



# A Novel ELISA-Based Peptide Biosensor Assay for Screening ABL1 Activity *in vitro*: A Challenge for Precision Therapy in BCR-ABL1 and BCR-ABL1 Like Leukemias

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The pathogenic role of the overactivated ABL1 tyrosine kinase (TK) pathway is well recognized in some forms of *BCR-ABL1* like acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL); TK inhibitors represent a useful therapeutic choice in these patients who respond poorly to conventional chemotherapy. Here we report a novel peptide biosensor (P<sub>ABL</sub>)-ELISA assay to investigate ABL1 activity in four immortalized leukemic cell lines with different genetic background. The P<sub>ABL</sub> sequence comprises an ABL1 tyrosine (Y) phosphorylation site and a targeting sequence that increases the specificity for ABL1; additional peptides (Y-site-mutated (P<sub>ABL-F</sub>) and fully-phosphorylated (P<sub>PHOSPHO-ABL</sub>) biosensors) were included in the assay. After incubation with whole cell lysates, average P<sub>ABL</sub> phosphorylation was significantly increased (basal vs. P<sub>ABL</sub> phosphorylation: 6.84 ± 1.46% vs. 32.44 ± 3.25%, *p*-value < 0.0001, two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test, percentages relative to P<sub>PHOSPHO-ABL</sub> in each cell line). Cell lines expressing ABL1-chimeric proteins (K562, ALL-SIL) presented the higher TK activity on P<sub>ABL</sub>; a lower signal was instead observed for NALM6 and REH (*p* < 0.001 and *p* < 0.05 vs. K562, respectively). Phosphorylation was ABL1-mediated, as demonstrated by the specific inhibition of imatinib (*p* < 0.001 for K562, NALM6, ALL-SIL and *p* < 0.01 for REH) in contrast to ruxolitinib (JAK2-inhibitor), and occurred on the ABL1 Y-site, as demonstrated by P<sub>ABL-F</sub> whose phosphorylation was comparable to basal levels. In order to validate this novel P<sub>ABL</sub>-ELISA assay on leukemic cells isolated from patient's bone marrow aspirates, preliminary analysis on blasts derived from an adult affected by chronic myeloid leukaemia (*BCR-ABL1* positive) and a child affected by ALL (*BCR-ABL1* negative) were performed. Phosphorylation of P<sub>ABL</sub> was specifically inhibited after the incubation of *BCR-ABL1* positive cell lysates with imatinib, but not with ruxolitinib. While requiring further optimization and validation in leukemic blasts to be of clinical interest, the P<sub>ABL</sub>-based

ELISA assay provides a novel *in vitro* tool for screening both the aberrant ABL1 activity in *BCR-ABL1* like ALL leukemic cells and their potential response to TK inhibitors.

**Keywords:** ABL1-class BCR-ABL1 like acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ABL1 peptide biosensor, *in vitro* ELISA assay, ABL1 tyrosin kinase inhibitors, precision therapy

## INTRODUCTION

In clinics, a sensitive, quick, convenient and versatile detection method to measure aberrant kinase activity is desirable for many pathologies, including various forms of leukemias, and could be important to improve diagnosis and treatment. The Abelson (ABL)-1 tyrosine kinase (TK) belongs to the non-receptor TK family and is an ubiquitously expressed cytosolic enzyme that plays a role in many key processes linked to cell growth and survival as well as to cell differentiation, cell adhesion and migration (Greuber et al., 2013). Oncogenic forms of ABL1, in particular the *BCR-ABL1* fusion gene with different breakpoints in *BCR* gene, are well-recognized for their pathogenic role in leukemias, including chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), some forms of acute myeloid leukemia (AML), and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). *BCR-ABL1* results from the chromosomal translocation t(9;22), and encodes for the chimeric BCR-ABL1 protein that leads to an aberrant constitutive activation of the ABL1 proliferation pathway. In the chimeric BCR-ABL1, the N-terminal BCR region interferes with the negative regulation of ABL1 and mediates dimerization of the protein that autophosphorylates the kinase, fully and constitutively activating it (Greuber et al., 2013). Moreover, in ALL, *BCR-ABL1* like forms exist [10–15% of B-ALL pediatric cases, incidence increased with age (Roberts et al., 2014a)], presenting blasts that are transcriptionally related to *BCR-ABL1* expressing cells although they lack the t(9;22) translocation. These forms are recognized as a high-risk ALL subtype across all clinical studies, being characterized by an unfavorable prognosis and a higher relapse rate in comparison to other B-ALL subtypes (Roberts et al., 2014a; Boer et al., 2015). *BCR-ABL1* like cells harbour a multitude of other genomic rearrangements that involves either the ABL encoding genes (e.g., *ABL1*, *ABL2*), the JAK-kinase genes (e.g., *JAK1*, *JAK2*) or their upstream receptors (e.g., *PDGFRB*, *CSF1R*, *CRLF2*, *EPOR*) (Roberts et al., 2012; Boer et al., 2017), resulting in the presence of chimeric TK constitutively activating either the ABL1 or the JAK-STAT proliferation pathway (Roberts et al., 2014b; Boer and den Boer, 2017). A third, smaller group is characterized by involvement of genetic fusions that lead to altered TK in the RAS pathways (Ofra and Izraeli, 2017).

In reference to the development of a peptide biosensor to detect ABL1 activity, it is important to consider that ABL1 mediates its catalytic function by protein-protein interactions through three SRC homology domains (highly conserved SH3–SH2–SH1 cassette) located at the ABL1 N-terminal. SH1 binds and cleaves ATP, and mediates tyrosine (Y) phosphorylation in target substrate proteins; SH3 and SH2 domains function as interaction modules for targets and as allosteric inhibitors of the catalytic SH1 domain (Corbi-Verge

