



Broad Institute

Stuart Schreiber

Morris and Loeb Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Biology
Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator

Professional Milestones

- 1956 - born in Virginia
- 1977 - graduates from University of Virginia
- 1979 - Woodward passes away - finishes PhD under guidance of Kishi - publishes several single author publications
- 1981 - earns PhD from Harvard, joins faculty at Yale
- 1984 - promoted to Associate Professor
- 1986 - promoted to Full Professor
- 1988 - moves to Harvard as Morris Loeb Professor
- 1997 - founding director of Harvard Institute of Chemistry and Cell Biology
- 2003 - founding core member of the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard

Research Interests

1. Total Synthesis and Methodology
2. Diversity Oriented Synthesis
3. Chemical Biology
4. Therapeutic Discovery

Companies

Vertex Pharmaceuticals
Ariad Pharmaceuticals
Infinity Pharmaceuticals
Forma Therapeutics

Selected Awards and Honors

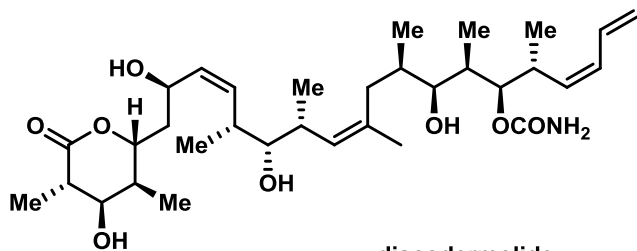
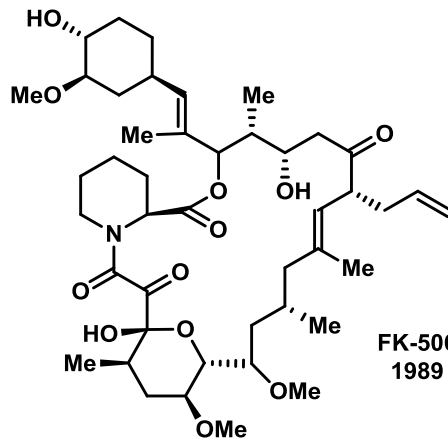
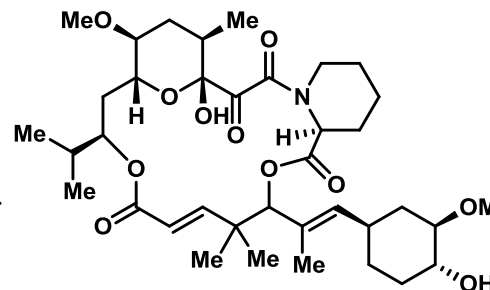
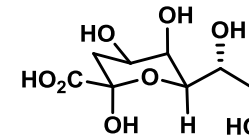
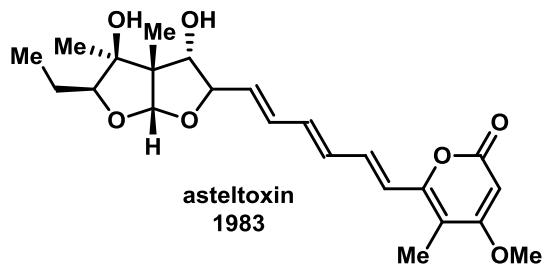
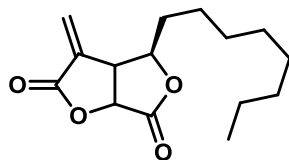
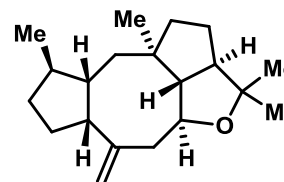
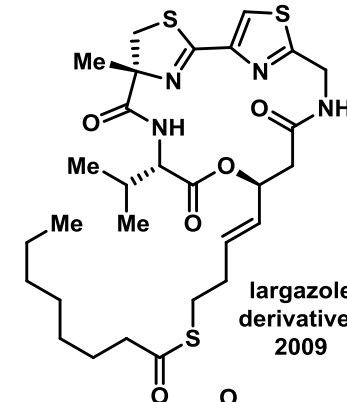
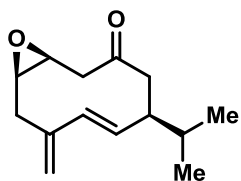
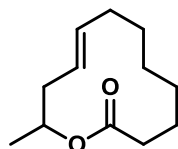
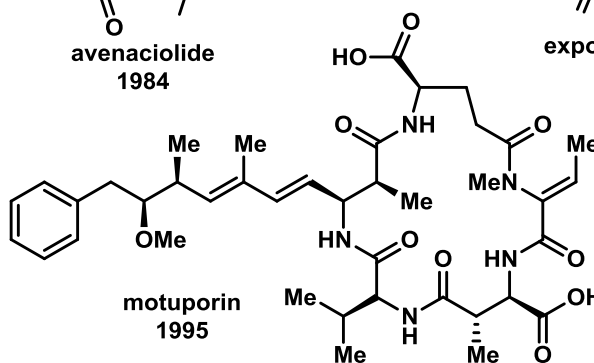
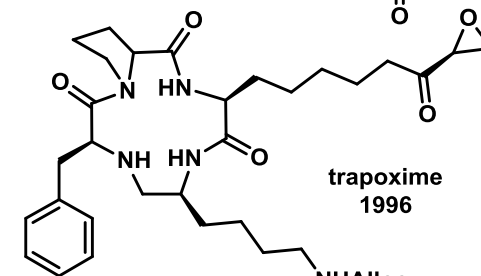
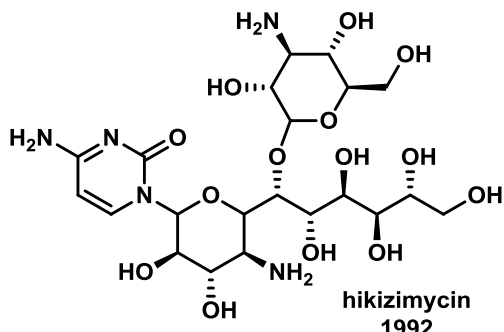
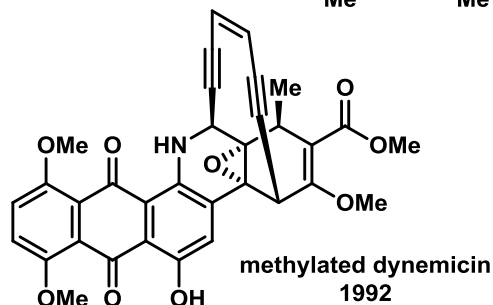
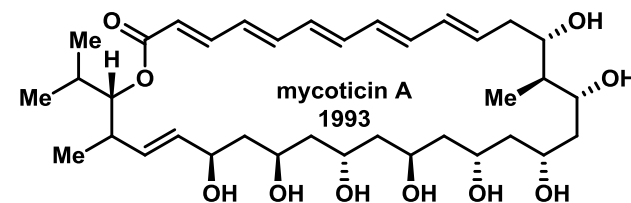
- 1989 - ACS Award in Pure Chemistry
- 1993 - Eli Lilly Award in Biological Chemistry
- 1994 - ACS Award in Synthetic Organic Chemistry
- 1994 - George Ledlie Prize - Harvard University
- 1995 - Member of NAS and AAAS
- 1997 - Tetrahedron Prize for Creativity in Organic Chemistry
- 2000 - ACS Award for Bioorganic Chemistry
- 2004 - American Association of Cancer Institutes
- 2014 - Arthur C. Cope Award
- 2015 - Nagoza Gold Medal
- 2016 - Wolf Prize (with K.C. Nicolaou)

Selected Students

- Bradley Bernstein, MD PhD - Broad Institute, Harvard Medical School
- Jay Bradner, MD - Broad, Dana Farber, currently President of NIBR
- Martin Burke, MD PhD - UIUC
- Craig Crews, PhD - Yale
- Amir Hoveyda, PhD - Boston College
- Deborah Hung, MD PhD - Harvard, Broad Broad Institute
- Tim Jamison, PhD - MIT
- Laura Kiessling, PhD - MIT
- Matthew Shair, PhD - Harvard
- David Spiegel, MD PhD - Yale



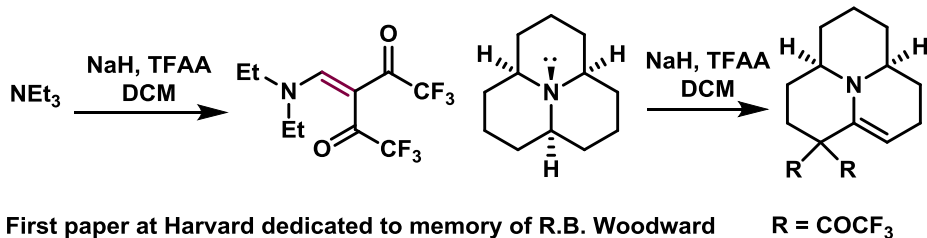
Selected Targets Completed by the Schreiber Lab

discodermolide
1993FK-506
1989FK-506BD
1989KDO
1990asteltoxin
1983avenaciolide
1984epoxydictymene
1994largazole
derivatives
2009periplanone B
1984reciferolide
1980motuporin
1995trapoxime
1996hikizimycin
1992methylated dynemicin
1992mycoticin A
1993

"It was simply the aesthetics of these molecules - they are very beautiful art forms. And it was also the intellectual challenge of making them."

