

Diebolder CA, et al. Complement is activated by IgG hexamers assembled at the cell surface. *Science* 2014; 343:1260-3.

IgG Cooperativity

Learning new tricks from old dogs

CASSS 2018

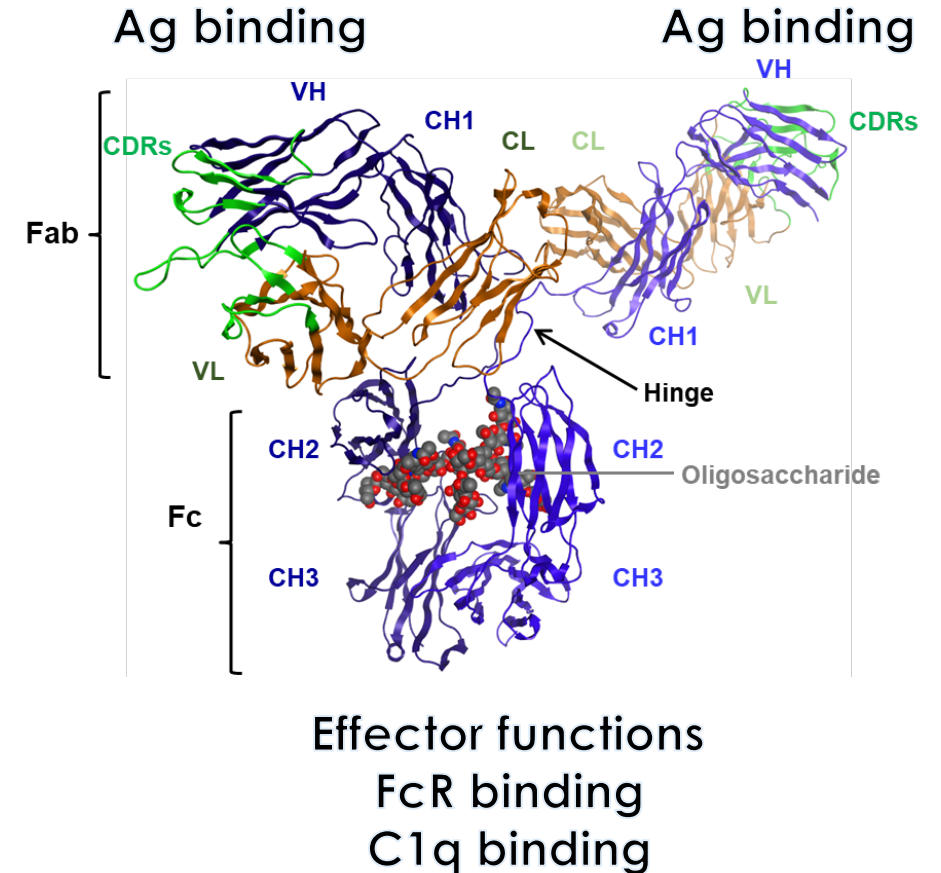
Danlin Yang

Yang, et al. (2017) "IgG cooperativity - Is there allostery? Implications for antibody functions and therapeutic antibody development." *MAbs* 9:1231-1252.

Yang, et al. (in press) "Weak IgG self-and hetero-association characterized by fluorescence analytical ultracentrifugation" *Protein Sci.*

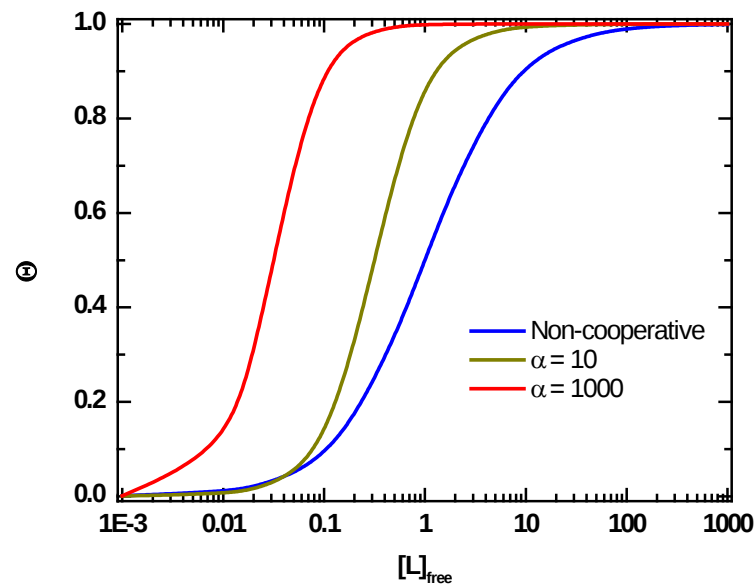
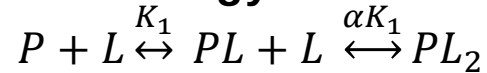
Outline

