(54) **Title:** BACTERIAL GLUTAMINYL CYCLASES AND INHIBITORS THEREOF FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF PERIODONTITIS

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to bacterial glutaminyl cyclases and inhibitors thereof for use in the treatment of periodontitis and related conditions, and provides a bacterial glutaminyl cyclase (bacQC); an antibody which recognizes the bacQC, a method for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC; a compound according to Formula (I); a pharmaceutical composition comprising a bacQC inhibitor compound; a bacQC inhibitor compound and/or a pharmaceutical composition for use in a method for treatment of the human or animal body, for use in a method for therapy or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection, and for use in a method for therapy and/or prophylaxis of an acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease.

FIG. 4

BACTERIAL GLUTAMINYL CYCLASES AND INHIBITORS THEREOF FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF PERIODONTITIS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION
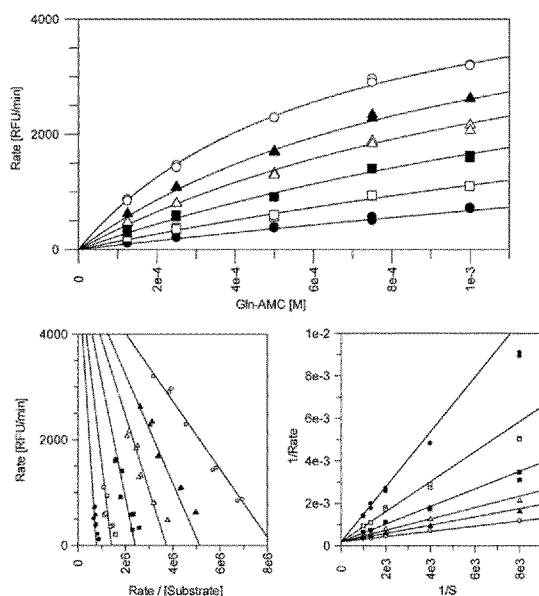
The present invention relates to bacterial glutaminyl cyclases and inhibitors thereof for use in the
5   treatment of periodontitis and related conditions.

BACKGROUND ART

Periodontal diseases are highly prevalent with about 30% of the human population being affected worldwide, have considerable impact on individuals and society, and are costly to treat. The cost of dental care is the fourth highest of all diseases and consuming between 5 and 10% of all healthcare resources (Batchelor,
10   P. *British Dental Journal* **2014**, *217*, 405–409). Representative population studies show that periodontal diseases are widespread and their prevalence has been increasing since 1997 (Micheelis, W. et al. *Vierte Deutsche Mundgesundheitsstudie (DMS IV),* Deutscher Ärzte-Verlag, Köln, **2006**). Amongst the adult population in Germany, 52.7% were found to be affected by moderately severe and 20.5% by severe forms of periodontitis. The health insurance expenditure in Germany for the direct treatment of periodontitis amounted to
15   about EUR 1.1 billion (*Statistisches Bundesamt*, **2008**), not including the costs incurred by secondary diseases.

Periodontitis is a general term describing inflammation condition of the periodontal apparatus which is caused by multi-bacterial induction and has strong relations to various systemic diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and Alzheimer's disease.

The currently established therapy of periodontitis, according to the recommendations of the German
20   Society Of Dental, Oral And Craniomandibular Sciences, is generally performed by manual supra and subgingival debridement (removal of the bacterial plaques) along with the application of antiseptic substances (daily disinfection by mouth washes), which disintegrates the entire oral biofilm and provides an opportunity for recolonization by potential pathogens. Furthermore, adjuvant systemic broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy is applied in advanced disease forms. The latter also leads to a non-selective destruction of the biofilm and has to
25   be administered in high doses and over a prolonged period of time in order to reach sufficient therapeutic levels at the particular site of action, i.e. the gingival pocket. Standard adjuvant therapy of periodontitis involves, for instance, systemic administration of doxyciclin (per os) 1 x 200 mg/die for 1 day and 2 x 100 mg/die for further 18 days (Wissenschaftliche Stellungnahme: Adjuvante Antibiotika in der Parodontitistherapie, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zahn- Mund- und Kieferheilkunde, *DZZ* **2003**). As a result, resistance development in oral
30   pathogens is observed. Further, the microbiome in the patient's intestine is destroyed, which leads to a loss of metabolic support, immune modulation, and enables recolonization by potential pathogens.

The presence of periodontopathogenic bacteria varies among periodontitis patients. Nevertheless, the occurrence of certain bacterial species in the subgingival plaques has been found to be closely associated with the etiology of periodontal diseases (Socransky et al., *Journal of Clinical Periodontology*, **1998,** *25*, 134–144).
35   Thus, there is a high demand for the development of a new treatment for periodontitis and related conditions which is capable of targeting pathogens which induce a periodontal disease, while preferably substantially preserving the rest of the naturally occurring biofilm. Such treatment would provide significant improvement to patients and healthcare systems.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

In view of the above, the present invention aims at the object of identification, purification and isolation of a novel therapeutic target protein which can be used for identifying inhibitors capable of targeting pathogens which induce a periodontal disease.

5   A further object of the present invention is to provide an antibody which recognizes said therapeutic target protein.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for identifying an inhibitor of said therapeutic target protein.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an inhibitor of said therapeutic target protein, and

10   a pharmaceutical composition comprising such inhibitor. Said inhibitor should be preferably a selective inhibitor, i.e. selectively killing or selectively inhibiting the growth of (a) target bacterial pathogen(s) while being substantially inactive towards other bacterial and/or human protein targets.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for treatment of the human or animal body, and/or a compound or a pharmaceutical composition for use in such method.

15   A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for therapy or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection, and/or a compound or a pharmaceutical composition for use in such method, preferably by selectively killing or selectively inhibiting the growth of the pathogenic bacterial species.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for therapy or prophylaxis of an acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease and/or a compound or a pharmaceutical composition compound for

20   use in in such method.

In the methods for treatment according to the above objects, the route of administration should be preferably topical administration or systemic administration, and the methods are preferably non-surgical methods.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25   As a solution to the above-formulated problems, the present invention provides a bacterial glutaminyl cyclase (bacQC), wherein the bacQC is a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, and an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of 80% or more to any one of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 3.

The present invention further provides an antibody which recognizes the bacQC as defined above.

30   The present invention further provides a method for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC as defined above, the method comprising:

(a)   providing a composition comprising a substrate of the bacQC and the bacQC;

(b)   providing a candidate compound;

(c)   contacting the candidate compound with the composition;

35   (d)   monitoring the catalytic activity of the bacQC;

(e)   classifying the candidate compound as an inhibitor of the bacQC based on the effect of the candidate compound on the catalytic activity of bacQC, wherein a candidate compound that reduces the catalytic activity of the bacQC is classified a bacQC inhibitor.

The present invention further provides a compound according to the following Formula I,
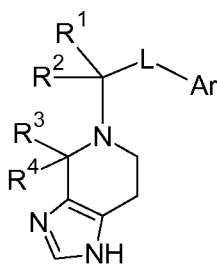
R^1
R^2—L
Ar
R^3
N
R^4
N
NH

Formula I

its individual enantiomers, its individual diastereoisomers, its hydrates, its solvates, its crystal forms, its individual tautomers or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein Ar, L, R^1, R^2, R^3, and R^4 are defined according to the appended claims.

The present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound as defined above and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

The present invention further provides a bacQC inhibitor, i.e. a compound identified by the above method for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC and/or a compound according to the above Formula I, and/or a pharmaceutical composition as defined above for use in a method for treatment of the human or animal body; for use in a method for therapy and/or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection; and for use in a method for therapy and/or prophylaxis of an acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows an amino acid sequence alignment of human QC (hQC, SEQ ID NO: 4) and putative bacterial QC from *P. gingivalis* (PgQC, SEQ ID NO: 1) **(A),** and an amino acid sequence alignment of further putative QC *P. intermedia* (PiQC, SEQ ID NO: 2) and *T. forsythia* (TfQC, SEQ ID NO: 3)) and *P. gingivalis* (PgQC, SEQ ID NO: 1) **(B)**.

Fig. 2 shows SDS-PAGE of purified recombinant putative bacterial QCs expressed in *E. coli* Rosetta(DE3)pLysS.

Fig. 3 shows Lineweaver-Burk plots for PgQC **(A)**, PiQC **(B)** and TfQC **(C)** catalyzed cyclization of H-Gln-AMC.

Fig. 4 shows exemplary v/S characteristics, Lineweaver-Burk and Eadie-Hofstee plots for PgQC-catalyzed cyclization of H-Gln-AMC in the presence of compound MWT-S-00431.

Fig. 5 shows the pH dependency of PgQC activity **(A)**, PiQC activity **(B)** and TfQC activity **(C)**.

Fig. 6 shows the influence of ionic strength on bacterial QC activity.

Fig. 7 shows the inhibition of bacterial QC activity by different metal chelators: EDTA **(A)**, dipicolinic acid **(B)**, and 1,10-phenantroline **(C)**.

Fig. 8 shows UV-Spectra of recombinant bacterial QCs.

Fig. 9 shows a CD spectroscopic analysis of recombinant bacterial QCs.

Fig. 10 shows the thermal stability of recombinant bacterial QCs: PgQC **(A)**, PiQC **(B)**, and TfQC **(C)**.

Fig. 11 shows PhoA activity in permeabilized *E. coli* CC118 pGP1-2 cells expressing seqPgQC-`PhoA fusion proteins.

Fig. 12 shows the specifity of polyclonal antiserum against **(A)** PgQC and **(B)** TfQC and PiQC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Socransky et al. (*Journal of Clinical Periodontology*, **1998**, *25* 134–144) described that the occurrence in subgingival plaques of a so-called "red complex" consisting of the tightly related group *Tannerella forsythia*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Treponema denticola* relates strongly to clinical measures of periodontal

5   disease, and in particular to pocket depth and bleeding on probing.

A further related complex (so-called "orange complex") includes members of the *Fusobacterium nucleatum/periodonticum* subspecies, *Prevotella intermedia*, *Prevotella nigrescens* and *Peptostreptococcus micros*. Colonization of healthy periodontal sites by members of the "orange complex" was found to correlate with the occurrence of gingivitis. The bacteria of the "orange complex" furthermore promote the colonization by

10   bacteria of the "red complex", which in turn are associated with deep pockets and chronic periodontitis.

Bacteria of the "red complex" and the "orange complex" secrete a variety of virulence factors. For instance, it was found that *P. gingivalis* secretes cysteine proteases such as gingipain, *P. intermedia* secretes salivary IgA proteases, and *T. forsythia* secretes glycosidases.

The present inventors found surprisingly that about 80% of the secreted proteins bearing a signal

15   peptide in the secretome of the oral pathogens *P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia*, and *P. intermedia* are cleaved at a Xaa-Gln peptide bond by a signal peptidase. The N-termini of the released proteins contain a pGlu-residue. This implies the existence of glutaminyl cyclases which seem to be essential for growth protein translocation across outer membrane and the growth of said periodontal pathogens.

Glutaminyl cyclases (QCs) (EC 2.3.2.5) are acyltransferases that catalyze the cyclization of N-terminal

20   glutaminyl residues of proteins to pyroglutamate (pGlu) under release of NH_3, thus modifying the N-terminus of the peptides:

Gln   pGlu
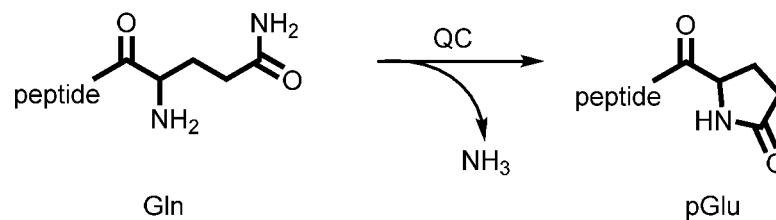
Two types of QCs (Type I and Type II) have been defined so far. Type I QCs were found in plants and in several pathogenic bacteria and human parasites (Huang et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* **2010**, *401*, 374–388). Papaya

25   QC (pQC) is the best-known Type I QC. This enzyme was first discovered in the latex of the tropical plant *Carica papaya* (Messer, M. Nature **1963**, *197*, 1299). The enzyme exhibits catalytic activity over a broad pH range (pH 3.5–11). X-ray crystallographic analyses revealed that pQC is a hatbox-shaped molecule, consisting of a five-bladed β-propeller traversed by a central channel (Wintjens, R., Belrhali, H., Clantin, B., Azarkan, M., Bompard, C., Baeyens-Volant, D., Looze, Y., and Villeret, V. *J. Mol. Biol.* **2006**, 357, 457–470). pQC contains a

30   zinc ion but is not inhibited at all by heterocyclic chelators (Zerhouni et al,. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1998**, *1387*, 275–290), and it is therefore assumed that the zinc has only a structural and stabilizing function. pQC is highly resistant to proteolytic, chemical, and thermal denaturations (Wintjens et al., Zerhouni et al.)

Type II QCs were mainly identified in the neuroendocrine tissues of mammals. Among Type II QCs, the human QC (hQC) is the most extensively studied one, which is known to be important in the maturation of

35   numerous neuropeptides and cytokines in their secretory pathways. In contrast to Type I QCs, hQC is quite susceptible to chemical and thermal denaturation. Schilling et al., 2003 (*J. Biol. Chem.* **2003**, *278*, 49773–

49779) have shown that hQC was significantly unstable above pH 8.5 and below pH 6.0. hQC adopts an α/β topology (Huang et al. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA,* **2005,** *102,* 13117–13122) and was identified as a metalloenzyme, as suggested by the time-dependent inhibition by the heterocyclic chelators. Inactivated enzyme can be fully restored by the addition of Zn^{2+} in the presence of equimolar concentrations of EDTA (Schilling et al., 2003). Thus, Type II QCs are metal-dependent transferases, suggesting that the active site bound metal (Zn^{2+}) is essential for the catalytic activity, in contrast to the Type I QCs, wherein zinc has only a structural and stabilizing function.

In summary, Type I QCs are generally found in plants, several bacteria and protozoa; they exhibit β-propeller structures; high resistance against proteolysis, heat, and acid; the optimal catalytic activity is at pH 3.5-11; and possess a structural Ca^{2+} / Zn^{2+} ion.

In contrast, **Type II QCs are mainly found in vertebrates; they exhibit** α/β-topologies; low resistance against proteolysis, heat, and acid; the optimal catalytic activity is at pH 6.0-8.0; and there is catalytically essential Zn^{2+} ion. Thus, Type II glutaminyl cyclases are zinc-dependent acyltransferases.

The present inventors surprisingly found that Type II QCs (in the following: "bacQC") are expressed in the oral pathogens *P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia*, and *P. intermedia*.

The primary structure of the QC protein from *P. gingivalis* (PgQC, SEQ ID NO: 1) has a 25% identity to human QC (hQC, SEQ ID NO: 4). Furthermore, QC from *P. intermedia* (PiQC, SEQ ID NO: 2) and *T. forsythia* (TfQC, SEQ ID NO: 3) were identified, which share an identity to PgQC of 42% and 49%, respectively. Further experimental evidence shows that these enzymes indeed belong to the Type II QC family, as confirmed *inter alia* by pH and ionic strength dependency of the bacQC activity (Example 4), the inhibition of the QC activity by **metal chelators (Example 5), the folding patterns of all three proteins suggesting an** α/β **topology as indicated** by the CD spectroscopic analysis (Example 6), and their thermal stability (Example 7).

The present inventors found that bacQCs are expressed in and are essential for the growth of 2 out of 3 periodontitis-causing bacterial species of the "red complex", as well as at least one bacterial species of the "orange complex", and are therefore of crucial importance for as a target for the development of a therapeutic inhibitor with antibiotic properties for the treatment of periodontitis diseases and conditions.

Therapeutic Target Proteins (bacQC)

The present invention provides a bacterial glutaminyl cyclase (bacQC), wherein the bacQC is a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, and an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of 80% or more to any one of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 3. bacQCs according to the present inventions can be identified, isolated and purified as described in Example 1, and can be used to identify inhibitors capable of selective targeting of periodontitis-inducing pathogens as further described in Examples 2 and 3.

For the purposes of comparing two or more amino acid sequences, the degree of identity between two amino acid sequences (percentage of "sequence identity") can be determined by conventional methods, for example, by means of standard sequence alignment algorithms known in the state of the art, such as, for example BLAST (Altschul S.F. et al. *J Mol Biol.* **1990,** *215(3),* 403-10).

Antibodies

The present invention further provides an antibody which recognizes a bacterial Type II glutaminyl cyclase (bacQC). The bacQC recognized by the antibody according to the present invention is preferably a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, and an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of 80% or more to any one of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 3.

In one embodiment, the antibody is a polyclonal antibody. In another embodiment, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

In one further embodiment, the antibody exhibits high affinity and specificity for PgQC (SEQ ID NO: 1) as compared to any one of PiQC (SEQ ID NO: 2), TfQC (SEQ ID NO: 3) and/or hQC (SEQ ID NO: 4). In another embodiment, the antibody exhibits high affinity and specificity for PgQC (SEQ ID NO: 1) as compared to any one of PiQC (SEQ ID NO: 2), TfQC (SEQ ID NO: 3), and/or hQC (SEQ ID NO: 4).

In another embodiment, the antibody exhibits high affinity and specificity for PiQC (SEQ ID NO: 2) as compared to any one of PgQC (SEQ ID NO: 1), TfQC (SEQ ID NO: 3), and/or hQC (SEQ ID NO: 4).

In another embodiment, the antibody exhibits high affinity and specificity for TfQC (SEQ ID NO: 3) as compared to any one of PgQC (SEQ ID NO: 1), PiQC (SEQ ID NO: 2), and/or hQC (SEQ ID NO: 4).

