

CITRON KINASE: THE TASTY JUICE OF THE EARLY DRUG DISCOVERY

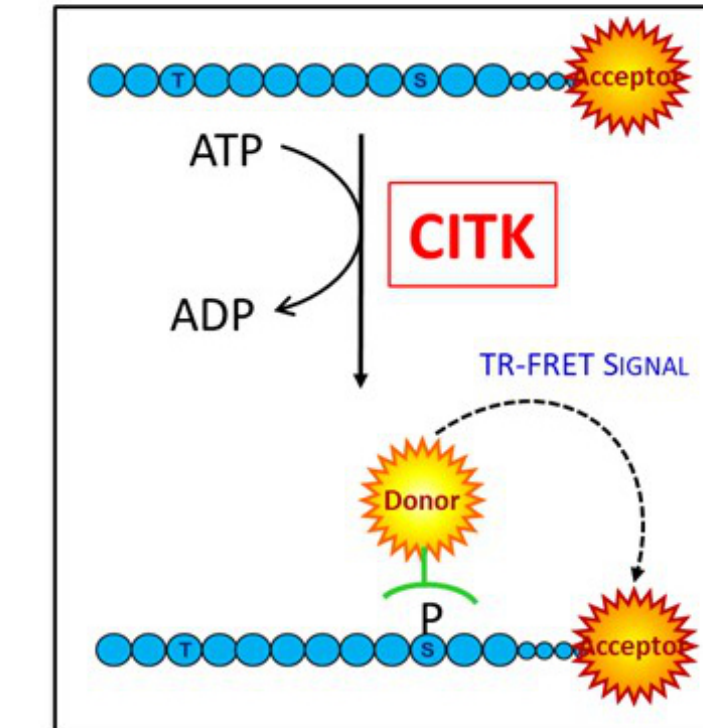
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INTRODUCTION

- Citron kinase (CITK)** is a ubiquitous **serine/threonine kinase** associated to the active form of RhoA small GTPase and involved in actin remodeling and cytokinesis.
- CITK has a key role in cell division and in diseases such as **tumors** and **brain diseases**. For this reason, it represents an attractive target for the identification of small molecules capable of inhibiting its catalytic activity with the aim of developing a successful therapy for the aforementioned pathologies.
