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**Discovery of novel allosteric modulators of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 5 reveals chemical and functional diversity and in vivo activity in rat behavioral models of anxiolytic and antipsychotic activity**

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Running title: Identification of novel mGluR5 allosteric modulators

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Number of text pages: 64

Number of tables: 4

Number of figures: 10

Number of references: 53

Number of words:

Abstract: 250

Introduction: 744

Discussion: 1407

Nonstandard abbreviations: mGluR, metabotropic glutamate receptor; CNS, central nervous system; PAM, positive allosteric modulator; NAM, negative allosteric modulator; MPEP, 2-Methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)pyridine hydrochloride; NMDA, N-methyl-D-aspartate; DHPG, dihydroxyphenylglycine; methoxyPEPy, 3-methoxy-5-(pyridin-2-ylethynyl)pyridine; CDPPB, 3-cyano-N-(1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)benzamide; CPPHA, N-{4-chloro-2-[(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-2H-isoinol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl}-2-hydroxybenzamide; 5MPEP, 5-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)pyridine; HPLC, high performance liquid chromatography; HEK, human embryonic kidney; DMEM, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium; DMSO, Dimethylsulfoxide; FDSS, functional drug screening system; CHO, Chinese hamster ovary; M1, muscarinic receptor subtype 1; FBS, fetal bovine serum; GIRK, G-protein-regulated inwardly rectifying potassium channel; HBSS, Hanks' balanced salt solution; CRC, concentration-response curve; MTEP, 3-((2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethynyl)pyridine; GPCR, G-protein-coupled receptor; HTS, high-throughput screening; BCD,  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin; VU0040228, 5-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-(pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole; VU0285683, 3-fluoro-5-(3-(pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)benzonitrile; VU0255036,

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;VU0255037, 5-(3-bromophenyl)-3-(pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole; VU0067144, 5-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-(pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole; VU0255038, 3-(pyridine-2-yl)-5-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole; VU0092273, (4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)(4-phenylethynyl)phenyl)methanone; VU0366024, (4-methanoldpiperidin-1-yl)(4-phenylethynyl)phenyl)methanone; VU0240381, (4-morphonyl)(4-phenylethynyl)phenyl)methanone; VU0366025, (3-hydroxyazetidin-1-yl)(4-phenylethynyl)phenyl)methanone; VU0366026, (4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)(4-(3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)phenyl)methanone; VU0366027, (4-((3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)phenyl)(4-hydroxymethyl)piperidin-1-yl)methanone; VU0366031, (4-morphonyl)(4-(3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)phenyl)methanone; VU0366029, (3-hydroxyazetidin-1-yl)(4-(3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)phenyl)methanone; VU0366030, (4-((3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)phenyl)(4-hydroxy-4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)methanone; VU0366028, (4-((3,4-difluorophenyl)ethynyl)phenyl)(morpholino)methanone; VU0360175, (6-((3-Fluorophenyl)ethynyl)pyridin-3-yl)(morpholino)methanone; VU0361747, (6-((3-Fluorophenyl)ethynyl)pyridin-3-yl)(4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)methanone; VU0360172, N-cyclobutyl-6-((3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)nicotinamide.

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## Abstract

Modulators of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 5 (mGluR5) may provide novel treatments for multiple central nervous system (CNS) disorders including anxiety and schizophrenia. While compounds have been developed to better understand the physiological roles of mGluR5 and potential utility for treatment of these disorders, there are limitations in tools available including poor selectivity, low potency, and limited solubility. To address these issues, we developed an innovative assay that allows simultaneous screening for mGluR5 agonists, antagonists, and potentiators. We identified multiple scaffolds that possess diverse modes of activity at mGluR5, including both positive and negative allosteric modulators (PAMs and NAMs). VU0285683 was developed as a novel selective mGluR5 NAM with high affinity for the MPEP binding site. VU0285683 had anxiolytic-like activity in two rodent models for anxiety but did not potentiate PCP-induced hyperlocomotor activity. VU0092273 was identified as a novel mGluR5 PAM that also binds to the MPEP site. VU0092273 was chemically optimized to an orally active analog, VU0360172, which is selective for mGluR5. This novel mGluR5 PAM produced a dose-dependent reversal of amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion, a rodent model predictive of antipsychotic activity. Discovery of structurally and functionally diverse allosteric modulators of mGluR5 that demonstrate *in vivo* efficacy in rodent models of anxiety and antipsychotic activity provide further support for the tremendous diversity of chemical scaffolds and modes of efficacy of mGluR5 ligands. Also, these studies provide strong support for the hypothesis that multiple structurally distinct mGluR5 modulators have robust activity in animal models that predict efficacy in treatment of CNS disorders.

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## Introduction

Glutamate, the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system (CNS), exerts its effects through activation of both glutamate-gated cation channels and eight distinct subtypes of G protein coupled metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) termed mGluR1 – mGluR8 (Niswender and Conn, 2010). Previous studies suggest that selective agonists and antagonists of the mGluR5 subtype could be beneficial in the treatment of a number of CNS disorders (Gasparini et al., 2008; Conn et al., 2009a). For instance, a large number of preclinical studies and preliminary reports of clinical studies suggest that mGluR5 antagonists may be effective in the treatment of anxiety disorders (Swanson et al., 2005); (Porter et al., 2005), Parkinson's disease (Marino et al., 2002; Marino and Conn, 2002a), and Fragile X syndrome (Bear et al., 2004; Gasparini et al., 2008).

In addition to mGluR5 antagonists, selective activators of mGluR5 have been proposed as having potential utility in treatment of schizophrenia and disorders of cognitive function (Marino and Conn, 2002b; Kinney et al., 2003; Moghaddam, 2004; Conn et al., 2009b). This is largely based on a number of investigations suggesting that mGluR5 is a closely associated signaling partner with the N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA) subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor that plays a key role in regulating NMDA receptor function in a variety of forebrain regions (Marino and Conn, 2002b; Lindsley et al., 2006). Based on this and a large number of cellular studies suggesting that activation of mGluR5 and NMDA receptors could have robust effects in forebrain circuits thought to be disrupted in schizophrenia, it has been postulated that activators of mGluR5 could provide novel therapeutic agents that may be useful for treating this disorder (Marino and Conn, 2002b; Moghaddam, 2004; Conn et al., 2009b).

A major breakthrough in the area of mGluR5 biology came with the discovery of highly selective allosteric antagonists of mGluR5, including 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine (MPEP) and related compounds (Gasparini et al., 1999; Gasparini et al., 2002). These compounds do not

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interact with the orthosteric glutamate binding site but bind to an allosteric site in the 7 transmembrane-spanning domain of mGluR5 to inhibit coupling of the receptor to GTP-binding proteins (Knoflach et al., 2001). These mGluR5-selective negative allosteric modulators (NAMs) have had a major impact on our understanding of the physiological roles of this receptor and have allowed studies that suggest that antagonists of mGluR5 have potential as novel therapeutic agents. More recently, we reported discovery of compounds that act as highly selective positive allosteric modulators (PAMs) of mGluR5 (O'Brien et al., 2003; Lindsley et al., 2004; O'Brien et al., 2004; Kinney et al., 2005; Conn et al., 2009b; Engers et al., 2009). These compounds have no agonist activity by themselves but act at an allosteric site to potentiate glutamate-induced activation of mGluR5 in transfected cell lines. Two of these compounds, termed CDPPB and ADX-47273, display efficacy in animal models commonly used to test for potential antipsychotic-like activity and cognition-enhancing effects of novel compounds but have limited use when administered systemically (Lindsley et al., 2004; Kinney et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2008; Ayala et al., 2009; Gass and Olive, 2009).

While progress in discovery of novel mGluR5-selective PAMs and NAMs has been exciting, there are a number of limitations to the currently available mGluR5 modulators. For instance, prototypical mGluR5 NAMs such as MPEP and MTEP are inverse agonists (Gasparini et al., 1999; Roppe et al., 2004; Lea and Faden, 2006) and have disruptive effects on cognitive function and effects in animal models that predict potential psychotomimetic activity (Porter et al., 2005; Rodriguez et al., 2005). Furthermore, CDPPB and other mGluR5 PAMs such as ADX-47273 have limited aqueous solubility and relatively low potencies at the receptor (de Paulis et al., 2006; Liu et al., 2008; Engers et al., 2009). These deficiencies do not allow for full exploration of the functional effects of these compounds or sufficient dosing required for more extensive behavioral studies. To address these issues, we developed and employed an innovative high-throughput screening assay that allows simultaneous identification of mGluR5 agonists, antagonists, and potentiators. We now report

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discovery of multiple novel scaffolds possessing diverse activities as mGluR5 allosteric modulators. These novel molecules reveal a rich diversity of mGluR5 modulators, in terms of diverse chemical scaffolds, distinct modes of efficacy, and interactions with multiple allosteric sites. Furthermore, these novel compounds are active in vivo and show that some of the liabilities associated with previous mGluR5 modulators are not intrinsic to the target but can be avoided with compounds that provide efficacy in animal models.

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## Methods

**Materials.** The Vanderbilt High-throughput Screening Center compound collection was obtained from ChemBridge Corporation (San Diego, CA) and ChemDiv, Inc. (San Diego, CA) and stored in barcoded, 384 well, U-bottom, standard volume, polypropylene plates (Corning, Corning, NY). The plates were thermally sealed with peelable seals using a PlateLoc (Velocity 11, Santa Clara, CA). Groups of ten plates were vacuum-packed in thermally sealed freezer bags (FoodSaver, Jarden Corp., Rye, NY) and stored frozen at -80 °C. L-glutamate, DHPG and MPEP were obtained from Tocris Bioscience (Ellisville, MO). [<sup>3</sup>H]methoxyPEPy was obtained from American Radiolabeled Chemicals, Inc. (St. Louis, MO). CDPPB (Lindsley et al., 2004), CPPHA (Zhao et al., 2007), MTEP (Cosford et al., 2003b), and 5MPEP (Rodriguez et al., 2005) were synthesized as previously described. NADPH was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Rat liver microsomes (20 mg/ml protein) were purchased from BD Biosciences (Woburn, MA). All the solvents were of either analytical or HPLC grade.

**Chemistry.** Full experimental details for mGluR5 allosteric modulators are available in the Supplemental Data section.

**VU0040228: 5-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-(pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, *d*<sub>4</sub>-MeOH) δ 8.77 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (td, *J* = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 5.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 6H); LC-MS (214 nm) 1.45 min (>98%); MS (ESI) *m/z* = 284.1; HRMS = 284.1035 (calc. 284.1035), C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

**VU0285683: 3-fluoro-5-(3-(pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)benzonitrile.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.88 (d, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.29-8.24 (m, 2H), 7.94 (td, *J* = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 2.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 5.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H); LC-MS (214 nm) 2.91 min (>98%); MS (ESI) *m/z* = 267.1; HRMS = 267.0679 (calc. 267.0682), C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>1</sub>F<sub>1</sub>.



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**VU0092273: (4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl)(4-phenylethynyl)phenylmethanone.** mp 157.7 °C; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 5H), 4.21-4.08 (m, 1H), 4.03-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.16 (m, 2H), 2.08-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.71-1.42 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 169.7, 135.5, 131.6, 131.5, 128.5, 128.3, 126.9, 124.7, 122.8, 90.8, 88.5, 66.9, 44.8, 39.3, 34.4, 33.8; LC (214 nm) 2.86 min (>98%); MS (ESI) *m/z* = 306.1 ([M+1]<sup>+</sup>); HRMS = 306.1496 (calc. 306.1494), C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>1</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

**VU0360172: N-Cyclobutyl-6-((3-fluorophenyl)ethynyl)nicotinamide hydrochloride:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.04 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.93 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.57 – 7.49 (overlapped, 3H), 7.37 (m, 1H), 4.43 (m, 1H), 2.25 (m, 2H), 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.70 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 163.08, 162.22 (d, *J* = 244.0 Hz, 1C), 148.82, 143.31, 136.89, 131.52 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1C), 129.72, 128.67 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1C), 127.68, 123.33 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1C), 120.35, 118.82 (d, *J* = 23.0 Hz, 1C), 117.64 (d, *J* = 21.0 Hz, 1C), 90.08 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1C), 89.01, 45.07, 30.38 (2C), 15.18; LC (214 nm) 1.35 min (>98%); MS (ESI), *m/z* = 295.10 ([M+1]<sup>+</sup>); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* = 295.1248 ([M+1]<sup>+</sup>, 100%) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>OF, 295.1247.

**Fluorescence-based Calcium Flux Assay.** Assays were performed within Vanderbilt University's High-Throughput Screening Center. HEK 293 cells stably expressing rat mGluR5 were plated in black-walled, clear-bottomed, poly-D-lysine coated 384-well plates (Greiner Bio-One, Monroe, North Carolina) in 20 μL assay medium (DMEM containing 10% dialyzed FBS, 20 mM HEPES, and 1 mM sodium pyruvate) at a density of 20K cells/well. The cells were grown overnight at 37 °C in the presence of 6% CO<sub>2</sub>. The next day, medium was removed using a VSpin (Velocity 11, Santa Clara, CA) fitted with a modified bucket allowing the 384 well plate to be mounted inverted over a catch basin and spun at 80g for 10 sec, with 40% acceleration and deceleration settings on the instrument. The medium was replaced, using a Thermo Fisher Combi (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA), with 20 μL of 1 μM Fluo-4, AM (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) prepared as a 2.3 mM stock in

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DMSO and mixed in a 1:1 ratio with 10% (w/v) pluronic acid F-127 and diluted in assay buffer (Hank's balanced salt solution, 20 mM HEPES and 2.5 mM probenecid (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)) for 45 min at 37 °C. Dye was removed using the VSpin and replaced, using a Combi, with 20 µL of assay buffer and the plate was incubated for 10 min at room temperature. Single concentrations of test compounds (10 µM final) were transferred to daughter plates using the Echo acoustic plate reformatter (Labcyte, Sunnyvale, CA) and then diluted into assay buffer to a 2x stock using a Combi.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  flux was measured using the Functional Drug Screening System 6000 (FDSS6000, Hamamatsu, Japan). For the primary screen, test compound was applied to cells at  $t = 3$  seconds after baseline readings were taken. Cells were incubated with the test compounds for 140 seconds and then stimulated with an  $\text{EC}_{20}$  concentration of glutamate; 60 seconds later an  $\text{EC}_{80}$  concentration of glutamate was added and readings taken for an additional 40 seconds. Data were collected at 1 Hz. The assay protocol was automated using the instruments noted above integrated with a Thermo Fisher F3 robotic arm (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA) under the control of a Polara scheduler (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA). All data were recorded to instruments' local drives and later migrated to a network drive. FDSS data were analyzed using a custom analysis application and were associated with unique compound identifiers based on liquid handler transfer logs and plate barcode readings captured by the Echo and by Polara. Agonist hits were selected by comparing the amplitude of the response at the time of compound addition plus and minus test compound; potentiator hits were selected by comparing the amplitude of the responses at the time of  $\text{EC}_{20}$  addition plus and minus test compound; antagonist hits were selected by comparing the amplitude of the responses at the time of  $\text{EC}_{80}$  addition plus and minus test compound (Niswender et al., 2008b; Marlo et al., 2009).