In yet another embodiment, the antibody is preferably a chimeric, humanized or human antibody.
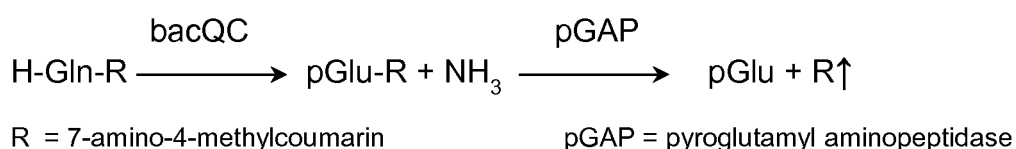

Method for Identifying an Inhibitor

The present invention further provides a method for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC comprising the following steps a)–e):

a)   providing a composition comprising a substrate of the bacQC and the bacQC;

b)   providing a candidate compound;

c)   contacting the candidate compound with the composition;

d)   monitoring the catalytic activity of the bacQC;

e)   classifying the candidate compound as an inhibitor of the bacQC based on the effect of the candidate compound on the catalytic activity of bacQC, wherein a candidate compound that reduces the catalytic activity of the bacQC is classified a bacQC inhibitor.

According to an embodiment of the invention, said composition is an aqueous solution, preferably comprising suitable buffer and/or salt components. Said substrate is preferably a peptide or peptide derivative comprising a glutamine residue at its N-terminus. Said substrate is preferably labeled, more preferably isotopically labeled, most preferably a fluorogenic substrate. The fluorogenic substrate preferably undergoes a change in fluorescence intensity after being converted in the course of a reaction catalyzed by a bacQC.

A suitable fluorogenic substrate for monitoring bacQC activity is H-Gln-AMC, as described in Schilling, S., Hoffmann, T., Wermann, M., Heiser, U., Wasternack,C., and Demuth, H.-U. *Anal. Biochem.* **2002,** *303,* 49-56 (Schilling *et al.,* 2002):

$$\text{H-Gln-R} \xrightarrow{\text{bacQC}} \text{pGlu-R} + NH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{pGAP}} \text{pGlu} + R\uparrow$$

R = 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin   pGAP = pyroglutamyl aminopeptidase

The candidate compound can be contacted prior to, simultaneously with or after the addition of the remaining components of the composition of step a). The candidate compound is preferably provided in solution, more preferably as a DMSO solution.

The conversion of the substrate is monitored over time, e.g., by monitoring the emission of the fluorophore generated by the cleavage of a fluorogenic substrate. bacQC activity can be determined from a standard curve of the AMC under assay conditions.
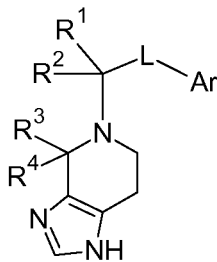
The bacQC catalytic activity can be determined using different concentration of substrate, bacQC and/or candidate compound. Suitable measures for the bacQC catalytic activity are, e.g., inhibitory constants (K_i), 50% residual activity (RA) in the presence of a given concentration of a candidate compound, and/or IC_{50} values.

bacQC Inhibitors

The present invention further provides a bacQC inhibitor, which is a compound identified by the method for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC according to the present invention and/or a compound according to any one of the following aspects <1>–<20>.

<1>   A compound according to the following Formula I,

Formula I

its individual enantiomers, its individual diastereoisomers, its hydrates, its solvates, its crystal forms, its individual tautomers or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted aryl and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

wherein L is selected from the group consisting of single bond, $-CR^5(R^6)-$, $-CR^5(R^6)-CR^7(R^8)-$, and $-C(R^5)=C(R^6)-$;

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are the same or different from each other and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

wherein in each pair of groups R^1/R^2, R^3/R^4, R^5/R^6 and R^7/R^8, the two groups can be optionally joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring, or can optionally represent =O.

<2>   The compound according to aspect <1>, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, and R^4 are the same or different from each other and are independently selected from H, OH, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, and optionally substituted C_{1-6} heteroalkyl.

<3>   The compound according to aspect <1> or <2>, wherein each of R^1 and R^2 is H.

<4>   The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <3>, wherein R^1 and R^2 together represent =O.

<5>   The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <4>, wherein R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from group consisting of H, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, and optionally substituted C_{1-6} heteroalkyl.

<6>   The compound according to aspect <5>, wherein R^3 is methyl.

<7>   The compound according to aspect <5> or <6>, wherein R^4 is selected from the group consisting of H and methyl.

<8>   The compound according to aspect <7>, wherein each of R^3 and R^4 is methyl.

<9>   The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <7>, wherein each of R^3 and R^4 is H.

<10>   The compound according to aspect <1>, wherein R^1 and R^2 are joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring.

<11> The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <5>, wherein R^3 and R^4 are joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring.

<12>   The compound according to aspect <10> or <11>, wherein R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 are joined together to form a heterocyclic group represented by the following Formula II:

Formula II.

<13>   The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <12>, wherein L is a single bond.

<14>   The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <12>, wherein L is selected from the group consisting of $-CR^5(R^6)-$, $-C(R^5)=C(R^6)-$ and $-CR^5(R^6)-CR^7(R^8)-$.

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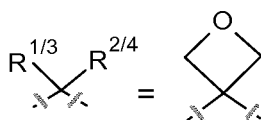
<15> The compound according to aspect <14>, wherein R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are the same or different from each other and are independently selected from group consisting of H, OH, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, and optionally substituted C_{1-6} heteroalkyl.

<16> The compound according to aspect <15>, wherein each of R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 is H.

<17> The compound according to any of aspects <1> to <16>, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of aryl, alkoxyaryl, carboxyaryl, cyanoaryl, haloaryl, hydroxyaryl, alkoxyheteroaryl, cyanoheteroaryl, haloheteroaryl, heteroarylaryl, hydroxyheteroaryl and carboxyheteroaryl, each of which can be optionally substituted.

<18> The compound according to any of aspects <1> to <17>, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of: 1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl, 2,3-dichlorophenyl, 2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl, 3-chloro-5-methoxyphenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 3,4,5-trifluorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl, 4-(benzyloxy)phenyl, 4-[2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethoxy]phen-1-yl, 4-butoxyphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, biphenyl-3-yl, naphthalen-2-yl, and phenyl.

<19> The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <17>, wherein said substituted aryl is represented by one of the following structures Ar-I to Ar-VI,
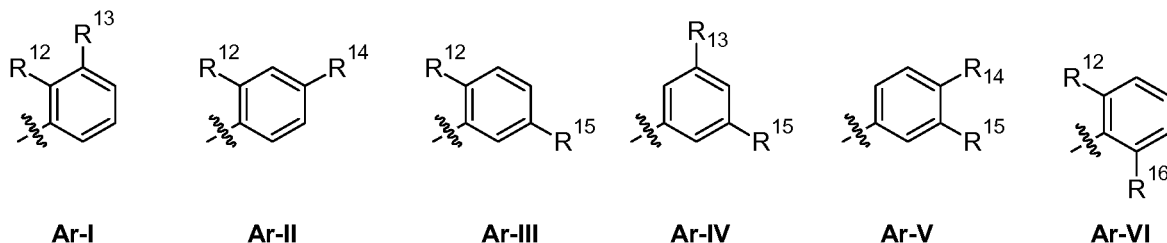
Ar-I   Ar-II   Ar-III   Ar-IV   Ar-V   Ar-VI

wherein:

R^{12} is independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

R^{13} is independently selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

R^{14} is independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

R^{15} is independently selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

R^{16} is independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

wherein any two groups of R^{12} to R^{16} can optionally be joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring; and

wherein at least one of R^{12} to R^{16} is not H.

<20>   The compound according to any one of aspects <1> to <17>, wherein said substituted aryl is represented by one of   the following structures Ar-VII to Ar-XIV,

Ar-VII   **Ar-VIII**   **Ar-IX**   **Ar-X**   **Ar-XI**   **Ar-XII**

Ar-XIII   **Ar-XIV**

wherein:

R^{12} is independently selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;
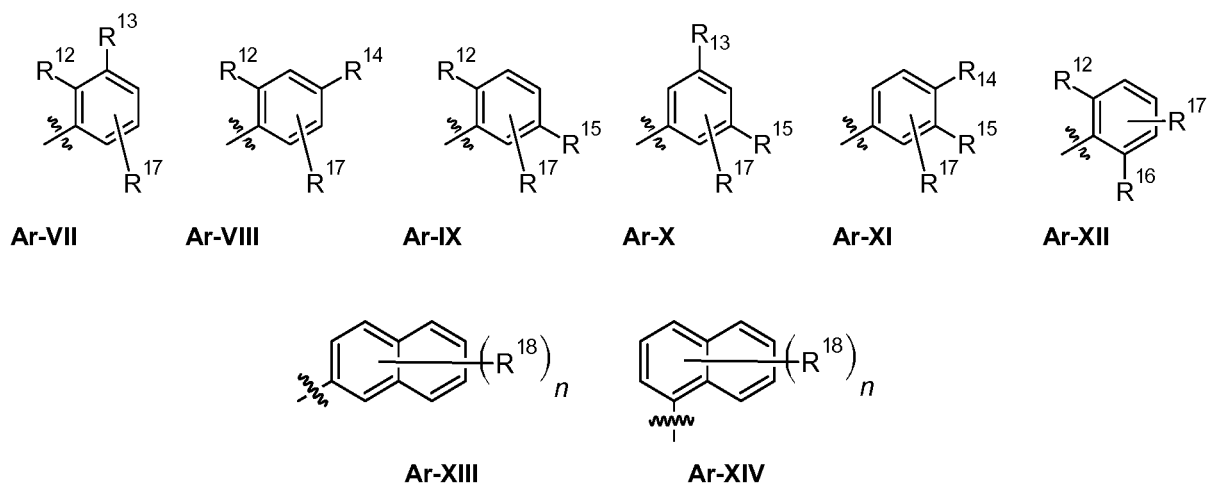
R^{13} is independently selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

R^{14} is independently selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

R^{15} is independently selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

5   R^{16} is independently selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

        R^{17} is independently selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted
10   alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

        each R^{18} is independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CN, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted
15   heteroalkyl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl; and n is selected from 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; and

        any two groups of R^{12} to R^{18} can optionally be joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring.

20   The expression "alkyl" as used herein, unless specifically limited, denotes a C_{1-12} alkyl group, suitably a C_{1-8} alkyl group, e.g. C_{1-6} alkyl group, e.g. C_{1-4} alkyl group. Alkyl groups may be straight chain or branched. Suitable alkyl groups include, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl (e.g. n-propyl and isopropyl), butyl (e.g. n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl and tert-butyl), pentyl (e.g. n-pentyl), hexyl (e.g. n-hexyl), heptyl (e.g. n-heptyl) and octyl (e.g. n-octyl). The term "alkyl" also comprises cycloalkyl groups. The expression "cycloalkyl", unless
25   specifically limited, denotes a C_{3-10} cycloalkyl group (i.e. 3 to 10 ring carbon atoms), more suitably a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, e.g. a C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group. Exemplary cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl. A most suitable number of ring carbon atoms is three to six.
        The expression "heteroalkyl", unless specifically limited, refers to an alkyl group wherein one or more carbon atoms, preferably 1, 2 or 3, are replaced by heteroatoms selected from N, S and O.
30   The expressions "carbocyclyl" and "carbocyclic", unless specifically limited, denote any ring system in which all the ring atoms are carbon and which contains between three and twelve ring carbon atoms, suitably between three and ten carbon atoms and more suitably between three and eight carbon atoms. Carbocyclyl groups may be saturated or partially unsaturated, but do not include aromatic rings. Examples of carbocyclyl groups include monocyclic, bicyclic, and tricyclic ring systems, in particular monocyclic and bicyclic ring
35   systems. Other carbocylcyl groups include bridged ring systems (e.g. bicyclo[2.2.1]heptenyl). A specific example of a carbocyclyl group is a cycloalkyl group. A further example of a carbocyclyl group is a cycloalkenyl group.
        The expression "aryl", unless specifically limited, denotes a C_{6-12} aryl group, suitably a C_{6-10} aryl group, more suitably a C_{6-8} aryl group. Aryl groups will contain at least one aromatic ring (e.g. one, two or

three rings). An example of a typical aryl group with one aromatic ring is phenyl. An example of a typical aryl group with two aromatic rings is naphthyl.

The expressions "heterocyclyl" and "heterocyclyc", unless specifically limited, refer to a carbocyclyl group wherein one or more (e.g. 1, 2 or 3) ring atoms are replaced by heteroatoms selected from N, S and O. A specific example of a heterocyclyl group is a cycloalkyl group (e.g. cyclopentyl or more particularly cyclohexyl) wherein one or more (e.g. 1, 2 or 3, particularly 1 or 2, especially 1) ring atoms are replaced by heteroatoms selected from N, S or O. Exemplary heterocyclyl groups containing one hetero atom include pyrrolidine, tetrahydrofuran and piperidine, and exemplary heterocyclyl groups containing two hetero atoms include morpholine and piperazine. A further specific example of a heterocyclyl group is a cycloalkenyl group (e.g. a cyclohexenyl group) wherein one or more (e.g. 1, 2 or 3, particularly 1 or 2, especially 1) ring atoms are replaced by heteroatoms selected from N, S and O. An example of such a group is dihydropyranyl (e.g. 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-yl-).

The expression "heteroaryl", unless specifically limited, denotes an aryl residue, wherein one or more (e.g. 1, 2, 3, or 4, suitably 1, 2 or 3) ring atoms are replaced by heteroatoms selected from N, S and O, or else a 5-membered aromatic ring containing one or more (e.g. 1, 2, 3, or 4, suitably 1, 2 or 3) ring atoms selected from N, S and O. Exemplary monocyclic heteroaryl groups having one heteroatom include: five membered rings (e.g. pyrrole, furan, thiophene); and six membered rings (e.g. pyridine, such as pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl and pyridin-4-yl). Exemplary monocyclic heteroaryl groups having two heteroatoms include: five membered rings (e.g. pyrazole, oxazole, isoxazole, thiazole, isothiazole, imidazole, such as imidazol-1-yl, imidazol-2-yl imidazol-4-yl); six membered rings (e.g. pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine). Exemplary monocyclic heteroaryl groups having three heteroatoms include: 1,2,3-triazole and 1,2,4-triazole. Exemplary monocyclic heteroaryl groups having four heteroatoms include tetrazole. Exemplary bicyclic heteroaryl groups include: indole (e.g. indol-6-yl), benzofuran, benzthiophene, quinoline, isoquinoline, indazole, benzimidazole, benzothiazole, quinazoline and purine.

The expressions "alkoxyaryl", "carboxyaryl", "cyanoaryl", "haloaryl", "hydroxyaryl" and "heteroarylaryl", unless specifically limited, denote an aryl residue which is substituted by at least one alkoxy, carboxy, cyano, halo, hydroxy and heteroaryl group, respectively.

The expressions "alkoxyheteroaryl", "carboxyheteroaryl", "cyanoheteroaryl", "haloheteroaryl" and "hydroxyheteroaryl", unless specifically limited, denote a heteroaryl residue which is substituted by at least one alkoxy, carboxy, cyano, halo, and hydroxy group, respectively.

The expression "alk", for example in the expressions "alkoxy", "haloalkyl" should be interpreted in accordance with the definition of "alkyl". Exemplary alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy (e.g. n-propoxy), butoxy (e.g. n-butoxy), pentoxy (e.g. n-pentoxy), hexoxy (e.g. n-hexoxy), heptoxy (e.g. n-heptoxy) and octoxy (e.g. n-octoxy). Exemplary haloalkyl groups include fluoroalkyl e.g. CF_3; exemplary haloalkoxy groups include fluoroalkyl e.g. OCF_3.

The term "halogen" or "halo" comprises fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br) and iodine (I).

The term "optionally substituted" refers to optional substitution by one or several groups independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} heteroalkyl, C_{1-6} carbocyclyl, C_{1-5} heterocyclyl, and C_{1-5} heteroaryl group, each of which may be substituted by one or several halogen atoms and/or hydroxyl groups; a halogen atom, cyano group, and hydroxyl group.

Stereoisomers

All possible stereoisomers of the claimed compounds are included in the present invention.

Where the compounds according to this invention have at least one chiral center, they may accordingly exist as enantiomers. Where the compounds possess two or more chiral centers, they may additionally exist as diastereomers. It is to be understood that all such isomers and mixtures thereof are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

Where the processes for the preparation of the compounds according to the invention give rise to a mixture of stereoisomers, these isomers may be separated by conventional techniques such as preparative chromatography. The compounds may be prepared in racemic form, or individual enantiomers may be prepared either by enantiospecific synthesis or by resolution. The compounds may, for example, be resolved into their components enantiomers by standard techniques, such as the formation of diastereomeric pairs by salt formation with an optically active acid, such as (-)-di-p-toluoyl-d-tartaric acid and/or (+)-di-p-toluoyl-l-tartaric acid followed by fractional crystallization and regeneration of the free base, or by salt formation with an optically active base, such as quinine, quinidine, quinotoxine, cinkotoxine, (*S*)-phenylethylamine, (1*R*,2*S*)-ephedrine, (*R*)-phenylglycinol, (*S*)-2-aminobutanol, followed by fractional crystallization and regeneration of the free acid. The compounds may also be resolved by formation of diastereomeric esters or amides, followed by chromatographic separation and removal of the chiral auxiliary. Alternatively, the compounds may be resolved using a chiral HPLC column.

Polymorph Crystal Forms, Solvates, Hydrates

Furthermore, some of the individual crystalline forms of the compounds may exist as polymorphs and as such are intended to be included in the present invention. In addition, some of the compounds may form solvates with water (i.e. hydrates) or common organic solvents, and such solvates are also intended to be encompassed within the scope of this invention. The compounds, including their salts, can also be obtained in the form of their hydrates, or include other solvents used for their crystallization. In view of the close relationship between the free compounds and the compounds in the form of their salts, hydrates or solvates, whenever a compound is referred to in this context, a corresponding salt, solvate or polymorph is also intended, provided such is possible or appropriate under the circumstances.

Tautomers

As used herein, the term "tautomer" refers to the migration of protons between adjacent single and double bonds. The tautomerization process is reversible. Compounds described herein can undergo any possible tautomerization that is within the physical characteristics of the compound.

Pharmaceutically Acceptable Salts

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" embraces both human and veterinary use. For example, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" embraces a veterinarily acceptable compound or a compound acceptable in human medicine and health care.

Salts, hydrates and solvates of the compounds of Formula I and physiologically functional derivatives thereof which are suitable for use in medicine are those wherein the counter-ion or associated solvent is pharmaceutically acceptable. However, salts, hydrates and solvates having non-pharmaceutically acceptable counter-ions or associated solvents are within the scope of the present invention, for example, for use as

intermediates in the preparation of other compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates and solvates.

