

## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

### **A Diverse Set of Single-Domain Antibodies (VHHs) Against the Anthrax Toxin Lethal and Edema Factors Provides a Basis for Construction of a Bispecific Agent That Protects Against Anthrax Infection**

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## SUPPL. FIGURE LEGENDS

**FIGURE S1. Alignment of amino acid sequences of EF- and LF-binding VHHs.** Multiple sequence alignment was performed with the Clustal Omega algorithm (Suppl. Ref. 1, Suppl. Ref. 2). Symbols below the alignment are as follows: asterisk, a fully conserved amino acid residue; colon, strongly similar amino acid properties ( $>0.5$  in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix); period, weakly similar amino acid properties ( $<0.5$  in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix).

**FIGURE S2. Alignment of EF and LF amino acid sequences.** Full-length LF and EF were aligned using Clustal Omega (Suppl. Ref. 1, Suppl. Ref. 2), with sequence similarities indicated by BOXSHADE. Black boxes indicate amino acid identity between the two proteins, and grey boxes indicate amino acid biochemical similarity. Blue bars below the alignment indicate representative regions of high similarity between EF and LF in the N-terminal domain of each protein. Note that the sequences used here include the N-terminal signal peptides (first 33 residues) in the numbering, and the C-terminal tail is omitted.

**FIGURE S3. Schematic of sandwich ELISA method for determination of epitope groups.** Schematically depicts the experimental procedure used to collect data for Fig. 2. Pre-binding of a molar excess of the blocking VHH with HRP-labeled EF or LF was followed by application of the complexes to a plate coated with the test VHH. A low signal signifies competition for epitope binding between the two VHHs.

**FIGURE S4. Modified sandwich ELISA data for additional LF competition group mapping. (A).** Schematic of the modified sandwich method for assessing competition. Immulon plates were coated with 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  of the blocking VHH, followed by blocking (1% gelatin or 3% BSA) and a 1 h incubation with 5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  LF. After washing, wells were incubated with a second, HRP-labeled test VHH, using a dilution that produced approximately 50% of the peak binding signal in LF binding curves. Positive controls for direct binding of the HRP-labeled VHHs to LF were included on the plate, and HRP-VHH signal in the absence of LF was a negative control. **(B).** Table of LF ELISA results for the modified sandwich ELISA, representing data from three experiments. Plus symbols indicate pairs of VHHs that demonstrated competition, defined as a  $>10$ -fold lower signal than that observed for HRP-VHH binding of LF directly coated on the plate. VHHs are arranged and boxed by epitope competition group. The table depicts repeat pairs, via reversal of the test vs. blocking VHH for each pair. JMO-C10 is a relatively weak binder of LF, and since signals were low when JMO-C10 was coated on the plate as the blocking VHH (but not when used as a test VHH), the JMO-C10 blocking VHH values are omitted.

**FIGURE S5. Additional ELISA assays for epitope mapping. (A).** Assessment of binding of two additional members of the EF1/LF1 competition group (JMN-D10, JMO-B3) as compared to JMO-B9 in the LF2 competition group. Experiment was conducted essentially as in Fig. 4C-D. Closed symbols, LF binding; Open symbols, LF<sub>N</sub> binding. Error bars indicate  $\pm$  SEM of 3 technical replicates; the experiment was also independently repeated. **(B-C).** Standard binding ELISAs were conducted as described in Methods, probing LF( $\Delta$ 1-36) coated on the plate with JMN-D10 (B), JMO-B3 (B), or JMO-G1 (C). Closed symbols, LF binding; Open symbols, LF( $\Delta$ 1-36) binding. Results were repeated in three independent experiments.

**FIGURE S6. VHH neutralization of MEK cleavage by LF under cellular conditions.** RAW264.7 cells were treated with or without LT pre-incubated with vehicle or VHHs. LT was used at 250 ng/mL

for 3 h or 1 µg/mL for 1 h, and VHHs were used at 1.75 µg/mL, a 5:1 or 20:1 VHH to LF molar ratio. Western blotting of cell lysates was performed to assess cleavage of MEK2 and -3 by LF. Actin is a control for cell viability.

