Discovery of Novel Forkhead Box O1 Inhibitors for Treating Type 2 Diabetes: Improvement of Fasting Glycemia in Diabetic db/db Mice

Takeyuki Nagashima, Nobuharu Shigematsu, Riyo Maruki, Yasuharu Urano, Hirotsugu Tanaka, Akiyoshi Shimaya, Teruhiko Shimokawa, and Masayuki Shibasaki
Pharmacology Research Labs, Drug Discovery Research, Astellas Pharma Inc., Ibaraki, Japan (T.N., H.T., A.S., T.S., M.S.); Astellas Research Technologies Co., Ltd., Ibaraki, Japan (N.S., R.M.); and Chemistry Research Labs, Drug Discovery Research, Astellas Pharma Inc., Ibaraki, Japan (Y.U.)

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ABSTRACT
Excessive hepatic glucose production through the gluconeogenesis pathway is partially responsible for the elevated glucose levels observed in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). The forkhead transcription factor forkhead box O1 (Foxo1) plays a crucial role in mediating the effect of insulin on hepatic gluconeogenesis. Here, using a db/db mouse model, we demonstrate the effectiveness of Foxo1 inhibitor, an orally active small-molecule compound, as a therapeutic drug for treating T2DM. Using mass spectrometric affinity screening, we discovered a series of compounds that bind to Foxo1, identifying among them the compound, 5-amino-7-(cyclohexylamino)-1-ethyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (AS1842856), which potently inhibits human Foxo1 transactivation and reduces glucose production through the inhibition of glucose-6-phosphatase and phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase mRNA levels in a rat hepatic cell line. Oral administration of AS1842856 to diabetic db/db mice led to a drastic decrease in fasting plasma glucose level via the inhibition of hepatic gluconeogenic genes, whereas administration to normal mice had no effect on the fasting plasma glucose level. Treatment with AS1842856 also suppressed an increase in plasma glucose level caused by pyruvate injection in both normal and db/db mice. Taken together, these findings indicate that the Foxo1 inhibitor represents a new class of drugs for use in treating T2DM.

Introduction
Endogenous glucose production is excessive not only under fasted but also fed conditions, contributing to the long-term elevated glucose level observed in patients with mild (Perriello et al., 1997) and advanced (Boden et al., 2001) type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). The liver is the major site of endogenous glucose production, producing glucose by either gluconeogenesis or glycogenolysis. Recent studies have suggested that gluconeogenesis is largely responsible for the overproduction of glucose in patients with T2DM, whereas glycogenolysis is either unchanged or even reduced (Wajngot et al., 2001), suggesting that the gluconeogenesis pathway may be an extremely effective drug target for pharmacological intervention in patients with T2DM.

The Forkhead box O subfamily of forkhead transcription factors consists of the functionally related proteins Foxo1, Foxo3a, and Foxo4 in mammals and is regulated by phosphorylation via the phosphoinositide 3-kinase-Akt pathway (Hall et al., 2000; Nakae et al., 2001). Foxo1 in particular has been shown to play an important role in the control of key ABBREVIATIONS:
T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; Foxo1, forkhead box O1; AS1842856, 5-amino-7-(cyclohexylamino)-1-ethyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid; G6Pase, glucose-6-phosphatase; PEPCK, phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase; EF1α, elongation factor 1α; AUC, area under the curve; ERK, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; FBS, fetal bovine serum; DMEM, Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium; PAGE, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; CBP, cAMP response element-binding protein-binding protein; AS1841674, 1-cyclopentyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-ylamino)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid; AS1838489, 7-(cyclohexylamino)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1-(prop-1-en-2-yl)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid; AS1837976, 7-(cyclohexylamino)-6-fluoro-1(3-fluoroprop-1-en-2-yl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid; AS1805469, 7-(cyclohexylamino)-1-(cyclopent-3-en-1-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid; AS1846102, 7-(cyclohexylamino)-6-fluoro-5-methyl-4-oxo-1-(pentan-3-yl)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid; 4×IRE, four-repeated insulin responsive element.
gluconeogenic enzymes, namely G6Pase and PEPCK. Insulin suppresses Foxo1 activity via Akt phosphorylation-dependent nuclear exclusion (Jackson et al., 2000), ubiquitination, and degradation (Matsuzaki et al., 2003), and transgenic expression of a constitutively active form of Foxo1 has been shown in turn to impair glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity (Nakae et al., 2002). In addition, the liver-specific expression of the dominant-negative form of Foxo1 has demonstrated that inactivation of Foxo1 subsequently reduces the expression levels of PEPCK and G6Pase, thereby decreasing gluconeogenesis in H4IIE cells and diabetic db/db mice (Altomonte et al., 2003). A liver-specific deletion of Foxo1 resulted in a significant reduction in hepatic glucose production (Matsumoto et al., 2007). Furthermore, antisense oligonucleotide-mediated inhibition of Foxo1 activity improved hepatic and peripheral insulin actions in high-fat diet-induced obese mice (Samuel et al., 2006). Taken together, these previous findings suggest that inhibition of Foxo1 activity leads to a reduction in hepatic gluconeogenesis, thereby improving hepatic insulin action and enhancing peripheral insulin-stimulated glucose metabolism. We therefore considered that alteration of Foxo1 activity might represent a new therapeutic approach to treating T2DM with hepatic insulin resistance. However, no study has yet reported on a small-molecule inhibitor directly inhibiting Foxo1 activity. Here, we present our discovery of a series of potent and selective small-molecule inhibitors of Foxo1, which we identified by affinity selection using mass spectrometry, and we describe the in vitro and in vivo inhibiting ability of AS1842856.

