

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
31 March 2011 (31.03.2011)

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2011/038049 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
C07K 7/50 (2006.01) *A61K 38/12* (2006.01)
C07K 7/64 (2006.01)

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(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2010/049892

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date:
22 September 2010 (22.09.2010)

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
61/244,819 22 September 2009 (22.09.2009) US

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Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))



WO 2011/038049 A1

(54) Title: PEPTIDOMIMETIC MACROCYCLES

(57) Abstract: Disclosed are peptidomimetic macrocycles comprising a helix, such as an alpha helix, and methods of using such macrocycles for the treatment of disease such as cancer. In other aspects, the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises an a,a-disubstituted amino acid, or may comprise a crosslinker linking the a-positions of at least two amino acids or at least one of said two amino acids may be an a,a-disubstituted amino acid. Further included is the targeting of components of the Wnt signaling pathway such as the Tcf4/-3-catenin complex.

PEPTIDOMIMETIC MACROCYCLES

CROSS REFERENCE

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/244,819, filed on September 22, 2009, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

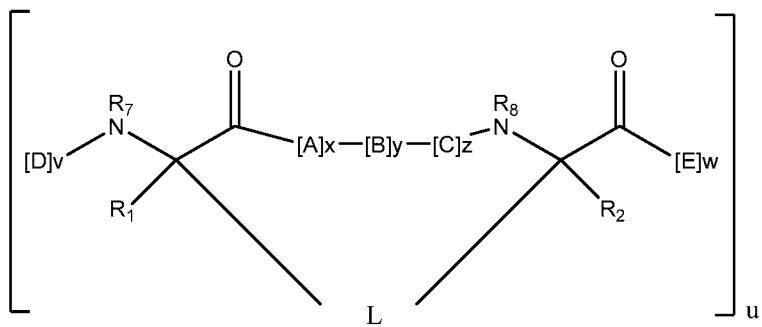
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] β -catenin is a subunit of the cadherin protein complex. β -catenin is critically required for cell adhesion and as an intracellular mediator of the Wnt pathway. The Wnt signaling pathway plays critical roles in embryonic development and tumorigenesis. A smaller pool of β -catenin in the nucleus and cytoplasm is regulated by Wnt signals. The Wnt signaling activates gene transcription through forming a complex between DNA-binding high monility group (HMG)-box proteins of the Tcf/LEF family and β -catenin. In unstimulated cells, cytosolic β -catenin is constitutively degraded by a ubiquitin ligase-proteosome system. Wnt signaling inhibits this process, allowing β -catenin to accumulate and subsequently translocate to the nucleus where it forms a transcriptional activating complex with members of the TCF/LEF-1 family of transcription factors. Tcf/LEF-1 proteins by themselves have no innate transcriptional activity and they repress transcription of Wnt target genes by recruiting corepressors to the promoter. Transcriptional activation of target genes occurs when β -catenin binds the Tcf/LEF-1 factors and recruits transcription factors, such as p300/CBP and the TATA binding protein, to the promoter (Hecht, A. et.al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **274** (1999), pp. 18017–18025). Genetic and biochemical studies have demonstrated that the Wnt signaling pathway controls many processes in embryonic development in both vertebrates and invertebrates. Inappropriate activation of the Wnt intracellular pathway is associated with various human cancers, in particular colon cancer (K.W. Kinzler and B. Vogelstein, *Cell* **87** (1996), pp. 159–170). Key molecular lesions in colorectal, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), and other cancers are caused by β -catenin-dependent transactivation of T cell factor (TCF)-dependent genes, for example, c-myc, cyclin D1, VEGF, and others. For tumorigenesis, formation of the complex between β -catenin and TCF is the critical step in the activation of Wnt target genes (M. Bienz and H. Clevers *Cell* **103** (2000), pp. 311–320). Mutations in the Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene, a key regulator of cellular β -catenin levels, are found in most colorectal cancers. Targeting elements downstream of APC in the Wnt pathway, such as formation and activity of the Tcf4- β -catenin protein complex represents a potentially powerful means of treating common human cancers, and there is a strong need for therapeutic approaches targeting components of the Wnt signaling pathway such as the Tcf4- β -catenin complex.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] In one aspect, the present invention provides a peptidomimetic macrocycle comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least about 60%, 80%, 90%, or 95% identical to an amino acid sequence chosen from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences in Table 1. Alternatively, an amino acid sequence of said peptidomimetic macrocycle is chosen from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences in Table 1. In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises a helix, such as an α -helix. In other embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. A peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention may comprise a crosslinker linking the α -positions of at least two amino acids. At least one of said two amino acids may be an α,α -disubstituted amino acid.

[0004] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle has the formula:

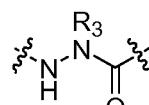


Formula I

Formula (I)

wherein:

each A, C, D, and E is independently a natural or non-natural amino acid;



B is a natural or non-natural amino acid, amino acid analog, $[-\text{NH-L}_3-\text{CO}-]$, $[-\text{NH-L}_3-\text{SO}_2-]$, or $[-\text{NH-L}_3^-]$;

R_1 and R_2 are independently $-\text{H}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-;

R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 ;

L is a macrocycle-forming linker of the formula $-\text{L}_1-\text{L}_2-$;

L_1 and L_2 are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, heterocycloarylene, or $[-\text{R}_4-\text{K}-\text{R}_4-]_n$, each being optionally substituted with R_5 ;

each R_4 is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each K is O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₃;

each R_5 is independently halogen, alkyl, $-\text{OR}_6$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}_6)_2$, $-\text{SR}_6$, $-\text{SOR}_6$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}_6$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}_6$, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R_6 is independently $-\text{H}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R_7 is $-\text{H}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with a D residue;

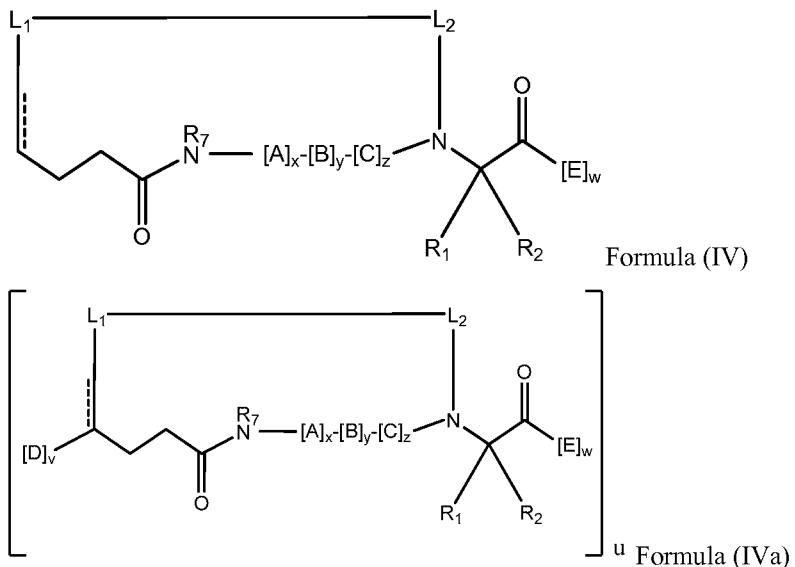
R_8 is $-\text{H}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

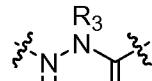
n is an integer from 1-5.

[0005] In other embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle may comprise a crosslinker linking a backbone amino group of a first amino acid to a second amino acid within the peptidomimetic macrocycle. For example, the invention provides peptidomimetic macrocycles of the formula (IV) or (IVa):



wherein:

each A, C, D, and E is independently a natural or non-natural amino acid;



B is a natural or non-natural amino acid, amino acid analog, [-NH-L₃-CO-], [-NH-L₃-SO₂-], or [-NH-L₃-];

R₁ and R₂ are independently -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-, or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

R₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R₅;

L₁ and L₂ are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, heterocycloarylene, or [-R₄-K-R₄-]_n, each being optionally substituted with R₅;

each R₄ is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each K is O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₃;

each R₅ is independently halogen, alkyl, -OR₆, -N(R₆)₂, -SR₆, -SOR₆, -SO₂R₆, -CO₂R₆, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R₆ is independently -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R₇ is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R₅;

v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

n is an integer from 1-5.

[0006] Additionally, the invention provides a method of treating cancer in a subject comprising administering to the subject a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention. Also provided is a method of modulating the activity of β -catenin in a subject comprising administering to the subject a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention, or a method of antagonizing the interaction between β -catenin and TCF/LEF proteins in a subject comprising administering to the subject such a peptidomimetic macrocycle.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

[0007] All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The novel features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. A better understanding of the features and advantages of the present invention will be obtained by reference to the following detailed description that sets forth illustrative embodiments, in which the principles of the invention are utilized, and the accompanying drawings of which:

[0009] **FIGURE 1** illustrates a possible binding mode of a TCF peptidomimetic macrocycle precursor of the invention to β -catenin.

[0010] **FIGURE 2** illustrates a possible binding mode of a TCF peptidomimetic macrocycle precursor of the invention to β -catenin.

[0011] **FIGURE 3** illustrates a possible binding mode of a TCF peptidomimetic macrocycle precursor of the invention to β -catenin.

[0012] **FIGURES 4a-c** show exemplary peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] As used herein, the term "macrocycle" refers to a molecule having a chemical structure including a ring or cycle formed by at least 9 covalently bonded atoms.

[0014] As used herein, the term "peptidomimetic macrocycle" or "crosslinked polypeptide" refers to a compound comprising a plurality of amino acid residues joined by a plurality of peptide bonds and at least one macrocycle-forming linker which forms a macrocycle between a first naturally-occurring or non-naturally-occurring amino acid residue (or analog) and a second naturally-occurring or non-naturally-occurring amino acid residue (or analog) within the same molecule. Peptidomimetic macrocycle include embodiments where the macrocycle-forming linker connects the α carbon of the first amino acid residue (or analog) to the α carbon of the second amino acid residue (or analog). The peptidomimetic macrocycles optionally include one or more non-peptide bonds between one or more amino acid residues and/or amino acid analog residues, and optionally include one or more non-naturally-occurring amino acid residues or amino acid analog residues in addition to any which form the macrocycle. A "corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide" when referred to in the context of a peptidomimetic macrocycle is understood to relate to a polypeptide of the same length as the macrocycle and comprising the equivalent natural amino acids of the wild-type sequence corresponding to the macrocycle.

[0015] Unless otherwise stated, compounds and structures referred to herein are also meant to include compounds which differ only in the presence of one or more isotopically enriched atoms. For example, compounds having the present structures wherein hydrogen is replaced by deuterium or tritium, or wherein carbon atom is replaced by ^{13}C - or ^{14}C -enriched carbon, or wherein a carbon atom is replaced by silicon, are within the scope of this invention. The compounds of the present invention may also contain unnatural proportions of atomic isotopes at one or more of atoms that constitute such compounds. For example, the compounds may be radiolabeled with radioactive isotopes, such as for example tritium (^3H), iodine-125 (^{125}I) or carbon-14 (^{14}C). All isotopic

variations of the compounds of the present invention, whether radioactive or not, are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

[0016] As used herein, the term "stability" refers to the maintenance of a defined secondary structure in solution by a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention as measured by circular dichroism, NMR or another biophysical measure, or resistance to proteolytic degradation *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Non-limiting examples of secondary structures contemplated in this invention are α -helices, β -turns, and β -pleated sheets.

[0017] As used herein, the term "helical stability" refers to the maintenance of α helical structure by a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention as measured by circular dichroism or NMR. For example, in some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention exhibit at least a 1.25, 1.5, 1.75 or 2-fold increase in α -helicity as determined by circular dichroism compared to a corresponding uncrosslinked macrocycle.

[0018] The term " α -amino acid" or simply "amino acid" refers to a molecule containing both an amino group and a carboxyl group bound to a carbon which is designated the α -carbon. Suitable amino acids include, without limitation, both the D-and L-isomers of the naturally-occurring amino acids, as well as non-naturally occurring amino acids prepared by organic synthesis or other metabolic routes. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the term amino acid, as used herein, is intended to include amino acid analogs.

[0019] The term "naturally occurring amino acid" refers to any one of the twenty amino acids commonly found in peptides synthesized in nature, and known by the one letter abbreviations A, R, N, C, D, Q, E, G, H, I, L, K, M, F, P, S, T, W, Y and V.

[0020] The term "amino acid analog" or "non-natural amino acid" refers to a molecule which is structurally similar to an amino acid and which can be substituted for an amino acid in the formation of a peptidomimetic macrocycle. Amino acid analogs include, without limitation, compounds which are structurally identical to an amino acid, as defined herein, except for the inclusion of one or more additional methylene groups between the amino and carboxyl group (*e.g.*, α -amino β -carboxy acids), or for the substitution of the amino or carboxy group by a similarly reactive group (*e.g.*, substitution of the primary amine with a secondary or tertiary amine, or substitution of the carboxy group with an ester).

[0021] A "non-essential" amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type sequence of a polypeptide without abolishing or substantially altering its essential biological or biochemical activity (*e.g.*, receptor binding or activation). An "essential" amino acid residue is a residue that, when altered from the wild-type sequence of the polypeptide, results in abolishing or substantially abolishing the polypeptide's essential biological or biochemical activity.

[0022] A "conservative amino acid substitution" is one in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (*e.g.*, K, R, H), acidic side chains (*e.g.*, D, E), uncharged polar side chains (*e.g.*, G, N, Q, S, T, Y, C), nonpolar side chains (*e.g.*, A, V, L, I, P, F, M, W), beta-branched side chains (*e.g.*, T, V, I) and aromatic side chains (*e.g.*, Y, F, W, H). Thus, a predicted nonessential amino acid residue in a polypeptide, for example, is preferably replaced with another amino acid residue from the same side chain family. Other examples of acceptable substitutions are substitutions based on isosteric considerations (*e.g.* norleucine for methionine) or other properties (*e.g.* 2-thienylalanine for phenylalanine).

[0023] The term "member" as used herein in conjunction with macrocycles or macrocycle-forming linkers refers to the atoms that form or can form the macrocycle, and excludes substituent or side chain atoms. By analogy,

cyclodecane, 1,2-difluoro-decane and 1,3-dimethyl cyclodecane are all considered ten-membered macrocycles as the hydrogen or fluoro substituents or methyl side chains do not participate in forming the macrocycle.

[0024] The symbol "  " when used as part of a molecular structure refers to a single bond or a *trans* or *cis* double bond.

[0025] The term "amino acid side chain" refers to a moiety attached to the α -carbon in an amino acid. For example, the amino acid side chain for alanine is methyl, the amino acid side chain for phenylalanine is phenylmethyl, the amino acid side chain for cysteine is thiomethyl, the amino acid side chain for aspartate is carboxymethyl, the amino acid side chain for tyrosine is 4-hydroxyphenylmethyl, etc. Other non-naturally occurring amino acid side chains are also included, for example, those that occur in nature (e.g., an amino acid metabolite) or those that are made synthetically (e.g., an α,α di-substituted amino acid).

[0026] The term " α,α di-substituted amino" acid refers to a molecule or moiety containing both an amino group and a carboxyl group bound to a carbon (the α -carbon) that is attached to two natural or non-natural amino acid side chains.

[0027] The term "polypeptide" encompasses two or more naturally or non-naturally-occurring amino acids joined by a covalent bond (e.g., an amide bond). Polypeptides as described herein include full length proteins (e.g., fully processed proteins) as well as shorter amino acid sequences (e.g., fragments of naturally-occurring proteins or synthetic polypeptide fragments).

[0028] The term "macrocyclization reagent" or "macrocycle-forming reagent" as used herein refers to any reagent which may be used to prepare a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention by mediating the reaction between two reactive groups. Reactive groups may be, for example, an azide and alkyne, in which case macrocyclization reagents include, without limitation, Cu reagents such as reagents which provide a reactive Cu(I) species, such as CuBr, CuI or CuOTf, as well as Cu(II) salts such as Cu(CO₂CH₃)₂, CuSO₄, and CuCl₂ that can be converted in situ to an active Cu(I) reagent by the addition of a reducing agent such as ascorbic acid or sodium ascorbate. Macrocyclization reagents may additionally include, for example, Ru reagents known in the art such as Cp*RuCl(PPh₃)₂, [Cp*RuCl]₄ or other Ru reagents which may provide a reactive Ru(II) species. In other cases, the reactive groups are terminal olefins. In such embodiments, the macrocyclization reagents or macrocycle-forming reagents are metathesis catalysts including, but not limited to, stabilized, late transition metal carbene complex catalysts such as Group VIII transition metal carbene catalysts. For example, such catalysts are Ru and Os metal centers having a +2 oxidation state, an electron count of 16 and pentacoordinated. Additional catalysts are disclosed in Grubbs et al., "Ring Closing Metathesis and Related Processes in Organic Synthesis" Acc. Chem. Res. 1995, 28, 446-452, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,811,515. In yet other cases, the reactive groups are thiol groups. In such embodiments, the macrocyclization reagent is, for example, a linker functionalized with two thiol-reactive groups such as halogen groups.

[0029] The term "halo" or "halogen" refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine or a radical thereof.

[0030] The term "alkyl" refers to a hydrocarbon chain that is a straight chain or branched chain, containing the indicated number of carbon atoms. For example, C₁-C₁₀ indicates that the group has from 1 to 10 (inclusive) carbon atoms in it. In the absence of any numerical designation, "alkyl" is a chain (straight or branched) having 1 to 20 (inclusive) carbon atoms in it.

[0031] The term "alkylene" refers to a divalent alkyl (i.e., -R-).

[0032] The term "alkenyl" refers to a hydrocarbon chain that is a straight chain or branched chain having one or more carbon-carbon double bonds. The alkenyl moiety contains the indicated number of carbon atoms. For example,

C_2 - C_{10} indicates that the group has from 2 to 10 (inclusive) carbon atoms in it. The term "lower alkenyl" refers to a C_2 - C_6 alkenyl chain. In the absence of any numerical designation, "alkenyl" is a chain (straight or branched) having 2 to 20 (inclusive) carbon atoms in it.

[0033] The term "alkynyl" refers to a hydrocarbon chain that is a straight chain or branched chain having one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds. The alkynyl moiety contains the indicated number of carbon atoms. For example, C₂-C₁₀ indicates that the group has from 2 to 10 (inclusive) carbon atoms in it. The term "lower alkynyl" refers to a C₂-C₆ alkynyl chain. In the absence of any numerical designation, "alkynyl" is a chain (straight or branched) having 2 to 20 (inclusive) carbon atoms in it.

[0034] The term "aryl" refers to a 6-carbon monocyclic or 10-carbon bicyclic aromatic ring system wherein 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 atoms of each ring are substituted by a substituent. Examples of aryl groups include phenyl, naphthyl and the like. The term "arylalkyl" or the term "aralkyl" refers to alkyl substituted with an aryl. The term "arylalkoxy" refers to an alkoxy substituted with aryl.

[0035] "Arylalkyl" refers to an aryl group, as defined above, wherein one of the aryl group's hydrogen atoms has been replaced with a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, as defined above. Representative examples of an arylalkyl group include, but are not limited to, 2-methylphenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 2-ethylphenyl, 3-ethylphenyl, 4-ethylphenyl, 2-propylphenyl, 3-propylphenyl, 4-propylphenyl, 2-butylphenyl, 3-butylphenyl, 4-butylphenyl, 2-pentylphenyl, 3-pentylphenyl, 4-pentylphenyl, 2-isopropylphenyl, 3-isopropylphenyl, 4-isopropylphenyl, 2-isobutylphenyl, 3-isobutylphenyl, 4-isobutylphenyl, 2-sec-butylphenyl, 3-sec-butylphenyl, 4-sec-butylphenyl, 2-t-butylphenyl, 3-t-butylphenyl and 4-t-butylphenyl.

[0036] "Arylamido" refers to an aryl group, as defined above, wherein one of the aryl group's hydrogen atoms has been replaced with one or more -C(O)NH₂ groups. Representative examples of an arylamido group include 2-C(O)NH₂-phenyl, 3-C(O)NH₂-phenyl, 4-C(O)NH₂-phenyl, 2-C(O)NH₂-pyridyl, 3-C(O)NH₂-pyridyl, and 4-C(O)NH₂-pyridyl.

[0037] "Alkylheterocycle" refers to a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, as defined above, wherein one of the C₁-C₅ alkyl group's hydrogen atoms has been replaced with a heterocycle. Representative examples of an alkylheterocycle group include, but are not limited to, -CH₂CH₂-morpholine, -CH₂CH₂-piperidine, -CH₂CH₂CH₂-morpholine, and -CH₂CH₂CH₂-imidazole.

[0038] "Alkylamido" refers to a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, as defined above, wherein one of the C₁-C₅ alkyl group's hydrogen atoms has been replaced with a -C(O)NH₂ group. Representative examples of an alkylamido group include, but are not limited to, -CH₂-C(O)NH₂, -CH₂CH₂-C(O)NH₂, -CH₂CH₂CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂CH(C(O)NH₂)CH₃, -CH₂CH(C(O)NH₂)CH₂CH₃, -CH(C(O)NH₂)CH₂CH₃, -C(CH₃)₂CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂-CH₂-NH-C(O)-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-NH-C(O)-CH₃-CH₃, and -CH₂-CH₂-NH-C(O)-CH=CH₂.

[0039] "Alkanol" refers to a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, as defined above, wherein one of the C₁-C₅ alkyl group's hydrogen atoms has been replaced with a hydroxyl group. Representative examples of an alkanol group include, but are not limited to, -CH₂OH, -CH₂CH₂OH, -CH₂CH₂CH₂OH, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂OH, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂OH, -CH₂CH(OH)CH₃, -CH₂CH(OH)CH₂CH₃, -CH(OH)CH₃ and -C(CH₃)₂CH₂OH.

[0040] "Alkylcarboxy" refers to a C₁-C₅ alkyl group, as defined above, wherein one of the C₁-C₅ alkyl group's hydrogen atoms has been replaced with a -COOH group. Representative examples of an alkylcarboxy group include, but are not limited to, -CH₂COOH, -CH₂CH₂COOH, -CH₂CH₂CH₂COOH, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂COOH, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂COOH, -

CH2CH(COOH)CH3, -CH2CH2CH2CH2COOH, -CH2CH(COOH)CH2CH3, -CH(COOH)CH2CH3 and -C(CH3)2CH2COOH.

[0041] The term "cycloalkyl" as employed herein includes saturated and partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbon groups having 3 to 12 carbons, preferably 3 to 8 carbons, and more preferably 3 to 6 carbons, wherein the cycloalkyl group additionally is optionally substituted. Some cycloalkyl groups include, without limitation, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl, and cyclooctyl.

[0042] The term "heteroaryl" refers to an aromatic 5-8 membered monocyclic, 8-12 membered bicyclic, or 11-14 membered tricyclic ring system having 1-3 heteroatoms if monocyclic, 1-6 heteroatoms if bicyclic, or 1-9 heteroatoms if tricyclic, said heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S (e.g., carbon atoms and 1-3, 1-6, or 1-9 heteroatoms of O, N, or S if monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic, respectively), wherein 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 atoms of each ring are substituted by a substituent. Examples of heteroaryl groups include pyridyl, furyl or furanyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, pyrimidinyl, thiophenyl or thienyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, thiazolyl, and the like.

[0043] The term "heteroarylalkyl" or the term "heteroaralkyl" refers to an alkyl substituted with a heteroaryl. The term "heteroarylalkoxy" refers to an alkoxy substituted with heteroaryl.

[0044] The term "heteroarylalkyl" or the term "heteroaralkyl" refers to an alkyl substituted with a heteroaryl. The term "heteroarylalkoxy" refers to an alkoxy substituted with heteroaryl.

[0045] The term "heterocycl" refers to a nonaromatic 5-8 membered monocyclic, 8-12 membered bicyclic, or 11-14 membered tricyclic ring system having 1-3 heteroatoms if monocyclic, 1-6 heteroatoms if bicyclic, or 1-9 heteroatoms if tricyclic, said heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S (e.g., carbon atoms and 1-3, 1-6, or 1-9 heteroatoms of O, N, or S if monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic, respectively), wherein 0, 1, 2 or 3 atoms of each ring are substituted by a substituent. Examples of heterocycl groups include piperazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, dioxanyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, and the like.

[0046] The term "substituent" refers to a group replacing a second atom or group such as a hydrogen atom on any molecule, compound or moiety. Suitable substituents include, without limitation, halo, hydroxy, mercapto, oxo, nitro, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkaryl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, thioalkoxy, aryloxy, amino, alkoxy carbonyl, amido, carboxy, alkanesulfonyl, alkyl carbonyl, and cyano groups.

[0047] In some embodiments, the compounds of this invention contain one or more asymmetric centers and thus occur as racemates and racemic mixtures, single enantiomers, individual diastereomers and diastereomeric mixtures. All such isomeric forms of these compounds are included in the present invention unless expressly provided otherwise. In some embodiments, the compounds of this invention are also represented in multiple tautomeric forms, in such instances, the invention includes all tautomeric forms of the compounds described herein (e.g., if alkylation of a ring system results in alkylation at multiple sites, the invention includes all such reaction products). All such isomeric forms of such compounds are included in the present invention unless expressly provided otherwise. All crystal forms of the compounds described herein are included in the present invention unless expressly provided otherwise.

[0048] As used herein, the terms "increase" and "decrease" mean, respectively, to cause a statistically significantly (i.e., $p < 0.1$) increase or decrease of at least 5%.

[0049] As used herein, the recitation of a numerical range for a variable is intended to convey that the invention may be practiced with the variable equal to any of the values within that range. Thus, for a variable which is inherently discrete, the variable is equal to any integer value within the numerical range, including the end-points of the range. Similarly, for a variable which is inherently continuous, the variable is equal to any real value within the

numerical range, including the end-points of the range. As an example, and without limitation, a variable which is described as having values between 0 and 2 takes the values 0, 1 or 2 if the variable is inherently discrete, and takes the values 0.0, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, or any other real values ≥ 0 and ≤ 2 if the variable is inherently continuous.

