

Exploring CRD mobility during RAS/RAF engagement at the membrane

Chris Neale

CUP XXII

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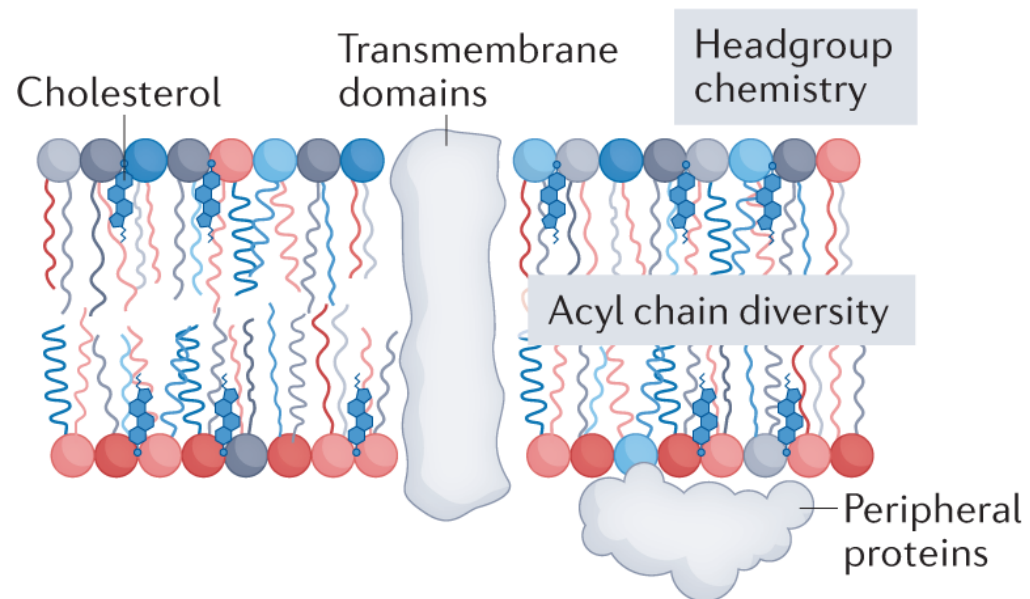
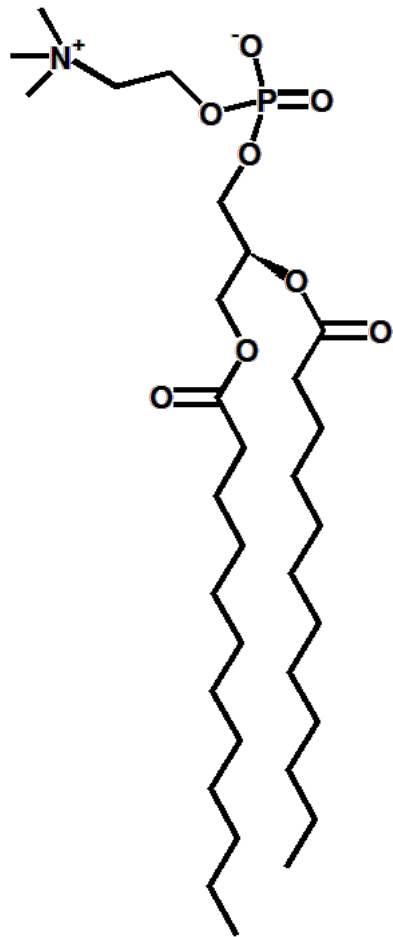
CADENCE MOLECULAR SCIENCES

Embryonic stem cells divide quickly. Why don't all cells?

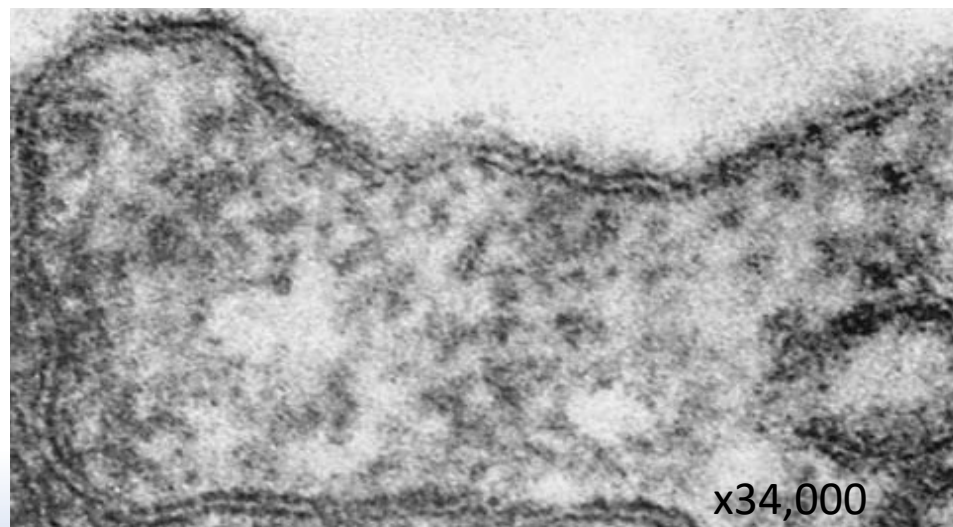


Mio and Maeda, *Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.*, **2008**, 199, 660.e1-660.e5

Cell membranes

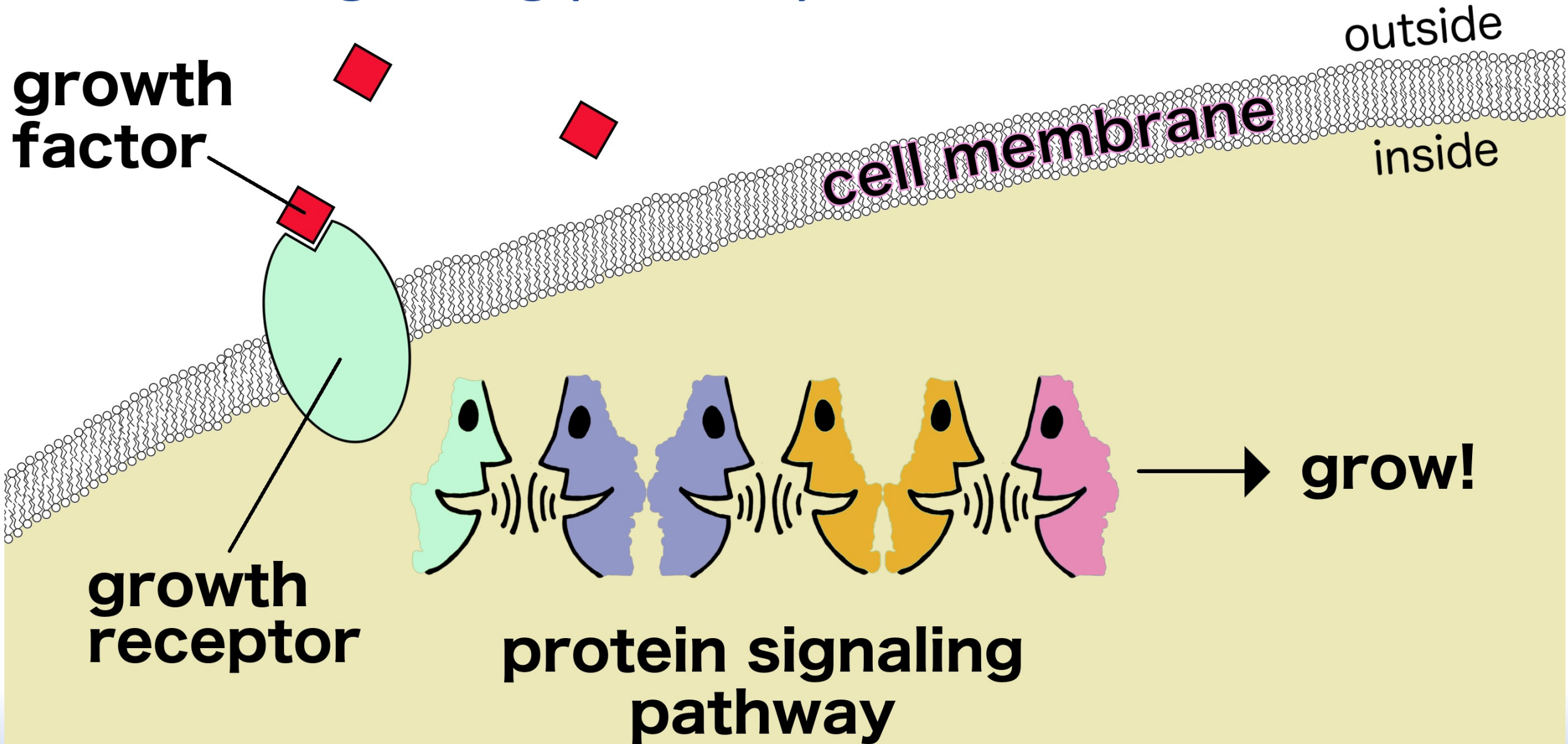


Levental and Lyman, **2023**, *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 24:107-122

