Validation of Commercial tool Antibodies

The Antibody Society Webcast series – Antibody Validation #5 Fit-for-purpose Positive and Negative controls

Simon L. Goodman Science and Technology Program Manager The Antibody Society

Antibody Validation: a 9-part series

- 1. Andreas Pluckthun
- 2. Glenn Begley
 - Cecilia Williams
- 3. Jan Voskuil Andy Chalmers
- 4. Anita Bardowski Jan Voskuil
- 5. Giovanna Roncador:
- 6. Aldrin Gomes Jim Trimmer
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- : The different antibody formats
- : Antibodies and the reproducibility crisis in biological science
- The Erß story is your antibody like this?
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- Points to note on the supplier datasheets

Correct positive and negative controls in validation

Standard technology: "even" Western blots are non-trivial

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- : IHC issues in brain sciences
- : Cell KO technology

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- : Validating Antibodies with KO technology
- Validating antibodies using array technologies
- : Mass spectroscopy for mass validation
- : Why publish sequences?
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Antibody Validation

Fit-for-Purpose Positive and Negative controls

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Fit-for-purpose Positive and Negative controls

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Giovanna Roncador CNIO Madrid, EuroMabNet

Head of the Monoclonal Antibodies Unit

Chair of EuroMabNet

CNIO, Spain

What is the goal of antibody validation?

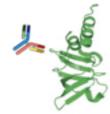
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Is to demonstrate that the Ab is **specific**, **selective**, and **reproducible in the application in which it is going to be used**.

Specificity

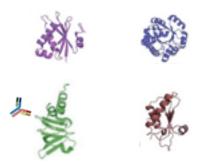
+

capability to bind specifically to one **unique epitope**



ability of an Ab to react only with **one antigen**

Selectivity

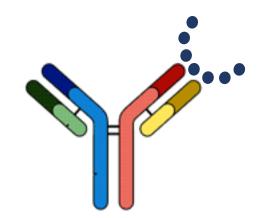


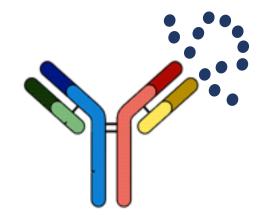
Reproducibility

ability to **duplicate results** over long periods of time by different laboratories.



Ab performances is application-specific

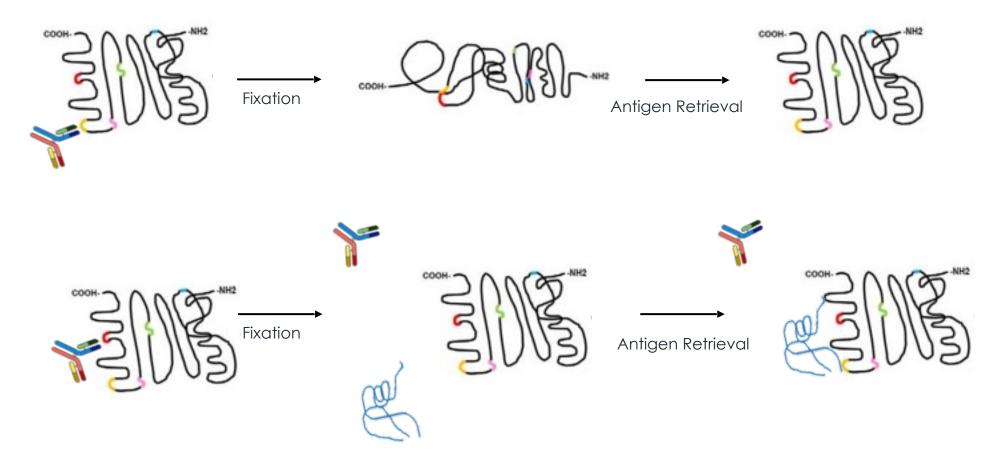




Linear Epitopes Western Blotting, IF, IHC **Conformational Epitopes** ELISA , Flow Cytometry, IP



Conformational and linear epitopes of native/partially-unfolded proteins (fixed & cross-linked)



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Picture from Ramos-Vara and Miller Veterinary Pathology 2014

Before starting Ab Validation: review your target



Full literature review of your target

Build a picture of when and where expression is expected (expected sub cellular localization)

