Rapid And Low Cost Approach For The Production Of Large Repertoires Of Highly Specific Nanobodies
RU 1113

Technology Summary
Nanobodies are single domain antibodies derived from the variable regions of camelid atypical immunoglobulins. Due to their small size, nanobodies can be easily genetically manipulated and produced in large quantities with simple bacterial expression systems. Nanobodies are also extremely stable and bind antigens with very high affinity. Therefore, nanobodies represent promising reagents for research, diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. However, until recently no rapid and robust techniques have been discovered for the production of large amounts of nanobodies.

Our researchers have developed a rapid and low cost approach for the production of large repertoires of high affinity and specific nanobodies against a given antigen. To prove the efficacy of their approach, they were able to produce a number of nanobodies raised specifically against GFP, YFP, mCherry, etc. Their method allows the production and the generation of a large antibody repertoire against multiple epitopes in a chosen antigen. Additionally, through the use of mass spectrometry, this approach is able to identify nanobody protein sequences, which can then be simply overexpressed in bacteria for their large-scale production. The versatility and potential of nanobodies is very high in several application fields, including research and diagnostic reagents, and drug development.

Application
- Development of research reagents, diagnostics and therapeutics.

Advantages
- Rapid and cost effective method to develop large repertoires of high affinity nanobodies.

Stage of Development
- Several nanobody clones against GFP, mCherry, TdTomato, Rabbit IgG, Goat IgG and mouse IgG were developed and validated.

Lead Inventors
- Drs. Brian Chait and Michael Rout

Patent Information
PCT Patent application (WO/2015/200626) is pending.

Reference
- Fridy et al., 2014, Nat. Meth., Online publication (http://www.nature.com/nmeth/journal/vaop/ncurrent/abs/nmeth.3170.html )