

Cyclin-dependent Kinase Inhibitors

Docking Phthalimides

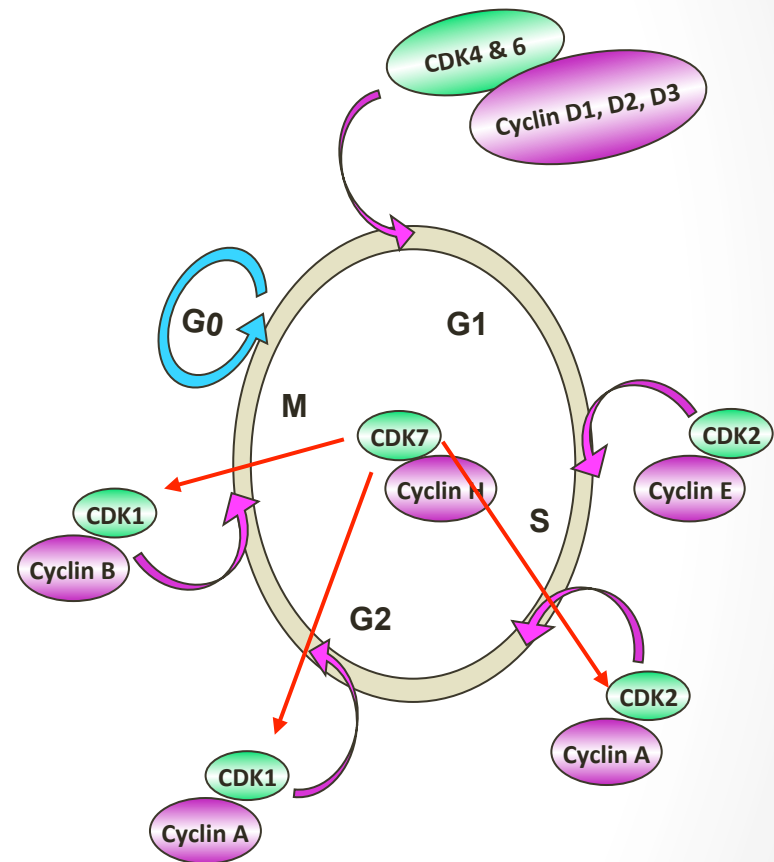
The Cell Cycle

What are CDK's?

- CDK's are proteins that are activated by cyclin.
- CDK's regulate the cell cycle.

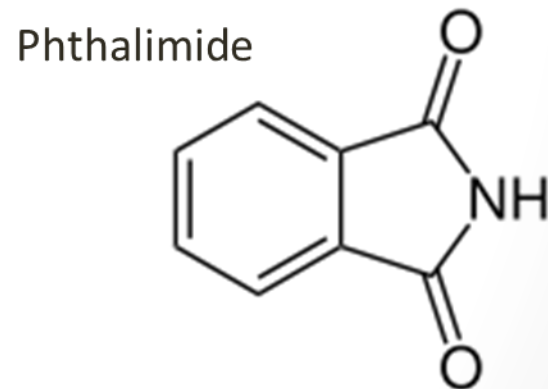
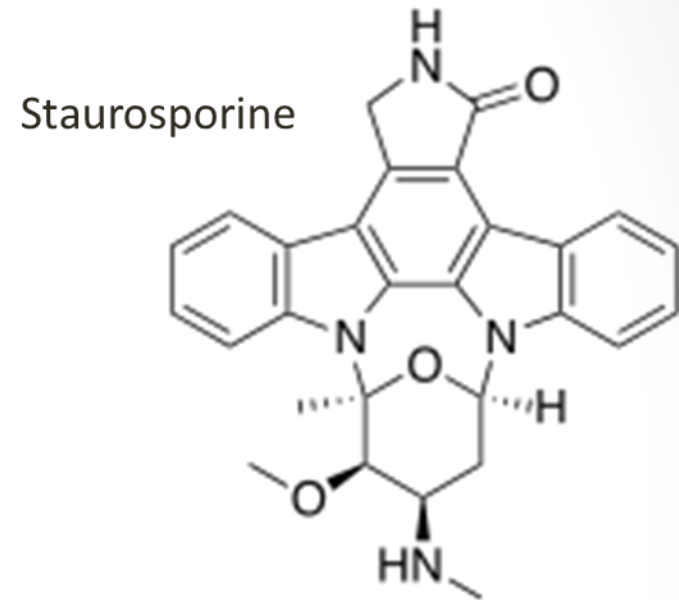
Inhibiting a CDK Protein

