



OOGA

Only Good Antibodies

NC
3R^s

NIHR

Leicester Biomedical
Research Centre



Institute for Precision Health



Medical
Research
Council



YCHAROS
ANTIBODY CHARACTERIZATION
THROUGH OPEN SCIENCE



What is an antibody?

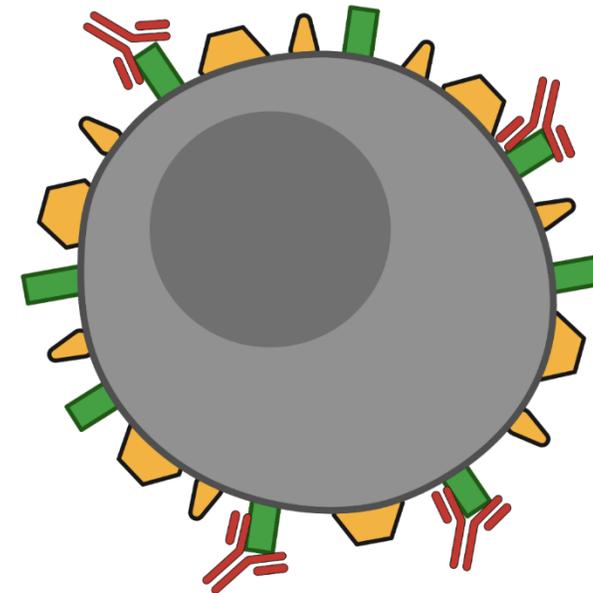
- Y shaped protein
- They are used to:
 - Understand the involvement of proteins in disease mechanisms.
 - Therapeutics
 - Diagnostics/ prognostics
 - Biomarkers