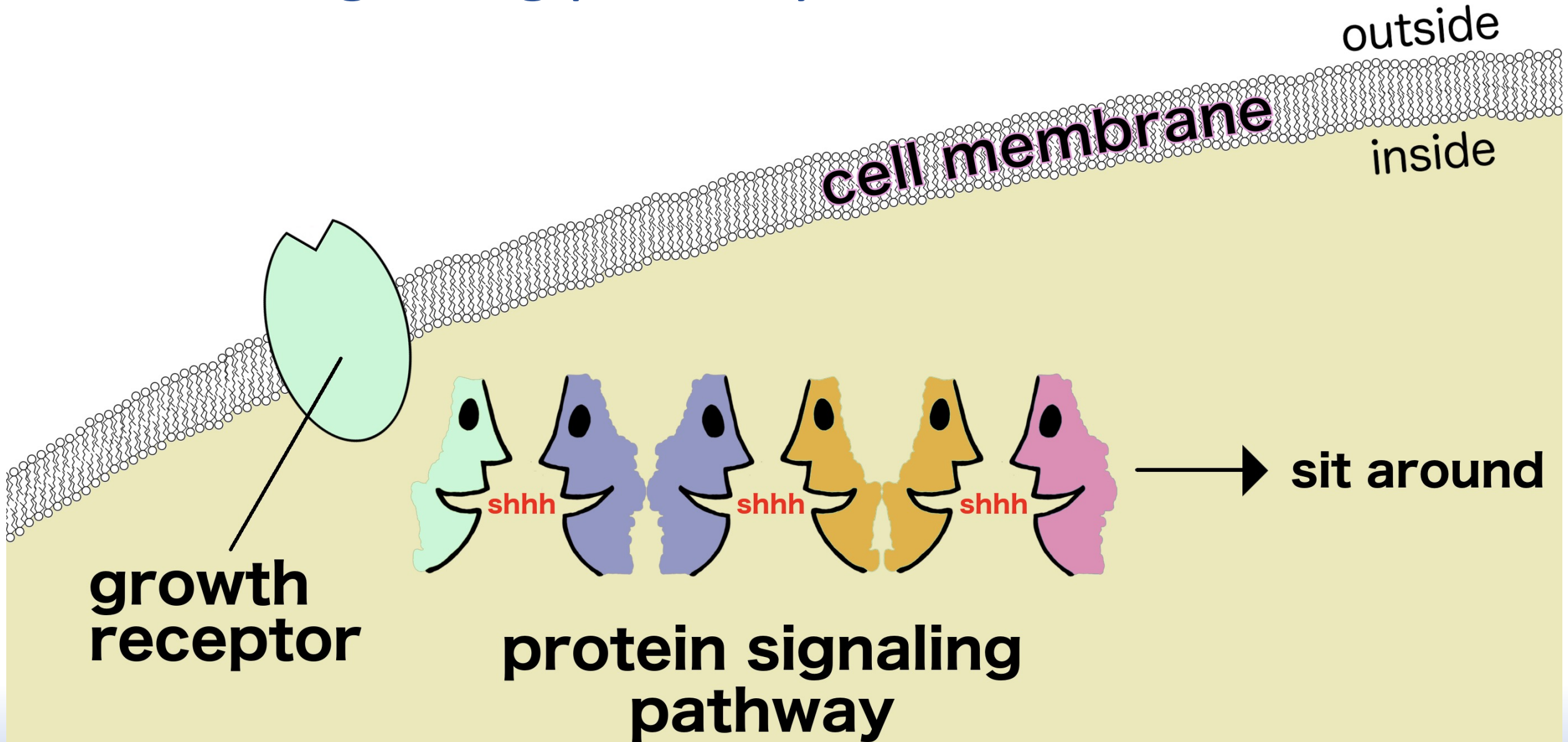


M.W. Brightman and T.S. Reese. **1969**, *J. Cell. Biol.*, 40(3):648-77

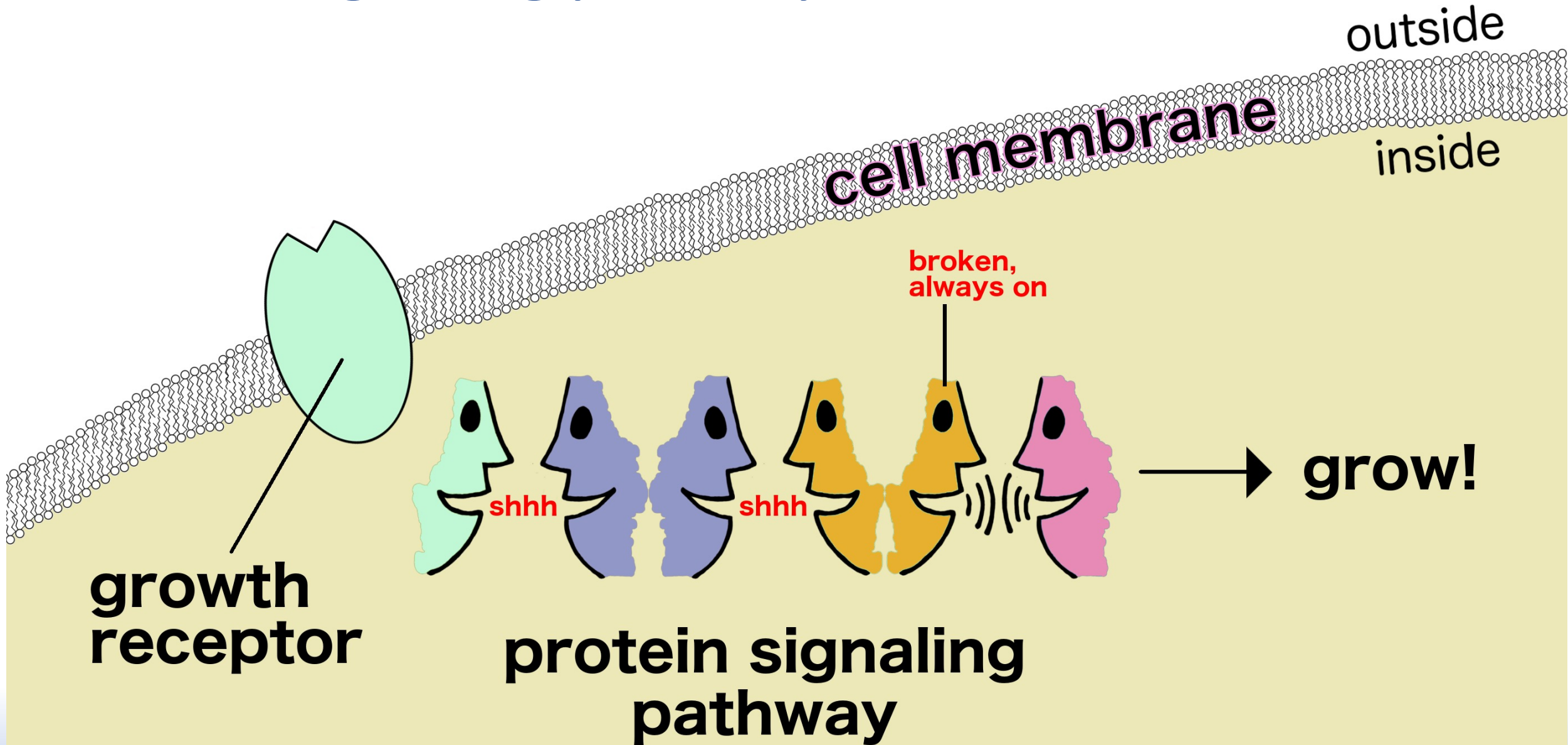
Cellular signaling pathways



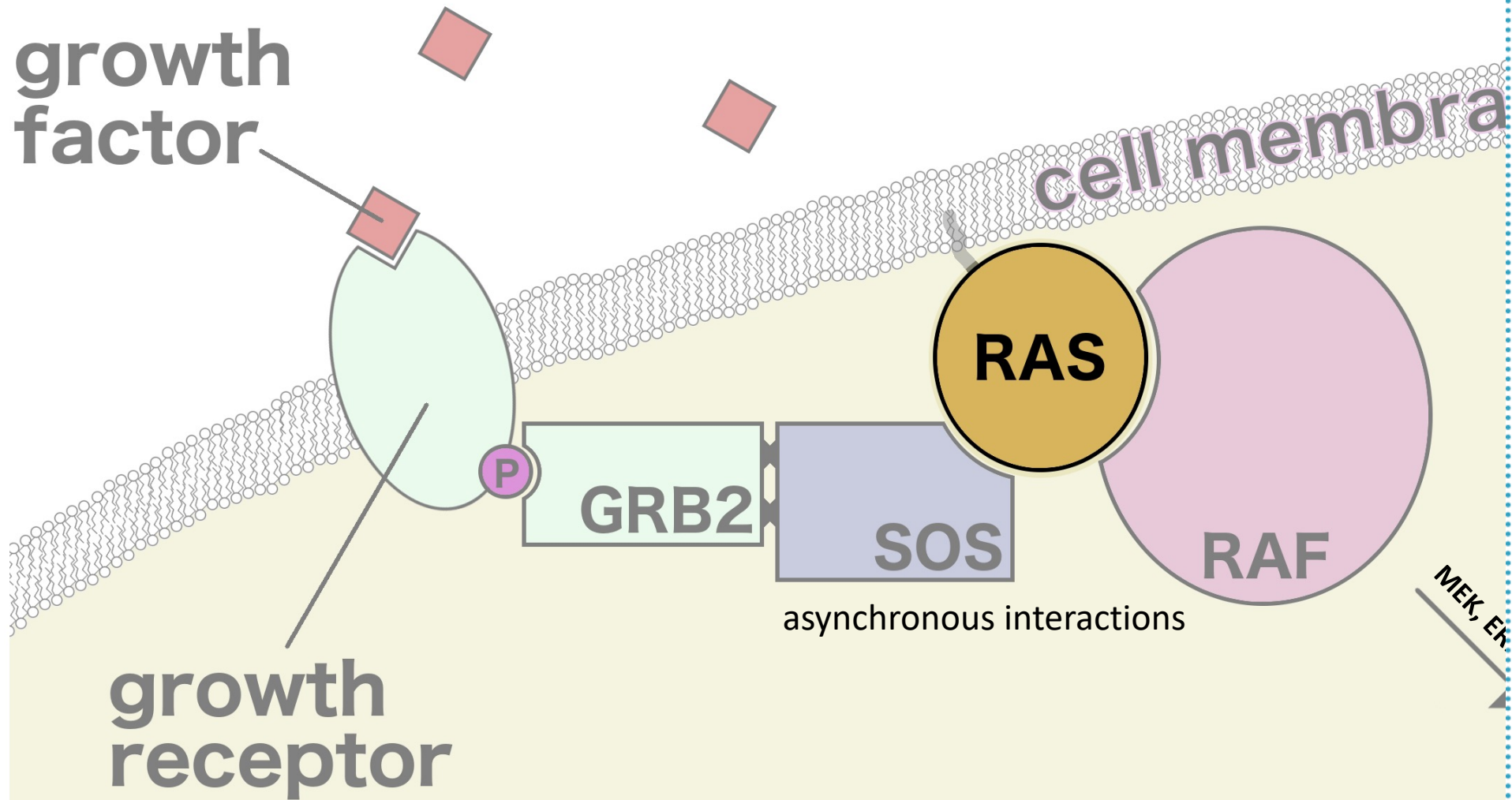
Cellular signaling pathways



Cellular signaling pathways



Ras is a signaling switch









MORE THAN
30%
OF ALL HUMAN CANCERS
ARE DRIVEN BY MUTATIONS OF

RAS GENES

RAS MUTATIONS

IN HUMAN CANCERS

	PANCREAS – KRAS	95%
	COLORECTAL – KRAS	45%
	LUNG – KRAS	35%
	AML – NRAS	15%
	MELANOMA – NRAS	15%
	BLADDER CANCER – HRAS	10%

“RAS ONCOGENES ARE
THE **WORST** ONCOGENES.”

– Dr. Frank McCormick,
RAS National Program Advisor

Ras is a challenging target

Nras in melanoma: Targeting the undruggable target

Mario Mandalà^{a,*}, Barbara Merelli^a, Daniela Massi^b

CANCER

Drug for an 'undruggable' protein

Scientists have long aimed to develop drugs against the cancer-associated protein KRAS, but without success. An approach that targets the oncoprotein's cellular localization reignites lost enthusiasm. [SEE LETTER P.638](#)

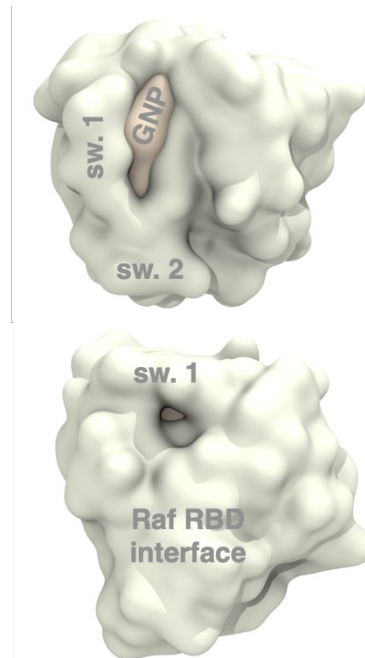
RAS-targeted therapies: is the undruggable drugged?

Amanda R. Moore¹, Scott C. Rosenberg¹, Frank McCormick² and Shiva Malek¹ ✉

Drugging the undruggable RAS: Mission Possible?

