

Future Drug Development by In Vivo Glycocarrier
-Therapeutic In Vivo Synthetic Chemistry-

Tokyo Institute of Technology
RIKEN

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Research Concept

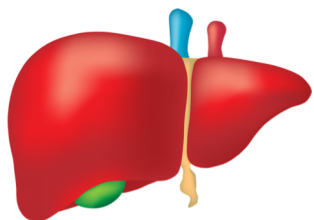
“On-site” Synthesis

Synthesizing and Functioning “On-Site”

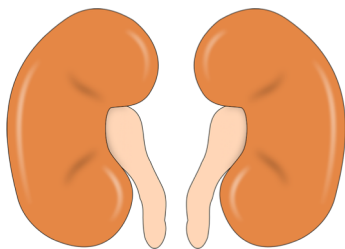
Chemical Biology, Drug Development, Plant Science,
Food Chemistry, Material Science...

Why Therapeutic In Vivo Synthetic Chemistry?

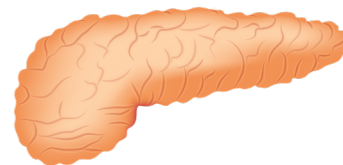
Side Effects!



Liver



Kidney

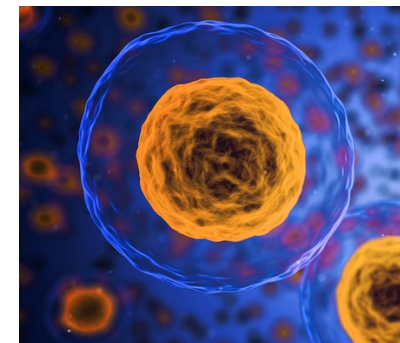


Pancreas

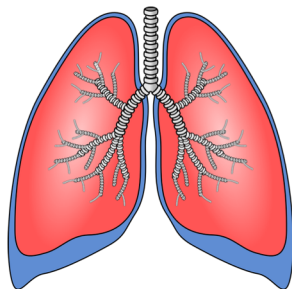


Drug
Diagnostics

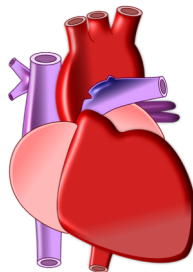
Instability!



Cancer
Diagnosing
Treating



Lung

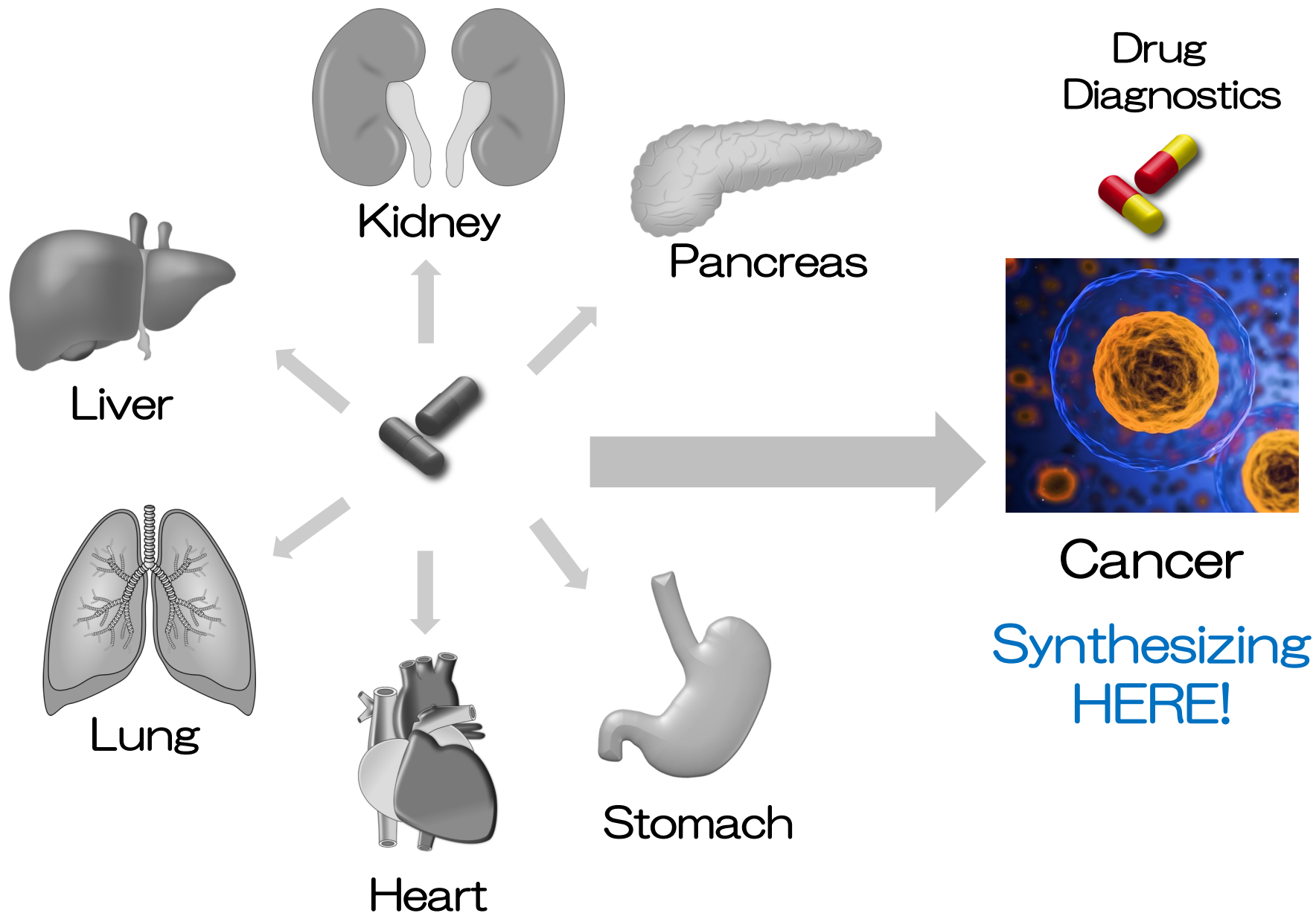


Heart



Stomach

Why Therapeutic In Vivo Synthetic Chemistry?

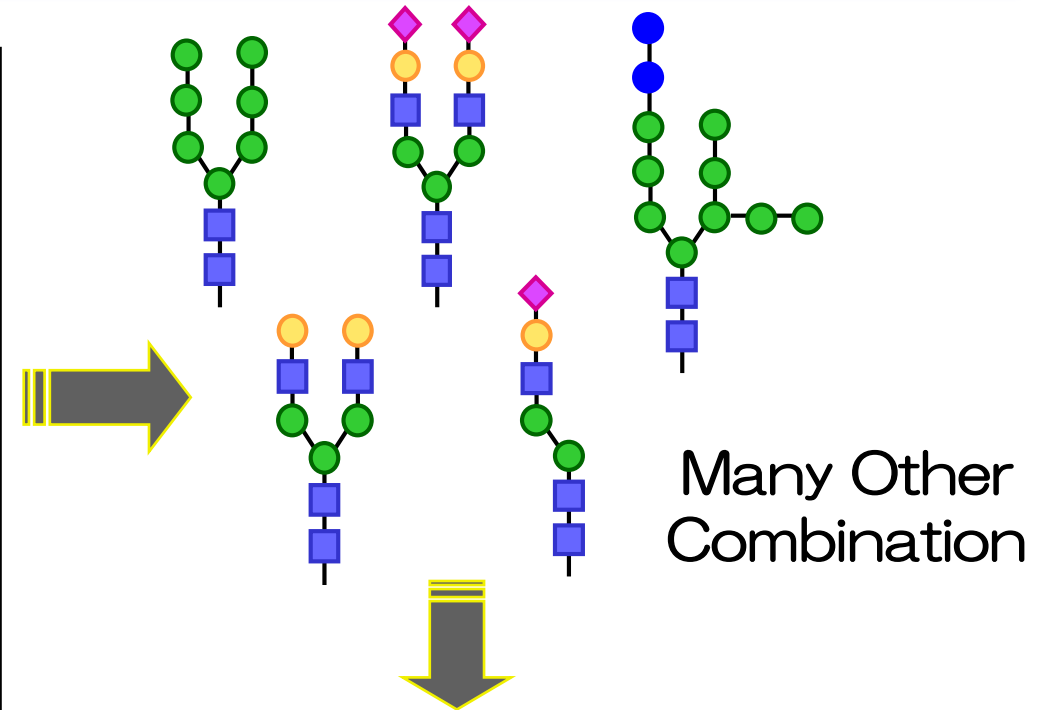
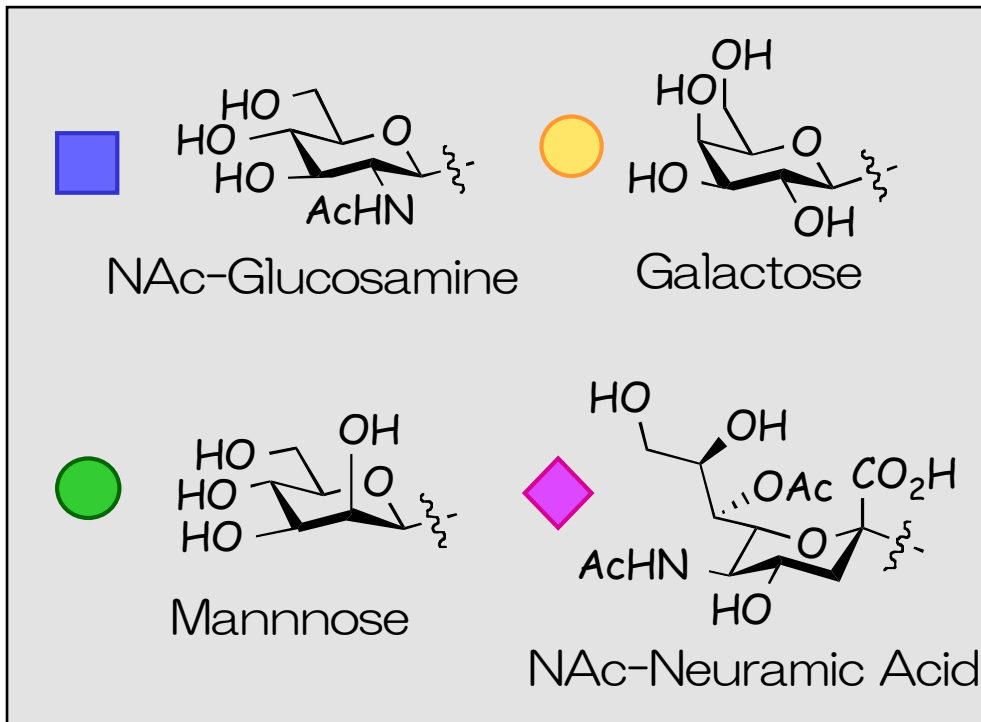