**FIGURE S7. LF neutralization assays under “high toxin” conditions.** Representative LF neutralization experiments using three different doses of toxin (250, 750 and 1500 ng/ml). JKH-C7 is a PA neutralizing VHH that was used as a control.

#### **SUPL. REFERENCES**

1. Sivers, F., Wilm, A., Dineen, D. G., Gibson, T.J., Karplus, K., Li, W., Lopez, R., McWilliam, H., Remmert, M., Soding, J., Thompson, J. D., and Higgins, D. (2011) Fast, scalable generation of high-quality protein multiple sequence alignments using Clustal Omega. *Mol. Syst. Biol.* **7**, 539
2. Goujon, M., McWilliam, H., Li, W., Valentin, F., Squizzato, S., Paern, J., and Lopez, R. (2010) A new bioinformatics analysis tools framework at EMBL-EBI. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **38 (suppl 2)**, W695-W699

**SUPPL TABLE 1. LF<sub>N</sub> linear peptides for epitope mapping.**

<b>LF Peptide</b>	<b>LF<sub>N</sub> Residue Numbers</b>	<b>Peptide Sequence (N → C)</b>
LF1	97-106	LSEDKKKIKD
LF2	135-143	EDYVENTEK
LF3	178-187	KNASDSGQD
LF4	226-234	EPQHRDVLQ
LF5	230-239	RDVLQLYAPE



Fig. S2

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LF   1 MNIKKEFIKVISMSCLVTAITLSGPVFIPLVQAGGGHDVGMHVKEKEKN
EF   1 -----FSIISFSVLLFAISSSQAIENVAM-----NEHY----TE

LF   51 KENRKRKDEERNKTQEEHLKEIMKHIVKIEVKGEEAVKKEAAEKLEKVP
EF   31 SDIKRNRKTEKNKTEKEKFKDSINNLVKTEFTNETLTKIQQTQDLLKKIP

LF   101 SDVLEMYKAI GGKIYIVDGDITKHISLEALSEDKKKIKDIY GKDALLHEH
EF   81 KDVLEIYSELGGEIYFTDIDLVEHKEIQDLSEEKKNMNSRGEKVPFASR

LF   151 YVYAKEGEYEPVVLVIQSSSEDYVENTEKALNVVYVEIGKILSRDILSKINQPY
EF   131 FVFEKKRETPKLIIN- IKDYAINSEQSKEVVYVEIGKGLSLDIISKDKSLD

