Identification of Inhibitors of *Chikungunya* virus nsP2 ATPase

Hernan Navarro[1,3], John E. Scott[1,3], Ginger R. Smith[1,3], Pegah Ghiabi[2,3], Elisa Gibson[2,3], Peter Loppnau[2,3], Rachel J. Harding[2,3], Mohammad Anwar Hossain[3,4], Muthu Ramalingam Bose[3,4], Kenneth H. Pearce[3,5], Eric M. Merten[3,5], Timothy M. Willson[3,4], Peter J. Brown[3,4]

[1]Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Biomanufacturing Research Institute and Technology Enterprise (BRITE), North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC 27707, USA.

[2]Structural Genomics Consortium, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1L7, Canada.

[3]READDI AViDD Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA.

[4]Structural Genomics Consortium, UNC Eshelman School of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA.

[5]UNC Eshelman School of Pharmacy, Center for Integrative Chemical Biology and Drug Discovery, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA.

Abstract

Non-structural protein 2 (nsP2), which plays an essential role in replication of CHIKV, contains a protease, helicase, and methyltransferase-like domain. We executed a simple a screen using malachite green to detect compounds that decreased ATP hydrolysis and tested a library of diverse compounds to find inhibitors of CHIKV nsP2 helicase.

Introduction

Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) infections have spread among the Americas, Africa and Asia by infected mosquitos resulting in fever and joint pain and swelling. Non-structural protein 2 (nsP2), which plays an essential role in replication of CHIKV, contains a protease, helicase, and methyltransferase-like domain. The helicase domain is a motor enzyme that consumes ATP as a cofactor as it unwinds the RNA duplex during viral genome replication. As viral helicases are involved in the replication mechanism of viruses, inhibition of viral helicases is a viable

strategy for developing antiviral agents. A few inhibitors are known for human helicases[1-11], whereas none has been published for viral helicases. Nsp2 protease is responsible for cleaving viral polyprotein into the competent enzymes of the replication process (nsp1,2,3,4)[12]. To identify potential nsP2 helicase inhibitors, we executed a simple a screen using malachite green[13] to detect compounds that decreased ATP hydrolysis. A screen of a 48,712 member library from ChemDiv identified several potential nsP2 helicase inhibitors.

Primary Assay

An ATPase assay was developed using Malachite Green as a detector of free phosphate and a collection of 48,712 diverse compounds from ChemDiv was screened at 25 μM. The Malachite Green assay performed with an average plate-based Z'-factor of 0.7. A cut-off of ≥46% inhibition was applied to identify plates with initial actives. Entire compound plates with any active compounds were then re-screened to confirm actives. After this replicate screen, hits were tested in a dose-response manner in a secondary assay employing ADP-Glo.

Secondary Assay

A CHIKV nsp2 ATPase assay was developed using ADP-Glo and Kinase-Glo reagents from Promega.

Results

30 confirmed actives were identified from the primary assay with repeat activity at 25 μM for a confirmed hit rate of 0.06%. These compounds were resupplied for testing in the secondary assay (Table 1). Of the 30 compounds followed up by dose response in the ADP-Glo assay, nine showed IC_{50} < 10 μM with acceptable Hill slopes (0.5-2.0) and one with Hill slope 2.8. The most potent compound, RA-0001819 (IC_{50} 0.6 μM) was a highly substituted sulfonamide which was not considered tractable from a MedChem perspective with medium kinetic solubility of 12.5 μM. The next most potent template showed up three times in the top six compounds, RA-0001821, 1822 and 1823 with IC_{50}s of 4.0, 2.3 and 1.5 μM respectively. These compounds showed medium to high kinetic solubility (14.2, 236 and 202 μM respectively). Several compounds containing an alkylidene

barbiturate moiety also inhibited ATPase activity with IC_{50}s below 10 μM (RA-0001799, 1798 and 1800), however, these are considered Pan Assay Interference compounds (PAINS)[14] and were not investigated further.

Conclusion

Using a simple assay for inorganic phosphate production, several inhibitors of CHIKV nsP2 ATPase activity were identified. A spiropiperidine chemotype was identified multiple times among the most potent of the ATPase inhibitors. Additional studies will be required to demonstrate the mechanism of action of these spiropiperidines as potential inhibitors of nsP2 RNA helicase.