Putative hits from the primary screen were confirmed by testing for concentration-dependent activity on mGluR5 over a range of 4 log units. Compounds were serially diluted 1:3 into 10 point concentration response curves (30 µM – 1 nM final), transferred to daughter plates using the Echo

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acoustic plate reformatter and tested as described in the primary screen. Putative potentiators were applied for 300 seconds and followed by EC<sub>20</sub> concentrations of glutamate while antagonists for 300 seconds and followed by EC<sub>80</sub> concentrations of glutamate. Concentration response curves were generated using a four parameter logistical equation in Microsoft XLfit (IDBS, Bridgewater, NJ) or GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA).

**Selectivity studies. *Rat M1 muscarinic receptor.*** Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells expressing rat M1 muscarinic receptor were purchased from the ATCC (Manassas, VA) and cultured in HAM F-12 medium with 10% FBS, 20 mM HEPES, and 50 µg/mL G418. Cells were plated at 10,000 cells/well in assay medium and dye loading was as described above for mGluR5. Compounds were added 2.5 minutes prior to an EC<sub>20</sub> or EC<sub>80</sub> concentration of the muscarinic agonist carbachol. Raw data from the FDSS were imported into Microsoft Excel. Maximum change in fluorescence, compared to vehicle control wells, was calculated in the presence of the EC<sub>20</sub> agonist concentration.

***Rat mGluR1.*** Baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells expressing rat mGluR1 were cultured as previously described in (Hemstapat et al., 2006). Calcium flux assays were employed for counterscreening rat mGluR1 by measuring the glutamate concentration-response relationship in the presence and absence of a fixed concentration of test compound using a double-addition protocol adding test compound 2.5 m prior to varying concentrations of glutamate. mGluR1 cells were plated at 15,000 cells/well in black walled, tissue culture treated 384 well plates (Greiner Bio-One, Monroe, NC) in assay medium, and calcium assays performed as described above.

***Rat mGluRs 3 and 4.*** Compound activity at the rat group II and III mGluRs, mGluR3 and mGluR4 respectively, was assessed using thallium flux through G-protein-coupled inwardly-rectifying potassium (GIRK) channels, a method that has been described in detail in (Niswender et al., 2008a). These cell lines were grown in growth medium containing 45% DMEM, 45% F-12, 10% FBS, 20 mM HEPES, 2 mM L-glutamine, antibiotic/antimycotic, non-essential amino acids, 700

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μg/ml G418, and 0.6 μg/ml puromycin at 37 °C in the presence of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Briefly, mGluR3 or 4 GIRK cells were plated into 384 well, black-walled, clear-bottom poly-D-lysine coated plates at a density of 15,000 cells/20 μl/well in assay medium and incubated overnight at 37 °C in the presence of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The following day, the medium was removed from the cells and 20 μl/well of 1 μM concentration of the indicator dye FluxOR (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) in assay buffer was added. Cells were incubated for 1 h at room temperature and the dye was replaced with 20 μl/well of assay buffer. For these assays, compounds were added at 2x final concentration and then 2.5 min later varying concentrations of glutamate were added using the FDSS 6000. Glutamate was diluted in thallium buffer (125 mM sodium bicarbonate, 1 mM magnesium sulfate, 1.8 mM calcium sulfate, 5 mM glucose, 12 mM thallium sulfate, 10 mM HEPES) at 5x the final concentration to be assayed. Data were analyzed as previously described (Niswender et al., 2008a).

**Calcium Assays on the FlexStation.** Follow-up experiments with VU0285683 were performed using the FlexStation II (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA) using the following protocols. HEK cells stably expressing rat mGluR5 were plated at 60,000 cells per well in medium containing DMEM, 10% dFBS, 20 mM HEPES, 1 mM sodium pyruvate and antibiotic/antimycotic in clear bottom black wall poly-D-lysine coated 96 well plates (BD BioCoat, Bedford, MA) 24 hours prior to assay and were incubated overnight at 37 °C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. On the day of the assay, the medium was removed and replaced with HBSS containing 20 mM HEPES, 2.5 mM Probenecid, and 2 μM Fluo4-AM dye, pH 7.4. Cells were incubated for 45 min (37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) for dye loading. This medium was removed and replaced with 40 μL calcium assay buffer (HBSS; 20 mM HEPES, 2.5 mM Probenecid, pH 7.4). For measurement of antagonist potency by calcium fluorescence, vehicle or concentration–response curves (CRCs) of antagonist made in calcium assay buffer were added (40 μL) at the 17 second time point and an EC<sub>80</sub> concentration of glutamate (20 μL) was added at the 107 second time point via a FlexStation II (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA). Fluorescence was monitored for a

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total of 137 seconds using an excitation wavelength of 488 nM, an emission of 525 nM, and a cutoff of 515 nM. For fold shift assays, vehicle or fixed concentrations of antagonist were added (40  $\mu$ L,) and a glutamate CRC (20  $\mu$ L) was added via a FlexStation II. For 5MPEP assays, calcium assay buffer (20  $\mu$ L) and 5MPEP (20  $\mu$ L) were added by hand and allowed to incubate for 30 minutes prior to the standard calcium fluorescence assay protocol described above. All calcium response data were normalized to the EC<sub>80</sub> response to a glutamate. Data were transformed and fit with GraphPad Prism to determine EC<sub>50</sub> values.

**Mutagenesis and Transient Transfection.** HEK cells were plated on 100 mm cell culture dishes in media containing DMEM, 10% FBS, 20 mM HEPES and antibiotic/antimycotic. Cells were transfected with cDNA for rat wild type mGluR5 or A809V mutant mGluR5. 5  $\mu$ g cDNA and 25  $\mu$ L FUGENE6 were added to 970  $\mu$ L of Optimem and allowed to incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes. Following incubation, the cDNA/Fugene mixture was applied drop-wise to HEK cells. 24 hours later cells were plated and assayed using the same protocol described above.

**Radioligand Binding Assays.** The allosteric antagonist MPEP analog [<sup>3</sup>H]methoxyPEPy was used to evaluate the ability of test compounds to interact with the MPEP site on mGluR5 (Cosford et al., 2003a). Membranes were prepared from rat mGluR5 HEK293 cells (Rodriguez et al., 2005). Compounds were diluted in assay buffer (50 mM Tris/0.9% NaCl, pH 7.4) to a 5x stock and 100  $\mu$ L test compound was added to each well of a 96 deep-well assay plate. 300  $\mu$ L aliquots of membranes diluted in assay buffer (40  $\mu$ g/well) were added to each well. 100  $\mu$ L [<sup>3</sup>H]methoxyPEPy (2 nM final concentration) was added and the reaction was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour with shaking. After the incubation period, the membrane-bound ligand was separated from free ligand by filtration through glass-fiber 96 well filter plates (Unifilter-96, GF/B, PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences, Boston, MA). The contents of each well were transferred simultaneously to the filter plate and washed 3-4 times with assay buffer using a cell harvester (Brandel Cell Harvester, Brandel Inc.,

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Gaithersburg, MD). 40  $\mu$ L scintillation fluid was added to each well and the membrane-bound radioactivity determined by scintillation counting (TopCount, PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences). Non-specific binding was estimated using 5  $\mu$ M MPEP. Concentration response curves were generated using a four parameter logistical equation in GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA).

**Plasma Protein Binding.** Plasma protein binding assays on the test compounds were performed in a high-throughput mode. Plasma samples spiked with 5  $\mu$ M of the test compound in DMSO was added to the cis chambers of Rapid Equilibrium Dialysis plates (Thermo Fisher, USA) and Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline was added to the corresponding trans sides. The samples were dialyzed for 4 hours at 37 °C with shaking. The dialyzed samples from the buffer and plasma compartments were extracted by a protein precipitation method, using ice cold acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid and an internal standard (VU-178) having final concentration of 50 ng/ml.

The extracts from the plasma and buffer compartments were analyzed by means of HPLC/MS/MS, using a ThermoFinnigan TSQ Quantum Ultra (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) mass spectrometer in the positive ion mode, by selective reaction monitoring. The chromatographic separation was achieved on an Acquity UPLC BEH C18 column (1.7 $\mu$ m; 2.1x50mm) at a flow rate of 0.8 ml/min. A gradient program was used with the mobile phase, combining solvent A (95: 5: 0.1% formic acid in water: acetonitrile) and solvent B (95: 5: acetonitrile: 0.1% formic acid in water), as follows: 20% B up to 0.5 minute, ramped from 20–100% B by 1 minute., and held at 100% B until 2 minutes. The composition was returned to 20% B by 2.2 minutes. The total run time was 5 minutes. The column temperature was maintained at 50 °C. The software Xcalibur version 2.2 was used to control the instrument and collect data. The electrospray ionization source was fitted with a stainless steel capillary (100  $\mu$ m i.d.). Nitrogen was used as both the sheath gas and the auxiliary gas. The ion transfer tube temperature was maintained at 350 °C. The spray

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voltage, tube lens voltage, and pressure of sheath gas and auxiliary gas were optimized to achieve maximal response using the test compounds mixing with the mobile phase A (50%) and B (50%) at a flow rate of 0.8 ml/min. Collision-induced dissociation was performed on test compounds and internal standard under 1.5 mTorr of argon. Percent unbound was calculated based on the percentage of compound in the PBS chamber (trans) compared to that in the plasma chamber.

**Metabolic Stability Assays.** Microsomal stability of the test compounds was also performed using a HTS platform. The test compounds (1  $\mu$ M in DMSO) were incubated for 15 minutes at 37 °C with shaking, in medium containing microsomes, phosphate buffer and the cofactor NADPH. Following incubation, the samples were extracted using ice-cold acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid and 50 ng/ml of internal standard (VU-178). The extracts were analyzed by means of HPLC/MS/MS using methods identical to those used for the plasma protein binding assay (detailed above). Percent test compound remaining following incubation was calculated based on the amount of compound in the incubated samples compared to similarly prepared un-incubated controls.

**In Vivo Pharmacokinetic Study.** Compound was formulated as 20% hydroxyl-propyl betacyclodextrin (HPBCD) in sterile water at the concentration of 1 mg/ml and administered orally to male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 225 to 250 g (Harlan Sprague-Dawley, Inc., Indianapolis, IN) at the dose of 10 mg/kg. The rat blood (hepatic portal vein and cardiac puncture) and brain were collected at 0.5, 1, 3, and 6 hours. Animals were euthanized and decapitated, and the brains were removed, thoroughly washed in cold phosphate buffered saline and immediately frozen on dry ice. Plasma was separated by centrifugation and stored at -80 °C until analysis.

On the day of analysis, frozen whole-rat brains were weighed and homogenized in 1:3 (w/w) parts of ice-cold phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4). The sample extraction of plasma (100  $\mu$ l) and brain homogenate (100  $\mu$ l) was performed by a method based on protein precipitation, using three volumes of cold acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid and an internal standard (VU-178) having final

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concentration of 50 ng/ml. Extracts were vortex mixed for 5 minutes followed by centrifugation at 14,000 rpm for 10 minutes.

The supernatants of plasma and brain homogenate extracts were analyzed by means of HPLC/MS/MS, as described above. Selected reaction monitoring was carried out using the transitions from  $m/z$  295 to 194 for VU0360172 and  $m/z$  310 to 223 for VU-178 (internal standard). The calibration curves were constructed and linear response was obtained in the range of 20- 10000 ng/ml by spiking known amounts of VU0360172 in blank brain homogenates and plasma.

The final PK parameters were calculated by noncompartmental analysis using WinNonlin software (version 5.1, Pharsight Inc.).

**In Vivo Behavioral Studies.** All experiments were conducted in accordance with the National Institutes of Health regulations of animal care covered in Principles of Laboratory Animal Care (National Institutes of Health publication 85-23, revised 1985) and were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

**Conflict Paradigm. Subjects** The subjects were 24 male Sprague-Dawley rats (225-249 g) (Harlan Sprague-Dawley, Inc., Indianapolis, IN) individually housed and food-deprived to 90% of their free feeding weight one week prior to the onset of training. The rats had continuous access to water, except during training, and were given enough food to maintain their weights at 90% of their expected non-deprived weights immediately following training and on weekends. All rats were maintained on a 12-hour light/12-hour dark cycle with light onset at 6:00 AM.

**Apparatus.** Six commercially available operant chambers (Med-associates model no. MED-008), each housed in a sound-attenuating chamber, were used. The operant chambers were equipped with two response levers, a pellet dispenser centered between the levers, stimulus lights, a tone generator, and a grid floor for delivery of foot shock. The start of the session was signaled by illumination of



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the house light (7.5-w bulb). All equipment was controlled by programs written with Med-Associates software.