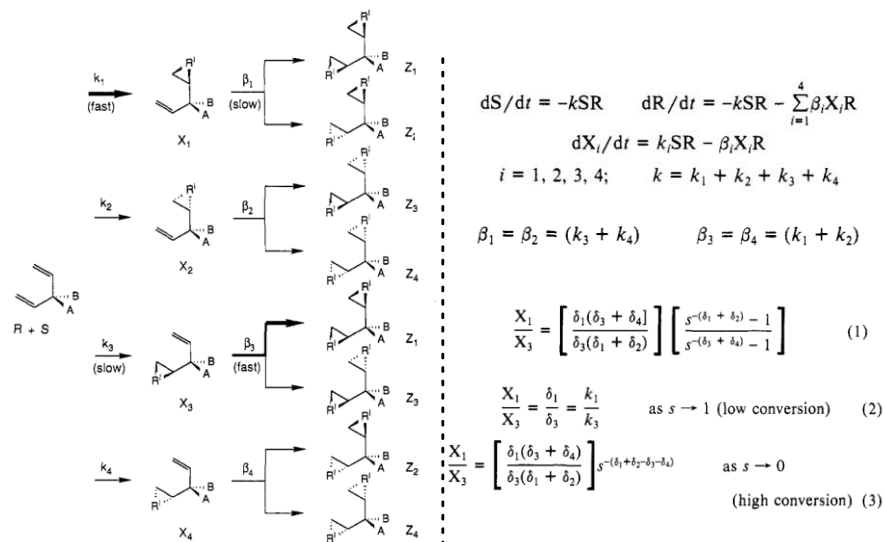
Stuart Schreiber was about to become a college dropout after three weeks at the University of Virginia when he snuck into a chemistry lecture; "Sitting in on one class made me decide what the rest of my life would be like," says Schreiber - HHMI

Hydrogen transfer from tertiary amines



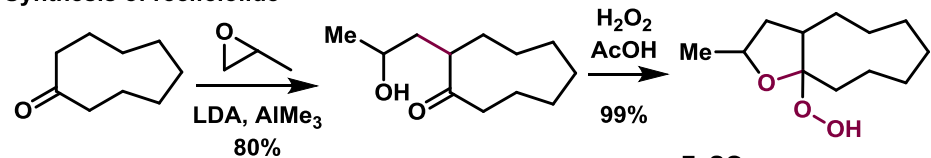
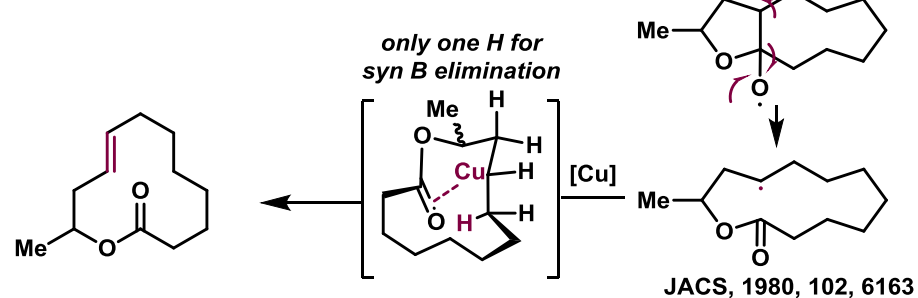
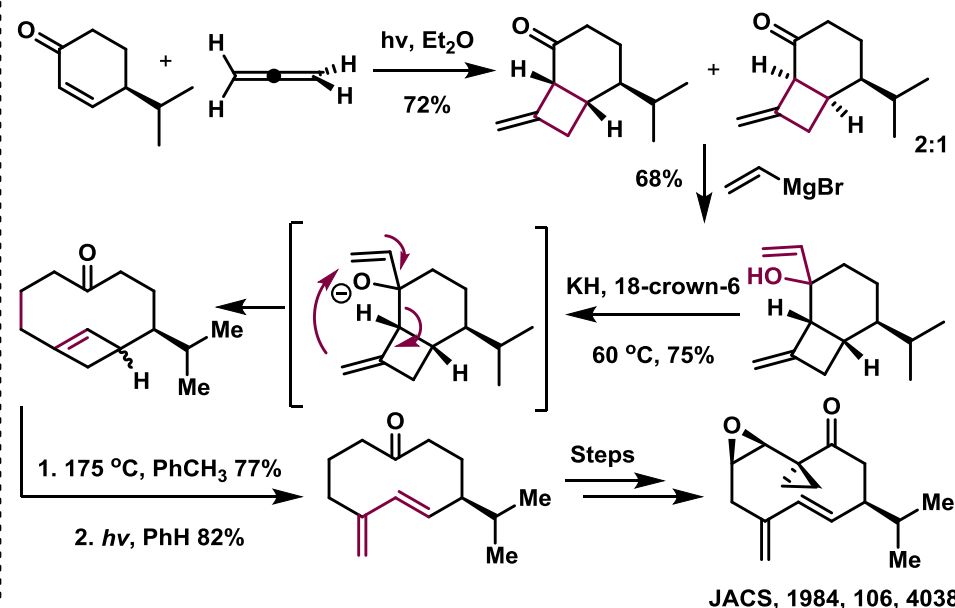
Tet. Lett. 1980, 21, 1027

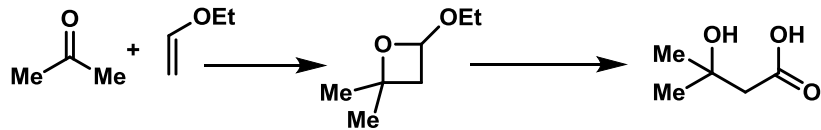
Mathematical model of enantioinduction



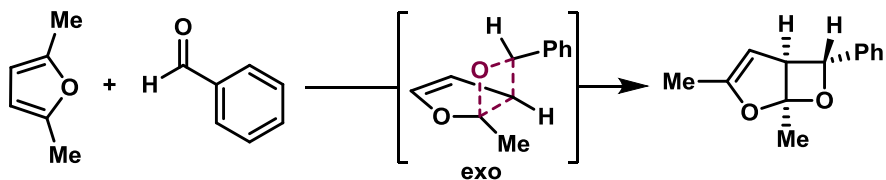
Later invoked in two directional chain synthesis approach JACS, 1987, 109, 1525

Synthesis of recifeioldide

Metal fragmentations of peroxides
first explored by KochiMolecules covered briefly - periplanone B and asteltoxin
Extensively covered in *Classics in Total Synthesis I*



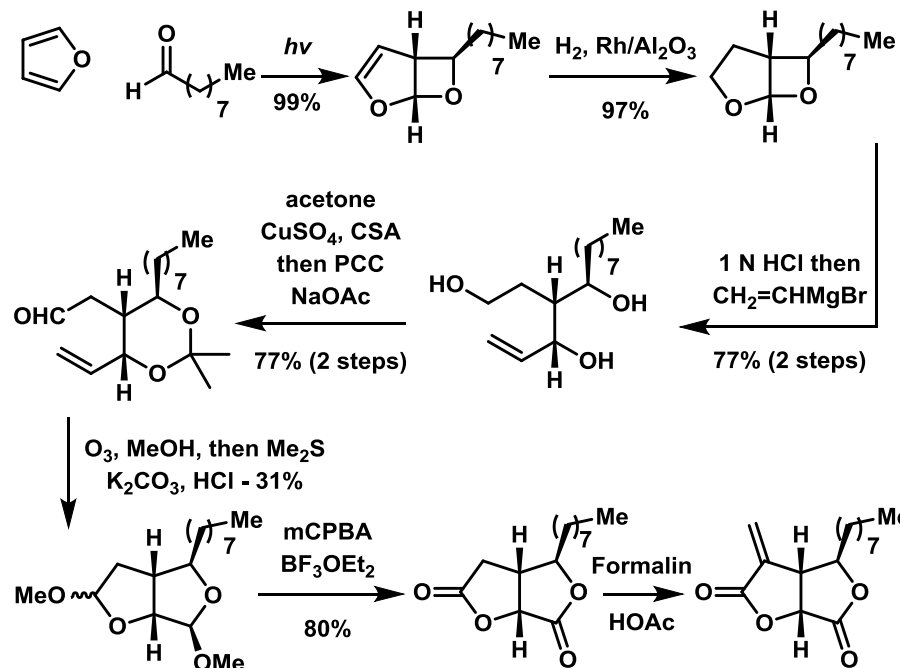
Paterno-Büchi reveals a latent aldol equivalent