- In this work we describe a successful **hit discovery program** performed on CITK kinase activity using a functional TR-FRET assay suitable for high throughput screening (HTS) and screening a focused library of **10,797 compounds** in search of CITK inhibitors.

ASSAY PRINCIPLE



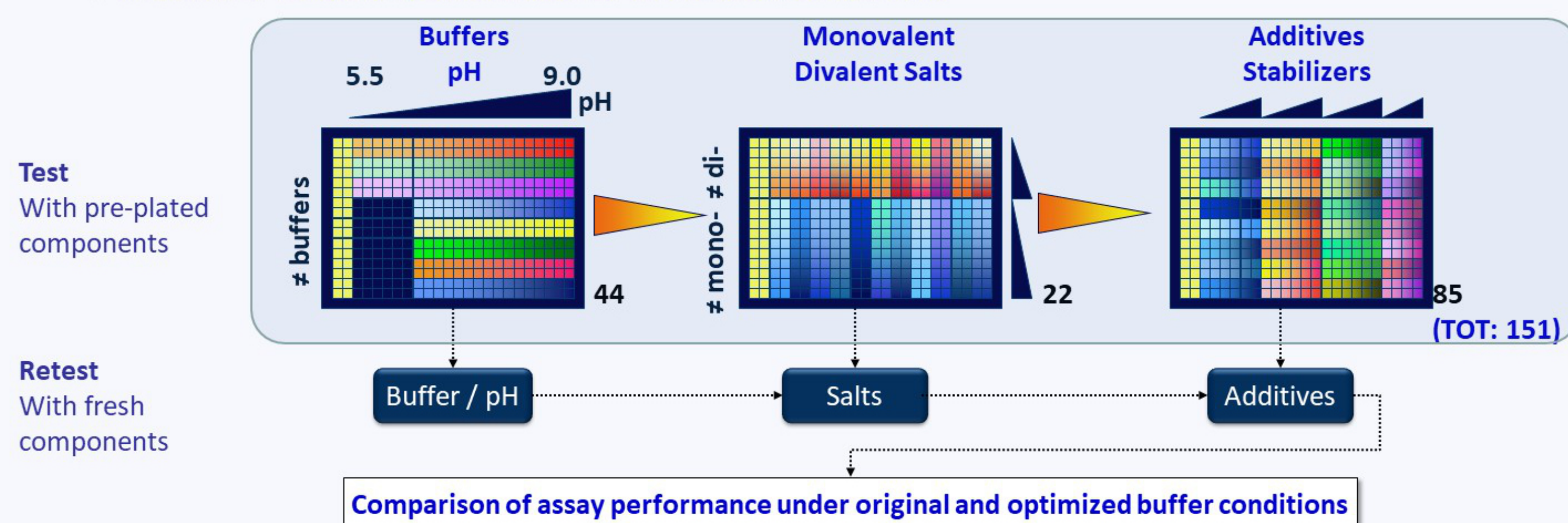
The TR-FRET assay on CITK kinase activity is based on the detection of the phosphorylation in serine of a surrogate peptide substrate labeled with an acceptor dye in combination with a specific anti-phospho-serine antibody (**OFF system** for inhibitors).