LF   201 QKFLDVLNNTIKNASDSDGQDLLFTNQLKE----HPTDFSVEFIEQNSNEV
EF   180 PEFNLIKSLSD--DSDSSDLLFSQKFKEKLELNNKSIDINFEKENLTFE

LF   247 QEVFAKAFAYYIEPQHRDVLQLYAPEAFNYMDKFNQEINLSLEELKDQR
EF   228 QHAFSLAFSYYFAPDHRTVLELYAPDMFEYMNKLEKGGFEKISESLKKEG

LF   297 MLARYEKWEKIKQHYQHWSDSLSEEGRGLLKKLQIPIEPKDDIIEHLSIQ
EF   278 VEKDR--IDVLKGE-----KALKASGL-----VPEHADAFKRIAR

LF   347 EEKE-----LLK-----R--IQIDSSDFLSTEE-KEFLKKL
EF   311 ELNTYILFRPVNKLATNLIKSGVATKGLNVHGKSSDWGPVAGYIPFDQDL

LF   375 QIDIRDSLSEEEKELLNRIQVDSSNPLSEKKEKEFKKLLKLDIQPYDINQR
EF   361 SKKHGQQLAVEKGNL-----ENKKSITEHEGE-IGKIPKIDHLRIE-E

LF   425 IQDTGGLIDSPSINLDVRKQYKR-----DIQNID--ALLHQSIG-
EF   403 LKE-NGIILKGKKEIDNGKKYLLLESNNQVYEFRI SDENNEVQYKTEKGEK

LF   462 STL YNKIYLYENMNINNL TATLGADLVDSTDNTKINRGIFNEFKNFKYS
EF   452 ITVLGEKENWRNIEVM--A-----KNVEGVLKPLTADYDLF

LF   512 -ISSNY-----MIVDINERPALDNERIKWRIQLSPDTR
EF   486 ALAPSLTEIKKQIPQKEWDKVVNTPNSLEKQKGVTNLLIKYGIERKPDST

LF   544 AGYLENGKLIILQRNIGLEIKDVQ-----LI-----KQSEKEMIRIDAKVVP
EF   536 KGTLSNWQKQMLDRLEAVKYTGTTGGDVVNHGTEQDNEEPEKDNEL--

LF   585 KSKIDTKIQEAQLNINQEWNKALGLPKYT---KLITENVHNRVASNIVES
EF   584 ----FIINPEGEFIITKNWEMTGRFIEKNITGKDYL YFNRSV--NKIAP

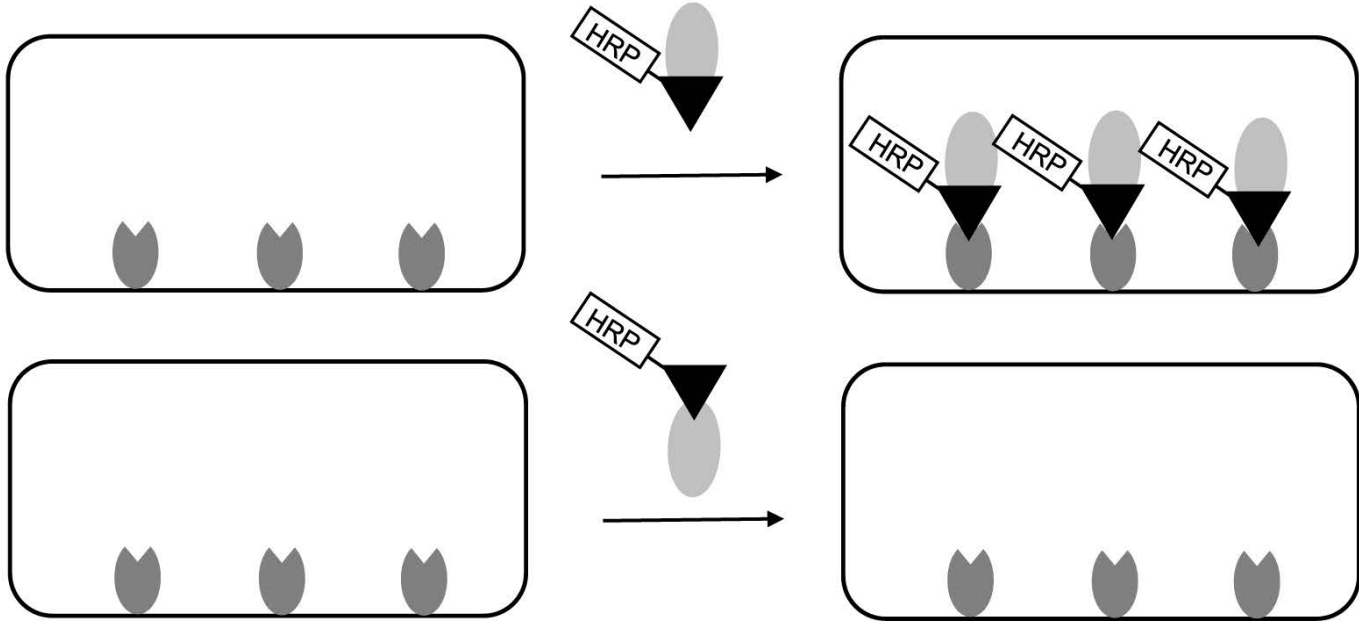
LF   632 AYLIILNEWKNNIQSDLIKVTNYLVDGNGRFVFTDITLPIAIBQYTHQDE
EF   628 CNKAYIEWTDPITKAKINTI-----PTSAEFIKNLS-