### Materials and Methods

**Foxo1 Inhibitor Compounds.** The Foxo1 inhibitors used in the present study [5-amino-7-(cyclohexylamino)-1-ethyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (AS1842856), 1-cyclopentyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3-ylamino)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (AS1841674), 7-(cyclohexylamino)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1-prop-1-en-2-yl)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (AS1838489), 7-(cyclohexylamino)-6-fluoro-1-(fluoroprop-1-en-2-yl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (AS1837976), 7-(cyclohexylamino)-1-cyclopent-3-en-1-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (AS1805469), and 7-(cyclohexylamino)-6-fluoro-5-methyl-4-oxo-1-(pentan-3-yl)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (AS1846102)] were synthesized by Astellas Pharma Inc. (Ibaraki, Japan). AS1842856 was dissolved in 6% cyclodextrin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) for oral administration.

**Vectors.** Full-length cDNA for human Foxo1, human Foxo3a, and human Foxo4 were inserted into the mammalian expression vector pcDNA3.1 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) to generate pcDNA-Foxo1, pcDNA-Foxo3a, and pcDNA-Foxo4, respectively. For the protein expression experiment, FLAG-tag was inserted into pcDNA-Foxo1 to generate pcDNA-FLAG-Foxo1. The reporter plasmid pGL3-4xIRE-Luc was constructed by inserting four copies of a 22-base pair

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insulin-responsive element identical with that of rat PEPCK into the
pGL3 vector (Promega, Madison, WI) containing firefly luciferase
cDNA. pGLA.75 (Promega) containing Renilla reniformis luciferase
cDNA driven by the cytomegalovirus promoter was used as a control
transfection plasmid.

Protein Expression, Phosphorylation, and Purification.
FreeStyle 293-F cells were transiently transfected with pcDNA-
FLAG-Foxo1 using 293fectin (Invitrogen). Forty-eight h after
transfection treatment, the cells were centrifuged at 1000 g and then
stored at −20°C until use. After thawing, lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-
HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, and 1% Triton X-100) and
protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim,
Germany) were administered to the collected cells on ice for 30 min.
Solution clarification was achieved by centrifugation at 8000 g for 20
min at 4°C. Anti-FLAG M2-Agarose affinity gel (Sigma-Aldrich)
equilibrated in Tris-buffered saline (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, and
150 mM NaCl) was added to the clarified sample and rotated at 4°C
for 2 h. The sample was then washed with buffer A (50 mM Tris-HCl,
ph 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, and 1% Triton X-100), and then
with buffer B (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA,
and 0.1% Zwittergent 3-12) (EMD Chemicals, Gibbstown, NJ).
After subsequent washing with buffer C (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM
NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, and 1% Zwittergent 3-12), Foxo1 protein was eluted
using 250 μg/ml FLAG peptide in buffer C, and protein
presence was confirmed using SDS-PAGE. To dephosphorylate
the FLAG-tagged Foxo1 protein, λ-phosphatase (1 U/μl) was added
to the proteins along with buffer D (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 100 mM
NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 2 mM MnCl2, and pro-
tease inhibitor cocktail) and incubated at 37°C for 2 h. Dephospho-
ylated Foxo1 proteins were subsequently identified by Western blot-
ting with anti-phospho-Foxo1 as described below, dialyzed in buffer E
(50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA, and 1% Zwittergent 3-12)
at 4°C overnight, and then applied to a DEAE-cellulose equili-
brated with buffer F (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, and 1% Zwittergent
3-12). Elution was performed with a linear gradient of 0 to 0.5 M
NaCl in the equilibrated buffer. Peak fractions containing Foxo1
were pooled and the purity of the protein sample was confirmed
by SDS-PAGE.