Suitable salts according to the invention include those formed with either organic and inorganic acids or bases. Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts include those formed from hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, nitric, citric, tartaric, phosphoric, lactic, pyruvic, acetic, trifluoroacetic, triphenylacetic, sulfamic, sulfanilic, succinic, oxalic, fumaric, maleic, malic, mandelic, glutamic, aspartic, oxaloacetic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, arylsulfonic (for example p-toluenesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, naphthalenesulfonic or naphthalenedisulfonic), salicylic, glutaric, gluconic, tricarballylic, cinnamic, substituted cinnamic (for example, phenyl, methyl, methoxy or halo substituted cinnamic, including 4-methyl and 4-methoxycinnamic acid), ascorbic, oleic, naphthoic, hydroxynaphthoic (for example 1- or 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic), naphthaleneacrylic (for example naphthalenes-acrylic), benzoic, 4-methoxybenzoic, 2- or 4-hydroxybenzoic, 4-chlorobenzoic, 4-phenylbenzoic, benzeneacrylic (for example 1,4-benzenediacrylic), isethionic acids, perchloric, propionic, glycolic, hydroxyethanesulfonic, pamoic, cyclohexanesulfamic, salicylic, saccharinic and trifluoroacetic acid. Pharmaceutically acceptable base salts include ammonium salts, alkali metal salts such as those of sodium and potassium, alkaline earth metal salts such as those of calcium and magnesium and salts with organic bases such as dicyclohexylamine and *N*-methyl-*D*-glucamine.

All pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt forms of the compounds of the present invention are intended to be embraced by the scope of the present invention.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

The pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention comprises a compound as described above and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutical composition" is intended to encompass a product comprising the claimed compounds in the therapeutically effective amounts, as well as any product that results, directly or indirectly, from combinations of the claimed compounds. As used herein, the term "excipient" refers to a carrier, a binder, a disintegrator and/or a further suitable additive for galenic formulations, for instance, for liquid oral preparations, such as suspensions, elixirs and solutions; and/or for solid oral preparations, such as, for example, powders, capsules, gelcaps and tablets. Carriers, which can be added to the mixture, include necessary and inert pharmaceutical excipients, including, but not limited to, suitable suspending agents, lubricants, flavorants, sweeteners, preservatives, coatings, granulating agents, dyes, and coloring agents.

Therapeutic Applications

The present invention provides a bacQC inhibitor compound, i.e. a compound identified by the method for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC according to the present invention and/or a compound according to any one of the above aspects <1>–<20>, or a pharmaceutical composition as described above for use in a method for treatment of the human or animal body. The present disclosure also provides a method for treatment of the human or animal body wherein the method comprises administration of a therapeutically effective amount of said compound or composition to a subject in need thereof.

The present invention further provides a bacQC inhibitor compound or a pharmaceutical composition as described above for use in a method for therapy or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection. The present

disclosure also provides a method for therapy or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection wherein the method comprises administration of a therapeutically effective amount of said compound or composition to a subject in need thereof. The bacterial infection is preferably caused by a bacterium that expresses a Type II bacterial glutaminyl cyclase (bacQC). More preferably, the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium selected from the group consisting of the genera *Porphyromonas, Prevotella* and *Tannerella,* preferably selected from the group consisting of the species *Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia* and *Tannerella forsythia,.*

The bacQC inhibitor compound or the pharmaceutical composition used in the methods according the present invention preferably selectively kill or selectively inhibit the growth of a bacterium selected from the group consisting of the genera *Porphyromonas, Prevotella* and *Tannerella,* preferably selected from the group consisting of the species *Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia* and *Tannerella forsythia,* within a biofilm, whereas the remaining bacteria within the biofilm preferably remain essentially unaffected (i.e. are killed or their growth is inhibited to a significantly smaller extent). Said biofilm is preferably a complex biofilm, more preferably a naturally occurring biofilm, and even more preferably a naturally occurring oral biofilm.

The present invention further provides a bacQC inhibitor compound or a pharmaceutical composition for use in a method for therapy or prophylaxis of an acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease or condition. The major categories of periodontal diseases and conditions are classified in the groups of dental plaque-induced gingival diseases, chronic periodontitis, aggressive periodontitis, periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic diseases, necrotizing periodontal diseases, abscesses of the periodontium, periodontitis associated with endodontic lesions, peri-implant mucositis, peri-implantitis, and endodontic infections. In the present invention, the acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease is preferably selected from the group consisting of dental plaque-induced gingival diseases, chronic periodontitis, aggressive periodontitis, periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic diseases, necrotizing periodontal diseases, abscesses of the periodontium, periodontitis associated with endodontic lesions, peri-implant mucositis, peri-implantitis, and endodontic infections. The present disclosure also provides a method for therapy or prophylaxis of an acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease which is preferably selected from the group consisting of dental plaque-induced gingival diseases, chronic periodontitis, aggressive periodontitis, periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic diseases, necrotizing periodontal diseases, abscesses of the periodontium, periodontitis associated with endodontic lesions, peri-implant mucositis, peri-implantitis, and endodontic infections, wherein the method comprises administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a bacQC inhibitor compound or a pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention to a subject in need thereof. Further acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal diseases are described, e.g., in Armitage, A. *Ann Periodontol* **1999**, *4,* 1-6.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the inhibitor compound or the pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention is preferably used in any of the methods described above, wherein the route of administration is topical administration, and/or wherein the method is a nonsurgical method. In another embodiment, the inhibitor compound or the pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention is preferably used in any of the methods described above, wherein the route of administration is systemic administration, and/or wherein the method is a nonsurgical method.

The term "subject" as used herein refers to an animal, preferably a mammal, most preferably a human, who is or has been the object of treatment, therapy, prophylaxis, observation or experiment.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" as used herein means that amount of active compound or pharmaceutical agent that elicits the biological or medicinal response in a tissue system, animal or human being sought by a researcher, veterinarian, medical doctor or other clinician, which includes alleviation of the symptoms of the disease or disorder being treated.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Identification and Preparation of putative bacterial glutaminyl cyclases (bacQC)

a) Identification

Bioinformatics analysis of the secretome of the oral pathogens *P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia*, and *P. intermedia* (http://www.oralgen.lanl.gov/) showed that about 80% of the secreted proteins bearing a signal peptide are cleaved at a Xaa-Gln peptide bond by the signal peptidase. The N-termini of the released proteins contain a pGlu-residue. This implies the existence of glutaminyl cyclases which seem to be essential for growth protein translocation across outer membrane and the growth of periodontal pathogens.

Fig. 1 shows an amino acid sequence alignment of human QC (hQC, SEQ ID NO: 4) and putative bacterial QC from *P. gingivalis* (PgQC, SEQ ID NO: 1) **(A),** and an amino acid sequence alignment of further putative QC *P. intermedia* (PiQC, SEQ ID NO: 2) and *T. forsythia* (TfQC, SEQ ID NO: 3) and *P. gingivalis* (PgQC, SEQ ID NO: 1) **(B)**. Putative PgQC possesses a 25% identity to human QC. Furthermore, putative TfQC exhibits a 49% identity to PgQC and QC from *P. intermedia* possess a 42% identity to PgQC. Grey underlined cysteine residues reflects disulfide bridges in hQC which is missing in PgQC. Bold sequences in human QC reflects highly conserved residues of Type II QC. Grey sequences described putative signal sequences of PgQC and hQC Furthermore the typical metal binding motif Asp-Glu-His is presented in bold and underlined letters. A putative metal binding motif was also identified in TfQC and PiQC (B, bold letters). The alignments were prepared using program Clustal Omega at EMBL-EBInet; (*) indicates positions which have a single, fully conserved residue, (:) indicates conservation between groups of strongly similar properties, (.) indicates conservation between groups of weakly similar properties (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/).

BLAST analysis revealed an open reading frame (ORF) encoding putative QC protein in *P. gingivalis* (WP_005874301). The primary structure of this putative QC protein shows a 25% identity to human QC. Furthermore, putative QC proteins were also identified in the genome of the oral pathogens *P. intermedia* (WP_014709208) and *T. forsythia* (WP_014225037) which shares a 42% or 49% identity to putative QC from *P. gingivalis* (Fig. 1). As shown by the amino acid alignment, conserved residues of human QC seem to be different in bacterial QCs from those conserved cysteine residues which form disulfide bound in human and other Type II QCs are presumably not presence in all three putative bacterial QC. However, highly conserved metal binding motif Asp144, Glu184 (Asp) and His322 of Type II QC (Wintjens *et al.*, 2006) seem to be present in bacterial putative QC which could represent the catalytic center. The primary structures of these proteins may provide an indication that these proteins are actual QCs.

b) Preparation

Fig. 2 shows SDS-PAGE of purified recombinant putative bacterial QCs expressed in *E. coli* Rosetta(DE3)pLysS and purified as described in detail below. Therefore, 30 μg purified protein were loaded to 12% SDS-PAGE and visualized by coomassie staining, lane 1, PageRuler Broad Range unstained

(Thermofisher Scientific), lane 2, HisPgQC, lane 3, HisPiQC and lane 5, HisTfQC. All three putative bacterial QCs possess a theoretical molecular mass of ≈ 37 KDa.

Host strains and media

E. coli strain DH5α or XL-1 blue (Stratagene) were used for cloning procedures. *E. coli* Rosetta(DE3)pLysS (Novagene) was used for protein expression. The alkaline phosphatase activity assay was performed in the CC118 pGP1-2 strain (Tabor, S. and Richardson, C. C. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **1985**, *82*, 1074-1078; Manoil, C., J. J. Mekalanos and Beckwith, J. *J. Bacteriol.* **1990**, *172(2)*, 515-518). All *E. coli* strains were grown in Luria-Bertani medium as indicated at 20°C, 30°C or 37°C. Antibiotics (ampicillin [50 to 125 mg/liter], chloramphenicol [15 to 30 mg/liter], and kanamycin [25 mg/liter]) were added where appropriate. For preparation of solid media 1.5 % agar (Roth) was added to corresponding broth.

Molecular cloning of plasmid vectors encoding the bacterial QCs

All cloning procedures were performed applying standard molecular biology techniques. For protein expression, open reading frames (ORFs) of *PgQC* (SEQ ID NO: 1, putative QC from *P. gingivalis*), *PiQC* (SEQ ID NO: 2 putative QC from *P. intermedia*) and *TfQC* (SEQ ID NO: 3, putative QC from *T. forsythia*) were amplified using synthesized DNA sequences purchased from Eurofins Genomics as templates in a PCR to introduce a *Nhe*I /*Nde*I restriction site essential for direct cloning into the vector pET28a(+) (Novagen). For the construction of a PgQC-´PhoA fusion protein, putative *pgQC* with predicted signal sequence was subcloned into pET26b(+) via *Nhe*I/*Xho*I restriction site using primer pair $_{seq}pgQC$ *Nde*I (forward) and $_{seq}pgQC$ *Xho*I reverse. Furthermore, *pgQC* with native signal sequence including a ribosome binding site of a pET26b(+) vector was amplified using primer pair $_{seq}pgQC$ *RBS Not*I (forward) and $_{seq}pgQC$ *Xba*I (reverse) to clone into the *phoA* expression vector pECD637. All Primers for cloning were purchased from Metabion and described in Table 1.

Table 1: *Oligonucleotides used for cloning of bacQC constructs*

SEQ ID NO:	Primer	Sequence (5'→ 3')
5	*pgQC Nde*I (forward)	AAA <u>CAT ATG</u> AAC GGC AAT AAC ACA AGT GAA
6	*pgQC Nhe*I (reverse)	TTT <u>GCT AGC</u> TCA GTG TGA AGC GGC TTT
7	*piQC Nde*I (forward)	TTT <u>CAT ATG</u> AAA GGA AAA TCG TCT AAC
8	*piQC Nhe*I (reverse)	ATG <u>CTA GCT</u> TAC ATG CTG TAA AGC AC
9	*tfQC Nde*I (forward)	TCA <u>CAT ATG</u> GGT CAG AAA AAT ACG ACA
10	*tfQC Nhe*I (reverse)	ATG <u>CTA GCT</u> TAT TTC TCA TTA TAA ATC AC
11	$_{seq}pgQC$ *Nde*I (forward)	AAA <u>CAT ATG</u> AAA AGA CTG ATA ACA ACA GGA GCA GCC TTT CTA CTG CTG CTA CTC TCT GCC TGC AAC GGC AAT AAC ACA AGT GAA ACG
12	$_{seq}pgQC$ *Xho*I (reverse)	TTT <u>CTC GAG</u> GTG TGA AGC GGC TTT CAC
13	$_{seq}pgQC$ *RBS Not*I (forward)	TG<u>G CGG CCG</u> CTA AGA AGG AGA
14	$_{seq}pgQC$ *Xba*I (reverse)	TTT <u>TCT AGA</u> GTG TGA AGC GGC TTT CAC

Expression of bacterial QC as His Tag fusion protein or as ´PhoA fusion protein

The expression vector pET28a(+)::*pgQC* was transformed in *E. coli* Rosetta(DE3)pLysS. Bacteria were grown in Luria-Bertani medium containing kanamycin (25 µg/ml) and chloramphenicol (15 µg/ml) at 37°C

until the cell density reached an OD 600 ~ 0.6. The cultures were induced with 0.4 mM isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside and a 2% (v/v) ethanol volume was added followed by an incubation time for 16 h at 20°C. Cultures were harvested by centrifugation at 4°C and 3900 g for 30 min and cell pellets were storage at –20°.

5   For expression of $_{seq}$PgQC-´PhoA fusion protein, recombinant vector pECD637::$_{seq}pgQC$ was transformed into CC118 (lacking e.g. *phoA* gene) along with helper plasmid pGP1-2. Cultures were inoculated at 30°C overnight. Furthermore overnight cultures were diluted into fresh Luria-Bertani media to a final optical density (OD600) ~0.4 followed by an incubation at 42°C for 20 min to induce expression of $_{seq}$PgQC-´PhoA fusion proteins. Then cultures were inoculated for further 2 h at 30°C. Finally optical density OD600 was

10   determined using spectrophotometer (BioRad) and 200 µl of cultures were harvested by centrifugation at 4°C and 16000 g for 15 min for determination of PhoA activity.

Purification of bacterial QCs

       Cell pellet of 500 ml culture were resuspended in 20 ml buffer consists of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0, 10 µg/ml DNase and protease inhibitor cocktail mix (complete mini tablets, EDTA-free, Roche).

15   Cells were disrupted by passing through French Press (Thermo Scientific, Waltman, MA, USA) for 3-4 times. Cell debris was removed by centrifugation at 4°C and 30000 g for 30 min. Supernatant was 1:2 diluted with equilibration buffer and loaded on 5 ml HisTrap column (GE Healthcare). The column was equilibrated with 50 mM Tris-HCl containing 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0. After washing with several column volumes of equilibration buffer and at least with 20 mM imidazole protein were eluted using multiple step gradients, reaching a final

20   concentration of 250 mM imidazole, whereas majority of pure protein was already eluted with approximately 100 mM imidazole. All bacQC containing fractions were pooled, concentrated with Vivaspin 20 (Sartorius AG) and applied to a HiPrep 26/10 desalting column (GE, Healthcare), which was equilibrated with 50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0. The purification was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and the protein content was determined by absorption at 280 nm using NanoDrop 2000 spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientifc) or according to the methods

25   of Bradford or Gill and von Hippel (Bradford, M. M. 1976 Anal Biochem 72, 248-254; Gill, S.C. and von Hippel, P.H. 1989 Anal Biochem 182, 319-326). Finally purified recombinant fusion bacQC proteins were shock-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80°C or glycerol was added to a final concentration of 50 % and storage at –20°C. His Tag of N-terminal fusion proteins were removed using 1 Unit Thrombin per 1 mg fusion protein (Thrombin cleavage Capture Kit, Novagen) in presence of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM CaCl$_2$ at pH

30   8.0 followed by an incubation for 16 h at 4°C. Thrombin was removed through binding to Steptavidin Agarose (Thrombin cleavage Capture Kit, Novagen) and bacQC proteins without HisTag were recovered by spin-filtration. After further desalting step using HiPrep (26/10) bacQC fractions were pooled and concentrated with Vivaspin 20 (Sartorius AG). Finally recombinant bacQC in 50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl pH 8.0 was shock-frozen in liquid nitrogen and storage at –80°C or glycerol was added to a final concentration of 50 % and

35   storage at –20°C. PiQC was expressed and purified in the same way like PgQC. TfQC was expressed in the same way like PgQC and purified using HiTrap Talon column (GE, Healthcare).

       Conclusions: All putative bacterial QC were expressed in E. coli Rosetta(DE3)pLysS without signal sequence as N-terminal His Tag fusion proteins and purified to homogeneity via affinity chromatography. 16 – 40 mg recombinant pure His-Tag fusion proteins were isolated from approximately 500 ml of induced *E. coli*

cultures. Subsequently, His-tag of fusion proteins was cleaved by thrombin followed by enzymatic characterization of these putative bacterial QCs.

Example 2: Fluorometric Assay for Glutaminyl Cyclase Activity

QC activity was evaluated using H-Gln-AMC as the substrate (as previously described in Schilling *et al.,* 2002).

The assay consists of varying concentration of the fluorogenic substrate and 0.5 U pyroglutaminyl aminopeptidase in 50 mM Tris-HCl, 50 mM NaCl at pH 8.0. After 10 minute incubation time at 30°C reaction was initiated by addition of bacQC to a final volume of 125 μl reaction mixture. The excitation/emission wavelength was 380/460 nm. bacQC activity was determined from a standard curve of the fluorophore AMC under assay conditions. All determinations were carried out in 96well microtiter plates (Fisher Scientific) at 30°C using the FluoStar Optima (BMG Labtech). The kinetic data were evaluated using GraFit software (Version 7, Erithacus software Ltd., Horley, UK).

Fig. 3 shows Lineweaver-Burk plots for PgQC **(A)**, PiQC **(B)** and TfQC **(C)** catalyzed cyclization of H-Gln-AMC. The inset shows a secondary plot of the obtained slopes of the Lineweaver-Burk evaluation. bacQC activity measurement carried out in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 and 50 mM Tris-HCl at 30 °C. The kinetic data were evaluated using GraFit software (Version 7, Erithacus software Ltd., Horley, UK). Enzymatic parameters of bacterial QC were determined (Table 2), which differ from those of hQC (Schilling, S., Manhart, S., Hoffmann, T., Ludwig, H.-H., Wasternack, C., and Demuth, H.-U. *Biol. Chem.* **2003,** *384,* 1583-1592).

