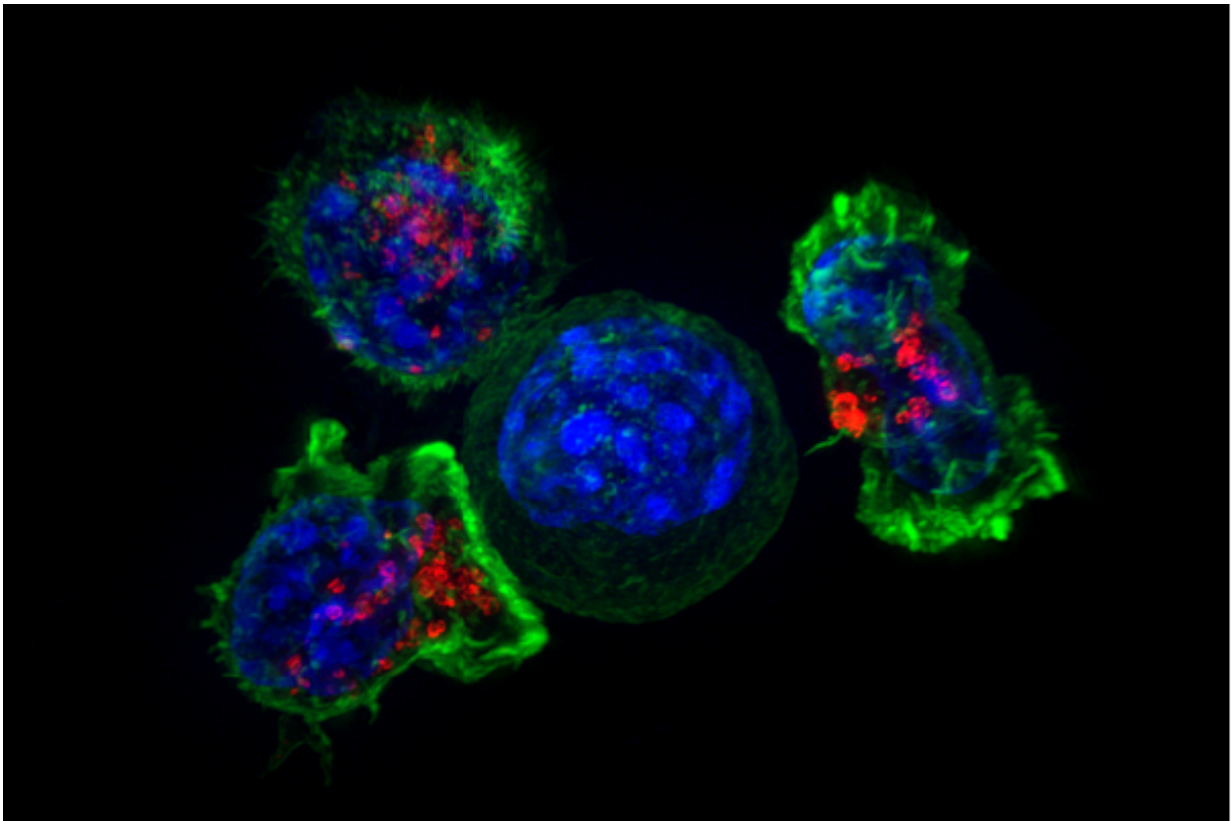


# Potential new drug class hits multiple cancer cell targets, boosting efficacy and safety

February 1 2017

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Killer T cells surround a cancer cell. Credit: NIH

MYC is a regulator gene. It controls the expression of other genes and codes transcription factors or proteins involved in many fundamental cellular processes. It's also among the most frequently altered genes

found in cancer, making it a profoundly attractive target for cancer therapies.

But MYC has proved very complicated and an elusive therapeutic target. In a new paper published this week in *PNAS*, researchers at the University of California San Diego School of Medicine and Moores Cancer Center, in collaboration with colleagues at Rady Children's Hospital-San Diego, the University of Colorado School of Medicine and SignalRx, a San Diego-based biopharmaceutical company, describe a potential new class of anti-cancer drugs that inhibit two or more molecular targets at once, maximizing therapeutic efficiency and safety.

"Most [anti-cancer drugs](#) have a single target. They try to do one thing, such as block a single receptor or signaling pathway," said study co-senior author Donald L. Durden, MD, PhD, professor in the Department of Pediatrics at UC San Diego School of Medicine and associate director for pediatric oncology at Moores Cancer Center at UC San Diego Health. "This paper is proof-of-concept of a completely different mode of drug discovery clearly separated from the standard practice of one drug, one target."

Specifically, Durden and colleagues engineered a small molecule called SF2523 *in silico*, using molecular modeling crystal structure and nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, to simultaneously disrupt two key MYC-mediating factors that promote [cancer cell growth](#). Those two factors are PI3K, an enzyme, and BRD4, a protein.

In cell and mouse models, they found SF2523 concomitantly inhibited PI3K and BRD4, blocking MYC activation and expression and markedly inhibiting [cancer](#) growth and metastasis, with improved efficacy and less toxicity to the host.

"This is a 'first in class' approach to achieve a maximum inhibition of

MYC in the treatment of the multitude of cancers known to be driven by the MYC oncogene," said Durden. "These findings suggest that dual-activity inhibitors are a highly promising lead compound for developing new anticancer therapeutics."

**More information:** Forest H. Andrews et al, Dual-activity PI3K–BRD4 inhibitor for the orthogonal inhibition of MYC to block tumor growth and metastasis, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2017). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1613091114](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1613091114)

Provided by University of California - San Diego

Citation: Potential new drug class hits multiple cancer cell targets, boosting efficacy and safety (2017, February 1) retrieved 18 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-02-potential-drug-class-multiple-cancer.html>

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