Affinity Screening Using Mass Spectrometry. In the present
study, affinity selection using mass spectrometry to identify small-
molecule ligands as Foxo1 inhibitors was conducted in accordance
with a protocol described previously (Annis et al., 2007). In brief,
combining a soluble protein and a mass-encoded small-molecule
library (our compound library, which consists of molecules with
a molecular mass of 250–500 kDa) in a physiologically relevant buffer
led to the formation of a complex of the protein with any suitable
chromatography column. The column was maintained at 60°C and
pH < 2 to promote the dissociation of ligands from the complex, after
which the dissociated ligands were eluted into a high-resolution
mass spectrometer for analysis. Further details regarding the selection
method are presently being prepared for publication.

Reporter Gene Assay. HepG2 cells maintained in Dulbecco’s
modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM; Invitrogen) in high-glucose solu-
tion (25 mM) and 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) were transfected
using reagents from Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA). Transfection efficiency
was controlled by including pGLA.75 in each transfection experi-
ment. To ensure equal amounts of DNA, empty plasmids were
included for each transfection. Cells were cultured in DMEM supple-
mented with 10% FBS for 5 h after transfection, after which medium
was replaced with DMEM supplemented with 1% FBS with or with-
out the addition of Foxo1 inhibitor AS1842856 at the indicated
concentrations. Cells were then incubated for another 20 h. Luciferase
activity was measured using a Wallac 1420 ARVOx (PerkinElmer
Life and Analytical Sciences, Waltham, MA) and normalized for R.
reniformis luciferase activity for each sample.

Glucose Production Assay. Rat hepatoma Fao cells possess a
complete gluconeogenic enzyme system that allows the cells to sur-
vive and grow in low-glucose (5.5 mM) or glucose-free medium. Cells
were cultured in DMEM with 5.5 mM glucose and 10% FBS. Just
before the start of any procedures, the medium was replaced with the
same medium described above without FBS. Glucose production rate
was measured using glucose CII-test reagent (Wako Pure Chemical
Industries, Osaka, Japan). In brief, after 18 h of treatment with
either insulin or AS1842856 at the indicated concentrations, the cells
were washed three times with PBS. The cells were then incubated for
3 h at 37°C in 5% CO2 in a glucose production buffer (glucose-free
DMEM, pH 7.4, containing 20 mM sodium pyruvate, without phenol
red).

RNA Extraction and Quantitative RT-PCR. Total RNA was
prepared from aliquots of liver tissue or plated Fao cells using TRIzol
reagent (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer’s protocol. Probes
and primers used are described in Table 1. TaqMan PCR was per-
formed using ABI Prism 7900 Sequence Detection System in accord-
ance with the manufacturer’s instructions (Applied Biosystems,
 Foster City, CA). The mRNA level was normalized to the elongation
factor 1α (EF1α) mRNA level.

Western Blot Analysis. Fao cells were homogenized in CellLytic
M Cell Lysis Reagent (Sigma-Aldrich) supplemented with protease
inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics) and phosphatase inhibitor
cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich). Each protein concentration was quantified
using a standard Bradford assay (protein assay; Bio-Rad). Equal
amounts of protein lysates were resolved on 5 to 15% SDS-polyacryl-
amide gels (DRC, Tokyo, Japan) and then transferred to a polyvi-
nylidene difluoride membrane. After blocking with Blocking One
solution (Nacalai Tesque, Kyoto, Japan), the membrane was blotted
with the primary antibody [anti-Foxo1 antibody (H-128; Santa Cruz
Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA), anti-phospho-[Ser256] Foxo1, anti-Akt,
anti-phospho-[Ser407] Akt, anti-ERK, anti-phospho-[Thr202/