LF   682 IYEQVHSGLYVPESRSILLHGPSKGVELRNDSEGEIHEFGHAVDDYAGY
EF   659 SIRRSSNVGVYKDS-----GDKDEFA--KKEVKKIAGY

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Fig. S3

### Sandwich ELISA



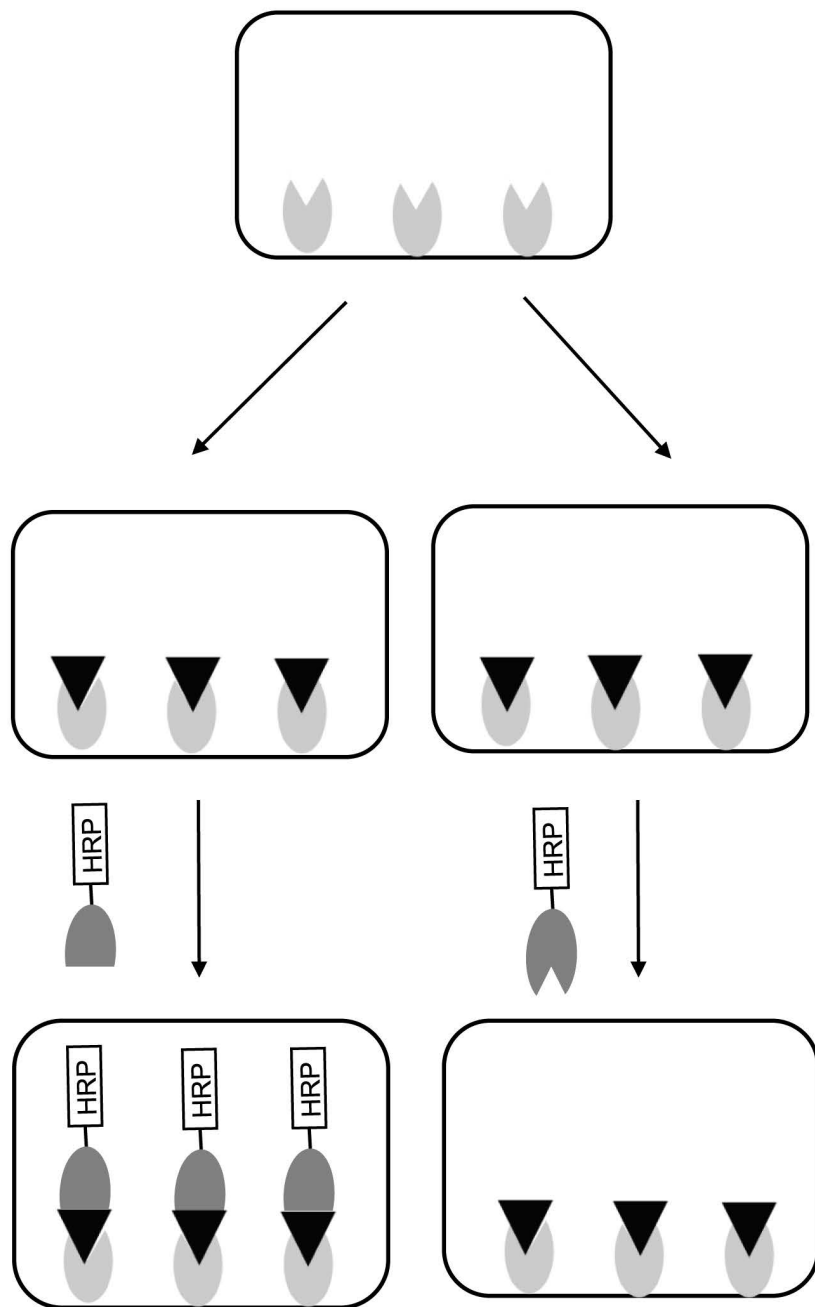
Signal =  
Different  
Competition Group

No Signal =  
Same  
Competition Group



Fig. S4

**A.** Modified Sandwich ELISA



**B.**

		Test VHH				
		B3	D10	C9	B9	C10
Blocking VHH	JMO-B3	+	+	+	-	-
	JMN-D10	+	+	+	-	-
	JMO-C9	+	+	+	-	-
	JMO-B9	-	-	-	+	-
	JMO-C10	-	-	-	-	*