Materials and Methods

CHIKV nsp2 Protein Expression and Purification

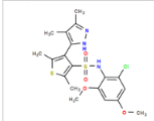
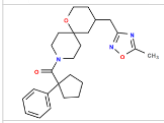
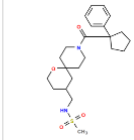
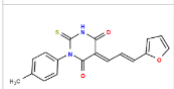
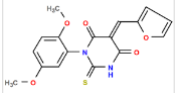
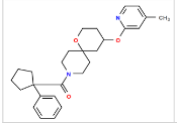
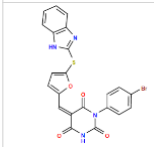
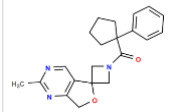
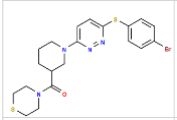
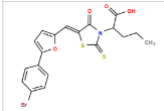
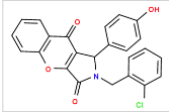
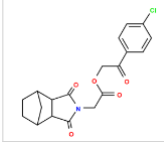
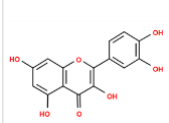
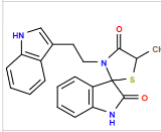
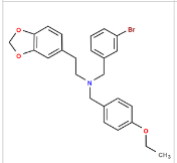
cDNA corresponding to aa. 536-1333 of the CHIKV polyprotein was subcloned into a modified version of the pET28-MHL vector that yields a N-terminal TEV cleavable his-tag and C-terminal thrombin cleavable avi-tag. The protein was coexpressed with BirA in *E. coli* BL21 codonplus (DE3), grown in TB, to produce biotinylated protein. Cell pellets were re-suspended in purification buffer 1 (20 mM HEPES pH 6.8, 500 mM NaCl, 20% (v/v) glycerol, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM TCEP, 5 mM imidazole) and supplemented with 0.5% (v/v) CHAPS, 1 mM PMSF/Benzamidine and 100 µL 0.1 mg/mL benzonase (produced in-house) and lysed by sonication. The crude extract was clarified by high-speed centrifugation (60 min at 36,000 ×g at 4 ˚C) and the clarified lysate was batch adsorbed, while rotating at 4 °C, with pre-equilibrated Ni-NTA regenerated for 30 mins. The resin was washed with purification buffer 1 supplemented with 1 mM biotin, followed by another wash using purification buffer 1 supplemented with 20 mM imidazole. Finally, the protein was eluted by purification buffer 1 supplemented with 250 mM imidazole. The eluted protein was applied to a HiLoad Superdex200 26/600 using an ÄKTA Pure (Cytiva) pre-equilibrated with purification buffer 2 (50 mM HEPES pH 7, 150 mM NaCl, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, 1mM TCEP). Fractions containing nsp2 protein solution were filtered and loaded onto an 8 mL

CaptoHiRes S cation exchange column. The column was washed with 15% B over 5 CV and then eluted over 20 CV up to 50% B buffer. (Buffer A: purification buffer 2 with 0 mM NaCl / Buffer B: purification buffer 2 with 1M NaCl). The peaks eluting from the column at ~300 mM NaCl were pooled and concentrated. The concentration was then measured by nanodrop, the protein was aliquoted and then flash frozen in liquid nitrogen for storage at -80 °C.

High Throughput Screen with the nsP2 ATPase Activity Assay (Malachite Green)

The high throughput nsP2 ATPase activity assay was performed in 384-well plates (Corning white walled, clear bottom cat # 3763). A Nanoscreen NSX 1536 (Charleston, SC) liquid handling instrument equipped with a 384-tip head was used to transfer 10 μL of assay buffer (25 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM DTT) to each well. Subsequently, 5 μL of purified nsP2 enzyme diluted into assay buffer was added to each well. 50 nL of library compound in 100% DMSO (or 100% DMSO for control wells) was added to each well using a Biomek NX (Beckman Coulter Inc., Fullerton, CA) equipped with a pin tool head (V&P Scientific, San Diego, CA). The plates were placed on a plate shaker for 1 minute. The enzyme reaction was initiated by the addition of 5 μL of ATP diluted into assay buffer resulting in final concentrations of 1 mM ATP and 3 nM enzyme in a final volume of 20 μL. Final concentration of compound was 25 μM and DMSO was 0.25% in all wells. Plates were then put on a plate shaker for 1 minute and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. Subsequently, 40 μL of malachite green reagent (Bioassay Systems kit, Hayward, CA) was transferred to each well to detect free phosphate. Plates were incubated in the dark for 30 minutes and absorbance (620 nm) measured on a SpectraMax 384 Plus plate reader. Absorbance values were normalized to the mean of DMSO (100% activity) and “no enzyme” (0% activity) control wells as maximum and minimum signals, respectively, to obtain percent inhibition values. Z’-factor calculations based on plate controls were performed.