Table 2: Kinetic parameters for the conversion of H-Gln-AMC by bacterial QC. Determination of kinetic parameters was carried out in 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8 and 50 mM NaCl at 30 °C.

	K_m [μM]	k_{cat} [s^{-1}]	k_{cat}/K_m [mM^{-1} s^{-1}]
PgQC	510.94 ± 13.3	4.71 ± 0.22	9.24 ± 0.28
PiQC	645.33 ± 7.4	8.51 ± 0.37	13.18 ± 0.05
TfQC	1091.67 ± 34.36	4.49 ± 0.22	4.1 ± 0.14

Conclusions: Purified recombinant proteins were tested for enzymatic activity using fluorometric assay with H-Gln-AMC as substrate. H-Gln-AMC as substrate was turned over by these bacterial proteins resulted in an increase of RFU and therefore an increasing reaction rate (Fig. 3). The affinity for H-Gln AMC as substrate is, in the case of PgQC and PiQC, approximately tenfold lower than that of hQC for this substrate. The K_m value of TfQC is actually 20-fold higher than the K_m value of hQC. Furthermore, the efficiency of bacterial proteins seems to be similar to that of hQC whereat PiQC possesses a twofold higher turnover number comparing PgQC or TfQC.

Example 3: Inhibitor Assay for Glutaminyl Cyclase Activity

For inhibitor testing, the sample composition was the same as described above, except for the addition of the putative inhibitory compound. This resulted in presence of 1% or 2% (v/v) DMSO in reaction mixture. Inhibitory constants were determined using different concentration of H-Gln-AMC varying from 1/4 K_m – 2 K_m. Final concentration of bacterial QC was in a range between 25 nM – 50 nM. The inhibitory constant was

evaluated by fitting the set of progress curves to the general equation for competitive inhibition using GraFit software (Version 7, Erithacus software Ltd., Horley, UK).

Fig. 4 shows exemplary v/S characteristics, Lineweaver-Burk and Eadie-Hofstee plots for PgQC catalyzed cyclization of H-Gln-AMC (A) in presence of (●) 1 µM, (□)0.5 µM, (■) 0.25 µM, (△) 0.125 µM and (▲) 0.063 µM of MWT-S-00431. (○) represents reaction without inhibitor. Determinations were carried out in 50 mM Tris-HCl, 50 mM NaCl pH 8.0 and 1% (v/v) DMSO at 30°C. The kinetic parameters shown in Table 3 were obtained.
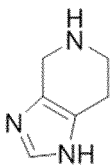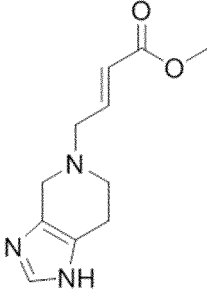
Conclusions: PgQC is inhibited by compound MWT-S-00431. The substance exhibits a K_i of 103.7 ± 3.31 nM.
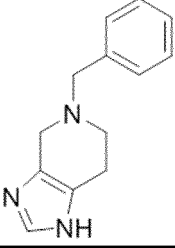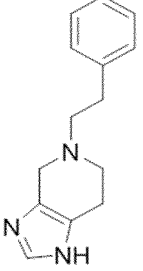
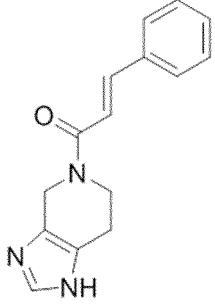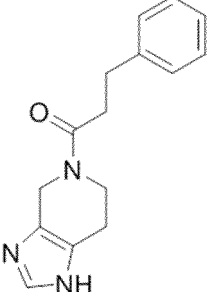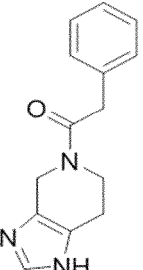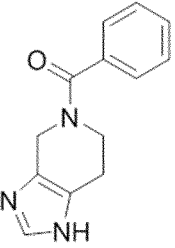Table 3: Kinetic parameters for the inhibition of the conversion of H-Gln-AMC by PgQC in the presence of MWT-S-00431.

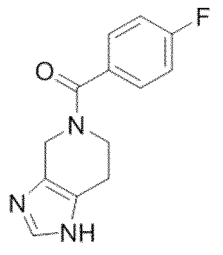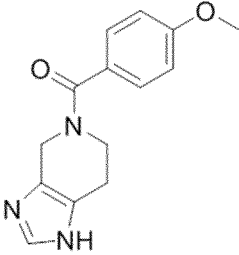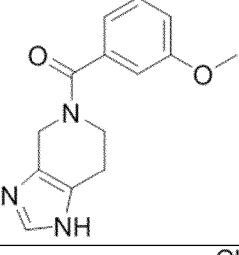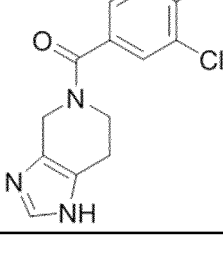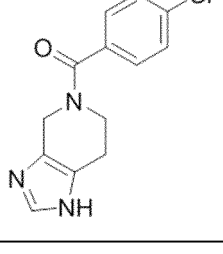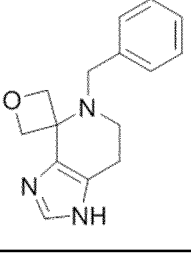| Parameter	Value	Std. Error
Vmax [µM min^{-1}]	4.41161	$1.0569 \cdot 10^{-1}$
K_m [M]	$6.45485 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.14087 \cdot 10^{-5}$
K_i [M]	$1.03698 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$3.31239 \cdot 10^{-9}$
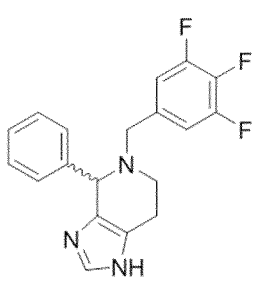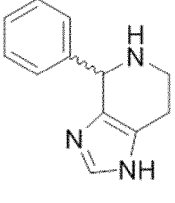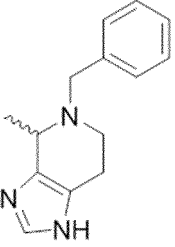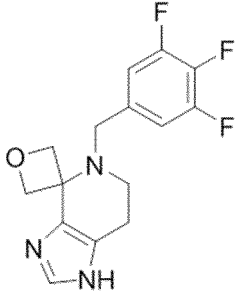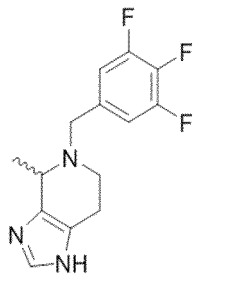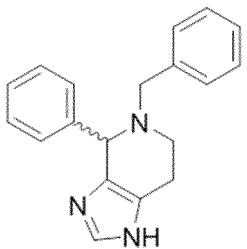
Furthermore, the following compounds were synthesized as described in Example 10 below. Average residual activity (RA) and average K_i values for the inhibition of PgQC (isolated and purified as described in Example 1) were measured using the above inhibitor assay and are shown in Table 4. RA refers to the average residual QC activity of PgQC measured in the presence of a concentration c of the respective compound. K_i refers to the average K_i values measured as described above, and Std(K_i) refers to the standard deviation of K_i.
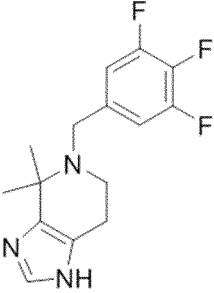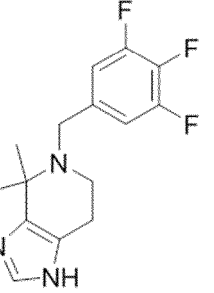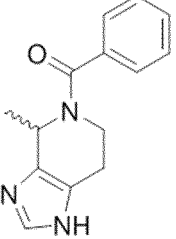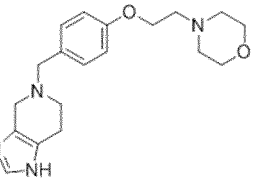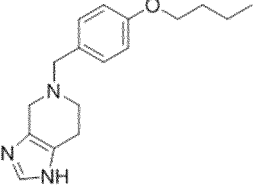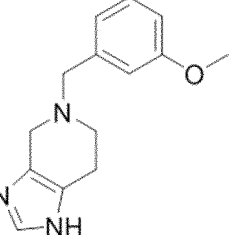
Table 4. Inhibition of PgQC by bacQC inhibitors.
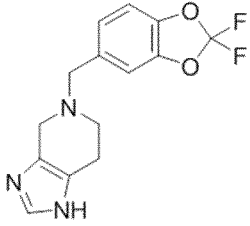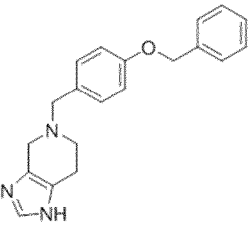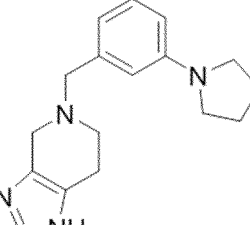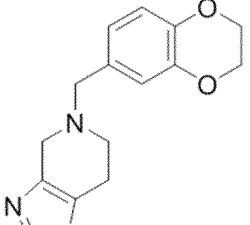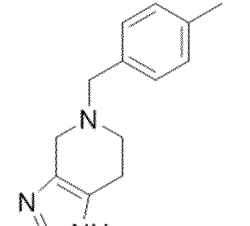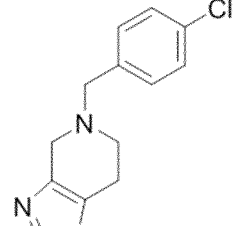
Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [µM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00132	45	200	66700	2500
	MWT-S-00138	21	20	3000	300
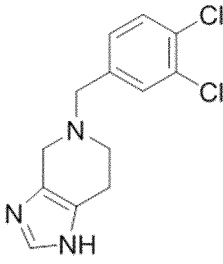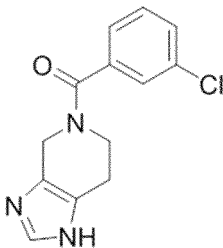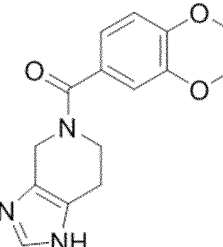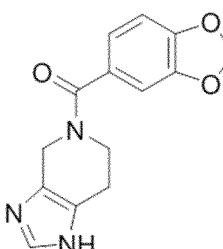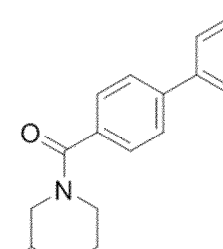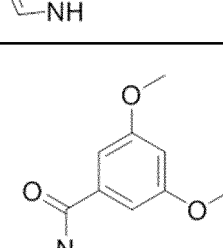
Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [μM]	K_i [nM]	$\text{Std}(K_i)$ [nM]
	MWT-S-00139	18	8	909	6
	MWT-S-00145	21	40	6470	570
	MWT-S-00146	18	15	1580	40
	MWT-S-00147	22	12	1750	80
	MWT-S-00148	29	8	1680	110
	MWT-S-00149	20	4	435	21
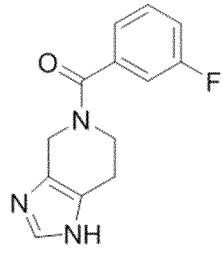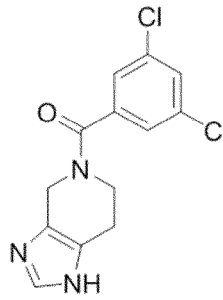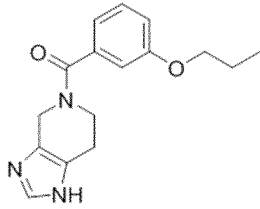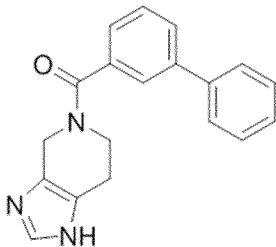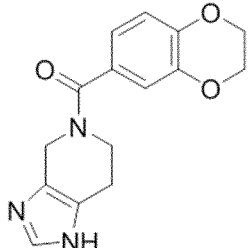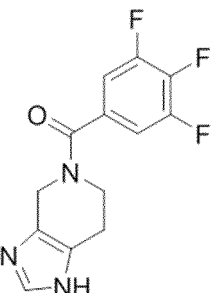
Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [µM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00156	24	5	879	10
	MWT-S-00157	24	5	833	69
	MWT-S-00158	21	2	335	10
	MWT-S-00159	18	2	257	21
	MWT-S-00160	20	5	681	34
	MWT-S-00260	22	10	1760	210
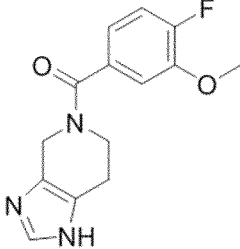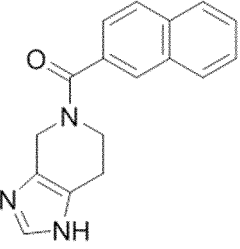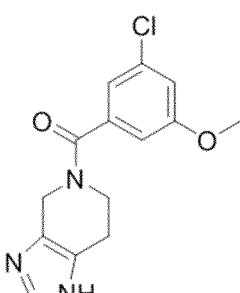
Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [μM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00261	93	20	n.d.	
	MWT-S-00264	92	100	n.d.	
	MWT-S-00265	21	20	3080	60
	MWT-S-00266	19	4	556	65
	MWT-S-00267	20	4	528	64
	MWT-S-00268	93	16	n.d.	

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Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [µM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00275	22	1	143	17
	MWT-S-00320	16	7,6	665	42
	MWT-S-00327	18	100	n.d.	
	MWT-S-00330	22	8	940	100
	MWT-S-00331	26	1,5	254	39
	MWT-S-00343	65	1	n.d.	

Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [µM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00344	56	1	n.d.	
	MWT-S-00359	31	1	192	1
	MWT-S-00361	80	1	n.d.	
	MWT-S-00380	39	1	311	4
	MWT-S-00420	16	10	806	52
	MWT-S-00421	11	10	540	3

Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [μM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00423	8	10	367	23
	MWT-S-00425	5	10	174	14
	MWT-S-00426	26	10	1465	304
	MWT-S-00427	13	10	560	4
	MWT-S-00428	83	1	1900	71
	MWT-S-00429	16	10	928	21

27

Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [µM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00430	40	1	322	6
	MWT-S-00431	3	10	100	6
	MWT-S-00432	2	100	780	24
	MWT-S-00433	47	1	547	41
	MWT-S-00434	3	100	1335	219
	MWT-S-00435	16	10	904	7

Structure	ID	RA [%]	c [µM]	K_i [nM]	Std(K_i) [nM]
	MWT-S-00436	3	100	1240	113
	MWT-S-00440	4	10	126	9
	MWT-S-00441	17	1	87	6

Example 4: pH and ionic strength dependency of bacterial QC activity

QC activity at different pH ranges and furthermore at different concentrations of sodium chloride was assayed fluorometrically as described above. For investigations of pH dependency, a 3-component buffer consisting of 0.05 M acetic acid, 0.05 M MES, 0.1 M Tris and 0.05 M NaCl at pH ranges from 6.0 to 8.5 was used. This buffer provides a constant ionic strength over a broad pH range. All bacQC activity determinations were carried out under first-order rate law conditions, i.e. at substrate concentrations at 1/10 K_m. Thus, the results represent the pH-dependency of the specificity constant k_{cat}/K_m. Because of the reduced stability of the auxiliary enzyme pyroglutamyl aminopeptidases under acid or basic conditions, pH dependency of bacQCs cannot be determined below pH 6 or above pH 9. The resulting kinetic data were evaluated by applying a three-inflection-point mathematical model (bell-shaped curve) using GraFit software (version 7, Erithacus software Ltd., Horley, UK). For investigations of ionic strength dependency on bacQC activity, different sodium chloride concentrations in a range from 0 – 500 mM were applied in an activity assay and the residual bacQC activity was determined under assay conditions.

Fig. 5 shows the pH dependency of PgQC activity **(A)**, PiQC activity **(B)** and TfQC activity **(C)**. The specific constants k_{cat}/K_m of PgQC **(A)**, PiQC **(B)** and TfQC **(C)** for the conversion of H-Gln-AMC were determined under first-order rate low conditions whereas substrate concentrations were 1/10 Km and therefore [S] << K_m. All determinations were carried out at 30°C in buffer consisting of 0.1 M Tris-HCl, 0.05 MES, 0.05 mM acetic acid and 0.05 mM NaCl.

Table 5: *Determination of pKa values of bacterial QCs under first-order rate low conditions*

	pKa1	pKa2	pH optimum
PgQC	6.50 ± 0.035	8.93 ± 0.014	7.71 ± 0.007
PiQC	6.97 ± 0.099	7.82 ± 0.057	7.36 ± 0.07
TfQC	7.05 ± 0.016	7.81 ± 0.037	7.43 ± 0.003

Conclusions: Enzymatic activities of bacterial QC were determined at different pH ranges. The rate profiles obtained fit to classical bell-shaped curves in each case (Fig. 5). PgQC (A) exhibits maximum activity in the mild alkaline range, with pKa1 = 6.5 ± 0.035 and pKa2 = 8.93 ± 0.014 (Table 5). bacQC of *P. intermedia* (B) and *T. forsythia* (T) shows maximum activity at around neutral pH with and pKa1 = 6.97 ± 0.99 and pKa2 = 7.92 ± 0.057 for PiQC and pKa1 = 7.05 ± 0.016 and pKa2 = 7.81 ± 0.037 for TfQC (Table 5). PgQC possess high enzymatic activity over broader pH range than PiQC and TfQC which is indicated by increased distance between pKa1 and pKa2 values.

