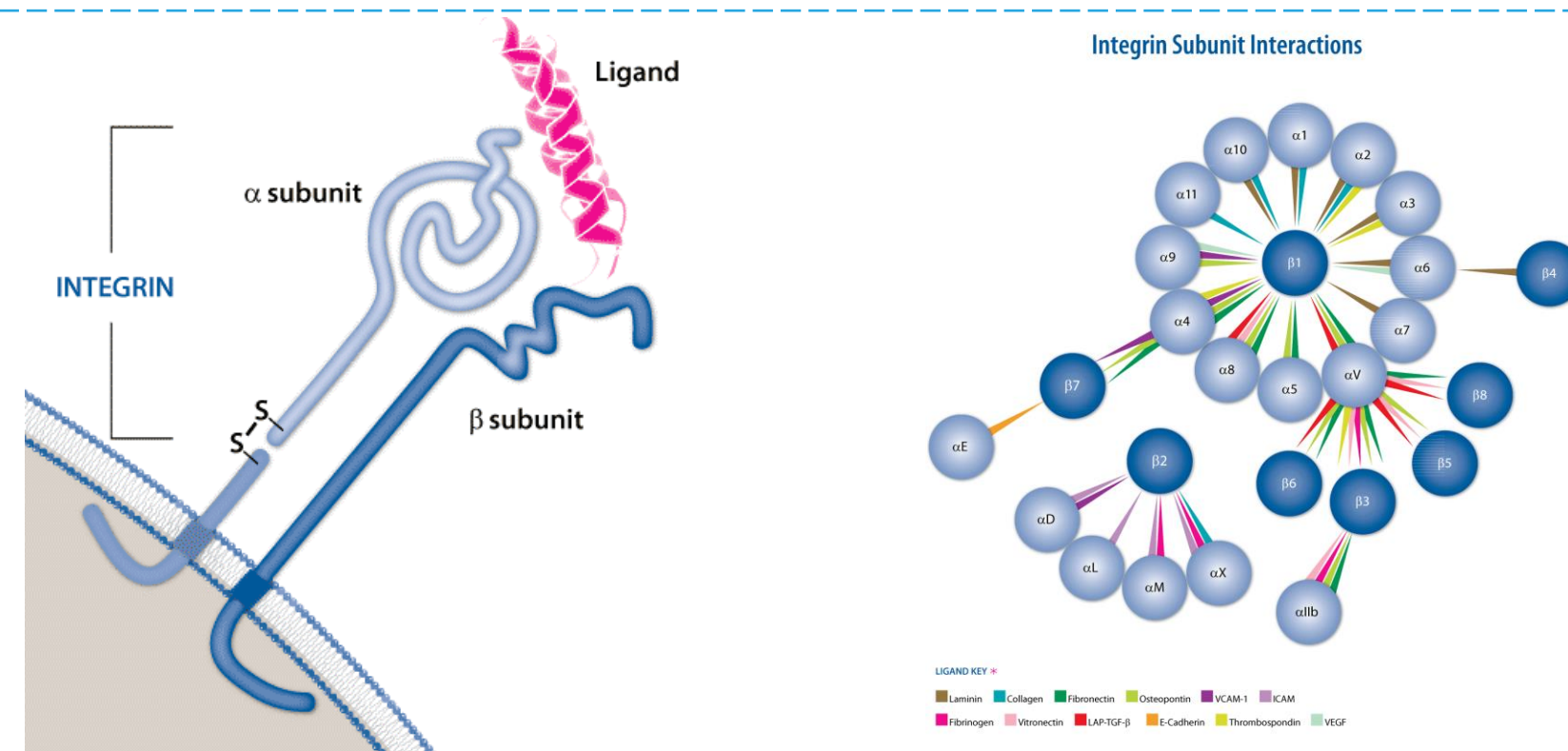


## Abstract

Integrins are critical mediators of cancer progression, facilitating cancer cell invasion, survival in circulation, and metastatic outgrowth. Integrins result in cancer progression by activating pro-survival signaling pathways and remodeling the cancer microenvironment, and thus represent promising targets for anticancer treatments. To accelerate the discovery of novel integrin-targeted therapeutics, we developed an integrated platform of high-throughput screening assays for the evaluating integrin inhibitors of diverse modalities, including small molecules, peptides, antibodies, and antibody-drug conjugates. In this study, we developed a panel of cell-free fluorescence polarization (FP) assays in 384-well plate format using a Cy3B-RGD probe to screen compounds against multiple RGD-binding integrins ( $\alpha\beta1$ ,  $\alpha\beta3$ ,  $\alpha\beta5$ ,  $\alpha\beta6$ ,  $\alpha\beta8$  and  $\alpha8\beta1$ ). In addition, we generated HEK293 cell lines stably overexpressing integrins such as  $\alpha8\beta1$ , and developed ELISA as well as IncuCyte based  $\alpha8\beta1$ -Mfge8 competition binding assays for compounds screening in cell-based assays. The assay results were further validated using cancer cell lines endogenously expressing high levels of integrins such as  $\alpha8\beta1$ , confirming compound binding and activity in a more physiologically relevant model.

