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Compared to other bromodomain- (BRD-) containing proteins, such as bromodomain and extra terminal (BET) family members very little is known about the biological function of BRD-containing protein 9 (BRD9). BRD9 has 598 residues and its BRD is the only functional domain that has been assigned to date.¹ Proteomic analysis implies that BRD9 is associated with human BAF-type (BRG1/BRM-associated factors) SWI/SNF (SWItch/Sucrose Non-Fermentable) chromatin remodelling complexes.² Recently, it has been reported that BRD9 is a core sub-unit of SWI/SNF complexes.³ The BRD9 paralog bromodomain-containing protein 7 (BRD7) is a subunit of PBAF (poly-bromo-associated BAF) SWI/SNF complexes.^{2,4,5} It is proposed that BRD7 regulates transcription through binding of its BRD to the acetylated form of Lys-14 of histone H3 (H3K14Ac).⁶ BRD7 and BRD9 are only 36% similar at in terms of their overall residues, but the similarity of their BRDs is much higher (72%).

Evidence is emerging which indicates that BRD9 and BRD7 have roles in oncology and are consequently potential drug targets. BRD9 has been identified as part of a group of genes with copy number variations in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) tumour samples, implying that a chromosomal imbalance in BRD9 could be involved in tumourigenesis.⁷ Similar analysis of cervical cancer tumour samples also found copy number increases in BRD9.⁸ The links of BRD7 to oncology are even more compelling. It has been suggested

Design and synthesis of potent and selective inhibitors of BRD7 and BRD9 bromodomains†

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Emerging evidence suggests bromodomain-containing proteins 7 and 9 (BRD7 and BRD9) have roles in the regulation of human transcription and disease including cancer. We describe potent and selective inhibitors of the BRD7 and BRD9 bromodomains intended for use as tools to elucidate the biological roles of BRD7 and BRD9 in healthy and diseased cells.

that BRD7 is a possible tumour-suppressor gene, which inhibits G1-S progression by blocking the translocation of β -catenin from the cytoplasm to the cell nucleus and negatively regulating the extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERK) 1/2 pathway.^{9,10} Additionally, BRD7 is reported to be a critical regulator of the tumour suppressor protein p53.^{11–13} BRD7 also regulates estrogen receptor α (ER α) expression through BRCA1 recruitment.¹⁴ Analysis of tumour biopsies shows that BRD7 is down-regulated in nasopharyngeal carcinoma, colorectal cancer and epithelial ovarian cancers.^{9,15,16} In colorectal cancer, BRD7 expression is also negatively correlated with survival time.¹⁵ The BRD7 locus is frequently deleted in breast cancer tumours.¹² However, it was found that BRD7 mutations represent rare polymorphisms in breast cancer, with no pathogenic effect.¹⁷ MicroRNA-200c (miR-200c), which is over-expressed in endometrial carcinoma, inhibits BRD7 expression.¹⁸

With little known about the molecular function of BRD7, and even less in the case of BRD9, potent and selective small molecule inhibitors would be valuable tools to study the roles of these proteins in transcription, elucidate their roles in oncology and other human diseases, and to test them as drug targets. Non-selective BRD9 inhibitors have been reported, but their potent BET inhibition makes them unsuitable to

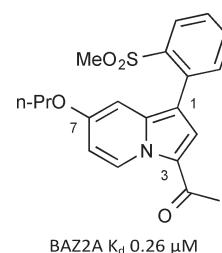


Fig. 1 GSK2801 1, a BAZ2A/BAZ2B chemical probe.

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Table 1 Potency and selectivity of indolizine inhibitors of BRD9 bromodomain

