

Discovery of nanobodies for the development of recombinant antivenoms

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Publication date: 2024

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Burlet, N. J., Ahmadi, S., Benard Valle, M., Thumtecho, S., Ljungars, A., & Laustsen-Kiel, A. H. (2024). *Discovery of nanobodies for the development of recombinant antivenoms*. Poster session presented at 10th Alpbach Workshop on Affinity Proteomics, Alpbach, Austria.

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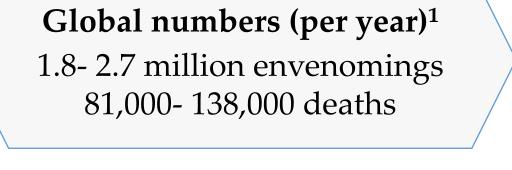


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Snakebite envenoming

Snakebite envenoming is a major public health problem affecting millions of people, especially those living in poor developing countries.¹ Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the main hotspots, accounting for 25% of the cases, demanding urgent global attention. Although currently available antivenoms have saved countless lives, they come with considerable drawbacks, making room for innovative solutions.²

At the Center for Antibody Technologies, we apply such solutions to combat the snakebite crisis. Here, the pipeline for the discovery of neutralizing nanobodies (V_HHs) against short-chain α neurotoxins (sNTxs) from medically relevant *Elapidae* snake species in sub-Saharan Africa is presented as an example.

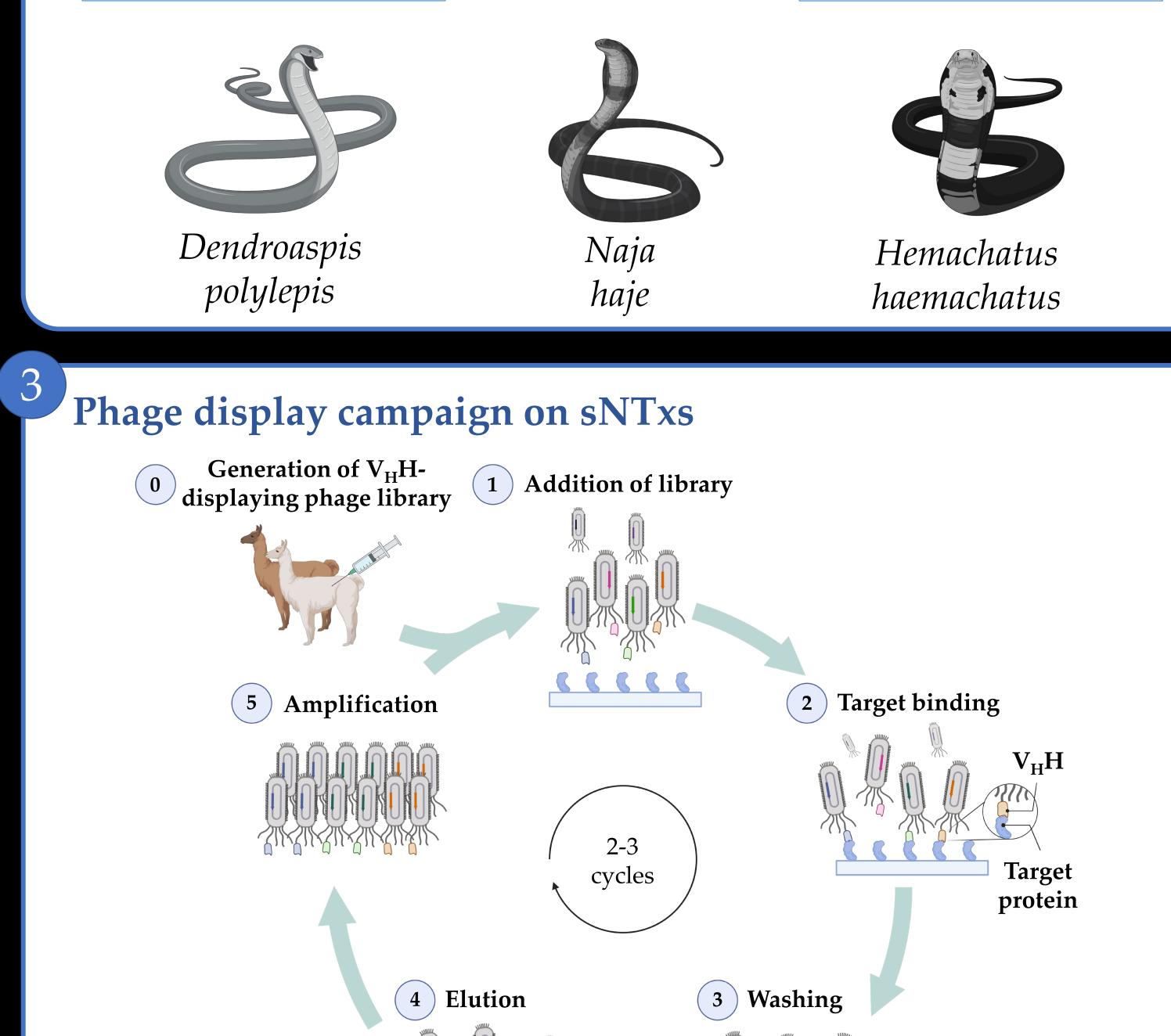


Africa & Middle East 453,000-580,000 envenomings 20,000-32,000 deaths





400,000 cases of amputations, disabilities, blindness, or neurological sequelae worldwide