- [0050] As used herein, unless specifically indicated otherwise, the word "or" is used in the inclusive sense of "and/or" and not the exclusive sense of "either/or."
- [0051] The term "on average" represents the mean value derived from performing at least three independent replicates for each data point.
- [0052] The term "biological activity" encompasses structural and functional properties of a macrocycle of the invention. Biological activity is, for example, structural stability, alpha-helicity, affinity for a target, resistance to proteolytic degradation, cell penetrability, intracellular stability, *in vivo* stability, or any combination thereof.
- [0053] The details of one or more particular embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.
- [0054] In some embodiments, the peptide sequence is derived from proteins containing a β -catenin binding domain (CBD).
- [0055] The primary structure of β -catenin includes an N-terminal region of ~130 residues that is required for its phosphorylation-dependent degradation, a C-terminal ~100-residue segment that recruits transcriptional coactivators and a central domain of 12 armadillo repeats spanning residues 134–668 (Peifer M. et.al, *Cell* 76, 789-791, 1994). This core armadillo repeat region interacts with cadherins, APC and Tcf family transcription factors. The crystal structure of this region reveals that each armadillo repeat consists of three helices; the 12 repeats stack to form a superhelix of helices. The resulting rod-shaped structure has a long, positively charged surface that was postulated to be the binding site for acidic sequences in interacting proteins. These binding partners use both similar and divergent sequences to bind distinct regions on the surface of β -catenin.
- [0056] There are four members of the Tcf/LEF family. Tcf/LEF-1 family members bind β -catenin in the large central core of the protein, which contains 12 armadillo repeats. Each armadillo repeat consists of three α helices, and together the 12 repeats form a superhelix that features a long positively charged groove (A.H. Huber, W.J. Nelson and W.I. Weis, *Cell* 90 (1997), pp. 871–882). The CBD of Tcf/LEF-1 family members, which include TCF1, TCF3, and TCF4, corresponds to approximately 60 amino acids at the very N terminus of the protein (J. Behrens, et.al., *Nature* 382 (1996), pp. 638–642). For example, the structure of the Tcf4/ β -catenin complex reveals two distinct sites of interaction between the proteins: an extended region (residues 13–25 of Tcf4) that binds β -catenin armadillo repeats 4–9 and a C-terminal helix (residues 40–50) that binds armadillo repeats 3–5 (Poy F, et.al. *Nat Structural Biol.*, vol. 8 no 12, 2001). The extended portion of the Tcf4 (residues 13–25) peptide binds in a positively charged groove created by the twist between consecutive armadillo repeats. Asp 16 and Glu 17 form salt bridge hydrogen bonds with β -catenin Lys 435 and Lys 508, respectively, which flank the bound peptide on either side of the recognition groove. The C-terminal end of the extended region is also anchored by an electrostatic interaction, a salt bridge between Glu 24 in Tcf4 and Lys 312 in β -catenin. Many of the intervening contacts are hydrophobic in nature; the side chains of Tcf4 residues Ile 19 and Phe 21 pack together into a cleft lined by β -catenin residues Cys 466, Pro 463 and the aliphatic portion of Arg 386. Calorimetric studies have identified Asp 16 in Tcf4 as a crucial residue for high affinity binding. Mutation of Lys 435 or Lys 312 in β -catenin abolishes coprecipitation of Xenopus Tcf3 (XTcf3) (Graham, T.A., Weaver, C.,

Mao, F., Kimelman, D. & Xu, W. *Cell* 103, 885–896 2000). Residues 40–50 in Tcf4 form an amphipathic helix that is cradled in a shallow groove formed by armadillo repeats 3, 4 and 5 in β -catenin. Hydrophobic residues on one face of the Tcf4 helix intercalate in the bottom of the groove. Tcf4 residues Asp 40, Lys 45 and Ser 47 form polar and electrostatic interactions along the edge of the groove, contributing to recognition of the helix. The side chain of Asp 40 extends between Arg 376 and Lys 335 in β -catenin, Lys 45 hydrogen bonds with His 260 and Asn 261, and Ser 47 hydrogen bonds with Lys 292. These interactions are also present in the XTcf3– β -catenin complex <http://www.nature.com/nsmb/journal/v8/n12/full/nsb720.html> - B19#B19 (Graham, T.A., Weaver, C., Mao, F., Kimelman, D. & Xu, W. *Cell* 103, 885–896 (2000)).

[0057] All Tcf/LEF-1 family members also have a highly conserved HMG DNA binding domain, located within the C-terminal half of the protein. In particular, XTcf3-CBD from Xenopus consists of, from N terminus to C terminus, a β hairpin module, an extended region that contains a β strand, and an α helix. XTcf3-CBD wraps around the armadillo repeat region of β -catenin in an antiparallel fashion along the major axes of the superhelix (Graham TA et.al. *Cell*, Vol103 issue 6, 2000). The helical region of XTcf3-CBD consists of residues Asp-40 to Glu-51. The helix of XTcf3-CBD lies approximately antiparallel to the third helices of arm repeats 3 and 4 in β -catenin. The XTcf3-CBD helix consists of the Tcf/LEF-1 family consensus sequence N'-DLAKSSLV-C'. The side chains of Asp-40 and Lys-45 of the XTcf3-CBD coordinate with the side chains of Lys-335 and Asn-261 of β -catenin, respectively. These two interactions may act as tethers to stabilize the relative positioning of the helix. The α -helical binding region of xTcf3 packs against the H3 helices of arm repeats 3 and 4 of β -catenin. Four hydrophobic residues in the XTcf3-CBD helix, Leu-41, Val-44, Leu-48, and Val-49, form a surface complementary to the β -catenin groove (Graham TA et.al. *Cell*, Vol103 issue 6, 2000). Since compounds that block the interaction between β -catenin and TCF could be useful pharmacological agents for the treatment of cancers that result from inappropriate activation of the Wnt pathway, any novel structures of the CBD peptides generated by the method of the present invention are useful in preventing and/or treating various types of cancer in which Wnt pathway plays a role. Such cancers include colorectal tumors, hepatocellular carcinoma, melanoma and other tumors with mutations in Wnt pathway components.

[0058] Targeting β -catenin /TCF interaction allows selective targeting of many types of cancers including but not limited to colorectal tumors, hepatocellular carcinoma, melanoma and other tumors with mutations in Wnt pathway components by inhibiting β -catenin /TCF complex. Currently there is no small molecule inhibitor of β -catenin /TCF interaction. The substantial overlap in the binding surfaces used by other Tcf family members, cadherins and likely APC itself represents a complication in drug development as inhibitors that disrupt β -catenin /TCF interaction might disrupt β -catenin /cadherin interaction or β -catenin /APC or axin interactions. Destabilizing any of these complexes could cause toxicity or, in the case of APC, provoke malignant activation of Tcf4 in normal cells. Localized regions of thermodynamic differences in binding among β -catenin ligands could make it possible to design specific inhibitors of the β -catenin-Tcf interaction despite the similarities seen in the E-cadherin and xTcf3 binding mechanisms. Mutation studies suggest that the α -helix region is less crucial for cadherin binding to β -catenin and therefore more specific for β -catenin /TCF interaction. Thus, the present invention also provides a method of treating diseases including but not limited to cancer and hyperproliferative diseases comprising administering a TCF peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention to β -catenin.

[0059] A non-limiting exemplary list of suitable β -catenin /TCF peptides for use in the present invention is given below:

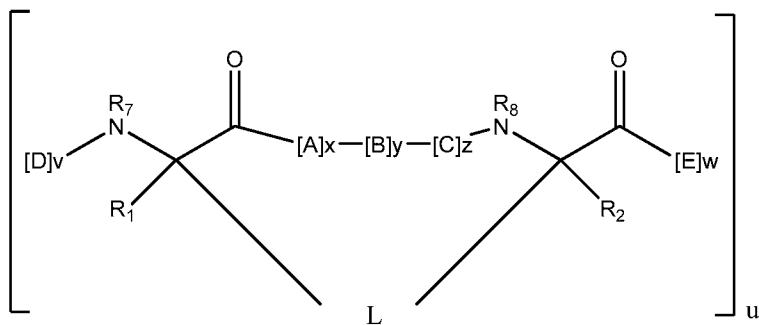
TABLE 1

Ac-LGANDELISFXDQGXQEKSSENSSAXRDLXNVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISWXDEGXQQEKSENSSAXRDLXNVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXDEGXQQQKSSENSSAXRDLXNVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXNEGXQEEKSSNNSSAXRDLXDVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXNEGXQEEKSSNNSSAXRNLXDVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXNEGXQEEKSSNNSSAXRNLXDVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXNEGXQAEKSNNSSAXRNLXDVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXNQGXQAAKSNNSSAXRNLXAVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXDEGXQEEKSSNNSAEXDLAXVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXDEGXQEEXSSNNSAERDLADVKSS	spacer	AXRDLXNVKSS	L	-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFXDEGXQEEXSSNNSAERDLADVKSS	spacer	AXRDLXNVKSS	L	-NH2	i,i+4 x-link (2)
Ac-LGANDELISFKXEGEXEEKSNNSAERDLADVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link
Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGXQEEXSSNNSAERDLADVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link
Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSSENSSAXRDLXDVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link
Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSSENSSAEXDLAXVKSS	L	V		-NH2	i,i+4 x-link

Table 1 shows β -catenin /TCF sequences suitable for synthesis of peptidomimetic macrocycles. "Spacer" represents a non-peptide linker chain such as PEGn.

Peptidomimetic Macrocycles of the Invention

[0060] In some embodiments, a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention has the Formula (I):

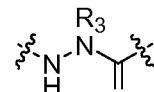


Formula I

Formula (I)

wherein:

each A, C, D, and E is independently a natural or non-natural amino acid;



B is a natural or non-natural amino acid, amino acid analog, $[-\text{NH-L}_3-\text{CO-}]$, $[-\text{NH-L}_3-\text{SO}_2-]$, or $[-\text{NH-L}_3-]$;

R_1 and R_2 are independently $-\text{H}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-;

R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 ;

L is a macrocycle-forming linker of the formula $-\text{L}_1-\text{L}_2-$;

L_1 and L_2 are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloaryl, heterocycloaryl, or $[-\text{R}_4-\text{K}-\text{R}_4-]_n$, each being optionally substituted with R_5 ;

each R_4 is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each K is O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₃;

each R_5 is independently halogen, alkyl, -OR₆, -N(R₆)₂, -SR₆, -SOR₆, -SO₂R₆, -CO₂R₆, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R_6 is independently -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R_7 is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with a D residue;

R_8 is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

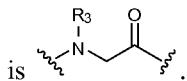
u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

n is an integer from 1-5.

[0061] In one example, at least one of R_1 and R_2 is alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In another example, both R_1 and R_2 are independently alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In some embodiments, at least one of R_1 and R_2 is methyl. In other embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are methyl.

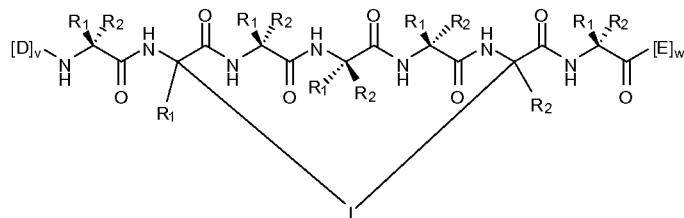
[0062] In some embodiments of the invention, x+y+z is at least 3. In other embodiments of the invention, x+y+z is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10. Each occurrence of A, B, C, D or E in a macrocycle or macrocycle precursor of the invention is independently selected. For example, a sequence represented by the formula [A]_x, when x is 3, encompasses embodiments where the amino acids are not identical, e.g. Gln-Asp-Ala as well as embodiments where the amino acids are identical, e.g. Gln-Gln-Gln. This applies for any value of x, y, or z in the indicated ranges. Similarly, when u is greater than 1, each compound of the invention may encompass peptidomimetic macrocycles which are the same or different. For example, a compound of the invention may comprise peptidomimetic macrocycles comprising different linker lengths or chemical compositions.

[0063] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention comprises a secondary structure which is an α -helix and R_8 is -H, allowing intrahelical hydrogen bonding. In some embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. In one example, B is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. For instance, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is 2-aminoisobutyric acid. In other embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E



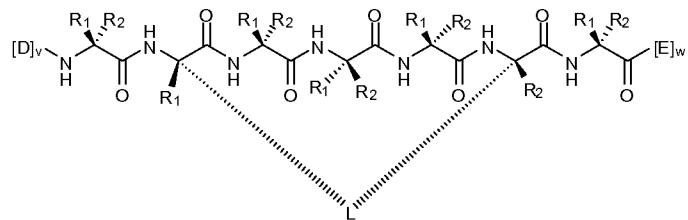
[0064] In other embodiments, the length of the macrocycle-forming linker L as measured from a first C α to a second C α is selected to stabilize a desired secondary peptide structure, such as an α -helix formed by residues of the peptidomimetic macrocycle including, but not necessarily limited to, those between the first C α to a second C α .

[0065] In one embodiment, the peptidomimetic macrocycle of Formula (I) is:

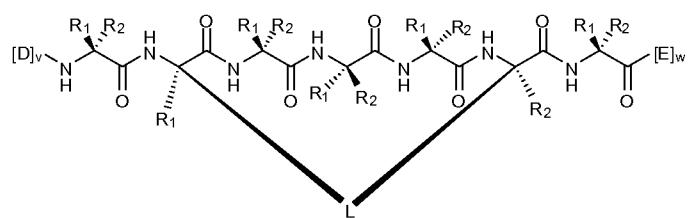


[0066] wherein each R₁ and R₂ is independently independently –H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo–.

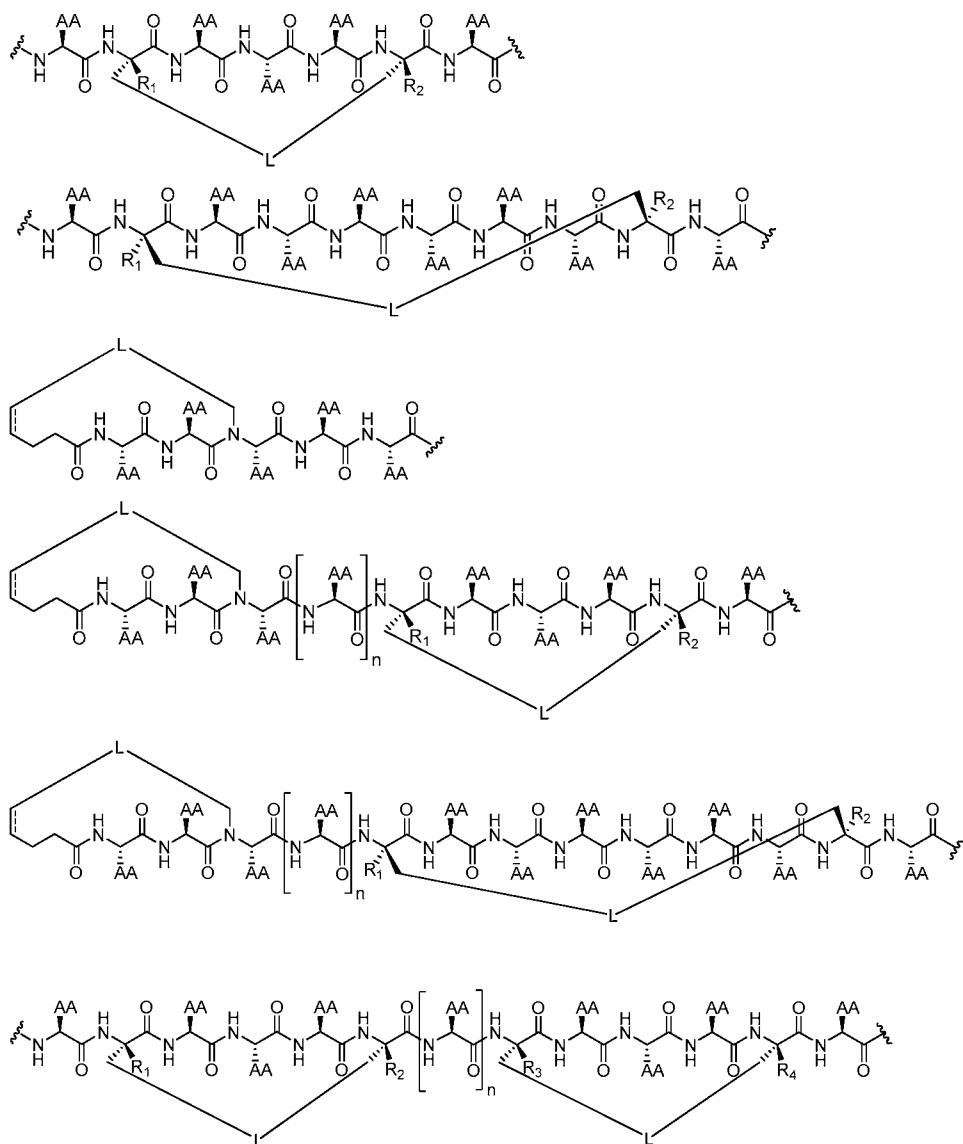
[0067] In related embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle of Formula (I) is:

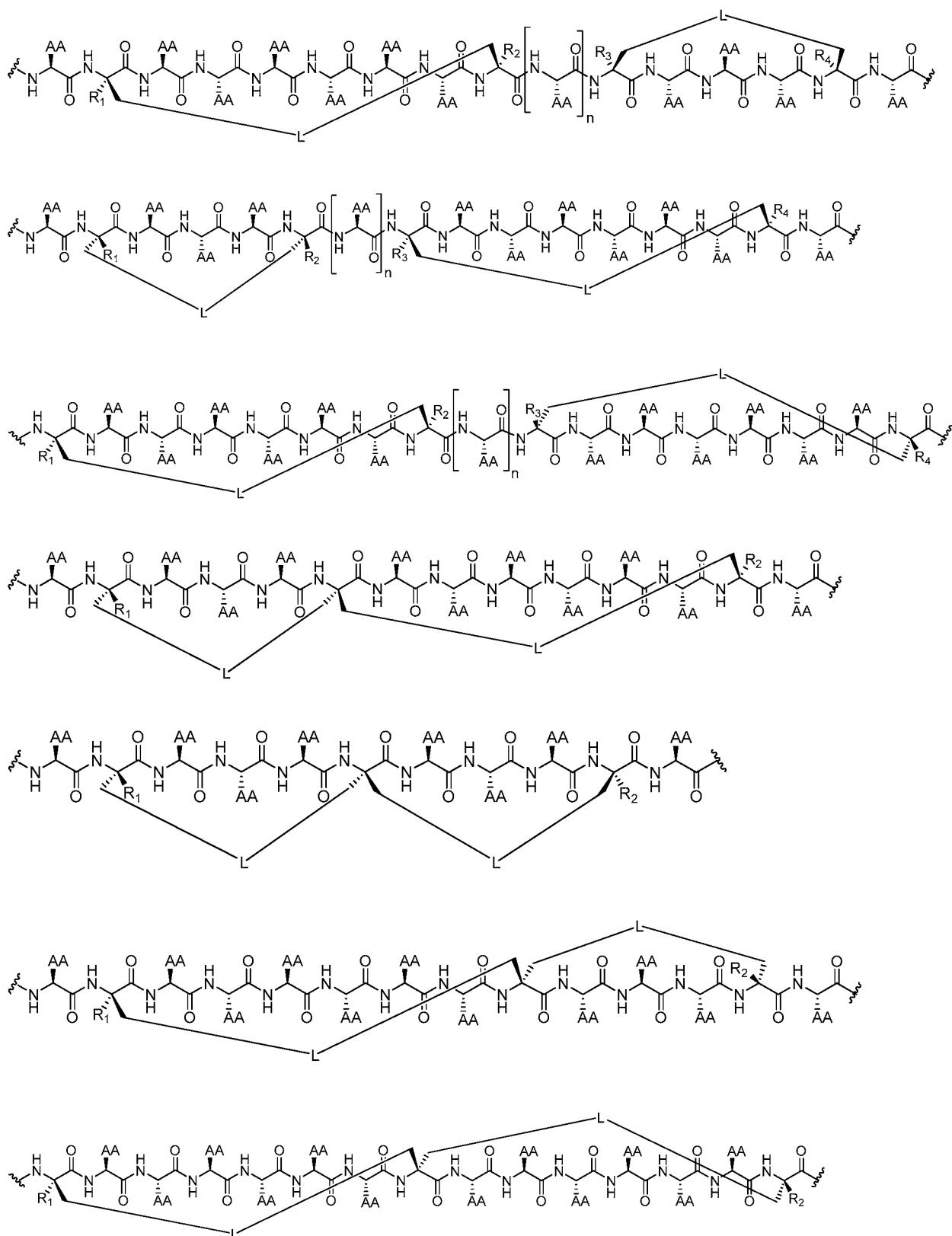


or



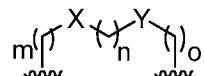
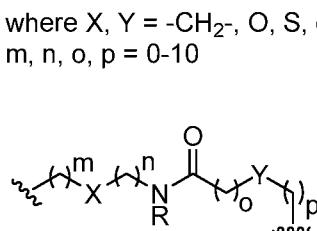
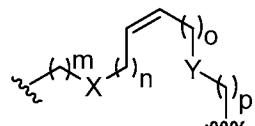
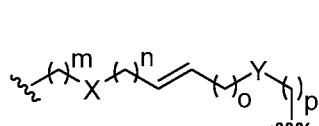
[0068] In other embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle of Formula (I) is a compound of any of the formulas shown below:



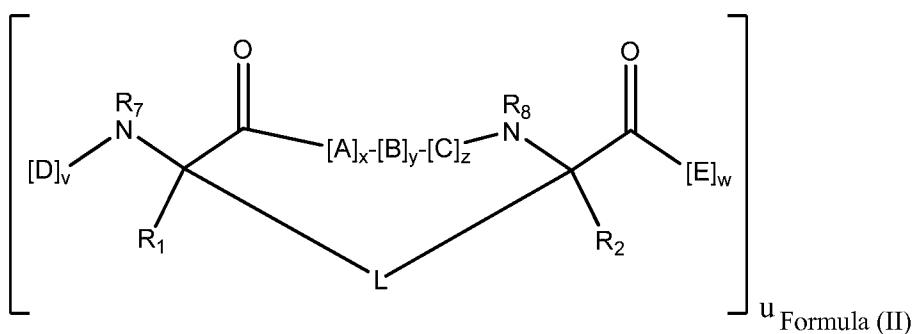


wherein "AA" represents any natural or non-natural amino acid side chain and "L" is $[D]_v, [E]_w$ as defined above, and n is an integer between 0 and 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400 or 500. In some embodiments, n is 0. In other embodiments, n is less than 50.

[0069] Exemplary embodiments of the macrocycle-forming linker L are shown below.



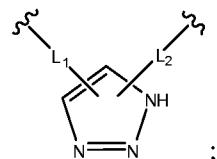
[0070] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention have the Formula (II):



R_1 and R_2 are independently $-\text{H}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-;

R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 ;

L is a macrocycle-forming linker of the formula



L_1 , L_2 and L_3 are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, heterocycloarylene, or $[-\text{R}_4-\text{K}-\text{R}_4-]_n$, each being optionally substituted with R_5 ;

each R_4 is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each K is O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₃;

each R_5 is independently halogen, alkyl, -OR₆, -N(R₆)₂, -SR₆, -SOR₆, -SO₂R₆, -CO₂R₆, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R_6 is independently -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R_7 is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with a D residue;

R_8 is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

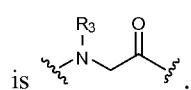
u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

n is an integer from 1-5.

[0071] In one example, at least one of R_1 and R_2 is alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In another example, both R_1 and R_2 are independently alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In some embodiments, at least one of R_1 and R_2 is methyl. In other embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are methyl.

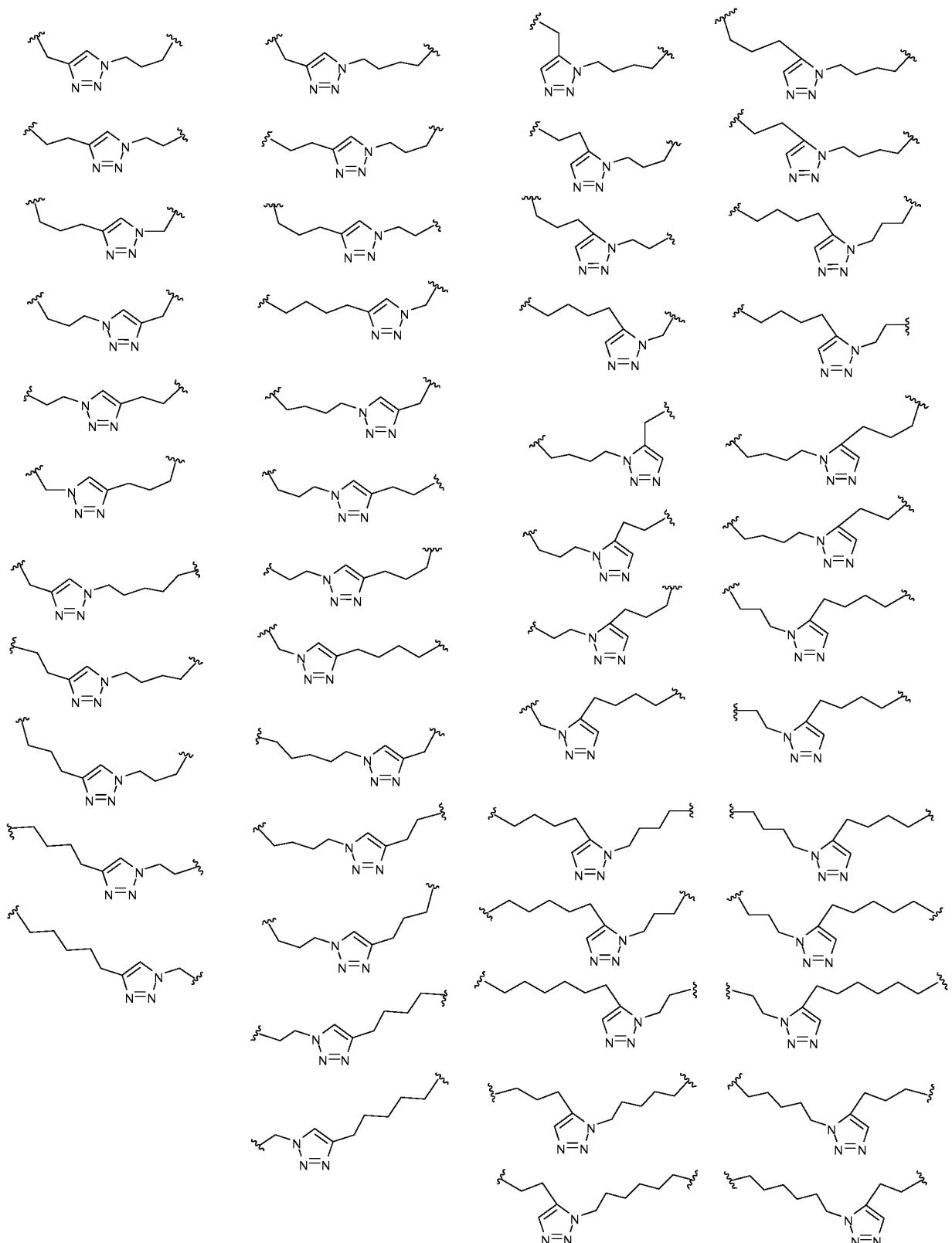
[0072] In some embodiments of the invention, x+y+z is at least 3. In other embodiments of the invention, x+y+z is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10. Each occurrence of A, B, C, D or E in a macrocycle or macrocycle precursor of the invention is independently selected. For example, a sequence represented by the formula [A]_x, when x is 3, encompasses embodiments where the amino acids are not identical, e.g. Gln-Asp-Ala as well as embodiments where the amino acids are identical, e.g. Gln-Gln-Gln. This applies for any value of x, y, or z in the indicated ranges.