- Cooperativity- some rules
 - Mechanisms of cooperativity
- IgG cooperativity
 - Experimental system
 - Self-association and cooperativity
- Functional implications



Cooperativity- some rules

Cooperative free energy: α



Rules

More than one binding site (cooperative unit)

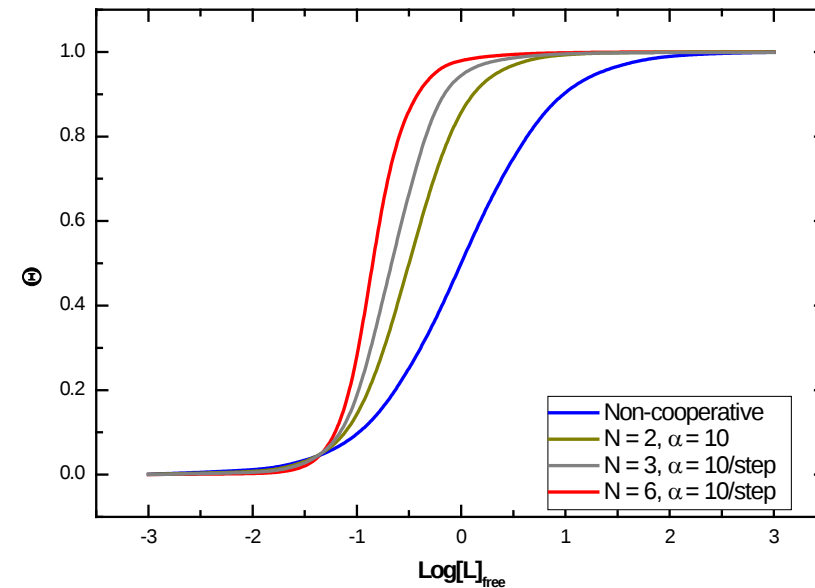
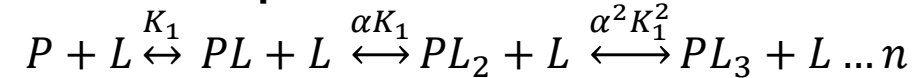
$\Delta G_{\text{coop}} = -RT \ln(\alpha)$, value is small

$\alpha < 1$ Negative cooperativity $R_{90:10} > 81$

$\alpha > 1$ Positive cooperativity $R_{90:10} = 18$

Shape unchanged, just onset

Number of cooperative units: N



Rules

Increasing N sharpens curve

$N = 1$ $R_{90:10} = 81$

$N = 2$ $R_{90:10} = 18$

$N = 3$ $R_{90:10} = 10$

$N = 6$ $R_{90:10} = 8$

Mechanisms of cooperativity

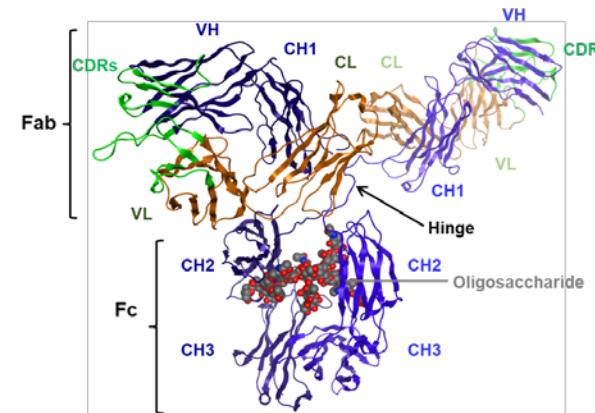
Mechanisms are non-exclusive

■ Intramolecular: allostery

- Conformational
 - 2° or 3° structural changes
- Configurational- covalent change
 - Kinase/phosphatase PO_4^{2-}
 - Class/Subclass swapping
 - E.g. $\text{IgG}_1 \rightarrow \text{IgG}_4$

Conformational

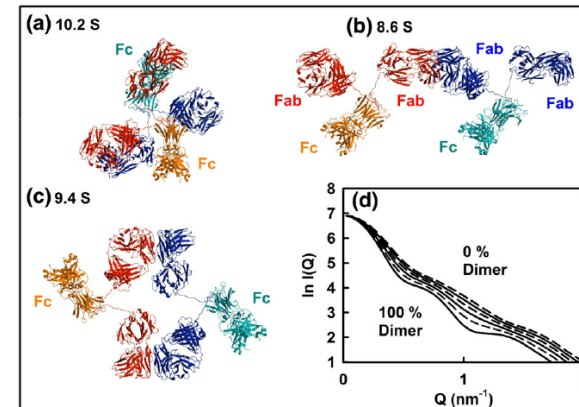
Fab:Fab or Fab:Fc



Configurational Subclass switching

■ Intermolecular: associative

- Mechanisms
 - Weak self-association
 - Allostery on binding
- $\text{IgG}::\text{C1q}$ assembly
- $\text{Fc}:\text{FcR}$ binding