**Training Procedure.** Rats were trained to lever press for food reinforcement (Bioserv 45 mg pellets) on an FR-1 schedule that also included delivery of a free pellet every 60 seconds, during daily 2 hour sessions. All animals acquired the lever press response within 3 days. Following acquisition of the FR-1, the rats were switched to a variable interval (VI) schedule of reinforcement that began as a VI-10 second schedule and increased by 10 seconds each week until arriving at a final VI-30 second schedule of reinforcement. This phase of training was conducted with the house light on and later became the unpunished component of a multiple schedule. Once stable responding had occurred on the VI-30 second schedule, two additional components were added to training, a punished component and a timeout. In the presence of a 70 dB tone and left lever stimulus light, both of which remained on for the duration of the punished component, responses continued to be reinforced on a VI-30 second schedule however, in addition, every tenth response was punished with a brief (500 ms) foot shock. The shock intensity was individually adjusted (0.25-0.5 mA) to produce an approximate 80% reduction in punished response rates relative to unpunished rates. The unpunished and punished components were 3 minutes in duration separated by a 1 minute timeout during which the lights and tone were extinguished and responses were without consequences. This multiple schedule was repeated 4 times for a total of 31 minutes of training. Training was given 5 days per week. Once stable rates of responding had been established in both the unpunished and punished components, testing began. Training required approximately 3.5 months.

**Testing Procedure.** After stable response rates had been achieved, rats were tested either once or twice a week depending on whether the test was with vehicle or drug. Drug tests were only given once a week. Test sessions were identical to training sessions. Testing began with the mGluR5 receptor antagonist, MTEP, a compound that had previously been shown to increase punished

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responding in the conflict paradigm (Busse et al., 2004). Forty-five minutes prior to testing, rats (n=24) were given IP injections with MTEP (vehicle, 1, 3, 5.6, or 10 mg/kg) suspended in 10% Tween 80:90% water. All concentrations were injected in a volume of 1 ml/kg. Each animal was tested with all doses of MTEP and vehicle.

VU0285683 (vehicle, 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg), suspended in 20%  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin, was injected IP, 45 minutes prior to placing the animal (n= 19) in the test chamber. All concentrations were injected in a volume of 1 ml/kg except the 10 mg concentration which was injected in a volume of 2 ml/kg. Each animal was tested on all doses of VU0285683 and vehicle.

**Marble Burying. Compounds.** Doses of MTEP (positive control) and VU0285683 were dissolved in 10% Tween 80, vortexed vigorously, heated gently with a Master Heat Gun (Master Appliance Corp., Racine, WI), and sonicated at 37 °C for 30 min. The pH was checked using 0-14 EMD strips and adjusted to approximately 7. All doses were administered at 10 ml/kg ip. Seven dose groups were administered: vehicle, 3 mg/kg MTEP, 5.6 mg/kg MTEP, 10 mg/kg MTEP, 15 mg/kg MTEP, 3 mg/kg VU0285683, 5.6 mg/kg VU0285683, and 10 mg/kg VU0285683.

**Subjects.** This study was conducted using male Harlan CD-1 mice (Harlan Sprague Dawley, Indianapolis, IN), weighing 30 to 35 grams. Subjects were housed in a large colony room under a 12-hour light/dark cycle (lights on at 6:00 a.m.) with food and water provided *ad libitum*. Test sessions were performed between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. All dose groups consisted of 9-11 mice. All experiments were conducted in accordance with the National Institute of Health regulations of animal care covered in Principles of Laboratory Animal Care (National Institutes of Health publication 85-23, revised 1985) and were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

**Procedure.** Eight small Plexiglass cages (32 x 17 x 14 cm) were arranged in two rows of four cages on top of a large, round table. Mice were transported from the colony room to the testing room and allowed to habituate for 30 minutes. Mice were pretreated with a dose of MTEP (15 min PTX) or

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VU0285683 (30 min PTX) and individually placed in the cages in which 12 black glass marbles (14 mm diameter) had been evenly distributed (spaced 6.4 cm vertically and 4.25 cm horizontally from each other and the walls of the cage) on top of 2.5 cm Diamond Soft Bedding (Harlan Teklad, Madison, WI). The compound and comparator were evaluated in a counterbalanced design, in which all doses of compounds were tested in each session. Mice receiving the same dose were placed in cages on opposite sides of the table to control for effects of lighting and context. Clear, perforated plastic lids were set on top of each cage and the amount of marble burying was recorded over a 30 minute interval. The mice were then removed from the cages and the number of buried marbles was counted using the criteria of greater than 2/3 covered by bedding. Each session was videotaped with a Sony MiniDV camcorder equipped with a Sony wide-angle lens mounted on a 1.5 m tripod.

**Data Analysis.** The data for the dose-response studies were analyzed by a between-group analysis of variance. If there was a main effect of dose, then each dose group was compared with the vehicle control group using a Dunnett's comparison. The calculations were performed using JMP IN 8 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC) statistical software and graphed using SigmaPlot9 (Sasqua, MA).

**Amphetamine- and PCP-Induced Hyperlocomotion. Subjects.** All behavioral studies were conducted using male Sprague-Dawley rats (Harlan Sprague-Dawley, Inc., Indianapolis, IN) weighing 270 to 300 g. Subjects were housed in pairs in a large colony room under a 12-hour light/12-hour dark cycle (lights on at 6:00 AM) with food and water provided *ad libitum*. Test sessions were performed between 6:00 AM and 6:00 PM. Dose groups consisted of 8 to 16 rats per dose group. All doses of test compounds were injected in a 1.0 ml/kg volume. Test compound was dissolved in vehicle and double-deionized water with the pH adjusted to approximately 7.0 using 1 N NaOH.

**Apparatus.** Amphetamine- and PCP-induced hyperlocomotor activity studies were conducted using a SmartFrame Open Field System (KinderScientific., San Diego, CA) equipped with 32 horizontal (x- and y-axes) infrared photobeams located 1 cm above the floor of the chamber. Changes

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in ambulation or locomotor activity were measured as the number of total photobeam breaks, expressed in 5-minute intervals and were recorded with a Pentium I computer equipped with the Motor Monitor System software (Kinder Scientific).

***Procedure.*** *Amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotor activity.* Rats were placed in the open-field chambers for a 30-minute habituation period, followed by a pretreatment with vehicle or a p.o. or i.p. dose of test compound for an additional 30 minutes. Next, all rats received an injection of 1 mg/kg s.c. amphetamine or saline, and locomotor activity was measured for an additional 60 minutes. *PCP-induced hyperlocomotor activity.* Rats were placed in the open-field chambers for a 30-minute habituation period, followed by a pretreatment with vehicle or a dose of either 10 mg/kg VU0285683 or MTEP i.p. for an additional 30 minutes. Next, all rats received an injection of 2.5 mg/kg s.c. PCP or saline, and locomotor activity was measured for an additional 120 minutes. Data were analyzed by a one-way ANOVA with comparison with the vehicle + amphetamine control group or vehicle + PCP control group using Dunnett's test. Calculations were performed using JMP version 8 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC) statistical software.

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## Results

**Novel modulators of mGluR5 are identified via high-throughput screening.** A major challenge in discovery of novel compounds that fall into each of the three major functional classes of mGluR5 modulators is that assays for each of these pharmacological modes often require different conditions that are optimized for each activity. However, we were interested in discovery of novel compounds that act as mGluR5 agonists, antagonists, and allosteric potentiators. To accomplish this, we developed a three-part assay that includes multiple compound additions with defined intervals that allows simultaneous detection of compounds with each of these activities. We measured receptor-induced mobilization of intracellular calcium by utilizing an imaging-based plate reader that makes simultaneous measurements of calcium levels in each well of a 384 well microplate. Either vehicle or a test compound (10  $\mu$ M final concentration) was added to cells expressing rat mGluR5 that were loaded with calcium-sensitive fluorescent dye. After a 2.5 minute incubation period, a submaximally effective ( $EC_{20}$ ) concentration of glutamate was added followed by a nearly maximal ( $EC_{80}$ ) concentration added 1 minute later. These intervals were chosen after extensive systematic testing of different compound addition intervals and based on time required for maximal effects of known allosteric ligands and lack of desensitization between additions of  $EC_{20}$  and  $EC_{80}$  glutamate. Utilizing this triple-add protocol, we were able to screen for agonists, antagonists, and potentiators simultaneously, maximizing the efficiency of the screen. Figure 1 depicts representative traces showing the effect of the different categories of mGluR5 ligands. Addition of an  $EC_{20}$  concentration of glutamate followed by an  $EC_{80}$  glutamate addition with this interval did not lead to substantial desensitization of the  $EC_{80}$  glutamate response (Figure 1A). As can be seen in Figure 1B, addition of a maximally effective concentration of the mGluR5 agonist DHPG as the test compound induced a robust response upon addition and desensitized responses to  $EC_{20}$  and  $EC_{80}$  concentrations of glutamate. The mGluR5 NAM MPEP elicited no response alone, but completely blocked responses

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to both EC<sub>20</sub> and EC<sub>80</sub> concentrations of glutamate (Figure 1C). Finally, the known mGluR5 PAM CPPHA elicited no response when added alone but potentiated the response to EC<sub>20</sub> glutamate application (Figure 1D). These data suggest that this assay is capable of detecting compounds belonging to each of these categories. It is important to note that inverse agonist activity of mGluR5 NAMs that has been described in earlier studies has never been observed using the calcium fluorescence assay employed here. Thus, this assay cannot be used to determine whether novel NAMs have inverse agonist activity.

Raw kinetic data were normalized in a multi-step process: (1) Differences in cell number, non-uniform illumination/imaging and dye loading were controlled for based on the initial readings for the well by dividing each time point by the fluorescence reading at the initial time point, (2) three measurement windows were defined surrounding the addition of compound, glutamate EC<sub>20</sub>, and glutamate EC<sub>80</sub>, and (3) the signal amplitude for the minimum data point of each window was subtracted from each point on the trace. Wells in which responses that differed from vehicle wells by 3 standard deviations were selected as hits for further study. Also, data from each plate was visually inspected to ensure the selection of hits. This assay was used to screen an internal Vanderbilt library consisting of 160,000 small molecules selected based on maximal chemical diversity as reported for previous screens performed at Vanderbilt (Niswender et al., 2008b; Marlo et al., 2009; Sheffler et al., 2009). Compounds were screened (n = 1) at a nominal concentration of 10  $\mu$ M diluted from 10 mM stocks that were maintained in 100% DMSO (final DMSO concentration, 0.1%).

Primary hits were selected for retest using full concentration response curve (CRC) analysis for the appropriate activity. Thus, CRC analysis for agonist hits was performed in the absence of glutamate, CRC analysis of potentiators was performed in the presence of an EC<sub>20</sub> concentration of glutamate, and CRC analysis for antagonist hits was performed in the presence of an EC<sub>80</sub> concentration of glutamate. Finally, all primary hits were screened for activity at an endogenous Gq-

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coupled muscarinic receptor present in a parental, untransfected HEK cell line not containing mGluR5 using an identical protocol except that EC<sub>20</sub> and EC<sub>80</sub> concentrations of carbachol were used in place of glutamate. The rationale for this counter screen was that compounds acting by a non-specific mechanism should have no effect in cells that do not express mGluR5. Thus, they should have no agonist activity in the parental cell line and should not potentiate or inhibit the response to an agonist of an unrelated GPCR. Compounds for which clear CRC relationships were demonstrated in mGluR5-expressing cells but which had no activity in the parental cell line were selected as verified hits.

Table 1 provides a summary of primary and secondary screening results. The primary screen of 160,000 compounds for activity at mGluR5 at 10  $\mu$ M yielded 2877 (2403 available for retesting) potentiator hits, 784 (624 available for retesting) antagonist hits, and 22 agonist hits. 1387 compounds were confirmed as having potentiator activity, producing a retest rate of approximately 60% and an overall hit rate of 0.9%. Similarly, 345 antagonists (55%) and all 22 agonists were confirmed. The industry standard is generally at or below 50% for retests and 0.1-0.5% for overall hit rate (Hodder et al., 2003). Thus, we had a hit rate for allosteric potentiators that was relatively high, a hit rate for antagonists that was consistent with this roughly defined industry standard, and a relatively low hit rate for mGluR5 agonists. Of the verified potentiator hits, 9 compounds had EC<sub>50</sub> values below 100 nM, 63 compounds had EC<sub>50</sub> values below 500 nM, and 156 compounds had EC<sub>50</sub> values below 1  $\mu$ M. The verified antagonists demonstrated increased potency compared to potentiators where 33 compounds had EC<sub>50</sub> values below 100 nM, 109 compounds had EC<sub>50</sub> values below 500 nM, and 173 compounds had EC<sub>50</sub> values below 1  $\mu$ M. A wide range of efficacy values were present for potentiators, represented by % maximal glutamate values of a test compound at 30  $\mu$ M, with some nearing that of the maximal glutamate response. Approximately 10% of verified hits belonging to

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each hit category affected the agonist response of carbachol or untransfected HEK cells, demonstrating initial selectivity for mGluR5 among the majority of the compounds.

**Compounds discovered in the screen exhibit multiple functional effects.** CRC analysis of the confirmed hits in each category revealed that these compounds exhibited a broad range of functional activities including full and partial antagonism and allosteric potentiator activity. Figure 2 depicts the structures, concentration response curves and raw data traces of examples of hits discovered in the screen highlighting the various categories. Panels A and B illustrate examples of two structurally and pharmacologically distinct verified antagonist hits. The example shown, VU0040228, acts as a full antagonist, completely blocking the glutamate response to mGluR5 in a concentration-dependent manner ( $IC_{50} = 62 \pm 28$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments). Additionally, 13 of the confirmed antagonist compounds (3.8%) proved to have “partial antagonist” activity when assessed for their ability to inhibit the response to an  $EC_{80}$  concentration of glutamate. We previously reported discovery and detailed characterization of MPEP analogs that have partial antagonist activity (Rodriguez et al., 2005). However, it has not been clear whether it would be possible to identify partial antagonists based on other chemical scaffolds. Also, compounds in this category had an unprecedented range of partial antagonism of mGluR5 ranging from 10% to 80%, with  $EC_{50}$  values in the range of 62 nM to 2  $\mu$ M. This suggests that these compounds exhibit a range of negative cooperativities for regulating glutamate activity. Compound VU0029251 exemplified this unique class of compounds ( $IC_{50} = 1.7 \pm 0.6$   $\mu$ M, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments), with a maximal inhibition of the glutamate response of  $50 \pm 6.8\%$  (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments) (Figure 2A, B).

