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(54) **QUINAZOLINES ET COMPOSITIONS PHARMACEUTIQUES**

(54) **QUINAZOLINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS**

(57) Molécules aptes à moduler la transduction de signaux de tyrosine en vue de la prévention et du traitement des troubles dus à la prolifération cellulaire ou à la différenciation cellulaire et associés à certaines tyrosine-kinases, et ce par inhibition d'une ou plusieurs activités anormales des tyrosine-kinases. On a également prévu des compositions pharmaceutiques et des procédés permettant d'inhiber la prolifération ou différenciation cellulaire et les troubles associés. Ces troubles sont, par exemple, les cancers, les troubles vasculaires dus à la prolifération, le psoriasis, la réponse hyperimmune et les troubles fibreux. D'autres troubles sont, par exemple, les troubles de l'HER2, de l'EGF, de l'IGFR, du PDGFR, du Met, du SrC et du KDR/FLK-1 décrits dans la description. Bien entendu, les composés efficaces contre les maladies associées à une tyrosine-kinase sont susceptibles d'être efficaces contre les maladies associées à d'autres tyrosine-kinases, et notamment à celles appartenant à la même famille. Par conséquent, les composés dont on sait qu'ils sont efficaces contre l'Her2 sont susceptibles d'être tout aussi efficaces contre les autres membres de la famille Her, à savoir l'EGFR, l'Her3 et l'Her4.

(57) The present invention relates to molecules capable of modulating tyrosine signal transduction to prevent and treat cell proliferative disorders or cell differentiation disorders associated with particular tyrosine kinases by inhibiting one or more abnormal tyrosine kinase activities. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions and methods for inhibiting cell proliferation of differentiation and related disorders. Examples of such disorders include cancers, blood vessel proliferative disorders, psoriasis, hyperimmune response and fibrotic disorders. Examples of other disorders include the HER2 disorders, EGF disorders, IGFR disorders, PDGFR disorders, met disorders, SrC disorders, and KDR/FLK-1 disorders described herein. It is to be understood that compounds which are effective for diseases related to one TK will also likely be effective for diseases related to other TK's, especially those from the same family. Thus, for example, compounds shown to have good effect against Her2 are likely to also have good effect against other members of the Her family, i.e., EGFR, Her3, and Her4.



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(54) Title: QUINAZOLINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to molecules capable of modulating tyrosine signal transduction to prevent and treat cell proliferative disorders or cell differentiation disorders associated with particular tyrosine kinases by inhibiting one or more abnormal tyrosine kinase activities. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions and methods for inhibiting cell proliferation of differentiation and related disorders. Examples of such disorders include cancers, blood vessel proliferative disorders, psoriasis, hyperimmune response and fibrotic disorders. Examples of other disorders include the HER2 disorders, EGF disorders, IGF1R disorders, PDGFR disorders, met disorders, Src disorders, and KDR/FLK-1 disorders described herein. It is to be understood that compounds which are effective for diseases related to one TK will also likely be effective for diseases related to other TK's, especially those from the same family. Thus, for example, compounds shown to have good effect against Her2 are likely to also have good effect against other members of the Her family, i.e., EGFR, Her3, and Her4.

DESCRIPTION

QUINAZOLINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to the field of tyrosine kinase inhibition. More specifically, the present invention relates to the use of small organic molecules to prevent and treat cell proliferative disorders or cell differentiation disorders associated with particular tyrosine kinases by inhibiting one or more abnormal tyrosine kinase activities.

Background of the Invention

Cellular signal transduction is a fundamental mechanism whereby external stimuli that regulate diverse cellular processes are relayed to the interior of cells. Reviews describing intracellular signal transduction include Aaronson, *Science*, 254:1146-1153, 1991; Schlessinger, *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, 13:443-447, 1988; and Ullrich and Schlessinger, *Cell*, 61:203-212, 1990. One of the key biochemical mechanisms of signal transduction involves the reversible phosphorylation of tyrosine residues on proteins. The phosphorylation state of a protein is modified through the reciprocal actions of tyrosine kinases (TKs) and tyrosine phosphatases (TPs).

Tyrosine kinases can be of the receptor type (having extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domains) or the non-receptor type (being wholly intracellular). There are 19 known families of receptor tyrosine kinases including the Her family (EGFR, Her 2, Her 3, Her 4), the insulin receptor family (insulin receptor, IGF-1R, insulin-related receptor), the PDGF receptor family (PDGF-R α and β , CSF-1R, kit, Flk2), the Flk family (Flk-1, Flt-1, Flk-4), the FGF-receptor family (FGF-Rs 1 through 4), the Met family (Met, Ron), etc. There are 11 known families of non-receptor type tyrosine kinases including the Src family (src, yes, fyn, lyn, lck, blk, Hck, Fgr, yrk), Abl family (Abl, Arg), Zap 70 family (Zap 70, Syk) and Jak family (Jak 1,

Jak 2, Tyk 2, Jak 3). Many of these tyrosine kinases have been found to be involved in cellular signalling pathways leading to pathogenic conditions such as cancer, psoriasis, hyperimmune response, etc.

Protein tyrosine kinases play an important role in cellular signaling pathways that regulate the control of cell growth and differentiation (for review, see Schlessinger & Ullrich, 1992, *Neuron*, 9:383-391) . Aberrant expression or mutations in receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) have been shown to lead to either uncontrolled cell proliferation (e.g. malignant tumor growth) to defects in key developmental processes or defects in normal 10 survival times. In some instances, a single tyrosine kinase can inhibit, or stimulate, cell proliferation depending on the cellular environment in which it is expressed. Consequently, the biomedical community has expended significant resources to discover the specific biological role of members of the TK family of enzymes, their function in differentiation processes, their 15 involvement in tumorigenesis and in other diseases, the biochemical mechanisms underlying their signal transduction pathways activated upon ligand stimulation and the development of novel antineoplastic drugs.

Attempts have been made to identify TK "inhibitors" using a variety of approaches, including the use of mutant ligands (U.S. Application No. 20 4,966,849), soluble receptors and antibodies (Application No. WO 94/10202; Kendall & Thomas, 1994, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci* 90:10705-09; Kim, et al., 1993, *Nature* 362:841-844), RNA ligands (Jellinek, et al., 19 *Biochemistry* 33:10450-56), protein kinase C inhibitors (Schuchter, et al., 1991, *Cancer Res.* 51:682-687); Takano, et al., 1993, *Mol. Bio. Cell* 4:358A; 25 Kinsella, 20 et al., 1992, *Exp. Cell Res.* 199:56-62; Wright, et al., 1992, *J. Cellular Phys.* 152:448-57) and tyrosine kinase inhibitors (WO 94/03427; WO 92/21660; WO 91/15495; WO 94/14808; U.S. Patent No. 5,330,992; Mariani, et al., 1994, *Proc. Am. Assoc. Cancer Res.* 25 35:2268).

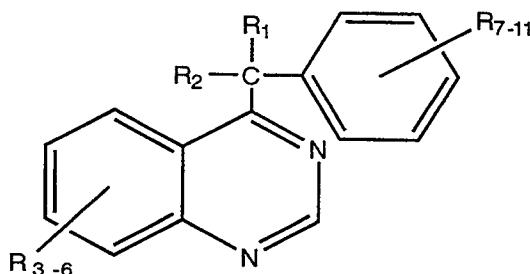
Attempts have also been made to identify small molecules which act 30 as tyrosine kinase inhibitors. For example, bis monocyclic, bicyclic or heterocyclic aryl compounds (PCT WO 92/20642), vinylene-azaindole derivatives (PCT WO 94/14808) and 1-cyclopropyl-4-pyridyl-quinolones

(U.S. Patent No. 5,330,992) have been described generally as tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Styryl compounds (U.S. Patent No. 5,217,999), styryl-substituted pyridyl compounds (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,606), certain quinazoline derivatives (EP Application No. 0 566 266 A1), seleoindoles 5 and selenides (PCT WO 94/03427), tricyclic polyhydroxylic compounds (PCT WO 92/21660) and benzylphosphonic acid compounds (PCT WO 91/15495) have been described as compounds for use as tyrosine kinase inhibitors for use in the treatment of cancer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to molecules capable of modulating tyrosine kinase signal transduction to prevent and treat disorders associated with particular tyrosine kinases by inhibiting one or more abnormal tyrosine kinase activities. Particular disorders treatable by the disclosed compounds include proliferative disorders, disorders and/or 15 disorders wherein cell survival is abnormal.

More specifically, the invention is generally directed to compounds having the formulae:



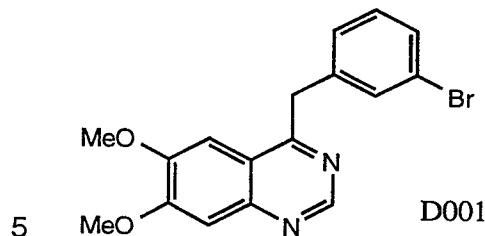
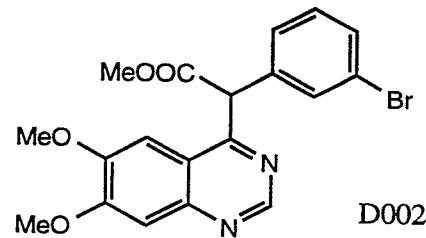
20 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein:

R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of: H, alkyl (1-4) ester, carboxamide and (CH₂)_n (a cyclic group)

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

R_{3-11} are independently selected from the group consisting of: OH, alkyl, alkoxy, halo, trihalomethyl, cyano, nitro, sulfonyl, carboxy, carboxamide, amide, and sulfonamide.

Examples of preferred compounds include



The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions and methods for inhibiting cell proliferation or differentiation and related disorders. Examples of such disorders include cancers, blood vessel proliferative disorders, psoriasis, hyperimmune response and fibrotic disorders. Example of other disorders include the HER2 disorders, EGF disorders, IGFR disorders, PDGFR disorders, met disorders, Src disorders, and KDR/FLK-1 disorders described herein. It is to be understood that compounds which are effective for diseases related to one RTK will also likely be effective for diseases related to other TK's, especially those from the same family. Thus, for example, compounds shown to have good effect against Her2 are likely to also have good effect against other members of the Her family, i.e., EGFR, Her3, and Her4.

Chemical Definitions

The following is a list of some of the definitions used in the present disclosure. An "alkyl" group refers to a saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, including straight-chain, branched-chain, and cyclic alkyl groups.

5 Preferably, the alkyl group has 1 to 12 carbons. More preferably, it is a lower alkyl of from 1 to 7 carbons, more preferably 1 to 4 carbons. The alkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted the substituted group(s) is preferably, hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, NO₂, N(CH₃)₂, amino, or SH.

10 An "alkenyl" group refers to an unsaturated hydrocarbon group containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond, including straight-chain, branched-chain, and cyclic groups. Preferably, the alkenyl group has 1 to 12 carbons. More preferably it is a lower alkenyl of from 1 to 7 carbons, more preferably 1 to 4 carbons. The alkenyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted the substituted group(s) is preferably, hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, NO₂, halogen, N(CH₃)₂, amino, or SH. An "alkynyl" group refers to an unsaturated hydrocarbon group containing at least one carbon-carbon triple bond, including straight-chain, branched-chain, and cyclic groups. Preferably, the alkynyl group has 1 to 20 12 carbons. More preferably, it is a lower alkynyl of from 1 to 7 carbons, more preferably 1 to 4 carbons. The alkynyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, the substituted group(s) is preferably, hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, NO₂, N(CH₃)₂, amino or SH.

An "alkoxy" group refers to an "-O-alkyl" group, where "alkyl" is defined as described above.

An "aryl" group refers to an aromatic group which has at least one ring having a conjugated pi electron system and includes carbocyclic aryl, heterocyclic aryl and biaryl groups, all of which may be optionally substituted. Preferably, the aryl is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or 30 pyridyl. Preferred aryl substituent(s) preferably phenyl or pyridyl) are halogen, trihalomethyl, hydroxyl, SH, OH, NO₂, amine, thioether, cyano, alkoxy, alkyl, and amino groups.

An "alkylaryl" group refers to an alkyl (as described above), covalently joined to an aryl group (as described above). Preferably, the alkyl is a lower alkyl.

5 "Carbocyclic aryl" groups are groups wherein the ring atoms on the aromatic ring are all carbon atoms. The carbon atoms are optionally substituted.

10 "Heterocyclic aryl" groups are groups having from 1 to 3 heteroatoms as ring atoms in the aromatic ring and the remainder of the ring atoms are carbon atoms. Suitable heteroatoms include oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, and include furanyl, thienyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, N-lower alkyl pyrrolo, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, imidazolyl and the like, all optionally substituted.

An "amide" refers to an -C(O)-NH-R, where R is either alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or hydrogen.

15 A "thioamide" refers to -C(S)-NH-R, where R is either alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or hydrogen. An "ester" refers to an -C(O)-OR', where R' is either alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl.

An "amine" refers to a -N(R")R"', where R" and R"', is independently either hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl, provided that R" and R''' are not both hydrogen.

20 A "thioether" refers to -S-R, where R is either alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl.

A sulfonamide refers to -S(O)₂NR where R either alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl.

25 Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments thereof and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

I. Cell Proliferative and Cell Differentiation Disorders

Cell proliferative and cell differentiation disorders which can be
5 treated or further studied by the present invention include any disorder
associated with a tyrosine kinase signalling pathway, for example cancers,
blood vessel proliferative disorders, psoriasis, hyperimmune response and
fibrotic disorders. These disorders are not necessarily independent. For
10 example, fibrotic disorders may be related to, or overlap, with blood vessel
proliferative disorders. For example, atherosclerosis (which is
characterized herein as a blood vessel disorder) results, in part, in the
abnormal formation of fibrous tissue.

Blood vessel proliferation disorders refer to angiogenic and
15 vasculogenic disorders generally resulting in abnormal proliferation of
blood vessels. The formation and spreading of blood vessels, or
vasculogenesis and angiogenesis respectively, play important roles in a
variety of physiological processes such as embryonic development, wound
healing and organ regeneration. They also play a role in cancer
development. Examples of blood vessels disorders include cancer,
20 restenosis, retinopathies, and atherosclerosis.