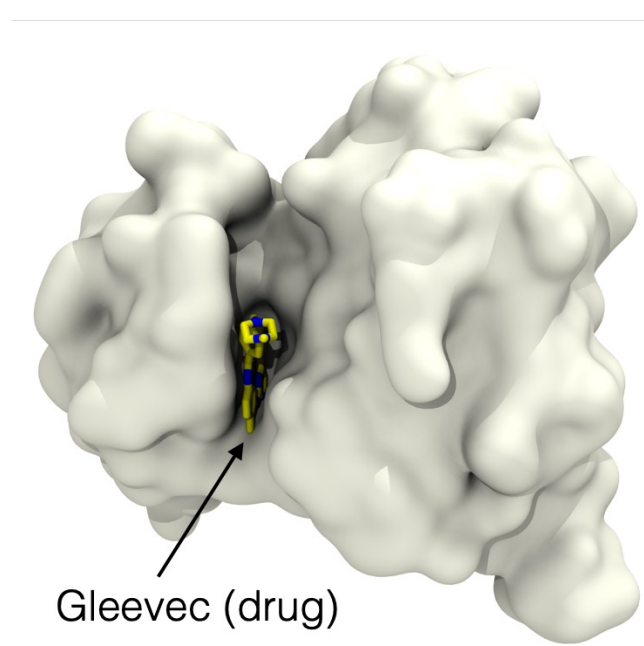
Adrienne D. Cox¹, Stephen W. Fesik², Alec C. Kimmelman³, Ji Luo⁴ and Channing J. Der¹

K-Ras G domain



Welsch et al., *Cell*, 2017, 168:878-889

Syk kinase domain



Atwell et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 2004, 279:55827-32

Drugging an undruggable pocket on KRAS

Dirk Kessler^{a,1}, Michael Gmachl^{a,1}, Andreas Mantoulidis^{a,1}, Laetitia J. Martin^{a,1}, Andreas Zoepfel^a, Moriz Mayer^a, Andreas Gollner^a, David Covini^a, Silke Fischer^a, Thomas Gerstberger^a, Teresa Gmaschitz^a, Craig Goodwin^b, Peter Greb^a, Daniela Häring^a, Wolfgang Hela^a, Johann Hoffmann^a, Jale Karolyi-Oezguer^a, Petr Knesl^a, Stefan Kornigg^a, Manfred Koegl^a, Roland Kousek^a, Lyne Lamarre^a, Franziska Moser^c, Silvia Munico-Martinez^a, Christoph Peinsipp^a, Jason Phan^b, Jörg Rinnenthal^a, Jiqing Sai^b, Christian Salamon^a, Yvonne Scherbanting^a, Katharina Schipany^a, Renate Schnitzer^a, Andreas Schrenk^a, Bernadette Sharps^a, Gabriella Siszler^a, Qi Sun^b, Alex Waterson^{d,e}, Bernhard Wolkerstorfer^a, Markus Zeeb^c, Mark Pearson^a, Stephen W. Fesik^{b,d,e}, and Darryl B. McConnell^{a,2}

^aDiscovery Research, Boehringer Ingelheim Regional Center Vienna GmbH & Co KG, 1120 Vienna, Austria; ^bDepartment of Biochemistry, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN 37235; ^cDiscovery Research, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co KG, D-88397 Biberach an der Riss, Germany; ^dDepartment of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN 37235; and ^eDepartment of Chemistry, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235

Ras is druggable

Sotorasib (AMG510) FDA approved May 2021

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use LUMAKRAS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for LUMAKRAS.

**LUMAKRAS™ (sotorasib) tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2021**

-----INDICATIONS AND USAGE-----

LUMAKRAS is an inhibitor of the RAS GTPase family indicated for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy. (1)

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s). (1)

-----DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-----

- Recommended dosage: 960 mg orally once daily. (2.2)
- Swallow tablets whole with or without food. (2.2)

Adagrasib (MRTX849) FDA approved Dec 2022

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use KRAZATI safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for KRAZATI.

**KRAZATI™ (adagrasib) tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2022**

-----INDICATIONS AND USAGE-----

KRAZATI is an inhibitor of the RAS GTPase family indicated for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy. (1)

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on objective response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of a clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s). (1)

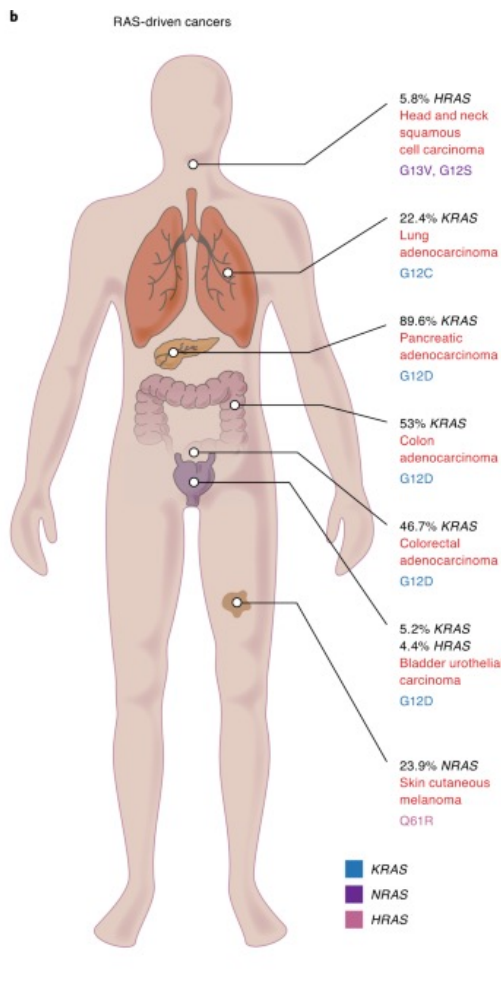
-----DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-----

- Recommended dosage: 600 mg orally twice daily. (2.2)
- Swallow tablets whole with or without food. (2.2)

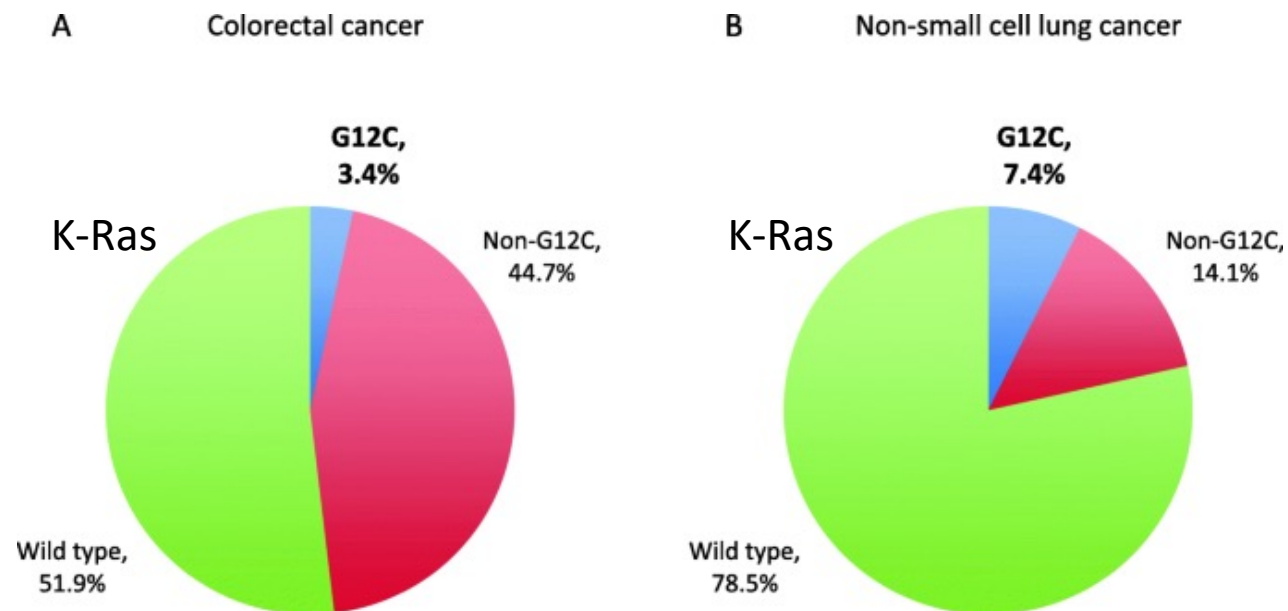
Many Ras driver mutants remain undrugged

prevalence of mutated Ras

Cancer tissue	Frequency of mutation (%)	Death rate per year
Biliary tract	KRAS: 20 NRAS: 1.9 HRAS: 1.4	6.6
Bowel	KRAS: 49.7 NRAS: 1.6 HRAS: 0.2	13.7
Cervix	KRAS: 13.8 NRAS: 0.9 HRAS: 2.4	2.2
Lung	KRAS: 20.1 NRAS: 0.6 HRAS: 0.2	38.5
Myeloid	KRAS: 5.5 NRAS: 11.1 HRAS: 4.8	3.2
Ovary/ Fallopiian tube	KRAS: 13.9 NRAS: 1 HRAS: 0.1	6.7
Pancreas	KRAS: 78.7 NRAS: 0.4 HRAS: 0.1	11
Skin	KRAS: 1.3 NRAS: 14.2 HRAS: 3.4	2.3
Testis	KRAS: 14.4 NRAS: 4.4 HRAS: 0.7	0.3
Uterus	KRAS: 16.7 NRAS: 2 HRAS: 0.7	4.9
Vulva/vagina	KRAS: 8.6 NRAS: 2.7 HRAS: 5.1	0.6

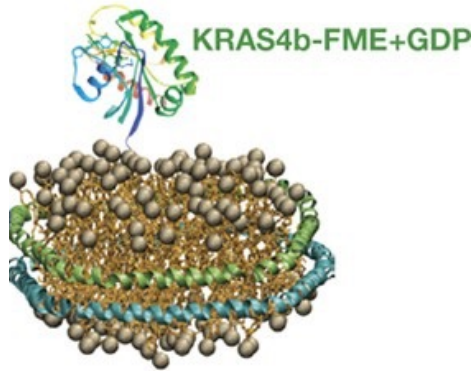


prevalence of K-Ras G12C



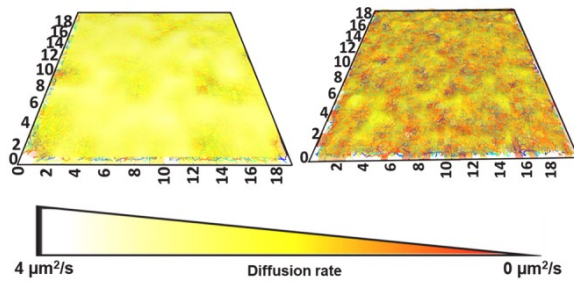
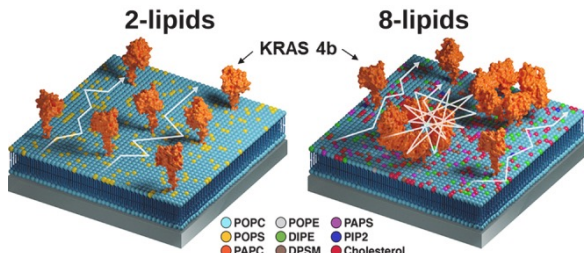
Araujo et al., 2021, BMC Cancer, 21:193

Can we target Ras-membrane systems?

