

Desferrithiocin Analogues As Actinide Decorporation Agents

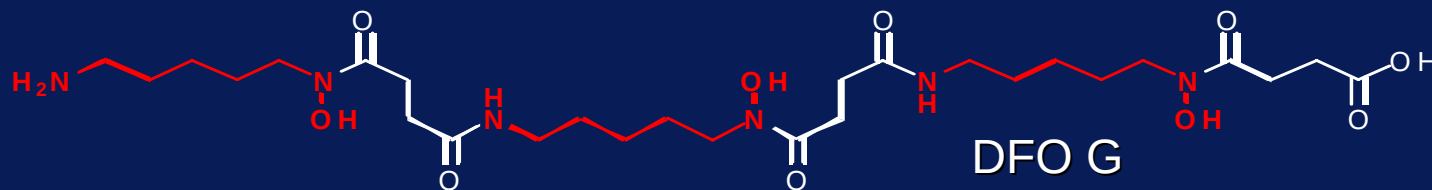
Siderophores



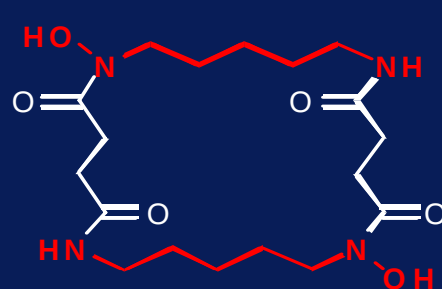
HYDROXAMATE CHELATORS



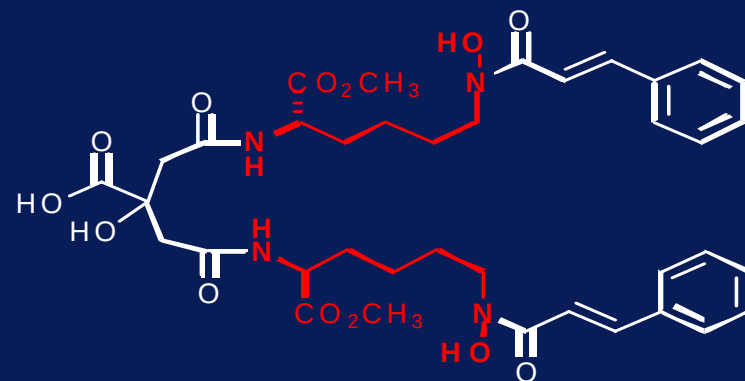
Desferrioxamine B (DFO)



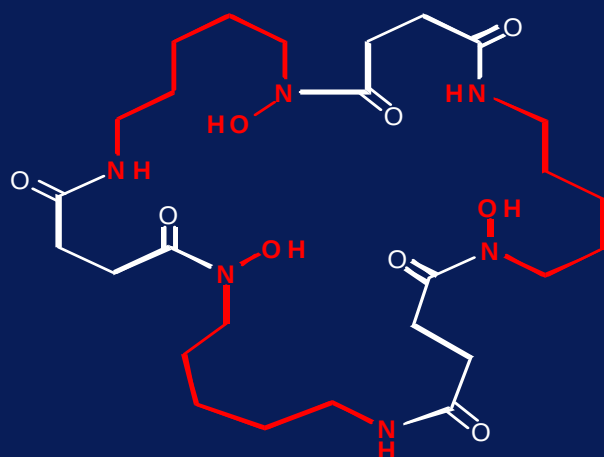
DFO G



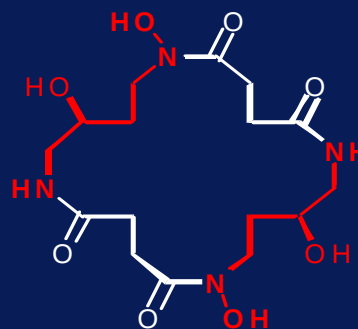
Bisucaberin



Nannochelin A



DFO E (Nocardamine)

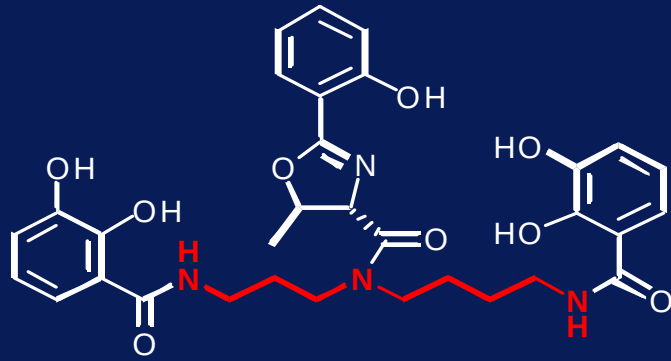


Alcaligin



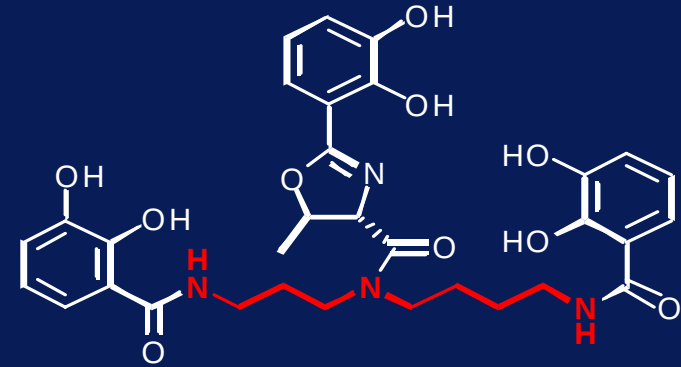
Rhodotorulic Acid

CATECHOLAMIDE CHELATORS



L-

Parabactin

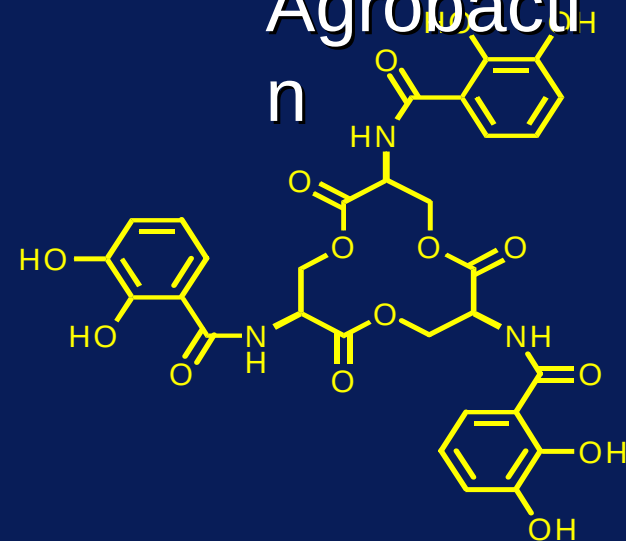


L-

Agrobactin



Vibriobactin

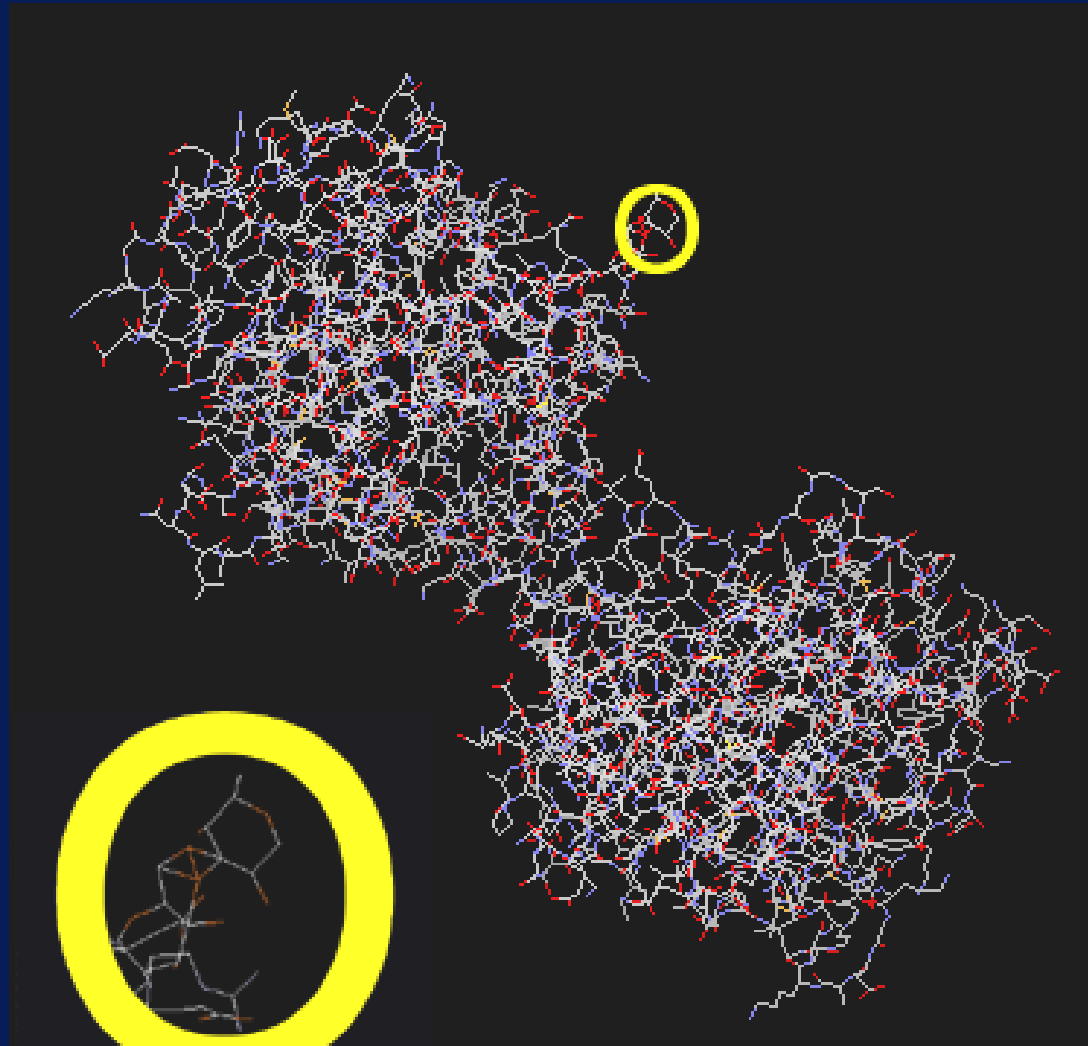


Enterobactin

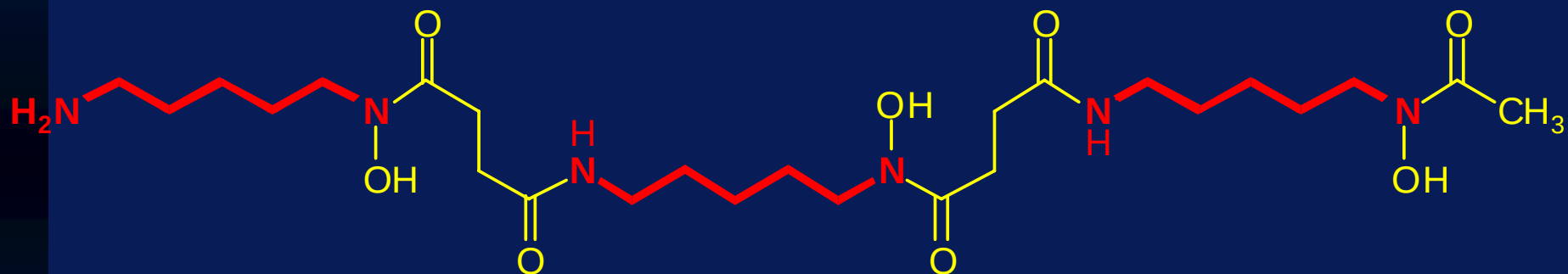


Mammalian Iron Transport

Transferrin



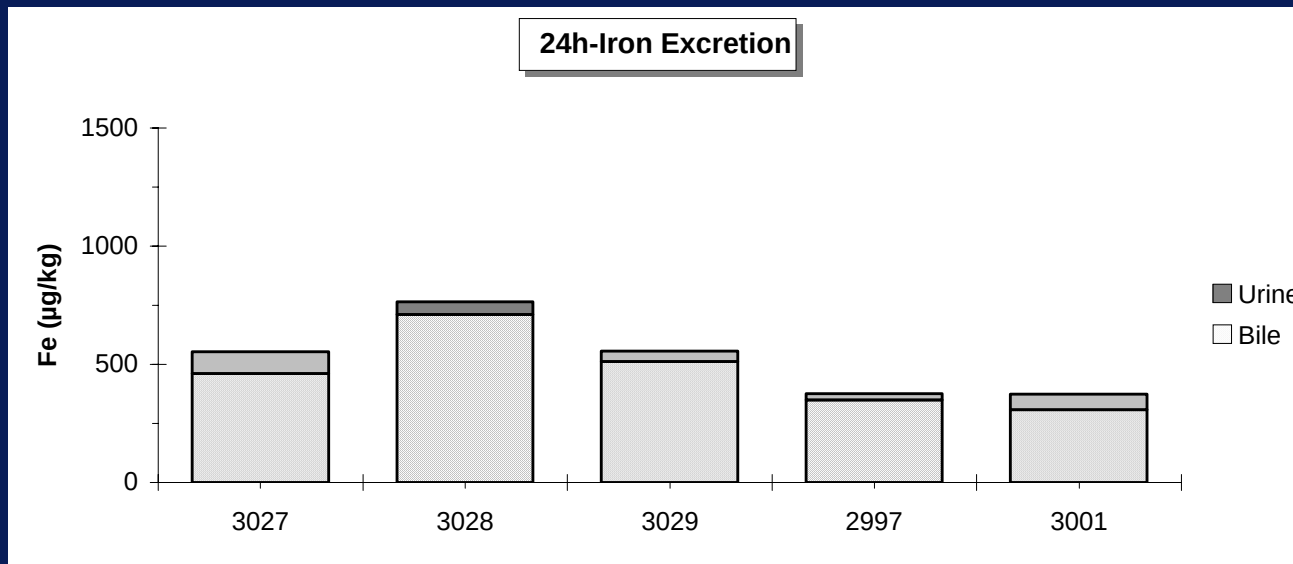
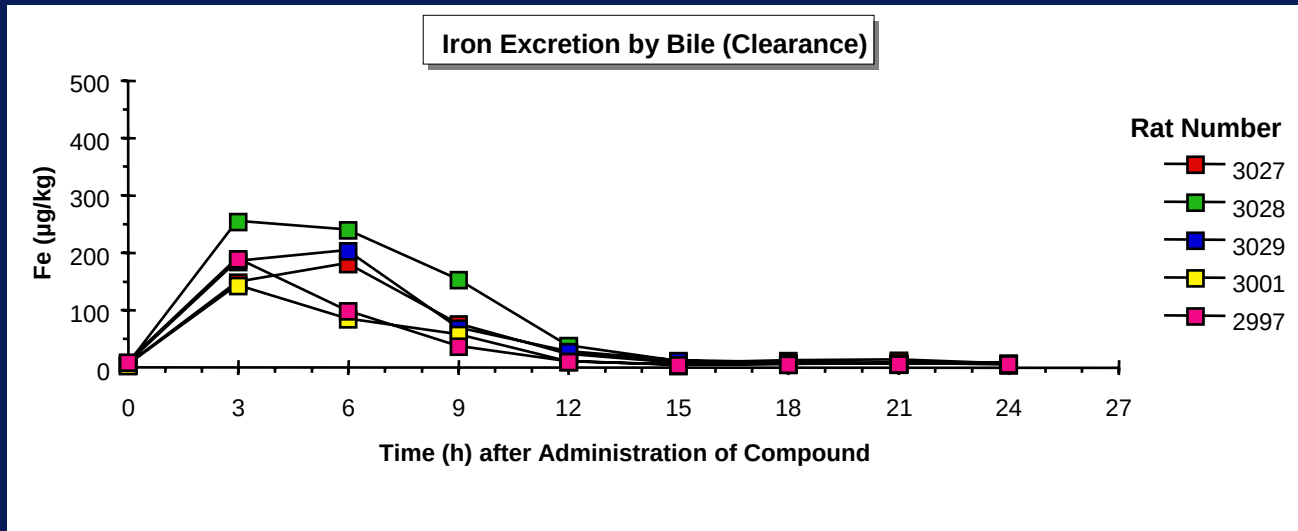
Desferrioxamine B (DFO)

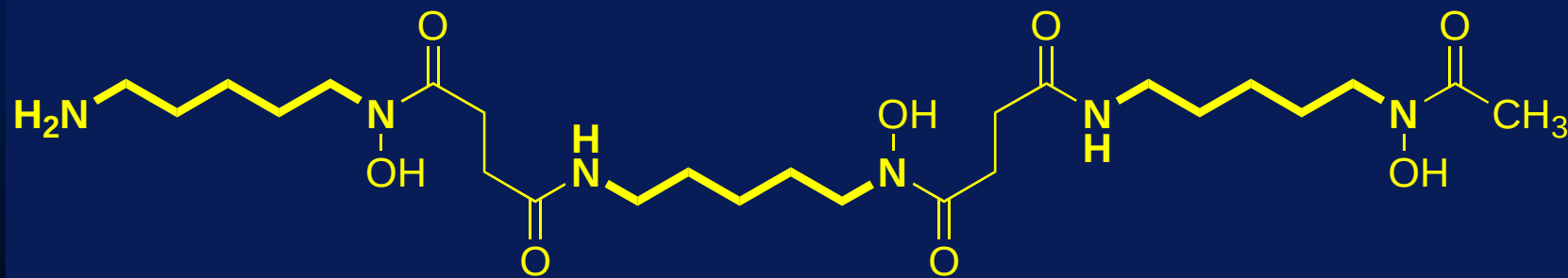


Animal Models

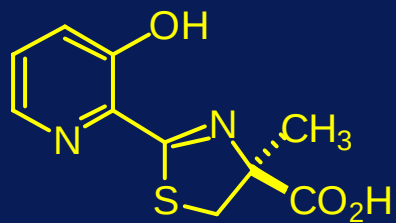
- Non-Iron-Overloaded Bile Duct-Cannulated Rodent
- Iron-Overloaded *Cebus apella* Primate