Cmpd	R ¹	R ²	R ³	c log P ^a	BRD9 ΔT _m (°C) ^b	BRD4(1) ΔT _m (°C) ^b	BRPF1B ΔT _m (°C) ^b	BAZ2B pIC ₅₀ ^c
2	nPrO-		-CH ₃	2.6	1.1 ± 0.40 (2) pIC ₅₀ 5.6 ± 0.12 (2) ^c	-0.35 ± 0.11 (2)	0.32 ± 0.19 (2)	5.6 ± 0.12 (2)
3			-CH ₃	1.8	5.7 ± 0.071 (2) pIC ₅₀ 6.3 ± 0.066 (2) ^c	1.9 ± 0.27 (2)	1.3 ± 0.25	5.5 ± 0.033 (2)
15			-CH ₃	2.6	0.81 ± 0.39 (2)	0.28 ± 0.28 (2)	0.34 ± 0.046 (2)	ND ^e
16	nPrO-		-CH ₃	3.5	0.085 ± 0.60 (2)	-0.60 ± 0.042 (2)	-0.18 ± 0.24 (2)	ND
17			-CH ₃	1.9	4.2 ± 0.0 (2) pIC ₅₀ 6.3 ± 0.12 (2) ^c	1.2 ± 0.057 (2)	0.65 ± 0.060 (2)	4.8 ± 0.10 (2)
18			-CH ₃	2.2	1.3 ± 0.11 (2)	0.82 ± 0.071 (2)	0.53 ± 0.035 (2)	ND
19			-CH ₃	2.4	-0.23 ± 0.067 (2)	-0.39 ± 0.0035 (2)	-0.22 ± 0.053 (2)	ND
20			-CH ₃	2.7	-1.1 ± 0.21 (2)	-4.0 ± 0.47 (2)	-2.5 ± 0.12 (2)	ND
21			-CH ₃	1.8	0.35 ± 0.046 (2)	0.075 ± 0.13 (2)	-0.040 ± 0.099 (2)	ND
22	nPrO-		-CH ₃	2.6	-0.030 ± 0.37 (2)	-0.24 ± 0.17 (2)	-0.090 ± 0.021 (2)	ND
23			-CH ₃	1.5	-0.060 ± 0.11 (2)	-0.24 ± 0.11 (2)	0.010 ± 0.12 (2)	ND
24			-CH ₃	1.9	1.3 ± 0.27 (2)	0.41 ± 0.23 (2)	0.71 ± 0.32 (2)	ND
25			-CH ₃	2.5	-0.28 ± 0.039 (2)	-0.42 ± 0.15 (2)	-0.48 ± 0.11 (2)	ND
26			-CH ₃	1.5	0.035 ± 0.053 (2)	0.43 ± 0.092 (2)	0.29 ± 0.11 (2)	ND
27			-CH ₃	3.1	-0.30 ± 0.12 (2)	0.55 ± 0.088 (2)	0.040 ± 0.13 (2)	ND
28			-CH ₃	1.3	4.5 ± 0.19 (2) pIC ₅₀ 6.9 ± 0.065 (2) ^c K _d 0.068 ± 0.0049 μM ^d	1.3 ± 0.11 (2)	1.7 ± 0.11 (2)	<4.0 (2)
29			-CH ₃	1.5	5.7 ± 0.20 (2)	4.0 ± 0.095 (2)	1.7 ± 0.52 (2)	ND
30			-CH ₃	1.0	5.1 ± 0.064 (2)	2.6 ± 0.17 (2)	2.3 ± 0.30 (2)	ND
31			-CH ₃	1.4	7.5 ± 0.16 (2)	4.1 ± 0.24 (2)	3.5 ± 0.47 (2)	ND
32			-Et	2.0	3.0 ± 0.14 (2)	0.98 ± 0.14 (2)	0.20 ± 0.12 (2)	ND
33			-CF ₃	2.5	0.26 ± 0.099 (2)	-0.40 ± 0.17 (2)	0.20 ± 0.35 (2)	ND
34			-Et	2.1	1.2 ± 0.035 (2)	0.51 ± 0.35 (2)	-0.15 ± 0.19 (2)	ND
35			-iPr	2.6	1.0 ± 0.19 (2)	0.19 ± 0.70 (2)	0.71 ± 0.24 (2)	ND



Table 1 (continued)

Compd	R ¹	R ²	R ³	c log P ^a	BRD9 ΔT_m (°C) ^b	BRD4(1) ΔT_m (°C) ^b	BRPF1B ΔT_m (°C) ^b	BAZ2B pIC ₅₀ ^c
36	MeN Cyclohexyl	2-Substituted Pyridine	-cPr	2.2	0.76 ± 0.98 (2)	-0.65 ± 0.16 (2)	-0.085 ± 0.081 (2)	ND
37	MeN Cyclohexyl	2-Substituted Pyridine	-nBu	3.0	0.27 ± 0.095 (2)	-0.78 ± 0.19 (2)	-0.50 ± 0.067 (2)	ND
38	MeN Cyclohexyl	2-Substituted Pyridine	-CF ₃	2.5	0.30 ± 0.028 (2)	-0.70 ± 0.31 (2)	-0.26 ± 0.025 (2)	ND

