



DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Seminar Series

Presents

“Protease Activated Receptor 2 Modulators”

By

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Endogenous proteases, in addition to their first accepted role as degradative enzymes, contribute to many pathological processes through the direct activation of protease activated receptors. This four member family of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) includes the thrombin receptor (protease activated receptor-1; PAR₁) and three other members (PAR₂, PAR₃, PAR₄). PAR₂ is known to play an important role in pathologies that are associated with a release of proteases; these include asthma, chronic pain, cancer, vascular diseases, and inflammatory conditions in general. Much of our knowledge of PAR₂ function is due to the availability of PAR₂ knockout models and peptide/peptidomimetic agonists. However, possible efficacy of PAR₂ antagonists in preclinical models has been limited due to lack of available tools or clinical candidate compounds. The primary objectives of our research are to develop PAR₂ modulators (biased antagonists and agonists) and use our established discovery pipeline and pharmacological tools to design new PAR₂ modulators with improved drug-like properties to probe PAR₂ function in the context of animal models (pain and asthma). We have developed a panel of unique PAR₂ modulator: (i) the most potent, specific and efficacious PAR₂ agonists to date; (ii) a potent and specific peptidomimetic antagonist C291 (blocking multiple signaling pathways(Gq-dependent iCa²⁺ release and MAPK); and (iii) biased antagonist of iCa²⁺ release (without stimulation or inhibition of MAPK). In current study, we work on transition of these compounds into “drug lead” compounds and to fully evaluate PAR₂ ligand potency/efficacy in context of different signaling pathways.

Wednesday, February 10, 2016

11:00 am – 12:00 pm

AHSC, Room 8403