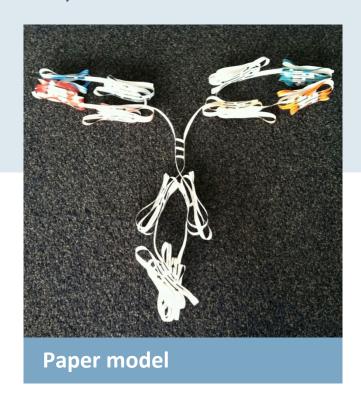
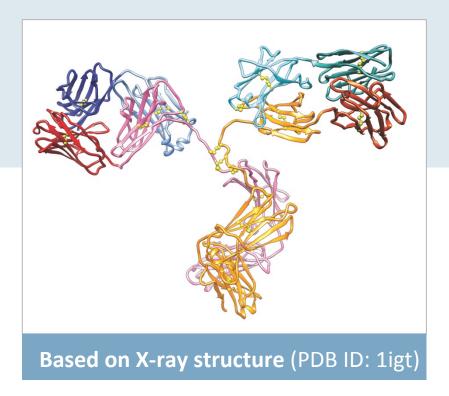


Antibody (IgG):

Analyze the 3D structure of immunoglobulin IgG by assembling this paper model



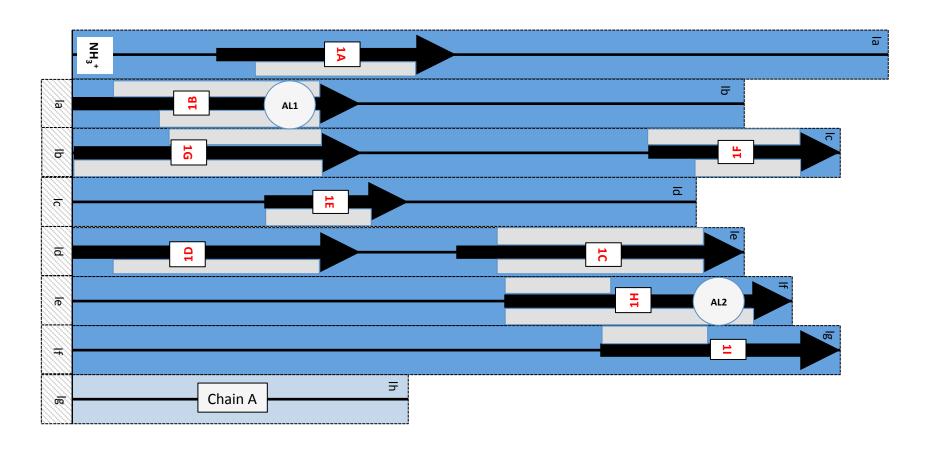


Contents of activity packet:

Paper model template: pages 2-14 Assembling instructions: pages 15 -28

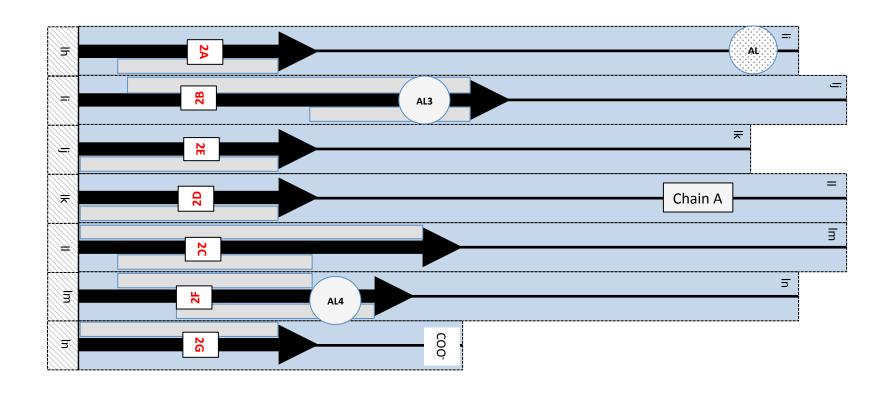
Light Chain A | Domain 1



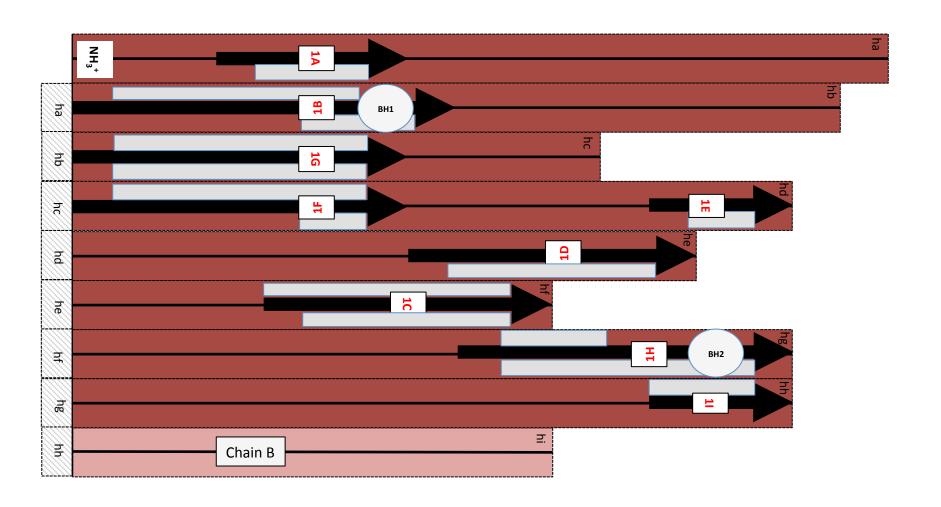


Light Chain A | Domain 2

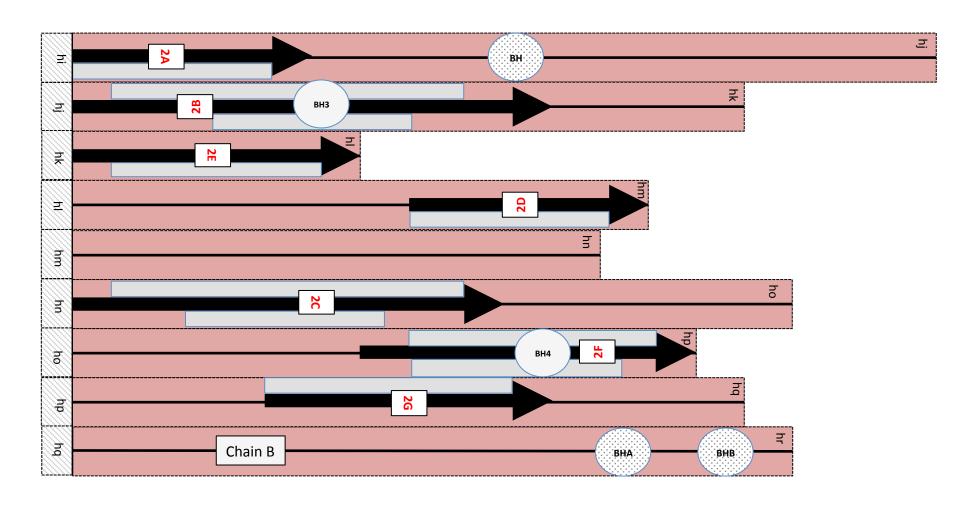




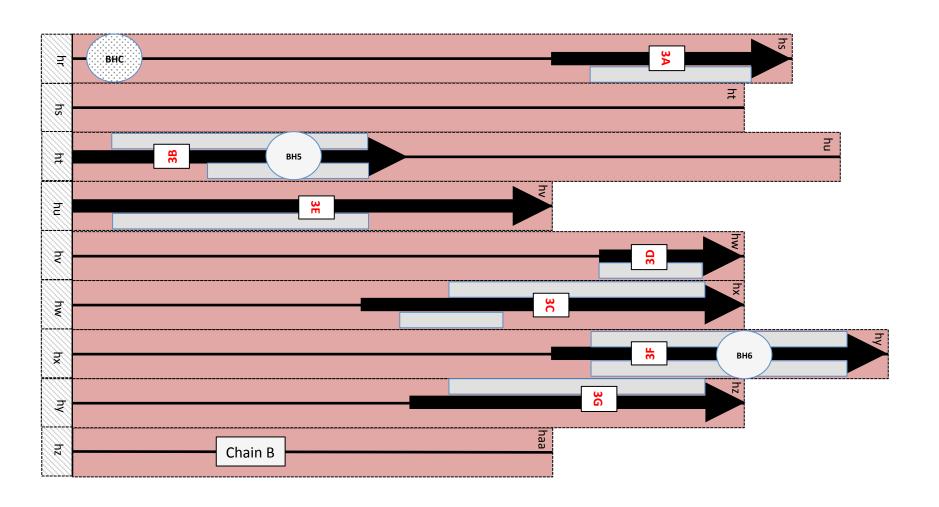