Experimental system

12 anti-IL13 mAbs + Protein A purified Human IgG

V-region 3 Paratopes	C-region 4 subclasses
mAb 1	IgG1
	IgG2
	IgG4
	IgG4Pro



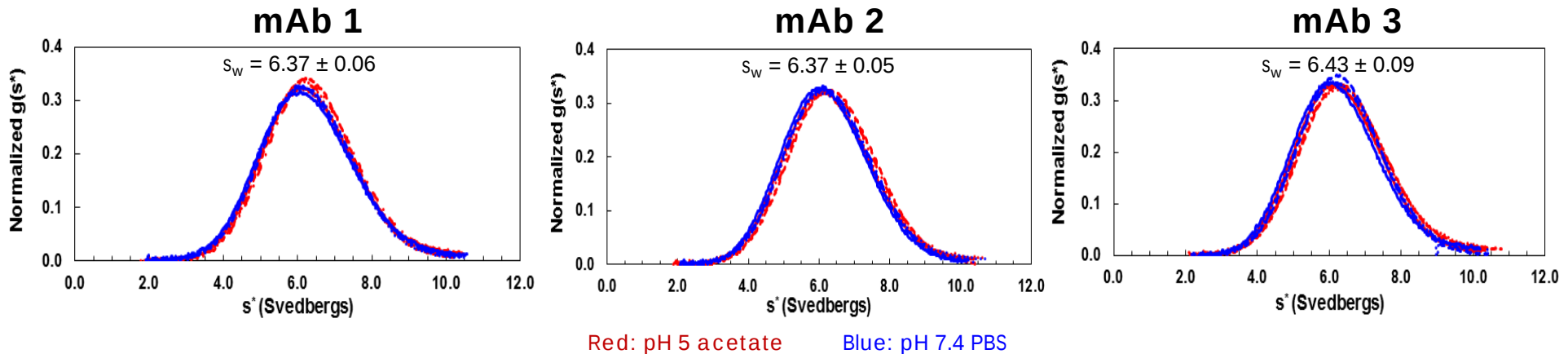
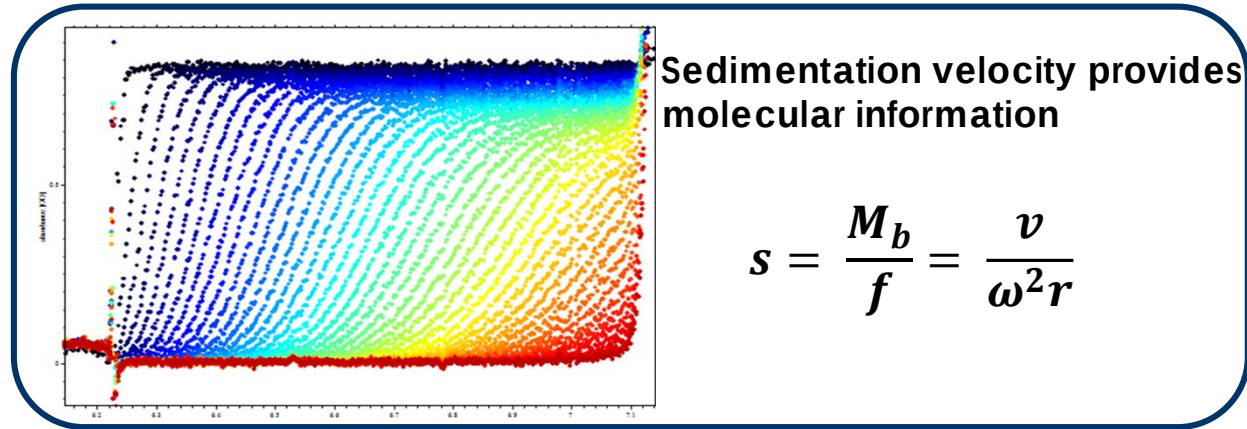
No evidence for V-V or C-V conformational or configurational cooperativity

mAb 3	IgG1
	IgG2
	IgG4
	IgG4Pro
Hu p-IgG	IgG1,2,4

Purified F(ab')² and HL-Fc for each mAb prepared

Stable cell lines for mAbs are available

Solution hydrodynamics by AUC



- mAb hydrodynamics are comparable
 - Slight differences between subclasses expected/observed
- Labeled IgG indistinguishable from unlabeled

