# A successful high-throughput screening campaign for new small molecule inhibitors of BLM Helicase

Restuan Lubis, Christoph Waldhart, Alexander Wolf, Uwe Koch, Sylvain Tourel, Alesanddro Vidigni, Ian Hickson, Jan Eickhoff Bert Klebl

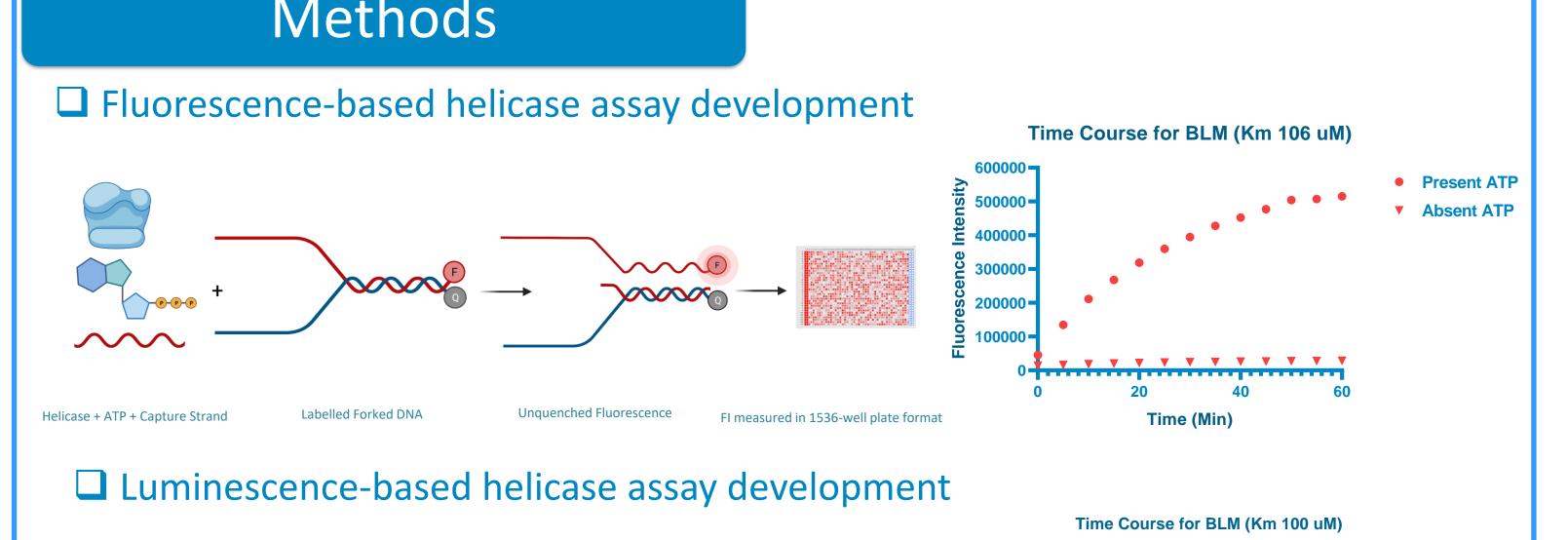
Lead Discovery Center GmbH, Otto-Hahn-Straße 15, 44227 Dortmund. Germany

Presenting Author; correspondence to <a href="https://www.ubis.covery.de">lubis@lead-discovery.de</a>

