#### Technical University of Denmark



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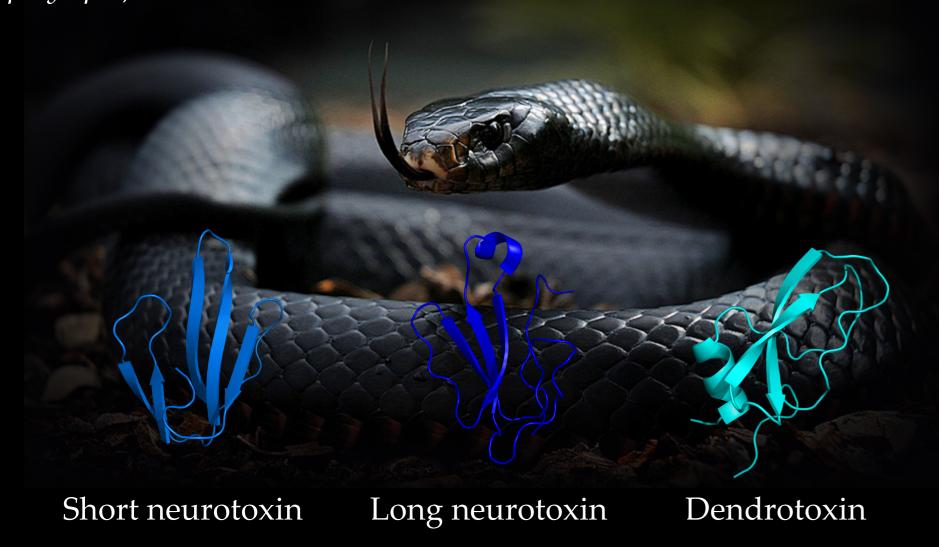
# Human oligoclonal recombinant antivenom against the black mamba (Dendroaspis polylepis)

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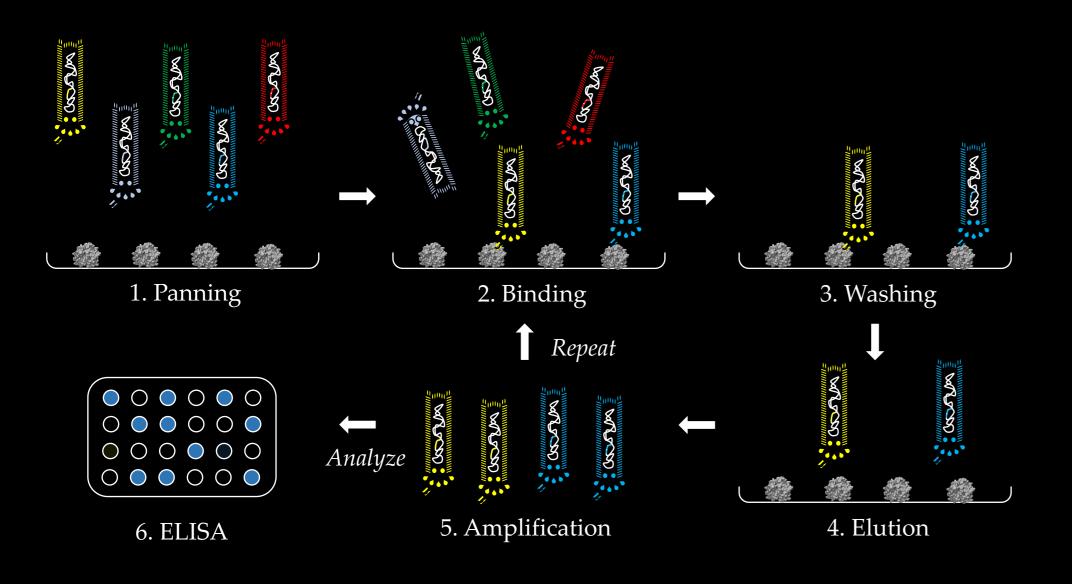
# Snakebite: a neglected tropical disease

Snakebite envenoming is a major cause of death and morbidity in tropical parts of the world. Current therapies are based on animalderived antisera that are associated with a high degree of immunogenicity, high cost, and batch-to-batch variation<sup>1,2</sup>. Here, we report the results of our ongoing efforts of developing the world's first fully recombinant antivenom based on human IgGs targeting the key toxins<sup>3</sup> from the notorious black mamba (Dendroaspis  $polylepis)^4$ .