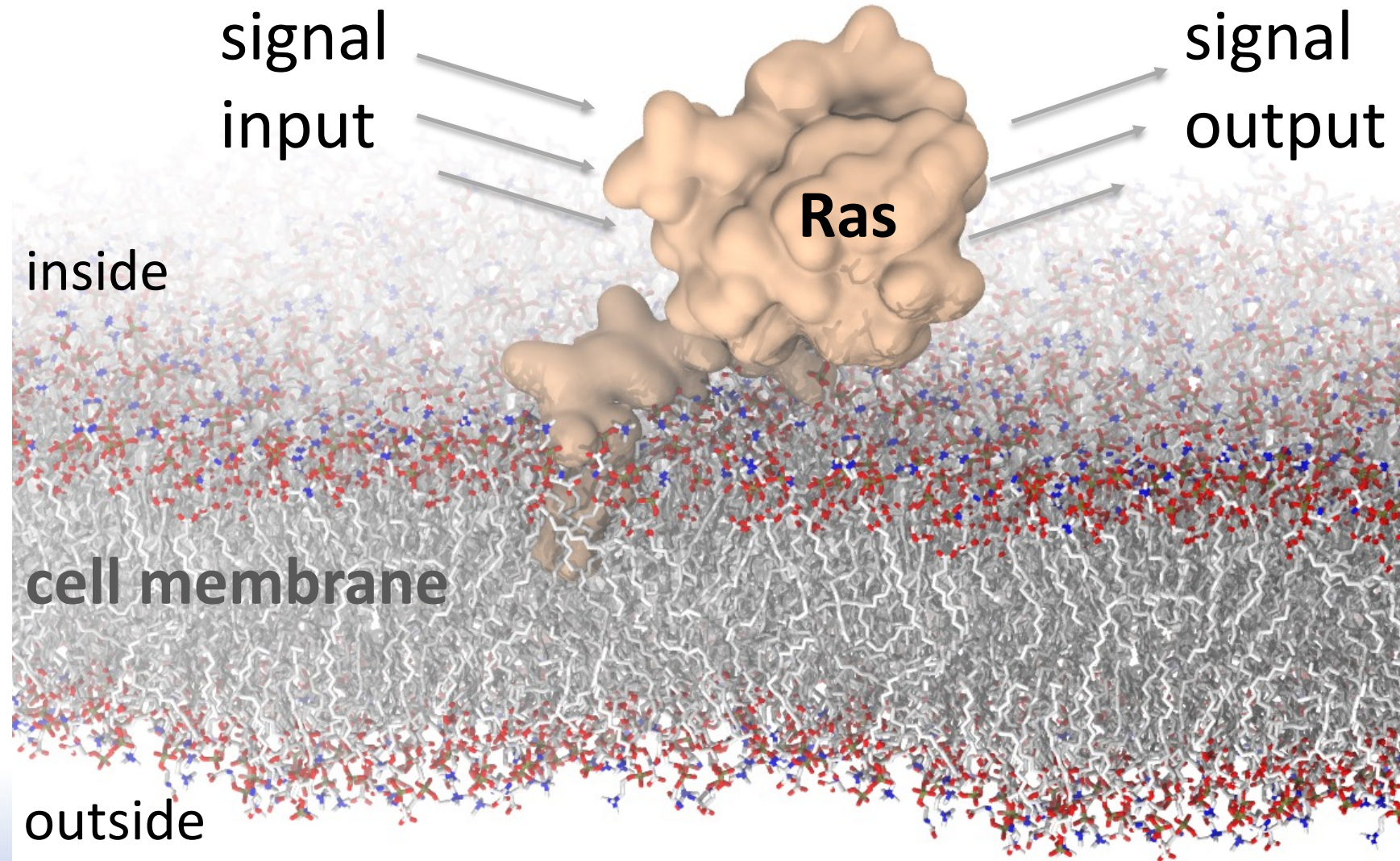


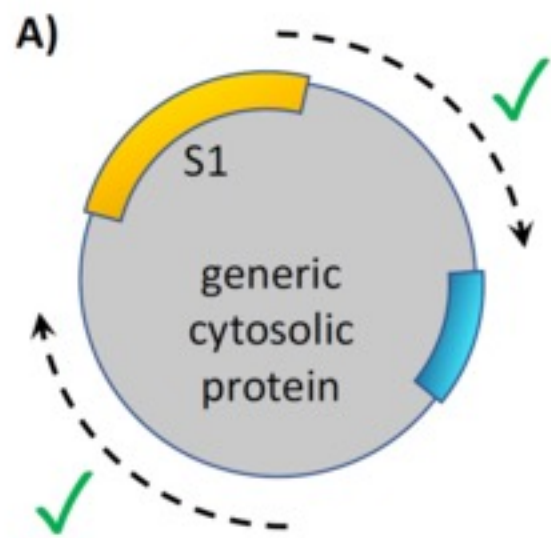
His6-Nanodisc

Gillette *et al.*, 2015, *Sci. Rep.*, 5:15916



Shrestha *et al.*, 2021, *iScience*, 25(1):103608





The availability of generic protein-protein binding site S1 may be:



exposed and accessible for protein binding

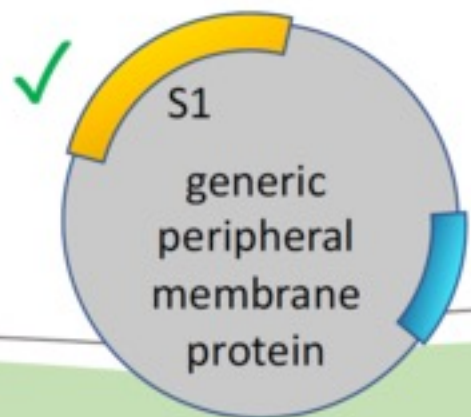


occluded and inaccessible for protein binding

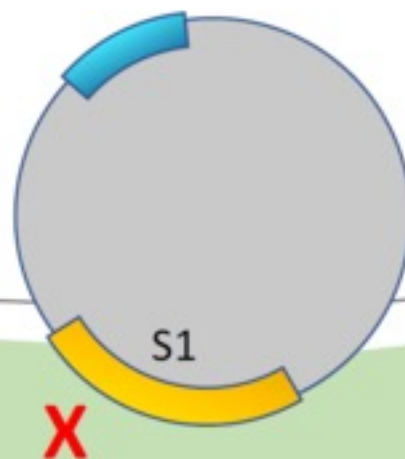


exposed and potentially pre-organized for protein binding

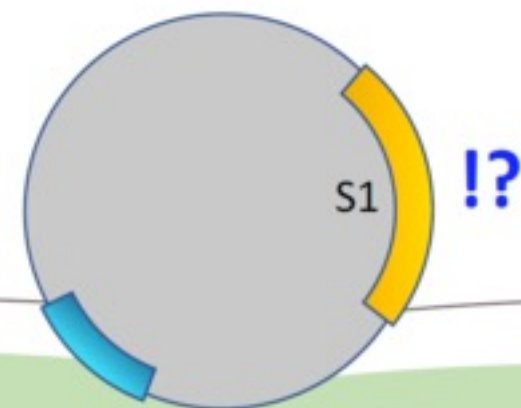
B) S1 exposed to cytosol



C) S1 occluded by membrane






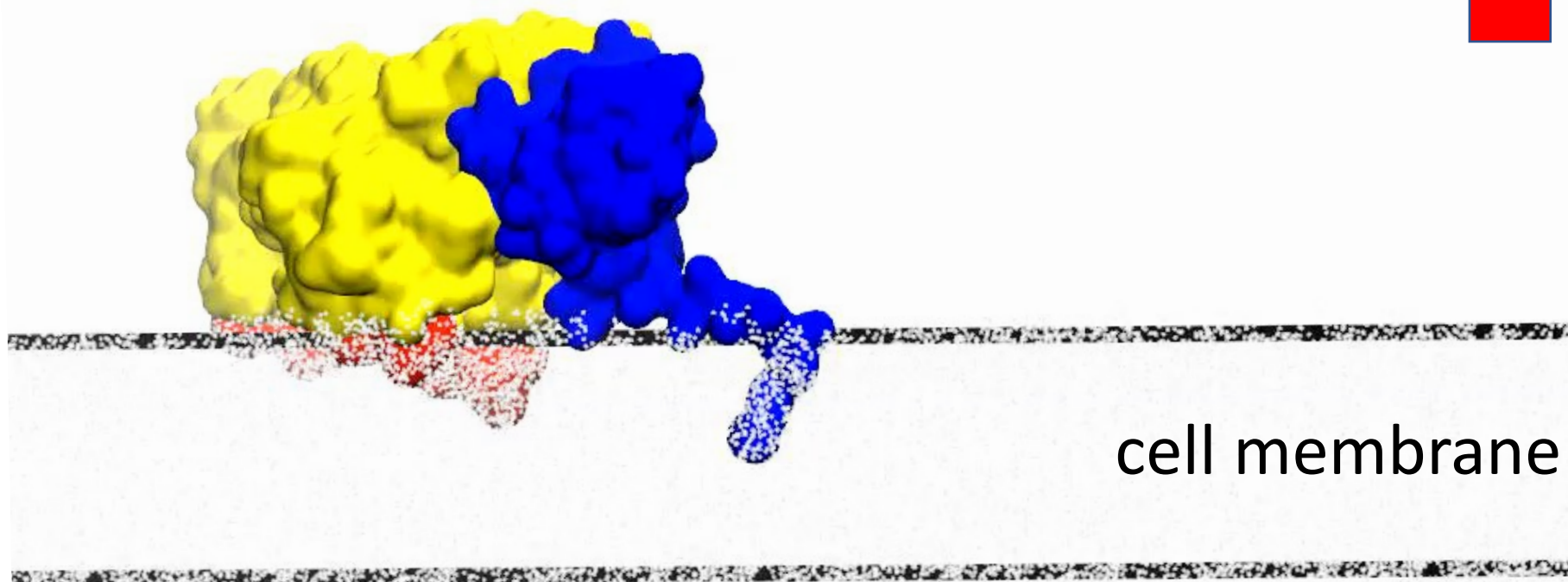
D) S1 near membrane surface



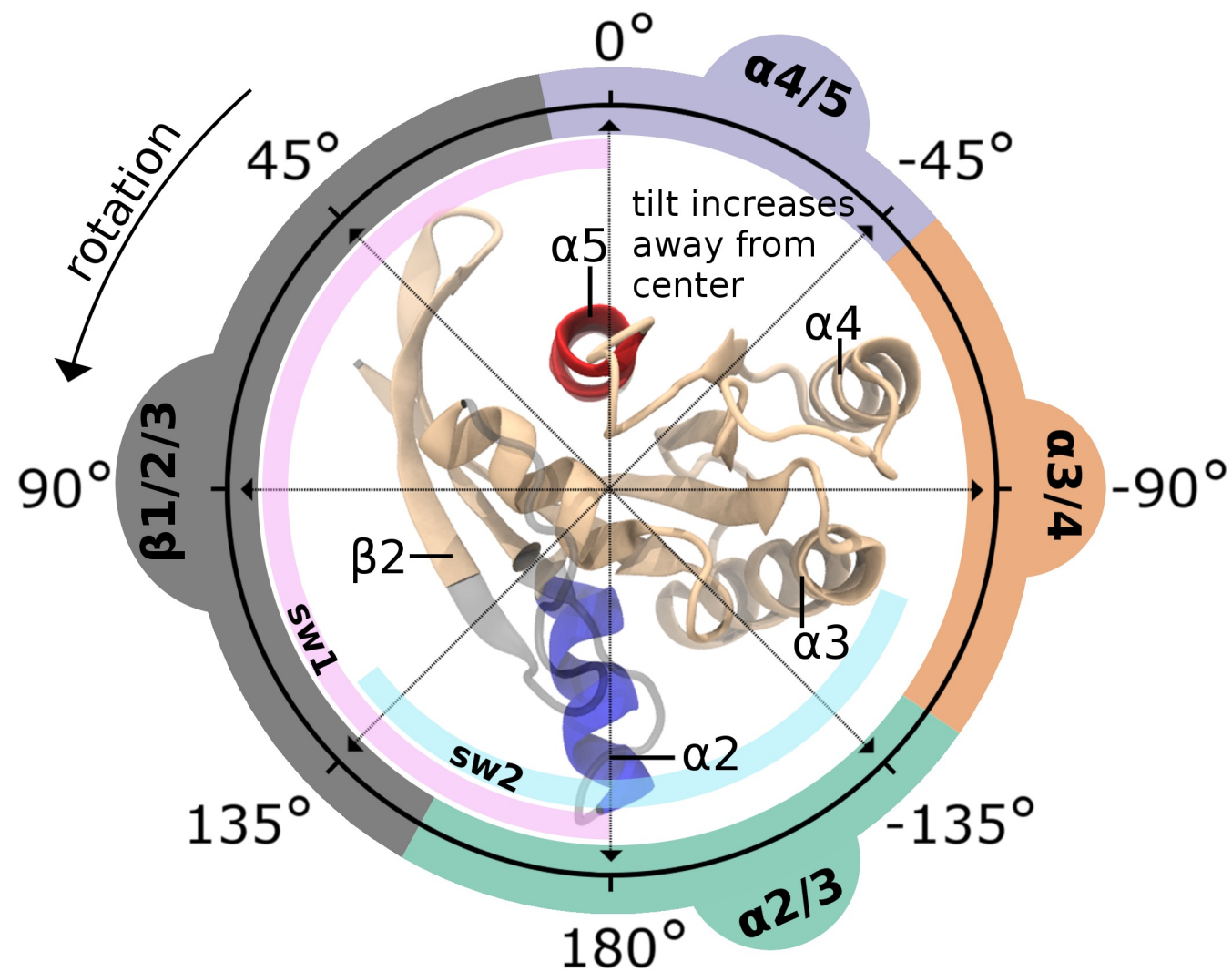
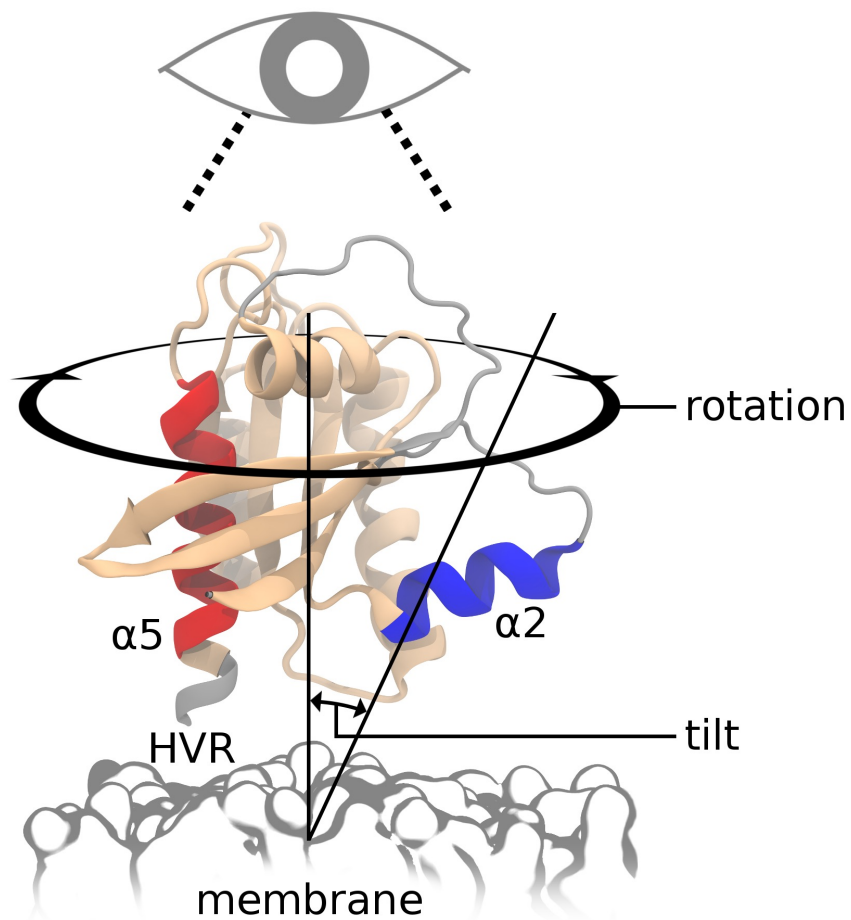
membrane surface