^a Calculated using ChemAxon.³¹ ^b Mean ΔT_m ± SEM (number of measurements). ^c Mean pIC₅₀ ± SEM (number of measurements) determined by AlphaScreen. ^d K_d determined by ITC. ^e Not determined.

study the function of BRD9 in isolation.^{19,20} Potent and selective small molecule inhibitors of BRD7 and BRD9 are presently limited with the first selective BRD7/9 inhibitors LP99 and I-BRD9 having just been reported.²¹ The availability of inhibitors with similar pharmacology but orthogonal chemotypes lends confidence to the interpretation of results obtained using chemical tools in target discovery; therefore, we sought to develop BRD7/9 inhibitors in a new chemical series.²² Here, we describe the design and synthesis of potent and selective inhibitors of the BRD7 and BRD9 BRDs, based on a series of C-3 keto-indolizines.²³

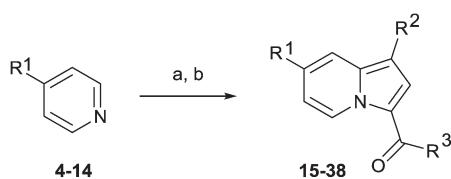
Compound 1 (GSK2801) is a chemical probe for the bromodomain adjacent zinc finger (BAZ) 2A and BAZ2B BRDs (Fig. 1).²⁴ We noted that pyridine-containing analogues of compound 1 inhibited the BRD9 BRD; thus, compounds 2 and 3 were relatively potent inhibitors of BRD9 in a peptide displacement AlphaScreen (amplified luminescent proximity homogeneous assay screen) assay (pIC₅₀ 5.6 and 6.3, respectively) (Table 1).²⁵ Notably, we observed that compound 3 was more than 5-fold selective for BRD9 over BAZ2B. The low lipophilicity of these compounds (c log P 2.6, 1.8) made them attractive for further development of a BRD9 chemical probe. Our aim was to investigate the effects of varying the substituents on positions C-1, 3 and 7 of the indolizine ring in variants of compound 3 on BRD9 potency and selectivity while keeping the lipophilicities moderate (c log P 1–3) to ensure good drug-like properties.

The indolizine target compounds (15–38) were synthesized by quaternisation of substituted pyridines 4–14 followed by base-promoted [3 + 2] cycloaddition of the pyridinium salts

with alkynes (Scheme 1).^{26,27} The analogues (15–38) were screened for binding to bromodomain proteins by differential scanning fluorimetry (DSF, ΔT_m) (Table 1).²⁸ In order to obtain an initial idea of potency and selectivity the analogues were initially screened against BRD9, BRD4(1) and bromodomain and PHD finger containing (BRPF) 1B. Propoxy analogues 16 and 22 showed significantly less affinity against BRD9 than the corresponding morpholino analogues 15 and 21 in the DSF assay, indicating that the morpholine ring promotes affinity for BRD9. The introduction of substituents onto the 3-, 4-, 5- and 6-positions of the pyridine ring, as in compounds 15, 17–21 and 23–25, generally led to a significant drop in BRD9 potency compared to compound 3. Out of the substituted pyridine analogues tested, compound 17 had the highest affinity for BRD9 (ΔT_m 4.2 °C). Analogues were then prepared which replaced the pyridine ring with an alternative heterocycle (26, 27 and 28). The best tolerated of these was the imidazopyridine compound 28 (BRD9 ΔT_m 4.5 °C).