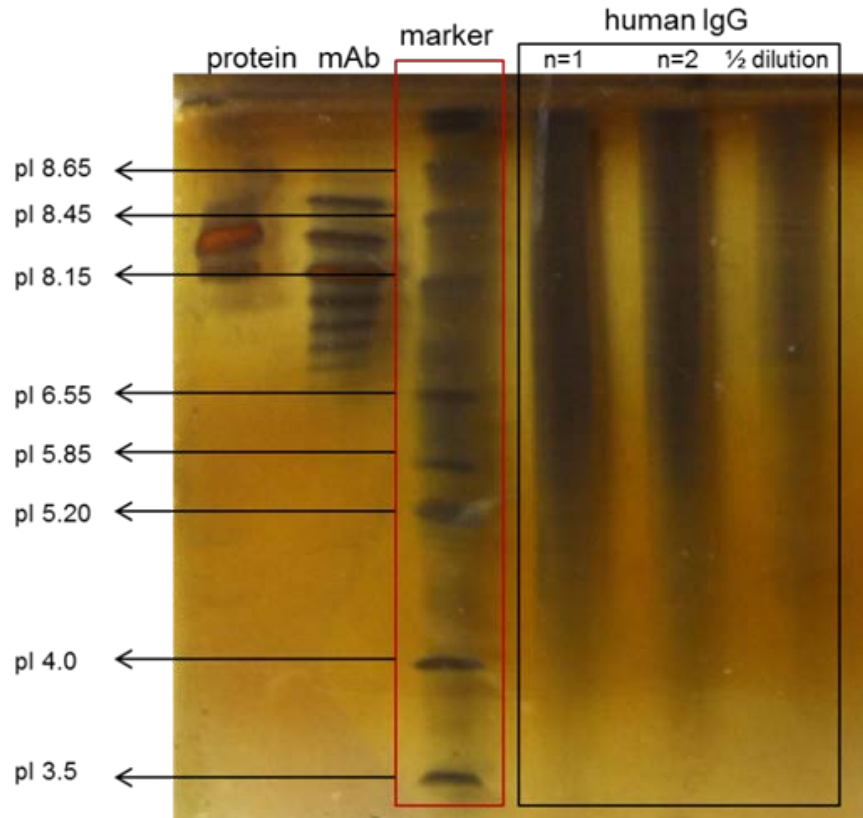
Solution charge (Z_{DHH}) by MCE

- pH 5 Z_{calc} off by ~50
 - Z_{Fc} off by ~30
 - Z depends on mAb
 - Z depends on subclass
 - Z consistent within subclass
 - i.e. IgG4 & 4Pro
- pH 7.4 Z_{DHH} 0 to -11
 - Varies by mAb
 - Varies by subclass
 - Varies by $F(ab')^2$
 - Not predicable from Z_{calc}
 - Not sum of $F(ab')^2 + Fc$