et al., 2013). The consensus motif of an ABL1 substrate is I/V/-Y-X-X-P/F (where X is any amino acid, Y representing phosphorylation site). This sequence has been considered as the base to develop a peptide biosensor to detect ABL1 activity and was found by screening a library of billion distinct peptides for interaction with purified ABL1 (Songyang et al., 1994; Songyang et al., 1995). Phospho-peptides generated by the incubation with the TK of interest were isolated and sequenced to determine the optimal aminoacid tolerated at each position. The optimized aminoacidic sequence EAIYAAPFAKK (named as “*reporter*” sequence in this manuscript), was designed. This sequence represents an artificial kinase substrate, not a naturally occurring motif of endogenous proteins (Songyang et al., 1994; Songyang et al., 1995) and corresponds to the commercially available Abltide (P<sub>ABLIDIDE</sub>), nowadays largely accepted as a reference peptide biosensor for screening ABL1 activity. However, P<sub>ABLIDIDE</sub> is suitable only for biochemical research use (i.e., enzymatic assays on purified ABL1 or pathogenic chimeric ABL1 proteins), and is not intended for use in clinics and diagnostics because of the lack of serum stability, of cell-penetrating properties and of specific ABL1 targeting among other kinases in primary cells (Wu et al., 2010; Henriques et al., 2013). An additional optimized stretch of amino acids (APTYSPPPPP, named as “*targeting*” in this manuscript) has been designed using biocomputing tools on the basis of physicochemical reasoning, and is recognized by the SH3 domain of ABL1 protein (Pisabarro and Serrano, 1996). This sequence could be linked to the *reporter* region, resulting in a novel artificial peptide (named P<sub>ABL</sub> in this manuscript) with an increased specificity for ABL1. This peptide was further developed to detect intracellular ABL1 kinase activity in live intact cells (Placzek et al., 2010; Tang et al., 2012; Yang et al., 2013), and was applied to the investigation of the activity of the chimeric BCR-ABL1 in whole cell lysates of patients affected by CML (Yang et al., 2013).

The introduction of targeted therapy with imatinib and other small-molecule inhibitors that target BCR-ABL1, competing at the level of the ATP binding site of the kinase, has significantly improved the outcome in patients with *BCR-ABL1* positive leukemias (An et al., 2010; Biondi et al., 2018). It was thus hypothesized that TKIs specific to ABL1 (e.g., imatinib) or JAK (e.g., ruxolitinib) might be valuable options also for *BCR-ABL1* like ALL cases of the ABL-class or JAK-class respectively (Boer et al., 2017; Fazio et al., 2020), and might represent a better therapeutic choice for these patients, who respond poorly to conventional chemotherapy (Den Boer et al., 2009; Roberts et al., 2012; Boer et al., 2015). Nowadays, several ongoing studies are assessing this issue (clinicaltrials.gov identifiers: NCT02883049, NCT02723994, NCT03117751, NCT02420717,

NCT03571321). The heterogeneity in their genetic background makes the identification of *BCR-ABL1* like ALL very challenging. Currently, the molecular analyses carried out on patient's blasts at diagnosis include karyotyping, fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) or RT-PCR to detect few specific rearrangements. Useful high-throughput genomic approaches such as exome, whole genome and whole transcriptome sequencing are still too expensive to be routinely employed in clinical practice on large patients' cohorts, particularly in low-income countries (Boer et al., 2017). However, none of these genetic methods can give functional information about the aberrant kinase activity or about blasts sensitivity to TKI. This highlights the importance of having functional assays for TKs with key pathogenic role rather than genomic characterization as tools of precision therapy in *BCR-ABL1* like ALL patients (Franca et al., 2018). Functional TK assays would represent an important tool for clinicians also for *BCR-ABL1* CML and ALL: they could be used to guide the choice of TKI for the best target therapy and to identify primary TKI resistance in a timely manner at diagnosis. Indeed, both imatinib and dasatinib pose resistance problems in *BCR-ABL1* positive patients: ABL1 kinase domain mutations have been detected in 30–90% patients who failed imatinib and in 20–80% of patients who failed dasatinib (Gunnar Cario et al., 2020). Identifying in a timely manner the best TKI to be used at diagnosis or during treatment would optimize the chances of survival in patients, and would overcome the possible issue of primary and acquired TKI resistance.

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of  $P_{ABL}$  ("reporter" + "targeting" sequence) as a biosensor able to quantify the ABL1 phosphorylation activity in whole lysates of immortalized leukemic cell lines, including *BCR-ABL1* like ALL cells. Kinase activity was monitored *in vitro* by an ELISA assay. Long-term goal is to set up a point-of-care device to improve the diagnosis and clinical management of *BCR-ABL1* and *BCR-ABL1* like leukemias in clinics. Far from overcoming the importance of monitoring the minimal residual disease, these devices could nonetheless boost the therapeutic monitoring by measuring the residual TK activity or the acquired resistance to these drugs in residual blasts.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Drug and Chemicals

Imatinib (CDS022173, Sigma-Aldrich, Italy) was dissolved in DMSO at a concentration of 1 mg/ml (2 mM) and ruxolitinib (11,609 Cayman Chemical, United States) in ethanol at a concentration of 10 mg/ml (32.6 mM), according to manufacturer instructions.

### Cell Cultures

The study was performed on four human leukemia cell lines purchased from the DSMZ GmbH (Germany): NALM6 (ACC 128), ALL-SIL (ACC 511), K562 (ACC 10), REH (ACC 22). Additionally HEL (ACC 11) and SET2 (ACC 608) cell lines, kindly provided by Professor A. Vannucchi (Department of

Experimental and Clinical Medicine, University of Florence), were included in MTT cell viability assay.

### Cell Lysates Preparation and Western Blot

Cell protein lysates were prepared for both western blot and  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA assays. The method of extraction has been optimized by Professor Sorio (University of Verona) and requires the use of kinase and phosphatase inhibitors to maintain the integrity of *BCR-ABL1* in the K562 cell line (**Supplementary Material**). Western blots with antibodies against PDGFRB, ABL1, Phospho-ABL1 (Y245) and actin were performed as described in **Supplementary Material**.

### Cell Viability Assays

The effect of TKI on NALM6, ALL-SIL, K562, REH, HEL, SET2 cell lines was determined using the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay and trypan blue exclusion assay, as described in **Supplementary Material**.

