Polyoxygenated Cyclohexene Compound 4

Overview

Drug Name	Polyoxygenated cyclohexene compound 4
Description	Sodium channels (Nav) are closely associated with nervous system activities. Changes in the biology of these channels can be associated with various types of channelopathy. In recent years, many studies have shown that the Nav1.7 located at the endings of pain-sensing nerves is closely related to inflammatory pain and neuropathic pain. The Nav1.7 inhibitors developed by our partners are a class of polyoxygenated cyclohexenes. The efficacy tests and in vivo experiments show that polyoxygenated cyclohexene 4 significantly decreased Nav1.7 activity and had significant analgesic effects on neuropathic pain, inflammatory pain, and nociceptive pain.
Target	Nav1.7 (sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 9)
Drug Modality	Small molecule chemical drug
Indication	Pain
Product Category	Analgesic drug
Mechanism of Action	The compound prevents and treats pain by inhibiting activity of Nav1.7.
Status	Preclinical
Patent	Granted

Collaboration Opportunity

Protheragen Inc. is actively seeking partnership to further develop polyoxygenated cyclohexene compound 4. Potential collaboration can be strategic alliance, licensing, or marketing agreement.
We look forward to hearing from you.

Target

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Nav1.7 (sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 9)

Introduction	Sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 9 (Nav1.7) is a voltage-gated sodium channel that is enriched in nociceptive and sympathetic neurons of the peripheral nervous system. It is also expressed in subcortical structures of brain. Nav1.7 mediates the voltage-dependent sodium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane, the protein forms a sodium-selective channel through which Na ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. Nav1.7 plays a role in pain mechanisms, especially in the development of inflammatory pain.
Approved Name	Sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 9
Official Symbol	SCN9A
Gene Type	Protein coding
Synonyms	Nav1.7; PN1; NE-NA; NENA; ETHA
Ensembl	ENSG00000169432
Gene ID	6335
mRNA Refseq	NM_002977; NM_001365536
Protein Refseq	NP_002968; NP_001352465
OMIM	603415
UniProt ID	Q15858
Chromosome Location	2q24.3

Clinical Resources

Gene Function	This gene encodes a voltage-gated sodium channel which plays a significant role in nociception signaling. Mutations in this gene have been associated with primary erythermalgia, channelopathy-associated insensitivity to pain, and paroxysmal extreme pain disorder.
Pathway	Nav1.7 controls the voltage-dependent sodium permeability of the channel on excitable membranes.
Major Conditions	Pain, respiratory disorders, psychiatric disorders, cancer, etc.

Drug Modality

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Small Molecule Chemical Drug

Polyoxygenated cyclohexene compounds are a class of potential therapies that can be used to prevent or treat pain. Moreover, polyoxygenated cyclohexene compound 4 obtained through screening has the characteristics of low toxicity and high bioavailability.

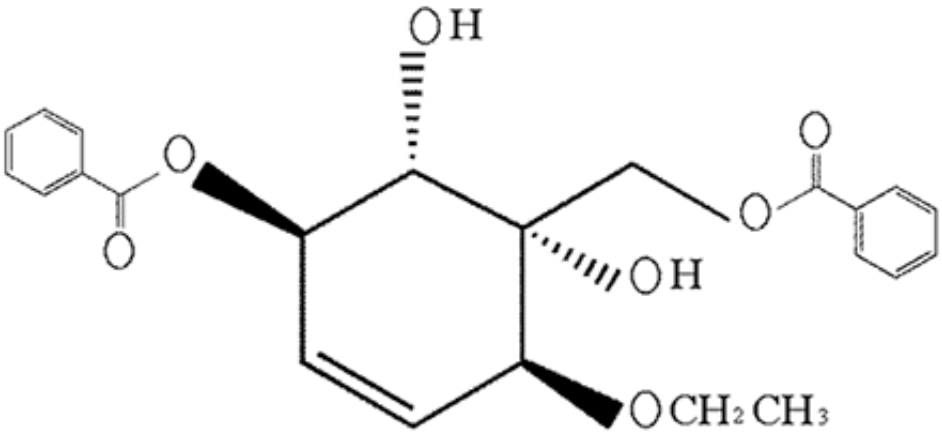

Figure. The formula of polyoxygenated cyclohexene compound 4

Indication

Pain

Pain is a highly complex, heterogeneous and dynamic process that involves multiple interrelated neurotransmitter and neuromodulator systems in the spinal cord, ascending and descending spinal pathways and supraspinal sites. As a vital physiological function, pain constitutes the body's mechanism of self-preservation; it serves as a warning to indicate harm or impending danger to body tissues and the need to avoid injury and/or take care of oneself. The same sensation, however, has the potential to evolve into a chronic, debilitating disease under certain pathological conditions such as inflammation, cancer, viral infection, diabetes, etc.

