

Cell-Based Tyrosine Kinase Assay Panel



CARNABIOSCIENCES collaboration with



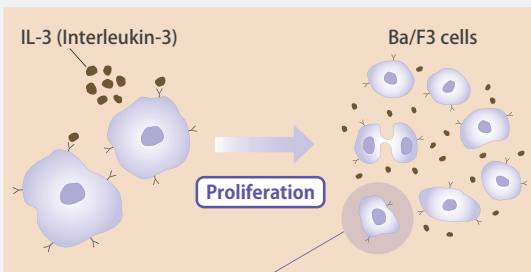
Largest Commercially Available Panel of Tyrosine Kinase Cell-Based Assays

Why ACD?



- Comparative cell-based analysis
- To discover direct inhibitory activity to targeted kinases
- Ready-to-run **80** Tyrosine Kinase (TK) Panel
- Time & cost saving solution for your in-house cellular assays

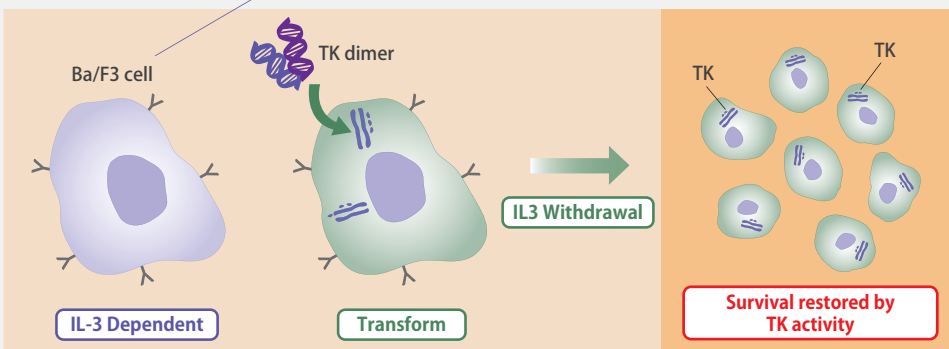
Principle & Method of ACD Cell-Based Assays



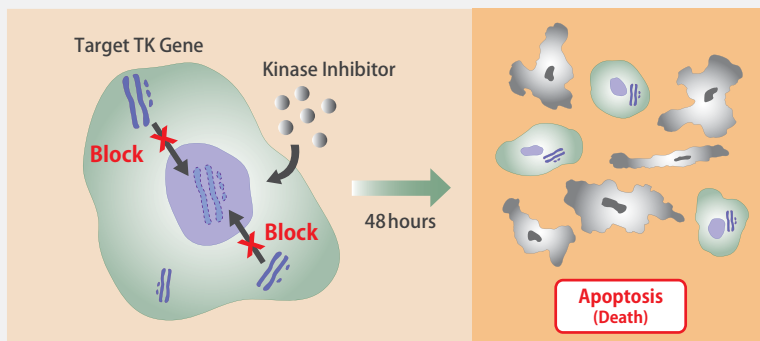
The assay principle builds upon the work of Daley & Baltimore (1988)*.

In this system, IL3-dependent Ba/F3 cells are modified to express an activated recombinant kinase. Following removal of IL3, the modified cells are dependent on the activity of the recombinant kinase for survival and proliferation.

* Daley and Baltimore; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 1988; 85(23):9312-6



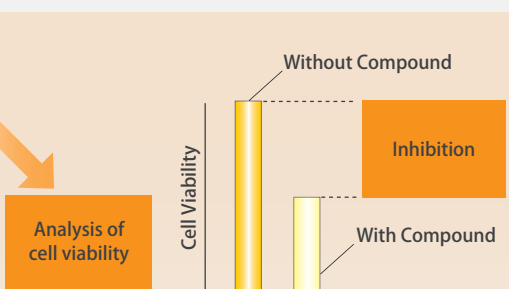
Ba/F3 cells are transformed by inducing target kinase dimerization via viral vectors. Activity of the transformed kinase overrides IL3 dependency for cellular proliferation and survival - modified cells no longer require IL3 for growth.



