

[14:40 – 15:20]

Searching for blue ocean of Alzheimer's disease drug discovery

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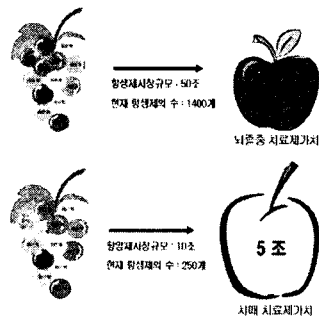
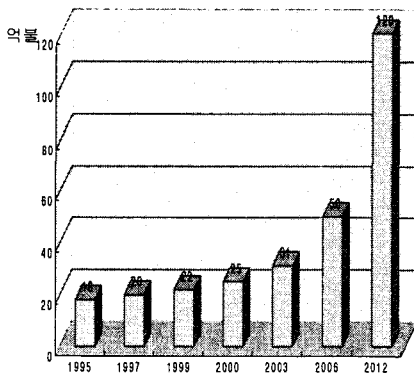
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is an age-related neurodegenerative disorder. The pathological hallmarks of AD are senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in the brain. Major component of senile plaques is amyloid beta peptide ($A\beta$) which is derived from amyloid precursor protein (APP). $A\beta$ is generated through the sequential cleavage of APP by β - and γ -secretases. β -secretase excises the ectodomain of APP (β -APPs) to leave a 99-amino acid long C-terminal fragment (APP-C99-CTF) in the membrane. γ -secretase then cleaves this membrane-tethered APP-CTF within the transmembrane domain, so releasing $A\beta$ peptides and APP-intracellular domain (AICD). Thus, β - and γ -secretase are regarded to perform the key steps in the pathogenesis of AD and have become important therapeutic targets in the prevention and treatment of AD.

Enormous efforts have been focused to develop the amyloid beta related drug for cure of AD because $A\beta$ is believed to be one of the major causes of AD. Since major pharmaceutical companies in world wide base compete to develop new drug for AD, we have to be careful to choose the drug target to success the tough race.

In the present talk, possible drug targets based on basic research results will be discussed. These molecules should be a good target for development of new drug for AD and be less competitive to have a good shape for world wide competition.

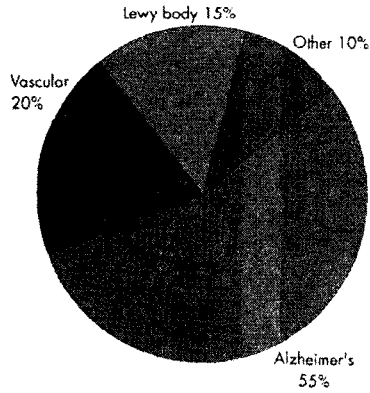


지매 치료제의 세계 시장



(자료원: IMS Health World Review, 1999. 4)