### Abstract

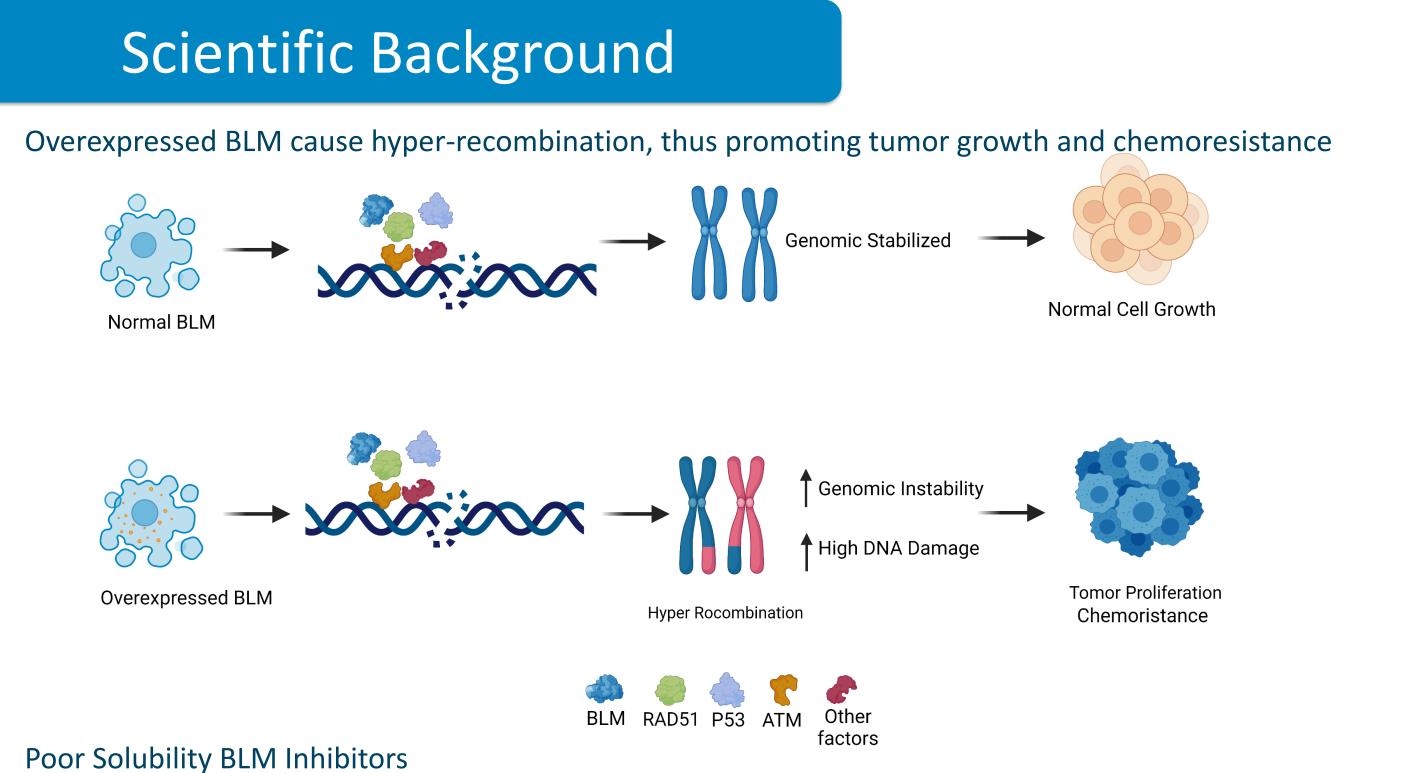
BLM (Bloom syndrome protein) is an essential RECQ-family helicase involving DNA replication and repair via homologous recombination repair pathways. Synthetic lethality study showed BLM as a promising target in a range of cancers with defects in the DNA damage response. Unfortunately, selective small molecule inhibitors are still lacking. We have established easy, cheap, fast and robust assays to measure duplex DNA unwinding and ATPase activity in a high-throughput fashion. The primary assay employs förster resonance energy transfer (FRET) methods utilised a labelled forked DNA with a fluorophore and a quencher. The assay carried out in a 1536-well plate format and provided robust and good quality (Z prime = 0.85) for large-scale and high-throughput applications. In this study, approximately 333,000 small molecules were screened to measure inhibition of duplex DNA unwinding by a catalytically active BLM helicase domain. In addition, selected molecules are screened using a bioluminescent approach to validate their ATPase activity. The second assay employs firefly luciferase to detect ATP turnover. As a result, we observed 277 compounds have a dose-response profile against BLM, while 87 compounds showed a selective inhibition on BLM compared to another member helicase (RECQ1). Hence, this paired fluorescence and bioluminescence methods are suitable for screening against helicase family members.