Secondary CHIKV nsP2 ATPase assay. The ADP-Glo Kinase assay kit (Cat# V9101) was purchased from Promega and used to evaluate compounds for inhibition of ATPase activity. Active compounds from the ChemDiv library screen were repurchased from ChemDiv. Enzymatic reactions were performed in 384-well, white, low volume ProxiPlates (Revvity, Cat# 6008280). To prepare dose-response plates, ten-point, three-fold compound dilutions were prepared in DMSO using a Tecan Evo, beginning from a top concentration of 10 mM. Using a Mosquito liquid handler (STP LabTech), 200 nL of each dilution were transferred to assay-ready plates. Assays were performed with a final volume of 10 µL, resulting in a final top concentration of 200 µM. For the assay, a stock solution of 5X activity buffer (200 mM Tris pH 7.5, 0.5 mg/mL BSA) was prepared and filtered through a 0.2 µm filter. Assay buffer was prepared from 100 mM $MgCl_2$, 1M DTT, and the 5x activity buffer stock, for a final 1x assay buffer composition of 40 mM Tris pH 7.5, 0.1 mg/mL BSA, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, and 1 mM DTT. A 2x solution of CHIKV nsP2fl (2 nM, 1 nM final) was prepared in 1x assay buffer. 5 µL of 2x CHIKV nsP2fl was added to pre-plated compounds and pre-incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. A 2x solution of Ultra-Pure ATP (60 µM, 30 µM final) was prepared in 1x assay buffer. After the 30-minute pre-incubation with enzyme, 5 µL of 2x ATP was dispensed into the assay plate to initiate the enzymatic reaction. Reagents were dispensed into assay plates using a Combi Multidrop (Thermo Scientific). The reactions were allowed to proceed for 1 hour, and then the reactions were quenched by the addition of 2 µL of ADP-Glo reagent to deplete remaining ATP for 40 minutes. Next, 2 µL of Kinase Glo reagent was added and incubated for 30 minutes. Luminescence values were determined using a PerkinElmer Envision 2105 plate reader. Percent inhibition values and Z' scores were calculated using a no-enzyme column and a DMSO-only column as low and high controls, respectively.

STRUCTURE	Malachite Green % INHIBITION (ORIGINAL)	Malachite Green % INHIBITION (RESCREEN)	Cat No	RA Number	ADP-Glo IC50 (µM) Avge n=2	Hill slope Avge n=2
	66	72	M332-0536	RA-0001819	0.6	0.7
	78	82	SC42-0003	RA-0001823	1.5	0.87
	84	81	SA64-0578	RA-0001822	2.3	0.85
	85	64	3448-4423	RA-0001799	3.5	2.8
	79	74	3448-1281	RA-0001798	3.8	1.4
	70	65	SA57-0434	RA-0001821	4	1.25
	89	55	3970-2146	RA-0001800	5.1	1.9
	79	69	SC72-0151	RA-0001824	5.6	0.43
	67	71	F363-1457	RA-0001816	7.2	1.2
	62	55	4491-2090	RA-0001801	12.8	1.4
	37	51	6959-0060	RA-0001802	14.8	1
	60	55	2054-0710	RA-0001796	19.9	0.6
	62	55	0407-0052	RA-0001795	26.7	0.7
	58	76	8017-2922	RA-0001810	27.5	2.65
	40	50	3381-1861	RA-0001797	145	0.6