(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE 300 µmol/kg PO

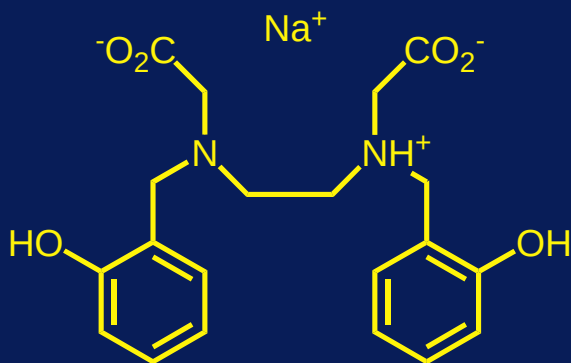




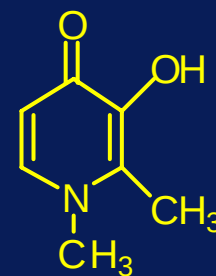
DFO



DFT

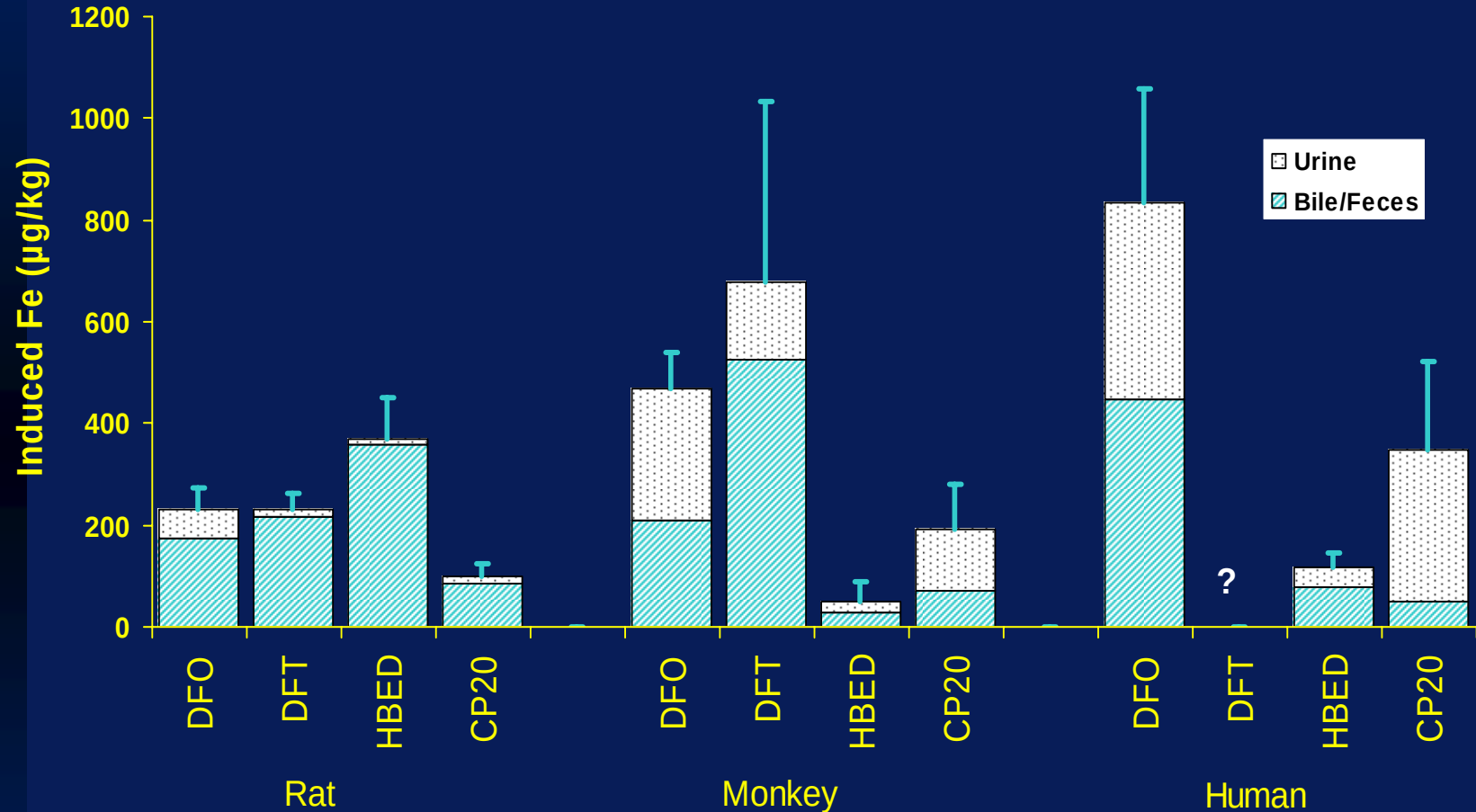


· H₂O
HBED



CP20

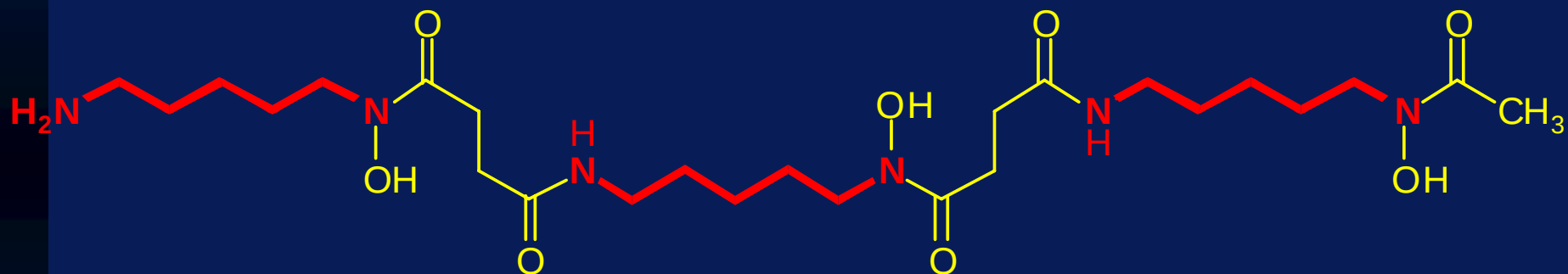
Comparison of Animal Models



Chelator-induced iron excretion in rats, monkeys, and humans.

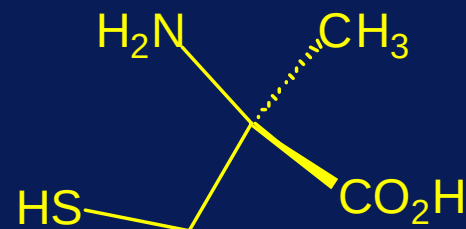
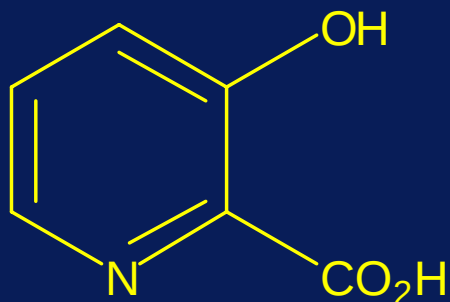
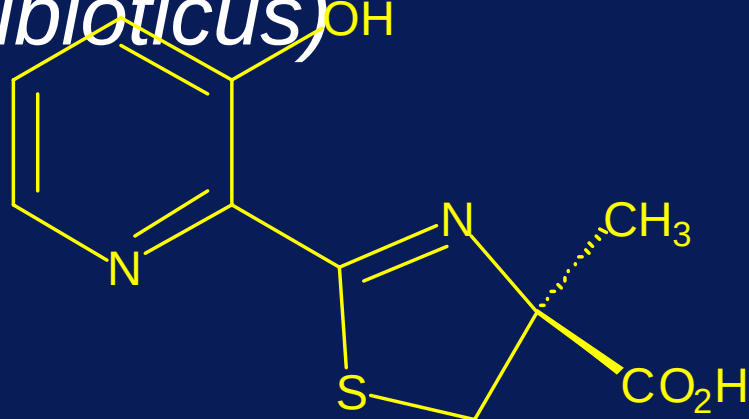
Iron-Clearing Efficiency

Desferrioxamine B (DFO)

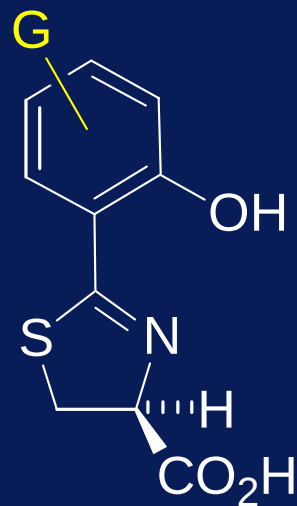


Desferrithiocin (DFT)

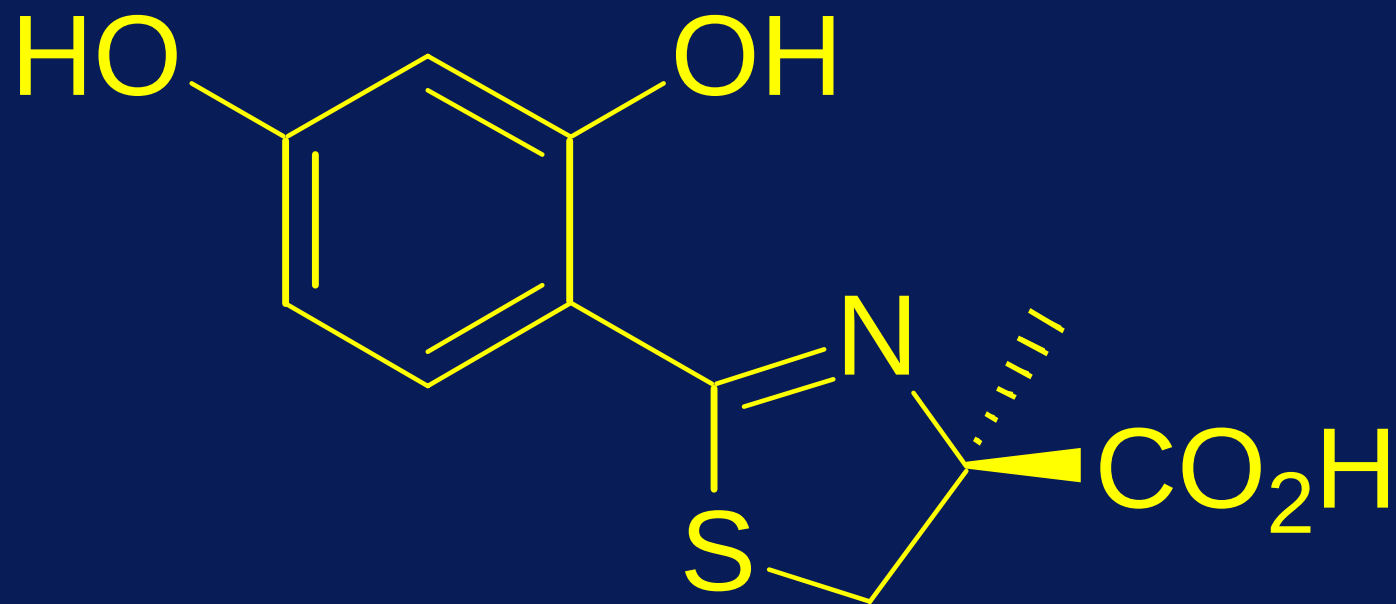
(*Streptomyces
antibioticus*)^{OH}

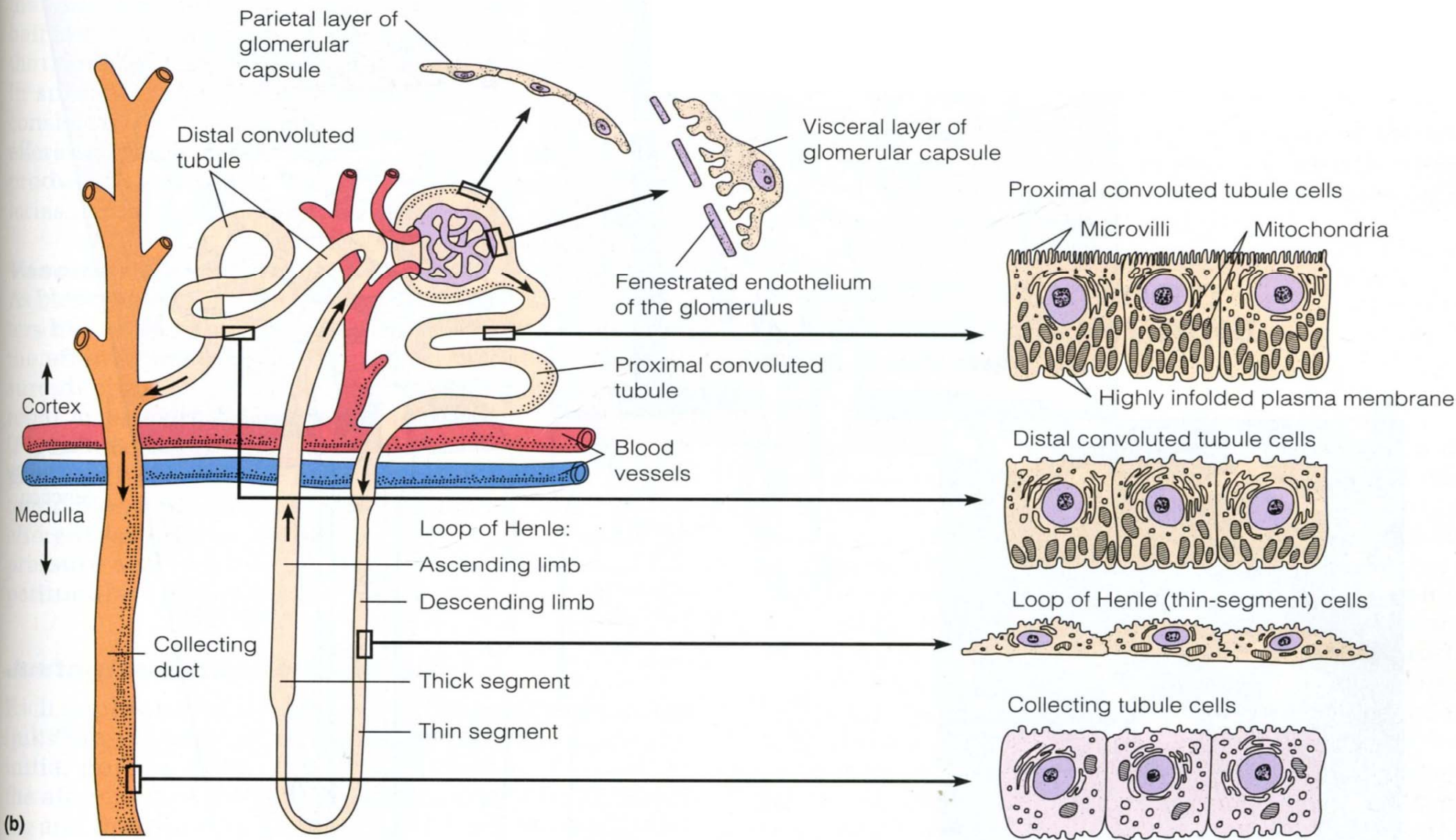


Modifications to the DFT Pharmacophore



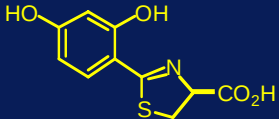
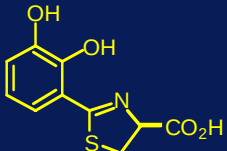
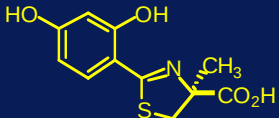
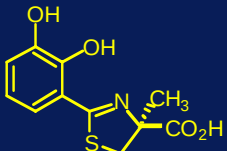
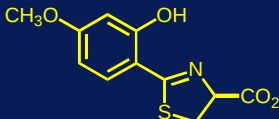
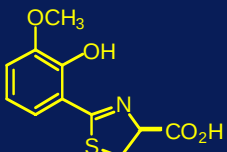
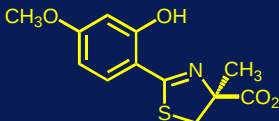
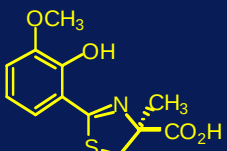
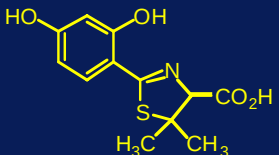
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT (Deferitricin)





(b)

Desferrithiocin Analogues' Iron Clearing Activity when Administered Orally to *Cebus apella* Primates and the Partition Coefficients of the Compounds

Desferrithiocin analogue	Iron clearing efficiency (%) [% stool/% urine]	log <i>P</i>	Desferrithiocin analogue	Iron clearing efficiency (%) [% stool/% urine]	log <i>P</i>
	4.2 ± 1.4 [70/30]	-1.33		5.8 ± 3.4 [91/9]	-1.67
	13.4 ± 5.8 [86/14]	-1.05		23.1 ± 5.9 [83/17]	-1.17
	16.2 ± 3.2 [81/19]	-0.89		15.5 ± 7.3 [87/13]	-1.52
	24.4 ± 10.8 [91/9]	-0.70		22.5 ± 7.1 [91/9]	-1.12
	12.3 ± 2.7 [64/36]	-0.91			

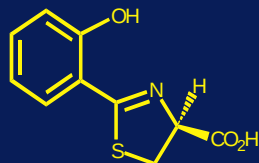
Partition Coefficients and Tolerability of DFT Analogues

Number Structure

Log Papp

Tolerability

3

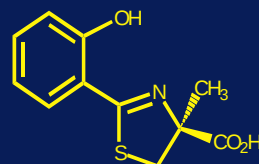


-0.93

All rats dead by day 6.

(S)-DADMDFT

2

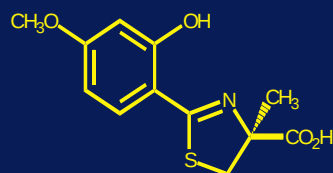


-0.34

All rats dead by day 5.

(S)-DADFT

6



-0.7

All rats dead by day 6.

(S)-4'-(CH₃O)-DADFT

12



-0.34

All rats dead by day 6.

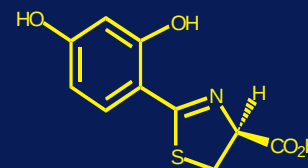
(S)-5,5-Me₂-DADMDFT

Number Structure

Log Papp

Tolerability

4

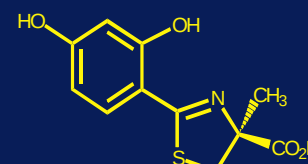


-1.33

All rats survived.

(S)-4'-(HO)-DADMDFT

1

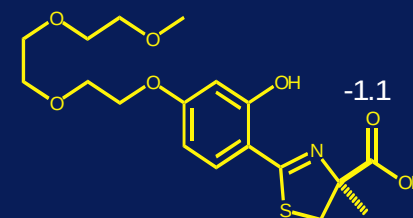


-1.05

All rats survived.

(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT

11

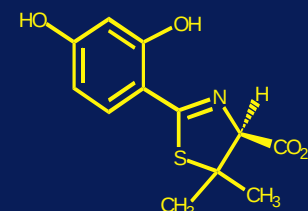


-1.1

All rats survived.

(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE

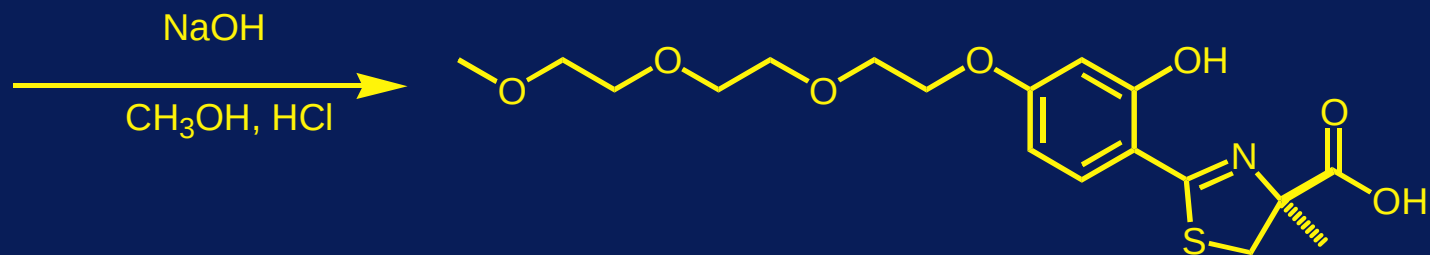
13



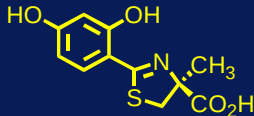
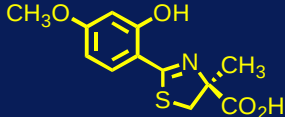
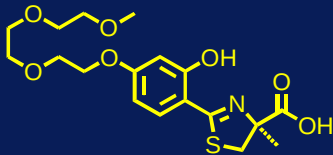
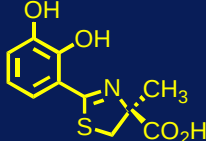
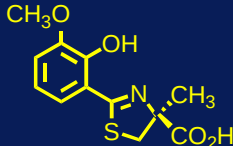
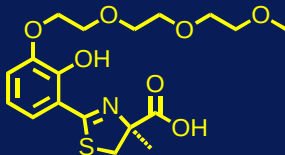
-0.91

All rats survived.