Two Strategies

In Vivo Metal-Catalyzed Synthesis

In Vivo Chemical Metabolite Transformation

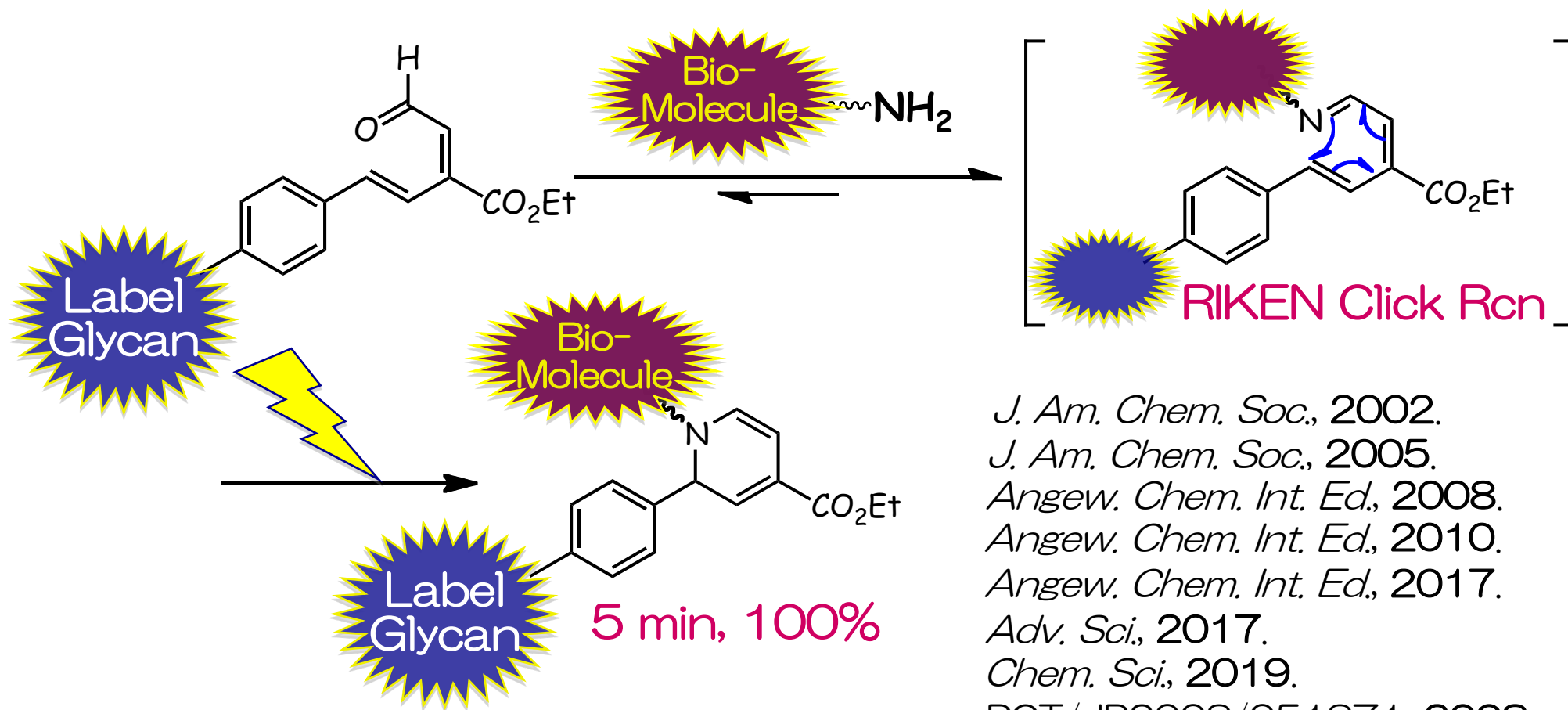
Mono-, Poly-Saccharides to Glycocluster



Glycocluster!

New In Vivo Targeting by
Glycan Heterogeneity Through
Pattern Recognition

RIKEN Click Reaction (6π -Azoelectrocyclization)



J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2002.

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2005.

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2008.

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2010.

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2017.

Adv. Sci., 2017.

Chem. Sci., 2019.

PCT/JP2008/051871, 2008.

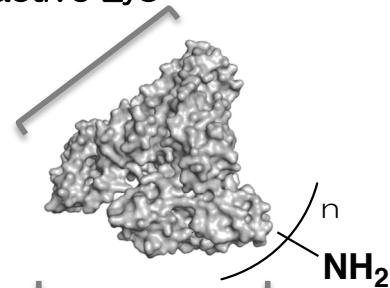
PCT/JP2013/1614079, 2013.

Encyclopedia of Reagents for Organic Synthesis, 2019.

Structurally Well-Defined Glycoclusters by RIKEN Click Reaction

(A) Glycocluster Containing **One Kind** of Glycan

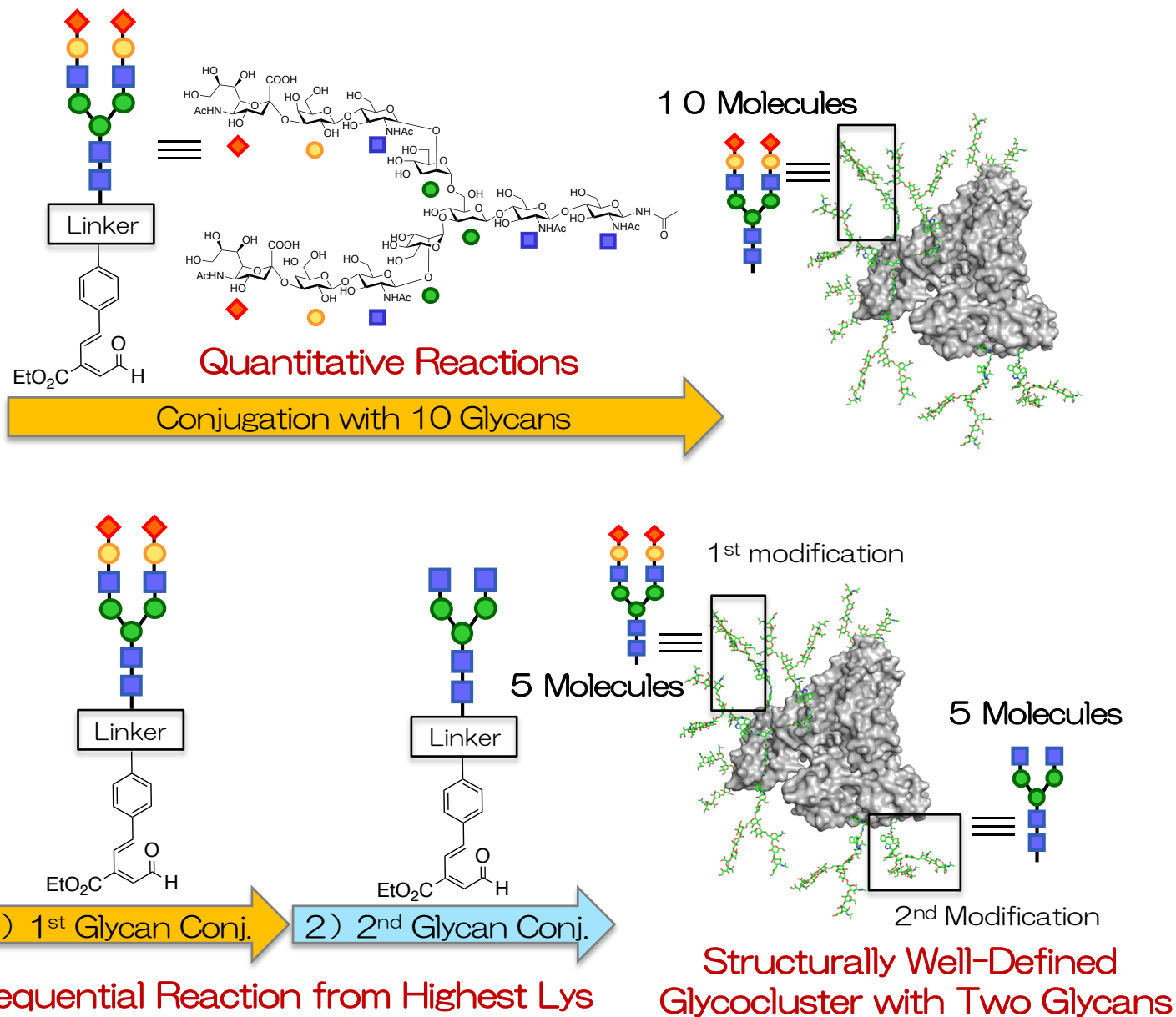
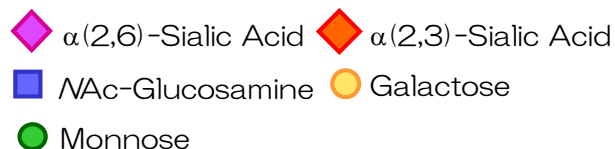
Most Reactive Lys