![Fig. 1. Expression, dephosphorylation, and purification of human Foxo1 protein from 293-F cells expressing wild-type Foxo1. Free-Style 293-F cells were transiently transfected with FLAG-Foxo1 expression plasmid. Samples were resolved by 5 to 15% SDS-PAGE and subjected to Western blotting using anti-Foxo1 (A) or anti-phospho-Foxo1 (B). Human Foxo1 is indicated with an arrow. Lane 1, purified Foxo1 protein using a FLAG-tagged gel. Lane 2, purified Foxo1 protein with 30 min of λ-phosphatase treatment. C, dephosphorylated Foxo1 protein described above was subjected to DEAE-cellulose chromatography for further purification. Human Foxo1 is indicated with an arrow. Dephosphorylated Foxo1 protein before (lane 1) and after (lane 2) DEAE-cellulose chromatography.](http://www.aspetjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1124/jpet.117.223559)
Tyr204] ERK, anti-S6K, or anti-phospho-[Thr389] S6K (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA). The membrane was then washed and blotted again with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG antibody (The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME). The peroxidase activity was visualized with ECL-Plus (GE Healthcare, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, UK).

**Animal Study.** $db/db$ mice aged 6 weeks were purchased from Charles River (Yokohama, Japan), and ICR mice aged 6 weeks were purchased from CREA (Tokyo, Japan). The mice were fed standard rodent chow and water ad libitum in sterile cages with a 12-h light/dark cycle. Pyruvate or glucose tolerance tests were performed in male mice aged 7 to 9 weeks ($n = 6$). Mice were orally administered either AS1842856 dissolved in 6% cyclodextrin or vehicle (6% cyclodextrin only) at three time points (8 AM, 6 PM, and 8 AM on the second day). Food was removed after initial dosing and withheld throughout the study (26-h fasting). For glucose or pyruvate tolerance tests, glucose or pyruvate at 2 g/kg was administered intraperitoneally 2 h after final dosing, and blood was collected for plasma preparation from the retro-orbital sinus into heparinized capillary tubes (Chase Scientific Glass, Rockwood, TN) at baseline and 30, 60, and 120 min after dosing. Plasma glucose level was measured using glucose CII-test reagent (Wako Pure Chemical Industries), and area under the curve (AUC) was calculated using the SAS software package (SAS Institute Japan, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). Fasting plasma insulin level was determined using a murine insulin ELISA kit (Shibayagi, Gunma, Japan). To obtain liver tissue for protein and mRNA analyses, animals were sacrificed after 26-h fasting. All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the Animal Experiment Committee of Astellas Pharma Inc.

![Figure 2](https://example.com/fig2.png)

**Fig. 2.** Discovery of AS1842856 as novel Foxo1 inhibitors by mass spectrometric affinity. A, structures of Foxo1 inhibitors. B to E, exact ion chromatogram of $m/z$ 348.1 (M+H)+ from affinity selection-mass spectrometry. B, control (no protein); C, complex of phosphorylated Foxo1 with AS1842856 (after B/F separation); D, complex of dephosphorylated Foxo1 with AS1842856 (after B/F separation). The black peak shows AS1842856 bound to the Foxo1 protein. E, complex of dephosphorylated Foxo1 with AS1842856 (no B/F separation). The black peak (set as 100%) describes the amount of input AS1842856. F, the correlation of binding strength and inhibitory activity against Foxo1-mediated transcription. The $x$-axis shows the binding rate, which is the percentage that each compound bound to the Foxo1 protein (in the case of AS1842856, as shown in Fig. 2D) to the amount of the input each compound (in the case of AS1842856, as shown in Fig. 2E). The $y$-axis shows the IC$_{50}$ value that the compounds inhibit Foxo1-mediated transactivation by conducting reporter assays (as described in Fig. 3).

**Fig. 3.** Dose-dependent and selective inhibition of Foxo1-mediated transactivation with AS1842856. A, to establish basal activity, HepG2 cells were transiently cotransfected with 4 x IRE luciferase plasmid, pGL4.75 control plasmid, and Foxo1 expression plasmid. After transfection, cells were serum-starved for 18 h in the presence or absence (set as 100%) of AS1842856 at various concentrations, as indicated. Basal activity and relative luciferase activity were calculated as described above. The mean ± S.E. of four independent experiments is shown. B, HepG2 cells were cotransfected with 4 x IRE luciferase plasmid, pGL4.75, and pcDNA3.1. After transfections, cells were serum-starved for 18 h in dimethyl sulfoxide (set as 0%). Luciferase activity was determined and normalized to the coexpressed *R. reniformis* luciferase. The mean ± S.E. of four independent experiments is shown.
Statistical Analysis. Statistical analyses were conducted using the SAS 8.2 software package (SAS Institute Japan, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The IC\text{50} was calculated using regression analysis. Data were expressed as the mean ± S.E.M. Statistically significant differences between pairs of groups were determined using Student's t test, whereas those between multiple groups were assessed using Dunnett's multiple range test. A value of \( p < 0.05 \) was taken as significant.