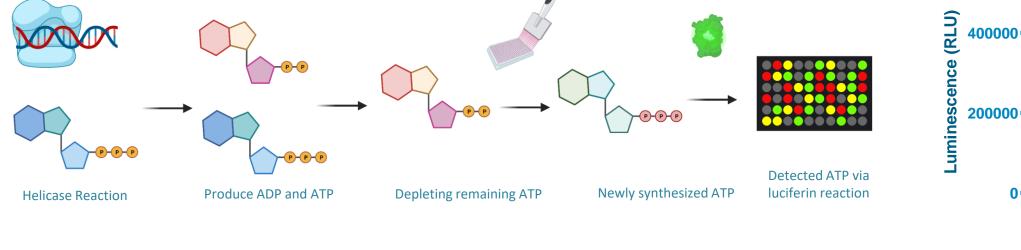
### Methods

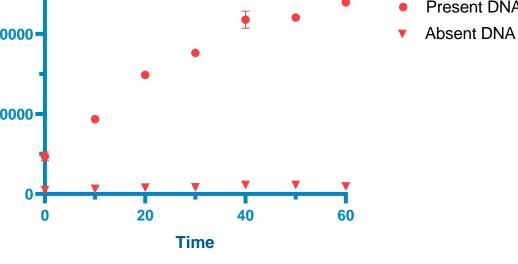












#### **Given State And State And**

Results

Diagram for the identification of specific BLM inhibitors

50K01-40

333,440 CPDS

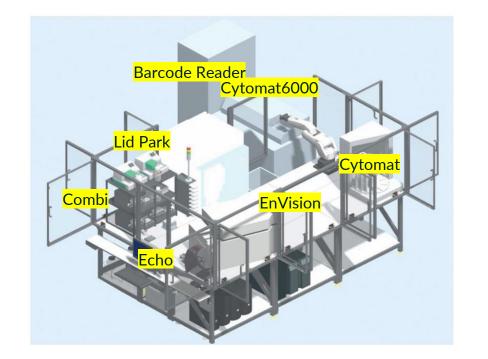
845 CPDS





PRIMARY ASSAY

< 50% RESIDUAL INHBITION



Arm's F5 Robot

FRET-based Assay

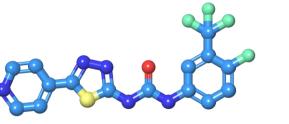
Luminescence-based Assay

Thermo Scientific F5 Robot

Room design

• Distribution of Primary Hits

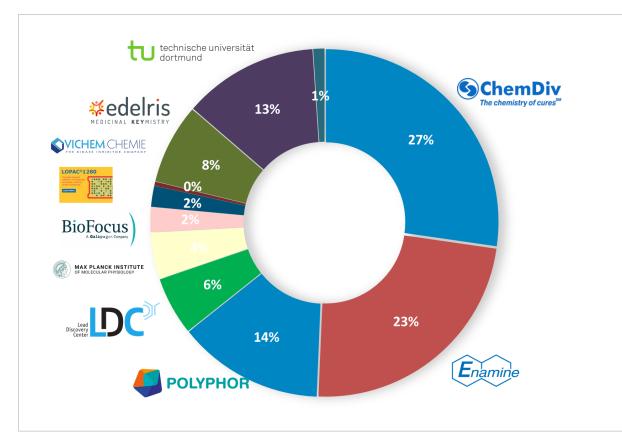
0.25% primary hit rate



We tested reference inhibitor, ML216, has solubility 1 of 500 micromolar Hepes Buffer pH 7.5.