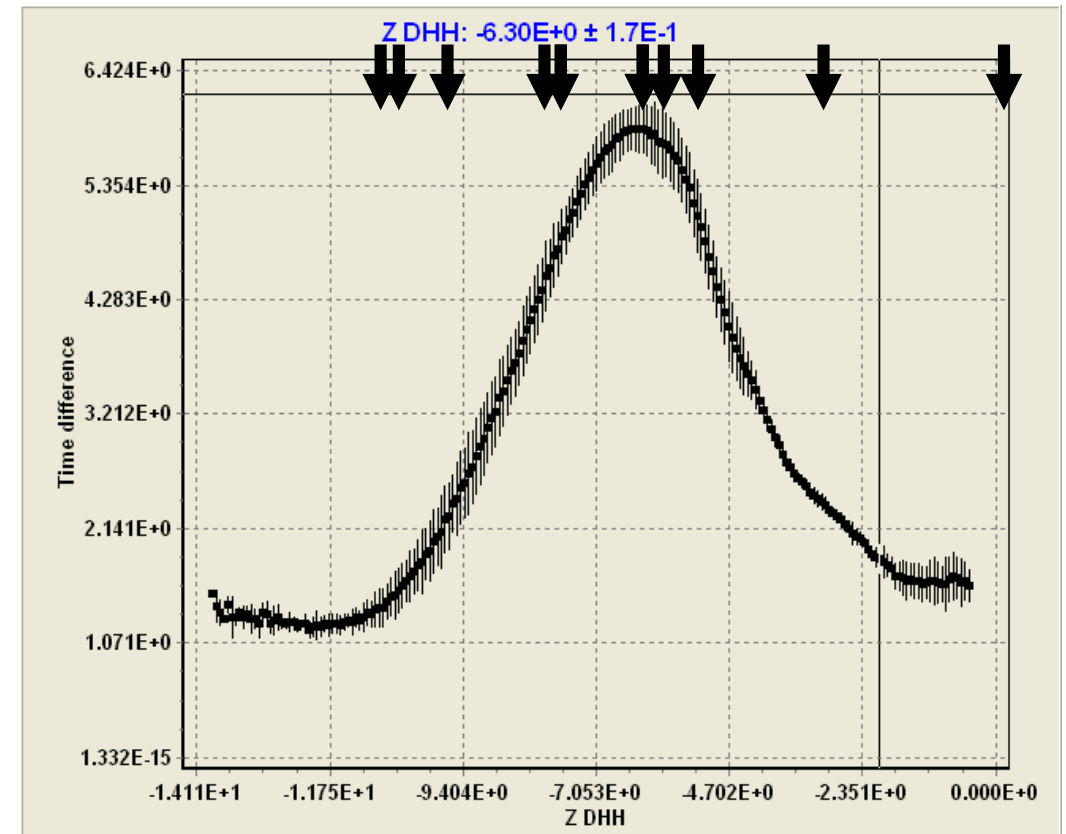
Human poly-IgG

- Physiological charge distribution narrow
- Some mAbs outside “normal” range
- IEF tells you nothing about charge

IEF



Z_{DHH} distribution from MCE PBS

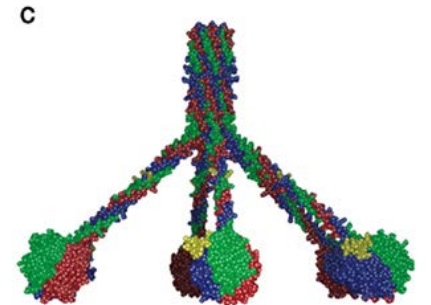
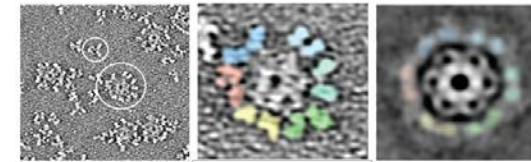
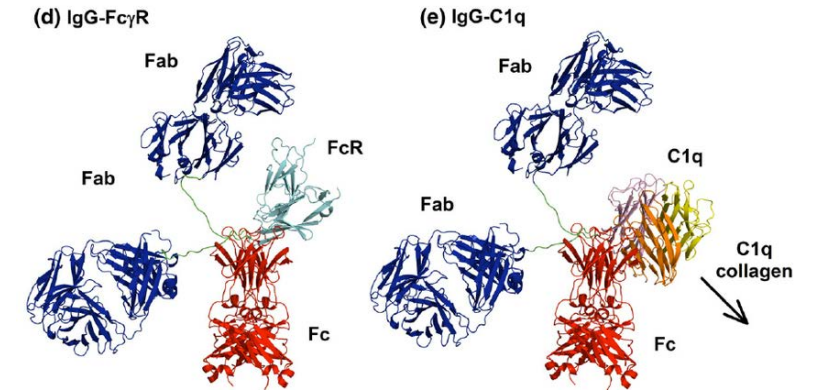


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Intermolecular cooperativity

IgG effector functions

- Fc binding
 - $\text{Fc}\gamma\text{R}$
 - Cellular binding & transport
 - RI, RIIA, RIIB, RIIIA, RIIB, Rn
- C1q binding sites
 - Adaptive & innate immune coupling
 - “Self” versus “foreign”
 - Tolerance versus immunity