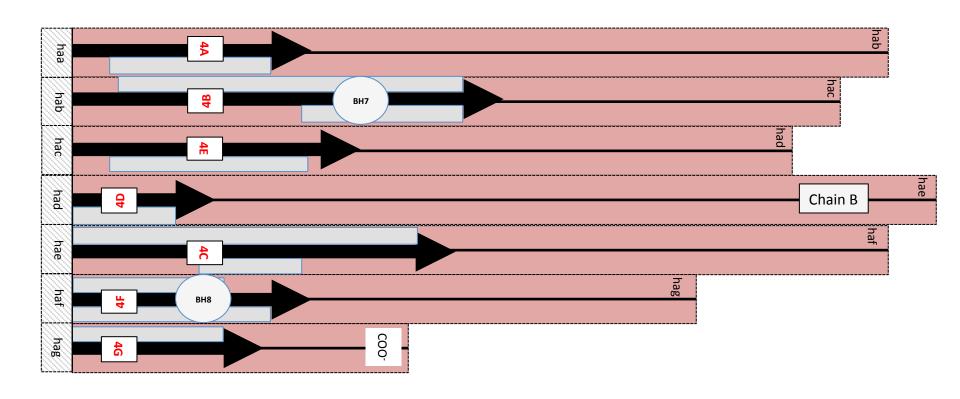






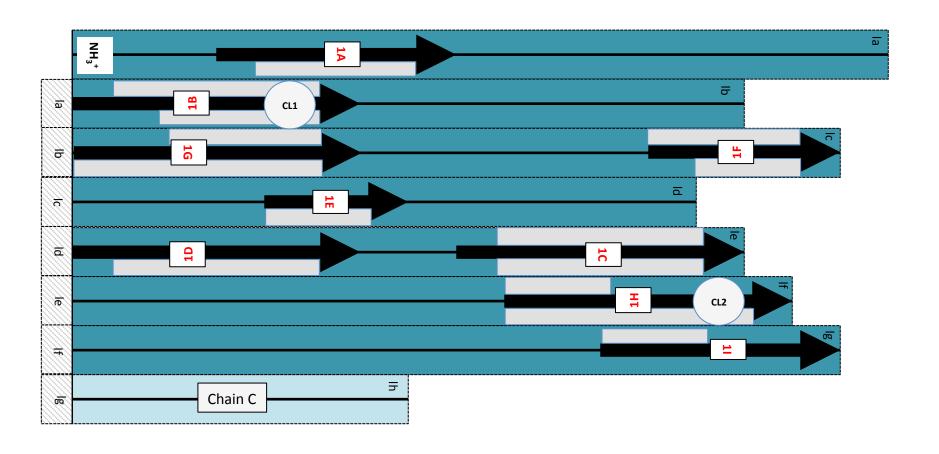






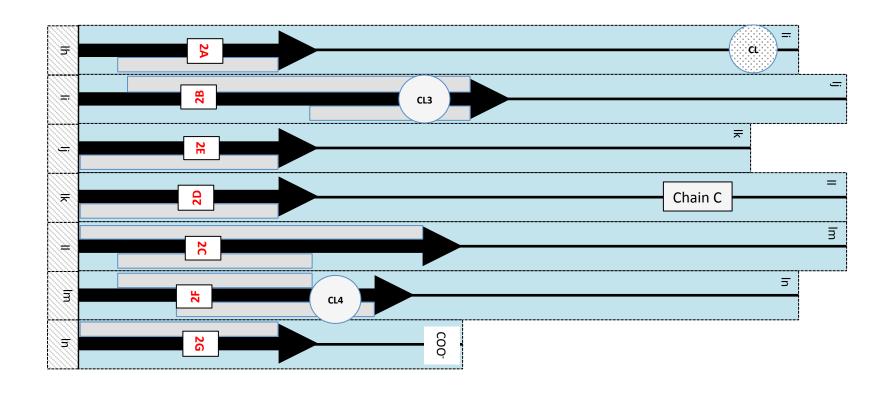
Light Chain C | Domain 1



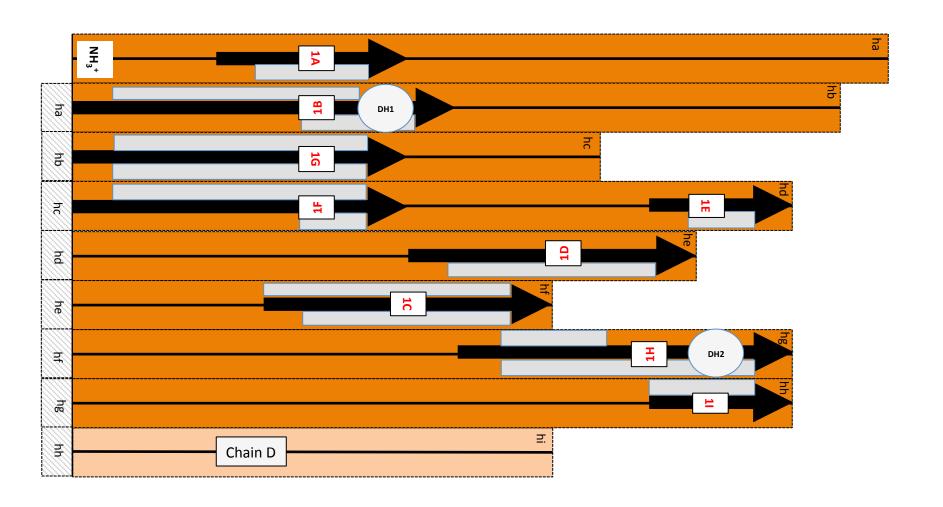


Light Chain C | Domain 2

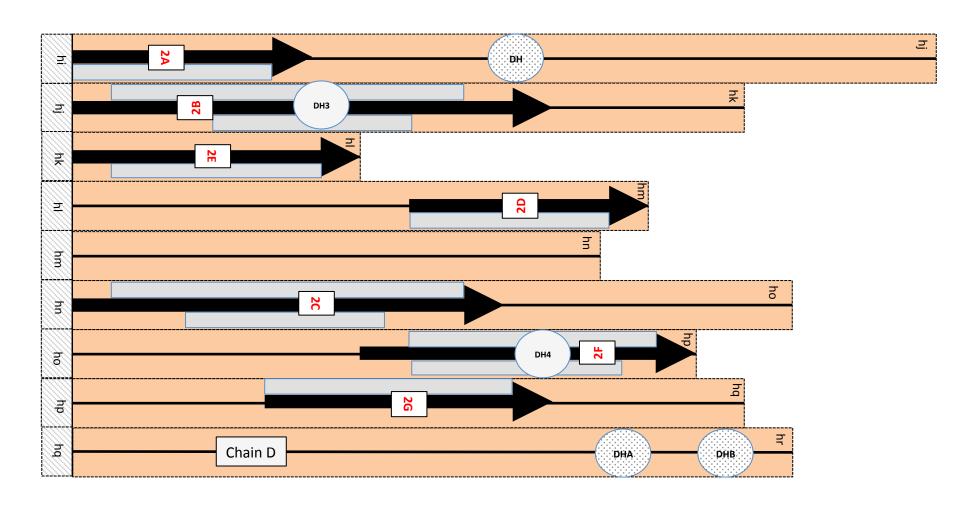




