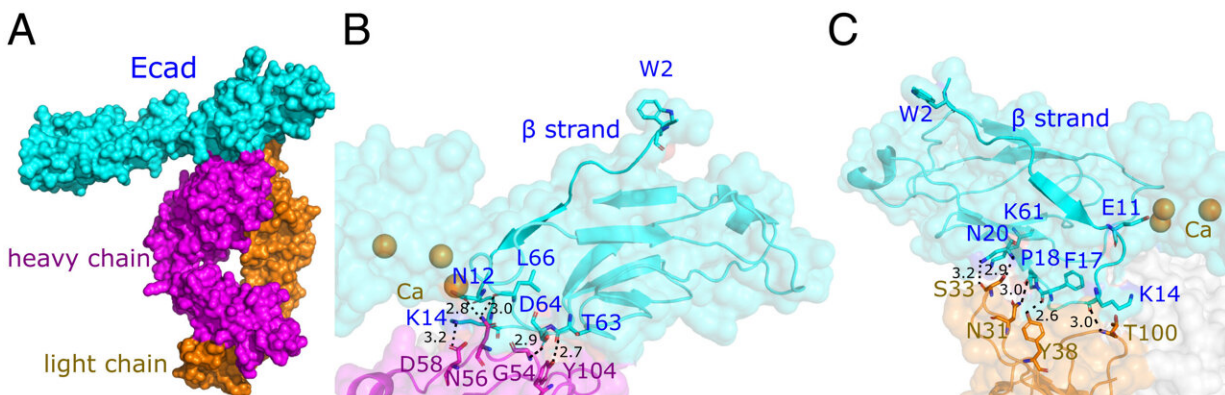


Researchers explore treating cancer by sticking cells in place

August 3 2022, by Andy Fell



Structure of 19A11 bound to Ecad. (A) X-ray crystal structure of 19A11 Fab heavy chain (magenta) and light chain (orange) bound to Ecad EC1–EC2 domains (cyan). (B) Detailed view of the hydrogen bonds and salt bridges between 19A11 Fab heavy chain (magenta) and Ecad EC1 domain (cyan). (C) Detailed view of the interactions between 19A11 Fab light chain (orange) and Ecad EC1 domain (cyan). The distances between interacting atoms in (B and C) are shown in Å (black dashed lines). Credit: Bin Xie et al, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2022). DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2204473119

Future treatments for advanced cancer could work by sticking cancer cells in place and preventing their spread around the body. A new study by researchers at the University of California, Davis, and the University of Washington shows how an antibody strengthens bonds between cells. The work is published Aug. 3 in *Proceedings of the National Academy of*

Sciences.

The monoclonal antibody 19A11, developed by Professor Barry Gumbiner at the University of Washington and Seattle Children's Research Institute, binds E-cadherin, a protein that helps cells stick together, especially in epithelial layers that line the skin, the gut and other organs. Cadherins and other [adhesion molecules](#) are important for maintaining the structure of vessels and preventing [cancer metastasis](#), as well as playing a role in inflammation and related conditions such as Crohn's disease and inflammatory bowel disease.

Researchers have previously found that treatment with 19A11 can prevent spread of lung [cancer](#) cells in mice.

Bin Xie, graduate student in biophysics, Professor Sanjeevi Sivasankar, Department of Biomedical Engineering, and colleagues at UC Davis and in Seattle, carried out detailed studies of how 19A11 binds to E-cadherin. Using X-ray crystallography, they found that the antibody binds E-cadherin near the site where it attaches to another E-cadherin molecule. With a combination of simulations and atomic force microscopy, they showed that 19A11 has two [binding](#) modes, one of which increases the adhesive strength of E-cadherin. That increased adhesion comes from the formation of a type of chemical link called a salt bridge between the molecules.

By better understanding how this antibody can increase stickiness between cells, the researchers hope to find ways to design even more effective treatments along the same lines.

Additional authors on the paper are: Andrew Priest at UC Davis; Allison Maker, Seattle Children's Research Institute and University of Washington; David Dranow, Jenny Phan and Thomas Edwards, Seattle Structural Genomics Center for Infectious Disease and UCB Pharma;

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More information: Bin Xie et al, Molecular mechanism for strengthening E-cadherin adhesion using a monoclonal antibody, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2022). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2204473119](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2204473119)

Provided by UC Davis

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