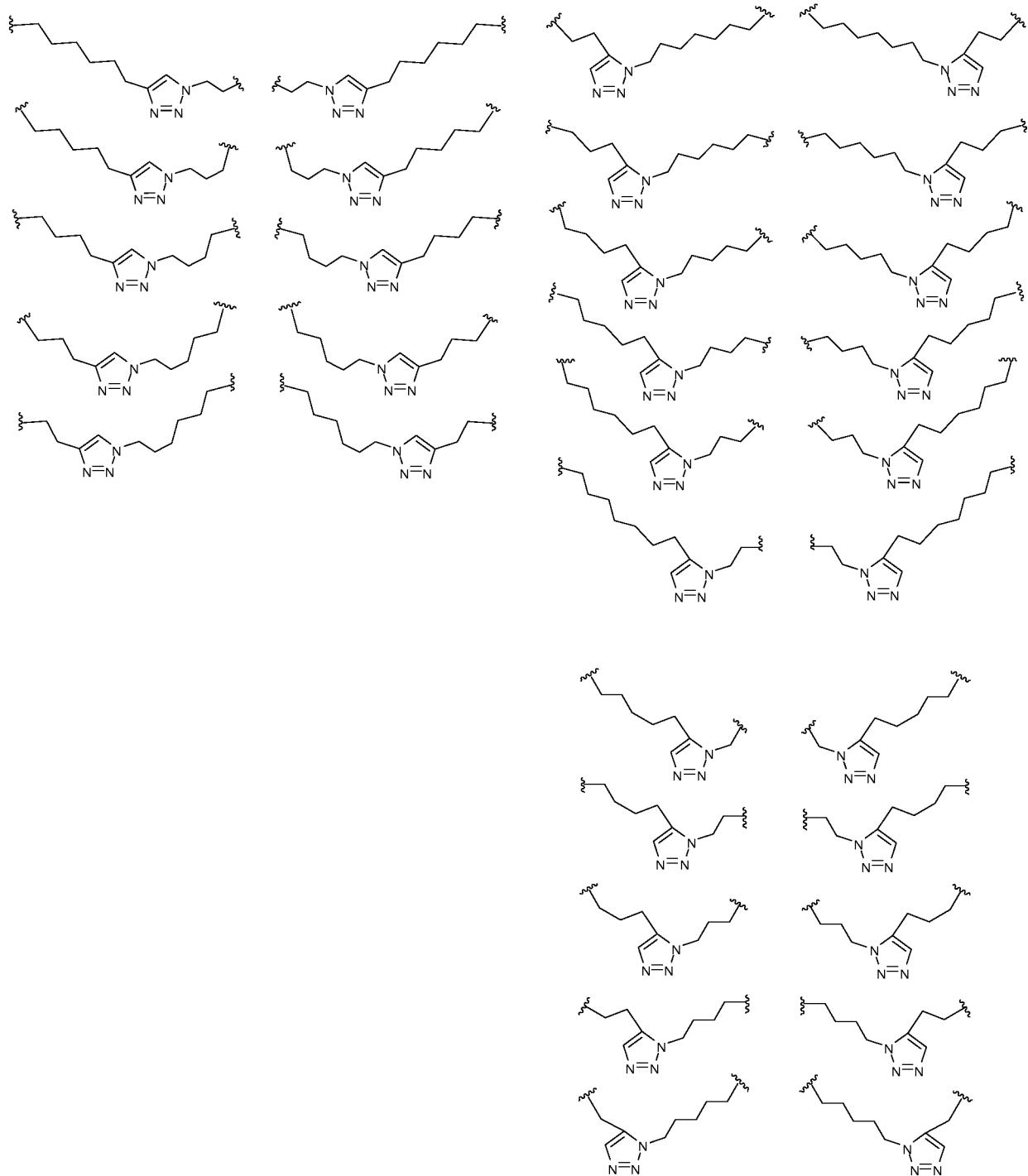
[0073] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention comprises a secondary structure which is an α -helix and R_8 is -H, allowing intrahelical hydrogen bonding. In some embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. In one example, B is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. For instance, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is 2-aminoisobutyric acid. In other embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is

is .

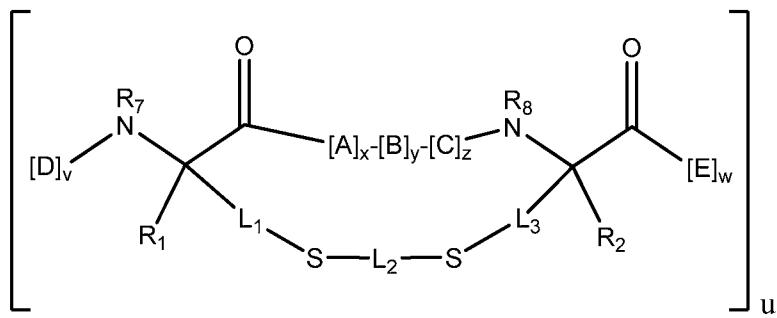
[0074] In other embodiments, the length of the macrocycle-forming linker L as measured from a first C α to a second C α is selected to stabilize a desired secondary peptide structure, such as an α -helix formed by residues of the peptidomimetic macrocycle including, but not necessarily limited to, those between the first C α to a second C α .

[0075] Exemplary embodiments of the macrocycle-forming linker L are shown below.





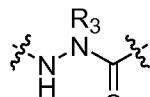
[0076] In other embodiments, the invention provides peptidomimetic macrocycles of Formula (III):



Formula (III)

wherein:

each A, C, D, and E is independently a natural or non-natural amino acid;



B is a natural or non-natural amino acid, amino acid analog, $[-\text{NH-L}_4\text{-CO-}]$, $[-\text{NH-L}_4\text{-SO}_2\text{-}]$, or $[-\text{NH-L}_4^+\text{-}]$;

R₁ and R₂ are independently –H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo–;

R₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with R₅;

L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, heterocycloarylene, heterocycloarylene or $[-\text{R}_4\text{-K-}\text{R}_4\text{-}]_n$, each being unsubstituted or substituted with R₅;

K is O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₃;

each R₄ is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each R₅ is independently halogen, alkyl, –OR₆, –N(R₆)₂, –SR₆, –SOR₆, –SO₂R₆, –CO₂R₆, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R₆ is independently –H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R₇ is –H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with R₅, or part of a cyclic structure with a D residue;

R₈ is –H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, unsubstituted or substituted with R₅, or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

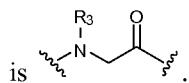
u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

n is an integer from 1-5.

[0077] In one example, at least one of R₁ and R₂ is alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo–. In another example, both R₁ and R₂ are independently alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo–. In some embodiments, at least one of R₁ and R₂ is methyl. In other embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are methyl.

[0078] In some embodiments of the invention, $x+y+z$ is at least 3. In other embodiments of the invention, $x+y+z$ is 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10. Each occurrence of A, B, C, D or E in a macrocycle or macrocycle precursor of the invention is independently selected. For example, a sequence represented by the formula $[A]_x$, when x is 3, encompasses embodiments where the amino acids are not identical, e.g. Gln-Asp-Ala as well as embodiments where the amino acids are identical, e.g. Gln-Gln-Gln. This applies for any value of x, y, or z in the indicated ranges.

[0079] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention comprises a secondary structure which is an α -helix and R_8 is -H, allowing intrahelical hydrogen bonding. In some embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. In one example, B is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. For instance, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is 2-aminoisobutyric acid. In other embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E



[0080] In other embodiments, the length of the macrocycle-forming linker [-L₁-S-L₂-S-L₃-] as measured from a first C α to a second C α is selected to stabilize a desired secondary peptide structure, such as an α -helix formed by residues of the peptidomimetic macrocycle including, but not necessarily limited to, those between the first C α to a second C α .

[0081] Macrocycles or macrocycle precursors are synthesized, for example, by solution phase or solid-phase methods, and can contain both naturally-occurring and non-naturally-occurring amino acids. See, for example, Hunt, "The Non-Protein Amino Acids" in *Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Amino Acids*, edited by G.C. Barrett, Chapman and Hall, 1985. In some embodiments, the thiol moieties are the side chains of the amino acid residues L-cysteine, D-cysteine, α -methyl-L cysteine, α -methyl-D-cysteine, L-homocysteine, D-homocysteine, α -methyl-L-homocysteine or α -methyl-D-homocysteine. A bis-alkylating reagent is of the general formula X-L₂-Y wherein L₂ is a linker moiety and X and Y are leaving groups that are displaced by -SH moieties to form bonds with L₂. In some embodiments, X and Y are halogens such as I, Br, or Cl.

[0082] In other embodiments, D and/or E in the compound of Formula I, II or III are further modified in order to facilitate cellular uptake. In some embodiments, lipidating or PEGylating a peptidomimetic macrocycle facilitates cellular uptake, increases bioavailability, increases blood circulation, alters pharmacokinetics, decreases immunogenicity and/or decreases the needed frequency of administration.

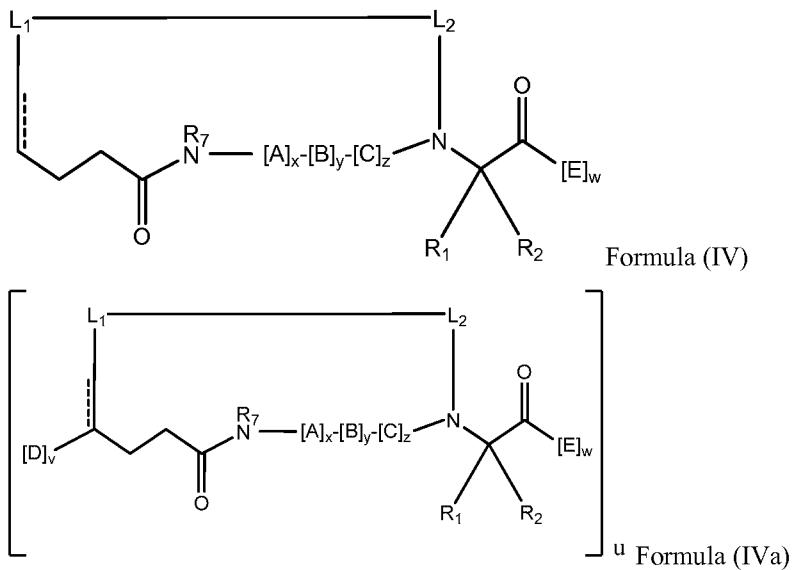
[0083] In other embodiments, at least one of [D] and [E] in the compound of Formula I, II or III represents a moiety comprising an additional macrocycle-forming linker such that the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises at least two macrocycle-forming linkers. In a specific embodiment, a peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises two macrocycle-forming linkers.

[0084] In the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention, any of the macrocycle-forming linkers described herein may be used in any combination with any of the sequences shown in Tables 1-4 and also with any of the R- substituents indicated herein.

[0085] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises at least one α -helix motif. For example, A, B and/or C in the compound of Formula I, II or III include one or more α -helices. As a general matter, α -helices include between 3 and 4 amino acid residues per turn. In some embodiments, the α -helix of the peptidomimetic macrocycle includes 1 to 5 turns and, therefore, 3 to 20 amino acid residues. In specific embodiments, the α -helix includes 1 turn, 2 turns, 3 turns, 4 turns, or 5 turns. In some embodiments, the macrocycle-forming linker stabilizes an α -helix motif included within the peptidomimetic macrocycle. Thus, in some embodiments, the length of the macrocycle-forming linker L from a first C α to a second C α is selected to increase the stability of

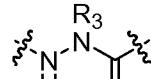
an α -helix. In some embodiments, the macrocycle-forming linker spans from 1 turn to 5 turns of the α -helix. In some embodiments, the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 1 turn, 2 turns, 3 turns, 4 turns, or 5 turns of the α -helix. In some embodiments, the length of the macrocycle-forming linker is approximately 5 Å to 9 Å per turn of the α -helix, or approximately 6 Å to 8 Å per turn of the α -helix. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 1 turn of an α -helix, the length is equal to approximately 5 carbon-carbon bonds to 13 carbon-carbon bonds, approximately 7 carbon-carbon bonds to 11 carbon-carbon bonds, or approximately 9 carbon-carbon bonds. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 2 turns of an α -helix, the length is equal to approximately 8 carbon-carbon bonds to 16 carbon-carbon bonds, approximately 10 carbon-carbon bonds to 14 carbon-carbon bonds, or approximately 12 carbon-carbon bonds. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 3 turns of an α -helix, the length is equal to approximately 14 carbon-carbon bonds to 22 carbon-carbon bonds, approximately 16 carbon-carbon bonds to 20 carbon-carbon bonds, or approximately 18 carbon-carbon bonds. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 4 turns of an α -helix, the length is equal to approximately 20 carbon-carbon bonds to 28 carbon-carbon bonds, approximately 22 carbon-carbon bonds to 26 carbon-carbon bonds, or approximately 24 carbon-carbon bonds. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 5 turns of an α -helix, the length is equal to approximately 26 carbon-carbon bonds to 34 carbon-carbon bonds, approximately 28 carbon-carbon bonds to 32 carbon-carbon bonds, or approximately 30 carbon-carbon bonds. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 1 turn of an α -helix, the linkage contains approximately 4 atoms to 12 atoms, approximately 6 atoms to 10 atoms, or approximately 8 atoms. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 2 turns of the α -helix, the linkage contains approximately 7 atoms to 15 atoms, approximately 9 atoms to 13 atoms, or approximately 11 atoms. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 3 turns of the α -helix, the linkage contains approximately 13 atoms to 21 atoms, approximately 15 atoms to 19 atoms, or approximately 17 atoms. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 4 turns of the α -helix, the linkage contains approximately 19 atoms to 27 atoms, approximately 21 atoms to 25 atoms, or approximately 23 atoms. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 5 turns of the α -helix, the linkage contains approximately 25 atoms to 33 atoms, approximately 27 atoms to 31 atoms, or approximately 29 atoms. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 1 turn of the α -helix, the resulting macrocycle forms a ring containing approximately 17 members to 25 members, approximately 19 members to 23 members, or approximately 21 members. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 2 turns of the α -helix, the resulting macrocycle forms a ring containing approximately 29 members to 37 members, approximately 31 members to 35 members, or approximately 33 members. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 3 turns of the α -helix, the resulting macrocycle forms a ring containing approximately 44 members to 52 members, approximately 46 members to 50 members, or approximately 48 members. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 4 turns of the α -helix, the resulting macrocycle forms a ring containing approximately 59 members to 67 members, approximately 61 members to 65 members, or approximately 63 members. Where the macrocycle-forming linker spans approximately 5 turns of the α -helix, the resulting macrocycle forms a ring containing approximately 74 members to 82 members, approximately 76 members to 80 members, or approximately 78 members.

[0086] In other embodiments, the invention provides peptidomimetic macrocycles of Formula (IV) or (IVa):



wherein:

each A, C, D, and E is independently a natural or non-natural amino acid;



B is a natural or non-natural amino acid, amino acid analog, $[-NH-L_3-CO-]$, $[-NH-L_3-SO_2-]$, or $[-NH-L_3-]$;

R_1 and R_2 are independently $-H$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-, or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 ;

L is a macrocycle-forming linker of the formula $-L_1-L_2-$;

L_1 and L_2 are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, heterocycloarylene, or $[-R_4-K-R_4]_n$, each being optionally substituted with R_5 ;

each R_4 is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each K is O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₅;

each R_5 is independently halogen, alkyl, $-OR_6$, $-N(R_6)_2$, $-SR_6$, $-SOR_6$, $-SO_2R_6$, $-CO_2R_6$, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R_6 is independently $-H$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R_7 is $-H$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 ;

v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

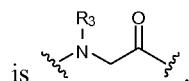
u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

n is an integer from 1-5.

[0087] In one example, at least one of R_1 and R_2 is alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In another example, both R_1 and R_2 are independently alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In some embodiments, at least one of R_1 and R_2 is methyl. In other embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are methyl.

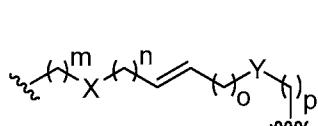
[0088] In some embodiments of the invention, $x+y+z$ is at least 1. In other embodiments of the invention, $x+y+z$ is at least 2. In other embodiments of the invention, $x+y+z$ is 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10. Each occurrence of A, B, C, D or E in a macrocycle or macrocycle precursor of the invention is independently selected. For example, a sequence represented by the formula $[A]_x$, when x is 3, encompasses embodiments where the amino acids are not identical, e.g. Gln–Asp–Ala as well as embodiments where the amino acids are identical, e.g. Gln–Gln–Gln. This applies for any value of x , y , or z in the indicated ranges.

[0089] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention comprises a secondary structure which is an α -helix and R_8 is –H, allowing intrahelical hydrogen bonding. In some embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. In one example, B is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. For instance, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is 2-aminoisobutyric acid. In other embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E

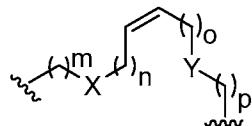


[0090] In other embodiments, the length of the macrocycle-forming linker L as measured from a first $C\alpha$ to a second $C\alpha$ is selected to stabilize a desired secondary peptide structure, such as an α -helix formed by residues of the peptidomimetic macrocycle including, but not necessarily limited to, those between the first $C\alpha$ to a second $C\alpha$.

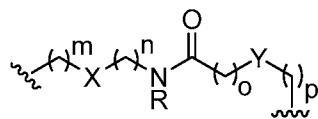
[0091] Exemplary embodiments of the macrocycle-forming linker $-L_1-L_2-$ are shown below.



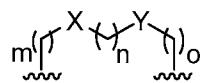
where $X, Y = -CH_2-$, O, S, or NH
 $m, n, o, p = 0-10$



where $X, Y = -CH_2-$, O, S, or NH
 $m, n, o, p = 0-10$



where $X, Y = -CH_2-$, O, S, or NH
 $m, n, o, p = 0-10$
 $R = H, \text{alkyl, other substituent}$



where $X, Y = -CH_2-$, O, S, or NH
 $m, n, o = 0-10$

Preparation of Peptidomimetic Macrocycles

[0092] Peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention may be prepared by any of a variety of methods known in the art. For example, any of the residues indicated by “X” in Tables 1, 2, 3 or 4 may be substituted with a residue capable of forming a crosslinker with a second residue in the same molecule or a precursor of such a residue.

[0093] Various methods to effect formation of peptidomimetic macrocycles are known in the art. For example, the preparation of peptidomimetic macrocycles of Formula I is described in Schafmeister et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 122:5891-5892 (2000); Schafmeister & Verdine, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 122:5891 (2005); Walensky et al., Science 305:1466-1470 (2004); and US Patent No. 7,192,713. The α,α -disubstituted amino acids and amino acid precursors disclosed in the cited references may be employed in synthesis of the peptidomimetic macrocycle precursor polypeptides. For example, the “S5 olefin amino acid” is (S)- α -(2'-pentenyl) alanine and the “R8 olefin amino acid” is (R)- α -(2'-octenyl) alanine. Following incorporation of such amino acids into precursor

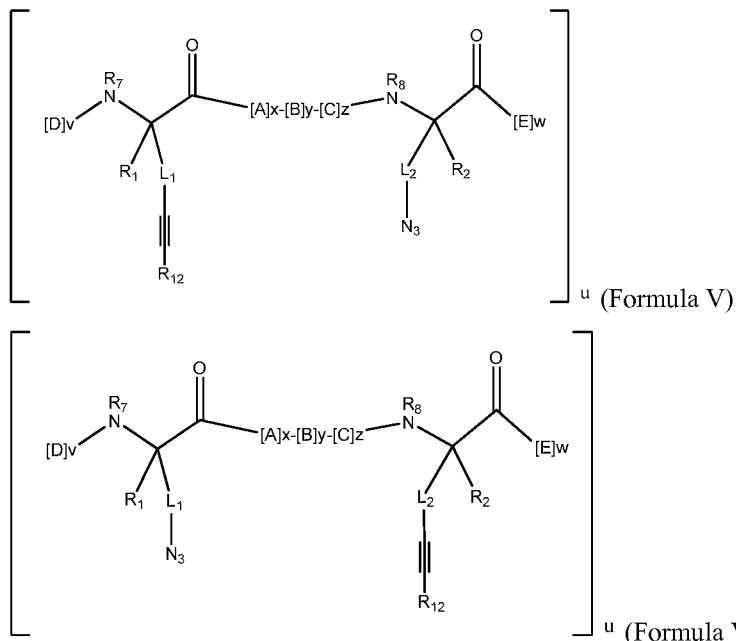
polypeptides, the terminal olefins are reacted with a metathesis catalyst, leading to the formation of the peptidomimetic macrocycle.

[0094] In other embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention are of Formula IV or IVa. Methods for the preparation of such macrocycles are described, for example, in US Patent No. 7,202,332.

[0095] In some embodiments, the synthesis of these peptidomimetic macrocycles involves a multi-step process that features the synthesis of a peptidomimetic precursor containing an azide moiety and an alkyne moiety; followed by contacting the peptidomimetic precursor with a macrocyclization reagent to generate a triazole-linked peptidomimetic macrocycle. Such a process is described, for example, in US Application 12/037,041, filed on February 25, 2008. Macrocycles or macrocycle precursors are synthesized, for example, by solution phase or solid-phase methods, and can contain both naturally-occurring and non-naturally-occurring amino acids. See, for example, Hunt, "The Non-Protein Amino Acids" in *Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Amino Acids*, edited by G.C. Barrett, Chapman and Hall, 1985.

[0096] In some embodiments, an azide is linked to the α -carbon of a residue and an alkyne is attached to the α -carbon of another residue. In some embodiments, the azide moieties are azido-analogs of amino acids L-lysine, D-lysine, alpha-methyl-L-lysine, alpha-methyl-D-lysine, L-ornithine, D-ornithine, alpha-methyl-L-ornithine or alpha-methyl-D-ornithine. In another embodiment, the alkyne moiety is L-propargylglycine. In yet other embodiments, the alkyne moiety is an amino acid selected from the group consisting of L-propargylglycine, D-propargylglycine, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-5-hexynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-5-hexynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-7-octynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-7-octynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-8-nonynoic acid and (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-8-nonynoic acid.

[0097] In some embodiments, the invention provides a method for synthesizing a peptidomimetic macrocycle, the method comprising the steps of contacting a peptidomimetic precursor of Formula V or Formula VI:



with a macrocyclization reagent;

wherein v, w, x, y, z, A, B, C, D, E, R₁, R₂, R₇, R₈, L₁ and L₂ are as defined for Formula (II); R₁₂ is -H when the macrocyclization reagent is a Cu reagent and R₁₂ is -H or alkyl when the macrocyclization reagent is a Ru reagent; and

further wherein said contacting step results in a covalent linkage being formed between the alkyne and azide moiety in Formula III or Formula IV. For example, R₁₂ may be methyl when the macrocyclization reagent is a Ru reagent.

[0098] In the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention, at least one of R₁ and R₂ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In some embodiments, both R₁ and R₂ are independently alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In some embodiments, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. In one example, B is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid. For instance, at least one of A, B, C, D or E is 2-aminoisobutyric acid.

[0099] For example, at least one of R₁ and R₂ is alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In another example, both R₁ and R₂ are independently alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-. In some embodiments, at least one of R₁ and R₂ is methyl. In other embodiments, R₁ and R₂ are methyl. The macrocyclization reagent may be a Cu reagent or a Ru reagent.

[00100] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic precursor is purified prior to the contacting step. In other embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle is purified after the contacting step. In still other embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycle is refolded after the contacting step. The method may be performed in solution, or, alternatively, the method may be performed on a solid support.

[00101] Also envisioned herein is performing the method of the invention in the presence of a target macromolecule that binds to the peptidomimetic precursor or peptidomimetic macrocycle under conditions that favor said binding. In some embodiments, the method is performed in the presence of a target macromolecule that binds preferentially to the peptidomimetic precursor or peptidomimetic macrocycle under conditions that favor said binding. The method may also be applied to synthesize a library of peptidomimetic macrocycles.

[00102] In some embodiments, the alkyne moiety of the peptidomimetic precursor of Formula V or Formula VI is a sidechain of an amino acid selected from the group consisting of L-propargylglycine, D-propargylglycine, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-5-hexynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-5-hexynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-7-octynoic acid, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-7-octynoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-8-nonynoic acid, and (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-8-nonynoic acid. In other embodiments, the azide moiety of the peptidomimetic precursor of Formula V or Formula VI is a sidechain of an amino acid selected from the group consisting of ϵ -azido-L-lysine, ϵ -azido-D-lysine, ϵ -azido- α -methyl-L-lysine, ϵ -azido- α -methyl-D-lysine, δ -azido- α -methyl-L-ornithine, and δ -azido- α -methyl-D-ornithine.

[00103] In some embodiments, x+y+z is 3, and A, B and C are independently natural or non-natural amino acids. In other embodiments, x+y+z is 6, and A, B and C are independently natural or non-natural amino acids.

[00104] In some embodiments, the contacting step is performed in a solvent selected from the group consisting of protic solvent, aqueous solvent, organic solvent, and mixtures thereof. For example, the solvent may be chosen from the group consisting of H₂O, THF, THF/H₂O, tBuOH/H₂O, DMF, DIPEA, CH₃CN or CH₂Cl₂, ClCH₂CH₂Cl or a mixture thereof. The solvent may be a solvent which favors helix formation.

[00105] Alternative but equivalent protecting groups, leaving groups or reagents are substituted, and certain of the synthetic steps are performed in alternative sequences or orders to produce the desired compounds. Synthetic chemistry transformations and protecting group methodologies (protection and deprotection) useful in synthesizing the compounds described herein include, for example, those such as described in Larock, Comprehensive Organic Transformations, VCH Publishers (1989); Greene and Wuts, Protective Groups in

Organic Synthesis, 2d. Ed. , John Wiley and Sons (1991); Fieser and Fieser, Fieser and Fieser's Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons (1994); and Paquette, ed., Encyclopedia of Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons (1995), and subsequent editions thereof.