If the kinase inhibitor (compound) specifically blocks the activity of the recombinant kinase, the modified cells undergo programmed cell death (apoptosis).

About ACD

Advanced Cellular Dynamics (San Diego, CA USA) is a leading provider of cell-based assay panel technologies and services to the life-sciences community. ACD develops and deploys families of cell-based screening assays, encompassing broad representations of important target gene families. Their assays are designed to simplify high-throughput screening and profiling of chemical entities in a physiologically relevant cellular environment.



Each assay is engineered to be dependent upon maintenance of the introduced kinase activity for survival. Inhibition of this activity results in a directly proportional decrease in cell viability.

Visit our website for more information:

www.carnabio.com

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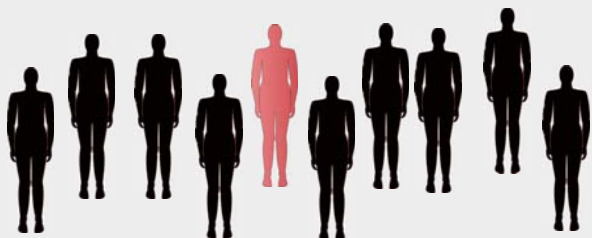
ACD's Cell-Based Tyrosine Kinase Assay Panel

Don't miss important biology using traditional assays.

1

EGFR and Lung Cancer

Gefitinib (Iressa™) was the first EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor for the treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC).

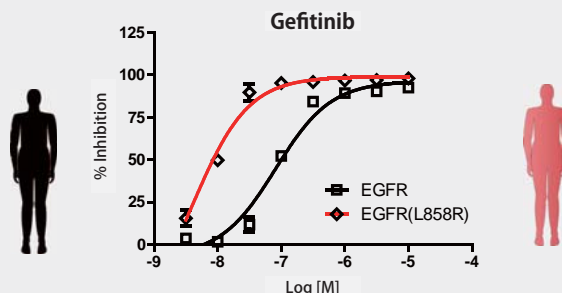


➤ Only 10% of the treated population responded.

2

Mutant EGF Receptors

Responding NSCLC patients possess a mutant EGFR.

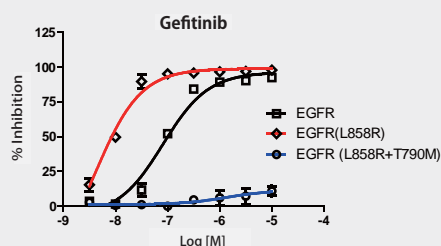
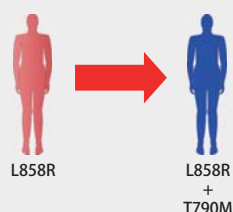


- Two "classical" mutations
L858R and **Δ746-750**
- Mutant receptors are much more responsive to Gefitinib.

3

Gefitinib Resistance

Responsive patients become resistant over time.



- Resistance due to secondary "gatekeeper" mutation (T790M).
- Double mutant receptors (L858R + T790M) are much less responsive to Gefitinib.

4

Why Use Cell-based Assays?

Kinase biology can be complex.

Biochemical Assay*

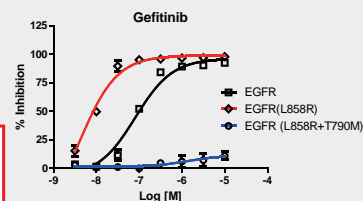
Kinase	K _i , nM		K _i /K _{i(ATP)} x 10 ⁻³	
	Gefitinib	AEE788	Gefitinib	AEE788
WT	35.3 ± 0.4	5.3 ± 0.3	6.8	1
T790M	4.6 ± 0.1	27.6 ± 0.7	0.78	4.7
L858R	2.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	0.016	0.0074
L858R/T790M	10.9 ± 0.6	18.6 ± 0.5	1.3	2.2

The ratio K_i/K_{i(ATP)} provides a relative estimate of inhibitor potency.