Utilize furans as valuable [2+2] partners

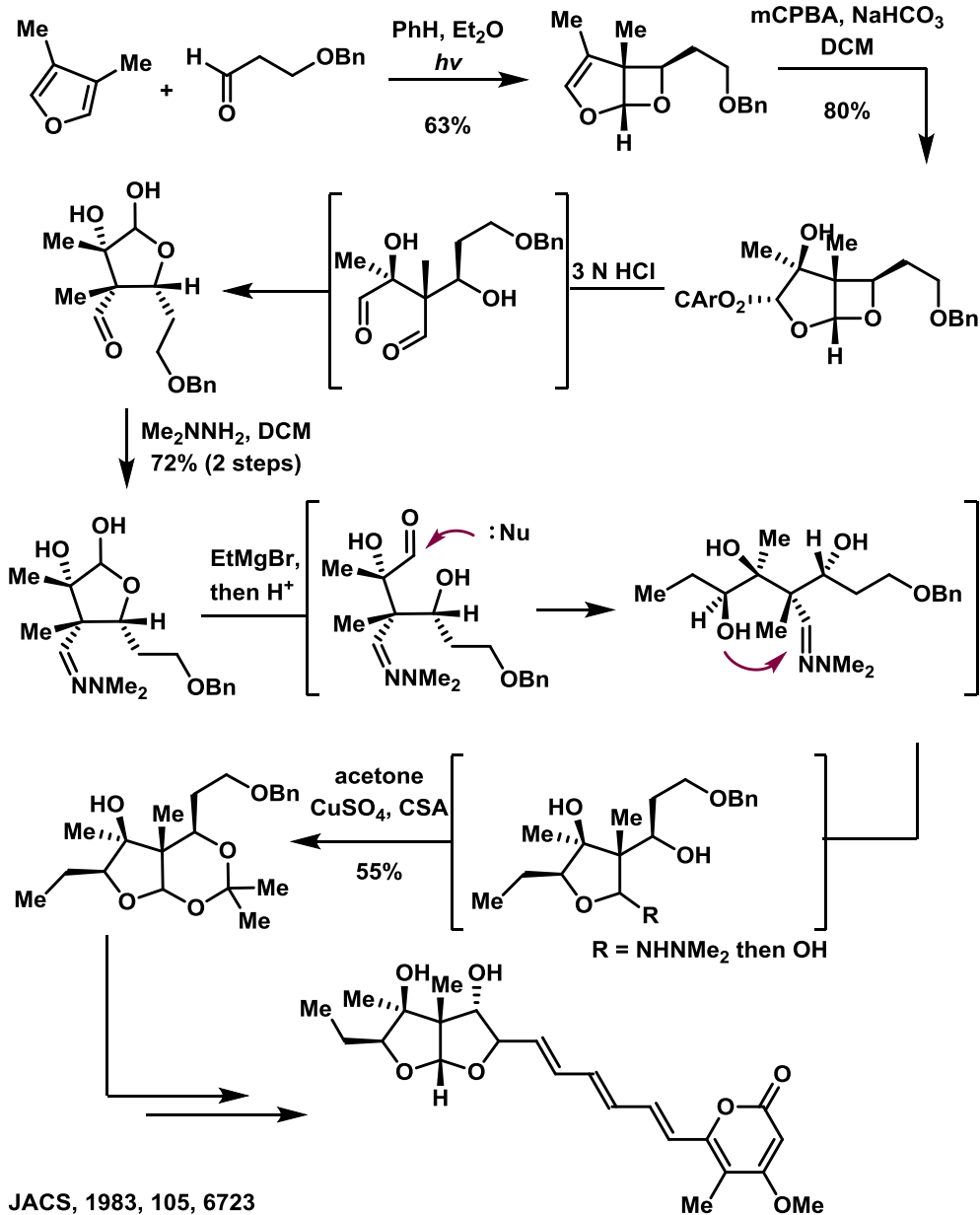
Science, 1985, 227, 857.

Synthesis of avenaciolide



JACS, 1984, 106, 7200

Synthesis of asteltoxin

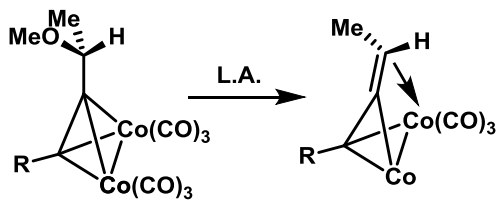
Covered extensively in *Classis in Total Synthesis I*

JACS, 1983, 105, 6723

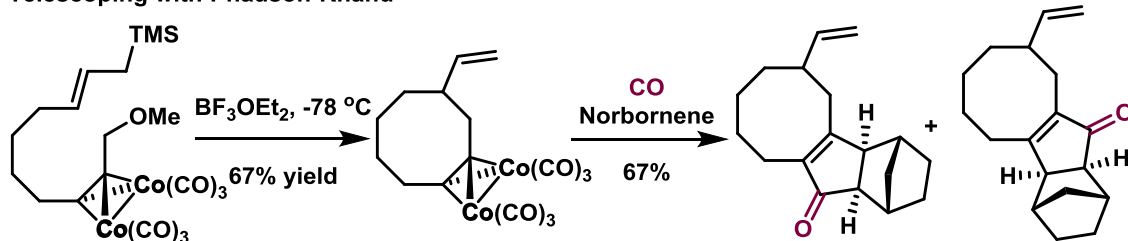
More Synthesis

Matthew O'Neill

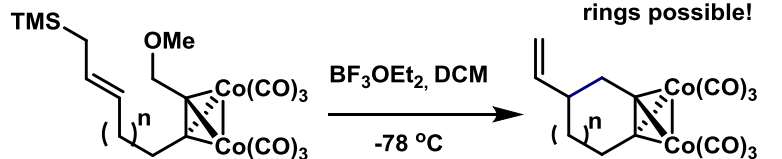
Lewis Acid-Mediated Nicholas Reaction



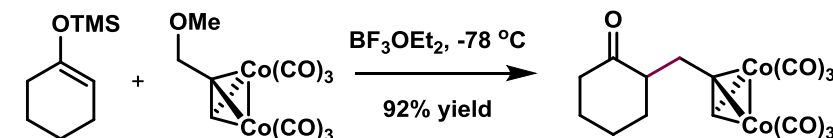
Telescoping with Phauson-Khand



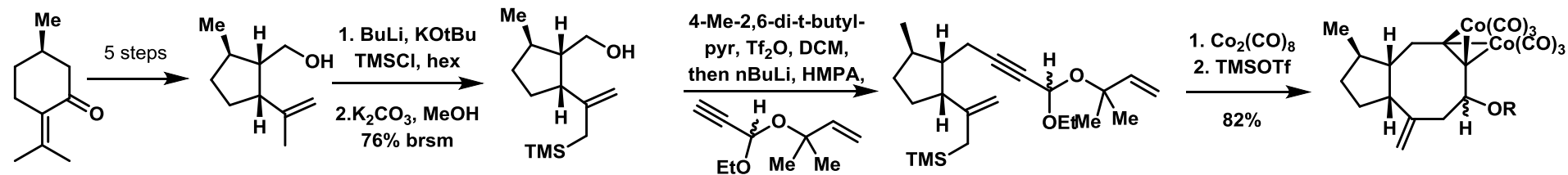
Intramolecular



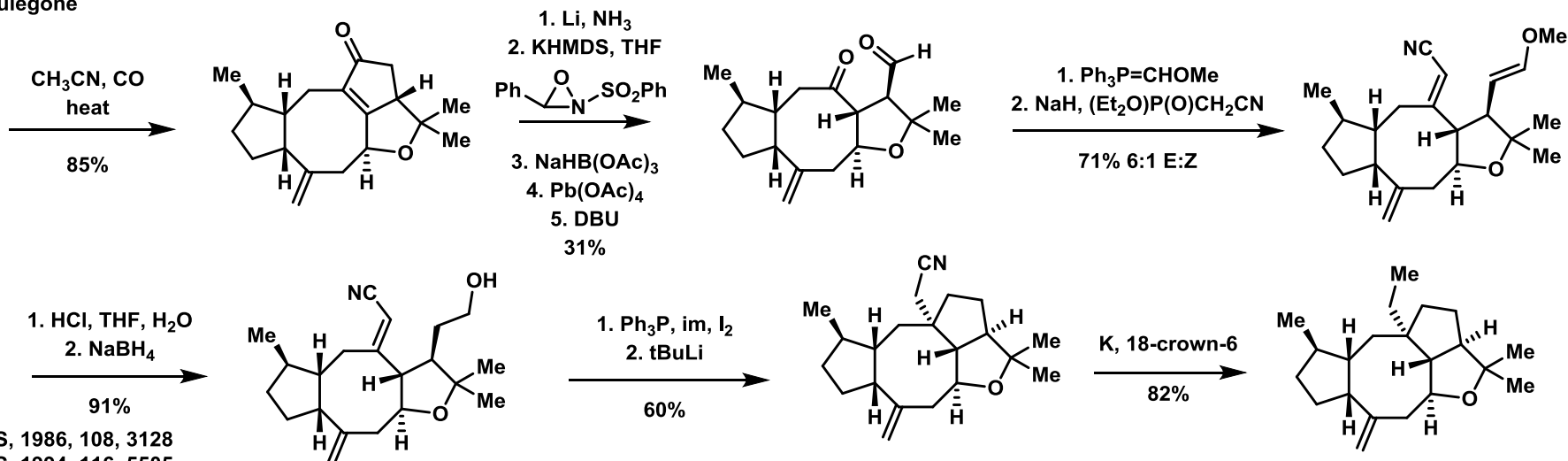
Intermolecular



Synthesis of epoxydictimene



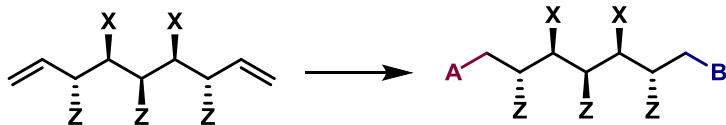
(R)-pulegone



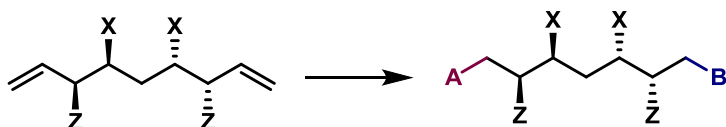
Schreiber helped formalize approach known as 'two directional' chain synthesis strategy 'where simultaneous double processing of chain termini and subsequent differentiation of the resulting homo-, enantio-, or diastereotopic groups at the chain termini are the defining features of the strategy'