PRIMARY ASSAY DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMIZATION

Buffer optimization workflow

Goals:

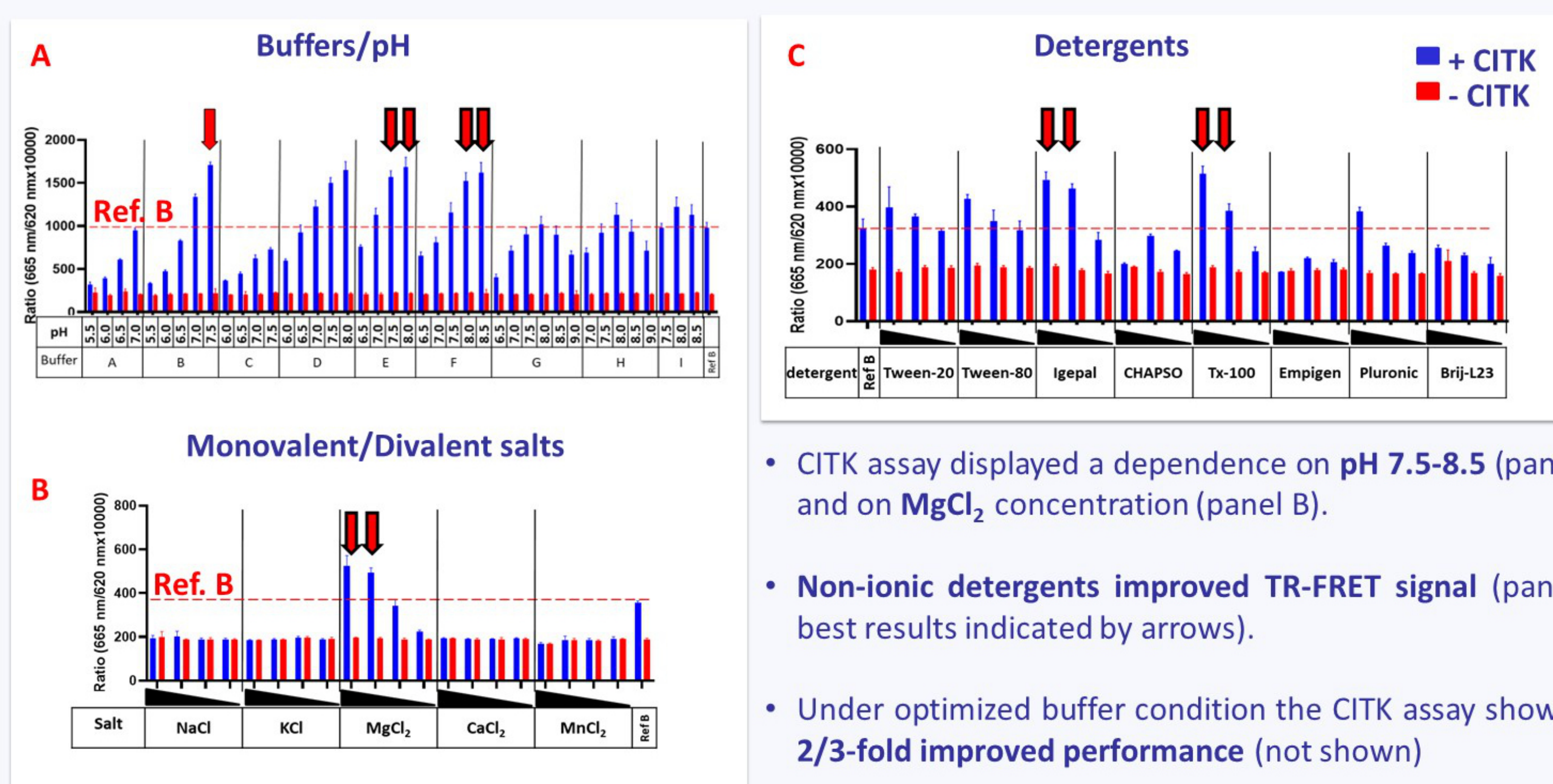
- In depth characterisation of the enzymatic activity
- Improvement of the assay performance and smooth assay adaptation to automation
- Reduction of the working concentration of the key assay components