Ras orientation regulates binding site accessibility

-  Ras (simulated)
-  PI3K (modeled)
-  PI3K (unreasonable)



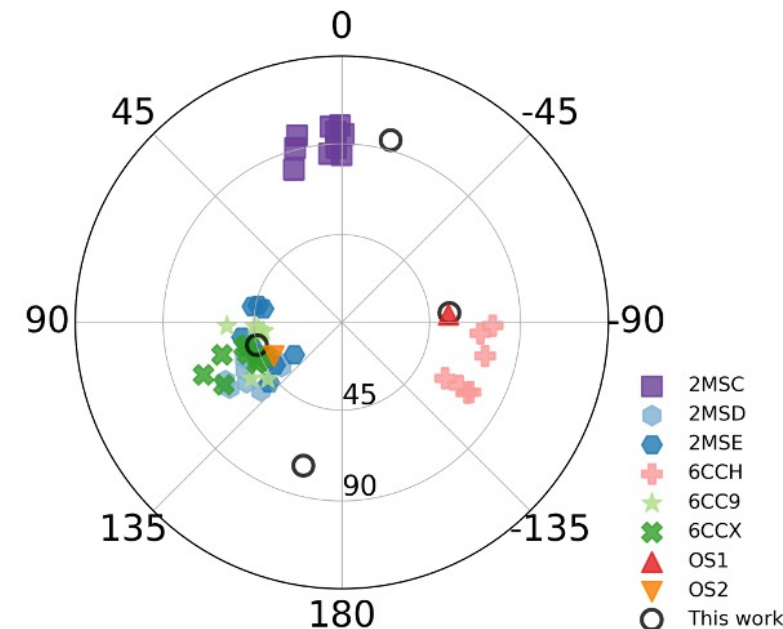
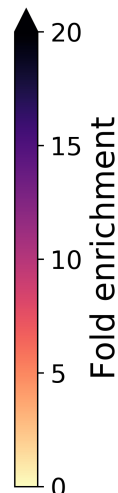
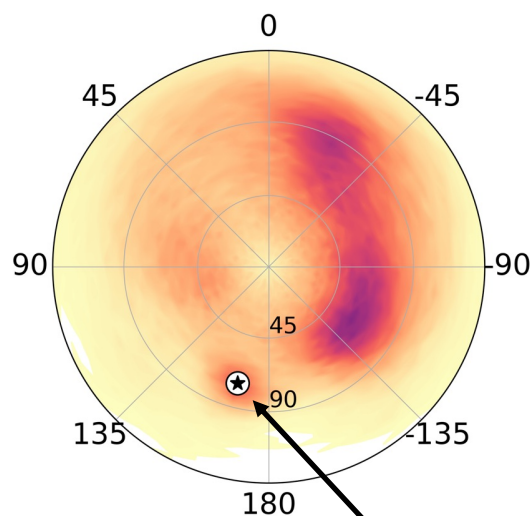
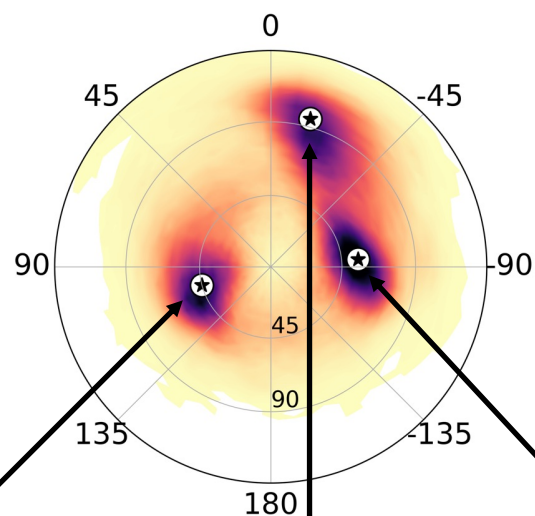
Ras orientation is regulated by lipids



Ras orientation is regulated by lipids

PC:PS^{GDP} + PC:PS^{GTP}

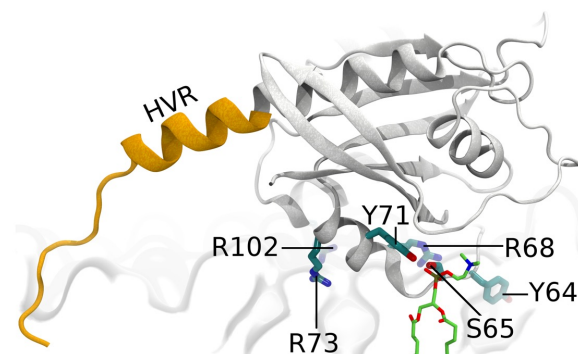
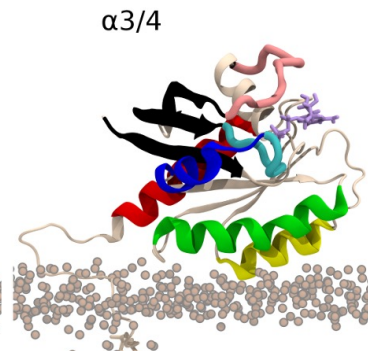
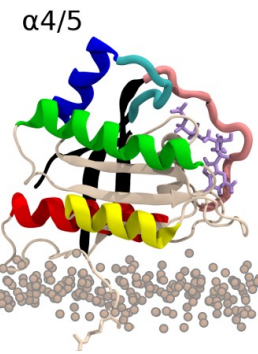
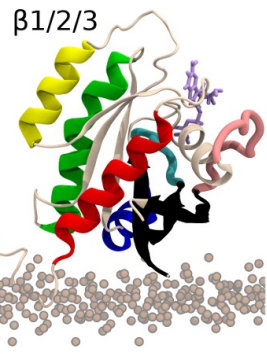
purePC^{GDP}



