

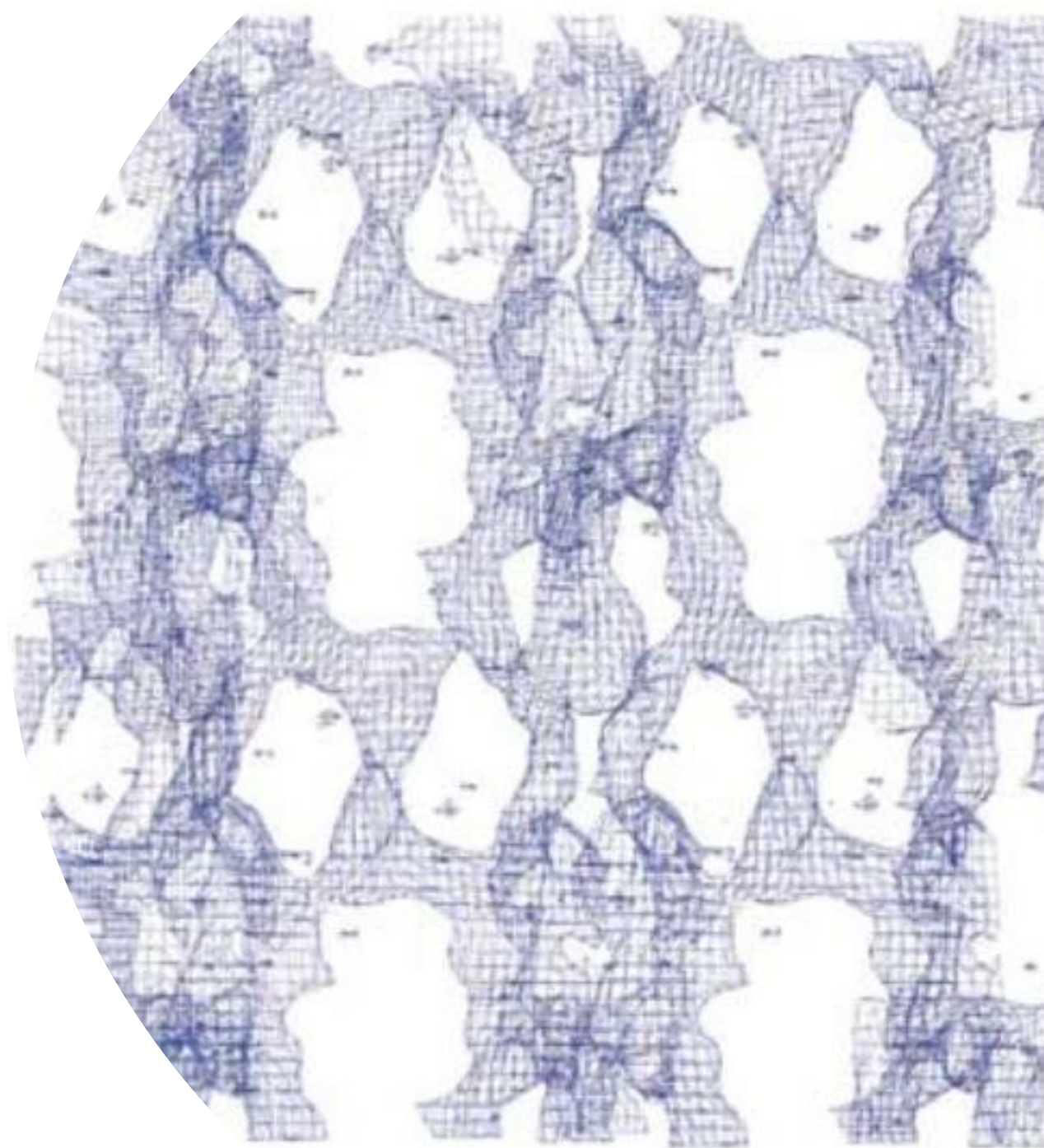
# Membrane protein purification and application in drug discovery

**LINX (Lund Institute of Advanced Neutron and X-ray  
Science) Membrane Protein Symposium**

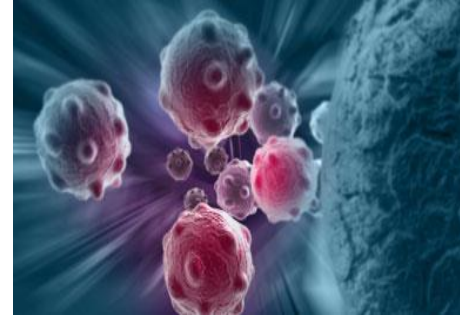
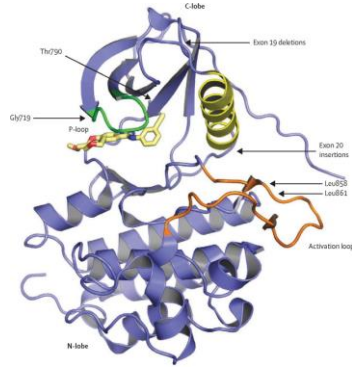
**“Structural Resolution of Membrane Proteins: From  
Expression to Sample Preparation”**

**Arjan Snijder**

26<sup>th</sup> May 2021



# Protein Science in early drug discovery at AstraZeneca

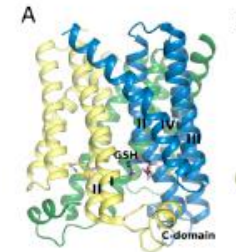


- Protein Science provides the critical building blocks for drug discovery projects aiming to develop medicines to improve the lives of patients all over the world
- The success of our projects is crucially dependent on the quality of the target proteins we produce to provide the right data to drive progress
- The provision of appropriate protein samples is often the first and rate-limiting step for new projects
- As protein scientists, we need to be fast, innovative, agile and productive in order to meet the needs of multiple projects across the AstraZeneca disease areas
- Applications: assay, affinity screening, HTS, Biophysics mode of action, structure, antibody generation, bio-analyte reference, *in vivo* protein PK etc.

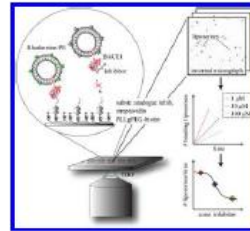
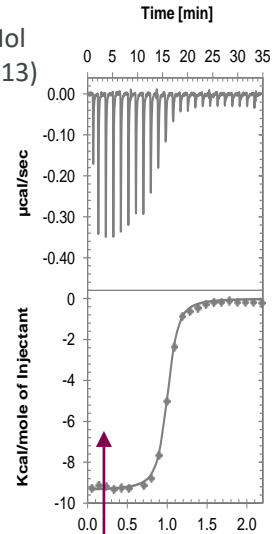


# Membrane proteins @ AstraZeneca

(Wöhri et al., Mol Membr Biol. 2013)



mPGES (Sjögren et al., PNAS 2013)

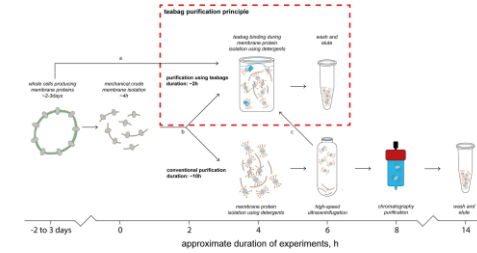
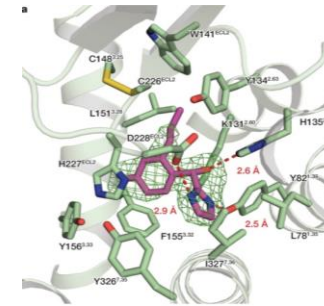


(Gunnarsson et al. Anal Chem. 2015)



(Gunnarsson et al. ChemistryOpen. 2016)

(R K Y Cheng et al. Nature 1–4 (2017) doi:10.1038/nature22309)



(Hering et al. Scientific Reports. 2020)

2005 first human recombinant membrane protein structure

FSEC His specific probe screening

Pichia pastoris & Biophysics ITC

Exploring SMALPS

Membrane proteins & single molecule spectroscopy

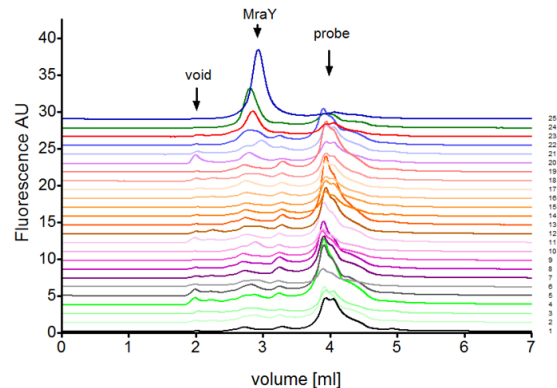
Structure determination of MraY in complex with tunicamycin

GPRC structures

DNA-encoded library screening

Fast purification teabag method

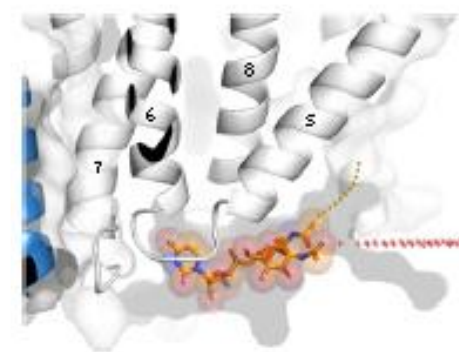
(Backmark et al., Protein, 2012)



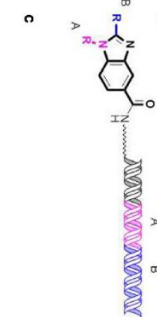
G-protein coupled receptor solubilization and purification for biophysical analysis and functional studies, in the total absence of detergent

Mohammed Jamshad<sup>1</sup>, Jack Charlton<sup>1</sup>, Yu-Pin Lin<sup>2</sup>, Sarah J. Routledge<sup>1</sup>, Zharain Bawaf<sup>1</sup>, Timothy J. Knowles<sup>1</sup>, Michael Overduin<sup>1</sup>, Niek Dekkers<sup>1</sup>, Tim R. Dafforn<sup>1</sup>, Roslyn M. Billi<sup>1</sup>, David R. Poyner<sup>1</sup> and Mark Wheatley<sup>1,2</sup>

(Jamshad et al., Biosci Reports, 2015)



(Hakulinen et al., Nature Chem. Biol., 2017)



(Brown et al., SLAS Discovery, 2018)