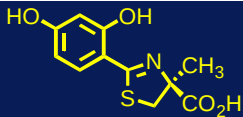
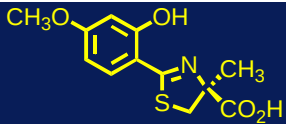
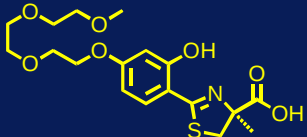
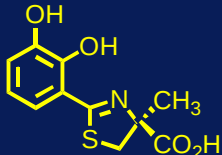
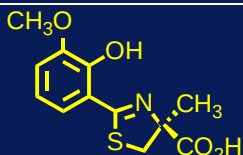
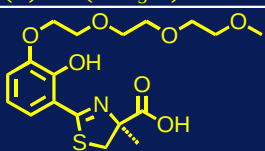
(S)-5,5-Me₂-4'-(HO)-DADMDFT

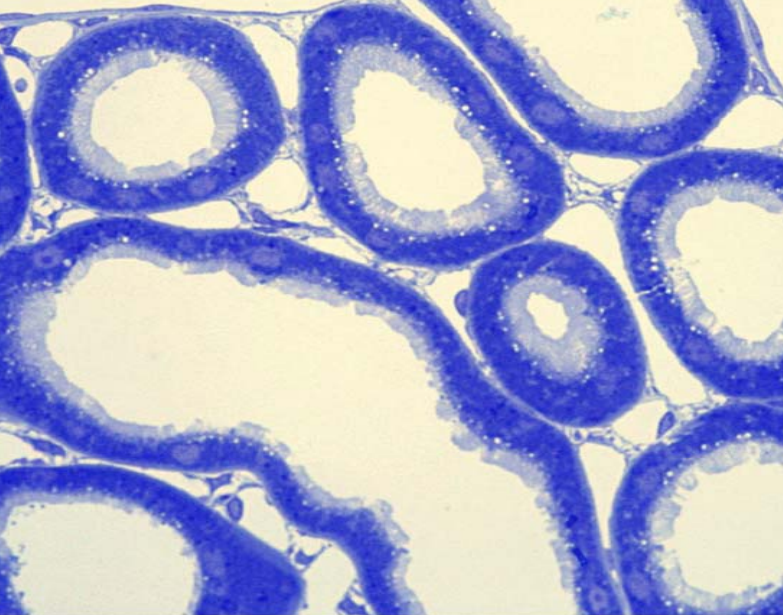


Iron-Clearing Activity of Desferrithiocin Analogues When Administered Orally to Rodents and the Partition Coefficients of the Compounds

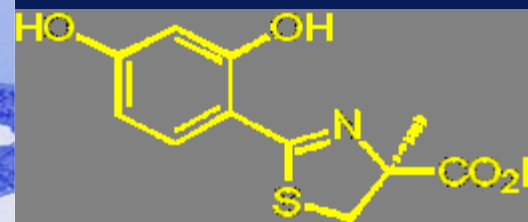
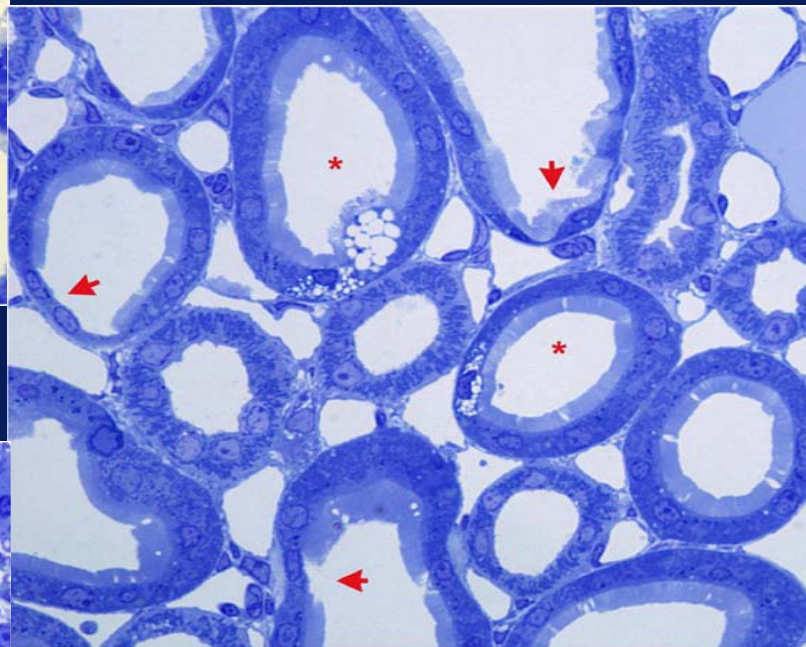
Desferrithiocin Analogue	Iron-Clearing Efficiency (%)	$\log P_{\text{app}}$
	1.1 ± 0.8 [100/0]	-1.05
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT, 1		
	6.6 ± 2.8 [98/2]	-0.70
(S)-4'-(CH ₃ O)-DADFT, 2		
	5.5 ± 1.9 [90/10]	-1.10
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE, 3		
	4.6 ± 0.9 [98/2]	-1.17
(S)-3'-(HO)-DADFT, 4		
	12.4 ± 3.5 [99/1]	-1.12
(S)-3'-(CH ₃ O)-DADFT, 5		
	10.6 ± 4.4 [95/5]	-1.22
(S)-3'-(HO)-DADFT-PE, 6		

Iron-Clearing Activity of Desferrithiocin Analogues When Administered Orally to *Cebus apella* Primates and the Partition Coefficients of the Compounds

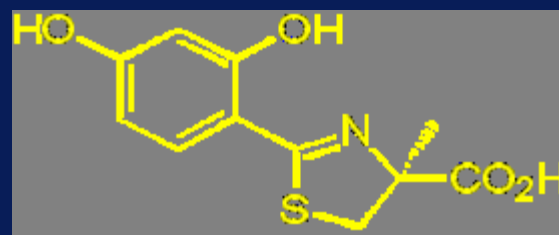
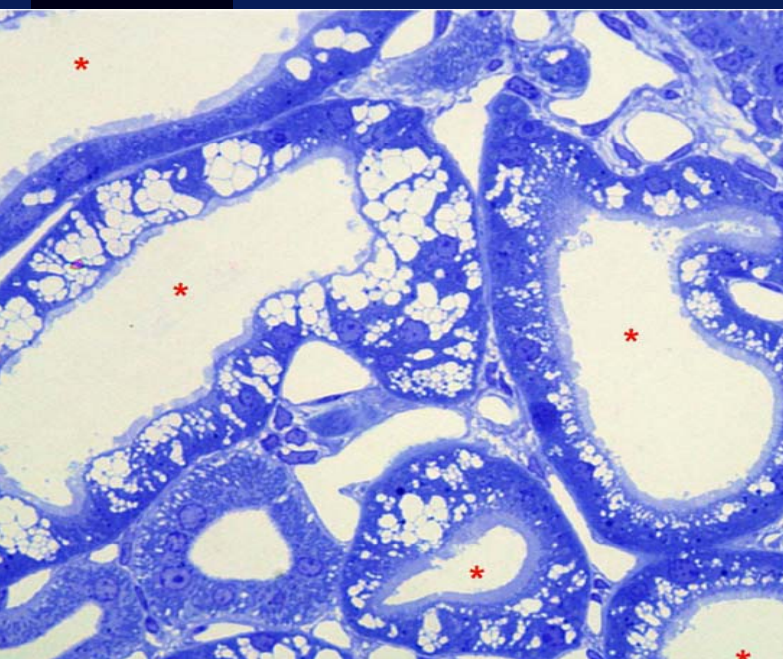
Desferrithiocin Analogue	Iron-Clearing Efficiency (%)	$\log P_{\text{app}}$
	16.8 ± 7.2 [88/12]	-1.05
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT, 1		
	24.4 ± 10.8 [91/9]	-0.70
(S)-4'-(CH ₃ O)-DADFT, 2		
	25.4 ± 7.4 [96/4]	-1.10
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE, 3		
	23.1 ± 5.9 [83/17]	-1.17
(S)-3'-(HO)-DADFT, 4		
	22.5 ± 7.1 [91/9]	-1.12
(S)-3'-(CH ₃ O)-DADFT, 5		
	24.5 ± 7.6 [72/28]	-1.22
(S)-3'-(HO)-DADFT-PE, 6		



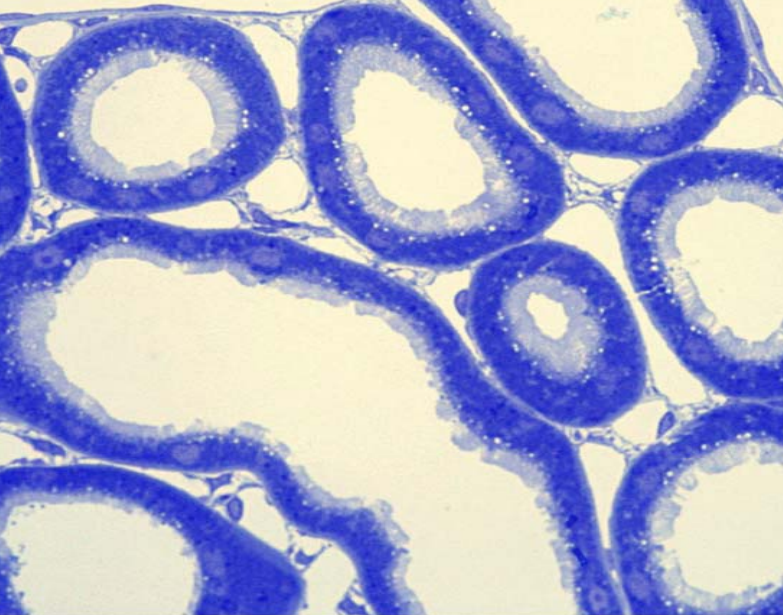
CONTROL



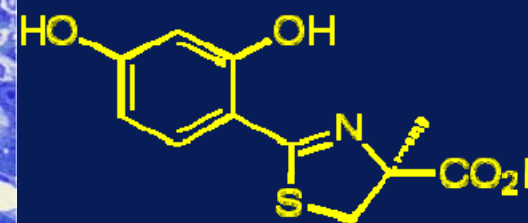
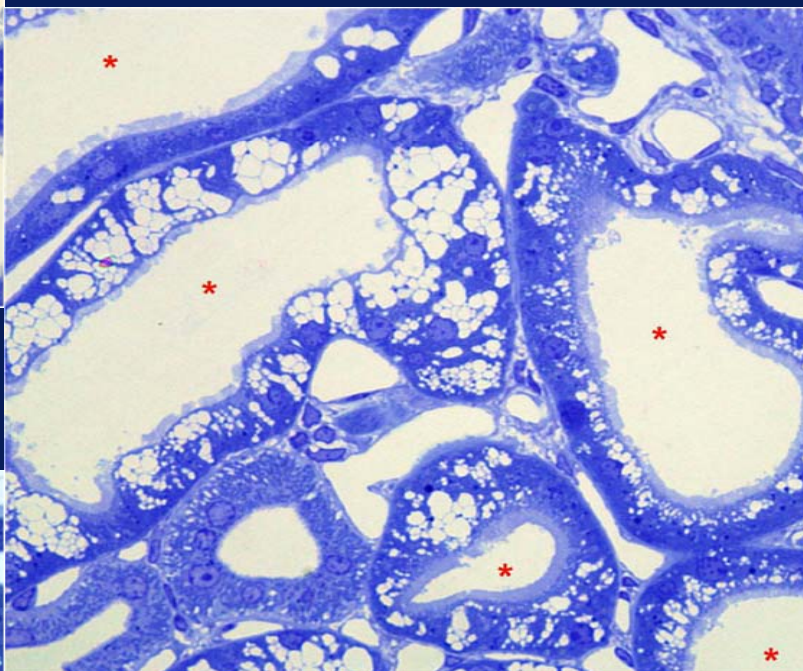
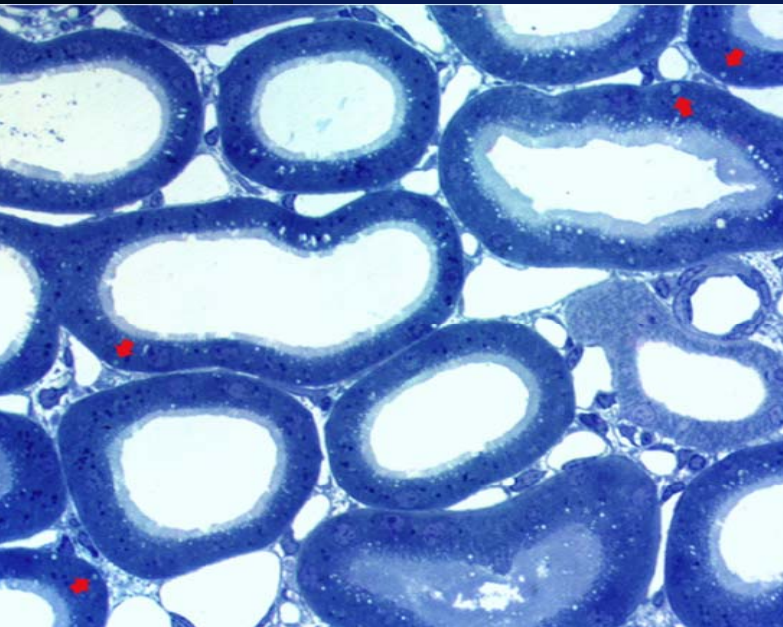
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT
474 μ mol SID x 7 days



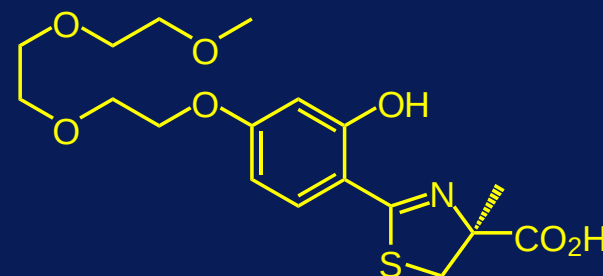
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT
237 μ mol BID x 7 days



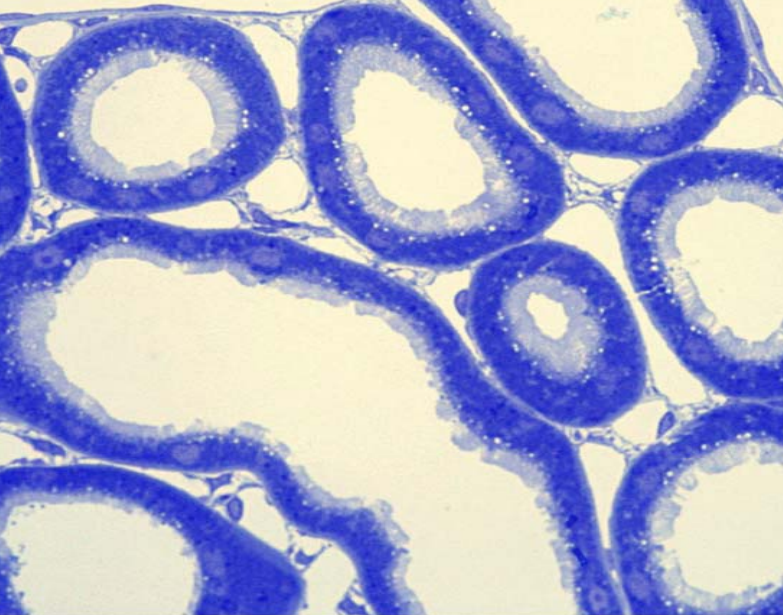
CONTROL



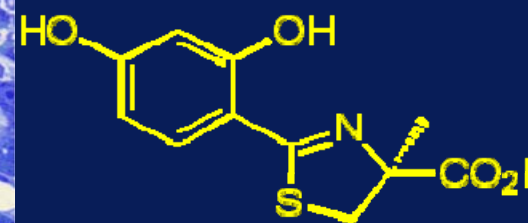
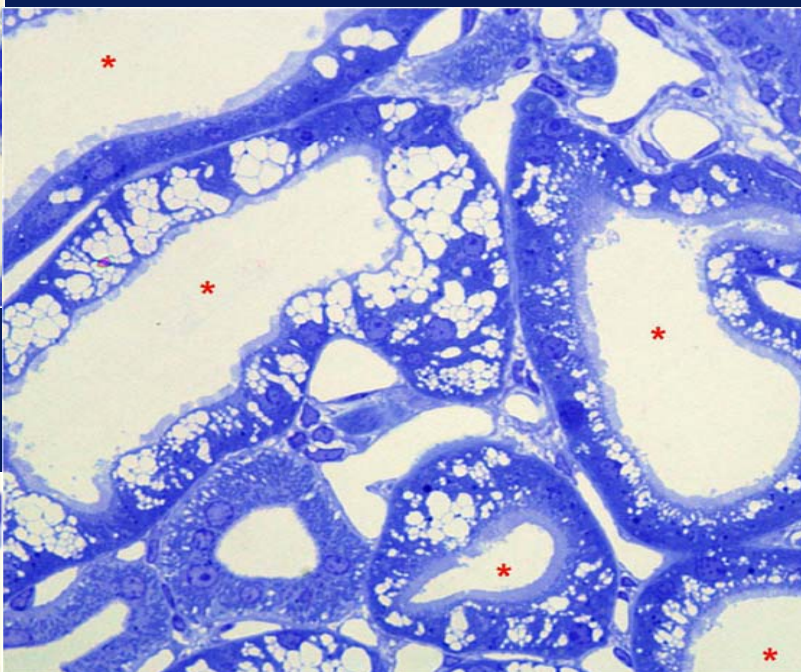
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT
237μmol BID x 7 days



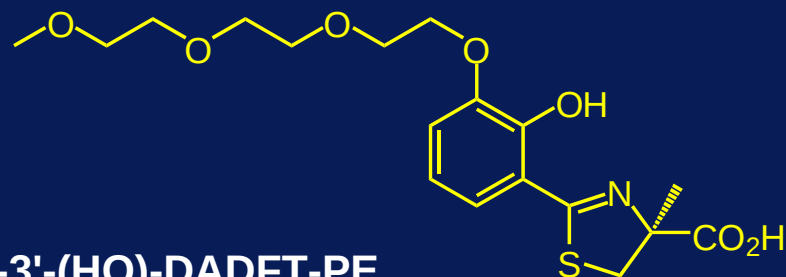
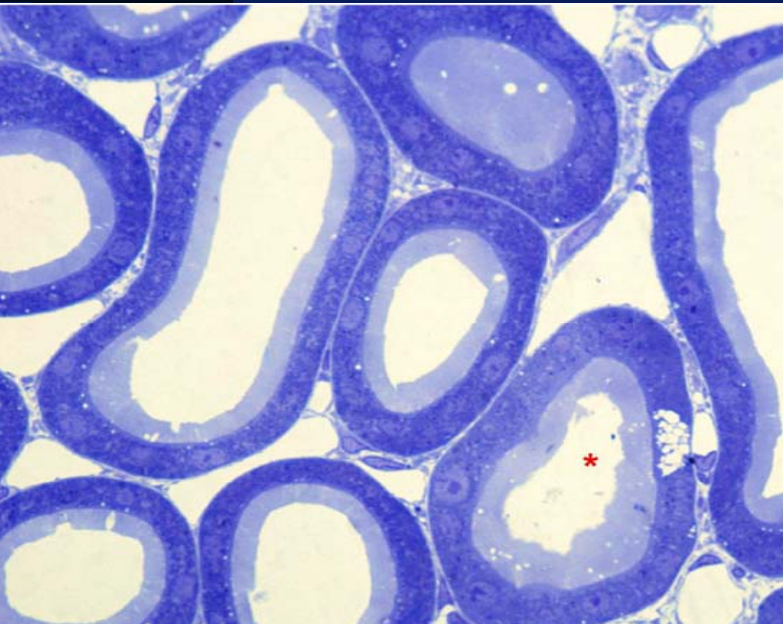
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
237μmol BID x 7 days



CONTROL



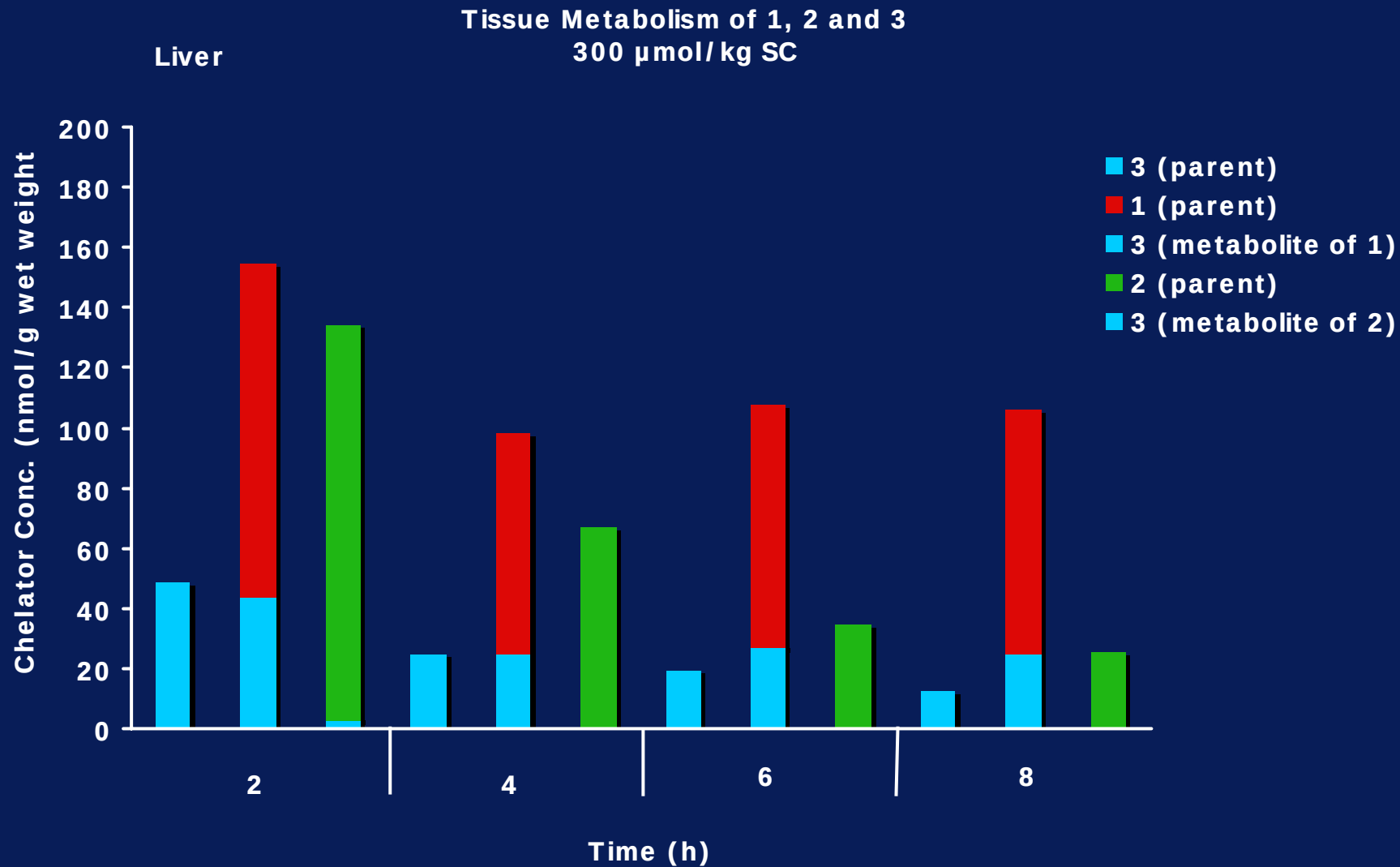
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT
237μmol BID x 7 days