Draws on mathematical model described earlier Acc. Chem. Res. 1994, 27, 9

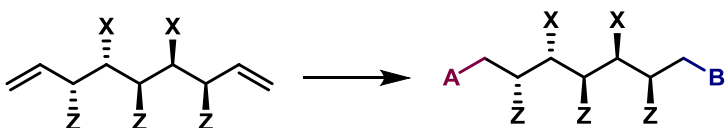
1. Achiral and *meso* Chains



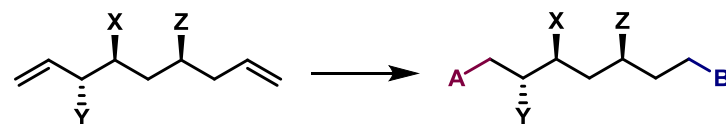
2. C₂ Symmetric Chain



3. Pseudo C₂ Symmetric Chain

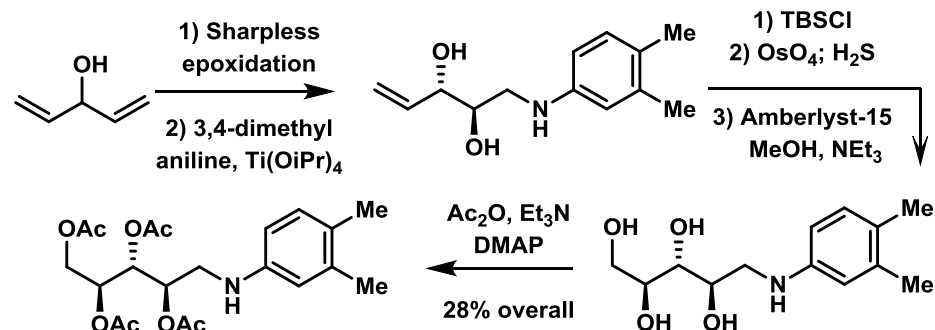


4. Non Symmetric Chain



Achiral and Meso Chains

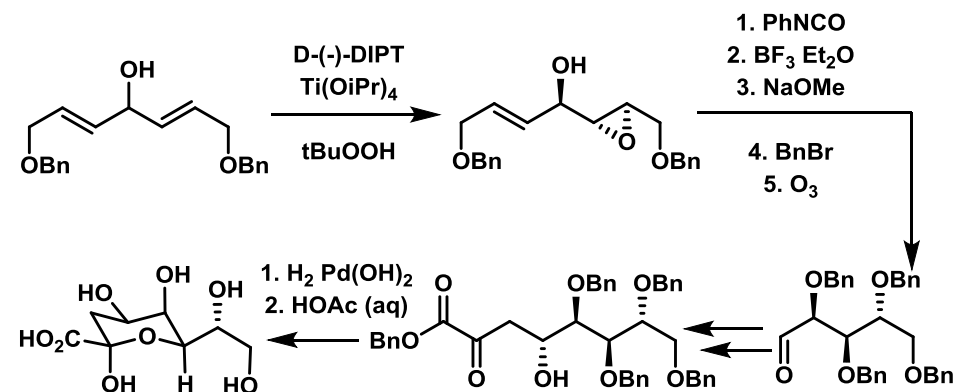
Formal synthesis of riboflavin



Either enantiomer available based on choice of L-(-)-DIPT or D-(-)-DIPT; L-(+)- shown

Tetrahedron, 1990, 46, 4793

Total synthesis of KDO

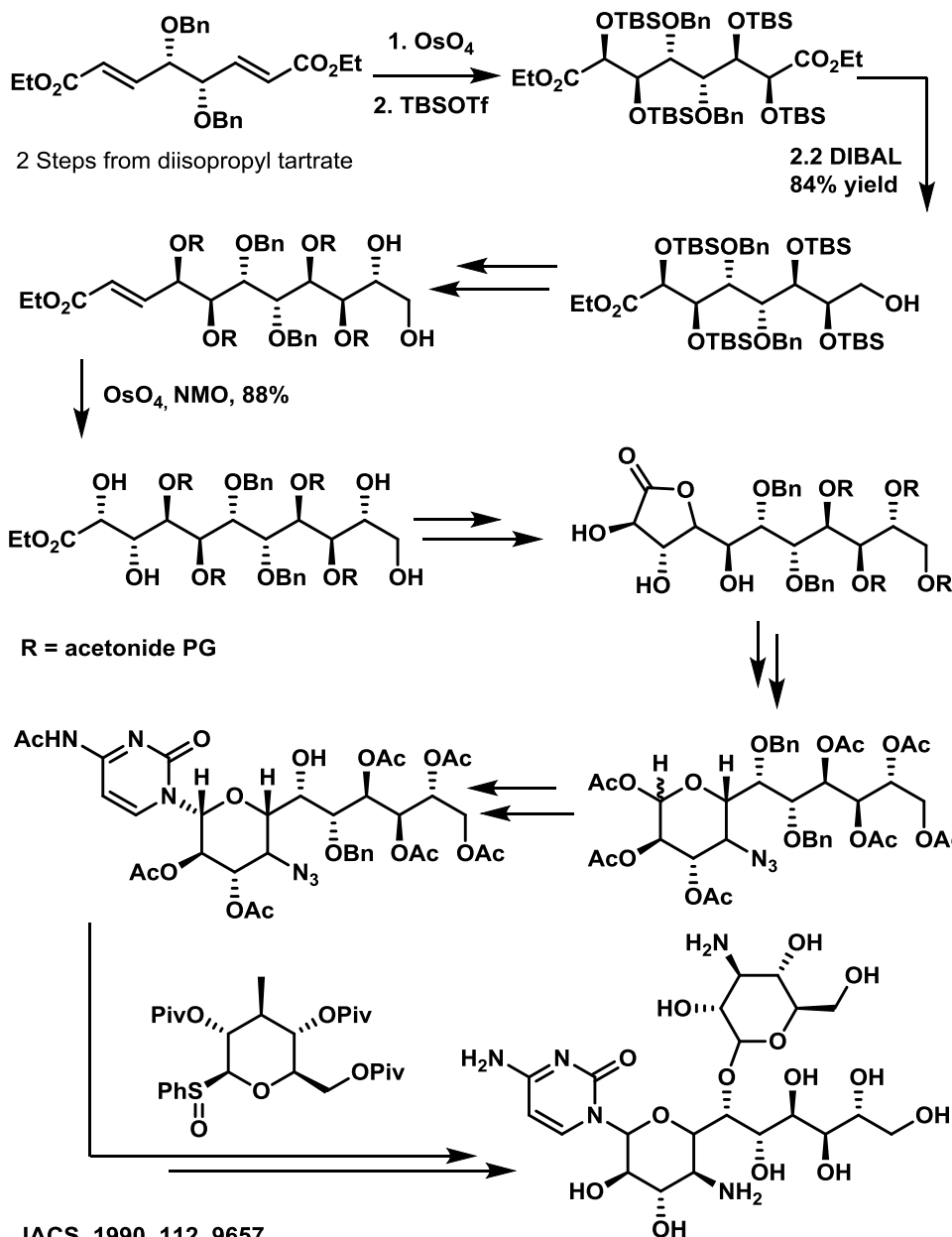


Tetrahedron, 1990, 46, 4793

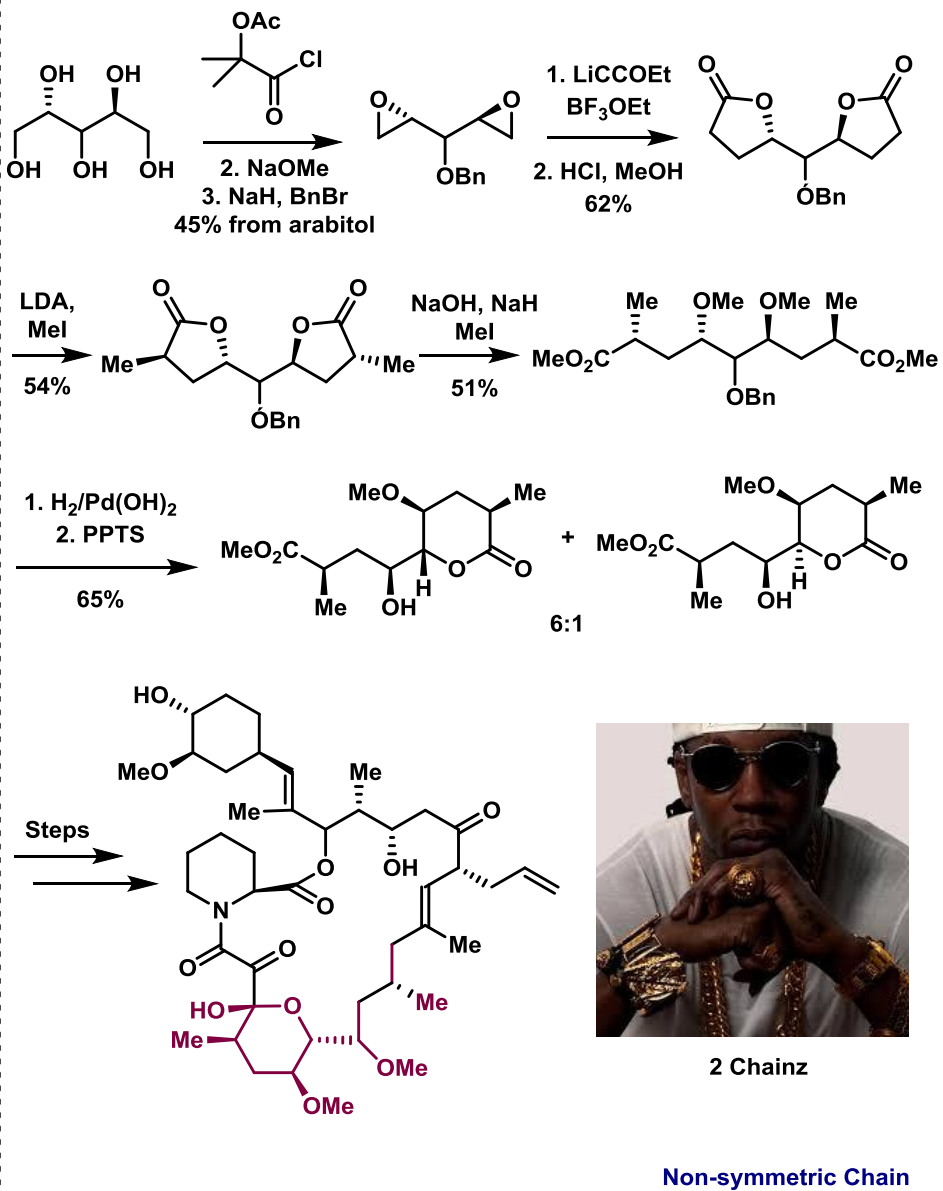
*Helpful to consider this framework applied to contemporary work of Michael Krische - strikingly elegant approaches to polyketide synthesis

