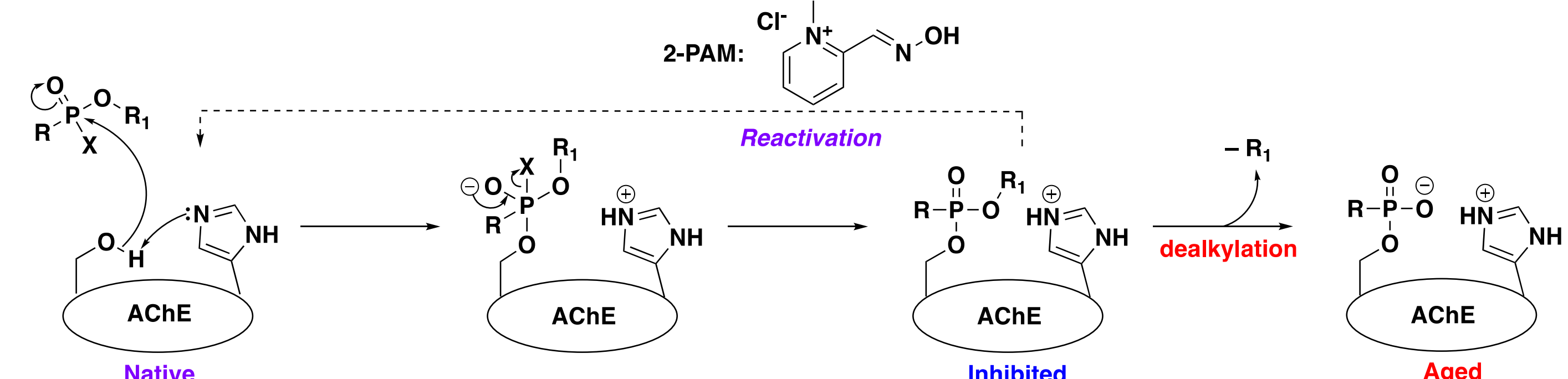
Organophosphorus Nerve Agents and Pesticides:

- Responsible for inhibition of AChE by phosphorylation of the active site serine residue
- Pesticides estimated to cause 3 million hospitalizations & 220,000 deaths annually¹

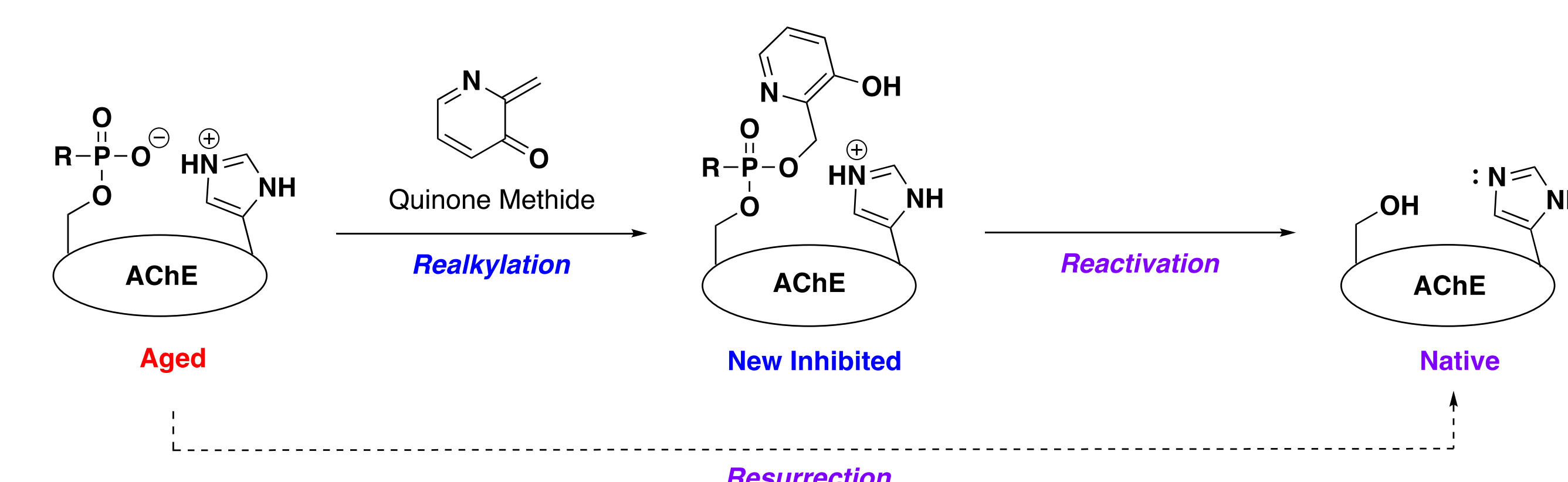


OP Inhibition and Aging of AChE:

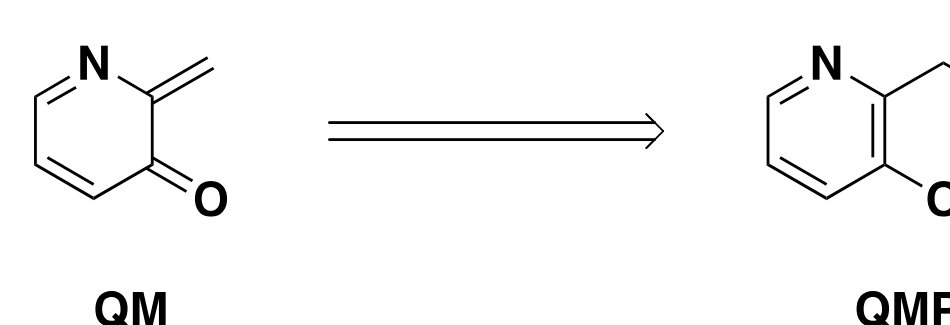
- Inhibition of AChE can result in death by respiratory failure.
- OP-inhibited form can be reactivated to its native state with pyridinium oximes, like FDA-approved pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM).
- OP-inhibited enzyme can dealkylate to the "aged" form of AChE (shown in red below), that forms an oxanion at the phosphorylated serine residue.
- The aged form of AChE is resistant to pyridinium oxime therapeutics.
- Currently there are no approved therapeutics for the OP-aged form.



Hypothesis: "resurrect" the OP-aged form to the native state with a quinone methide to re-alkylate the aged form of AChE,² along with subsequent reactivation:



A Quinone Methide (QM) must be disguised as a Quinone Methide Precursor (QMP)³ for drug-like utility:

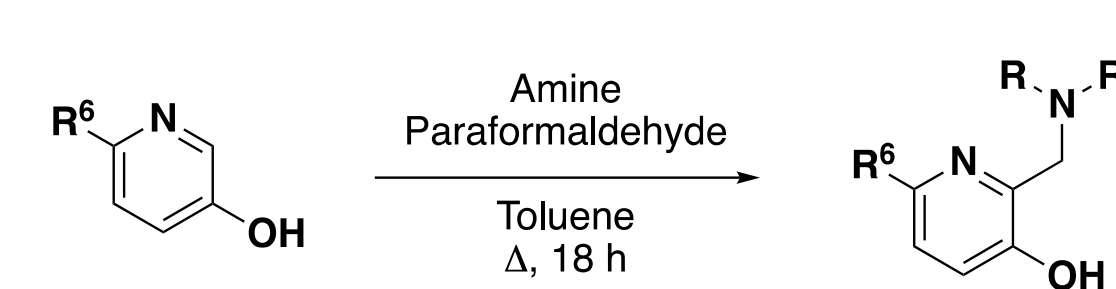
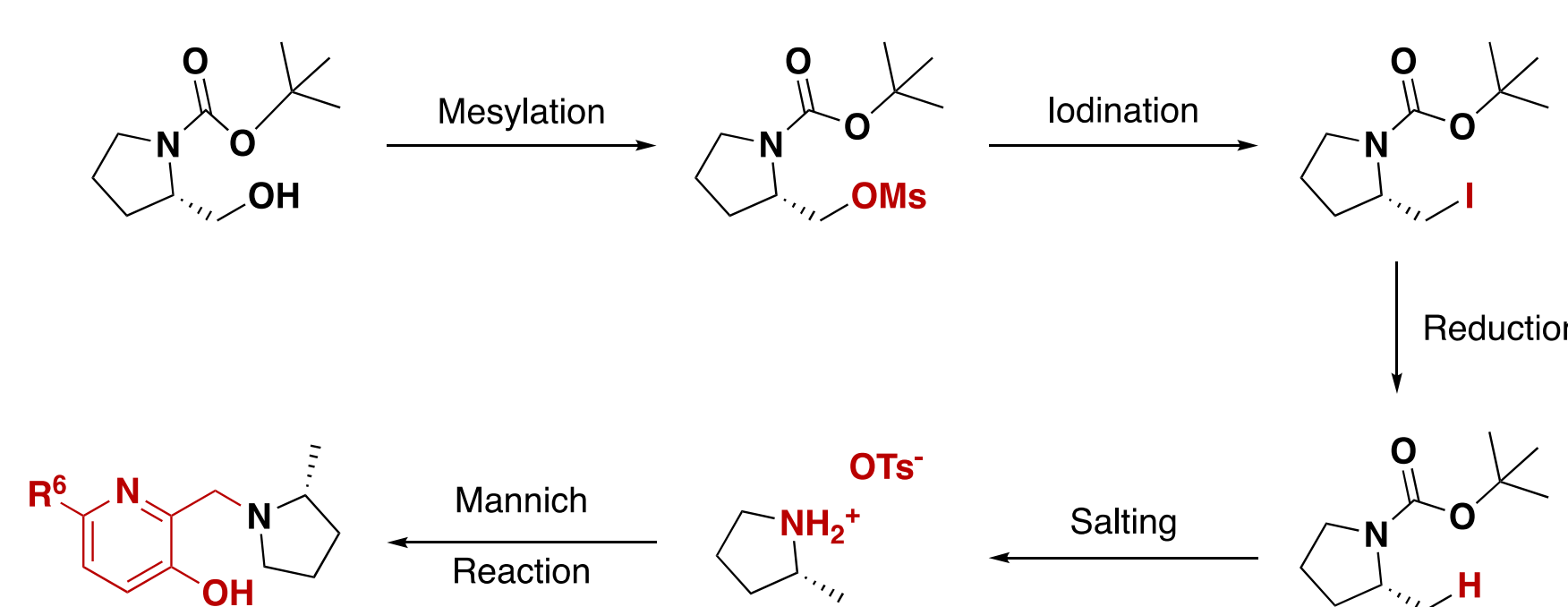


- Nosseir, O.; Hadad, C. *Chemical Warfare Agents & Treatments*; ACS In Focus; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, USA, 2021.
- Zhuang, Q.; et al. *J. Med. Chem.* **2018**, *61*, 7034–7042.
- Weinert, E.; et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 11940–11947.

Methodology

QMP Synthesis:

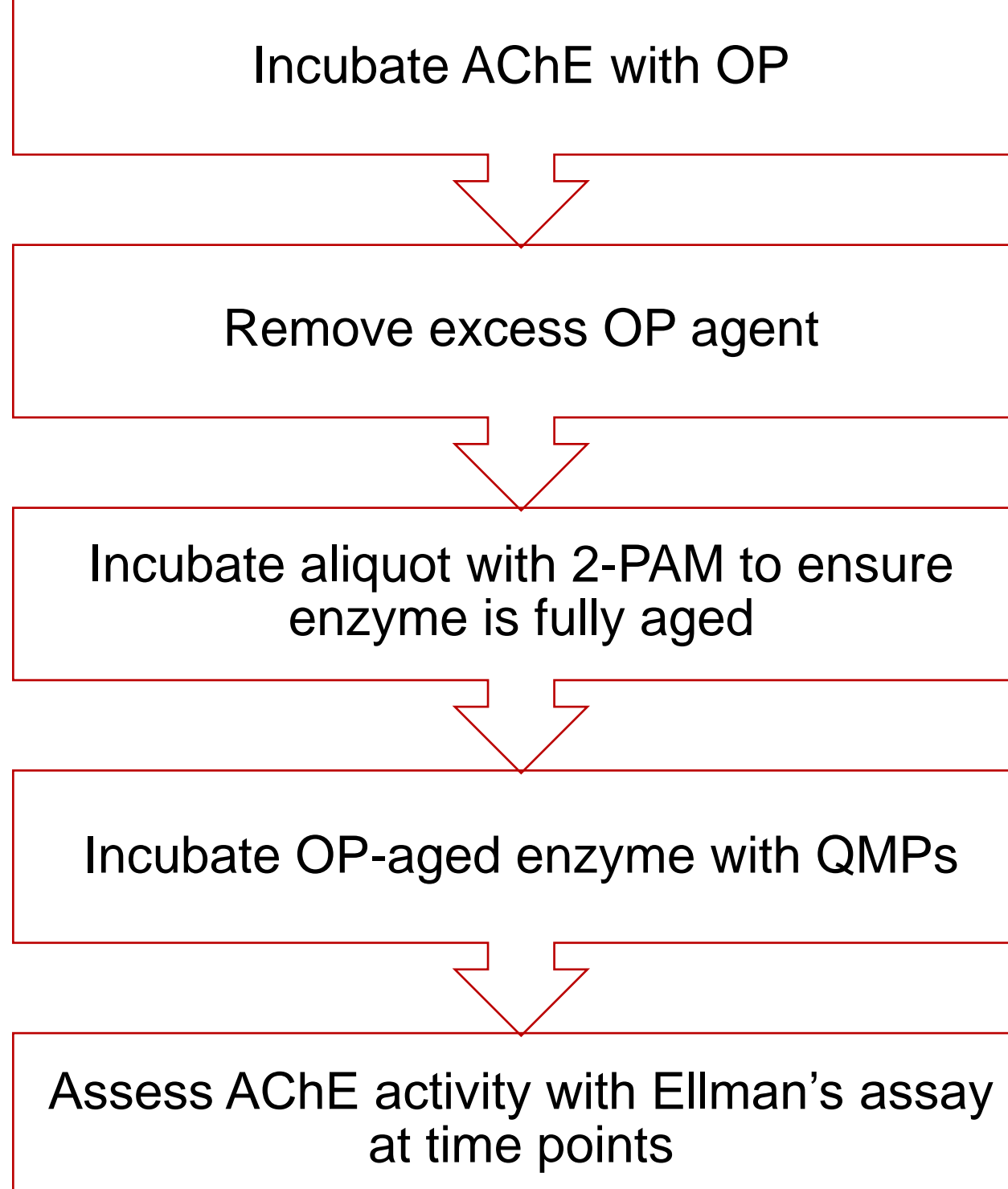
- QMPs typically synthesized with a Mannich reaction



