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unveiling the complexity of antigen-antibody interactions of antivenoms

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High-throughput epitope profiling of snake venom toxins – unveiling the complexity of antigen-antibody interactions of antivenoms

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Introduction

Insight into the molecular details of polyclonal antivenom antibody specificity is a prerequisite for accurate prediction of cross-reactivity and can provide a basis for design of novel antivenoms. In this work, a high-throughput approach was applied to characterize linear elements in epitopes in 82 toxins from four African mamba and three neurotoxic cobra snakes obtained from public databases.

Studying linear epitopes using peptide microarrays

1. Generation of in silico library of 12-mers covering toxin sequences
2. Expanding the peptide library with alanine-substituted peptides
3. Light-directed solid phase synthesis of custom peptide microarray

Key residues for antivenom toxin recognition

Antivenoms antibodies bind to functional sites of toxins

Conclusions

Custom-designed high density peptide microarray technology enables parallel automated identification of linear elements of epitopes in snake neurotoxins.

Trend: antivenom antibodies recognize and bind to epitopes at the functional sites of toxins.

Perspectives

Determination of linear elements in snake venom toxin epitopes may provide the basis for:

- Explaining the molecular basis of antivenoms para-specificity
- Guiding next-generation antivenoms based on DNA immunization and immunization with synthetic epitope strings

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References


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