Antibody

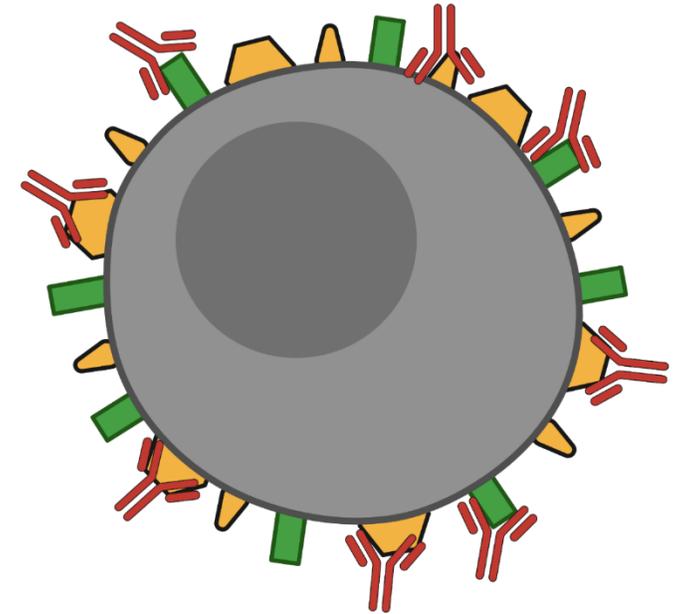


Target Protein



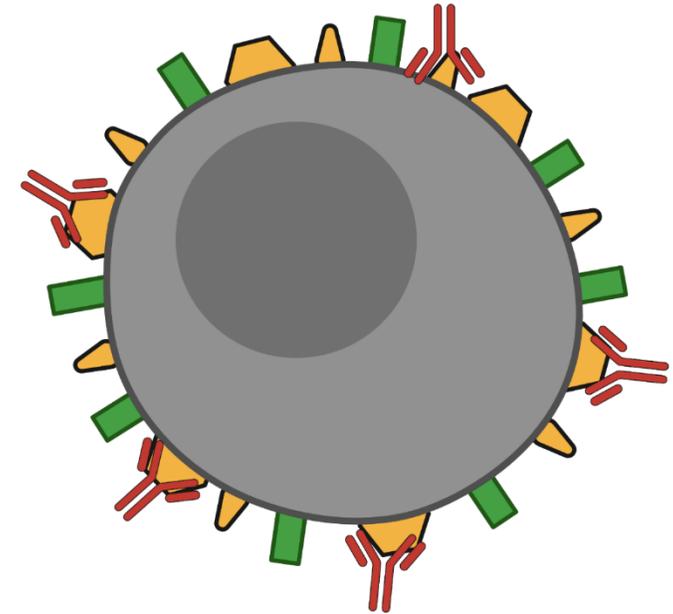
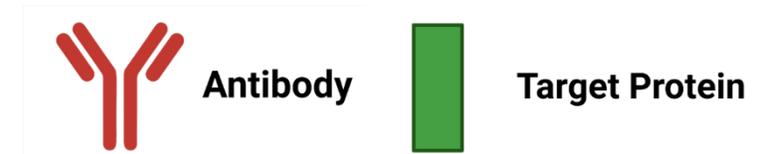
What is an antibody?

- Y shaped protein
- They are used to:
 - Understand the involvement of proteins in disease mechanisms.
 - Therapeutics
 - Diagnostics/ prognostics
 - Biomarkers



What is an antibody?

- Y shaped protein
- They are used to:
 - Understand the involvement of proteins in disease mechanisms.
 - Therapeutics
 - Diagnostics/ prognostics
 - Biomarkers





Mission: make best practices in antibody choice and use more feasible, easy and rewarded.

Projects: Better Antibodies, Better Science and Better Patient Outcomes.