(R)-2-methylpyrrolidine QMP Synthesis

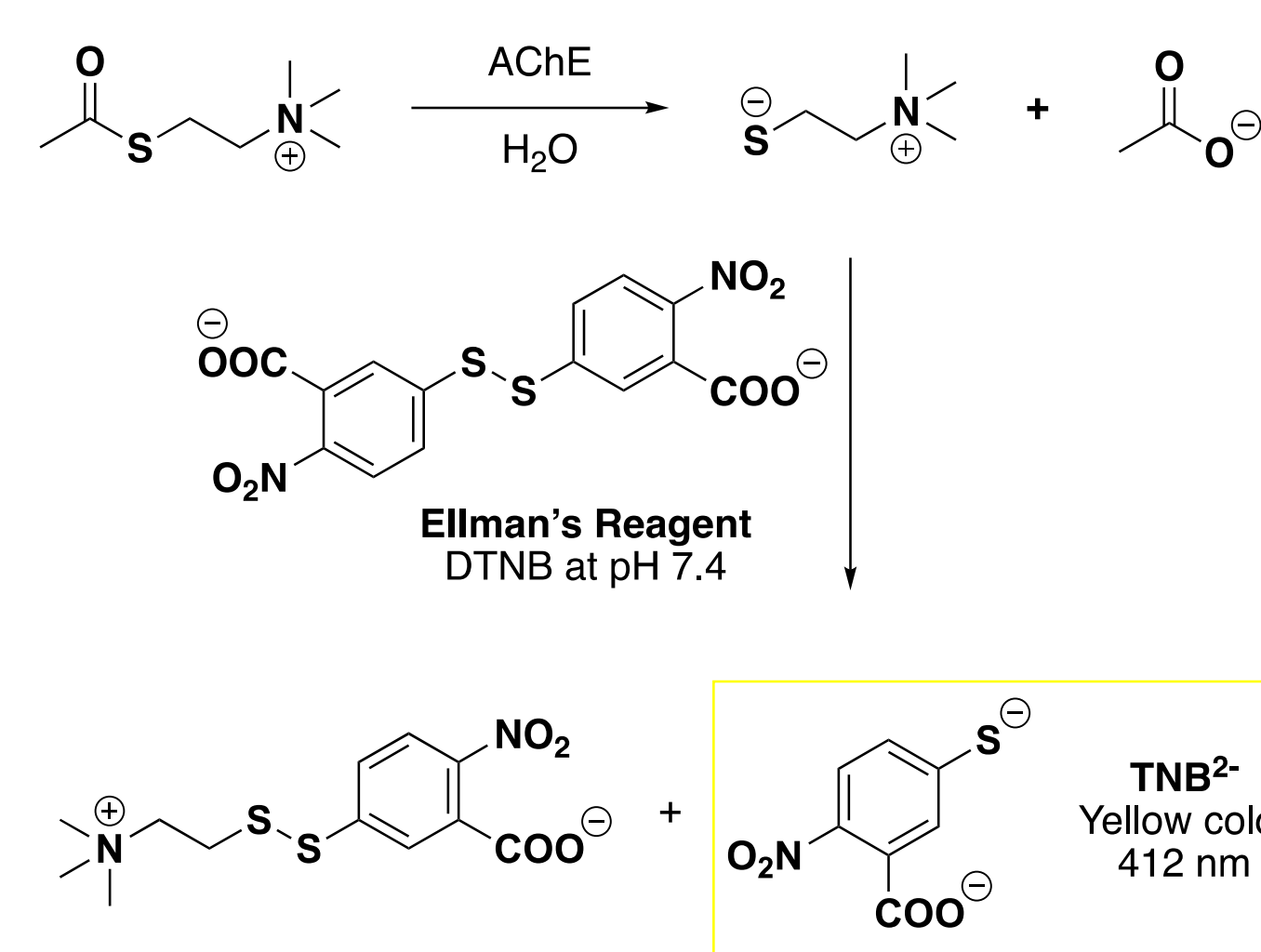
- Cost from Millipore-Sigma is \$179/g
- This salt is efficient for the Mannich reaction

Mid-Throughput Biochemical Assay Preparation



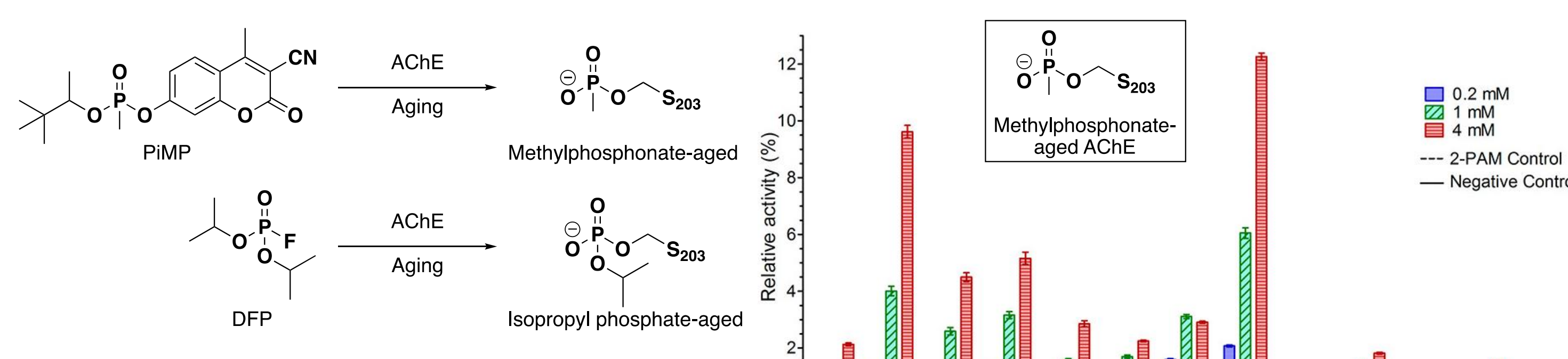
Ellman's Assay:

- Indirect colorimetric assay to detect native AChE
- Assay can be completed after QMP incubation with OP-inhibited or OP-aged enzyme