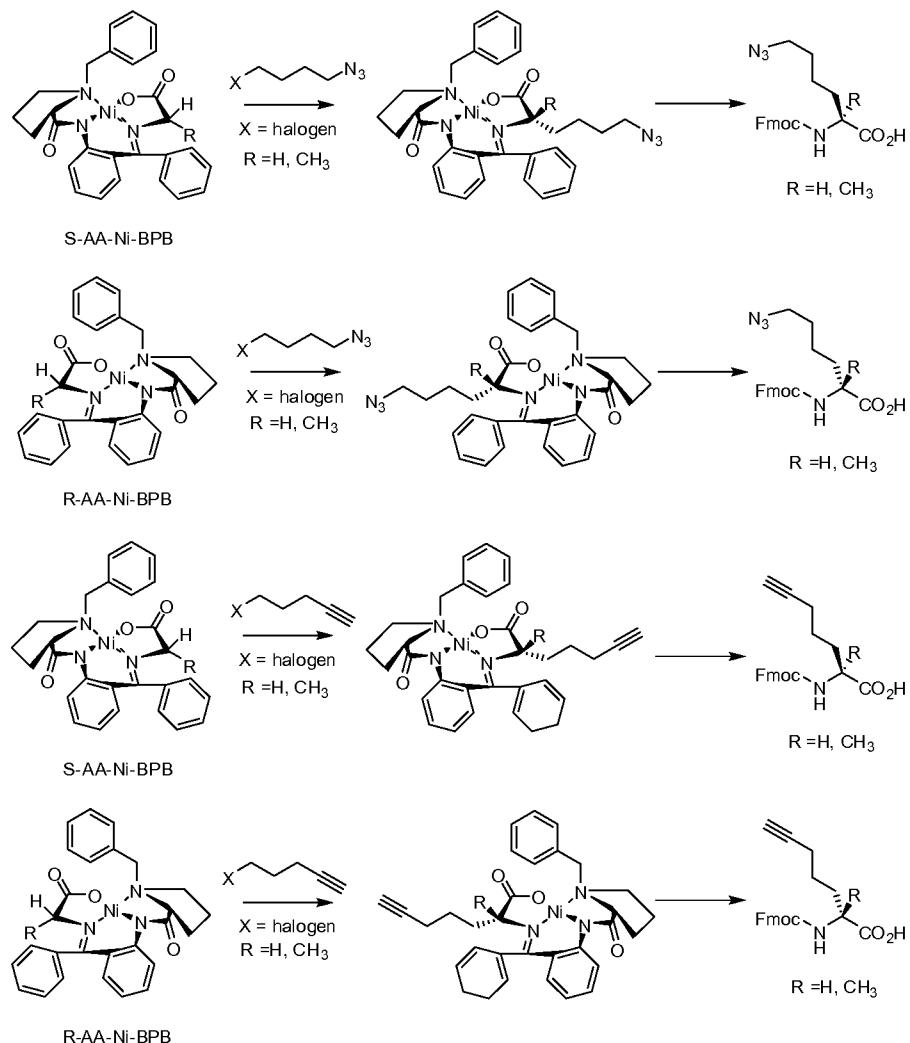
[00106] The peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention are made, for example, by chemical synthesis methods, such as described in Fields *et al.*, Chapter 3 in Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide, ed. Grant, W. H. Freeman & Co., New York, N. Y., 1992, p. 77. Hence, for example, peptides are synthesized using the automated Merrifield techniques of solid phase synthesis with the amine protected by either tBoc or Fmoc chemistry using side chain protected amino acids on, for example, an automated peptide synthesizer (e.g., Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA), Model 430A, 431, or 433).

[00107] One manner of producing the peptidomimetic precursors and peptidomimetic macrocycles described herein uses solid phase peptide synthesis (SPPS). The C-terminal amino acid is attached to a cross-linked polystyrene resin *via* an acid labile bond with a linker molecule. This resin is insoluble in the solvents used for synthesis, making it relatively simple and fast to wash away excess reagents and by-products. The N-terminus is protected with the Fmoc group, which is stable in acid, but removable by base. Side chain functional groups are protected as necessary with base stable, acid labile groups.

[00108] Longer peptidomimetic precursors are produced, for example, by conjoining individual synthetic peptides using native chemical ligation. Alternatively, the longer synthetic peptides are biosynthesized by well known recombinant DNA and protein expression techniques. Such techniques are provided in well-known standard manuals with detailed protocols. To construct a gene encoding a peptidomimetic precursor of this invention, the amino acid sequence is reverse translated to obtain a nucleic acid sequence encoding the amino acid sequence, preferably with codons that are optimum for the organism in which the gene is to be expressed. Next, a synthetic gene is made, typically by synthesizing oligonucleotides which encode the peptide and any regulatory elements, if necessary. The synthetic gene is inserted in a suitable cloning vector and transfected into a host cell. The peptide is then expressed under suitable conditions appropriate for the selected expression system and host. The peptide is purified and characterized by standard methods.

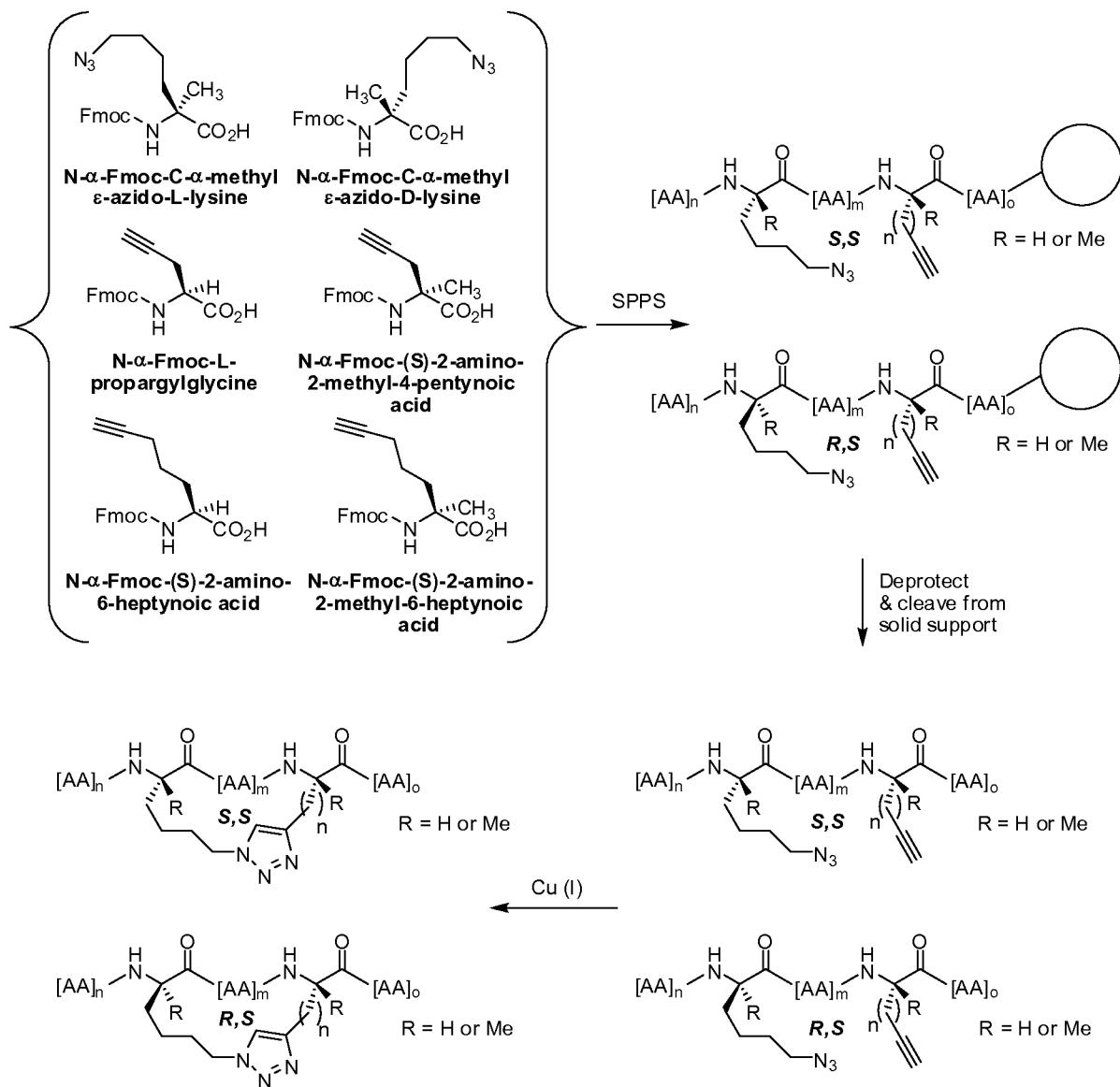
[00109] The peptidomimetic precursors are made, for example, in a high-throughput, combinatorial fashion using, for example, a high-throughput polychannel combinatorial synthesizer (e.g., Thuramed TETRAS multichannel peptide synthesizer from CreoSalus, Louisville, KY or Model Apex 396 multichannel peptide synthesizer from AAPTEC, Inc., Louisville, KY).

[00110] The following synthetic schemes are provided solely to illustrate the present invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention, as described herein. To simplify the drawings, the illustrative schemes depict azido amino acid analogs ε -azido- α -methyl-L-lysine and ε -azido- α -methyl-D-lysine, and alkyne amino acid analogs L-propargylglycine, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentyneoic acid, and (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptyneoic acid. Thus, in the following synthetic schemes, each R₁, R₂, R₇ and R₈ is -H; each L₁ is -(CH₂)₄-; and each L₂ is -(CH₂)-. However, as noted throughout the detailed description above, many other amino acid analogs can be employed in which R₁, R₂, R₇, R₈, L₁ and L₂ can be independently selected from the various structures disclosed herein.

[00111] Synthetic Scheme 1:

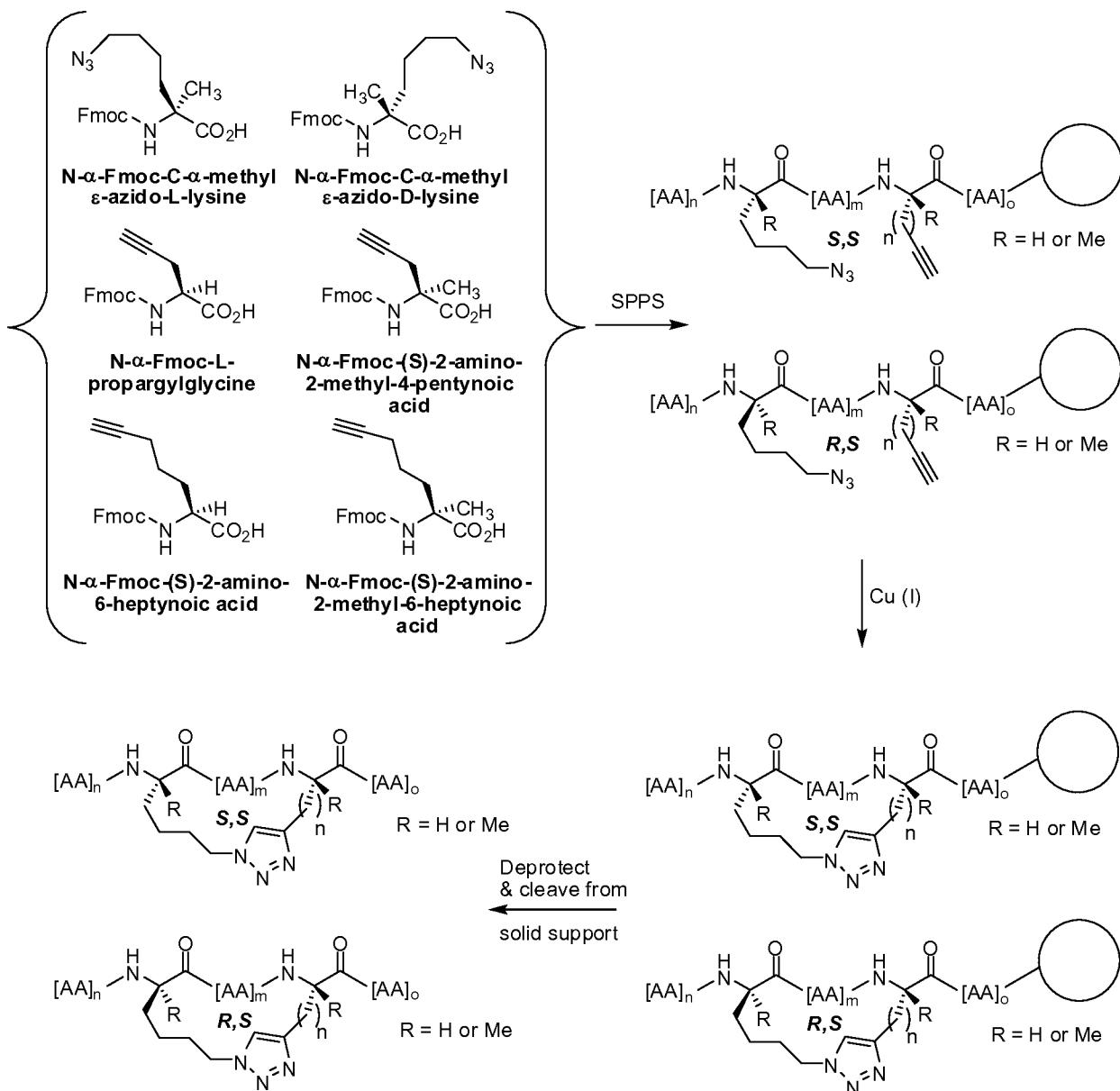
[00112] Synthetic Scheme 1 describes the preparation of several compounds of the invention. Ni(II) complexes of Schiff bases derived from the chiral auxiliary (S)-2-[N-(N'-benzylprolyl)amino]benzophenone (BPB) and amino acids such as glycine or alanine are prepared as described in Belokon *et al.* (1998), *Tetrahedron Asymm.* 9:4249-4252. The resulting complexes are subsequently reacted with alkylating reagents comprising an azido or alkynyl moiety to yield enantiomerically enriched compounds of the invention. If desired, the resulting compounds can be protected for use in peptide synthesis.

[00113] Synthetic Scheme 2:



[00114] In the general method for the synthesis of peptidomimetic macrocycles shown in Synthetic Scheme 2, the peptidomimetic precursor contains an azide moiety and an alkyne moiety and is synthesized by solution-phase or solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) using the commercially available amino acid N- α -Fmoc-L-propargylglycine and the N- α -Fmoc-protected forms of the amino acids (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentyoic acid, (S)-2-amino-6-heptyoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptyoic acid, N-methyl- ϵ -azido-L-lysine, and N-methyl- ϵ -azido-D-lysine. The peptidomimetic precursor is then deprotected and cleaved from the solid-phase resin by standard conditions (e.g., strong acid such as 95% TFA). The peptidomimetic precursor is reacted as a crude mixture or is purified prior to reaction with a macrocyclization reagent such as a Cu(I) in organic or aqueous solutions (Rostovtsev *et al.* (2002), *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 41:2596-2599; Tornoe *et al.* (2002), *J. Org. Chem.* 67:3057-3064; Deiters *et al.* (2003), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 125:11782-11783; Punna *et al.* (2005), *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 44:2215-2220). In one embodiment, the triazole forming reaction is performed under conditions that favor α -helix formation. In one embodiment, the macrocyclization step is performed in a solvent chosen from the group consisting of H₂O, THF, CH₃CN, DMF, DIPEA, tBuOH or a mixture thereof. In another embodiment, the macrocyclization step is performed in DMF. In some embodiments, the macrocyclization step is performed in a buffered aqueous or partially aqueous solvent.

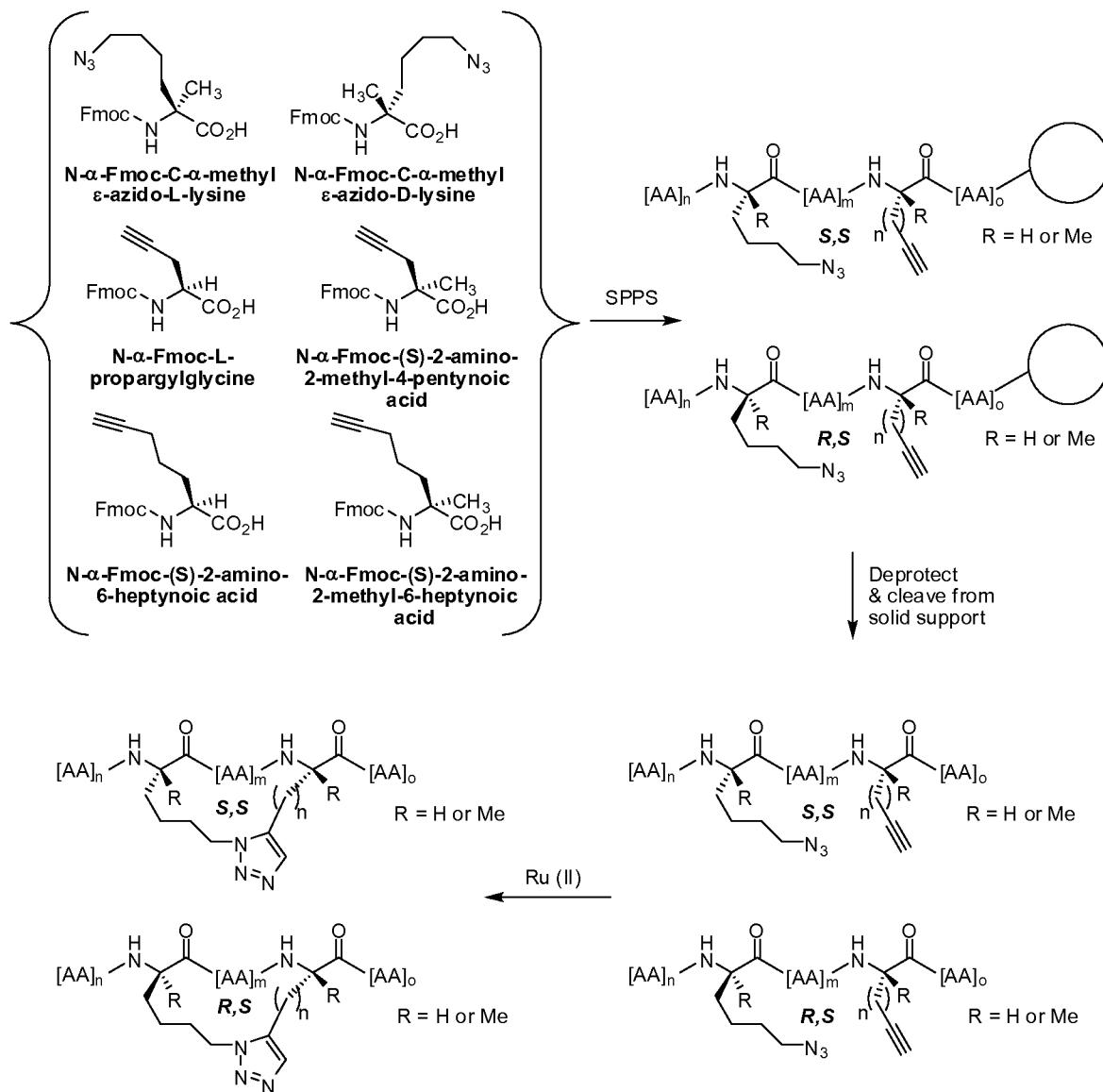
[00115] Synthetic Scheme 3:



[00116] In the general method for the synthesis of peptidomimetic macrocycles shown in Synthetic Scheme 3, the peptidomimetic precursor contains an azide moiety and an alkyne moiety and is synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) using the commercially available amino acid N- α -Fmoc-L-propargylglycine and the N- α -Fmoc-protected forms of the amino acids (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentyloic acid, (S)-2-amino-6-heptyloic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptyloic acid, N-methyl- ϵ -azido-L-lysine, and N-methyl- ϵ -azido-D-lysine. The peptidomimetic precursor is reacted with a macrocyclization reagent such as a Cu(I) reagent on the resin as a crude mixture (Rostovtsev *et al.* (2002), *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 41:2596-2599; Tornoe *et al.* (2002), *J. Org. Chem.* 67:3057-3064; Deiters *et al.* (2003), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 125:11782-11783; Punna *et al.* (2005), *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 44:2215-2220). The resultant triazole-containing peptidomimetic macrocycle is then deprotected and cleaved from the solid-phase resin by standard conditions (e.g., strong acid such as 95% TFA). In some embodiments, the macrocyclization step is performed in a solvent chosen from the group consisting of CH_2Cl_2 ,

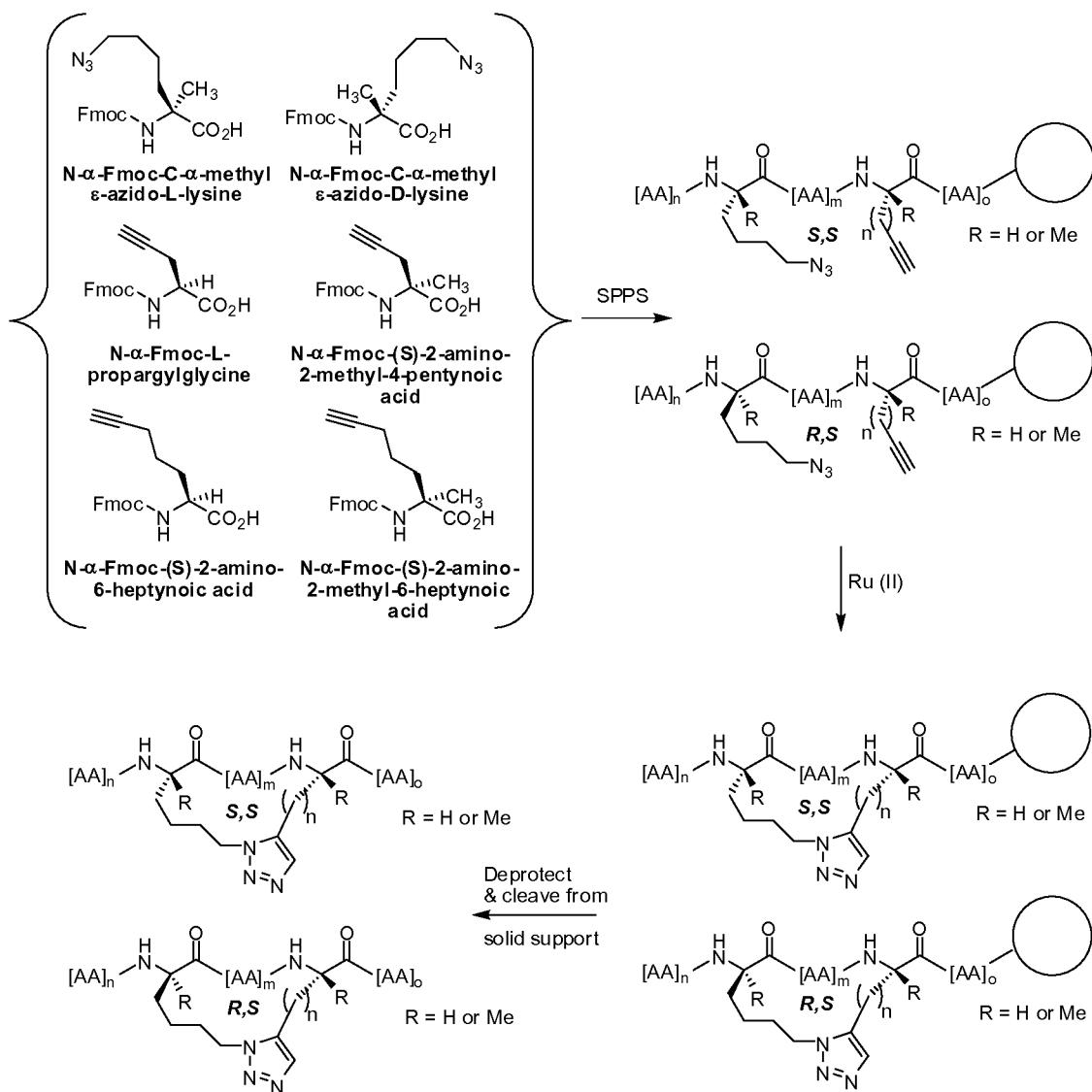
ClCH₂CH₂Cl, DMF, THF, NMP, DIPEA, 2,6-lutidine, pyridine, DMSO, H₂O or a mixture thereof. In some embodiments, the macrocyclization step is performed in a buffered aqueous or partially aqueous solvent.

[00117] Synthetic Scheme 4:



[00118] In the general method for the synthesis of peptidomimetic macrocycles shown in Synthetic Scheme 4, the peptidomimetic precursor contains an azide moiety and an alkyne moiety and is synthesized by solution-phase or solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) using the commercially available amino acid N- α -Fmoc-L-propargylglycine and the N- α -Fmoc-protected forms of the amino acids (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentyoic acid, (S)-2-amino-6-heptyoic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptyoic acid, N-methyl- ϵ -azido-L-lysine, and N-methyl- ϵ -azido-D-lysine. The peptidomimetic precursor is then deprotected and cleaved from the solid-phase resin by standard conditions (e.g., strong acid such as 95% TFA). The peptidomimetic precursor is reacted as a crude mixture or is purified prior to reaction with a macrocyclization reagent such as a Ru(II) reagents, for example Cp*RuCl(PPh₃)₂ or [Cp*RuCl]₄ (Rasmussen *et al.* (2007), *Org. Lett.* 9:5337-5339; Zhang *et al.* (2005), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 127:15998-15999). In some embodiments, the macrocyclization step is performed in a solvent chosen from the group consisting of DMF, CH₃CN and THF.

[00119] Synthetic Scheme 5:



[00120] In the general method for the synthesis of peptidomimetic macrocycles shown in Synthetic Scheme 5, the peptidomimetic precursor contains an azide moiety and an alkyne moiety and is synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) using the commercially available amino acid N- α -Fmoc-L-propargylglycine and the N- α -Fmoc-protected forms of the amino acids (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-pentyloic acid, (S)-2-amino-6-heptyloic acid, (S)-2-amino-2-methyl-6-heptyloic acid, N-methyl- ϵ -azido-L-lysine, and N-methyl- ϵ -azido-D-lysine. The peptidomimetic precursor is reacted with a macrocyclization reagent such as a Ru(II) reagent on the resin as a crude mixture. For example, the reagent can be Cp*⁺RuCl(PPh₃)₂ or [Cp*⁺RuCl]₄ (Rasmussen *et al.* (2007), *Org. Lett.* 9:5337-5339; Zhang *et al.* (2005), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 127:15998-15999). In some embodiments, the macrocyclization step is performed in a solvent chosen from the group consisting of CH₂Cl₂, ClCH₂CH₂Cl, CH₃CN, DMF, and THF.

[00121] The present invention contemplates the use of non-naturally-occurring amino acids and amino acid analogs in the synthesis of the peptidomimetic macrocycles described herein. Any amino acid or amino acid analog amenable to the synthetic methods employed for the synthesis of stable triazole containing peptidomimetic macrocycles can be used in the present invention. For example, L-propargylglycine is contemplated as a useful amino acid in the present invention. However, other alkyne-containing amino acids that contain a different amino acid side chain are also useful in the invention. For example, L-propargylglycine contains one methylene

unit between the α -carbon of the amino acid and the alkyne of the amino acid side chain. The invention also contemplates the use of amino acids with multiple methylene units between the α -carbon and the alkyne. Also, the azido-analogs of amino acids L-lysine, D-lysine, alpha-methyl-L-lysine, and alpha-methyl-D-lysine are contemplated as useful amino acids in the present invention. However, other terminal azide amino acids that contain a different amino acid side chain are also useful in the invention. For example, the azido-analog of L-lysine contains four methylene units between the α -carbon of the amino acid and the terminal azide of the amino acid side chain. The invention also contemplates the use of amino acids with fewer than or greater than four methylene units between the α -carbon and the terminal azide. Table 2 shows some amino acids useful in the preparation of peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention.