The SAR at the R¹ position of the indolizine scaffold was further examined; the C-7 piperazine analogues were highly potent against BRD9, but were not very selective with respect to BRD4. For example, compound 31 was potent against BRD9 (ΔT_m 7.5 °C), but was also relatively potent against BRD4(1) (ΔT_m 4.1 °C) and BRPF1B (ΔT_m 3.5 °C). The T_m shifts for BRD4(1) and BRPF1B would correspond to AlphaScreen IC₅₀ ≤ 1 μM based on benchmarking with similar published compounds such as compound 28a in Hay, *et al.* (BRD4(1) IC₅₀ 0.20 μM, T_m 3.2)²⁹ and compound 34 in Bennett, *et al.* (BRPF1B IC₅₀ 0.34 μM, T_m 6.2).³⁰

The C-3 ketone analogues (32–38) with modifications at R3 generally showed a drop in BRD9 potency with respect to the methyl ketone analogues (e.g. compound 28). Compound 32 was the most encouraging of the larger ketones, which manifested moderate BRD9 affinity (ΔT_m 3.0 °C), but no appreciable potency against BRD4(1) or BRPF1B (ΔT_m < 1 °C). The pIC₅₀ was determined for the most potent and selective compounds using the AlphaScreen assay (Table 1). Compound 17 was of similar potency to compound 3, with pIC₅₀ 6.3. Additionally, compound 17 was ~30-fold selective over BAZ2B in the AlphaScreen assay and showed a weak affinity



Scheme 1 Synthesis of indolizine analogues. Reagents and conditions: (a) R³COCH₂X (X = Cl, Br), THF or acetone (15–91%); (b) alkyne (R²CCH), K₂CO₃, DMF, 90 °C (2.3–40%).



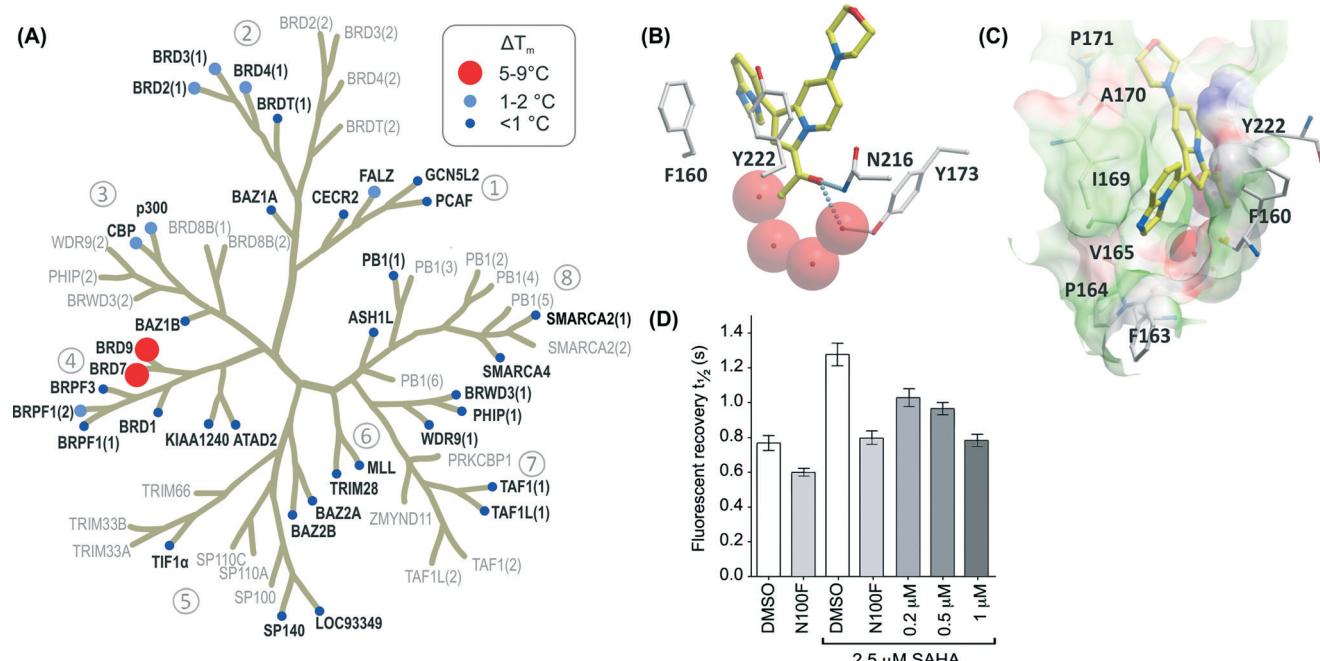


Fig. 2 (A) DSF screening of compound 28 against various BRD subfamily members, indicating selectivity for BRD7 and BRD9. (B) View from X-ray crystal structure of compound 28 complexed to BRD9 showing hydrogen-bond from ketone to N216 (3.06 Å) and a water molecule (2.92 Å). A π – π interaction can also be seen between the indolizine ring of 28 and Y222; (C) As in (B) showing the surface of the binding pocket and selected residues which are in close proximity to 28. (D) Compound 28 decreases FRAP recovery time of a BRD9-GFP construct in a dose dependent manner in SAHA treated U2OS cells.