Dementia & Alzheimer's Disease



AD 환자수

미국 400 만명
세계 1,500 만명

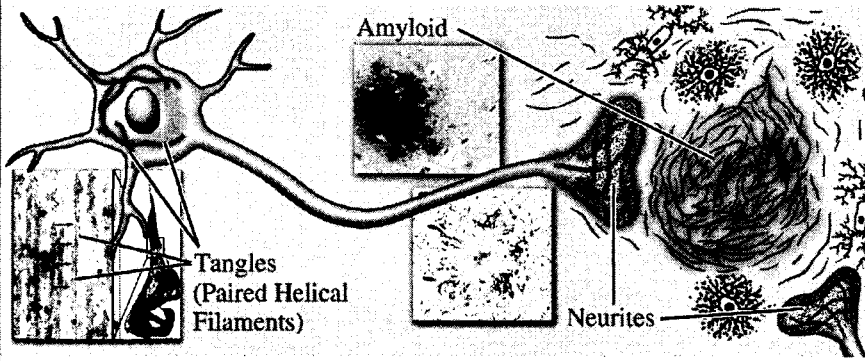
알츠하이머병 연구개발의 필요성

- 고령인구 증가에 따른 알츠하이머병 환자수의 급속한 증가
- 치료 및 예방 방법의 부재

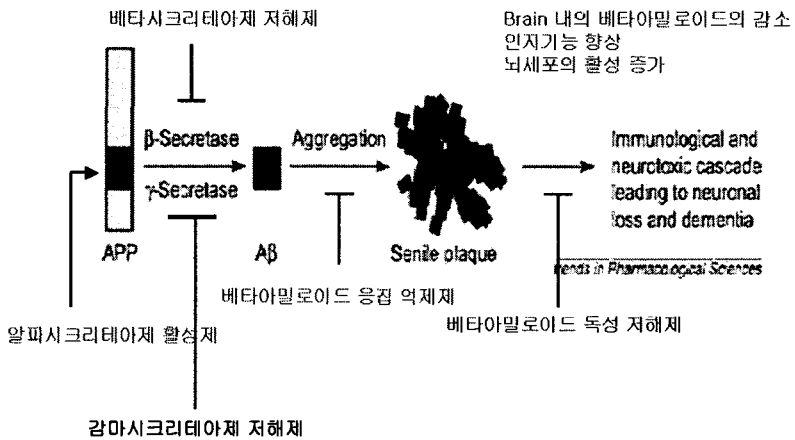
질병	전체 예상 환자수	의료비 지출/년
알츠하이머병	5,000,000	100 billion dollar
파킨슨병	1,000,000	5 - 10 billion dollar
Stroke	3,000,000	50 billion dollar
Spinal cord injury	500,000	5 billion dollar
Schizophrenia	1,500,000	40 billion dollar

(인용: 미국 NIH, Voluntary Organization, 1990 및 1997년 자료집; NINDS Congressional Report 2001)