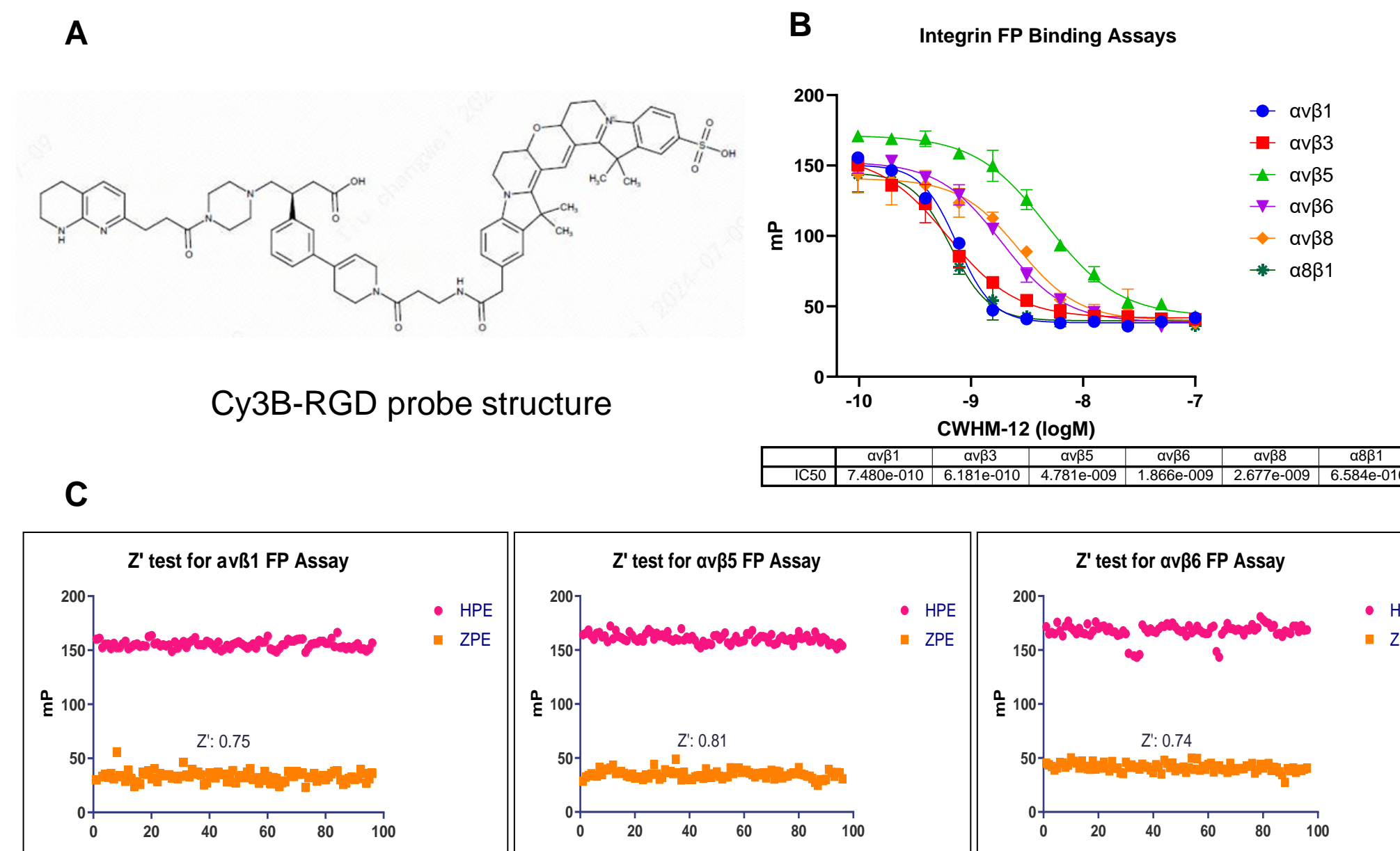
## Introduction



- Integrins are transmembrane receptors that facilitate cell-extracellular matrix adhesion.
- Upon ligand binding, integrins activate signal transduction pathways that mediate cellular signals such as regulation of the cell cycle, organization of the intracellular cytoskeleton, and movement of new receptors to the cell membrane.
- Integrins are heterodimers, with two subunits:  $\alpha$  (alpha) and  $\beta$  (beta). Integrins in mammals have twenty-four  $\alpha$  and nine  $\beta$  subunits.