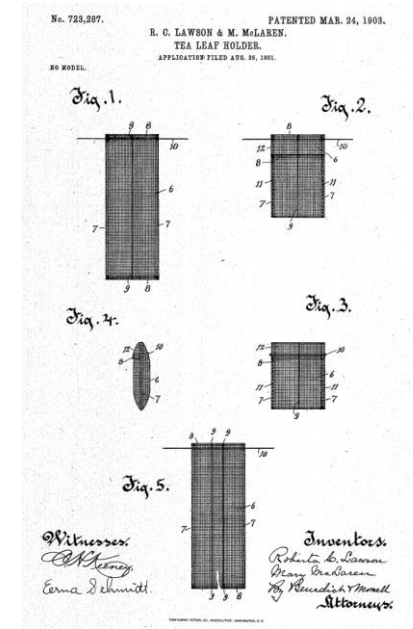




# (Re)-Invention of the teabag

Roberta Lawson & Mary McLaren filed a patent for a 'novel tea-holding pocket constructed of open-mesh woven fabric, inexpensively made of cotton thread'. US723287 A 1903

Thomas Sullivan (New York) 1908 accidentally re-invented the teabag and commercialized the teabag. Tea in sewn silk bags, customers using these directly to make a brew



Teabag, US patent, 723287 A from 1903

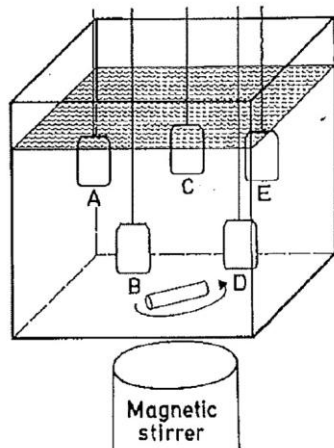
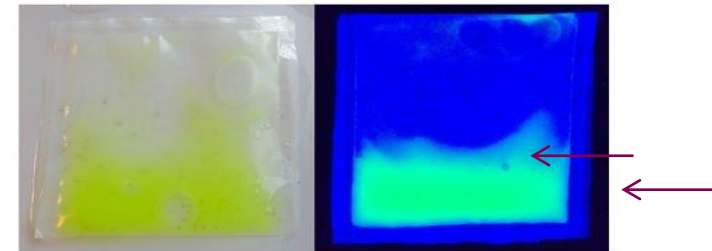


FIG. 3. The principle of the "bag method" in biospecific adsorption. A-E are nylon net bags filled with different adsorbents for enzymes, inhibitors, antigens, etc., present in the extract. The extract may contain particulate matter which cannot pass through the bags.

Porath and Sundberg, 1971

Ambient

UV



Ni-NTA Agarose  
loaded with His-GFP

Castaldo et al., Scientific Reports 2015



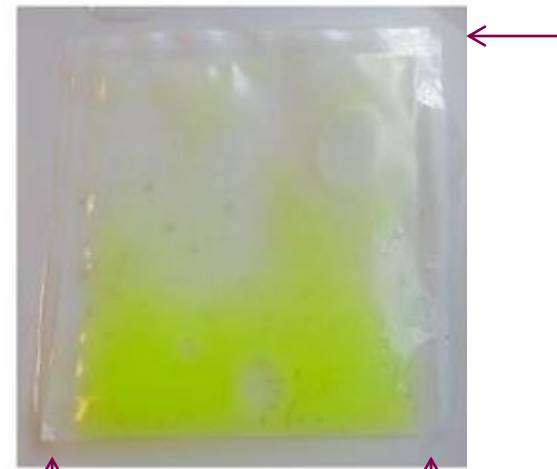
# Teabag materials/shapes/construction/use

## Material

Sefar Petex/Nitex, Precision woven, open mesh fabric, Controlled mesh size and consistent surface properties, low protein binding. Meshes 17, 25 and 40  $\mu\text{m}$

## Construction

Cut 4x8 cm of mesh, fold and heat seals along two edges to form a 4x4 cm bag. Fill with resin of choice and seal the bag



~2 mm  
broad seal

## Shapes

Pyramids, tetrahedral, cylinders, **squares or rectangles**  
With or **without** a string attached

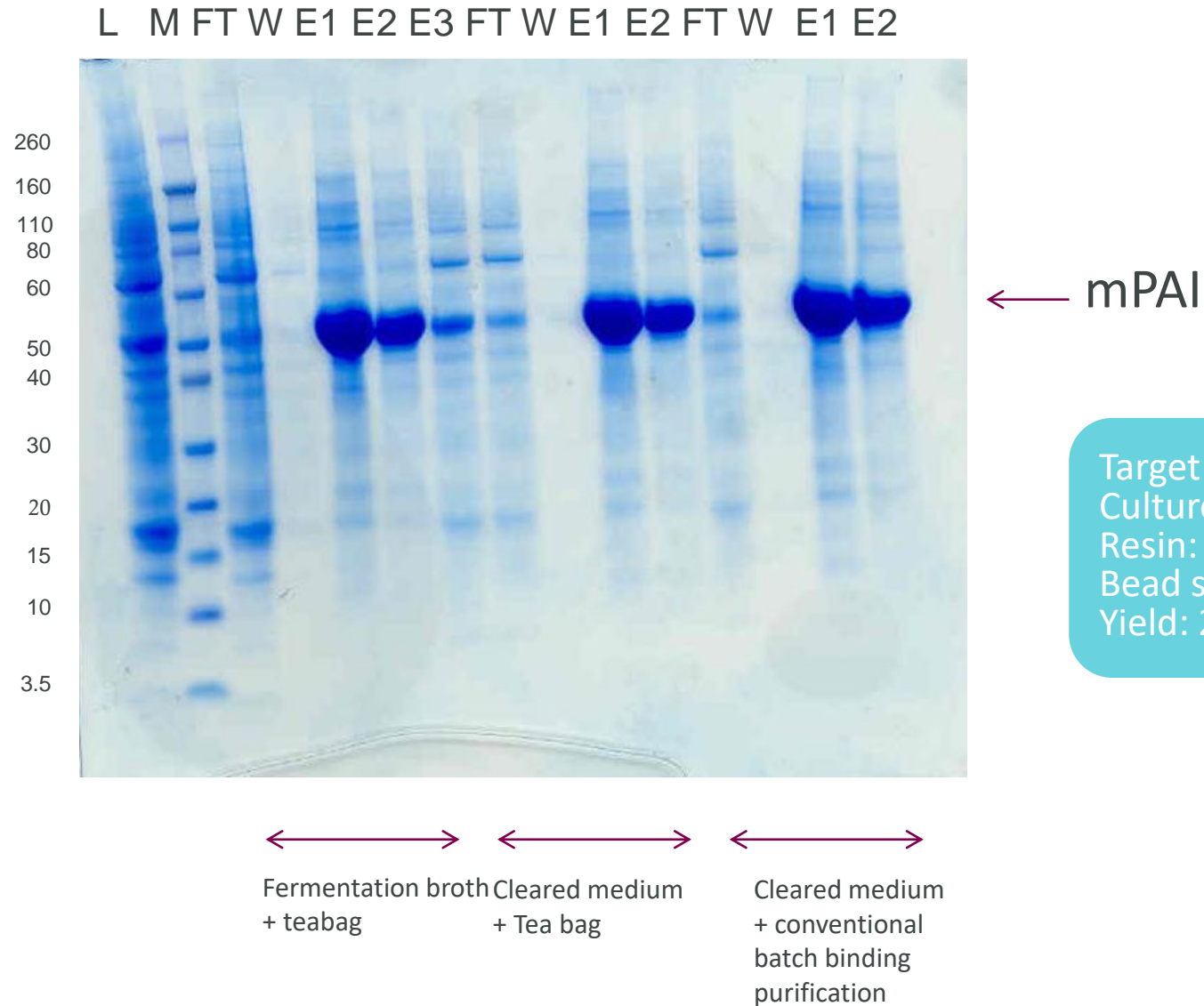


## Use

Equilibrate resin filled bag in buffer  
Transfer to broth or cleared lysate, incubate with agitation; transfer to wash buffer and subsequently to elution buffer