Results

Expression, Dephosphorylation, and Purification of Foxo1. The mammalian cell line Free-Style 293-F was transiently transfected with an expression plasmid encoding human Foxo1 protein fused with a FLAG tag at its N terminus. Expression of FLAG-tagged Foxo1 was confirmed by Western blot analysis (Fig. 1A, lane 1), and we noted that more than half of the purified Foxo1 was detected by the Foxo1 antibody, which recognizes Ser256-phosphorylated proteins (Fig. 1B, lane 1). Phosphorylation of Ser256 has been reported to suppress Foxo1 transactivation, with the phosphorylated Foxo1 binding to 14-3-3 proteins (Zhang et al., 2002). We confirmed by fragment analysis using mass spectrometry that the purified Foxo1 does indeed bind to 14-3-3 proteins (data not shown). To convert the phosphorylated Foxo1 to its active form, we treated the purified protein with a \(-\)phosphatase and obtained completely dephosphorylated protein (Fig. 1B, lane 2). The dephosphorylated protein was then subjected to DEAE-cellulose chromatography for further purification and purified for compound screening as shown in Fig. 1C, lane 2.

Screening of Foxo1 Inhibitors by Mass Spectrometric Affinity. We conducted high-throughput screening by incubating dephosphorylated Foxo1 protein with our mass-encoded compound libraries, followed by separation of bound and free compounds (B/F separation). Compounds bound to the Foxo1 protein were dissociated from the enzyme by reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography, and then analyzed by mass spectroscopy and identified according to the appropriate mass information embedded in each library. This screening process led to the identification of the compounds (Fig. 2A) against the dephosphorylated active form of Foxo1 protein (Fig. 1C, lane 2). In these compounds, AS1842856 bound the dephosphorylated Foxo1 at approximately 6% to the amount of the input compound (Fig. 2, D and E). We confirmed that AS1842856 does not bind to the phosphorylated inactive form (Fig. 2C). Furthermore, we confirmed that the percentage that each compound bound to the Foxo1 protein is correlated to the activity of Foxo1-mediated transactivation (Fig. 2F). AS1842856 was also found to dose-dependently bind to the dephosphorylated Foxo1 protein (Supplemental Figure S1).

Effects of AS1842856 on Foxo1-Mediated Transactivation. We tested the effect of AS1842856 on Foxo1-mediated transactivation by conducting reporter assays using a four-repeated insulin responsive element (4\(\times\)IRE) promoter construct containing cognate Foxo1 binding elements (Hall et al., 2000). In HepG2 cells transiently transfected with a Foxo1 expression vector, AS1842856 potently repressed Foxo1-mediated promoter activity in a dose-dependent manner similar to that seen in insulin treatment (Fig. 3A and Supplemental Figure S2). In mammals, other members of the Forkhead box O family, including Foxo3a and Foxo4, possess a forkhead DNA binding domain and a transactivation domain in the C terminus (Furuyama et al., 2000). The Foxo family binds to consensus Foxo binding sites (including IRE).
in the promoter region of the target genes, subsequently activating gene expression (Onuma et al., 2006).

In the present study, AS1842856 administered at 0.1 μM inhibited Foxo3a- and Foxo4-mediated promoter activity by 3 and 20%, respectively. In contrast, Foxo1-mediated promoter activity was decreased by 70% (Fig. 3B). These findings indicate that AS1842856 predominantly suppresses Foxo1-mediated transactivation by directly binding to Foxo1.

Effects of AS1842856 on Gluconeogenesis in Fao Cells. To examine the effect of Foxo1 inhibitors on gluconeogenesis, we analyzed the gene expression levels of endogenous G6Pase and PEPCK using quantitative RT-PCR analysis after 18-h treatment with AS1842856. Rat EF1α was measured as an internal control. Treatment of Fao cells with AS1842856 resulted in a dose-dependent inhibition of mRNA levels of both G6Pase (Fig. 4A) and PEPCK (Fig. 4B). On the other hand, no differences were noted in Foxo1 mRNA levels in the relative concentrations of the compound (Fig. 4C). AS1842856 also inhibited glucose production in Fao cells (Fig. 4D) without causing cell damage on comparison of total protein levels with those after administration of dimethyl sulfoxide control in Fao cells (data not shown). These results suggest that the Foxo1 inhibitor AS1842856 may suppress endogenous G6Pase and PEPCK activities by decreasing their mRNA levels, which may lead to inhibition of glucose production in Fao cells.