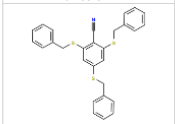
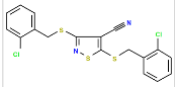
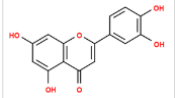
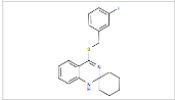
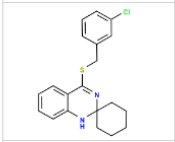
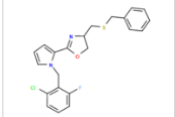
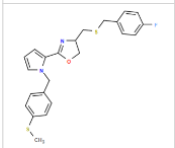
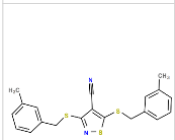
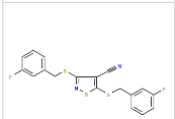
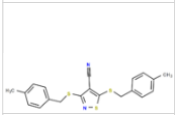
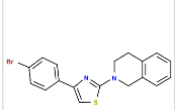
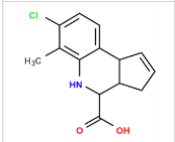
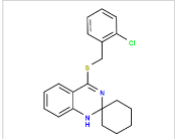
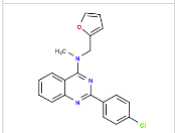
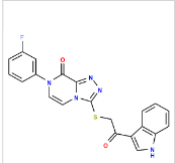
STRUCTURE	Malachite Green % INHIBITION (ORIGINAL)	Malachite Green % INHIBITION (RESCREEN)	Cat No	RA Number	ADP-Glo IC50 (µM) Avge n=2	Hill slope Avge n=2
	45	60	8008-3961	RA-0001807	300	2
	53	64	8006-4476	RA-0001804	364	2.35
	60	62	N027-0009	RA-0001820	>400	NA
	81	77	E971-0094	RA-0001815	>400	NA
	73	54	E971-0073	RA-0001814	>400	NA
	46	56	C351-0210	RA-0001811	>400	NA
	48	53	C351-0300	RA-0001812	>400	NA
	57	61	7954-4488	RA-0001803	>400	NA
	33	51	8006-4518	RA-0001805	>400	NA
	45	53	8006-8497	RA-0001806	>400	NA
	58	60	8010-6284	RA-0001809	>400	NA
	63	69	8010-0221	RA-0001808	>400	NA
	66	81	E971-0066	RA-0001813	>400	NA
	49	56	G516-1469	RA-0001817	>400	NA
	50	145	G802-0336	RA-0001818	>400	NA

Table 1. Structures and related activity data from malachite green HTS and ADP-Glo follow-up assays.

Funding

The Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC) is a registered charity (no: 1097737) that receives funds from Bayer AG, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Myers Squibb, Genentech, Genome Canada, through Ontario Genomics Institute [OGI-196], EU/EFPIA/OICR/McGill/KTH/Diamond Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Under-taking [EUbOPEN grant 875510], Janssen, Merck KGaA (also known as EMD in Canada and the US), Pfizer, and Takeda. The research reported in this publication was supported by NIH grant 1U19AI171292-01 (READDI-AViDD Center).

References

(1) Baltgalvis, K. A.; Lamb, K. N.; Symons, K. T.; Wu, C. C.; Hoffman, M. A.; Snead, A. N.; Song, X.; Glaza, T.; Kikuchi, S.; Green, J. C.; et al. Chemoproteomic discovery of a covalent allosteric inhibitor of WRN helicase. *Nature* **2024**, *629* (8011), 435-442. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-024-07318-y From NLM Medline.

(2) Ferretti, S.; Hamon, J.; de Kanter, R.; Scheufler, C.; Andraos-Rey, R.; Barbe, S.; Bechter, E.; Blank, J.; Bordas, V.; Dammassa, E.; et al. Discovery of WRN inhibitor HRO761 with synthetic lethality in MSI cancers. *Nature* **2024**, *629* (8011), 443-449. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-024-07350-y From NLM Medline.

(3) Gege, C.; Kleymann, G. Helicase-primase inhibitors for the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections - patent evaluation of WO2023/225162 from Gilead Sciences Inc. *Expert Opin Ther Pat* **2024**, *34* (10), 863-872. DOI: 10.1080/13543776.2024.2403618 From NLM Medline.

(4) Ito, M.; Iwatani, M.; Yamamoto, T.; Tanaka, T.; Kawamoto, T.; Morishita, D.; Nakanishi, A.; Maezaki, H. Discovery of spiro[indole-3,2'-pyrrolidin]-2(1H)-one based inhibitors targeting Brr2, a core component of the U5 snRNP. *Bioorg Med Chem* **2017**, *25* (17), 4753-4767. DOI: 10.1016/j.bmc.2017.07.017 From NLM Medline.