β 1/2/3

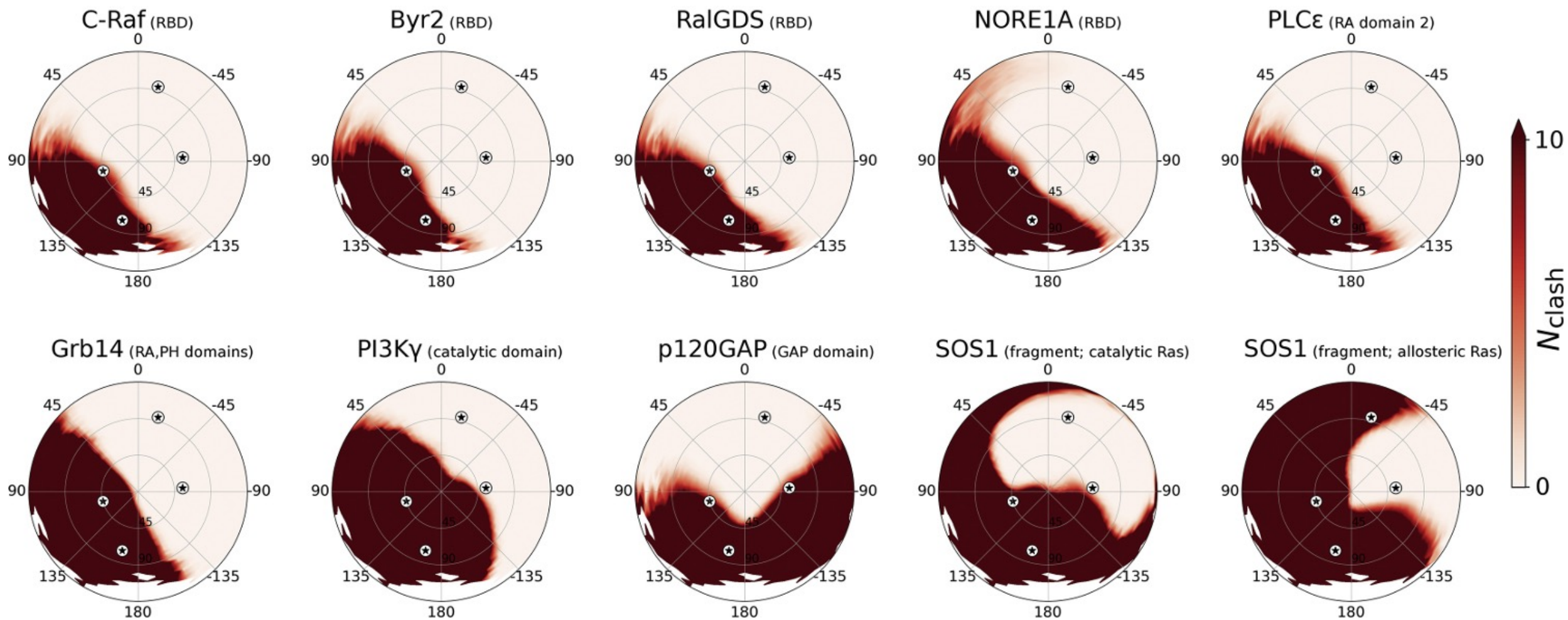
α 4/5

α 3/4

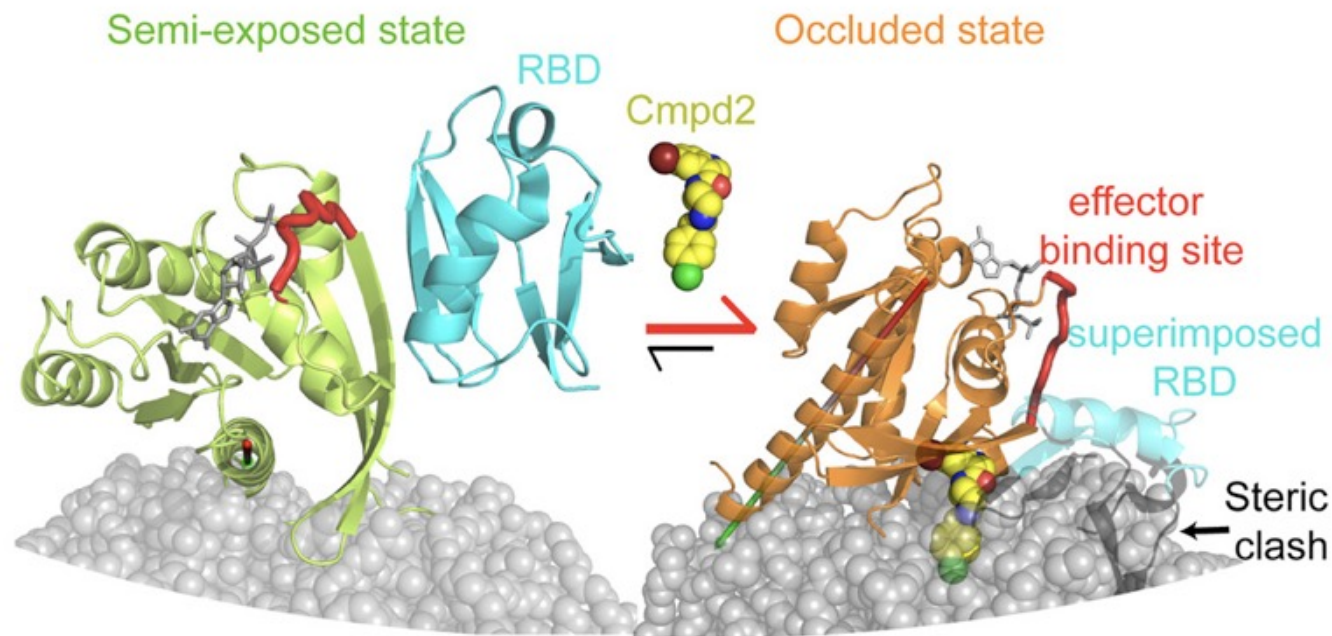
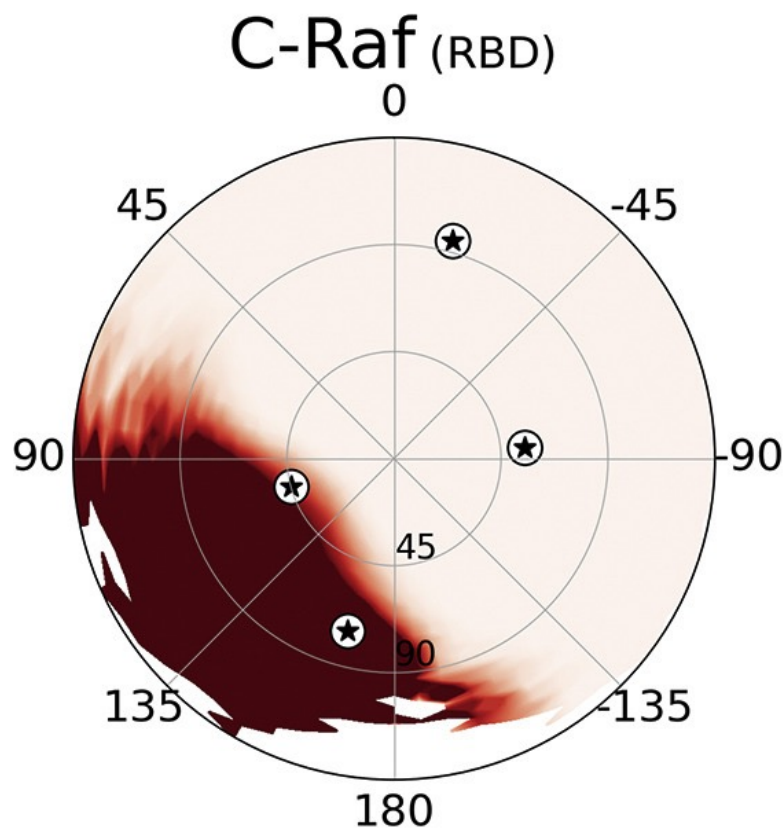


■ α 2
 ■ α 3
 ■ α 4
 ■ α 5
 ■ β 1/2/3
 ■ sw1
 ■ sw2
 ■ GNP
 ● lipid P

Ras orientation regulates binding site accessibility



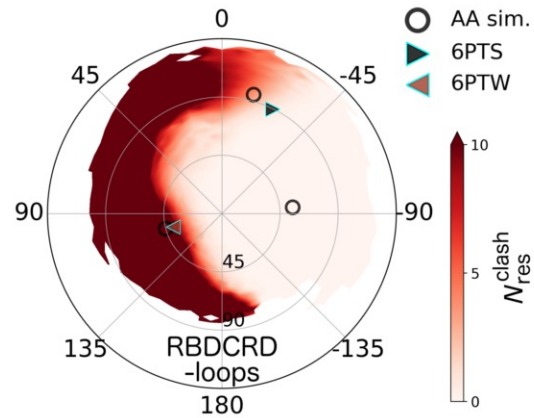
Ras orientation regulates binding site accessibility



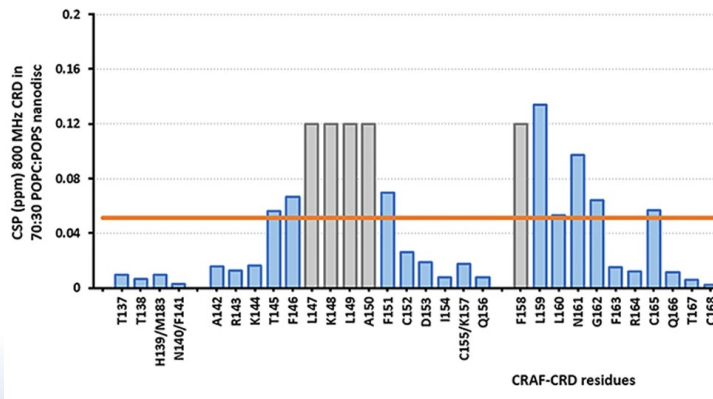
Cmpd2 leads to occlusion of **effector binding site** of KRAS

Fang, *et al.*, 2018, *Cell Chem. Biol.*, 25, 1327-1336

MD simulations of K-Ras4B populate a Raf binding pose consistent with data from NMR and crystallography