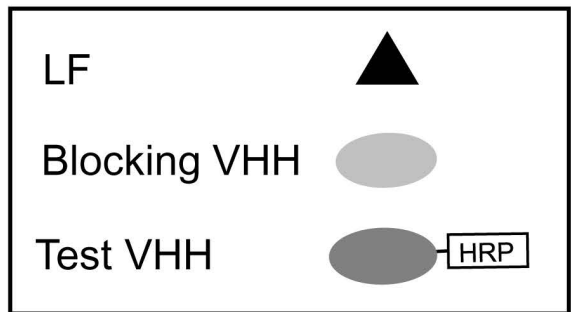




Fig. S5

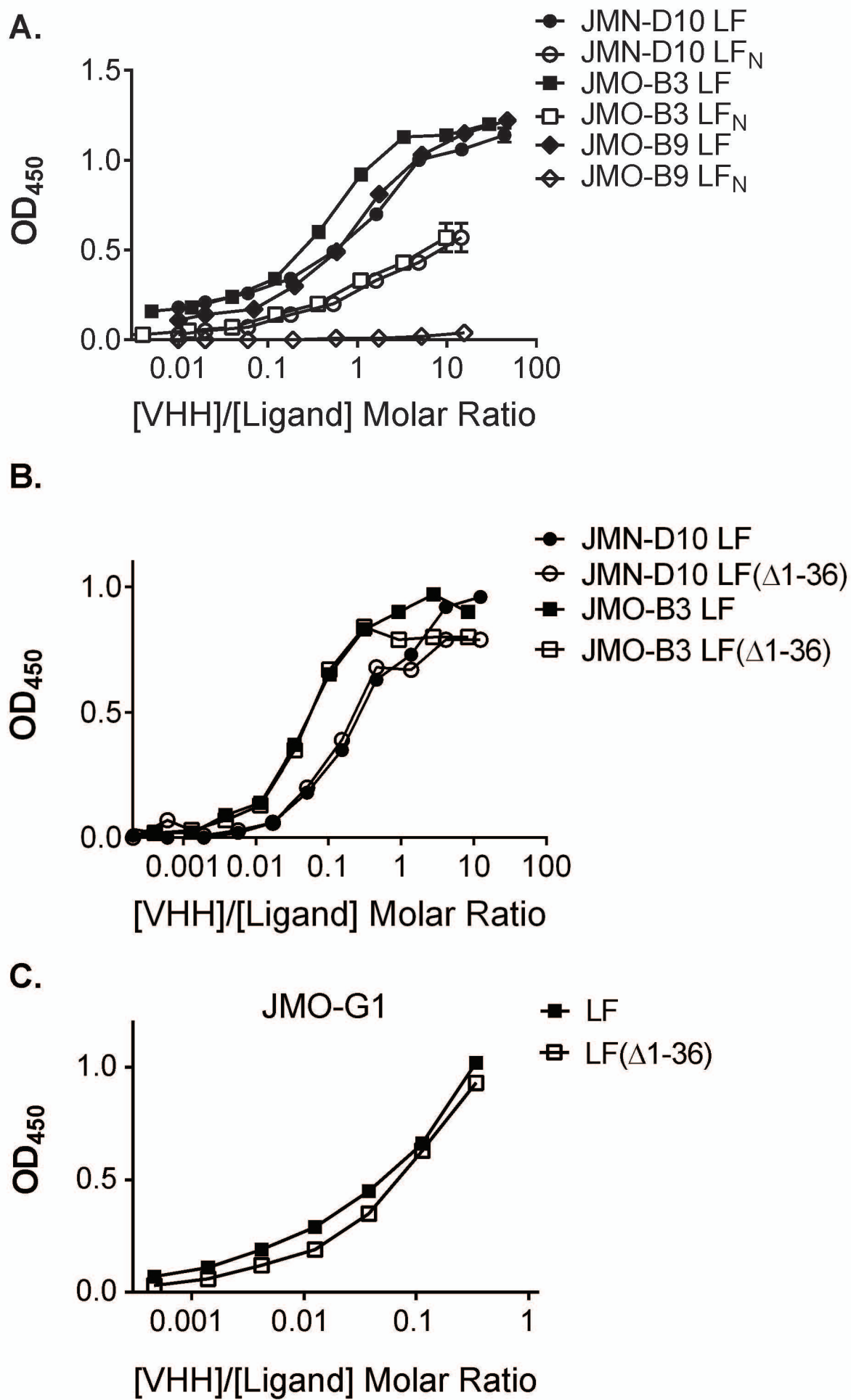