Fig. 6 shows the influence of ionic strength on bacterial QC activity. bacQC activity was determined in presence of different concentrations of sodium chloride. Measurements were performed in 50 mM Tris-HCl and up to 500 µM potassium chloride. All reactions were carried out at 30°C and described above. (■) indicates residual PgQC activity, (▲) indicates residual PiQC activity and (◆) indicates residual TfQC activity.

Conclusions: In contrast to PgQC, the enzymatic activity of PiQC and TfQC decreases by increasing potassium chloride concentrations; 500 µM sodium chloride resulted in approximately 50% residual activity (Fig. 6). This is an important aspect for the performance of activity assay in accordance to physiological circumstances in saliva. Under physiological conditions, sodium chloride is present in the saliva, and therefore activity assay for bacterial QCs were always performed in the presence of 50 µM sodium chloride.

Example 5: Inhibition of bacterial QC by metal chelators

Time-dependent turnover of $\frac{1}{2}$ K_m H-Gln-AMC in the presence of different concentrations of 1,10-phenanthroline, dipicolinic acid or EDTA at low bacQC concentrations (4 nM) should provide an indication for metal dependent catalysis of bacterial QC. The fluorometrically activity assay was carried out as described above, except the presence of 1% (v/v) DMSO in the case of 1,10-phenanthroline or dipicolinic acid. Finally the residual bacQC activity was determined at steady state whereas bacQC without Chelators and +/- 1% DMSO served as positive control.

Fig. 7 shows inhibition of bacterial QC activity by different metal chelators: **(A)** EDTA, **(B)** dipicolinic acid and **(C)** 1,10-phenantroline. 250 µM H-Gln-AMC and increasing concentrations of chelators were used to investigate the inhibitory effect on bacQC activity. The reaction was initiated by adding approximately 5 nM bacQC. Black bars indicate residual PgQC activity, striped bars represent residual PiQC activity, and white bars display residual TfQC activity. All determinations were carried out at 30°C as described above.

Conclusions: Amino acid alignments with human QC revealed putative metal binding sites in the active center of bacterial QCs. This suggested that bacterial QC acts as metal dependent enzymes as previously described for human QC (Schilling *et al.*, 2002). Therefore bacterial QC activity should be determined in presence of different metal chelators to investigate a metal dependent catalysis. As shown in Fig. 7A, EDTA

even at high concentrations does not influence bacQC activity, in contrast to dipicolinic acid (B) or phenanthroline (C) that show strong inhibitory activity towards all three bacterial QC. Phenanthroline inhibited QC activity already at low mM range, and especially PiQC seems to be sensitive against phenanthroline. In summary, QC activity is inhibited by metal depletion caused by metal chelators suggesting bacterial QCs are

5   metalloenzymes.

Example 6: CD Spectroscopic analysis of bacterial QCs

Fig. 8 shows UV-Spectra of recombinant bacterial QCs. Recombinant bacterial QCs were dialysis against 10 mM NaH_2PO_4, 50 mM NaCl pH 8.0. UV-spectrum between 240 nm and 340 nm was measured with the UV-Spectrometer Specord 210 plus (Analytic Jena). The thickness of the sample was 1 cm. Black line

10   represent UV spectrum of 0.525 mg/ml PgQC, dotted line displays UV spectrum of 0.209 mg/ml PiQC, and broken line displays UV spectrum of 0.142 mg/ml TfQC.

Fig. 9 shows a CD spectroscopic analysis of recombinant bacterial QCs. Purified bacQCs without His Tag were dialyzed against 10 mM NaH_2PO_4, 50 mM NaCl pH 8.0, and diluted to a final concentration of approximately 0.05 mg/ml. Spectral analysis of recombinant bacQCs were measured at 20° C with Jasco J-710

15   spectropolarimeter (Jasco GmbH, Groß-Umstadt) between 190 and 260 nm using quartz cuvettes of 0.1 cm path length, with 20 accumulations and 1 s integration. The spectra were corrected by subtracting the buffer spectra. The percentage of secondary structure elements were calculated using the Jasco secondary structure estimation program based on the method of Yang *et al.* (Yang, J. T., Wu, C. S., and Martinez, H. M. *Methods Enzymol.* **1986**, *130*, 208-269).

20   _Conclusion:_ Further characterization of recombinant bacterial QCs were performed by applying CD spectroscopy (Fig. 9). CD spectra were virtually identical of all bacterial QCs this support the strong similarity between PgQC, PiQC and TfQC globular domains. Spectrum of proteins with high α helical content exhibits two typical minima at 208 nm and 222 nm in their secondary structures which were also observed for PgQC, PiQC and TfQC. Additionally a calculation of quantities of α-helix, β-sheet, turn, and random structure

25   according to the method of Yang *et al.*, indicating similar folding patterns of all three proteins and suggesting an α/β topology.

Example 7: Thermal stability of bacterial QC

Fig. 10 shows the thermal stability of recombinant bacterial QCs: PgQC**(A)**, PiQC **(B)**, and TfQC **(C)**. Purified bacQCs without His Tag were dialyzed against 10 mM NaH_2PO_4, 50 mM NaCl pH 8.0 and diluted to a

30   final concentration of approximately 0.05 mg/ml. The CD-spectrum was measured at temperature from 20° C up to 80° C with Jasco J-710 spectropolarimeter between 200 and 260 nm. Measurements carried out in 5 °C intervals, 10 accumulations with heat rate of 30 K/h, 1 s integration, and 1 mm thickness of the sample. Temperature equilibrated 180 s before each measurement. Striped and dotted line indicates temperature transitions for PgQC (A) and TfQC (C) at 40°C and 45°C, and for PiQC (B) at 45°C and 50°C. Black lines

35   indicate temperature from 20°C to 35°C for PgQC (A) and TfQC (C), and for PiQC (B) temperature from 20°C to 40°C. Lines in grey represent, in the case of PgQC (A) and TfQC (C) temperature from 50°C to 80°C, and for PiQC (B) temperature from 55°C to 80°C

Conclusion: CD spectra can be used for analyzing of altered secondary structure in dependency of different environmental conditions. Therefore changes in secondary structure of recombinant proteins were observed using CD with increasing temperature from 20°C to 80°C. As shown in Fig. 10A and C, the spectra of PgQC and TfQC changed starting from a temperature of 40°C, which indicates a starting point of denaturation. The spectrum of PiQC (Fig. 10B) changed starting from a temperature of 45°C. All three proteins were fully denatured at 50°C. This indicates a thermal stability up to 40°C for PgQC and TfQC, and up to 45°C for PiQC.

Example 8: Determination of $_{seq}$QC-´PhoA Activity

Fig 11 shows the PhoA activity in permeabilized *E. coli* CC118 pGP1-2 cells expressing $_{seq}$PgQC-´PhoA fusion proteins. PgQC with native putative signal sequence was cloned in pECD637 create a $_{seq}$PgQC-´PhoA fusion protein. Resulted vector was transformed into *E. coli* strain CC118 pGP1-2. The expression of fusion protein was initiated by incubation of the culture at 42°C for 20 min. The PhoA activity of the induced culture was determined as described previously (Pribyl, T., *Topologie des CzcCBA-Efflux-Komplexes aus Ralstonia metallidurans CH34.* Dissertation, **2001,** Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg). Black bar represent PhoA activity of *E. coli* cells expressing $_{seq}$PgQC-´PhoA, striped bar displays PhoA activity of cells expressing ´BlaM-´PhoA and served as positive control and cells expressed vector without insert were used as negative control (blank bar).

PhoA activity was determined from cultures grown as described above using chromogenic substrate p-nitrophenylphosphate (PNPP) (Pribyl, 2001). Therefore 200 µl cell suspension with known OD600 was harvested at 13000 rpm at 4°C for 10 min. Cell pellet was washed in 0.5 ml 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM $MgSO_4$ und 1 mM iodoacetamide. Resulted cell pellet was resuspended in 1 ml 1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 0.1 mM $ZnCl_2$ und 1 mM iodoacetamide. Then 50 µl 0.1% (w/v) SDS and 50 µl Chloroform was added to the mixture followed by an incubation time for 5 min at 37°C. The reaction was then initiated by addition of 100 µl substrate solution (1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 0.4% (w/v) PNPP). The reaction mixture was furthermore incubated at 37°C until the solution turns yellow. The reaction was then stopped by addition of 120 µl 1 M KH_2PO_4, 0.5 M EDTA pH 8.0. The time taken to develop a yellow coloration defined specific enzymatic PhoA activity. Cell debris was removed by centrifugation (13000 rpm, 20 min) and optical density at 420 nm was determined of supernatant. PhoA activity was determined according to the Lambert-Beer law. *E. coli* CC118 pGP1-2 cultures bearing the empty vector pECD637 served as negative control whereas *E. coli* CC118 pGP1-2 with pECD619 (Pribyl, 2001) served as positive control. This plasmid encodes a short form of β-lactamase (´*blaM*) inclusive signal sequence downstream of ´*phoA* domain.

Conclusion: In silico analysis of open reading frame of PgQC revealed a putative signal sequence. This indicates a localization of PgQC outside the cytoplasm in *P. gingivalis*. C-terminal fusions of PgQC inclusive "native" signal sequences with alkaline phosphatase (PhoA) were constructed to investigate the "nature" localization of PgQC. Fusions with alkaline phosphatases are exclusively active when localized in the periplasm. Expression of $_{seq}$PgQC-´PhoA resulted in high phosphatase activity of 638.5 U/l ± 50.9 (Fig. 11). This indicates that PgQC is localized in the periplasm.

Example 9: Antibodies against PgQC, TfQC and PiQC

Polyclonal antibodies were generated by 5-step immunization procedure of rabbits using the expressed and purified full protein of PgQC, TfQC, and PiQC , respectively (without the HisTag), and subsequent purification of the antiserum.

Fig. 12 shows the specifity of a polyclonal antiserum against **(A)** PgQC, and **(B)** TfQC and PiQC. **(A)**: A polyclonal antiserum of PgQC was used in a 1:10000 dilution for detection of lane (1) crude extract of *E. coli* cells expressing PgQC; lane 2, 5 µg purified HisPgQC, lane 3, 0.5 µg HisPgQC, and lane 4, 0.05 µg purified PgQC in western blot. **(B)**: Furthermore, polyclonal PgQC antibody was tested for detection of 5 µg PiQC (lane 2), and 5 µg HisTfQC (lane 3). 5 µg HisPgQC (lane 1) served as positive control. PageRuler Plus Prestained (Fermentas) served as a molecular standard.

Conclusion: Polyclonal antibodies against PgQC that exhibits high affinity and specifity for PgQC were generated. PiQC and TfQC were also detected with comparatively lower affinity by this polyclonal antibody.

Example 10: Detailed Description of Synthetic Methods

Scheme 1
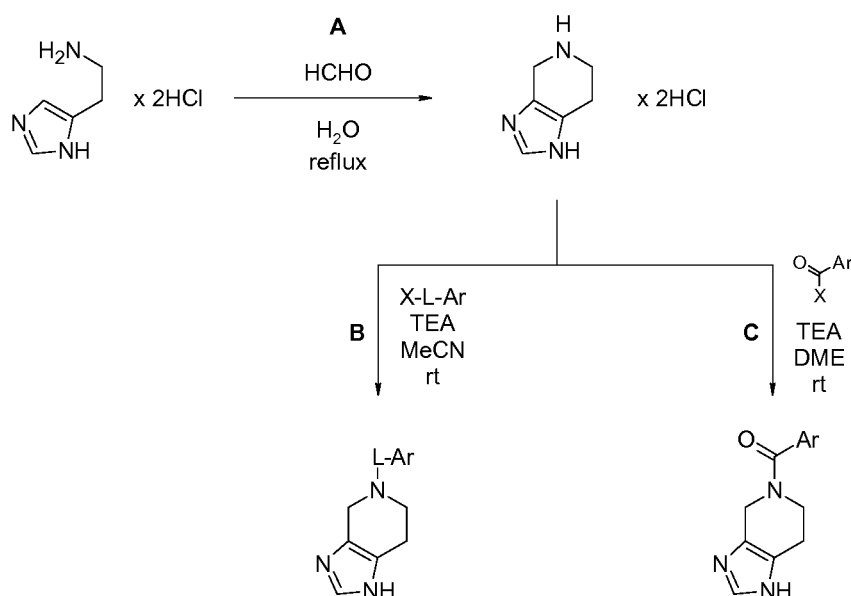
Method A:

4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine

Histamine dihydrochloride (3.68 g; 20 mmol; 1 eq) and Paraformaldehyde (1.20 g; 40 mmol; 2 eq) were dissolved in water (30 ml). The mixture was heated to reflux for 4 hours. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum. The compound was used without further purification. Yield: quantitative; ESI-MS m/z: 124,1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (Gradient C): rt 1,25 min (100 %),^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.95-2.98, 3.42 (t, 2H,** ^{3}J=5.9 Hz), 4.28 (s, 2H), 9.02 (s, 1H), 10.13 (br s, 2H), 14.83 (br s, 1H);

Method B:

A suspension of 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g; 1 mmol; 1 eq) in acetonitrile (10 ml) was treated with triethylamine (416 µl; 3 mmol; 3 eq) and the mixture was at room temperature for 30

minutes. The respective halide, preferably an alkyl bromide (1 mmol; 1 eq) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for further 12 hours. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was taken up in water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica

5   using a $CHCl_3$-MeOH gradient.

Examples

Methyl (E)-4-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)but-2-enoate (MWT-S-00138)

The compound was synthesized by method B as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-

10   1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and Methyl 4-bromocrotonate (0.179 g). Yield: 62 mg (28%); ESI-MS: m/z 222.2 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC (gradient 1): 3.49 min (99.4%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d_6: δ 2.56 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.5 Hz), 2.70 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.5 Hz), 3.34 (dd, 2H, ^{3}J=5.8 Hz, ^{4}J=1.8 Hz), 3.41 (s, 2H), 3.677 (s, 3H), 6.07 (td, 1H, ^{3}J=15.8 Hz, ^{4}J=1.8 Hz), 6.90 (td, 1H, ^{3}J=15.7 Hz, ^{3}J= 5.9 Hz), 7.43 (s, 1H), 11.70 (s, 1H)

15   **5-Benzyl-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00139)**

The compound was synthesized by method B as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and phenethylbromide (137 µl). Yield: 82 mg (38%); ESI-MS: m/z 214.1 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC (gradient 1): 8.56 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d_6: **δ 2.56 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.5 Hz)**, 2.71 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.7 Hz), 3.34 (s, 2H), 3.67 (s, 2H), 7.24-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 11.65 (br s, 1H)

20

5-(2-Phenylethyl)-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00145)

The compound was synthesized by method B as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and benzylbromide (119 µl). Yield: 10 mg (4%); ESI-MS: m/z 228.2 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 5.41 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d_6: **δ 2.58 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.7 Hz)**, 2.77-2.86 (m,

25   6H), 3.53 (s, 2H), 7.16-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.31 (m, 4H), 7.46 (s, 1H)

Method C:

A suspension of 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g; 1 mmol; 1 eq) in dimethoxyethane (10 ml) was treated with triethylamine (485 µl; 3.5 mmol; 3.5 eq) and the mixture was stirred

30   at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solution was cooled to 0°C and the respective acyl halide, preferably an acyl chloride (1 mmol; 1 eq) was added dropwise. After complete addition, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was taken up in water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 ml). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica using a $CHCl_3$-MeOH gradient.

35

Examples

(E)-3-Phenyl-1-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)prop-2-en-1-one (MWT-S-00146)

The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and cinnamoyl chloride (167 mg). Yield: 17 mg (6.7%); ESI-MS: m/z 254.1

40   $[M+H]^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 8.56 min (97.3%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d_6: **δ 2.68-2.72 (m, 2H), 3.92 (t, 2H,**

^{3}J=5.5 Hz), 4.62 (s, 2H), 7.22-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.37-7,44 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.67-7.75 (m, 2H), 11.67 (br s, 1H)

3-Phenyl-1-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)propan-1-one (MWT-S-00147)

5   The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and Phenylacetyl chloride (132 μl). Yield: 68 mg (26.6%); ESI-MS: m/z 256.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.65 min (94.5%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.56-2.62 (m, 2H), 2.68-2.75 (m, 2H), 2.84-2.92 (m, 2H),** 3.65-3.81 (m, 2H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 7.16-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 11.63 (br s, 1H)

2-Phenyl-1-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)ethanone (MWT-S-00148)

The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and hydrocinnamoyl chloride (148 μl). Yield: 23 mg (9.5%); ESI-MS: m/z 242.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.04 min (95.9%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 3.71-3.86 (m, 4H), 4.48**

15   **(s, 2H),** 7.18-7.35 (m, 5H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 11.64 (br s, 1H)

Phenyl(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00149)

The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and benzoylchloride (116 μl). Yield: 34 mg (15%); ESI-MS: m/z 228.1

20   [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.11 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.62-2.71 (m, 2H), 3.60-3.85 (m, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H),** 7.41-7.50 (m, 6H), 11.72 (br s, 1H)

(4-Fluorophenyl)-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00156)

The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-

25   1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and 4-Fluorbenzoylchloride (118 μl). Yield: 43 mg (17.5%); ESI-MS: m/z 246.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.72 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.57-2.72 (m, 2H), 3.43-3.70 (m, 1.4H), 3.76-3.99 (m, 0.6H), 4.25-4.66 (m, 2H),** 7.25-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.57 (m, 3H), 11.91 (br s, 1H)

(4-Methoxyphenyl)-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00157)

30   The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and 4-Methoxybenzoylchloride (135 μl) and was further purified by semi-preparative HPLC. Yield: 14 mg (3.8%); ESI-MS: m/z 258.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.88 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.79 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.5Hz), 3.69-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.59-4.76 (m, 2H),** 6.98-7.05 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.49 (m, 2H), 8.90 (s, 1H), 14.27 (br s, 1H)

(3-Methoxyphenyl)-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00158)

The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and 3-Methoxybenzoylchloride (141 μl) and was further purified by semi-preparative HPLC. Yield: 19 mg (5%); ESI-MS: m/z 258.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.91 min (100%); ^{1}H-

40   NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.69-2.83 (m, 2H), 3.61-3.68 (m, 1.4H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.85-4.01 (m, 0.6H), 4.42-**

4.81 (m, 2H), 6.99-7.04 (m, 2H), 7.07 (ddd, 1H, ^3J=8.3, ^4J=2.6, ^4J=0.9), 7.4 (t, 1H, ^3J=7.9), 8.75-8.96 (m, 1H), 14.22 (br s, 1H)