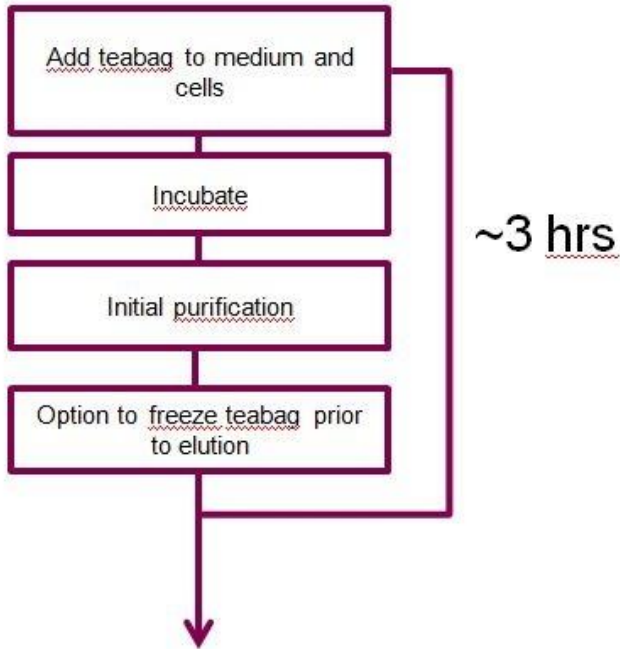


# Purification of secreted His-tagged mPAI from HEK culture

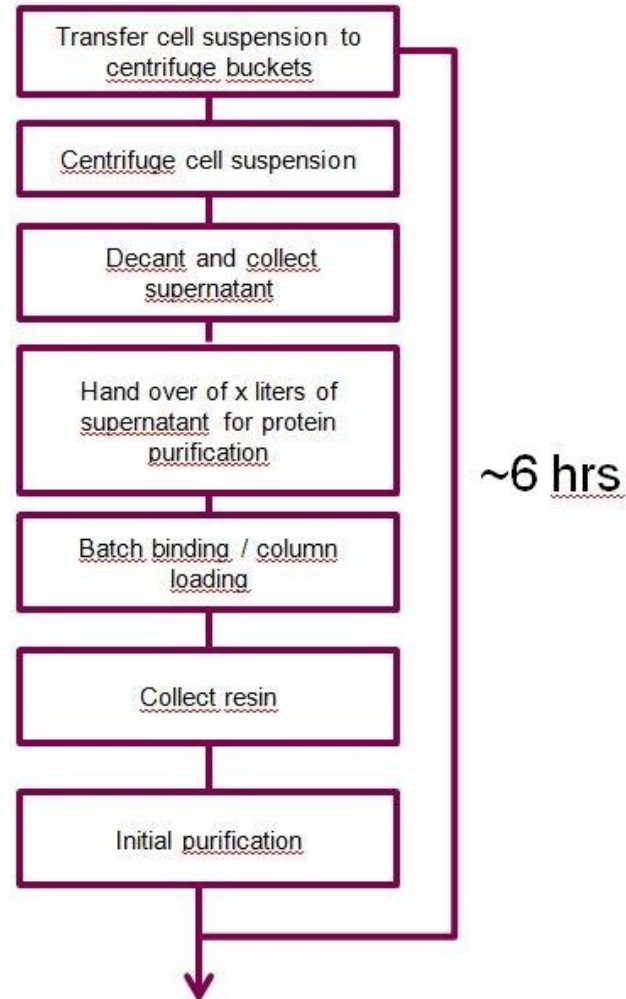


# Benefit: time savings

## Teabag purification



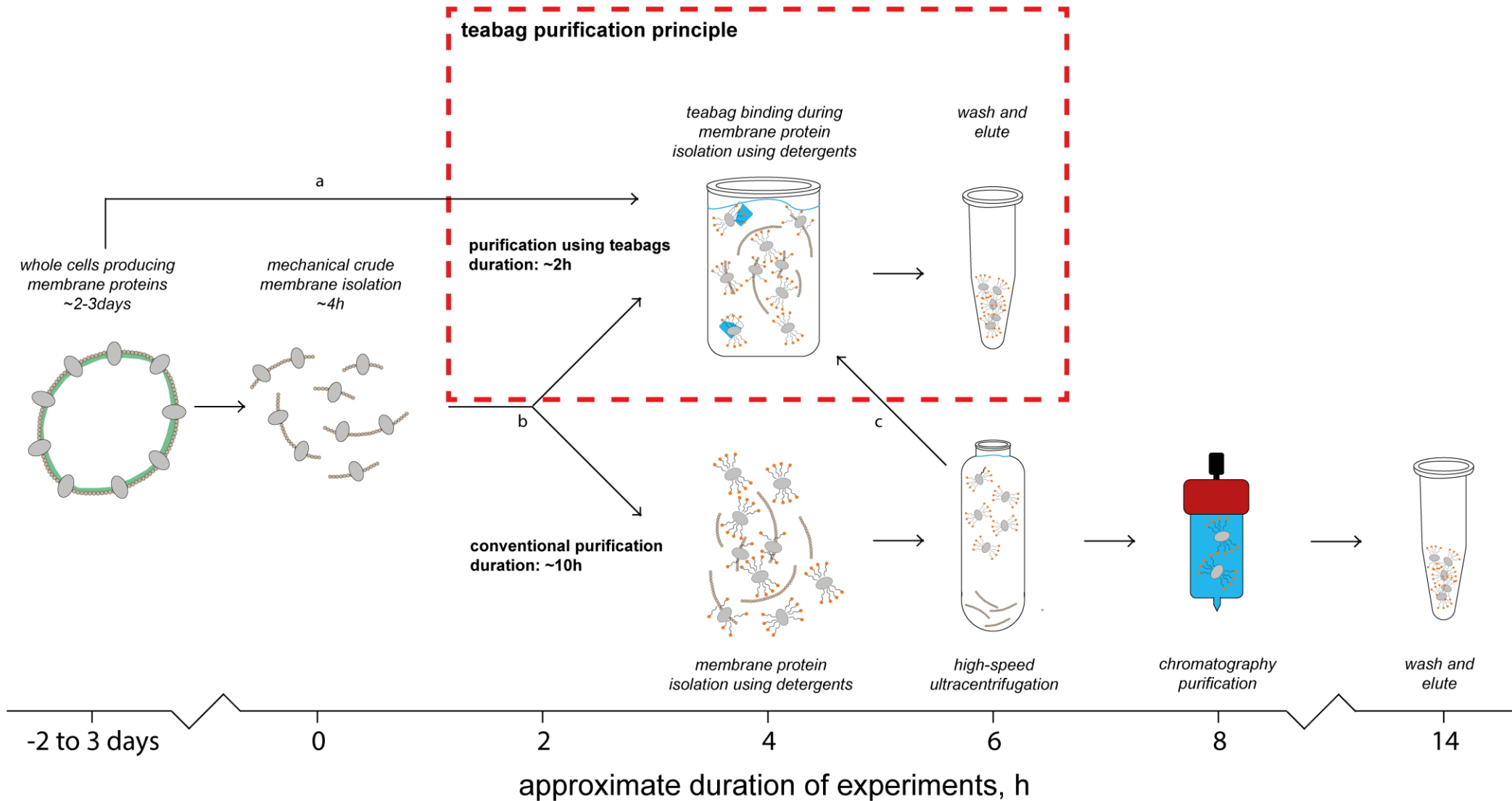
## Conventional purification



and .... anecdotal  
quality improvement  
for sensitive proteins

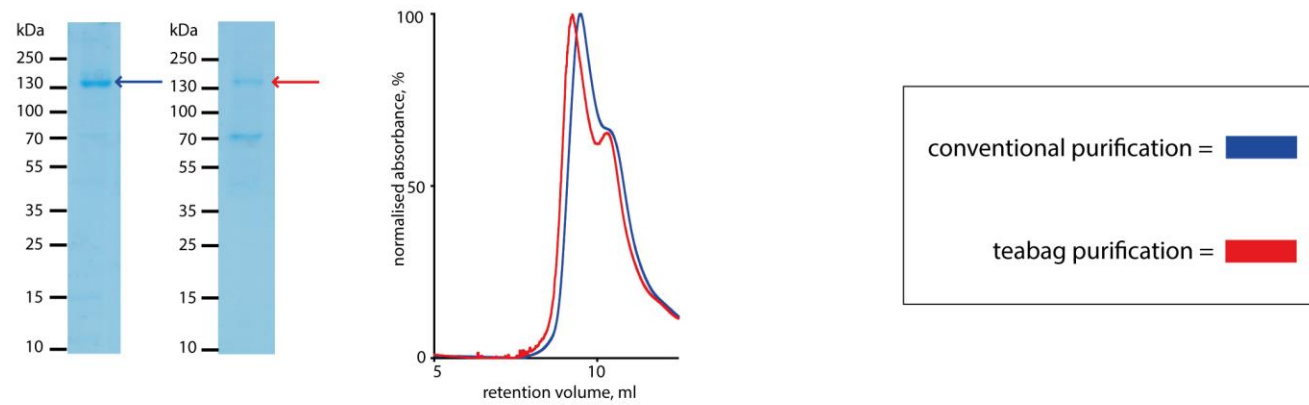


# Teabag purification of membrane proteins

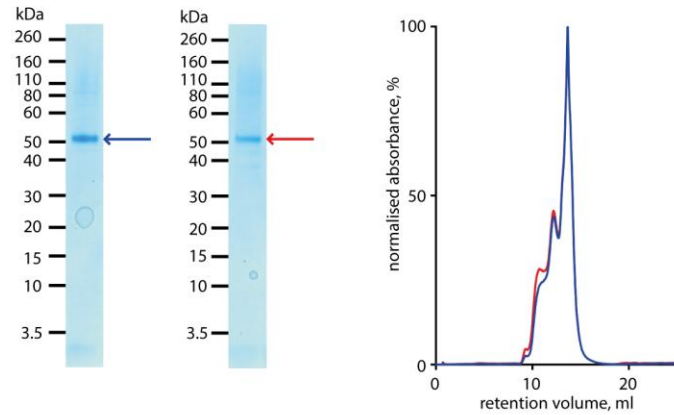




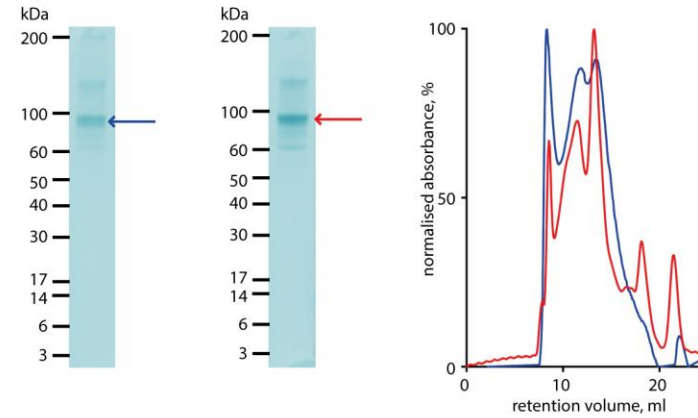
**(a)** CIC-1



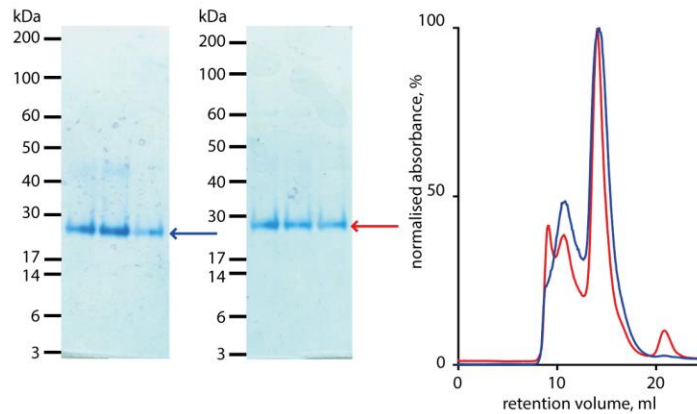
**(b)** PAR2



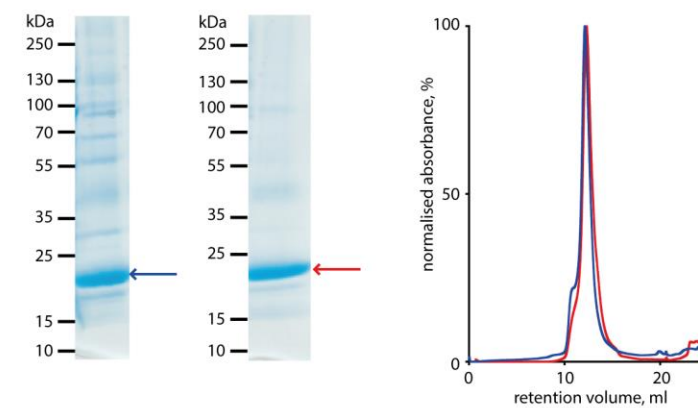
**(c)** KCC2



**(d)** MraY

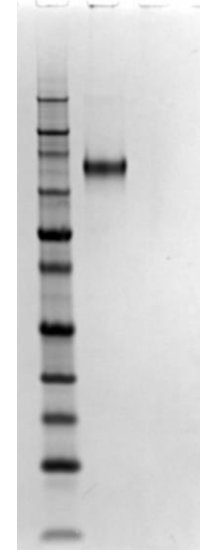


**(e)** AQP10



# Teabag purification summary

- Reduced purification time
- Reduced hands-on time
- Quality equal or exceeds conventional methods
- Scalable & allows for simple parallelization
- Disadvantage: somewhat reduced yields