Fibrotic disorders refer to the abnormal formation of extracellular
matrix. Examples of fibrotic disorders include hepatic cirrhosis and
mesangial cell proliferative disorders. Hepatic cirrhosis is characterized by
the increase in extracellular matrix constituents resulting in the formation of
25 a hepatic scar. Hepatic cirrhosis can cause diseases such as cirrhosis of
the liver. An increased extracellular matrix resulting in a hepatic scar can
also be caused by viral infection such as hepatitis. Lipocytes appear to play
a major role in hepatic cirrhosis.

Mesangial cell proliferative disorders refer to disorders brought about
30 by abnormal proliferation of mesangial cells. Mesangial proliferative
disorders include various human renal diseases, such as

glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombotic microangiopathy syndromes, transplant rejection, and glomerulopathies. PDGFR has been implicated in the maintenance of mesangial cell proliferation. (Floege, J. et al., Kidney International 43S:47-5 54 (1993))

HER2, EGFR, IGFR, PDGFR, met, src and KDR/FLK-1 driven cancers and disorders are described in detail below and are a preferred subset of the disorders to be treated. A cancer cell refers to various types of malignant neoplasms, most of which can invade surrounding tissues, and 10 may metastasize to different sites, as defined by Stedman's Medical Dictionary 25th edition (Hensyl ed. 1990).

A. HER2 Cell Proliferation Disorders

The HER-2 protein is a member of the class I receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) family. Yarden and Ullrich, Annu. Rev. Biochem. 57:443, 1988; 15 Ullrich and Schiessinger, Cell 61:203, 1990. HER-2 protein is structurally related to EGF-R, p180(HER-3), and p180(HER-4). Carraway, et al., Cell 78:5, 1994; Carraway, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:14303, 1994. These receptors share a common molecular architecture and contain two cysteine-rich regions within their cytoplasmic domains and structurally 20 related enzymatic regions within their cytoplasmic domains.

Activation of HER-2 protein can be caused by different events such as ligand-stimulated homodimerization, ligand-stimulated hetero-dimerization and ligand-independent homo-dimerization. Ligand-stimulated hetero-dimerization appears to be induced by EGF-R to form EGF-R/HER-2 25 complexes and by neu differentiation factor/hereregulin (NDF/HRG) to form HER-2/HER-3 and/or HER2/HER-4 complexes. Wada et al., Cell 61:1339, 1990; Slikowski et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:14661, 1994; Plowman et al., Nature 266:473, 1993. Ligand-dependent activation of HER-2 protein is thought to be mediated by neuactivating factor (NAF) which can directly 30 bind to p165(HER-2) and stimulate enzymatic activity. Dougall et al., Oncogene 9:2109, 1994; Samata et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:1711, 1994. Ligand-independent homodimerization of HER-2 protein

and resulting receptor activation is facilitated by over-expression of HER-2 protein.

HER-2 protein substrates are acted upon by activated HER-2 complexes such as HER-2/EGF-R, HER-2/HER-2, HER2/HER-3, and HER-2/HER-4 activated complexes. An activated HER-2 complex acts as a phosphokinase and phosphorylates different cytoplasmic proteins. Examples of HER-2 substrates include, IP₃ kinase and PI 4-kinase. Scott et al., Journal of Biological Chemistry 22:14300, 1991. Proteins bind to an activated HER-2 complex and then another protein. For example, GRB-7 binding to a HER-2 complex may be sufficient to initiate the GRB-7 signaling pathway without phosphorylation. Stein et al., EMBO Journal 13:1331, 1993.

Thus, HER-2 protein activities include: (1) phosphorylation of HER-2 protein, HER-3 protein or HER-4 protein; (2) phosphorylation of a HER-2 protein substrate; (3) interaction with a HER-2 adapter protein; and/or (4) HER-2 protein surface expression. Additional HER-2 protein activities can be identified using standard techniques. For example, a partial agonistic monoclonal antibody recognizing HER-2 protein can be used to activate HER-2 protein and examine signal transduction of HER-2 protein. Scott et al., Journal of Biological Chemistry 22:14300, 1991. HER2 activity can be assayed by measuring one or more of the following activities: (1) phosphorylation of HER2; (2) phosphorylation of a HER2 substrate; (3) activation of an HER2 adapter molecule; and (4) increased cell division. These activities can be measured using techniques described below and known in the art.

HER2 driven disorders are characterized by inappropriate or over-activity of HER2. Inappropriate HER-2 activity refers to either: (1) HER2 expression in cells which normally do not express HER2; (2) increased HER-2 expression leading to unwanted cell proliferation such as cancer; (3) increased HER-2 activity leading to unwanted cell proliferation, such as cancer; and/or overactivity of HER-2. Over-activity of HER2 refers to either an amplification of the gene encoding HER2 or the production of a level of

HER2 activity which can be correlated with a cell proliferative disorder (i.e., as the level of HER2 increases the severity of one or more of the symptoms of the cell proliferative disorder increases). HER2 driven disorders are typically cell proliferative or differentiation disorders such as cancers.

5 HER2 driven disorders appear to be responsible for a sub-population of different types of cancers. For example, as noted above, Slamon et al., found about 30% of breast cancer cells to have increased HER2 gene expression. Slamon et al., also found a correlation between her2 (c-erbB-2) amplification and poor patient prognosis.

10 Treatment of patients suffering from a HER2 disorder is facilitated by first determining whether the cell proliferative disorder is characterized by an overactivity of HER2. After the disorder is identified, patients suffering from such a disorder can be identified by analysis of their symptoms using procedures well known to medical doctors. Such identified patients can

15 then be treated as described herein. The use of the present invention to treat breast cancer is preferred because of the prevalence and severity of breast cancer. Carcinoma of the breast is the most common cancer among women and their second leading cause of cancer death (Marshall, E., Science 259:618-621, 1993) . The incidence of breast cancer has been

20 increasing over the past several decades (Marshall, supra, and Harris, JR., et al, New Engl. J. Med., 327(5):319-328, 1992). In addition to breast cancers, increased HER2 activity or gene expression has been associated with certain types of blood cancers, stomach adenocarcinomas, salivary gland adenocarcinomas, endometrial cancers, ovarian adenocarcinomas,

25 gastric cancers, colorectal cancers, non-small cell lung cancer, and glioblastomas. The methods described herein can be used to identify the sub-populations of these different cancers which are characterized by over-activity of HER2.

B. EGFR Disorders

30 Some of the featured compounds can be used to treat cell proliferative and/or cell differentiation disorders characterized by inappropriate EGFR activity. "Inappropriate EGFR" activity refers to either: (1) EGF-receptor (EGFR) expression in cells which normally do not express

EGFR; (2) EGF expression by cells which normally do not express EGF; (3) increased EGF-receptor (EGFR) expression leading to unwanted cell proliferation; (4) increased EGF expression leading to unwanted cell proliferation; and/or (5) mutations leading to constitutive activation of EGF-receptor (EGFR). The existence of inappropriate or abnormal EGF and EGFR levels or activities is determined by procedures well known in the art.

An increase in EGF activity or expression is characterized by an increase in one or more of the activities which can occur upon EGF ligand binding such as: (1) EGF-R dimerization; (2) auto-phosphorylation of EGFR, 10 (3) phosphorylation of an EGFR substrate (e.g., PLC, see Fry *supra*), (4) activation of an adapter molecule, and/or (5) increased cell division. These activities can be measured using techniques described below and known in the art. For example auto-phosphorylation of EGFR can be measured as described in the examples below using an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody, 15 and increased cell division can be performed by measuring 3 H-thymidine incorporation into DNA. Preferably, the increase in EGFR activity is characterized by an increased amount of phosphorylated EGFR and/or DNA synthesis.

Unwanted cell proliferation and/or differentiation can result from 20 inappropriate EGFR activity occurring in different types of cells including cancer cells, cells surrounding a cancer cell, and endothelial cells. Examples of disorders characterized by inappropriate EGF activity include cancers such as glioma, head, neck, gastric, lung, breast, ovarian, colon, and prostate; and other types of cell proliferative disorders such as 25 psoriasis.

C. IGR Disorders

The insulin-like growth factor I receptor belongs to the family of transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptors such as platelet-derived growth factor receptor, the epidermal growth factor receptor, and the insulin 30 receptor. The insulin-like growth factor family of ligands, receptors and binding proteins is reviewed in Krywicki and Yee, Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 22:7-19, 1992.

IGF-1R has been implicated as an absolute requirement for the establishment and maintenance of the transformed phenotype both in vitro and in vivo in several cell types. Baserga R., Cancer Research 55:249-252, 1995. Herbimycin A has been said to inhibit the IGF-1R protein tyrosine kinase and cellular proliferation in human breast cancer cells. Sepp-Lorenzino et al., Abstract, 1994. Experiments studying the role of IGF-1R in transformation have used antisense strategies, dominant negative mutants, and antibodies to the IGF-1R and have led to the suggestion that IGR-1R may be a preferred target for therapeutic interventions.

IGF driven disorders are characterized by inappropriate or over-activity of IGF. Inappropriate IGF activity refers to either: (1) IGF expression in cells which normally do not express IGF; (2) increased IGF expression leading to unwanted cell proliferation such as cancer; (3) increased IGF activity leading to unwanted cell proliferation, such as cancer; and/or over-activity of IGF. Over-activity of IGF refers to either an amplification of the gene encoding IGF or the production of a level of IGF activity which can be correlated with a cell proliferative disorder (*i.e.*, as the level of IGF increases the severity of one or more of the symptoms of the cell proliferative disorder increases). Examples of IGF driven disorders include the various IGF related human malignancies reviewed in Cullen et al., Cancer Investigation, 9(4):443-454, 1991, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, including any drawings. IGFs clinical importance and role in regulating osteoblast function is reviewed in Schmid, Journal of Internal Medicine, 234:535-542, 1993.

Thus, IGF activities include: (1) phosphorylation of IGF protein; (2) phosphorylation of a IGF protein substrate; (3) interaction with a IGF adapter protein; and/or (4) IGF protein surface expression. Additional IGF protein activities can be identified using standard techniques. IGF activity can be assayed by measuring one or more of the following activities: (1) phosphorylation of IGF; (2) phosphorylation of a IGF substrate; (3) activation of an IGF adapter molecule; and (4) increased cell division. These activities can be measured using techniques described below and known in the art.

D. KDR/FLK-1 Disorders

Two structurally related RTKs have been identified to bind VEGF with high affinity: the fmslike tyrosine 1 (flt-1) receptor (Shibuya et al., 1990, oncogene 5:519-524; De Vries et al., 1992, Science 255:989-991) and the 5 KDR/FLK-1 receptor. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) has been reported to be an endothelial cell specific mitogen with in vitro endothelial cell growth promoting activity. Ferrara & Henzel, 1989, Biochein. Biophys. Res. Comm. 161:851-858; Vaisman et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem. 265:19461-19566. Information set forth in U.S. Application Serial Nos. 08/193,829, 10 08/038,596 and 07/975,750, strongly suggest that VEGF is not only responsible for endothelial cell proliferation, but also is the prime regulator of normal and pathological angiogenesis. See generally, Klagsburn & Soker, 1993, Current Biology 3(10)699-702; Houck, et al., 1992, J. Biol. Chem. 267:26031-26037.

15 Normal vasculogenesis and angiogenesis play important roles in a variety of physiological processes such as embryonic development, wound healing, organ regeneration and female reproductive processes such as follicle development in the corpus luteum during ovulation and placental growth after pregnancy. Folkman & Shing, 1992, J. Biological Chem. 20 267(16) :10931-34. Uncontrolled vasculogenesis and/or angiogenesis has been associated with diseases, such as diabetes, as well as malignant solid tumors that rely on vascularization for growth. Klagsburn & Soker, 1993, Current Biology 3(10) :699-702; Folkham, 1991, J. Natl., Cancer Inst. 82:4-6; Weidner, et al., 1991, New Engl. J. Med. 324:1-5.

25 The surmised role of VEGF in endothelial cell proliferation and migration during angiogenesis and vasculogenesis indicate an important role for the KDR/FLK-1 in these processes. The invention is further based on the observation that diseases such as diabetes mellitus (Folkman, 198, in XIth Congress of Thrombosis and Haemostasis (Verstraeta, et al., eds.) pp. 30 583-596, Leuven University Press, Leuven) and arthritis, as well as malignant tumor growth may result from uncontrolled angiogenesis. See e.g., Folkman, 1971, N. Engl. J. Med. 285:1182-1186. The receptors to which VEGF specifically binds are an important and powerful therapeutical

target for the regulation and modulation of vasculogenesis and/or angiogenesis and a variety of severe diseases which involve abnormal cellular growth caused by such processes. Plowman, et al., 1994, DN&P 7(6) :334-339. More particularly, the KDR/FLK-1 receptor's high specificity and role in the neovascularization make it a very distinct and powerful target for therapeutic approaches for the treat cancer and other diseases which involve the uncontrolled formation of blood vessels.

The present invention relates to compounds capable of regulating and/or modulating tyrosine signal transduction and more particularly KDR/FLK-1 receptor signal transduction in order to inhibit or promote angiogenesis and/or vasculogenesis. The invention is based upon the discovery and design of compounds that inhibit, prevent, or interfere with the signal transduced by KDR/FLK-I when activated by ligands such as VEGF. Although it is therefore believed that the compounds of the present invention act on a receptor or other component along the tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathway, the compounds may also act directly on the tumors cells that result from uncontrolled angiogenesis.

For purposes of this application, although the nomenclature of the human and murine counterparts of the generic "flk-1" receptor differ, they are, in many respects, interchangeable. The murine receptor, FLK1, and its human counterpart, KDR, share a sequence homology of 93.4% within the intracellular domain. Likewise, murine FLK-1 binds human VEGF with the same affinity as mouse VEGF, and accordingly, is activated by the ligand derived from either species. Millauer et al., 1993, Cell 72:835-846; Quinn et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:7533-7537. FLK-1 also associates with and subsequently tyrosine phosphorylates human RTK substrates (e.g., PLC- γ or p85) when coexpressed in 293 cells (human embryonal kidney fibroblasts).