Components shown to enhance the assay performance are retested to confirm their effect and to define the concentration to access to the next step.

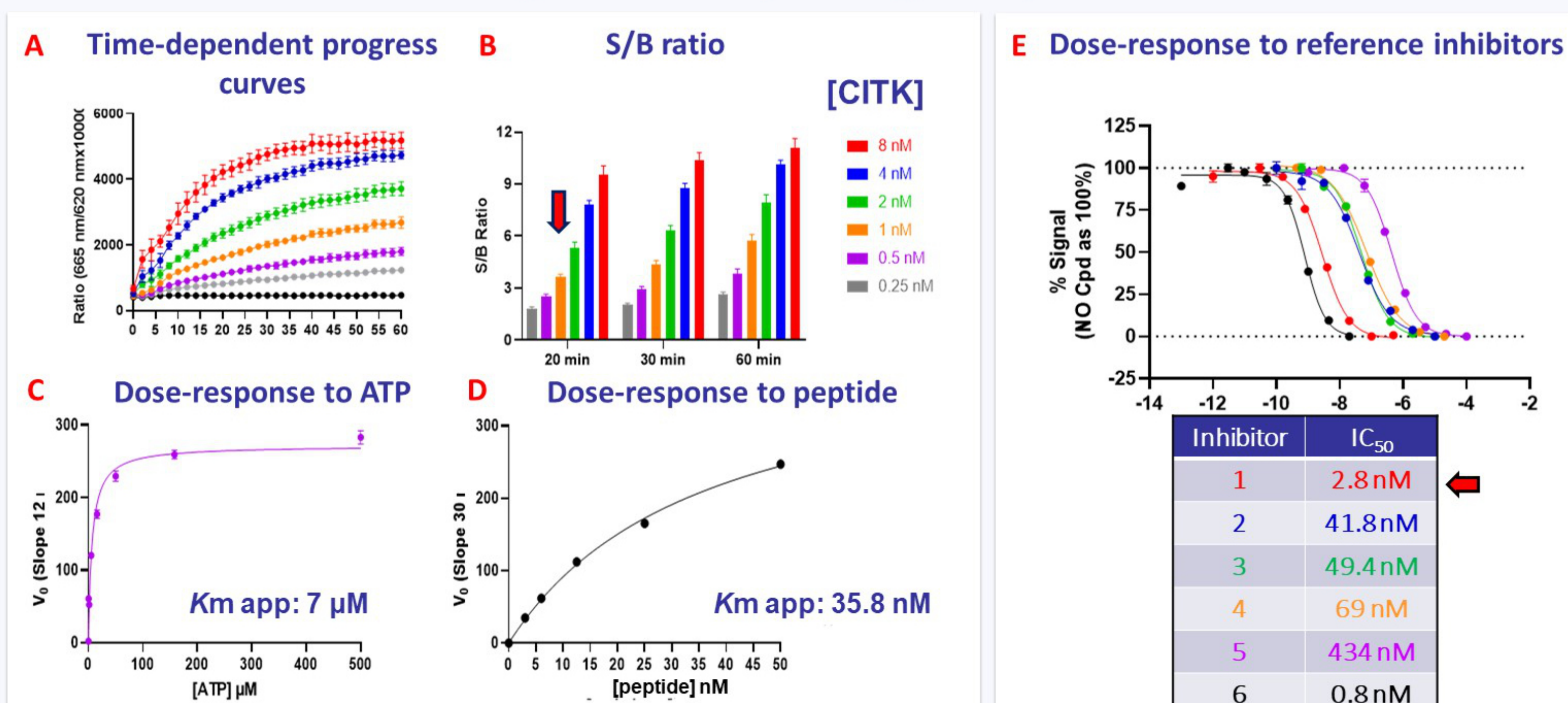
Tolerance to heavy metals ± Chelator Tolerance to heavy metals is assessed ± a chelator used as protective agent against heavy metals present in the compound library.