for BRD4 in the DSF assay (1.2 °C). Compound 28 was highly potent against BRD9 (pIC_{50} 6.9) and was almost completely inactive against BAZ2B. The K_d of compound 28 for BRD7 and BRD9 was measured by isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC), which confirmed that 28 was highly potent against BRD9 (K_d 68 nM) and slightly less potent against BRD7 (K_d 368 nM). For BRD9, the binding is apparently driven by a large enthalpic contribution (ΔH −10.7 kcal mol^{−1}, $T\Delta S$ −1.32 kcal mol^{−1}) whereas BRD7 binding is entropy dominated (ΔH −2.64 kcal mol^{−1}, $T\Delta S$ 5.99 kcal mol^{−1}) (ESI,† Table S2). No appreciable binding of compound 28 to BRD4(1) could be detected by ITC at 15 μ M.

The broader selectivity of compound 28 for a selection of BRDs was assessed by DSF (Fig. 2A) which has been shown to correlate well with biolayer interferometry and chemoproteomic profiling as a measure of inhibitor selectivity in this series.²⁴ As expected, compound 28 was potent against the BRD9 paralog BRD7 (ΔT_m 5.6 °C). The results indicate that compound 28 is selective for BRD7/BRD9, with little affinity across BRD proteins from sub-families 1–3 and 5–8, including BAZ2A and BAZ2B. In addition to the previously discussed affinity against the BET family and BRPF1B, weak affinity was seen for the BRDs from CBP, p300 and FALZ (ΔT_m 1.8, 2.0 and 1.1 °C respectively).

The X-ray structure of compound 28 complexed to BRD9 was determined (Fig. 2B and C). The ketone of 28 forms the expected KAc mimicking interactions between N216 and Y163.¹ Additionally, there is an apparent π – π interaction between the indolizine ring of compound 28 and the phenol

of Y222. The C-7 morpholino moiety binds in a more hydrophilic region formed by residues I169 and Y173. The selectivity of compound 28 over BRD4(1) can be rationalised by the orientation of the C-1 imidazopyridine moiety which binds in a lipophilic region, sandwiched between the I169 and F160 side-chains. The corresponding region in BET BRDs is much narrower and cannot accommodate groups in this region.

Compound 28 was next profiled in a fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) cellular assay (Fig. 2D) using green fluorescent protein fused to BRD9 (BRD9-GFP).^{21,32} When U2OS cells were treated with the pan-HDAC inhibitor SAHA to increase global histone acetylation, a clear decrease in recovery time could be seen between chromatin binding BRD9-GFP and the N100F KAc binding site mutant which can not bind chromatin. Increasing concentrations of compound 28 showed equivalent inhibition of BRD9-GFP/chromatin association as the non-binding N100F mutant. The FRAP assay confirms the cell permeability of compound 28 and its ability to inhibit nuclear BRD9/KAc-histone interactions.

In summary, the results reveal the feasibility of preparing potent and selective small molecule inhibitors of the BRD7/BRD9 BRDs. Analogs of the indolizine lead 2 were efficiently prepared *via* a [3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction. The optimised compound 28 is highly potent *in vitro* (K_d 68 nM) and selective over most of the other BRD sub-families, with modest affinity only for BRPF1B, CBP/p300 and FALZ. Further characterization of compound 28 in a FRAP assay of BRD9/chromatin showed it to be a potent inhibitor in cells. Used in conjunction with the other, structurally unrelated



BRD9 inhibitors LP99 and I-BRD9, compound 28 will serve as a useful chemical probe to elucidate the biological roles of BRD7 and BRD9 in transcription and pathogenesis.

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