

Therapeutic drug

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



Keywords:

- ♦ COPD
- Asthma
- Phosphodiesterases
 - PDE-4 inhibitors

New molecules (pyridazinones fluorinated) for the treatment of respiratory diseases

Type 4 Phosphodiesterases (PDE-4) are a major subfamilies of PDE enzymes present in inflammatory and immune cells, bronchial smooth muscle and brain. Inhibition of PDE4 activity results in the bronch by anti-inflammatory effects in combination with a relaxation of bronchial smooth muscle. A new family of pyridazinone-type molecules were synthesized, for selective inhibition of PDE4 compared to other isoforms.







BENEFITS:

- Obtained by synthesis of new fluorinated pyridazinones
- The methodology allows, according to a general formula, large number of pharmaco-modulations: structure-activityselectivity developments
- The nature of the fluorinated pattern allows the modulation of the selectivity of molecules and limits the known sideeffects
- Activity equal or greater than marketed molecule Roflumilast
- Selectivity for PDE-4B (bronchi) relative to isoforms (PDE-4D) and subtypes (PDE-1, PDE-7A, PDE-10A).
- Specific inhibition of subtype PDE-4B reduces the known side-effects related to a non specific inhibition such as headache, nausea, weight loss, depression, etc.

APPLICATIONS:

- Treatment of inflammatory lung diseases
- COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) Asthma
- Applications to be considered in cystic fibrosis
- Possible veterinary applications (Asthma)

DEVELOPMENT STATUS:

In vitro validation of the biological activity on isolated enzymes Comparison with reference substances (Zardaverine, Roflumilast and IBMX)

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Leads Optimisation ongoing

Ex vivo and in vivo tests in a mouse model ongoing





➡ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY:

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SATT Nord 2, rue du Priez - 59000 LILLE +33 (0)3 28 36 04 68 - <u>lille@sattnord.fr</u>