Optimization of buffer condition



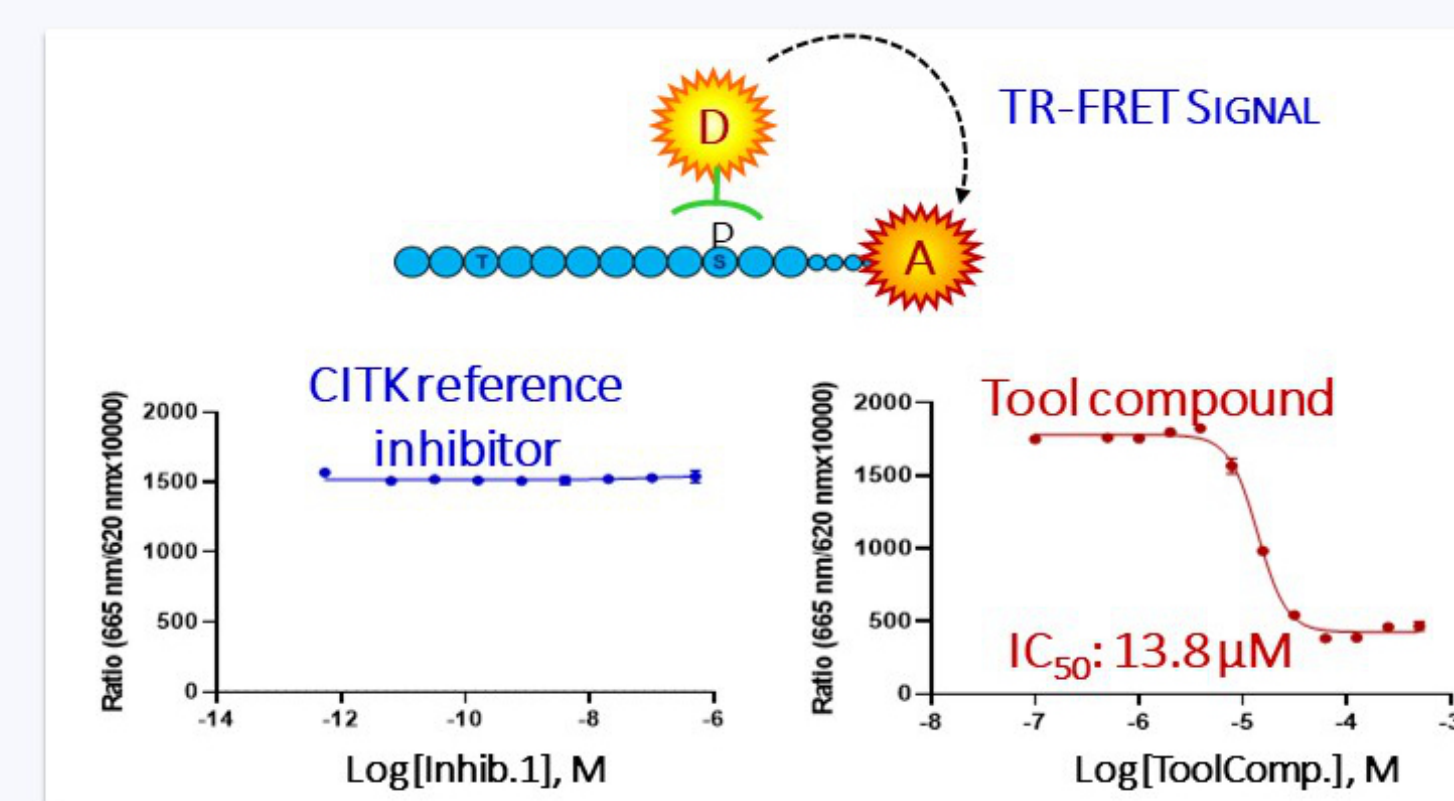
- CITK assay displayed a dependence on pH 7.5-8.5 (panel A) and on $MgCl_2$ concentration (panel B).
- Non-ionic detergents improved TR-FRET signal (panel C, best results indicated by arrows).
- Under optimized buffer condition the CITK assay showed a 2/3-fold improved performance (not shown)