"You can't miss the Porsche"
Harvard Crimson - 1996

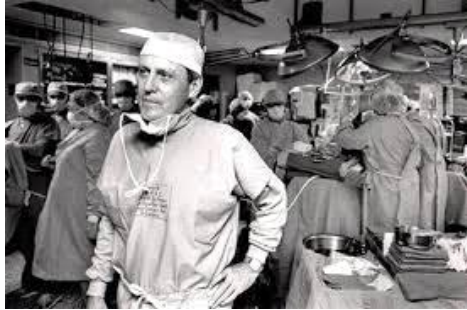
Total synthesis of hizikimycin

 C_2 Symmetric Chain

Total synthesis of FK506

Pseudo C_2 Symmetric Chain

For an example of two chain elongation from non-symmetric precursor chains, please see Nicolaou's synthesis of brevetoxin



Thomas Starzl



Drug fomulation of FK506

Medical community originally resisted idea of organ transplantation

Transplanted organs express non-self 'antigens' that trigger immune response causing organ rejection

Thomas Starzl MD PhD was a *pioneering immunologist and surgeon* who made seminal contributions to lung and kidney transplants

FK506 was discovered and quickly identified as a potent immunosuppressant, at which point Starzl began to champion its clinical potential

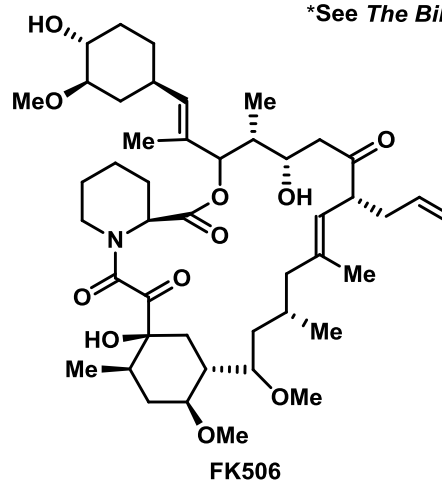
Schreiber begins synthetic efforts towards synthesizing FK506 and elucidating its mechanism of action - coincides (and clashes) with drug development efforts by Vertex Pharmaceuticals

Schreiber's collaboration with Gerald Crabtree at Stanford shows complex MoA

FK506 cellular target is a 'pro drug', and the complex of FK506 and FKBP is itself an inhibitor of calcineurin

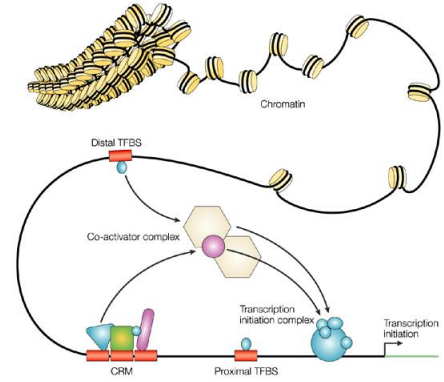
This signaling axis leads to nuclear transcription factor assembly and activation of T cell response

Early example of chemistry informing biology and complete understanding of cell signalling

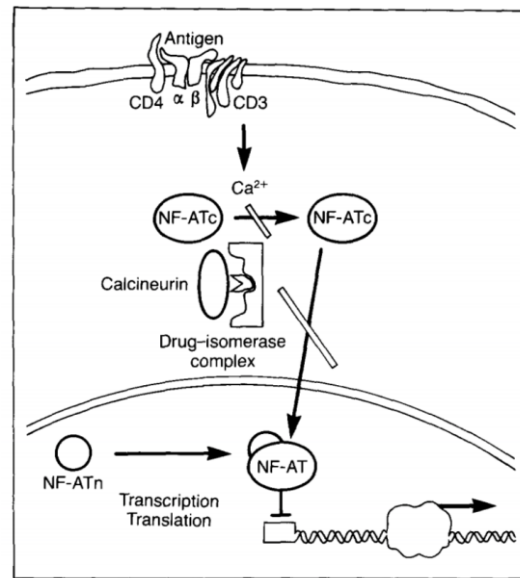


*See *The Billion Dollar Molecule* for a 'popular science' story of this development

Led to Calcineurin - NFAT signalling axis identification with collaboration from Gerald Crabtree
First example of complete cell surface signal to nucleus pathway



Overview of gene transcription



Exogenous information from the cell surface is transduced by a signalling cascade to affect gene transcription in the nucleus and form a coordinated cellular response

NF-AT possesses a cytoplasmic and nuclear component - need both to perform function as a transcription factor

Cytoplasmic component must be 'activated' by calcineurin before it crosses into the nucleus to affect gene transcription

Immunology Today, 1992, 13, 136

"My favorite project, that will be in the near future I hope, is the one we point to and say that there are people who would otherwise be suffering, who are able to take medication or medicine of some sort, that really evolved from the structure of the Broad Institute"

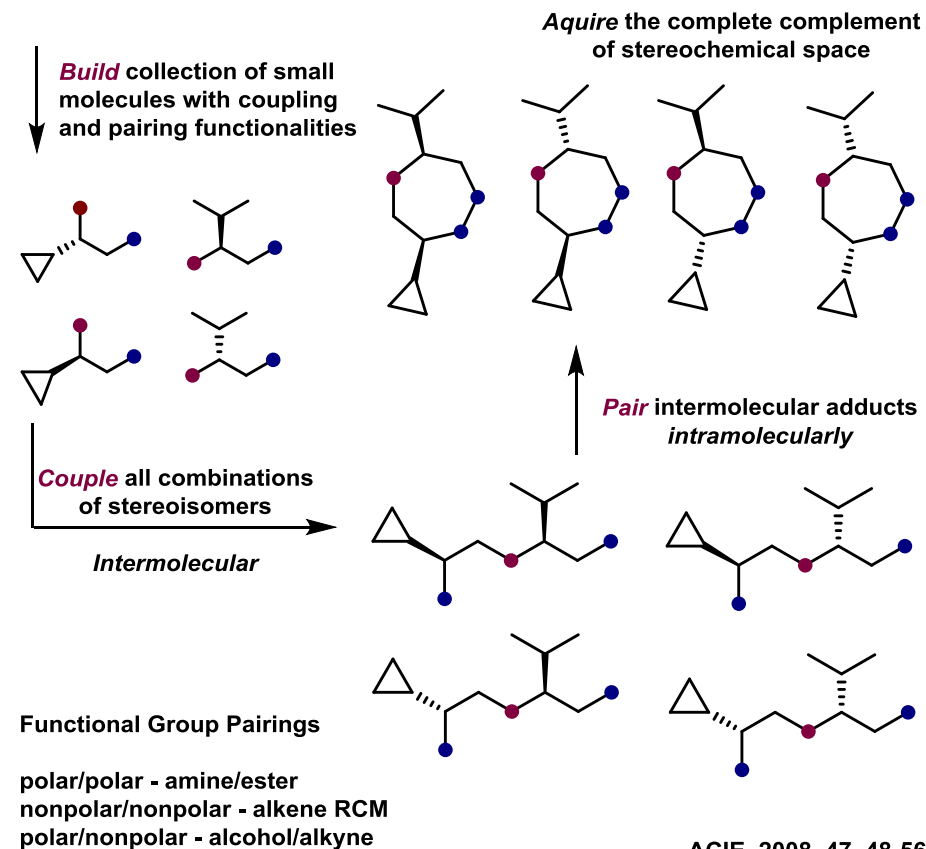
Diversity Oriented Synthesis (DOS) seeks to facilitate drug and probe development

Contemporary small molecule drug development has three phases

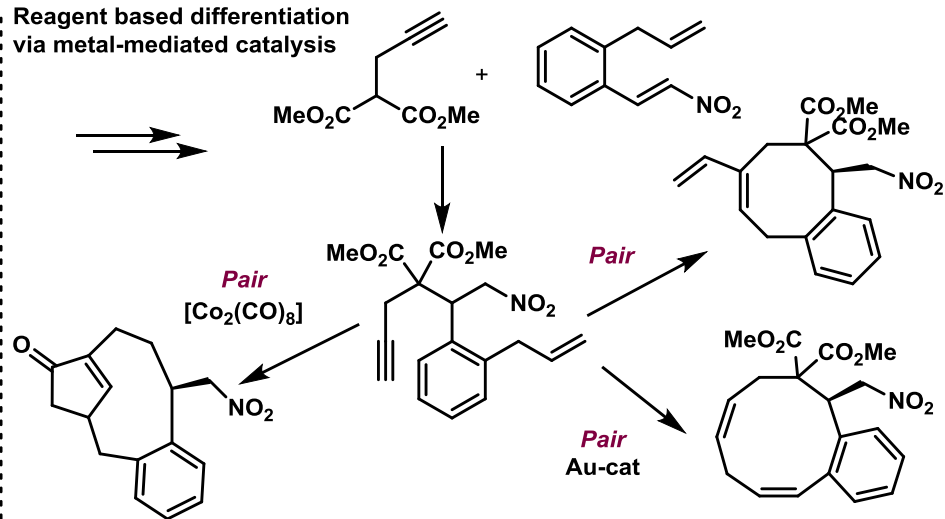
- 1) Discovery - synthesize and screen compounds
- 2) Optimization - synthesize and analyze variants
- 3) Manufacturing - large-scale synthesis

How can we better streamline these activities to avoid bottlenecks and increase speed of discovery?