2nd Reactive Lys

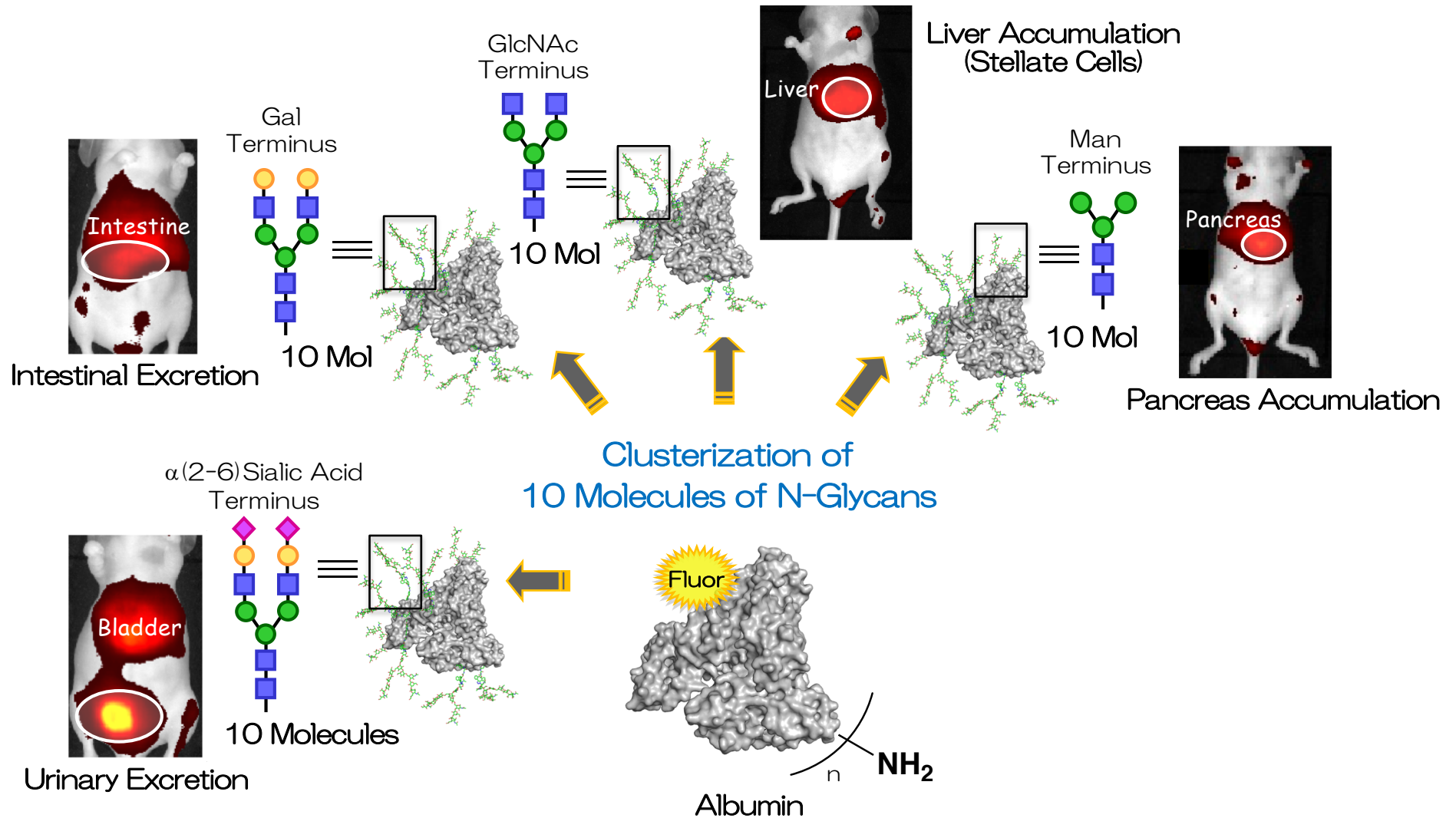
Serum Albumin
(30 Reactive Lys)







(B) Glycocluster Containing **A Few Kinds** of Glycans



N-Glycan Dependence on In Vivo Kinetics and Biodistribution

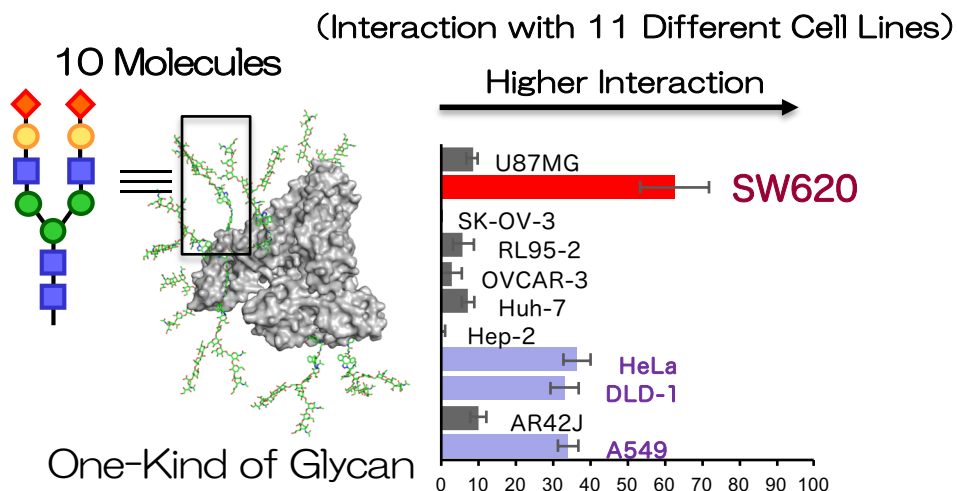
Noninvasive Fluorescent Imaging 1-2 h After Intravenous Injection



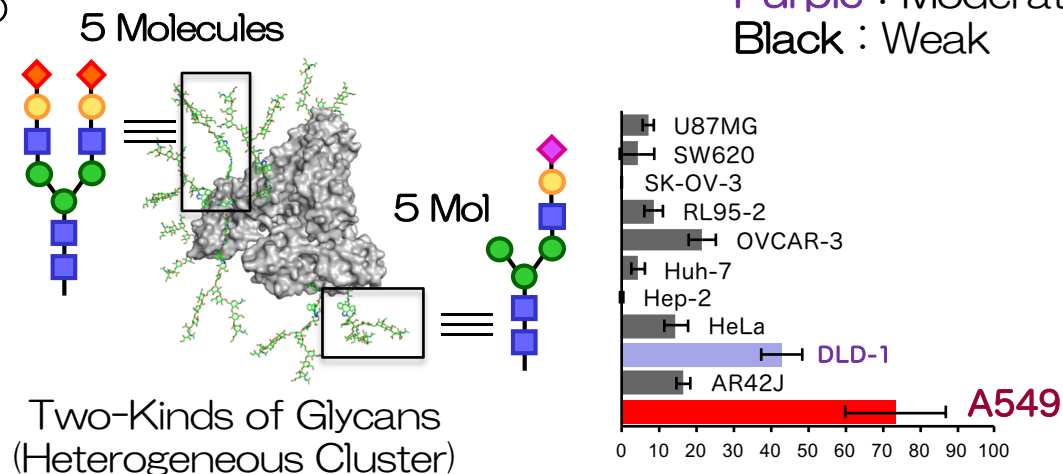
 Fluor : Hilyte Fluor 750
  $\alpha(2,6)$ -Sialic Acid
  $\alpha(2,3)$ -Sialic Acid
  NAc-Glucosamine
  Galactose
  Mannose