According to the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, approximately 45.4% of emergency department visits in the U.S. from 2000-2010 involved a primary symptom or diagnosis of pain. Arthritis,

headache disorders including migraine, fibromyalgia and chronic low back pain are among the most common sources of chronic pain. Anywhere from 70-90% of advanced cancer patients experience significant pain as a result of their condition, and more than half of hospitalized patients experience moderate to severe pain during their last days of life.

Pain has a considerable economic impact at the individual and societal levels. The economic burden associated with persistent pain, which includes healthcare utilization, quality of life and impact on productivity, absenteeism and risk of leaving the labor market, is comparatively greater than most other health conditions. Currently, the main drugs for the treatment of pain are non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and opioid analgesics. However, the analgesic effect of non-steroidal drugs is insufficient, and they produce digestive system-related side effects. Opioid analgesics can easily lead to side effects such as nausea, vomiting, constipation, and dependence, and are often not effective on neuropathic pain. Thus, there is a great need to develop new drugs with good analgesic effect and fewer side effects.

Mechanism of Action

Prevent and Treat Pain by Inhibiting the Activity of Nav1.7

Nav1.7 is widely regarded as a crucially important ‘pain channel’ that plays a key role in human pain. Nav1.7 is expressed in peripheral somatic and visceral sensory neurons within the dorsal root ganglia (DRG), including most functionally identified nociceptors, and in sympathetic ganglion neurons, myenteric neurons, and olfactory sensory neurons. Because of its voltage-dependence and slow rate of closed-state inactivation, Nav1.7 is activated in response to slow, low-amplitude depolarizations below the threshold for action potential rise, thereby amplifying small stimuli. Nav1.7 thus sets the gain on cells in which it is present. Additional evidence is provided by the demonstration that selective blockade of Nav1.7 increases firing threshold in both rodent and human DRG sensory neurons, and reduces neurotransmitter release from peripheral and central terminals. Global or conditional knockout of Nav1.7 have been shown to ameliorate pain and increases pain threshold. The Nav1.7 inhibitors developed by our partners are a class of polyoxygenated cyclohexene. Polyoxygenated cyclohexene compound 4 was optimized by various experiments. To test its potential inhibition on Nav1.7, a number of comparative in vivo experiments have been carried out. The efficacy tests and in vivo experiments show that polyoxygenated cyclohexene compound 4 significantly decreased Nav1.7 activity and have significant analgesic effects on neuropathic pain, inflammatory pain, and nociceptive pain.

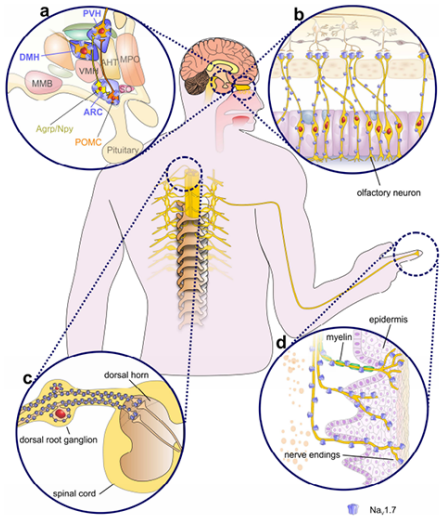

Figure. Expression profile of NaV1.7

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Status

The Status of Polyoxygenated Cyclohexene Compound 4

In order to test the efficacy of the polyoxygenated cyclohexene compound 4 (compound 4) in preventing and treating pain, several trials of pain threshold testing have been completed:

- Pain hypersensitivity test in chronic sciatic nerve compression injury model;
- Abdominal constriction test induced by glacial acetic acid;
- Hot water tail flick test.

	Discovery/Optimization	Pre-clinical	Phase I	PhaseII	PhaseIII
Compound 4					

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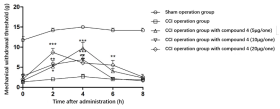
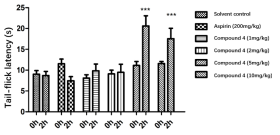
Data



Chronic Constriction Injury Rat Model

Rats in the operation group underwent sciatic nerve ligation. In the sham operation group, the operation was the same except that the sciatic nerve was not ligated. At day one after the operation, Von Frey was used to detect the threshold of mechanical retraction reflex in rats. The control solvent, low dose compound 4, medium dose compound 4 and high dose compound 4 were administered to the rat tendon sheath of each group.
The results showed that the compound 4 could significantly improve the mechanical pain sensitivity caused by chronic sciatic nerve compression injury in rats, compared with the solvent control.



Hot Water Tail Flick Test in ICR Mice

In this experiment, the lower end of the mouse tail was immersed vertically in a 45±1 degree centigrade thermostatically heated water bath with a length of 3 cm. The latency time of tail retraction was recorded as an indicator of pain threshold.
Compound 4 was administered intraperitoneally at doses of 1 mg/kg, 2mg/kg, 5mg/kg and 10mg/kg. The statistical results showed that the compound 4 prolonged the time of pain response in mice and had a more significant analgesic effect than Aspirin.

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