### Peptide Biosensors

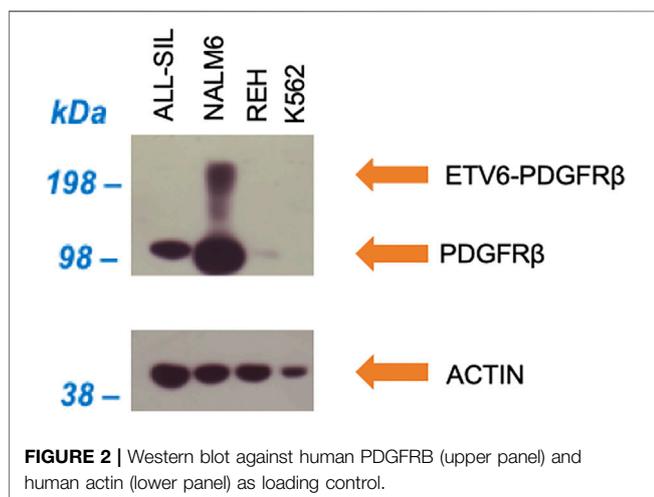
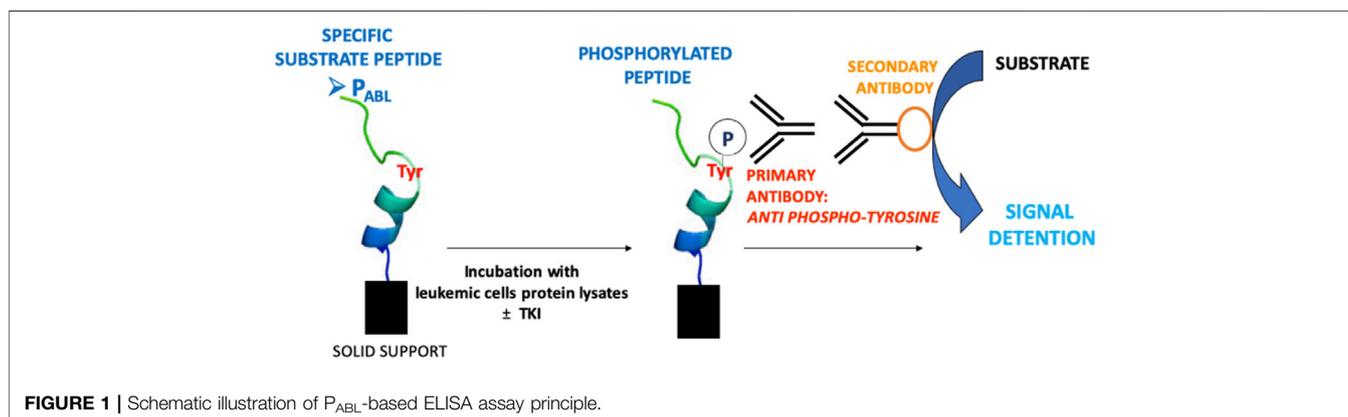
Biosensor peptides were synthesized by GenScript (Piscataway, NJ08854, United States) with 98% purity, and are shown in **Table 1**.  $P_{ABL}$  comprises two tyrosine, one in the "target" and one in the "reporter" region.  $P_{ABL-F}$  is a site-mutated biosensor with the tyrosine in the "reporter" region replaced by phenylalanine, and was used in order to verify the specificity of the phosphorylation signal on the catalytic site.  $P_{PHOSPHO-ABL}$  is a fully phosphorylated version of  $P_{ABL}$ , used for relative quantification of the phosphorylation level obtained.

### $P_{ABL}$ -Based ELISA Assay

The  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA assay procedure is shown in **Figure 1**. All biosensor peptides contain a biotin tag that allows their anchoring to a neutravidin-coated plate (786-766, G-Bioscience, United States), when loaded onto the plate at a concentration 0.5  $\mu$ M in PBS and shaken for 1 h at room temperature (RT). To avoid non specific signals the plate was first washed with a Quencher Buffer (100  $\mu$ l/well, PBS +0.1% Tween 20 pH 7.4 + 0.4% BSA) for 20 min while shaking. 4  $\mu$ g of cell lysates were then loaded into the plate and incubated in Tyrosine Kinase Buffer (4 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 10 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.01% TritonX) with 100  $\mu$ M ATP, 1x Roche Inhibitors, 2 mM DTT, 0.1 mM  $Na_3VO_4$  and MilliQ-water (final volume 100  $\mu$ l) for 1 h at RT. To evaluate the effect of TKI, cell lysates were pre-incubated for 15 min at RT with drugs (imatinib 5  $\mu$ M, ruxolitinib 52 nM e 5  $\mu$ M, chosen accordingly to plasma steady state concentrations in patients) before adding on the biosensor-coated plate. The phosphorylation of the peptides was measured using an anti phosphorylated tyrosine antibody (05-1050 4G10 Platinum, EDM Millipore Corporation, dilution 1:10,000 in Quencher Buffer, 1 h, RT while shaking) and detected with a secondary antibody ECL Anti Mouse IgG, HRP from goat (5210-0159, Sera-care, United States, dilution of 1:6,000 in Quencher Buffer, 1 h, RT while shaking). Signal was allowed by adding a solution of citrate buffer pH 6.0, 3%  $H_2O_2$ , 0.5% Amplex Ultra Reagent Invitrogen (A36006, Thermofischer Scientific, Italy) and measured 25 times every 0.2 s (544 nm excitation, 590 nm emission wavelengths).  $P_{PHOSPHO-ABL}$  was included in each experiment and

**TABLE 1** | Biosensor peptides employed in ELISA assay, their sequence and molecular weight. The “reporter” sequence is shown in italic, and the “targeting” sequence is underlined. In the phosphorylation site of ABL1, tyrosine and peptide modifications are shown in bold.

Peptides	Sequence	Molecular weight
$P_{ABL}$	<i>EAIYAAPFAKK</i> {Lys(biotin)} <u>GGCGGAPTYSPPPPPG</u>	2,956.41 Da
$P_{ABL-F}$	<i>EAI</i> <u>FAAPFAKK</u> {Lys(biotin)} <u>GGCGGAPTYSPPPPPG</u>	2,940.41 Da
$P_{PHOSPHO-ABL}$	<i>EAIY</i> ( <b>P</b> ) <u>AAPFAKK</u> {Lys(biotin)} <u>GGCGGAPTYSPPPPPG</u>	3,036.39 Da
$P_{ABLTIDE}$	<i>EAIYAAPFAKK</i> {Lys(biotin)}	1,562.90 Da



added to lysates of any cell lines used as an ELISA assay positive control and as a tool to measure the maximal fluorescent signal achievable on the biosensor.  $P_{ABL}$  and  $P_{ABL-F}$  phosphorylation levels were expressed as a percentage related to  $P_{PHOSPHO-ABL}$  phosphorylation in the same cell line, according to the following formula:  $(\text{mean } P_{ABL})/(\text{mean } P_{PHOSPHO-ABL}) \times 100$ .