## **Compounds and Target Profile**

### Description of LDC chemical Library

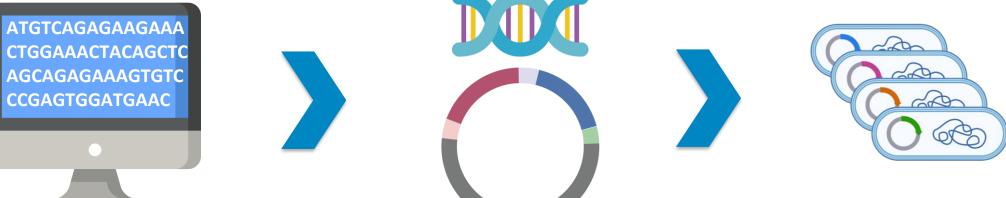


The percentage of source chemical vendors

#### Protein Expression and Purification

**Codon optimization** 



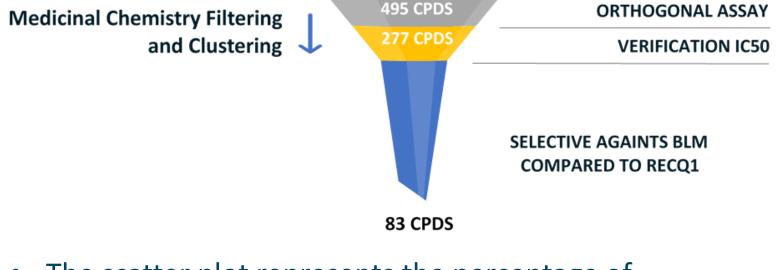


Gene Synthesis

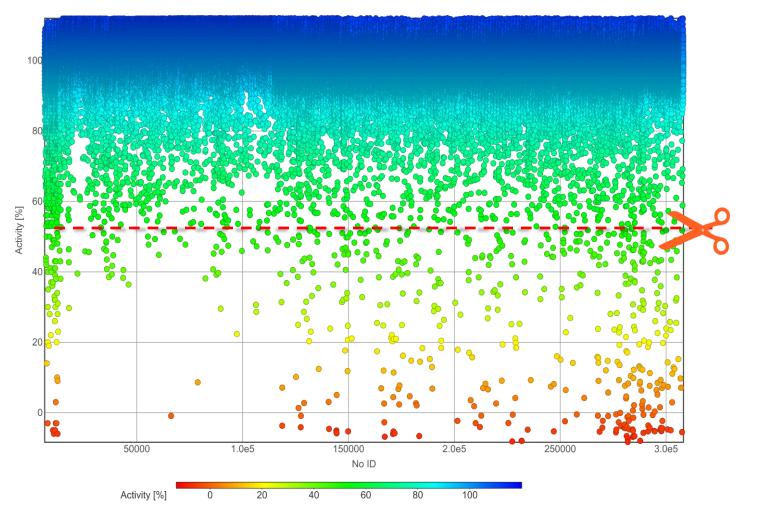




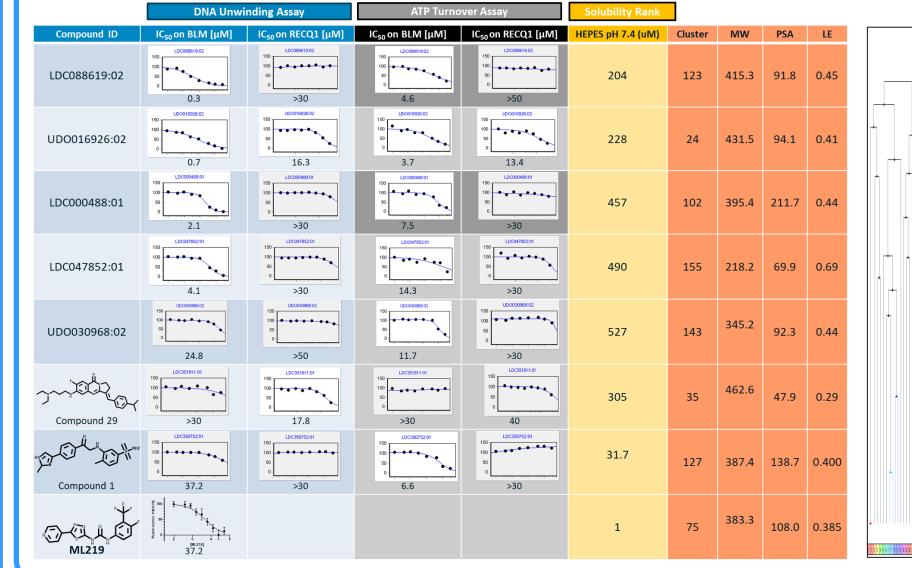
Scatter plot of molecular weight against cLogP