- Inhibiting a CDK protein can stop the cell cycle from progressing.
- Prevent a defective cell from proliferating.



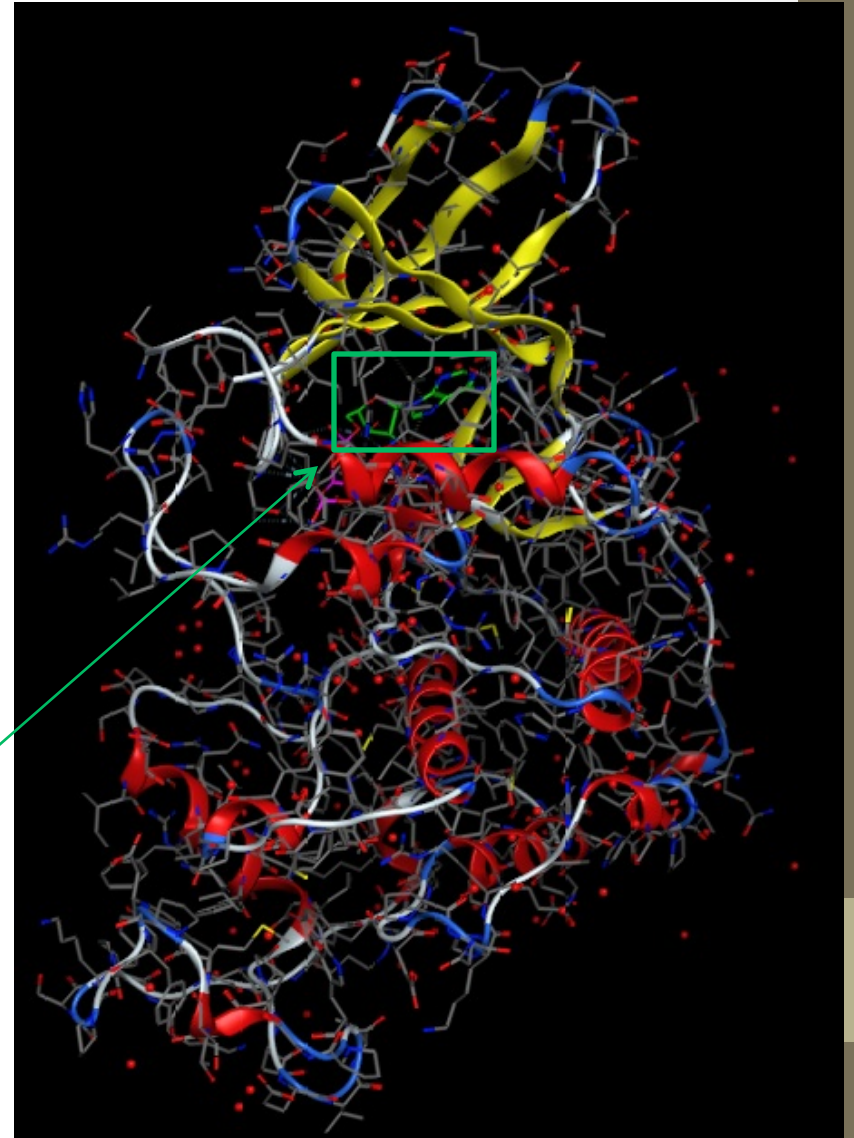
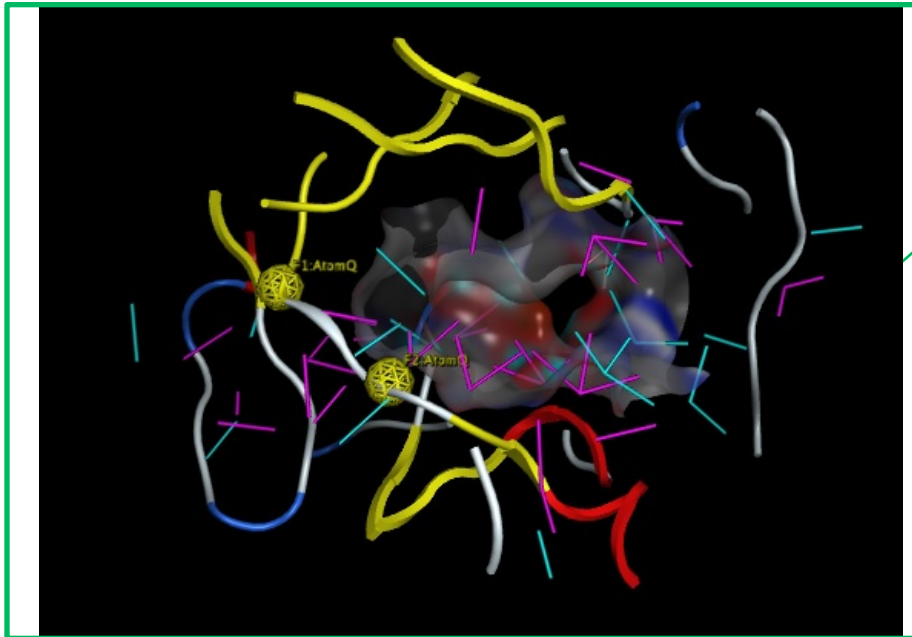
Inhibitor