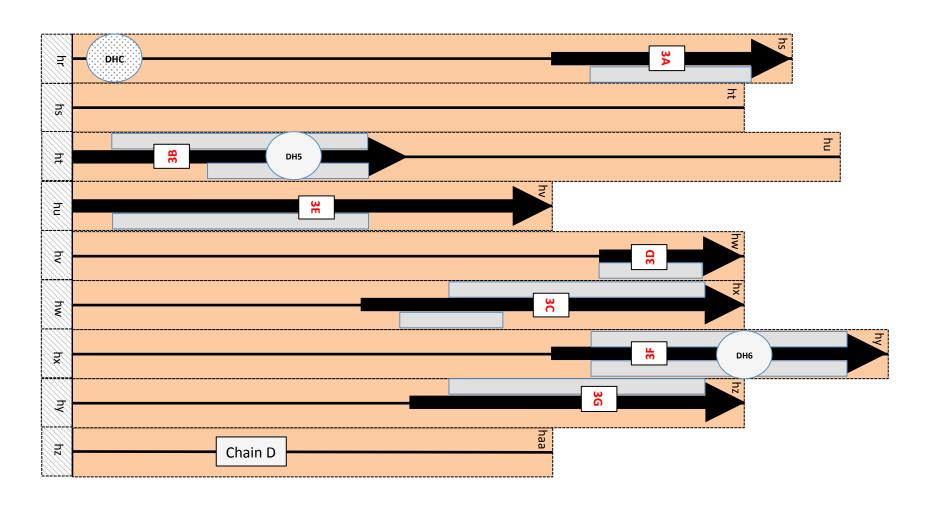




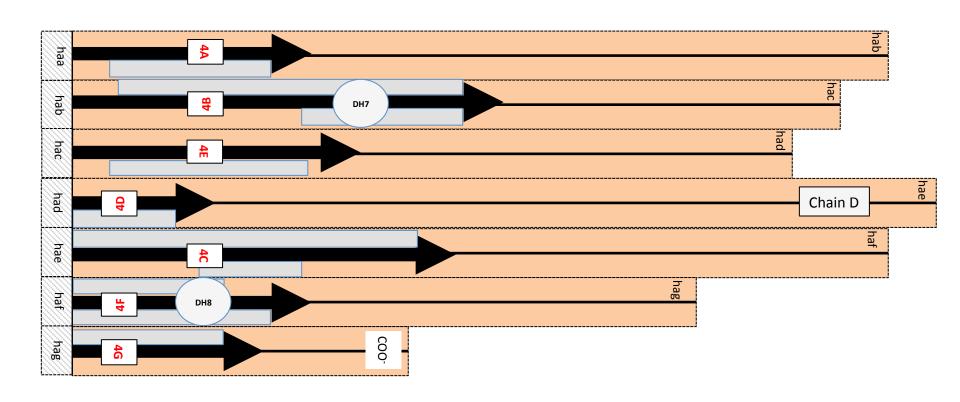




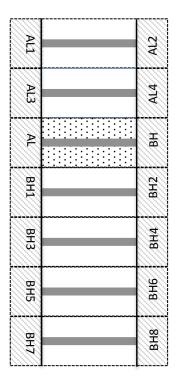


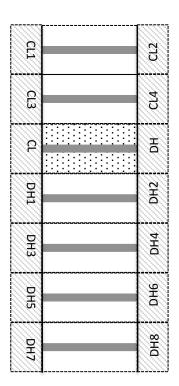












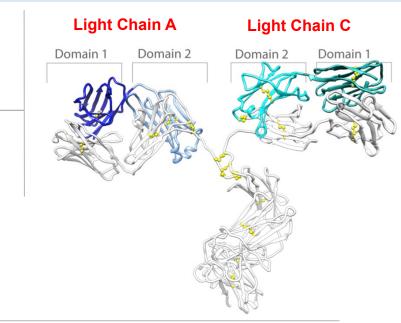
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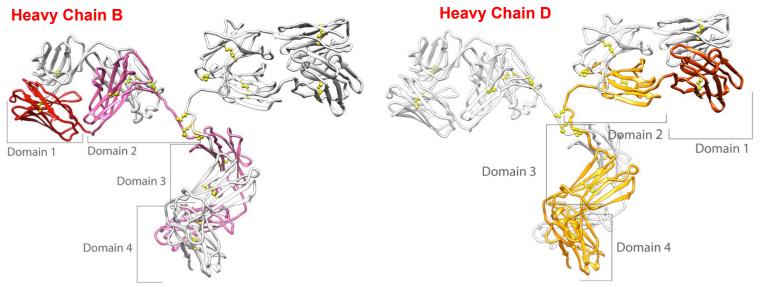
Antibody Model: Overview



The Antibody consists of 4 chains:

- 2 light chains: A, C
 Each light chain is made up
 of 2 immunoglobulin domains
- 2 heavy chains: B, D
 Each heavy chain is made up
 of 4 immunoglobulin domains