## Results

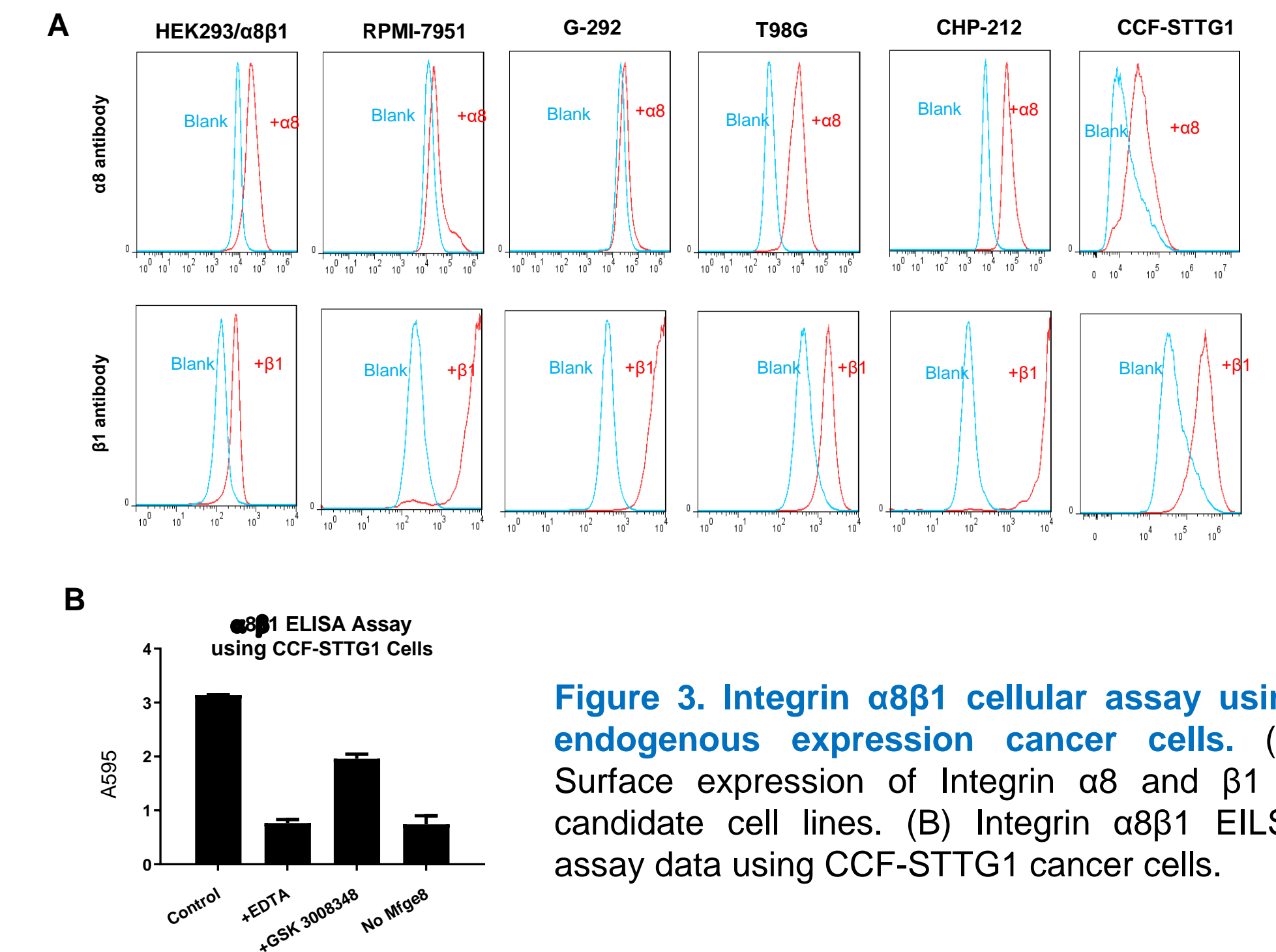
### High-Throughput Biochemical Assays for Integrins



**Figure 1. Cell-free fluorescence polarization (FP) assays.** (A) Cy3B-RGD probe used in the FP assays. (B) Reference compound data of Integrin FP binding assays. (C) QC data for the Integrin FP binding assays.