Teabag purification  
of an orphan GPCR



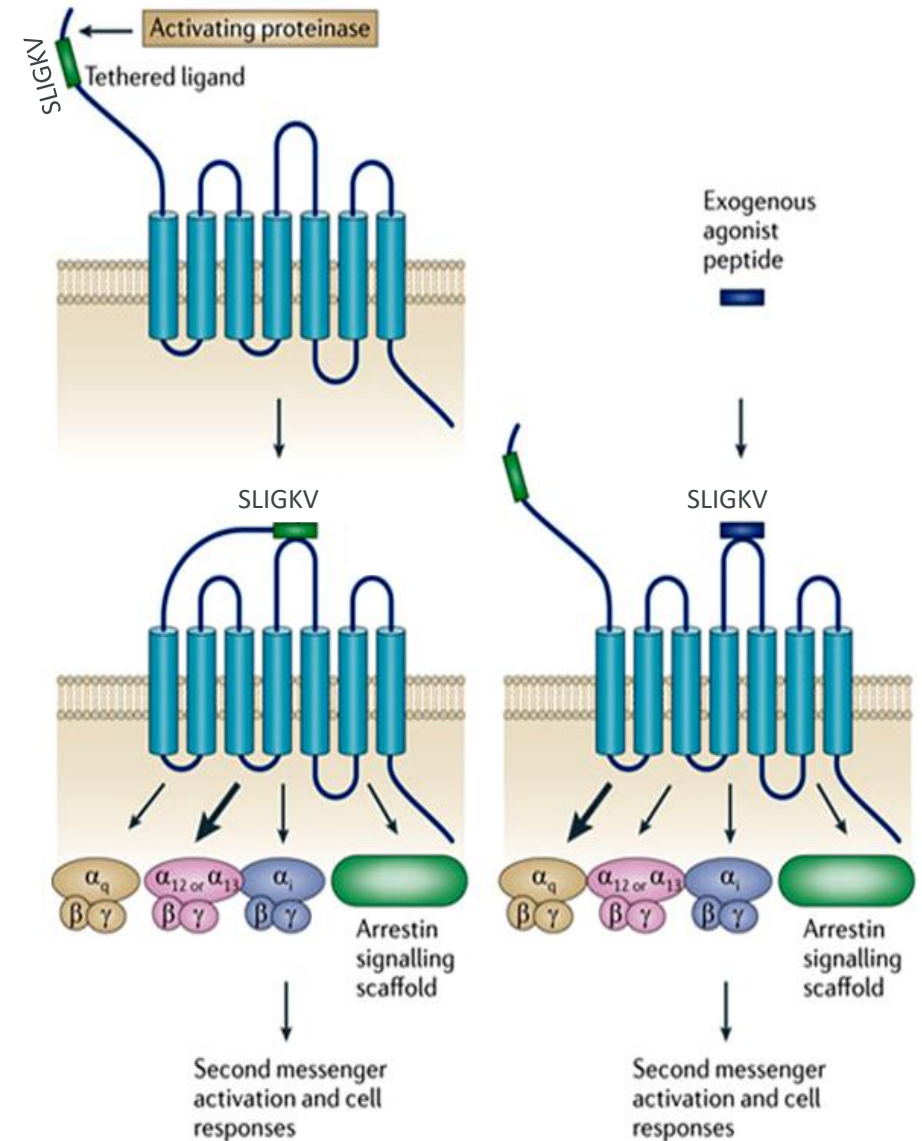
# Protease activated receptors

## Background

- The protease activated receptors (PARs) form a family of 4 class A G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs)
- The receptors are irreversibly activated by proteolytic cleavage of the N-terminus, which unmask the tethered peptide ligand
- PARs are implicated in a wide range of diseases including arthritis, asthma, neurodegenerative conditions, cancer and cardiovascular diseases

## Protease activated receptor 2 (PAR2)

- PAR2 is predominantly activated by serine proteases, revealing the activating sequence SLIGKV (SLIGRL in rodents).



Ramachandran et al. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery* 11, 69-86 (2012).

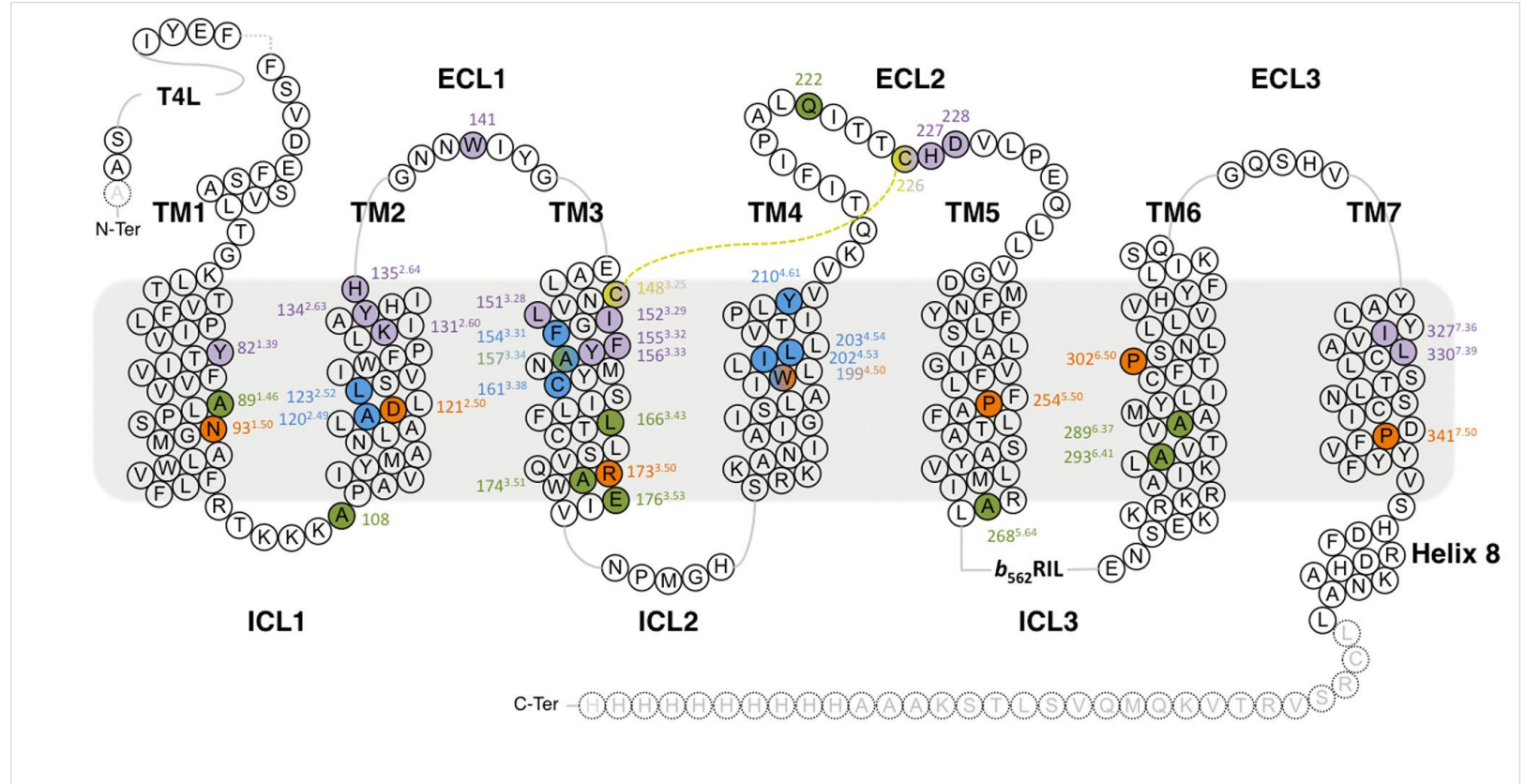
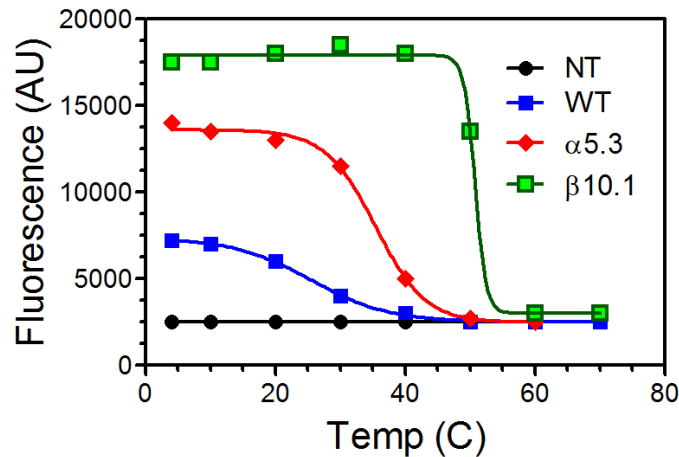


# Protein biochemistry

## A StaR is born

- In 2011 AstraZeneca entered a collaboration with Sosei Heptares pharmaceuticals with the aim to generate Stabilised Receptors (**StaRs**) for drug discovery

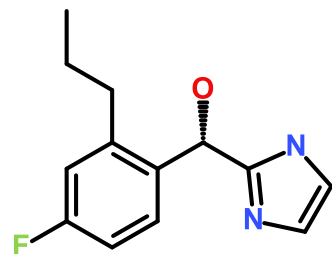
- Conformational selection
- Mutagenesis
- Thermostability
- Pharmacology
- Recombination





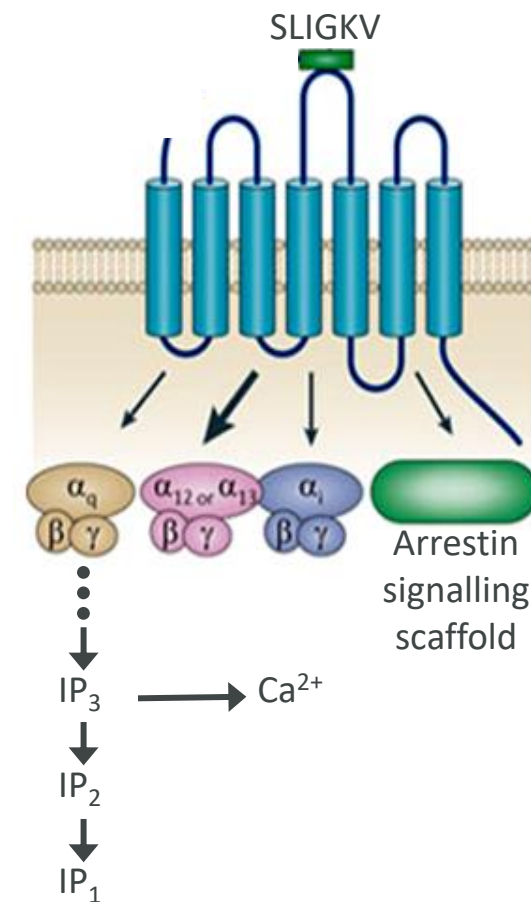
# PAR2 in complex with AZ8838

- AZ8838 belongs to the imidazole series, originally identified by HTS (FLIPR Ca<sup>2+</sup>).