Models which rely upon the FLK-1 receptor therefore are directly applicable to understanding the KDR receptor. For example, use of the murine FLK-1 receptor in methods to identify compounds which regulate the signal transduction pathway are directly applicable to the identification

of compounds which may be used to regulate the human signal transduction pathway, and more specifically, activity related to the KDR receptor. Chemical compounds identified as inhibitors of KDR/FLK-1 in vitro, will be confirmed in suitable in vivo models. Both in vivo mouse and 5 rat animal models have been demonstrated to be of excellent value for the examination of the clinical potential of agents acting on the KDR/FLK-1 induced signal transduction pathway.

This invention is therefore directed to compounds which regulate, modulate and/or inhibit vasculogenesis and/or angiogenesis by affecting 10 the enzymatic activity of the KDR/FLK-1 receptor and interfering with the signal transduced by KDR/FLK-1. More particularly, the present invention is directed to compounds which regulate, modulate and/or inhibit the KDR/FLK-1 mediated signal transduction pathway as a therapeutic approach to cure many kinds of solid tumors, including but not limited to 15 glioblastoma, melanoma and Kaposi's sarcoma, and ovarian, lung, mammary, prostate, pancreatic, colon and epidermoid carcinoma. In addition, data suggest the administration of compounds which inhibit the KDR/FLK1 mediated signal transduction pathway to the treatment of hemangioma and diabetic retinopathy.

20 The invention also relates to the inhibition of vasculogenesis and angiogenesis via other receptor-mediated pathways, including the pathway comprising the highly related flt-1 receptor. Receptor tyrosine kinase mediated signal transduction is initiated by extracellular interaction with a specific growth factor (ligand), followed by receptor dimerization, transient 25 stimulation of the intrinsic protein tyrosine kinase activity and autophosphorylation. Binding sites are thereby created for intracellular signal transduction molecules and lead to the formation of complexes with a spectrum of cytoplasmic signalling molecules that facilitate the appropriate cellular response. (E.g., cell division, metabolic effects to the 30 extracellular microenvironment) See, Schlessinger and Ullrich, 1992, Neuron 9:1-20.

The close homology of the intracellular regions of KDR/FLK-1 with that of the PDGF- β -Receptor (50.3% homology) and/or the highly related flt-1 receptor indicates the induction of overlapping signal transduction pathways. For example, for the PDGF- β Receptor, members of the src family (Twamley et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:7696-7700), phosphatidylinositol-3'-kinase (Hu et al., 1992, Mol. Cell. Biol. 12:981-990), phospholipase c- γ (Kashishian & Cooper, 1993, Mol. Cell. Biol. 4:49-51), ras-GTPaseactivating protein, (Kashishian et al., 1992, EMBO J. 11:1373-1382), PTP-ID/syp (Kazlauskas et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6939-6943), Grb2 (Arvidsson et al., 1994, Mol. Cell. Biol. 14:6715-6726), and the adapter molecules Shc and Nck (Nishimura et al., 1993, Mol. Cell. Biol. 13:6889-6896), have been shown to bind to regions involving different autophosphorylation sites. See generally, Claesson-Welsh, 1994, prog. Growth Factor Res. 5:37-54. Thus, it is likely that signal transduction pathways activated by KDR/FLK-1 include the ras pathway (Rozakis et al., 1992, Nature 360:689-692), the PI-3'-kinase pathway and the src-mediated and plcy-mediated pathways. Each of these pathways may play a critical role in the angiogenic and/or vasculogenic effect of KDR/FLK-1 in endothelial cells. Consequently, the present invention is also directed to the use of the organic compounds discussed herein to modulate angiogenesis and vasculogenesis as such processes are controlled by these pathways.

E. C-MET Related Disorders

The c-met protooncogene is a growth factor receptor with tyrosine kinase activity and a suspected involvement in hepatocarcinogenesis. C-met protein expression has been correlated with poor to moderate differentiation of cancer cells whereas in one study all cases have increased to more proliferative activity showed c-met protein expression., thus suggesting an important role in the development of hepatocellularcarcinoma see Suzuki et al., Hepatology 20:1231-1236, 1994.

The met gene is selectively expressed in several epithelial tissues and high levels of met mRNA have been found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Normal or increased levels of met mRNA and met Protein were consistently found in fresh samples of 5 carcinomas as well as epithelial tumor cell lines and in thyroid carcinomas of a specific histiotype. The amount of met protein was found to be increased more than 100 fold suggesting a role in growth control of epithelial cells other than hepatocytes and suggest the increase in expression may convert growth advantage to neoplasm cells. Renzo et al., 10 Oncogene 6:1997-2003, 1991.

The c-met oncogene is expressed not only in hepatocytes but also in a variety of tissues and over expression of c-met is found in some cell lines and tumors. It is amplified and overexpressed in a gastric carcinoma cell line, gtl-16 and it has been reported that the expression of c- 15 met is enhanced in colorectal, gastric and thyroid cancer. The met gene is overexpressed in some cases of human leukemia and lymphoma. See Jucker et al. Leukemia Res., 18:7-16, 1994. Expression of the met gene was detected in patients with Hodgkins disease, Burkitt's, lymphoma cell line and acute myeloid leukemia. Expression of c-met encoded HGFR in 20 human melanocytic neoplasms has been used to demonstrate the relationship to malignant tumor progressions. Natali, Br. J. Cancer 68:746-750, 1993.

The role of c-met in human tumors is review in Giordano et al., European Jnl. Cancer Prevention, 1:45-49, 1992. Examples of human 25 tumors believed to be associated with c-met include colon cancer tumor, epithelial tumors, gastrointestinal tumors, thyroid tumors, and others. The expression of HGFR in human pancreatic cancer is described in Renzo et al., Cancer Res., 55:1129-1138, 1995. The TPR/MET oncogenic rearrangement is present and expressed in human gastric carcinoma and 30 precursor lesion, see Soman et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:4892-4896, 1991. It has been reported that HGF gene deletion leads to death knockout mice see Bioworld Today February 24, 1995. The molecular characteristics of HGF-SF and its role in cell motility and invasion is

reviewed in Widner et al., Hepatocyte Growth Factor Scatter Factor (HGSF) and the C MET Receptor Editors Goldberg and Rosen, 1993.

F. PDGF Disorders

PDGFR driven disorders are described in U.S. Patent Applications
5 Serial Nos. 08/370,574 and 08/426,789, filed January 6, 1995 and April 21, 1995, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety including any drawings.

II. Diagnostic uses

Another use of the compounds described herein is to help diagnose
10 whether a disorder is driven, to some extent, by a particular receptor tyrosine kinase. Some cancers may be driven by more than one receptor tyrosine kinase. For example, Wada *et al.*, *Oncogene* 5:489-495, 1990, describes co-expression of EGFR and HER2.

A diagnostic assay to determine whether a particular cancer is driven
15 by a specific receptor can be carried out using the following steps: (1) culturing test cells or tissues; (2) administering a compound which can inhibit one or more receptor tyrosine kinase; and (3) measuring the degree of growth inhibition of the test cells.

These steps can be carried out using standard techniques in light of
20 the present disclosure. For example, standard techniques can be used to isolate cells or tissues and culturing or *in vivo*. An example of an *in vitro* assay is a cellular kinase assay as described below. An example of an *in vivo* assay is a xenograft experiment where the cells or tissues are implanted into another host such as a mouse.

25 Compounds of varying degree of selectivity are useful for diagnosing the role of a receptor tyrosine kinase. For example, compounds which inhibit more than one type of receptor tyrosine kinase can be used as an initial test compound to determine if one of several receptor tyrosine kinases drive the disorder. More selective compounds can then be used to
30 further eliminate the possible role of different receptor tyrosine kinases in

driving the disorder. Test compounds should be more potent in inhibiting receptor tyrosine kinase activity than in exerting a cytotoxic effect (e.g., an IC₅₀/LD₅₀ of greater than one). As noted above, in section II.F. *infra* IC₅₀ and LD₅₀ can be measured by standard techniques, such as described in the 5 present application and using an MTT assay as described by Mossman *supra*, or by measuring the amount of LDH released (Korzeniewski and Callewaert, *J. supra*; Decker and Lohmann-Matthes, *supra*). The degree of IC₅₀/LD₅₀ of a compound should be taken into account in evaluating the 10 diagnostic assay. Generally, the larger the ratio the more reliable the information. Appropriate controls to take into account the possible cytotoxic effect of a compound, such as treating cells not associated with a cell proliferative disorder (e.g., control cells) with a test compound, can also be used as part of the diagnostic assay.

III. Pharmaceutical Formulations and Modes of Administration

15 The particular compound that affects the protein complexes and the disorder of interest can be administered to a patient either by themselves, or in pharmaceutical compositions where it is mixed with suitable carriers or excipient(s). In treating a patient exhibiting a disorder of interest, a therapeutically effective amount of a agent or agents such as these is 20 administered. A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of the compound that results in amelioration of symptoms or a prolongation of survival in a patient.

Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or 25 experimental animals, e.g., for determining the LD₅₀ (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED₅₀ (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD₅₀/ED₅₀. Compounds which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. The 30 data obtained from these cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in human. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within

this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized.

For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. For example, a dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the IC_{50} as determined in cell culture (i.e., the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal disruption of the protein complex, or a half-maximal inhibition of the cellular level and/or activity of a complex component). Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by HPLC.

The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's condition. (See e.g. Fingl et al., in The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 1975, Ch. 1 p. 1). It should be noted that the attending physician would know how to and when to terminate, interrupt, or adjust administration due to toxicity, or to organ dysfunctions. Conversely, the attending physician would also know to adjust treatment to higher levels if the clinical response were not adequate (precluding toxicity). The magnitude of an administrated dose in the management of the oncogenic disorder of interest will vary with the severity of the condition to be treated and to the route of administration. The severity of the condition may, for example, be evaluated, in part, by standard prognostic evaluation methods. Further, the dose and perhaps dose frequency, will also vary according to the age, body weight, and response of the individual patient. A program comparable to that discussed above may be used in veterinary medicine.

Depending on the specific conditions being treated, such agents may be formulated and administered systemically or locally. Techniques for formulation and administration may be found in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA (1990). Suitable routes may include oral, rectal, transdermal, vaginal,

transmucosal, or intestinal administration; parenteral delivery, including intramuscular, subcutaneous, intramedullary injections, as well as intrathecal, direct intraventricular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, or intraocular injections, just to name a few. For injection, the agents of the
5 invention may be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks's solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. For such transmucosal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

10 Use of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to formulate the compounds herein disclosed for the practice of the invention into dosages suitable for systemic administration is within the scope of the invention. With proper choice of carrier and suitable manufacturing practice, the compositions of the present invention, in particular, those formulated as
15 solutions, may be administered parenterally, such as by intravenous injection. The compounds can be formulated readily using pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art into dosages suitable for oral administration. Such carriers enable the compounds of the invention to be formulated as tablets, pills, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups,
20 slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient to be treated.

Agents intended to be administered intracellularly may be administered using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, such agents may be encapsulated into liposomes, then
25 administered as described above. Liposomes are spherical lipid bilayers with aqueous interiors. All molecules present in an aqueous solution at the time of liposome formation are incorporated into the aqueous interior. The liposomal contents are both protected from the external microenvironment and, because liposomes fuse with cell membranes, are efficiently delivered
30 into the cell cytoplasm. Additionally, due to their hydrophobicity, small organic molecules may be directly administered intracellularly.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve its intended purpose. Determination of the effective amounts is well within the capability of those skilled in the art,

5 especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein. In addition to the active ingredients, these pharmaceutical compositions may contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. The preparations

10 formulated for oral administration may be in the form of tablets, dragees, capsules, or solutions. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be manufactured in a manner that is itself known, e.g., by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levitating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing processes.

15 Pharmaceutical formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds may be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters,

20 such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation

25 of highly concentrated solutions.

Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained by combining the active compounds with solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are, in particular, fillers such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; cellulose preparations such as, for example, maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch, gelatin, gum tragacanth, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, sodium

carboxymethylcellulose, and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). If desired, disintegrating agents may be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate.

5 Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations
10 of active compound doses.

15 Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with filler such as lactose, binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycols. In addition, stabilizers may be added.

20 Dosage amount and interval may be adjusted individually to provide plasma levels of the active moiety which are sufficient to maintain the kinase modulating effects, or minimum effective concentration (MEC). The MEC will vary for each compound but can be estimated from *in vitro* data; eg the concentration necessary to achieve a 50-90% inhibition of the kinase using
25 the assays described herein. Dosages necessary to achieve the MEC will depend on individual characteristics and route of administration. However, HPLC assays or bioassays can be used to determine plasma concentrations.

30 Dosage intervals can also be determined using the MEC value. Compounds should be administered using a regimen which maintains plasma levels above the MEC for 10-90% of the time, preferably between 30-90% and most preferably between 50-90%.

EXAMPLES

Examples are provided below to illustrate different aspects and embodiments of the present invention. These examples are not intended in any way to limit the disclosed invention. Rather, they illustrate methodology by which drugs having the disclosed formulas can be readily identified by routine procedure to ensure that they have the desired activity, and the synthesis of different compounds described herein. Compounds within a formula claimed herein can be screened to determine those with the most appropriate activity prior to administration to an animal or human. Other compounds can also be screened to determine suitability for use in methods of this invention.

GROUP I - CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS EXAMPLES

Example 1

15 6,7-dimethoxy-4-[1-(3-bromophenyl)-1-(methoxycarbonyl)methyl]quinazoline

To a solvent mixture of pyridine (75 ml) and dimethylformamide (3 ml) at 0°C was added with 11.5 grams of sodium hydride (50% oil suspension).
20 The mixture was stirred for another 20 minutes, added with 25 grams of methyl 3-bromophenylacetate, stirred for another 30 minutes and added with 21 grams of 4-chloro-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline. The mixture was added with another 50 ml of pyridine and 50 ml of tetrahydrofuran and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture was then poured into 1200 ml of ice water mixture and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was then washed with water, brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude was then purified on a silica gel column with dichloromethane and methanol as the solvent to provide 7 grams of

30 6,7-dimethoxy-4-[1-(3-bromophenyl)-1-methoxycarbonylmethyl]quinazoline as a white solid. M. P. 167 - 168°C. Alternatively, the reaction

can be carried with bases such as sodium amide, lithium diisopropylamide or potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide in solvents such as tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide.

