α 1-FANGs—Protein Ligands Selective for the α -Bungarotoxin site of the α 1-Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor

Authors: Aaron L. Nichols¹, Kaori Noridomi², Christopher R. Hughes³, Farzad Jalali-Yazdi³, J. Brek Eaton⁴, Lan Huong Lai¹, Gaurav Advani³, Ronald J. Lukas⁴, Henry A. Lester⁵, Lin Chen^{1,2,6}, Richard W. Roberts^{1,2,3,6,7*}

¹ Department of Chemistry, University of Southern California

² Department of Molecular and Computational Biology, University of Southern California

³ Mork Family Department of Chemical Engineering and Material Sciences, University of Southern California

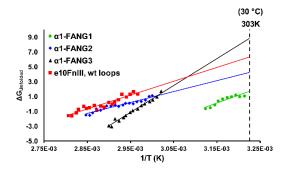
⁴ Barrow Neurological Institute, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, University of Arizona

⁵ Division of Biology and Biological Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA

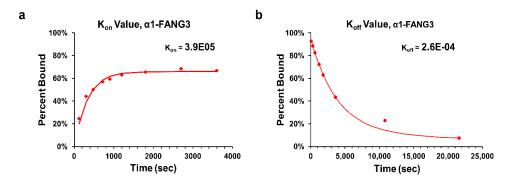
⁶ Norris Cancer Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA

⁷ Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA

^{*} E-mail:richrob@usc.edu



Supplemental Figure 1. Plot of $\Delta G_{unfolding}$ versus inverse temperature of $\alpha 1$ -FANG1 and derivatives. Direct comparison of $\Delta G_{unfolding}$ with 1/T for $\alpha 1$ -FANG ligands using the experimentally derived circular dichroism melting data shows the different ΔH contributions (slope) of each protein to overall stability. When extrapolated to 3.25E-03 (30°C) to compare with historical data, the high stability of $\alpha 1$ -FANG3 versus parent clones is clear.



Supplemental Figure 2. Determination of α 1-FANG3 K_{on} and K_{off} rates via radiolabeled binding assays. A) K_{on} of α 1-FANG3 was determined by the pulldown of excess 35 S labeled α 1-FANG3 against α 211 immobilized on beads. K_{on} was fit using excel and determined to be 3.9E5. B) K_{off} of α 1-FANG3 was determined by a direct competition of α -Btx with 35 S labeled α 1-FANG3 bound to α 211 immobilized on beads.