Cancer Pattern Recognition by Heterogeneous Glycoclusters

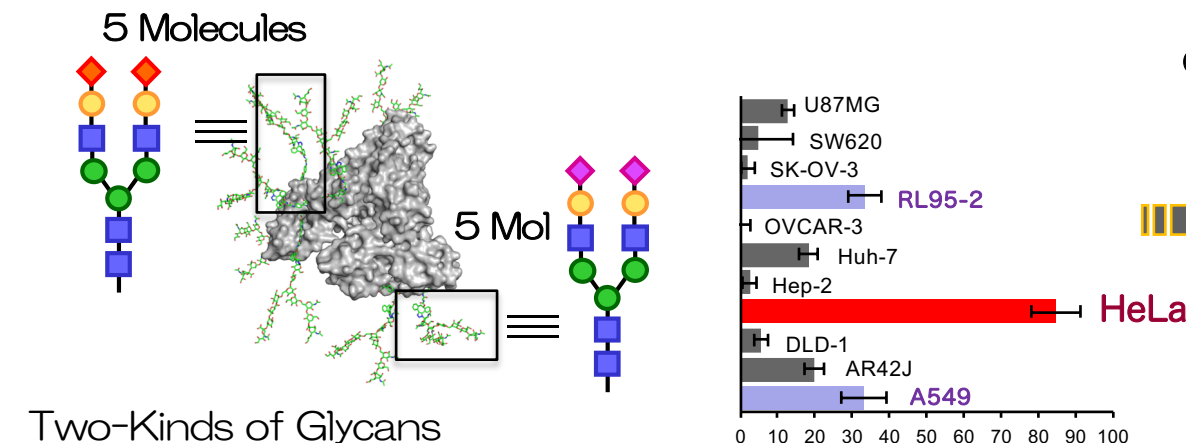
Red : Strong
Purple : Moderate
Black : Weak



SW620 Colorectal Cancer

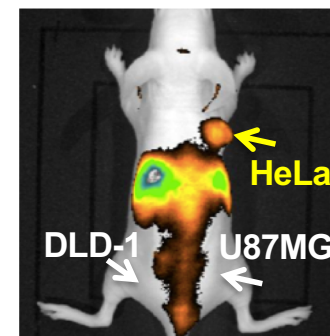


A549 Lung Cancer



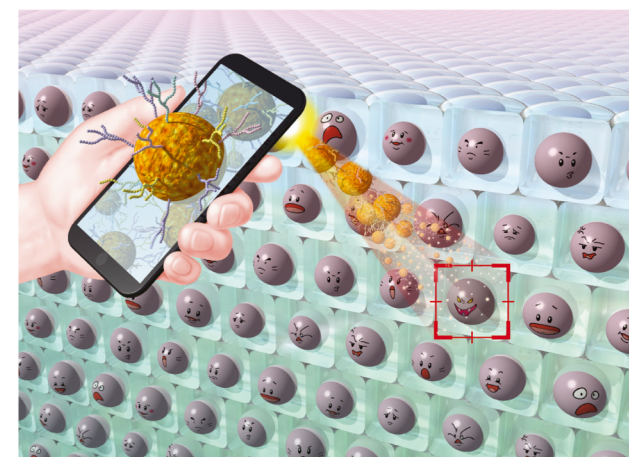
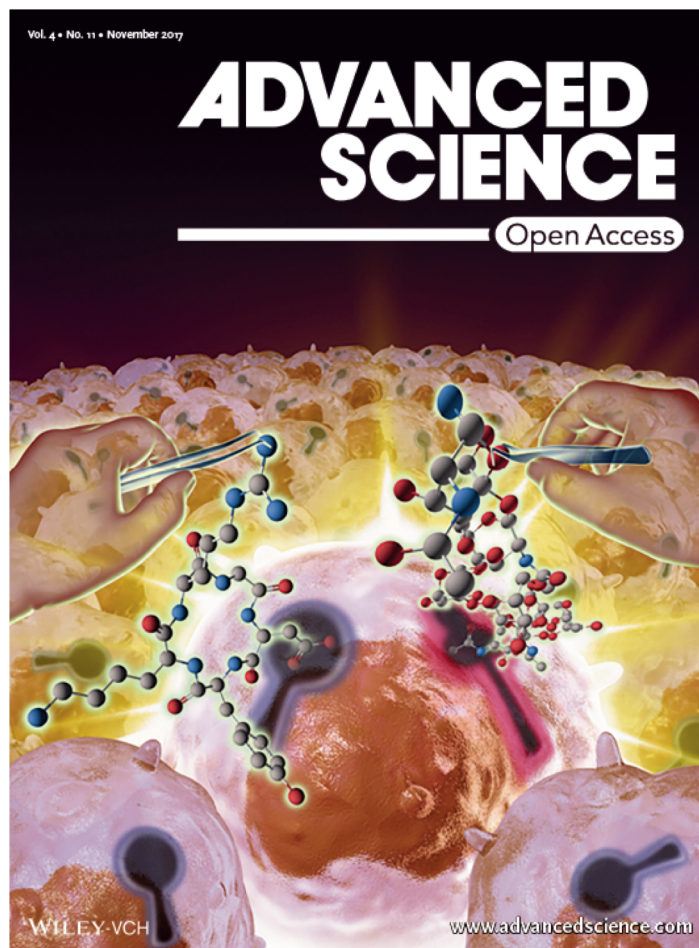
HeLa Cervical Cancer Both in Vitro and In Vivo

(Fluorescent Imaging in Cancer Implanted Mice)



Fluor TAMRA (Cell Exp.) ,
Hilyte Fluor 750 (Mice Exp.)

Glycan Pattern Recognition Exists!

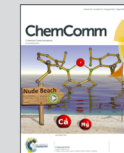


Showcasing research from the laboratory of Professor Katsunori Tanaka, RIKEN, Saitama, Japan.

A viable strategy for screening the effects of glycan heterogeneity on target organ adhesion and biodistribution in live mice

This work is the first study for glycocluster libraries to uncover the importance of glycan pattern recognition for cell-specific binding, *in vivo* kinetics and targeting.

As featured in:



See Katsunori Tanaka et al., *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, 54, 8693.