Discover possible cross reactivity with related proteins

- Identify all known variants
 - alternative splicing,
 - proteolytic cleavage
 - post-translational modification



Importance of +/- controls

The **key** to proving antibody specificity is often the correct use of controls

Positive control:

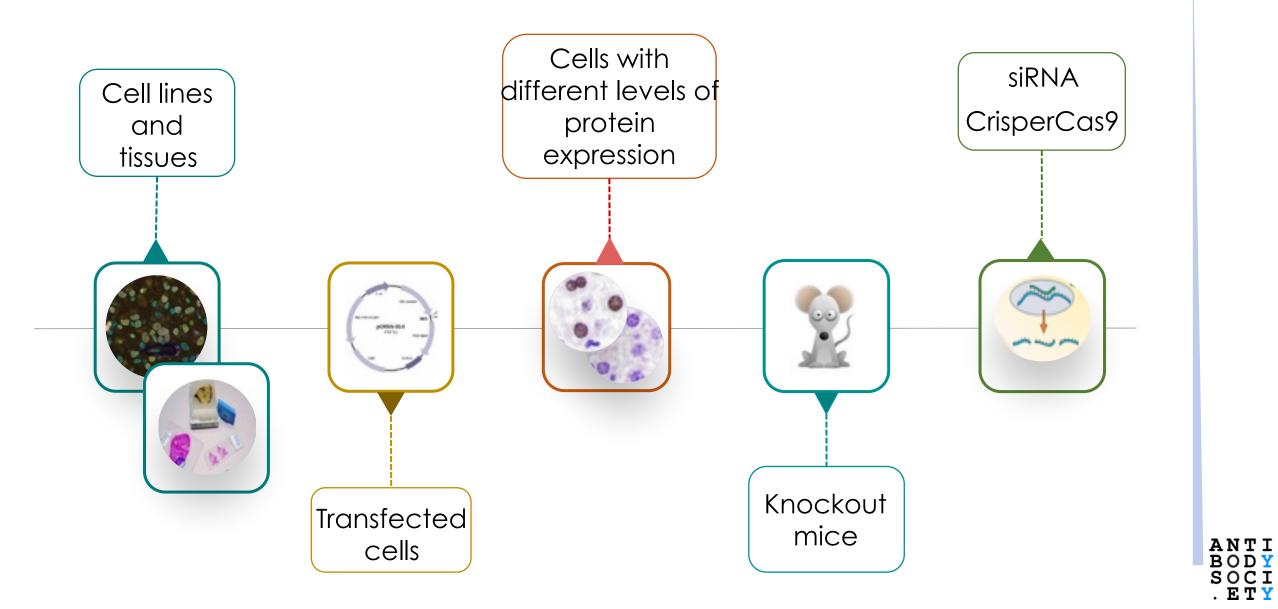
should confirm that your target antigen is expressed on cells and tissues



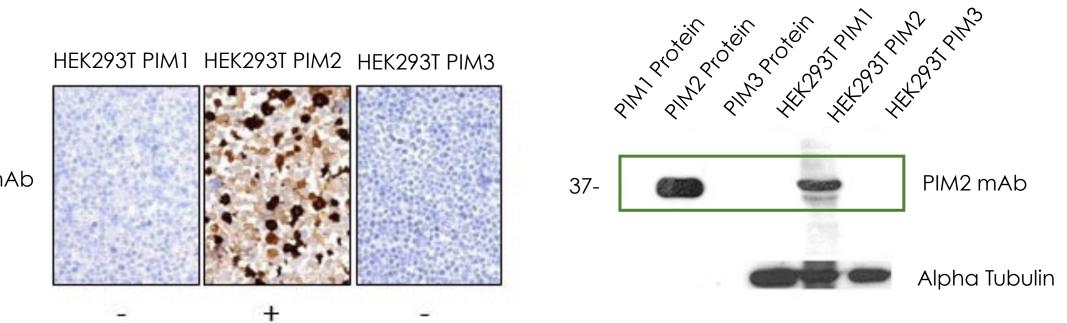
Negative control:

should consist of tissues or cells where your target protein is known to be absent