Effects of AS1842856 on Foxo1 Phosphorylation and Expression and Insulin Signaling. Foxo1 transactivation activity is regulated by its Ser256 phosphorylation in response to insulin (Guo et al., 1999; Zhang et al., 2002). To investigate the action mechanisms of an inhibitor compound, we studied the alteration in phosphorylation of Foxo1 by treatment with a Foxo1 inhibitor. Fao cell lysates were prepared from cells treated with either insulin or AS1842856, and relative concentration of phosphorylated Foxo1 protein was determined by Western blot analysis. In insulin-treated cells, Foxo1 protein was phosphorylated on Ser256 in response to insulin in a dose-dependent manner. In contrast, Foxo1 remained unchanged in AS1842856-treated cells (Fig. 5A).

We then investigated the effect of Foxo1 inhibitor AS1842856 on insulin signaling. Single treatment with AS1842856 had no effect on the phosphorylation state of Akt, ERK, or S6K in Fao cells (Fig. 5B). To determine whether AS1842856 synergizes with insulin to induce phosphorylation of various insulin signaling-related molecules, we examined the effect of AS1842856 in 0.1 or 1 nM insulin. No effect was noted on treatment with AS1842856 and insulin on the insulin signaling (Fig. 5C).

Effects of AS1842856 on Glucose Metabolism in Normoglycemic Mice. To investigate the molecular mechanism of Foxo1 inhibitor in vivo, we evaluated the effect of AS1842856 using normoglycemic ICR mice. Pharmacokinetic analysis of exposure to AS1842856 revealed that although the maximum plasma concentration (Cmax) was sufficient (0.3 μM at a dose of 100 mg/kg), plasma concentration of AS1842856 could not be detected (<0.1 μM) 2 h after oral administration; data not shown). These results indicated that a single dose (100 mg/kg) of AS1842856 had no effect on hepatic G6Pase and PEPCK gene expression levels in ICR mice (data not shown), and we therefore opted to orally administer the compound three times within 26 h.

Total liver RNA was prepared individually from mice after oral administration of AS1842856 (100 mg/kg) at three time points during 26-h fasting and was subjected to real-time quantitative RT-PCR analysis. The hepatic G6Pase and PEPCK mRNA levels were measured using mouse EF1α mRNA as an internal control. As shown in Fig. 6, B and C, the hepatic relative levels of both G6Pase and PEPCK mRNAs were significantly reduced in the AS1842856-treated group compared with the vehicle-control group. However, no significant differences were noted in 26-h fasting plasma glucose level in AS1842856-treated mice at any of the three postdosing time points (Fig. 6A). In contrast, the plasma glucose level was significantly reduced in mice treated with AS1842856 after injection of pyruvate (Fig. 6, D and E).

Fig. 5. The phosphorylation of Foxo1 and the insulin signaling remain unchanged with AS1842856. A and B, Fao cells were serum-starved (1 h) and incubated for 30 min with either insulin or AS1842856 at the indicated concentration. Protein lysates from Fao cells were then immunoblotted with anti-phosphorylated Foxo1 or anti-Foxo1 antibody (A), anti-phosphorylated Akt, anti-Akt, anti-phosphorylated S6K, anti-S6K, and either anti-phosphorylated ERK or anti-ERK (B). C, Fao cells were serum-starved and incubated for 30 min with 0.1 or 1 nM insulin and AS1842856 at the indicated concentration. Protein lysates from Fao cells were then immunoblotted with indicated antibodies.
Effects of AS1842856 on Glucose Metabolism in Diabetic db/db Mice. db/db mice are an animal model of human T2DM. In the present study, hepatic Foxo1 mRNA expression level in these mice was significantly increased compared with the non-diabetic control mice (Altomonte et al., 2003). We also examined the effect of Foxo1 inhibitor on hepatic gluconeogenesis in the diabetic db/db mouse model. Mice were administered AS1842856 at three time points during 26-h fasting, after which liver tissue was collected for preparation of total RNA and subsequently analyzed with real-time RT-PCR. As shown in Fig. 6, B and C, the expression levels of G6Pase and PEPCK mRNA normalized with the EF1α mRNA level were significantly decreased in the AS1842856-treated mice compared with the vehicle-treated ones, which correlated with the reduction rate of fasting glucose level in AS1842856-treated mice at dosages of both 30 and 100 mg/kg (Fig. 7A). No significant difference in gene expression level of Foxo1 was noted between AS1842856-treated and vehicle-treated mice at any of the three time points after dosing (Fig. 7D). In pyruvate challenge tests, a glucose-lowering effect was observed in AS1842856-treated mice (Fig. 7, E and F). Taken together, these results indicate that the Foxo1 inhibitor compound AS1842856 can regulate gluconeogenesis both in vitro and in vivo.