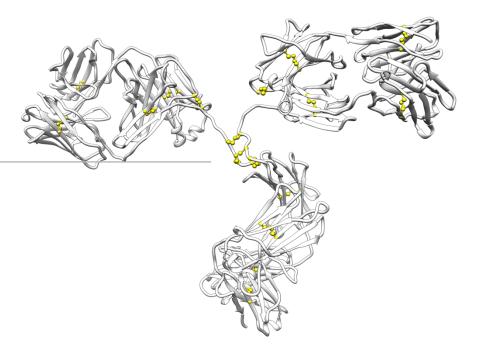


Antibody Model: Overview



Assembly Overview:

- Each page from 2 to 13 contains elements to build 1 domain
- You will fist create the domains and then assemble the chains
- The antibody structure is stabilized by 17 disulfide linkages colored yellow on the image to the right
- The stripes in the paper model template, on page 14, represent these linkages
- Creating the disulfide linkages is the last step in making each Ig domain and finally the complete antibody molecule.



Preparation



For each page from 2 to 13:

- Cut out each strip along the dotted lines
- Note that the shaded regions labeled ho, hk, etc. should be included in the strip
- When creating the domains, work on one page at a time to avoid mixing up the strips.

Make sure these shaded regions remain attached to the strips

Immunoglobulin Domains

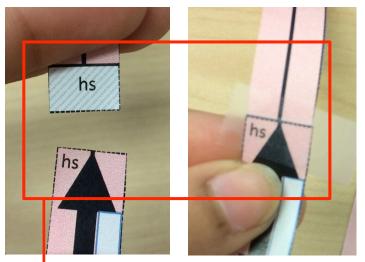


For each page from 2 to 13:

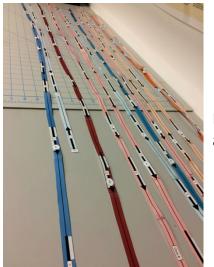
Step 1

Create the representation of the polymer backbone

- Tape together the strips into a long strand
- The labels la, lb, etc. on the grey background should be hidden underneath the labels on the colored background



Find matching labels and tape together **hiding** the hatched grey label.



Polymer backbones for all 12 domains.

Immunoglobulin Domains



Step 2

Create Immunoglobulin Domains

The **solid black arrows** labeled **1A**, **1B**, **1C**, **1D** *etc*. represent the **beta strands**.

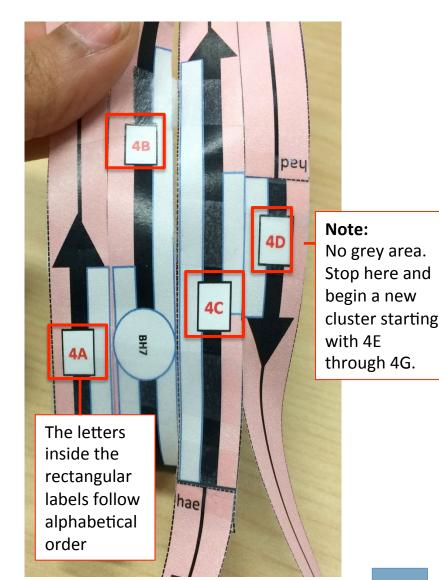
Create the **beta strand clusters** by taping together the strands side by side.

For each domain, make sure that:

1. The **letters** on the rectangular labels **are in alphabetical order**, for example 4A-4B-4C-4D, or 4E-4F-4G.

Note: Don't connect the strips if there isn't any *grey area* in between them.

- 2. The **grey area** between the strands **is aligned.** (See next page)
- 3. The beta strand **arrows point up and down alternately**(See next page)

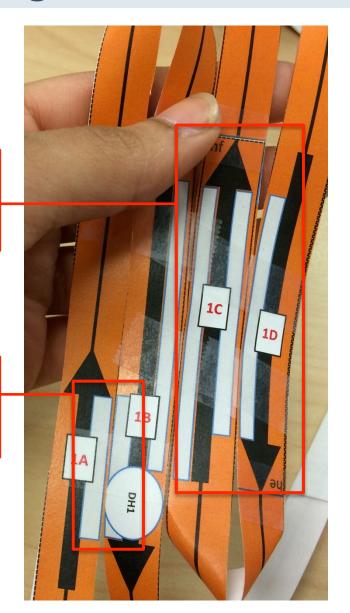


Immunoglobulin Domains



The beta strand arrows point up and down alternately

The gray area between strands is aligned.