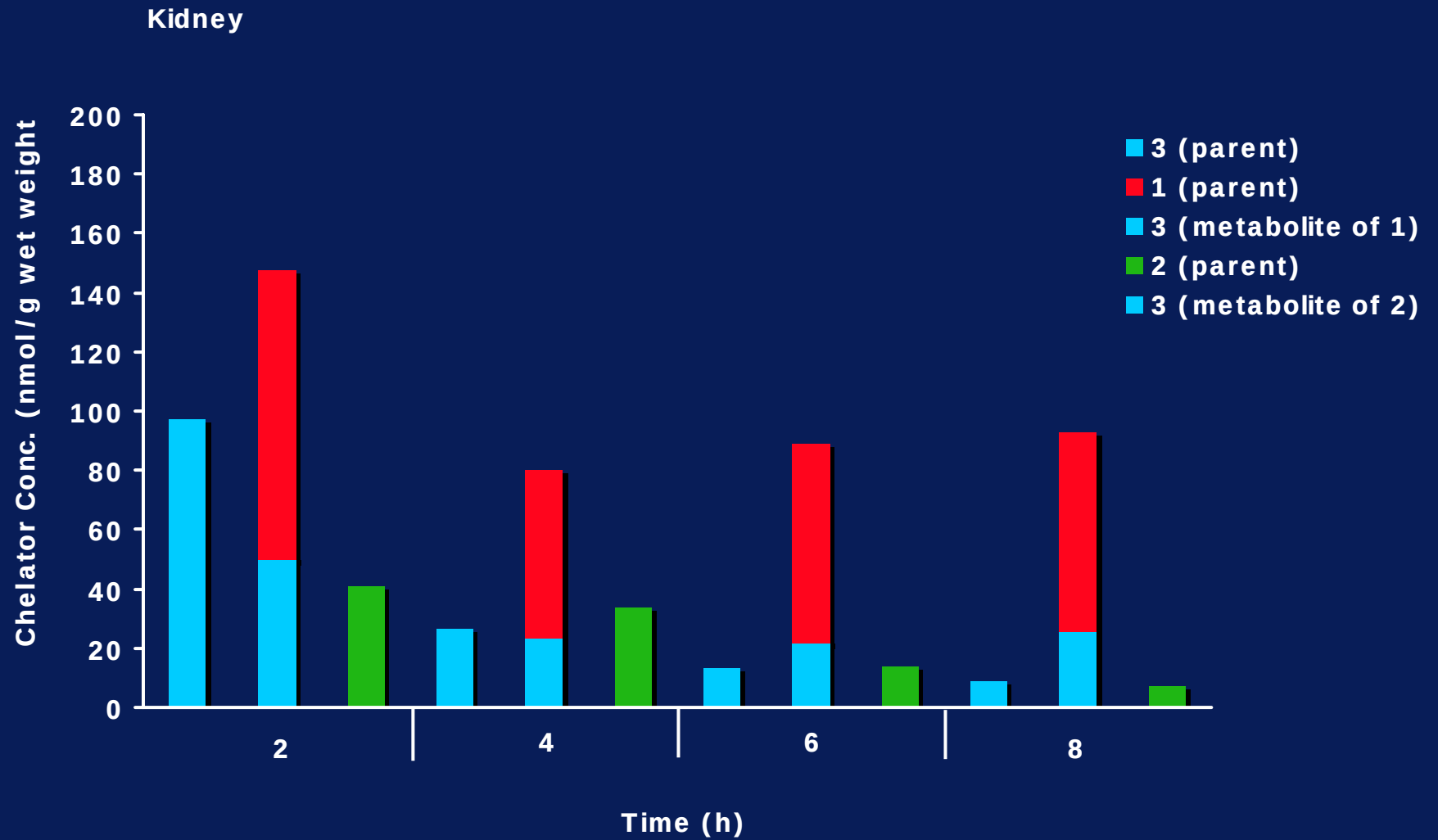
(S)-3'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
237μmol BID x 7 days

400x



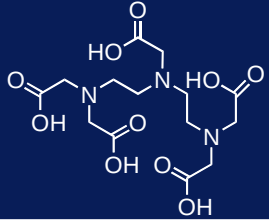
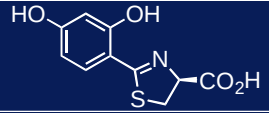
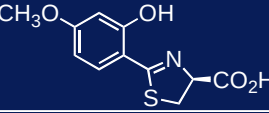
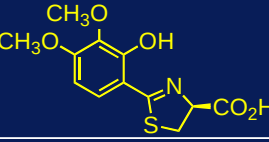
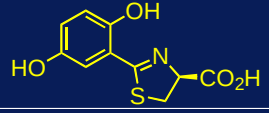
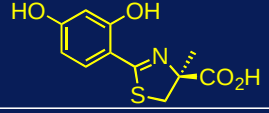
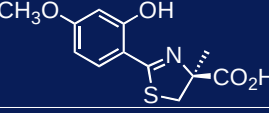
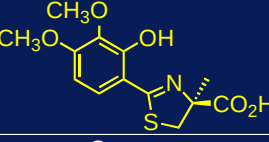
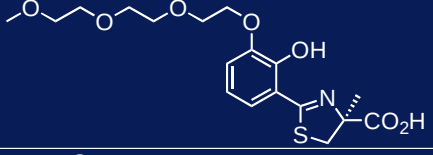
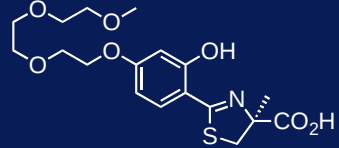


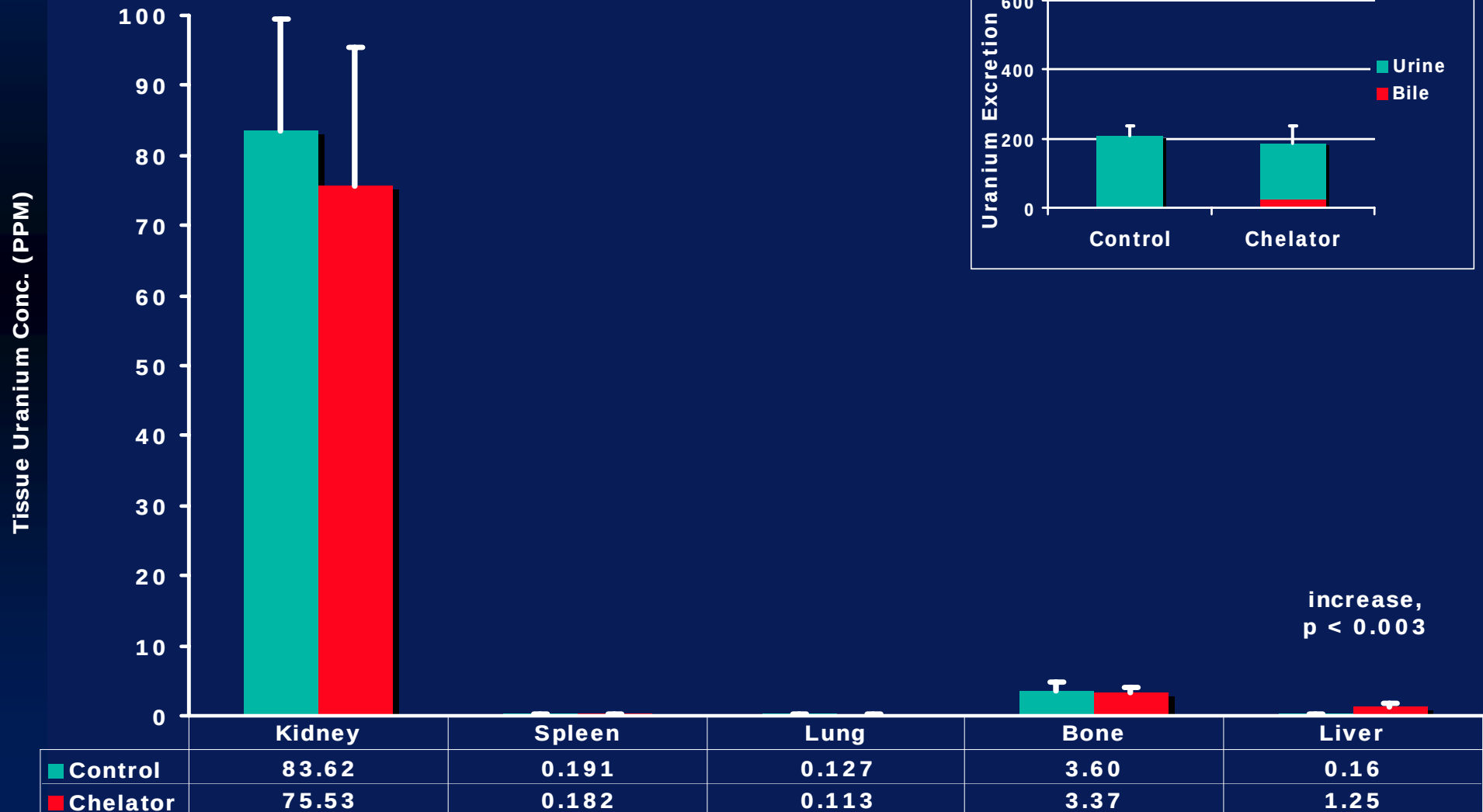
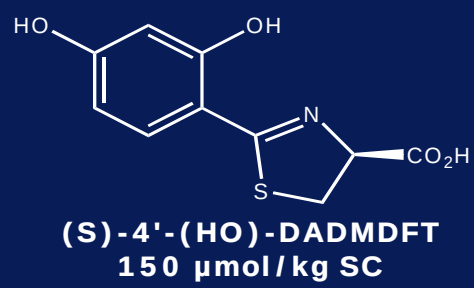
Tissue Metabolism of 1, 2 and 3
300 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ SC

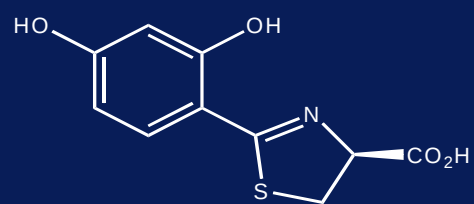


Uranium Decorporation

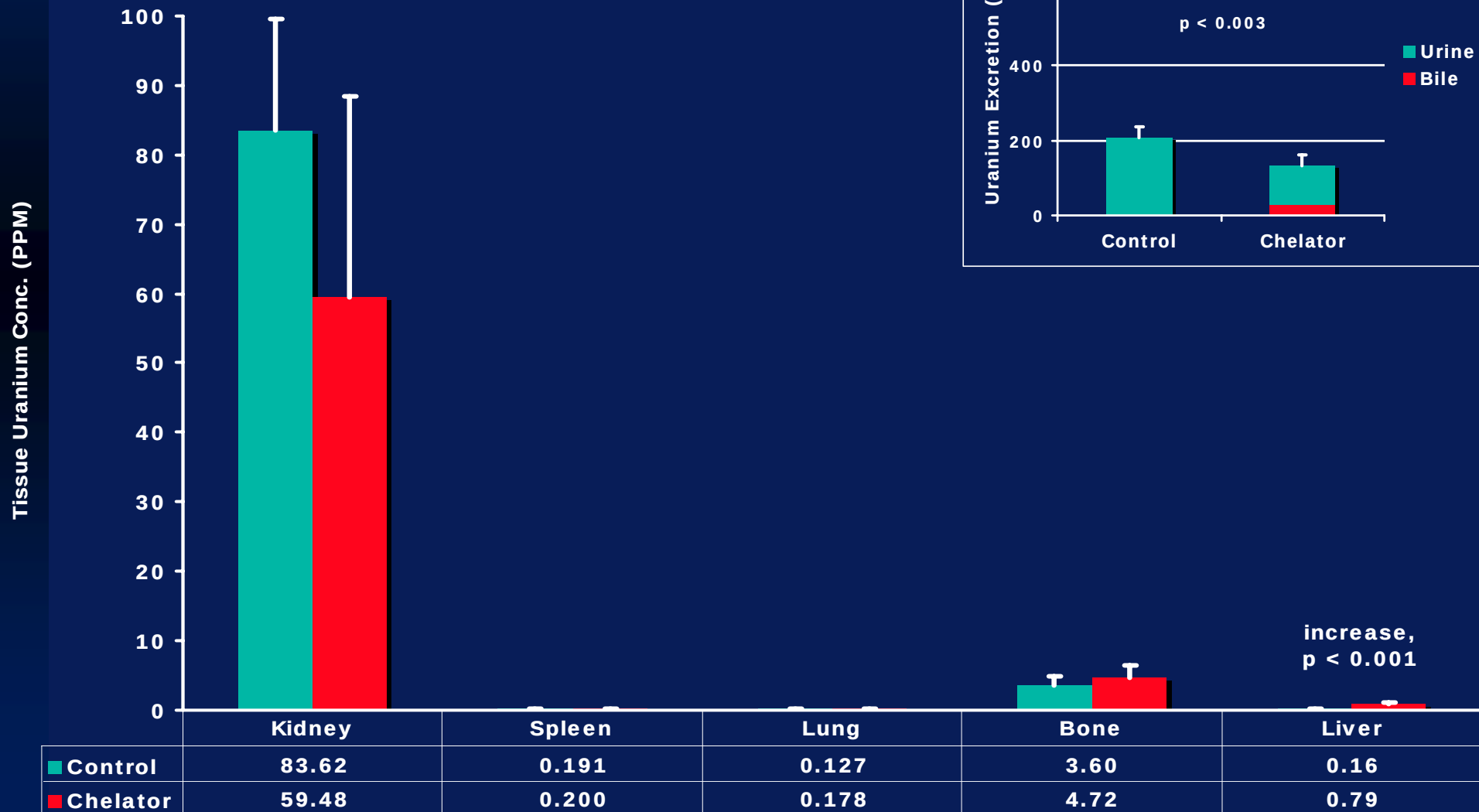


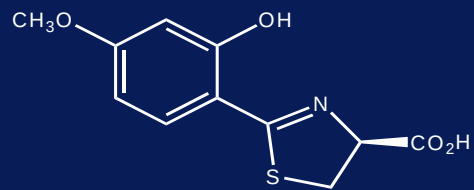
Compound	Structure
DTPA	
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADMDFT	
(S)-4'-(CH ₃ O)-DADMDFT	
(S)-3,4'-(CH ₃ O) ₂ -DADMDFT	
(S)-5'-(HO)-DADMDFT	
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT	
(S)-4'-(CH ₃ O)-DADFT	
(S)-3,4'-(CH ₃ O) ₂ -DADFT	
(S)-3'-(HO)-DADFT-PE	
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE	



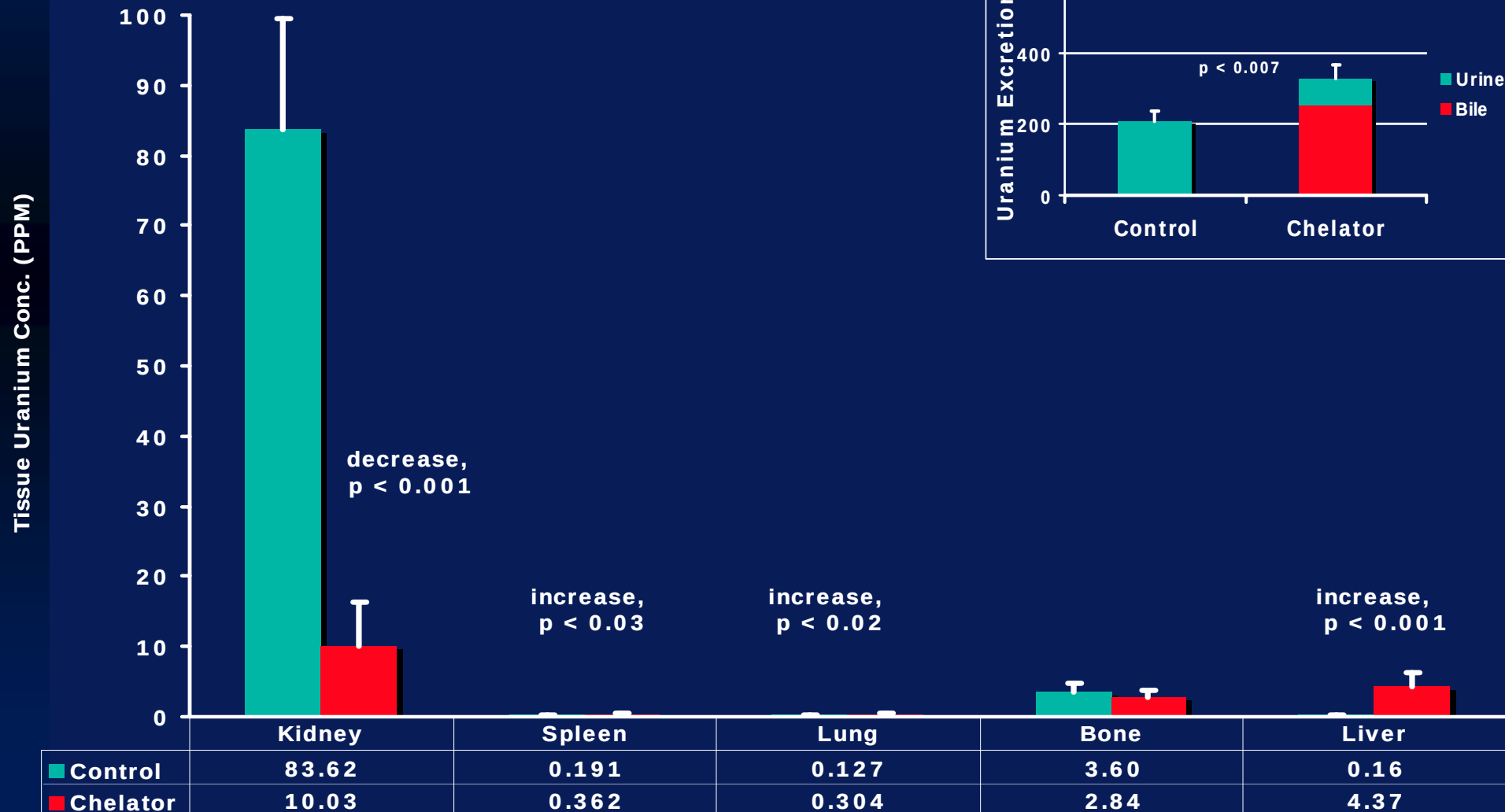


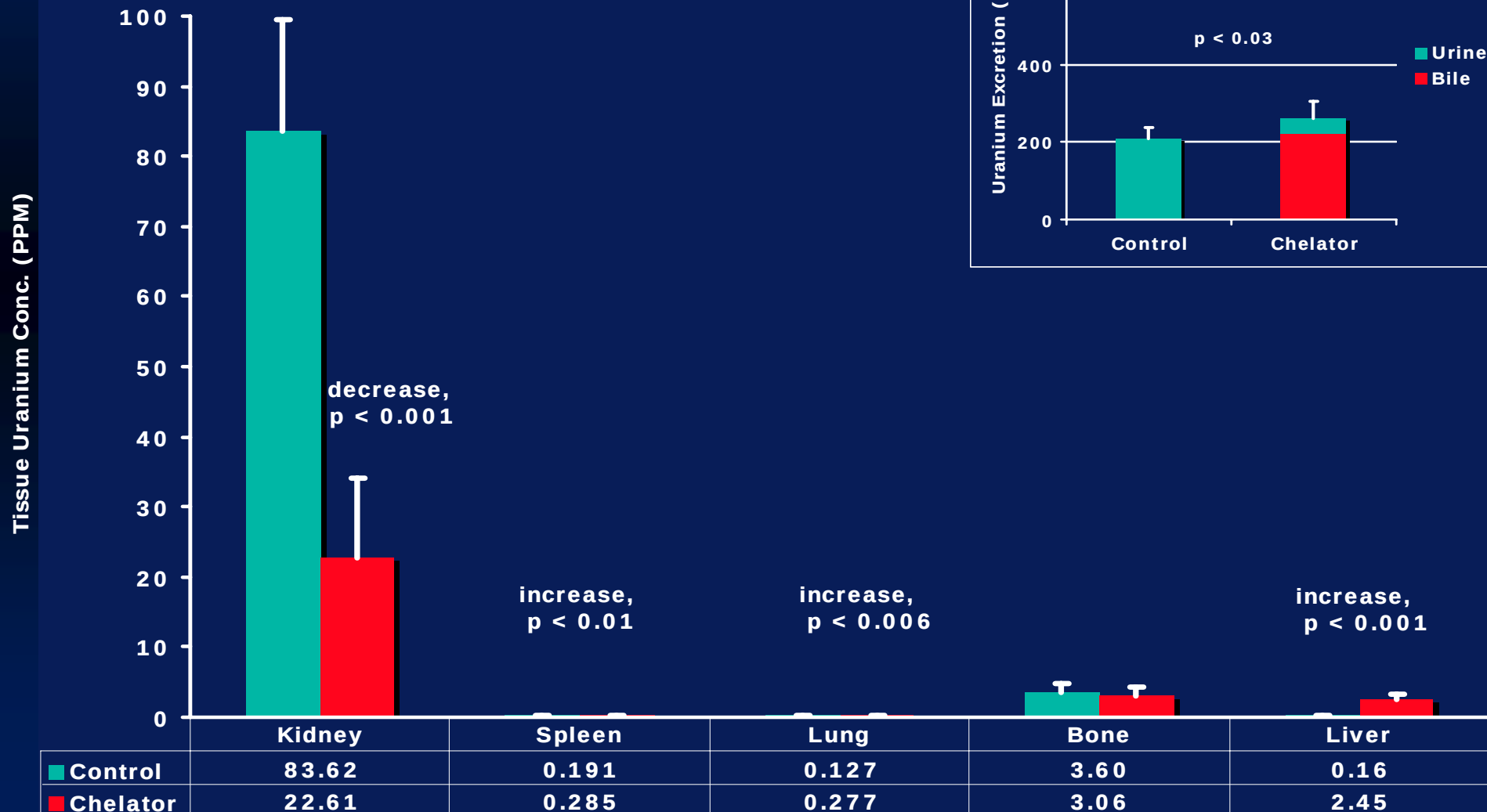
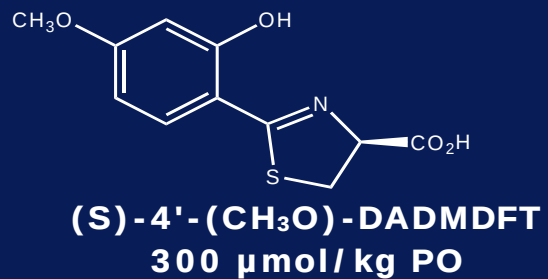
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADMDFT
300 µmol / kg PO

