

Engineering functional selectivity into kinesin/microtubule-based transport systems

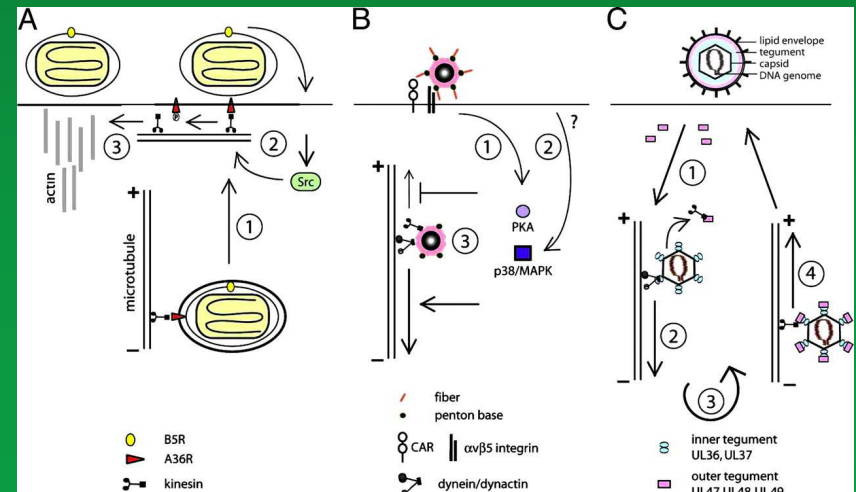
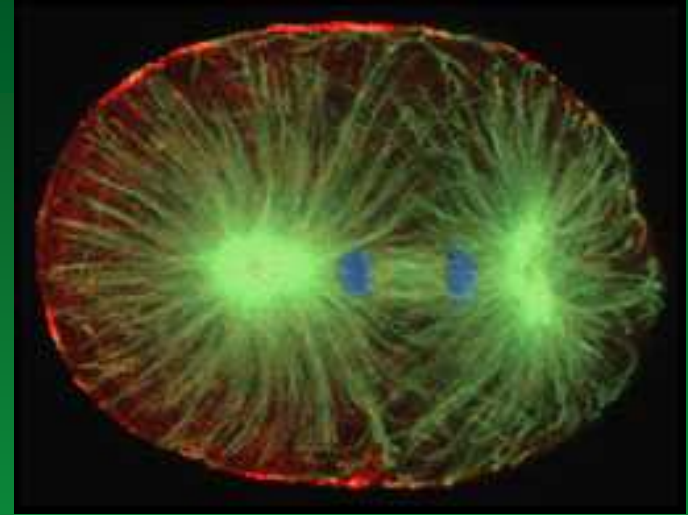
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Intracellular kinesin-based transport

Dr. Bruce Bowerman

Morel.uoregon.edu/home97/bowerman.html

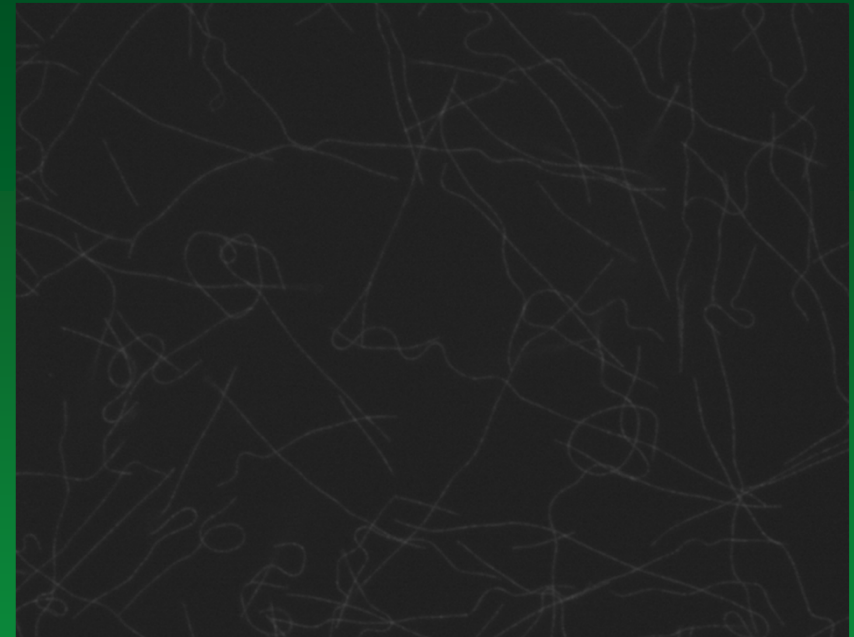
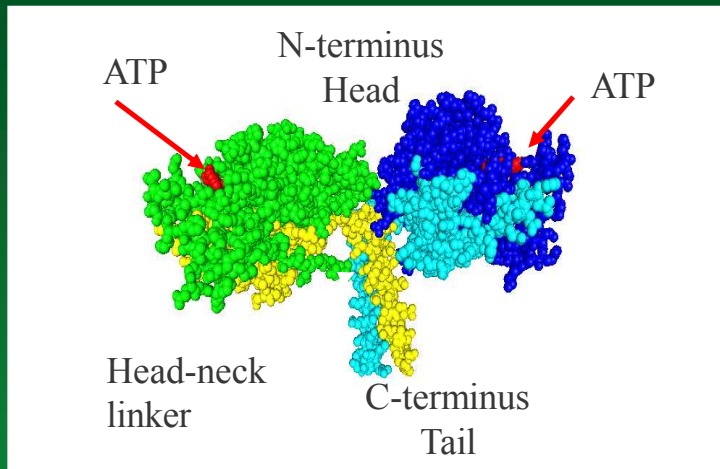
- Important for cellular activities: chromosome segregation, vesicular transport, and signaling events
- Pathways hijacked by intracellular pathogens (viruses, bacteria, etc.)



