

# Design, synthesis, and evaluation of transition-state analogs as inhibitors of the bacterial quorum sensing autoinducer synthase Ceps

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## Abstract

Quorum sensing is a bacterial signaling system that involves the synthesis and subsequent detection of small signal molecules called autoinducers. The main autoinducer in gram-negative bacteria are acylated homoserine lactones (AHLs), produced by LuxI autoinducer synthase enzymes and detected by LuxR autoinducer receptors. Quorum sensing allows for changes in gene expression resulting bacterial behavior in a coordinated, cell-density dependent fashion. Some of the behaviors controlled by quorum sensing involve pathogenesis, making quorum sensing signaling a target to develop new antibacterial agents. Here we describe the design and synthesis of transition-state analogs of the autoinducer synthase enzymatic reaction and the evaluation of these compounds as inhibitors of the synthase Ceps. One such compound potentially inhibits Ceps and constitutes a new type of inhibitor against this underdeveloped antibacterial target.

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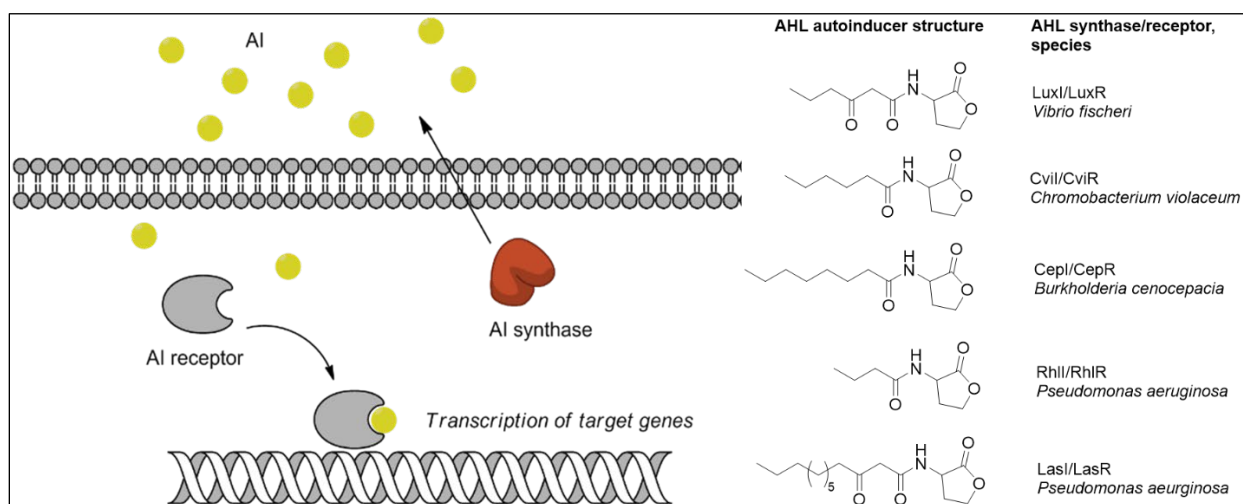
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## Introduction

Quorum sensing is a bacterial signaling system that functions through the production, secretion, and detection of small signal molecules called autoinducers (AI).<sup>1-3</sup> As bacterial cell population increases, the concentration of autoinducer rises and engages its cognate receptor. The autoinducer-receptor complex acts as a transcriptional regulator allowing for coordinated changes in gene expression at high cell density. The main class of autoinducers in proteobacteria are acylated homoserine lactones (AHL). The acyl group of AHL structures varies according to species, with lengths between 4 and 18 carbons and variable oxidation states at the beta position.<sup>4</sup> AHLs are produced by the LuxI family of AHL synthases and are detected by the LuxR family of AHL receptors, named after the AI synthase/receptor pair of the marine bacterium *Vibrio fischeri*, whose lux bioluminescence operon is controlled by quorum sensing (Figure 1).<sup>5</sup>