Positive and Negative controls



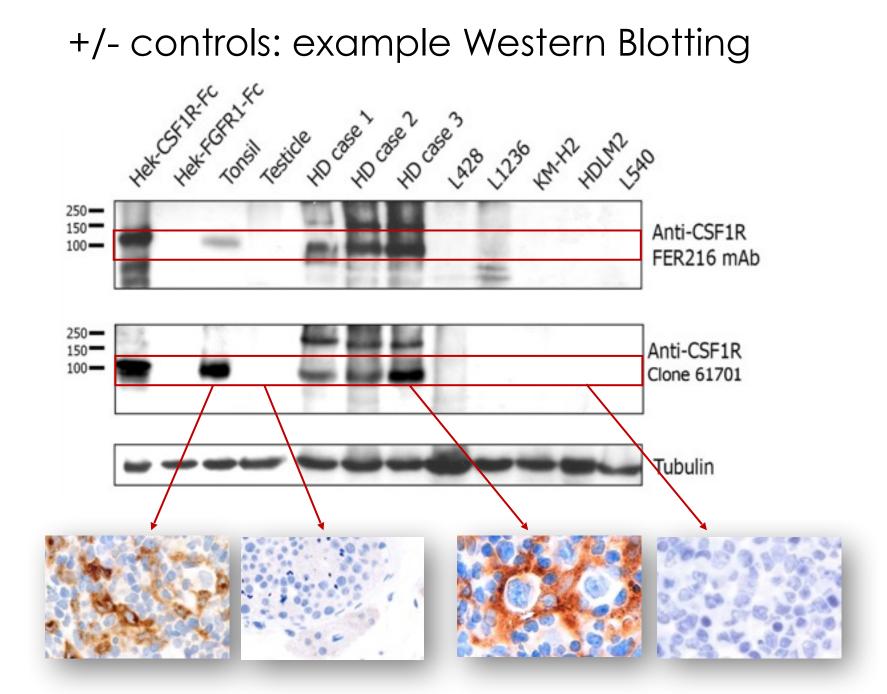
Transfected cells are a useful tool to check Ab cross reactivity





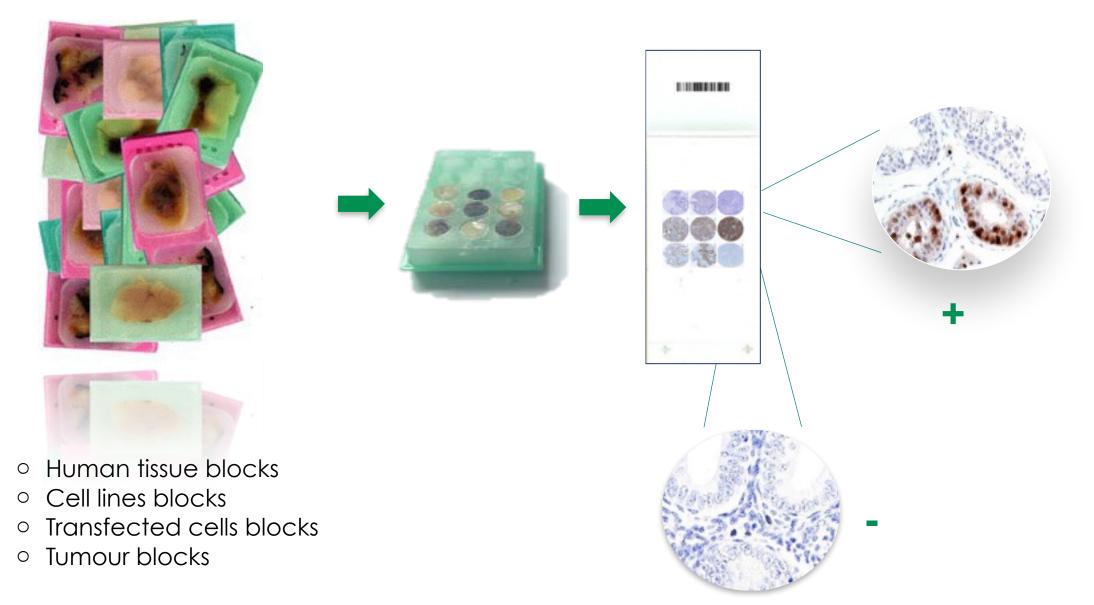
In some cases Abs that recognise it target in transfected cells may still be unable to detect the native endogenously expressed protein