After pyruvate loading, plasma glucose levels at each time point were higher in db/db mice than in normoglycemic ICR mice (Fig. 7B), indicating that hepatic gluconeogenesis was activated in db/db mice. Furthermore, we found that AS1842856 improved impaired glucose tolerance independent of plasma insulin levels in db/db mice (Fig. 7, G and H). These data suggest that Foxo1 inhibitor administration may improve insulin sensitivity through suppression of hepatic gluconeogenesis in patients with T2DM.

Hepatic Gene Expression by Foxo1 Inhibitor in db/db Mice. In the liver, Foxo1 directly controls not only G6Pase and PEPCK but also apolipoprotein CIII (apoCIII) (Altomonte et al., 2004), glucokinase (Ganjam et al., 2009), and ABCG5/ABCG8 (Biddinger et al., 2008). Given the recent finding that Foxo1 was able to promote IL-1β production in macrophages (Su et al., 2009), we tested in the present study whether AS1842856 administration affects hepatic expression levels of these genes in db/db mice. After administration, expression was found to be significantly altered in the AS1842856-treated mice compared with the vehicle-treated ones.
treated controls (Figs. 8, A–E), indicating that AS1842856 does indeed exert control over Foxo1-related gene expression levels in vivo.

**Discussion**

Here, to discover safe and efficacious gluconeogenesis inhibitors, we identified the small-molecule Foxo1 inhibitor AS1842856 using affinity selection-mass spectrometry. Results showed that AS1842856 reduced fasting plasma glucose levels in a dose-dependent manner, improving glucose tolerance independently of the insulin level.

Foxo1 protein has been shown to activate glucose production after directly binding to promoters of several gluconeogenesis-related genes, thereby contributing to fasting and postprandial hyperglycemia. Although several reports thus far have suggested that reducing Foxo1 activity may represent a potential strategy for treating type 2 diabetes (Nakae et al., 2001; Altomonte et al., 2003; Qu et al., 2006; Biddinger et al., 2008), the pharmacological effects of Foxo1 inhibition on insulin signaling and glucose metabolism have yet to be fully elucidated. In the present study, we identified AS1842856 as a potent Foxo1 inhibitor and demonstrated its ability to inhibit Foxo1-transactivation activity and decrease gluconeogenesis through inhibition of G6Pase and PEPCK mRNA levels in a rat hepatic cell line and a diabetic db/db mouse model. To our knowledge, ours is the first successful identification of a Foxo1 inhibitor demonstrating inhibition of Foxo1-mediated activation both in vitro and in vivo. Our study also provides a novel tool for exploring the chemical biology of Foxo1 function and signaling mechanisms.

We showed that recombinant Foxo1 obtained from Free-Style 293-F cells is phosphorylated, potentially resulting in a conformational change that may promote nuclear exclusion after phosphorylation of Thr24 and Ser319 (Zhang et al., 2002). We noted that AS1842856 bound only to the dephosphorylated Foxo1, suggesting that AS1842856 selectively inhibited activated Foxo1. In our reporter gene assay, AS1842856 potently inhibited Foxo1 (IC$_{50}$ = 0.03 μM), 

![Fig. 7. Fasting glucose lowering effects in diabetic db/db mice treated with AS1842856. AS1842856 (30 and 100 mg/kg) was orally administered to db/db mice at three time points during 24-h fasting. A, fasting plasma glucose levels. Hepatic G6Pase mRNA (B), PEPCK mRNA levels (C), and Foxo1 mRNA levels (D) relative to mouse EF1α mRNA. E and F, pyruvate (2 g/kg) was intraperitoneally injected into db/db mice 2 h after the final dose of AS1842856. E, time course of changes in the plasma glucose levels during the pyruvate challenge. F, the AUC during the pyruvate challenge. G and H, glucose (2 g/kg) was intraperitoneally injected into db/db mice 2 h after the final dose of AS1842856. G, plasma glucose AUC$_{0-2h}$ during the glucose tolerance test (GTT). H, plasma insulin AUC$_{0-2h}$ during the GTT. The values are the mean ± S.E. (n = 6). Asterisks indicate significant differences: *, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01, and ***, p < 0.001 versus vehicle using Dunnett’s multiple range test.](image-url)
whereas inhibition of Foxo3a and Foxo4, also members of the Forkhead box O family, was significant lower (IC$_{50}$ > 1 $\mu$M), indicating that the inhibitor compound is potent and selective for Foxo1.

