

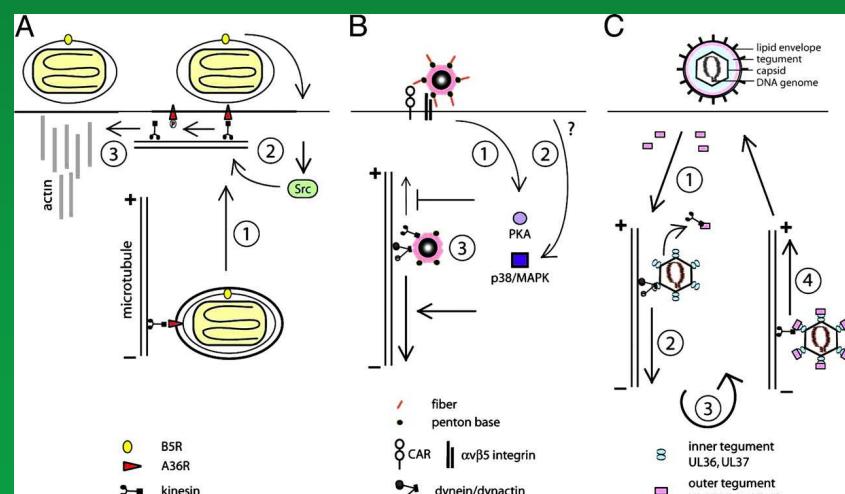
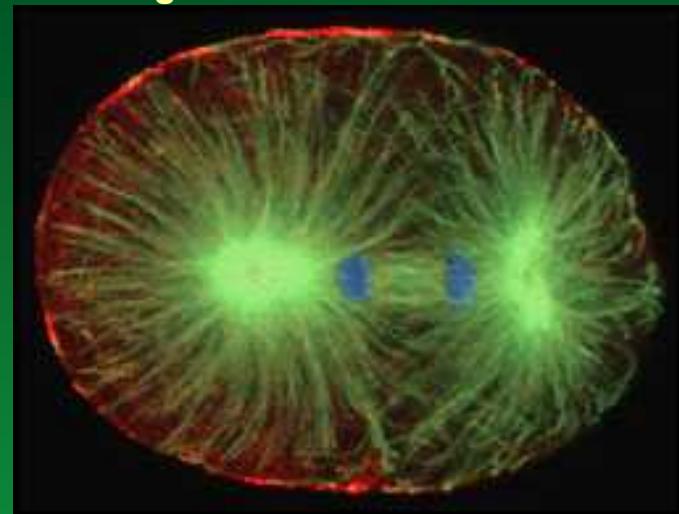
# Engineering functional selectivity into kinesin/microtubule-based transport systems

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# Intracellular kinesin-based transport