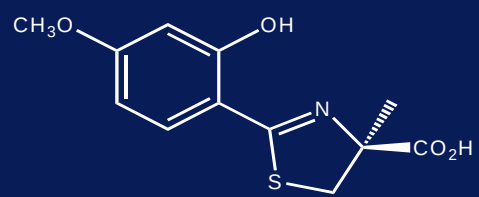




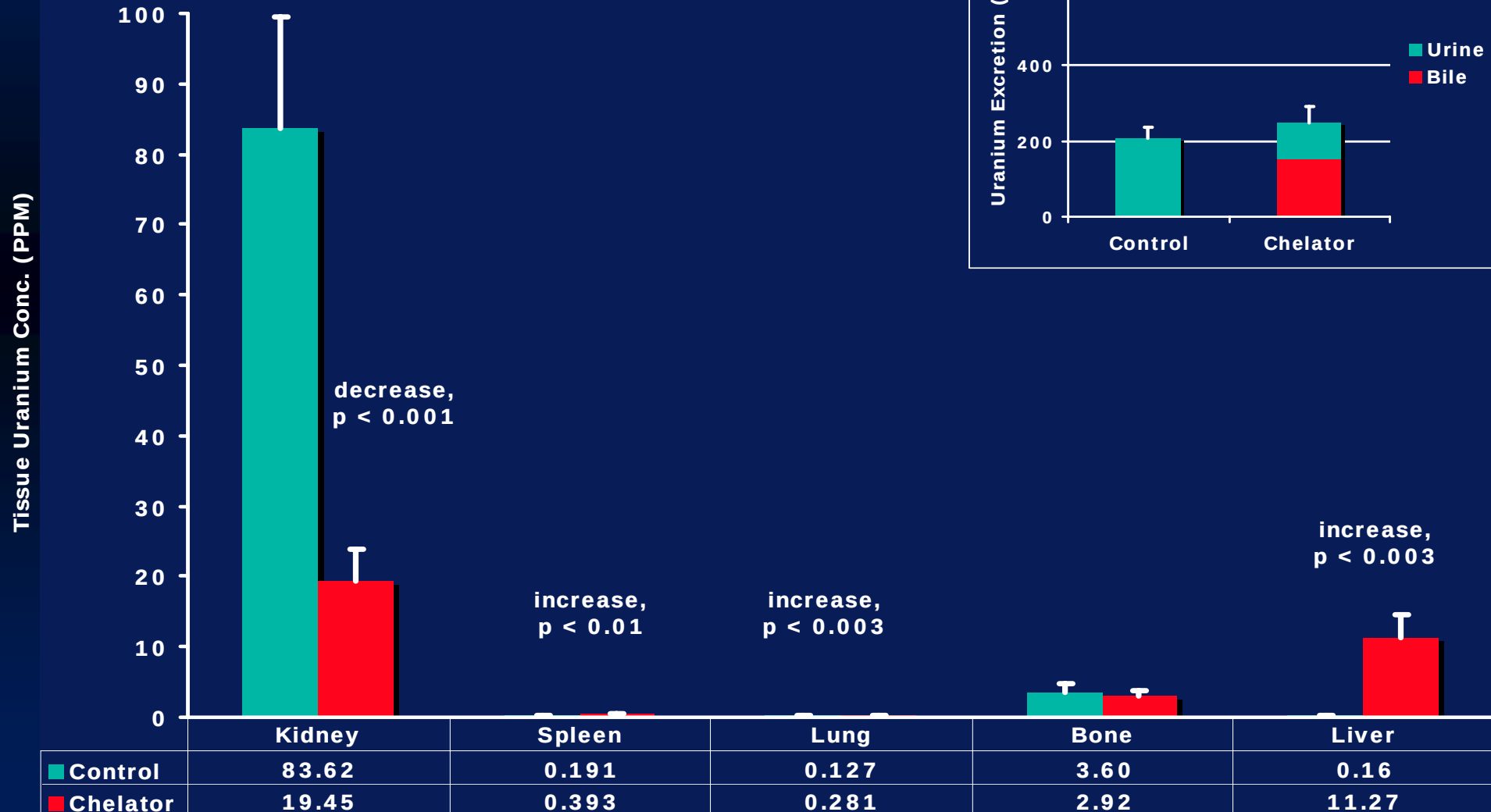
(S)-4'-(CH₃O)-DADMDFT
300 µmol/kg SC

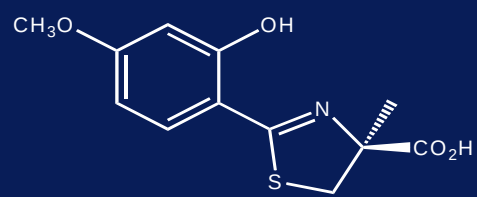




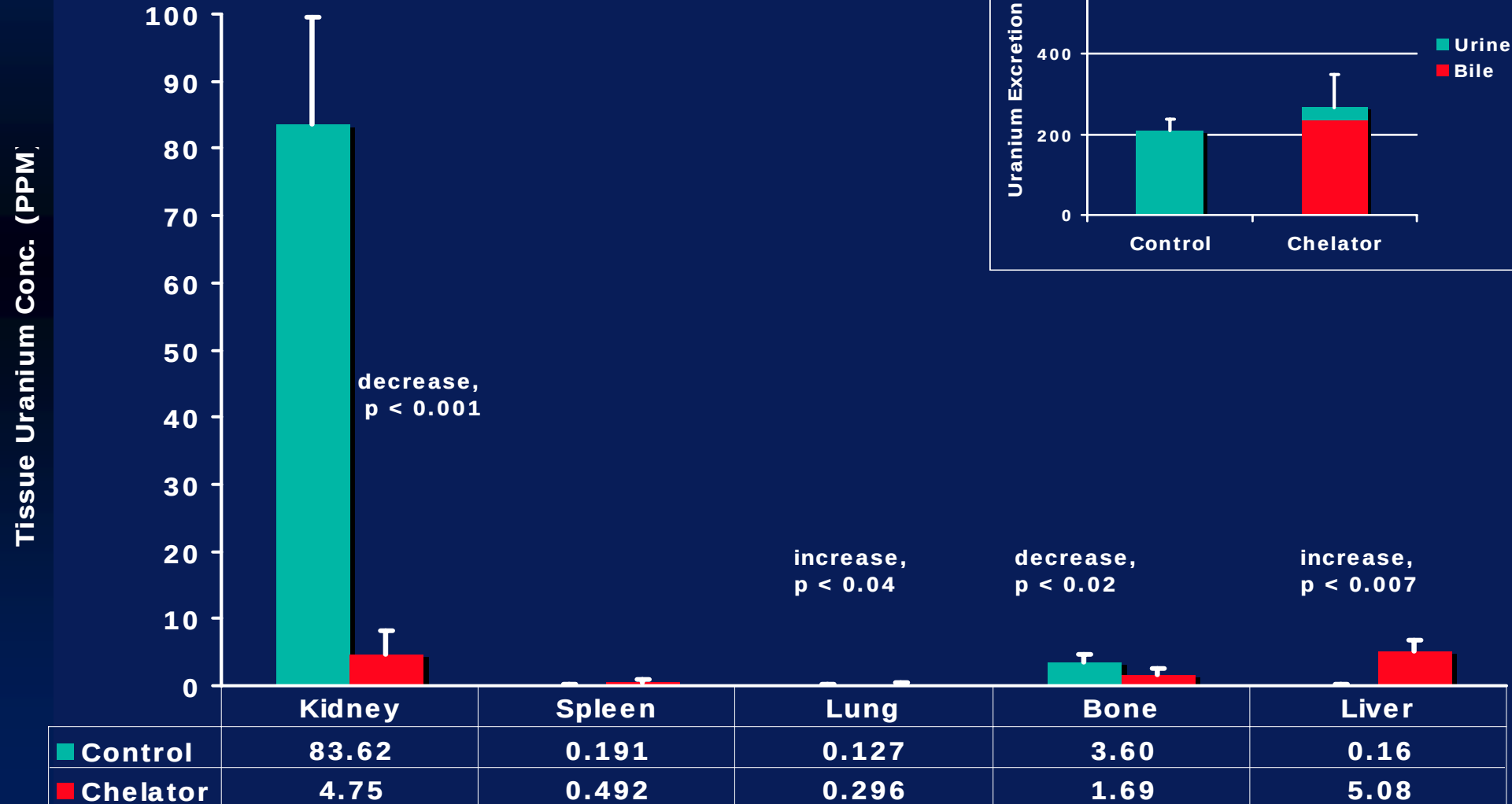


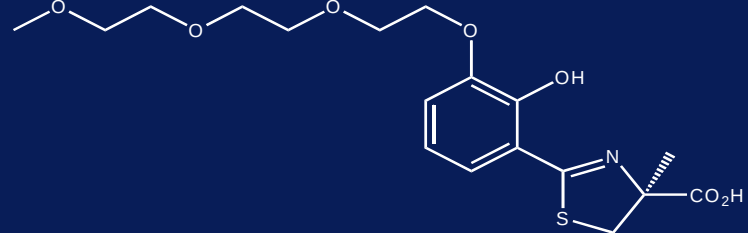
(S)-4'-(CH₃O)-DADFT
150 µmol/kg SC



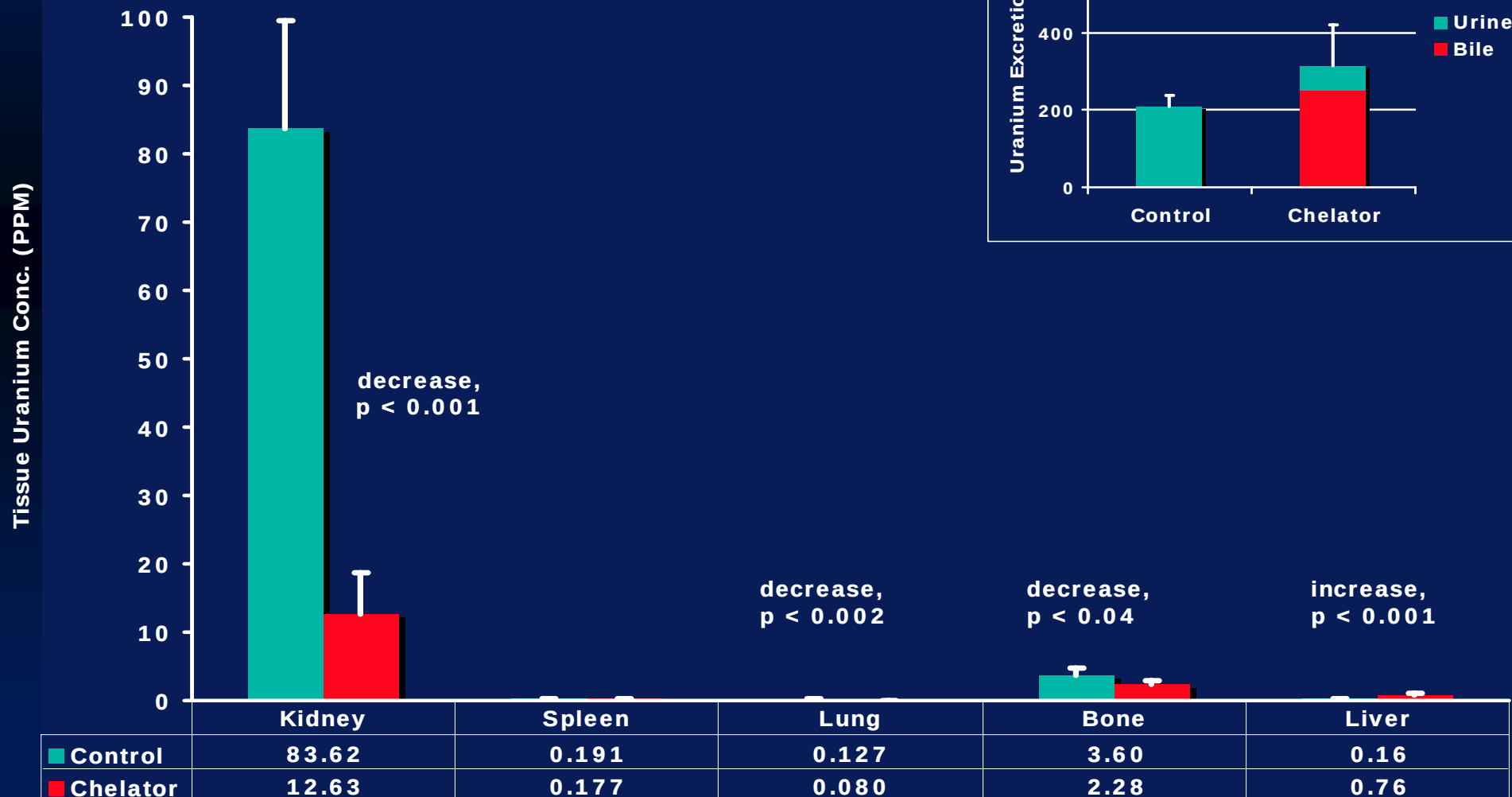


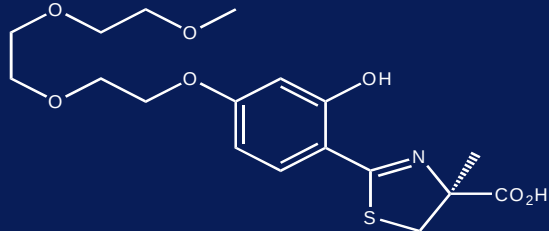
(S)-4'-(CH₃O)-DADFT
300 µmol/kg PO



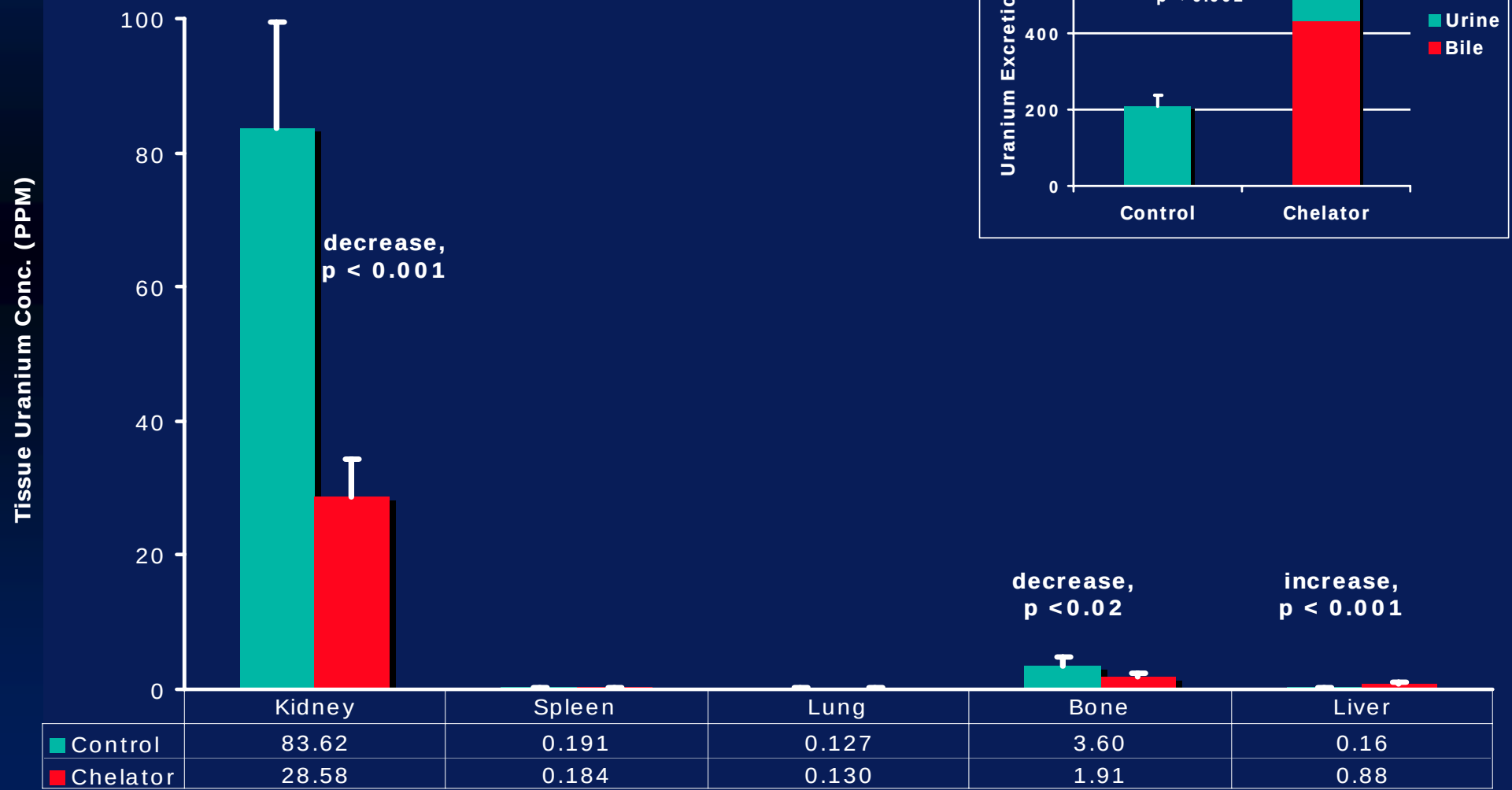


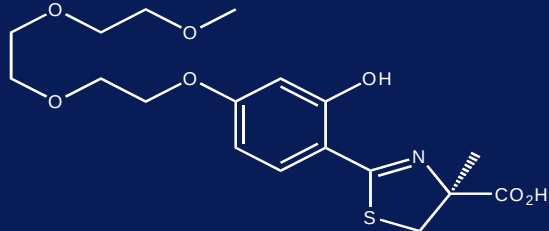
(S)-3'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/kg SC



