# Substituted Oxadiazole and Oxadiazolone as Anti-Cancer Agents

## **TECHNOLOGY NUMBER: 7653**

## **OVERVIEW**

Anthranilic diamide derivatives that modulate the MYC signaling pathway

• Successful treatment of a pancreatic xenograft model with limited side effects

INNOVATION PARTNERSHIPS

• Effective as either a monotherapy as well as in combination therapy regimens

#### BACKGROUND

MYC (v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog) is a nuclear DNA-binding transcription factor that has been shown to be involved in many important biological pathways that underlie cell growth, cell-cycle progression, metabolism, and survival. MYC is involved in many cancers, and its expression is elevated or deregulated in up to 70% of human cancers. Down-regulation of MYC leads to cancer cell growth arrest, senescence, enhanced apoptosis, differentiation, and/or tumor regression in mouse models of human cancer. Therefore, MYC is one of the most important targets in cancer treatment, and a need exists to better control its expression and favorably influence the growth of neoplasms.

### **INNOVATION**

Researchers have created an invention that involves the synthesis, use, and pharmaceutical composition/carrier of a series of novel anthranilic diamide derivatives. The anti-proliferative effects of these compounds are likely due to their modulation of the MYC signaling pathway. These agents have been proven to be cytotoxic to a series of cancer cell lines and have successfully treated a xenograft model of pancreatic cancer, a tumor type with limited therapeutic options. The xenograft model thankfully showed few deleterious effects. As such, the pharmaceutical may be used as a monotherapy or in combination with other agents. Furthermore, these compounds are also effective in modulating several signaling pathways and DNA repair, expanding options for their potential research and treatment uses.

## PATENT APPLICATION

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### Category

Research Tools and Reagents Life Sciences

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