5 Example 2

6,7-dimethoxy-4-(3-bromobenzyl)quinazoline

Saponification of 6,7-dimethoxy-4-[1-(3-bromophenyl)-1-methoxycarbonylmethyl]quinazoline in methanol and aqueous sodium hydroxide solution yielded 6,7-dimethoxy-4-bromobenzylquinazoline as a 10 white solid after silica gel column purification of the crude. M. P. 116.2 - 116.5 °C.

Example 3 to Example 9 are prepared according the same synthesis protocol as described for Examples 1 and 2 from the corresponding esters 15 and chloroquinazoline.

Example 3

6,7-dimethoxy-4-(4-bromobenzyl)quinazoline

20 Example 4

6,7-dimethoxy-4-(3-trifluoromethylbenzyl)quinazoline

Example 5

6,7-dimethoxy-4-(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)quinazoline

Example 6

4-(4-cyanobenzyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline

Example 7

5 4-(3-cyanobenzyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline

Example 8

4-(3-bromobenzyl)-6-methylquinazoline

10 Example 9

4-(4-cyanophenyl)-6-methylquinazoline

Example 10

6,7-dimethoxy-4-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)quinazoline

15

A solution of 2.4 grams of phenylcyclopropane in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran was added with 20 ml of 1M lithium diisopropylamide in tetrahydrofuran at 0oC. The mixture was stirred at 0oC for 30 minutes and room temperature for 20 minutes. This was then added with 3.0 grams of 20 4-chloro-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight, poured into a mixture of cold water and ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude was then purified on a silica gel column with dichloromethane and methanol as 25 the solvent to provided 550 mg of 6,7-dimethoxy-4-(1phenylcyclopropyl)-quinazoline.

Examples 11 to 13 are prepared under the similar conditions as described for Example 10 from the corresponding substituted phenylcyclopropanes.

5 Example 11

4-[1-(3-bromophenylcyclopropyl)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline

Example 12

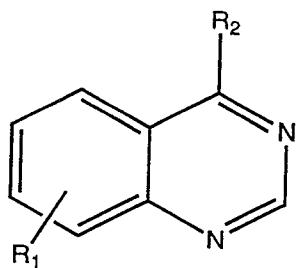
6,7-dimethoxy-4-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenylcyclopropyl)]quinazoline

10

Example 13

6,7-dimethoxy-4-[1-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenylcyclopropyl]quinazoline

15



	Example	R1	R2
	1	6,7-dimethoxy bromophenylmethoxycarbonylmethyl	3-
	2	6,7-dimethoxy	3-bromobenzyl
5	3	6,7-dimethoxy	4-bromobenzyl
	4	6,7-dimethoxy	3-trifluoromethylbenzyl
	5	6,7-dimethoxy	4-trifluoromethylbenzyl
	6	6,7-dimethoxy	4-cyanobenzyl
	7	6,7-dimethoxy	3-cyanobenzyl
10	8	6-methyl	3-bromobenzyl
	9	6-methyl	4-cyanobenzyl
	10	6,7-dimethoxy	1-phenylcyclopropyl
	11	6,7-dimethoxy	3-bromophenylcyclopropyl
	12	6,7-dimethoxy	3-trifluoromethylphenylcyclopropyl
15	13	6,7-dimethoxy	4-trifluoromethylphenylcyclopropyl

Receptor tyrosine kinases can be used as initial test compounds to determine if one of several receptor tyrosine kinases drive the disorder. More selective compounds can then be used to further eliminate the possible role of different receptor tyrosine kinases in driving the disorder. Test compounds should be more potent in inhibiting receptor tyrosine kinase activity than in exerting a cytotoxic effect (e.g., an IC₅₀/LD₅₀ of greater than one). As noted above, infra IC₅₀ and LD₅₀ can be measured by standard techniques, such as described in the present application and using an MTT assay as described by Mossman *supra*, or by measuring the amount of LDH released (Korzeniewski and Callewaert, *J. supra*; Decker

and Lohmann-Matthes, *supra*). The degree of IC₅₀/LD₅₀ of a compound should be taken into account in evaluating the diagnostic assay. Generally, the larger the ratio the more reliable the information. Appropriate controls to take into account the possible cytotoxic effect of a compound, such as 5 treating cells not associated with a cell proliferative disorder (e.g., control cells) with a test compound, can also be used as part of the diagnostic assay.

The following examples illustrates the ability of the exemplary compounds to inhibit receptor tyrosine kinases, such as HER2 and/or 10 EGFR. The following target cells were used for cellular kinase assays: NIH3T3 clone C7 (Honegger et al., *supra*) engineered to over-express human EGF receptor; NIH3T3 cells engineered to over-express a chimeric receptor containing the EGFR extracellular domain and the HER2 intracellular kinase domain; the human mammary carcinoma line BT474 15 (ATCC HTB2) expressing HER2; and the human glioblastoma line U1242 that expresses PDGFR-beta. Growth assays were carried out using human mammary epithelial SKBR3 (ATCC HTB30) cells (SKBR3 cells over-express HER2), SKOV3 (ATCC HTB77) human ovarian cancer cell line (SKOV3 cells also over-express HER2), A431 cells (A431 cells over-express EGFR) MCF7 human breast carcinoma cells, MCF7 cells 20 overexpressing the HER2 kinase (MCF7-HER2), NIH3T3 cells, and NIH3T3 cells overexpressing the HER2 kinase (3T3-HER2).

The assay procedures described below were used to generate the data in the tables showing the effectiveness of the compounds of the 25 present invention.

GROUP II ELISA TYPE ASSAYS

EXAMPLE 1:

EGFR Whole Cell Kinase Assay

5 EGFR kinase activity (EGFR-3T3 assay) in whole cells was measured as described below:

Materials & Reagents

10 1) EGF Ligand: stock concentration = 16.5 μ M; EGF 201, TOYOBO, Co., Ltd. Japan.

15 2) 05-101 (UBI) (a monoclonal antibody recognizing an EGFR extracellular domain).

20 3) Anti-Phosphotyrosine antibody (polyclonal) (made according to Fendley *et al.*, Cancer Research 50: 1550-1558, 1990).

25 4) TAGO antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugate, TAGO, Inc., Burlingame, CA.

5) TBST buffer:

Tris-HCl, pH 7.2, 50 nM

NaCl, 150 mM,

Triton X-100 0.1%

6) HNTG 5X stock:

HEPES 0.1 M

NaCl 0.75 M

Glycerol 50%

Triton X-100 1.0%

7) ABTS stock:

Citric Acid 100 mM

Na₂HPO₄ 250 mM

HCl, conc. 4.0 pH

5 ABTS* 0.5 mg/ml

*(2,2' -azinobis (3-ethylbenzthiazolinesulfonic acid) . Keep solution in dark at 4°C until use.

10 8) Stock reagents of:

EDTA 100 mM; pH 7.0

Na₃VO₄ 0.5 MNa₄PQ 0.2 M15 ProcedureI. Pre-coat ELISA Plate

A. Coat ELISA plates (Corning, 96 well, Cat. #25805-96) with 05-101 antibody at 0.5 µg per well in PBS, 150 µl final

20 volume/well, and store overnight at 4°C. Coated plates are good for up to 10 days when stored at 4°C.

B. On day of use, remove coating buffer and replace with blocking buffer (5% Carnation Instant NonFat Dry Milk in PBS). Incubate the plate, shaking, at room temperature (about 23°C to 25°C) for 30 minutes. Just prior to use, remove blocking buffer and wash plate 4 times with TBST buffer.

II. Seeding Cells

5 A. EGFR/C7 cell line (Honegger, et al., *supra*) can be used for this assay.

10 B. Choose dishes having 80-90% confluence for the experiment. Trypsinize cells and stop reaction by adding 10% CS DMEM medium. Suspend cells in DMEM medium (10% CS DMEM medium) and centrifuge once at 1000 rpm, and once at room temperature for 5 minutes.

15 C. Resuspend cells in seeding medium (DMEM, 0.5% bovine serum), and count the cells using trypan blue. Viability above 90% is acceptable. Seed cells in DMEM medium (0.5% bovine serum) at a density of 10,000 cells per well, 100 μ l per well, in a 96 well microtiter plate. Incubate seeded cells in 5% CO₂ at 37°C for about 40 hours.

III. Assay Procedures.

20 A. Check seeded cells for contamination using an inverted microscope. Dilute drug stock (10 mg/ml in DMSO) 1:10 in DMEM medium, then transfer 5 μ l to a test well for a final drug dilution of 1:200 and a final DMSO concentration of 1%. Control wells receive DMSO alone. Incubate in 5% CO₂ at 37°C for one hour.

25 B. Prepare EGF ligand: dilute stock EGF in DMEM so that upon transfer of 10 μ l dilute EGF (1:12 dilution), 25 nM final

concentration is attained.

C. Prepare fresh HNTG* sufficient for 100 μ l per well; and place on ice.

5	HNTG*:	10 ml
	HNTG stock (5x)	2.0 ml
	milli-Q H ₂ O	7.3 ml
	EDTA, (100 mM, pH 7.0)	0.5 ml
	Na ₃ VO ₄ , (0.5 M)	0.1 ml
10	Na ₄ PO ₇ , (0.2 M)	0.1 ml

D. After two hours incubation with drug, add prepared EGF ligand to cells, 10 μ l per well, to yield a final concentration of 25 nM. Control wells receive DMEM alone. Incubate, shaking, at room temperature, for 5 minutes.

E. Remove drug, EGF, and DMEM. Wash cells twice with PBS. Transfer HNTG* to cells, 100 μ l per well. Place on ice for 5 minutes. Meanwhile, remove blocking buffer from other ELISA plate and wash with TBST as described above.

F. With a pipette tip securely fitted to a micropipettor, scrape cells from plate and homogenize cell material by repeatedly aspirating and dispensing the HNTG* lysis buffer. Transfer lysate to a coated, blocked, and washed ELISA plate. Incubate shaking at room temperature for one hour.

5 G. Remove lysate and wash 4 times with TBST. Transfer freshly diluted anti-Ptyr antibody to ELISA plate at 100 μ l per well. Incubate shaking at room temperature for 30 minutes in the presence of the anti-Ptyr antiserum (1:3000 dilution in TBST).

10 H. Remove the anti-Ptyr antibody and wash 4 times with TBST. Transfer the freshly diluted TAGO 30 anti-rabbit IgG antibody (anti-rabbit IgG antibody: 1:3000 dilution in TBST) to the ELISA plate at 100 μ l per well. Incubate shaking at room temperature for 30 minutes.

15 I. Remove detection antibody and wash 4 times with TBST. Transfer freshly prepared ABTS/H₂O₂ solution to ELISA plate, 100 μ l per well. Incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes. ABTS/H₂O₂ solution: 1.2 μ l 30% H₂O₂ in 10 ml ABTS stock.

20 J. Stop reaction by adding 50 μ l 5N H₂S0₄ (optional), and determine O.D. at 410 nm.

25 K. The maximal phosphotyrosine signal is determined by subtracting the value of the negative controls from the positive controls. The percent inhibition of phosphotyrosine content for extract-containing wells is then calculated, after subtraction of the negative controls.

EXAMPLE 2

EGFR-HER2 Chimeric Receptor

5 HER2 kinase activity (EGFR-3T3) in whole cells was measured as described below:

Materials & Reagents

10 The materials and reagents are identical to those used in example 1, the EGFR whole cell kinase assay.

ProcedureI. Pre-coat ELISA Plate

15 A. Coat ELISA plates (Corning, 96 well, Cat. #25805-96) with 05-101 antibody at 0.5 g per well in PBS, 100 μ l final volume/well, and store overnight at 4°C. Coated plates are good for up to 10 days when stored at 4°C.

20 B. On day of use, remove coating buffer and replace with 100 μ l blocking buffer (5% Carnation Instant Non-Fat Dry Milk in PBS). Incubate the plate, shaking, at room temperature (about 23°C to 25°C) for 30 minutes. Just prior to use, remove blocking buffer and wash plate 4 times with TBST buffer.

II. Seeding Cells

25 A. An NIH3T3 cell line overexpressing a chimeric receptor containing the EGFR extracellular domain and extracellular

HER2 kinase domain can be used for this assay.

5 B. Choose dishes having 80-90% confluence for the experiment. Trypsinize cells and stop reaction by adding 10% fetal bovine serum. Suspend cells in DMEM medium (10% CS DMEM medium) and centrifuge once at 1500 rpm, at room temperature for 5 minutes.

10 C. Resuspend cells in seeding medium (DMEM, 0.5% bovine serum), and count the cells using trypan blue. Viability above 90% is acceptable. Seed cells in DMEM medium (0.5% bovine serum) at a density of 10,000 cells per well, 100 μ l per well, in a 96 well microtiter plate. Incubate seeded cells in 5% CO₂ at 37°C for about 40 hours.

15

III. Assay Procedures

20 A. Check seeded cells for contamination using an inverted microscope. Dilute drug stock (10 mg/ml in DMSO) 1:10 in DMEM medium, then transfer 5 μ l to a TBST well for a final drug dilution of 1:200 and a final DMSO concentration of 1%. Control wells receive DMSO alone. Incubate in 5% CO₂ at 37°C for two hours.

25 B. Prepare EGF ligand: dilute stock EGF in DMEM so that upon transfer of 10 μ l dilute EGF (1:12 dilution), 100 nM final concentration is attained.

30 C. Prepare fresh HNTG* sufficient for 100 μ l per well; and place on ice.

	HNTG*:	10 ml
	HNTG stock	2.0 ml
	milli-Q H ₂ O	7.3 ml
	EDTA, 100 mM, pH 7.0	0.5 ml
5	Na ₃ VO ₄ , 0.5 M	0.1 ml
	Na ₄ PO ₇ , 0.2 M	0.1 ml

10 D. After 120 minutes incubation with drug, add prepared SGF ligand to cells, 10 μ l per well, to a final concentration of 100 nM. Control wells receive DMEM alone. Incubate, shaking, at room temperature, for 5 minutes.