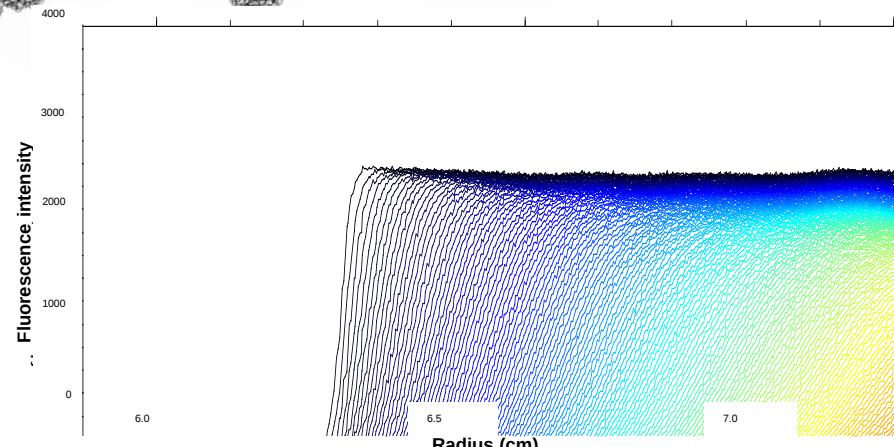
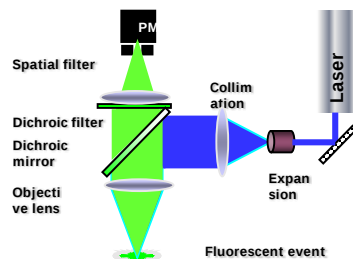
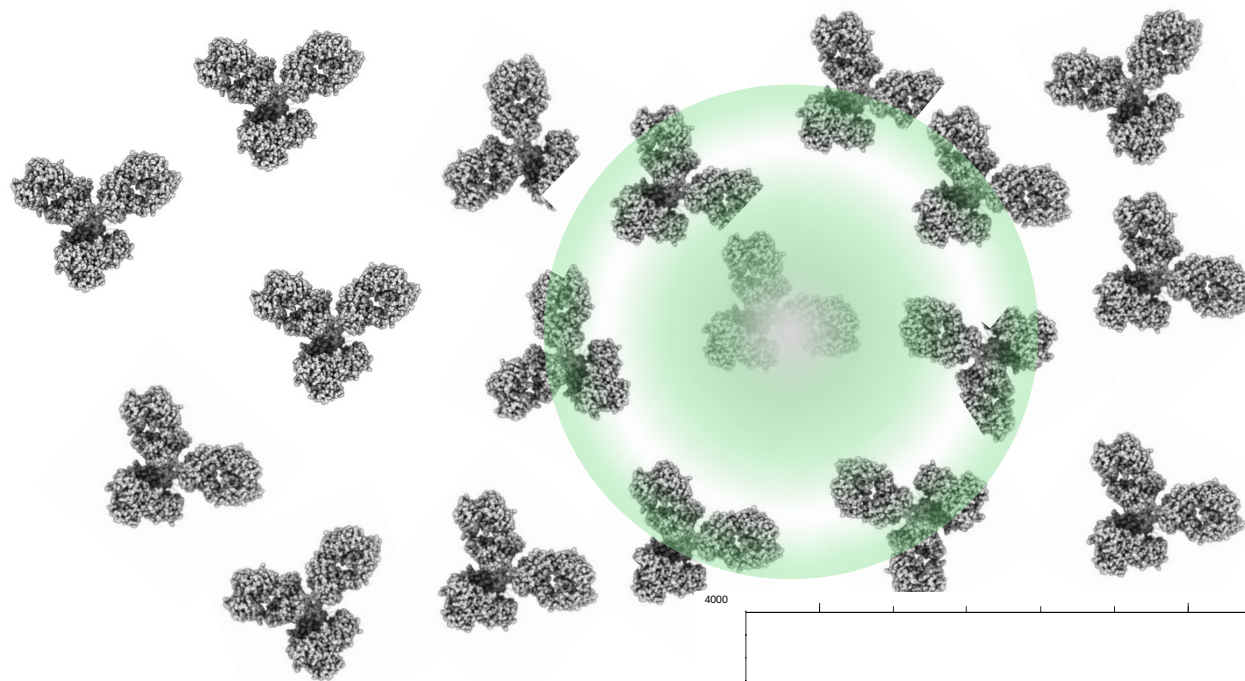
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Rayner, et al. (2012) “The Solution Structure of Rabbit IgG Accounts for Its Interactions with the Fc Receptor and Complement C1q and Its Conformational Stability” *JMB* 425

Gaboriaud, et al. (2012) “The Human C1q Globular Domain: Structure and Recognition of Non-Immune Self Ligands” *Front. Immuno.* 2:92