Approximately 1400 compounds were discovered that potentiated a suboptimal concentration of glutamate. Of the mGluR5 PAMs identified, 63 had  $EC_{50}$  values below 500 nM with a wide range of efficacies, some potentiating the response to an  $EC_{20}$  glutamate concentration to near a maximal



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glutamate response. Compounds VU0092273 and VU0028316 (Figures 2C, D) demonstrate some of the structural and functional diversity exhibited by these novel mGluR5 PAMs. VU0028316 is a pure potentiator in the calcium mobilization assay ( $EC_{50} = 139 \pm 26$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments) and exhibited no intrinsic agonist activity. In contrast, VU0092273 acts as a potent agonist-potentiator and induces a small sustained response when added alone and potentiates the response to an  $EC_{20}$  concentration of glutamate in HEK cells expressing rat mGluR5. The potency of this compound as an allosteric potentiator is  $10 \pm 5$  nM (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n \geq 3$  experiments), making it one of the most potent mGluR5 PAMs identified to date.

**Novel modulators exhibit multiple binding profiles at mGluR5.** Competition binding studies were performed with the allosteric antagonist [ $^3$ H]methoxyPEPy to determine if the compounds discovered in the screen interact with the well-characterized allosteric binding site for the mGluR5 NAM MPEP (Figure 3). Both the mGluR5 NAM VU0040228 ( $K_i = 82 \pm 12$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments, Figure 3A) and the PAM VU0092273 ( $K_i = 970 \pm 140$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments, Figure 3B) fully compete with the equilibrium binding of the radioligand, suggesting an interaction with the MPEP allosteric site. In contrast, another mGluR5 PAM, VU0028316, does not compete for binding to the MPEP site at concentrations up to 100  $\mu$ M (Figure 3B), a concentration well above that at which the compound reaches a maximum response in the calcium assay. These data suggest that this compound does not directly interact with the MPEP binding site and instead acts via an alternate site not yet elucidated. The partial antagonist VU0029251 has a modest effect on radioligand equilibrium binding (Figure 3A), reducing maximal [ $^3$ H]methoxyPEPy binding to a level of approximately 50% of the total binding ( $K_i = 1.07 \pm 0.15$   $\mu$ M, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments). The variety of binding modes exemplified by these compounds provides strong support for the growing view that allosteric

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modulators can act at multiple sites on mGluR5 to have a range of profiles in terms of functional modulation of receptor activity.

**Novel mGluR5 NAMs and PAMs are selective for mGluR5 relative to other mGluR subtypes.**

One of the most exciting aspects of the current findings is that they provide multiple allosteric modulators of mGluR5 that are structurally distinct from previous compounds. For instance, the large majority of mGluR5 NAMs previously reported are based on the biaryl acetylene scaffold represented by MPEP. These novel compounds provide tools to allow further testing of the hypothesis that structurally diverse molecules exerting different modes of efficacy on mGluR5 have predicted effects in animal models. In order for a compound to be useful as a proof of concept tool in behavioral models relevant to mGluR5, it must be selective for this receptor relative to other mGluR subtypes. We examined the selectivity profiles of mGluR5 NAM, VU0040228, and PAM, VU0092273, by determining the activities of each compound at a representative example of each of the three subgroups of mGluRs: group I (mGluR1), group II (mGluR3) and group III (mGluR4). We initially measured the agonist concentration response relationship of the other mGluRs in the presence and absence of 10  $\mu$ M NAM or PAM. In this manner, potential negative or positive allosteric modulator activity could both be assessed in a single assay. VU0040228 (10  $\mu$ M), a concentration capable of producing maximal effect on mGluR5 responses, had no significant effect on the agonist response of mGluRs1 and 4 but was found to slightly decrease the maximal effect of the agonist response of mGluR3 while having no significant effect on the potency of glutamate (see Supplemental Data Figure S1). The mGluR5 PAM, VU0092273, also had no effect on the agonist response to mGluRs1 and 4 but was found to significantly block the mGluR3 response to glutamate at 10  $\mu$ M compound (see Supplemental Data Figure S2). We then determined the potency of VU0092273 at mGluR3 by examining the effects of a range of concentrations of compound in the presence of an EC<sub>80</sub>

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concentration of glutamate. VU0092273 inhibited the mGluR3 EC<sub>80</sub> response to glutamate with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of  $6.3 \pm 1.6 \mu\text{M}$  (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments), a value significantly higher than the potency at which the compound potentiates the mGluR5 EC<sub>20</sub> response to glutamate (EC<sub>50</sub> =  $10 \pm 5$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n $\geq$ 3 experiments). Based on their selectivity profiles, interaction with the MPEP binding site, and potency values, VU0040228 and VU0092273 were selected for further optimization and characterization.

**Chemical optimization of novel mGluR5 NAM VU0040228.** In an effort to optimize the HTS hit VU0040228 for enhanced functional potency and binding affinity, and to dial out undesirable mGluR3 antagonist activity, we prepared a small library which held the pyridyl-oxadiazole moiety constant while varying the phenyl region of the molecule. The chemistry was carried out in a single reaction by coupling 2-pyridylamidoxime with various substituted benzoic acids to generate the oxadiazole library (See Supplemental Data for syntheses). 3-Trifluoromethyl (VU0255038) and 3-cyano-4-fluoro (VU0255036) analogs retained activity but these substitutions led to a significant loss in potency (IC<sub>50</sub> values of 2.4 and 6.3  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively, Table 2). Introduction of a halide in the 3-position was well-tolerated but lead to a slight loss in potency (VU0067144, IC<sub>50</sub> = 240 nM and VU0255037, IC<sub>50</sub> = 215 nM). As previously described in the literature (Kulkarni et al., 2009), both potency and affinity were enhanced with the introduction of a 3-cyano-5-fluoro substitution pattern (VU0285683). VU0285683 acts as a full antagonist, completely blocking the glutamate response to mGluR5 in a concentration dependent manner (IC<sub>50</sub> =  $24.4 \pm 3.6$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments) and was found to fully compete with the equilibrium binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]methoxyPEPy (K<sub>i</sub> =  $16.9 \pm 1.1$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments, see Supplemental Data, Figure S5). This provides a non-acetylene mGluR5 NAM with an in vitro potency that is comparable to that of the prototypical bi-aryl acetylene mGluR5 NAM, MPEP. As in the case of VU0040228, VU0285673 had no

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significant effect on the agonist response of mGluRs1 and 4, and in contrast to VU0040228 had no effect on the agonist response of mGluR3, indicating that this optimized NAM was selective for mGluR5 when compared to these other mGluR subtypes (see Supplemental Data, Figure S3).

**The newly identified mGluR5 NAM VU0285683 induces rightward shifts in the glutamate concentration response curves and reduces the maximal effect of glutamate.** We further evaluated the question of whether VU0285683 inhibits mGluR5 via a non-competitive mechanism by examining the effects of this antagonist on the activation of mGluR5 by measuring the concentration-response relationship of glutamate in the presence and absence of a fixed concentration of test compound. We predicted that if the antagonist acted via a site other than the glutamate binding site, increasing concentrations of the compound would shift the curve to the right and decrease the maximal signal of glutamate, as opposed to inducing a parallel right-ward shift seen in the presence of an orthosteric antagonist. Pre-incubation of mGluR5 cells with increasing concentrations (10, 30, 100 nM) of VU0285683 induced robust rightward shifts of the glutamate concentration response curve while decreasing the maximal response to glutamate, a pattern suggesting non-competitive inhibition (Figure 4). These data are consistent with the hypothesis that VU0285683 does not interact with the glutamate binding site and instead acts as a non-competitive allosteric antagonist.

**5MPEP blocks VU0285683 inhibition of mGluR5 activity in a competitive manner.** The finding that VU0285683 fully competes with [<sup>3</sup>H]methoxyPEPy for binding to mGluR5 and inhibits the mGluR5 concentration response relationship in a non-competitive manner suggests that it interacts with the MPEP site of mGluR5. The neutral site ligand 5MPEP is a positional isomer of MPEP that binds to the MPEP site in a competitive manner but does not alter the glutamate concentration

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response relationship (Rodriguez et al., 2005). Therefore, if VU0285683 acts by binding to the MPEP site, 5MPEP should compete with VU0285683 and induce a parallel right-ward shift of the concentration response curve. Figure 5A shows the effect of a range of concentrations of VU0285683 alone and in the presence of 5MPEP (10  $\mu$ M). Consistent with our predictions, the neutral MPEP site ligand 5MPEP induces a rightward shift in the VU0285683 CRC ( $11.8 \pm 0.9$  fold, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments), suggesting 5MPEP blocks the inhibitory effect of VU0285683 in a competitive manner.

**A mutation that reduces the effect of MPEP at mGluR5 also blocks VU0285683 inhibition of mGluR5 activity.** Mutation of alanine to valine at the 809 position of mGluR5 (A809V) significantly reduces the ability of MPEP to bind to the receptor and diminishes the potency of MPEP as a negative allosteric modulator of mGluR5 (Pagano et al., 2000; Malherbe et al., 2003). If our novel allosteric antagonist VU0285683 acts via the MPEP binding site, we would expect the A809V mutation to significantly reduce the activity of this compound in a similar manner. Figure 5B depicts the concentration response relationship of VU0285683 in the presence of an  $EC_{80}$  concentration of glutamate on wild type mGluR5 and on the A809V mutant receptor. The MPEP-sensitive mutant clearly reduces the potency of VU0285683 inhibition as seen by the parallel right-ward shift of the concentration response curve of the A809V mutant  $5.6 \pm 0.1$  fold (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments ) compared to wild type, consistent with the hypothesis that binding to the MPEP site is necessary for the antagonist activity of VU0285683. Taken together, these radioligand binding, mutagenesis, and molecular pharmacology data provide strong evidence that VU0285683 inhibits mGluR5 responses by binding to the same allosteric site as the prototypical mGluR5 antagonist MPEP.

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**The novel mGluR5 NAM VU0285683 produces dose-dependent effects in rodent models of anxiolytic activity.** Previous studies have shown that the mGluR5 antagonists MPEP and MTEP produce anxiolytic effects in a wide variety of animal models (Spooren et al., 2000; Busse et al., 2004; Gasparini et al., 2008) including a modified version of the Geller-Seifter conflict paradigm, a classic measure of anxiolytic activity in rodents (Busse et al., 2004). To determine if our conflict paradigm was sensitive to the anxiolytic effects of mGluR5 antagonists, we first tested MTEP as a positive control. Pre-treatment with MTEP at 1, 3, 5.6, and 10 mg/kg produced a significant dose-related increase in punished responding [ $F(4,23) = 24.8$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ] (Figure 6A) as well as a significant decrease in unpunished responding [ $F(4,23) = 15.4$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ] (Figure 6C), suggesting anxiolytic effects. Post hoc analysis indicated that punished responses were significantly higher relative to vehicle treatment at the 3, 5.6, and 10 mg/kg doses of MTEP ( $p < 0.05$ , Newman-Keuls). Unpunished response rates declined significantly at the 10 mg/kg dose of MTEP ( $p < 0.05$ , Newman-Keuls). The results of this study indicated that the modified conflict paradigm is sensitive to the anxiolytic effects of mGluR5 antagonists. We then investigated the novel mGluR5 antagonist, VU0285683, for anxiolytic activity. Rats were pretreated with 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg VU0285683, 45 minutes prior to being tested in the conflict paradigm. VU0285683 produced a significant dose-dependent increase in punished responding [ $F(3,18) = 9.63$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ] (Figure 6B), as well as a significant decrease in unpunished responding [ $F(3,18) = 16.78$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ] (Figure 6D), suggesting anxiolytic effects. Post hoc analysis indicated that both the 3 and 10 mg/kg doses of VU0285683 significantly increased punished responding relative to vehicle treated animals ( $p < 0.05$ , Newman-Keuls) while unpunished responding was significantly decreased at the 10 mg/kg dose ( $p < 0.05$ , Newman-Keuls).

The effect of VU0285683 was also evaluated in marble burying, a second rodent behavioral model predictive of anxiolytic activity. Previous studies reveal that MPEP decreases a rodent's

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tendency to bury marbles and this is thought to be indicative of the compound's anxiolytic activity (Spooren et al., 2000). We again validated our assay using MTEP as a positive control (Figure 7A). Treatment with MTEP (10 and 15 mg/kg) produced a significant dose-dependent decrease in marbles buried compared to treatment with vehicle, suggesting anxiolytic effects ( $p < 0.005$  and  $p < 0.0001$ , respectively). These results validated that our marble burying protocol was sensitive to the effects of mGluR5 antagonists. Mice were then treated with 3, 5.6, and 10 mg/kg doses of VU0285683 as seen in Figure 7B. Marble burying was significantly decreased relative to vehicle treated animals at the 10 mg/kg dose ( $p = 0.0001$ ), suggesting anxiolytic activity in a second model predictive of such an effect.

