

Cell-based Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Screening Reloaded

Development of a new cellular assay system for a target protein so far resistent against HTS formats

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- Rationale for cell-based screening of RTKs
- Some project history
- The DiscoveRx workplan
- Assay development data
- Assay transfer, adaptation and optimization
- Summary and Outlook



Receptor Tyrosine Kinases



RTKs play important roles in fundamental cellular processes like

- proliferation,
- differentiation,
- migration,
- metabolism
- survival



General scheme of activation and signal transduction of RTKs



Adapted from: Schlessinger, 2000, Cell 103, 211-225 SBS 2009, Bader, page 4

Advantages of a cell-based RTK assay in comparison to enzymatic kinase assays

- full length protein, not only kinase domain
- physiological *membrane environment* of RTK
- *native substrate* compared to peptides in enzyme assays
- the RTK is present in its *inactive state* when compounds are added
- possibility to find *prodrugs* which can be activated inside the cell
- *inhibitors of ligand binding site* can be found



Chance to find new inhibitors with different binding modes



Project history

RTK target protein has been screened using enzymatic assays



- considerable amount of IC50 hits with activity in cellular assays
- but: no lead structure identified

Cellular ELISA assay has been set-up as secondary assay





Cellular autophosphorylation ELISA in 384 well



Bayer HealthCare Bayer Schering Pharma

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- worked well in 384 well
- but: too complicated for full HTS
- and: ELISA in 1536 well ?!?!

Homogenous formats were developed (HTRF)





HTRF detection







Membrane assay:

- Homogenous format possible
- Strong ligand independent signal

Intact cells assay:

- S/B too low for 384 well assay
- Too many cells needed
- protocol contains several wash steps



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New option: DiscoveRx



- worked well in 384 well
- but: too complicated for full HTS
- and: ELISA in 1536 well ?!?!
- Membranes feasible in 384 well
- but: ligand independent signal was not accepted by project team



Concept for RTK activation assay (DiscoveRx):



needs one cell expressing both:

- RTK tagged with ProLink peptide
- pTyrosine binding partner for RTK as EAfusion: e.g. SH2-domain

chemiluminescent signal



2

SH₂

EA

The DiscoveRx workplan

Aim: build a PathHunter protein-protein interaction assay for monitoring autophosphorylation of the target RTK through the interaction of an SH2 binding domain



The data – Milestone 2

Aim: Find suitable RTK + SH2 pair and show functionality in the EFC-assay

- First of all: this was the hardest part
- More than 3 different SH2-domains were tested
- Other cell backgrounds were tested



The data – Milestone 3

Aim: Show ligand-mediated auto-phosphorylation of RTK in Western Blot



IP: α-myc IB: α-phospho-tyrosine

U2OS RTK/PTPN6

Data in line with expected outcome

Phospho-RTK-PK Expected size: 108 kDa



BSP data in CHO-cells



The data – Milestone 4











SBS 2009, Bader, page 15

The data – Milestone 4 cont.

Aim: show Z'-factor > 0.55 for whole plate 384 well assay with 10.000 cells



| | mean | SD | %CV |
|------|-------|------|-----|
| high | 424.7 | 22.3 | 5% |
| low | 89.7 | 6.5 | 7% |

| S/B | 4.7 | |
|-----|------|--|
| Z'F | 0.74 | |



Assay transfer, adaptation, optimization

- 1. Does the DiscoveRx protocol work?
- 2. Can we miniaturize ?
- 3. Can we use frozen cells ?



1. Does the DiscoveRx protocol work?

| Steps | Volumes (384-well) |
|--|--|
| <u>Step 1:</u> Plate Cells & Incubate Overnight @ 37⁰C | Add 20 μ L of cells in each well at a preferred density of ~10,000 cells per well. Cells should be seeded in MEME +0.1% BSA. |
| <u>Step 2:</u> Treat Cells @ RT | Add 5 μL of 5X concentrations of ligand made up in MEME (3-fold serial dilutions, highest final concentration = 40 μg/mL). Treat for 1 hour at room temperature. |
| <u>Step 3:</u> Add CL Mix @ RT | Add 12 μL of CL mix. Incubate at room temperature and in the dark for 60 minutes. |
| <u>Step 4:</u> Read Samples | Samples can be read on any standard luminescence plate reader. |

Yes, but...

... EC50 of ligand quite high, no saturation



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2. Can we miniaturize ?

- 1. 5 µl cells (5000) into 384 SV tissue culture plates, ON 37°C
- 2. 2 µl Ligand stimulation, 60 min RT
- 3. 3 µl detection





Yes, we can...

- less signal, but similar S/B
- again EC50 of ligand too high, no saturation



3. Can we use frozen cells ?

- 1. Thaw frozen cells and dilute in MEME + 0 / 1 / 3 % FCS or OptiMEM + 1% FCS
- 2. 5 µl cells (4000) into 384 SV tissue culture plates, ON 37°C
- 3. 2 µI Ligand stimulation, 60 min RT
- 4. 3 µl detection



Yes, we can...

• Less cells in OptiMEM improves EC50

- FCS has no impact
- OptiMEM is enhancing signal and S/B

SBS 2009, Bader, page 20

Bayer HealthCare Bayer Schering Pharma 4. Optimized assay using OptiMEM

OptiMEM without additives optimal for this assay



- EC50 as expected
- Adherent cells with superior S/B



EC50 = 0.5 µg/ml



Summary and Outlook

- A cell-based, ligand inducible RTK-SH2 interaction assay was developed by DiscoveRx in an assay development project with Bayer Schering Pharma AG.
- The assay meets the requirements in terms of S/B, Z'-factor and IC50s of reference inhibitors
- The assay could be successfully miniaturized and applied to frozen cells
- Further work will aim at testing robustness in automation and 1536 well format



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DiscoveRx

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