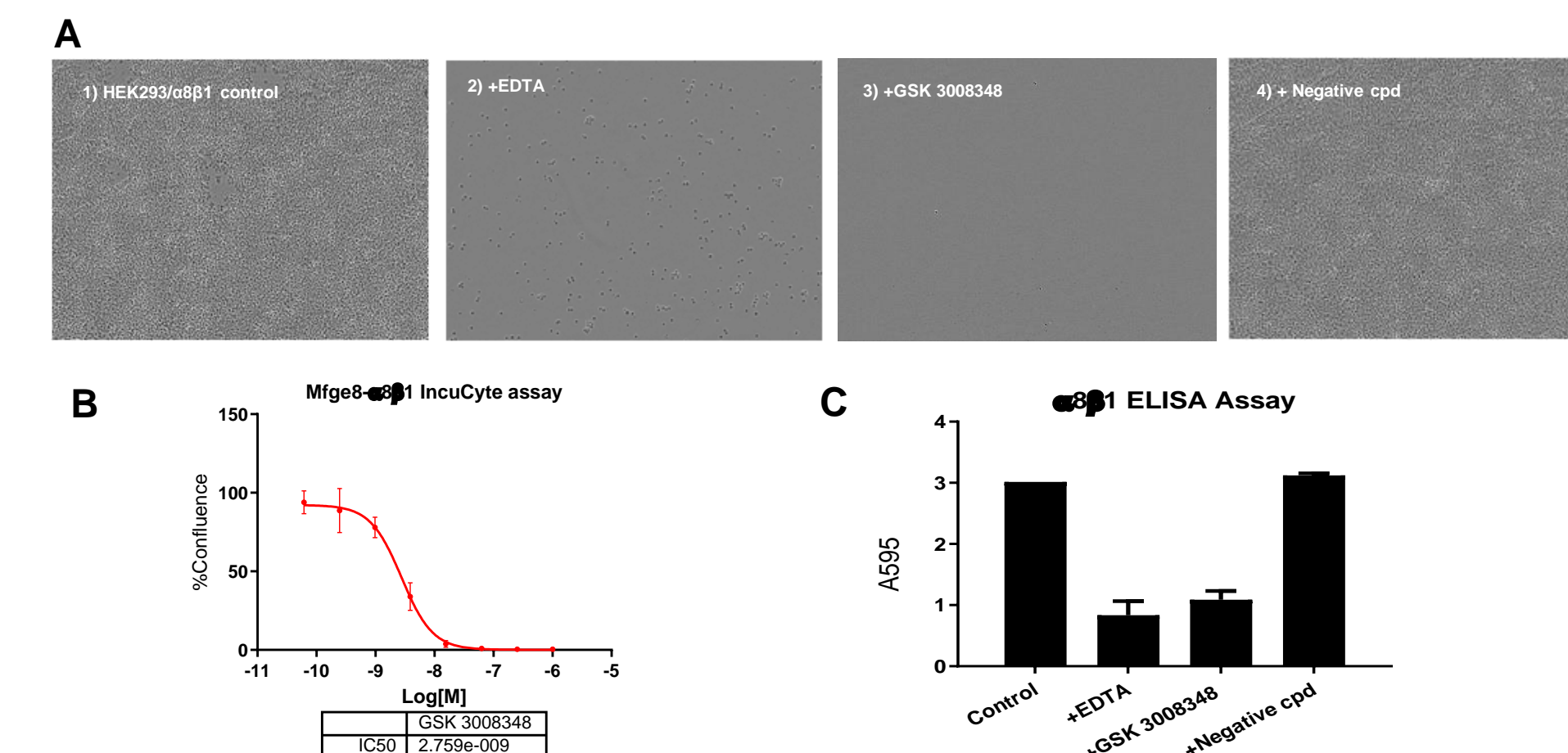
## Results

### Cell-based Assays for Integrins using Cancer Cells



**Figure 3. Integrin  $\alpha8\beta1$  cellular assay using endogenous expression cancer cells.** (A) Surface expression of Integrin  $\alpha8$  and  $\beta1$  in candidate cell lines. (B) Integrin  $\alpha8\beta1$  EILSA assay data using CCF-STTG1 cancer cells.

### Cell-based Assays for Integrins using Stable Cell Lines



**Figure 2. Integrin  $\alpha8\beta1$  IncuCyte and ELISA assays using stable cell line.** (A) Image data of integrin  $\alpha8\beta1$  IncuCyte assay. (B) Quantitative IncuCyte assay data with reference compound dose responses. (C) Integrin  $\alpha8\beta1$  EILSA assay data using HEK293/ $\alpha8\beta1$  stable cell line.

## Summary

In summary, we have created a robust high-throughput screening platform that combines cell-free and cell-based assays. This integrated integrin assay platform enables the efficient evaluation of selective integrin inhibitors, accelerating the development of novel integrin inhibitors for target-based cancer treatment.

## References

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