About: Non-profit grass roots community

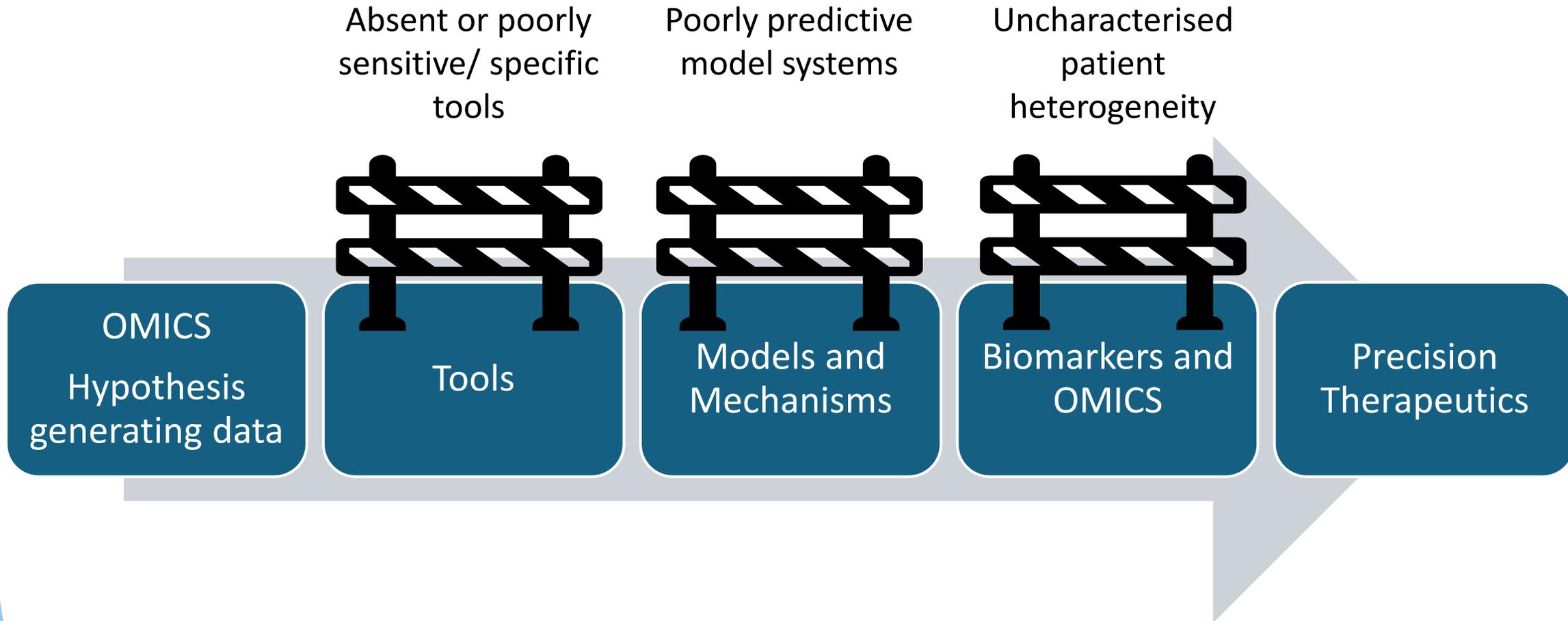


Mission: identify selective antibodies for every human protein

Projects: KO characterisation of antibodies used to study proteins of interest in...

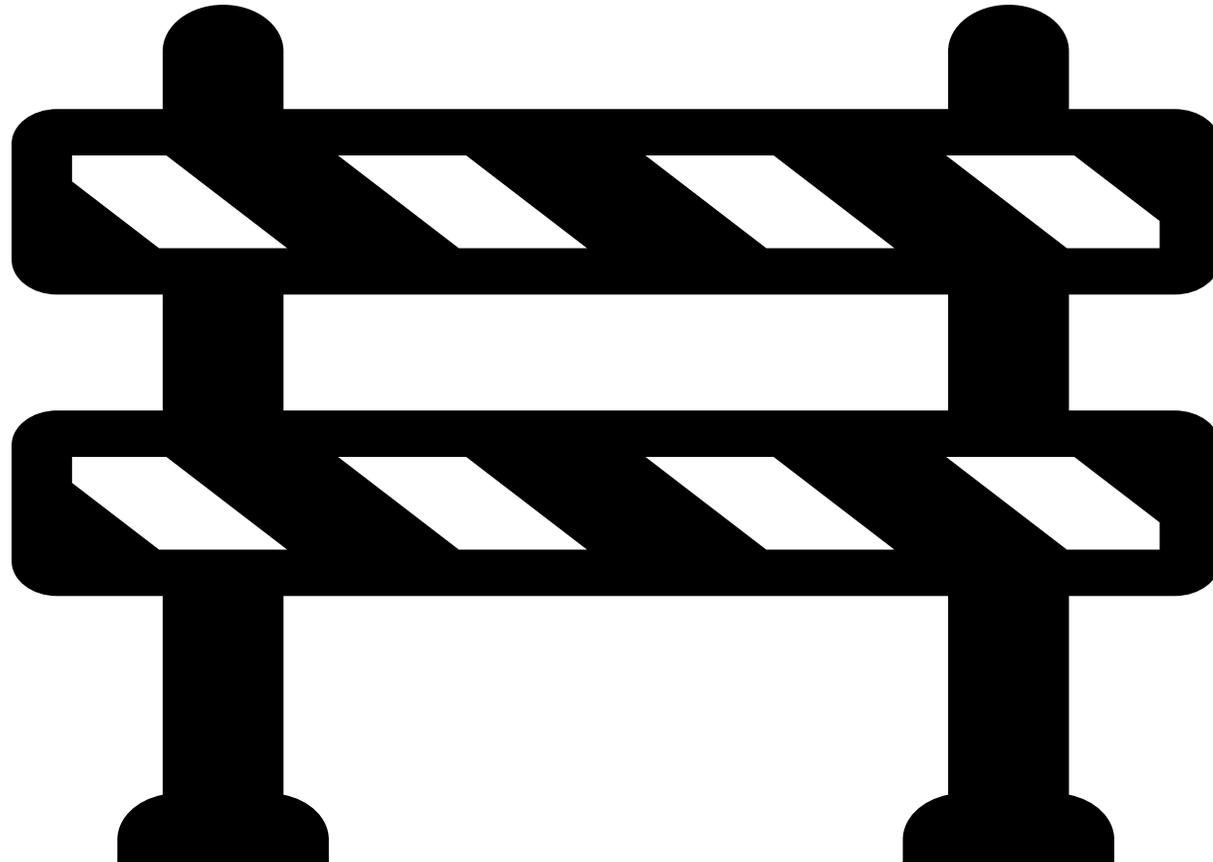
About: An incorporated Open Science public good company that facilitates the collaboration between antibody manufacturers and academic labs.