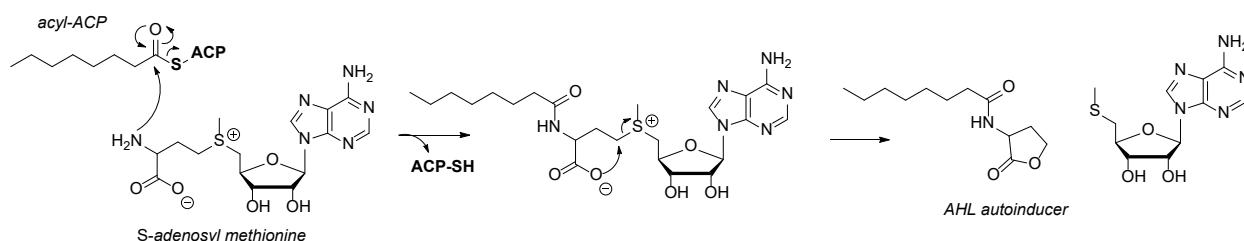


**Figure 1.** Left: Autoinducer synthases produce AI signal molecules which accumulate in the environment at levels proportional to bacterial cell density. At a threshold concentration, the autoinducers bind their receptors which induces DNA binding and transcription of genes controlled by quorum sensing. Right: Structures of AHL autoinducers from various bacterial species.

Quorum sensing has been shown to control expression of virulence factors in bacteria that are human pathogens.<sup>6</sup> A well-studied example is *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, a cause of acute and persistent infections in burn victims, cystic fibrosis patients, and a prominent hospital-acquired infection.<sup>7</sup> *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* has two AHL synthase/receptor quorum sensing systems, LasI/LasR and RhlI/RhlR, which control expression of its pathogenic phenotypes.<sup>8</sup> These include biofilm formation, antibiotic resistance, motility, and production of the rhamnolipid surfactant, which correlates with disease progression in cystic fibrosis patients.<sup>9</sup>

Small-molecule inhibition of quorum sensing is an active area of medicinal chemistry research to suppress the expression of bacterial behaviors that are under quorum sensing control.<sup>10,11</sup> Numerous potent AHL receptor antagonists have been developed and evaluated using increasingly sophisticated quorum sensing assays.<sup>12,13</sup> Some receptor antagonists have been shown to suppress virulence and improve host outcomes in infection models, validating quorum sensing as an antibacterial drug target.<sup>14–17</sup>

An alternative approach to block AHL quorum sensing is to inhibit the AHL synthase enzyme, making bacteria unable to produce signal. Synthases catalyze acyl group transfer from acylated acyl carrier protein (acyl-ACP) to the amino group of *S*-adenosylmethionine (SAM). The enzyme subsequently catalyzes an intramolecular  $S_N2$  lactonization, releasing *S*-methyl thioadenosine (MTA) and the AHL autoinducer (Figure 2).<sup>18,19</sup>

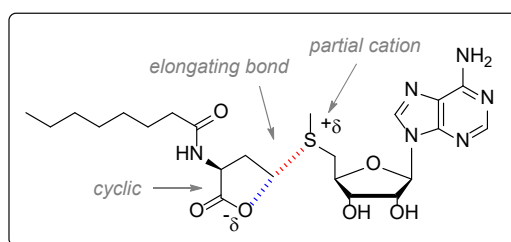


**Figure 2.** The enzymatic reaction of AHL synthases.

In contrast to the extensive work on AHL receptor antagonists, few AHL synthase inhibitors have been discovered. These can be divided into three classes. First, several inhibitors are autoinducer analogs. These include J8-C8, an acyl-aminocyclohexenone AHL analog, which was co-crystallized with its target TofI along with MTA, the second AHL synthase product.<sup>20</sup> AHL analogs with unnatural (*R*) stereochemistry and long acyl tails have been shown to inhibit the AHL synthase RhlI.<sup>21</sup> It was proposed that these (*R*) AHL analogs bind a cryptic pocket on the synthase. Second, bisubstrate analogs with adenosyl and acyl tail moieties joined by linker groups have been shown to be inhibitors of the synthase TofI.<sup>22</sup> These molecules were also attached to beads and used as affinity reagents for AHL synthase enzymes. Finally, some AHL synthase inhibitors bear no structural resemblance to any molecule along the reaction coordinate. These include *N*-hydroxyindole derivatives as inhibitors of AHL synthases BmalI and YspI discovered in a novel high-throughput screening assay<sup>23</sup>, and substituted diketopiperazines as inhibitors of the AHL synthase CepI.<sup>24</sup>