15 E. Remove drug, EGF, and DMEM. Wash cells twice with PBS. Transfer HNTG* to cells, 100 μ l per well. Place on ice for 5 minutes. Meanwhile, remove blocking buffer from other ELISA plate and wash with TBST as described above.

20 F. With a pipette tip securely fitted to a micropipettor, scrape cells from plate and homogenize cell material by repeatedly aspirating and dispensing the HNTG* lysis buffer. Transfer lysate to a coated, blocked, and washed ELISA plate. Incubate shaking at room temperature for one hour.

25 G. Remove lysate and wash 4 times with TBST. Transfer freshly diluted anti-Ptyr antibody to ELISA plate at 100 μ l per well. Incubate shaking at room temperature for 30 minutes in the presence of the anti-Ptyr antiserum (1:3000 dilution in TBST).

H. Remove the anti-Ptyr antibody and wash 4 times with TBST.

Transfer the freshly diluted TAGO anti-rabbit IgG antibody (anti-rabbit IgG antibody: 1:3000 dilution in TBST) to the ELISA plate at 100 μ l per well. Incubate shaking at room temperature for 30 minutes.

5

- I. Remove detection antibody and wash 4 times with TBST. Transfer freshly prepared ABTS/H₂O₂ solution (ABTS/H₂O₂ solution: 1.0 μ l 30% H₂O₂ in 10 ml ABTS stock) to ELISA plate, 100 μ l per well. Incubate shaking at room temperature for 20 minutes.
- 10
- J. Stop reaction by adding 50 μ l 5N H₂SO₄ (optional), and determine O.D. at 410 nm.
- 15
- K. The maximal phosphotyrosine signal is determined by subtracting the value of the negative controls from the positive controls. The percent inhibition of phosphotyrosine content for extract-containing wells is then calculated, after subtraction of the negative controls.

20

EXAMPLE 3

HER2-ELISA

25 HER2-BT474 assays measuring whole cell HER2 activity was carried out as described below:

Materials & Reagents

1. The cell line used in this assay is BT-474 (ATCC HBT20), a human

breast tumor cell line which expresses high levels of HER2 kinase.

2. BT-474 is grown in an incubator with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The growth media is RPMI + 10% FBS + GMS-G (Gibco supplement) + Glutamine.

5

3. A monoclonal anti-HER2 antibody is used in ELISA.

4. D-PBS:

10 KH₂HPO₄ 0.20 g/l 10 (GIECO, 310-4190AJ)
K₂HPO₄ 2.16 g/l
KCl 0.20 g/l
NaCl 8.00 g/l pH 7.2

15 5. Blocking Buffer: TBST plus 5% Milk (Carnation Instant Non-Fat Dry Milk).

6. TBST buffer:

20 Tris-HCl 50 mM pH 7.2 (HCl, 10 N)
NaCl 150 mM
Triton X-100 0.1%

*Stock solution of TES (10X) is prepared, and Triton X-100 is added to the buffer during dilution.

7. HNTG buffer:

5	HEPES	20 mM; pH 7.2 (HCl, 1 N)
	NaCl	150 mM
	Glycerol	10%
	Triton X-100	0.2%

10 *Stock solution (5x) is prepared and kept in 4°C.

8. EDTA-HCl: 0.5 M pH 7.0 (10 N HCl) as 500X stock.

9. Na_3VO_4 : 0.5 M as 100X stock is kept at -80°C as aliquots.

15

10. $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$: 0.2 M as IO_3^- stock.

11. Polyclonal antiserum anti-phosphotyrosine.

20 12. Goat anti-rabbit IgG, horse raddish peroxidase

(POD) conjugate, Tago (Cat. No. 4520; Lot No. 1802): Tago, Inc., Burlingame, CA.

25 13. ABTS solution:

41

Citric acid	100 mM
Na ₂ HPO ₄	250 mM; pH 4.0 (1 N HCl)
ABTS	0.5 mg/ml

5 * ABTS: 2,2'-azinobis(3-ethylbenzthiazolinesulfonic acid)

*ABTS solution should be kept in the dark at 4°C. The solution should be discarded when it turns green.

14. Hydrogen Peroxide: 30% solution is kept in dark and 4°C.

10

Procedure

All the following steps are at room temperature and aseptically, unless stated otherwise. All ELISA plate washing is by rinsing with distilled water three times and once with TBST.

15

1. Cell Seeding

- (a) Grow BT474 cells in tissue culture dishes (10 cm, Corning 25020-100) to 80-90% confluence and collect using Trypsin-EDTA (0.25%, GIBCO).
- 20 (b) Resuspend the cells in fresh medium and transfer to 96-well tissue culture plates (Corning, 25806-96) at about 25,000-50,000 cells/well (100 µl/well). Incubate the cells in 5% CO₂ at 37°C overnight.

2. ELISA Plate Coating and Blocking

5 (a) Coat the ELISA plate (Corning 25805-96) with anti HER2 antibody at 0.5 µg/well in 150 µl PBS overnight at 4°C, and seal with parafilm. The antibody coated plates can be used up to 2 weeks, when stored at 4°C.

10 (b) On the day of use, remove the coating solution, replace with 200 µl of Blocking Buffer, shake the plate, and then remove the blocking buffer and wash the plate just before adding lysate.

10

3. Assay Procedures

15 (a) TBST the drugs in serum-free condition. Before adding drugs, the old media
(b) Dilute drug stock (in 100% DMSO) 1:10 with RPMI, and transfer 10 µl/well of this solution to the cells to achieve a final drug DMSO concentration at 1%. Incubate the cells in 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

20 (c) Prepare fresh cell lysis buffer (HNTG*)
HNTG 2 ml
EDTA 0.2 ml
Na₃VO₄ 0.1 ml
Na₄P₂O₇ 0.1 ml
H₂O 7.3 ml
HNTG* 10 ml

25

(d) After drug preincubation for two hours remove all the solution from the plate, transfer HNTG* 100 µl/well to the cells, and shake for 10 minutes.

(e) Use a 12-channel pipette to scrape the cells from the plate, and homogenize the lysate by repeat aspiration and dispensing. Transfer all the lysate to the ELISA plate and shake for 1 hour.

5

(f) Remove the lysate, wash the plate, add anti-pTyr (1:3,000 with TBST) 100 μ l/well, and shake for 30 minutes.

10

(g) Remove anti-pTyr, wash the plate, add goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated antibody (1:5,000 with TBST) 100 μ l/well, and shake for 30 minutes.

15

(h) Remove anti-rabbit IgG antibody, wash the plate, and add fresh ABTS/H₂O₂ (1.2 μ l H₂O₂ to 10 ml ABTS) 100 μ l/well to the plate to start color development, which usually takes 20 minutes.

(i) Measure OD 410 nM, Dynatec MR5000.

20

EXAMPLE 4

PDGF-R Cellular Assay

The PDGF cellular kinase assay was carried out as follows: cells are lysed in 0.2 M Hepes, 0.15 M NaCl, 10% V/V glycerol, 0.04% Triton X-100, 5 mM EDTA, 5 mM Na⁺ vanadate and 2 mM Na⁺ pyrophosphate; cell lysates are then added to an ELISA plate coated with an anti-PDGF receptor antibody (Genzyme); ELISA plates are coated at 0.5 μ g of antibody/well in 150 μ l of PBS for 18 hours at 4°C prior to the addition of the lysate; the lysate is incubated in the coated plates for 1 hour and then washed four times in TBST (35 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.0, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.1% Triton X100); anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (100 μ l in PBS) is added and the mixture is incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature; the wells were then washed four times in TBST, a secondary antibody conjugated to POD (TAGO) is added to each well, and the treated well are incubated for 30

minutes at room temperature; the wells are then washed four times in TBST, ABTS/H₂O₂ solution is added to each well and the wells are incubated for two minutes; absorbance is then measured at 410 nm.

EXAMPLE 5

Cellular IGF-1 Receptor ELISA (Version I)

5 U1242 MG cells were plated in 96-well plates at a concentration of 5 x 10⁴ cells/well in cultured media containing 0.5% FBS. The cells were incubated for 24 hours. The cells were then treated with a particular compound for 2 hours followed by the addition of 100 ng/ml PDGF-BB and incubation for 10 minutes.

10 Cells were lysed in 0.2 M Hepes, 0.15 M NaCl, 10% V/V glycerol, 0.04% Triton X-100, 5 mM EDTA, 5 mM Na⁺ vanadate and 2 mM Na⁺ pyrophosphate. Cell lysates were then added to an ELISA plate coated with an anti-PDGF receptor antibody (Genzyme). ELISA plates were coated at 0.5 µg of antibody/well in 150 µl of PBS for 18 hours at 4°C prior to the addition of the lysate.

15 The lysate was incubated in the coated plates for 1 hour and then washed four times in TBST (35 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.0, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.1% Triton X-100). Anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (100 µl in PBS) was added and the mixture was incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The wells were then washed four times in TBST, a secondary antibody 20 conjugated to POD (TAGO) was added to each well, and the treated well were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The wells were then washed four times in TBST, ABTS/H₂O₂ solution was added to each well and the wells were incubated for two minutes. Absorbance was then measured at 410 nm.

25

MATERIALS AND REAGENTS

(1). The cell line used in this assay is 3T3/IGF-1R, a cell line which overexpresses IGF-1 Receptor.

30 (2). 3T3/IGF-1R is grown in an incubator with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The growth media is DMEM + 10% FBS (heat inactivated)+ 2mM L-Glutamine.

(3). For ELISA plate coating, the anti-IGF-1R antibody named 17-69 is used. Antibodies are purified by the Enzymology Lab, SUGEN, Inc.

(4). D-PBS:

	KH2PO4	0.20 g/l (GIBCO, 310-4190AJ)
5	K2HPO4	2.16 g/l
	KCl	0.20 g/l
	NaCl	8.00 g/l; pH 7.2

(5). Blocking Buffer: TBST plus 5% Milk (Carnation Instant Non-Fat Dry Milk)

10 (6). TBST buffer: Tris-HCl 50 mM NaCl 150 mM pH 7.2 (HCl, 10 N) Triton X-100 0.1% *. Stock solution of TBS (10X) is prepared, and Triton X-100 is added to the buffer during dilution.

15 (6). HNTG buffer: HEPES 20 mM NaCl 150 mM pH 7.2 (HCl, 1N) Glycerol 10% Triton X-100 0.2 *. Stock solution (5X) is prepared and kept at 4°C.

(7). EDTA.HCl: 0.5 M pH 7.0 (NaOH) as 100X stock.

(8). Na3VO4: 0.5 M as 100X stock and aliquots are kept in -80°C.

(9). Na4P2O7: 0.2 M as 100X stock.

(10). Insulin-like growth factor-1 from Promega (Cat# G5111).

20 (11). Polyclonal antiserum Anti-phosphotyrosine:

(12). Goat anti-rabbit IgG, POD conjugate (detection antibody), Tago (Cat. No. 4520; Lot No. 1802): Tago, Inc., Burlingame, CA.

N (13). ABTS solution: Citric acid 100 mM Na2HPO4 250 mM pH 4.0 (1
HCl) ABTS 0.5 mg/ml *. ABTS: 2,2'-azinobis(3-

ethylbenzthiazolinesulfonic acid) *. ABTS solution should be kept in dark and 4oC. The solution should be discarded when it turns green.

(14). Hydrogen Peroxide: 30% solution is kept in the dark and at 4oC.

V. PROCEDURE

5 All the following steps are conducted at room temperature unless it is specifically indicated. All ELISA plate washings are performed by rinsing the plate with tap water three times, followed by one TBST rinse. Pat plate dry with paper towels.

1. Cell Seeding

10 (1). The cells, grown in tissue culture dish (10 cm, Corning 25020-100) to 80-90% confluence, are harvested with Trypsin-EDTA (0.25%, 0.5 ml/D-100, GIBCO).

15 (2). Resuspend the cells in fresh DMEM + 10% FBS + 2mM L-Glutamine, and transfer to 96 - well tissue culture plate (Corning, 25806-96) at 20,000 cells/well (100 ul/well). Incubate for 1 day then replace medium to serum-free medium (90/ul) and incubate in 5% CO₂ and 37oC overnight.

2. ELISA Plate Coating and Blocking

(1). Coat the ELISA plate (Corning 25805-96) with Anti-IGF-1R Antibody at 0.5 ug/well in 100 ul PBS at least 2 hours.

20 (2). Remove the coating solution, and replace with 100 ul Blocking Buffer, and shake for 30 minutes. Remove the blocking buffer and wash the plate just before adding lysate.

3. Assay Procedures

(1). The drugs are tested in serum-free condition.

25 (2). Dilute drug stock (in 100% DMSO) 1:10 with DMEM in 96-well poly-propylene plate, and transfer 10 ul/well of this solution to the cells to

achieve final drug dilution 1:100, and final DMSO concentration of 1.0%. Incubate the cells in 5% CO₂ at 37°C for 2 hours.

(3). Prepare fresh cell lysis buffer (HNTG HNTG 2 ml EDTA 0.1 ml Na₃VO₄ 0.1 ml Na₄P₂O₇ 0.1 ml H₂O 7.3 ml HNTG* 10 ml.

5 (4). After drug incubation for two hours, transfer 10 ul/well of 200nM IGF-1 Ligand in PBS to the cells (Final Conc = 20 nM), and incubate at 5% CO₂ at 37°C for 10 minutes.

10 (5). Remove media and add 100ul/well HNTG* and shake for 10 minutes. Look at cells under microscope to see if they are adequately lysed.

(6). Use a 12-channel pipette to scrape the cells from the plate, and homogenize the lysate by repeat aspiration and dispense. Transfer all the lysate to the antibody coated ELISA plate [V.2.(2)], and shake for 1 hour.

15 (7). Remove the lysate, wash the plate, transfer anti-pTyr (1:3,000 with TBST) 100 ul/well, and shake for 30 minutes.

(7). Remove anti-pTyr, wash the plate, transfer detection antibody (1:3,000 with TBST) 100 ul/well, and shake for 30 minutes.

20 (8). Remove detection antibody, wash the plate, and transfer fresh ABTS/H₂O₂ (1.2 ul H₂O₂ to 10 ml ABTS) 100 ul/well to the plate to start color development.