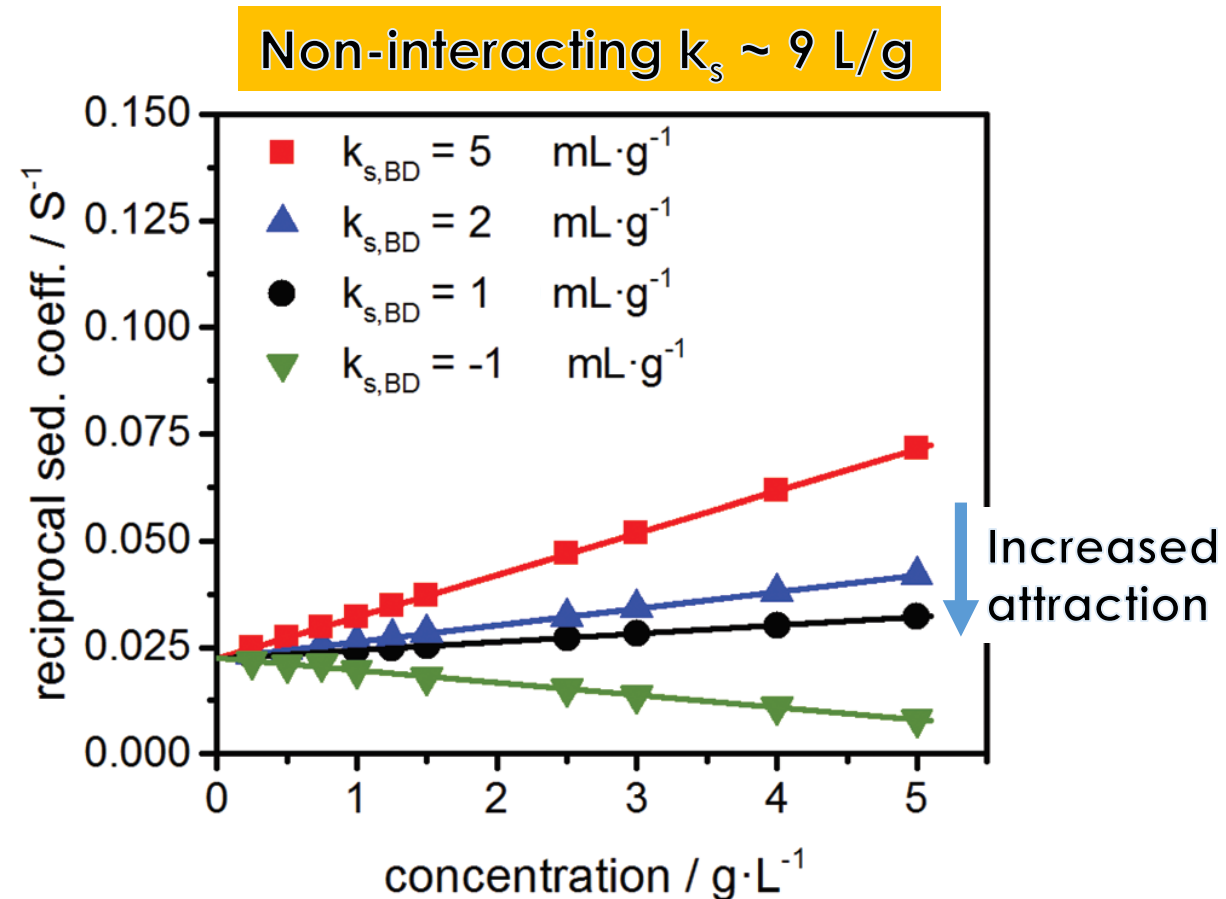
Weak Ab:Ab association?

Tracer IgG in different IgG backgrounds

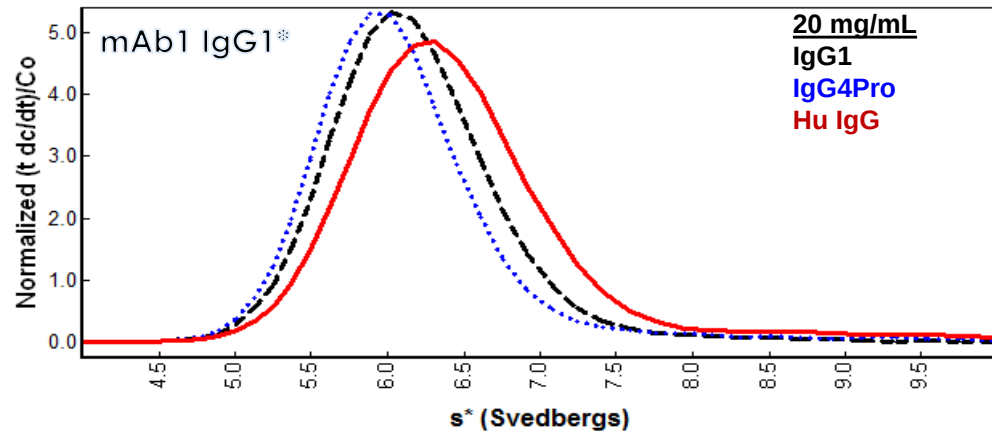
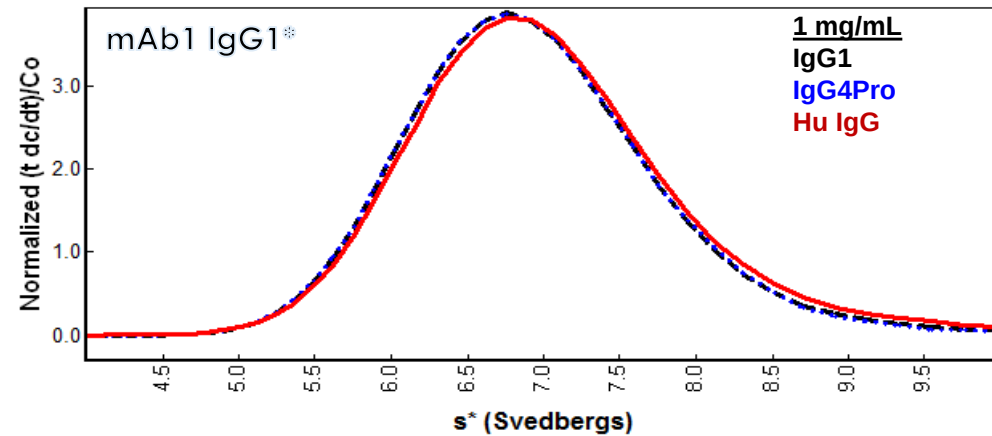