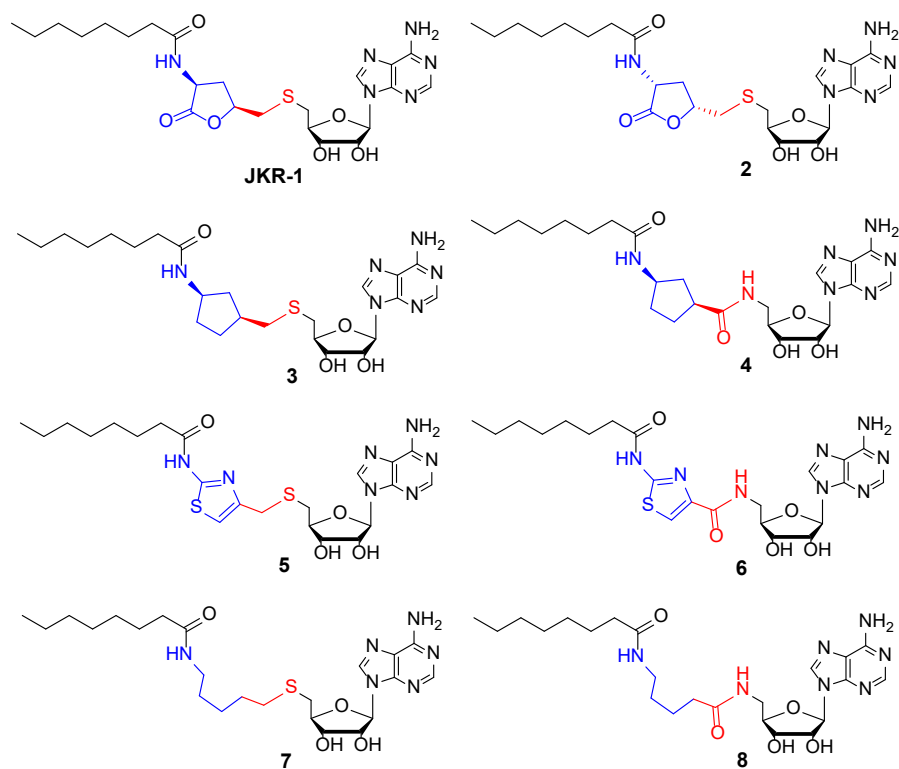
## Results and Discussion

Our approach to develop inhibitors of AHL synthase enzymes was to design transition state analogs of the lactonization step of the enzymatic reaction. The theory of tight binding between enzymes and transition state analogs is well-established and has guided the design of many inhibitors.<sup>25,26</sup> The lactonization step of this reaction is particularly amenable to the design of transition state mimics. It is a 5-*exo-tet* cyclization, with the carboxylate displacing the sulfonium group. We designed transition state analogs to capture the cyclic nature of the closing lactone ring, the lengthening of the C-S bond as MTA departs, and the neutralization of the carboxylate and sulfonium charges (Figure 3).



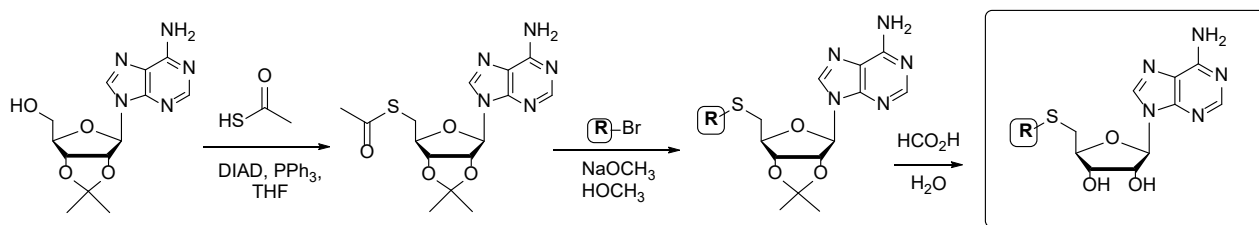
**Figure 3.** Lactonization transition state of AHL synthases.

We designed a set of lactonization transition state analogs with lactone, cyclopentyl, and thiazole rings to mimic the nascent lactone of the enzymatic reaction and provide diversity in ring geometry. The rings were joined to adenosine by thioether or amide linkages to mimic the lengthening bond between the lactone ring and departing MTA. The two linker types allow some diversity of the polarity and degree of conformational freedom of this linker. The lactone, cyclopentyl, and thiazole rings all contain an exocyclic amine acylated with an octanoyl group, matching the acyl tail that our target enzyme CcpI incorporates into its AHL product. We also made the corresponding acyclic amide and thioether as control compounds (Figure 4).