Why is drug development slow, expensive and risky?

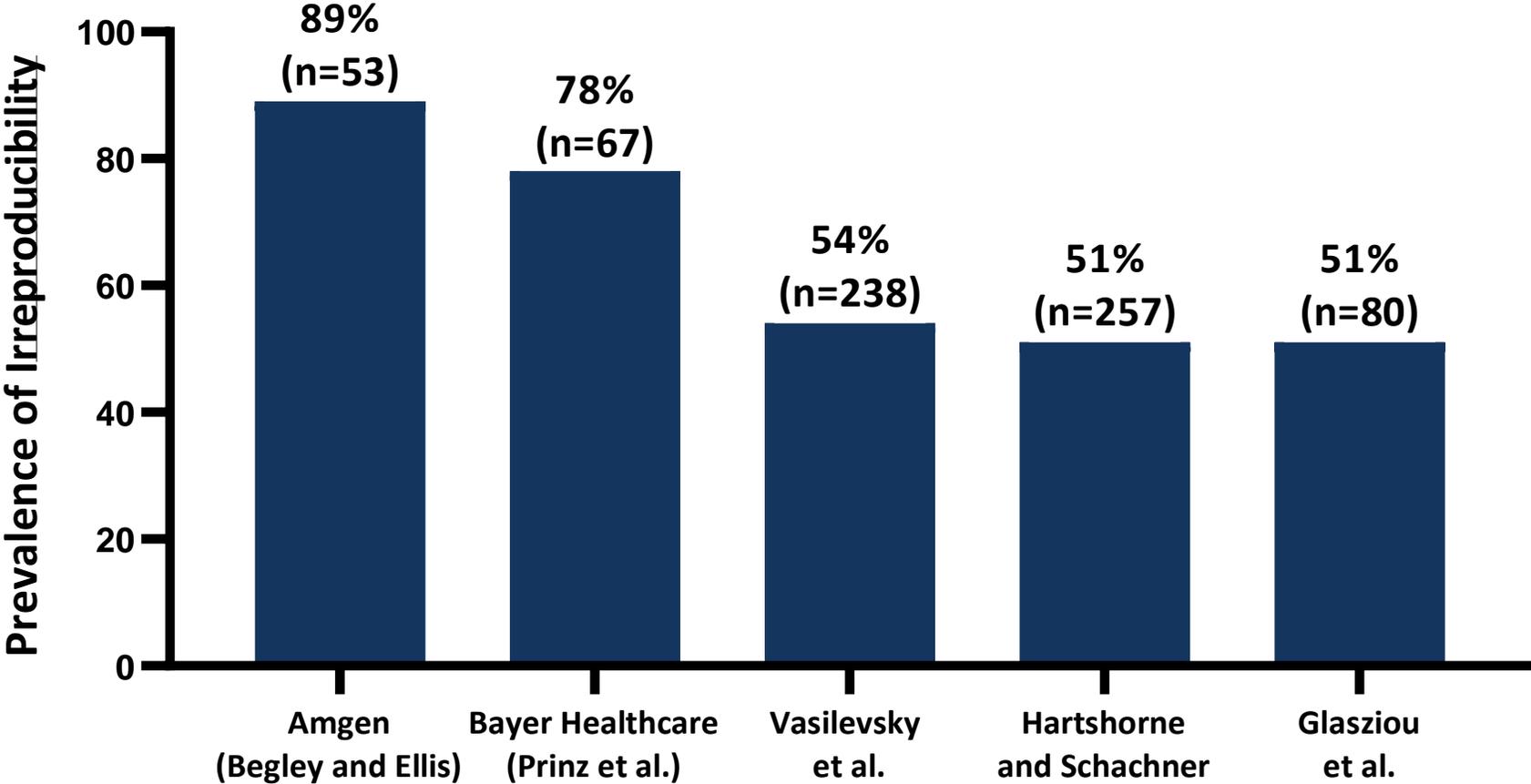


Why is drug development slow, expensive and risky?

