The Application of Spectral Shift to Drug Discovery Projects

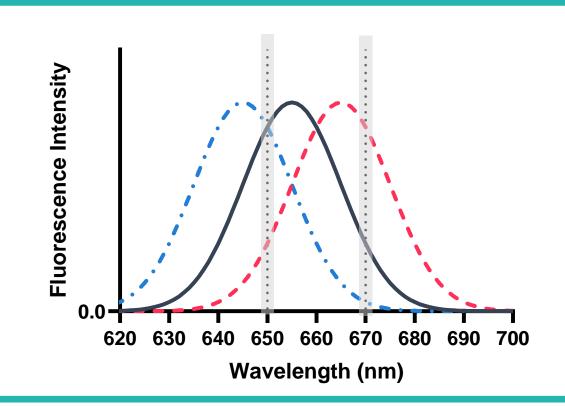


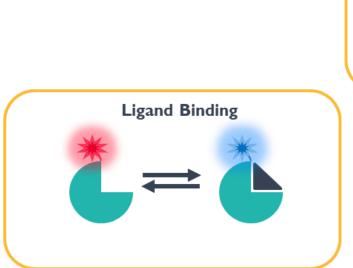
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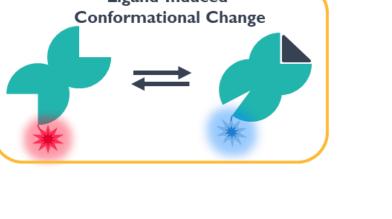
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Introduction

- Spectral Shift is a fluorescence-based biophysical technique used to determine ligand binding
- The assay requires modification of a target protein with NanoTemper's 2nd generation RED dye
- The dye's chemical environment can be affected directly when the ligand binds in close proximity or through confirmational changes induced by ligand binding, which cause a shift in the emission wavelength
- K_Ds are derived by plotting the ratiometric measurement (FI 670 nm / 650 nm) against ligand concentration
- Spectral Shift generally boasts a better signal:noise ratio than MST and TRIC with less sensitivity to aggregates
- This poster highlights Domainex's expertise in Spectral Shift and our ability to produce innovative high-quality assays









Auto-fluorescence

Inconclusive

Fragment Screening

Polymer-Encapsulated Nanodiscs

G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) are important drug discovery targets and are a challenging class of proteins to produce and purify in multi-milligram quantities Domainex offer an alternative, detergent free strategy to purify membrane proteins using synthetic polymers that solubilize cell membranes and spontaneously form nanodiscs containing native lipids and proteins

Assay Development:

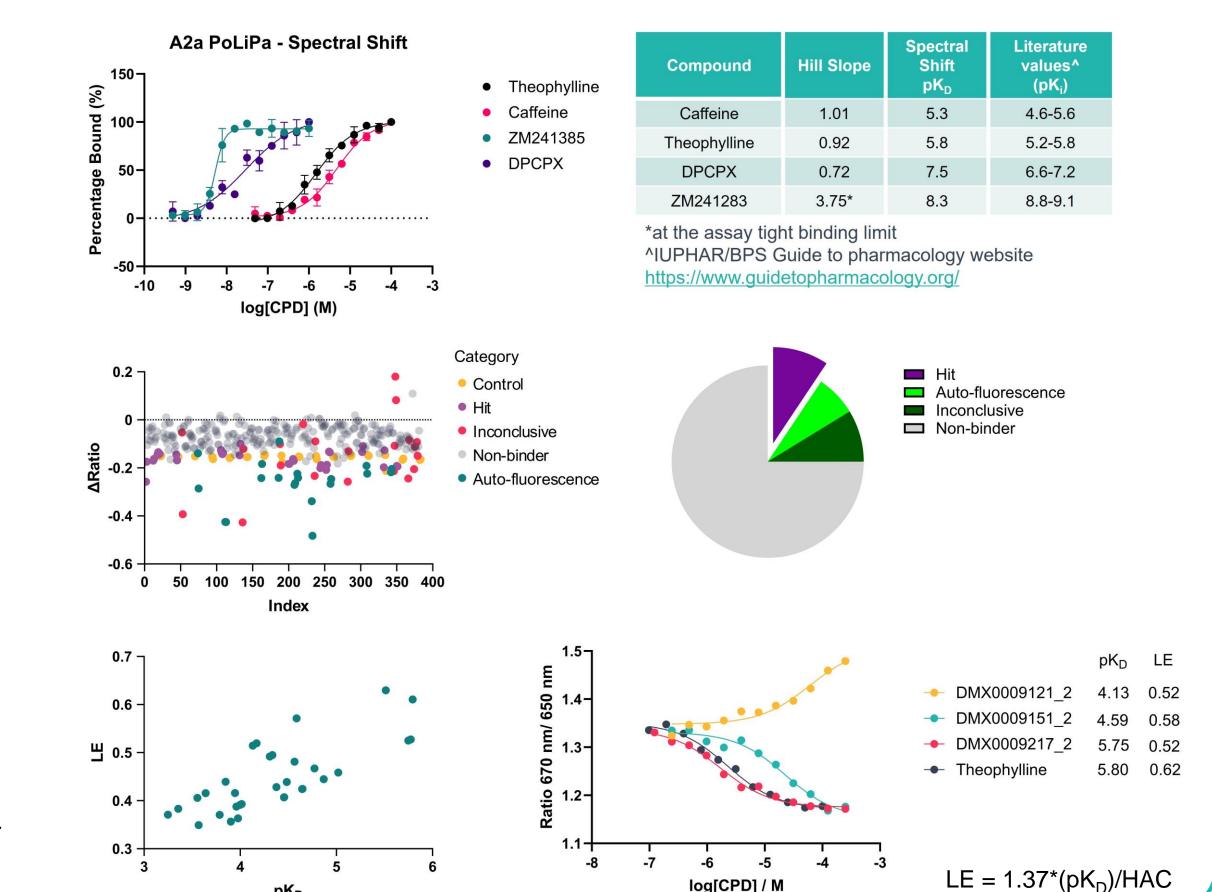
- The A2a receptor, a class A GPCR, was purified using a polymer-encapsulated nanodisc
- A2a was fluorescently labelled using a common strategy from NanoTemper
- Several known small molecule antagonists were then used to validate the Spectral Shift assay

Fragment Screening:

- Following assay validation, a fragment screen was performed using Domainex's fragment library
- Theophylline was used a positive control during the screen
- A total of 125 initial hits were identified from the single dose

Hit Validation:

- A second single dose screen was performed at a lower concentration to eliminate weak binders
- Affinity determination was performed for the best binders
- 19 promising hits were identified with ligand efficiencies over



RNA

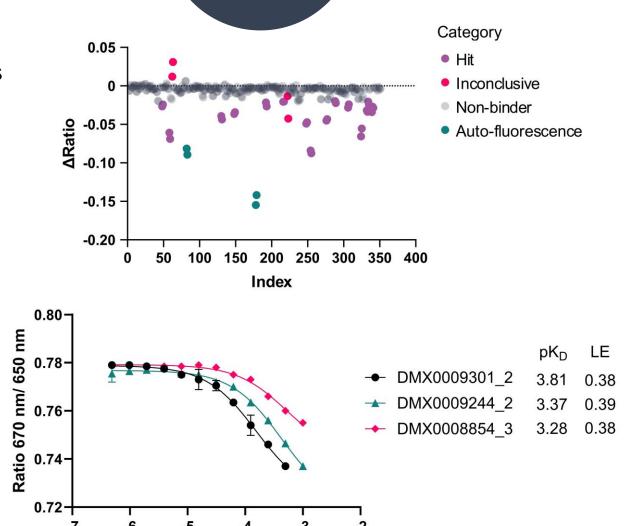
- RNA adopts a variety of highly ordered 3D structures which perform different biological functions Targeting RNA could provide an alternative therapeutic strategy for treating 'undruggable' proteins through preventing their synthesis
- Non-coding RNA could also be implicated in certain diseases through regulation of cellular signaling pathways or translation of coding RNA Domainex have successfully performed a fragment screen against an RNA target using Spectral

Fragment Screening:

- Fluorescently labelled RNA was subject to a folding protocol
- As no positive controls were available for assay validation the fragment screen was initiated
- A total of 112 hits were taken forward to affinity determination

