

Contents

	List of Contributors	XV
	Preface	XIX
	A Personal Foreword	XXI
1	Nuclear Receptors as Drug Targets: A Historical Perspective of Modern Drug Discovery	1
	<i>Eckhard Ottow and Hilmar Weinmann</i>	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Short Historical Overview on Nuclear Receptors in Pharmacological Research and Drug Discovery	1
1.2.1	Glucocorticoid Receptor Research	2
1.2.2	Estrogen Receptor Research	3
1.2.3	Progesterone Receptor Research	4
1.2.4	Other Receptor Research	6
1.3	Recent Progress in Nuclear Receptor Drug Discovery	9
1.3.1	SERMs	9
1.3.2	Selective GR Modulators	11
1.3.3	Other Modulator Efforts: PR, MR, AR, PPAR, FXR and LXR	12
1.4	Modern Methods and Technologies in Nuclear Receptor Drug Discovery	13
1.4.1	Cofactor Interaction Screening	14
1.4.2	Microarray Technology and Gene Expression Profiling	14
1.4.3	Novel Computational Methods	15
1.4.4	Structural Biology	15
1.5	Summary and Future Developments	16
	References	17
2	Targeting the Nuclear Receptor–Cofactor Interaction	25
	<i>Belen Vaz, Sabine Möcklinghoff, and Luc Brunsveld</i>	
2.1	Introduction	25
2.2	Evaluation of the Nuclear Receptor–Cofactor Interaction as a Drug Target	28

- 2.2.1 Evaluation of the ER–Coactivator Interaction 29
- 2.2.2 Evaluation of the AR–Coactivator Interaction 31
- 2.3 Inhibitors of the Nuclear Receptor–Cofactor Interaction 33
- 2.3.1 Phage Display Peptides 33
- 2.3.2 Nonnatural Cyclic Peptides 34
- 2.3.3 Small Molecules 37
- 2.4 Perspectives 39
- References 40

3 **Untangling the Estrogen Receptor Web: Tools to Selectively Study Estrogen-Binding Receptors** 47

Ross V. Weatherman

- 3.1 Physiological Roles of Estrogen and the Challenges in Drug Discovery 47
- 3.2 Possibility of Multiple Targets 47
- 3.3 ER α 48
 - 3.3.1 Discovery and Characterization 48
 - 3.3.2 Expression Patterns and Response to Known Drugs 49
 - 3.3.3 Physiological Roles of ER α 50
- 3.4 ER β 51
 - 3.4.1 Discovery and Characterization 51
 - 3.4.2 Expression Patterns and Response to Known Drugs 52
 - 3.4.3 Possible Physiological Roles of ER β 52
- 3.5 ERR 53
 - 3.5.1 Discovery and Characterization 53
 - 3.5.2 Expression Patterns and Response to Known Drugs 53
 - 3.5.3 Possible Physiological Roles of ERRs 54
- 3.6 GPR30 55
 - 3.6.1 Discovery and Characterization 55
 - 3.6.2 Expression Patterns and Response to Known Drugs 55
 - 3.6.3 Possible Physiological Roles of GPR30 55
 - 3.6.4 Controversies Over GPR30 56
- 3.7 Membrane ERs 57
- 3.8 Integrated Estrogen Signaling 58
- 3.9 Conclusions 58
- References 59

4 **Subtype-Selective Estrogens** 65

Gerrit H. Veeneman

- 4.1 Introduction 65
 - 4.1.1 Biology of the Estrogen Receptors 65
 - 4.1.2 Interaction of ER α and ER β with Ligands 66
- 4.2 Subtype-Selective ER Ligands 69
 - 4.2.1 ER α Agonists 69
 - 4.2.1.1 Six-Membered Heterocycles 69