## Purification of Primary Mononuclear Cells From Patients

Two patients were included in this study. The first was a 40–50 years old male adult affected by chronic myeloid leukaemia (p210 BCR-ABL1 positive), treated at Azienda

Ospedaliero-Universitaria in Udine (Italy). The second was a 1–3 years old female child (affected by BCR-ABL1 negative ALL, data regarding BCR-ABL1 like translocations not known) treated at IRCCS Burlo Garofolo in Trieste (Italy). Bone marrow aspirates were collected at onset as part of diagnostic procedures, and used for research purpose only when clinical procedures had been completed. Patients' bone marrow aspirates (~3–5 ml) were diluted with PBS to a final volume of 10 ml and loaded on Ficoll-Paque™ Plus (5 ml); after centrifugation (800 xg, 20 min, 15°C), interphase was recovered and washed twice with PBS (7 ml, 300 xg, 10 min, 15°C);  $20 \times 10^6$  mononuclear cells were used for cell lysate preparation.

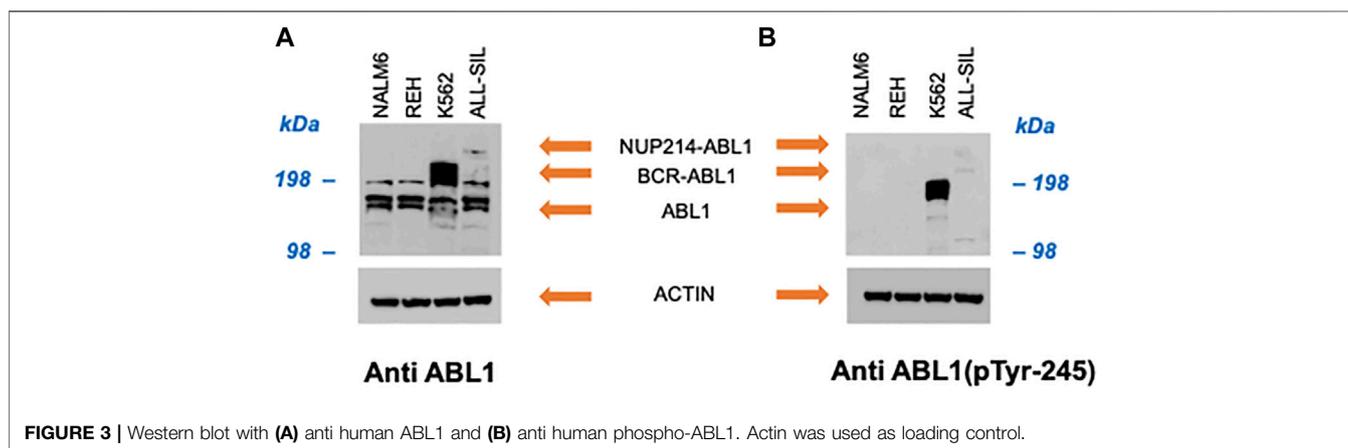
## Statistical Analysis

Data obtained from the MTT assay were analyzed using a nonlinear regression on GraphPad Prism8;  $IC_{50}$  was determined from the dose-response curve. Statistical analysis was performed using two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni multiple comparison test; statistical significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ .

## RESULTS

### Cell Lines Characterization

Four human leukemia cell lines with different genetic background were selected and initially characterized by western blot to confirm the presence of candidate chimeric proteins: NALM6 and ALL-SIL cells were chosen because they harbor the gene fusions ETV6-PDGFRB (Matheson and Hall, 2003) and NUP214-ABL1 respectively, both belonging to the BCR-ABL1 like



aberrations and both leading to ABL1 pathway overactivation (Zhou and Yang, 2014). Because of the t(9;22) rearrangement encoding BCR-ABL1, K562 was used as control model for the  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA assay. REH cells are carriers of the *ETV6-RUNX1 (TEL-AML1)* gene fusion.