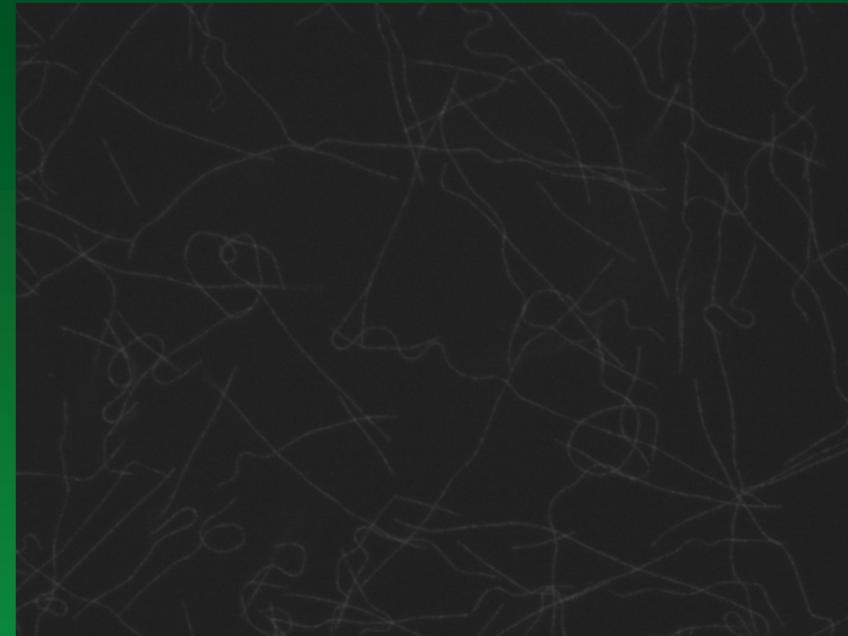
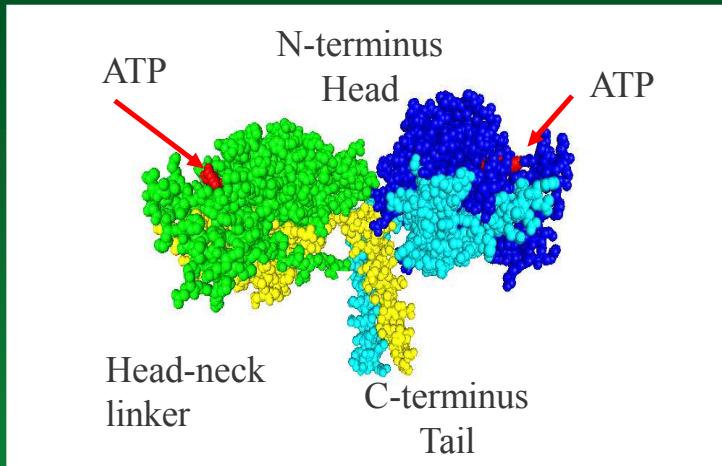
- Important for cellular activities: chromosome segregation, vesicular transport, and signaling events
- Pathways hijacked by intracellular pathogens (viruses, bacteria, etc.)

Dr. Bruce Bowerman  
[Morel.uoregon.edu/home97/bowerman.html](http://Morel.uoregon.edu/home97/bowerman.html)