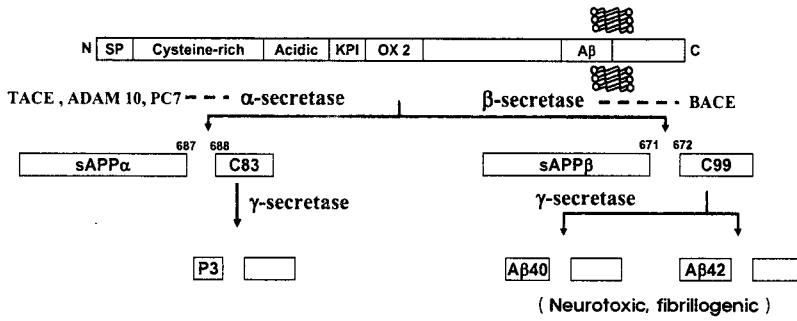
Pathology in Alzheimer's Disease



베타아밀로이드를 중심으로 하는 신약개발 목표점



Pathways of APP processing by α , β and γ -secretases



Schematic representation of PS1

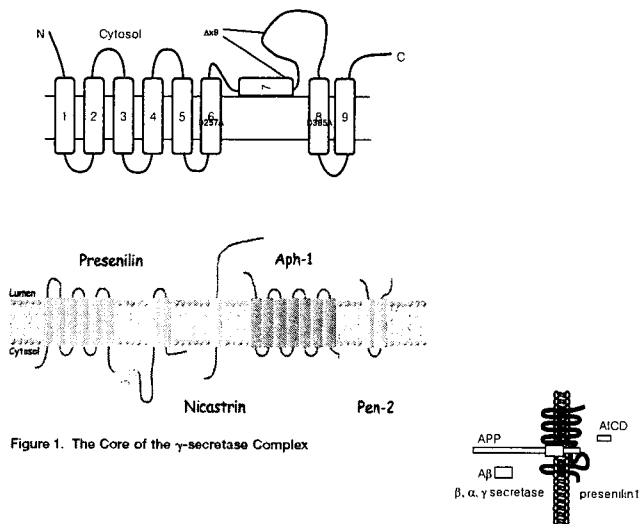
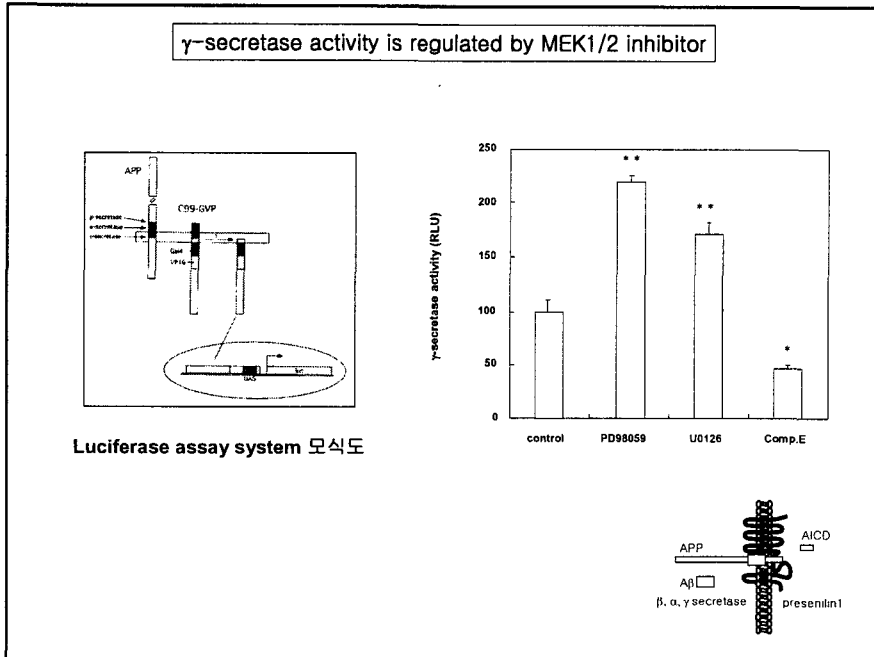
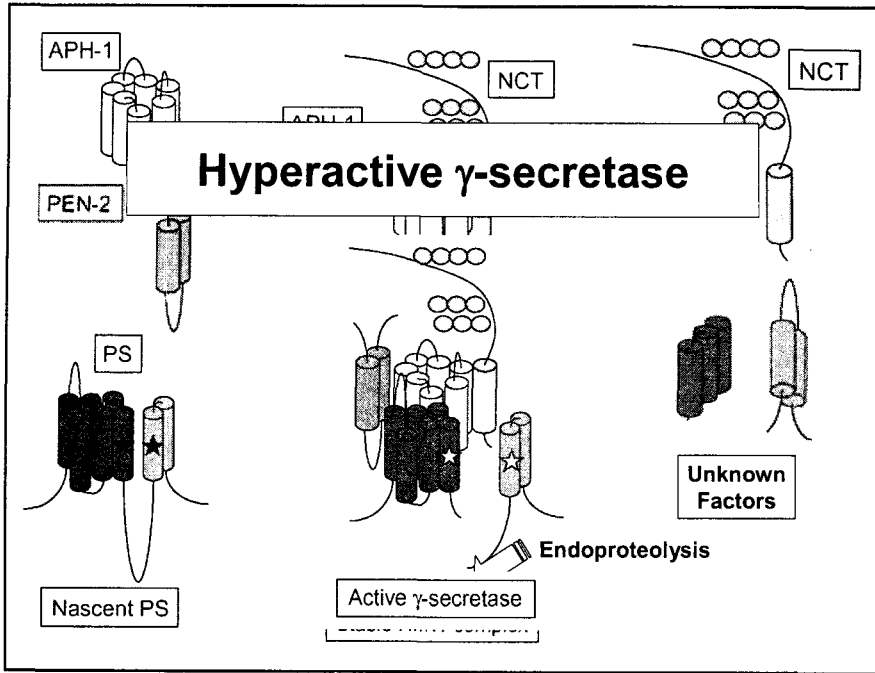
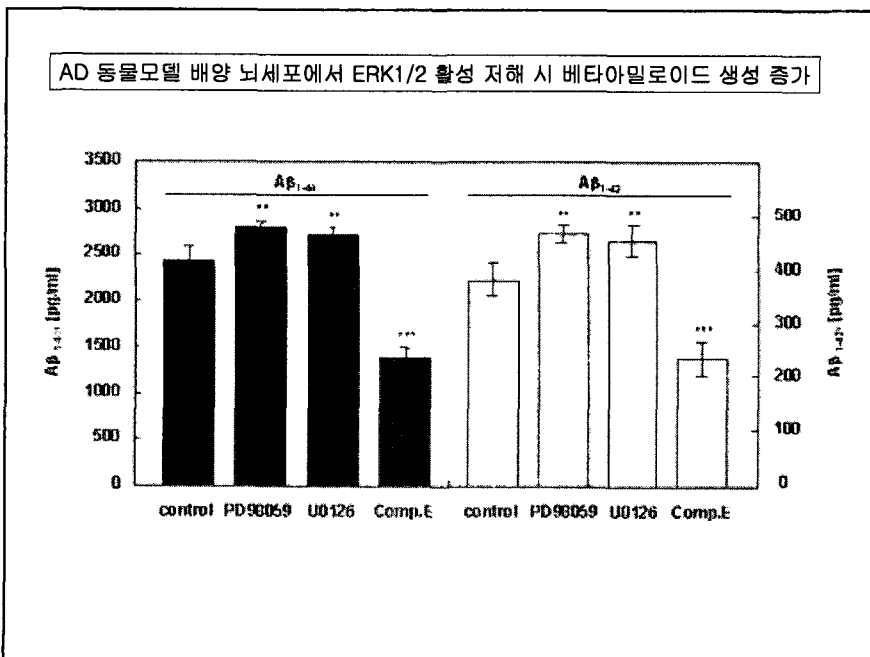
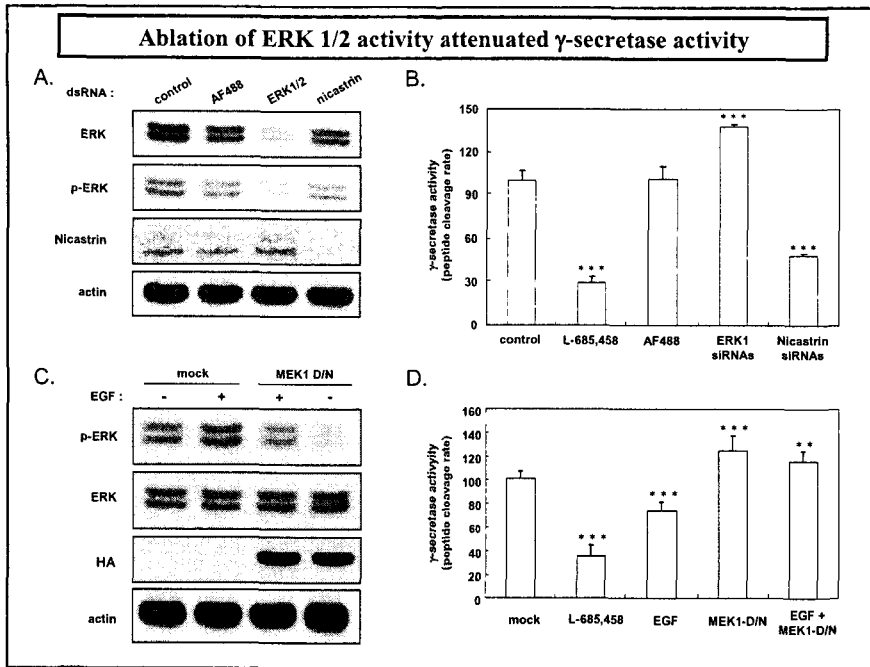