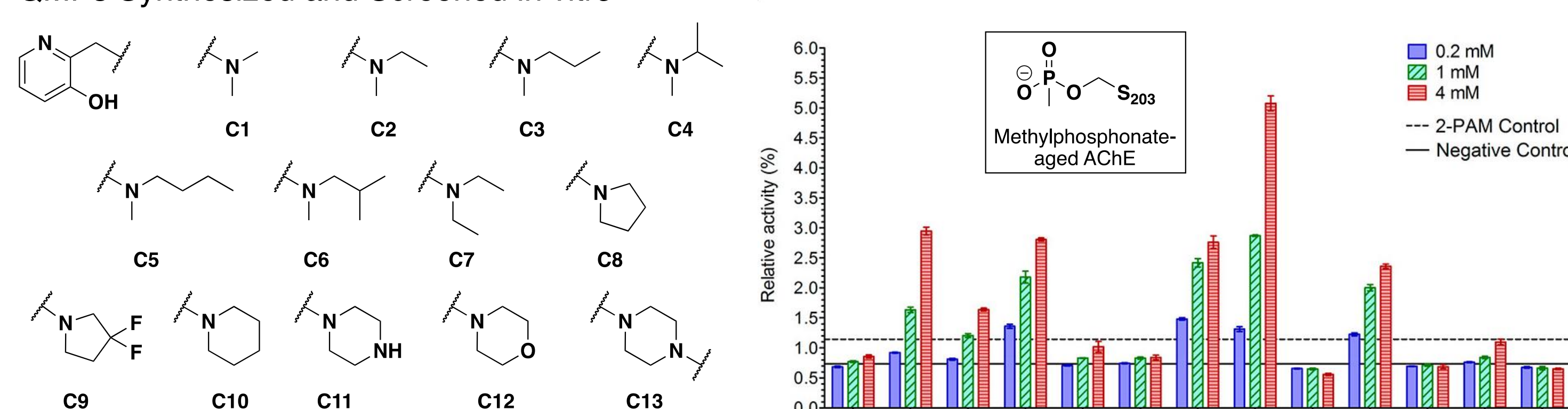


Initial Resurrection QMP Family² - Electric eel AChE (24-hour QMP incubation)