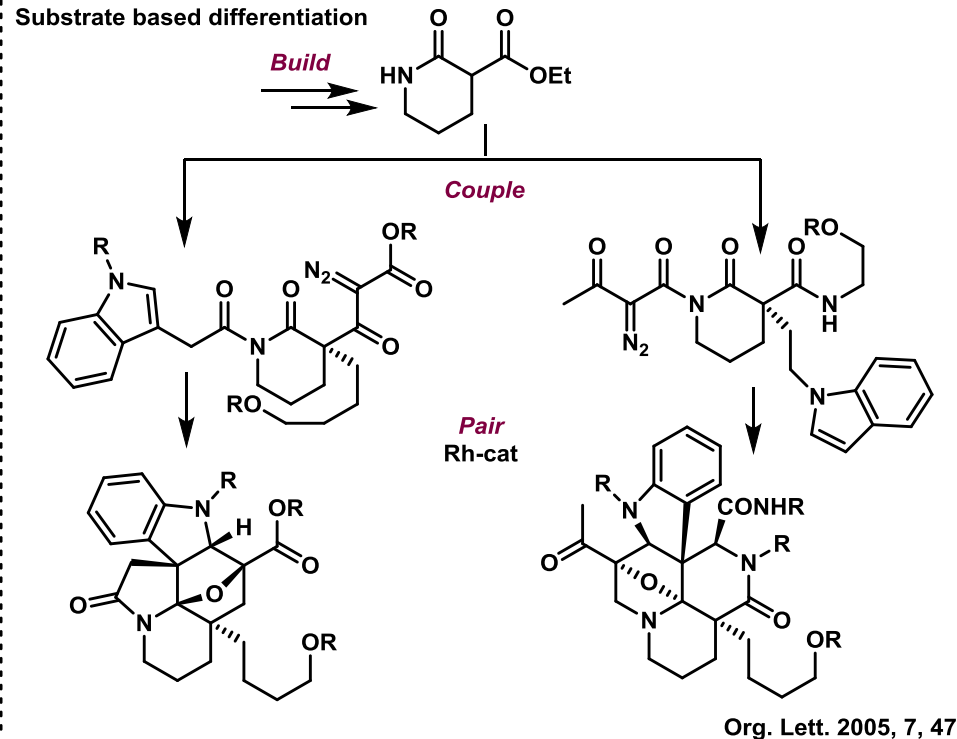
Build, Couple, Pair - General Approach



Reagent based differentiation via metal-mediated catalysis



Substrate based differentiation



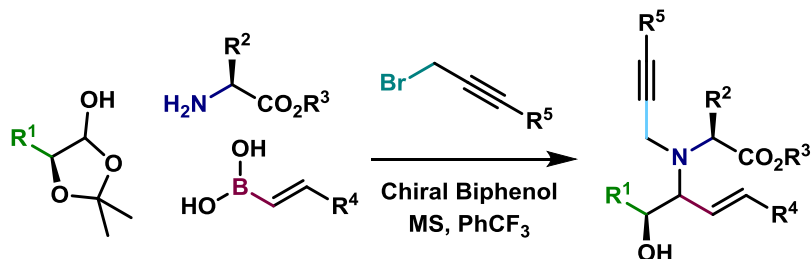
DOS: Evolving Methods

Matthew O'Neill

Cornella Group Meeting
8.12.2017

DOS for perturbing PPI - "Admittedly I am biased, but I think one technology that could crack this problem is diversity-oriented synthesis by creating more complex molecular contours that are potentially more relevant to the topographic problem of disrupting protein-protein interactions"

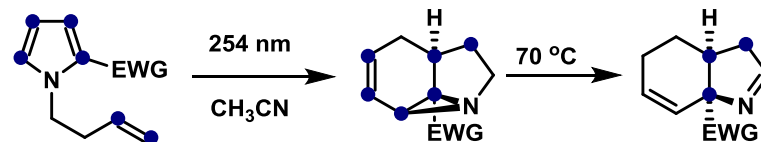
Catalytic diastereoselective Petasis reaction



ACIE, 2011, 50, 8172

Diversity-Oriented-Synthesis Enables Real-Time Biological Annotation of Compounds

Disconnection between synthesis of compounds and biological testing
Use DOS and 'cell painting' to both structurally and biologically characterize library



ACIE, 2013, 52, 1499

When EWG = Ac, then starting pyrrole has 3 *sp*³ C's, no chiral center, and one ring, but intermediate aziridine contains 7 *sp*³ C's, three chiral centers, and three rings!

'Cell Painting' analyzes over 1000 morphological changes!

channel

treatment condition

Day 1

Blue
nuclei

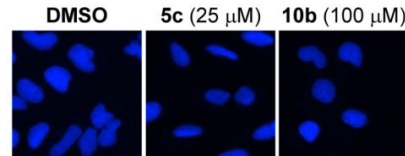
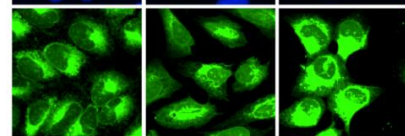


Plate cells at 1000-2000 cells/50 μ L well
Grow overnight at 37 °C

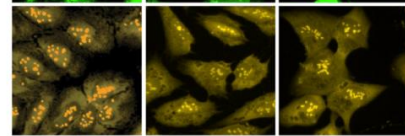
Green
endoplasmic
reticulum



Day 2

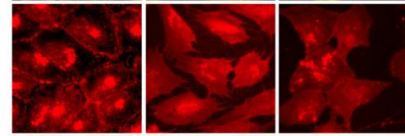
Prepare reagents and stock solutions
Pin compounds
Treat for 24 hours at 37 °C

Yellow
nucleoli



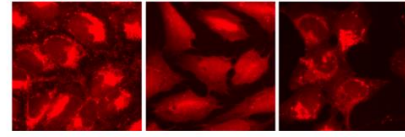
Day 3

Short Red
Golgi apparatus
plasma membrane
cytoskeleton



Prepare staining solutions
Remove media from assay and add SS1

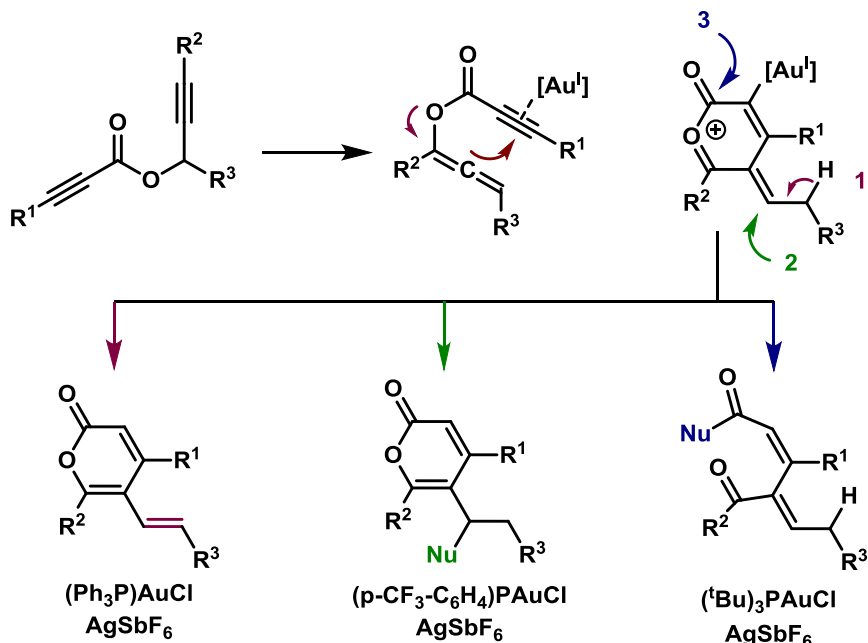
Long Red
mitochondria



Fix cells, wash, permeabilize cells
Wash and add SS2
Wash and seal
Capture images

JACS, 2016, 138, 8920

Development of complementary gold couplings



JACS, 2009, 131, 5667

Control reaction outcome by ligand electronics

"The marriage of biology and chemistry has never been more important than today"

"In the same way that next-generation sequencing is transforming genetics, next-generation synthesis is transforming molecular biology"

"The chemist simply needs to know what those fields are capable of achieving and how it connects back to their own skill set and discipline"

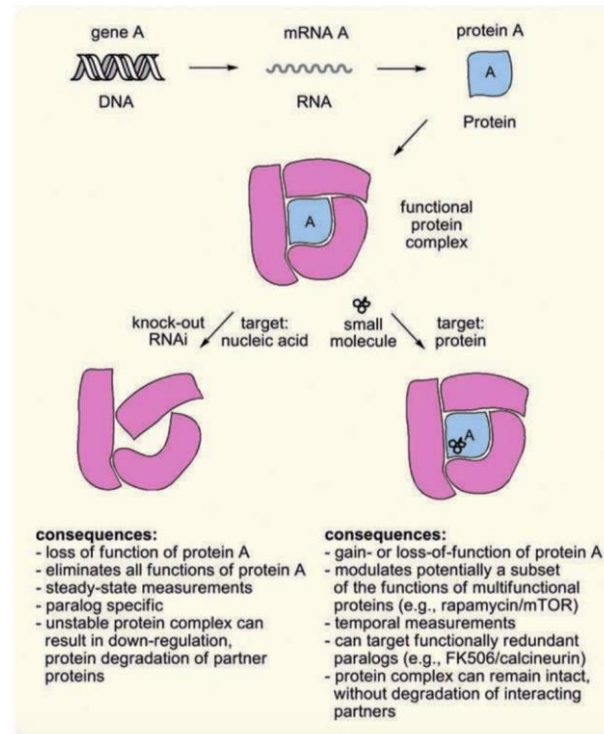
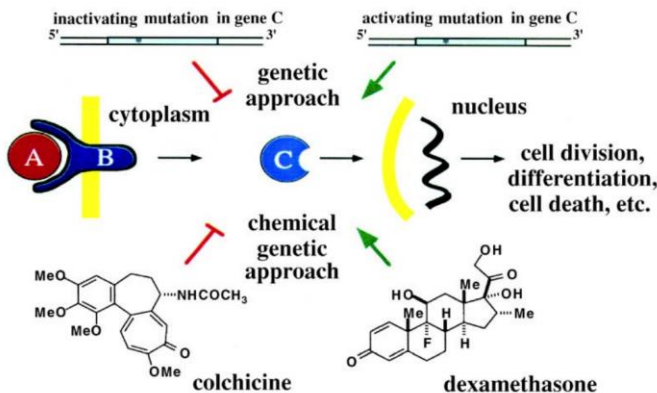
HHMI