Dr. Greber-- PNAS 102(16): 5639-5640

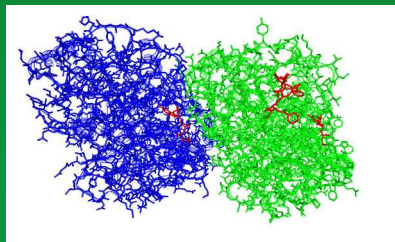
Kinesin & Microtubules – Nanofluidic Transport

Kinesin Motor Proteins

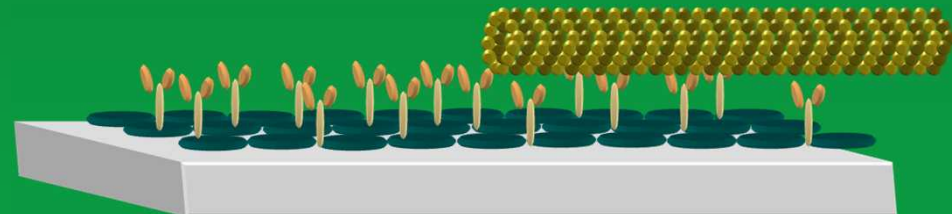


Microtubules (MTs)

$\alpha\beta$
tubulin
dimer

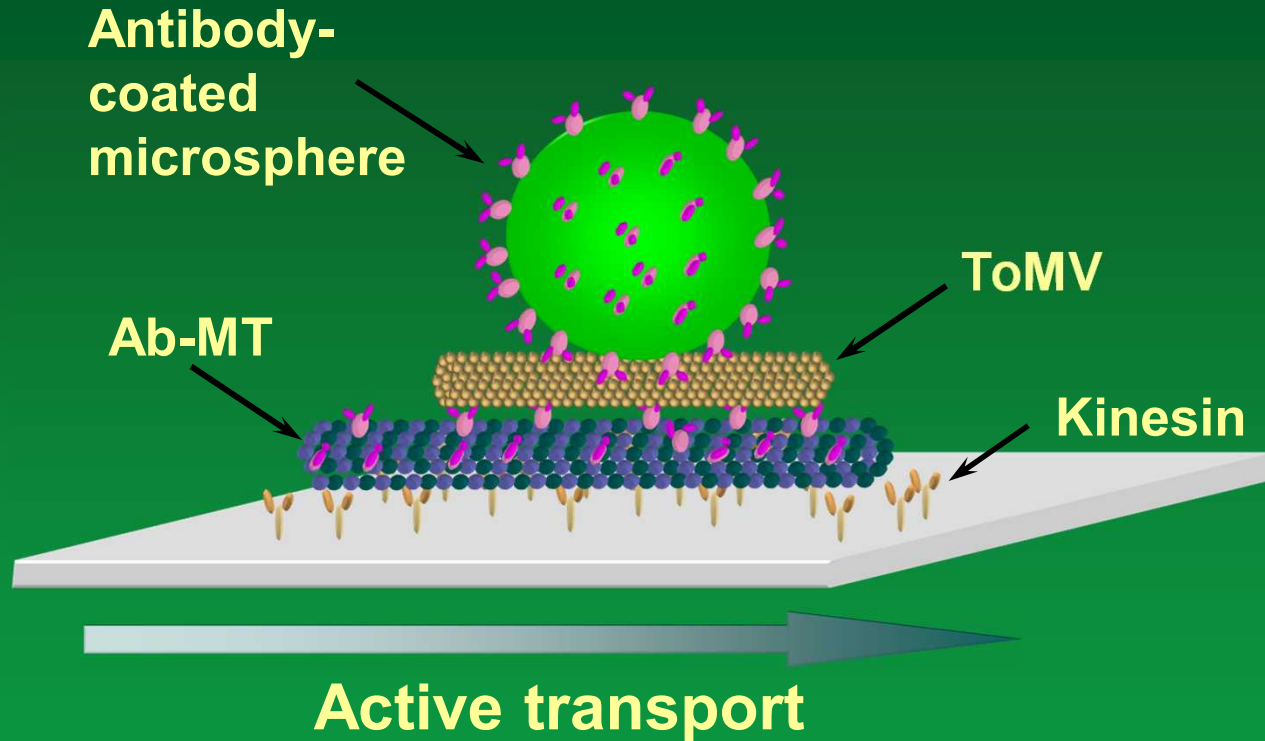


Drosophila Kinesin (50% rhodamine MTs)



Gliding motility geometry

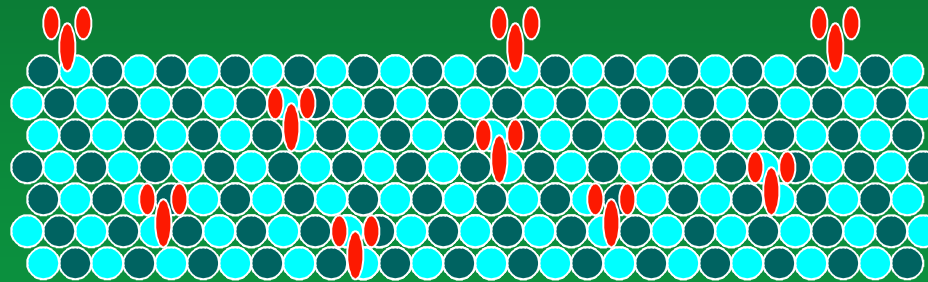