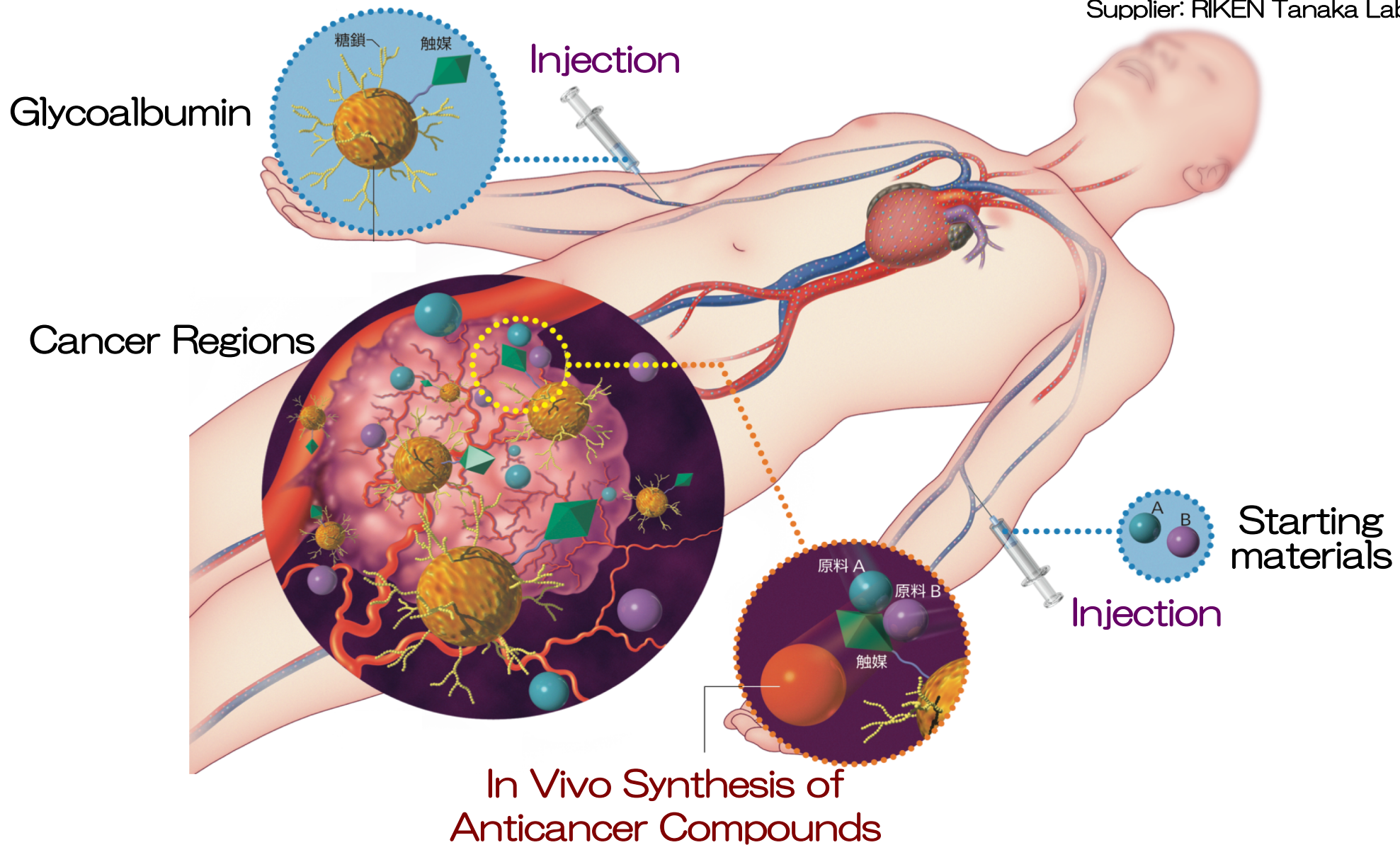


rsc.li/chemcomm

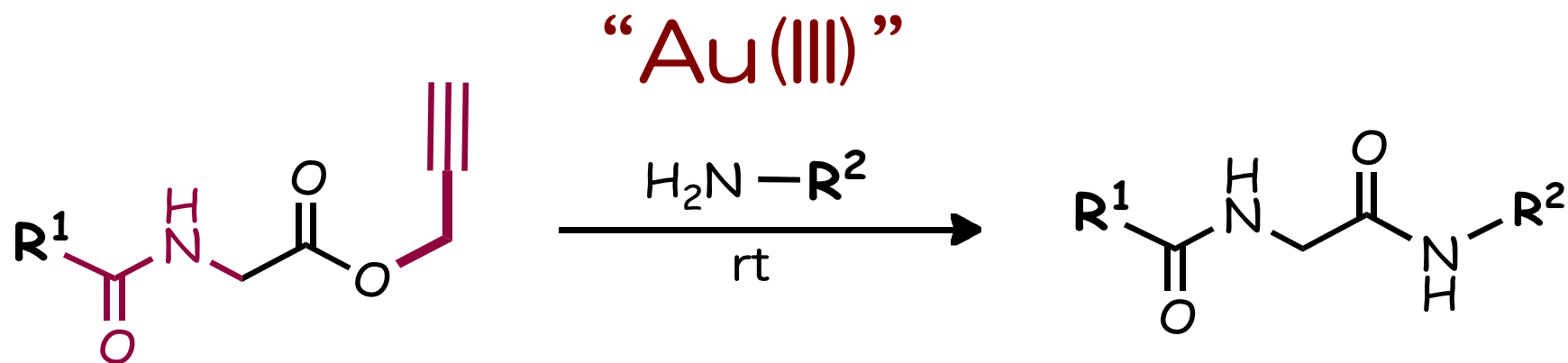
Registered charity number: 207890

In Vivo metal Catalyzed Reaction

Supplier: RIKEN Tanaka Lab.

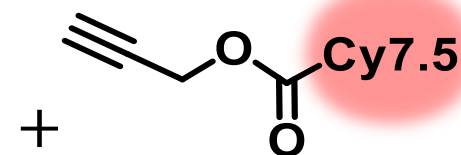
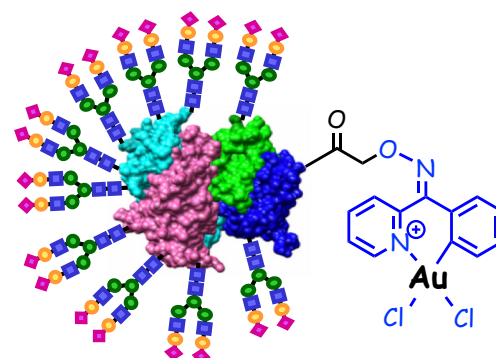
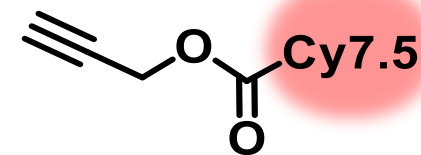
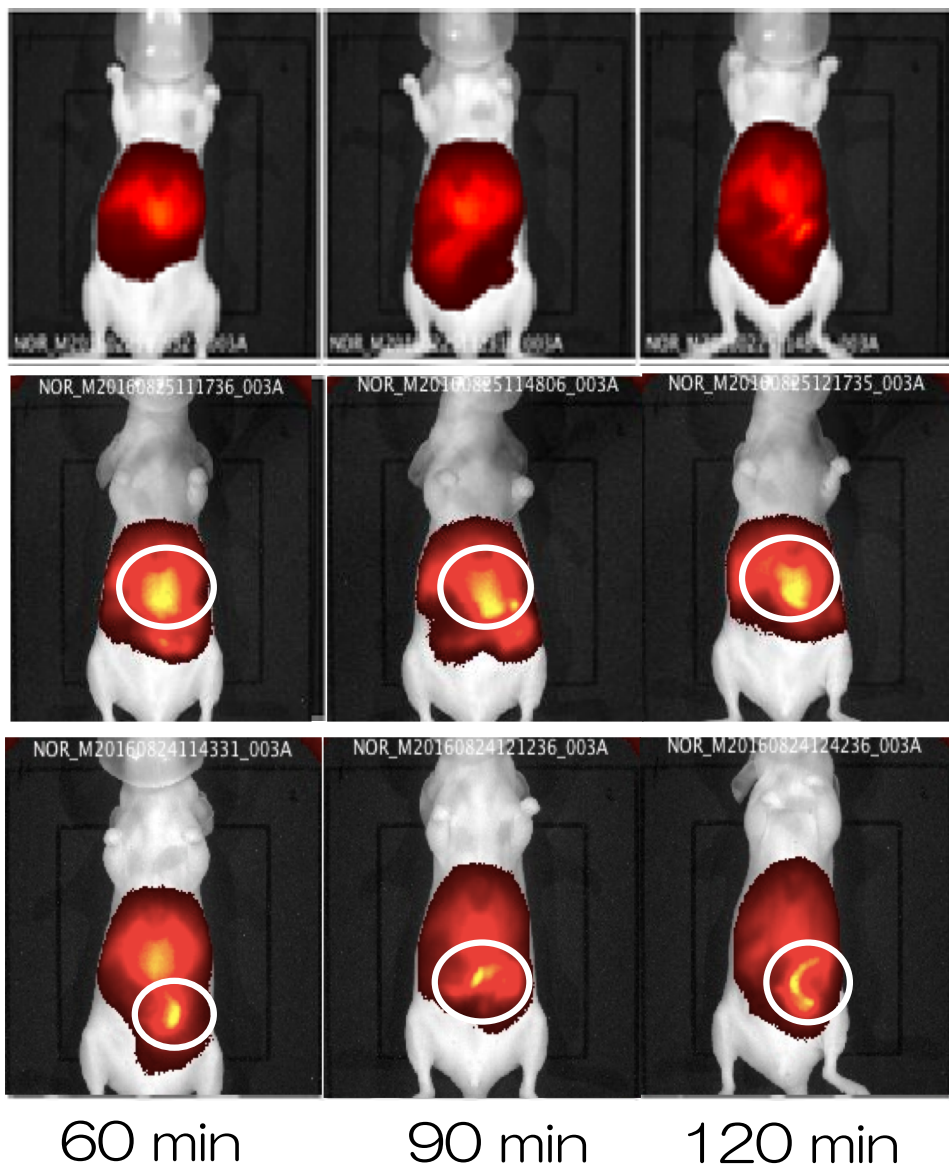


Gold-Catalyzed Amide Bond Formation

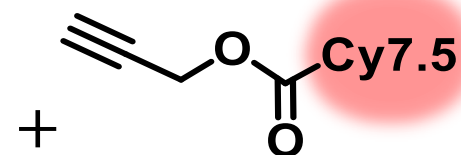
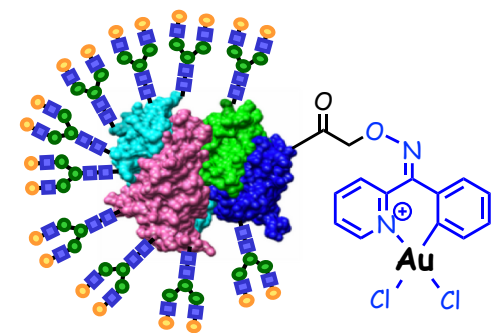


Chem. Eur. J. 2016, 22, 18865–18872.
Chem. Commun. 2017, 53, 8403–8406.
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2017, 56, 3579–3584 .
Chem. Eur. J. 2018, 24, 10595–10600.