Regarding how AS1842856 modulates Foxo1 activity and gluconeogenic gene expression in the liver, treatment of insulin leads to Foxo1 phosphorylation via Akt, Foxo1 nuclear exclusion, and degradation, subsequently resulting in the inhibition of Foxo1 target gene expression (Matsuzaki et al., 2003). Such an effect may be achieved by one of three potential routes, the first being that AS1842856 may induce Foxo1 phosphorylation and nuclear exclusion. However, given that AS1842856 did not alter the phosphorylation of Foxo1 or insulin signaling, this mechanism may be ruled out (Fig. 5, A–C). Another potential mechanism is that AS1842856 down-regulates hepatic Foxo1 expression, thereby resulting in the inhibition of Foxo1-mediated transactivation. However, given that we observed no change in the gene expression level of Foxo1 in either the hepatoma cell line or db/db mice model after administration of AS1842856 (Fig. 4, C and D), we believe this compound is unlikely to induce down-regulation at the gene level. The final possible mechanism is that AS1842856 binds to the dephosphorylated Foxo1, interfering with Foxo1 protein interacting with IRE and thereby resulting in inhibition of Foxo1-mediated transactivation and gluconeogenic gene expression. Yamagata et al. (2004) demonstrated that a small heterodimer partner antagonized the transactivation function of Foxo1 through direct interaction and dissociation of coactivator cAMP response element-binding protein-binding protein (CBP) from Foxo1 (Yamagata et al., 2004). Given these previous findings, we may discern that AS1842856 probably interferes with Foxo1 binding to endogenous CBP, although further studies are needed to fully elucidate the interaction between Foxo1 and CBP proteins.

Although direct inhibitors of gluconeogenesis are indeed effective in reducing glucose levels, concerns remain regard-

![Graph A](image1.png)

![Graph B](image2.png)

![Graph C](image3.png)

![Graph D](image4.png)

![Graph E](image5.png)

**Fig. 8.** Effects of AS1842856 on hepatic gene expression regulated Foxo1. Total liver RNA was prepared after oral administration of AS1842856 (30 and 100 mg/kg) at three time points during 26-h fasting. Hepatic apoCII mRNA (A), glucokinase (GK) mRNA (B), ABCG5 mRNA (C), ABCG8 mRNA (D), and interleukin (IL)-1$\beta$ mRNA (E) levels relative to mouse EF1$\alpha$ mRNA. The values are the mean ± S.E. (n = 6). Asterisks indicate significant differences: *, $p < 0.05$, **, $p < 0.01$, and ***, $p < 0.001$ versus vehicle using Dunnett’s multiple range test.
ing the potential induction of hypoglycemia (Arion et al., 1997). Here, we demonstrated that fasting glucose level was reduced in db/db mice treated with a low dose (30 mg/kg) of AS1842856 but not in ICR mice treated with a high dose (100 mg/kg). Several previous reports have shown that hepatic expression of Foxo1 is significantly elevated, and localization of Foxo1 protein in the nucleus is increased in db/db mice (Altomonte et al., 2003) and diet-induced obesity mice (Qu et al., 2006; Samuel et al., 2006). These data imply that diabetic mice with significantly elevated hepatic Foxo1 expression are more susceptible to Foxo1 inhibitors than normal mice. Foxo1 contributes to the pathogenesis of hyperglycemia in diabetes, and in a diabetic or obese state, hepatic Foxo1 expression can become deregulated, resulting in elevated production and increased nuclear localization of Foxo1, which is attributable to its enhanced transactivation activity in stimulated gluconeogenic gene expression after deterioration of degree of fasting hyperglycemia in patients with T2DM.

In summary, we identified the small-molecule Foxo1 inhibitor AS1842856 using affinity selection-mass spectrometry. AS1842856 exerted a fasting glucose-lowering effect in a dose-dependent manner and improved glucose tolerance. Further characterization of this Foxo1 inhibitor compound may facilitate understanding the physiological and pathophysiological functions of the Foxo1 protein.

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Address correspondence to: Dr. Takeyuki Nagashima, Department of Met-
abolic Diseases, Drug Discovery Research, Astellas Pharma Inc., 21 Miyuki-
gaska, Tuskuba, Ibaraki, 305-8585, Japan. E-mail: takeyuki.nagashima@jp.
estellas.com