4.2.1.2	Five-Membered Heterocycles	69
4.2.1.3	Bicyclononene Ring Systems	70
4.2.1.4	Steroidal ER α Agonists	70
4.2.2	ER β Agonists	71
4.2.2.1	Diaryl-Ethylenes, Imidazoles, Isoxazoles and Thiophenes	71
4.2.2.2	Bicyclic 6+6 Ring Systems	72
4.2.2.3	Bicyclic [6+5]-Ring Systems	76
4.2.2.4	Tricycles	80
4.2.2.5	Tetracyclics	85
4.2.2.6	Steroidal ER β -Selective Estrogens	86
4.2.2.7	Miscellaneous ER β Ligands	87
4.2.3	ER α -Selective Antagonists	88
4.2.3.1	Triphenylethylenes	88
4.2.3.2	Benzothiophenes	91
4.2.3.3	Indoles	94
4.2.3.4	Spiroindenes	96
4.2.3.5	Flavanoids	97
4.2.3.6	1,2-Diphenyl-Tetraline-Type ER Ligands	100
4.2.3.7	Oxygen and Sulfur Variants	101
4.2.3.8	Nitrogen Variants	103
4.2.3.9	Five- and Six-Membered Heterocycles	105
4.2.3.10	Tri- and Tetracyclic SERMs	107
4.2.4	ER β -Selective Antagonists	110
4.2.4.1	Benzofluorenes	110
4.2.4.2	Triazines	110
4.2.4.3	Steroids	110
4.2.5	Full Antagonists	111
4.2.6	Dual-Profile Estrogens	113
4.2.6.1	ER α Agonist/ER β Antagonist	113
4.2.6.2	ER α Antagonist/ER β Agonist	115
4.3	Conclusions	115
	References	117
5	Estrogen Receptors as Therapeutic Targets in Breast Cancer	127
	<i>Eric A. Ariazi and V. Craig Jordan</i>	
5.1	Introduction	127
5.2	Biology of ERs	130
5.2.1	ER α and its Transcriptional Activation	130
5.2.2	ER β	134
5.3	Therapeutic Basis for Targeting ER	135
5.4	SERMs	136
5.4.1	Origins of SERMs	136
5.4.2	Currently Approved SERMs Tamoxifen and Raloxifene	137
5.4.2.1	Tamoxifen	137
5.4.2.2	Raloxifene	142

5.5	Mechanisms of Action of SERMS	144
5.5.1	Mechanism of SERM Antiestrogenic Action	144
5.5.2	Structural-Based Mechanisms of SERM Estrogen-Like Action	145
5.5.3	Coregulator-Based Mechanisms of SERM Estrogen-Like Action	149
5.6	Additional SERMs	150
5.6.1	Clomiphene	150
5.6.2	Toremifene (Fareston [®])	151
5.6.3	Idoxifene	152
5.6.4	Droloxifene	153
5.6.5	Ospemifene	154
5.6.6	GW5638 and GW7604	155
5.6.7	Lasofloxifene	156
5.6.8	Levormeloxifene	157
5.6.9	CHF 4227	158
5.6.10	EM-800 and Acolbifene	159
5.6.11	Arzoxifene	161
5.6.12	Bazedoxifene	162
5.6.13	HMR 3339	163
5.7	Pure Antiestrogens	164
5.7.1	ICI 164,384 and Fulvestrant	164
5.7.2	Additional Pure Antiestrogens	168
5.7.2.1	ZK-703 and ZK-253	168
5.7.2.2	RU 58668	169
5.7.2.3	TAS-108	169
5.8	Conclusions	170
	References	171

6 Progesterone Receptor: Overview of Modern Steroidal Progestins and Developments in the Field of Nonsteroidal Selective Progesterone Receptor Modulators 201

Klaus Schöllkopf and Norbert Schmees

6.1	Introduction	201
6.2	Biology of PR	202
6.2.1	Functional Aspects of PR	202
6.2.2	Test Systems and their Use	203
6.3	Structure of the LBD of PR	205
6.4	Steroidal Progestins	206
6.5	Nonsteroidal Progestins	209
6.5.1	Flutamide Analogs	209
6.5.2	Tetrahydropyridazines	209
6.5.3	Acylanilides	211
6.5.4	Cyclocymopols	211
6.5.5	Tetrahydronaphthofuranones	212
6.5.6	Tanaproget and Related Structures	213
6.5.7	Chromenoquinolines	215