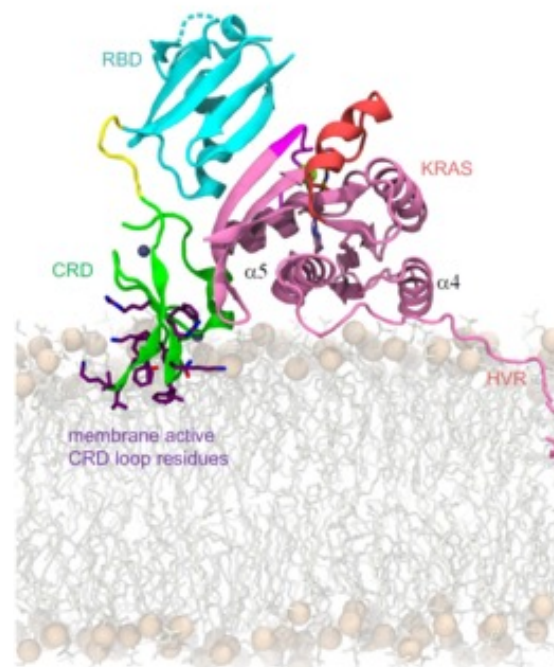


Neale and García, *Biophys. J.*, 2020, 118(5):1129-1141

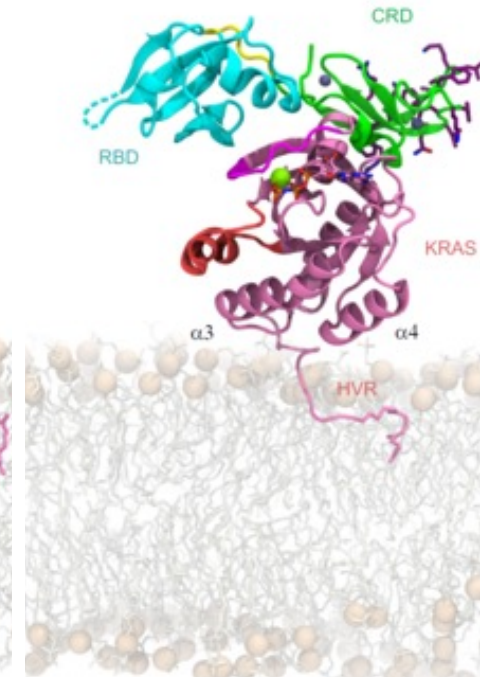


Travers *et al.*, 2018, *Sci. Rep.*, 8:8461

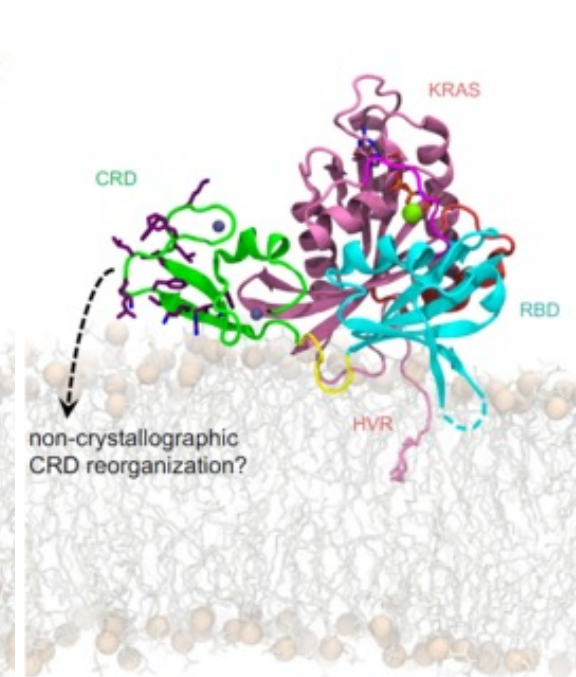
A) α 4/5



B) α 3/4

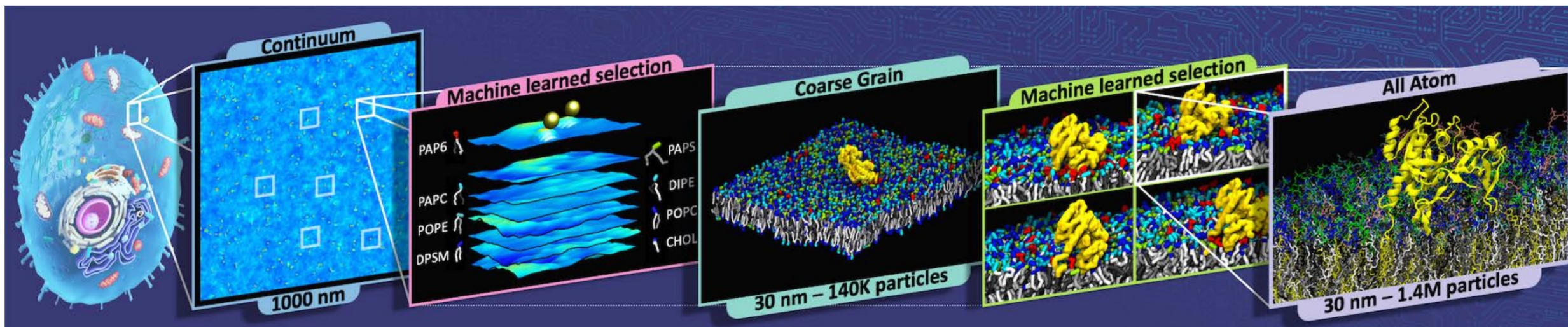


C) β 1/2/3



Tran *et al.*, 2021, *Nat. Commun.*, 12:1176

Multiscale simulations

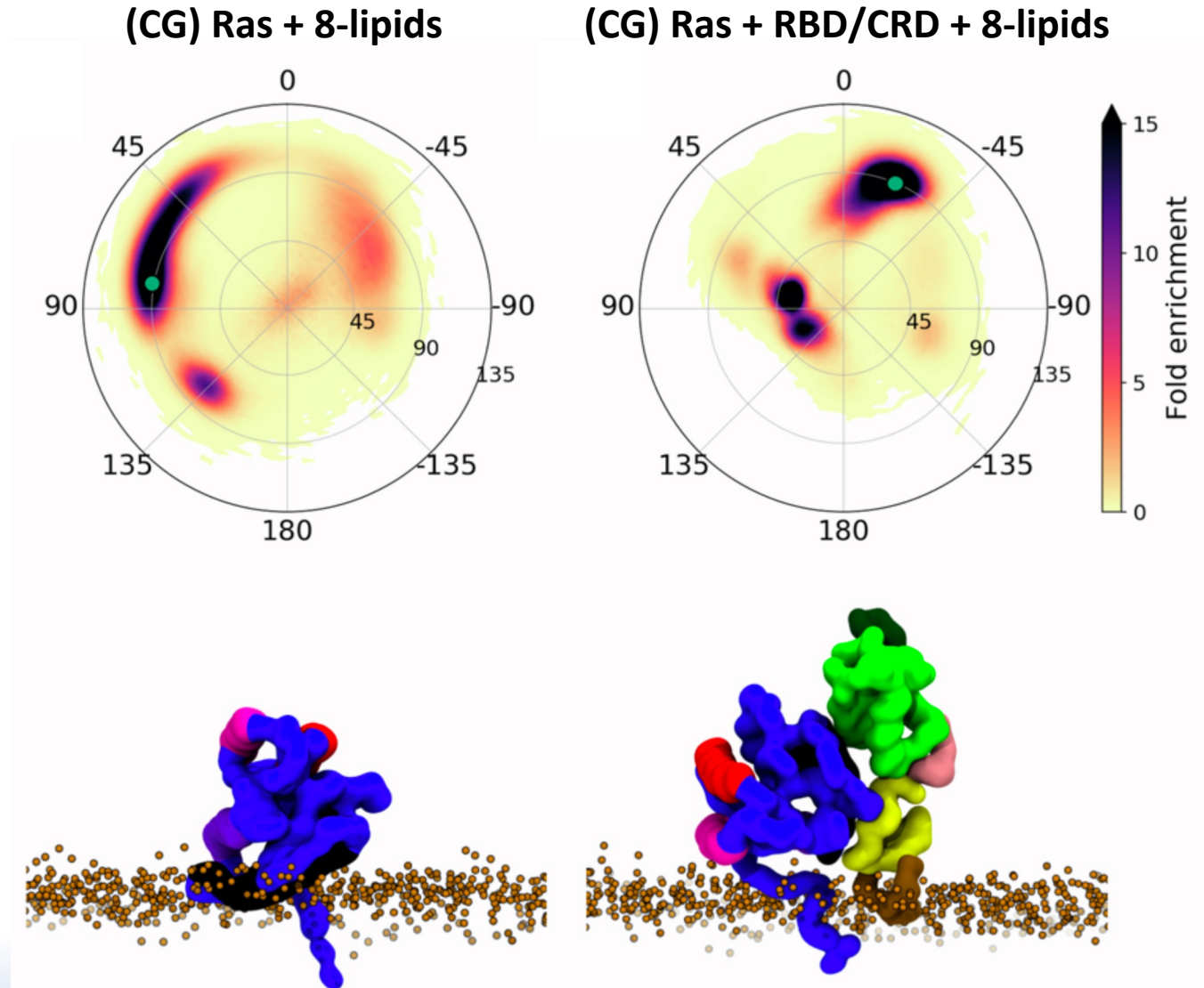
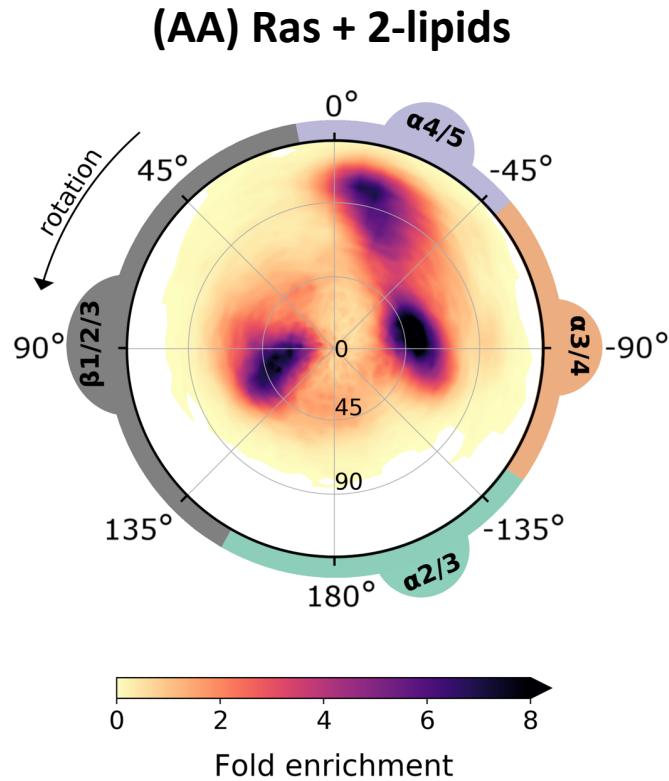


Di Natale *et al.*, **2019**, *SC '19*, 57:1-16

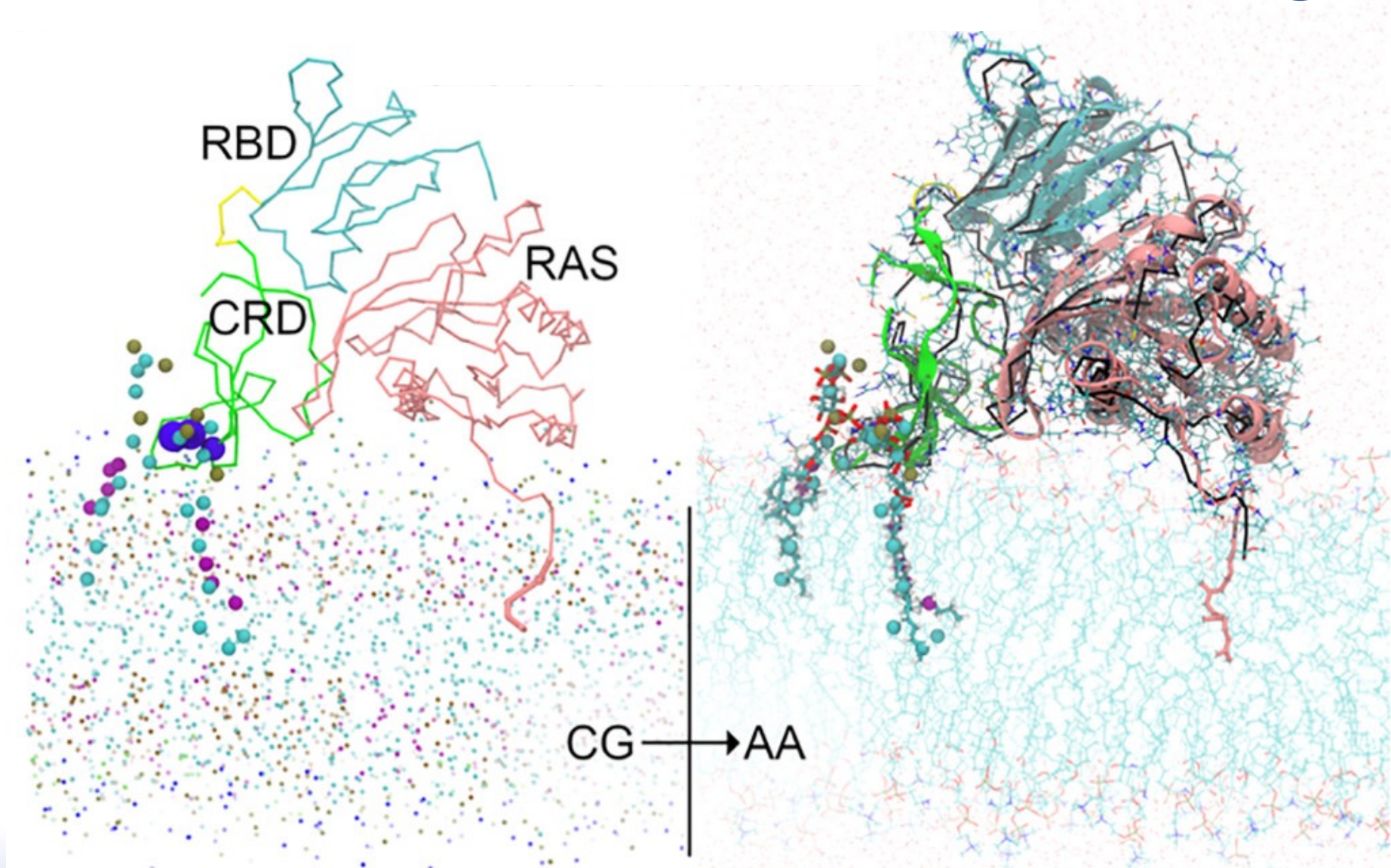
Bhatia *et al.*, **2021**, *SC '21*, 10:1-16