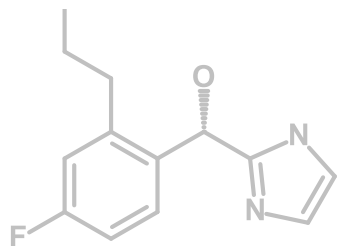
**AZ8838**

	AZ8838
IP-One (SLIGKV)	IC <sub>50</sub> 1.5 μM
FLIPR (SLIGKV)	IC <sub>50</sub> 2.3 μM
FLIPR (Trypsin)	IC <sub>50</sub> 4.2 μM
β-Arrestin-2	IC <sub>50</sub> 0.63 μM
SPR (K <sub>d</sub> )	K <sub>d</sub> 125 nM



# PAR2 in complex with AZ8838

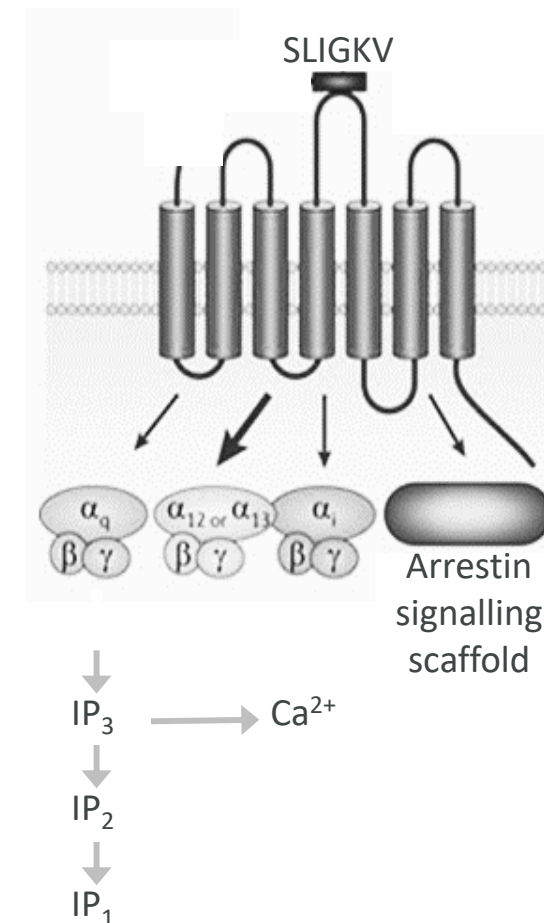
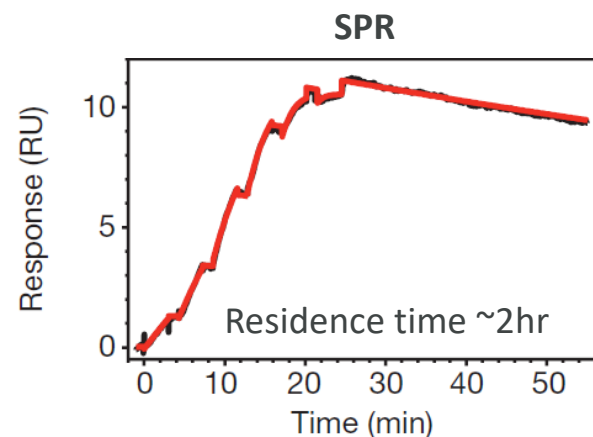
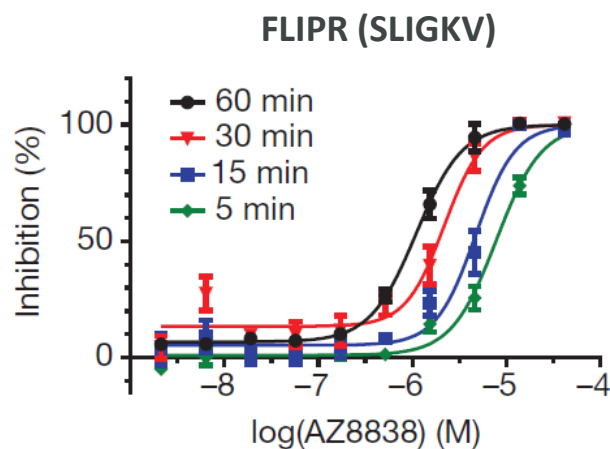
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**AZ8838**

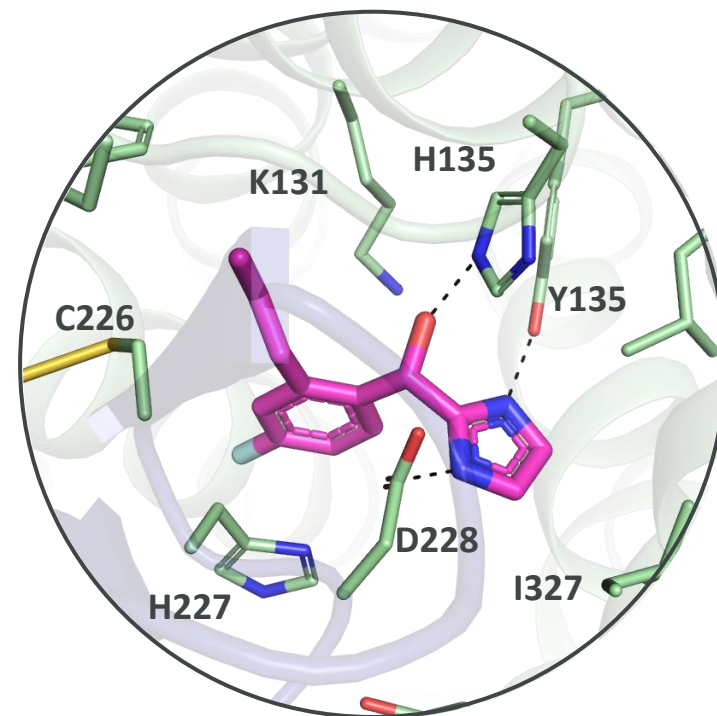
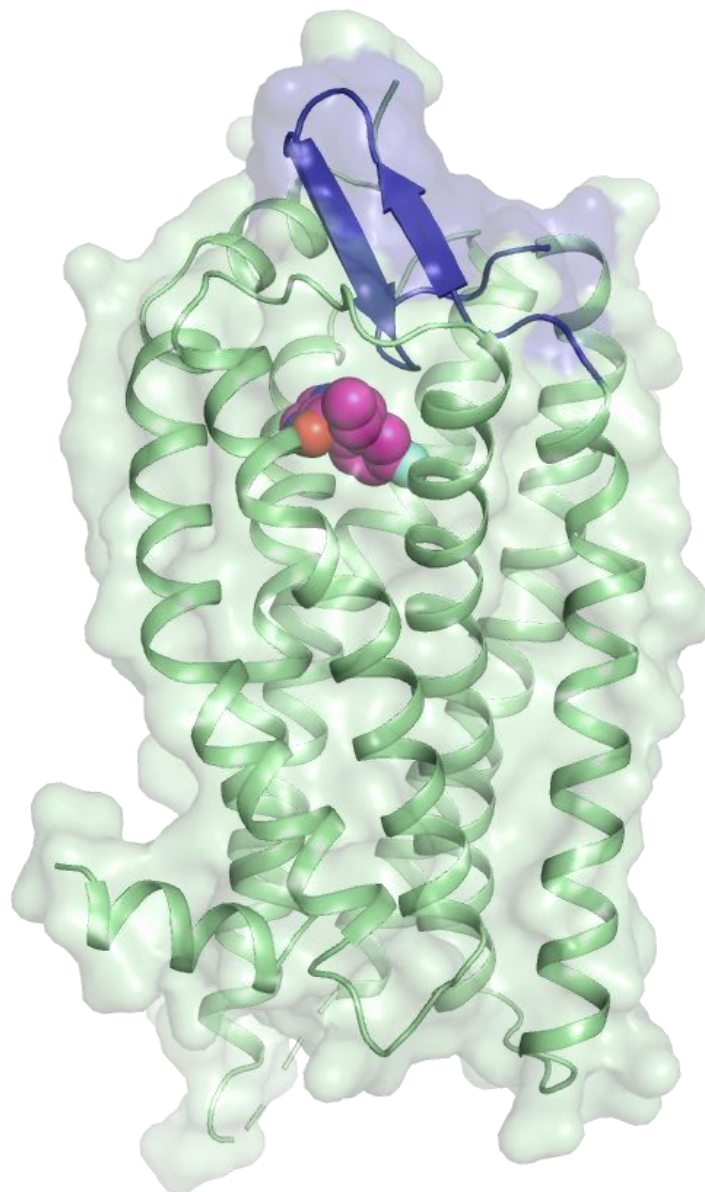
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β-Arrestin-2	IC <sub>50</sub> 0.63 μM
SPR (K <sub>d</sub> )	K <sub>d</sub> 125 nM

- AZ8838 activity is dependent on pre-incubation time.