Next we evaluated the effects of VU0285683 on potentiation of phencyclidine (PCP)-induced hyperlocomotion, a preclinical model of psychotomimetic-like activity. Previous studies have demonstrated that MPEP and MTEP potentiate the psychotomimetic-like effects of PCP in animals over a dose range that overlaps with the anxiolytic effects of these compounds. It is thought that this may predict an adverse effect of mGluR5 NAMs based on the MPEP scaffold. In the present study, we evaluated the effects of a 10 mg/kg dose of VU0285683 or MTEP alone or in combination with a subthreshold dose of PCP (2.5 mg/kg) on locomotor activity. As shown in Figure 8A, VU0285683 did not potentiate the effects of PCP-induced hyperlocomotion at a dose that produced robust anxiolytic-like effects in the punished responding and marble burying assays. In contrast, MTEP produced a robust potentiation of PCP-induced hyperlocomotion over the time course tested (Figure 8B).

**Chemical optimization of positive allosteric modulator VU0092273 reveals interesting structure activity relationships.** In addition to providing a major advance in identifying and establishing a unique behavioral profile of structurally novel mGluR5 NAMs, discovery of novel mGluR5 PAMs provides an important advance. One mGluR5 PAM, VU0092273, bears close structural resemblance

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to the prototypical mGluR5 NAM MPEP (Figure 9A). While we previously reported that allosteric modulators that occupy the MPEP binding site can display a range of activities from PAM to NAM to neutral cooperativity with slight structural modifications (O'Brien et al., 2003; Rodriguez et al., 2005; Sharma et al., 2008), in previous studies, individual scaffolds tend to be strongly biased towards dominant PAM or NAM activity. Previous allosteric modulators based on the MPEP scaffold are predominantly biased towards robust and potent NAMs. Thus, it was interesting to identify VU0092273 as one of the most potent mGluR5 PAMs identified to date.

Structure-activity relationship (SAR) development of allosteric potentiators has proven extremely challenging, with many chemical series displaying no tractable SAR (Lindsley et al., 2004; Kinney et al., 2005; Lindsley et al., 2005; Zhao et al., 2007). An iterative analog library synthesis approach was employed to quickly establish SAR, determine chemical tractability for VU0092273, and to eliminate the significant unwanted mGluR3 activity exhibited by the lead. In preliminary SAR studies, we found that the 3'F, 5'CN substitution that was useful in the NAM series, leads to complete loss of activity of the mGluR5 PAMs. Thus, our focus, as outlined in Figure 9B was evaluation of (1) alternative aryl/heteroaryl rings for the phenyl rings, (2) diverse amide analogs for the piperidine nucleus, and (3) alternative linkers to replace the acetylenic spacer.

To accomplish this, we synthesized several libraries of functionalized aryl and heteroaryl analogs of VU0092273. In parallel, we focused on exploring a diverse array of amide analogs to diminish both oxidative metabolism and P-glycoprotein susceptibility. The scaffolds for conducting the amide library synthesis were generated via Sonogashira coupling to install the bi-phenyl or nicotinamide acetylene backbone, followed by hydrolysis of the ethyl ester to afford the acid. Standard amide formation chemistry was employed to generate a library utilizing polymer supported reagents and scavengers (See Supplemental Data for representative syntheses). Table 3 highlights selected examples from this effort which afforded a number of highly active mGluR5 PAMs.



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However, the efficacy of some compounds was relatively low where the percentage of the maximal glutamate response was typically less than 50%. Also, as observed with CDPPB (Lindsley et al., 2004; Chen et al., 2007), a degree of partial agonism was observed at higher compound concentrations when tested in our calcium assay using HEK293 cells expressing rat mGluR5. This is similar to what we previously reported for mGluR5 PAMs in the CDPPB series (Chen et al., 2007). Initially morpholino amide derivative, VU0240381, provided an interesting profile ( $EC_{50} = 2.3 \pm 1.0$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments,  $clogP = 3.6$ ) relative to previous mGluR5 PAMs in that this compound has substantially improved potency and anticipated increased solubility in aqueous vehicles that could be used for in vivo studies. Alternative linker elements, such as amides and oxadiazoles, were evaluated as replacements for the acetylene moiety in an effort to avoid potential metabolic liabilities of the acetylene linker. Unfortunately, data from two, 24-member libraries demonstrated that these alternative linkers were generally inactive (data not shown).

Finally, we synthesized a two-dimensional library to combine the optimal findings from each of the libraries prepared employing the synthetic routes described herein to produce derivatives including compounds shown in Table 4. This library generated the most potent and efficacious (reaching a maximum response of 72-105% maximal glutamate) mGluR5 PAMs ever described. Of particular interest once again were the morpholino amide congeners such as VU0366031 which structurally represents an added 3-fluoro substituent on the pendant aryl group relative to VU0240381. The incorporation of the 3-fluoro substituent in particular improves both maximal glutamate response as well as affinity at the MPEP site. In addition, it was anticipated that fluorination of the pendant aryl ring may have a beneficial impact on metabolic stability based upon metabolite structure ID studies using related non-fluorinated compounds (data not shown). Overall, VU0366031 displays the best combination of potency ( $EC_{50} = 3.8 \pm 1.1$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments) and efficacy (glutamate max =  $98 \pm 8\%$ , mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  experiments) among all

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the mGluR5 PAMs generated in this effort and generally provides a major improvement in affinity at the MPEP site. As mentioned earlier, the prototypical mGluR5 PAM CDPPB has an  $EC_{50}$  of 113 nM and a  $K_i$  at the MPEP site of 2.6  $\mu$ M. VU0366031 ( $EC_{50}$  =  $3.8 \pm 1.1$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments) has a  $K_i$  of  $40 \pm 12$  nM (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments) and VU0240381 ( $EC_{50}$  =  $2.3 \pm 1.0$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments) has a  $K_i$  of  $55 \pm 4$  nM (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments). Thus, the biphenyl acetylene mGluR5 PAMs described herein represent a significant advance over CDPPB in terms of functional potency and binding affinity for mGluR5. Efforts to incorporate polarity in the core aryl group resulted in identification of VU0361747; however, at a potency loss of ~50-fold (Figure 9C, Table 3).

Despite the apparent loss in potency upon incorporation of the nicotinamide nitrogen, this modification allowed for the first time the preparation of a salt form of the final compound which has not been possible for previously investigated mGluR5 PAMs. The ability to generate a salt can be an important factor in enhancing drug solubility and its dissolution rate for in vivo studies using neutral to weakly acidic non-toxic vehicles. As such we incorporated the potency and efficacy enhancing morpholino amide substructure within the nicotinamide core to arrive at compound VU0360175. Although a potency loss was noted for VU0360175 relative to VU0366031 ( $EC_{50}$  = 49 nM vs. 3.8 nM), the magnitude was 5-fold less than that observed for VU0366026 and VU0361747. Further modification identified that small branched secondary amides and in particular, VU0360172 offers excellent potency ( $EC_{50}$  =  $16 \pm 6$  nM, mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments) and efficacy (glutamate max =  $87 \pm 3\%$ , mean  $\pm$  S.E.M., n=3 experiments). More importantly, as previously described, we anticipate the presence of the nicotinamide functionality to be advantageous in terms of having optimal physiochemical properties for in vivo studies. Notably, VU0360172 had no significant effect on the agonist response of mGluRs1, 3 or 4, indicating that this optimized PAM was selective for mGluR5 when compared to these other mGluR subtypes (see Supplemental Data, Figure S4). This

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represents significant advance over HTS hit VU0092273 which exhibited considerable mGluR3 antagonist activity.

**VU0360172 in vitro and in vivo pharmacokinetic profile.** A significant drawback of CDPPB and other mGluR5 PAMs are poor pharmacokinetic and physiochemical properties that limit in vivo dosing. Free fraction of a compound in the presence of plasma proteins and the stability of a compound in liver microsomes are important qualities in a desirable drug metabolism and pharmacokinetic (DMPK) profile. VU0360172 was tested for plasma protein binding in the presence of rat plasma proteins and was found to be 98.9% protein bound. While 4% free fraction is desirable, >1% demonstrates a degree of free fraction and is therefore above a minimum cut-off that we typically apply for a proof of concept compound. The compound was also tested for stability in both rat and human liver microsomes and found to have excellent stability with 87% and 86% parent compound remaining after a 15 minute incubation period (data not shown). In vivo pharmacokinetics of VU0360172 was studied in male SD rats after oral administration of 10 mg/kg dose in 20% hydroxypropyl  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin (BCD) solution. At different time points including 0.5h, 1h, 3h and 6h after dosing, the concentrations of VU0360172 were measured in hepatic portal vein (HPV) plasma, systemic plasma (cardiac puncture), and whole brain tissues. The compound was rapidly and very significantly absorbed as evident from systemic plasma concentrations (see Supplemental Data, Figure S6). The C<sub>max</sub> of 7432.98 ng/ml (~21  $\mu$ M) was achieved in systemic plasma within 1h of dosing. There is very little or no first pass hepatic effect as indicated by AUC<sub>sysplasma</sub>/AUC<sub>hvpplasma</sub> ratio of 0.93. Although characterized by low to moderate CNS penetration (AUC<sub>brain</sub>/AUC<sub>sysplasma</sub> = 0.13), more than acceptable levels (C<sub>max</sub> ~2  $\mu$ M) were achieved in brain after oral dosing of this compound.

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**Novel mGluR5 PAM produced dose-dependent activity in a rodent model predictive of anti-psychotic-like activity.** Both typical and atypical antipsychotic drugs are known to reduce amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion; this effect is thought to have predictive value for determining the antipsychotic efficacy of a compound (Kinney et al., 2003). Previous studies with CDPBB and ADX-47273 have demonstrated that these mGluR5 PAMs also have efficacy in this behavioral model (Kinney et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2008). However, while these compounds provided an important advance, they are not highly aqueous soluble and are therefore not optimal for in vivo dosing. Thus, previous studies with these earlier mGluR5 PAMs required dosing in vehicles containing DMSO, which is unpleasant for animals and makes more extensive behavioral studies difficult. Discovery of VU0360172 as a potent and efficacious mGluR5 PAM with improved aqueous solubility and a favorable PK profile represents a significant advance and may provide the first mGluR5 PAM that could be used for in vivo studies using standard aqueous vehicles. Thus, we determined the effect of the optimized mGluR5 PAM, VU0360172, on amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotor activity to determine whether this novel mGluR5 PAM has antipsychotic-like activity in this animal model. Administration of VU0360172 significantly reversed amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion when analyzed across the 5-minute intervals from time of amphetamine delivery to end of testing (t=60 -120 minutes). In the study using intraperitoneal injections with the non-toxic vehicle 20% BCD, post hoc analysis revealed that doses of 30, 56.6, and 100 mg/kg VU0360172 produced significantly fewer ambulations than the group receiving vehicle and amphetamine across the time course (Figure 10A). Again, the veh/veh and 56.6 mg/kg/veh were also significantly different from the veh/amphetamine treated rats; however, the 56.6 mg/kg/veh group was not different from the veh/veh group. When dosed orally in the 20% BCD vehicle, doses of 56.6 and 100 mg/kg VU0360172 also significantly reduced amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotor activity with no effect when administered alone 30 minutes prior to amphetamine addition (Figure 10B). These data provide

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further support for the hypothesis that multiple structurally distinct mGluR5 PAMs can have antipsychotic-like activity in a rodent preclinical model and represent the first example of efficacy of an mGluR5 PAM when dosed in a vehicle that lacks acute adverse effects. Also, this provides a major advance in demonstration of an orally active mGluR5 PAM.

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## Discussion

Using an innovative method of functional high-throughput screening capable of detecting multiple categories of activity, we have greatly expanded the structural and functional diversity of mGluR5 allosteric modulators. Structurally distinct novel molecules were discovered for each class of mGluR5 modulators, including NAMs with full antagonist activity (VU0285683), partial antagonists (VU0029251), agonist-potentiators (VU0092273), and pure potentiators (VU0028316). One of the advances provided by these studies is the finding that some of liabilities of previously identified mGluR5 modulators are not intrinsic to the target or mechanism and can be avoided with new chemical scaffolds. We and others previously reported that mGluR5 NAMs in the MPEP class induce significant potentiation of behavioral effects of NMDA receptor antagonists that are thought to reflect the psychotomimetic and cognition-impairing effects of these compounds (Henry et al., 2002; Kinney et al., 2003). This, coupled with findings that a member of a different chemical class of mGluR5 NAM, fenobam, induced adverse effects that appear to be similar to those of NMDA receptor antagonists in patients (Friedmann et al., 1980; Pecknold et al., 1982), led to a concern that mGluR5 NAMs may have psychotomimetic effects that could limit their clinical utility. However, the mechanism of this effect of mGluR5 NAMs is not known and may not be intrinsic to all mGluR5 NAMs. Indeed, MPEP is known to interact with NMDA receptors and this could contribute to this action in animal models (Homayoun et al., 2004). The finding that the novel mGluR5 NAM VU0285683 has anxiolytic-like activity in two rodent models but does not potentiate PCP-induced hyperlocomotor activity provides an exciting advance and suggests that it is possible to achieve full efficacy of mGluR5 NAMs in animal models of anxiolytic activity in the absence of potentiation of responses to NMDA receptor antagonists. Also, the current finding that both MTEP and VU0285683 have efficacy in reducing marble burying provides another model lending support to the hypothesis that mGluR5 PAMs have anxiolytic-like activity.

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In addition to the advance provided by discovery of this novel mGluR5 NAM, these studies represent a major step forward in discovery of VU0360172 as an mGluR5 PAM with greatly improved properties relative to previous mGluR5 PAMs. A significant drawback of available mGluR5 PAMs is a lack of physiochemical and PK properties suitable for optimal in vivo dosing. Extensive medicinal chemistry efforts based on the CDPPB, ADX47273, and CPPHA scaffolds (Lindsley et al., 2004; de Paulis et al., 2006; Zhao et al., 2007; Engers et al., 2009) have failed to produce compounds with the aqueous solubility and PK profiles required for optimal in vivo studies. While limited in vivo studies have been performed with these earlier compounds, they have required dosing in DMSO, which can compromise interpretation of in vivo data. Chemical optimization of HTS lead PAM VU0092273 lead to the discovery of nicotinamide VU0360172 and the preparation of a salt form of the final compound, an important factor in enhancing drug solubility for in vivo studies. VU0360172 has activity in the animal model of psychosis, amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion, validating the potential utility of mGluR5 potentiators in the treatment of schizophrenia. VU0360172 exhibited activity in this model not only when dosed i.p., but when dosed orally as well, providing the first orally bioavailable mGluR5 PAM.