Schreiber first interested by effect of periplanone B due to its potent effects as a cockroach pheromone



Chemical Genetics - biologists perturb with mutations in genes, chemists perturb with small molecules

"If you happened to have a compound that had an interesting effect, then you might be able to study that property. But, if you wanted to study the basis of memory and cognition, for example, it wasn't so obvious what you would do next."



Traditional genetics vs. chemical genetics

Interesting Thoughts

"The original goal of the human genome project was to 'sequence every gene'. With that goal within sight, I suggest we consider a new goal for this project, one that can only be realized through the creative use of chemistry, 'to identify a small molecule partner for every gene product'"

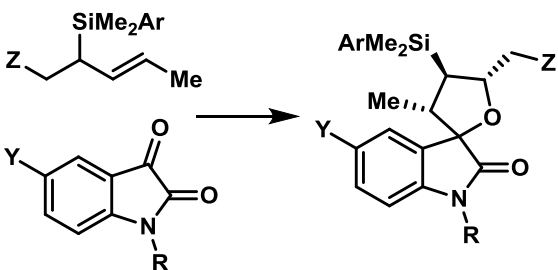
"Even more ambitiously, will we be able to recapture the many millions of presumed 'transient' natural products that were evolutionarily de-selected along the paths that eventually led to the natural products synthesized on Earth today?"

Bioorg. Med. Chem. 1998, 6, 1127

"It is popular for chemists to say that biologists can't learn chemistry. Let me try to refute that argument. When a chemist makes that statement, they are underestimating how difficult it is to learn biology. I've been studying biology for the past 20 years and I still do not consider myself a card-carrying biologist."

Main Group Incorporation

Annulation of allyl silanes with pi electrophiles



JACS, 2007, 129, 1020

Affinity Purification - Pull down technique

Problem in biology - how to identify cellular target of molecule?

Different functional groups require different handles

Must be orthogonal to 'active' component of molecule

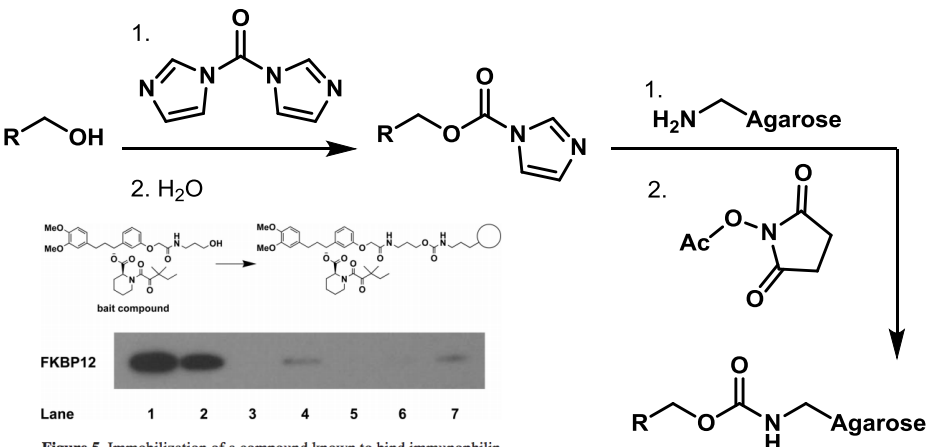
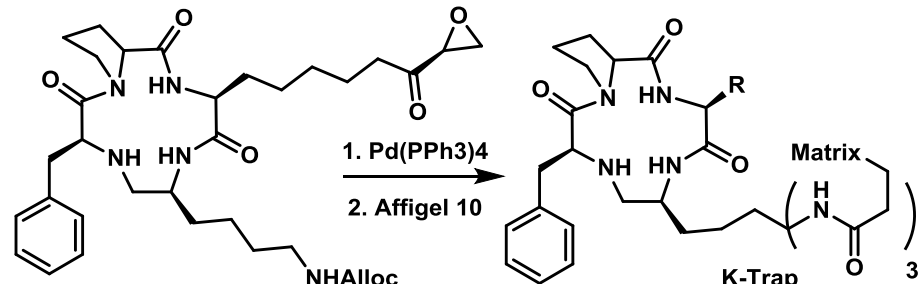


Figure 5. Immobilization of a compound known to bind immunophilin proteins and the affinity purification of FKBP12 from A549 whole cell lysate using the immobilized bait. In the Western blot, lane 1, affinity-purified protein sample 1 using immobilized bait compound; lane 2, affinity purified protein sample 2 using immobilized bait compound; lane 3, affinity purified protein sample 3 using blocked blank beads; lane 4, A549 whole cell lysate; lane 5, residue cell lysate 1 after affinity purification using immobilized bait compound; lane 6, residue cell lysate sample 2 after affinity purification using immobilized bait compound; lane 7, residue cell lysate sample 3 after affinity purification using blocked blank beads.

Bioconjugate Chem. 2008, 19, 585

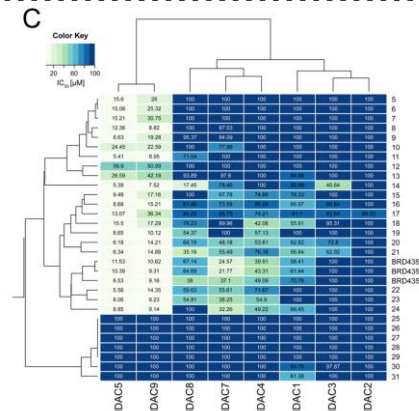
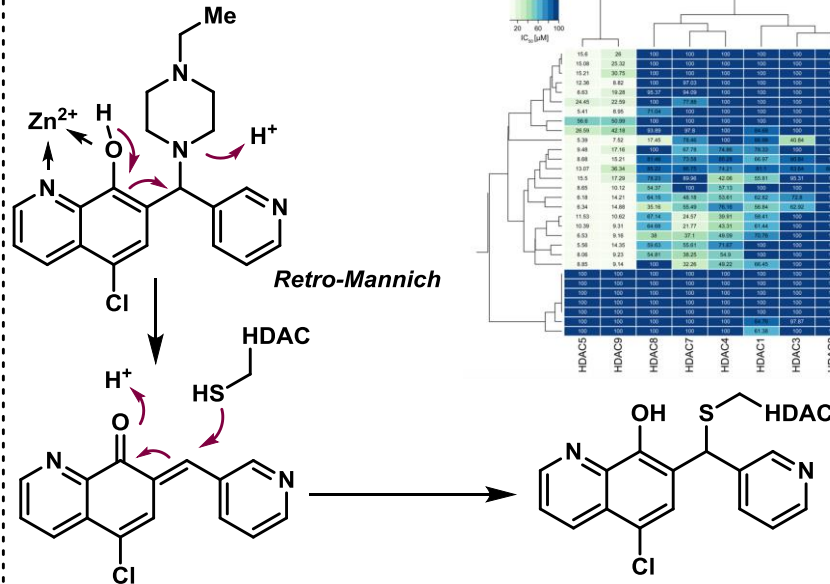
HDACs - Inhibition and Discovery



First isolation of a histone deacetylase HDACs function by regulating the epigome
Huge area of contemporary drug discovery