Hydrodynamic nonideality: k_s

- **Concentration-dependent nonideality**
 - Sedanal: fit for k_s , B , K_a
- **k_s reflects interactions between adjacent molecules**
 - $k_s = 9 \rightarrow$ non-interacting spheres
 - $k_s > 9 \rightarrow$ repulsion or asymmetry
 - $k_s < 9 \rightarrow$ attractive interactions



Results- all show weak attraction

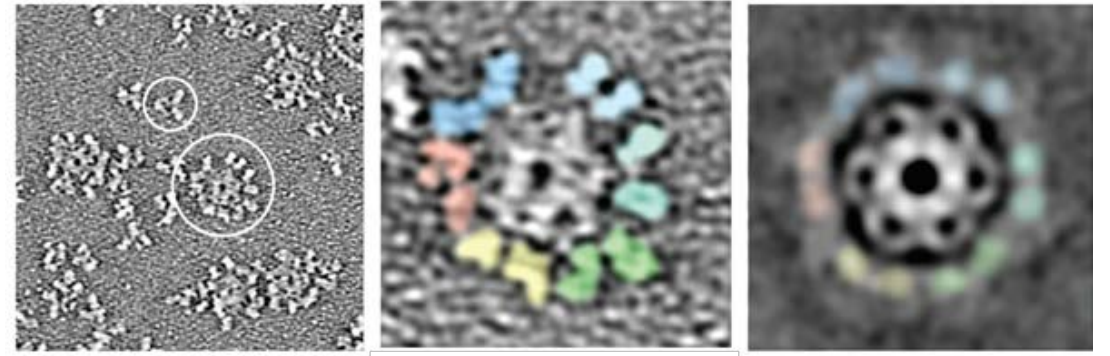


mAb ID	Tracer	Background		
		IgG1	IgG4Pro	Human IgG
mAb 1	IgG1	7.0 ± 0.4	8.0 ± 0.4	4.3 ± 0.2
	IgG4Pro	8.4 ± 0.4	9.1 ± 0.5	5.4 ± 0.3
	human IgG	7.3 ± 0.4	8.0 ± 0.4	5.1 ± 0.3
mAb 2	IgG1	5.2 ± 0.3	5.3 ± 0.3	3.2 ± 0.2
	IgG4Pro	5.5 ± 0.3	5.6 ± 0.3	4.4 ± 0.2
	human IgG	6.2 ± 0.3	6.5 ± 0.3	5.1 ± 0.3
mAb 3	IgG1	6.4 ± 0.3	7.5 ± 0.4	4.5 ± 0.2
	IgG4Pro	6.0 ± 0.3	8.3 ± 0.4	5.1 ± 0.3
	human IgG	7.2 ± 0.4	8.6 ± 0.4	5.1 ± 0.3

- Smaller $k_s \rightarrow$ strongest attraction
- Depends on mAb
 - IgG4:IgG4 weaker attraction
 - Human poly IgG stronger

Implications for antibody functions

- **IgG:IgG interactions source of cooperative free energy for effector functions**
- **Generality of cooperative interactions allows wider array of epitope spacing to initiate complement activation**



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Summary

- 12 mAbs produced and characterized
 - Stable cell lines available
- No evidence for intramolecular cooperativity
 - No allostery
 - Sub-class swap had no effect on Ag binding
- Charge must be measured
 - pI of Hu poly-IgG ranges from < 4 to > 10
 - Z_{DHH} Hu poly-IgG is -6 ± 3
- All IgGs exhibit weak self-association
 - $K_d \sim 100 - 2000$
 - IgG₄ weakest

Thanks to

☐ Danlin Yang

☐ Sue Chase

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☐ David Hayes

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☐ BITC