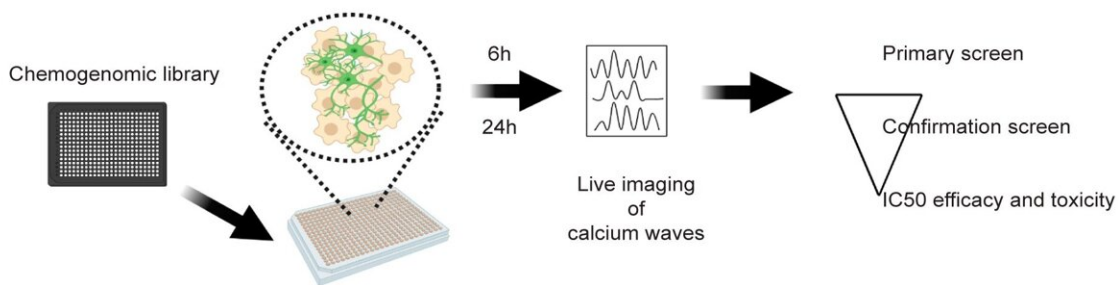


Motor neurons derived from patients point to new possible drug target for ALS

June 8 2021



This high-throughput screening system is designed to identify compounds that decrease motor neuron hyperexcitability, a cardinal feature of ALS. Motor neurons derived from patients with ALS are cultured in 384-well plates, and compounds from chemical libraries of small molecules against known molecular targets are added after 3-4 weeks. Live GCaMP imaging, to detect calcium waves indicating neuronal firing, is performed 6 and 24 hours later as a measure of excitability. Compounds identified through the primary screen are then put through a confirmation screen and tested directly for efficacy and toxicity. Credit: Huang X; et al; *Cell Reports* 2021 Jun 8.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a severe, fatal neurodegenerative disorder causing loss of motor neurons and voluntary muscle action. While mouse studies have identified potential treatments, these drugs have typically done very poorly in human trials. Researchers at Boston

Children's Hospital, working in collaboration with Pfizer, now report a high-throughput target and drug discovery platform using motor neurons made from ALS patients. Using the platform, they confirmed two known targets and identified an existing class of drugs—agonists to the dopamine D2 receptor—as potential novel treatments.

The researchers, led by Clifford Woolf, MD, Ph.D., director of the F.M. Kirby Neurobiology Center at Boston Children's, and first authors Xuan Huang, Ph.D., and Kasper Roet, Ph.D., in Woolf's lab, describe the platform and their findings June 8 in the journal *Cell Reports*.

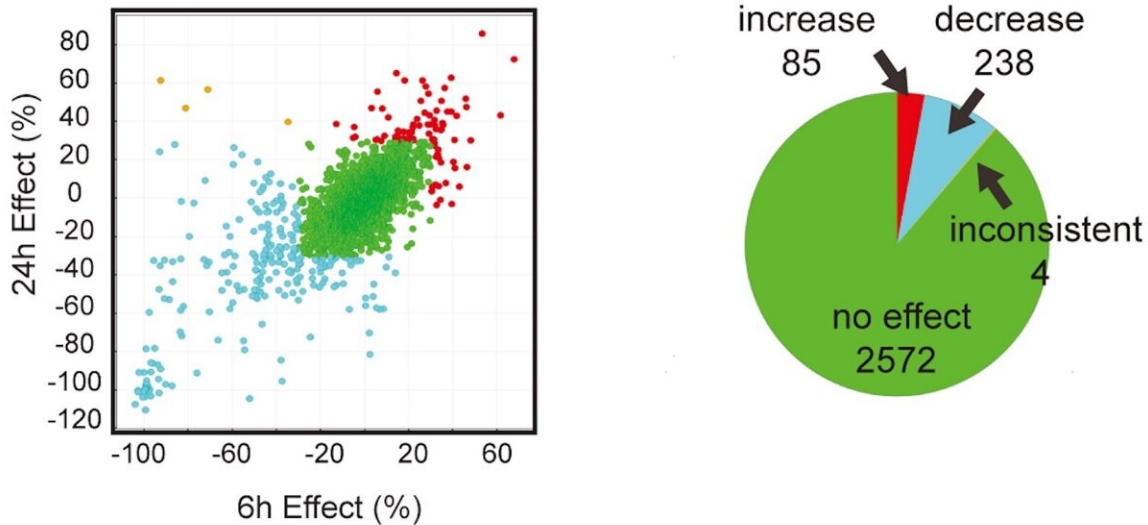
To create the [motor neurons](#) used for [drug](#) screening, the team used induced [pluripotent stem cells](#), made by the lab of Kevin Eggan at Harvard University from tissue samples of patients with ALS who carried the SOD1(A4V) mutation. The Woolf lab also developed a high-throughput, live-cell imaging technology to measure the motor neurons' hyperexcitability—the tendency to "fire" excessively—before and after exposure to candidate drugs. Woolf and colleagues previously showed that human motor neurons with ALS mutations are more excitable than normal motor neurons.

"This hyperexcitability makes the motor neurons more susceptible to degeneration and ultimately death," says Woolf. "Our imaging platform is able to rapidly evaluate hyperactivity in 384-well plates of motor neurons and test the cells' response to thousands of different drugs."

The technology, called GCaMP imaging, had not been used on a mass scale before for ALS. GCaMP is a fluorescent reporter of calcium levels in the neurons, an indicator of how frequently the neurons are firing action potentials.

In all, the researchers screened a library of 2,900 drugs from Pfizer with known, annotated actions. After three rounds of screening, they found

67 compounds that reduced the hyperexcitability of the patient-derived [motor neurons](#), without causing toxicity.



In the graph at left, the dots show the average effects of different compounds on motor neuron excitability at 6 and 24 hours. Red dots indicate compounds that increase excitability; blue dots, compounds that decrease excitability; green dots, compounds with no effect. A few dots in orange (upper left) indicate inconsistent results at 6 and 24 hours. The pie chart at right quantifies the results of the first-pass screen. Credit: Huang X; et al; *Cell Reports* 2021 Jun 8.

"By doing a screen aimed at reversing the ALS motor neuron disease phenotype—namely, hyperexcitability—we were able to discover new targets and disease mechanisms and confirm others in an unbiased way," says Woolf.

Further investigations homed in on 13 potential drug targets with the greatest effects, seven of which belonged to two classes (AMPA

receptors and Kv7 potassium channels) already known to be associated with ALS hyperexcitability. Kv7 channel-opening drugs were found to decrease motor neuron hyperexcitability in ALS in a recent clinical trial. QurAlis, a company co-founded by Woolf, Eggan, and Roet, is developing these drugs as therapies for ALS.

The current study also found a promising new class of candidate drugs, agonists to the dopamine D2 receptor (DRD2). These receptors' role in motor neuron hyperexcitability had not previously been recognized. Some DRD2 agonists (bromocriptine, sumanirole) are commercially available, opening the possibility of using them in patients with ALS.

"Our results show that neuronal excitability screens are a powerful platform for discovery of relevant, druggable targets," says Woolf. "We believe it can be applied to other [neurological diseases](#) that involve neuronal excitability, such as epilepsy and other neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's disease."

Woolf is continuing to use human neuron screening platforms to identify novel targets for treating pain and neuropathy.

"One of the most difficult challenges in drug discovery is identifying a target that has a key role in the disease process," he says. "Using patient-derived neurons to model disease and test large sets of compounds whose targets are known can be the driver for developing new therapies."

Provided by Children's Hospital Boston

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