The current studies also provide important advances in our understanding of the extent of structural diversity and modes of efficacy of mGluR5 allosteric modulators. VU0029251 provides the first example of a compound exhibiting mGluR5 partial antagonist activity that is not based on the MPEP scaffold (Rodriguez et al., 2005). Partial antagonists have potential as therapeutic agents in a setting where there is a need to block receptor function but maintain some level of receptor activity. VU0029251 represents the first departure of partial antagonists from MPEP-related scaffolds. Both MPEP and structurally related MTEP function as inverse agonists, blocking all mGluR5 activity including constitutive activity, a quality that could contribute to adverse side effects such as cognitive deficits and psychotomimetic effects. Divergence from this scaffold while maintaining partial

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antagonist activity may lead to an improved drug profile in the treatment of chronic disorders including pain and anxiety. However, examples of partial antagonists are rare and the majority of MPEP-related mGluR5 NAMs that have been characterized fully block or act as inverse agonists at mGluR5. Thus, discovery of novel structural classes of mGluR5 NAMs that possess this profile provides further support for the potential utility of this approach.

Interestingly, while mGluR5 PAMs are known to interact at multiple allosteric sites, most NAMs identified to date are thought to act at the MPEP site (Gasparini et al., 2008). However, Zhang et al. (2010) recently identified a novel mGluR5 NAM with partial antagonist activity that did not fully displace [ $^3\text{H}$ ]MPEP binding. Likewise, it was interesting to find that another partial antagonist reported here, VU0029251, does not completely displace [ $^3\text{H}$ ]methoxyPEPy binding. This may suggest that VU0029251 does not compete directly for binding to this site but instead inhibits MPEP site binding by an allosteric mechanism. Previously identified partial antagonists that interact with the MPEP site fully displace binding and their apparent  $K_i$  values are consistent with the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values in functional assays (Rodriguez et al., 2005). Furthermore, a broad range of structurally distinct mGluR1 NAMs all interact with a single allosteric site that is homologous with the MPEP site on mGluR5 (Pagano et al., 2000; Lavreysen et al., 2003), although mGluR1 PAMs have been identified that do not interact with this site (Chen et al., 2008). Based on this, there has been a growing view that multiple allosteric sites may exist but that it may be difficult to identify mGluR NAMs that do not act by competitive interactions with the MPEP site or a homologous site on other mGluR subtypes. The present data provide the first evidence that it may be possible to develop mGluR5 NAMs that interact with multiple allosteric sites.

Both the full antagonist VU0285683 and the agonist-potentiator VU0092273 fully compete with the equilibrium binding of the MPEP site ligand. However, reduction of MPEP binding does not necessarily imply a competitive interaction. We have previously reported that CDPPB and related



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compounds act by binding in a competitive manner at the MPEP site (Chen et al., 2007) and our current studies provide evidence suggesting that the novel NAM VU0285683 also acts competitively at the MPEP site. Based on the structural similarities of the new PAMs derived from VU0092273 and MPEP, along with the potent and full displacement of MPEP ligand binding, it is likely that these novel PAMs also act at the MPEP site. However, previous studies suggest that the structurally distinct mGluR5 PAM CPPHA does not act at this site (Chen et al., 2008) and in this report we have also identified VU0028316 as another example of an mGluR5 PAM that does not inhibit MPEP site binding. Interestingly, VU0028316 bears no obvious structural resemblance to either MPEP or CPPHA. In future studies it will be important to determine whether this compound is likely to act at the same site as CPPHA or at a new distinct PAM site.

Chemical optimization of VU0092273 has provided us with clear advances over available PAMs such as CDPPB and ADX-47273 in terms of potency and binding affinity. However, it is important to note that while both potency and affinity values are left-shifted compared to CDPPB and ADX-47273, the binding affinity of these novel PAMs to the MPEP site is still considerably lower than the potencies of the compounds when assessed as PAMs in our functional assay. We have also observed this phenomenon in the CDPPB series and this disconnect suggests a strong positive cooperativity between the allosteric modulator and glutamate when both ligands are present (Chen et al., 2007; Conn et al., 2009a). A greater leftward shift of potency compared to binding affinity implies a larger degree of positive cooperativity, as seen in the case of VU0092273.

In summary, we developed a screening strategy that allowed us to identify potent and efficacious mGluR5 modulators that possessed diverse chemical scaffolds. These modulators exhibited unique binding modes to the receptor, providing support for mGluR5 modulator activity acting via both the MPEP site and a distinct site. These ligands showed selectivity for mGluR5 versus other mGluR5 subtypes and belonged to scaffolds distinct from known compounds. Finally, both

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NAM VU0285683 and PAM VU0360172 demonstrated in vivo activity in rodent models of anxiety and antipsychotic activity, respectively, validating the potential of mGluR5 NAMs and PAMs for the treatment of CNS disorders including anxiety and schizophrenia.

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## **Acknowledgements**

We thank the following individuals for their invaluable technical assistance: Daryl F. Venable, Rocio Zamorano, Qingwei Luo, and Kiran K. Gogi.

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## Authorship Contributions

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*Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript:* Rodriguez, Grier, Jones, Herman, Kane, Smith, Jadhav, Menon, Stauffer, Niswender, Lindsley, Weaver, Conn

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## Footnotes

This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [Grants 1F32NS049865 (to A.L.R.), R01MH062646, R01MH074953, R01NS031373 (to P.J.C.), 1R01DA023947-01 (to C.W.L.)].  
Vanderbilt is a center in the NIH-supported MLSCN.

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## Legends for Figures

**Figure 1.** High-throughput screen identifies compounds exhibiting agonist, antagonist, or potentiator activity. Traces show effect of either (A) vehicle, (B) a representative agonist (DHPG), (C) antagonist (MPEP), or (D) potentiator (CPPHA) on mGluR5 calcium mobilization response to glutamate. Compounds (1 or 10  $\mu$ M) were added to cells loaded with a calcium sensitive dye and incubated for 2.5 min. A submaximal ( $EC_{20}$ ) followed by a nearly maximal ( $EC_{80}$ ) concentration of glutamate was added and the calcium response measured by the FDSS plate reader. Responses are expressed as a fluorescence ratio.

**Figure 2.** Diverse structural scaffolds have a variety of functional activities on mGluR5-mediated calcium mobilization. Raw traces (A,C) and concentration response curves (B,D) were generated for each compound in the presence of glutamate. Varying concentrations of test compound were added to calcium-sensitive dye loaded cells and incubated for 5 min. A nearly maximal ( $EC_{80}$ ) or suboptimal ( $EC_{20}$ ) concentration of glutamate was added and the calcium response measured. (A,B) Full antagonist VU0040228 (closed triangles) completely blocks the response to an  $EC_{80}$  concentration of glutamate while partial antagonist VU0029251 (closed squares) blocks the response to 50% that of  $EC_{80}$  glutamate. (C,D) PAMs VU0028316 (closed triangles) and VU0092273 (closed squares) enhance the response to an  $EC_{20}$  concentration of glutamate in a concentration-dependent manner. VU0028316 exhibits no intrinsic agonist activity while VU0092273 induces a small sustained response when added alone. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of at least three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Data are plotted as a percentage of the  $EC_{80}$  (panel 2B) or maximum (panel 2D) response to glutamate.



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**Figure 3.** Novel mGluR5 modulators exhibit multiple binding profiles to mGluR5. Competition binding curves for allosteric modulators were obtained in the presence of 2 nM [ $^3$ H]methoxyPEPy using membranes harvested from mGluR5-expressing HEK293 cells. **(A)** Antagonist VU0040228 (closed triangles) fully competes with the equilibrium of [ $^3$ H]methoxyPEPy ( $K_i = 82 \pm 12$  nM) while partial antagonist VU0029251 (closed squares) only reaches the level of approximately 50% total binding ( $K_i = 1.07 \pm 0.15$   $\mu$ M). **(B)** PAM VU0092273 (closed squares) fully competes with the equilibrium of radioligand ( $K_i = 970 \pm 140$  nM) while PAM VU0028316 (closed triangles) has no effect. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Data are plotted as a percentage of total [ $^3$ H]methoxyPEPy binding.

**Figure 4.** VU0285683 induces a rightward shift of the glutamate concentration response curve and decreases the maximal response. DMSO matched vehicle or 10, 30, or 100 nM VU0285683 was applied to mGluR5-expressing HEK293 cells prior to the addition of a range of glutamate concentrations and the response measured via calcium mobilization. Incremental rightward shifts of the glutamate CRC and a decrease of the maximal glutamate signal were observed. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Data are plotted as a percentage of maximal response to glutamate.

**Figure 5.** VU0285683 interacts with the MPEP binding site. **(A)** 5MPEP is a neutral antagonist of VU0285683. mGluR5-expressing HEK293 cells were pre-incubated with 5MPEP (10  $\mu$ M, closed triangles) or vehicle (closed squares) for 30 min; varying concentrations of VU0285683 were added followed by an EC<sub>80</sub> concentration of glutamate 90 seconds later and the response measured via calcium mobilization. 5MPEP shifted the VU0285683 concentration response curve  $11.8 \pm 0.9$  fold. **(B)** A single point mutation that abolishes [ $^3$ H]methoxyPEPy binding also blocks VU0285683-

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induced antagonism of mGluR5-mediated calcium mobilization in transiently transfected HEK293 cells. Introduction of A809V mutation shifted the concentration response curve of VU0285683  $5.6 \pm 0.1$  fold (closed triangles) when compared to wild-type mGluR5 (closed squares). Data represent the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Data are plotted as a percentage of the EC<sub>80</sub> response to glutamate.

**Figure 6.** VU0285683 dose-dependently increases punished responding to a level comparable to that of MTEP. Dose-response curves for the effects of MTEP on punished (**A**) and unpunished (**C**) responding. The data are the mean number of punished and unpunished responses that animals made when tested with 1, 3, 5.6, and 10 mg/kg MTEP and vehicle during 30 min test sessions. Each value represents the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. for 24 animals. Animals tested with 3, 5.6, and 10 mg/kg MTEP made a significantly greater number of punished responses than animals treated with vehicle ( $p < 0.05$ ). Unpunished responding was significantly reduced at 10 mg/kg MTEP ( $p < 0.05$ ). Dose-response curves for the effects of VU0285683 on punished (**B**) and unpunished (**D**) responding. The data are the mean number of punished and unpunished responses that animals made when tested with 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg VU0285683 and vehicle. Each value represents the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. for 19 animals. Animals tested with 3 and 10 mg/kg VU0285683 made a significantly greater number of punished responses than animals treated with vehicle ( $p < 0.05$ ). Unpunished responding was significantly reduced at the 10 mg/kg dose ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 7.** VU0285683 dose-dependently decreases marble burying to a level comparable to that of MTEP. Dose-response curves for the effects of (**A**) MTEP and (**B**) VU0285683. The data are the mean number of marbles buried when tested with vehicle and 3, 5.6, 10, and 15 mg/kg MTEP or 3, 5.6, and 10 mg/kg VU0285683 during a 30 min test session. Each value represents the mean +

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S.E.M. for 9-11 animals. The vehicle treated group buried ~9 marbles over the 30 minute time course. The positive comparator MTEP produced a significant inhibition of marble burying behavior at a dose of 10 mg/kg ( $p < 0.005$ ) and 15 mg/kg ( $p < 0.0001$ ). VU0285683 dose-dependently inhibited marble burying over the course of the 30 min interval, significant at a dose of 10 mg/kg VU0285683 ( $p = 0.0001$ ).

**Figure 8.** VU0285683 does not potentiate the psychotomimetic-like effects of PCP on locomotor activity in contrast to MTEP. The effects of VU0285683 (**A**) and MTEP (**B**) on locomotor activity were evaluated at a dose of 10 mg/kg alone or in combination with a 2.5 mg/kg dose of PCP. Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of the number of beam breaks/ 5 min; S.E.M. are not shown if less than the size of the point ( $n = 6-8$  animals per dose). \*,  $p < 0.05$  vs. vehicle + PCP, Dunnett's test. Note, the Veh/Veh, VU0285683, and MTEP alone dose groups in both panels were significantly different from the vehicle + PCP group across the 70 to 120 min interval, \* are not shown for clarity.

**Figure 9.** (**A**) Structures of phenyl acetylene mGluR5 NAMs and PAMs. (**B**) Regions of VU0092273 targeted for chemical optimization. (**C**) Optimization of phenyl acetylene VU0366026 to nicotinamide VU0360172.

**Figure 10.** The mGluR5 PAM VU0360172 produced a dose-dependent reduction of amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion. Rats were placed in the open-field chambers for a 30-min habituation interval, followed by a pretreatment with vehicle or a 10, 30, 56.6, or 100 mg/kg dose of test compound in 20% BCD vehicle for an additional 30 min. All rats then received an injection of 1 mg/kg s.c. amphetamine and locomotor activity was measured for an additional 60 min. (**A**) VU0360172 produced a significant decrease in amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion after i.p.

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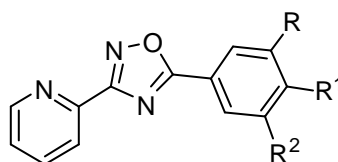
administration at doses of 30, 56.6, and 100 mg/kg and had no effect when administered alone at 56.6 mg/kg dose. **(B)** VU0360172 produced a significant decrease in amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion when administered p.o. at doses of 56.6 and 100 mg/kg and again had no effect when administered alone at the 56.6 mg/kg dose. Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of the number of total beam breaks/ 5 min intervals; S.E.M. are not shown if less than the size of the point (n = 6-8 per dose). Comparisons of treatment group effects relative to the veh/amphetamine group were completed across the time interval from t=60 to 120 minutes. \*, p < 0.0001 vs. vehicle/amphetamine group, Dunnett's test for both the i.p. and p.o. studies.