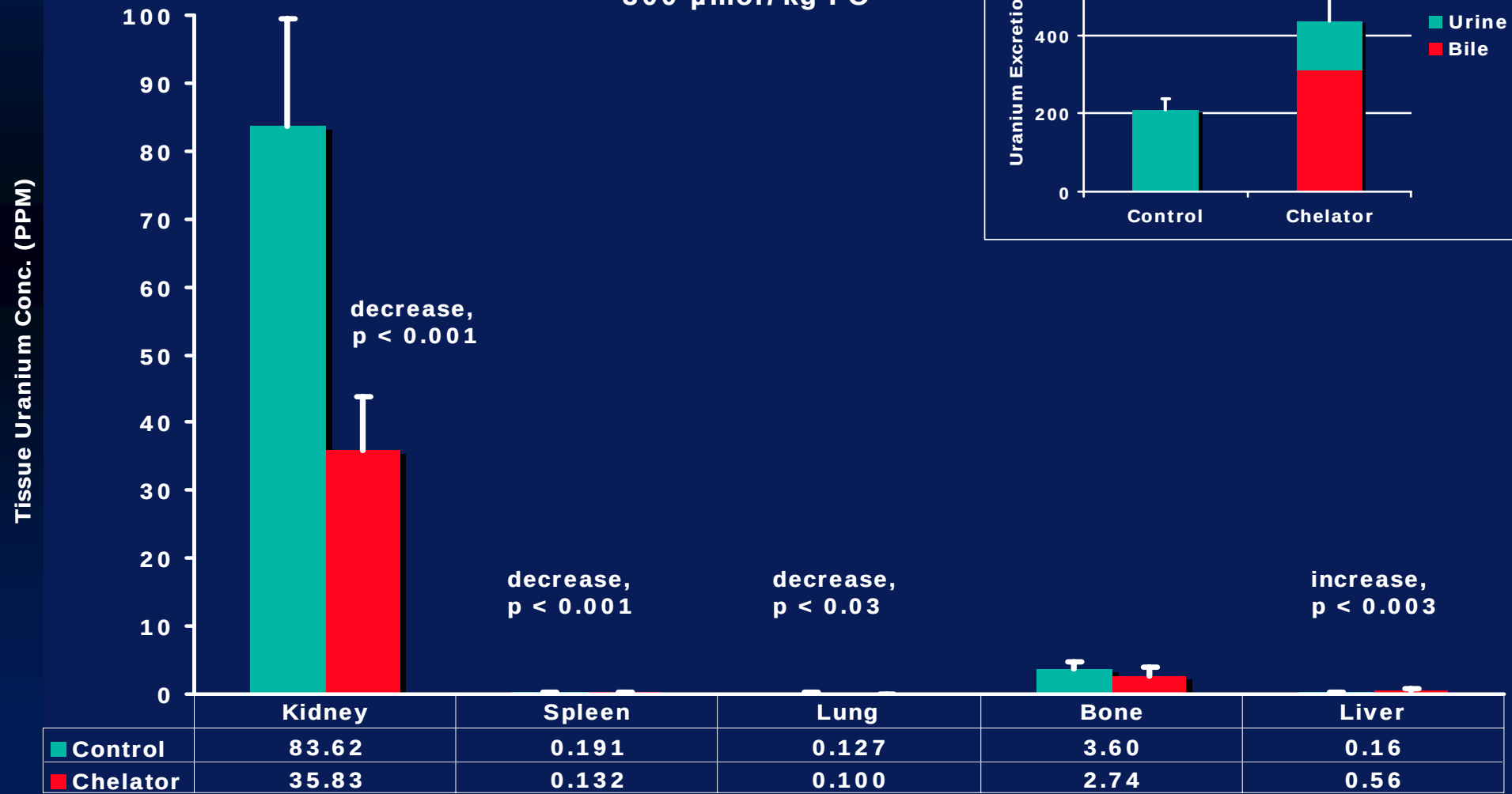


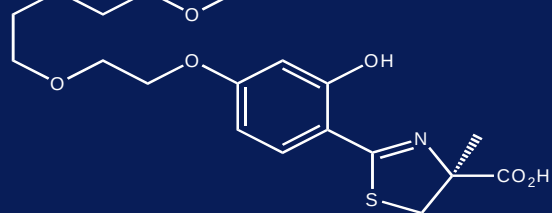
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/kg SC



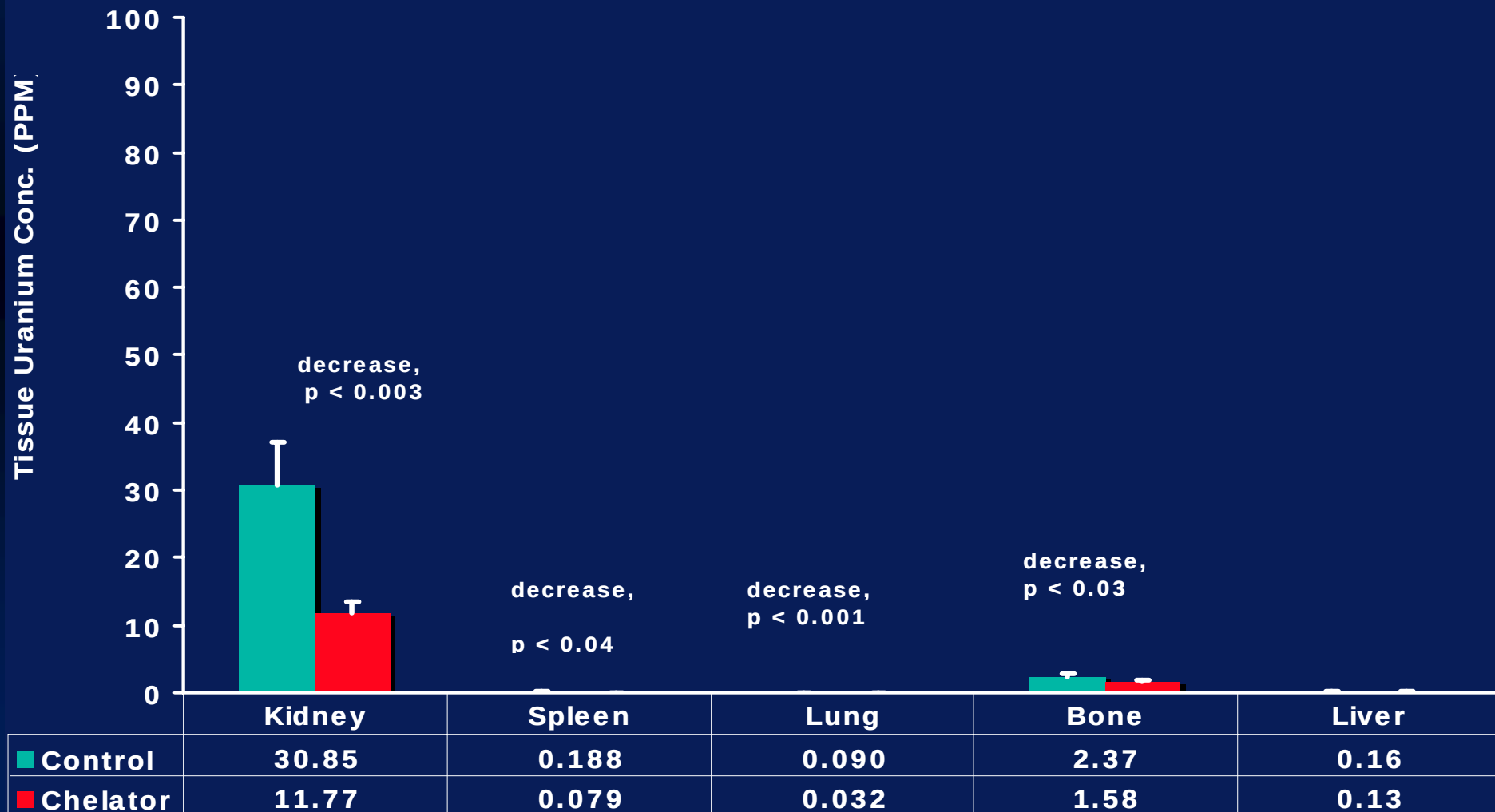


(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/ kg PO

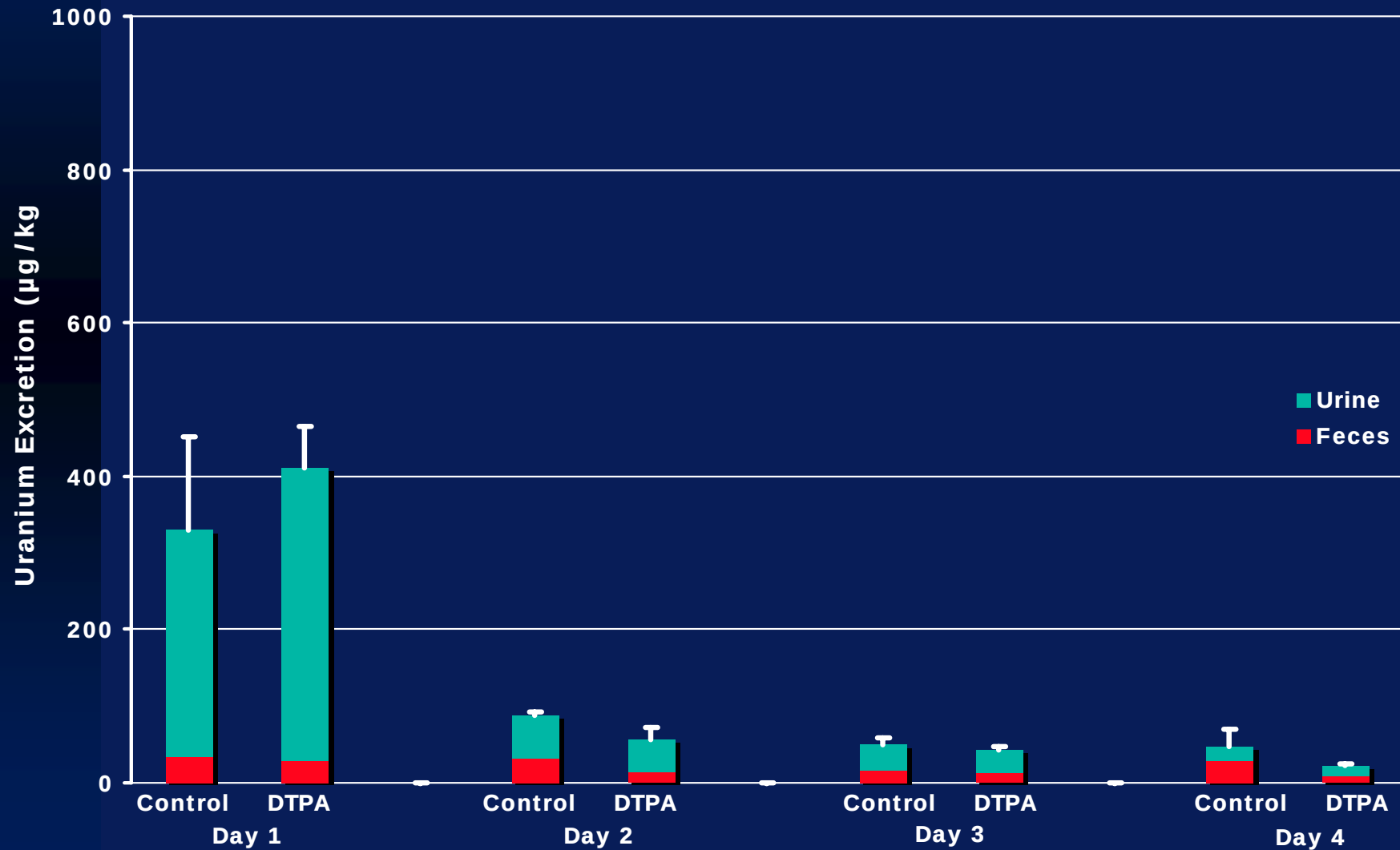




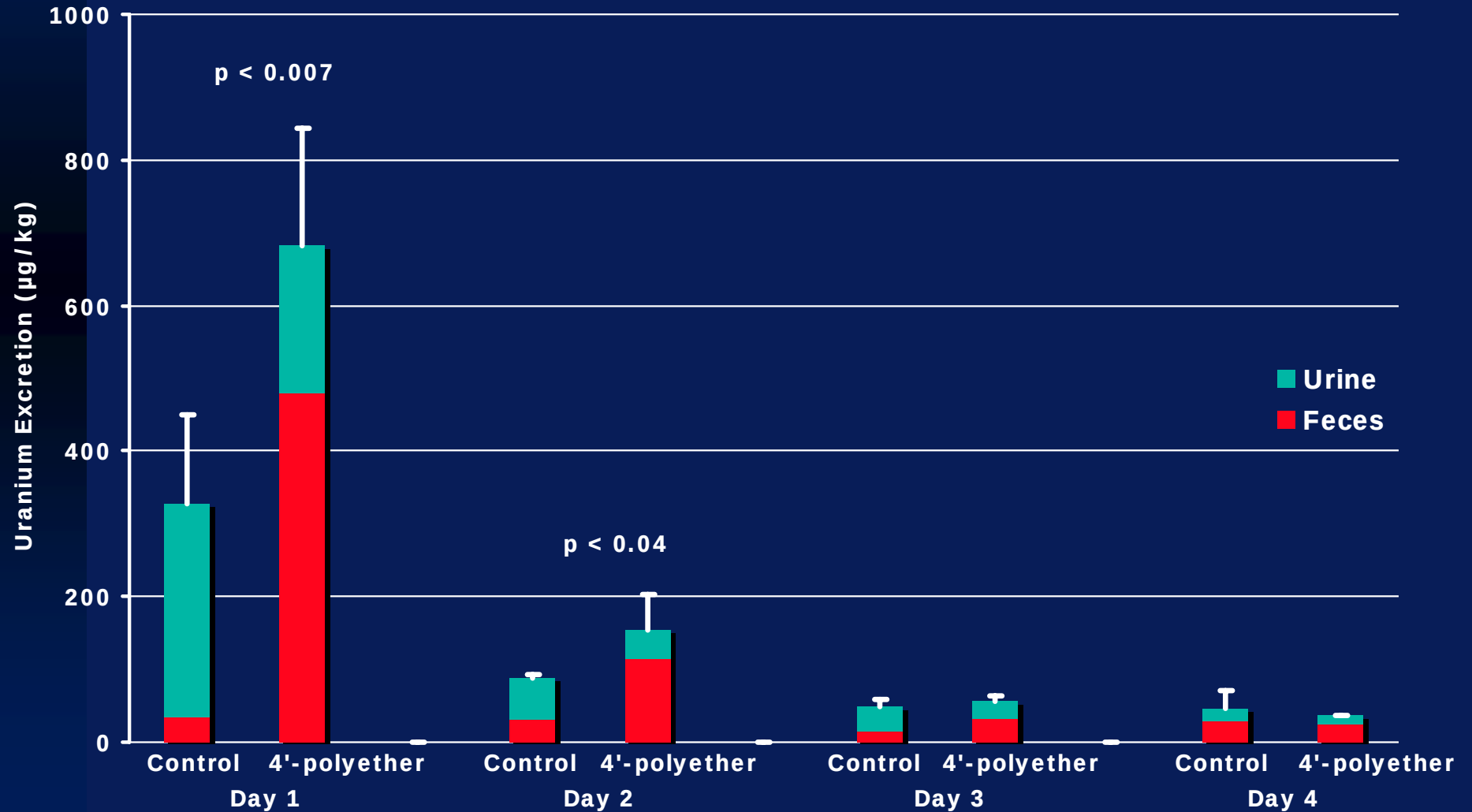
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/kg / d SC x 4 d



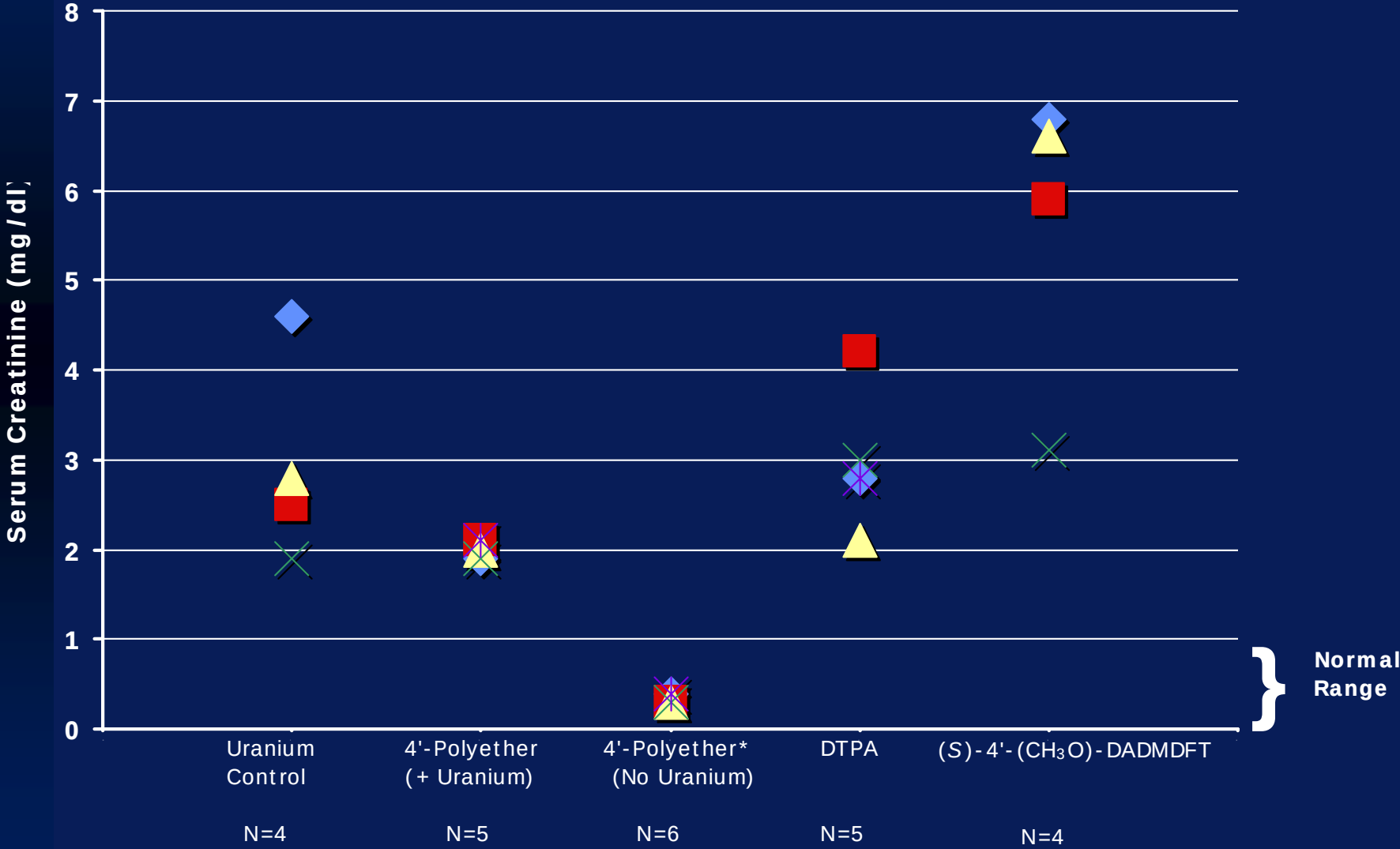
Uranium Excretion in Control
or DTPA 300 $\mu\text{mol/kg/d}$ x 4 d SC
Treated Rats



Uranium Excretion in Control
or (S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/kg/d x 4 d SC
Treated Rats