Ingólfsson *et al.*, **2022**, *PNAS*, 119:e2113297119

Multiscale simulations reveal sensitivity & uncertainty

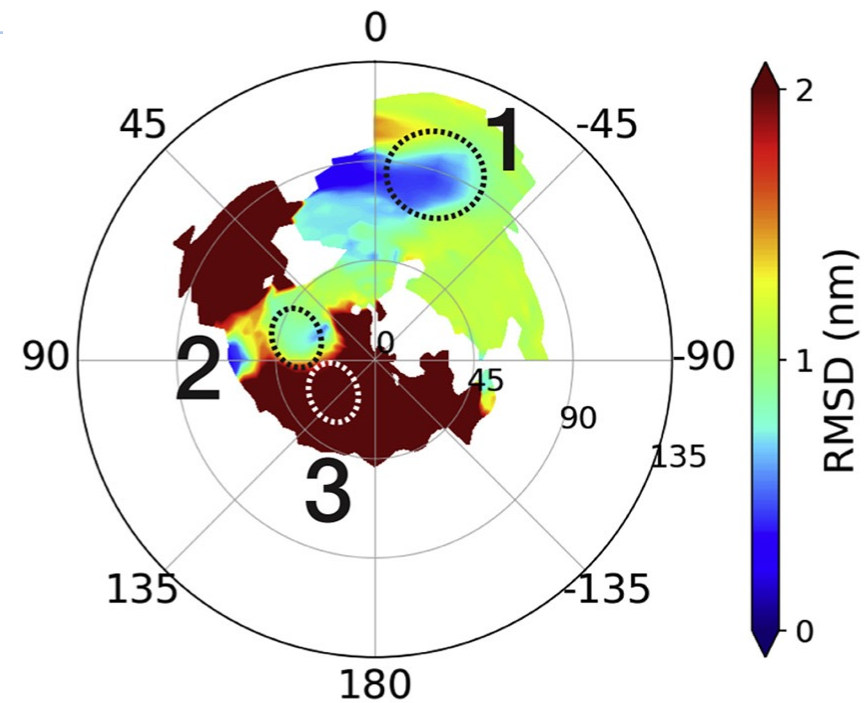


CG-to-AA reenables conformational changes

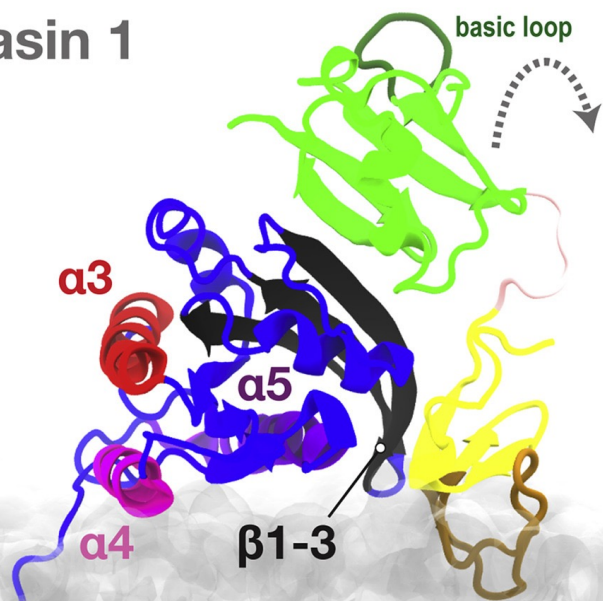


CRD Reorganization vs. Ras orientation

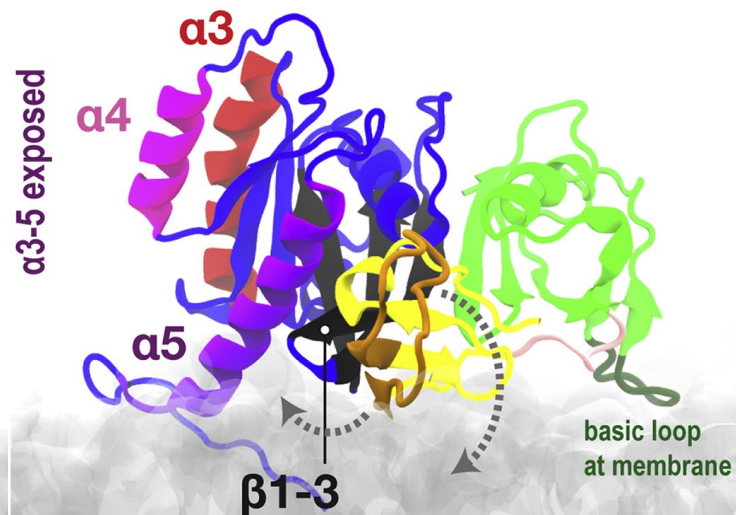
Nguyen *et al.*, 2022, *Biophys. J.*, 121(19):3630-3650



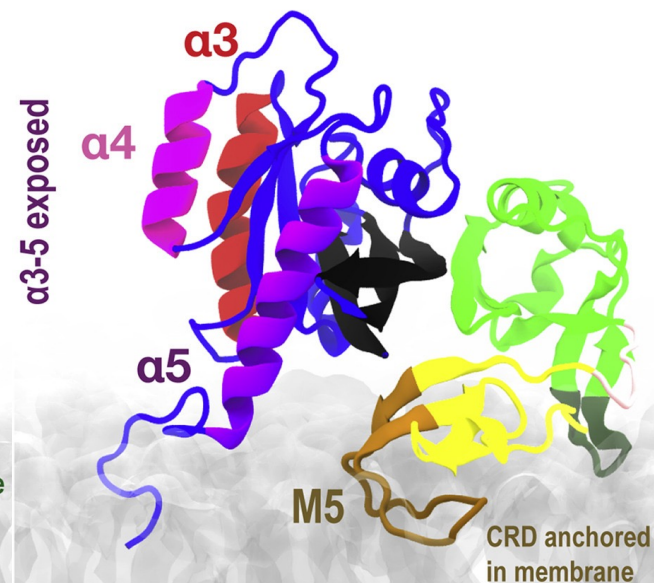
basin 1



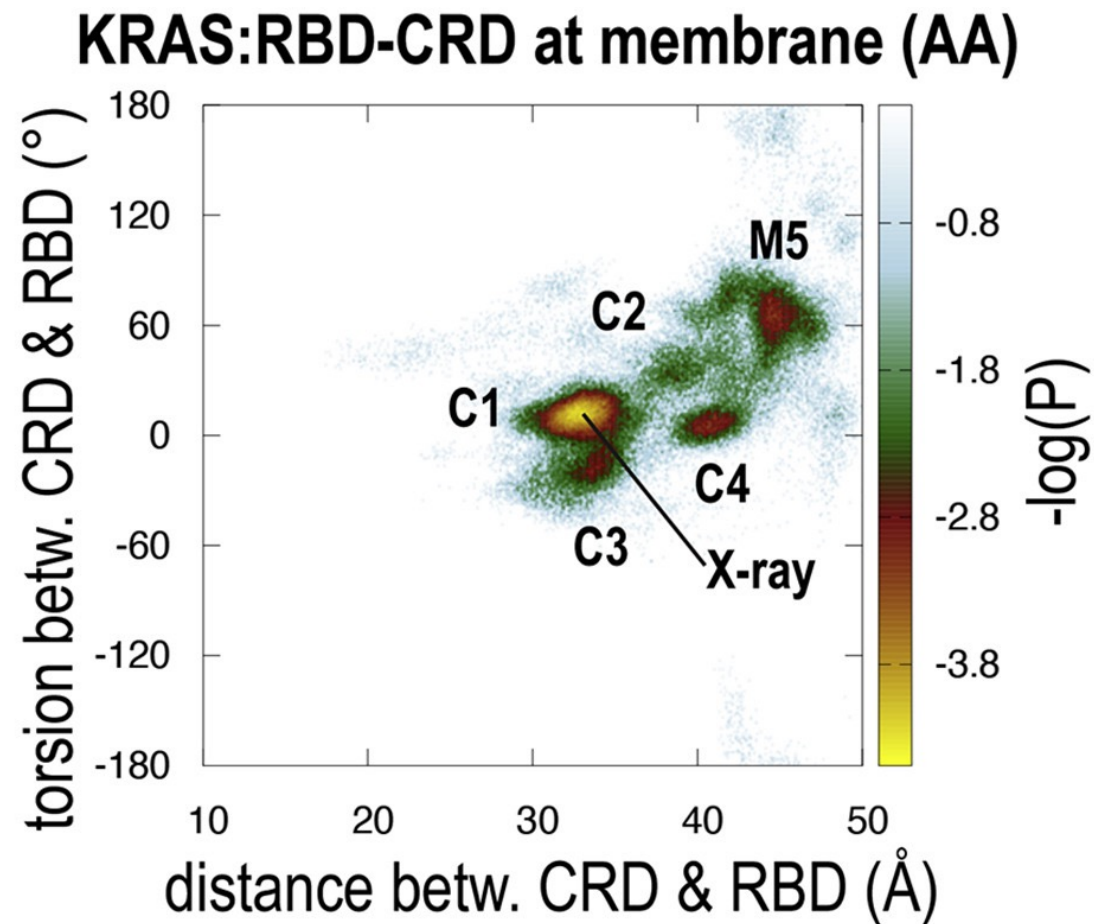
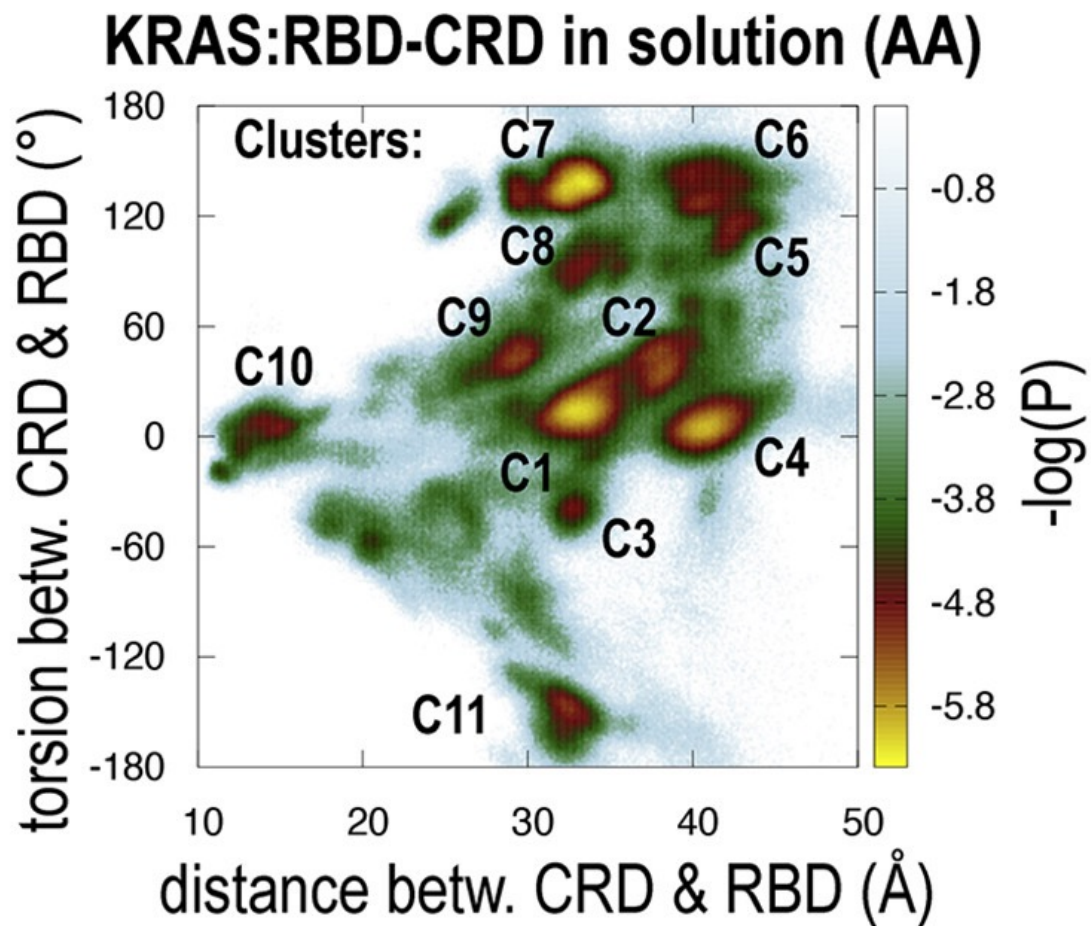
basin 2



basin 3



CRD reorganization is larger in solution



Summary

- **Disposition**

- Lipids (not GNP) define K-Ras4B orientation
- membrane as a competitive inhibitor or PAM
- orientation may be druggable

- **Conformation**

- CG/AA multiscale yields benefits of each scale
- membrane protein surfaces may be more (or differently) druggable than is apparent in crystal structures



We are interested in enabling a membrane protein focus in our floes

Thank You



sponsored by the National Cancer Institute



Constance Agamasu, Animesh Agarwal, Dong H Ahn, Fikret Aydin, Harsh Bhatia, Peer-Timo Bremer, Violetta Burns, Timothy S Carpenter, Albert H Chan, Joseph R Chavez, De Chen, Gautham Dharuman, Francesco Di Natale, Peter H Frank, Angel E Garcia, James N Glosli, Sandrasegaram Gnanakaran, Debanjan Goswami, Gulcin Gulden, Nicolas W Hengartner, Stephen Herbein, Jeevapani J Hettige, Helgi I Ingolfsson, Frantz Jean-Francois, Piyush Karande, Felice C Lightstone, Shusen Liu, Cesar A López, Frank McCormick, Adam Moody, Joseph Y Moon, Chris Neale, Dwight V Nissley, Van A Ngo, Kien Nguyen, Tomas Ooppelstrup, Lara A Patel, Arvind Ramanathan, Tyler JE Reddy, Sumantra Sarkar, Sara IL Kokkila Schumacher, Thomas RW Scogland, Rebika Shrestha, Dharendra K Simanshu, Christopher B Stanley, Liam G Stanton, Andrew G Stephen, Frederick H Streitz, Shiv Sundram, Michael P Surh, Marco Tonelli, Timothy H Tran, Timothy Travers, Thomas J Turbyville, Que N Van, Brian C Van Essen, Arthur F Voter, Timothy J Waybright, Yue Yang, Xiaohua Zhang



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