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**Table 1.** Summary of primary and secondary screening results

	Primary Screen	Verification	Non-Selective
<b>Agonist</b>	22 (0.01%)	22 (100%)	2 (9%)
<b>Potentiator</b>	2403 (1.5%)	1387 (60%)	147 (11%)
<b>Antagonist</b>	624 (0.39%)	345 (55%)	40 (12%)

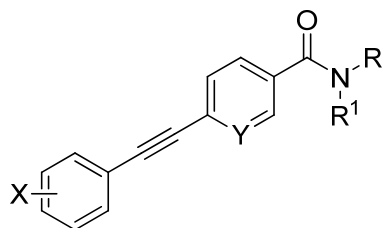
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**Table 2.** Chemical optimization of VU0040228

	<b>R</b>	<b>R<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>IC<sub>50</sub> (nM)</b>
<b>VU0255038</b>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	2360 ± 156
<b>VU0255036</b>	H	F	CN	6310 ± 329
<b>VU0067144</b>	H	H	Cl	240 ± 54
<b>VU0255037</b>	H	H	Br	215 ± 29
<b>VU0285683</b>	F	H	CN	24.4 ± 3.6

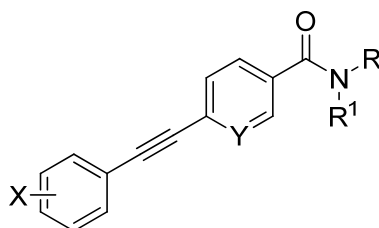
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**Table 3.** Chemical optimization of VU0092273

Compound		X	Y	Potency (EC <sub>50</sub> nM)	Efficacy (% Glu Max)	Ki (nM)
VU0092273		H	CH	10 ± 5	72 ± 7	970 ± 140
VU0366025		H	CH	98 ± 4	90 ± 9	1480 ± 100
VU0366026		3-F	CH	5.2 ± 1.7	84 ± 3	1120 ± 170
VU0366024		H	CH	19 ± 6	72 ± 11	1530 ± 320
VU0240381		H	CH	2.3 ± 1.0	84 ± 8	55 ± 4
VU0361747		3-F	N	214 ± 89	107 ± 8	ND

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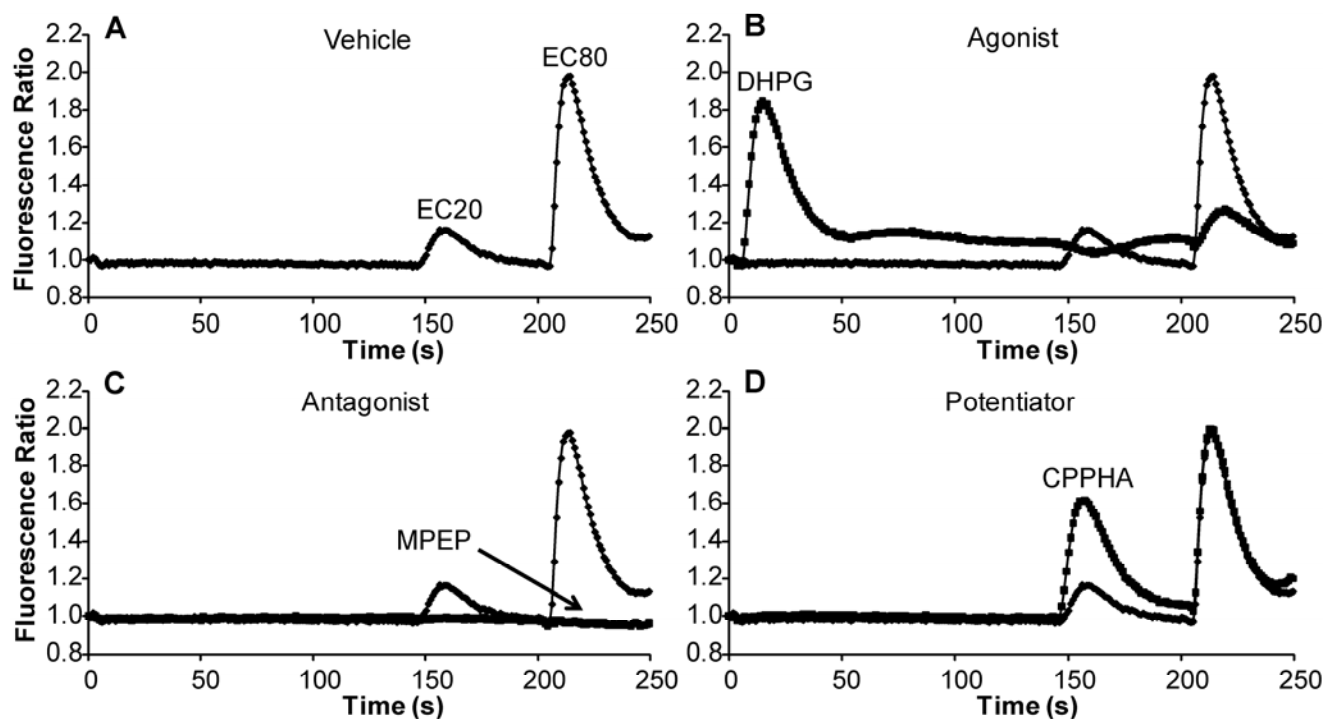
**Table 4.** Chemical optimization of VU0092273 combining optimal findings from each library

Compound		X	Y	Potency (EC50 nM)	Efficacy (% Glu Max)	Ki (nM)
VU0366030		3-F	CH	23 ± 6	82 ± 8	1440 ± 150
VU0366027		3-F	CH	7.1 ± 2.1	72 ± 6	1580 ± 210
VU0366031		3-F	CH	3.8 ± 1.1	98 ± 8	40 ± 12
VU0366028		3,4-difluoro	CH	25 ± 5	103 ± 6	390 ± 50
VU0366029		3-F	CH	65 ± 16	104 ± 3	980 ± 20
VU0360175		3-F	N	49 ± 7	105 ± 4	ND
VU0360172		3-F	N	16 ± 6	87 ± 3	195 ± 20



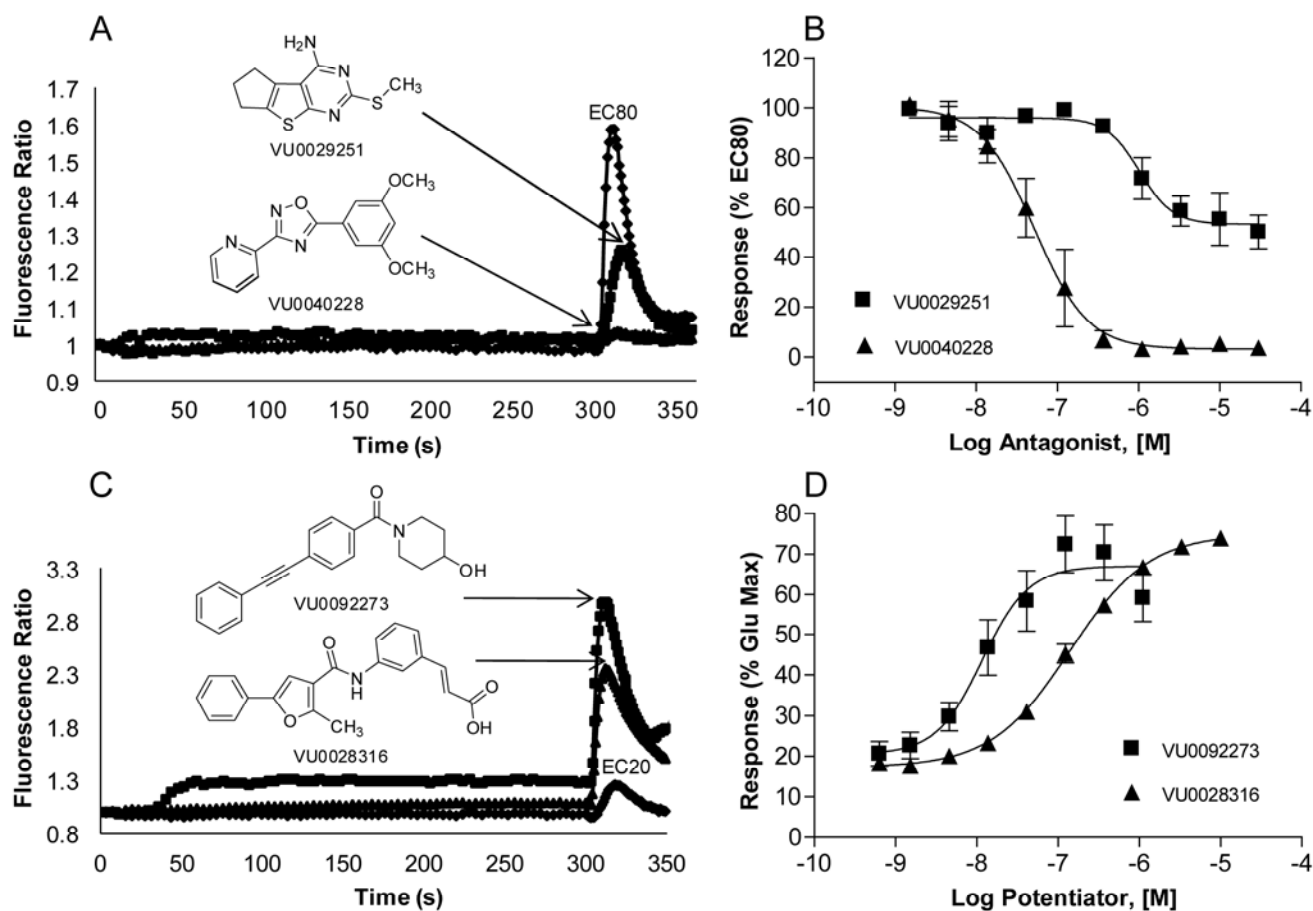
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Figure 1



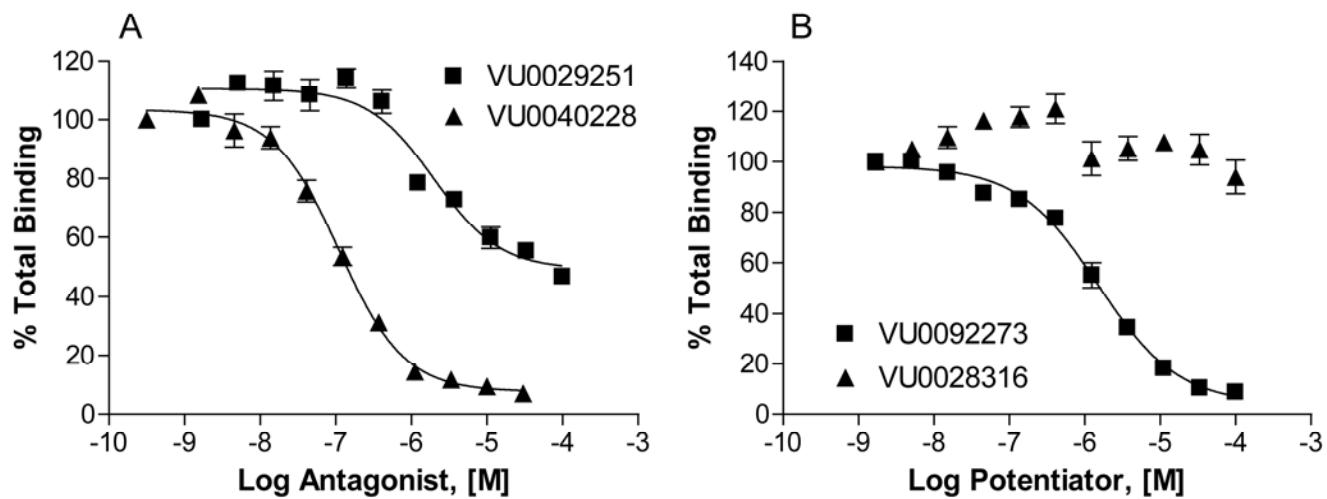
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Figure 2



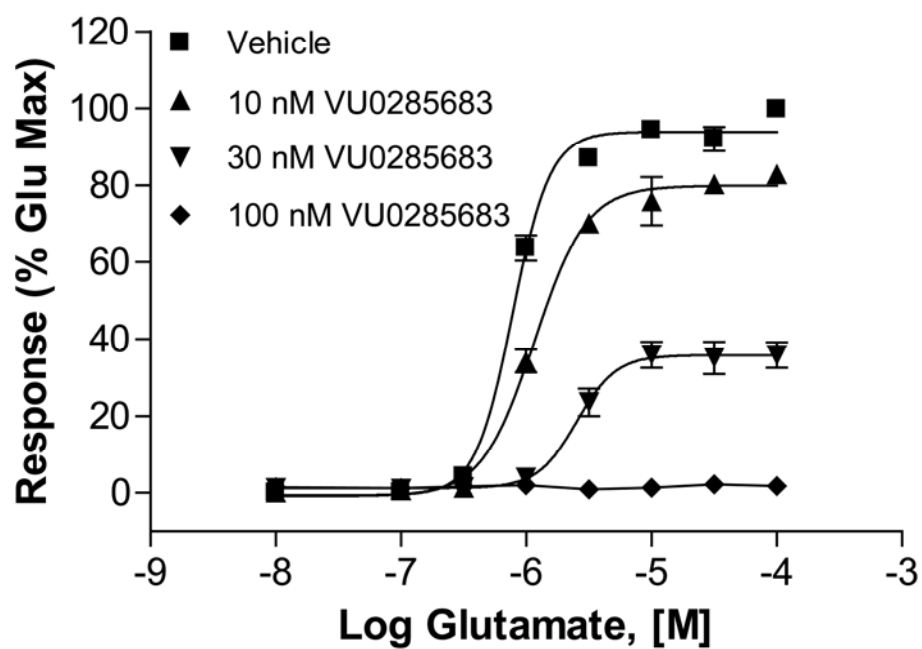
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Figure 3