Fig. S6

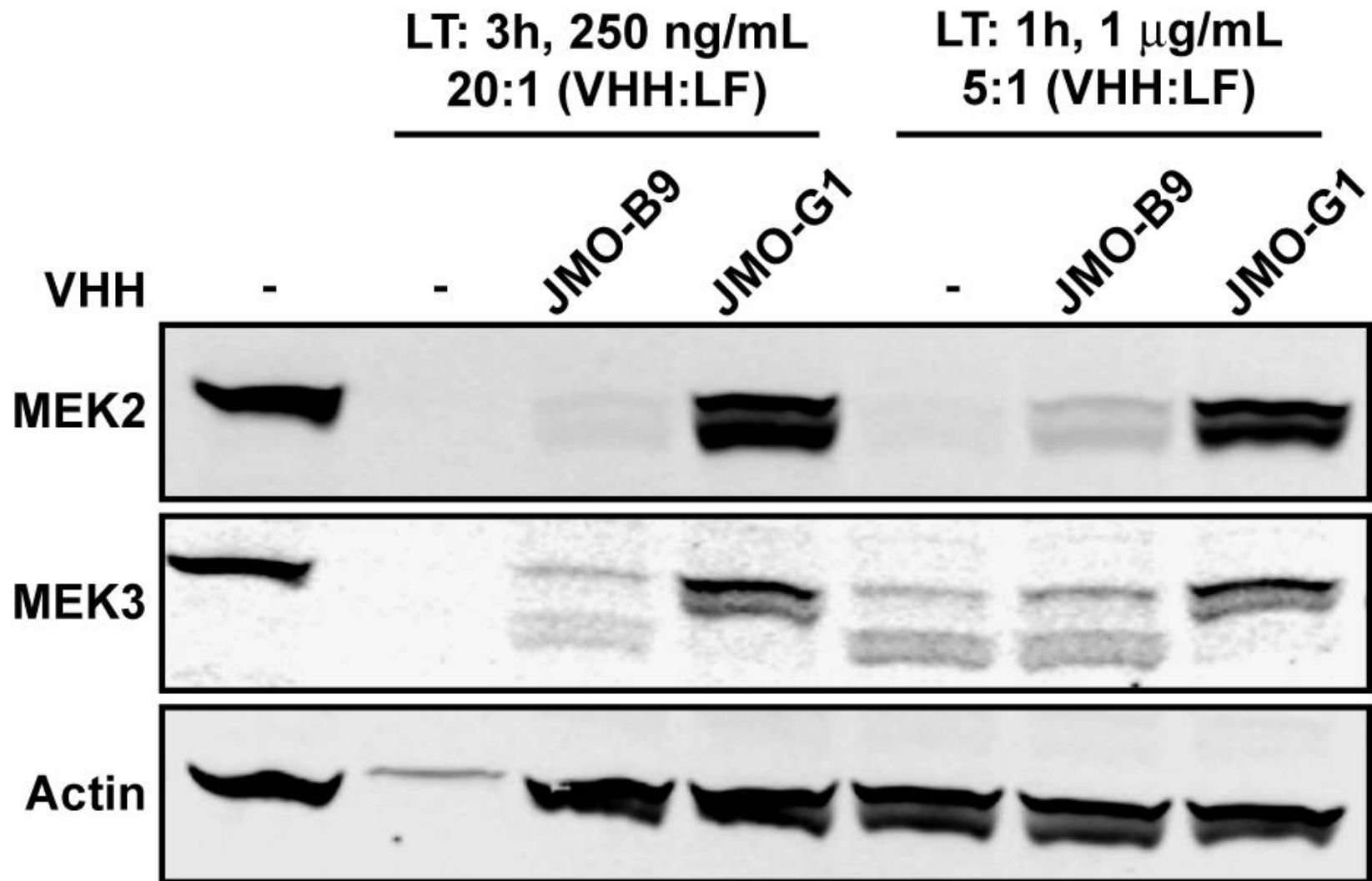


Fig. S7