6.5.8	Iminothiazolidines	216
6.5.9	Tetrahydro-1[H]-dibenzo[b,f]pyrido[1,2-d][1,4]oxazepines	217
6.6	Conclusions and Outlook	218
	References	219
7	Progesterone Receptor Antagonists	223
	<i>Irving M. Spitz</i>	
7.1	Introduction	223
7.2	Chemistry	223
7.3	Progesterone Receptor (PR)	225
7.4	Mechanism of Action	226
7.5	Biological Effects of PAs and SPRMs	229
7.5.1	Early Effects	229
7.5.2	Late Effects	229
7.5.3	Differences in Action between PAs and SPRMs	230
7.6	Clinical Applications	231
7.6.1	Short-Term Administration	232
7.6.1.1	Pregnancy Termination	232
7.6.1.2	Other Short-Term Indications	233
7.6.1.3	Emergency Contraception	233
7.6.2	Long-Term Administration	233
7.6.2.1	Treatment of Uterine Myoma	233
7.6.2.2	Treatment of Endometriosis	234
7.6.2.3	Contraceptive Potential	234
7.6.2.4	Reduction of Bleeding in Progestin-Only Contraception	235
7.7	Other Potential Obstetrical and Gynecological Applications	235
7.7.1	Potential Use in <i>In Vitro</i> Fertilization Programs	235
7.7.2	Ovarian and Uterine Carcinoma	236
7.7.3	Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding	236
7.7.4	Hormone Replacement Therapy in Postmenopausal Women	236
7.8	Nongynecological Applications	236
7.8.1	Tumors	236
7.8.2	Antigluocorticoid Applications	237
7.8.3	The GeneSwitch [®] (Inovio Biomedical) System for Ligand-Dependent Transgene Expression	237
7.8.4	Future Developments	238
7.9	Side-Effects of Long-Term Administration of PAs and SPRMs	238
7.10	Conclusions	240
	References	240
8	Nonsteroidal Tissue-selective Androgen Receptor Modulators	249
	<i>Michael L. Mohler, Casey E. Bohl, Ramesh Narayanan, Yali He, Dong Jin Hwang, James T. Dalton, and Duane D. Miller</i>	
8.1	Introduction	249
8.1.1	Androgen Receptor: Structure and Function	249