(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00159)

The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and 3,4-Dichlorobenzoylchloride (209 mg) and was further purified by semi-preparative HPLC. Yield: 57 mg (18.9%); ESI-MS: m/z 296.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 9.52 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.71-2.84 (m, 2H), 3.56-3.70 (m, 1.4H), 3.84-3.99 (m, 0.6H), 4.44-4.79 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.71-7.80 (m, 2H), 8.74-8.94 (m, 1H), 14.12 (br s, 1H)**

(4-Chlorophenyl)-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00160)

The compound was synthesized by method C as described above, starting from 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (0.196 g) and 4-Chlorobenzoylchloride (128 μl).Yield: 89 mg (34%); ESI-MS: m/z 262.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 8.03 min (96.4%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.56-2.71 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.99 (m, 1H), 4.22-4.61 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.58 (m, 5H), 11.96 (br s, 1H)**

(3-Chlorophenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00425)

ESI-MS: m/z 262.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 8.00 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.59-2.73 (m, 2H), 3.49-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.97 (m, 1H), 4.29-4.39 (m, 1H), 4.58 (br s, 1H); 7.39-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.58 (m, 4H); 11.90 (br s, 1H)**

(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00426)

ESI-MS: m/z 288.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 5.89/6.37 min (100%; doublepeak); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.65-2.68 (m, 2H), 3.79-3.83 (m, 8H), 4.49 (br s, 2H); 7.01-7.03 (m, 3H), 7.53 (br s, 1H); 11.88 (br s, 1H)**

Benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00427)

ESI-MS: m/z 272.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.53 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.65 (br s, 2H); 3.52-3.90 (m, 2H); 4.47 (br s, 2H); 6.09 (s, 2H); 6.94-7.01 (m, 3H); 7.51 (s, 1H); 11.88 (br s, 1H)**

[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-yl(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00428)

ESI-MS: m/z 304.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 10.61 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: **δ 2.68 (s, 2H); 3.63 (br s, 1H); 3.94 (br s; 1H); 4.42-4.60 (m, 2H); 7.40-7.43 (m, 1H); 7.49-7.55 (m, 5H); 7.72-7.78 (m, 4H); 11.91 (br s, 1H)**

(3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00429)

ESI-MS: m/z 288.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.71 min (92.9%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.58-2.68 (m, 2H); 3.54 (br s, 1H); 3.78 (s, 6H); 3.90 (br s, 1H); 4.34 (br s, 1H); 4.56 (br s, 1H); 6.54 (s, 2H); 6.58-6.59 (m, 1H); 7.48-7.53 (m, 1H); 11.88 (br s; 1H)

(3-Fluorophenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00430)

ESI-MS: m/z 245.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.64 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.59-2.73 (m, 2H); 3.53 (br s, 1H); 3.92 (br s, 1H); 4.33 (br s, 1H); 4.58 (s, 1H); 7.27-7.36 (m, 3H); 7.48-7.55 (m, 2H); 11.89 (br s, 1H)

(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00431)

APCI-MS: m/z 295.9 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 9.23 min (98.3%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.61-2.68 (m, 2H); 3.53 (br s, 1H); 3.91 (br s, 1H); 4.33 (s, 1H); 4.58 (s, 1H); 7.52-7.56 (m, 3H); 7.74-7.75 (m, 1H); 11.95 (br s, 1H)

(3-Propoxyphenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00432)

APCI-MS: m/z 286.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 9.23 min (86.6%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 0.98 (t, 3H, ^{3}J=7.3 Hz); 1.74 (sext, 2H, ^{3}J=6.8 Hz); 2.60-2.71 (m, 2H); 3.54 (br s, 1H); 3.86-3.98 (m, 3H); 4.34 (br s, 1H); 4.57 (br s, 1H); 6.94-7.08 (m, 3H); 7.35-7.39 (m, 1H); 7.50-7.56 (m, 1H); 11.94 (br s, 1H)

[1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-yl(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00433)

APCI-MS: m/z 304.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 10.22 min (99.5%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.60-2.76 (m, 2H); 3.61 (br s, 1H); 3.95 (br s, 1H); 4.41 (br s, 1H); 4.62 (s, 1H); 7.39-7.59 (m, 6H); 7.70-7.73 (m, 3H); 7.78-7.80 (m, 1H); 11.91 (br s, 1H)

(2,3-Dihydrobenzo[b][1,4]dioxin-6-yl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo-[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00434)

APCI-MS: m/z 286.0 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.52 min (99.6%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.63-2.66 (m, 2H); 3.58-3.91 (m, 2H); 4.28-4.30 (m, 4H); 4.47 (br s; 2H); 6.92-6.94 (m, 3H); 7.51 (s, 1H); 11.87 (br s, 1H)

(1,4,6,7-Tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)(3,4,5-trifluoro-phenyl)methanone (MWT-S-00435)

APCI-MS: m/z 282.0 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.65 min (96.9%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.66 (br s, 2H); 3.49-3.59 (m, 1H); 3.89 (br s, 1H); 4.36 (s, 1H); 4.57 (s, 1H); 7.45-7.57 (m, 3H); 11.96 (br s, 1H)

(4-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00436)

APCI-MS: m/z 276.0 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.10 min (99.7%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.63-2.72 (m, 2H); 3.57 (br s, 1H); 3.88-3.95 (m, 4H); 4.38 (br s, 1H); 4.56 (br s, 1H); 7.00-7.04 (m, 1H); 7.23 (dd, 2H, ^{4}J=1.5 Hz, ^{3}J=8.3 Hz); 7.27-7.32 (m, 1H); 7.50-7.58 (m, 1H); 11.89 (br s; 1H)

Naphthalen-2-yl(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-S-00440)

ESI-MS: m/z 278.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 9.20 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ **2.70**
(br s, 2H); 3.61 (br s, 1H); 3.98 (br s, 1H); 4.43 (br s, 1H); 4.63 (br s, 1H); 7.44-7.64 (m, 4H); 7.98-8.04 (m, 4H);
11.89 (br s, 1H)

**(3-Chloro-5-methoxyphenyl)(1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)methanone (MWT-
S-00441)**

APCI-MS: m/z 292.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 8.80 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ
2.62-2.71 (m, 2H); 3.53 (br s, 1H); 3.82 (s, 3H); 3.90 (br s, 1H); 4.32 (br s, 1H); 4.57 (br s, 1H); 6.95 (br s, 1H);
7.05 (s, 1H); 7.14 (s, 1H); 7.49-7.54 (m, 1H); 11.87 (br s, 1H)

Scheme 2
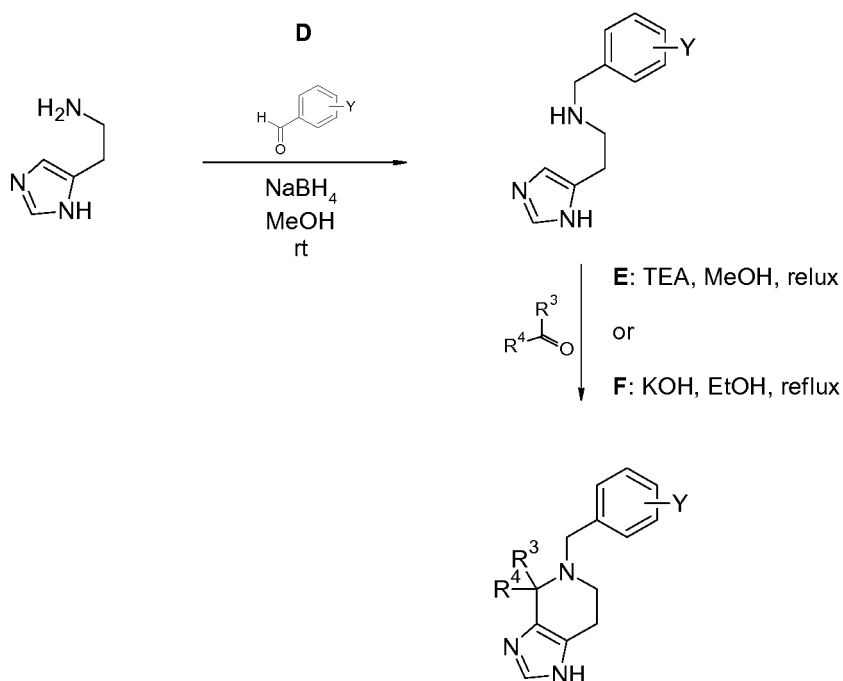
Method D:

Histamine (1 eq) was dissolved in methanol (30 ml). The respective aldehyde (1 eq) was added and
the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. Sodium borohydride (1.5 eq) was added in portions
and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for further 3 hours. The volatiles were evaporated and the
residue was taken up in water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 ml). The combined organic
layers were dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$ and evaporated. The product was used without further purification. If necessary,
the product was purified by flash chromatography on silica using a CHCl$_3$-MeOH gradient.

Method E:

The N-Benzylhistamine derivative obtained by method D (1 mmol; 1 eq) was dissolved in methanol or
ethanol (0.3 - 0.5 M). The respective aldehyde (1.2 mmol; 1.2 eq) and trimethylamine (1 mmol; 1 eq) were
added and the mixture was heated to reflux overnight. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was
taken up in water and a small amount of saturated aqueous NaHCO$_3$. The aqueous layer was extracted with

EtOAc (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica using a $CHCl_3$-MeOH gradient.

Method F:

The N-Benzylhistamine derivative obtained by method D (1 eq) was dissolved in ethanol (2 ml). Paraformaldehyde (2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (1 eq) were added and the mixture was heated in a microwave (100°C, 5 min). The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was taken up in water and a small amount of saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated. The product purified by flash chromatography on silica using a $CHCl_3$-MeOH gradient.

Examples

5-Benzylspiro[6,7-dihydro-3H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine-4,3'-oxetane] (MWT-S-00260)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & E as described above, starting from Histamine (1111 mg; 10 mmol; 1 eq), benzaldehyde (1.02 ml; 10 mmol; 1 eq), $NaBH_4$ (568 mg; 15 mmol; 1.5 eq); oxetan-3-one (59 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) and triethylamine (139 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 133 mg (52%); ESI-MS: m/z 256.2 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.93 min (97.2%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d_6: δ 2.46 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.0 Hz), 2.67 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.7 Hz), 3.89 (s, 2H), 4.74-4.86 (m, 4H), 7.24-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 11.84 (br s, 1H)

4-Phenyl-5-[(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)methyl]-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00261)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & E as described above, starting from Histamine (1111 mg; 10 mmol; 1 eq), 3,4,5-Trifluorobenzaldehyde (1.6 g; 10 mmol; 1 eq), $NaBH_4$ (568 mg; 15 mmol; 1.5 eq); benzaldehyde (122 µl; 1.2 mmol; 1.2 eq) and triethylamine (139 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 150 mg (43.7%); ESI-MS: m/z 344.3 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 12.71 min (98.3%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d_6: δ 2.58-2.68 (m, 3H), 2.86-2.93 (m, 1H), 3.52 (d, 1H, J=14.5 Hz), 3.61 (d, 1H, J=14.5 Hz), 4.58 (s, 1H), 7.22-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 12.09 (br s, 1H)

5-Benzyl-4-methyl-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00265)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & E as described above, starting from Histamine (1111 mg; 10 mmol; 1 eq), 3,4,5-Trifluorobenzaldehyde (1.6 g; 10 mmol; 1 eq), $NaBH_4$ (568 mg; 15 mmol; 1.5 eq); acetaldehyde (112 µl; 2 mmol; 2 eq) and triethylamine (139 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. The reaction was carried out in a sealed vessel. Yield (second step): 60 mg (26.4%); ESI-MS: m/z 228.2 $[M+H]^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 3.79 min (95.3%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d_6: δ 1.29 (d, 3H, ^{3}J=6.1 Hz), 2.35-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.53-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.83-2.96 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.59 (m, 3H), 3.85 (d, 1H, J=13.2 Hz), 7.22-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.38 (m, 4H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 11.66 (br s, 1H)

5-[(3,4,5-Trifluorophenyl)methyl]spiro[6,7-dihydro-3H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine-4,3'-oxetane] (MWT-S-00266)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & E as described above, starting from Histamine (1111 mg; 10 mmol; 1 eq), 3,4,5-Trifluorobenzaldehyde (1.6 g; 10 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (568 mg; 15 mmol; 1.5 eq); oxetanone (70 µl; 1.2 mmol; 1.2 eq) and triethylamine (139 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 236 mg (76.3%); ESI-MS: m/z 310.3 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 10.66 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.68 (t, 2H, J=5.7 Hz), 3.90 (s, 2H), 4.68-4.72 (m, 2H), 4.79-4.84 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 11.86 (br s, 1H)

4-Methyl-5-[(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)methyl]-3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00267)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & E as described above, starting from Histamine (1111 mg; 10 mmol; 1 eq), 3,4,5-Trifluorobenzaldehyde (1.6 g; 10 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (568 mg; 15 mmol; 1.5 eq); acetaldehyde (112 µl; 2 mmol; 2 eq) and triethylamine (139 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 227 mg (80.7%); ESI-MS: m/z 282.2 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.95 min (98.5%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 1.28 (d, 3H, J=6.6 Hz), 2.41-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.52-2.63 (m, 2H), 2.88-2.96 (m, 1H), 3.54-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.81 (d, 1H, J=14.9 Hz), 7.27-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 11.71 (br s, 1H)

5-Benzyl-4-phenyl-3,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-268)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & E as described above, starting from Histamine (1111 mg; 10 mmol; 1 eq), benzaldehyde (1.02 ml; 10 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (568 mg; 15 mmol; 1.5 eq); benzaldehyde (122 µl; 1.2 mmol; 1.2 eq) and triethylamine (139 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 194 mg (67%); ESI-MS: m/z 290.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 9.68 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.54-2.63 (m, 3H), 2.89-2.96 (m, 1H), 3.43 (d, 1H, J=13.6 Hz), 3.66 (d, 1H, J=13.6 Hz), 4.51 (s, 1H), 7.21-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.34 (m, 8H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 11.65 (br s, 1H)

4,4-Dimethyl-5-[(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)methyl]-6,7-dihydro-3H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00275)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & E as described above, starting from Histamine (1111 mg; 10 mmol; 1 eq), 3,4,5-Trifluorobenzaldehyde (1.6 g; 10 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (568 mg; 15 mmol; 1.5 eq); acetone (735 µl; 10 mmol; 10 eq) and triethylamine (139 µl; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 88 mg (29.8%); ESI-MS: m/z 296.3 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.89 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 1.32 (s, 6H), 2.43 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.5 Hz), 2.62 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=5.7 Hz), 3.64 (s, 2H), 7.27-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 11.69 (br s, 1H)

5-[[4-(1-Piperidyl)phenyl]methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00320)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 4-(1-Piperidinyl)benzaldehyde (379 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (76 mg; 2.5 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (71 mg; 1.3 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 130 mg (34.9%); ESI-MS: m/z 297.5 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 1.44/3.6 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 1.48-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.57-1.65 (m, 4H), 2.52-2.57 (m, 2H), 2-65-2.71

(m, 2H), 3.05-3.13 (m, 4H), 3.28-3.32 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 6.85-6.90 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 11.63 (br s, 1H)

4-[2-[4-(1,4,6,7-Tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-ylmethyl)phenoxy]ethyl]morpholine (MWT-S-00330)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 4-(2-Morpholinoethoxy)benzaldehyde (471 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (24 mg; 0.8 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (22 mg; 0.4 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 21 mg (15.5%); ESI-MS: m/z 343.4 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 1): 1.18 min (77%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.43-2.49 (m, 4H), 2.65-2.71 (m, 4H), 3.55-3.60 (m, 6H), 4.03-4.09 (m, 2H), 6.88-6.92 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 11.65 (br s, 1H)

5-[(4-Butoxyphenyl)methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00331)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 4-Butoxybenzaldehyde (357 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (54 mg; 1.8 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (50 mg; 0.9 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 170 mg (67.3%); ESI-MS: m/z 286.3 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 8.88 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 0.95 (t, 3H, ^{3}J=7.4 Hz), 1.40-1.50 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.75 (m, 2H), 2.91-2.97 (m, 2H), 3.40-3.48 (m, 2H), 4.00 (t, 2H, ^{3}J=6.5 Hz), 4.13-4.18 (m, 2H), 4.31-4.36 (m, 2H), 7.00-7.05 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.45 (m, 2H), 8.66 (s, 1H)

5-[(3-Methoxyphenyl)methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00343)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 3-Methoxy-benzaldehyde (272 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (69 mg; 2.3 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (64 mg; 1.1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 42 mg (15.1%); ESI-MS: m/z 244.3 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 4.89 min (97.6%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.53-2.58 (m, 2H), 2.67-2.72 (m, 2H), 3.65 (s, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 6.81-6.86 (m, 1H), 6.90-6.94 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 11.64 (br s, 1H)

5-[(2,2-Difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00344)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 2,2-Difluoro-1,3-benzodioxole-5-carboxaldehyde (372 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (49 mg; 1.6 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (46 mg; 0.8 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 53 mg (22.0%); ESI-MS: m/z 294.2 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.94 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.53-2.59 (m, 2H), 2.7 (t, 2H, J=5.7 Hz), 3.35-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.69 (s, 2H), 7.19 (dd, 1H, ^{4}J=1.3 Hz, ^{3}J=8.3 Hz), 7.35 (d, 1H, ^{3}J=8.3 Hz), 7.38 (d, 1H, ^{4}J=1.3 Hz), 7.42 (s, 1H), 11.68 (br s, 1H)

5-[(4-Benzyloxyphenyl)methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00359)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 4-Benzyloxy-benzaldehyde (425 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (57 mg; 1.9 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (53 mg; 0.94 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 61 mg (20.2%); ESI-MS: m/z 320.2 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 9.37 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.53-2.57 (m, 2H), 2.69-2.72 (m, 2H), 3.6 (s, 2H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 6.96-7.01 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.48 (m, 6H)

5-[(3-Pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00361)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 3-Pyrrolidin-1-ylbenzaldehyde (351 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (37 mg; 1.2 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (35 mg; 0.61 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 39 mg (22.4%); ESI-MS: m/z 283.4 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.15 min (96.5%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 1.93-1.97 (m, 4H), 2.53-2.58 (m, 2H), 2.69-2.74 (m, 2H), 3.19-3.23 (m, 4H), 3.60 (s, 2H), 6.42-6.46 (m, 1H), 6.51-6.59 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.14 (m, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H)