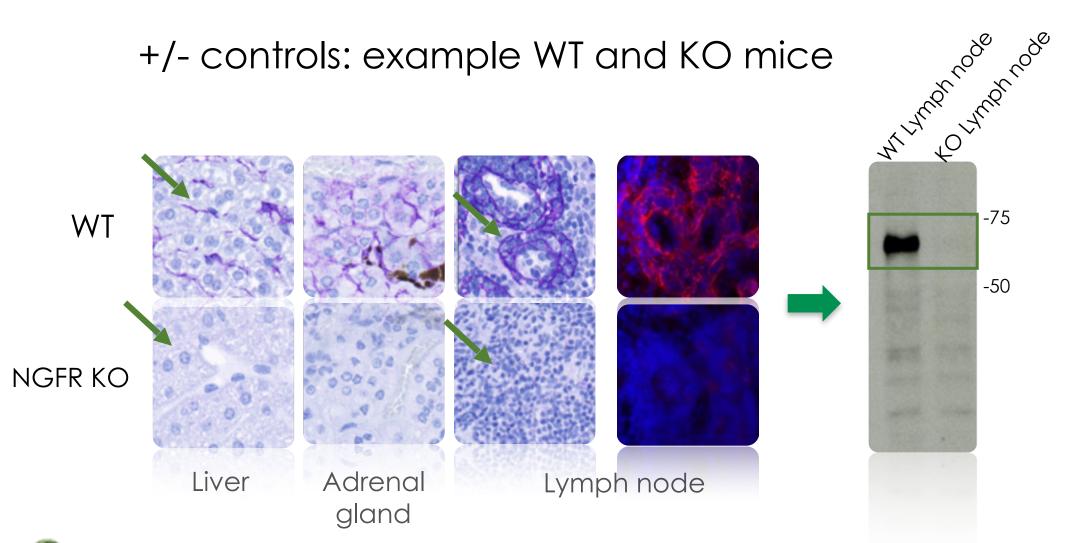
PIM2 mAb





Small tissue arrays are a useful tool for Ab validation by IHC





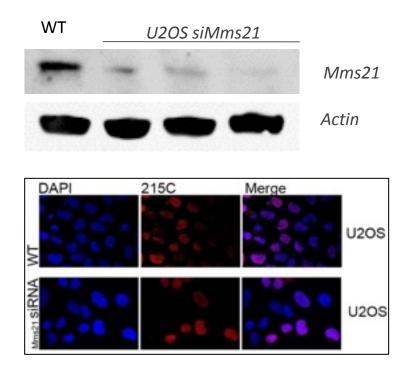


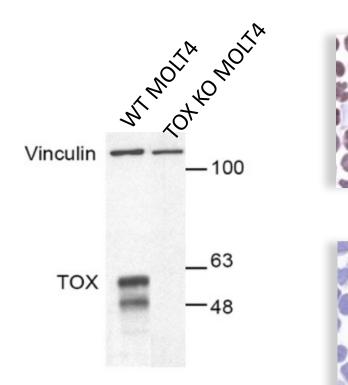
The use of KO mice is only applicable if your antibody recognizes a mouse molecule.