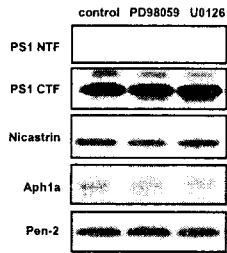
Figure 1. The Core of the γ -secretase Complex



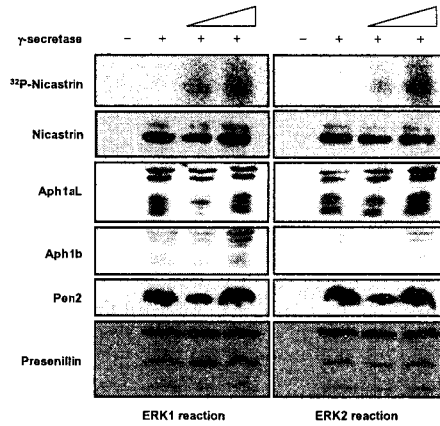


ERK1/2 phosphorylated only nicastrin in γ -secretase complex

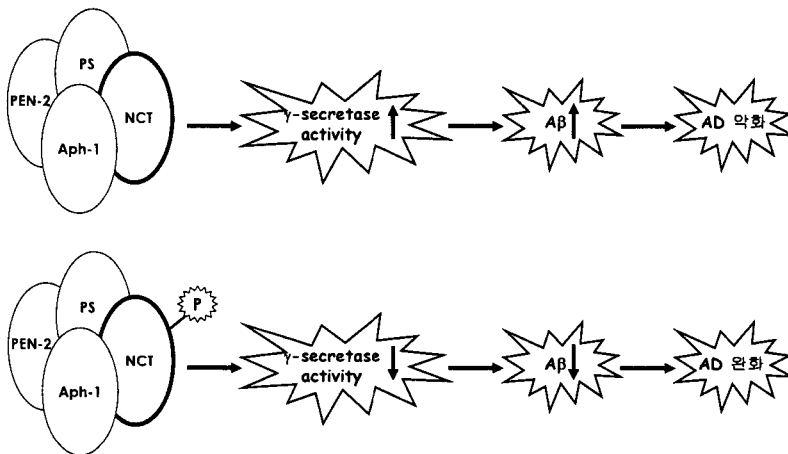
A.



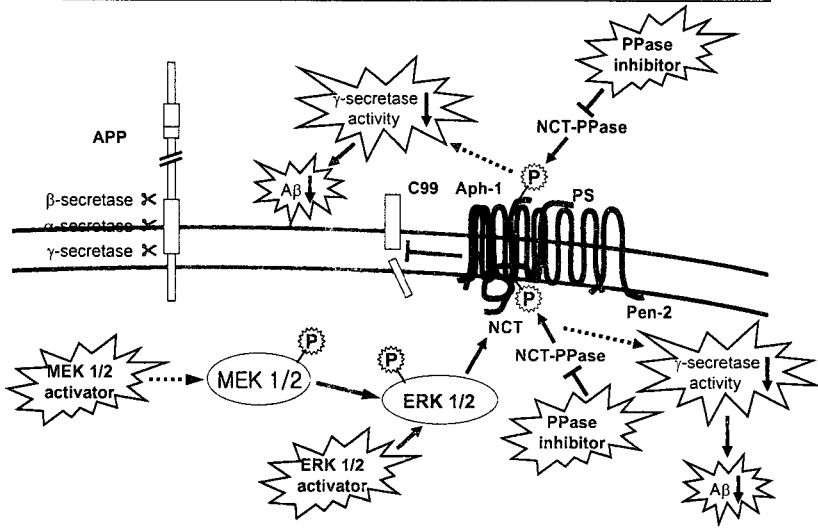
B.



Drug Target for Alzheimer's Disease



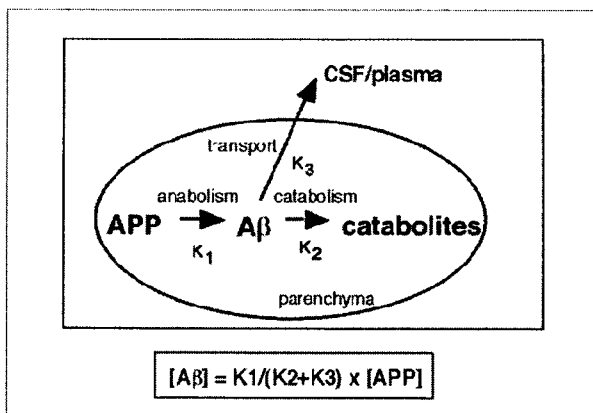
Drug Target for Alzheimer's Disease



Drug Discovery Status of phosphatase inhibitors

기전	의약품명	개발회사	단계	대상질환	기타
Protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B inhibitor	Ertiprotafib	Wyeth	Phase II	Type II diabete	Bensenepropanoic acid
	ISIS-113715	ISIS Pharmaceuticals	Preclinical	Type II diabete Obesity	2 nd generation antisense PTP-1B inhibitor
	OC-86839	Ontogen	preclinical	Type II diabete Obesity	Selective non-peptide PTP-1B inhibitor
	PTP1B inhibitor	Abbott	preclinical	Type II diabete Obesity	PTP-1B inhibitor
	PTP1B inhibitor	Array BioPharma	preclinical	Type II diabete Obesity	PTP-1B inhibitor
	PTP1B inhibitor	Structural Bioinformatics	preclinical	Type II diabete Obesity	Orally-active selective PTP-1B inhibitor
	PTP inhibitor	Kaken Pharmaceuticals	preclinical	Type II diabete Obesity	Orally-active PTP-1B inhibitor
	PTP inhibitor	AGY Therapeutics	preclinical	Alzheimer's disease Cognitive disorder	PTP inhibitor

Concentration of A β in the brain



RAGE : Receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs)