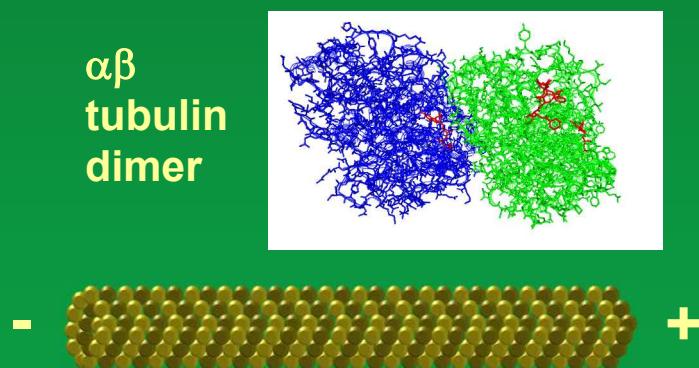


# Kinesin & Microtubules – Nanofluidic Transport

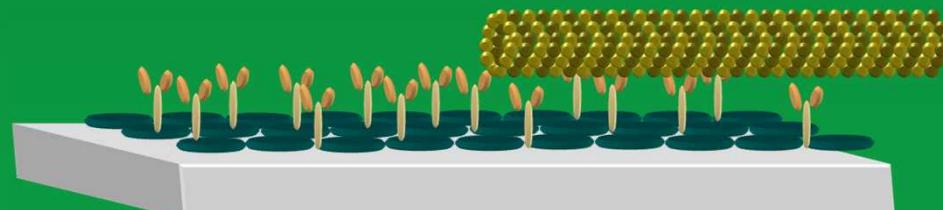
## Kinesin Motor Proteins



## Microtubules (MTs)

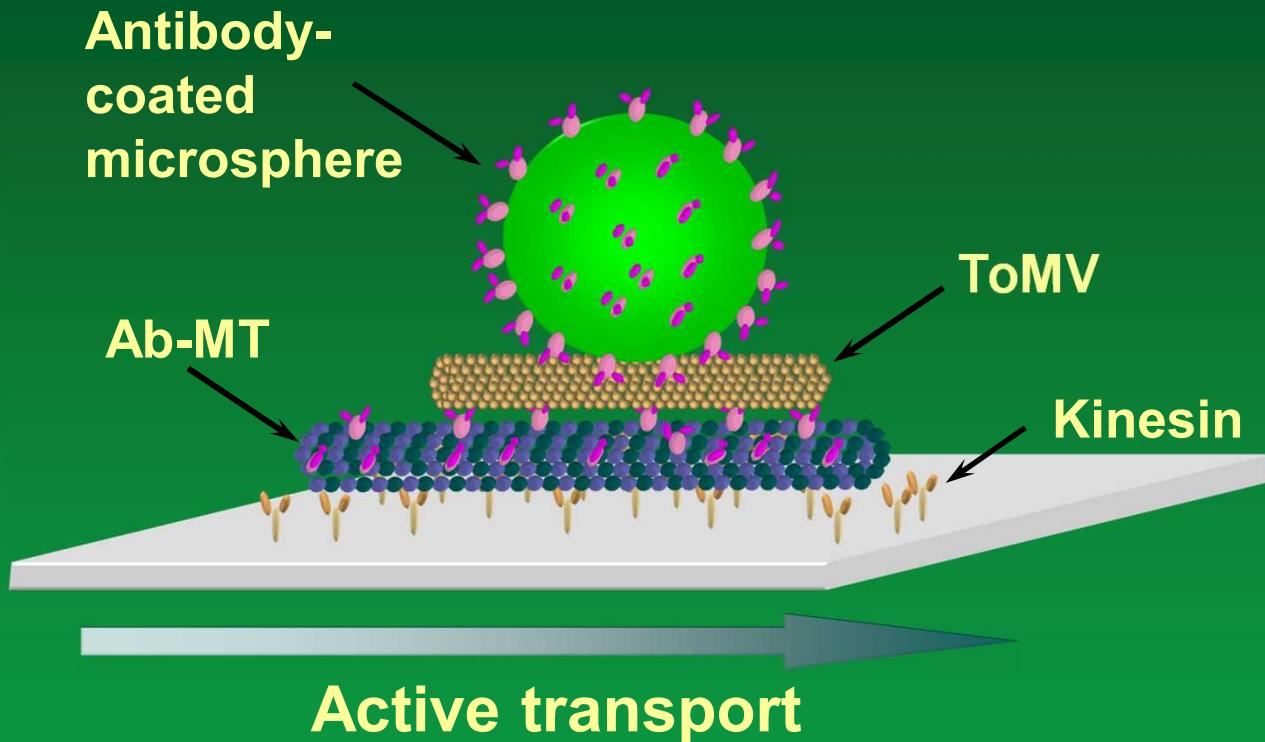


Drosophila Kinesin (50% rhodamine MTs)



Gliding motility geometry

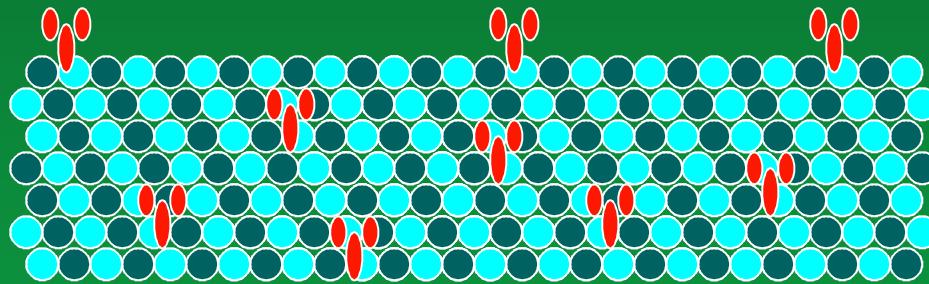
# ToMV Transport Assay



*In vitro* assay for antigen (ToMV) capture, transport, and detection

# Project Goal:

Develop a crosslinking strategy for maximal antigen capture and transport by antibody-microtubule complexes along kinesin tracks



## Key points:

- Antigen binding site consistently available
- Area for kinesin to bind microtubules for motility
- Area for taxol to bind to stabilize microtubules

