

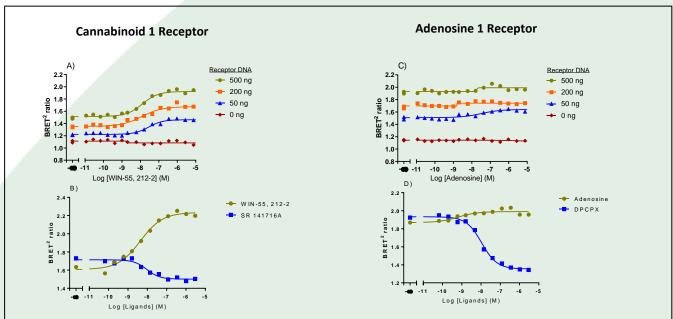
## Case Study

## Constitutive receptor activity and inverse agonist pharmacology measured with bioSensAll®

Constitutive GPCR activity is defined as the ability of a receptor to adopt an active "signaling" conformation in a ligand-independent fashion. It is now evident that ligandindependent GPCR activity is of significant physiological and pathophysiological relevance [2-4]. Constitutive GPCR activity is also of notable pharmacological and therapeutic importance. Indeed, several drugs previously classified as classical (i.e., neutral) receptor antagonists (including certain antihistaminics, β-blockers, antipsychotics, antihypertensives and antiserotoninergics) have demonstrated the capacity to inhibit ligand-independent activity. This so-called "inverse agonism" or "negative efficacy" is believed to (at least partly)

account for the therapeutic effect of these drugs [5]. Targeting constitutive GPCR activity with inverse agonists has opened a new therapeutic avenue and thus, methods enabling the identification of constitutively active GPCRs and inverse agonist activity of compounds will be of great value to GPCR drug discovery programmes.

In this application note, we demonstrate how bioSensAII® biosensors were used to detect the constitutive activity of human CB1 and A1 receptors and the inverse agonist effects of corresponding ligands.



HEK293 cells were co-transfected without or with 50, 200 or 500 ng of plasmids coding for either CB1 or A1 receptors and plasmids coding for Gai protein activation biosensors. At 48 hours post-transfection, cells were stimulated for 5 to 15 minutes at room temperature with increasing amounts of the compounds shown and BRET subsequently measured. Control cells were not stimulated with any ligands.

Results and Conclusion – Both CB1 and A1 receptors exhibited constitutive activation of the G $\alpha$ i biosensor, as evidenced by the receptor DNA dose-dependent increase in BRET in the absence of ligand (Figs. A and C). Further, the CB1 and A1 receptor agonists WIN-55,212-2 and adenosine, respectively, dose-dependently increased activation of G $\alpha$ i at all receptor concentrations. Importantly, these ligands produced no response in the absence of receptor. The constitutive activity observed for CB1 and A1 receptors (at

500 ng of receptor DNA) was dose-dependently reversed by SR 141716A and DPCPX, respectively (Figs. B and D). These ligands can thus be classified as inverse agonists of their respective receptors.

The **bioSensAll®** technology allows for the detection of constitutively active GPCRs as well as the identification and characterization of inverse agonists in rapid, simple and single assay.

## References

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more information: collabdtna@domaintherapeutics.com

more on our website: domaintherapeutics.ca