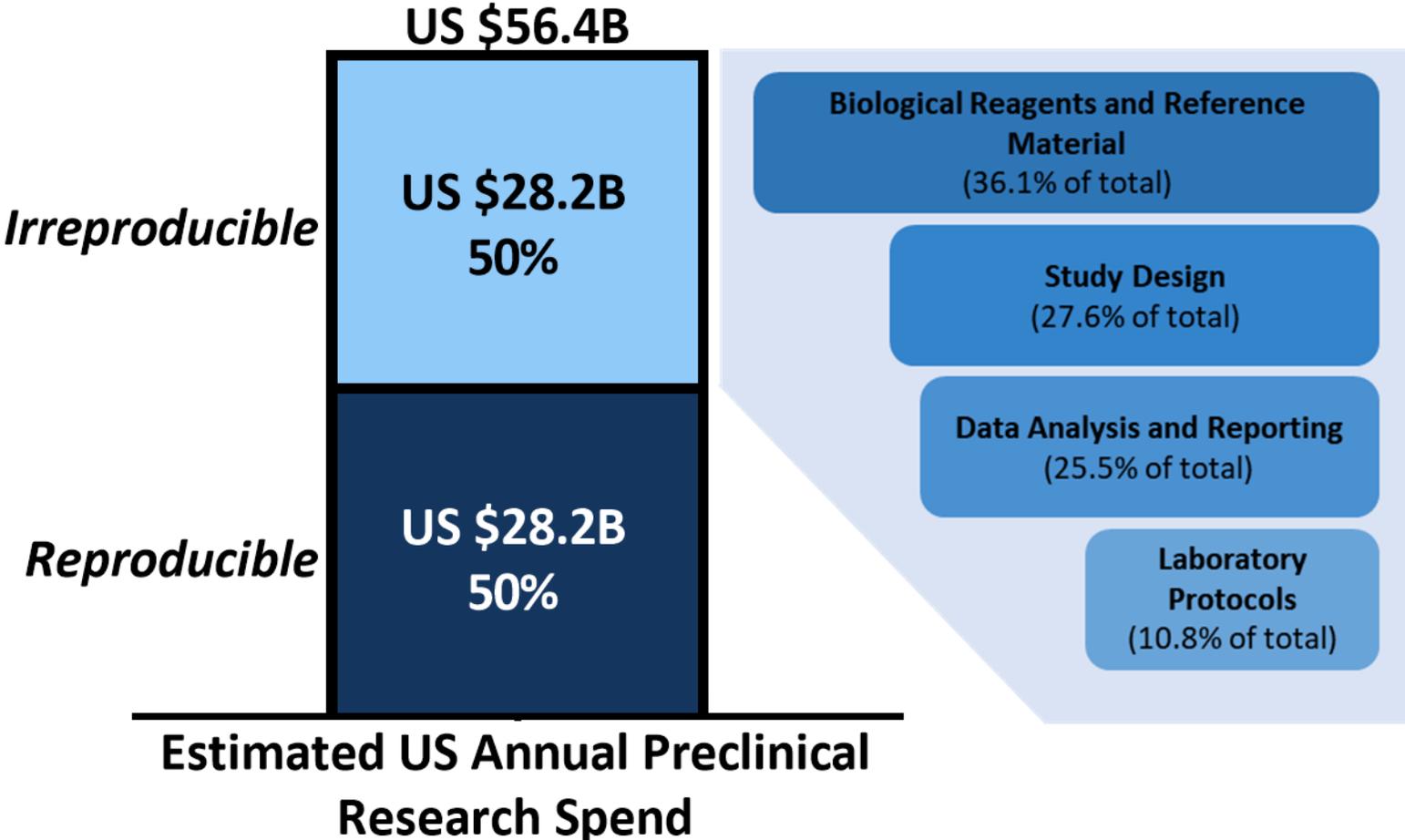
Irreproducibility and