# Homobifunctional Crosslinkers

- **Glutaraldehyde (amines)<sup>a</sup>**
  - Advantages:
    - Simple protocol
    - Microtubules last days-weeks
  - Disadvantages:
    - Undesirable intermediates
    - Excessive amounts of glutaraldehyde ( $\geq 5\text{mM}$ ) result in deformed microtubules
- **EGS (amines)**
  - Advantages & disadvantages similar to glutaraldehyde
    - Longer crosslinking arm



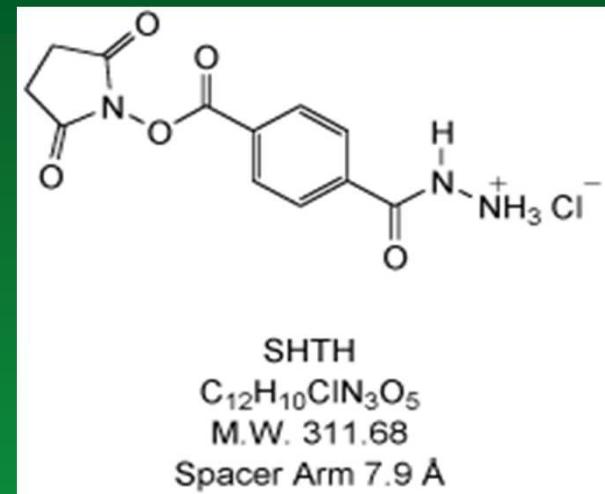
**Glutaraldehyde Ab-MTs**

- Detection within flow cell  
 $<1\%$
- Able to detect 1ng/mL ToMV by ELISA analysis

# Heterobifunctional Crosslinkers

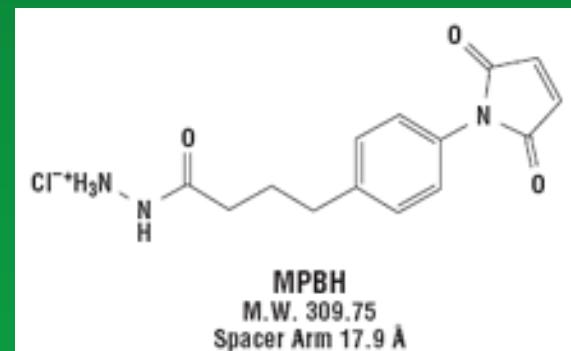
## SHTH (amine/aldehyde)

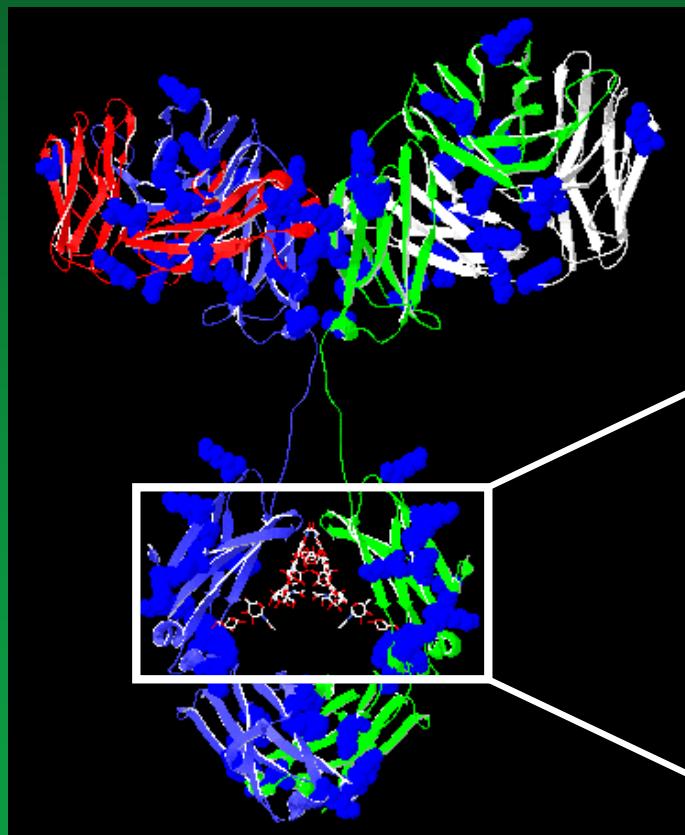
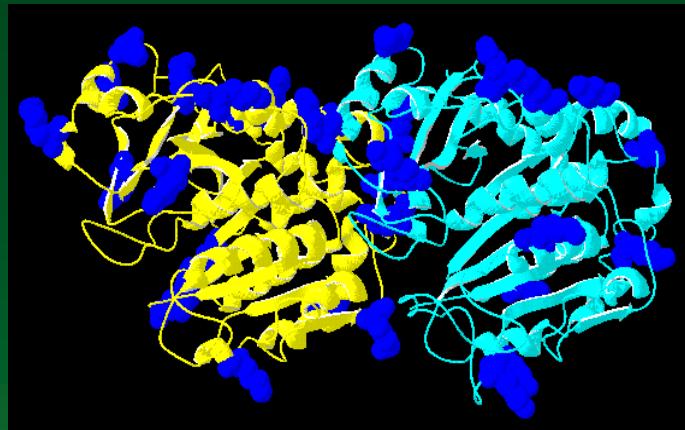
- Advantages:
  - Proper orientation of Ab to MT (no intermediates)
  - Protocol performed within same tube
- Disadvantages:
  - Lengthy protocol
  - Over crosslinking = non-motile tubes