Science, 1996, 272, 408

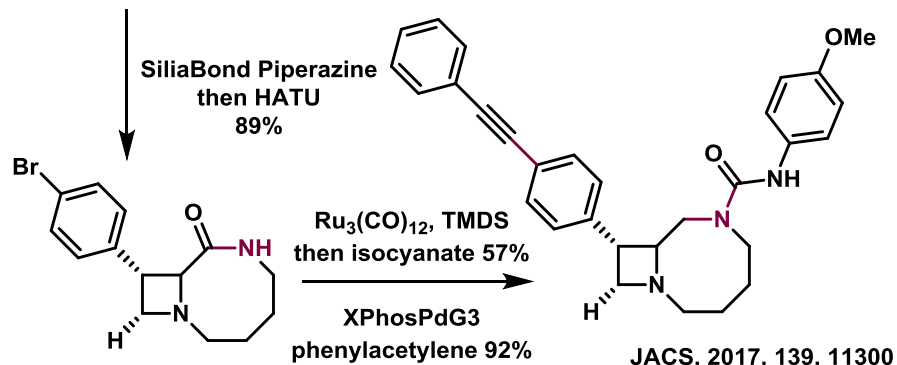
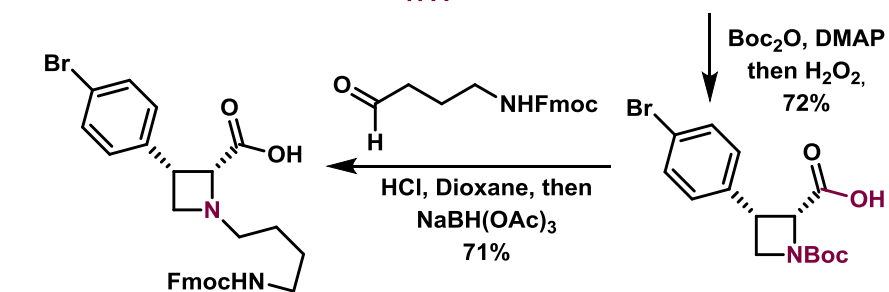
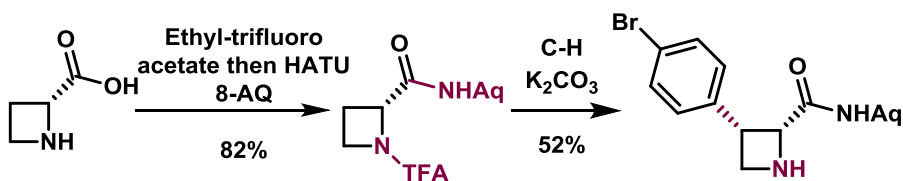
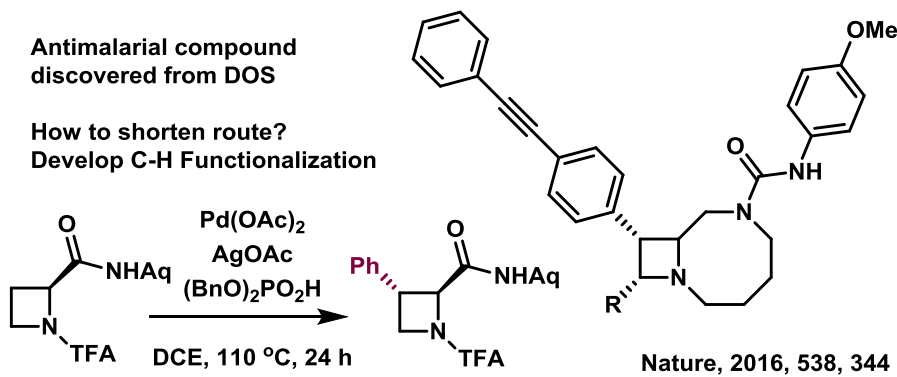
Covalent HDAC Inhibitors



ACS Chem. Biol. 2016, 11, 1844

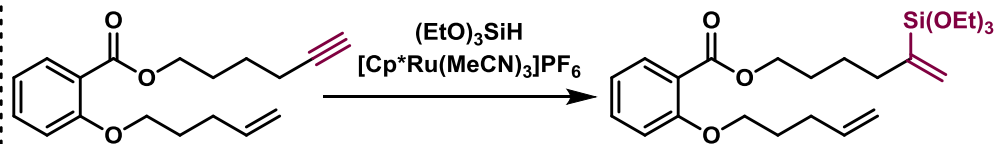
"But technically speaking, that challenge understates what we really want to do, which is to use small molecules to modulate the individual functions of multifunctional proteins, activating or inactivating individual functions as necessary"

DOS with Methodology to Explore Antimalarial Candidates

Antimalarial compound
discovered from DOSHow to shorten route?
Develop C-H Functionalization

Distinct Approaches to Macrocycles

RCM Olefin geometry control



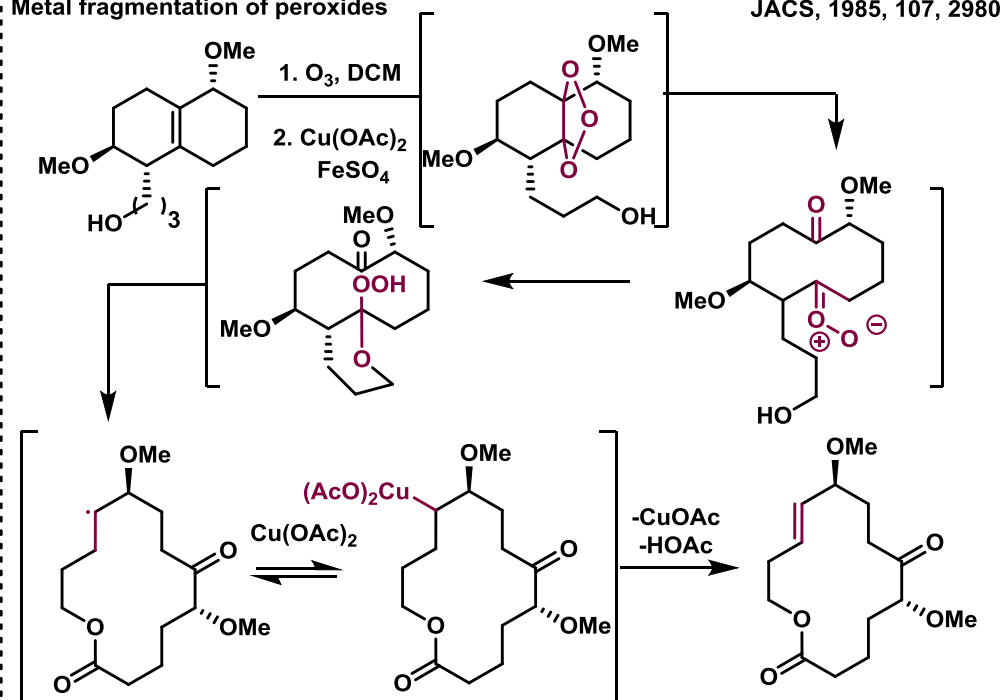
10 mol% Grubbs II

DCM, reflux

Cat A., toluene, 35 °C

Original - n = 1, 27%; n = 2, 3%
Optimal - n = 1, 95%; n = 2, 63%

Metal fragmentation of peroxides



Patient Based Therapeutics

Small molecule drug discovery evolving through 3 stages

Compound-based drug discovery

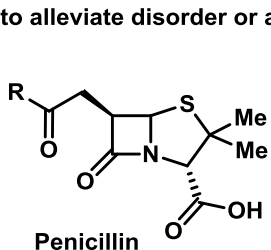
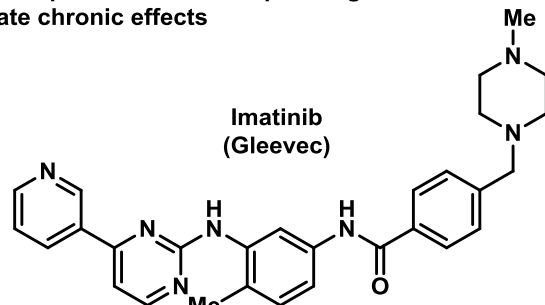
Discover small molecule - identify potential uses (i.e. penicillin, vancomycin)

Target-based drug discovery

Identify target from molecular/cell biology - develop a ligand and optimize to drug

Patient-based drug discovery

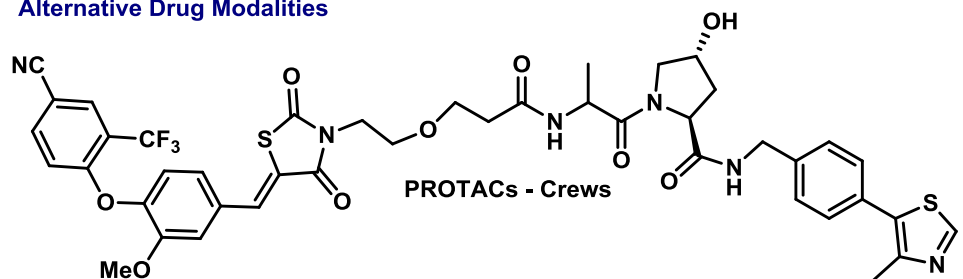
Full characterization of molecular perturbations and specific gene matched drugs to alleviate disorder or attenuate chronic effects

Imatinib
(Gleevec)

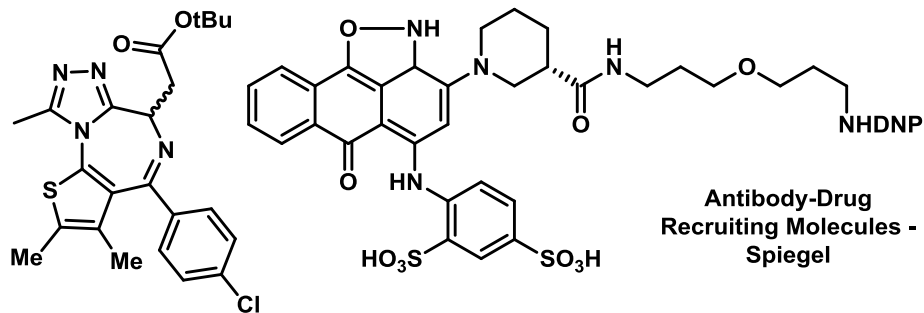
Nature Biotechnology, 2010, 28, 904

Traditional Drug Modalities

Alternative Drug Modalities



PROTACs - Crews

Antibody-Drug
Recruiting Molecules -
SpiegelBromodomain inhibitors -
Bradner

Organic Chemistry as an Enabling Science

Where are we now?

'We shall leave it that the evidence is overwhelming that the creative function of organic chemistry will continue to augment Nature, with great rewards, for mankind and the chemist in equal measure' - Woodward *Perspectives in Organic Chemistry* 1956 p. 180.

For Chemical Biology Context

'Wie werken die Gene?' and 'Was ist das stoffliche Wesen der an bestimmten Orten der Chromosomen lokalisierten Gene?' - Butenandt *Perspectives in Organic Chemistry* 1956 p. 495.

Final message - how can we best harness the intrinsic complementarity of chemistry and biology to realize the greatest advances in contemporary medicine?