TABLE 2

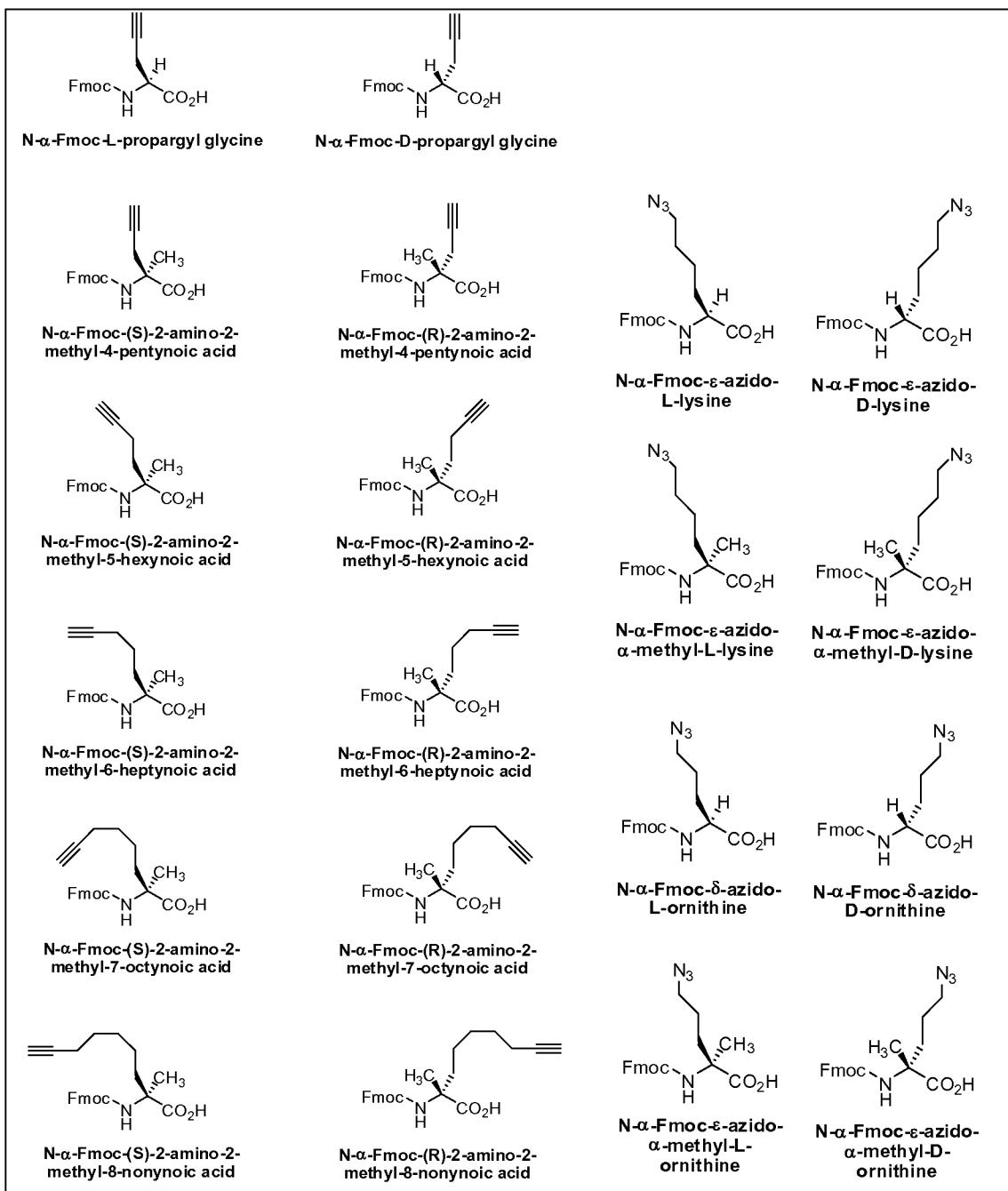


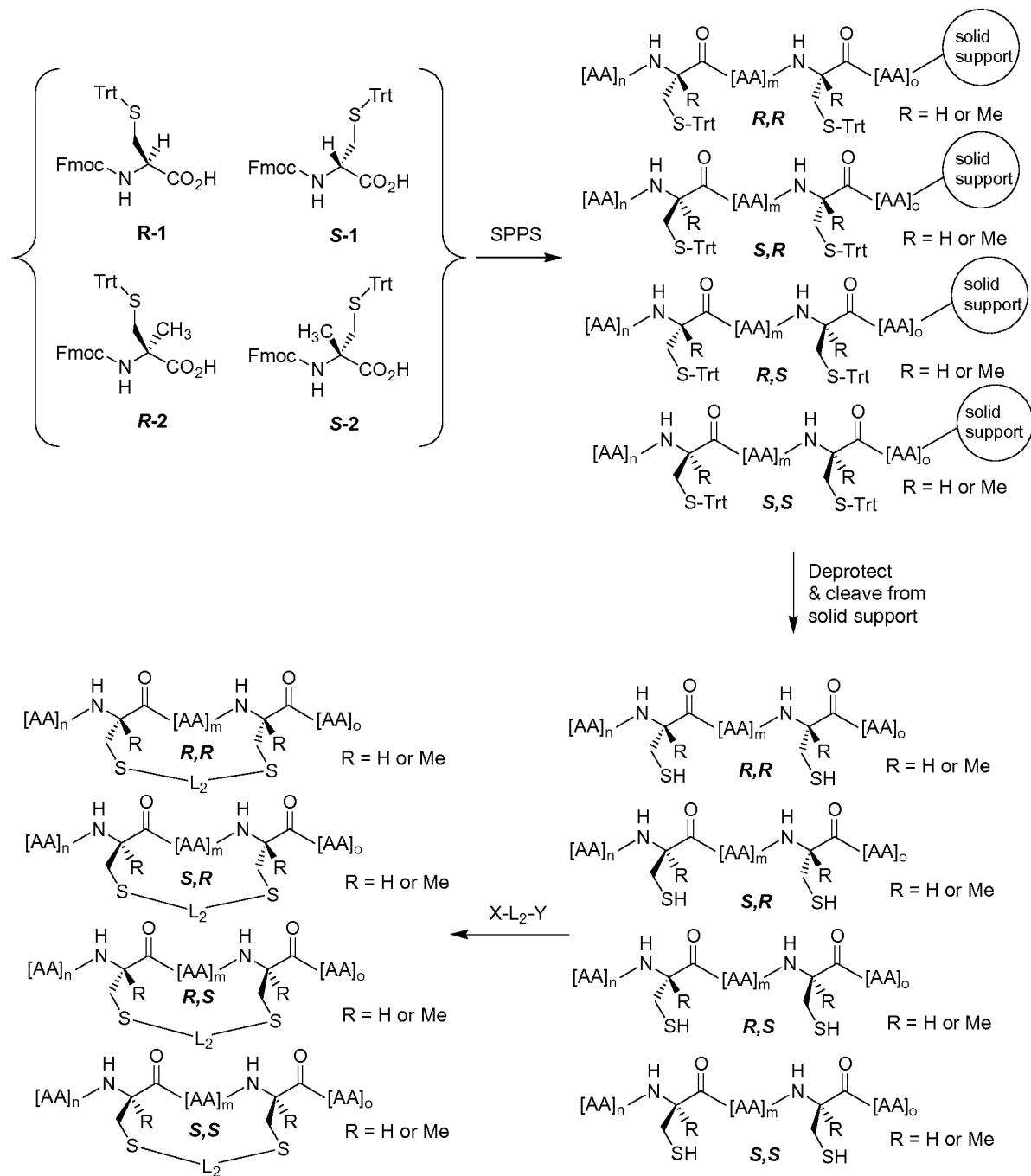
Table 2 shows exemplary amino acids useful in the preparation of peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention.

[00122] In some embodiments the amino acids and amino acid analogs are of the D-configuration. In other embodiments they are of the L-configuration. In some embodiments, some of the amino acids and amino acid analogs contained in the peptidomimetic are of the D-configuration while some of the amino acids and amino acid analogs are of the L-configuration. In some embodiments the amino acid analogs are α,α -disubstituted, such as α -methyl-L-propargylglycine, α -methyl-D-propargylglycine, ϵ -azido-alpha-methyl-L-lysine, and ϵ -azido-alpha-methyl-D-lysine. In some embodiments the amino acid analogs are N-alkylated, *e.g.*, N-methyl-L-propargylglycine, N-methyl-D-propargylglycine, N-methyl- ϵ -azido-L-lysine, and N-methyl- ϵ -azido-D-lysine.

[00123] In some embodiments, the –NH moiety of the amino acid is protected using a protecting group, including without limitation -Fmoc and -Boc. In other embodiments, the amino acid is not protected prior to synthesis of the peptidomimetic macrocycle.

[00124] In other embodiments, peptidomimetic macrocycles of Formula III are synthesized. The preparation of such macrocycles is described, for example, in US Application 11/957,325, filed on December 17, 2007. The following synthetic schemes describe the preparation of such compounds. To simplify the drawings, the illustrative schemes depict amino acid analogs derived from L- or D-cysteine, in which L₁ and L₃ are both -(CH₂)-. However, as noted throughout the detailed description above, many other amino acid analogs can be employed in which L₁ and L₃ can be independently selected from the various structures disclosed herein. The symbols “[AA]_m”, “[AA]_n”, “[AA]_o” represent a sequence of amide bond-linked moieties such as natural or unnatural amino acids. As described previously, each occurrence of “AA” is independent of any other occurrence of “AA”, and a formula such as “[AA]_m” encompasses, for example, sequences of non-identical amino acids as well as sequences of identical amino acids.

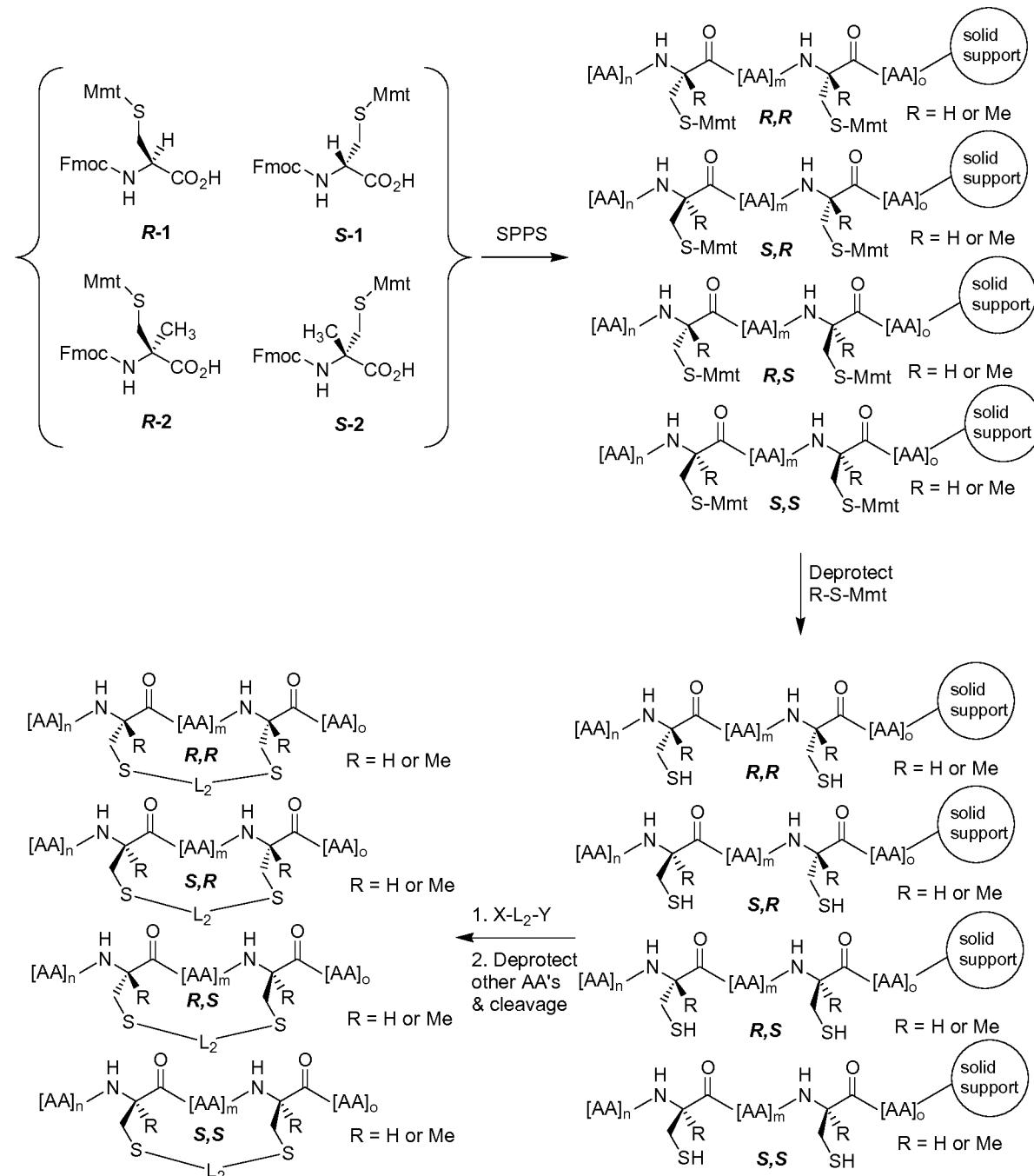
Synthetic Scheme 6:



[00125] In Scheme 6, the peptidomimetic precursor contains two -SH moieties and is synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) using commercially available N- α -Fmoc amino acids such as N- α -Fmoc-S-trityl-L-cysteine or N- α -Fmoc-S-trityl-D-cysteine. Alpha-methylated versions of D-cysteine or L-cysteine are generated by known methods (Seebach *et al.* (1996), *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 35:2708-2748, and references therein) and then converted to the appropriately protected N- α -Fmoc-S-trityl monomers by known methods ("Bioorganic Chemistry: Peptides and Proteins", Oxford University Press, New York: 1998, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference). The precursor peptidomimetic is then deprotected and cleaved from the solid-phase resin by standard conditions (e.g., strong acid such as 95% TFA). The precursor peptidomimetic is reacted as a crude mixture or is purified prior to reaction with X-L₂-Y in organic or aqueous solutions. In some embodiments the alkylation reaction is performed under dilute conditions (i.e. 0.15 mmol/L) to favor

macrocyclization and to avoid polymerization. In some embodiments, the alkylation reaction is performed in organic solutions such as liquid NH₃ (Mosberg et al. (1985), J. Am. Chem. Soc. 107:2986-2987; Szewczuk et al. (1992), Int. J. Peptide Protein Res. 40:233-242), NH₃/MeOH, or NH₃/DMF (Or et al. (1991), J. Org. Chem. 56:3146-3149). In other embodiments, the alkylation is performed in an aqueous solution such as 6M guanidinium HCl, pH 8 (Brunel et al. (2005), Chem. Commun. (20):2552-2554). In other embodiments, the solvent used for the alkylation reaction is DMF or dichloroethane.

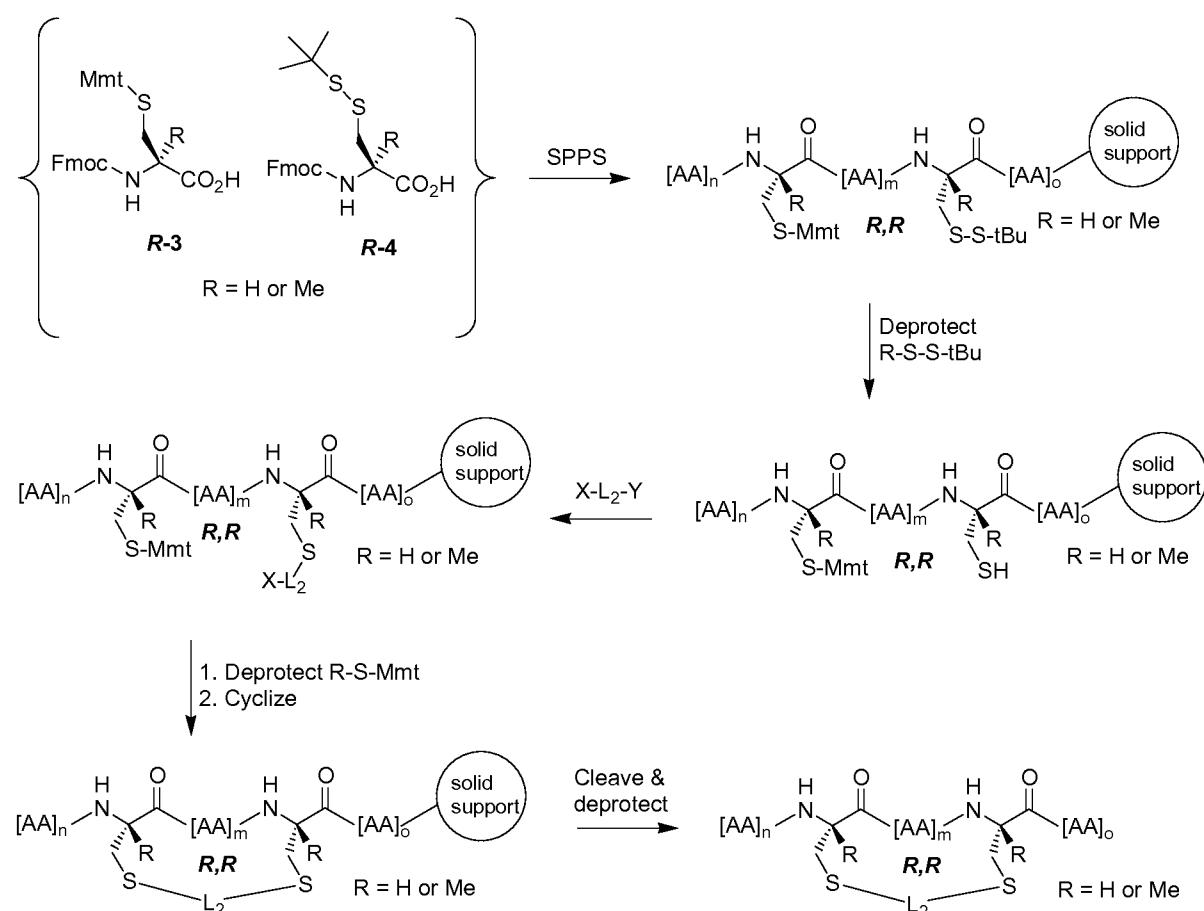
Synthetic Scheme 7:



[00126] In Scheme 7, the precursor peptidomimetic contains two or more -SH moieties, of which two are specially protected to allow their selective deprotection and subsequent alkylation for macrocycle formation. The precursor peptidomimetic is synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) using commercially available

N- α -Fmoc amino acids such as N- α -Fmoc-S-*p*-methoxytrityl-L-cysteine or N- α -Fmoc-S-*p*-methoxytrityl-D-cysteine. Alpha-methylated versions of D-cysteine or L-cysteine are generated by known methods (Seebach *et al.* (1996), *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 35:2708-2748, and references therein) and then converted to the appropriately protected N- α -Fmoc-S-*p*-methoxytrityl monomers by known methods (*Bioorganic Chemistry: Peptides and Proteins*, Oxford University Press, New York: 1998, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference). The Mmt protecting groups of the peptidomimetic precursor are then selectively cleaved by standard conditions (*e.g.*, mild acid such as 1% TFA in DCM). The precursor peptidomimetic is then reacted on the resin with X-L₂-Y in an organic solution. For example, the reaction takes place in the presence of a hindered base such as diisopropylethylamine. In some embodiments, the alkylation reaction is performed in organic solutions such as liquid NH₃ (Mosberg *et al.* (1985), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 107:2986-2987; Szewczuk *et al.* (1992), *Int. J. Peptide Protein Res.* 40:233-242), NH₃/MeOH or NH₃/DMF (Or *et al.* (1991), *J. Org. Chem.* 56:3146-3149). In other embodiments, the alkylation reaction is performed in DMF or dichloroethane. The peptidomimetic macrocycle is then deprotected and cleaved from the solid-phase resin by standard conditions (*e.g.*, strong acid such as 95% TFA).

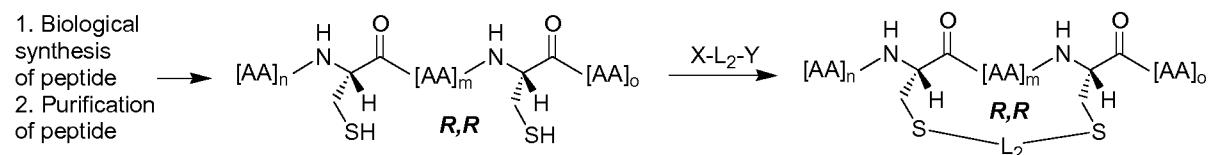
Synthetic Scheme 8:



[00127] In Scheme 8, the peptidomimetic precursor contains two or more -SH moieties, of which two are specially protected to allow their selective deprotection and subsequent alkylation for macrocycle formation. The peptidomimetic precursor is synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) using commercially available N- α -Fmoc amino acids such as N- α -Fmoc-S-*p*-methoxytrityl-L-cysteine, N- α -Fmoc-S-*p*-methoxytrityl-D-

cysteine, N- α -Fmoc-S-S-t-butyl-L-cysteine, and N- α -Fmoc-S-S-t-butyl-D-cysteine. Alpha-methylated versions of D-cysteine or L-cysteine are generated by known methods (Seebach *et al.* (1996), *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 35:2708-2748, and references therein) and then converted to the appropriately protected N- α -Fmoc-S-*p*-methoxytrityl or N- α -Fmoc-S-S-t-butyl monomers by known methods (*Bioorganic Chemistry: Peptides and Proteins*, Oxford University Press, New York: 1998, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference). The S-S-tButyl protecting group of the peptidomimetic precursor is selectively cleaved by known conditions (e.g., 20% 2-mercaptoethanol in DMF, reference: Galande *et al.* (2005), *J. Comb. Chem.* 7:174-177). The precursor peptidomimetic is then reacted on the resin with a molar excess of X-L₂-Y in an organic solution. For example, the reaction takes place in the presence of a hindered base such as diisopropylethylamine. The Mmt protecting group of the peptidomimetic precursor is then selectively cleaved by standard conditions (e.g., mild acid such as 1% TFA in DCM). The peptidomimetic precursor is then cyclized on the resin by treatment with a hindered base in organic solutions. In some embodiments, the alkylation reaction is performed in organic solutions such as NH₃/MeOH or NH₃/DMF (Or *et al.* (1991), *J. Org. Chem.* 56:3146-3149). The peptidomimetic macrocycle is then deprotected and cleaved from the solid-phase resin by standard conditions (e.g., strong acid such as 95% TFA).

Synthetic Scheme 9:



[00128] In Scheme 9, the peptidomimetic precursor contains two L-cysteine moieties. The peptidomimetic precursor is synthesized by known biological expression systems in living cells or by known *in vitro*, cell-free, expression methods. The precursor peptidomimetic is reacted as a crude mixture or is purified prior to reaction with X-L₂-Y in organic or aqueous solutions. In some embodiments the alkylation reaction is performed under dilute conditions (i.e. 0.15 mmol/L) to favor macrocyclization and to avoid polymerization. In some embodiments, the alkylation reaction is performed in organic solutions such as liquid NH₃ (Mosberg *et al.* (1985), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 107:2986-2987; Szewczuk *et al.* (1992), *Int. J. Peptide Protein Res.* 40:233-242), NH₃/MeOH, or NH₃/DMF (Or *et al.* (1991), *J. Org. Chem.* 56:3146-3149). In other embodiments, the alkylation is performed in an aqueous solution such as 6M guanidinium HCl, pH 8 (Brunel *et al.* (2005), *Chem. Commun.* (20):2552-2554). In other embodiments, the alkylation is performed in DMF or dichloroethane. In another embodiment, the alkylation is performed in non-denaturing aqueous solutions, and in yet another embodiment the alkylation is performed under conditions that favor α -helical structure formation. In yet another embodiment, the alkylation is performed under conditions that favor the binding of the precursor peptidomimetic to another protein, so as to induce the formation of the bound α -helical conformation during the alkylation.

[00129] Various embodiments for X and Y are envisioned which are suitable for reacting with thiol groups. In general, each X or Y is independently be selected from the general category shown in Table 5. For example, X and Y are halides such as -Cl, -Br or -I. Any of the macrocycle-forming linkers described herein may be used in any combination with any of the sequences shown in Tables 1-4 and also with any of the R- substituents indicated herein.

TABLE 3: Examples of Reactive Groups Capable of Reacting with Thiol Groups and Resulting Linkages

X or Y	Resulting Covalent Linkage
acrylamide	Thioether
halide (e.g. alkyl or aryl halide)	Thioether
sulfonate	Thioether
aziridine	Thioether
epoxide	Thioether
haloacetamide	Thioether
maleimide	Thioether
sulfonate ester	Thioether

[00130] The present invention contemplates the use of both naturally-occurring and non-naturally-occurring amino acids and amino acid analogs in the synthesis of the peptidomimetic macrocycles of Formula (III). Any amino acid or amino acid analog amenable to the synthetic methods employed for the synthesis of stable bis-sulfhydryl containing peptidomimetic macrocycles can be used in the present invention. For example, cysteine is contemplated as a useful amino acid in the present invention. However, sulfur containing amino acids other than cysteine that contain a different amino acid side chain are also useful. For example, cysteine contains one methylene unit between the α -carbon of the amino acid and the terminal -SH of the amino acid side chain. The invention also contemplates the use of amino acids with multiple methylene units between the α -carbon and the terminal -SH. Non-limiting examples include α -methyl-L-homocysteine and α -methyl-D-homocysteine. In some embodiments the amino acids and amino acid analogs are of the D- configuration. In other embodiments they are of the L- configuration. In some embodiments, some of the amino acids and amino acid analogs contained in the peptidomimetic are of the D- configuration while some of the amino acids and amino acid analogs are of the L- configuration. In some embodiments the amino acid analogs are α,α -disubstituted, such as α -methyl-L-cysteine and α -methyl-D-cysteine.

[00131] The invention includes macrocycles in which macrocycle-forming linkers are used to link two or more -SH moieties in the peptidomimetic precursors to form the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention. As described above, the macrocycle-forming linkers impart conformational rigidity, increased metabolic stability and/or increased cell penetrability. Furthermore, in some embodiments, the macrocycle-forming linkages stabilize the α -helical secondary structure of the peptidomimetic macrocycles. The macrocycle-forming linkers are of the formula X-L₂-Y, wherein both X and Y are the same or different moieties, as defined above. Both X and Y have the chemical characteristics that allow one macrocycle-forming linker -L₂- to bis alkylate the bis-sulfhydryl containing peptidomimetic precursor. As defined above, the linker -L₂- includes alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, or heterocycloarylene, or -R₄-K-R₄-, all of which can be optionally substituted with an R₅ group, as defined above. Furthermore, one to three carbon atoms within the macrocycle-forming linkers -L₂-, other than the carbons attached to the -SH of the sulfhydryl containing amino acid, are optionally substituted with a heteroatom such as N, S or O.

