Lumit[™] Immunoassays: Bioluminescent, Sensitive, and Homogeneous Analyte Detection Using Labeled Antibodies

Chris Heid, Nidhi Nath, Martha O'Brien, Hicham Zegzouti, Byounghoon (Brian) Hwang and Dan Lazar Promega Corporation, 2800 Woods Hollow Rd, Madison, WI 53711

Small

and Bright

NanoLuc

11 aa Subunit



1. Introduction

NanoLuc® Binary Technology (NanoBiT®), a two-part complementation system based on NanoLuc luciferase, is a proven technology for analyzing proteins at a cellular level. NanoBiT is comprised of an 11-amino acid subunit (low-affinity SmBiT or highaffinity HiBiT) that binds to its cognate large subunit partner (LgBiT) to form a bright luciferase that produces light when furimazine is added. We are building NanoBiT proximity immunoassays where complementary antibodies (or other affinity reagents) are labeled with NanoBiT subunits such that binding to analyte brings SmBiT and LgBiT into proximity, thereby producing signal proportional to analyte levels. This homogeneous detection chemistry has several advantages, including simple, add-and-read protocols, no requirement for sample transfer, no washes, and a broad linear dynamic range mitigating the need for sample dilutions. Moreover, time to assay completion is <30 to \leq 90 minutes, depending on the specific assay. In development are assays for detection of cytokines (e.g., IL-1β), metabolic targets (e.g., Insulin), FcRn binding, cellular pathway analyses (total and phospho-protein levels), as well as labeling kits to build your own Lumit immunoassays.

4. Lumit Cytokine Immunoassays



7. Lumit FcRn Immunoassay



2. NanoLuc Binary Technology (NanoBiT)

The small NanoLuc luciferase (19kDa) was divided into two subunits and individually optimized for assisted complementation

Two subunits:

- Large BiT (LgBiT; 17.6kDa) and
- Small BiT (SmBiT; 11 amino acid peptide)



(156 aa)

Additional cytokine assays in development include, but are not limited to, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, IFN- γ , TNF- α , and VEGF

5. Lumit Immunoassay Cellular System



[Test Antibody] Analyte No luminescence

- Lumit FcRn Immunoassay is solution based; minimizes artifacts introduced by immobilization
- Assay is homogeneous (add-and-read) and requires no washing
- Luminescence based detection provides wide dynamic range and a large assay window
- Assays are quick (30min) and require low sample volume (10-20µl)
- Use of 96/384 well white plates enables flexible throughput and automation capabilities

8. Measurement of Relative Antibody Potency



Log [Panitum um ab], ug/m l

FcRn Potency Assay

Dixon, A.S., et al. (2016) NanoLuc complementation reporter optimized for accurate measurement of protein interactions in cells. ACS Chem. Biol. 11, 400-8.

3. Lumit[™] Immunoassay Configurations

Bioluminescent immunodetection platform based on NanoBiT technology





The assay is fast and homogeneous, with an easy "Add and Read" format

Hwang, B., Engel, L., Goueli, S.A. et al. A homogeneous bioluminescent immunoassay to probe cellular signaling pathway regulation. Commun Biol 3, 8 (2020) doi:10.1038/s42003-019-0723-9

6. NF-κB Signaling Pathway

Activation of NF-κB Pathway with TNFα treatment in MCF-7 cells



	180%	150%	100%	75%	50%	25%	12.5%	6.25%
IC50	86.66	113.9	200.4	231.1	369.9	604.7	1203	2553

Dose response curves for Panitumumab-FcRn binding corresponding to 180%, 150%, 100%, 75%, 50%, 25%, 12.5% and 6.25% of the nominal concentration, plotted versus nominal (100%) concentration values

9. Conclusions

Bioluminescent immunodetection platform based on NanoBiT technology

- No-wash assay can be performed directly on cells
- Fast, 30- to 90-minutes total time
- Scalable for high throughput use
- Large dynamic range reduces sample dilutions required
- Uses standard plate-reading luminometer
- Platform will include ready-to-use kits and reagents; user can create novel detection assays
- Custom antibody labeling and immunoassay development available; Contact: CAS@promega.com

Lumit $I_{\kappa}B$ detection reveals the predicted biology of NF-κB signaling pathway upon TNF treatment: **ΙκΒα phosphorylation** (pS32) immediately followed by its **fast degradation**.

Detection of the predicted response of NF- κ B pathway to the proteasome inhibitor treatment: **decrease** in IκBα degradation and accumulation of phosphorylated $I \kappa B \alpha$.

Time(min)

- Total BBB

- Phospho-leBe