lack of quality



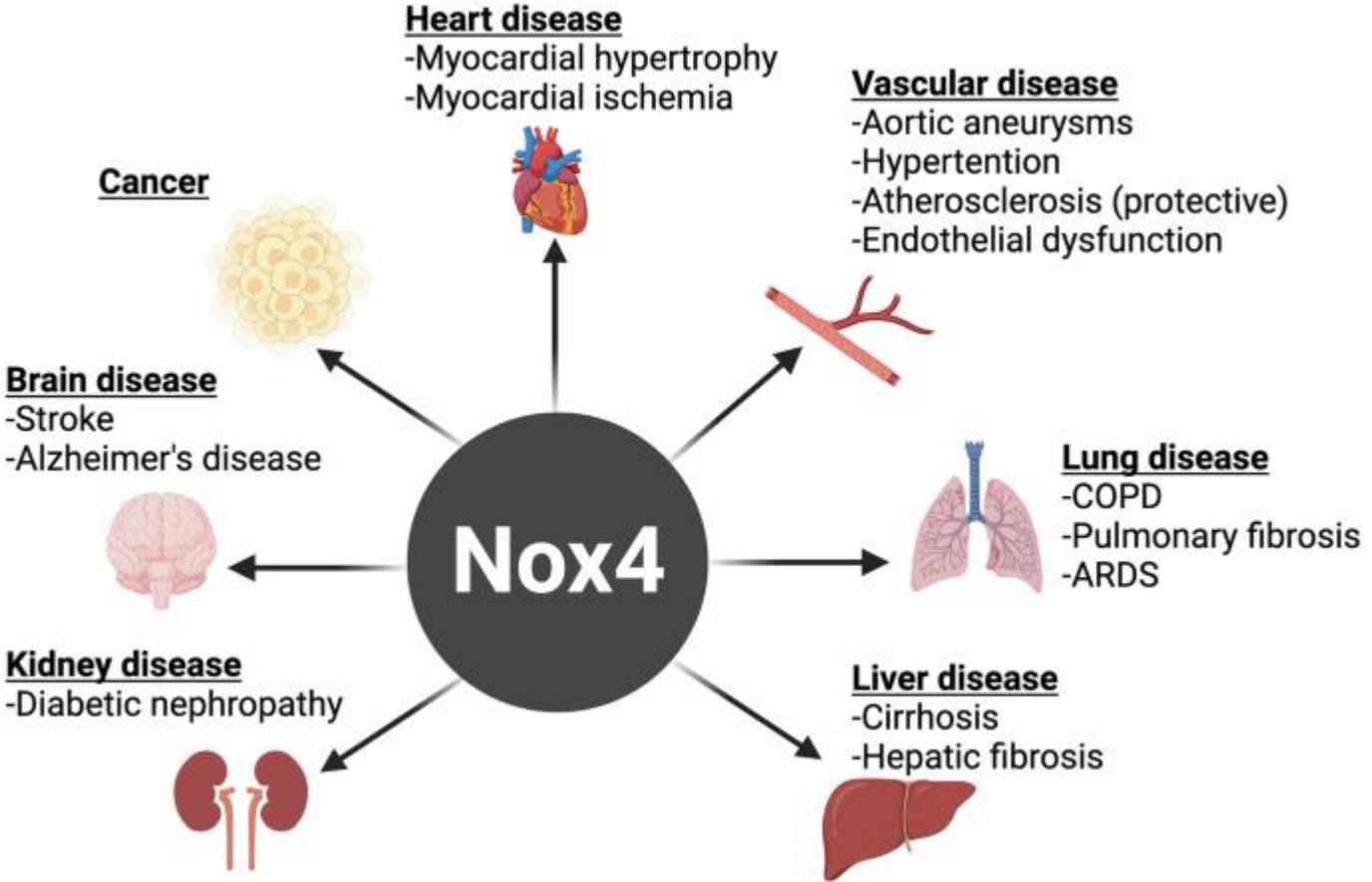
