

# The immune system of the alpaca reveals a potential treatment for cancer

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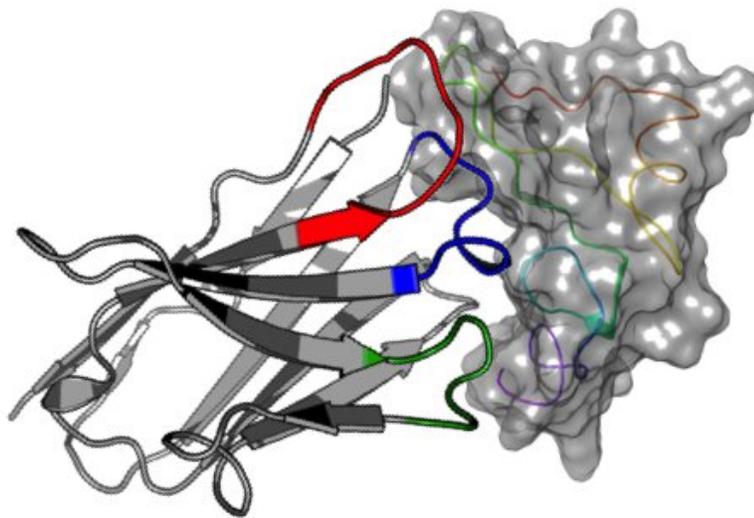


Figure showing the binding of a nanobody derived from alpaca to the EGF protein. The scientists demonstrate the high affinity and selectivity of a family of nanobodies for EGF, target of interest for the treatment of cancer. Credit: S Guardiola, IRB Barcelona

The natural world often provides the answer to unsolved medical problems. On this occasion, the solution to a challenge posed by cancer has come about from the immune system of camelids. A study headed

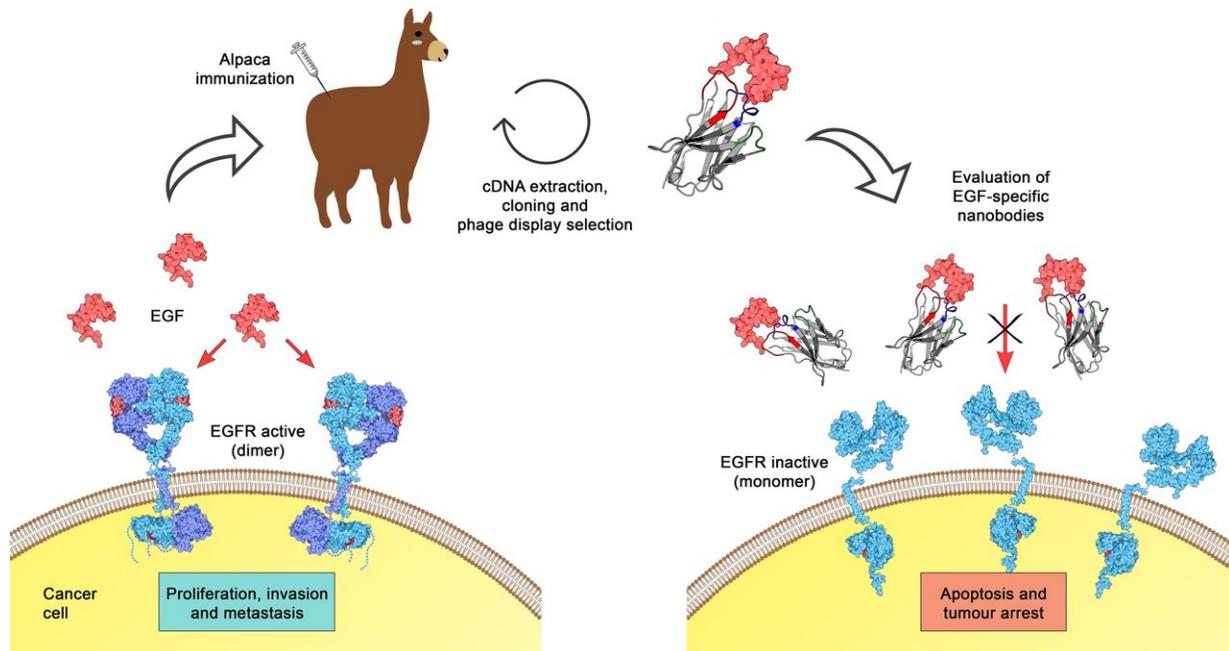
by the Institute for Research in Biomedicine (IRB Barcelona) and the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), in Belgium, describes a number of therapeutic tools that have the capacity to block the activity of EGF, a growth factor that is dysregulated in cancer cells.

EGF (Epidermal Growth Factor) is a therapeutic target in [cancer](#); however, no inhibitors have been found for it to date. The team of researchers is the first to identify a family of nanobodies—antibodies that are exclusive to camelids—derived from alpacas that are effective against EGF. In this regard, they have described the molecular mechanisms underlying the affinity and selectivity of these nanobodies in an article published in the scientific journal *Angewandte Chemie*.

"In spite of advances in treatments against the EGR receptor (EGFR) in patients, their efficacy decreases over time because patients develop resistance," explain Monica Varese and Salvador Guardiola, co-authors of the study and postdoctoral researchers at IRB Barcelona. "By taking advantage of an emerging biotech tool, nanobodies, we have been able to synthesise the first inhibitors with high affinity for EGF," they say.

## **Immune response**

IRB Barcelona produced the EGF protein and their Belgian colleagues administered it to alpacas. The [immune response](#) of these animals to this strange antigen produced a series of nanobodies, and the researchers identified a family of these molecules as potential inhibitors of EGF. The IRB Barcelona team, which has extensive expertise in molecular recognition between proteins, observed that some of the ligands showed high affinity and selectivity towards EGF, and, using a range of biophysical techniques, they characterized the interactions in cells in vitro and in human [cancer cells](#).



Strategy to obtain and evaluate specific nanobodies against human EGF. Credit: S Guardiola and M Varese, IRB Barcelona

"By injecting EGF into the alpaca we have challenged nature to find a molecule capable of binding tightly and with high selectivity to EGF, and it has come up with two very different but equally effective solutions for such a small and difficult antigen as EGF," says Ernest Giralt, head of the Peptide and Proteins Lab at IRB Barcelona and senior professor at the University of Barcelona, who has led the study.

These drugs could be useful for patients who develop resistance to the EGFR inhibitors currently on the market. The first step is now to evaluate the pharmacological effect of these new nanobodies in cell and animal models of cancer.

**More information:** Salvador Guardiola et al. Blocking EGFR

Activation with Anti-EGF Nanobodies via Two Distinct Molecular Recognition Mechanisms, *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* (2018). [DOI: 10.1002/anie.201807736](https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201807736)

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