All 12 domains assembled

Heavy and Light Chains



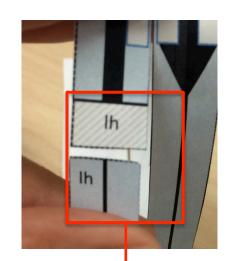
Assembling the 4 polymer chains:

Light Chains A and C:

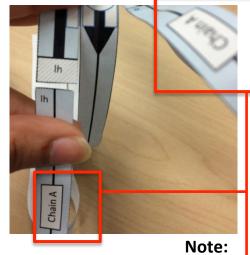
 Tape together the 2 domains of each chain at the label lh;

Heavy Chains **B** and **C**:

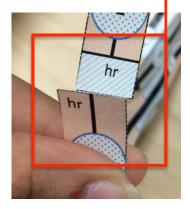
Tape together the
 4 domains of each chain
 at the labels hi, hr and haa

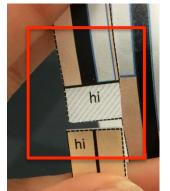


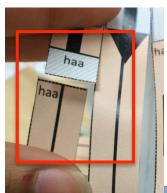
Align and tape; Grey labels should be hidden underneath the colored ones.



Follow the **chain labels** to make sure you are connecting the domains from the proper chains.







Light and Heavy Chains



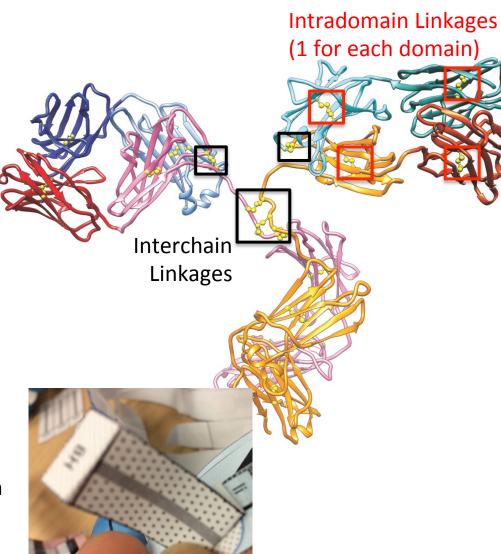
2 light and 2 heavy polymer chains assembled





The Structure of Antibody is stabilized by 2 types of **disulfide linkages**:

- 12 Intradomain linkages stabilize each of the 12 immunglobulin domains.
- 5 Interchain linkages hold the different chains together
- The 17 strips on page 14 represent the disulfide linkages
 - Cut out all strips on the dotted lines
 - Fold down each strip on both hatched regions.

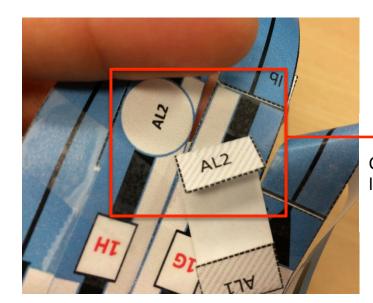




Create the **Intradomain Disulfide Linkages**:

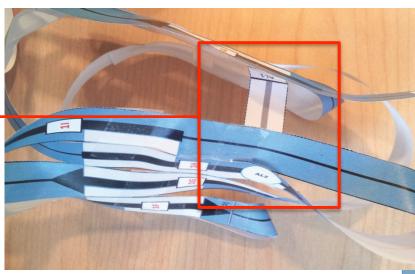
For each domain:

- Find corresponding labels on the domains (round, marked AL1 and AL2) and on the linkages
- Align the strip label underneath the domain's round label and tape



Corresponding labels

The linkage strip labels are aligned and taped underneath the round labels



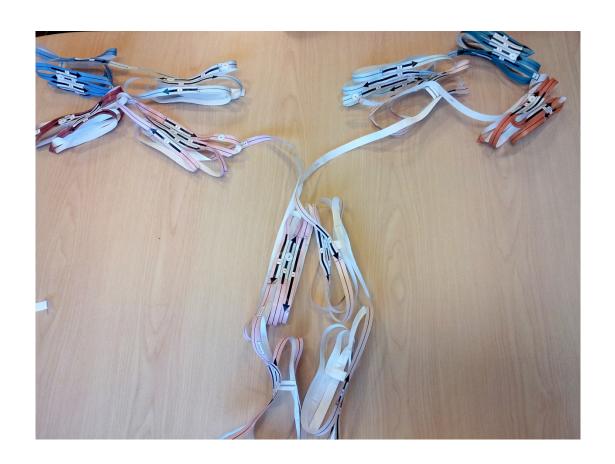


Note:

Before you start the final step, it might be a good idea to align the light and heavy chains.