# PAR2 in complex with AZ8838

- The PAR2:AZ8838 complex structure was solved to 2.8Å
- AZ8838 binds in a fully occluded pocket beneath ECL2
- AZ8838 pharmacophore matches the pocket properties very well
- Binding mode supported by mutations



■ AZ8838  
■ PAR2  
■ PAR2 ECL2



# DNA-encoded library screening

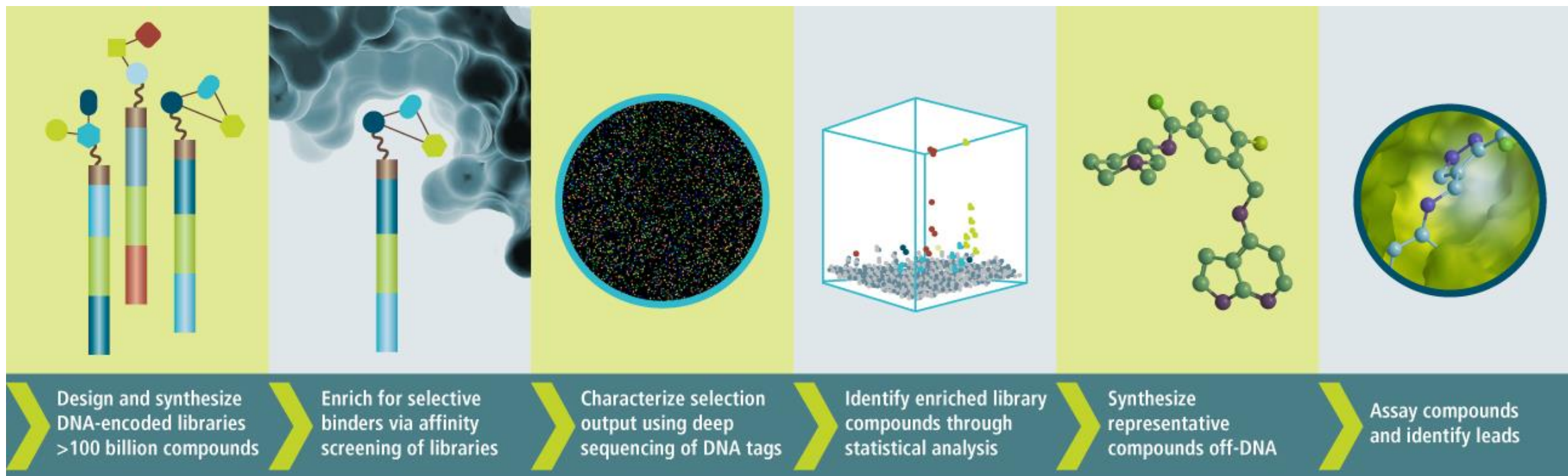


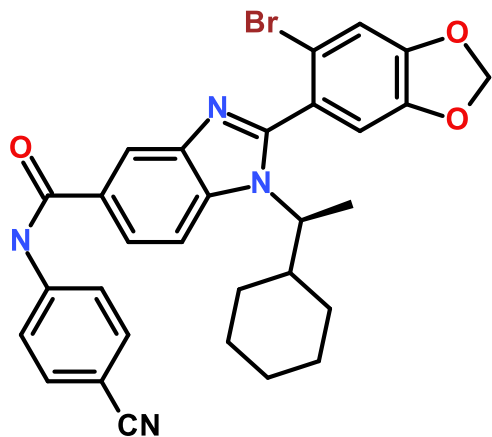
Image from XChem



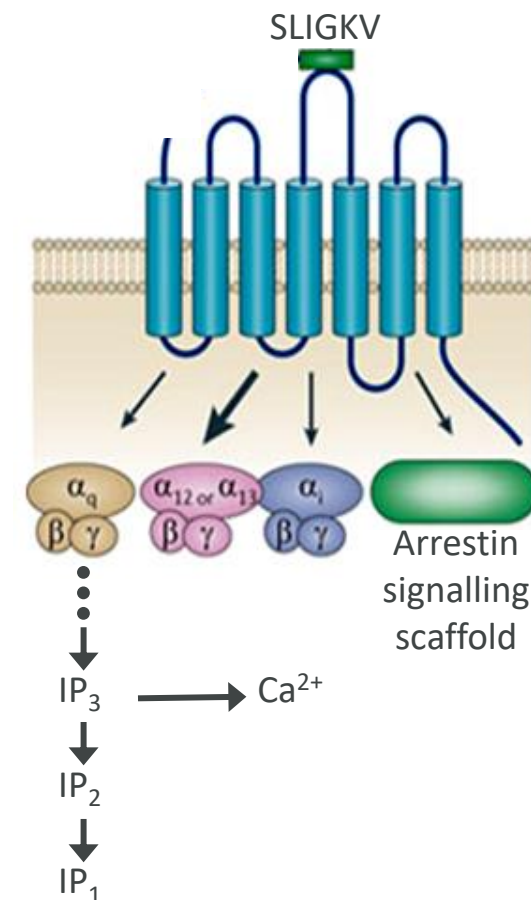


# PAR2 in complex with AZ3451

- AZ3451 belongs to the benzimidazole series, originally identified by DEL screening.

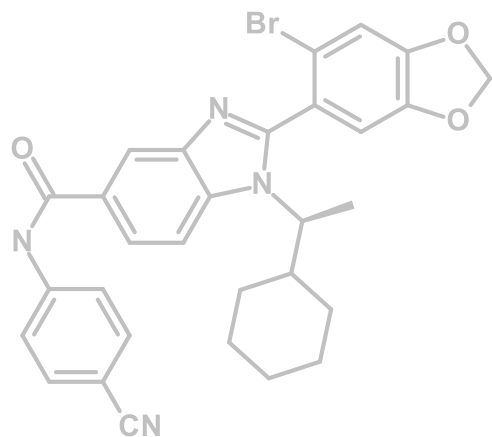


	AZ3451
IP-One (SLIGKV)	IC <sub>50</sub> 23 nM
FLIPR (SLIGKV)	IC <sub>50</sub> 5.4 nM
FLIPR (Trypsin)	IC <sub>50</sub> 6.6 μM
β-Arrestin-2	IC <sub>50</sub> <2.5 nM
SPR (K <sub>d</sub> )	K <sub>d</sub> 14 nM

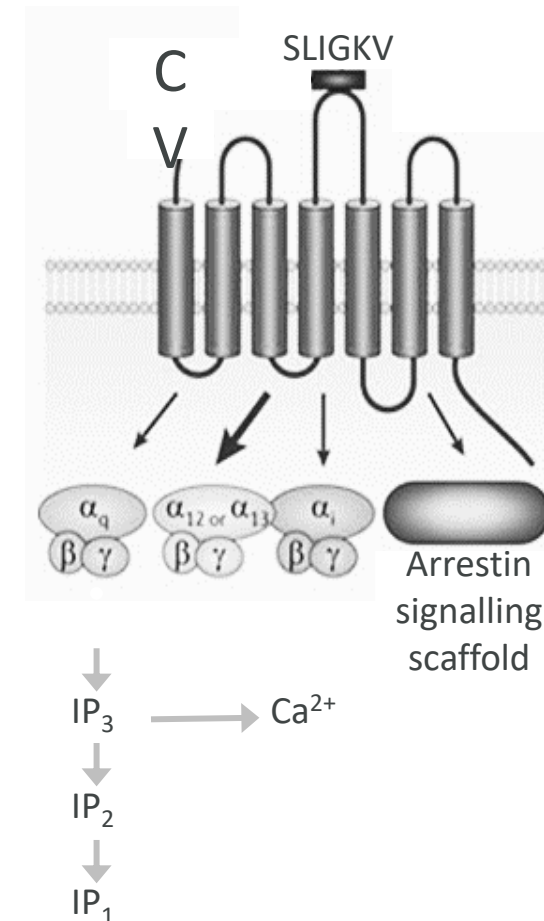


# PAR2 in complex with AZ3451

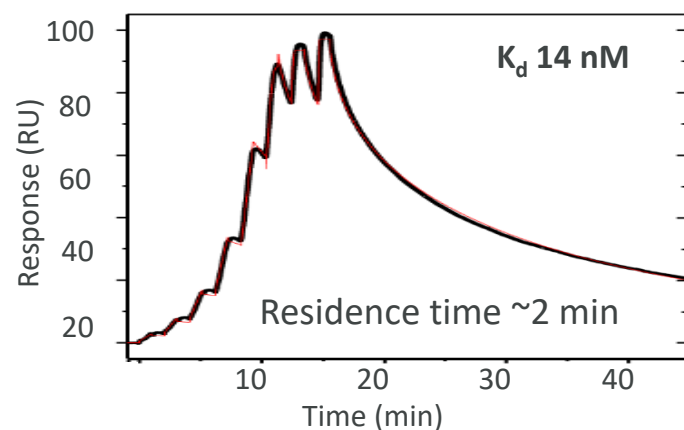
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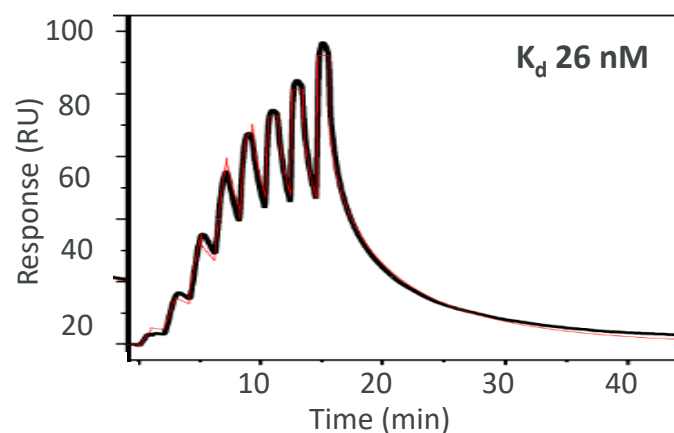
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β-Arrestin-2	IC <sub>50</sub> <2.5 nM
SPR (K <sub>d</sub> )	K <sub>d</sub> 14 nM



- AZ3451 exhibits conventional binding kinetics



→  
+ AZ8838

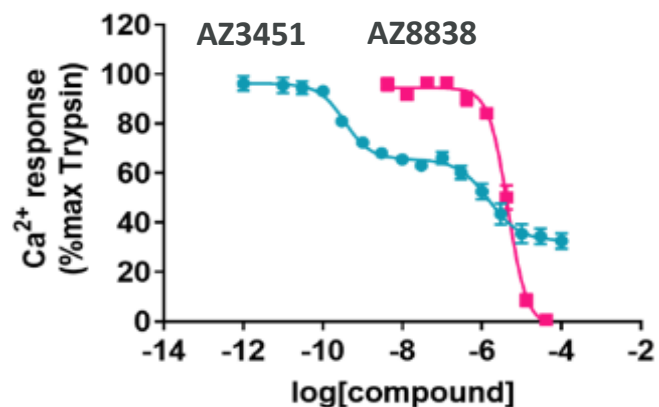


Brown et al., SLAS Discovery, 2018 & Cheng et al. *Nature* **545**, 112-115 (2017) & Kennedy et al. submitted