- Over 200 4-amidophthalimides and 5-amidophthalimides are used in the simulations.
- Phthalimides are used for two reasons:
 1. They are commercially available.
 2. They have similarities to staurosporine.



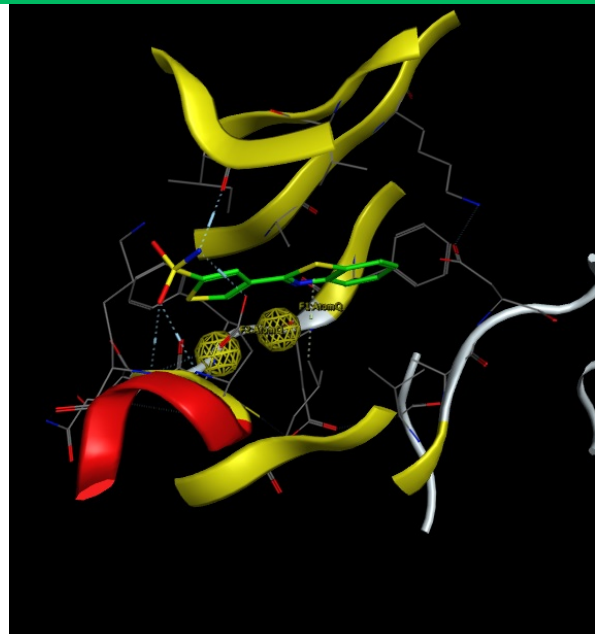
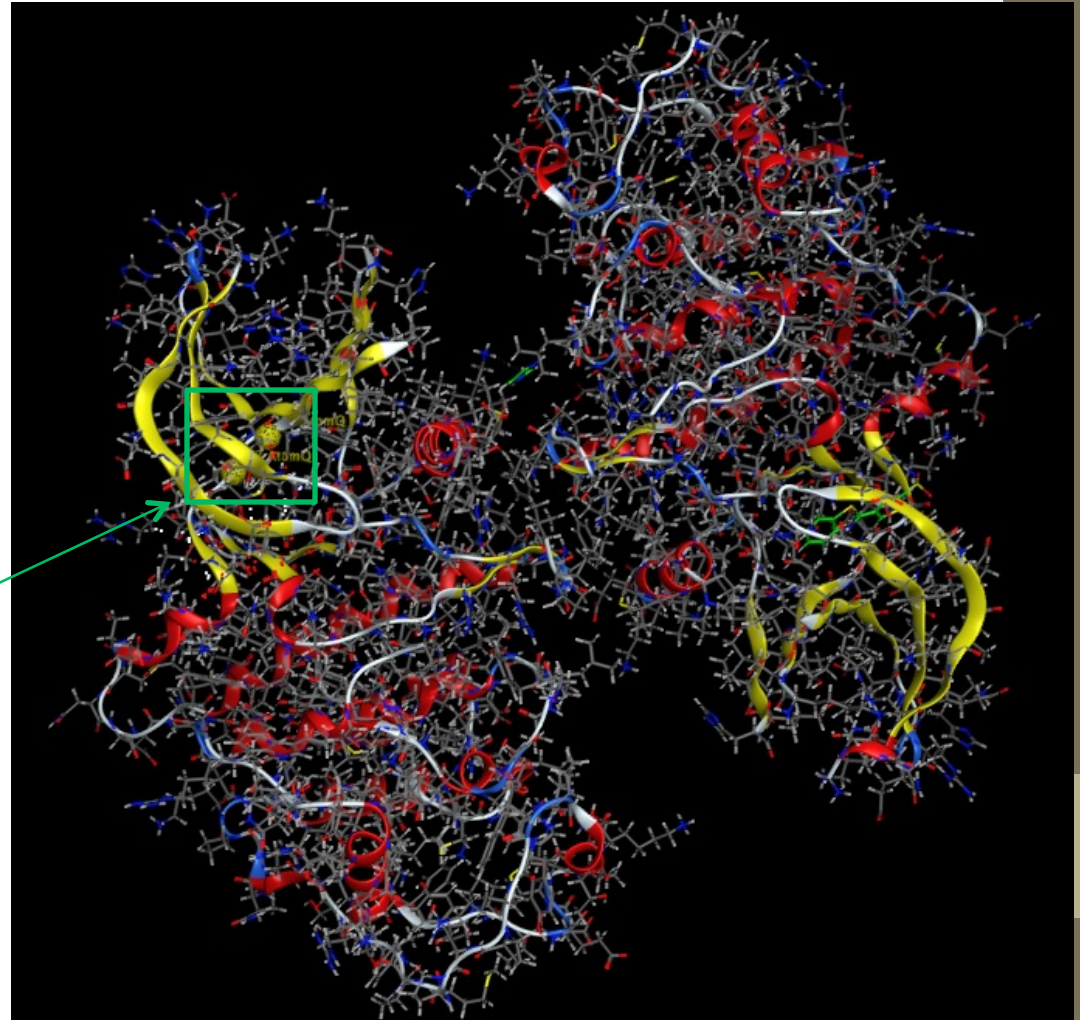
CDK 2

- Has ATP as ligand.
- Inhibitors must be ATP competitive.



