A Novel Fusion Toxin Derived from an EpCAM-specific Designed Ankyrin Repeat Protein has Potent Anti-tumor Activity

Patricia Martin Killias¹, Nikolas Stefan¹, Sacha Rothschild^{2, 3}, Andreas Plückthun^{*1} and Uwe

Zangemeister-Wittke *1,4



Supplementary Figure 1. Determination of the EpCAM-binding affinity of Ec4 (A) and Ec4-ETA" (B) by SPR measurements. Enzymatically biotinylated EpCAM was immobilized on a neutravidin chip and increasing concentrations of Ec4 or Ec4-ETA" (0.31 nM, 1 nM, 3.16 nM, 10 nM, 31.6 nM) were assayed, each in duplicate. Using a global fit, Ec4 revealed an association rate constant of $(1.1 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^5$ M⁻¹s⁻¹ and a dissociation rate constant of $(1.8 \pm 0.002) \cdot 10^{-4}$ s⁻¹, yielding a K_D of 1.7 ± 0.006 nM. For Ec4-ETA", the association rate constant was determined as $(6.2 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-4}$ s⁻¹ and the dissociation rate constant as $(1.3 \pm 0.002) \cdot 10^{-4}$ s⁻¹, giving rise to a K_D of 2.2 ± 0.01 nM. The association (C) and dissociation (D) of fluorescently labeled Ec4 to MCF-7 cells was monitored by flow cytometry. A k_a of $(5.5 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{4}$ M⁻¹s⁻¹ and a k_d of $(3.2 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-4}$ s⁻¹ result in a K_D of 5.8 ± 0.4 nM.



Supplementary Figure 2. Clearance of Ec4-ETA". Mice were injected i.v. via the tail vein with 30 µg Ec4-ETA". At selected time points after injection (3, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 60 min) blood samples were drawn. The concentration of Ec4-ETA" in serum was determined by ELISA and fit to a single exponential decay function with plateau. Data are means of 2 to 4 mice per group and bars indicate SD.