5-(2,3-Dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-ylmethyl)-1,4,6,7-tetrahydro-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00380)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 1,4-Benzodioxane-6-carboxaldehyde (328 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (66 mg; 2.2 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (62 mg; 1.1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. The product was further purified by semi-preparative HPLC. Yield (second step): 72 mg (13.1%); ESI-MS: m/z 272.2 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 3.74 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.88-2.95 (m, 2H), 4.11 (br s, 2H), 4.24 (br s, 2H), 4.27 (s, 4H), 6.92-6.98 (m, 2H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 8.62 (br s, 1H)

5-(p-Tolylmethyl)-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00420)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), p-Tolylaldehyde (240 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (34 mg; 1.1 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (32 mg; 0.6 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 10 mg (7.7%); ESI-MS: m/z 228.2 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 5.61 min (98.1%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.89-2.94 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.44 (m, 2H), 4.08-4.13 (m, 2H), 4.27-4.33 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.3 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.41 (m, 2H), 8.66 (s, 1H)

5-[(4-Chlorophenyl)methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00421)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde (281 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (74 mg; 2.5 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (69 mg; 1.2 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 38 mg (12.5%); ESI-MS: m/z 248.1 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 6.28 min (94.4%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.82-2.89 (m, 2H), 3.18-3.28 (m, 2H), 3.90-3.96 (m, 2H), 4.12-4.20 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.54 (m, 4H), 8.73 (s, 1H)

5-[(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)methyl]-1,4,6,7-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-c]pyridine (MWT-S-00423)

The compound was synthesized by methods D & F as described above, starting from Histamine (222 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), 3,4-Dichloro-benzaldehyde (350 mg; 2 mmol; 1 eq), NaBH$_4$ (114 mg; 3 mmol; 1.5 eq); paraformaldehyde (58 mg; 1.9 mmol; 2 eq) and potassium hydroxide (54 mg; 1 mmol; 1 eq) for the second step. Yield (second step): 50 mg (18.3%); ESI-MS: m/z 282.0 [M+H]$^+$; HPLC (gradient 2): 7.47 min (100%); ^{1}H-NMR, 400 MHz, DMSO d$_6$: δ 2.78-2.84 (m, 2H), 3.08-3.15 (m, 2H), 3.83-3.87 (m, 2H), 4.03-4.1 (m, 2H), 7.44 (dd, 1H, ^{3}J=8.3 Hz, ^{4}J=2.0 Hz), 7.67-7.74 (m, 2H), 8.79 (s, 1H)

Analytical methods

HPLC: The analytical HPLC-system consisted of a Merck-Hitachi device (model LaChrom) utilizing a LUNA RP 18 (5 μm), analytical column (length: 125 mm, diameter: 4 mm), and a diode array detector (DAD) with λ = 214 nm as the reporting wavelength. The compounds were analyzed using a gradient at a flow rate of 1 mL/min; whereby eluent (A) was acetonitrile, eluent (B) was water, both containing 0.04 % (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid applying one of the following gradients:

Gradient 1: 0 min - 5 min -> 5% (A), 5 min - 17 min -> 5 - 15% (A), 17 min - 27 min 15 - 95% (A) 27 min - 30 min 95% (A)

Gradient 2: 0 min - 5 min -> 5% (A), 5 min - 15 min -> 5 - 60% (A), 15 min - 20 min 60 - 95% (A) 20 min - 30 min 95% (A)

The purities of all reported compounds were determined by the percentage of the peak area at 214 nm.

Mass-spectrometry: ESI- & APCI-Mass spectra were obtained with a SCIEX API 1200 spectrometer (Perkin Elmer) or an expression CMS (Advion).

NMR-spectroscopy: The 1H NMR-Spectra were recorded at an Agilent DD2 400-MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are expressed as parts per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane. Splitting patterns have been designated as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), dd (doublet of doublet), t (triplet), m (multiplet) and br (broad signal).

Example 11: Targeting of PgQC, TfQC and PiQC expressing bacteria

Bacteria expressing PgQC, TfQC and PiQC, namely *P. gingivalis* ATCC 33277, *P. gingivalis* M5-1-2, *T. forsythia* ATCC 42077, and *P. intermedia* ATCC 25611 were cultivated in the presence of compounds MWT-S-00275, MWT-S-00431, MWT-S-00441 and doxycycline in 2-fold dilution series. In the following Table 6, MIC denotes the lowest compound concentration without visible growth (turbidity), and MBC denotes the compound concentration at which no growth of subcultivation or at least reduction by 99.9% (three log$_{10}$ units) is observed.

Table 6: MIC and MBC inhibitory concentrations for compounds MWT-S-00275, MWT-S-00431, MWT-S-00441 compared to doxycyclin. P.g. = Porphyromonas gingivalis, T.f. = Tannerella forsythia, P.i. = Prevotella intermedia; Doxy = Doxycycline (broad-spectrum antibiotic).

Compound	P.g. ATCC 33277		P.g. M5-1-2		T.f. ATCC 42077		P.i. ATCC 25611	
	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC
MWT-S-00275 (mg/ml)	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5
MWT-S-00431 (mg/ml)	1	2	1	2	1	2	0.125	0.5
MWT-S-00441 (mg/ml)	1	2	1	>2	2	2	0.063	0.063
Doxy (mg/ml)	≤3.13	50	≤3.13	200	≤3.13	6.25	≤3.13	12.5

5   The results in Table 6 show that compounds MWT-S-00275, MWT-S-00431, MWT-S-00441 are capable of inhibiting the growth or killing bacteria expressing PgQC, TfQC and PiQC already at significantly lower concentrations compared to the broad-spectrum antibiotic doxycycline, which is currently being used as standard adjuvant antibiotic periodontitis therapy.

<u>Conclusions:</u> compounds according to the present invention are capable of targeting pathogens which
10   induce a periodontal disease at much lower concentration than a non-specific, broad-spectrum antibiotic.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

      The bacterial glutaminyl cyclases (bacQC) according to the present invention represent therapeutic target proteins which can be specifically and substantially used for identifying inhibitors capable of selective targeting of periodontitis-inducing pathogen. Thus, they are relevant to the treatment of a particular disease,
15   e.g. periodontitis, and, accordingly, susceptible to industrial applicability.

      The antibodies according to the present invention recognize bacQC enzymes. The presence of bacQC-expressing bacteria is associated with the occurrence of periodontitis and inhibition of a bacQC can be used in the treatment of periodontitis, on the other. The antibodies according to the present invention can therefore be used in the treatment and/or diagnosis of a particular disease, and are therefore susceptible to
20   industrial applicability.

      The method for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC according to the present is industrially applicable in view of the pharmaceutical relevance of the bacQC enzymes to the occurrence of periodontitis and their essentiality for the growth of periodontal pathogens demonstrated herein.

      The bacQC inhibitors according to the present invention, including inhibitors identified by the method
25   for identifying an inhibitor of the bacQC according to the present invention, and the pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention are also susceptible to industrial applicability, because these can be used in methods for treatment of the human or animal body, in particular in a method for therapy or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection, e.g. a bacterial infection caused by a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia* and *Tannerella forsythia*, and/or in a method for therapy or
30   prophylaxis of an acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease, e.g. periodontitis.

CLAIMS

1.   A compound according to the following Formula I,

Formula I

its individual enantiomers, its individual diastereoisomers, its hydrates, its solvates, its crystal forms, its individual tautomers or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted aryl and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

wherein L is selected from the group consisting of single bond, $-CR^5(R^6)-$, $-CR^5(R^6)-CR^7(R^8)-$ and $-C(R^5)=C(R^6)-$;

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are the same or different from each other and are independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl and optionally substituted heteroaryl;

wherein within each pair of groups R^1/R^2, R^3/R^4, R^5/R^6 and R^7/R^8, the two groups can be optionally joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring, or can optionally represent =O.

2.   The compound according to claim 1, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are the same or different from each other and are independently selected from H, OH, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl and optionally substituted C_{1-6} heteroalkyl.

3.   The compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein each of R^1 and R^2 is H.

4.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R^1 and R^2 together represent =O.

5.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from group consisting of H, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl and optionally substituted C_{1-6} heteroalkyl.

6.   The compound according to claim 5, wherein R^3 is methyl.

7.   The compound according to claim 5 or 6, wherein R^4 is selected from the group consisting of H and methyl.

8.   The compound according to claim 7, wherein each of R^3 and R^4 is methyl.

9.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein each of R^3 and R^4 is H.

10.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein R^1 and R^2 are joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring.

11.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^3 and R^4 are joined together to form a carbocyclic or a heterocyclic ring.

12.   The compound according to claim 10 or 11, wherein R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 are joined together to form a heterocyclic group represented by the following Formula II:
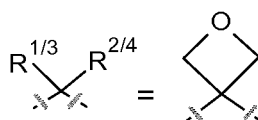
Formula II.

13.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein L is a single bond.

14.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein L is selected from the group consisting of $-CR^5(R^6)-$, $-C(R^5)=C(R^6)-$ and $-CR^5(R^6)-CR^7(R^8)-$.

15.   The compound according to claim 14, wherein R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are the same or different from each other, and are independently selected from group consisting of H, OH, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl and optionally substituted C_{1-6} heteroalkyl.

16.   The compound according to claim 15, wherein each of R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 is H.

17. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of aryl, alkoxyaryl, carboxyaryl, cyanoaryl, haloaryl, hydroxyaryl, alkoxyheteroaryl, cyanoheteroaryl, haloheteroaryl, heteroarylaryl, hydroxyheteroaryl and carboxyheteroaryl, each of which can be optionally substituted.

18. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of: 1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl, 2,3-dichlorophenyl, 2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl, 3-chloro-5-methoxyphenyl, 3,4,5-trifluorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl, 4-(benzyloxy)phenyl, 4-[2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethoxy]phen-1-yl, 4-butoxyphenyl, 4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl and naphthalen-2-yl.

19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

20. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or a or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in a method for treatment of the human or animal body.

21. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or a or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in a method for therapy and/or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection.

22. The compound according to any one of claims 5 to 9 or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 5 to 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in a method for therapy and/or prophylaxis of a bacterial infection.

23. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or the pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in the method according to claim 21, wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium that expresses a bacterial glutaminyl cyclase (bacQC), wherein the bacQC is a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, and an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of 80% or more to any one of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 3.

24. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or the pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in the method according to any of claims 21 to 23, wherein the bacterial infection is caused by a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia* and *Tannerella forsythia.*

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25.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or the pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in the method according to claim 24, wherein the compound or the composition selectively inhibits the growth of said bacterium within a biofilm.

26.   A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in a method for therapy or prophylaxis of an acute, chronic or recurrent periodontal disease which is preferably selected from the group consisting of: dental plaque-induced gingival diseases, chronic periodontitis, aggressive periodontitis, periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic diseases, necrotizing periodontal diseases, abscesses of the periodontium, periodontitis associated with endodontic lesions, peri-implant mucositis, peri-implantitis and endodontic infections.

27.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or the pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in the method according to any of claims 21 to 26, wherein the route of administration is topical administration.

28.   The compound according to any one of claims 5 to 9 or the pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 5 to 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in the method according to any of claims 21 to 26, wherein the route of administration is topical administration.

29.   The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18 or the pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 18 for use in the method according to any of claims 21 to 26, wherein the method is a nonsurgical method.

30.   The compound according to any one of claims 5 to 9 or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound according to any one of claims 5 to 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient for use in the method according to any of claims 21 to 26, wherein the method is a nonsurgical method.

(A) PgQC   ----MKRLITTGAAFLLAATLSACNGNNTSETQGDRTEQAETVQADLFSADSAYTFVQRQ
     hQC   MAGGRHRRVVGTLHLLLLVAALPWASRGVSPSASAWPEEKNYHQPAILNSSALRQIAEGT
             :* :.   :** .:   .   ....* :   .*: :   *. ::.:.:   :.:

     PgQC   VN----------FGPRIPGTAPHRACGDWLVATLRSFGAAVQEQTAEIKAHDGTMLPMR
     hQC   SISEMWQNDLQPLLIERYPGSPGSYAARQHIMQRIQRLQADWVLEIDTFLSQTPYGYRSF
             :   * **:.   *.: :: :: : *   :   : ::

     PgQC   -NIIASYRPEATGRMLLMAHWDTRPVCDQDANPAMHTETFDGADDGGSGVGVLLEIARYL
     hQC   SNIISTLNPTAKRHLVLACHYDSKYFSHWNN------RVFVGATDSAVPCAMMLELARAL
             ***:: .* *. ::.* .*:*:: ... :   ..* ** *.. .::**.** *

     PgQC   GQQKD--------LGMGIDIVFFDTEDYGSYGDDESWCLGSQYWSR----NPHVAGYK-
     hQC   DKKLLSLKTVSDSKPDLSLQLIFFDGEEAFLHWSPQDSLYGSRHLAAKMASTPHPPGARG
             .::   .:.:::*** *:   : .   **:: :   .** .* :

     PgQC   ------AEAGILLDMVGAKGATFY--------WEYFSKSYAPGLISAVWQTAAALGYGNY
     hQC   TSQLHGMDLLVLLDLIGAPNPTFPNFFPNSARWFERLQAIEHELHELGLLKDHSLEGRYF
             : :***::** ..**   *   ::   * .   . :*   :

     PgQC   FIQADGGALTDDHVPVIKNLGIPCIDIINYSSKNEHGFGDHWHTQRDNMQIIDKNVLDAV
     hQC   QNYSYGGVIQDDHIPFLR-RGVPVLHLIPSP------FPEVWHTMDDNEENLDESTIDNL
             : **.: ***:*.:: *:* ..:*   .   * : *** ** : :*:...:* :

     PgQC   GETVIRYLDEQVKAASH
     hQC   NKILQVFVLEYLHL---
             .: :   :: * ::

(B) PiQC   MGRQLAARYGTDTGCQTKIKRTTMNGKIKFLCSGMAVLLLAAFAFSCKGKSSNNSTEDGD
     PgQC   --------------------------MKRLITTGAAFLLAATLSACNGNNTS--ETQGD
     TfQC   --------------------------MDRMINKYAGVLLGSLILSCCGQKNTTKEETTE
                                       :. : . * .**.:   :* *:...   :

     PiQC   TVATAK-PVGPTFNPDSAFAYTAAQCDFGPRTMNSSAHDKCEQWIISKFKQYGCEVQTQK
     PgQC   RTEQAETVQADLFSADSAYTFVQRQVNFGPRIPGTAPHRACGDWLVATLRSFGAAVQEQT
     TfQC   PADTDKRIEAPTFNADSAYAYIERQVAFGPRVPNTEAHQRCADYLAGELDRHGAKVYVQE
             .   :   . *. ***::: * **** : * * ::: . : .*. *   *

     PiQC   ADLKAYDGTILKSTNIIARTNPNAQRRILLCAHWDSRPWADNDPDSTNHKKPVMAANDGA
     PgQC   AEIKAHDGTMLPMRNIIASYRPEATGRMLLMAHWDTRPVCDQDANPAMHTETFDGADDGG
     TfQC   AVLTAYNGEKLKAQNIVGAFQPEKSRRVLLFAHWDSRPYADHDTDEANHRKPIDGADDGG
             * :.*::* *   **: .*:   *:** ****:** .*.*   : *   . .:*:**.

     PiQC   SGVGVMIELARQLQADSTLNVGVDFVCFDAEDWGVPQWETNYQEQSGDSWALGSNYFAKN
     PgQC   SGVGVLLEIARYLGQQKDLGMGIDIVFFDTEDYGSYG-----D---DESWCLGSQYWSRN
     TfQC   SGVGILLEIARQIQ-AKAPAIGIDIVFFDAEDYGTPEFVDEYK---PDTWCLGSQFWAKN
             ****:::*:** :   . :*:*:* **:**:*   . ::*.***:::::*

     PiQC   LPL-TVRPEFGILLDMVGGEGAQFYKEGISLQYAPDIVDRVWEAAKSAGFEAYFPTTRGG
     PgQC   PHVAGYKAEAGILLDMVGAKGATFYWEYFSKSYAPGLISAVWQTAAALGYGNYFIQADGG
     TfQC   PHVPNYKAEFGILLDMVGSRGATFYKESTSVQYAARYVEKVWTAARELGYGKYFINAQGG
             :   : * ********..** ** *   * .** :. ** :*   *: ** : **

     PiQC   MVTDDHYPLNKIAAIPTIDIIPHYPDCAQSTFGPTWHTVNDTMEHIDRTTLQAVGQTLIQ
     PgQC   ALTDDHVPVIKNLGIPCIDIINY-SSKNEHGFGDHWHTQRDNMQIIDKNVLDAVGETVIR
     TfQC   AIVDDHQYVIQGLRTPCLDIINY-DPDTQSGFGPYWHTQNDTMENIDRETLKAVGETILN
             :..***   : :   * :***   :   : ** *** .*.*: **: .*.***:*::..