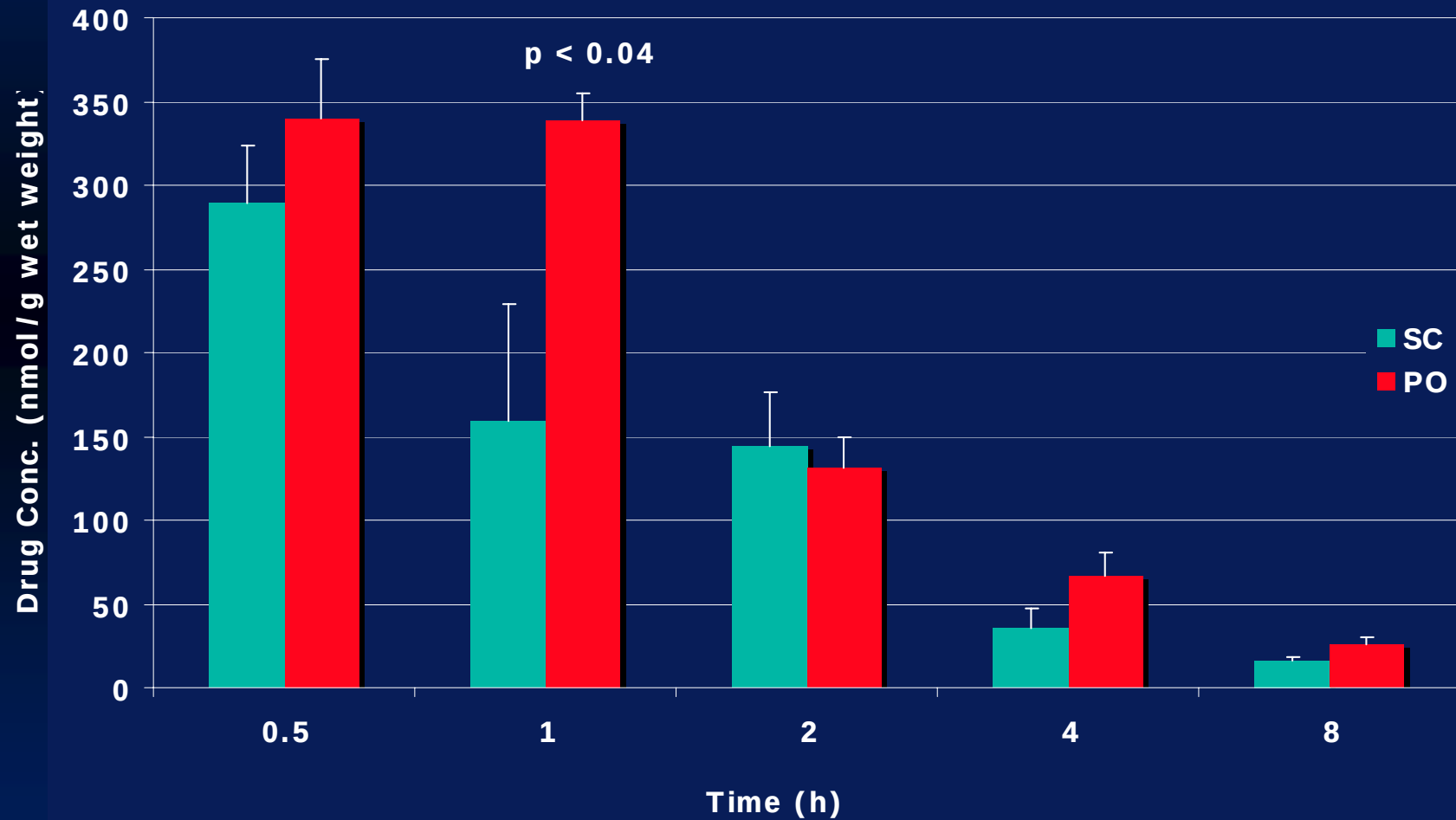
Uranium (1 mg / kg) SC
plus Chelators, 300 μ mol / kg / d SC x 4 d



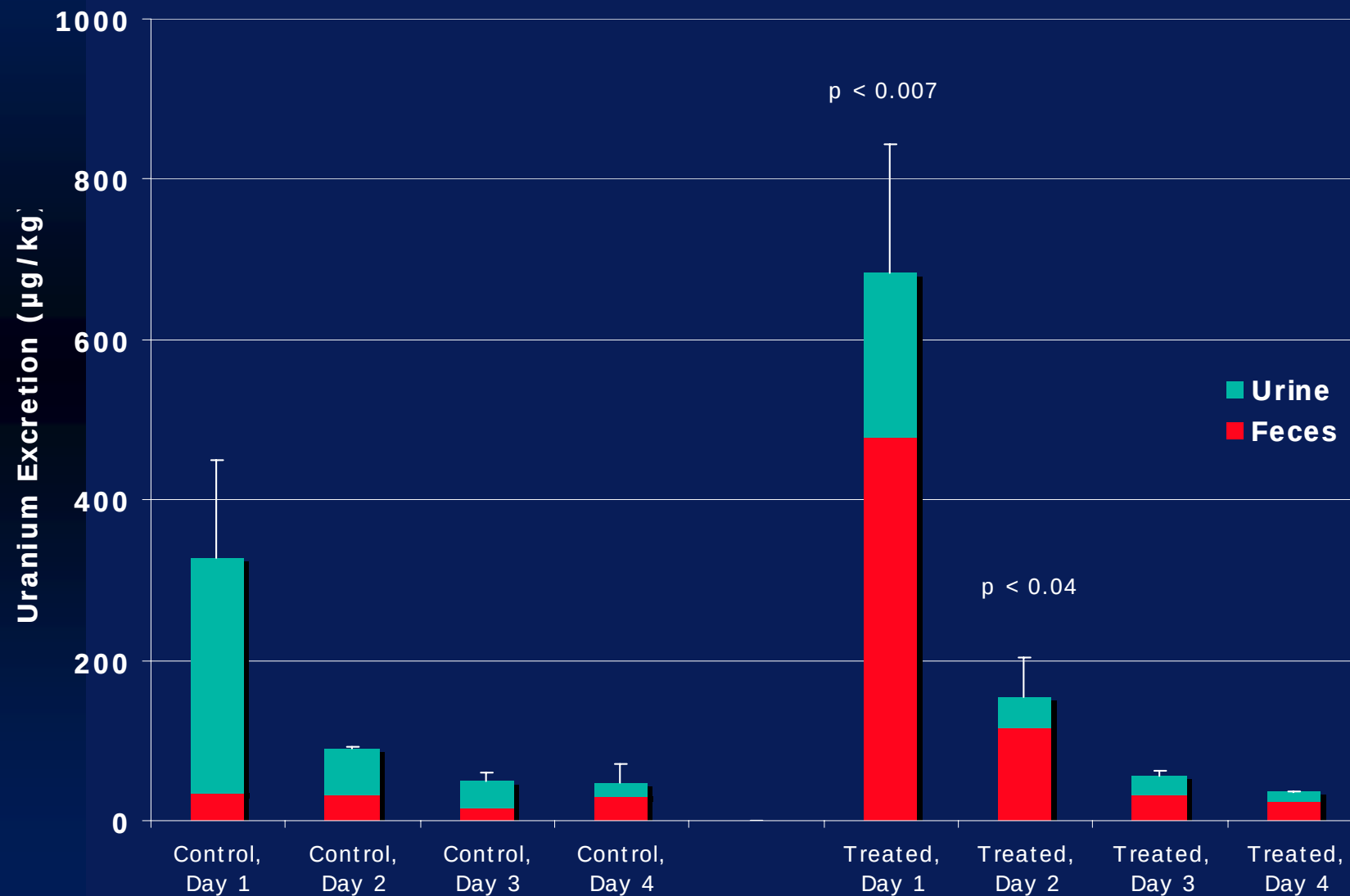
* 384 μ mol/kg/d PO x 10 d

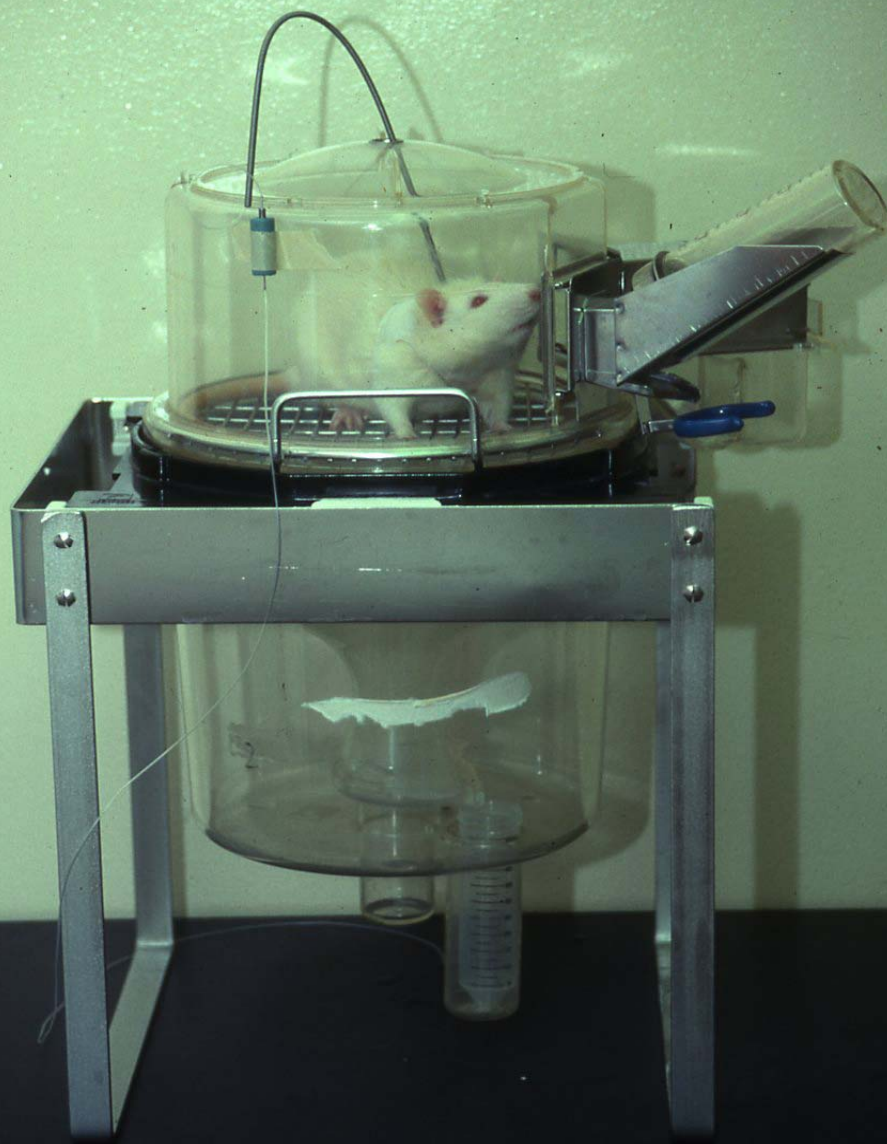
LIVER

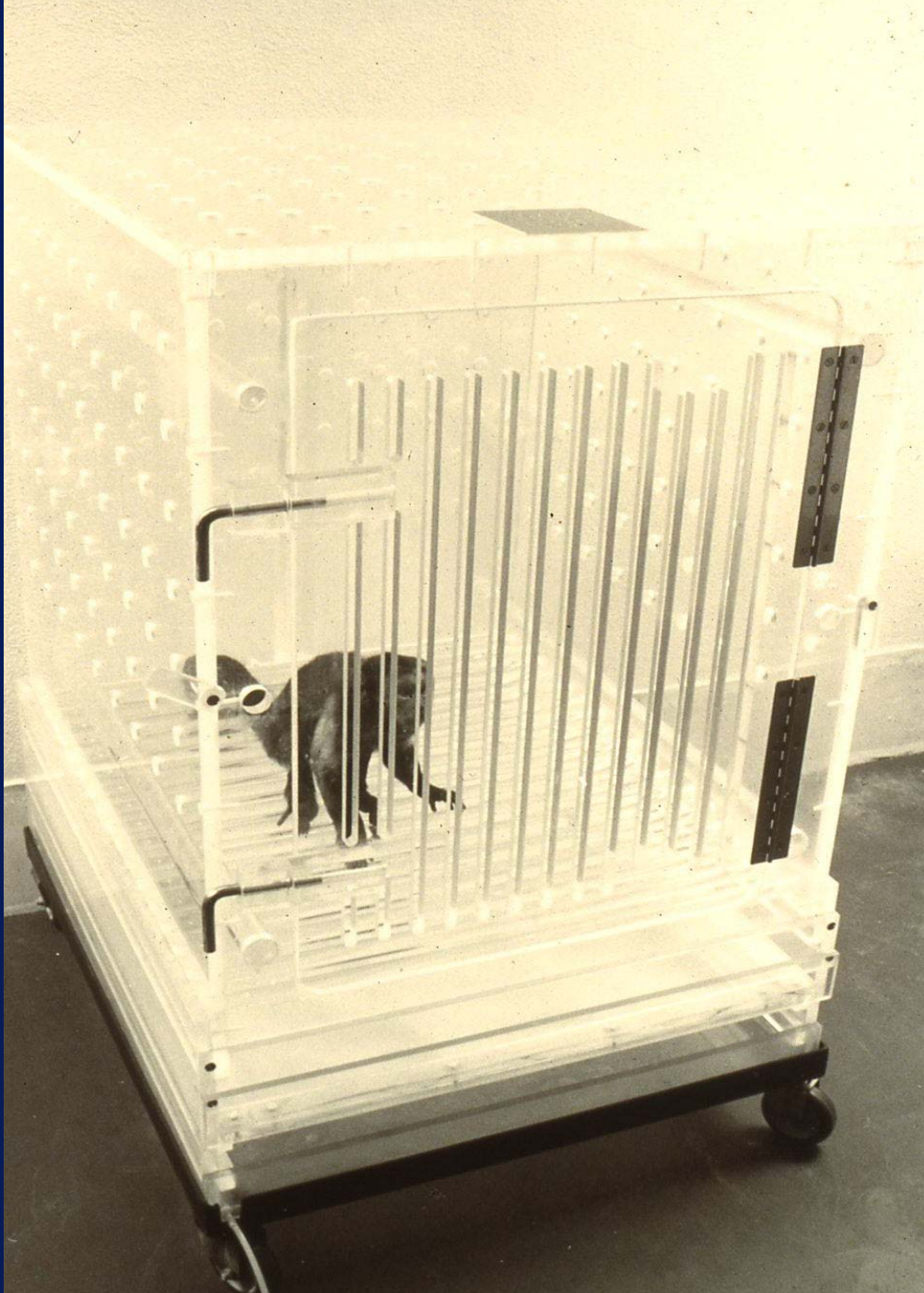
Tissue Distribution of
(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/kg SC or PO



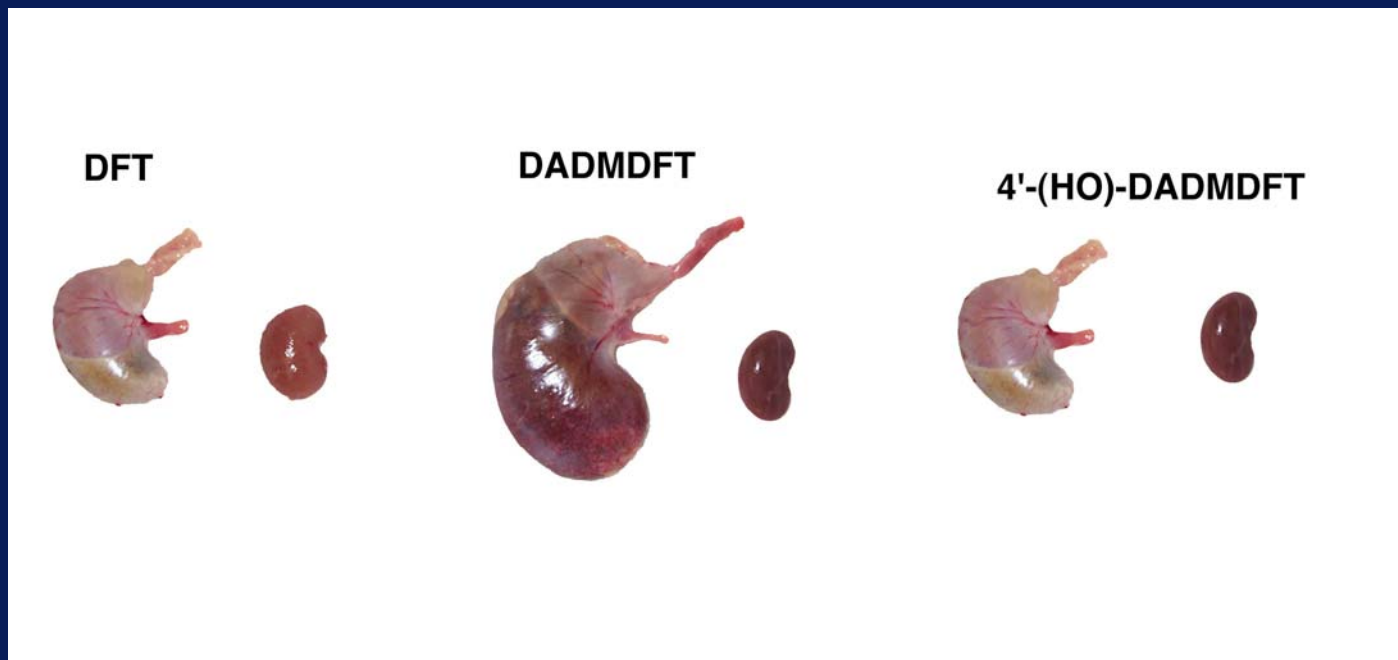
**Uranium Excretion in Control
or (S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE 300 µmol/kg/d x 4 d SC
Treated Rats**





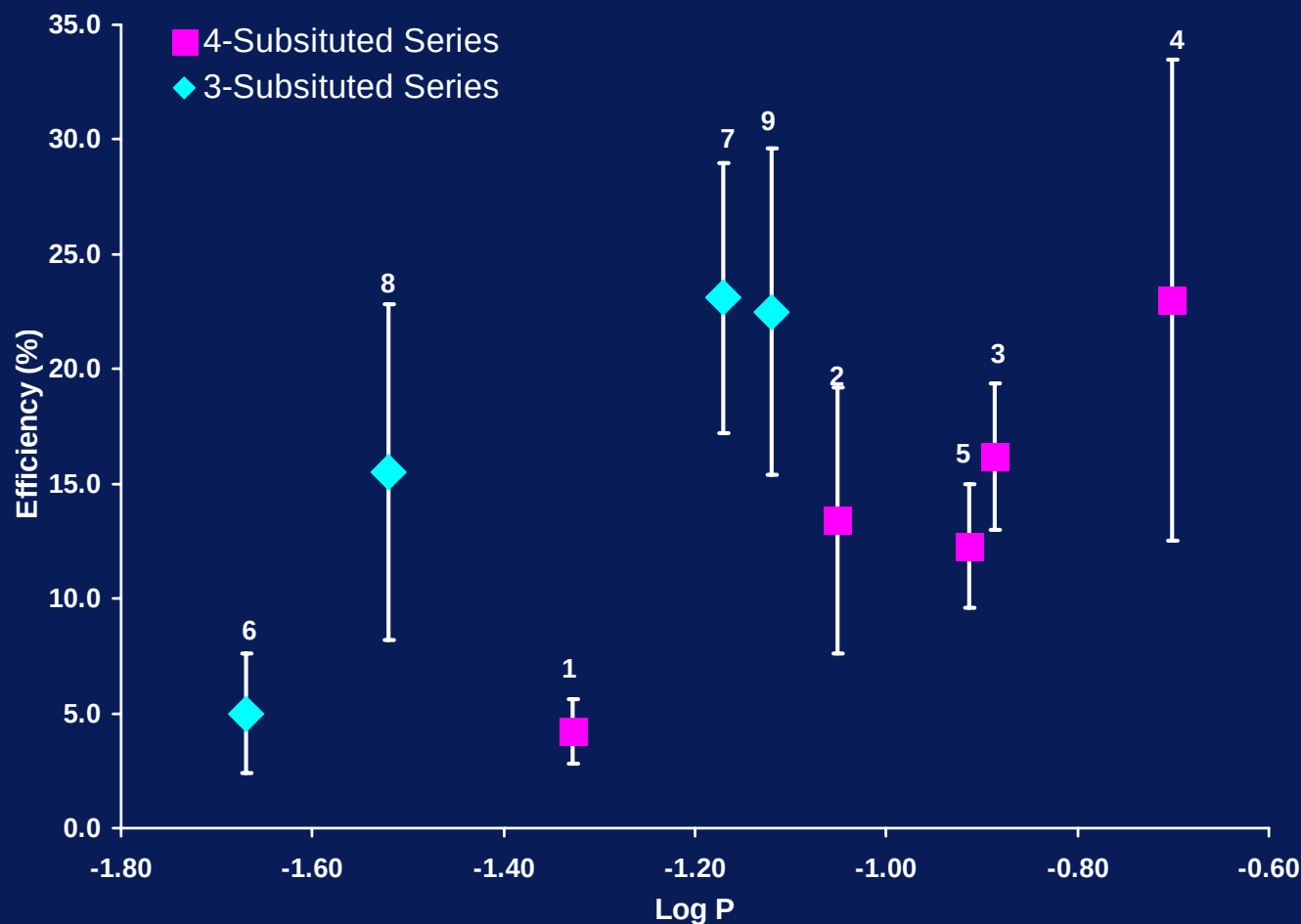


Addition of Electron-Donating Groups - Effect on Toxicity



Stomachs and kidneys of rats treated with **DFT** (left), **DADMDFT** (center), **4'-(HO)-DADMDFT** (right)