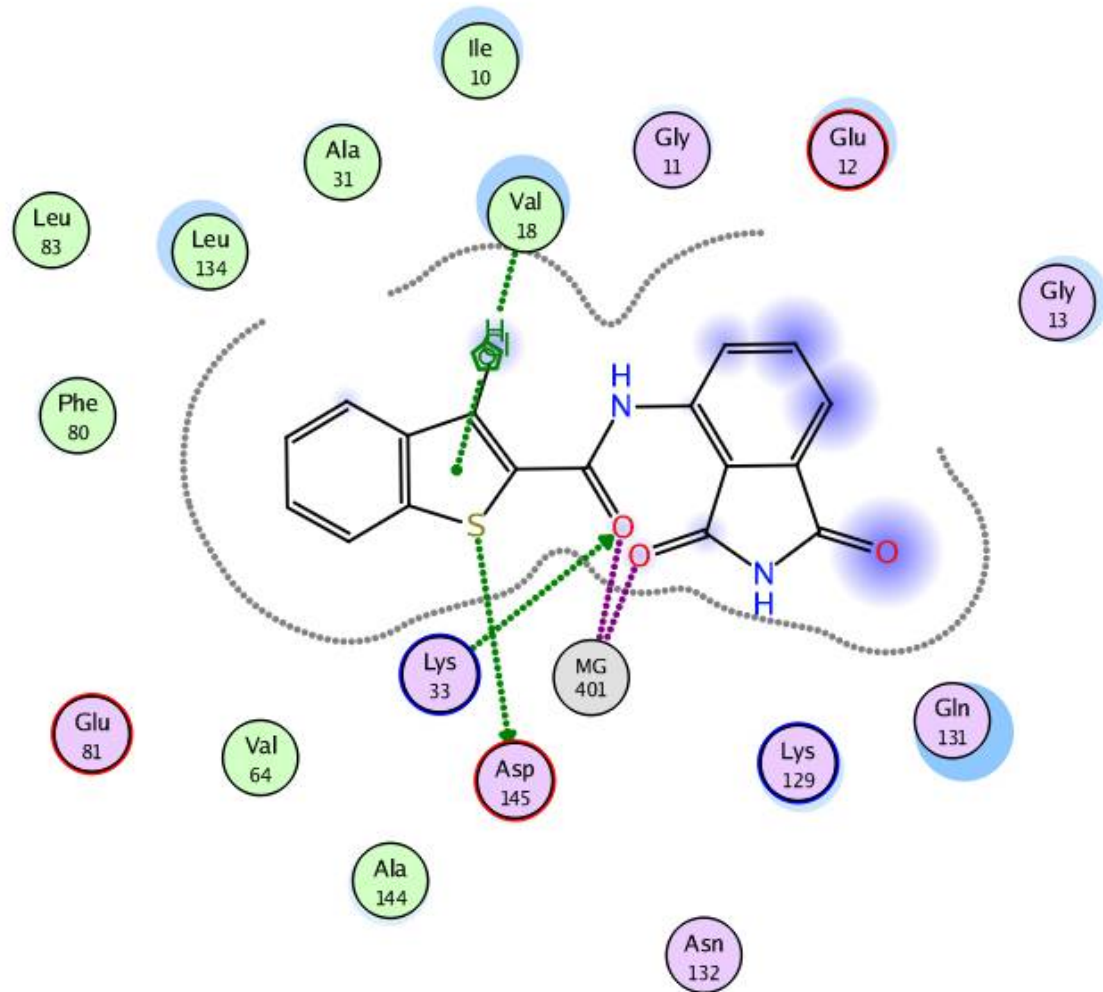
CDK 5

- Contains 3 different ligands.
- Only one of them needs to be replaced.