(9). Measure OD (410 nm) in Dynatec MR5000, which is connected to Ingres.

EXAMPLE 6

Cellular Insulin Receptor ELISA (Version I)

25 The following protocol describes the cell line, reagents and procedures used to measure phosphotyrosine level on Insulin Receptor, which indicates Insulin Receptor tyrosine kinase activity.

MATERIALS AND REAGENTS

(1). The cell line used in this assay is H25 (ATCC #CRL 8017), an NIH3T3 cell line which overexpresses Insulin Receptor.

5 (2). H25 cells are grown in an incubator with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The growth media is DMEM + 10% FBS (heat inactivated)+ 2mM L-Glutamine.

(3). For ELISA plate coating, the monoclonal anti-IR antibody named BBE is used. Antibodies are purified by the Enzymology Lab, SUGEN, Inc.

(4). D-PBS: KH₂PO₄ 0.20 g/l (GIBCO, 310-4190AJ) K₂HPO₄ 2.16 g/l KCl 0.20 g/l NaCl 8.00 g/l pH 7.2.

10 (5). Blocking Buffer: TBST plus 5% Milk (Carnation Instant Non-Fat Dry Milk)

(6). TBST buffer: Tris-HCl 50 mM NaCl 150 mM pH 7.2 (HCl, 10 N) Triton X-100 0.1%. *. Stock solution of TBS (10X) is prepared, and Triton X-100 is added to the buffer during dilution.

15 (6). HNTG buffer: HEPES 20 mM NaCl 150 mM pH 7.2 (HCl, 1 N) Glycerol 10% Triton X-100 0.2% *. Stock solution (5X) is prepared and kept at 4°C.

(7). EDTA.HCl: 0.5 M pH 7.0 (NaOH) as 100X stock.

(8). Na₃VO₄: 0.5 M as 100X stock and aliquots are kept in -80°C.

20 (9). Na₄P₂O₇: 0.2 M as 100X stock.

(10). Insulin from GIBCO BRL (Cat# 18125039).

(11). Polyclonal antiserum Anti-phosphotyrosine: rabbit sera generated by Enzymology Lab., SUGEN Inc.

25 (12). Goat anti-rabbit IgG, POD conjugate (detection antibody), Tago (Cat. No. 4520; Lot No. 1802): Tago, Inc., Burlingame, CA.

(13). ABTS solution: Citric acid 100 mM Na2HPO4 250 mM pH 4.0 (1 N HCl) ABTS 0.5 mg/ml *. ABTS: 2,2'-azinobis(3-ethylbenzthiazolinesulfonic acid) *. ABTS solution should be kept in dark and 4°C. The solution should be discarded when it turns green.

5 (14). Hydrogen Peroxide: 30% solution is kept in the dark and at 4°C.

IV. PROCEDURE

All the following steps are conducted at room temperature unless it is specifically indicated. All ELISA plate washings are performed by rinsing the plate with tap water three times, followed by one TBST rinse. Pat plate 10 dry with paper towels.

1. Cell Seeding

(1). The cells, grown in tissue culture dish (10 cm, Corning 25020-100) to 80-90% confluence, are harvested with Trypsin-EDTA (0.25%, 0.5 ml/D-100, GIBCO).

15 (2). Resuspend the cells in fresh DMEM + 10% FBS + 2mM L-Glutamine, and transfer to 96 - well tissue culture plate (Corning, 25806-96) at 20,000 cells/well (100 ul/well). Incubate for 1 day then replace medium to 0.01% serum medium (90/ul) and incubate in 5% CO2 and 37°C overnight.

20 2. ELISA Plate Coating and Blocking

(1). Coat the ELISA plate (Corning 25805-96) with Anti-IR Antibody at 0.5 ug/well in 100 ul PBS at least 2 hours.

25 (2). Remove the coating solution, and replace with 100 ul Blocking Buffer, and shake for 30 minutes. Remove the blocking buffer and wash the plate just before adding lysate.

3. Assay Procedures

(1). The drugs are tested in serum-free condition.

(2). Dilute drug stock (in 100% DMSO) 1:10 with DMEM in 96-well poly-propylene plate, and transfer 10 μ l/well of this solution to the cells to achieve final drug dilution 1:100, and final DMSO concentration of 1.0%. Incubate the cells in 5% CO₂ at 37°C for 2 hours.

5 (3). Prepare fresh cell lysis buffer (HNTG*) HNTG 2 ml EDTA 0.1 ml Na₃VO₄ 0.1 ml Na₄P₂O₇ 0.1 ml H₂O 7.3 ml HNTG* 10 ml.

(4). After drug incubation for two hours, transfer 10 μ l/well of 1 μ M Insulin in PBS to the cells (Final Conc = 100 nM), and incubate at 5% CO₂ at 37°C for 10 minutes.

10 (5). Remove media and add 100 μ l/well HNTG* and shake for 10 minutes. Look at cells under microscope to see if they are adequately lysed.

15 (6). Use a 12-channel pipette to scrape the cells from the plate, and homogenize the lysate by repeat aspiration and dispense. Transfer all the lysate to the antibody coated ELISA plate [V.2.(2)], and shake for 1 hour.

(7). Remove the lysate, wash the plate, transfer anti-pTyr (1:3,000 with TBST) 100 μ l/well, and shake for 30 minutes.

(8). Remove anti-pTyr, wash the plate, transfer detection antibody (1:3,000 with TBST) 100 μ l/well, and shake for 30 minutes.

20 (9). Remove detection antibody, wash the plate, and transfer fresh ABTS/H₂O₂ (1.2 μ l H₂O₂ to 10 ml ABTS) 100 μ l/well to the plate to start color development.

(10). Measure OD (410nM) in Dynatec MR5000.

ELISA Assay To Measure Kinase Activity

Of FLK-I Receptor In FLK-I/NIH Cells

An ELISA assay was conducted to measure the kinase activity of the FLK-1 receptor and more specifically, the inhibition or activation of protein tyrosine kinase activity on the FbK-1 receptor.

6.1. Materials And Methods

5 Materials. The following reagents and supplies were used:

- a. Corning 96-well ELISA plates (Corning Catalog No. 25805-96);
- b. Cappel Goat anti-rabbit IgG (catalog no. 55641);
- c. PBS (Gibco Catalog No. 450-1300EB);
- 10 d. TBSW Buffer (50 mM Tris (pH 7.2)m 150 mM NaCl and 0.1% Tween-20);
- e. Ethanolamine stock (10% ethanolamine (pH 7.0), stored at 4°C);
- f. HNTG buffer (20mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.5), 150mM NaCl, 0.2% Triton X-100, and 10% Glycerol);
- 15 g. EDTA (0.5 M (pH 7.0) as a IOOX stock);
- h. Sodium Ortho Vanadate (0.5 M as a IOOX stock)
- i. Sodium pyro phosphate (0.2M as a IOOX stock);
- j. NUNC 96 well V bottom polypropylene plates (Applied Scientific Catalog No. AS-72092);
- 20 k. N1H3T3C7#3 Cells (FLK-1 infected cells);
- l. DMEM with IX high glucose L Gulatamine (catalog No. 11965-050);
- m. FBS, Gibco (catalog no. 16000-028);

- n. L-glutamine, Gibco (catalog no. 25030-016);
- o. VEGF, PeproTech, Inc. (catalog no. 100-20) (kept as 1 ug/100 ul stock in Milli-Q dH₂O and stored at -20°C;)
- 5 p. Affinity purified anti-flk-1 antiserum, Enzymology Lab, Sugen, Inc.;
- q. UB40 monoclonal antibody specific for phosphotyrosine, Enzymology Lab, Sugen, Inc.;
- r. EIA grade Goat anti-mouse IgG-POD (BioRad catalog no. 172-1011)
- 10 s. 2,2-azino-bis(3-ethylbenz-thiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS) solution (100mM citric acid (anhydrous), 250 mM Na₂HPO₄ (pH 4.0), 0.5 mg/ml ABTS (Sigma catalog no. A-1888)), solution should be stored in dark at 4°C until ready for use;
- t. H₂O₂ (30% solution) (Fisher catalog no. 11325);
- 15 u. ABTS/H₂O₂ (15ml ABTS solution, 2 ul H₂O₂) prepared 5 minutes before use and left at room temperature;
- v. 0.2 M HCl stock in H₂O;
- w. dimethylsulfoxide (100%) (Sigma Catalog No. D-8418) ; and
- y. Trypsin-EDTA (Gibco BRL Catalog No. 25200-049)

20

Protocol. The following protocol was used to conduct the ELISA Assay:

1. Coat Corning 96-well elisa plates with 1.0ug per well Cappel Anti-rabbit IgG antibody in 0.1M Na₂CO₃ pH 9.6. Bring final volume to 150 ul per well. Coat plates overnight at 4°C. Plates can be kept up to two weeks when stored at 4°C.

2. Grow cells in 30 ml of Growth media (DMEM, 2.0mM L-Glutamine, 10% FBS) until confluent in 150cm tissue culture dishes at 37°C, 5% CO₂.
- 5 3. Harvest cells by trypsinization and seed in Corning 25850 polystyrene 96-well roundbottom cell plates, 25.000 cells/well in 200uL of growth media.
4. Grow cells at least one day at 37°C, 5% CO₂.
5. Wash cells with D-PBS IX.
6. Add 200ul/well of starvation media (DMEM, 2.0mM 1-10 Glutamine, 0.1% FBS). Incubate overnight at 37°C, 5% CO₂.
7. Dilute Compound 1:20 in polypropylene 96 well plates using starvation media. Dilute dimethylsulfoxide 1:20 for use in control wells.
8. Remove starvation media from 96 well cell culture plates and add 162 ul of fresh starvation media to each well.
- 15 9. Add 18ul of 1:20 diluted Compound dilution (from step #7) to each well plus the 1:20 dimethylsulfoxide dilution to the control wells (+/- VEGF), for a final dilution of 1:200 after cell stimulation. Final dimethylsulfoxide is 0.5 %. Incubate the plate at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for two hours.
- 20 10. Remove unbound antibody from Elisa plates by inverting plate to remove liquid. Wash 3 times with TBSW + 0.5% Ethanolamine, pH 7.0. Pat the plate on a paper towel to remove excess liquid and bubbles.
- 25 11. Block plates with TBSW + 0.5% Ethanolamine, pH 7.0. 150 ul per well. Incubate plate thirty minutes while shaking on a microtiter plate shaker.
12. Wash plate 3 times as described in step10.

13. Add 0.5ug/well affinity purified anti-flk-1 polyclonal rabbit antiserum. Bring final volume to 150u1/well with TBSW + 0.5% Ethanolamine pH 7.0. Incubate plate for thirty minutes while shaking.

14. Add 180 ml starvation medium to the cells and stimulate cells 5 with 20ul/well 10.0mM Sodium Ortho Vanadate and 500 ng/ml VEGF (resulting in a final concentration of 1.0mM Sodium Ortho Vanadate and 50ng/ml VEGF per well) for eight minutes at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Negative control wells receive only starvation medium.

15. After eight minutes, media are removed from the cells and 10 washed one time with 200ul/well PBS.

16. Lyse cells in 150ul/well HNTG while shaking at room temperature for five minutes. HNTG formulation includes sodium ortho vanadate, sodium pyro phosphate and EDTA.

17. Wash Elisa plate three times as described in step 10.

15 18. Transfer cell lysates from the cell plate to elisa plate and incubate while shaking for two hours. To transfer cell lysate pipette up and down while scrapping the wells.

19. Wash plate three times as described in step 10.

20 20. Incubate Elisa plate with 0.02ug/well UB40 in TBSW + 05% ethanolamine. Bring final volume to 150u1/well. Incubate while shaking for 30 minutes.

21. Wash plate three times as described in step 10.

25 22. Incubate elisa plate with 1:10,000 diluted EIA grade Goat anti-mouse IgG conjugated horseradish peroxidase in TBSW + 0.5% ethanolamine, pH 7.0. Bring final volume to 150ul/well. Incubate while shaking for thirty minutes.

23. Wash plate as described in step 10.

24. Add 100 ul of ABTS/H2O2 solution to well. Incubate ten minutes while shaking.
25. Add 100 ul of 0.2 M MCTh for 0.1 M MCL final to stop the colordevelopment reaction. Shake 1 minute at room temperature. Remove bubbles with slow stream of air and read the ELISA plate in an ELISA plate reader at 410 nm.

GROUP III -IN VITRO CELL GROWTH ASSAYS

EXAMPLE 8

Sulforhodamine B (SRB) Assay for Adherent Cells

5 Sulforhodamine B assays for measuring effects of TBST compounds on cell growth were based on procedures described by Skehan et al. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 82:1107, 1990 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, including any drawings. Unless otherwise stated the assays were carried out aseptically as follows:

10

Material & Methods

(1) Sulforhodamine B Sigma Catalog S-9012
Working solution: 0.4% Sulforhodamine B = 4 gram/liter 1% Acetic Acid.

15

(2) Trichloroacetic Acid (TCA) - Fisher Catalog #A322
Working solution: 10% TCA = 100 gram TCA + 1 liter H₂O.

(3) Acetic Acid, Glacial- Fisher Catalog A38

20 Working solution: 1 Acetic Acid = 10 ml Acetic Acid + 990 ml H₂O.

(4) Tris, crystallized free base - Fisher Catalog 5BP152

Working solution: 10 mM tris = 1.211 gram Trizma base/liter H₂O.

25 Procedure

(1) Aspirate growth media from 96 well plate containing control cells or cell treated with compounds, rinse wells 2 or 3 times with PBS and layer 200 μ l cold 10% TCA onto each well. Fix cells for 60 minutes at 4°C.

- (2) Discard TCA and rinse wells 5 times with distilled H₂O. Dry plate upside down on paper towel.
- 5 (3) Stain fixed cells for 10 minutes with 100 µl 0.4% SRB per well.
- (4) Pour off SRB solution and rinse wells 5 times with 1% acetic acid.
- 10 (5) Dry plate upside down on paper towel.
- (6) After wells are completely dry, solubilize dye with 100 µl 10 mM Tris base per well for 5-10 minutes on titer plate shaker.
- 15 (7) Read optical density at dual wavelength mode 570 nm and 630 nm on Dynatech ELISA plate reader, Model MR 5000.