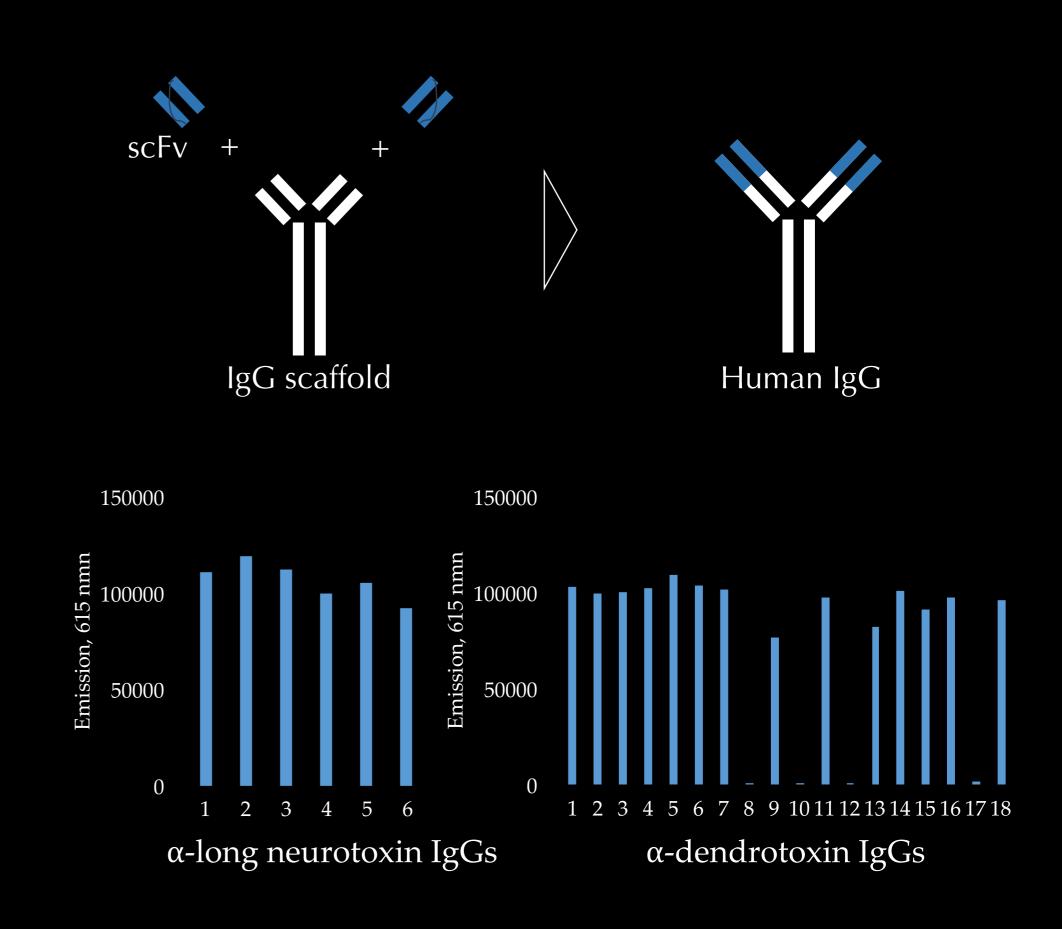
# Discovery of human scFvs by phage display

Based on a combined toxicovenomics and phage display selection approach<sup>5</sup>, 431 human scFv binders were isolated from a phage display library against the medically relevant neurotoxins and dendrotoxins of *D. polylepis*.



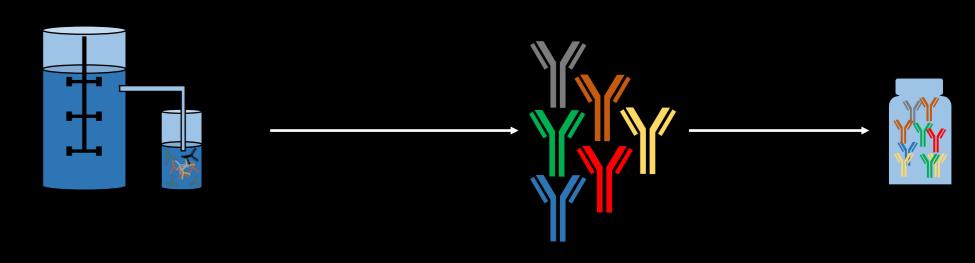
# Conversion of unique scFv binders to IgG

Following expression of 147 scFvs with unique V<sub>H</sub> CDR3 regions in E. coli and evaluation of binding strength, the 24 most promising scFvs were selected and converted to IgG format. Of these, 20 displayed good binding after successful expression in HEK cells.



# Human oligoclonal recombinant antivenoms

Currently, the binding affinities and the neutralization potential of these 20 toxin-targeting IgGs is being investigated with the aim of being able to design a cost-effective recombinant oligoclonal mixture of IgGs<sup>6</sup> that can effectively neutralize the lethal effects of the synergistically-acting venom of *D. polylepis*<sup>7</sup>.



Oligoclonal expression of human IgGs

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