Organ-Selective Gold-Catalyzed Reaction



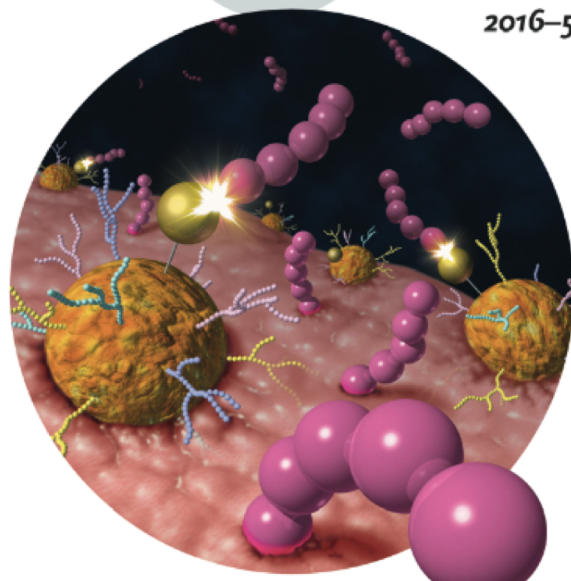
Liver Targeting Gold Catalyst



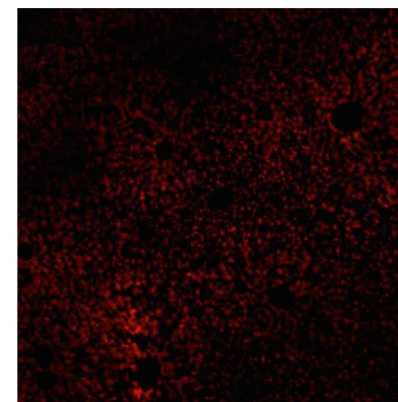
Intestine Targeting Gold Catalyst

In Mice Gold-Catalyzed Amide Bond Formation

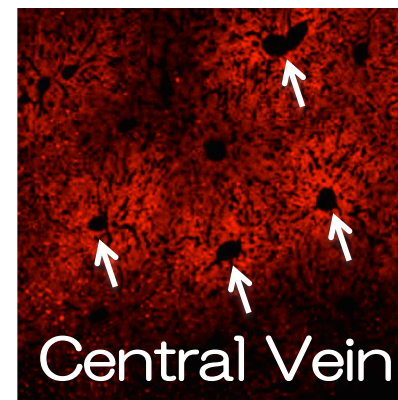
A Journal of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker
Angewandte Chemie
International Edition
www.angewandte.org
2016-55/6



Dissection



Dissection



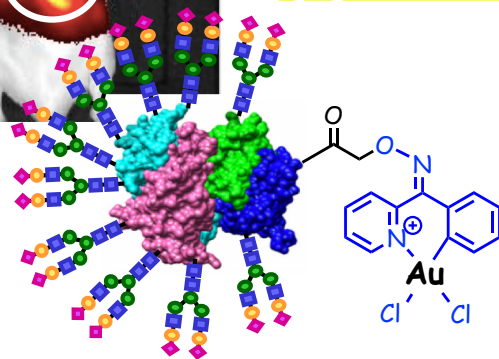
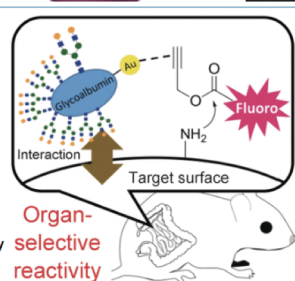
Latest News

In-Mouse Catalysis

Organ-targeted metal-complex catalysis within living biological systems.

Address and deliver: A gold catalyst can be delivered to a target organ in a higher organism where it performs a chemical transformation visualized by bioimaging. This intriguing approach has been introduced by a Japanese team of scientists in the journal *Angewandte Chemie*. It could make organometallic catalysis applicable for therapy or diagnostics.

[Read more.](#)



Amide Bond Formation
at Glycan Target

1st Example of Organ Selective Metal Catalysis

Possibility to Use Metal Catalysts In Vivo

Pd, Cu NanoParticles
Prof. M. Bradley (U. Edinburgh)

Ru, Ir Artificial Metalloenzyme
Prof. T. Ward (U. Basel)



Fluorescent labeling,
Deprotection



Live Cells

E. Coli

Zebrafish Embryo

(Problems)

1. Glutathione Inactivates Metal Catalysts!
2. How Metal Catalysts Can Be Carried to Target or Cancer?

Currently NO Solutions!

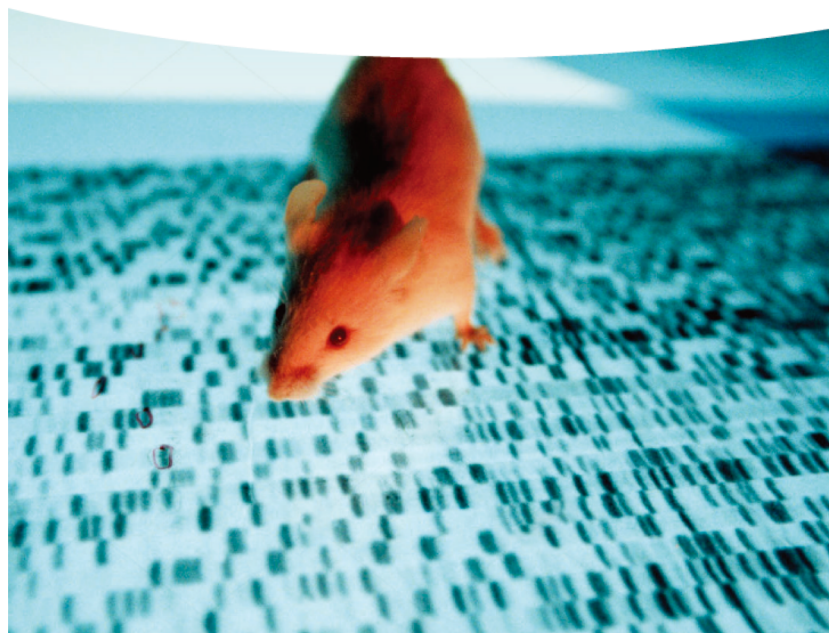
Possibility to Use Metal Catalysts In Vivo

WILEY-VCH

Edited by Katsunori Tanaka and Kenward Vong

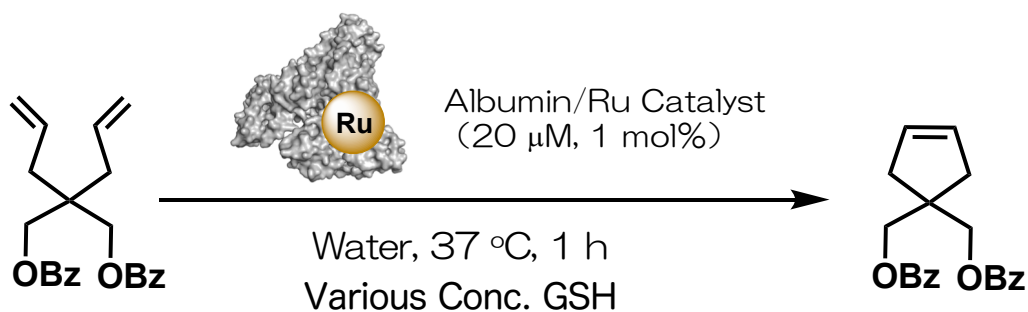
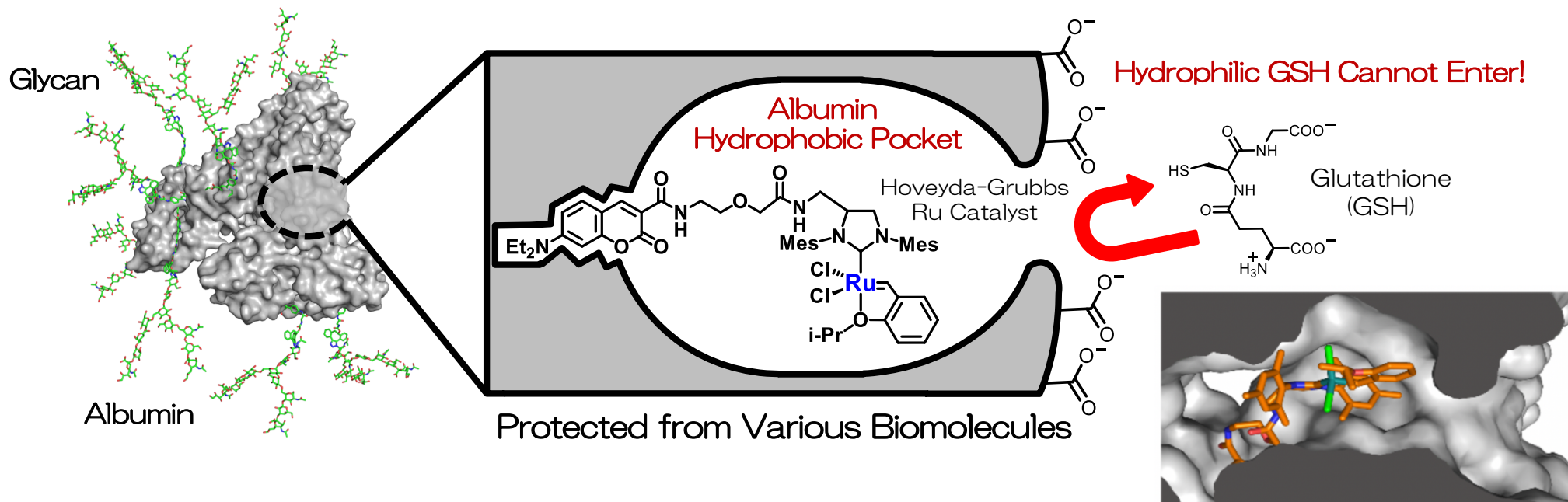
Handbook of In Vivo Chemistry in Mice