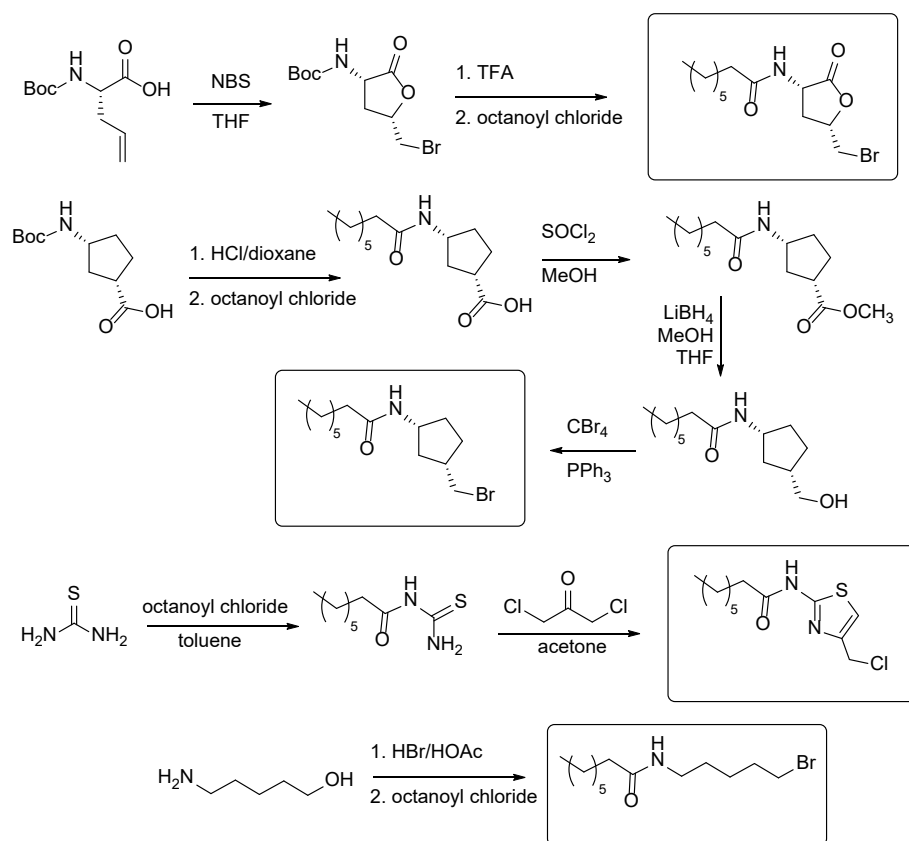
**Figure 4.** Analogs of the lactonization transition state as target structures for AHL synthase inhibitors.

The thioether compounds **JKR-1**, **2**, **3**, **5** and **7** were all prepared from 5' thioacetyladenosine acetal, prepared by Mitsunobu reaction of protected adenosine and thioacetic acid.<sup>27</sup> The 5' thiol was liberated by basic methanolysis and coupled to suitable halides (Scheme 1).



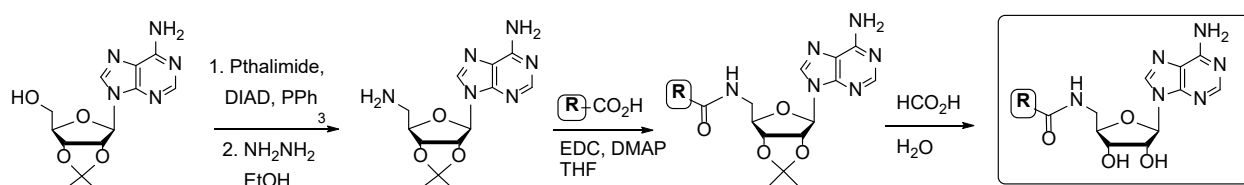
**Scheme 1.** General synthesis of thioether analogs by coupling alkyl halides with 5' thioacetyl adenosine acetal.

The bromides leading to **JKR-1** and compound **2** were prepared from (*S*) or (*R*) Boc-allylglycine<sup>28</sup> which undergoes diastereoselective bromolactonization with NBS.<sup>29</sup> The Boc-bromolactone was deprotected, acylated with octanoyl chloride then coupled to thioadenosine. The synthesis of cyclopentyl analog **3** began with commercially available (1*S*,3*R*)-Boc-3-aminocyclopentane carboxylic acid which was similarly deprotected, acylated with octanoyl chloride. The acid was esterified and subsequently reduced with methanolic LiBH<sub>4</sub><sup>30</sup> and brominated under Appel conditions before coupling to thioadenosine. The synthesis of thiazole analog **5** began with acylation of thiourea,<sup>31</sup> cyclization with 1,3 dichloroacetone<sup>32</sup> followed by coupling with thioadenosine. The linear analog **7** is a known compound and was prepared by the published sequence (Scheme 2).<sup>22</sup>