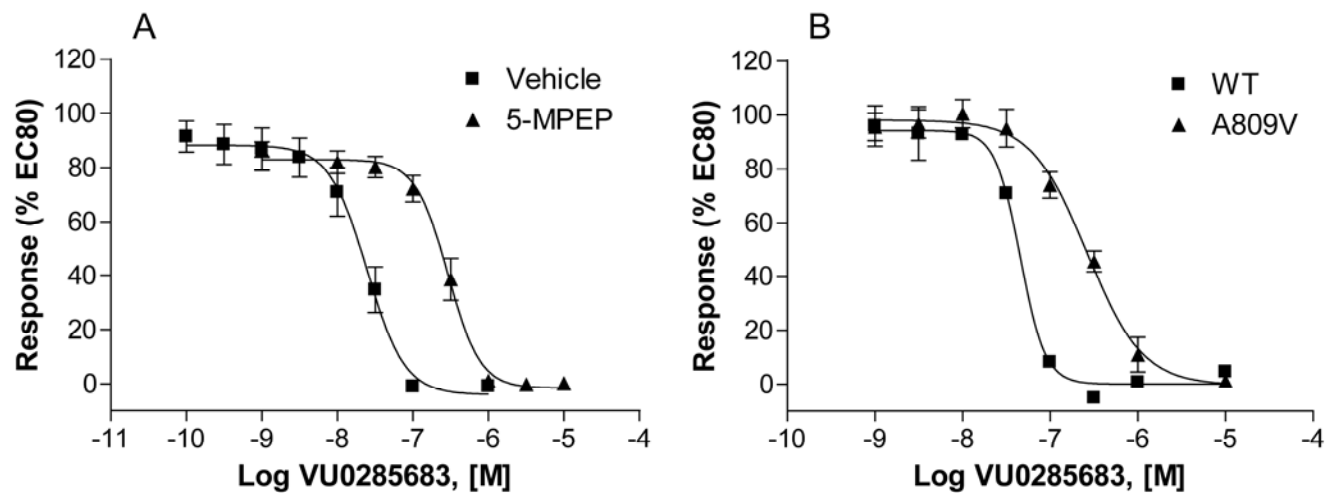
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Figure 4



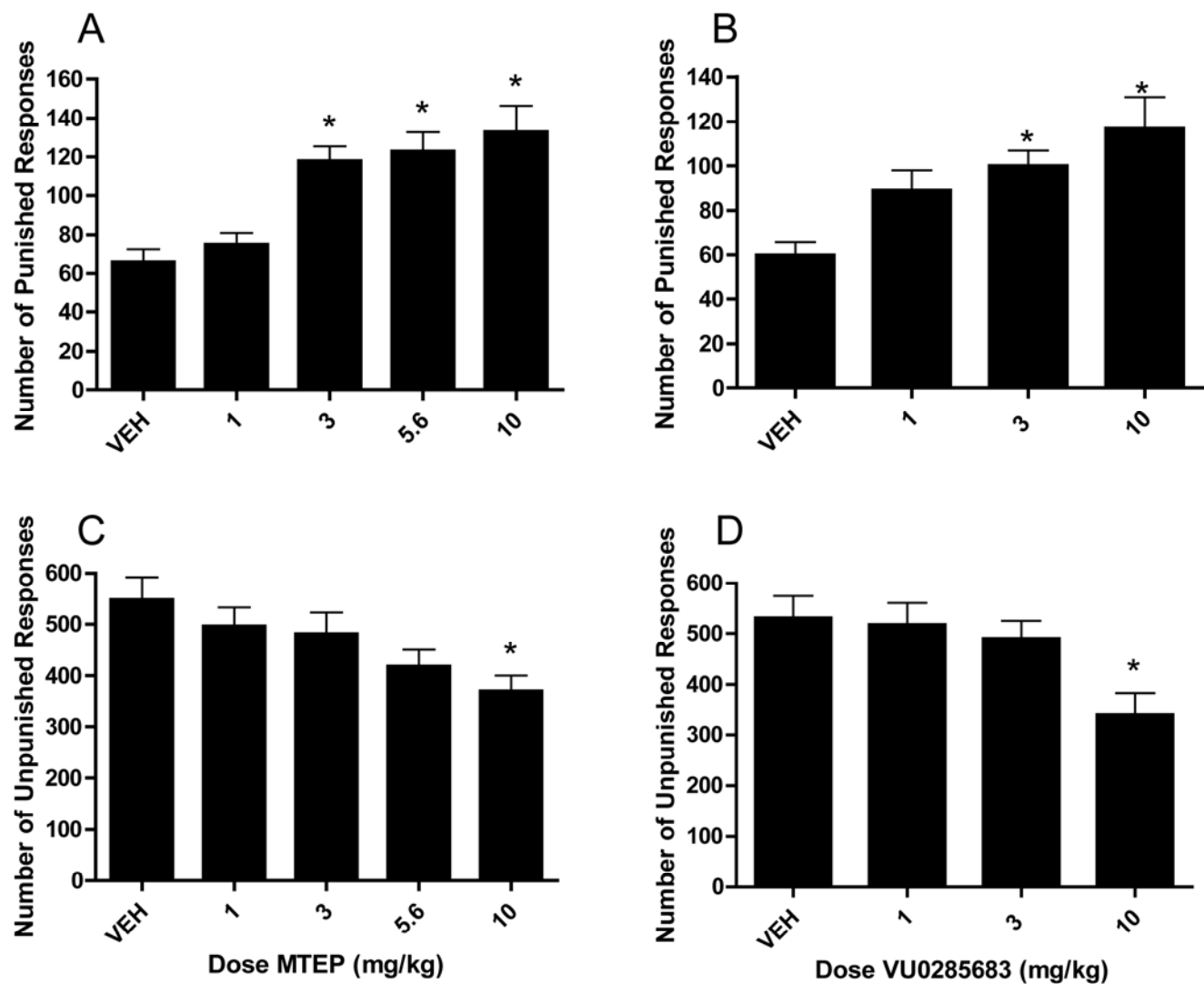
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Figure 5



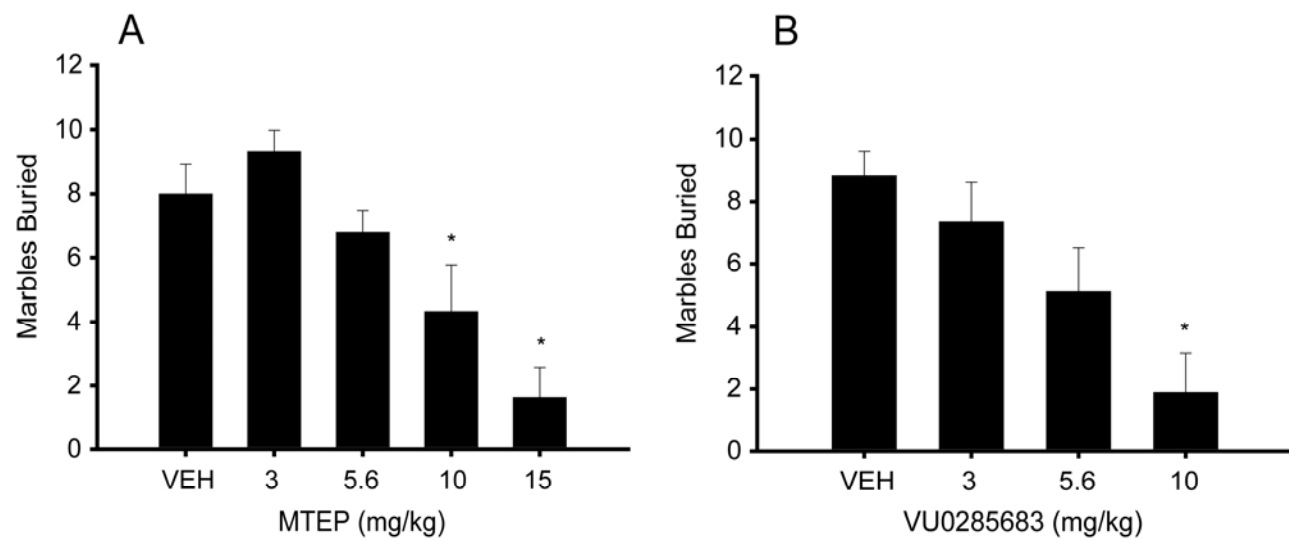
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Figure 6



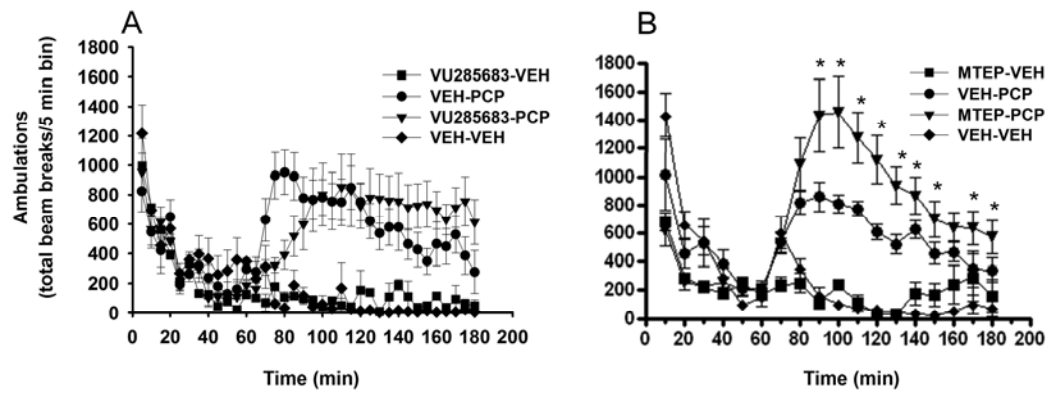
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Figure 7



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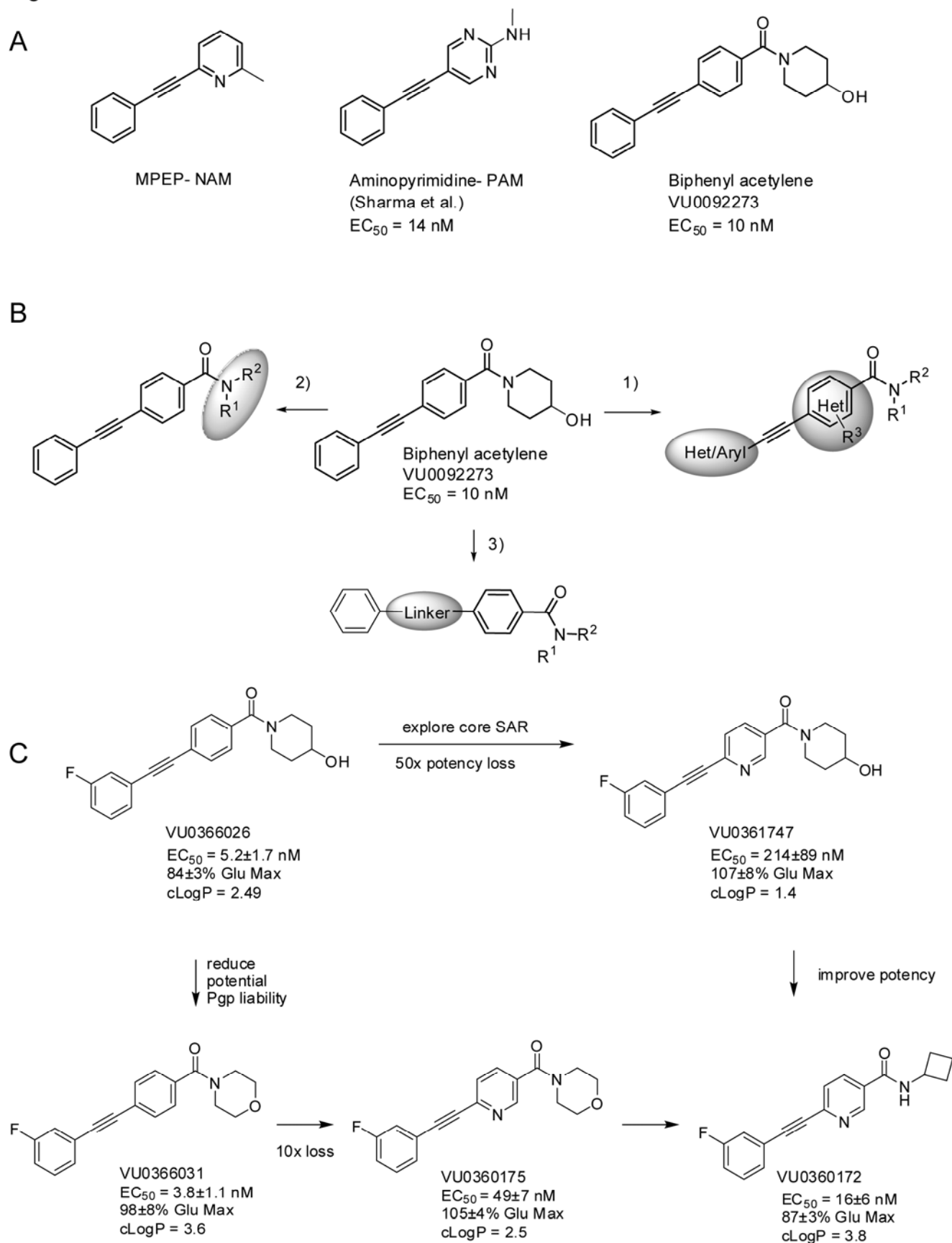
Figure 8





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Figure 9



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Figure 10