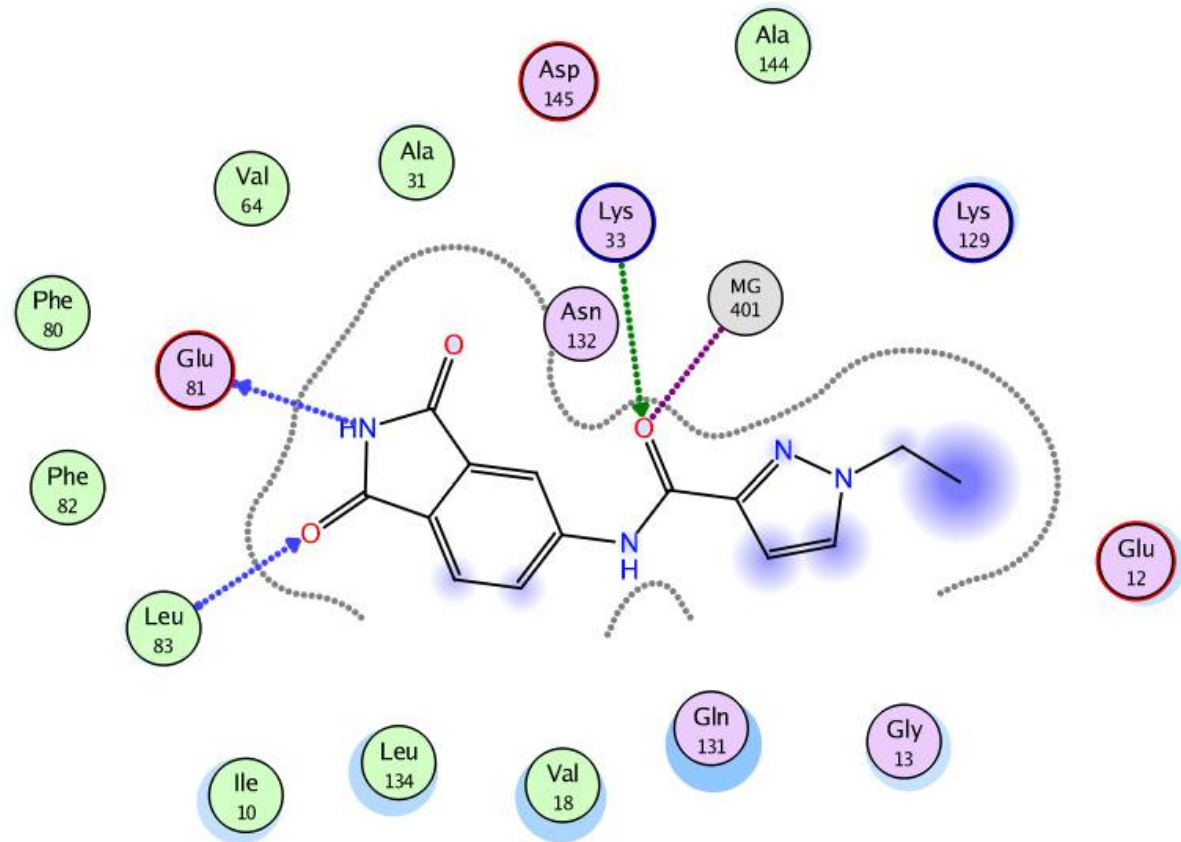
4-amidophthalimide (CDK 2)

- High binding score of -0.9650.
- Could be ATP-competitive.
- No hydrogen bonds to Glu81 or Leu83.