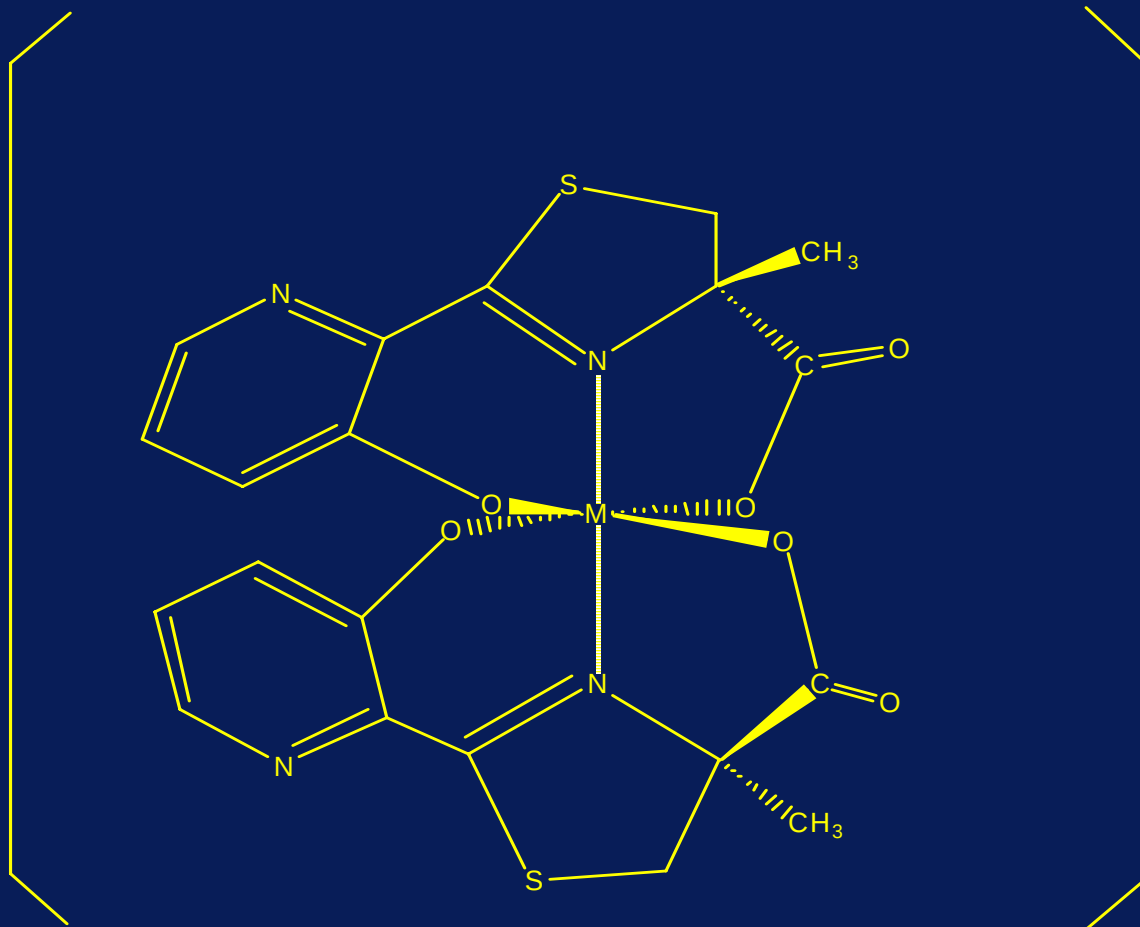
Fecal iron clearance vs the partition coefficients ($\log P$) of the compounds



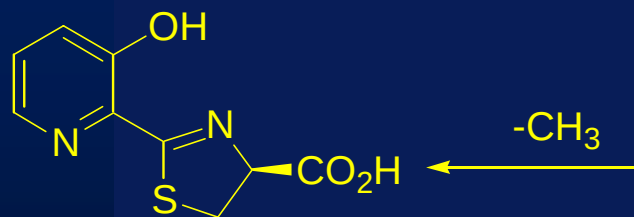
$$E_{C_{Fe}} = \frac{(\sum C_{Fe}L - \sum C_{Fe})}{TCL} \times 100$$

Ferrithiocin Complex

– Me_4N^+

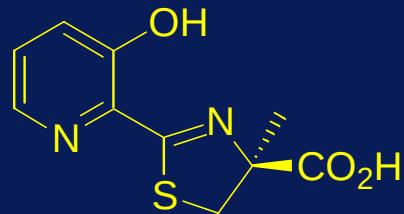


(implied from Cr complex)



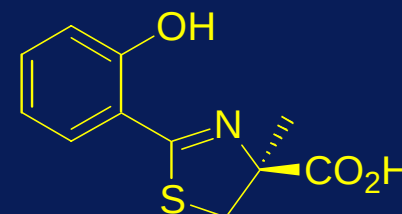
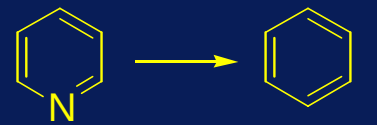
DMDFT

Rat: 2.4 ± 0.6 (po)
 [82 bile, 18 urine]
 Monkey (150 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$):
 4.8 ± 2.7 (po)
 [48 stool, 52 urine]
 (300 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$):
 8.0 ± 2.5 (po)
 [42 stool, 58 urine]



DFT

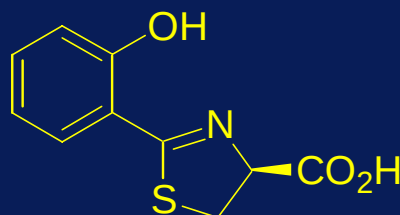
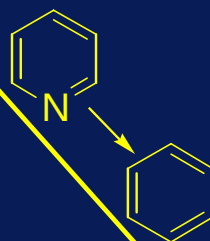
Rat: 5.5 ± 3.2 (po)
 [93 bile, 7 urine]
 Monkey (150 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$):
 16.1 ± 8.5 (po)
 [78 stool, 22 urine]



DADFT

$-\text{CH}_3$

Rat: 2.7 ± 0.5 (po)
 [100 bile, 0 urine]
 3.2 ± 1.8 (sc)
 [98 bile, 2 urine]
 Monkey (75 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$):
 21.5 ± 12 (po)
 [76 stool, 24 urine]
 (300 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$):
 13.1 ± 4.0 (po)
 [86 stool, 14 urine]



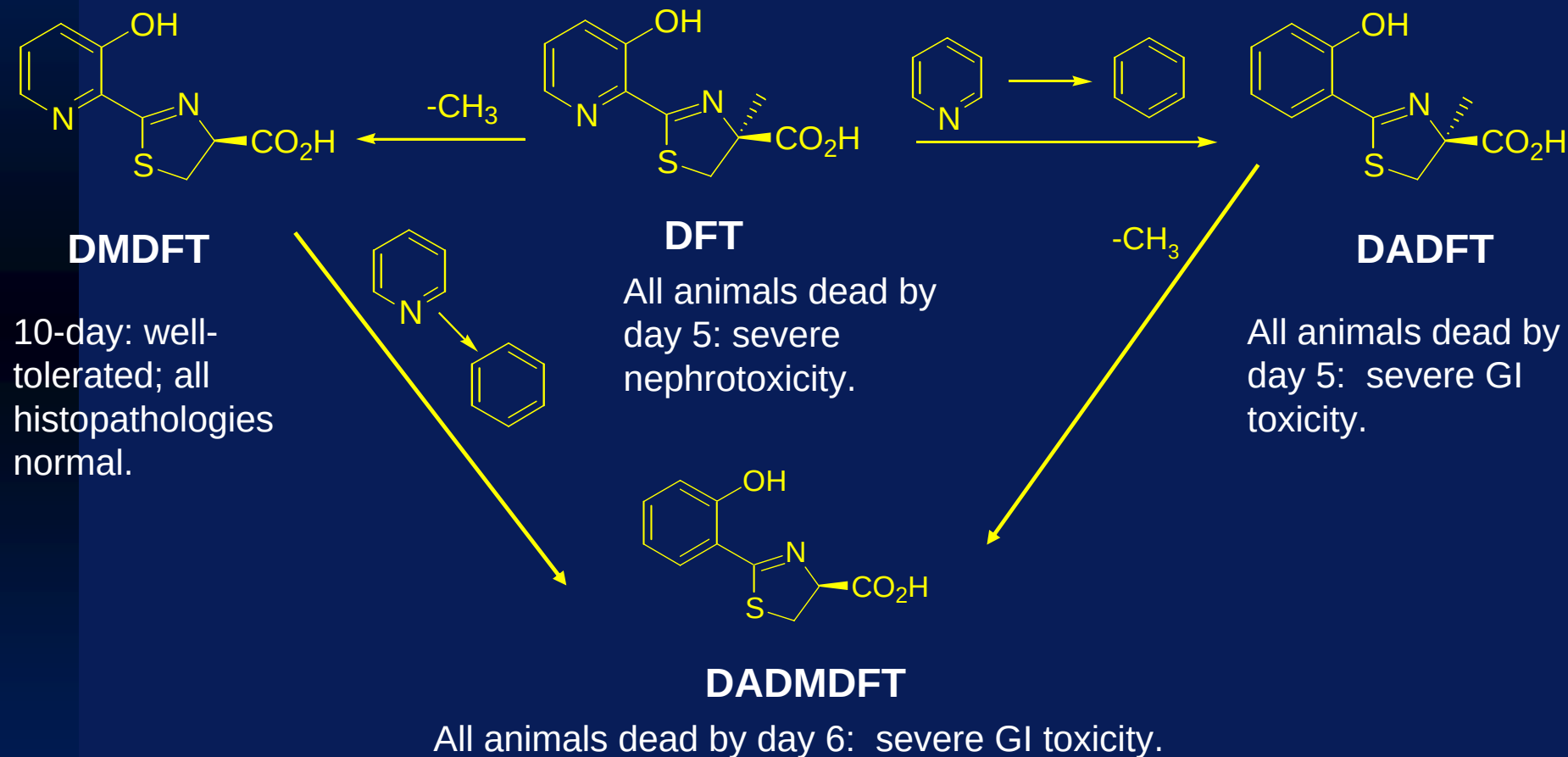
DADMDFT

Rat: 1.4 ± 0.6 (po)
 [100 bile, 0 urine]
 Monkey (300 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$):
 12.4 ± 7.6 (po)
 [90 stool, 10 urine]

Figure 35. SARs of the DFTs and Iron Clearing Efficiency.

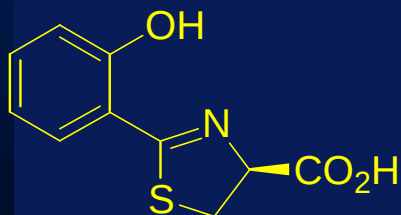
The dose of DFT or analogue in the rats is 150 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$; the dose in the monkeys is as shown in parentheses for each ligand. The mode of administration is shown in parentheses next to the efficiency (% , $\pm$ standard deviation). The fraction of iron excreted in the bile or stool and urine is shown in brackets.

Figure 36. Structure–Activity Relationship of the DFTs and Toxicity



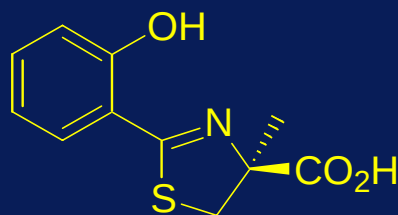
The ligands were administered to rats at a dose of 384 $\mu\text{mol/kg/day}$, equivalent to 100 mg/kg/day of the sodium salt of DFT.

Addition of Electron-Donating Groups - Effect on Toxicity



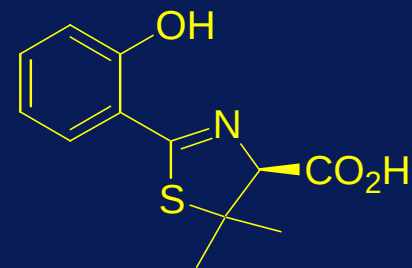
DADMDFT

Rats: All animals dead by day 6: severe GI toxicity.



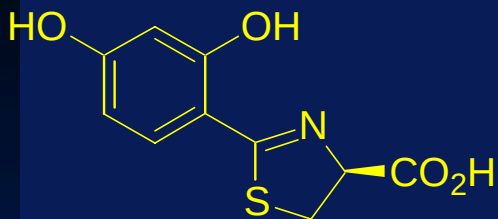
DADFT

Rats: All animals dead by day 5: severe GI toxicity.



DM

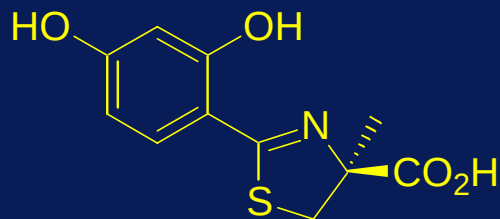
Rats: All animals dead by day 6: severe GI toxicity.



4'-(HO)-DADMDFT

Rats: 10-day: Well-tolerated; all histopathologies normal.

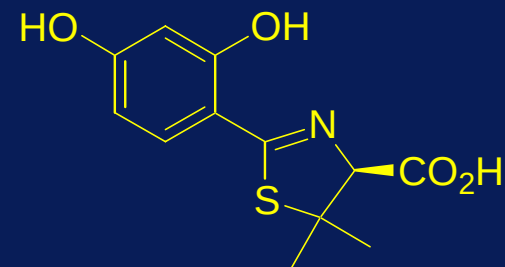
30-day: Well-tolerated; all histopathologies normal.



4'-(HO)-DADFT

Rats: 10-day: Well-tolerated. Histopathologies normal except for mild nephrotoxicity.

30-day: Well-tolerated; all histopathologies normal.

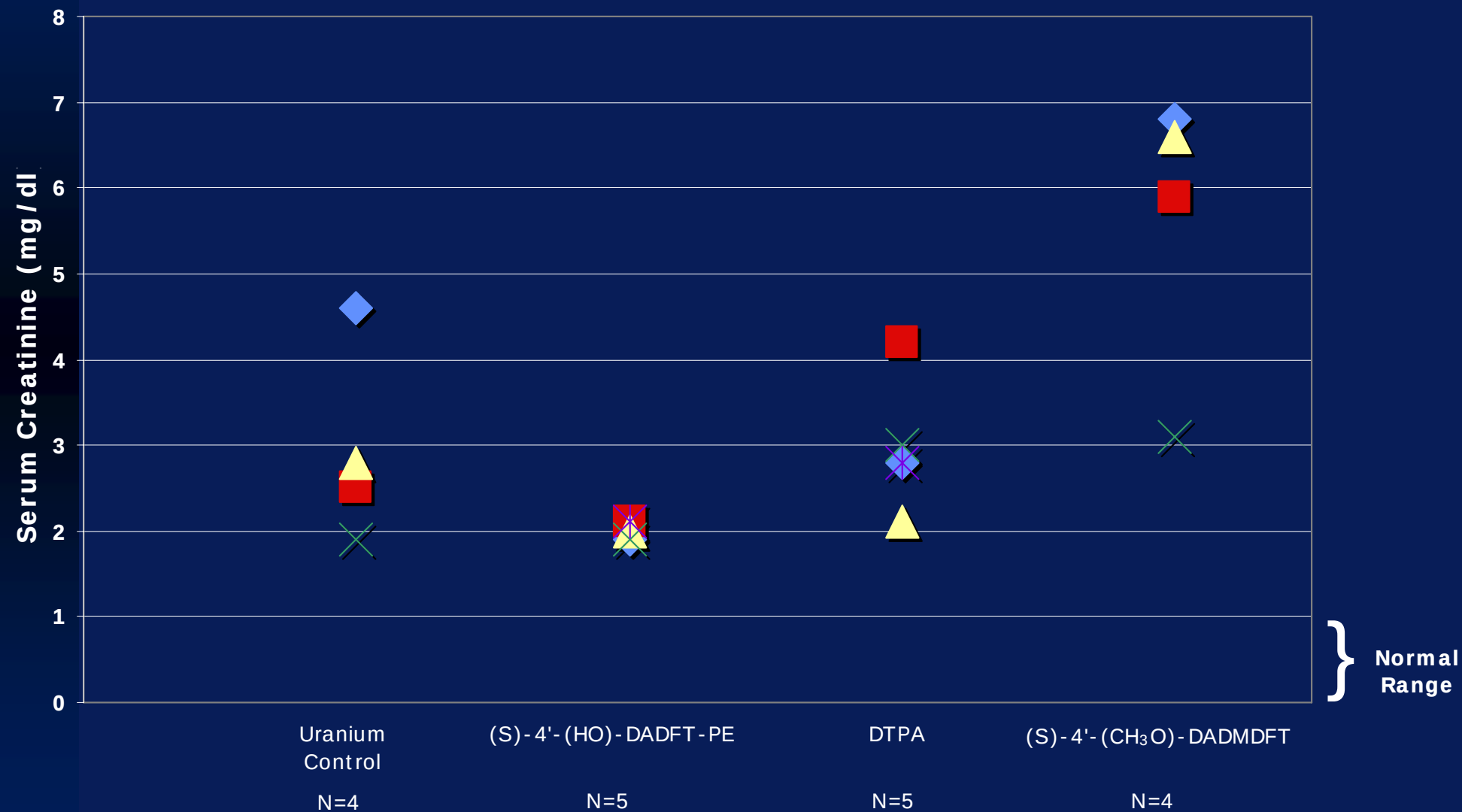


4'-(HO)-DM

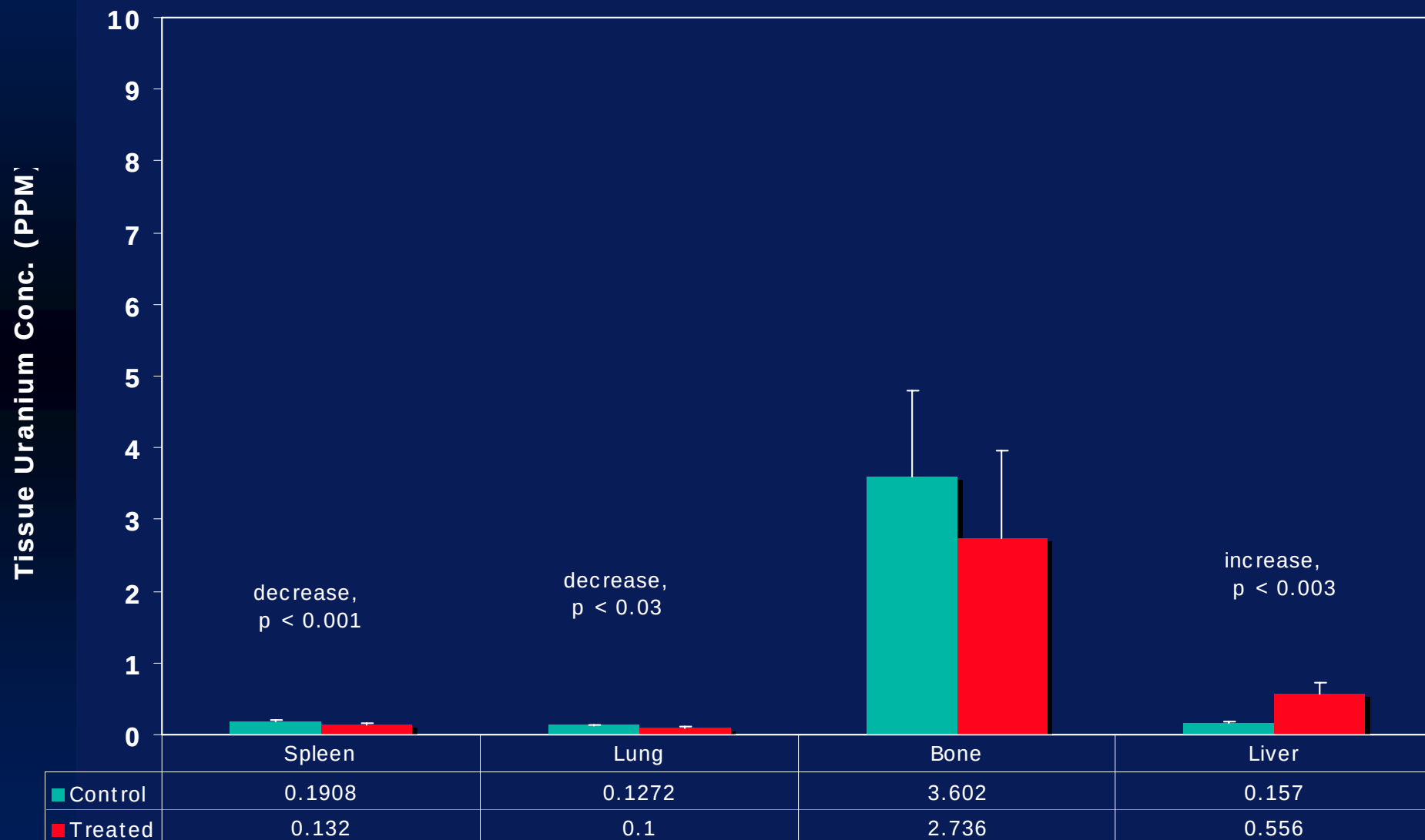
Rats: 10-day: Well-tolerated. Histopathologies normal except for mild nephrotoxicity.

30-day: Well-tolerated; all histopathologies normal.

Uranium (1 mg / kg) SC
plus Chelators, 300 μ mol / kg / d SC x 4 d



(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/kg PO



(S)-4'-(HO)-DADFT-PE
300 µmol/kg PO