From Lab to Living System

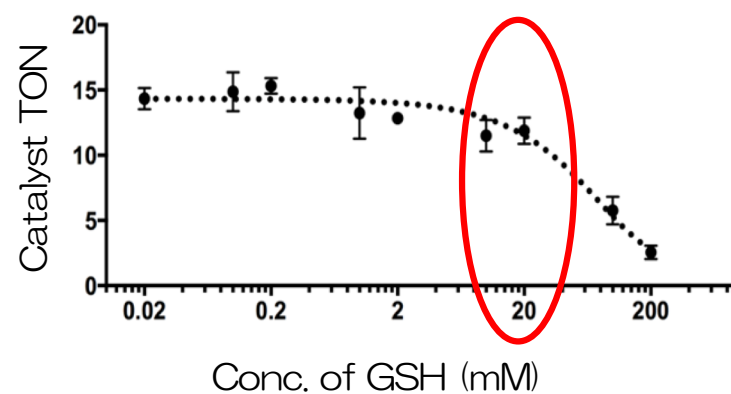


Introduction of Metal Catalysts to Glycoalbumins

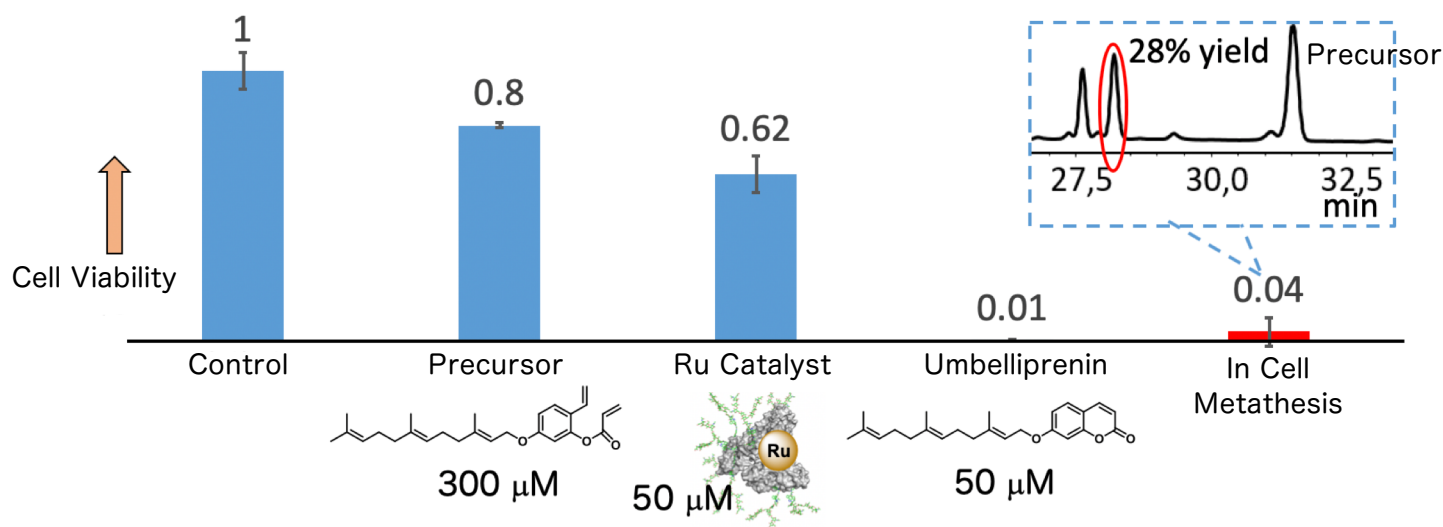
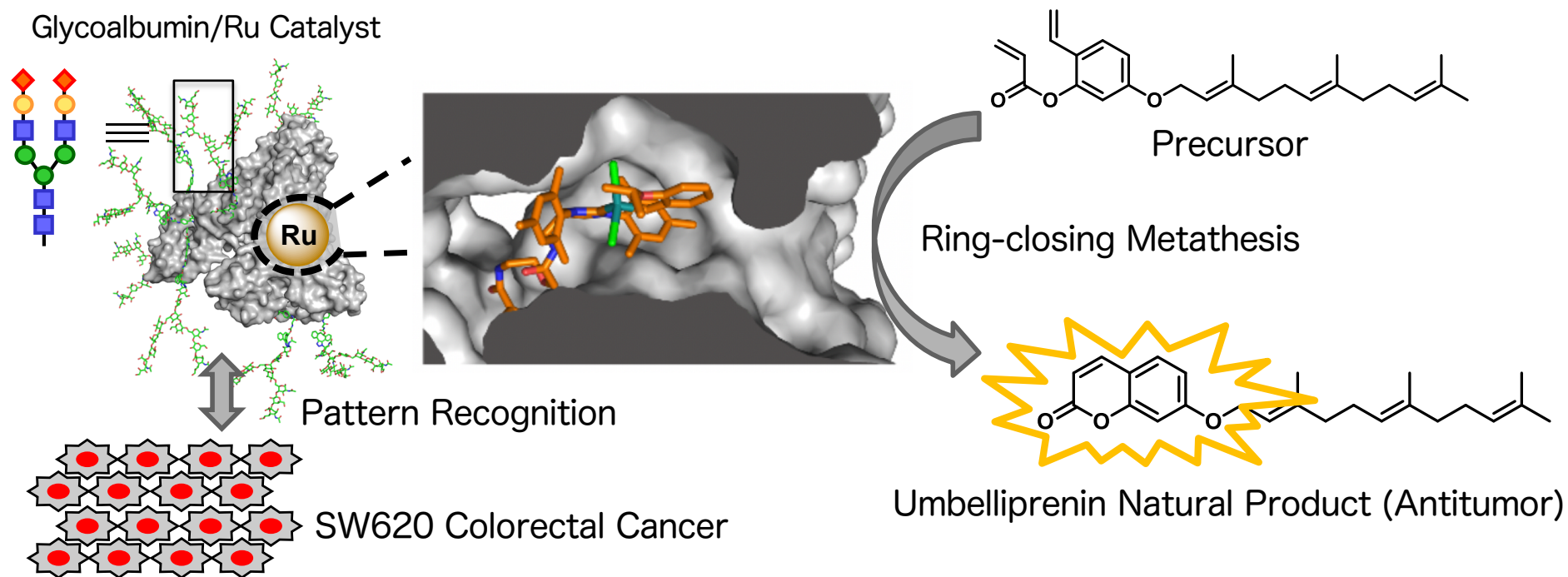
Rapidly Trafficking to target Organs or Cancer → **Metal Carriers in Mice**