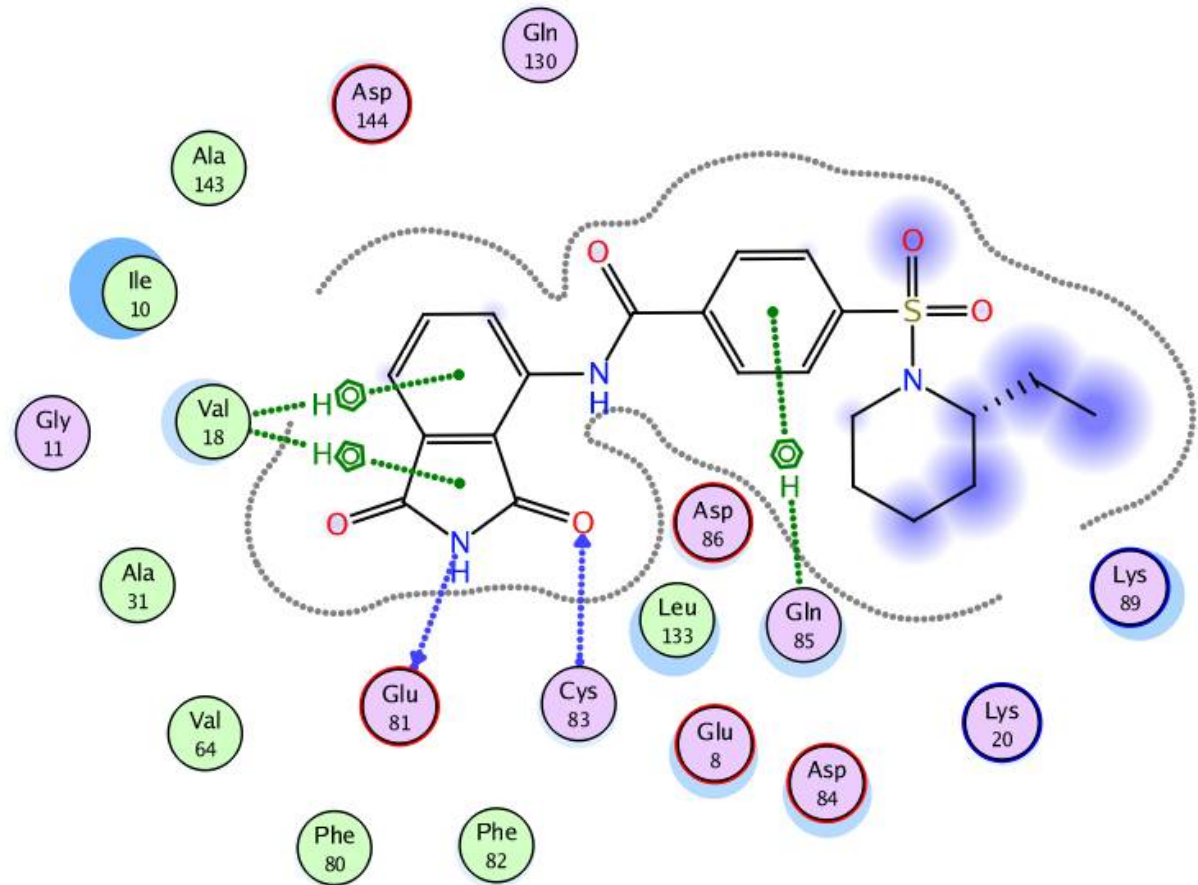
5-amidophthalimide (CDK2)

- Low binding score of -6.5204.
- ATP-competitive.
- Hydrogen bond to Glu81 and Leu83.
- Favorable.