8.1.1.1	Androgen Receptor Structure	249
8.1.1.2	AR Function	250
8.1.2	Pathogenic Mutations and Polymorphisms of AR	251
8.1.3	Steroidal Androgen Therapy: Testosterone and Synthetic Analogs	253
8.2	Nonsteroidal AR Ligands	255
8.2.1	Nonsteroidal Antiandrogens	255
8.2.1.1	Flutamide and Hydroxyflutamide	255
8.2.1.2	Nilutamide	255
8.2.1.3	Bicalutamide	256
8.2.2	Discovery of Nonsteroidal SARMs – Propionanilides (UTHSC/GTx)	257
8.2.3	Design and Development of Diverse SARM Chemotypes	259
8.2.3.1	Orion	259
8.2.3.2	Johnson & Johnson and Subsidiaries – Cyclic Bioisosteres of Propionanilides	259
8.2.3.3	GlaxoSmithKline – Diaryl Anilines	259
8.2.3.4	Merck – Diaryl Butanamides and Carbonylamino-benzimidazoles	261
8.2.3.5	Miscellaneous (Karo Bio)	261
8.2.4	Quinolinone (Pyridone), Coumarin, and Other Fused Ring SARMs	261
8.2.4.1	Ligand Pharmaceuticals – Bi-, Tri- and Tetracyclic Quinolinones	261
8.2.4.2	Pfizer – Quinolinone and Coumarin AR Antagonists	263
8.2.4.3	Merck – Chromeno and Quinolinylnyl Benzazepines	263
8.2.4.4	Merck – Azasteroidal SARMs	263
8.2.4.5	Miscellaneous [Ortho McNeil Pharmaceutical (J & J Subsidiary) and Kaken Pharmaceutical]	265
8.2.5	Substituted Aniline and Flutamide Variant SARMs	265
8.2.5.1	Kaken Pharmaceutical – Tetrahydroquinolines (THQ)	265
8.2.5.2	Pfizer – Cyclic or Disubstituted Anilines	268
8.2.5.3	Ligand Pharmaceuticals – Disubstituted and Cyclic Anilines	268
8.2.5.4	Karo Bio – Alkanol Substituted 4-Nitroanilines	268
8.2.5.5	GlaxoSmithKline – Disubstituted Anilines	268
8.2.5.6	Johnson & Johnson – Benzimidazoles, Imidazolopyrazoles, Indoles, Hydantoin and Tetracyclic Indoles	270
8.2.6	Hydantoin and Cyclic Aniline SARMs	272
8.2.6.1	Bristol-Myers Squibb – Hydantoins and Variants Thereof	272
8.2.6.2	Eli Lilly – Substituted <i>N</i> -Arylpyrrolidines	273
8.2.6.3	Acadia Pharmaceuticals – Aminophenyl Derivatives	274
8.2.6.4	Miscellaneous (Takeda Pharmaceuticals of North America, Akzo Nobel and Ligand Pharmaceuticals)	275
8.2.7	Summary of the SARM Field (as of May 2007)	275
8.3	Molecular Basis for SARM Activities	276
8.3.1	Archetypical SARM Categories and Their Interactions with AR	276
8.3.1.1	Endogenous Androgens	278
8.3.1.2	Diaryl SARMs	278
8.3.1.3	Substituted Aniline and Flutamide Variant SARMs	279

8.3.1.4	Hydantoin and Cyclic Aniline SARMs	279
8.3.1.5	Quinolinone (Pyridone), Coumarin and Other Fused Ring SARMs	279
8.3.2	Multiple Putative Mechanisms for SARM Tissue Selectivity	280
8.3.2.1	Coregulator Function: Variable Structural Changes Lead to Variable Cofactor Recruitment	281
8.3.2.2	Key Coregulators in Testosterone Versus DHT-dependent Tissues	281
8.3.2.3	Intracellular Signaling Cascades	282
8.4	SARMs: A Promising Class of Clinical and Preclinical Candidates	283
8.4.1	SARM Pharmacokinetics	284
8.4.2	SARM Pharmacodynamics	286
8.4.3	Potential Clinical Uses of SARMs	286
8.4.3.1	Cancer Cachexia	286
8.4.3.2	Chronic Kidney Disease	287
8.4.3.3	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	287
8.4.3.4	Sarcopenic Disorders	288
8.4.3.5	Osteoanabolic Agents	288
	References	290
9	Novel Glucocorticoid Receptor Ligands	305
	<i>Heike Schäcke, Khusru Asadullah, Markus Berger, and Hartmut Rehwinkel</i>	
9.1	Introduction	305
9.2	GR and its Action	307
9.2.1	GR and X-ray structures	308
9.2.2	Molecular Mechanisms of GR	308
9.2.2.1	Transactivation	308
9.2.2.2	Transrepression	309
9.2.2.3	Cofactors	309
9.3	Selective Modulation of GR Activities	310
9.4	Dissociated GR Ligands	311
9.4.1	Steroidal Structures	311
9.4.2	Benzopyrano[3,4- <i>f</i>]quinolines	312
9.4.3	Methyl Benzoxazinoneamides (MBO-amides)	313
9.4.4	Azaindoles	315
9.4.5	Tetrahydronaphthalines and Phenyl Indazoles	316
9.4.6	Benzo[<i>f</i>]indazoles	318
9.4.7	Natural Product	319
9.5	Conclusions and Perspectives	319
	References	321
10	1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃ and its Dissociated Analogs as Modulators of Vitamin D Receptor Action	325
	<i>Ekkehard May, Andreas Steinmeyer, Khusru Asadullah, and Ulrich Zügel</i>	
10.1	Introduction	325
10.2	Principles of Cellular and Molecular Action of Vitamin D	326
10.3	Mechanisms of Vitamin D ₃ -Mediated Immunomodulation	331