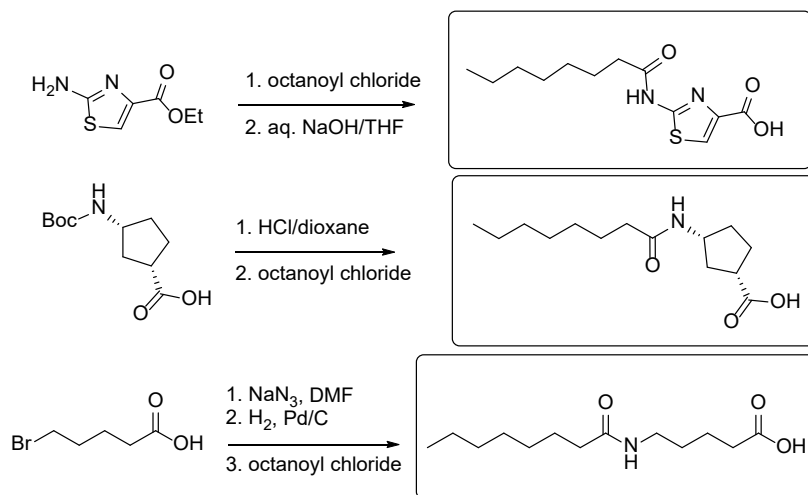
**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of halides for the lactone **JKR-1**, lactone **2**, cyclopentyl **3**, thiazole **5**, and acyclic thioether **7** transition-state mimics.

The amide-linked analogs **4**, **6** and **8** were all prepared by EDC coupling of appropriate carboxylic acids with 5' aminoadenosine acetonide (Scheme 3).<sup>33</sup>



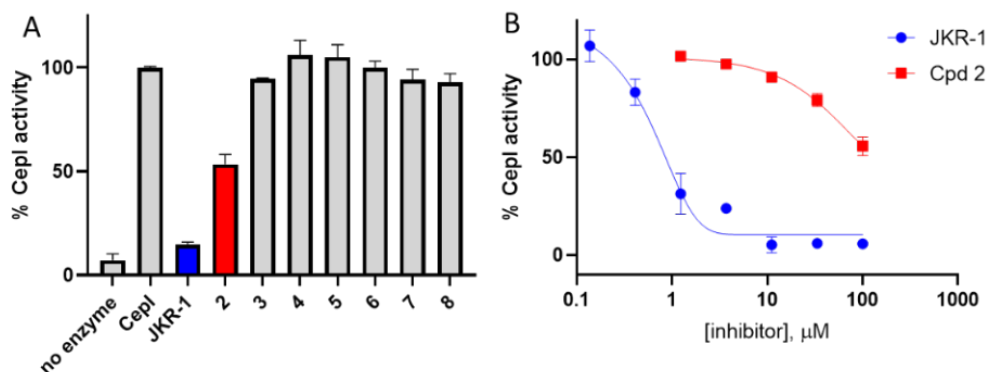
**Scheme 3.** General synthesis of amide-linked analogs by coupling carboxylic acids with 5' aminoadenosine acetonide.

The carboxylic acid of the thiazole analog **4** was prepared by acylation of ethyl aminothiazole carboxylate with octanoyl chloride followed by ester hydrolysis. The synthesis of cyclopentyl analog **6** was prepared from the carboxylic acid shown in Scheme 2. The linear amide-linked analog **8** was prepared from bromovaleric acid by treatment with sodium azide, reduction to the amine and subsequent acylation with octanoyl chloride (Scheme 4).



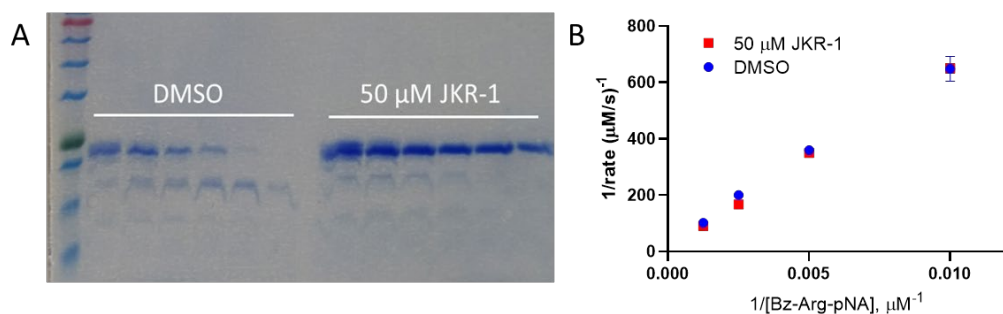
**Scheme 4.** Synthesis of carboxylic acids for thiazole, cyclopentyl, and linear amide transition-state mimics.

