

C6

The potential of halogen bonding in class A of GPCRs: application of XB hot spots for rational design of 5-HT₇R ligands

Rafał Kurczab,^a Adam Hogendorf,^{a,b} Jakub Staroń,^a Vittorio Canale,^c Paweł Zajdeł,^c
Andrzej J. Bojarski^a

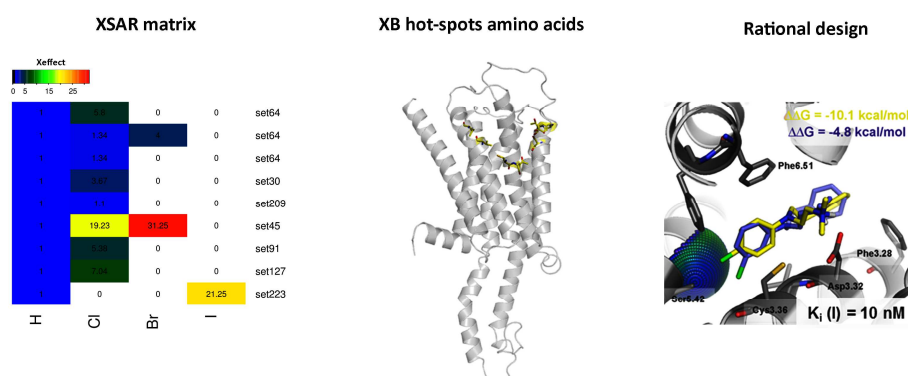
^aDepartment of Medicinal Chemistry, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Smetna 12, 31-343 Cracow, Poland

^bFaculty of Chemistry, Jagiellonian University, Ingardena 3, 30-060 Cracow, Poland

^cDepartment of Medicinal Chemistry, Jagiellonian University Medical College, Medyczna 9, 30-688 Cracow, Poland

e-mail: kurczab@if-pan.krakow.pl

Since many years, halogen atoms have been regularly used in drug optimization processes, only recently their role in protein–ligand complexes has been attributed to the formation of a specific, direct interactions called halogen bonds. Incorporation of halogen atoms into molecule structure changes its steric (volumetric), electrostatic and conformational properties, lipophilicity (influencing membrane permeability and the oral absorption), and may lead to even 300-fold increase in the affinity for a given biological target [1, 2].



Herein we report on a systematic molecular modeling approach used to study the role of halogen atoms in the interaction of ligands with all crystallized receptors of family A GPCRs. The performed calculations distinguished several hot-spot amino acids, which were used to rational design/optimization of potent 5-HT₇R ligands.

[1] Iltzsch MH, et al., *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 49 (1995) 1501–1512,

[2] Benjahad A, et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 13 (2003) 4309–4312,

Acknowledgments:

The study was supported by the National Science Center Grant No DEC-2014/15/D/NZ7/01782.