Metathesis Compatible at 20 mM (1,000 eq) of Glutathione

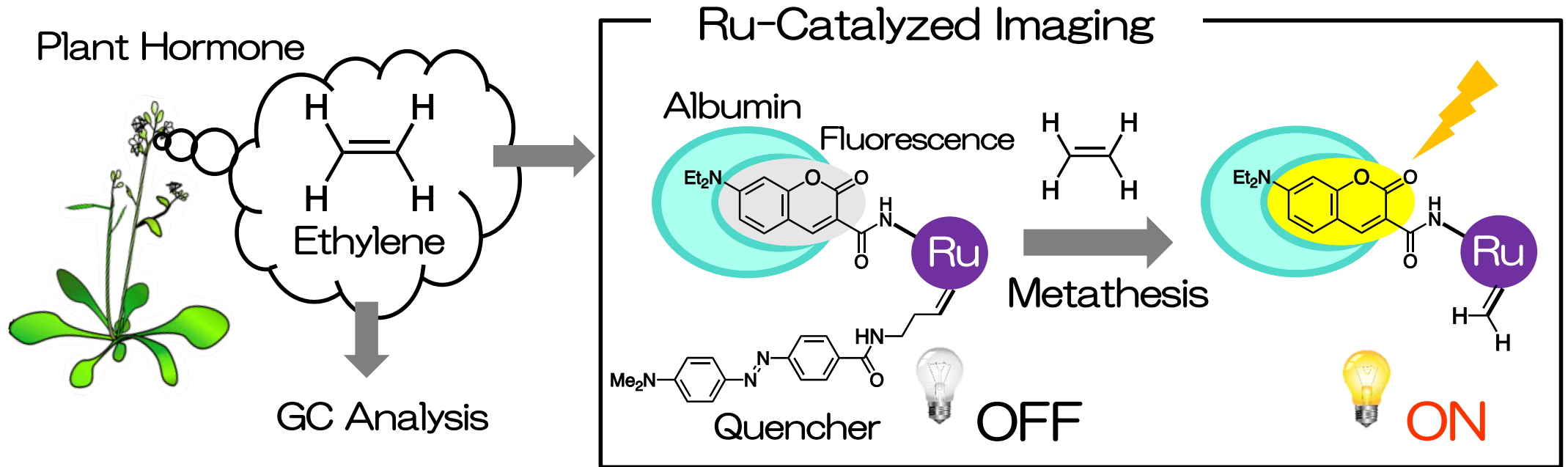


Treatment of Target Cancer Cells by In Cell Metathesis

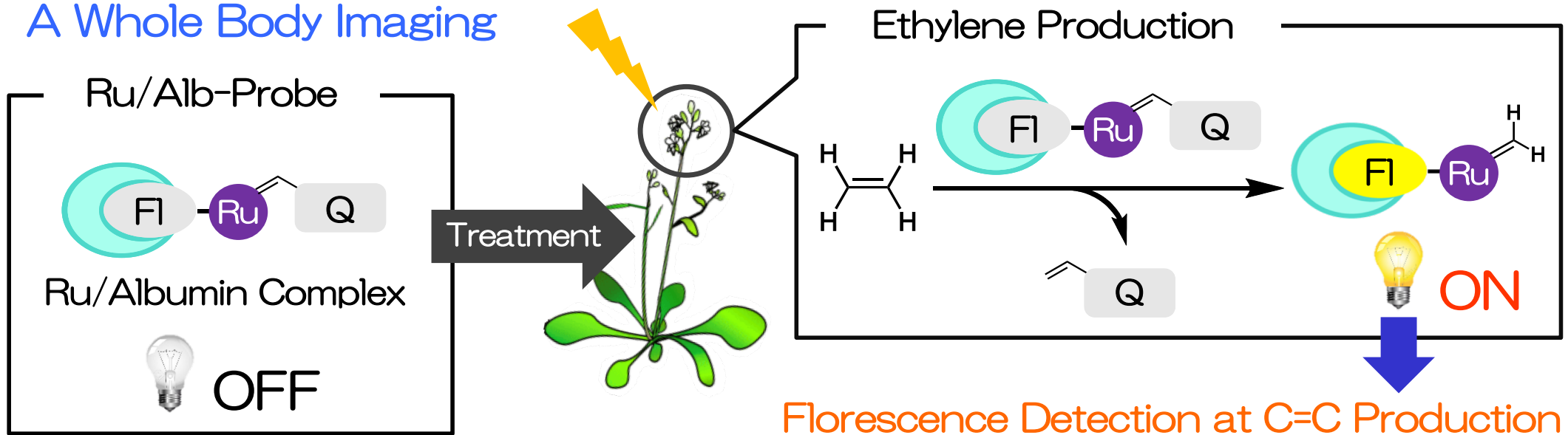


Metathesis-Based Ethylene Sensor

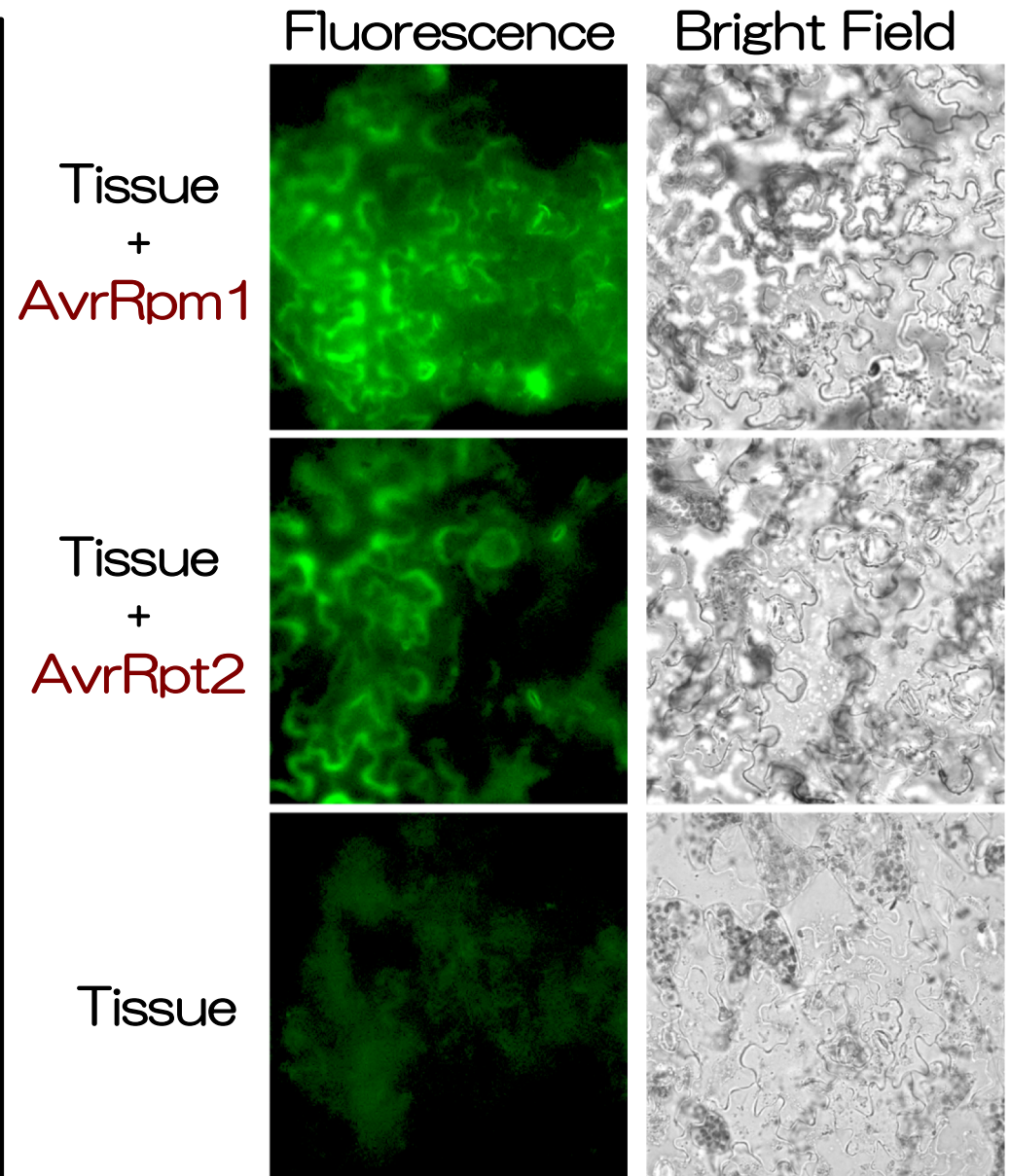
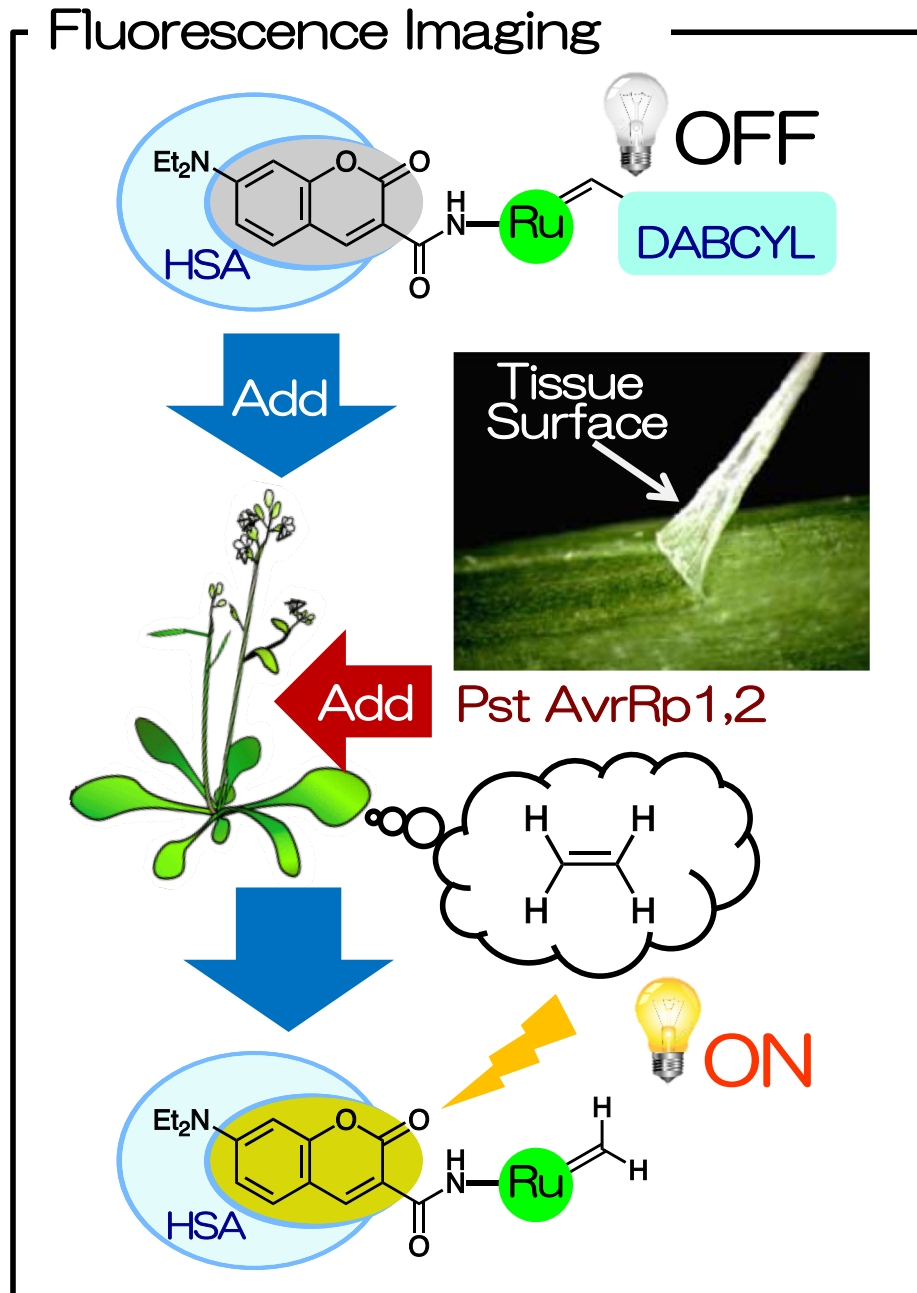
Nature Commun. 2019, 10, 5746.



A Whole Body Imaging



Ethelene Sensor in Plant



Research Concept

“On-site” Synthesis

Synthesizing and Functioning “On-Site”

Chemical Biology, Drug Development, Plant Science,
Food Chemistry, Material Science...