Hit Validation:

- Affinity determination for the fragments hits was performed
- Three fragments were identified with affinities less than 600 µM and promising ligand efficiencies



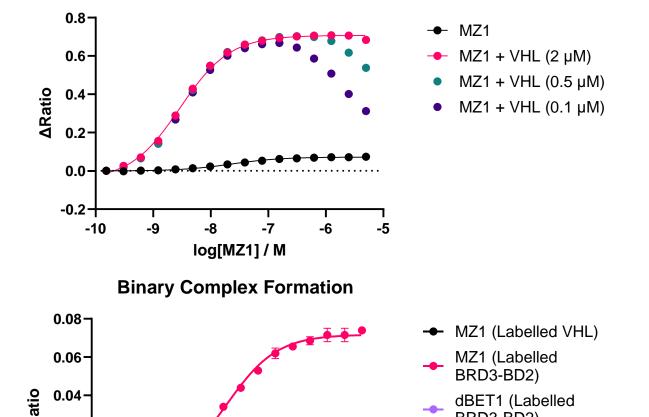
log₁₀[Fragment] / M

Ternary Complex Formation

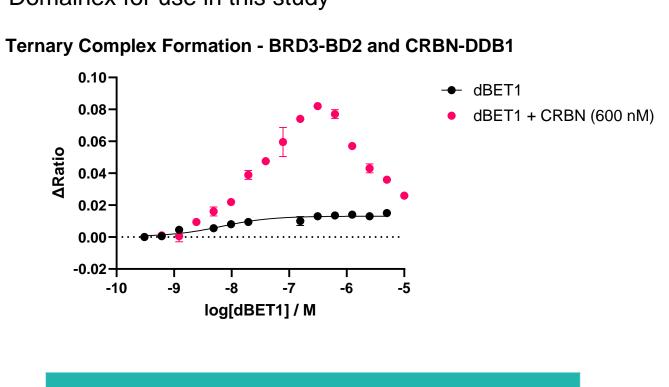
Degrader drugs are heterobifunctional molecules with three components: a protein-of-interest (POI) binding moiety, a linker and an E3 ubiquitin ligase warhead Degraders recruit a POI and an E3 ligase to form a ternary complex that leads to degradation of the POI



- Spectral Shift can be used to generate binary affinities, ternary affinities and alpha values (cooperativity)
- MZ1 and dBET1; degraders that connect a ligand for BRD3-BD2 (or other BRD proteins) and either VHL or CRBN warheads, were used to showcase Spectral Shift
- BRD3 is a member of the Bromodomain and Extra-Terminal motif (BET) protein family and a therapeutic target for various diseases including cancer
- Cereblon (CRBN) and von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) are commonly utilized E3 ligases in degrader development BRD3-BD2, VHL and CRBN proteins have all been prepared by Domainex for use in this study



Ternary Complex Formation - BRD3-BD2 and VHL



Binary Ternary

0.04	_/	•			dBET1 (Labelled		rv _d / IIIvi	rd / IIIvi	
0.02-	مر المحرود		•••	- ā	BRD3-BD2)	MZ1	23	3	7.6
0.00							7	24	0.3
-0.02	Т	I	ı						
-10	-9 -8	-7	-6	-5					
	log[CP	D] / M							

Kinase Competition Assay

Affinity Determination for Probe

Challenge:

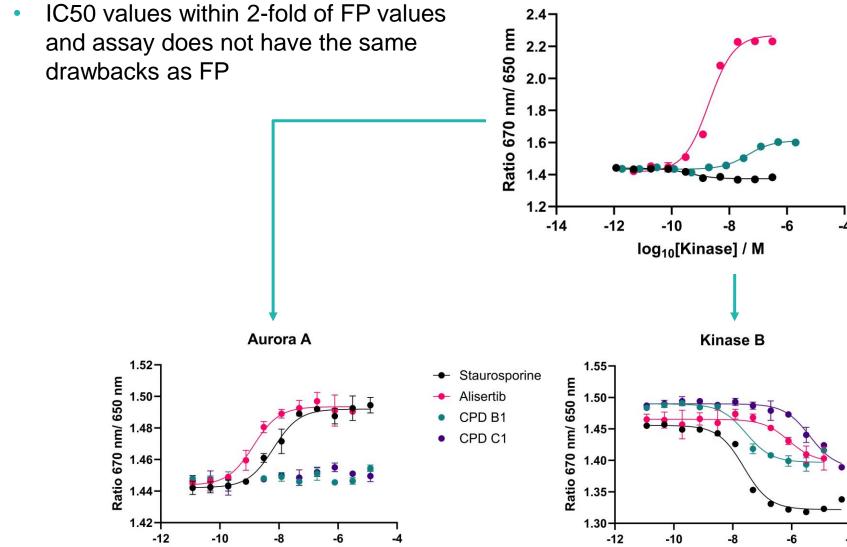
- Fluorescently labelling proteins are strategy and construct dependent
- Labelling can have a destabilizing effect, cause conformational changes
- or block binding sites The site of the label can limit assay sensitivity

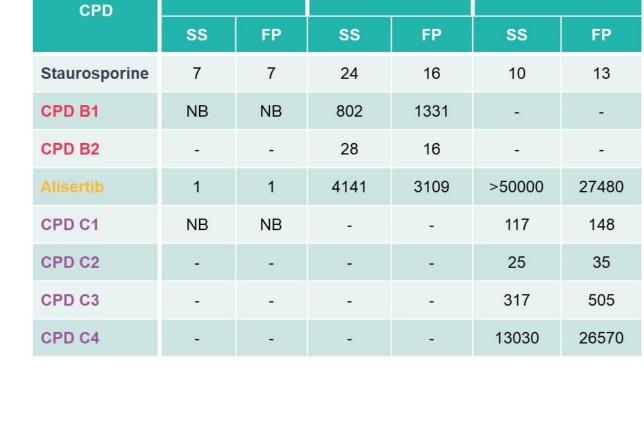
Solution:

- If direct binding assay is not compatible with the POI, a competition assay could be developed
- Spectral Shift provides an alternative to AlphaLISA, HTRF and FP

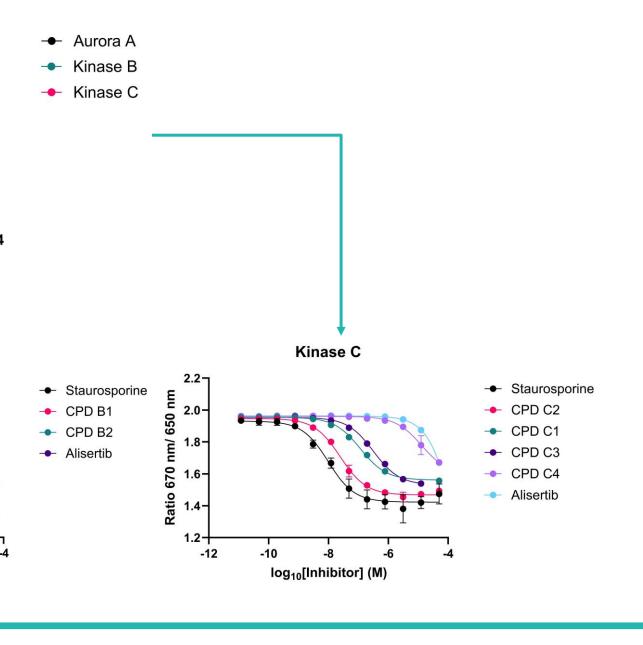
Conclusion:

A competition assay was successfully developed for ATP-competitive inhibitors for several kinases





Kinase B IC50 / nM



Summary

- ✓ We believe Domainex has performed the first fragment screen with a membrane protein purified in a Polymer-Encapsulated Nanodisc
- ✓ RNA binders have been identified from our fragment library using Spectral Shift
- ✓ We have developed TCF assays for the two most common E3 ligases in degrader research
- A fluorescently labelled competitive inhibitor was used to develop a competition assay providing an alternative when protein labelling is not possible
- ✓ Domainex can utilize Spectral Shift to support a wide range of drug discovery projects and modalities

Domainex welcomes interest from any potential collaborators, industrial or academic. If you would like to learn more about our drug-discovery platform, please contact: enquiries@domainex.co.uk