[00132] The L₂ component of the macrocycle-forming linker X-L₂-Y may be varied in length depending on, among other things, the distance between the positions of the two amino acid analogs used to form the peptidomimetic macrocycle. Furthermore, as the lengths of L₁ and/or L₃ components of the macrocycle-forming linker are varied, the length of L₂ can also be varied in order to create a linker of appropriate overall length for forming a stable peptidomimetic macrocycle. For example, if the amino acid analogs used are varied by adding an

additional methylene unit to each of L_1 and L_3 , the length of L_2 are decreased in length by the equivalent of approximately two methylene units to compensate for the increased lengths of L_1 and L_3 .

[00133] In some embodiments, L_2 is an alkylene group of the formula $-(CH_2)_n-$, where n is an integer between about 1 and about 15. For example, n is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10. In other embodiments, L_2 is an alkenylene group. In still other embodiments, L_2 is an aryl group.

[00134] Table 4 shows additional embodiments of $X-L_2-Y$ groups.

TABLE 4. Exemplary $X-L_2-Y$ groups of the invention.

$X-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-O-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-S-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-C(=O)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-C(=O)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-S(=O)(=O)-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
$X-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2-C(=O)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	$X-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$
	$X-CH_2-O-CH_2-O-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Y$	
$Br-CH_2-CH_2-Br$	$Cl-CH_2-CH_2-Cl$	$I-CH_2-CH_2-I$
$Br-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Br$	$Cl-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Cl$	$I-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-I$
$Br-CH_2=CH-CH_2-Br$	$Cl-CH_2=CH-CH_2-Cl$	$I-CH_2=CH-CH_2-I$
$Br-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-Br$	$Cl-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-Cl$	$I-CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-I$

Each X and Y in this table, is, for example, independently Cl^- , Br^- or I^- .

[00135] Additional methods of forming peptidomimetic macrocycles which are envisioned as suitable to perform the present invention include those disclosed by Mustapa, M. Firouz Mohd et al., J. Org. Chem (2003), 68, pp. 8193-8198; Yang, Bin et al. Bioorg Med. Chem. Lett. (2004), 14, pp. 1403-1406; U.S. Patent No. 5,364,851; U.S. Patent No. 5,446,128; U.S. Patent No. 5,824,483; U.S. Patent No. 6,713,280; and U.S. Patent No. 7,202,332. In such embodiments, aminoacid precursors are used containing an additional substituent R - at the alpha position. Such aminoacids are incorporated into the macrocycle precursor at the desired positions, which

may be at the positions where the crosslinker is substituted or, alternatively, elsewhere in the sequence of the macrocycle precursor. Cyclization of the precursor is then effected according to the indicated method.

Assays

[00136] The properties of the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention are assayed, for example, by using the methods described below. In some embodiments, a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention has improved biological properties relative to a corresponding polypeptide lacking the substituents described herein.

Assay to Determine α -helicity.

[00137] In solution, the secondary structure of polypeptides with α -helical domains will reach a dynamic equilibrium between random coil structures and α -helical structures, often expressed as a “percent helicity”. Thus, for example, unmodified alpha-helical domains are predominantly random coils in solution, with α -helical content usually under 25%. Peptidomimetic macrocycles with optimized linkers, on the other hand, possess, for example, an alpha-helicity that is at least two-fold greater than that of a corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide. In some embodiments, macrocycles of the invention will possess an alpha-helicity of greater than 50%. To assay the helicity of peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention, the compounds are dissolved in an aqueous solution (e.g. 50 mM potassium phosphate solution at pH 7, or distilled H₂O, to concentrations of 25-50 μ M). Circular dichroism (CD) spectra are obtained on a spectropolarimeter (e.g., Jasco J-710) using standard measurement parameters (e.g. temperature, 20°C; wavelength, 190-260 nm; step resolution, 0.5 nm; speed, 20 nm/sec; accumulations, 10; response, 1 sec; bandwidth, 1 nm; path length, 0.1 cm). The α -helical content of each peptide is calculated by dividing the mean residue ellipticity (e.g. $[\Phi]_{222\text{obs}}$) by the reported value for a model helical decapeptide (Yang *et al.* (1986), *Methods Enzymol.* 130:208)).

Assay to Determine Melting Temperature (T_m).

[00138] A peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention comprising a secondary structure such as an α -helix exhibits, for example, a higher melting temperature than a corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide. Typically peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention exhibit T_m of > 60°C representing a highly stable structure in aqueous solutions. To assay the effect of macrocycle formation on melting temperature, peptidomimetic macrocycles or unmodified peptides are dissolved in distilled H₂O (e.g. at a final concentration of 50 μ M) and the T_m is determined by measuring the change in ellipticity over a temperature range (e.g. 4 to 95 °C) on a spectropolarimeter (e.g., Jasco J-710) using standard parameters (e.g. wavelength 222nm; step resolution, 0.5 nm; speed, 20 nm/sec; accumulations, 10; response, 1 sec; bandwidth, 1 nm; temperature increase rate: 1°C/min; path length, 0.1 cm).

Protease Resistance Assay.

[00139] The amide bond of the peptide backbone is susceptible to hydrolysis by proteases, thereby rendering peptidic compounds vulnerable to rapid degradation *in vivo*. Peptide helix formation, however, typically buries the amide backbone and therefore may shield it from proteolytic cleavage. The peptidomimetic macrocycles of the present invention may be subjected to *in vitro* trypsin proteolysis to assess for any change in degradation rate compared to a corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide. For example, the peptidomimetic macrocycle and a corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide are incubated with trypsin agarose and the reactions quenched at

various time points by centrifugation and subsequent HPLC injection to quantitate the residual substrate by ultraviolet absorption at 280 nm. Briefly, the peptidomimetic macrocycle and peptidomimetic precursor (5 mcg) are incubated with trypsin agarose (Pierce) (S/E ~125) for 0, 10, 20, 90, and 180 minutes. Reactions are quenched by tabletop centrifugation at high speed; remaining substrate in the isolated supernatant is quantified by HPLC-based peak detection at 280 nm. The proteolytic reaction displays first order kinetics and the rate constant, k , is determined from a plot of $\ln[S]$ versus time ($k=-1X\text{slope}$).

Ex Vivo Stability Assay.

[00140] Peptidomimetic macrocycles with optimized linkers possess, for example, an *ex vivo* half-life that is at least two-fold greater than that of a corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide, and possess an *ex vivo* half-life of 12 hours or more. For *ex vivo* serum stability studies, a variety of assays may be used. For example, a peptidomimetic macrocycle and a corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide (2 mcg) are incubated with fresh mouse, rat and/or human serum (2 mL) at 37°C for 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 hours. To determine the level of intact compound, the following procedure may be used: The samples are extracted by transferring 100 μl of sera to 2 ml centrifuge tubes followed by the addition of 10 μL of 50 % formic acid and 500 μL acetonitrile and centrifugation at 14,000 RPM for 10 min at $4 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The supernatants are then transferred to fresh 2 ml tubes and evaporated on Turbovap under $\text{N}_2 < 10$ psi, 37°C. The samples are reconstituted in 100 μL of 50:50 acetonitrile:water and submitted to LC-MS/MS analysis.

In vitro Binding Assays.

[00141] To assess the binding and affinity of peptidomimetic macrocycles and peptidomimetic precursors to acceptor proteins, a fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) is used, for example. The FPA technique measures the molecular orientation and mobility using polarized light and fluorescent tracer. When excited with polarized light, fluorescent tracers (e.g., FITC) attached to molecules with high apparent molecular weights (e.g. FITC-labeled peptides bound to a large protein) emit higher levels of polarized fluorescence due to their slower rates of rotation as compared to fluorescent tracers attached to smaller molecules (e.g. FITC-labeled peptides that are free in solution).

[00142] For example, fluoresceinated peptidomimetic macrocycles (25 nM) are incubated with the acceptor protein (25-1000 nM) in binding buffer (140 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCL, pH 7.4) for 30 minutes at room temperature. Binding activity is measured, for example, by fluorescence polarization on a luminescence spectrophotometer (e.g. Perkin-Elmer LS50B). K_d values may be determined by nonlinear regression analysis using, for example, Graphpad Prism software (GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA). A peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention shows, in some instances, similar or lower K_d than a corresponding uncrosslinked polypeptide.

In vitro Displacement Assays To Characterize Antagonists of Peptide-Protein Interactions.

[00143] To assess the binding and affinity of compounds that antagonize the interaction between a peptide and an acceptor protein, a fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) utilizing a fluoresceinated peptidomimetic macrocycle derived from a peptidomimetic precursor sequence is used, for example. The FPA technique measures the molecular orientation and mobility using polarized light and fluorescent tracer. When excited with polarized light, fluorescent tracers (e.g., FITC) attached to molecules with high apparent molecular weights (e.g. FITC-labeled peptides bound to a large protein) emit higher levels of polarized fluorescence due to their slower rates of rotation as compared to fluorescent tracers attached to smaller molecules (e.g. FITC-labeled peptides that are

free in solution). A compound that antagonizes the interaction between the fluoresceinated peptidomimetic macrocycle and an acceptor protein will be detected in a competitive binding FPA experiment.

[00144] For example, putative antagonist compounds (1 nM to 1 mM) and a fluoresceinated peptidomimetic macrocycle (25 nM) are incubated with the acceptor protein (50 nM) in binding buffer (140mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCL, pH 7.4) for 30 minutes at room temperature. Antagonist binding activity is measured, for example, by fluorescence polarization on a luminescence spectrophotometer (e.g. Perkin-Elmer LS50B). Kd values may be determined by nonlinear regression analysis using, for example, Graphpad Prism software (GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA).

[00145] Any class of molecule, such as small organic molecules, peptides, oligonucleotides or proteins can be examined as putative antagonists in this assay.

Assay for Protein-ligand binding by Affinity Selection-Mass Spectrometry

[00146] To assess the binding and affinity of test compounds for proteins, an affinity-selection mass spectrometry assay is used, for example. Protein-ligand binding experiments are conducted according to the following representative procedure outlined for a system-wide control experiment using 1 μ M peptidomimetic macrocycle plus 5 μ M target protein. A 1 μ L DMSO aliquot of a 40 μ M stock solution of peptidomimetic macrocycle is dissolved in 19 μ L of PBS (Phosphate-buffered saline: 50 mM, pH 7.5 Phosphate buffer containing 150 mM NaCl). The resulting solution is mixed by repeated pipetting and clarified by centrifugation at 10 000g for 10 min. To a 4 μ L aliquot of the resulting supernatant is added 4 μ L of 10 μ M target protein in PBS. Each 8.0 μ L experimental sample thus contains 40 pmol (1.5 μ g) of protein at 5.0 μ M concentration in PBS plus 1 μ M peptidomimetic macrocycle and 2.5% DMSO. Duplicate samples thus prepared for each concentration point are incubated for 60 min at room temperature, and then chilled to 4 °C prior to size-exclusion chromatography-LC-MS analysis of 5.0 μ L injections. Samples containing a target protein, protein-ligand complexes, and unbound compounds are injected onto an SEC column, where the complexes are separated from non-binding component by a rapid SEC step. The SEC column eluate is monitored using UV detectors to confirm that the early-eluting protein fraction, which elutes in the void volume of the SEC column, is well resolved from unbound components that are retained on the column. After the peak containing the protein and protein-ligand complexes elutes from the primary UV detector, it enters a sample loop where it is excised from the flow stream of the SEC stage and transferred directly to the LC-MS via a valving mechanism. The $(M + 3H)^{3+}$ ion of the peptidomimetic macrocycle is observed by ESI-MS at the expected m/z, confirming the detection of the protein-ligand complex.

Assay for Protein-ligand Kd Titration Experiments.

[00147] To assess the binding and affinity of test compounds for proteins, a protein-ligand Kd titration experiment is performed, for example. Protein-ligand K_d titrations experiments are conducted as follows: 2 μ L DMSO aliquots of a serially diluted stock solution of titrant peptidomimetic macrocycle (5, 2.5, ..., 0.098 mM) are prepared then dissolved in 38 μ L of PBS. The resulting solutions are mixed by repeated pipetting and clarified by centrifugation at 10 000g for 10 min. To 4.0 μ L aliquots of the resulting supernatants is added 4.0 μ L of 10 μ M target protein in PBS. Each 8.0 μ L experimental sample thus contains 40 pmol (1.5 μ g) of protein at 5.0 μ M concentration in PBS, varying concentrations (125, 62.5, ..., 0.24 μ M) of the titrant peptide, and 2.5% DMSO. Duplicate samples thus prepared for each concentration point are incubated at room temperature for 30 min,

then chilled to 4 °C prior to SEC-LC-MS analysis of 2.0 µL injections. The (M + H)¹⁺, (M + 2H)²⁺, (M + 3H)³⁺, and/or (M + Na)¹⁺ ion is observed by ESI-MS; extracted ion chromatograms are quantified, then fit to equations to derive the binding affinity K_d as described in “*A General Technique to Rank Protein-Ligand Binding Affinities and Determine Allosteric vs. Direct Binding Site Competition in Compound Mixtures.*” Annis, D. A.; Nazef, N.; Chuang, C. C.; Scott, M. P.; Nash, H. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 15495-15503; also in “*ALIS: An Affinity Selection-Mass Spectrometry System for the Discovery and Characterization of Protein-Ligand Interactions*” D. A. Annis, C.-C. Chuang, and N. Nazef. In *Mass Spectrometry in Medicinal Chemistry*. Edited by Wanner K, Höfner G: Wiley-VCH; **2007**:121-184. Mannhold R, Kubinyi H, Folkers G (Series Editors): *Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry*.

Assay for Competitive Binding Experiments by Affinity Selection-Mass Spectrometry

[00148] To determine the ability of test compounds to bind competitively to proteins, an affinity selection mass spectrometry assay is performed, for example. A mixture of ligands at 40 µM per component is prepared by combining 2 µL aliquots of 400 µM stocks of each of the three compounds with 14 µL of DMSO. Then, 1 µL aliquots of this 40 µM per component mixture are combined with 1 µL DMSO aliquots of a serially diluted stock solution of titrant peptidomimetic macrocycle (10, 5, 2.5, ..., 0.078 mM). These 2 µL samples are dissolved in 38 µL of PBS. The resulting solutions were mixed by repeated pipetting and clarified by centrifugation at 10 000g for 10 min. To 4.0 µL aliquots of the resulting supernatants is added 4.0 µL of 10 µM target protein in PBS. Each 8.0 µL experimental sample thus contains 40 pmol (1.5 µg) of protein at 5.0 µM concentration in PBS plus 0.5 µM ligand, 2.5% DMSO, and varying concentrations (125, 62.5, ..., 0.98 µM) of the titrant peptidomimetic macrocycle. Duplicate samples thus prepared for each concentration point are incubated at room temperature for 60 min, then chilled to 4 °C prior to SEC-LC-MS analysis of 2.0 µL injections. Additional details on these and other methods are provided in “*A General Technique to Rank Protein-Ligand Binding Affinities and Determine Allosteric vs. Direct Binding Site Competition in Compound Mixtures.*” Annis, D. A.; Nazef, N.; Chuang, C. C.; Scott, M. P.; Nash, H. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 15495-15503; also in “*ALIS: An Affinity Selection-Mass Spectrometry System for the Discovery and Characterization of Protein-Ligand Interactions*” D. A. Annis, C.-C. Chuang, and N. Nazef. In *Mass Spectrometry in Medicinal Chemistry*. Edited by Wanner K, Höfner G: Wiley-VCH; **2007**:121-184. Mannhold R, Kubinyi H, Folkers G (Series Editors): *Methods and Principles in Medicinal Chemistry*.

Binding Assays in Intact Cells.

[00149] It is possible to measure binding of peptides or peptidomimetic macrocycles to their natural acceptors in intact cells by immunoprecipitation experiments. For example, intact cells are incubated with fluoresceinated (FITC-labeled) compounds for 4 hrs in the absence of serum, followed by serum replacement and further incubation that ranges from 4-18 hrs. Cells are then pelleted and incubated in lysis buffer (50mM Tris [pH 7.6], 150 mM NaCl, 1% CHAPS and protease inhibitor cocktail) for 10 minutes at 4°C. Extracts are centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 15 minutes and supernatants collected and incubated with 10 µl goat anti-FITC antibody for 2 hrs, rotating at 4°C followed by further 2 hrs incubation at 4°C with protein A/G Sepharose (50 µl of 50% bead slurry). After quick centrifugation, the pellets are washed in lysis buffer containing increasing salt concentration (e.g., 150, 300, 500 mM). The beads are then re-equilibrated at 150 mM NaCl before addition of SDS-containing sample buffer and boiling. After centrifugation, the supernatants are optionally electrophoresed using 4%-12% gradient Bis-Tris gels followed by transfer into Immobilon-P membranes. After blocking, blots are optionally incubated

with an antibody that detects FITC and also with one or more antibodies that detect proteins that bind to the peptidomimetic macrocycle.

Cellular Penetrability Assays.

[00150] A peptidomimetic macrocycle is, for example, more cell penetrable compared to a corresponding uncrosslinked macrocycle. Peptidomimetic macrocycles with optimized linkers possess, for example, cell penetrability that is at least two-fold greater than a corresponding uncrosslinked macrocycle, and often 20% or more of the applied peptidomimetic macrocycle will be observed to have penetrated the cell after 4 hours. To measure the cell penetrability of peptidomimetic macrocycles and corresponding uncrosslinked macrocycle, intact cells are incubated with fluoresceinated peptidomimetic macrocycles or corresponding uncrosslinked macrocycle (10 μ M) for 4 hrs in serum free media at 37°C, washed twice with media and incubated with trypsin (0.25%) for 10 min at 37°C. The cells are washed again and resuspended in PBS. Cellular fluorescence is analyzed, for example, by using either a FACSCalibur flow cytometer or Cellomics' KineticScan® HCS Reader.

Cellular Efficacy Assays.

[00151] The efficacy of certain peptidomimetic macrocycles is determined, for example, in cell-based killing assays using a variety of tumorigenic and non-tumorigenic cell lines and primary cells derived from human or mouse cell populations. Cell viability is monitored, for example, over 24-96 hrs of incubation with peptidomimetic macrocycles (0.5 to 50 μ M) to identify those that kill at EC50<10 μ M. Several standard assays that measure cell viability are commercially available and are optionally used to assess the efficacy of the peptidomimetic macrocycles. In addition, assays that measure Annexin V and caspase activation are optionally used to assess whether the peptidomimetic macrocycles kill cells by activating the apoptotic machinery. For example, the Cell Titer-glo assay is used which determines cell viability as a function of intracellular ATP concentration.

In Vivo Stability Assay.

[00152] To investigate the *in vivo* stability of the peptidomimetic macrocycles, the compounds are, for example, administered to mice and/or rats by IV, IP, PO or inhalation routes at concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 50 mg/kg and blood specimens withdrawn at 0', 5', 15', 30', 1 hr, 4 hrs, 8 hrs and 24 hours post-injection. Levels of intact compound in 25 μ L of fresh serum are then measured by LC-MS/MS as above.

In vivo Efficacy in Animal Models.

[00153] To determine the anti-oncogenic activity of peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention *in vivo*, the compounds are, for example, given alone (IP, IV, PO, by inhalation or nasal routes) or in combination with sub-optimal doses of relevant chemotherapy (e.g., cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, etoposide). In one example, 5 x 10⁶ RS4;11 cells (established from the bone marrow of a patient with acute lymphoblastic leukemia) that stably express luciferase are injected by tail vein in NOD-SCID mice 3 hrs after they have been subjected to total body irradiation. If left untreated, this form of leukemia is fatal in 3 weeks in this model. The leukemia is readily monitored, for example, by injecting the mice with D-luciferin (60 mg/kg) and imaging the anesthetized animals (e.g., Xenogen In Vivo Imaging System, Caliper Life Sciences, Hopkinton, MA). Total body bioluminescence is quantified by integration of photonic flux (photons/sec) by Living Image Software (Caliper Life Sciences, Hopkinton, MA). Peptidomimetic macrocycles alone or in combination with sub-optimal doses of relevant chemotherapeutics agents are, for example, administered to leukemic mice (10 days after injection/day 1 of

experiment, in bioluminescence range of 14-16) by tail vein or IP routes at doses ranging from 0.1mg/kg to 50 mg/kg for 7 to 21 days. Optionally, the mice are imaged throughout the experiment every other day and survival monitored daily for the duration of the experiment. Expired mice are optionally subjected to necropsy at the end of the experiment. Another animal model is implantation into NOD-SCID mice of DoHH2, a cell line derived from human follicular lymphoma, that stably expresses luciferase. These *in vivo* tests optionally generate preliminary pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic and toxicology data.

Clinical Trials.

[00154] To determine the suitability of the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention for treatment of humans, clinical trials are performed. For example, patients diagnosed with cancer and in need of treatment are selected and separated in treatment and one or more control groups, wherein the treatment group is administered a peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention, while the control groups receive a placebo or a known anti-cancer drug. The treatment safety and efficacy of the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention can thus be evaluated by performing comparisons of the patient groups with respect to factors such as survival and quality-of-life. In this example, the patient group treated with a peptidomimetic macrocycle show improved long-term survival compared to a patient control group treated with a placebo.

Pharmaceutical Compositions and Routes of Administration

[00155] The peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention also include pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives or prodrugs thereof. A "pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" means any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, salt of an ester, pro-drug or other derivative of a compound of this invention which, upon administration to a recipient, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) a compound of this invention. Particularly favored pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives are those that increase the bioavailability of the compounds of the invention when administered to a mammal (*e.g.*, by increasing absorption into the blood of an orally administered compound) or which increases delivery of the active compound to a biological compartment (*e.g.*, the brain or lymphatic system) relative to the parent species. Some pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives include a chemical group which increases aqueous solubility or active transport across the gastrointestinal mucosa.

[00156] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetic macrocycles of the invention are modified by covalently or non-covalently joining appropriate functional groups to enhance selective biological properties. Such modifications include those which increase biological penetration into a given biological compartment (*e.g.*, blood, lymphatic system, central nervous system), increase oral availability, increase solubility to allow administration by injection, alter metabolism, and alter rate of excretion.

[00157] Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include those derived from pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic and organic acids and bases. Examples of suitable acid salts include acetate, adipate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, butyrate, citrate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, formate, fumarate, glycolate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, lactate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, palmoate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, salicylate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, tosylate and undecanoate. Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal (*e.g.*, sodium), alkaline earth metal (*e.g.*, magnesium), ammonium and N-(alkyl)₄⁺ salts.

[00158] For preparing pharmaceutical compositions from the compounds of the present invention, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include either solid or liquid carriers. Solid form preparations include powders, tablets, pills, capsules, cachets, suppositories, and dispersible granules. A solid carrier can be one or more substances, which also acts as diluents, flavoring agents, binders, preservatives, tablet disintegrating agents, or an encapsulating material. Details on techniques for formulation and administration are well described in the scientific and patent literature, see, *e.g.*, the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Maack Publishing Co, Easton PA.

[00159] In powders, the carrier is a finely divided solid, which is in a mixture with the finely divided active component. In tablets, the active component is mixed with the carrier having the necessary binding properties in suitable proportions and compacted in the shape and size desired.

[00160] Suitable solid excipients are carbohydrate or protein fillers include, but are not limited to sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; starch from corn, wheat, rice, potato, or other plants; cellulose such as methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, or sodium carboxymethylcellulose; and gums including arabic and tragacanth; as well as proteins such as gelatin and collagen. If desired, disintegrating or solubilizing agents are added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, alginic acid, or a salt thereof, such as sodium alginate.

[00161] Liquid form preparations include solutions, suspensions, and emulsions, for example, water or water/propylene glycol solutions. For parenteral injection, liquid preparations can be formulated in solution in aqueous polyethylene glycol solution.

[00162] The pharmaceutical preparation is preferably in unit dosage form. In such form the preparation is subdivided into unit doses containing appropriate quantities of the active component. The unit dosage form can be a packaged preparation, the package containing discrete quantities of preparation, such as packeted tablets, capsules, and powders in vials or ampoules. Also, the unit dosage form can be a capsule, tablet, cachet, or lozenge itself, or it can be the appropriate number of any of these in packaged form.

[00163] When the compositions of this invention comprise a combination of a peptidomimetic macrocycle and one or more additional therapeutic or prophylactic agents, both the compound and the additional agent should be present at dosage levels of between about 1 to 100%, and more preferably between about 5 to 95% of the dosage normally administered in a monotherapy regimen. In some embodiments, the additional agents are administered separately, as part of a multiple dose regimen, from the compounds of this invention. Alternatively, those agents are part of a single dosage form, mixed together with the compounds of this invention in a single composition.

Methods of Use

[00164] In one aspect, the present invention provides novel peptidomimetic macrocycles that are useful in competitive binding assays to identify agents which bind to the natural ligand(s) of the proteins or peptides upon which the peptidomimetic macrocycles are modeled. For example, in the TCF/β-catenin system, labeled peptidomimetic macrocycles based on CBD peptides of TCF can be used in a β-catenin binding assay along with small molecules that competitively bind to β-catenin. Competitive binding studies allow for rapid *in vitro* evaluation and determination of drug candidates specific for the TCF/β-catenin system. Such binding studies may be performed with any of the peptidomimetic macrocycles disclosed herein and their binding partners.

[00165] The invention further provides for the generation of antibodies against the peptidomimetic macrocycles. In some embodiments, these antibodies specifically bind both the peptidomimetic macrocycle and the precursor peptides, such as TCF-CBD, to which the peptidomimetic macrocycles are related. Such antibodies, for example, disrupt the native protein-protein interaction, for example, binding between TCF and β-catenin.

[00166] In other aspects, the present invention provides for both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a subject at risk of (or susceptible to) a disorder or having a disorder associated with aberrant (*e.g.*, insufficient or excessive) expression or activity of the molecules including β -catenin.

[00167] In another embodiment, a disorder is caused, at least in part, by an abnormal level of β -catenin, (*e.g.*, over or under expression), or by the presence of β -catenin exhibiting abnormal activity. As such, the reduction in the level and/or activity of the β -catenin, or the enhancement of the level and/or activity of β -catenin, by peptidomimetic macrocycles derived from a CBD-containing protein such as TCF, is used, for example, to ameliorate or reduce the adverse symptoms of the disorder.

[00168] In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for treating or preventing a disease including hyperproliferative disease and inflammatory disorder by interfering with the interaction or binding between binding partners, for example, between TCF and β -catenin. These methods comprise administering an effective amount of a compound of the invention to a warm blooded animal, including a human. In some embodiments, the administration of the compounds of the present invention induces cell growth arrest or apoptosis.