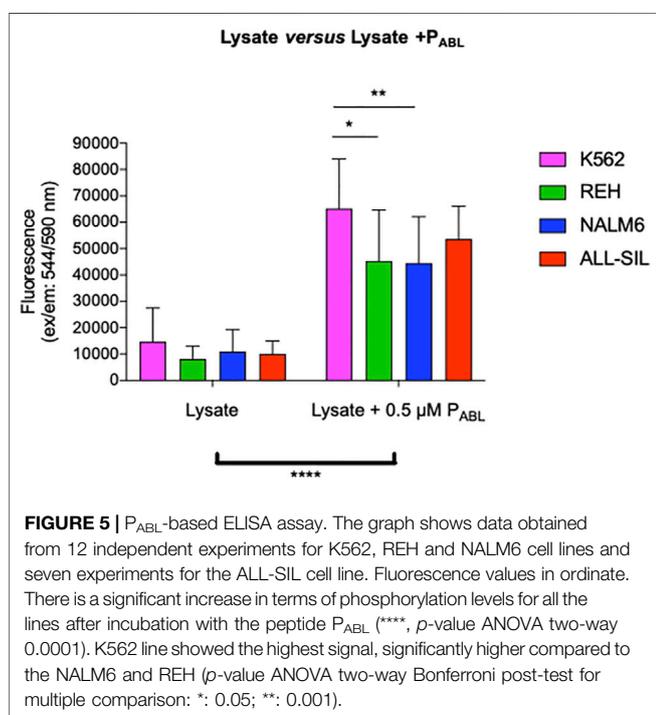
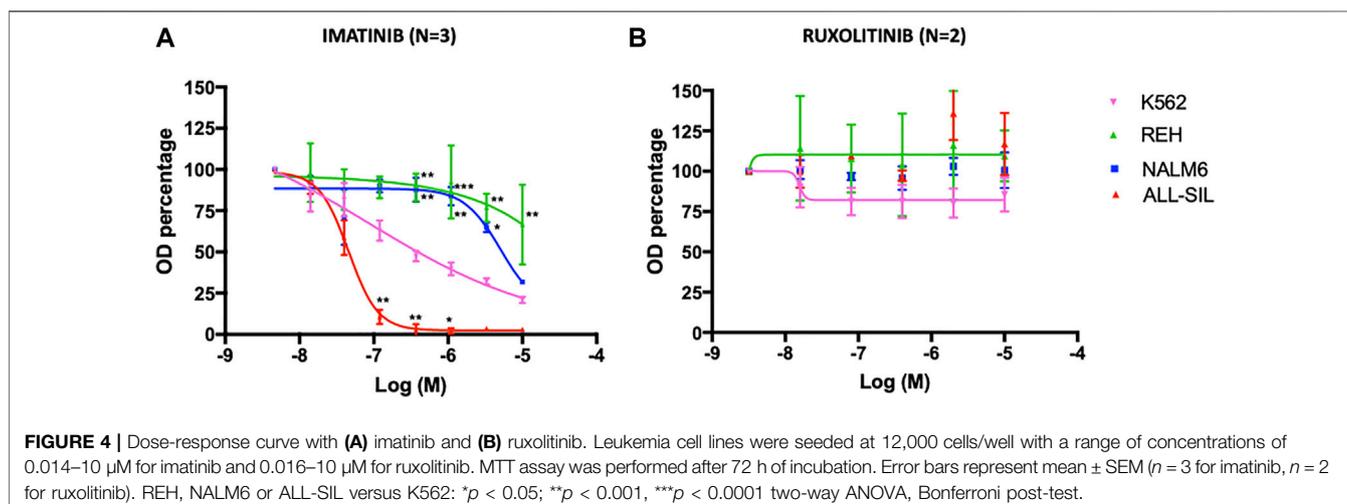
In NALM6 the presence of ETV6-PDGFRB was investigated using an antibody directed against human PDGFRB. As showed in **Figure 2**, a band with molecular weight of ~100 kDa, corresponding to PDGFRB (predicted molecular weight 125 kDa), was clearly visible in NALM6 and also in ALL-SIL and to a lesser extent in REH cells, while it was lacking in K562. ETV6-PDGFRB has a predicted molecular mass of 76 kDa (Carroll et al., 1996): the monomer should migrate to an apparent molecular weight of 90–100 kDa in SDS-PAGE. In NALM6, a specific band >200 kDa appeared, corresponding to the presence of oligomeric and multimeric complexes of the chimeric protein. Western blots using antibodies against ABL1 and phospho-ABL1 (pTyr-245) were performed as shown in **Figure 3**. In K562 cells the expected band around 210 kDa, corresponding to BCR-ABL1, was visible and in ALL-SIL cells a band around 300 kDa, corresponding to the chimeric protein NUP214-ABL1, was also evident (**Figure 3A**). Wild type ABL1 was visible in NALM6, REH, K562, ALL-SIL in comparable amount (**Supplementary Figure S1**). Western blot with anti phospho-ABL1 showed a band of 210 kDa, corresponding to phosphorylated BCR-ABL1 protein and a band at lower molecular weight (around 125 kDa), corresponding to phosphorylated ABL1, in K562 cells (**Figure 3B**). Phospho-proteins were not detected in other cell lines.

The cytotoxic effect of TKI (imatinib and ruxolitinib) on cell lines was determined using the MTT assay (**Figure 4**). Viability of the 2 cell lines harboring the *ABL1* fusion genes was clearly impaired by imatinib, and differed significantly each other ( $p < 0.0001$ ) with the ALL-SIL being more sensitive ( $IC_{50} = 46.9 \pm 6.99$  nM) than K562 [ $0.38 \pm 0.13$   $\mu$ M in accordance to previously reported values (Quintás-Cardama and Cortes, 2009)]. Imatinib affected also NALM6 viability at higher concentration ( $IC_{50} = 5.56 \pm 0.65$   $\mu$ M), whereas a survival of ~70% was observed in REH at 10  $\mu$ M, the highest concentration tested (**Figure 4A**). As expected, cell lines were resistant to ruxolitinib, a specific

JAK1/2 inhibitor (**Figure 4B**), in contrast to what was observed for HEL ( $IC_{50} = 1.19 \pm 0.33$   $\mu$ M) and SET2 cells ( $IC_{50} = 48.58 \pm 0.56$  nM), used as positive control (**Supplementary Figure S2**). Cytotoxic effects evaluated by the MTT assay could be confounded by metabolically inactive cells. Therefore, cell viability was also confirmed by trypan blue exclusion assay (**Supplementary Table S1**). Imatinib concentrations were chosen according to MTT results, being 0.38  $\mu$ M the K562  $IC_{50}$ , 5.5  $\mu$ M the NALM6  $IC_{50}$  and 10  $\mu$ M the highest drug concentration tested. Comparable but not perfectly overlapping values in survival rates was observed for K562 at 0.38  $\mu$ M ( $37.53 \pm 9.11\%$  vs. the expected 50% calculated by MTT results measuring mitochondrial cell activity) and for ALL-SIL ( $29.30 \pm 12.86\%$  at 0.38  $\mu$ M and  $18.58 \pm 3.59\%$  at 10  $\mu$ M vs. the almost 100% mortality reached in MTT assays). A good correspondence was instead observed for NALM6 and REH (survival rates  $51.17 \pm 9.93\%$  at 5.5  $\mu$ M and  $74.68 \pm 31.53\%$  at 10  $\mu$ M, respectively). In MTT assay, cells were resistant to ruxolitinib at concentration lower than 10  $\mu$ M, therefore this concentration and a higher one (i.e., 50  $\mu$ M) were used for trypan blue exclusion assay. As expected, cell viability was only slightly affected at ruxolitinib concentration of 10  $\mu$ M and required exposure to very high concentration of the drug, well outside the therapeutic range of clinical interest, to be compromised.

## Peptide Biosensor *in vitro* Functional Analysis

The  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA analysis showed a significant phosphorylation of the  $P_{ABL}$  biosensor probe after incubation with all four leukemic cell lines tested (two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test,  $p$ -value < 0.0001, **Figure 5**). **Supplementary Table S2** reports results of the phosphorylated  $P_{ABL}$  as percentages relative to the fully phosphorylated  $P_{PHOSPHO-ABL}$ , used as positive reference value in each cell line: average basal phosphorylation of lysates was  $6.84 \pm 1.46\%$  in absence of biosensor vs.  $32.44 \pm 3.25\%$  in presence of  $P_{ABL}$ . As shown in **Figure 5**, K562 cells presented the highest phosphorylation level (mean fluorescence intensity (FI):



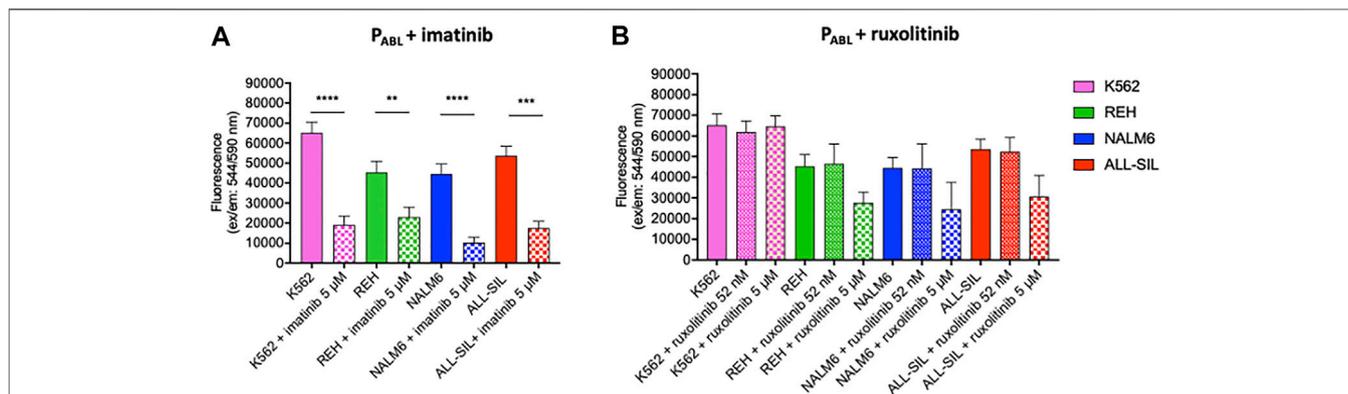
65,185.81), similar to the  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  phosphorylation obtained after incubation with ALL-SIL lysates (mean FI: 53,671.62). A lower signal was instead observed for NALM6 (mean FI: 44,495.64,  $p$ -value  $< 0.01$  vs. K562) and REH (mean FI: 45,352.60,  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$  vs. K562). To confirm the contribution of ABL1 activity on the probe, cell lysates were pre-incubated with ABL1 specific and non-specific inhibitor (imatinib and ruxolitinib, respectively). Pre-incubation of lysates with 5  $\mu\text{M}$  imatinib lead to a significant decrease of  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  phosphorylation (two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test,  $p$ -value  $< 0.0001$ , **Figure 6A**). In contrast, ruxolitinib (a JAK1/2 specific inhibitor) did not affect significantly the  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  phosphorylation neither at 52 nM nor at 5  $\mu\text{M}$ , although a slight decrease in  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  signals was observed in

NALM6, REH and ALL-SIL at the highest concentration likely due to an aspecific effect (**Figure 6B**).

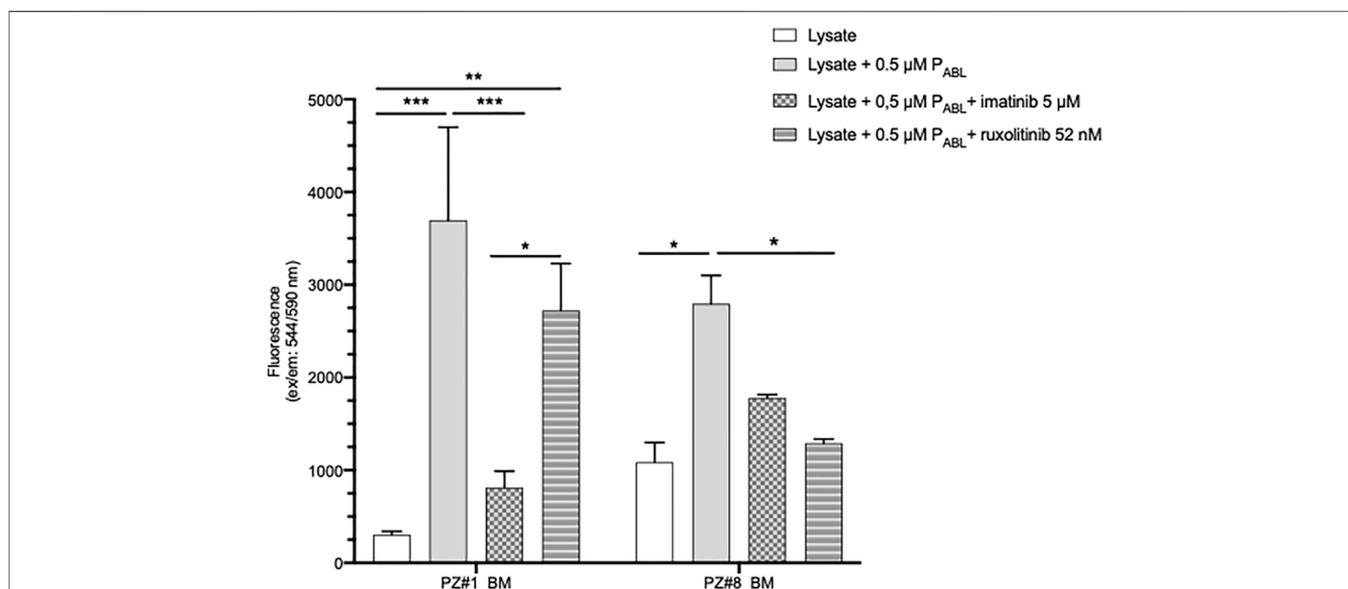
An ELISA assay was performed on K562 lysates to compare the  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  (“target” + “reporter” sequences) to  $P_{\text{ABL}}^{\text{TIDE}}$  (“reporter” sequence only).  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  shows a higher phosphorylation compared to  $P_{\text{ABL}}^{\text{TIDE}}$  (two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test,  $p$ -value 0.023), with a significant decrease after imatinib pre-treatment of lysates ( $p$ -value 0.0027, **Supplementary Figure S3A**). Interestingly, no significant changes in phosphorylation level of  $P_{\text{ABL}}^{\text{TIDE}}$  was observed increasing both the amount of lysate and the probe concentration (**Supplementary Figure S3B**).

$P_{\text{ABL}}$  comprises two tyrosines, one in the “target” and one in the “reporter” region. In order to verify the specificity of the phosphorylation signal on the catalytic site, a site-mutated biosensor was introduced in the assay (i.e.,  $P_{\text{ABL-F}}$ , with the tyrosine in the “reporter” region replaced by phenylalanine). The levels of  $P_{\text{ABL-F}}$  phosphorylation were similar among cell lysates, and did not differ from the basal fluorescence signals detectable in all cell lines in the absence of peptide (**Supplementary Figure S4** and **Supplementary Table S3**).

To further validate the novel  $P_{\text{ABL}}$ -based ELISA assay, lysates of primary leukemic cells derived from two patients, one affected by chronic myeloid leukaemia (p210 *BCR-ABL1* positive, Pt#1) and another by ALL (*BCR-ABL1* negative, Pt#2), were also used. In both cases, the  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  biosensor probe was phosphorylated after incubation with cell lysates (two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test, Pt#1:  $p$ -value  $< 0.001$ , Pt#2:  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , **Figure 7**). However, inter-patient differences were observed in the presence of TKI. The pattern of drug inhibition was compatible to the expected ABL1-mediated  $P_{\text{ABL}}$  phosphorylation in *BCR-ABL1* positive pt#1 ( $P_{\text{ABL}}$  signal inhibited by imatinib ( $p$ -value  $< 0.001$ ) but not by ruxolitinib), in contrast to what was observed in *BCR-ABL1* negative pt#2 ( $P_{\text{ABL}}$  signal inhibited by ruxolitinib ( $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ ) but not by imatinib). Cells sensitivity to imatinib and ruxolitinib could not be assessed due to the scanty biological material available.



**FIGURE 6 |** P<sub>ABL</sub>-based ELISA assay in the presence of **(A)** imatinib and **(B)** ruxolitinib. Fluorescence values in ordinate. Imatinib determines a significant decrease of P<sub>ABL</sub>-phosphorylation in all cell lines. The reduction is particularly evident for those cell lines with alterations affecting the ABL1-pathway (K562, and ALL-SIL) and is less pronounced in REH. Ruxolitinib treatment does not affect P<sub>ABL</sub>-phosphorylation. *p*-value according to two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test for multiple comparison: \*\*\*\*, <0.0001; \*\*\*, <0.001; \*\*, <0.01.



**FIGURE 7 |** P<sub>ABL</sub>-based ELISA assay in patients' primary cells lysates. Pt#1 is an adult male patient affected by CML (p210 BCR-ABL1 positive); Pt#2 is a female child affected by BCR-ABL1 negative ALL (BCR-ABL1 like translocations not known). Fluorescence values in ordinate. *p*-value according to two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni post-test for multiple comparison: \*\*\*\*, <0.0001; \*\*\*, <0.001; \*\*, <0.01, \* <0.05.

## DISCUSSION

In recent years, several potential peptides allowing the study of kinases' activity *in vitro* have been developed (Lipchik et al., 2015; Perez et al., 2019). The artificial peptide P<sub>ABL</sub> resembles the previously published cell-permeable biosensor peptide used to monitor the BCR-ABL1 function in CML (Yang et al., 2013), with “reporter” and “target” sequences in common. Here, P<sub>ABL</sub> was employed to validate its use in lysates of ALL cell lines with different genetic background, including those harboring BCR-ABL1 like ALL translocations of the ABL-class. The phosphorylation of the P<sub>ABL</sub> probe was detected after the incubation with cell lysates.

Interestingly, none of the cell lysates induced an increase of P<sub>ABL-F</sub> phosphorylation, indicating a kinase discriminatory action on the tyrosine in the “reporter” region. K562 cells showed the highest fluorescence signal on P<sub>ABL</sub> although comparable to that observed for ALL-SIL. Both these cell lines strongly rely on ABL1 for survival and proliferation, as demonstrated by MTT and trypan blue viability assays, although only BCR-ABL1 and not NUP214-ABL1 could be detected in the phosphorylated form by western blot. It is known that NUP214-ABL1 displays much lower auto-phosphorylation than BCR-ABL1 (Brasher and Van Etten, 2000; De Keersmaecker et al., 2008a; De Keersmaecker et al., 2008b). Because of this lower activation, ALL-SIL cells are more sensitive

than K562 to imatinib, an ABL1 inhibitor that targets specifically the inactive conformation of the ABL1 kinase. Nonetheless, BCR-ABL1 and NUP214-ABL1 largely overlap in their substrate specificity as demonstrated using a peptide array (De Keersmaecker et al., 2008a).

NALM6 cells were chosen because they harbor the gene fusion *ETV6-PDGFRB*. PDGFRB is a cell surface TK receptor that activates the ABL1 pathway (Plattner et al., 2004), and *PDGFRB* rearrangements (*ETV6-PDGFRB* and *EBF1-PDGFRB*) are present in about 1% of BCR-ABL1 like positive patients (Boer et al., 2017). Recent studies observed a reduction in signalling with imatinib in cases harboring ABL1-class rearrangements (Roberts et al., 2017), and a case-report on a refractory *EBF1-PDGFRB* ALL patient showed the complete remission after the addition of imatinib to the conventional chemotherapy (Weston et al., 2013). The chimeric protein ETV6-PDGFRB contains the amino-terminal 154 amino acids of ETV6 fused to the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of PDGFRB, and has a calculated molecular mass of 76 kDa (Carroll et al., 1996). Western blot using an anti human PDGFRB confirmed the presence of ETV6-PDGFRB in NALM6: the monomer migrated at 90–100 kDa in SDS gel-electrophoresis; however, ETV6-PDGFRB appeared in NALM6 also as oligomeric or multimeric complexes resulting in a band around 200 kDa, as already observed in literature (Sjöblom et al., 1999). The *wild type* PDGFRB was also detectable in all the cell lines (a band around 100 kDa) except for K562. Some investigators report that NALM6 cell line harbors a different translocation, in particular DUX4-rearranged [t(4;14)(q35;q32)]/ERG deletion (Yasuda et al., 2016; Tanaka et al., 2018); however, both our western blotting analysis and cytogenetic information on the t(5;12)(q33.2;p13.2) translocation confirm the presence of the *ETV6-PDGFRB* in the NALM6 cells used in this paper (Wlodarska et al., 1997)<sup>1</sup>. Since PDGFRB is linked to ABL1 activation (Plattner et al., 2003), we expected higher  $P_{ABL}$  phosphorylation values also for the BCR-ABL1 like cell line NALM6, in particular in comparison to REH cells that should not present constitutively active ABL1 based on their genetic profile, but surprisingly, these two cell lines showed similar fluorescence levels. The reason is still unclear, but can be related to the ubiquitous presence of ABL1 in the cell lines (Greuber et al., 2013). Indeed, Western blot analysis with anti-human ABL1 showed the presence of non-phosphorylated ABL1 in both REH and NALM6, without detecting the phosphorylated form.

The specificity of the  $P_{ABL}$  phosphorylation signal was also confirmed after treatment with TKI. Indeed, the ABL1-inhibitor imatinib was used at a concentration of 5  $\mu$ M that, as reported in the literature, represents the steady state plasma concentration after 5–7 days of treatment in adult CML at a dose of 400 mg/day (Druker et al., 2001), and is 20 times higher than the  $IC_{50}$  calculated *in vitro* on cellular tyrosine phosphorylation assay (Deininger et al., 2005). At this concentration, a significant decrease in  $P_{ABL}$  phosphorylation levels after the incubation with the drug was observed for all cell lines. It is known from the literature that imatinib has an unusually high selectivity to ABL1 because it

targets the inactive conformation which is unique to this kinase (Lee and Wang, 2009). Mass spectrometry analysis investigating imatinib-associated proteins in K562 lysates confirmed the direct interaction of the drug with only few targets, including the known interactor BCR-ABL1 and the ABL-related gene (ARG), Discoidin Domain Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 1 (DDR1) and the proto-oncogene receptor tyrosine kinase (KIT) (Bantscheff et al., 2007; Rix et al., 2007). DDR1 and KIT are receptor tyrosine kinases and their contribution to the ABL1 activation likely depends on extracellular stimuli. Therefore, considering that our *in vitro* system works on cell lysates rather than whole cells in the absence of specific ligands, their confounding contribution to the  $P_{ABL}$  phosphorylation, if any, is likely less important. In contrast, contribution of ARG (closely related to ABL1) could be an issue. However, the  $P_{ABL}$  target region should guarantee an increased specificity for ABL1 compared to ARG. Mass spectrometry studies identified additionally one off-target (non-tyrosine kinase) of imatinib, the NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase NQO2, whose enzymatic function should not influence the peptide phosphorylation (Bantscheff et al., 2007; Rix et al., 2007). In contrast to imatinib, the anti-JAK inhibitor ruxolitinib did not affect the  $P_{ABL}$  phosphorylation levels at any of the concentrations selected (52 nM and 5  $\mu$ M). The concentration of 52 nM was chosen in accordance to pharmacokinetic parameters measured in healthy subjects at steady state following a twice-daily administration of ruxolitinib at 15 mg and is 20 times higher than the  $IC_{50}$  of  $2.8 \pm 1.2$  nM calculated *in vitro* for JAK2 by a biochemical enzymatic inhibitory assay (Quintás-Cardama et al., 2010). The second concentration of 5  $\mu$ M is much higher than the pharmacological range and was included into the  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA assay in order to verify the absence of inhibition, even at this high concentration.

In our *in vitro* ELISA assay,  $P_{ABL_{TIDE}}$  was clearly less performing than  $P_{ABL}$ , designed to increase the specificity to ABL1 among other kinases. Besides the increased specificity of  $P_{ABL}$  over  $P_{ABL_{TIDE}}$ , the ELISA assay proposed in this paper presents other advantages over conventional kinase assay. Firstly, the biosensor phosphorylation was quantified on a solid-phase through a neutravidin-coated plate that allows the binding of the biotin in the  $P_{ABL}$  sequence. This high specific binding greatly reduces background noise signals. Secondly, whole cell lysates can be used, avoiding tricky ABL1 purification and bypassing the problems related to the peptide penetration into intact cells. Thirdly, a unique primary antibody, i.e., an anti-phosphotyrosine, is required. This advantage is particularly important for BCR-ABL1 like ALL because the ELISA assay conditions could be optimized regardless of the specific chimeric protein encoded by the genetic abnormalities in BCR-ABL like leukemic cells of the ABL-class.

Initial attempts to validate the novel  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA assay on lysates of patients' leukemic cells were performed. Although results are preliminary and limited to only two samples, they allow some considerations, to be confirmed by further investigations. As observed in immortalized cell lines,  $P_{ABL}$  becomes phosphorylated after the incubation with leukemic cell lysates regardless the presence of a BCR-ABL1 chimeric protein; however, in contrast to them, this phosphorylation is ABL-1 mediated only in some patients in which it is specifically

<sup>1</sup><https://www.dsmz.de/collection/catalogue/details/culture/ACC-128>.

inhibited by imatinib. A different contribution of ABL1 and other TK on  $P_{ABL}$  could be hypothesized among different patients, according to their pathogenetic profile.

Taken together, these observations suggest that the  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA assay is suitable for measuring the ABL1 kinase activity of cell lysates through the  $P_{ABL}$ -Y phosphorylation in the “reporter” region.  $P_{ABL}$  could be more suitable in detecting aberrant sustained kinase activity of ABL1-chimeric proteins rather than an over-activation of native ABL1 due to upstream signaling; however, a limitation of this study is that the difference between basal and sustained ABL1 activity is still too tiny for the  $P_{ABL}$ -based ELISA assay to be of practical clinical interest without any further optimization. To confirm its utility, our system should be improved in sensitivity and accuracy, and results could be strengthened by other TKI, the use of different biosensors (e.g., of downstream signaling components such as STAT5 that is known to be activated by ABL1-class rearrangements), and the test of patient samples of known genotype. Nonetheless, the results here described represents the first step towards the setup of a point-of-care device for diagnosis and therapeutic drug monitoring of pediatric BCR-ABL1 like patients.

## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusion of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

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## ETHICS STATEMENT

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by the Institutional review board IRCCS Burlo Garofolo, Trieste, Italy, Protocol number CE/V 135. Written informed consent to participate in this study was provided by the participants’ legal guardian/next of kin.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization, RF, CS, GD, and GS; Data curation, OM, RF, SB, and GS; Formal analysis, GS; Funding acquisition, AT, GD, and GS; Investigation, OM, SB, GZ, and CB; Writing–original draft, OM, SB, and RF; Writing–review and editing, ET, CS, MR, AT, GD, and GS.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fphar.2021.749361/full#supplementary-material>

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**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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