Notice that L858R/T790M affinity for Gefitinib is reduced < 5-fold relative to L858R. In tumors, the response differs by > 100-fold!

* Adapted from Yun et. al. (2008). Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 105: 2070

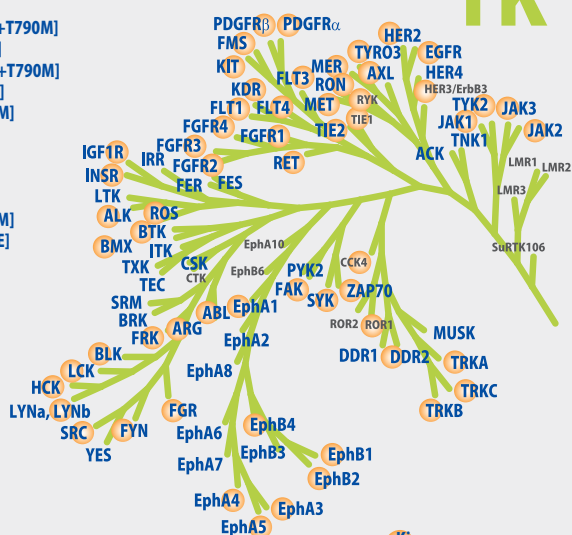
ACD Cell-Based Assay



- Tumors bearing L858R/T790M respond poorly to Gefitinib. These differences can be missed when evaluation is performed using traditional biochemical assays, but are captured using ACD cell-based assays.

ALK [L1196M]
EGFR [Δ746-750]
EGFR [Δ746-750+T790M]
EGFR [L858R]
EGFR [L858R+T790M]
EGFR [L861Q]
EGFR [L861Q+T790M]
EGFR [T790M]
FGFR1 [V561M]
FGFR2 [K660E]
FGFR2 [K660N]
FGFR2 [N550K]
FGFR2 [V565I]
FGFR3 [K650M]
FGFR4 [V550E]
KIT [D816V]
KIT [K642E]
KIT [N822H]
KIT [T670I]
KIT [V654A]

TK



Kinase --- ACD Cell-based
Kinase --- Carna 1mM

ACD Cell-Based TK Assays Available for Screening Services

80 Total Kinases - Broad Coverage of the Tyrosine Kinome!

ABL(BCR-ABL)	EphB1	FMS(CSF1R)	MER(MERTK)
ALK	EphB2	FRK	MET
ALK [L1196M]	EphB4	FYN	PDGFRa
ARG(ABL2)	FAK	HCK	PDGFRb
AXL	FGFR1	HER2(ERBB2)	RET
BLK	FGFR1 [V561M]	HER3(ERBB3)	RON(MST1R)
BMX	FGFR2	IGF1R	ROR1
BTK	FGFR2 [K660E]	INSR	ROS(ROS1)
CCK4(PTK7)	FGFR2 [K660N]	JAK1	RYK
DDR2	FGFR2 [N550K]	JAK2	SRC
EGFR	FGFR2 [V565I]	JAK3	SYK
EGFR [Δ746-750]	FGFR3	KDR	TIE1
EGFR [Δ746-750+T790M]	FGFR3 [K650M]	KIT	TIE2
EGFR [L858R]	FGFR4	KIT [D816V]	TRKA(NTRK1)
EGFR [L858R+T790M]	FGFR4 [V550E]	KIT [K642E]	TRKB(NTRK2)
EGFR [L861Q]	FGR	KIT [N822H]	TRKC(NTRK3)
EGFR [L861Q+T790M]	FLT1	KIT [T670I]	TYK2
EGFR [T790M]	FLT3	KIT [V654A]	TYRO3
EphA1	FLT4	LCK	ZAP70
EphA3		LYN	
EphA4			
EphA5			

Updated : 2014/1/15