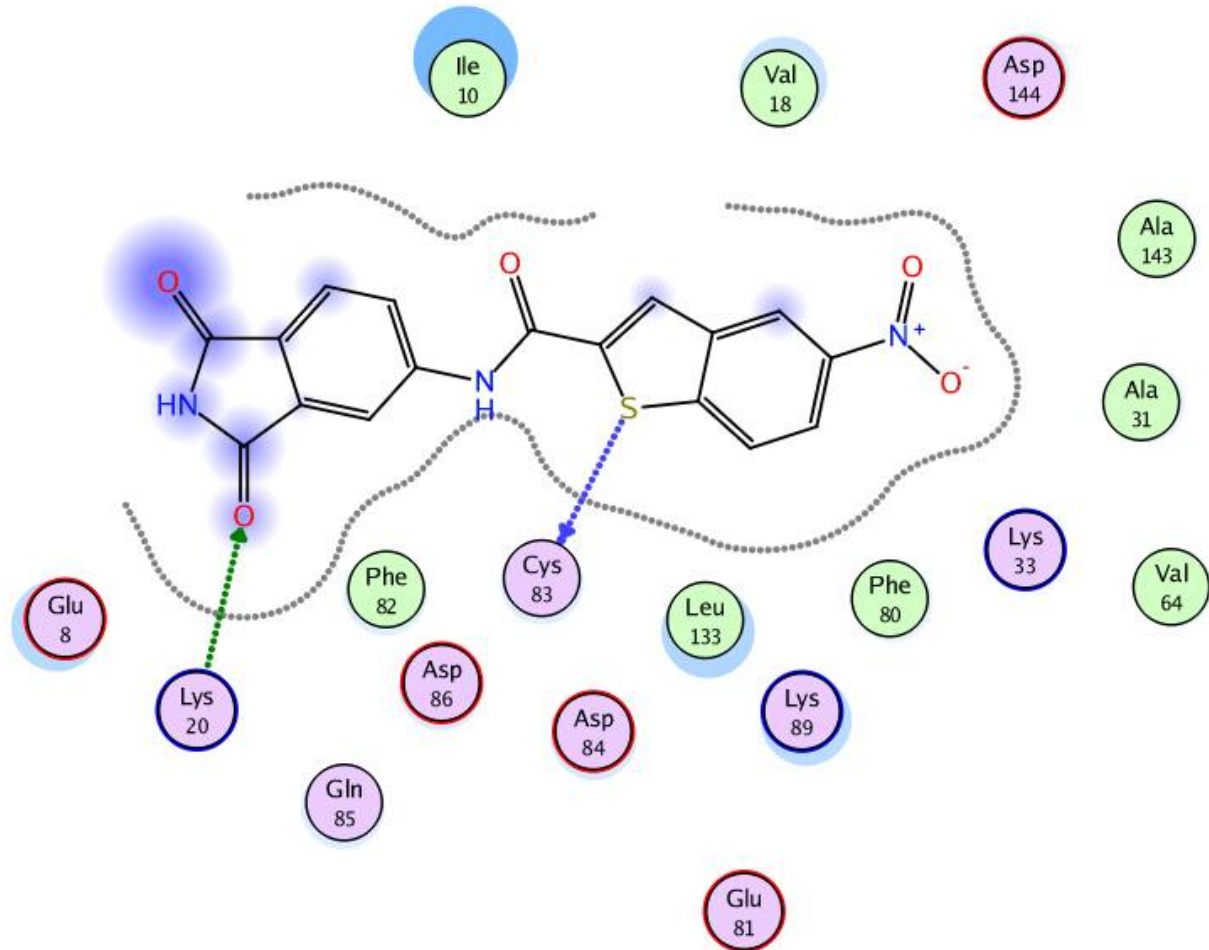
4-amidophthalimide (CDK 5)

- Low binding score of -7.5125.
- ATP-competitive.
- Hydrogen bonds with Glu81 and Cys83.
- Favorable.



5-amidophthalimide (CDK 5)

- Binding score of -6.7852 .
- Somewhat ATP-Competitive.
- Hydrogen bond to Cys83.
- Somewhat favorable.



Future Work

- Residues to be targeted for CDK subtype selectivity:-
 - CDK2
 - Glutamic acid 8.
 - Glutamine 85.
 - Lysine 89.
 - Glutamine 131
 - Threonine 137.
 - CDK5
 - Glutamic acid 8.
 - Glutamine 85.
 - Lysine 89.
 - Glutamine 130.
 - Arginine 136.
- Residues to be targeted for increasing potency of CDK inhibitors:-
 - Glutamic acid 8.
 - Lysine 9.
 - Isoleucine 10.
 - Lysine 33.
 - Glutamic acid 51.
 - Phenylalanine 80.
 - Glutamic acid 81.
 - Leucine 83.
 - Histidine 84.
 - Glutamine 85.
 - Aspartic acid 86.
 - Lysine 89.
 - Glutamic acid 131.
 - Asparagine 132.
 - Aspartic acid 145.

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References

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