## MPBH (sulphydryl/carbohydrate)

- Advantages:
  - Alleviation of intermediates
- Disadvantages:
  - Complicated, lengthy protocol





**SHTH crosslinks primary amines of microtubules to sodium *meta*-periodate modified carbohydrate of IgG**

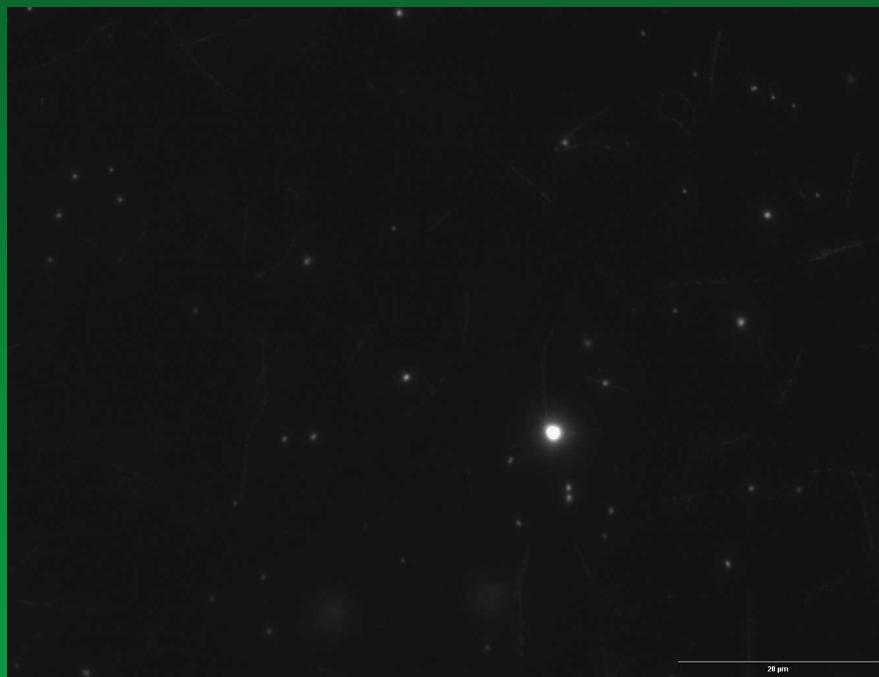


Based on RCSB models:  
1jff.pdb and IgG1-All.pdb

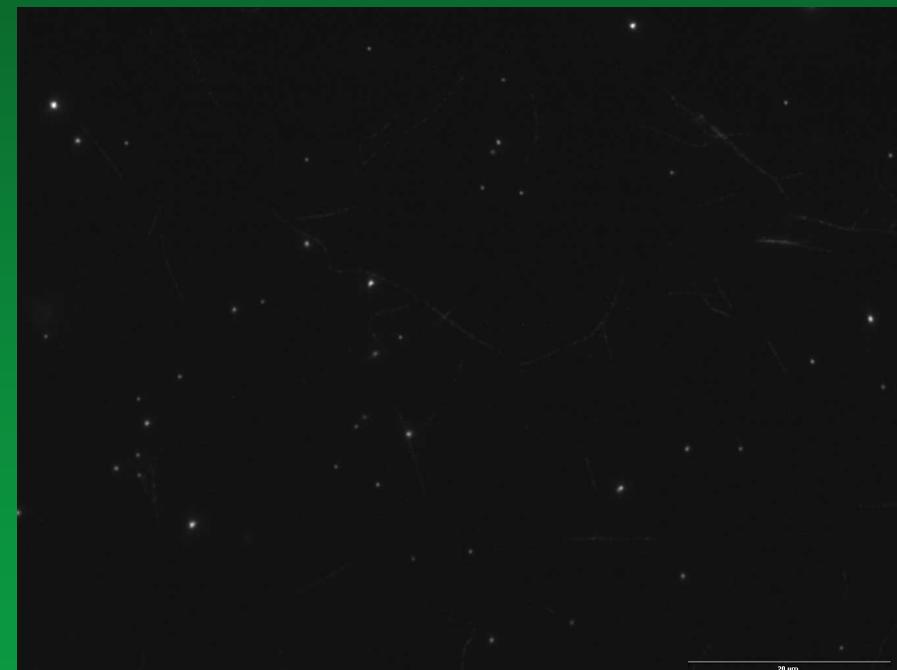
Molar excess of SHTH	ELISA	Motility (Inverted)	Bead/QD Capture and Transport*	Fold excess Ab
1M	--	Motile	None	10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
2M	--	Motile	None	10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
3M	--	Motile	None	10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
4M	--	Motile	Temporary	10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
5M	--	Motile	Yes (QDs/1 $\mu$ m & 0.2 $\mu$ m beads )	5x $\alpha$ -B.g. 10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
6M	10ng/mL in microbial soup	Motile	Yes ( 0.2 $\mu$ m beads)	10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
8M	No signal	Non-Motile	None	10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