ToMV Transport Assay



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)^a**
 - 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



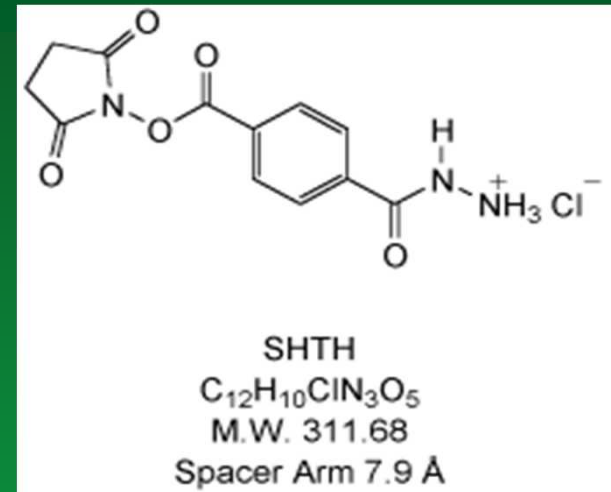
Glutaraldehyde Ab-MTs

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

Heterobifunctional Crosslinkers

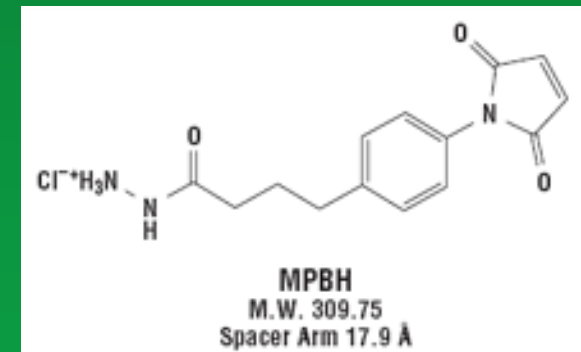
SHTH (amine/aldehyde)