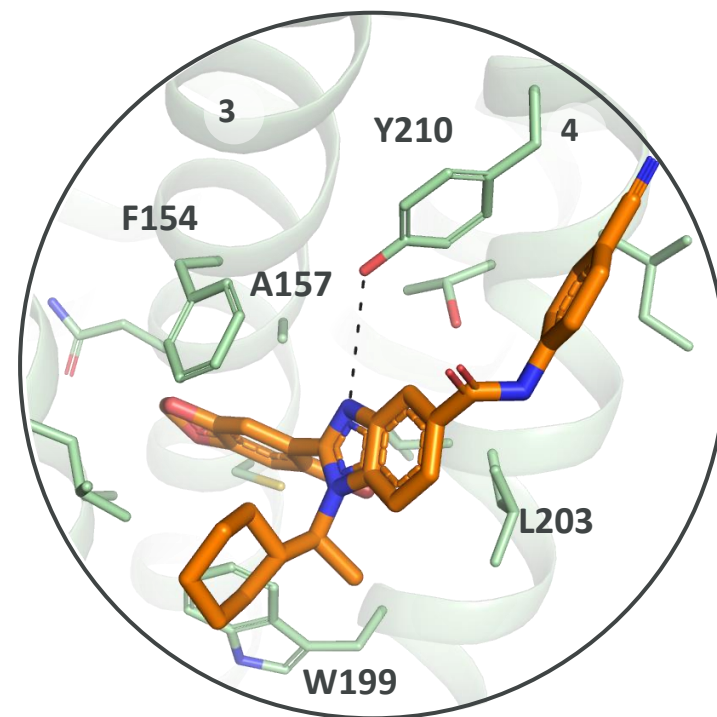
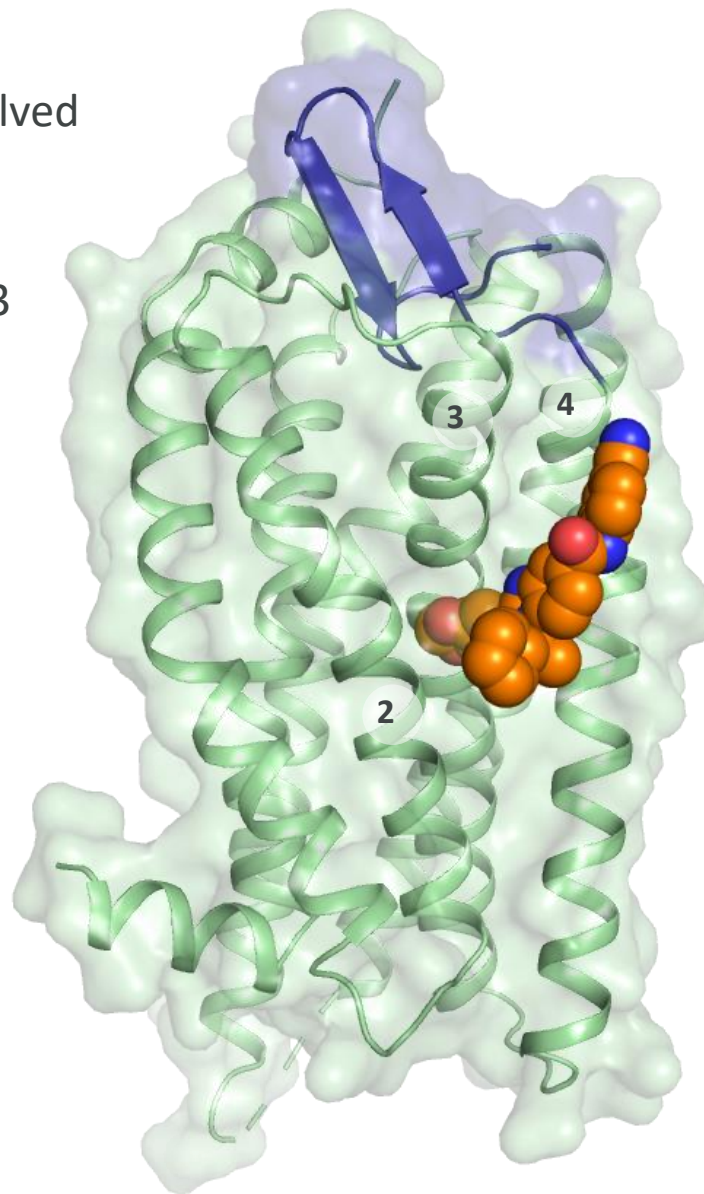


# PAR2 in complex with AZ3451

- The PAR2:AZ3551 complex structure was solved to 3.6Å
- AZ3451 binds in a site outside the transmembrane domain bundle (helices 2, 3 and 4)
- Binding mode supported by mutations
- Trypsin activation gives biphasic functional assay profile



Kennedy, A. Jet al. (2020) *Communications Biology* 3, 782



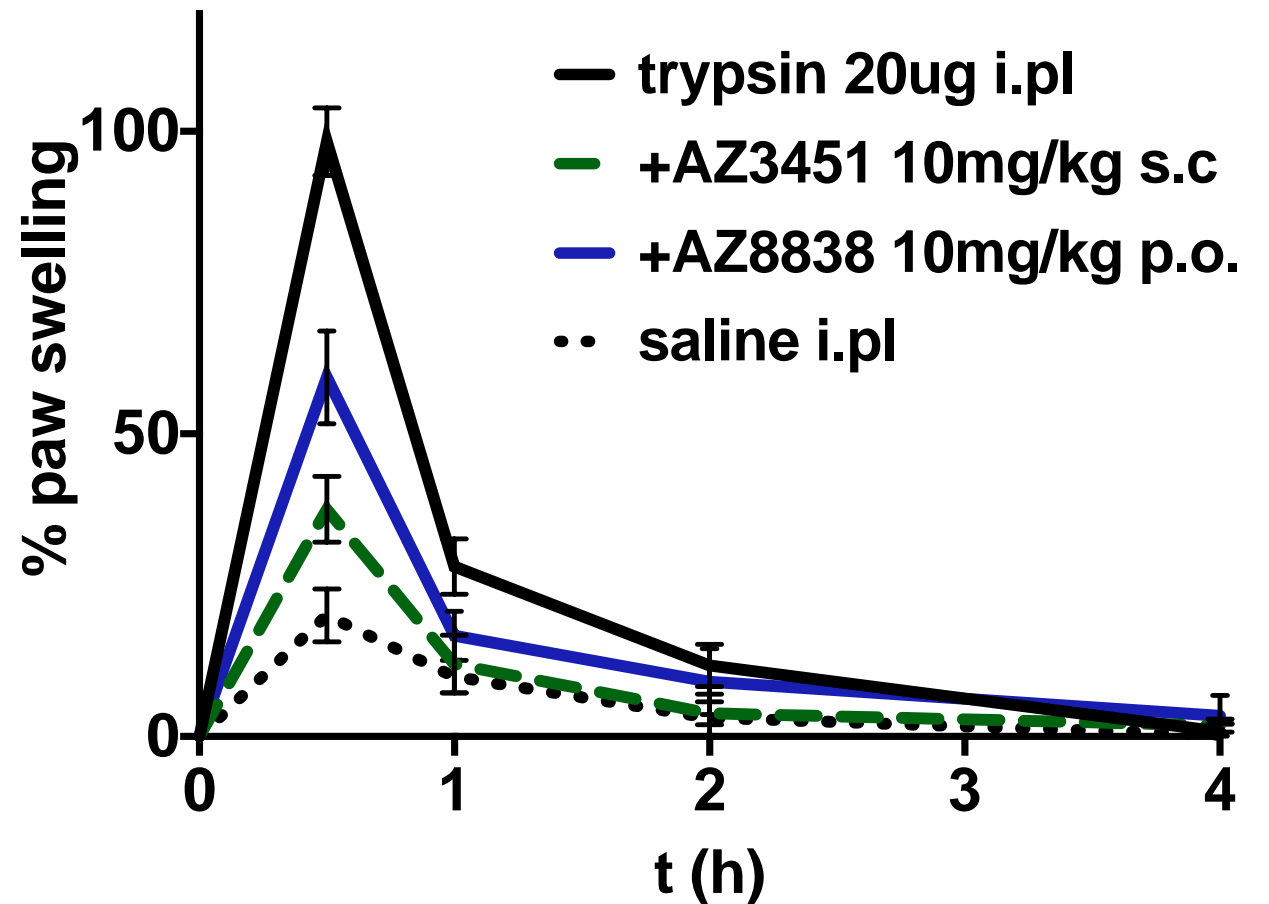
AZ3451  
PAR2  
PAR2 ECL2

Cheng et al. *Nature* 545, 112-115 (2017)



# Anti-inflammatory effects in a rat paw oedema model

- Sub-plantar injection of protease (or activation peptide 2fLIGRL-NH2) triggers acute paw swelling in male Wistar rats
- Pre-treatment with AZ3451 (s.c.) or AZ8838 (p.o.) effectively reduce the swelling
- Histological analysis showed a reduction of activated mast cells and neutrophils in pretreated animals (not shown)