+/- controls: knock down and knock out methods

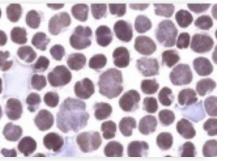
Example siRNA: Ab against Mms21

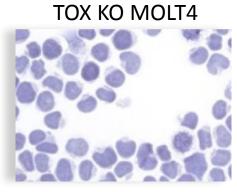
Example CrisperCas9: Ab against TOX





WT MOLT4

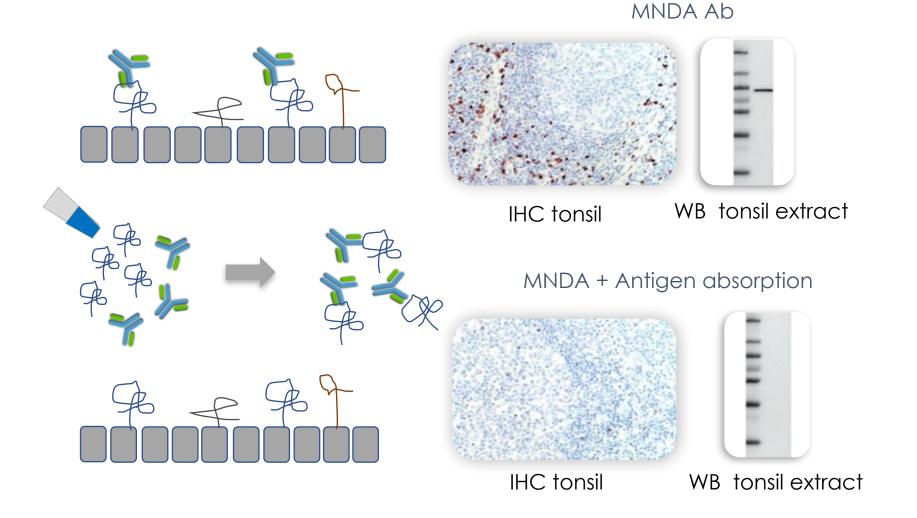




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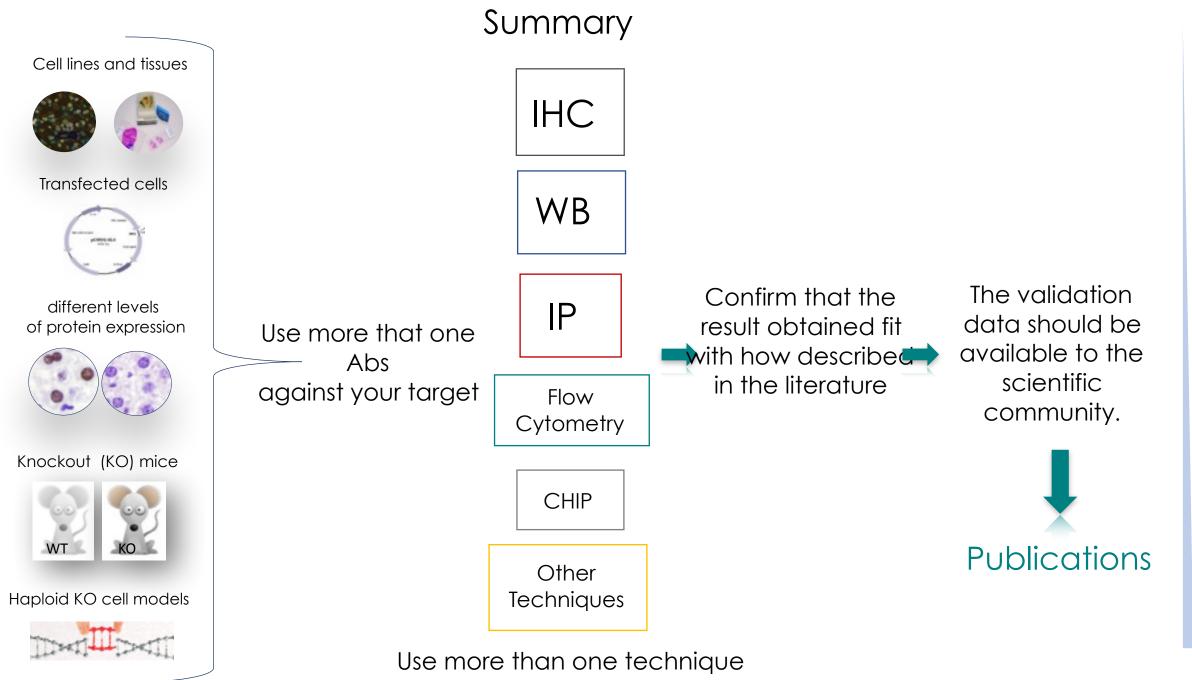
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Antigen Preadsorption do not determine specificity





Blocking reactivity with excess antigen demonstrates that the reactivity is produced by an antibody that recognizes that antigen and **DO NOT** prove specificity.



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Presented by Giovanna Roncador Produced and Directed by Simon L. Goodman Production Manager Fran Breden Writen by Simon Goodman https://www.antibodysociety.org/

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An Antibody Society Webcast series

Administrative Support: Dr. Fran Breden and Dr. Mini Muralidharan

Executive Director: Dr. Jan Reichert

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