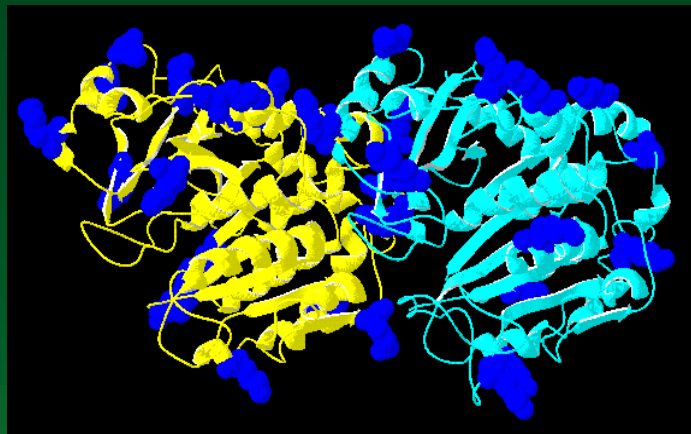
- Advantages:
 - Proper orientation of Ab to MT (no intermediates)
 - Protocol performed within same tube
- Disadvantages:
 - Lengthy protocol
 - Over crosslinking = non-motile tubes



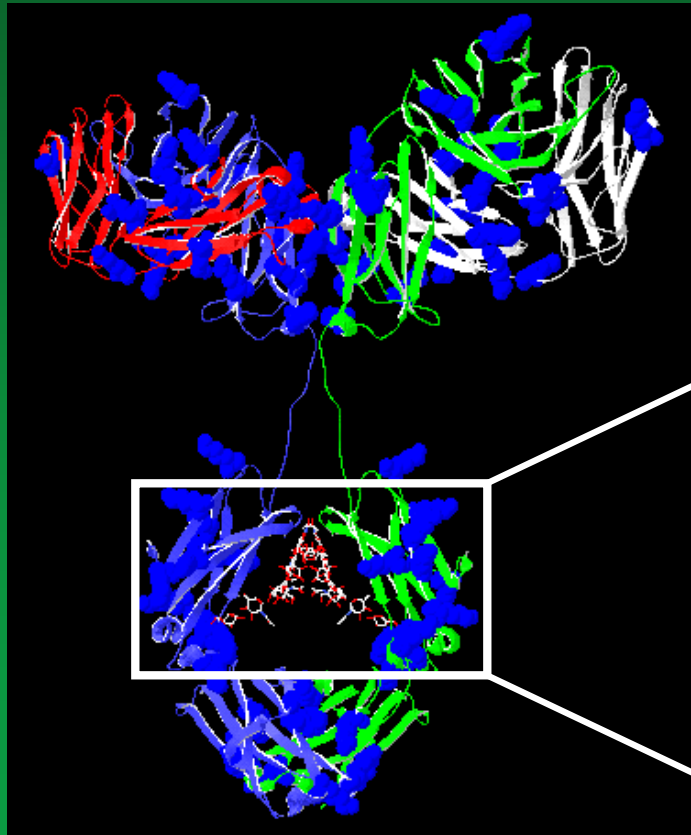
MPBH (sulfhydryl/carbohydrate)

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





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



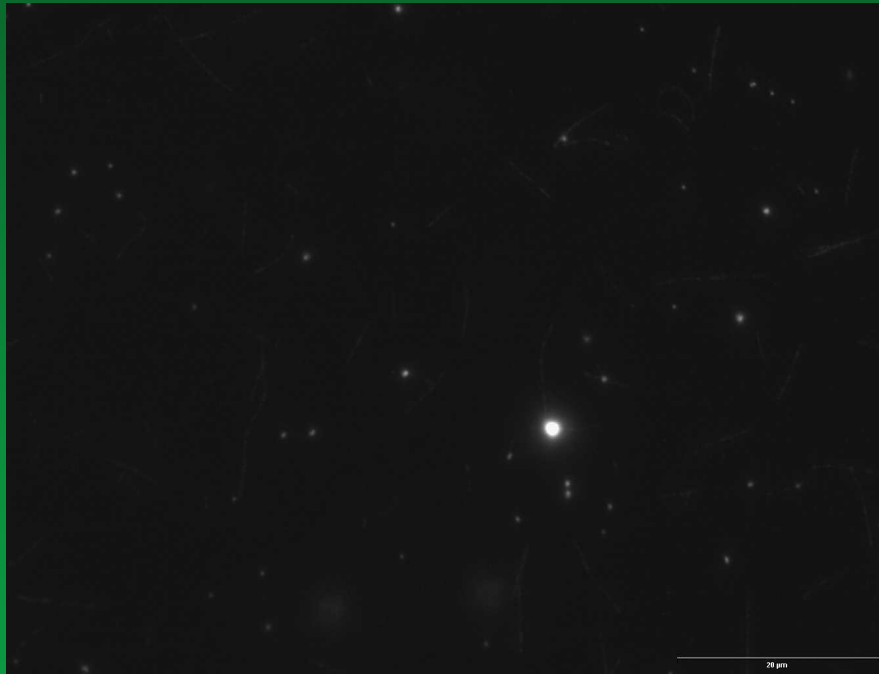
Based on RCSB models:
1jff.pdb and lgg1-All.pdb