Use the images on pages 15 (overview section) for help with domain and chain placement in the model.

This step will help with label identification and proper placement of the interchain linkages.



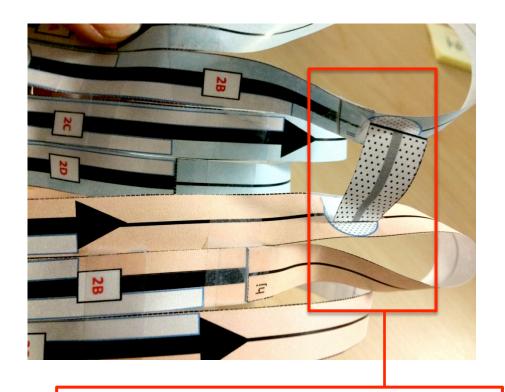


Create the interchain disulfide linkages:

Chains A and B:
 Identify the round, dotted
 labels AL and BH
 on the model and connect
 them with corresponding
 disulfide strip.

The printed sides of the labels should face each other.

Repeat for chains
 C and D (labels CL and DH)



Chains are connected at round dotted AL and BH labels.

The **printed sides** of the labels **face each other**.



Create the interchain disulfide linkages:

Chains B and D:

 Identify the dotted round labels

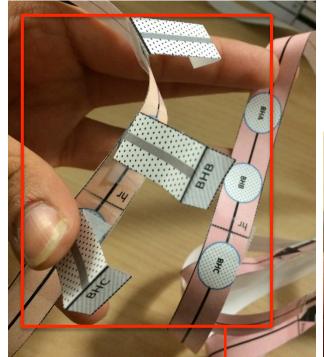
BHA-DHA

BHB-DHB

BHC-DHC

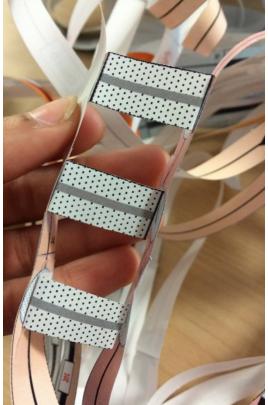
on the model and on the disulfide strips

 Tape the printed side of the hatched regions on top of the dotted round labels.



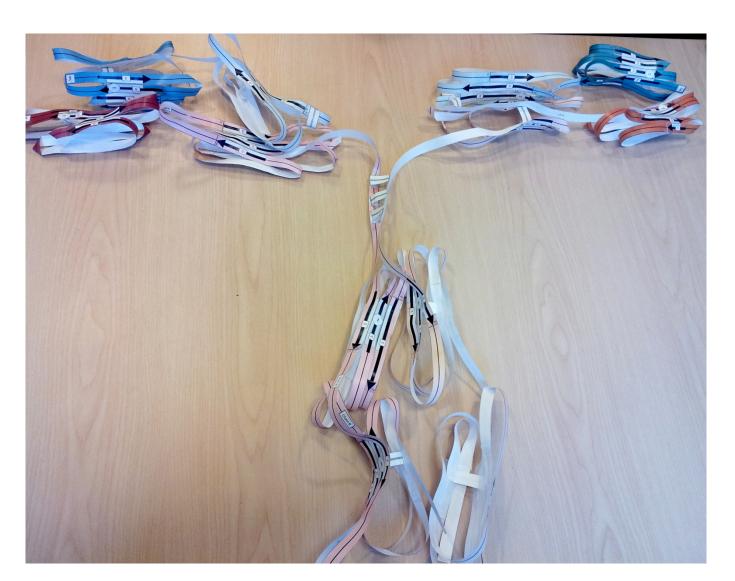
Chains B and D are connected at round dotted labels.

The **printed sides** of the labels face each other.



Finished Model





Suggestion:

This model can be made as a group project.

Assign each domain to a different individual.

The 12 different domains in the antibody can be assembled together and all the disulfide bridges put in place as a group.