10M	--	Non-Motile; Occasion non-adherence	None	10x $\alpha$ -ToMV
SHTH alone (6M)	No higher than background	Motile	None	--

\*Association of beads with microtubules occurs in some instances- transport required

- 10% rhodamine MTs crosslinked to  $\alpha$ -ToMV Ab with 6M excess SHTH
- Analysis of ToMV transport with sandwich motility assay



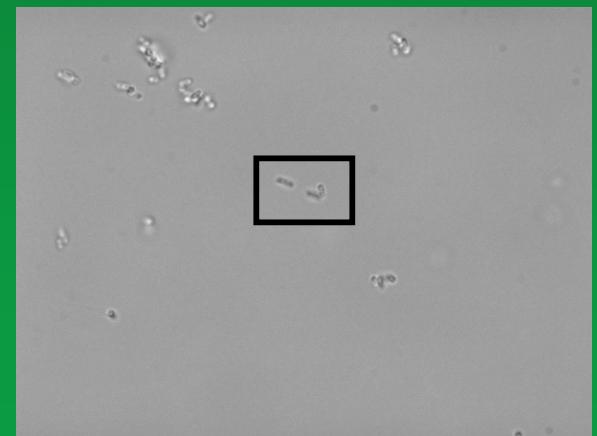
**1 $\mu$ m beads coated with  
 $\alpha$ -ToMV Ab**



**0.2 $\mu$ m beads coated with  
 $\alpha$ -ToMV Ab**

# Antigen Selectivity

- *B. atrophaeus* spores
  - Ab-coated quantum dots
- *E. coli*



# Advantages

- Capture of small quantities (nanogram amounts) of antigen from a large volume
- No need to label antigen of interest prior to assay
- Conversion of chemical energy into active transport enables receptors to “search” sample volume (in two dimensions)
- Assay can be completed within 30 min (ELISA = 6-48 hrs)

# Acknowledgements

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  - Marlene Bachand
  - Amanda Trent
- Funded by DARPA

