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SGK1 AS A NEW TARGET FOR ANTICANCER AGENTS: A HIT-TO-LEAD STUDY

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The serum and glucocorticoid kinase (SGK) is a family of serine/threonine kinases which includes three isoforms, SGK1, SGK2 and SGK3. SGK1 recently appeared as an essential and non-redundant target in cancer therapy, being involved in the development and resistance of human tumours. Furthermore, SGK1 plays a critical role in metabolic syndrome. Nevertheless, only few SGK1 inhibitors have been reported in the literature to date [1].

In this context, we decided to virtually screen our library of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines, originally synthesized to target the tyrosine kinases Src and Abl, in order to find potential SGK1 inhibitors. This *in silico* study led to the identification of a few promising compounds that have been tested on SGK1 and a small panel of kinases. Among these molecules, SI113 (**Figure 1**) shows an IC₅₀ value of 600 nM on SGK1 and results quite selective for this kinase compared with AKT-1, Src and Abl [2]. SI113 possesses pro-apoptotic and anti-proliferative effects in different cancer cell lines, synergizing with radiotherapy in tumor killing [3,4]. Interestingly, SI113 inhibits tumour growth in hepatocarcinoma models *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Moreover, no side effects, e.g. weight loss, diarrhea, dermatitis, or signs of liver failure, appeared in SI113 treated mice [3].

Starting from these exciting results, we decided to start a hit-to-lead study aimed at discovering new SGK1 inhibitors endowed with a better activity than SI113 and a good pharmacokinetic profile. Here, we report an overview of the activity of the hit compound SI113 and an update on the work in progress on this new generation of derivatives 1 (Figure 1).

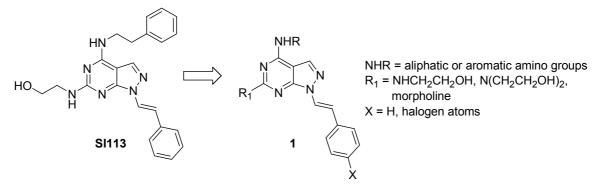


Figure 1 - Structure of the hit compound SI113 and new generation of SGK1 inhibitors 1

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