We tested these transition state mimics as inhibitors of Cepl, the autoinducer synthase from *Burkholderia cenocepacia*.<sup>34</sup> We screened all compounds in Figure 4 against Cepl at 100  $\mu$ M using the standard DCPIP assay to detect liberated ACP thiol, with 500  $\mu$ M SAM and 15  $\mu$ M octanoyl ACP. We found that **JKR-1** and **2**, the two lactone-based structures, showed inhibition of Cepl (Figure 5A). We then titrated both these compounds against Cepl under the same assay conditions and found that **JKR-1** has an  $IC_{50}$  of  $1.0 \pm 0.3$   $\mu$ M and **2** has an  $IC_{50}$  of  $\sim 100$   $\mu$ M (Figure 5B).



**Figure 5.** A) Assay of each compound at 100 μM for Cepl inhibition. B) Titration of **JKR-1** and compound **2** against Cepl.

We sought further evidence that **JKR-1** binds to Cepl. We observed that addition of **JKR-1** significantly protected Cepl from proteolysis by trypsin, but not because **JKR-1** is a trypsin inhibitor, suggesting that **JKR-1** binds Cepl and affects its structure (Figure 6).

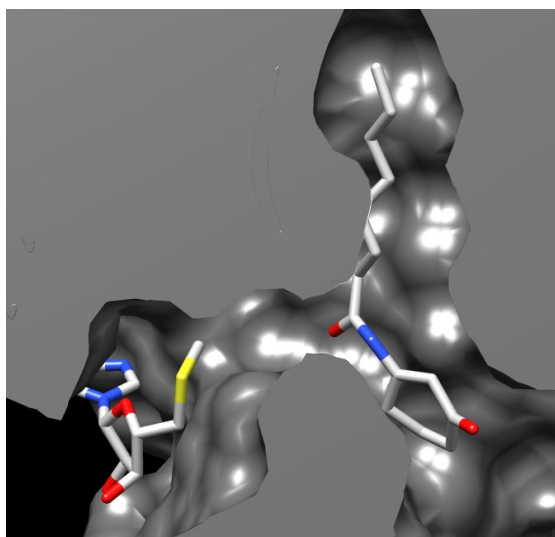


**Figure 6.** A) Proteolytic digestion of Cepl with Trypsin (0.1 μM) for 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 min in the presence or absence of **JKR** (50 μM). B) Trypsin (1 μg/mL) assay with the colorimetric substrate Bz-Arg-pNA in the presence and absence of 50 μM **JKR-1**.

**JKR-1** is a new, potent inhibitor of the autoinducer synthase enzyme Cepl. Among the set of molecules described here, **JKR-1** is the closest mimic of the “late” lactonization transition state: where the ring is formed, MTA is departing, and the carboxylate and sulfonium charges are neutralized. **JKR-1** shares the same (S) stereochemistry at the amino group position as the SAM substrate, which may be why it proved to be a more potent inhibitor than its stereoisomer **2**. It is unclear why **JKR-1** showed inhibition of Cepl while other closely related molecules (notably compound **3**) did not. The crystal structure of the AHL synthase TofI bound to the autoinducer analog J8C8 and reaction byproduct MTA shows that there are distinct binding



pockets for the SAM and acyl ACP substrates.<sup>20</sup> These two pockets join at a junction where both the acyl transfer and lactonization chemical steps occur (Figure 7).



**Figure 7.** X-ray crystal structure (from reference 20, PDB ID 3P2H) of the synthase TofI bound to MTA which occupies the adenosyl pocket (left) and the autoinducer analog J8C8 which occupies the acyl pocket (right).

Our transition state analog **JKR-1** contains both adenosyl and acyl groups and therefore likely binds both the adenosyl and acyl tail pockets through this junction. The remainder of the compounds reported here may have failed to inhibit CepI if there is a strict geometric requirement to navigate through this junction. **JKR-1** may thus provide key initial information on how to effectively do so. This may help lead to potent, cell permeable AHL synthase inhibitors that are useful to block quorum sensing behaviors in bacteria, and ultimately test whether such inhibition is useful to treat bacterial infections.

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**Keywords:** Quorum sensing, autoinducer synthase inhibitor, transition-state analog

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