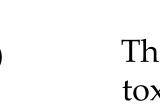


Proteomic characterisation of *Elapidae* **venom**

LC-MS/MS analysis³ 100 _T **Toxin Family** CTx abundance (%) sNTx 75 lNTx Other 3FTx ⅃ Other Kunitz-type 50 -CTL/Snaclec Relative PLA_2 Disintegrin 25 -SVMP SVSP

3FTx

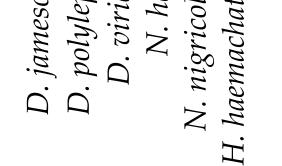


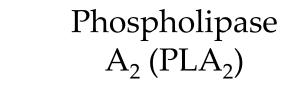


Elapid venom mainly contains

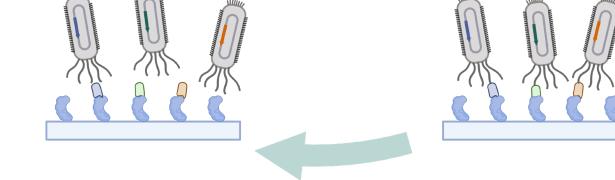
four toxin families

Three finger toxin (3FTx)





Kunitz-type serine protease inhibitor

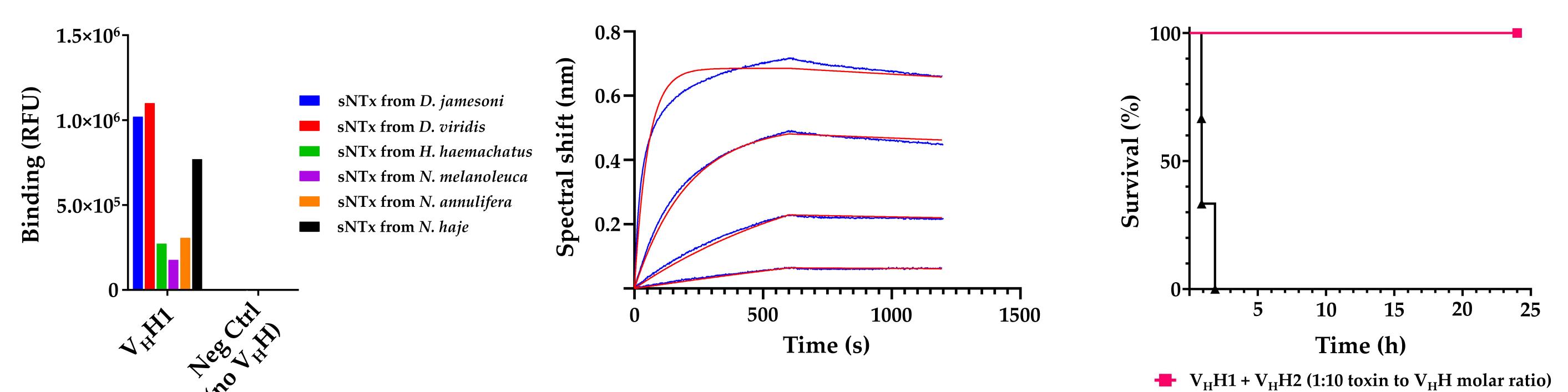


Screening and characterisation of sNTx-binding V_HHs

Representative discovered $V_H H$ shows binding to sNTxs from three different elapid genera.

Representative discovered V_HH shows low nanomolar affinity to sNTx from *N. haje* in BLI experiments.

Mix of two V_H Hs prevents lethality of mice when pre-incubated with $3LD_{50}s$ of *N. haje* whole venom before *iv* administration.



- V_HH1 + V_HH2 (1:10 toxin to V_HH molar ratio)

★ PBS



The pipeline shown here is currently being used for the discovery of V_HHs against additional toxin families in the venoms from medically relevant snake species in sub-Saharan Africa with the aim of making a recombinant antivenom for treatment of Elapid snakebites in the region.

References:

¹Gutiérrez, J. M. et al. (2017). Snakebite envenoming. Nat Rev Dis Primers.

² Thumtecho, S. et al. (2023). Towards better antivenoms: navigating the road to new types of snakebite envenoming therapies. J Venom Anim Toxins Incl Trop Dis.

³ Giang, T. T. N. et al. (2022). High-throughput proteomics and in vitro functional characterization of the 26 medically most important elapids and vipers from sub-Saharan Africa. *GigaScience*.