[00169] As used herein, the term "treatment" is defined as the application or administration of a therapeutic agent to a patient, or application or administration of a therapeutic agent to an isolated tissue or cell line from a patient, who has a disease, a symptom of disease or a predisposition toward a disease, with the purpose to cure, heal, alleviate, relieve, alter, remedy, ameliorate, improve or affect the disease, the symptoms of disease or the predisposition toward disease.

[00170] In some embodiments, the peptidomimetics macrocycles of the invention is used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose cancers and neoplastic conditions. As used herein, the terms "cancer", "hyperproliferative" and "neoplastic" refer to cells having the capacity for autonomous growth, *i.e.*, an abnormal state or condition characterized by rapidly proliferating cell growth. Hyperproliferative and neoplastic disease states may be categorized as pathologic, *i.e.*, characterizing or constituting a disease state, or may be categorized as non-pathologic, *i.e.*, a deviation from normal but not associated with a disease state. The term is meant to include all types of cancerous growths or oncogenic processes, metastatic tissues or malignantly transformed cells, tissues, or organs, irrespective of histopathologic type or stage of invasiveness. A metastatic tumor can arise from a multitude of primary tumor types, including but not limited to those of breast, lung, liver, colon and ovarian origin. "Pathologic hyperproliferative" cells occur in disease states characterized by malignant tumor growth. Examples of non-pathologic hyperproliferative cells include proliferation of cells associated with wound repair. Examples of cellular proliferative and/or differentiative disorders include cancer, *e.g.*, carcinoma, sarcoma, or metastatic disorders. In some embodiments, the peptidomimetics macrocycles are novel therapeutic agents for controlling breast cancer, ovarian cancer, colon cancer, lung cancer, metastasis of such cancers and the like.

[00171] Examples of cancers or neoplastic conditions include, but are not limited to, a fibrosarcoma, myosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma, angiosarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, synovioma, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, gastric cancer, esophageal cancer, rectal cancer, pancreatic cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, uterine cancer, cancer of the head and neck, skin cancer, brain cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinoma, cystadenocarcinoma, medullary carcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, hepatoma, bile duct carcinoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal carcinoma, Wilm's tumor, cervical cancer, testicular cancer, small cell lung carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, bladder carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma, glioma,

astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, pinealoma, hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendrogloma, meningioma, melanoma, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma, leukemia, lymphoma, or Kaposi sarcoma.

[00172] Examples of proliferative disorders include hematopoietic neoplastic disorders. As used herein, the term "hematopoietic neoplastic disorders" includes diseases involving hyperplastic/neoplastic cells of hematopoietic origin, *e.g.*, arising from myeloid, lymphoid or erythroid lineages, or precursor cells thereof. Preferably, the diseases arise from poorly differentiated acute leukemias, *e.g.*, erythroblastic leukemia and acute megakaryoblastic leukemia. Additional exemplary myeloid disorders include, but are not limited to, acute promyeloid leukemia (APML), acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) and chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) (reviewed in Vaickus (1991), *Crit Rev. Oncol./Hematol.* 11:267-97); lymphoid malignancies include, but are not limited to acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) which includes B-lineage ALL and T-lineage ALL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), prolymphocytic leukemia (PLL), hairy cell leukemia (HLL) and Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia (WM). Additional forms of malignant lymphomas include, but are not limited to non-Hodgkin lymphoma and variants thereof, peripheral T cell lymphomas, adult T cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATL), cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL), large granular lymphocytic leukemia (LGF), Hodgkin's disease and Reed-Sternberg disease.

[00173] Examples of cellular proliferative and/or differentiative disorders of the breast include, but are not limited to, proliferative breast disease including, *e.g.*, epithelial hyperplasia, sclerosing adenosis, and small duct papillomas; tumors, *e.g.*, stromal tumors such as fibroadenoma, phyllodes tumor, and sarcomas, and epithelial tumors such as large duct papilloma; carcinoma of the breast including *in situ* (noninvasive) carcinoma that includes ductal carcinoma *in situ* (including Paget's disease) and lobular carcinoma *in situ*, and invasive (infiltrating) carcinoma including, but not limited to, invasive ductal carcinoma, invasive lobular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, colloid (mucinous) carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, and invasive papillary carcinoma, and miscellaneous malignant neoplasms. Disorders in the male breast include, but are not limited to, gynecomastia and carcinoma.

[00174] Examples of cellular proliferative and/or differentiative disorders of the lung include, but are not limited to, bronchogenic carcinoma, including paraneoplastic syndromes, bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, neuroendocrine tumors, such as bronchial carcinoid, miscellaneous tumors, and metastatic tumors; pathologies of the pleura, including inflammatory pleural effusions, noninflammatory pleural effusions, pneumothorax, and pleural tumors, including solitary fibrous tumors (pleural fibroma) and malignant mesothelioma.

[00175] Examples of cellular proliferative and/or differentiative disorders of the colon include, but are not limited to, non-neoplastic polyps, adenomas, familial syndromes, colorectal carcinogenesis, colorectal carcinoma, and carcinoid tumors.

[00176] Examples of cellular proliferative and/or differentiative disorders of the liver include, but are not limited to, nodular hyperplasias, adenomas, and malignant tumors, including primary carcinoma of the liver and metastatic tumors.

[00177] Examples of cellular proliferative and/or differentiative disorders of the ovary include, but are not limited to, ovarian tumors such as, tumors of coelomic epithelium, serous tumors, mucinous tumors, endometrioid tumors, clear cell adenocarcinoma, cystadenofibroma, Brenner tumor, surface epithelial tumors; germ cell tumors such as mature (benign) teratomas, monodermal teratomas, immature malignant teratomas, dysgerminoma, endodermal sinus tumor, choriocarcinoma; sex cord-stromal tumors such as, granulosa-theca cell tumors,

thecomafibromas, androblastomas, hill cell tumors, and gonadoblastoma; and metastatic tumors such as Krukenberg tumors.

[00178] In other or further embodiments, the peptidomimetics macrocycles described herein are used to treat, prevent or diagnose conditions characterized by overactive cell death or cellular death due to physiologic insult, etc. Some examples of conditions characterized by premature or unwanted cell death are or alternatively unwanted or excessive cellular proliferation include, but are not limited to hypocellular/hypoplastic, acellular/aplastic, or hypercellular/hyperplastic conditions. Some examples include hematologic disorders including but not limited to fanconi anemia, aplastic anemia, thalassemia, congenital neutropenia, and myelodysplasia.

[00179] In other or further embodiments, the peptidomimetics macrocycles of the invention that act to decrease apoptosis are used to treat disorders associated with an undesirable level of cell death. Thus, in some embodiments, the anti-apoptotic peptidomimetics macrocycles of the invention are used to treat disorders such as those that lead to cell death associated with viral infection, *e.g.*, infection associated with infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). A wide variety of neurological diseases are characterized by the gradual loss of specific sets of neurons. One example is Alzheimer's disease (AD). Alzheimer's disease is characterized by loss of neurons and synapses in the cerebral cortex and certain subcortical regions. This loss results in gross atrophy of the affected regions. Both amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles are visible in brains of those afflicted by AD. Alzheimer's disease has been identified as a protein misfolding disease, due to the accumulation of abnormally folded A-beta and tau proteins in the brain. Plaques are made up of β -amyloid. β -amyloid is a fragment from a larger protein called amyloid precursor protein (APP). APP is critical to neuron growth, survival and post-injury repair. In AD, an unknown process causes APP to be cleaved into smaller fragments by enzymes through proteolysis. One of these fragments is fibrils of β -amyloid, which form clumps that deposit outside neurons in dense formations known as senile plaques. Plaques continue to grow into insoluble twisted fibers within the nerve cell, often called tangles. Disruption of the interaction between β -amyloid and its native receptor is therefore important in the treatment of AD. The anti-apoptotic peptidomimetics macrocycles of the invention are used, in some embodiments, in the treatment of AD and other neurological disorders associated with cell apoptosis. Such neurological disorders include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) retinitis pigmentosa, spinal muscular atrophy, and various forms of cerebellar degeneration. The cell loss in these diseases does not induce an inflammatory response, and apoptosis appears to be the mechanism of cell death.

[00180] In addition, a number of hematologic diseases are associated with a decreased production of blood cells. These disorders include anemia associated with chronic disease, aplastic anemia, chronic neutropenia, and the myelodysplastic syndromes. Disorders of blood cell production, such as myelodysplastic syndrome and some forms of aplastic anemia, are associated with increased apoptotic cell death within the bone marrow. These disorders could result from the activation of genes that promote apoptosis, acquired deficiencies in stromal cells or hematopoietic survival factors, or the direct effects of toxins and mediators of immune responses. Two common disorders associated with cell death are myocardial infarctions and stroke. In both disorders, cells within the central area of ischemia, which is produced in the event of acute loss of blood flow, appear to die rapidly as a result of necrosis. However, outside the central ischemic zone, cells die over a more protracted time period and morphologically appear to die by apoptosis. In other or further embodiments, the anti-apoptotic peptidomimetics macrocycles of the invention are used to treat all such disorders associated with undesirable cell death.

[00181] Some examples of neurologic disorders that are treated with the peptidomimetics macrocycles described herein include but are not limited to Alzheimer's Disease, Down's Syndrome, Dutch Type Hereditary Cerebral Hemorrhage Amyloidosis, Reactive Amyloidosis, Familial Amyloid Nephropathy with Urticaria and Deafness, Muckle-Wells Syndrome, Idiopathic Myeloma; Macroglobulinemia-Associated Myeloma, Familial Amyloid Polyneuropathy, Familial Amyloid Cardiomyopathy, Isolated Cardiac Amyloid, Systemic Senile Amyloidosis, Adult Onset Diabetes, Insulinoma, Isolated Atrial Amyloid, Medullary Carcinoma of the Thyroid, Familial Amyloidosis, Hereditary Cerebral Hemorrhage With Amyloidosis, Familial Amyloidotic Polyneuropathy, Scrapie, Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease, Gerstmann Straussler-Scheinker Syndrome, Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis, a prion-mediated disease, and Huntington's Disease.

[00182] In another embodiment, the peptidomimetics macrocycles described herein are used to treat, prevent or diagnose inflammatory disorders. Numerous types of inflammatory disorders exist. Certain inflammatory diseases are associated with the immune system, for example, autoimmune diseases. Autoimmune diseases arise from an overactive immune response of the body against substances and tissues normally present in the body, i.e. self antigens. In other words, the immune system attacks its own cells. Autoimmune diseases are a major cause of immune-mediated diseases. Rheumatoid arthritis is an example of an autoimmune disease, in which the immune system attacks the joints, where it causes inflammation (i.e. arthritis) and destruction. It can also damage some organs, such as the lungs and skin. Rheumatoid arthritis can lead to substantial loss of functioning and mobility. Rheumatoid arthritis is diagnosed with blood tests especially the rheumatoid factor test. Some examples of autoimmune diseases that are treated with the peptidomimetics macrocycles described herein include, but are not limited to, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), Addison's disease, ankylosing spondylitis, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APS), autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune inner ear disease, Bechet's disease, bullous pemphigoid, coeliac disease, Chagas disease, Churg-Strauss syndrome, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), Crohn's disease, dermatomyositis, diabetes mellitus type 1, endometriosis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Graves' disease, Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), Hashimoto's disease, Hidradenitis suppurativa, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), interstitial cystitis, lupus erythematosus, morphea, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, narcolepsy, neuromyotonia, pemphigus vulgaris, pernicious anaemia, Polymyositis, polymyalgia rheumatica, primary biliary cirrhosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, temporal arteritis (also known as "giant cell arteritis"), Takayasu's arteritis, Vasculitis, Vitiligo, and Wegener's granulomatosis.

[00183] Some examples of other types of inflammatory disorders that are treated with the peptidomimetics macrocycles described herein include, but are not limited to, allergy including allergic rhinitis/sinusitis, skin allergies (urticaria/hives, angioedema, atopic dermatitis), food allergies, drug allergies, insect allergies, and rare allergic disorders such as mastocytosis, asthma, arthritis including osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and spondyloarthropathies, primary angitis of the CNS, sarcoidosis, organ transplant rejection, fibromyalgia, fibrosis, pancreatitis, and pelvic inflammatory disease.

[00184] Examples of cardiovascular disorders (e.g., inflammatory disorders) that are treated or prevented with the peptidomimetics macrocycles of the invention include, but are not limited to, aortic valve stenosis, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, aneurism, heart failure, ischemic heart disease, angina pectoris, sudden cardiac death, hypertensive heart disease; non-coronary vessel disease, such as arteriolosclerosis, small vessel disease, nephropathy, hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, xanthomatosis, asthma, hypertension, emphysema and chronic pulmonary disease; or a

cardiovascular condition associated with interventional procedures ("procedural vascular trauma"), such as restenosis following angioplasty, placement of a shunt, stent, synthetic or natural excision grafts, indwelling catheter, valve or other implantable devices. Preferred cardiovascular disorders include atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, aneurism, and stroke.

EXAMPLES

Example 1.

[00185] A peptidomimetic macrocycle of the invention is prepared, for example, starting with the sequence RDLADVKSSLVNES by replacing the 4th and 8th amino acids with an alpha, alpha-disubstituted amino acid (e.g. the S5 olefin amino acid). An olefin metathesis reaction is performed resulting in a peptidomimetic macrocycle comprising an i to i+4 crosslink. α -helical crosslinked polypeptides are synthesized, purified and analyzed as previously described (Schafmeister et al. (2000), J. Am. Chem. Soc. 122:5891-5892; Walensky et al (2004) Science 305:1466-70; Walensky et al (2006) Mol Cell 24:199-210). The α,α -disubstituted amino acids and amino acid precursors disclosed in the cited references may be employed in synthesis of the peptidomimetic macrocycle precursor polypeptides. Alpha,alpha-disubstituted non-natural amino acids containing olefinic side chains are synthesized according to Williams et al. (1991) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 113:9276; and Schafmeister et al. (2000) J. Am. Chem Soc. 122:5891. Crosslinked polypeptides are designed by replacing two naturally occurring amino acids (see above) with the corresponding synthetic amino acids. Substitutions are made at i and i+4 positions and at i and i+7 positions. Additional peptidomimetic macrocycles are synthesized as shown in Figures 4a-c.

[00186] In the sequences shown in Figures 4a-c and elsewhere, Nle represents norleucine, Ac represents N-terminal acetyl, NH2 represents C-terminal amide, PEG3 represents a NH-(PEG)₃-COOH (16 atoms) linker (Novabiochem cat# 01-63-0199), PEG4 represents a NH-(PEG)₄-COOH (19 atoms) linker (Novabiochem cat# 01-63-0200), and PEG5 represents a NH-(PEG)₅-COOH (22 atoms) linker (Novabiochem cat# 01-63-0204). The amino acid represented as \$ is (S)- α -(2'-pentenyl) alanine ("S5-olefin amino acid") connected by an all-carbon crosslinker comprising one double bond. The amino acids represented as \$r8 is (R)- α -(2'-octenyl) alanine ("R8 olefin amino acid"), connected by an all-carbon crosslinker comprising one double bond.

[00187] The non-natural amino acids (R and S enantiomers of the 5-carbon olefinic amino acid and the S enantiomer of the 8-carbon olefinic amino acid) are characterized by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy (Varian Mercury 400) and mass spectrometry (Micromass LCT). Peptide synthesis is performed either manually or on an automated peptide synthesizer (Applied Biosystems, model 433A), using solid phase conditions, rink amide AM resin (Novabiochem), and Fmoc main-chain protecting group chemistry. For the coupling of natural Fmoc-protected amino acids (Novabiochem), 10 equivalents of amino acid and a 1:1:2 molar ratio of coupling reagents HBTU/HOBt (Novabiochem)/DIEA are employed. Non-natural amino acids (4 equiv) are coupled with a 1:1:2 molar ratio of HATU (Applied Biosystems)/HOBt/DIEA. Olefin metathesis is performed in the solid phase using 10 mM Grubbs catalyst (Blackewell et al. 1994 *supra*) (Materia) dissolved in degassed dichloromethane and reacted for 2 hours at room temperature. Isolation of metathesized compounds is achieved by trifluoroacetic acid-mediated deprotection and cleavage, ether precipitation to yield the crude product, and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) (Varian ProStar) on a reverse phase C18 column (Varian) to yield the pure compounds. Chemical composition of the pure products is confirmed by LC/MS mass spectrometry (Micromass LCT interfaced with Agilent 1100 HPLC system) and amino acid analysis (Applied Biosystems, model 420A).

[00188] Example 2. TCF/ Beta-Catenin Competitive Fluorescence Polarization Assay.

[00189] The following experiments are performed at room temperature unless otherwise noted. First, an assay buffer is prepared composed of 25 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 200 mM Sodium Chloride, and 5 mM CHAPS. Next, 1M DTT is added to assay buffer to a final concentration of 2mM. An aliquot of C-terminally, 6XHistidine-tagged Beta-Catenin (aa 134-668, 59 KD, see Poy F. et al, *Nature Structure Bio.*, **8**, 1053 (2001)) (50.8 μ M stock) is thawed on ice and diluted to a final concentration of 125 nM in assay buffer. Forty μ l of this protein stock is added to all but six wells of a 96 well plate (which will serve as the free peptide and Blank). Test competitor peptides are diluted from 1 mM DMSO stocks to 2X working stocks in assay buffer. Further dilutions are made in assay buffer-DMSO as to maintain a constant DMSO concentration in all wells. The dilution is carried out such that the peptides have a working concentration range of 40 μ M -0.7 μ M (2X). As a benchmark, a linear, non-crosslinked peptide competitor is prepared as above but with a working concentration range of 13-0.7 μ M. Fifty μ l of the competitor 2X stocks are added to the 40 μ l of protein solution previously transferred into the assay 96 well plate. Next, a 10X stock of the fluorescent probe is prepared. The probe is identical to the linear benchmark peptide except for the n-terminal conjugation of a FAM flourophore with Beta-Alanine spacer. A 1mM DMSO stock of the probe is serially diluted to a final concentration of 25 nM (10X) and 10 μ l of this stock is added to all wells except for those that will serve as the blank. The assay plate is stored in the dark and the reaction is allowed to run at room temperature for three hours. The reaction is then read on a Biotek Synergy 2 with the following settings: 100 ms delay, 40 measurements per well, with excitation filters of 485/20 nM, and emission filters of 528/20 nM. Data is then analyzed in Graphpad Prism.

[00190] Peptidomimetic macrocycles were tested for binding ability to beta-catenin as shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

SP#		Binding Activity: IC50 (nM)
SP1	Ac-NL\$NVK\$SLVNQS-NH2	100000
SP2	Ac-RDLADVK\$SLV\$ES-NH2	100000
SP3	Ac-RNLA\$VKS\$LVNES-NH2	100000
SP4	Ac-RNLADVK\$SLV\$ES-NH2	100000
SP5	Ac-RNLADVK\$SLVN\$S-NH2	100000
SP6	Ac-RDLA\$VKS\$LVNQS-NH2	100000
SP7	Ac-RDLA\$r8VKSSLV\$QS-NH2	100000
SP8	Ac-RDLANVKS\$LVN\$S-NH2	100000
SP9	Ac-RDL\$NVK\$SLVNES-NH2	100000
SP10	Ac-SAERDL\$DVK\$SLVNESEKR-NH2	100000
SP11	Ac-SAERDLA\$VKS\$LVNESEKR-NH2	100000
SP12	Ac-SAERDLADVK\$SLV\$ESEKR-NH2	84950
SP13	Ac-SAERDLADVKS\$LVN\$SEKR-NH2	100000
SP14	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSSSENNSAERDLADVKS\$LV-NH2	95
SP15	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSS-NH2	6078
SP16	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSS-NH2	100000
SP17	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$EGE\$EEKSS-NH2	52879
SP18	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEG\$QEE\$SSN-NH2	60133
SP19	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGE\$EEK\$SN-NH2	100000
SP20	Ac-LGANDELISF\$r8DEGEQE\$KSSN-NH2	100000
SP21	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$r8EGEQEE\$SSN-NH2	23878
SP22	Ac-SA\$RDL\$DVKS\$LVNESEKR-NH2	100000

SP23	Ac-SAE\$DLA\$VKSSLVNESEKR-NH2	100000
SP24	Ac-LGANAEELISFKDEGEQEEKSSENSSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	100000
SP25	Ac-LGANAEELISFKDEGEQEEKSSENSSAERDLADAKSSAV-NH2	100000
SP26	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	42
SP27	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$EGE\$EEKSSNNSSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	158
SP28	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEG\$QEE\$SSNNSSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	158
SP29	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGE\$EEK\$SNNSSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	223
SP30	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSSENSSA\$RDL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	98
SP31	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSSENSSAE\$DLA\$VKSSLV-NH2	248
SP32	Ac-RDLANVI\$SLV\$ES-NH2	100000
SP33	Ac-RDLANVV\$SLV\$ES-NH2	100000
SP34	Ac-RDLANVK\$SNIeV\$ES-NH2	100000
SP35	Ac-RGLANVK\$SLV\$ES-NH2	100000
SP36	Ac-VERGLANVK\$SLV\$ES-NH2	100000
SP37	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RDL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	56
SP38	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSSAE\$DLA\$VKSSLV-NH2	83
SP39	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QEEKSSN-NH2	3081
SP40	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QQEKSSN-NH2	6627
SP41	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEQQKSSN-NH2	19546
SP42	Ac-SA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	100000
SP43	Ac-SA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	100000
SP44	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QQEKSSN-NH2	3752
SP45	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QEQQKSSN-NH2	10935
SP46	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QQQKSSN-NH2	23724
SP47	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSENSSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	176
SP48	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QEQQKSSENSSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	461
SP49	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QQQKSENSSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	1647
SP50	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSS(PEG3)A\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	1104
SP51	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSS(PEG4)A\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	603
SP52	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$r8EGEQEE\$SSN-NH2	25981
SP53	Ac-LGANDQLISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSN-NH2	24418
SP54	Ac-SA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	100000
SP55	Ac-SA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	100000
SP56	Ac-RDLA\$VVS\$LVNES-NH2	100000
SP57	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NQG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	407
SP58	Ac-LGANDELLSF\$DEG\$QQEKSSENSSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	324
SP59	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RDL\$AVKSSLV-NH2	300
SP60	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NQG\$QAAKSSNNSSA\$RNL\$AVKSSLV-NH2	100000
SP61	Ac-LGANDELISW\$DEG\$QQEKSSENSSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	1002
SP62	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NEG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RDL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	70
SP63	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NEG\$QAEKSSNNSSA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	1186
SP64	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NEG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	541

Example 3. HEK293T-3XTCF transient reporter assay of TCF4/b-catenin activity

[00191] HEK-293T cells cultured in DMEM/10% FBS media supplemented with 1% antimycotic-antibiotic suspension are seeded at the density of 4 million cells per 100 mm dish a day prior to transfections. Cells are allowed to attain about 60% confluence overnight in incubators at 37°C, 5% CO₂. On the day of transfections, cells are washed and transiently transfected with a combination of 3XTCF-luc reporter (Millipore, catalog# 21-170) (14.25 µg) and pRL-TK (renilla-Luc) reporter (Promega Inc, Catalog# E224A) (0.75 µg) using Fugene 6 transfection reagent (Roche catalog # 11814443001) at 3:1 (Fugene : DNA) ratio following manufacturer's

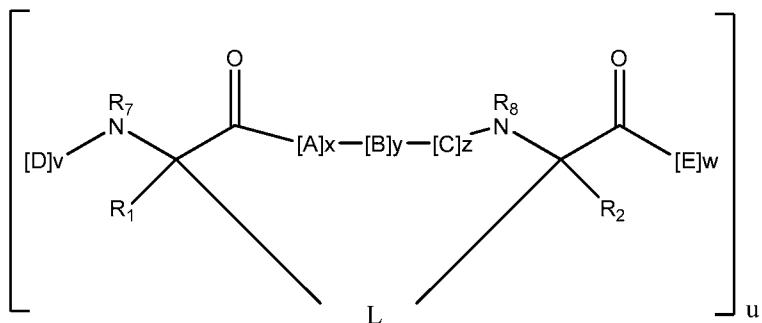
instructions for transient transfections. Briefly, 45 μ l of Fugene is diluted in OptiMem and a total of 15 μ g DNA is added. The complex is formed at room temperature for 30 min under serum-free conditions and added to cells in DMEM-10% FBS media (without antibiotics or selection agents). Plates are returned to incubators for 24h. A mock transfection plate, in which no DNA is used for transfection, is kept as negative control. At 24h post transfection, cells are harvested, washed and counted. Cells are then seeded in 96-well plates at the density of 20,000 cells /60 μ l per well in either OptiMem (serum-free) or a specified % of FBS added to OptiMem. Peptidomimetic macrocycles are diluted from 10 mM DMSO stocks to 8X working stock in sterile water. Further dilutions are made in DMSO-water solvent so as to keep final concentration of DMSO constant in all wells. 10 μ l diluted macrocycle (10X desired concentration) is added to each well. As a benchmark molecule NO-Aspirin is used at a concentration range of 20 μ M-0.4 μ M range. The beta-catenin signaling pathway is activated using GSK-3b-inhibitor IV (BIO, CalBiochem Catalog# 361550) at 2 μ M final concentration. The TCF activity reporter is measured on Synergy Multiplate reader at 24h &/or 48h post macrocycle treatment using Dual-Glo Luciferase assay system (Promega, catalog # E2940) as per manufacturer's instructions. Inhibition of the reporter activity is calculated against the DMSO treated cells stimulated with Bio.