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

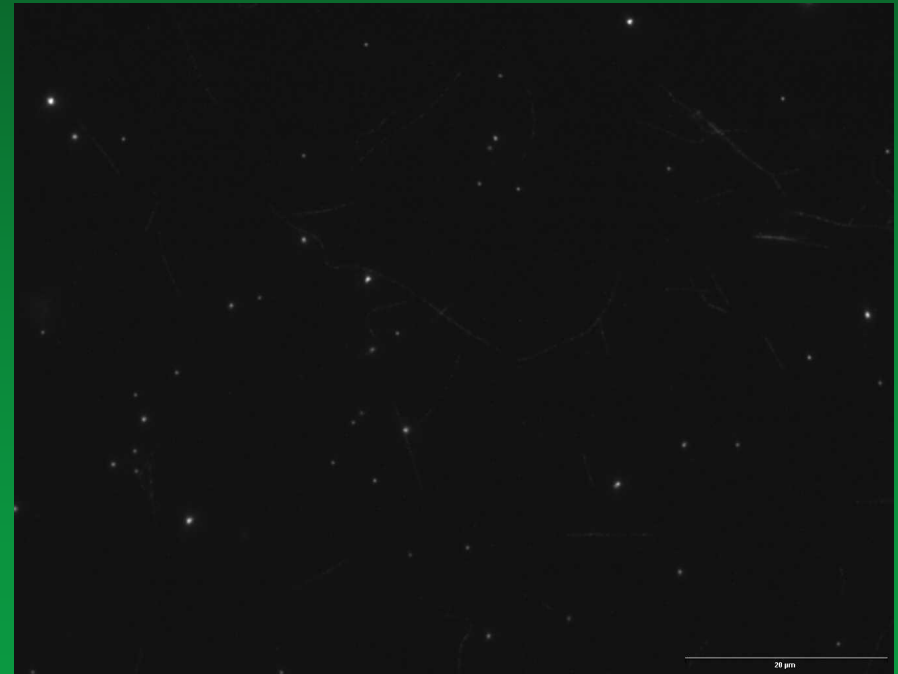
***Association of beads with microtubules occurs in some instances- transport required**



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



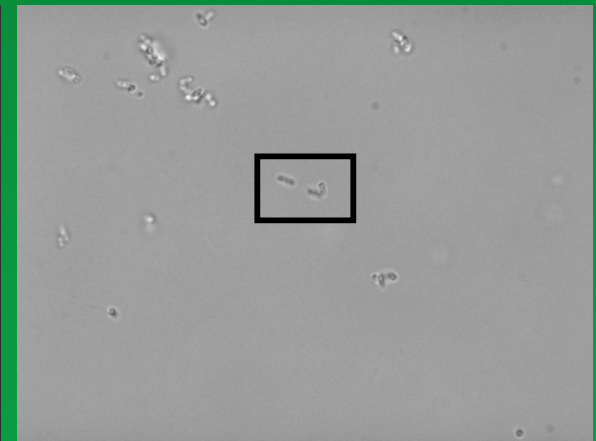
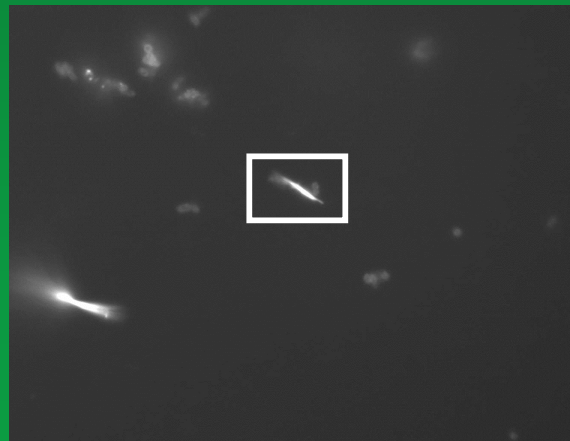
1µm beads coated with
 α -ToMV Ab



0.2µm beads coated with
 α -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
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