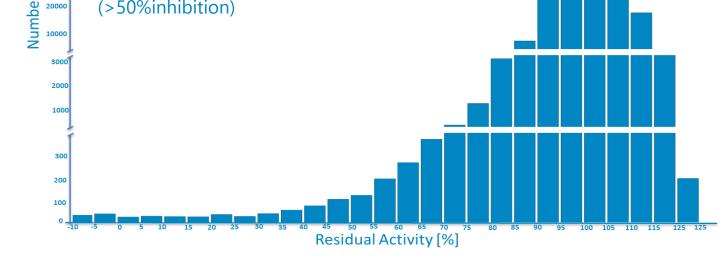


The scatter plot represents the percentage of activity of BLM for each compound

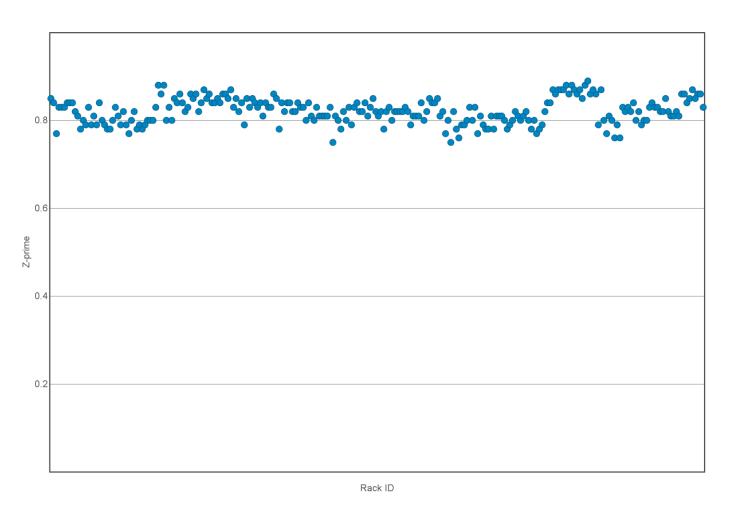


• Potency and Selectivity Profile

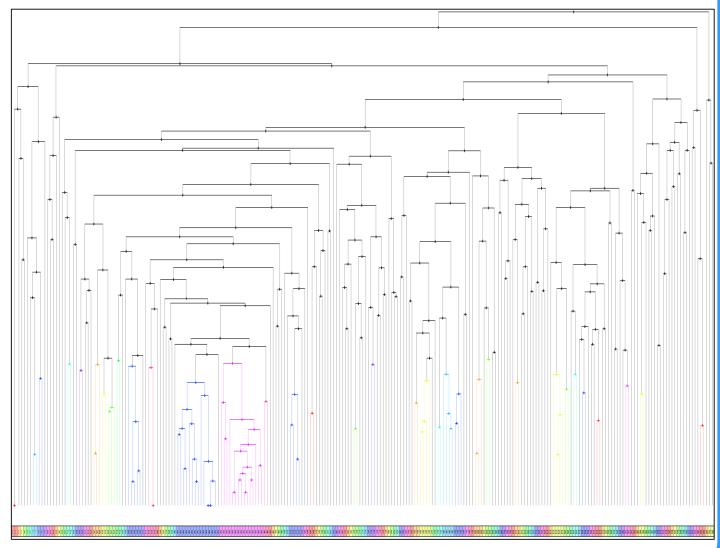




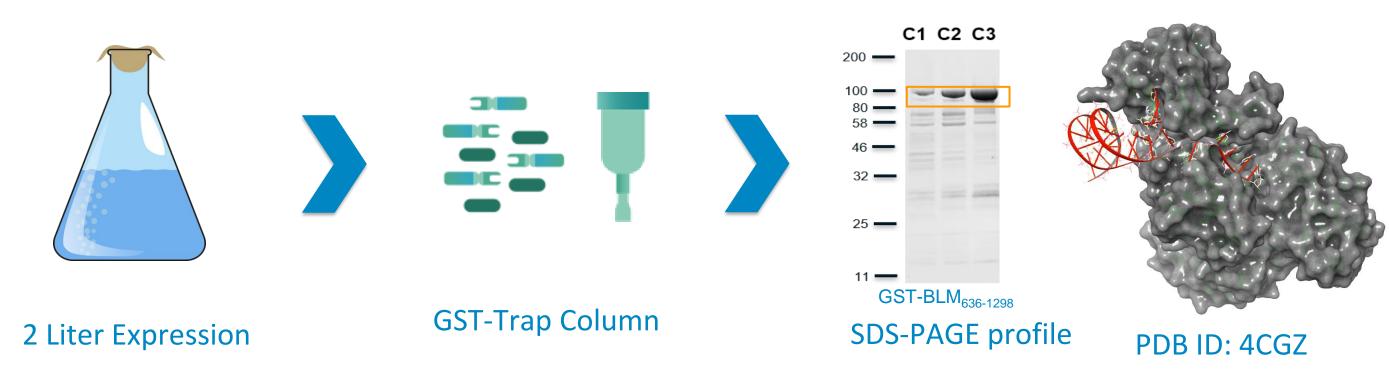
• The Z' Prime of intraplate controls



• The hierarchical relationship of 243 compounds



**Expression Test Conditions; Media,** Tag, IPTG, Celsius



- 58 milligrams of interested protein obtained from 2-liter expression
- DNA and ATP dependent activity was observed using both Fluorescence and Luminescence helicase assay
- An inhibition of unwinding and turnover ATP activity was shown by some references inhibitors

# Conclusion

- We established easy, cheap, fast and robust assays to measure duplex DNA unwinding and ATPase activity in a high-throughput fashion.
- We discovered selective BLM inhibitors with good solubility and selective profile compared to reference inhibitors.
- We are co-crystalizing top inhibitors with BLM to establish a structure-activity relationship (SAR) with LDC's medicinal chemistry department.