10.3.1	Effects of 1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ on Professional Antigen-Presenting Cells	331
10.3.2	Effects of 1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ on T Cells, B Cells and Natural Killer Cells	335
10.3.3	Effects of 1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ on T _{reg} Cells	336
10.3.4	1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ and the T _h 1/T _h 2 Paradigm	337
10.4	Effects of 1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ <i>In Vivo</i> and Clinical Implications	338
10.4.1	1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ in Animal Models of Immune-Mediated Diseases	338
10.4.2	1,25(OH) ₂ D ₃ -Induced Immunomodulation in Man	339
10.5	Dissociated Vitamin D Derivatives	345
10.6	Calcitriol Derivatives with Heterocyclic Units in the Side-Chain	346
10.6.1	Immunomodulatory Properties of Calcitriol Derivative ZK 191784	351
10.7	Conclusions	353
	References	354

11 Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor γ Modulation for the Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes 367

Alan M. Warshawsky and Anne Reifel Miller

11.1	Introduction	367
11.1.1	The Nuclear Receptor Superfamily Includes Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptors	367
11.1.1.1	Nuclear Receptor Family Members	367
11.1.1.2	Nuclear Receptor Structure	369
11.1.2	PPARs	369
11.1.2.1	PPAR Isotypes	369
11.1.2.2	PPAR Response Elements	371
11.1.2.3	PPAR Cofactors	371
11.1.3	T2D: Prevalence and Pathogenesis	372
11.1.3.1	Prevalence	372
11.1.3.2	Pathogenesis	372
11.2	Currently Marketed PPAR γ Ligands	373
11.2.1	Actos [®] (pioglitazone) and Avandia [®] (rosiglitazone)	373
11.2.1.1	Historical Overview: Identification and Development	373
11.2.1.2	Preclinical and Clinical Findings	374
11.3	Approaches to Improve PPAR γ Activity	375
11.3.1	Structural Considerations	375
11.3.2	Profile Alterations	377
11.3.2.1	PPAR α/γ Dual Agonists	377
11.3.2.2	PPAR γ/δ Dual Agonists	379
11.3.2.3	Selective PPAR γ Modulators and Partial Agonists	379
11.3.2.4	PPAR Pan-Agonists	380
11.3.3	Alternative Approaches	380
11.3.3.1	RXR Modulators	381
11.3.3.2	PPAR γ Antagonists	381
11.4	Discussion and Summary	381
11.5	Future Direction	382
	References	382