EXAMPLE 9

Soft Agar Assay Protocol

5 The soft agar assay is well known in the art as a method for measuring the effects of substances on cell growth. Unless otherwise stated the soft agar assays were carried out as follows:

Material & Reagents

(1) A Water bath set at 39°C and another water bath at 37°C

10

(2) 2X assay medium is comprised of 2X Dulbecco's 5Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) (Gibco Cat. # CA400-4ANO3) supplemented by the following:

15 20% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) 2 mM Sodium Pyruvate 4 mM Glutamine

20 mM HEPES

Non-essential Amino Acids (1:50 from IOOx stock)

20 (3) 1X assay medium made of IX DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 2 mM glutamine, 10 mM HEPES, non-essential amino acid (1:100 from IOOx stock)

(4) 1.6% SeaPlaque Agarose in autoclave bottle

60

(5) Sterile 35 mm Corning plates (FMC Bioproducts Cat. #50102)

(6) Sterile 5 ml glass pipets (individually wrapped)

5 (7) Sterile 15 ml and 50 ml conical centrifuge tubes

(8) Pipets and sterile tips

(9) Sterile microcentrifuge tubes

10

(10) Cells in T75 flasks: SKOV-3 (ACTT HTB77)

(11) 0.25% Trypsin solution (Gibco #25200-015)

15 Procedure for making the base layer:

(a) Have all the media warmed up in the 37°C water bath.

(b) To make 1X of assay medium + 0.8% agar: make a 1:2 (vol:vol) dilution of melted agar (cooled to 39°C), with 2X assay medium.

20

(c) Keep all media with agar warm in the 39°C water bath when not in use.

25 (d) Dispense 1 ml of 1 X assay medium + 0.8% agar into dishes and gently swirl plate to form a uniform base layer. Bubbles should be avoided.

(e) Refrigerate base layers to solidify (about 20 minutes). Base layers can be stored overnight in the refrigerator.

5 Procedure for collecting cells:

(a) Take out one flask per cell line from the incubator; aspirate off medium; wash once with PBS and aspirate off; add 3 ml of trypsin solution.

10 (b) After all cells dissociate from the flask, add 3 ml of 1X assay media to inhibit trypsin activity. Pipet the cells up and down, then transfer the suspension into a 15ml tube.

15 (c) Determine the concentration of cells using a Coulter counter; and the viability by trypan blue exclusion.
(d) Take out the appropriate volume needed to seed 3300 viable cells per plate and dilute it to 1.5 ml with 1X assay medium.

Procedure for making the upper 0.4% agarose layer:

20 (a) Add TBST compounds at twice the desired final assay concentration; + 1.5 ml of cell suspension in 1X assay medium 10% FBS; + 1.5 ml of 1X assay medium + 0.8% agarose*: Total = 3.0 ml IX media 10% FBS + 0.4% agarose with 3300 viable cells/ml, with and without TBST compounds.

25

*(Made by 1:2 dilution of 2X media with 1.6% agar for the base layer procedure above.)

30 (b) Plate 1 ml of the Assay Mix onto the 1 ml base layer. The duplicates are plated from the 3 ml volume.

(c) Incubate the dishes for 2-3 weeks in a 100% humidified, 10% CO₂ incubator.

(d) Colonies that are 60 microns and larger are scored positive.

5

EXAMPLE 10

MCF-7 SRB Growth Assay

MCF-7 cells are seeded at 2000 cells/ well in a 96-well flat bottom plate in normal growth media, which was 10% FBS/RPMI supplemented 10 with 2 mM Glutamine. The plate of cells is incubated for about 24 hours at 37°C after which it receives an equal volume of compound dilution per well making the total volume per well 200 µl. The compound is prepared at 2 times the desired highest final concentration and serially diluted in the normal growth media in a 96-well round bottom plate and then transferred 15 to plate of cells. DMSO serves as the vector control up to 0.2% as final concentration. The cells are then incubated at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ incubator.

Four days following dosing of compound, the media is 15 discarded and 200 µl/well of ice-cold 10% TCA (Trichloroacetic Acid) is added to fix 20 cells. After 60 minutes at 4°C, the TCA is discarded and the plate is rinsed 5 times with water. The plate is then air-dried and 100 µl/well of 0.4% SRB (Sulforhodamine B from Sigma) 20 in 1% Acetic Acid is added to stain cells for 10 minutes at room temperature. The SRB is discarded and the plate is rinsed 5 times with 1% Acetic Acid. After the plate is completely dried, 100 25 µl/well of 10 mM Tris-base is added to solubilize the dye. After 5 to 10 minutes, the plate is read on a Dynatech ELISA Plate Reader at dual wavelengths at 570 nm and 630 nm.

EXAMPLE 11
MCF-7/HER-2 SRB Growth Assay

The protocol is basically the same as that above (for the MCF-7
5 Growth Assay) except that immediately before the 30 compound is added,
the normal growth media is removed and 0.5% FBS/RPMI supplemented
with 2 mM Glutamine is added onto the cells. The compound is also
prepared in this 0.5% serum media. The plate of cells is incubated for four
days and developed as usual.

10

EXAMPLE 12

3T3 Growth Assay

The 3T3 growth assay was carried out as follows:

Materials and Reagents

15 (1) Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (D-MEM), Gibco 511965-050;

(2) Calf serum, Gibco 16170-029;

(3) Trypsin-EDTA, Gibco 25200-056;

20

(4) Fetal Bovine Serum Certified, Gibco 16000-028;

(5) Dulbecco' 5 Phosphate-Buffered Saline (D-PBS),

10 Gibco 14190-029;

(6) Sulforhodamine B (SRB), Sigma 5-9012 0.4% SRB in 1% acetic acid;

5

(7) 10 mM Tris-base, Fisher BP152-5;

(8) 10% TCA, Trichroloacetic acid, Fisher A322-500;

10 (9) 96-well flat bottom plate (sterile), Corning 08-757-155;

(10) 100 ml reagent reservoir 9 (sterile), Matrix Technologies Corporation, 8086;

15 (11) Sterile pipet tips, Fisher 2I-197-8E;

(12) 50 ml sterile TBST tubes, Fisher 05-539-6.

Cell Lines

20 NIH3T3C7 cells in 10% CS+2 mM GLN DMEM HER2C7 cells in 2% FBS +2 mM GLN DMEM

Procedures

5 (1) HER2C7 (engineered to express HER2) and NIH3T3C7 (as the control) cells are used for this assay. NIH3T3C7 cells are seeded at 2500 cells/well, 10 μ l/well in 10% CS+2 mM GLN DMEM, in a 96 well plate; HER2C7 cells are seeded at 6000 cells/well, 100 μ l/well in 2% FBS+2 mM GLN DMEM, in a 96 well plate. Cells are incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ overnight to allow for cell attachment to the plate;

10 (2) The TBST compound is added to the cells at day 2. The compounds are prepared in the appropriate growth medium (10% CS + 2 mM) GLN DMEM for NIH3T3C7 cells; 2% FBS+2 mM GLN DMEM for HER2C7 cells) in a 96 well plate, and serially diluted. A total of 100 μ l/well medium of the diluted compounds is added into the cells. The total volume of each well is 200 μ l. Quadruplicates (wells) and 11 concentration points are applied to each compound tested.

15 (3) After the cells are treated with the compound for 4 days, the cells are washed with PBS and fixed with 200 μ l/well ice-cold 10% TCA for one hour at 0-5°C condition.

20 (4) Remove TCA and rinse wells 5 times with deionized water. Dry plates upside down with paper towels. Stain cells with 0.4% SRB at 100 μ l/well for 10 minutes.

25 (5) Pour off SRB and rinse plate 5 times with 1% acetic acid. Dry plate completely.

30 (6) Solubilize the dye with 10 mM Tris-base at 100 μ l/well for 10 minutes on a shaker.

(7) Read the plate at dual wavelengths at 570 nm and 630 nm on Dynatech Elisa plate reader.

EXAMPLE 13

5

HUV-EC-C Flk-1 assay

The HUV-EC-C Flk-1 assay can be performed as follows:

DAY 0

1. Wash and trypsinize HUV-EC-C cells (human umbilical vein endothelial cells, American Type Culture Collection; catalogue no. 1730-CRL). Wash with Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (D-PBS; obtained from Gibco BRL; catalogue no. 14190-029) 2 times at about 10 ml/10 cm² of tissue culture flask. Trypsinize with 0.05% trypsin-EDTA in non-enzymatic cell dissociation solution (Sigma Chemical Company; catalogue no. C-1544). The 0.05% trypsin was made by diluting 15 0.25% trypsin/1 mM EDTA (Gibco; catalogue no. 25200-049) in the cell dissociation solution. Trypsinize with about 1 ml/25-30 cm² of tissue culture flask for about 5 minutes at 37°C. After cells have detached from the flask, add an equal volume of D-PBS and transfer to a 50 ml sterile centrifuge tube (Fisher Scientific; catalogue no. 05-539-6).
- 20 2. Wash the cells with about 35 ml D-PBS in the 50 ml sterile centrifuge tube by adding the D-PBS, centrifuge for 10 minutes at approximately 200xg, aspirate the supernatant, and resuspend with 35 ml D-PBS. Repeat the wash two more times, resuspend the cells in about 1 ml assay medium/15 cm² of tissue culture flask. Assay medium consists of 25 F12K medium (Gibco BRL; catalogue no. 21127-014) + 0.5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum. Count the cells with a Coulter Counter(R)(Coulter Electronics, Inc.) and add assay medium to the cells to obtain a concentration of 0.8-1.0x10⁵ cells/ml.

3. Add cells to 96-well flat-bottom plates at 100 μ l/well or 0.8- 1.0×10^4 cells/well; incubate ~24 h at 37°C, 5% CO₂.

DAY 1

1. Make up two-fold drug titrations in separate 96-well plates, 5 generally 50 μ M on down to 0 μ M. Use the same assay medium as mentioned in day 0, step 2 above. Titrations are made by adding 120 μ l/well of drug at 200 μ M (4X the final well concentration) to the top well of a particular plate column. Since the stock drug concentration is 10 mM and in 100% DMSO, the 200 μ M drug concentration is 0.5% DMSO. Therefore, 10 diluent made up of 0.5% DMSO in assay medium (F12K + 0.5% fetal bovine serum) is used as diluent for the drug titrations in order to dilute the drug but keep the DMSO concentration constant. Add this diluent to the remaining wells in the column at 60 μ l/well. Take 60 μ l from the 120 μ l of 200 μ M drug dilution in the top well of the column and mix with the 60 μ l in 15 the second well of the column. Take 60 μ l from this well and mix with the 60 μ l in the third well of the column, and so on until two-fold titrations are completed. When the next-to-the-last well is mixed, take 60 μ l of the 120 μ l in this well and discard it. Leave the last well with 60 μ l of DMSO/media diluent as a non-drug-containing control. Make 9 columns of titrated drug, 20 enough for triplicate wells each for 1) vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF; obtained from Pepro Tech Inc., catalogue no. 100-20), 2) endothelial cell growth factor (ECGF; also known as acidic fibroblast growth factor, or aFGF; obtained from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemica, catalogue no. 1439 600), and assay media control. ECGF comes as a 25 preparation with sodium heparin.

2. Transfer 50 μ l/well of the drug dilutions to the 96-well assay plates containing the 0.8- 1.0×10^4 cells/100 μ l/well of the HUV-EC-C cells from day 0 and incubate ~2 h at 37°C, 5% CO₂.

3. In triplicate, add 50 μ l/well of 80 μ g/ml VEGF, 20 ng/ml 30 ECGF, or media control to each drug condition. As with the drugs, the growth factor concentrations are 4X the desired final concentration. Use the

assay media from day 0 step 2 to make the concentrations of growth factors. Incubate ~24 h at 37°C, 5% CO₂. Each well will have 50 ul drug dilution, 50 ul growth factor or media, and 100 ul cells, = 200 ul/well total. Thus the 4X concentrations of drugs and growth factors become 1X once 5 everything has been added to the wells.

DAY 2

1. Add ³H-thymidine (Amersham; catalogue no. TRK-686) at 1 uCi/well (10 ul/well of 100 uCi/ml solution made up in RPMI media + 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum) and incubate ~24 h at 37°C, 5% 10 CO₂. Note: ³H-thymidine is made up in RPMI media because all of the other applications for which we use the ³H-thymidine involve experiments done in RPMI. The media difference at this step is probably not significant. RPMI was obtained from Gibco BRL, catalogue no. 11875-051.

DAY 3

15 1. Freeze plates overnight at 20°C.

DAY 4

1. Thaw plates and harvest with a 96-well plate harvester (Tomtec Harvester 96(R)) onto filter mats (Wallac; catalogue no. 1205-401); read counts on a Wallac Betaplate(TM) liquid scintillation counter.

20

EXAMPLE 14

IGF-1 Receptor Growth Assay

Screen III

25 Cell lines: 3T3/IGF-1R (10% FBS/2 mM glutamine/DMEM)

NIH 3T3 c7 (10% calf serum/2 mM glutamine/DMEM)

NOTE: NIH 3T3 cells (and cells derived from them) should never be allowed to become confluent because this increases the chance of spontaneous transformation. If they show signs 5 of being transformed (morphological changes, piling up, moving into clumps), throw them away and thaw a fresh batch.

Materials: 10% FBS/2 mM glutamine/DMEM

0.5% FBS/2 mM glutamine/DMEM

10 10% calf serum/2 mM glutamine/DMEM

IGF-1, 5 μ M in sterile PBS (Promega/Fisher cat. #G5111)

DMSO, tissue culture grade (Sigma cat. #D 2650)

Hits from screen II, 100 mM in DMSO

96-well plates, flat and round bottom

15 8 channel pipettor and sterile tips

sterile reagent reservoirs

sterile tubes (1.5 or 15 ml)

Methods (carry all steps out under aseptic conditions until fixing the cells

20 for the SRB assay):

Day 0: *Cell Plating* - Trypsinize and count 3T3/IGF-1R and NIH 3T3 c7 cells. Dilute in growth media to 2000 cells/200 μ l and seed flat bottom 96-well plates with 200 μ l/well, one plate for two 25 compounds for each cell line.