Development of a primary assay for HTS



- The CITK reaction displayed time-, enzyme-, substrate-, inhibitor-dependency (panel A-E)
- CITK assay for HTS was configured at: 1 nM CITK, ≈ K_m -equivalent substrate concentrations, 20 minutes reaction time (S/B = 3.6, panel B, see arrow)
- Inhibitor 1 was selected as reference for HTS (IC₅₀: 2.8 nM, see arrow in panel E)

INTERFERENCE ASSAY DEVELOPMENT



- The interference assay was insensitive to CITK reference inhibitor (left panel).
- Tool compound inhibited the interference assay in a dose-dependent manner (IC₅₀: 13.8 nM, right panel)

HIGH-THROUGHPUT SCREENING (HTS)

- Full automation
- Pharmacology validation – Reagent stability
- Multiplate test (5 plates in 2 independent runs)
- S/B, RZ', CV%
- Assay performance evaluation

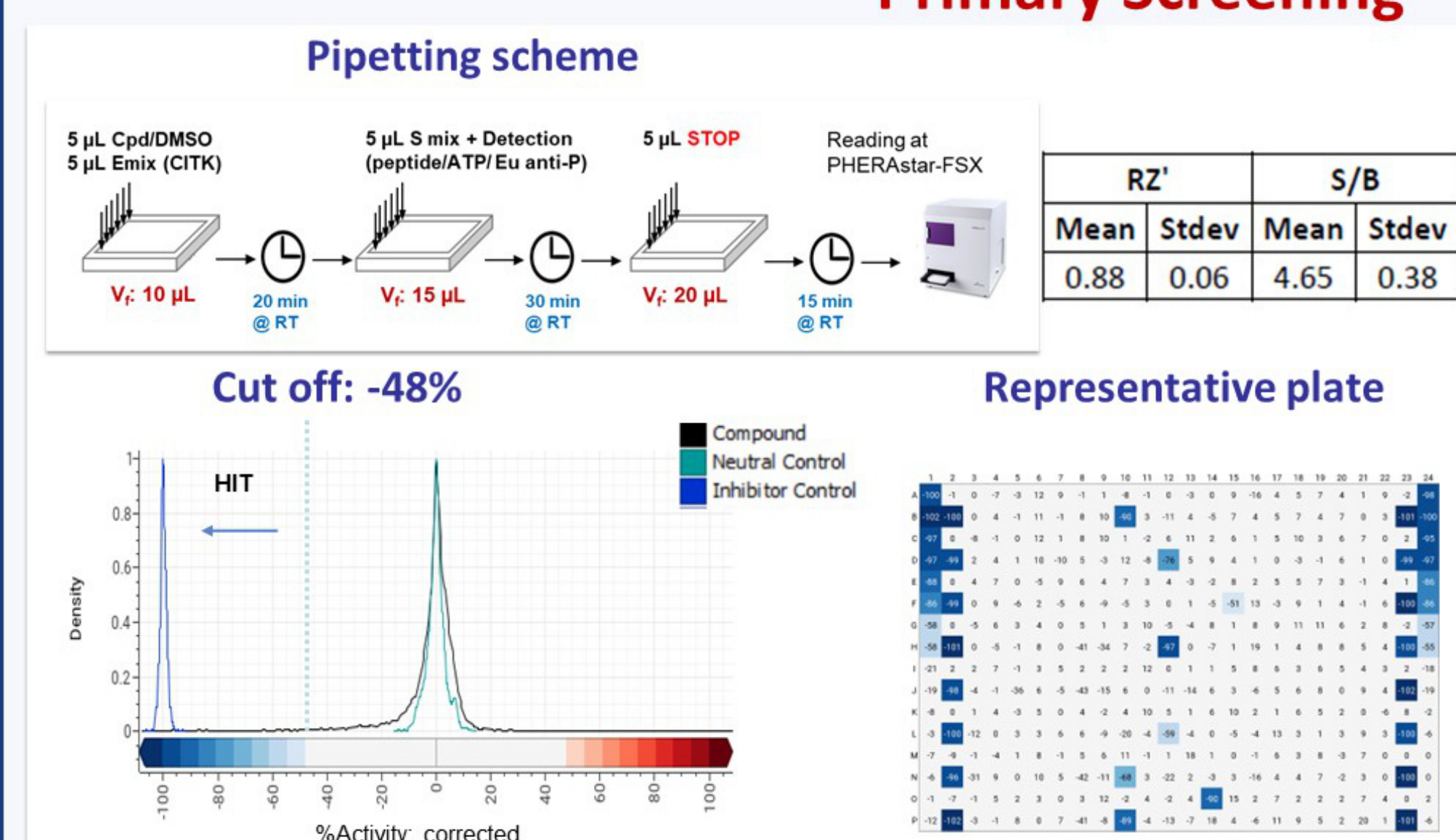
- 10,797 compounds from a focused library
- Single concentration (10 µM)
- Single data point (n=1)
- On primary assay
- Data analysis with GeneData Screener® software



- Single concentration (10 µM)
- Triplicate data points (n=3)
- Two separate runs
- On 960 compounds
- On primary and interference assay

- 640 compounds
- Inter-plate dose response
- Triplicate data points (n=3)
- 8 concentrations (from 30 µM, dil. 1:3,14)
- On primary and interference assay