(5) Iwatani-Yoshihara, M.; Ito, M.; Klein, M. G.; Yamamoto, T.; Yonemori, K.; Tanaka, T.; Miwa, M.; Morishita, D.; Endo, S.; Tjhen, R.; et al. Discovery of Allosteric Inhibitors Targeting the Spliceosomal RNA Helicase Brr2. *J Med Chem* **2017**, *60* (13), 5759-5771. DOI: 10.1021/acs.jmedchem.7b00461 From NLM Medline.

(6) Kingwell, K. WRN inhibitors squeeze cancer cell vulnerability. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* **2024**, *23* (6), 419. DOI: 10.1038/d41573-024-00080-w From NLM Medline.

(7) Picco, G.; Rao, Y.; Al Saedi, A.; Lee, Y.; Vieira, S. F.; Bhosle, S.; May, K.; Herranz-Ors, C.; Walker, S. J.; Shenje, R.; et al. Novel WRN Helicase Inhibitors Selectively Target Microsatellite-Unstable Cancer Cells. *Cancer Discov* **2024**, *14* (8), 1457-1475. DOI: 10.1158/2159-8290.CD-24-0052 From NLM Medline.

(8) Wever, M. J. A.; Scommegna, F. R.; Egea-Rodriguez, S.; Dehghani-Tafti, S.; Brandao-Neto, J.; Poisson, J. F.; Helfrich, I.; Antson, A. A.; Rodeschini, V.; Bax, B.; et al. Structure-based discovery of first inhibitors targeting the helicase activity of human PIF1. *Nucleic Acids Res* **2024**, *52* (20), 12616-12632. DOI: 10.1093/nar/gkae897 From NLM Medline.

(9) Winnard, P. T., Jr.; Vesuna, F.; Bol, G. M.; Gabrielson, K. L.; Chenevix-Trench, G.; Ter Hoeve, N. D.; van Diest, P. J.; Raman, V. Targeting RNA helicase DDX3X with a small molecule inhibitor for breast cancer bone metastasis treatment. *Cancer Lett* **2024**, *604*, 217260. DOI: 10.1016/j.canlet.2024.217260 From NLM Medline.

(10) Xiang, S.; Craig, K. C.; Luo, X.; Welch, D. L.; Ferreira, R. B.; Lawrence, H. R.; Lawrence, N. J.; Reed, D. R.; Alexandrow, M. G. Identification of ATP-Competitive Human CMG Helicase Inhibitors for Cancer Intervention that Disrupt CMG-Replisome Function. *Mol Cancer Ther* **2024**, *23* (11), 1568-1585. DOI: 10.1158/1535-7163.MCT-23-0904 From NLM Medline.

(11) Yang, H.; Kang, M.; Jang, S.; Baek, S. Y.; Kim, J.; Kim, G. U.; Kim, D.; Ha, J.; Kim, J. S.; Jung, C.; et al. Discovery of thiophen-2-ylmethylene bis-dimedone derivatives as novel WRN inhibitors for treating cancers with microsatellite instability. *Bioorg Med Chem* **2024**, *100*, 117588. DOI: 10.1016/j.bmc.2024.117588 From NLM Medline.

(12) Silva, L. A.; Dermody, T. S. Chikungunya virus: epidemiology, replication, disease mechanisms, and prospective intervention strategies. *J Clin Invest* **2017**, *127* (3), 737-749. DOI: 10.1172/JCI84417 From NLM Medline.

(13) Gupta, S. D.; Song, D. G.; Lee, S.; Lee, J. W.; Park, J. S.; Prodromou, C.; Pan, C. H. Malachite Green Assay for the Discovery of Heat-Shock Protein 90 Inhibitors. *J Vis Exp* **2023**, (191). DOI: 10.3791/64693 From NLM Medline.

(14) Baell, J. B.; Nissink, J. W. M. Seven Year Itch: Pan-Assay Interference Compounds (PAINS) in 2017-Utility and Limitations. *ACS Chem Biol* **2018**, *13* (1), 36-44. DOI: 10.1021/acschembio.7b00903 From NLM Medline.