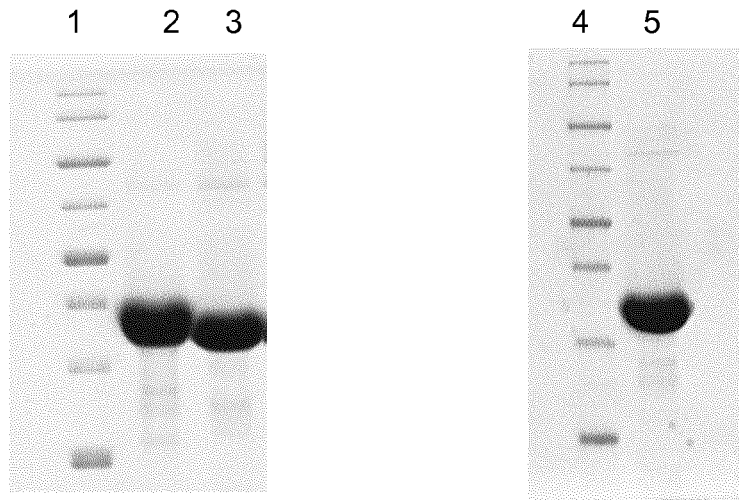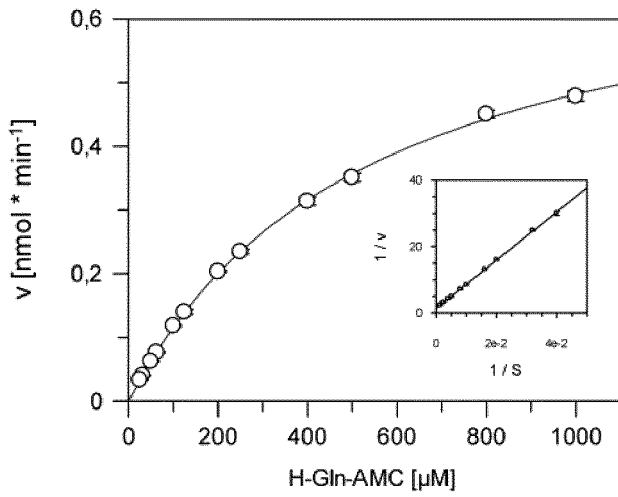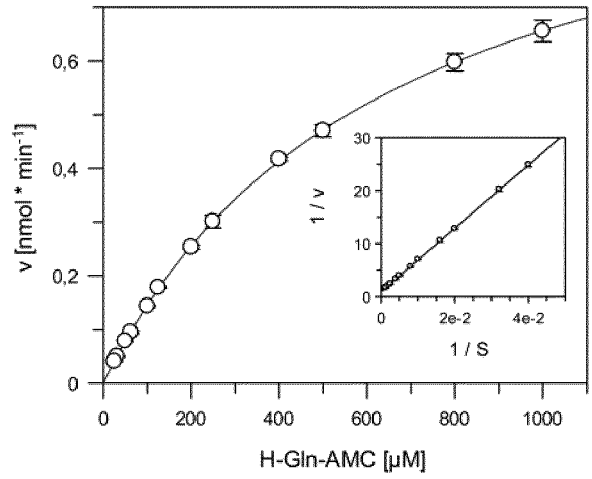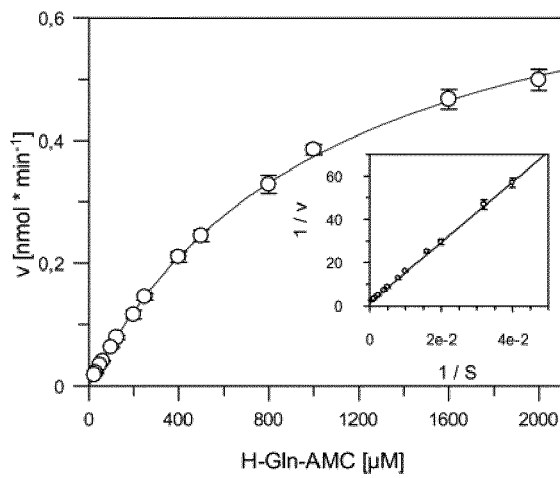   PiQC   VLYSM------
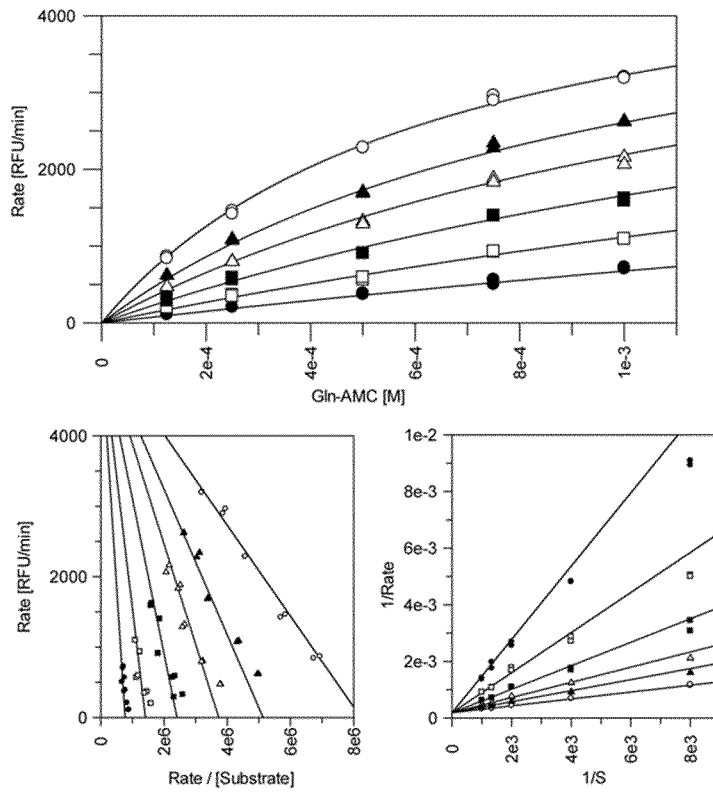   PgQC   YLDEQVKAASH
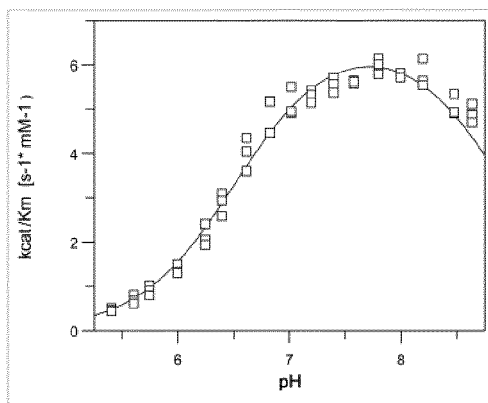   TfQC   VIYNH------
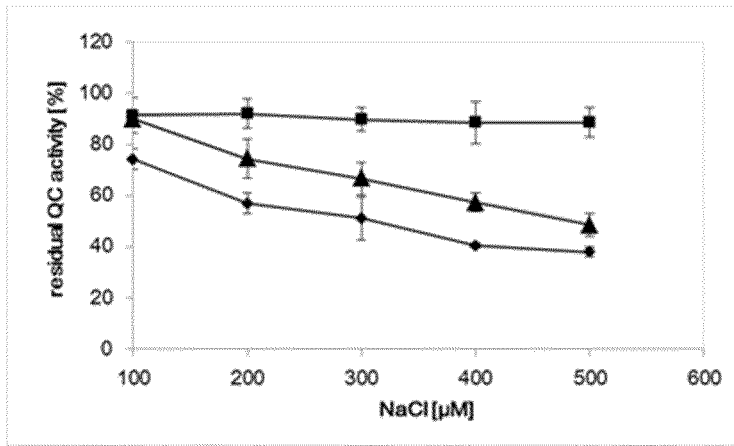

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

(A)

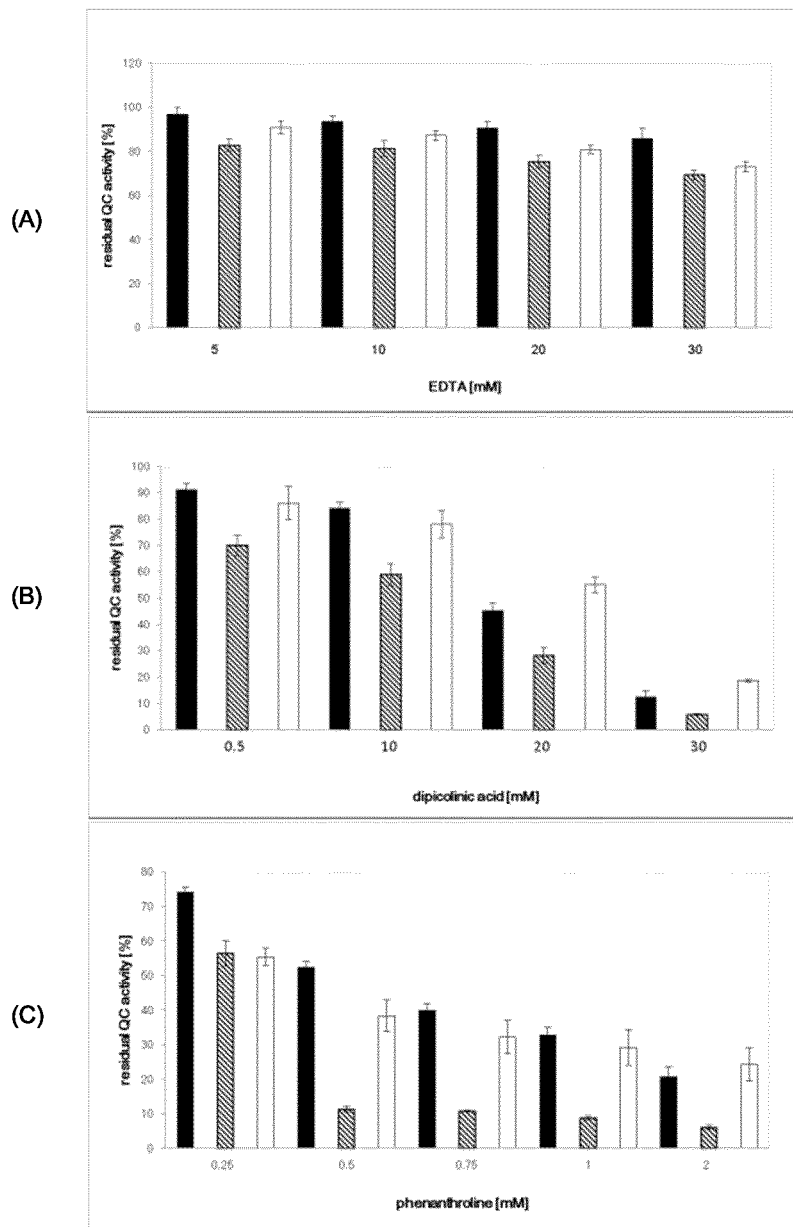(B)

(C)

FIG. 3

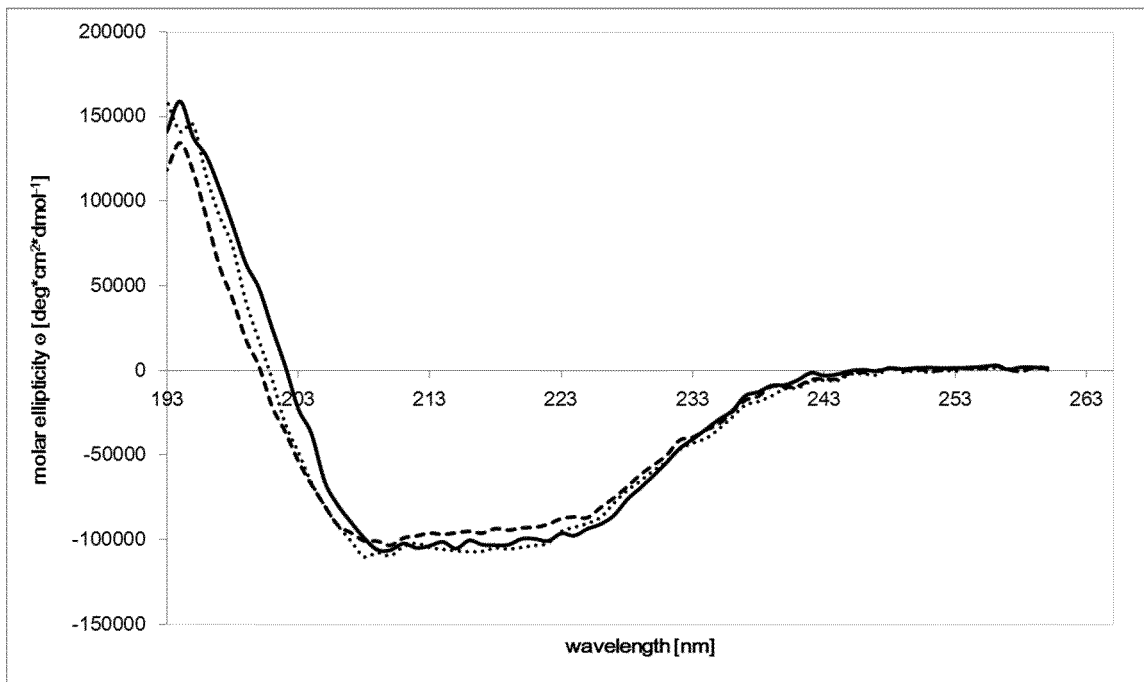FIG. 4

(A)

(B)

(C)

FIG. 5

FIG. 6

(A)

(B)

(C)

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

FIG. 10

FIG. 11

(A)   (B)

FIG. 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C12N9/10   C12N15/54   A61P31/04   C07D471/04
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C12N   C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, EMBASE, BIOSIS, Sequence Search, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DATABASE UniProt [Online] 19 March 2014 (2014-03-19), "SubName: Full=Glutamine cyclotransferase {ECO:0000313¦EMBL:ETA26216.1};", XP002769308, retrieved from EBI accession no. UNIPROT:W1R6V3 Database accession no. W1R6V3 sequence ----- -/--	23

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.   [X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
25 January 2018	31/01/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Wiame, Ilse

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Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation).   DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DATABASE UniProt [Online] 11 July 2012 (2012-07-11), "SubName: Full=Peptidase, M28 family {ECO:0000313¦EMBL:AFJ09628.1}; EC=3.4.-.- {ECO:0000313¦EMBL:AFJ09628.1};", XP002769309, retrieved from EBI accession no. UNIPROT:I1YWY9 Database accession no. I1YWY9 sequence -----	23
A	DATABASE UniProt [Online] 22 February 2012 (2012-02-22), "SubName: Full=Peptidase, M28 family {ECO:0000313¦EMBL:AEW20421.1}; EC=3.4.-.- {ECO:0000313¦EMBL:AEW20421.1};", XP002769310, retrieved from EBI accession no. UNIPROT:G8UMP8 Database accession no. G8UMP8 sequence -----	23
A	Anonymous: "Combatting periodontal pathogens", Fraunhofer Research News, 1 October 2014 (2014-10-01), pages 3-4, XP055361221, Retrieved from the Internet: URL:https://www.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/ zv/en/press-media/2014/october/Research-Ne ws/rn10_2014_OKTOBER.pdf [retrieved on 2017-04-03] page 3 - page 4 -----	23-25
A	Anonymous: "Periodic Report Summary 1 - TRIGGER (King of hearts, joints and lungs; periodontal pathogens as etiologic factor in RA, CVD and COPD and their impact on treatment strategies.)", CORDIS, 17 April 2015 (2015-04-17), XP055361226, Retrieved from the Internet: URL:http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/158 856_en.pdf [retrieved on 2017-04-03] the whole document -----	23-25
X	WO 00/63208 A1 (NOVO NORDISK AS [DK]; BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT [DE]) 26 October 2000 (2000-10-26) page 1, paragraph 1; examples 1-124 page 23, line 21 - page 28, line 4 page 62, line 13 - page 66, line 10 -----	1,2,4,5, 7-13, 17-20

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Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2014/152604 A1 (JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA NV [BE]; ALCAZAR VACA MANUEL JESUS [ES]; ALLISON) 25 September 2014 (2014-09-25) page 119 - page 120; examples 39,48,78; tables 2,3 page 1, paragraph 2; claims 34,37 -----	1-7,13, 17,19,20
X	WO 2013/070657 A1 (ARENA PHARM INC [US]) 16 May 2013 (2013-05-16) page 53, line 17 - line 19; example 1.39; compound 83 page 82, line 9 page 83, line 13 - line 15 page 102, line 14 - line 23 -----	1-3,5,7, 9,13,17, 19-22, 26-30
X	WO 2009/073534 A2 (MAXTHERA INC [US]; FRECHETTE ROGER [US]) 11 June 2009 (2009-06-11) page 10, line 10 - line 12; claims 16-18; table 1; compounds 1-4 page 18, line 4 - line 9 -----	1,4,13, 17, 19-22, 27-30
X	WO 2013/184202 A1 (UNIV PITTSBURGH [US]; US DEPT VETERANS AFFAIRS [US]) 12 December 2013 (2013-12-12) page 31; claim 30; figure 37 page 34, line 8 - line 18; claims 35,40 page 36 - page 42 -----	1-3,13, 17, 19-22, 27-30
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 24 June 2015 (2015-06-24), Anonymous: "Ethanone, 2-phenyl-1-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769311, Database accession no. 1787475-02-8 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,14, 15,17
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 June 2015 (2015-06-29), Anonymous: "1-Propanone, 3-phenyl-1-(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769312, Database accession no. 1791318-99-4 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9, 14-17

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 June 2015 (2015-06-29), Anonymous: "Methanone, phenyl(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769313, Database accession no. 1790653-72-3 compound	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17

X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 2 March 2012 (2012-03-02), Anonymous: "Methanone, (4-fluorophenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769314, Database accession no. 1359598-40-5 compound	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17

X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 February 2012 (2012-02-29), Anonymous: "Methanone, (4-methoxyphenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769315, Database accession no. 1358191-18-0 compound	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17

X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 February 2012 (2012-02-29), Anonymous: "Methanone, (3-methoxyphenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769316, Database accession no. 1358167-90-4 compound	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17

X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 June 2015 (2015-06-29), Anonymous: "Methanone, (3,4-dichlorophenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769317, Database accession no. 1790883-82-7 compound	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17

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C(Continuation).   DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 28 June 2015 (2015-06-28), Anonymous: "Methanone, (3-chlorophenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imi dazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769318, Database accession no. 1790477-24-5 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 2 March 2012 (2012-03-02), Anonymous: "Methanone, (3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5 H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769319, Database accession no. 1359578-66-7 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 June 2015 (2015-06-29), Anonymous: "Methanone, [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H -imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769320, Database accession no. 1791114-23-2 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 28 February 2012 (2012-02-28), Anonymous: "Methanone, (3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5 H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769321, Database accession no. 1357979-51-1 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 28 February 2012 (2012-02-28), Anonymous: "Methanone, (3-fluorophenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H-imi dazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769322, Database accession no. 1357753-89-9 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 June 2015 (2015-06-29), Anonymous: "Methanone, (2,4-dichlorophenyl)(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H -imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769323, Database accession no. 1791319-49-7 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17
X	DATABASE REGISTRY CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 29 June 2015 (2015-06-29), Anonymous: "Methanone, [1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-5H -imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-5-yl)-", XP002769324, Database accession no. 1791319-43-1 compound -----	1,2,4,5, 7,9,13, 17
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