Primary Screening

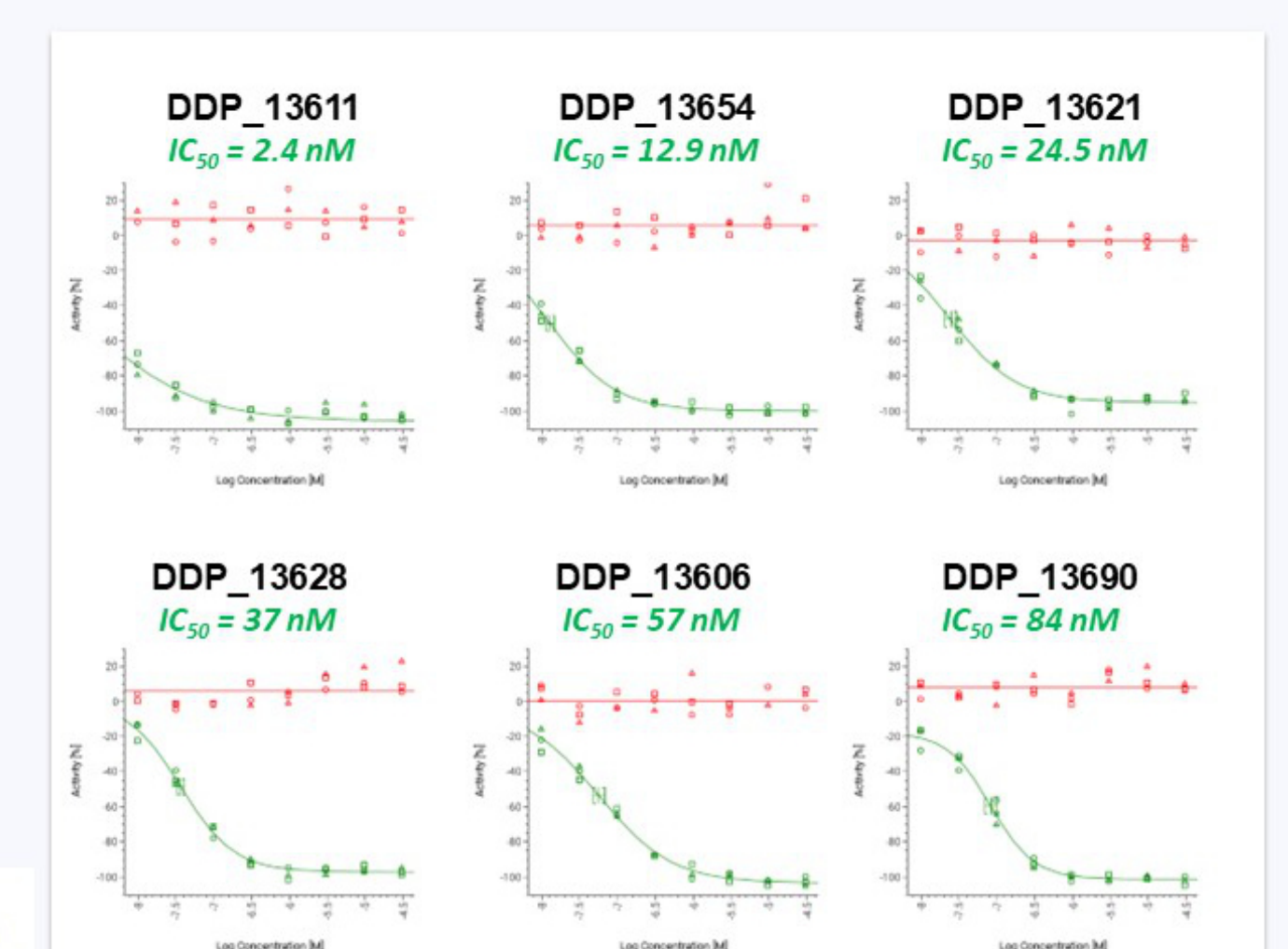


- The hit rate was 2.6% (statistical cut-off: 48% inhibition), for a total of 282 primary hits.

- Applied quality criteria:
 - RZ' ≥ 0.5
 - Absence of any uncorrectable signal variability (i.e., edge effect, drift, patterns) across each single plate.

Potency Determination

- 427 compounds out of 640 were confirmed as putative specific CITK inhibitors.
- 10 compounds displayed IC₅₀ values <100 nM (6 shown).



CONCLUSIONS

- Development and optimization of a functional TR-FRET-based CITK assay in 384 MTP format
- Screening campaign (on primary and interference assays) → 427 specific CITK inhibitors.
- Valid early drug discovery strategy for identification of lead compounds potentially useful for treatment of pathologies such as cancer and brain diseases.



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