Day 1: *Compound preparation* - Add DMSO to each compound to make 100 mM stock solutions. If a compound does not go into solution with vortexing, add extra DMSO to make 50 mM or less, as required.

5

10

Aliquot each compound to 3-4 sterile screw cap tubes and store at -20°C. After thawing, make sure the compound has gone completely back into solution. Throw away after 3 freeze/thaws.

3T3/IGF-1R cells - For each 96-well plate, make 15 ml of 10 nM IGF-1/0.5% FBS/2 mM glutamine/DMEM (30 µl of 5 µM IGF-1/15 ml).

15

Aliquot 1.5 ml 10 nM IGF-1/0.5% FBS to a sterile tube for each compound to be tested (the first time a compound is tested, use a 15 ml tube in case it is necessary to add extra medium to get it into solution).

20

Add 3 µl of 100 mM stock of each compound to a tube so 200 µM final. Shake or vortex until it goes into solution. If it is necessary to add additional medium, note the final concentration.

25

For the DMSO control, prepare 0.5 ml/plate of 0.2% DMSO/10 nM IGF-1/0.5% FBS (2 µl DMSO/ml).

For every two compounds, aliquot 130 μ l 10 nM IGF-1/0.5% FBS to wells in columns 2-11 of a 96-well round bottom plate.

5 Add 260 μ l of each compound to four wells in column 12.

Do 2-fold dilutions (130 μ l) from columns 12 to 3 on each plate (column 2 will be for the untreated control), mixing thoroughly.

10

Remove medium from 3T3/IGF-1R cells, one plate at a time.

Transfer 120 μ l from each well on a compound dilution plate to the corresponding well of cells.

15

Add 120 μ l 0.2% DMSO/10 nM IGF-1/0.5% FBS to four wells in column 1.

20 Add 120 μ l 0.5% FBS (without IGF-1) to other four wells in column 1 for negative control.

NIH 3T3 c7 cells - Carry out the same steps as for 3T3/IGF-1R cells except use 10% calf serum instead of 0.5% FBS and do not include IGF-1.

Day 4: *Refeed* - Repeat steps above, adding exactly the same IGF-1 and compound concentration to each well as before.

5 Day 6: *Analysis of cells* - Look at wells with the highest concentrations for each compound to make sure it has not precipitated. If so, mark wells and do not use for data calculations.

10 Also scan plates to make sure none of the wells are contaminated. If so, mark wells and do not use for data calculations.

15 *Detection* - Follow the steps for fixing and staining described in the SOP for SRB Assays.

Whenever: *Data analysis* - Find averages and standard deviations for each set of four OD's.

20 Using wells in column 2 (treated with IGF-1 but not compound) as 100%, calculate percent of control for each concentration of compound.

25 Determine the fold difference between the IGF-1-treated and untreated cells. It should be 2-3-fold.

Determine the percent of control for 0.2% DMSO. If it is less than 95%, do not use the highest compound concentration to calculate the IC₅₀ value.

- 5 Use a curve fit method to graph percent of control vs. log(molar concentration) and determine the IC₅₀.

GROUP IV - IN VIVO

Example 15VEGF pellet modelbasic procedures

5 **Theory**- VEGF packaged into a time- release pellet and implanted subcutaneously on the abdomen of nude mice. This implant induces a 'reddening' response and subsequent swelling around the pellet. The objective of these studies is to implant Flk-1 inhibitors in methylcellulose near the VEGF pellet in an attempt to inhibit the 'reddening' response and
10 subsequent swelling.

Materials

VEGF- human , recombinant, lyophilized (Peprotech, Inc.,
Princeton Business Park, G2; P.O. box 275, Rocky Hill, NJ
15 08553)

VEGF Packaged into 21 day release pellets by Innovative Research of America, using patented matrix driven delivery system. Pellets packaged at 0.20, 0.21, or 2.1 ug VEGF/pellet. These doses approximate
20 10 and 100 ng/day release of VEGF. (Innovative Research of America, 3361 Executive Parkway, P.O. box 2746, Toledo, Ohio 43606)

Methylcellulose

25 Water (sterile)

Methanol

Appropriate drugs/inhibitors

5 10 cm culture plates

parafilm

Methods-

10 VEGF purchased from Peprotech and sent to Innovative Research for Custom Pellet preparation.

Methylcellulose prepared at 1.5% (w/v) in sterile water

15 Drugs solublized in methanol (usual concentration range = 10 to 20 mg/ml)

Place sterile parafilm in sterile 10 cm plates

20 150ul of drug in methanol added to 1.35 ml of 1.5% methylcellulose and mixed/vortexed thoroughly.

25ul aliquots of homogenate placed on parafilm and dried into discs.

5 Mice (6-10 wk. Balb/C athymic nu/nu, female) anesthetized via isoflurane inhalation. VEGF pellets and methylcellulose discs implanted subcutaneously on the abdomen.

10 Mice scored at 24 hours and 48 hours for reddening and swelling response.

10

Experimental Design

N = 4 animals/group

Controls- VEGF pellet + drug placebo

VEGF placebo + drug pellet

15 The examples provided herein describe experiments that indicate the compounds of the present invention are useful in inhibiting certain in vitro activities of receptors and other signalling molecules associated with cell proliferative and cell differentiation disorders. Animal model systems can also be used to further measure the therapeutic effect of a compound.
20 Examples of suitable animal models include subcutaneous xenograft model and in situ mammary fat pad model. Another suitable animal model described herein is the VEGF pellet model.

Example 16:

Xenograft Model

25 The ability of human tumors to grow as xenografts in 10 athymic mice (e.g., Balb/c, nu/nu) provides a useful in vivo model for studying the biological response to therapies for human tumors. Since the first

successful xenotransplantation of human tumors into athymic mice by Rygaard and Povlsen (Rygaard, J. and Povlsen, C.O., Acta Pathol. Microbial. Scand., 77:758-760, 1969.), many different human tumor cell lines (e.g., mammary, lung, genitourinary, gastrointestinal, head and neck, glioblastoma, bone, and malignant melanomas) have been transplanted and successfully grown in nude mice. Human mammary tumor cell lines, including MCF-7, ZR75-1, and MDA-MB-231, have been established as subcutaneous xenografts in nude mice (Warri, A.M., et al, Int. J. Cancer, 49:616-623, 1991; Ozzello, L. and Sordat, M., Eur. J. Cancer, 16:553-559, 1980; Osborne, C.K., et al, Cancer Res., 45:584-590, 1985; Seibert, K., et al, Cancer Res., 43:2223-2239, 1983).

To study the effect of anti-tumor drug candidates on HER2 expressing tumors, the tumor cells should be able to grow in the absence of supplemental estrogen. Many mammary cell lines are dependent on estrogen for in vivo growth in nude mice (Osborne et al., *supra*), however, exogenous estrogen suppresses her2 expression in nude mice (Warri et al., *supra*, Dati, C., et al, Oncogene, 5:1001-1006, 1990) . For example, in the presence of estrogen, MCF-7, ZR-75-1, and T47D cells grow well in vivo, but express very low levels of HER2 (Warri et al., *supra*, Dati, C., et al, Oncogene, 5:1001-1006).

The following type of xenograft protocol can be used: (1) implant tumor cells (subcutaneously) into the hindflank of five- to six-week-old female Balb/c nu/nu athymic mice; (2) administer the anti-tumor compound; (3) measure tumor growth by measuring tumor volume. The tumors can 25 also be analyzed for the presence of a receptor, such as HER2, EGF or PDGF, by Western and immunohistochemical analyses. Using techniques known in the art, one skilled in the art can vary the above procedures, for example through the use of different treatment regimes.

Example 17.Mammary Fat Pad Model

The mammary fat pad model is particularly useful for measuring the efficacy of compounds which inhibit HER2, because of the role HER2 plays in breast cancer. By implanting tumor cells directly into the location of interest, *in situ* models more accurately reflect the biology of tumor development than do subcutaneous models. Human mammary cell lines, including MCF-7, have been grown in the mammary fat pad of athymic mice (Shafie, S.M. and Grantham, F.H., *J. Natl. Cancer Instit.*, 67:51-56, 1981; 5 Gottardis, M.M., et al, *J. Steroid Biochem.*, 30:311-314, (1988). For example the following procedure can be used: (1) MDA-MB-231 and MOF-7 cells transfected with her2 are implanted at various concentrations into the axillary mammary fat pads of female athymic mice; (2) the compound is administered; and (3) tumor growth is measured at various time points. The 10 tumors can also be analyzed for the presence of a receptor such as HER2, by Western and immunohistochemical analyses. Using techniques known in the art, one skilled in the art can vary the above procedures, for example 15 through the use of different treatment regimes.

Example 18.20 Toxicity

Therapeutic compounds should be more potent in inhibiting receptor tyrosine kinase activity than in exerting a cytotoxic effect. A measure of the effectiveness and cell toxicity of a compound can be obtained by determining the therapeutic index: IC₅₀/LD₅₀. IC₅₀, the dose required to 25 achieve 50% inhibition, can be measured using standard techniques such as those described herein. LD₅₀, the dosage which results in 50% toxicity, can also be measured by standard techniques, such as using an MTT assay as described by Mossman *J. Immunol. Methods* 65:55-63 (1983), by measuring the amount of LDH released (Korzeniewski and Callewaert, *J. 30 Immunol. Methods* 64:313 (1983); Decker and Lohmann-Matthes, *J. Immunol. Methods* 115:61 (1988), or by measuring the lethal dose in

animal models. Compounds with a large therapeutic index are preferred. The therapeutic index should be greater than 2, preferably at least 10, more preferably at least 50.

In addition to measuring tumor growth to achieve a compound range 5 which can safely be administered to a patient in the animal models, plasma half-life and biodistribution of the drug and metabolites in plasma, tumors, and major organs can be determined to facilitate the selection of drugs most appropriate for the inhibition of a disorder. Such measurements can be carried out, for example, using HPLC analysis. Compounds that show 10 potent inhibitory activity in the screening assays, but have poor pharmacokinetic characteristics, can be optimized by altering the chemical structure and retesting. In this regard, compounds displaying good pharmacokinetic characteristics can be used as model.

Toxicity studies can also be carried out by measuring the blood cell 15 composition. For example, toxicity studies can be carried out as follows: (1) the compound is administered to mice (an untreated control mouse should also be used); (2) blood samples are periodically obtained via the tail vein from one mouse in each treatment group; and 3) the samples are analyzed for red and white blood

TABLE 1 ELISA DATA

Compound #	IGF-1R		PDGFR	HER2 (BT474)	HER2 (3T3)
D001	>100	74.2	>100	15.4	88.6
D002	>50	>100	>100	>100	>50

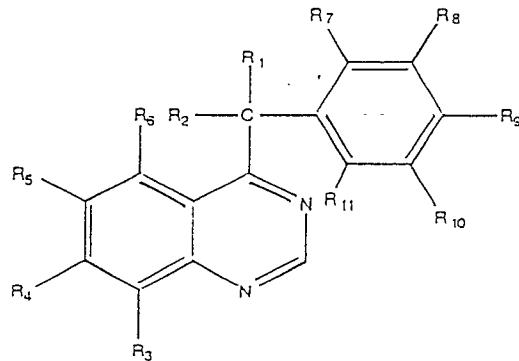
PCT/US96/08877

Sugen , Inc.

New Claims

5

1. A compound of the formula:



10

15

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)NHR wherein R is either alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or hydrogen, and C1-C4 alkyl ester, or R₁ and R₂, each representing a -(CH₂)_n-group, wherein n is 1, 2, 3 and 4, form a cycloalkyl group when taken together with the carbon atom to which they are both attached; and

R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of: hydrogen, OH, alkyl, alkoxy, halo, trihalomethyl, cyano, nitro, sulfonyl, carboxy amide and sulfoxamide.

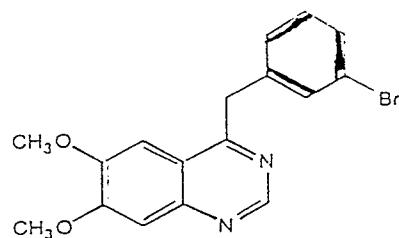
2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R₄ and R₅ are methoxy or methyl.

30

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein the ring substituent at the 4-position of the quinazoline structure is selected from the group consisting of 4-(3,5-dimethylisoxazo-4-yl) carbonylamino-phenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-nitrophenyl, 4-(5-methylisaxo-4-yl)-carbonylaminophenyl, 4-(1-cyano-2-hydroxypropenyl)-carbonylaminophenyl, and 3-(1-cyano-2-hydroxypropenyl)-carbonylaminophenyl.

4. The compound of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-[1-(3-bromophenyl)-1-(methoxycarbonyl)-methyl]quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(3-bromobenzyl)quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(4-bromobenzyl)quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(3-trifluoromethylbenzyl)quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(4-trifluoromethyl)quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(3-cyanobenzyl)quinazoline, 6-Methyl-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)quinazoline, 6-Methyl-4-(3-bromobenzyl)quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-[1-(3-bromophenyl)cyclopropyl]quinazoline, 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)cyclopropyl]quinazoline and 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)cyclopropyl]quinazoline.

15 5. The compound 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(3-bromobenzyl)quinazoline having the formula:



25 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. A pharmaceutical composition containing a compound of any one of claims 1-5 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 7. Use of a compound of any one of claims 1-5 in the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting cell proliferation or differentiation.

35 8. Use of a compound of any one of claims 1-5 in the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting the activity of HER2 in a cell containing HER2 or for treating HER2 disorders.

9. Use according to claim 8, wherein said compound has an IC50 of less than 25 as measured in an ELISA HER2 BT474 assay.

5 10. Use according to claim 8, wherein said disorder is breast cancer and the compound is 6,7-Dimethoxy-4-(3-bromobenzyl)quinazoline.

10 11. A method of screening a quinazoline for the ability to inhibit a HER2 protein tyrosine kinase, comprising exposing a cell containing said HER2 protein tyrosine kinase to said quinazoline and detecting any change in activity of said HER2 protein tyrosine kinase.