12	Retinoids in Clinical Use	389
	<i>Vincent C. O. Njar</i>	
12.1	Introduction	389
12.2	Mechanism of Action of Retinoids and Retinoic Acids	389
12.3	Retinoids and Reginoids in the Clinic	392
12.3.1	ATRA (tretinoin, 1)	393
12.3.2	9-CRA (alitretinoin, 2)	394
12.3.3	13-CRA (isotretinoin, 3)	394
12.3.4	Etretinate (ethyl all- <i>trans</i> -3,7-dimethyl-9-(4-methoxy-2,3,6-trimethylphenyl)nona-2,4,6,8-tetraenoate, 4a) and acitretin (all- <i>trans</i> -3,7-dimethyl-9-(4-methoxy-2,3,6-trimethylphenyl)nona-2,4,6,8-tetraenoic acid, 4b)	395
12.3.5	Tazarotene (ethyl 6-[2-(4,4-dimethylthiochroman-6-yl)-ethynyl]nicotinate, 5, Tazarac [®] , Avage [®] and Zorac [®] ; Allergan)	396
12.3.6	Adapalene (6-[3-(1-adamantyl)-4-methoxyphenyl]-2-naphthoic acid, 6, Differin [®] ; Galderma Laboratories)	396
12.3.7	Bexarotene (4-[1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3,5,5,8,8-pentamethyl-2-naphthalenyl)ethenyl]benzoic acid, 7)	396
12.3.8	Tocoretinate [tretinoin tocoferil, (±)-3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyl-tridecyl)-2 <i>H</i> -1-benzopyran-6-yl (2 <i>E</i> ,4 <i>E</i> ,6 <i>E</i> ,8 <i>E</i>)-3,7-dimethyl-9-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexene-1-yl)-2,4,6,8-nontetraenoate, 8]	397
12.3.9	Liarozole (9)	397
12.4	Development of New Retinoids/Reginoids and the Future for Retinoid-based Therapies	398
12.5	Conclusions	399
	References	400
13	Nuclear Receptors as Targets in Cardiovascular Diseases	409
	<i>Peter Kolkhof, Lars Bärfacker, Alexander Hillisch, Helmut Haning, and Stefan Schäfer</i>	
13.1	Introduction	409
13.2	MR (NR3C2)	409
13.3	THRs (NR1A1 and NR1A2)	414
13.4	PPAR α (NR1C1)	418
13.5	VDR (NR1I1)	421
13.6	Retinoic Acid Receptors (NR1B1, 2 and 3) and Retinoid X Receptors (NR2B1, 2 and 3)	422
13.7	Liver X Receptors (NR1H3 and NR1H2)	422
13.8	Outlook	423
	References	424
14	NR4A Subfamily of Receptors and their Modulators	431
	<i>Henri Mattes</i>	
14.1	Introduction	431

14.2	Functions of NR4A Receptor Subfamily	431
14.2.1	Expression of NR4A1, NR4A2 and NR4A3	431
14.2.2	Mechanisms and Roles of NR4A1, NR4A2 and NR4A3	432
14.2.3	Target Genes of the NR4A Subfamily	433
14.3	Structures of NR4A1 and NR4A2	435
14.4	Modulators of the NR4A Subfamily	436
14.4.1	Indirect LMW Modulators of the NR4A Subfamily	437
14.4.2	Direct LMW Modulators of the NR4A Subfamily	438
14.4.2.1	NR4A1 Activators and Suppressors	438
14.4.2.2	NR4A2 Activators	439
14.4.2.3	NR4A3 Activators	442
14.4.2.4	Heterodimer Activators	442
14.5	Conclusions and Outlook	443
	References	444
15	Induction of Drug Metabolism: Role for Nuclear Receptors	453
	<i>Christoph Handschin</i>	
15.1	Introduction	453
15.2	PXR: Structure and Activation	453
15.3	CAR: Structure and Activation	454
15.4	Detoxification of Drugs and Other Xenobiotics	455
15.5	PXR and CAR Regulation of Bile Acid, Cholesterol and Bilirubin Metabolism	456
15.6	Xenobiotic-Sensing Nuclear Receptors in Cancer, Oxidative Stress and Pollution	456
15.7	CAR and PXR in Inflammation	457
15.8	Regulation of Glucose and Lipid Homeostasis by CAR and PXR	457
15.9	Conclusions and Perspectives	458
	References	460
16	Designing Chemical Libraries Directed to Nuclear Receptors	469
	<i>Elisabet Gregori-Puigjané and Jordi Mestres</i>	
16.1	Introduction	469
16.2	Collecting and Storing Prior Knowledge	470
16.3	Nuclear Receptor Profiling	474
16.4	New Trends in Designing Targeted Libraries	480
16.5	Conclusions and Outlook	485
	References	486
	Index	489