[00192] While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described herein, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that such embodiments are provided by way of example only. Numerous variations, changes, and substitutions will now occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the invention. It should be understood that various alternatives to the embodiments of the invention described herein may be employed in practicing the invention. It is intended that the following claims define the scope of the invention and that methods and structures within the scope of these claims and their equivalents be covered thereby.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A peptidomimetic macrocycle comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least about 60% identical to an amino acid sequence chosen from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences in Table 1.
2. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of said peptidomimetic macrocycle is at least about 80% identical to an amino acid sequence chosen from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences in Table 1.
3. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of said peptidomimetic macrocycle is at least about 90% identical to an amino acid sequence chosen from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences in Table 1.
4. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of said peptidomimetic macrocycle is chosen from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences in Table 1.
5. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises a helix.
6. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises an α -helix.
7. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises an α,α -disubstituted amino acid.
8. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises a crosslinker linking the α -positions of at least two amino acids.
9. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 8, wherein at least one of said two amino acids is an α,α -disubstituted amino acid.
10. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 8, wherein the peptidomimetic macrocycle has the formula:

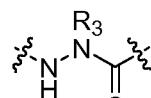


Formula I

Formula (I)

wherein:

each A, C, D, and E is independently a natural or non-natural amino acid;



B is a natural or non-natural amino acid, amino acid analog, $[-\text{NH-L}_3-\text{CO}-]$, $[-\text{NH-L}_3-\text{SO}_2-]$, or $[-\text{NH-L}_3-]$;

R_1 and R_2 are independently $-\text{H}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-;

R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 ;

L is a macrocycle-forming linker of the formula $-L_1-L_2-$;

L_1 and L_2 are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, heterocycloarylene, or $[-R_4-K-R_4]_n$, each being optionally substituted with R_5 ;

each R_4 is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each K is O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₃;

each R_5 is independently halogen, alkyl, -OR₆, -N(R₆)₂, -SR₆, -SOR₆, -SO₂R₆, -CO₂R₆, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R_6 is independently -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R_7 is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with a D residue;

R_8 is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R_5 , or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

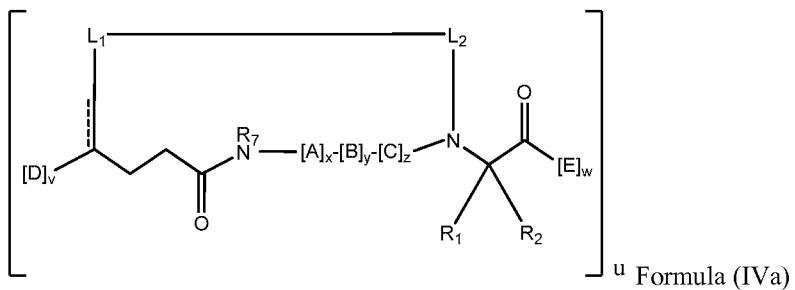
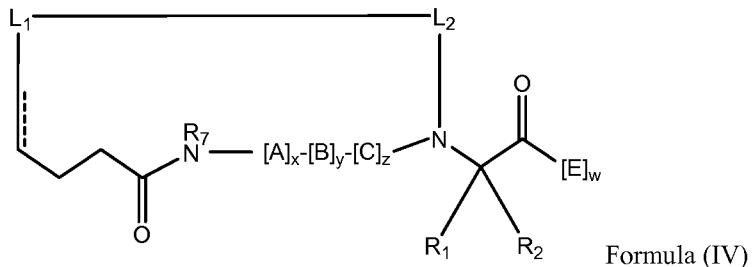
v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

n is an integer from 1-5.

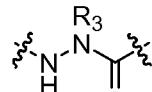
11. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1, wherein the peptidomimetic macrocycle comprises a crosslinker linking a backbone amino group of a first amino acid to a second amino acid within the peptidomimetic macrocycle.

12. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 11, wherein the peptidomimetic macrocycle has the formula (IV) or (IVa):



wherein:

each A, C, D, and E is independently a natural or non-natural amino acid;



B is a natural or non-natural amino acid, amino acid analog, $[-NH-L_3-CO-]$, $[-NH-L_3-SO_2-]$, or $[-NH-L_3-]$;

R₁ and R₂ are independently -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted with halo-, or part of a cyclic structure with an E residue;

R₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R₅;

L₁ and L₂ are independently alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, cycloarylene, heterocycloarylene, or [-R₄-K-R₄-]_n, each being optionally substituted with R₅;

each R₄ is alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, cycloalkylene, heterocycloalkylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

each K is O, S, SO₂, CO, CO₂, or CONR₃;

each R₅ is independently halogen, alkyl, -OR₆, -N(R₆)₂, -SR₆, -SOR₆, -SO₂R₆, -CO₂R₆, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

each R₆ is independently -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, a fluorescent moiety, a radioisotope or a therapeutic agent;

R₇ is -H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloaryl, or heterocycloaryl, optionally substituted with R₅;

v and w are independently integers from 1-1000;

u, x, y and z are independently integers from 0-10; and

n is an integer from 1-5.

13. A method of treating cancer in a subject comprising administering to the subject a peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1.

14. A method of modulating the activity of β-catenin in a subject comprising administering to the subject a peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1.

15. A method of antagonizing the interaction between β-catenin and TCF/LEF proteins in a subject comprising administering to the subject a peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 1.

16. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 10, wherein L₁ and L₂ are independently alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene.

17. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 10, wherein L₁ and L₂ are independently C₃-C₁₀ alkylene or alkenylene

18. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 16, wherein L₁ and L₂ are independently C₃-C₆ alkylene or alkenylene.

19. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 10, wherein R₁ and R₂ are H.

20. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 10, wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently alkyl.

21. The peptidomimetic macrocycle of claim 10, wherein R₁ and R₂ are methyl.

Figure 1

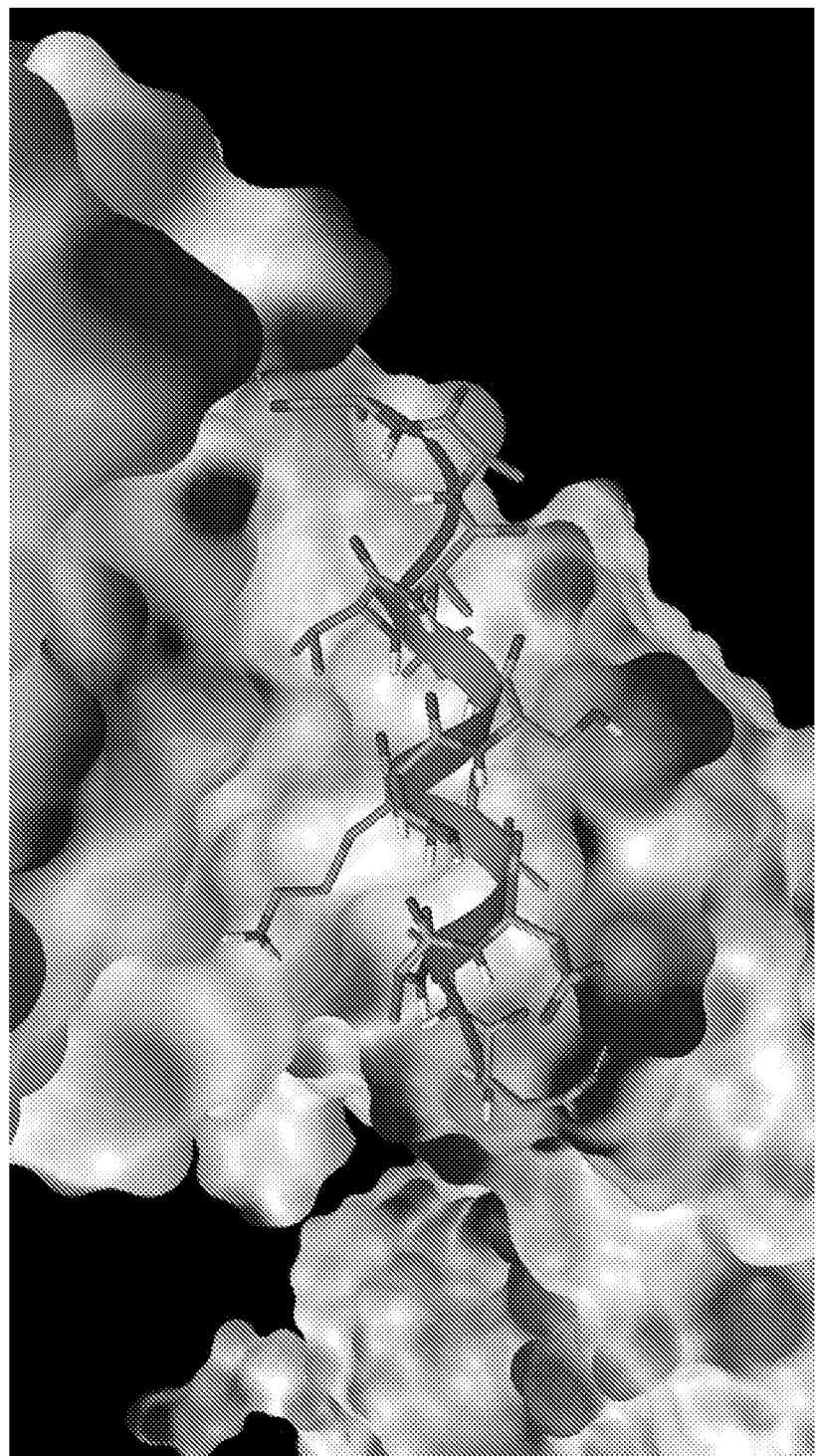


Figure 2

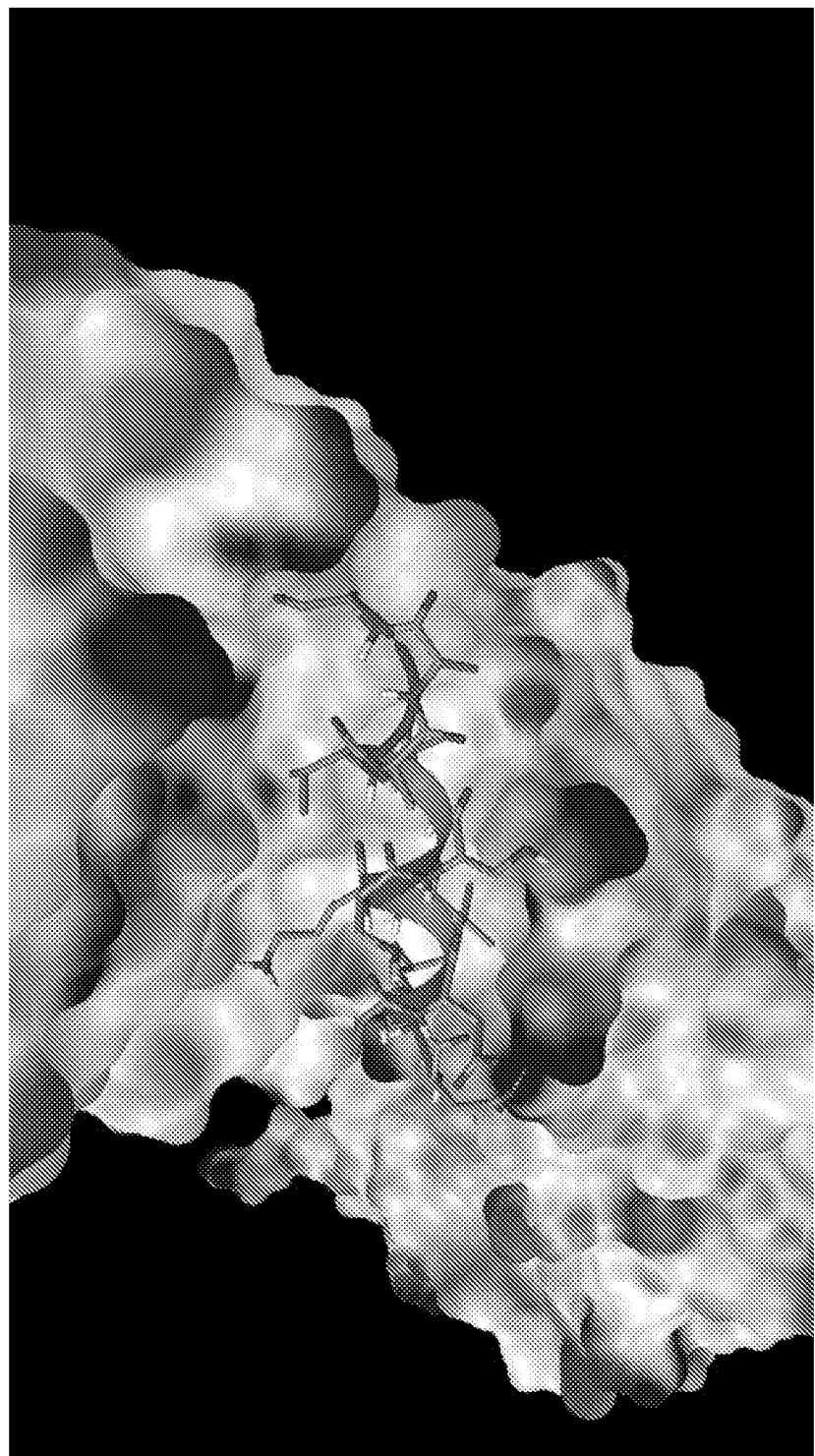


Figure 3

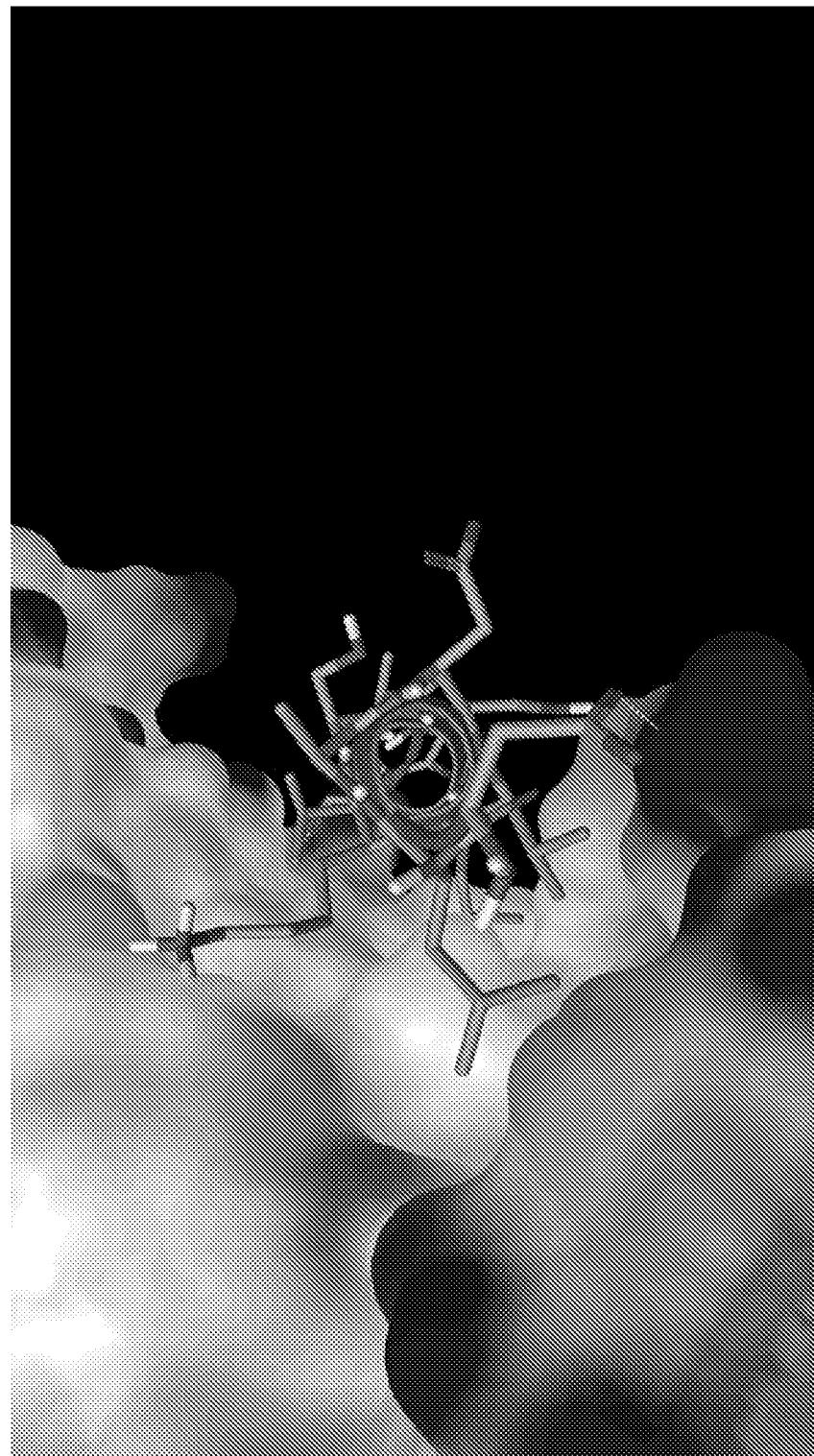


Figure 4a

SP#	Sequence	Calculated m/z (M+H)	Calculated m/z (M+2H)	Calculated d m/z (M+3H)	Calculated d m/z (M+4H)	Found m/z (M+2H)	Found m/z (M+3H)	Found m/z (M+4H)	Notes
SP1	Ac-NL\$NVK\$SLVNQS-NH2	1505.86	753.94	502.96	377.47	754.35	-	-	
SP2	Ac-RDLADV\$SLV\$ES-NH2	1621.90	811.96	541.64	406.48	811.88	-	-	
SP3	Ac-RNL\$VKS\$LVNES-NH2	1619.94	810.98	540.99	405.99	810.89	-	-	
SP4	Ac-RNLADV\$SLV\$ES-NH2	1620.92	811.47	541.31	406.24	811.35	-	-	
SP5	Ac-RNLADV\$SLVNS-NH2	1605.92	803.97	536.31	402.49	803.88	-	-	
SP6	Ac-RDL\$VKS\$LVNQS-NH2	1619.94	810.98	540.99	405.99	810.89	-	-	
SP7	Ac-RDLA\$8VKSSLV\$QS-NH2	1634.97	818.49	546.00	409.75	818.42	-	-	
SP8	Ac-RDLANV\$SLVNS-NH2	1605.92	803.97	536.31	402.49	804.41	-	-	
SP9	Ac-RDL\$VKS\$LVNES-NH2	1663.93	832.97	555.65	416.99	832.84	-	-	
SP10	Ac-SAERDL\$DVK\$SLVNESEKR-NH2	2365.26	1183.64	789.43	592.32	-	790.03	-	
SP11	Ac-SAERDL\$VKS\$LVNESEKR-NH2	2321.27	1161.64	774.76	581.33	-	774.87	-	
SP12	Ac-SAERDLADV\$SLV\$SESEKR-NH2	2322.25	1162.14	775.09	581.57	-	775.02	-	
SP13	Ac-SAERDLADV\$SLVNS\$SEKR-NH2	2307.25	1154.64	770.09	577.82	-	769.99	-	
SP14	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSSSENSSAERDLADVSSLV-NH2	4165.98	2084.00	1389.67	1042.50	-	1390.09	-	
SP15	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGEQEEKSS-NH2	2365.09	1183.55	789.37	592.28	1183.72	-	-	
SP16	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSS-NH2	2472.17	1237.09	825.06	619.05	1237.21	-	-	
SP17	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$GE\$EEKSS-NH2	2486.22	1244.12	829.75	622.56	1244.78	-	-	
SP18	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEG\$QEE\$SSN-NH2	2472.17	1237.09	825.06	619.05	1237.66	-	-	
SP19	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEGE\$EEK\$SSN-NH2	2514.21	1258.11	839.08	629.56	1258.77	-	-	
SP20	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$DEGEQE\$KSSN-NH2	2514.21	1258.11	839.08	629.56	1258.45	-	-	
SP21	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$8EGEQEE\$SSN-NH2	2528.23	1265.12	843.75	633.06	1265.31	-	-	Early eluting isomer of SP22
SP22	Ac-SA\$RDL\$DVK\$SLVNESEKR-NH2	2323.25	1162.63	775.42	581.82	-	775.58	-	
SP23	Ac-SAE\$DLA\$VKS\$LVNESEKR-NH2	2252.20	1127.11	751.74	564.06	-	751.95	-	
SP24	Ac-LGANAELISFKDEGEQEEKSSSENSSAERDLADVSSLV-NH2	4121.99	2062.00	1375.00	1031.50	-	1375.46	-	

Figure 4b

SP25	Ac-LGANEALISFKDEGQEEKSSENSSAERDLADAKSSAV-NH2	4051.91	2026.96	1351.64	1013.99	-	1352.14	-
SP26	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	4144.01	2073.01	1382.34	1037.01	-	1383.35	-
SP27	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$EG\$EEKSSNNSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	4158.06	2080.04	1387.03	1040.52	-	1387.69	-
SP28	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEG\$QEE\$SSNNNSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	4144.01	2073.01	1382.34	1037.01	-	1383.23	-
SP29	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEG\$EEK\$SSNNNSAERDLADVKSSLV-NH2	4186.06	2094.04	1396.36	1047.52	-	1397.02	-
SP30	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEG\$EEK\$SSNNNSA\$RDL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	4216.07	2109.04	1406.36	1055.02	-	1407.25	-
SP31	Ac-LGANDELISFKDEG\$EEK\$SSNNSSAE\$DLA\$VKSSLV-NH2	4145.02	2073.52	1382.68	1037.26	-	1383.35	-
SP32	Ac-RDLANV\$SLV\$ES-NH2	1605.91	803.96	536.31	402.49	804.20	-	-
SP33	Ac-RDLANV\$SLV\$ES-NH2	1591.89	796.95	531.64	398.98	797.21	-	-
SP34	Ac-RDLANV\$SN\$ES-NH2	1620.92	811.47	541.31	406.24	811.71	-	-
SP35	Ac-RGLANVK\$SLV\$ES-NH2	1562.91	782.47	521.98	391.74	782.70	-	-
SP36	Ac-VERGLANVK\$SLV\$ES-NH2	1791.03	896.52	598.02	448.76	896.73	-	-
SP37	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSA\$RDL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	4194.10	2098.06	1399.04	1049.53	-	1399.80	-
SP38	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSAE\$DLA\$VKSSLV-NH2	4123.05	2062.53	1375.36	1031.77	-	1376.23	-
SP39	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QEEKSSN-NH2	2471.18	1236.60	824.74	618.80	1237.40	-	-
SP40	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSN-NH2	2471.18	1236.60	824.74	618.80	1237.65	-	-
SP41	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEQKSSN-NH2	2471.18	1236.60	824.74	618.80	1237.72	-	-
SP42	Ac-SA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	1578.91	790.46	527.31	395.74	790.67	-	Early eluting isomer of SP55
SP43	Ac-SA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	1578.91	790.46	527.31	395.74	790.73	-	Early eluting isomer of SP44
SP44	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QEQKSSN-NH2	2470.20	1236.11	824.41	618.56	1236.83	-	-
SP45	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QEQKSSN-NH2	2470.20	1236.11	824.41	618.56	1236.83	-	-
SP46	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QQQKSSN-NH2	2470.20	1236.11	824.41	618.56	1237.28	-	-
SP47	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	4208.11	2105.06	1403.71	1053.04	-	1404.60	-
SP48	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DQG\$QEQKSSNNSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	4206.14	2104.08	1403.06	1052.54	-	1403.63	-
SP49	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QQQKSSNSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	4206.14	2104.08	1403.06	1052.54	-	1403.95	-
SP50	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSS(PEG3)A\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	4038.10	2020.06	1347.04	1010.53	-	1348.01	PEG3 spacer replaces ENSS

Figure 4c

SP51	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSS(PEG4)A\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	4082.13	2042.07	1361.72	1021.54	-	1362.64	-	PEG4 spacer replaces ENSS
SP52	Ac-LGANDELISFK\$8EGEQEE\$SSN-NH2	2528.23	1265.12	843.75	633.06	1265.70	-	-	Later eluting isomer of SP21
SP53	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSN-NH2	2471.18	1236.60	824.74	618.80	1237.28	-	-	
SP54	Ac-SA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	1578.91	790.46	527.31	395.74	790.73	-	-	Later eluting isomer of SP43
SP55	Ac-SA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	1578.91	790.46	527.31	395.74	790.73	-	-	Later eluting isomer of SP42
SP56	Ac-RDLA\$WV\$LVNES-NH2	1591.89	796.95	531.64	398.98	797.17	-	-	
SP57	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NQG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	4191.14	2096.58	1398.06	1048.79	-	1399.02	-	
SP58	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QQEKSSENSSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	4207.13	2104.57	1403.38	1052.79	-	1404.14	-	
SP59	Ac-LGANDELISF\$DEG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RDL\$AVKSSLV-NH2	4150.11	2076.06	1384.38	1038.53	-	1385.03	-	
SP60	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NQG\$QAAKSNNSSA\$RNL\$AVKSSLV-NH2	4031.14	2016.58	1344.72	1008.79	-	1345.01	-	
SP61	Ac-LGANDELISW\$DEG\$QQEKSSENSSA\$RDL\$NVKSSLV-NH2	4246.14	2124.08	1416.39	1062.54	-	1417.35	-	
SP62	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NEG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RDL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	4193.11	2097.56	1398.71	1049.29	-	1399.67	-	
SP63	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NEG\$QAEKSSNNSSA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	4134.12	2068.07	1379.05	1034.54	-	1379.46	-	
SP64	Ac-LGANDELISF\$NEG\$QEEKSSNNSSA\$RNL\$DVKSSLV-NH2	4192.13	2097.07	1398.38	1049.04	-	1399.34	-	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 10/49892

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC(8) - C07K 7/50, 7/64; A61K 38/12 (2010.01)
 USPC - 530/317; 514/2

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC(8): C07K 7/50, 7/64; A61K 38/12 (2010.01)
 USPC: 530/317; 514/2

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
 IPC(8): C07K 7/50, 7/64; A61K 38/12 (2010.01)
 USPC: 530/317; 514/2

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 PubWEST; PGPB, USPT, EPAB, JPAB: GoogleScholar, Dialog
 beta-catenin, cadherin protein complex, Wnt pathway, cancer, cyclic peptide, peptidomimetic macrocycle, 2-aminoisobutyric acid, adhesion, cancer

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 2009/099677 A2 (NASH et al.) 13 August 2009 (13.08.2009) Abstract, para [00013], para [00084], para [00108], para [00124], para [00127], para [00132], para [00133], para [00142], para [00143], para [00146]	1-21
Y	US 2007/0117154 A1 (DESLONGCHAMPS et al.) 24 May 2007 (24.05.2007) Figs. 1-4b, para [0014], para [0023] and para [0075]-para [0078]	1-21
Y	US 6,031,072 A (BLASCHUCK et al.) 29 February 2000 (29.02.2000) Abstract, col 5, ln 35-40	1-21
Y	US 5,851,775 A (BARKER et al.) 22 December 1998 (22.12.1998) Title, Abstract	15
A	US 2008/0081831 A1 (GOUR et al.) 3 April 2008 (03.04.2008) Abstract, para [0012]	1-21
A	US 2007/0203057 A1 (DOHERTY et al.) 30 August 2007 (30.08.2007) Abstract, para [0011]	1-21
A	US 2005/0250680 (WALENSKY et al.) 10 November 2005 (10.11.2005) para [0072]	1-21



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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 December 2010 (19.12.2010)

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 10/49892

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Erez et al. Induction of apoptosis in cultured endothelial cells by a cadherin antagonist peptide: involvement of fibroblast growth factor receptor-mediated signaling. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> 294 (2004) 366-378. Abstract	1-21
A	Williams et al. Dimeric Versions of Two Short N-cadherin Binding Motifs (HAVDI and INPISG) Function as N-cadherin Agonists. Vol. 277, No. 6, Issue of February 8, pp. 4361-4367, 2002 Abstract	1-21
A	Williams et al. A Novel Family of Cyclic Peptide Antagonists Suggests That N-cadherin Specificity Is Determined by Amino Acids That Flank the HAV Motif. Vol. 275, No. 6, Issue of February 11, pp. 4007-4012, 2000. Abstract	1-21