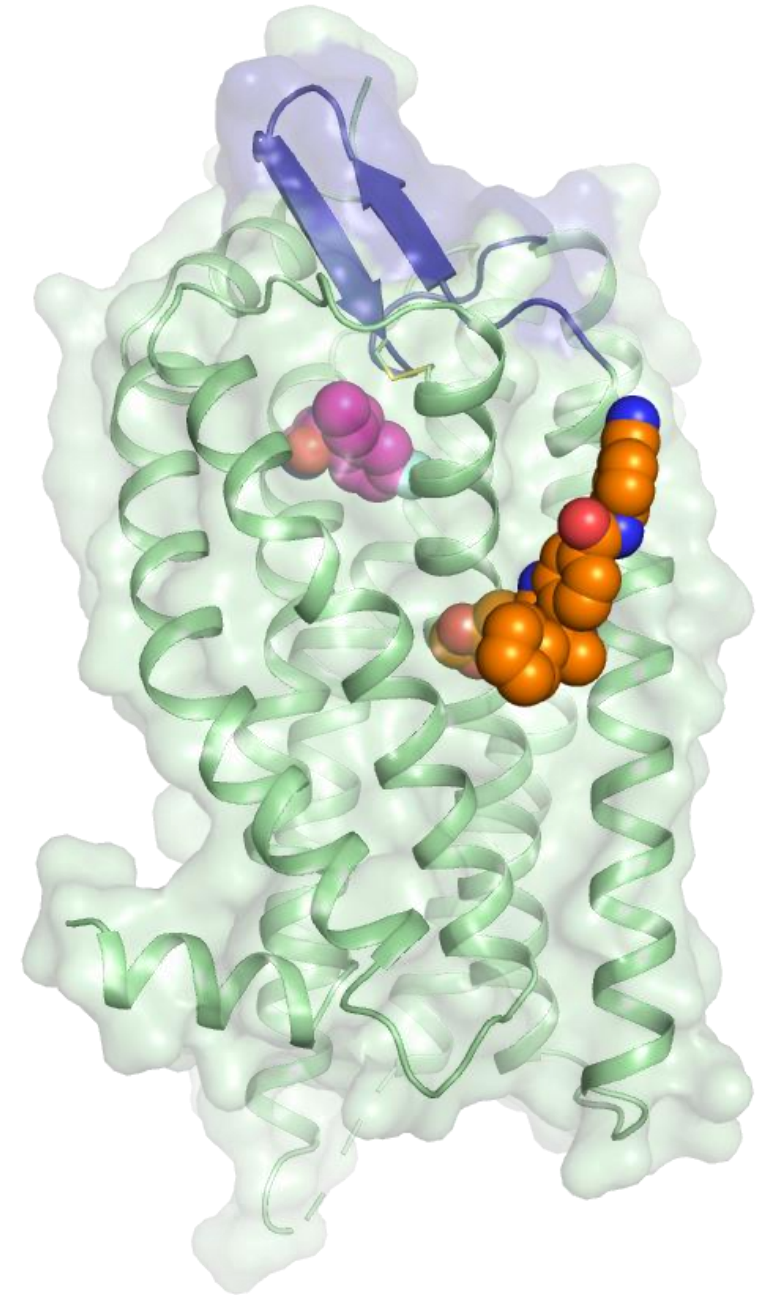


Kennedy, A. Jet al. (2020) *Communications Biology* 3, 782



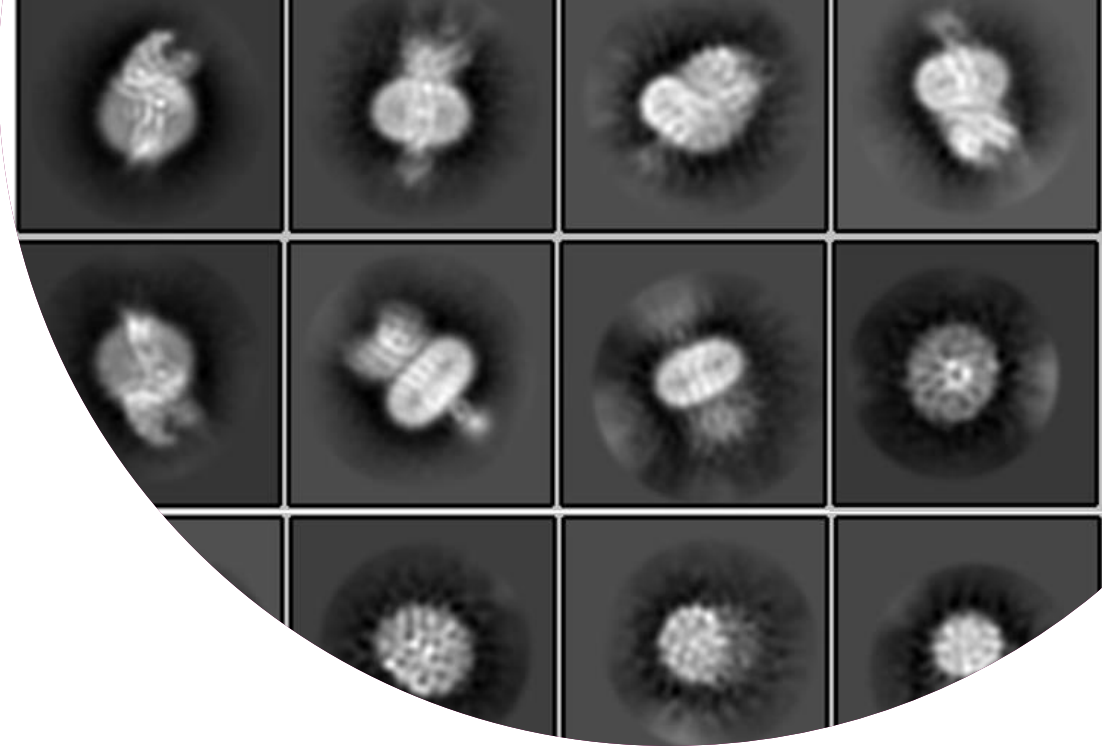
# Summary

- Purified stabilized PAR2 StaR enabled DNA encoded library screening, structural and biophysical studies
- Structural system was successfully transferred to AZ
  - 40 different protein batches produced (protein is co-purified with ligand)
  - 47040 crystallization drops setup
  - 2 additional complex structures determined
- Structural information was key for design in both imidazole and benzimidazole series
- AZ8838 and AZ3451:
  - bind in distinct pockets
  - are effective antagonists of G-protein and G-protein independent pathways
  - effectively reduce paw swelling in a rat paw oedema model



# Looking ahead

- Increasing complexity of targets and targets with little precedence
- Further application of DNA-encoded library screening as rapid route for tool and hit-finding
- Riding the waves of the cryo-EM revolution



# PAR2 Acknowledgements

## Discovery Sciences

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**Arjan Snijder**

**Linda Sundström**

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Ian Gurrell

Peter Thornton

Dic Williams

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Christoph Grebner

**Anneli Nordqvist**

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## Infection iMed

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Tricia May

Frank Wu

Ye Wu

Jing Zhang

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Shawn Johnstone

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Fiona Marshall

Jon Mason

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Holly Soutter

Dawn Troast

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# “Teabag” purification acknowledgements

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Marie Castaldo  
Margareta Ek  
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**Department of  
Experimental Medical  
Science, Lund  
University, Lund,  
Sweden**

Pontus Gourdon





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# Questions & discussion



# Identifying new partnerships through our Open Innovation portal



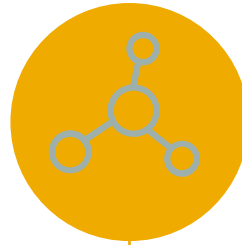
+1,000

Proposals received  
from 40 countries on  
6 continents



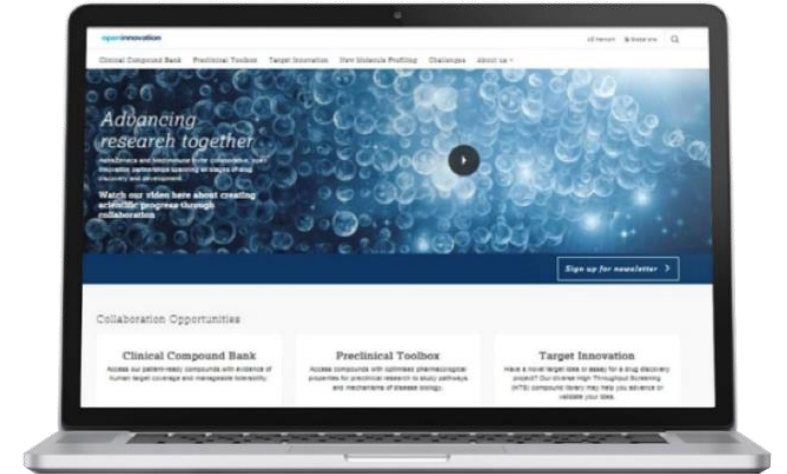
425

Pre-clinical studies  
and 35 clinical trials  
ongoing / planned



250,000

Our Open Innovation  
programme has over  
250,000 compounds  
available from our  
screening library



**openinnovation**

[openinnovation.astrazeneca.com](https://openinnovation.astrazeneca.com)

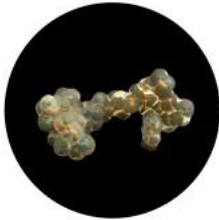


# Creating next generation therapeutics

## SMALL MOLECULES



Small molecules



PROTACs



Zirconium cyclosilicate

## ANTIBODY THERAPEUTICS



Monoclonal antibody



Antibody drug conjugate

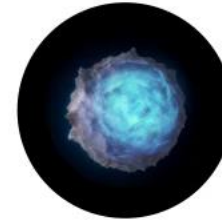


Bispecific antibody

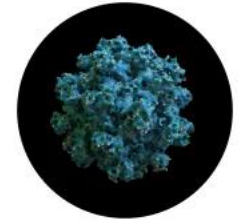


Fragment antibody

## CELL BASED THERAPEUTICS

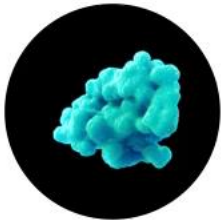


Cell therapy



In vivo expressed biologics (IVEBs)

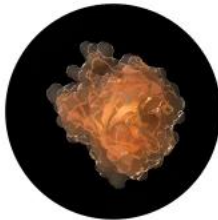
## PEPTIDE OR PROTEIN THERAPEUTICS



Therapeutic proteins

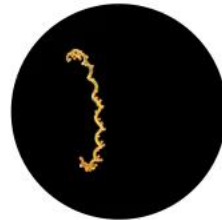


Peptides

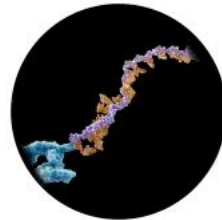


Anticalin® protein

## NUCLEOTIDE-BASED THERAPEUTICS



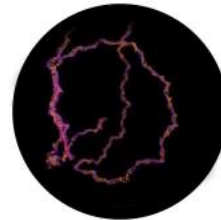
Antisense oligonucleotide



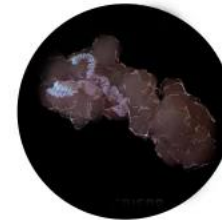
Oligonucleotide conjugate



siRNA



mRNA



Therapeutic gene editing



DNA