OP Agents and OP-aged forms of AChE

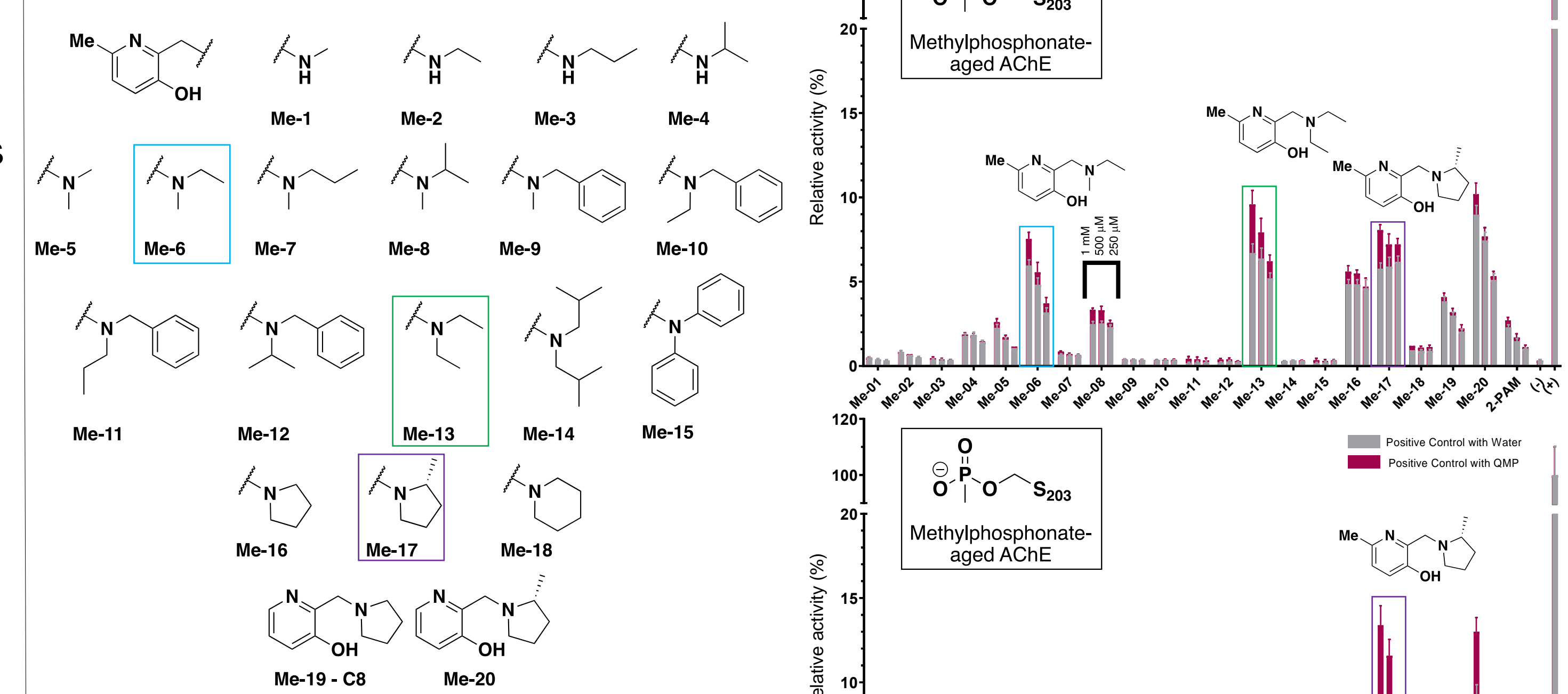


QMPs Synthesized and Screened *in vitro*



6-methylpyridin-3-ol based QMPs – manuscript in preparation

- C. perl* AChE – monomeric human AChE – hypothesized to be a better model for *in vitro* screening
- Screening at 1 mM, 500 μM, 250 μM
- 24-hour QMP incubation



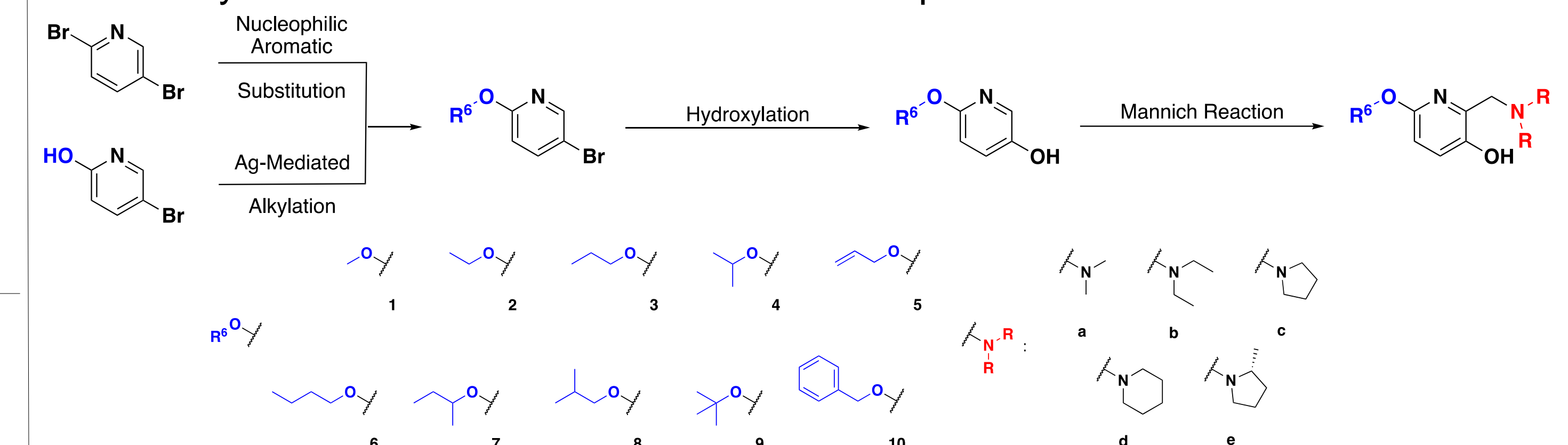
Observed increased resurrection:

- Me-6
- Me-13
- Me-17

6-alkoxy-pyridin-3-ol based QMPs – manuscript in preparation

- C. perl* AChE – monomeric human AChE

General Synthetic Scheme for Novel QMP Development:



In vitro resurrection after 12-hour QMP incubation at 250 μM:

