





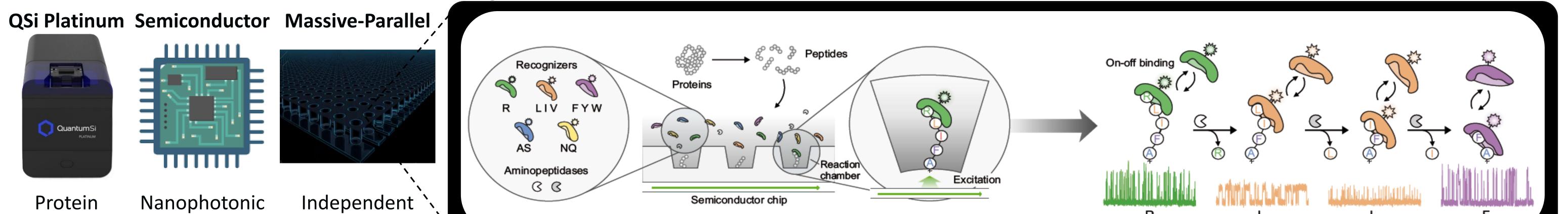


# Multiplexing Nanobody Kinetics Measurements at the Single-Molecule Level

Ghada H. Mansour<sup>\*1</sup>, Sebastian Hutchinson<sup>2</sup>, Ellyn Redheuil<sup>1</sup>, Ahmed Rehan<sup>1</sup>, Adeline Pichard-Kostuch<sup>2</sup>, Marco Ribezzi-Crivellari<sup>2</sup>, Andrew D. Griffiths<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Laboratoire de Biochimie, ESPCI Paris, Université PSL, CNRS UMR 8231, Paris, France. <sup>2</sup>Quantum-Si, France, Paris, France.

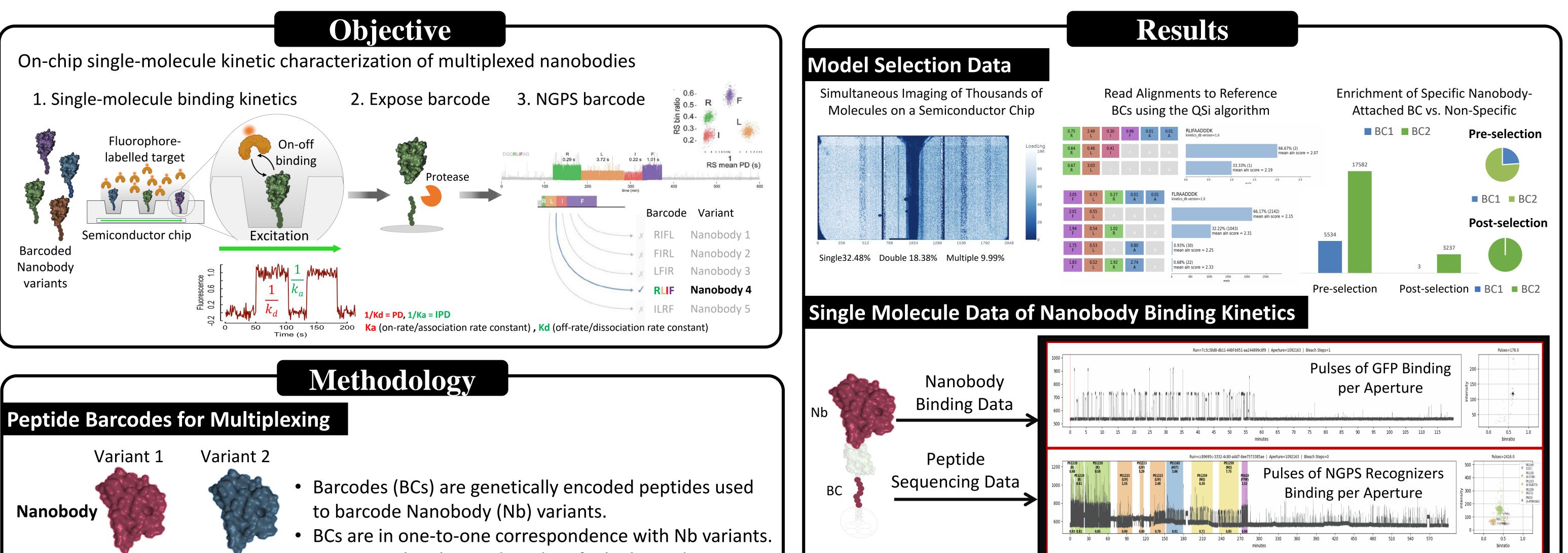
Poster Keys: NGPS (Next-Generation Protein Sequencing), ZMW (Zero-mode waveguide), BC (Barcode), PD (Pulse Duration), IPD (Inter-Pulse Duration), GFP (Green Fluorescent Protein)

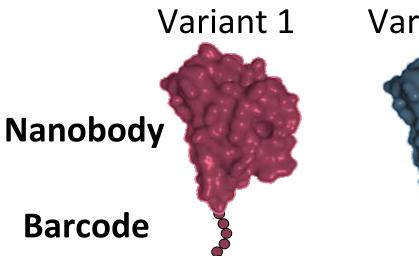
Single Molecule Resolution of Next-Generation Protein Sequencing (NGPS)



# Abstract

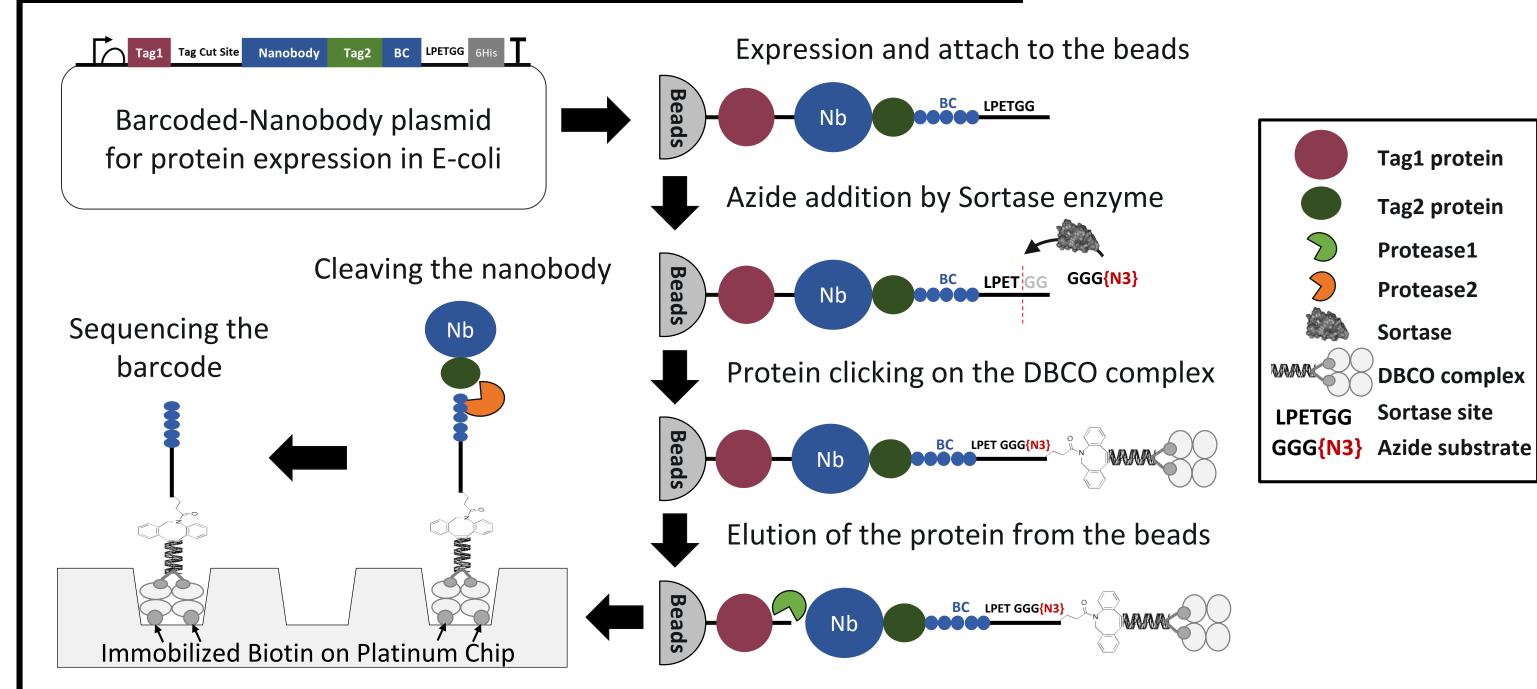
Single-molecule methods provide useful insights into the intermolecular variations and functional differences of individual molecules and have revealed much about the complexity of biological processes. Today it is possible to monitor binding kinetics at the single molecule level in a highly parallel fashion using zero-mode waveguide (ZMW) arrays. This allows monitoring the binding/unbinding of fluorescently-labelled molecules on millions of immobilised targets simultaneously, obtaining a full kinetic description of their interactions, offering a complementary picture to classical techniques but also uncovering important details that are missed in bulk studies. In our work, we use ZMW arrays to study the binding kinetics of antibody-antigen interactions at the single-molecule level. Moreover, we demonstrate that it is possible to couple these binding kinetics measurements with single-molecule protein sequencing to multiplex kinetic analysis to panels of nanobodies. This new approach to the study of nanobodies will help us understand the sequence/function relationship in nanobodies and open new directions in nanobody affinity maturation.





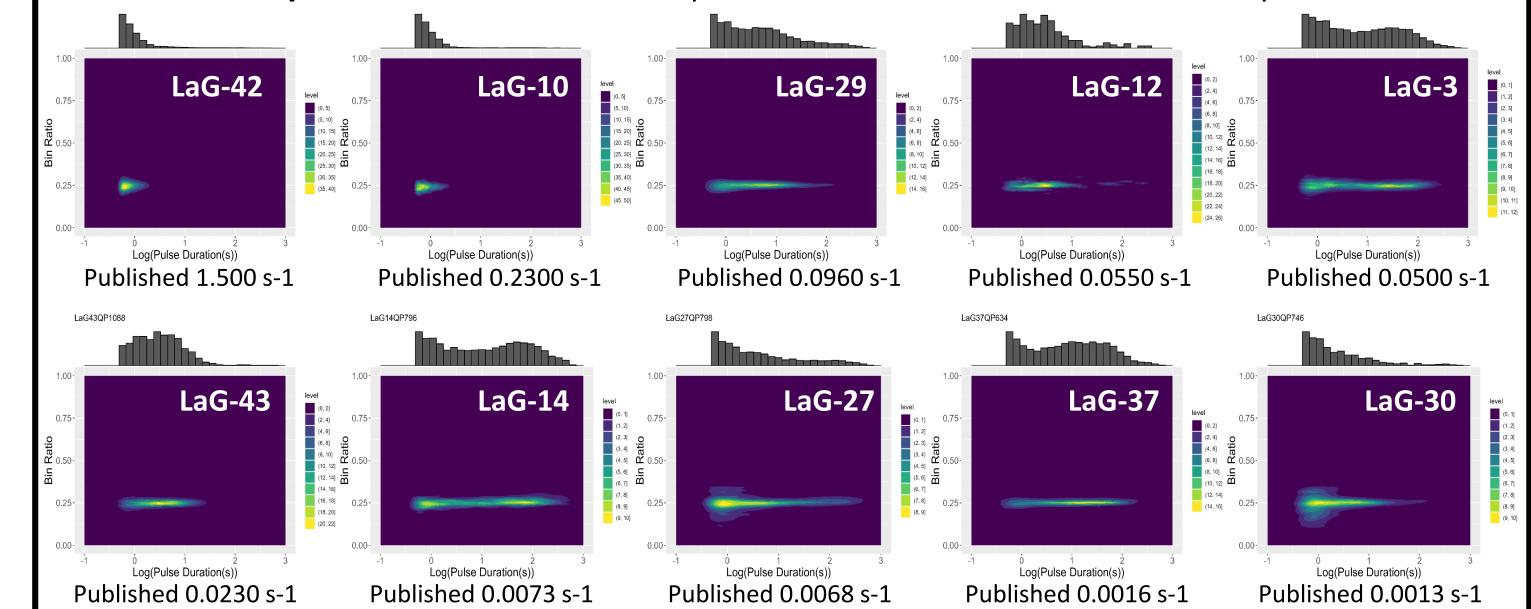
- NGPS can then be used to identify the barcodes

## **Genetic-encoded Library for Barcoded Nanobodies**



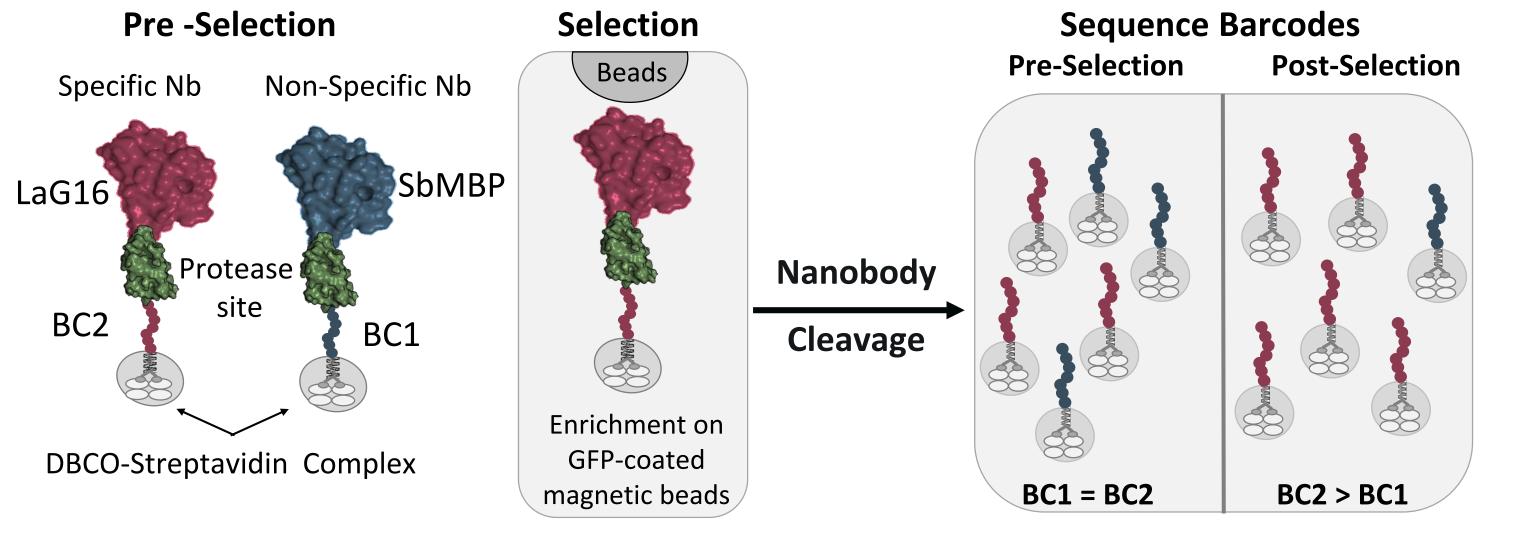
# Pulse Duration (PD) of Nanobodies

**Qualitative Analysis:** Nanobodies with faster published Koff exhibit shorter PD on the platinum.



Quantitative Analysis: Some nanobodies show Koff consistent with literature findings.

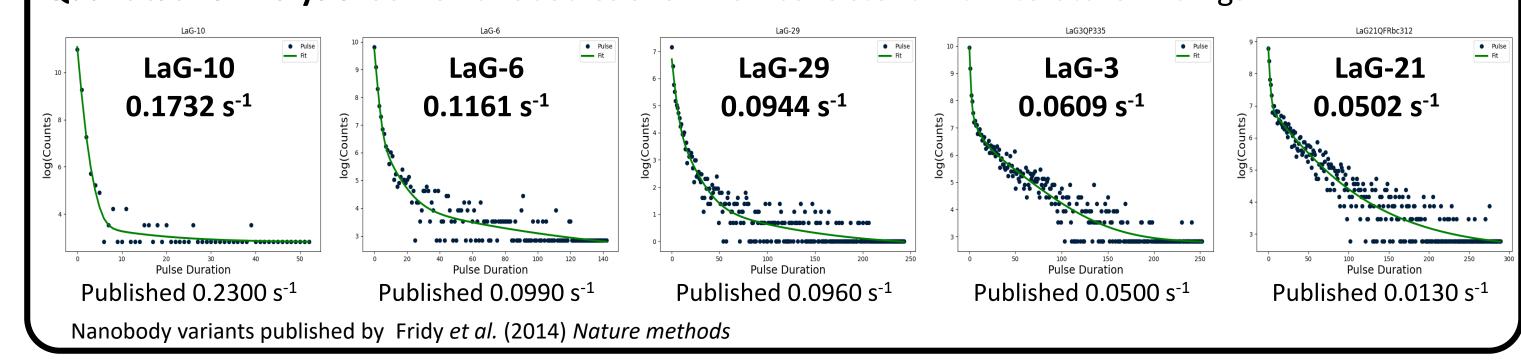
## Model Selection for Proof of Concept. Target protein: GFP



LaG16 and SbMBP published by Zimmermann et al. (2018) elife

## Literature cited:

Reed BD et al. Real-time dynamic single-molecule protein sequencing on an integrated semiconductor device. Science. 2022 Zimmermann I et al. Synthetic single domain antibodies for the conformational trapping of membrane proteins. elife. 2018 Fridy PC et al. A robust pipeline for rapid production of versatile nanobody repertoires. Nature methods. 2014



Conclusion

In summary, our model selection has generated highly promising results of multiplexing two different nanobodies and differentiating them based on their unique barcode. This allows us to successfully characterize the kinetics of multiplexed nanobody variants at the single-molecule level. The ability to multiplex and analyze these nanobodies individually offers an exciting approach to unravelling the complexities of protein interactions, thereby revolutionizing single-molecule studies in the field of proteomics.

### **Correspondence:**

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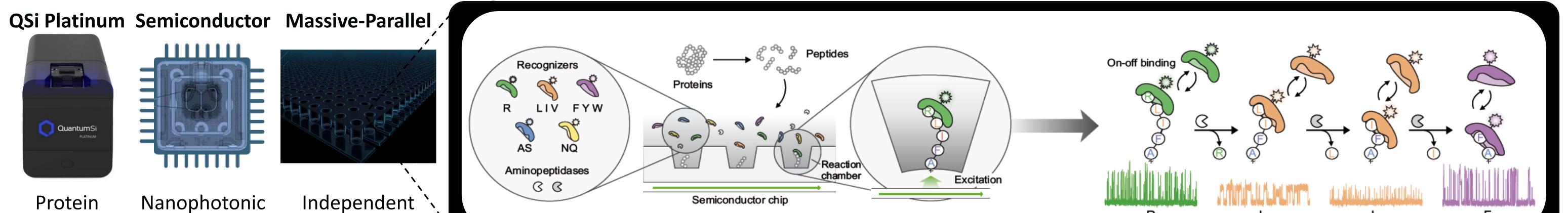


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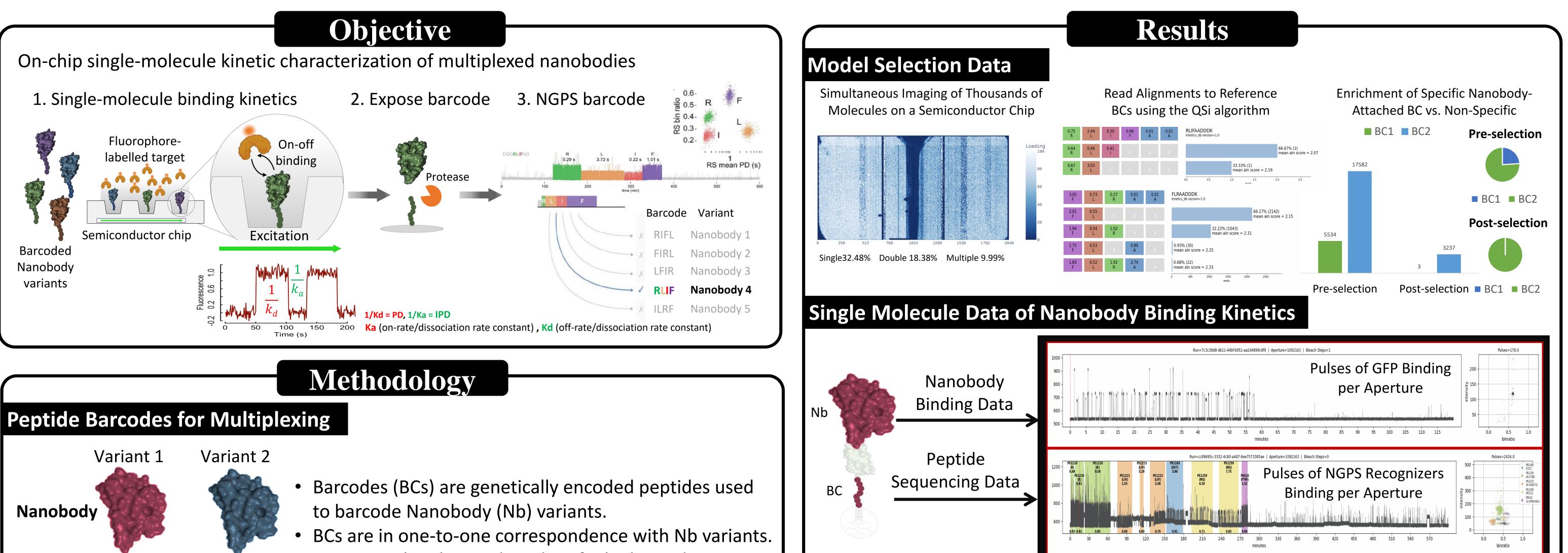
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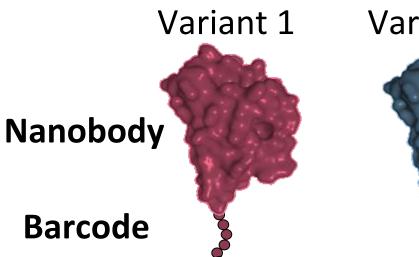
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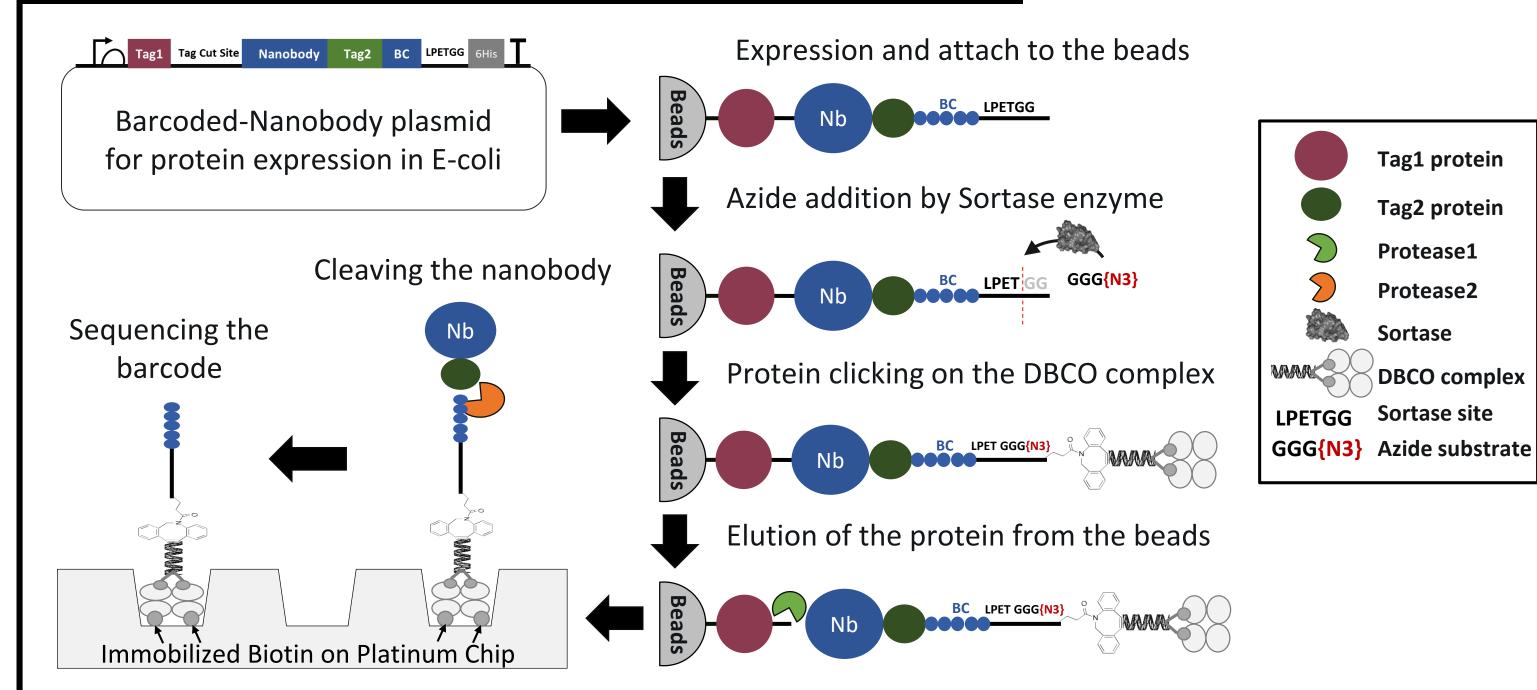
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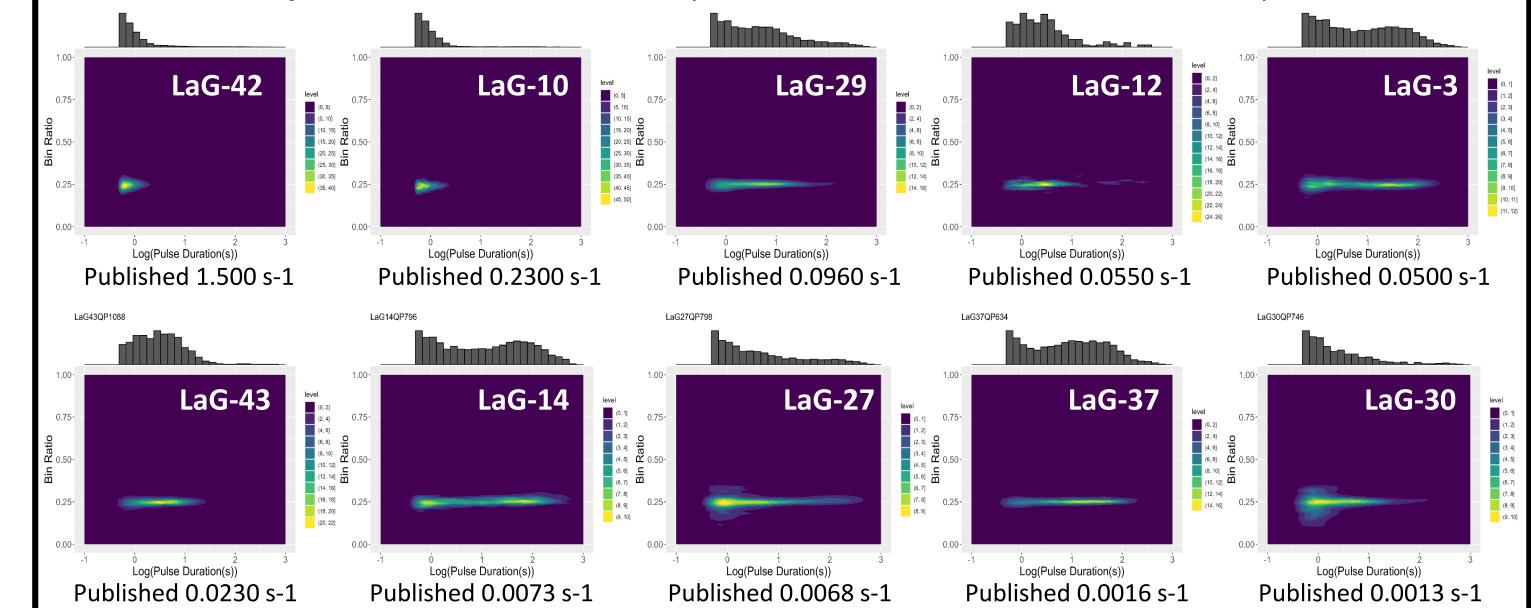
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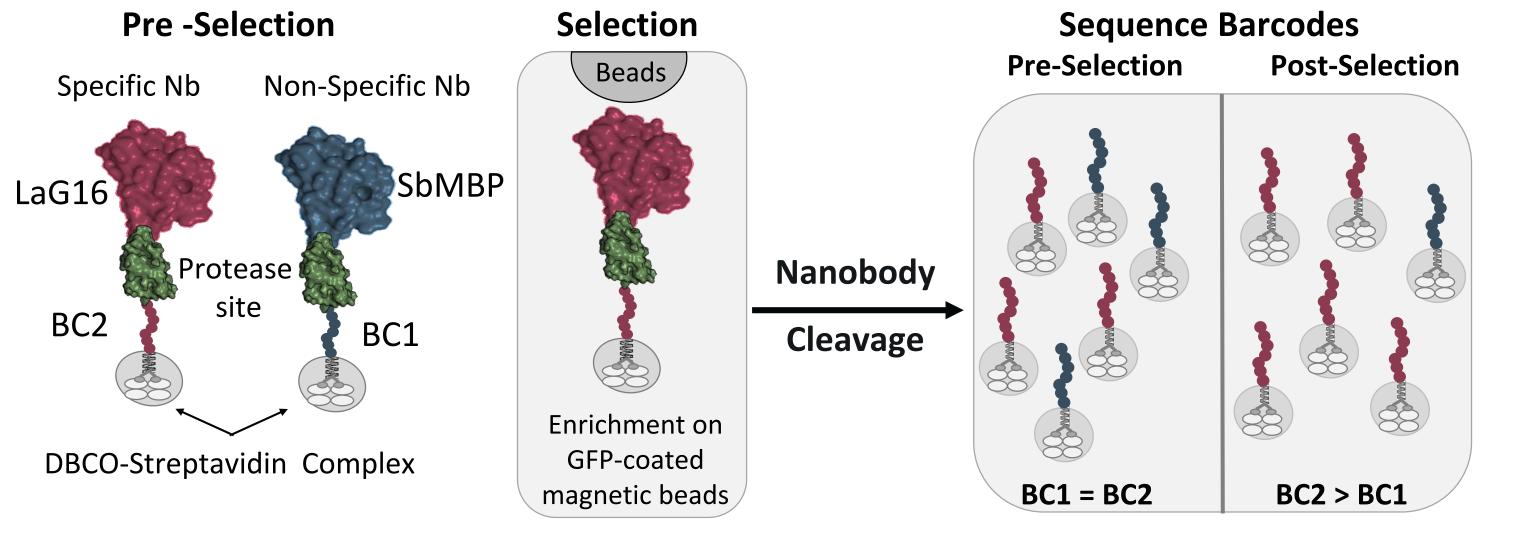
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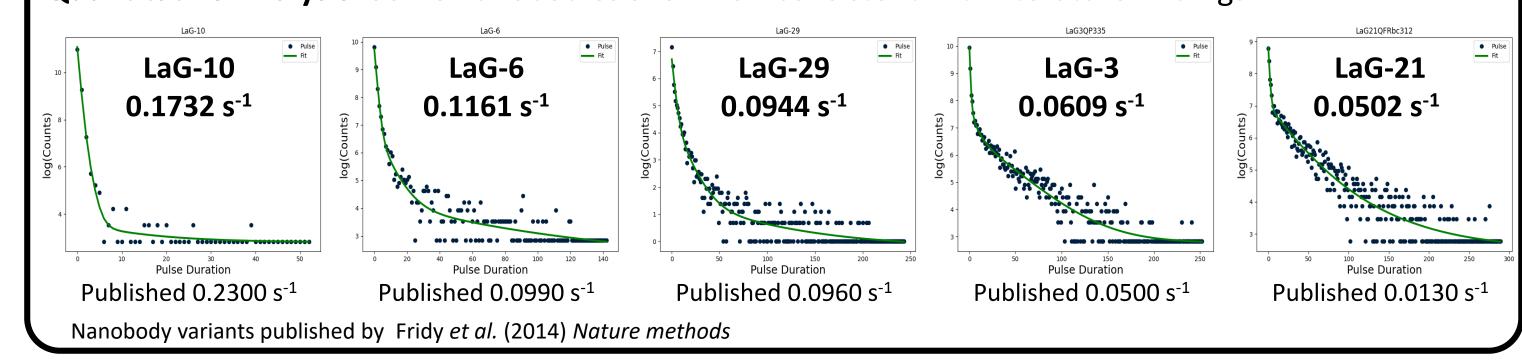
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