The problem



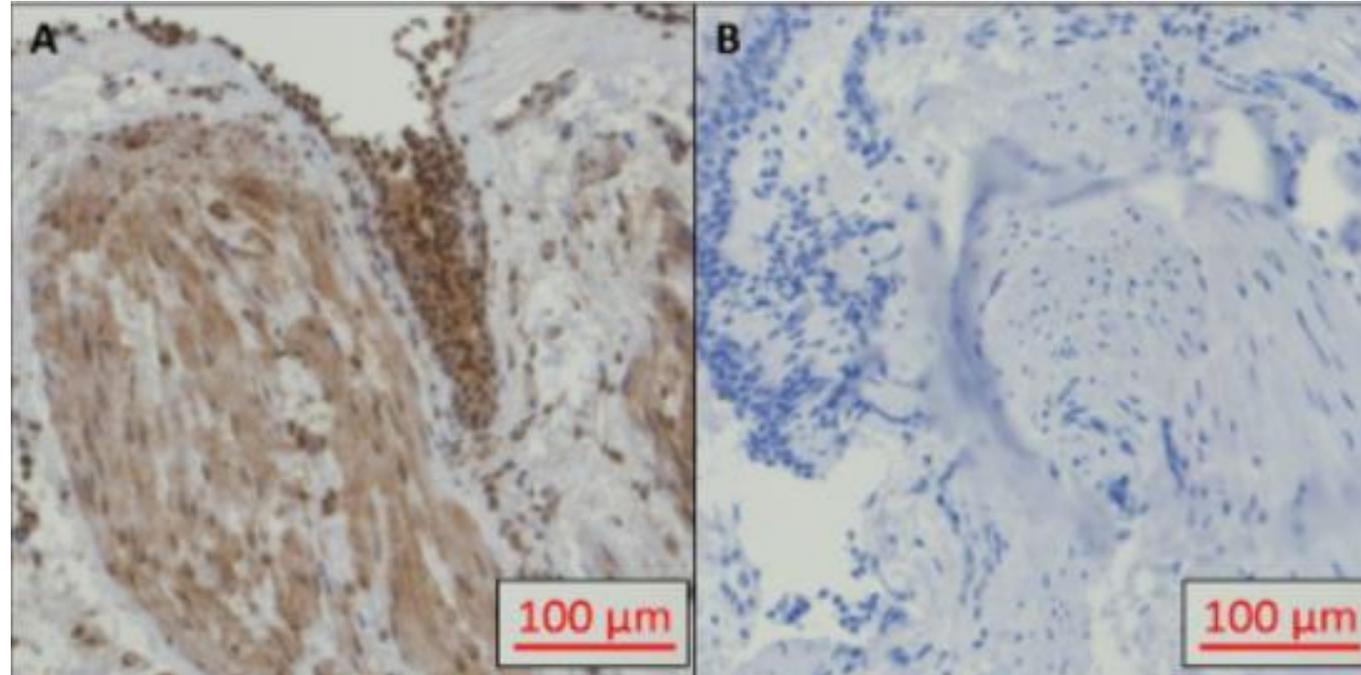
The problem



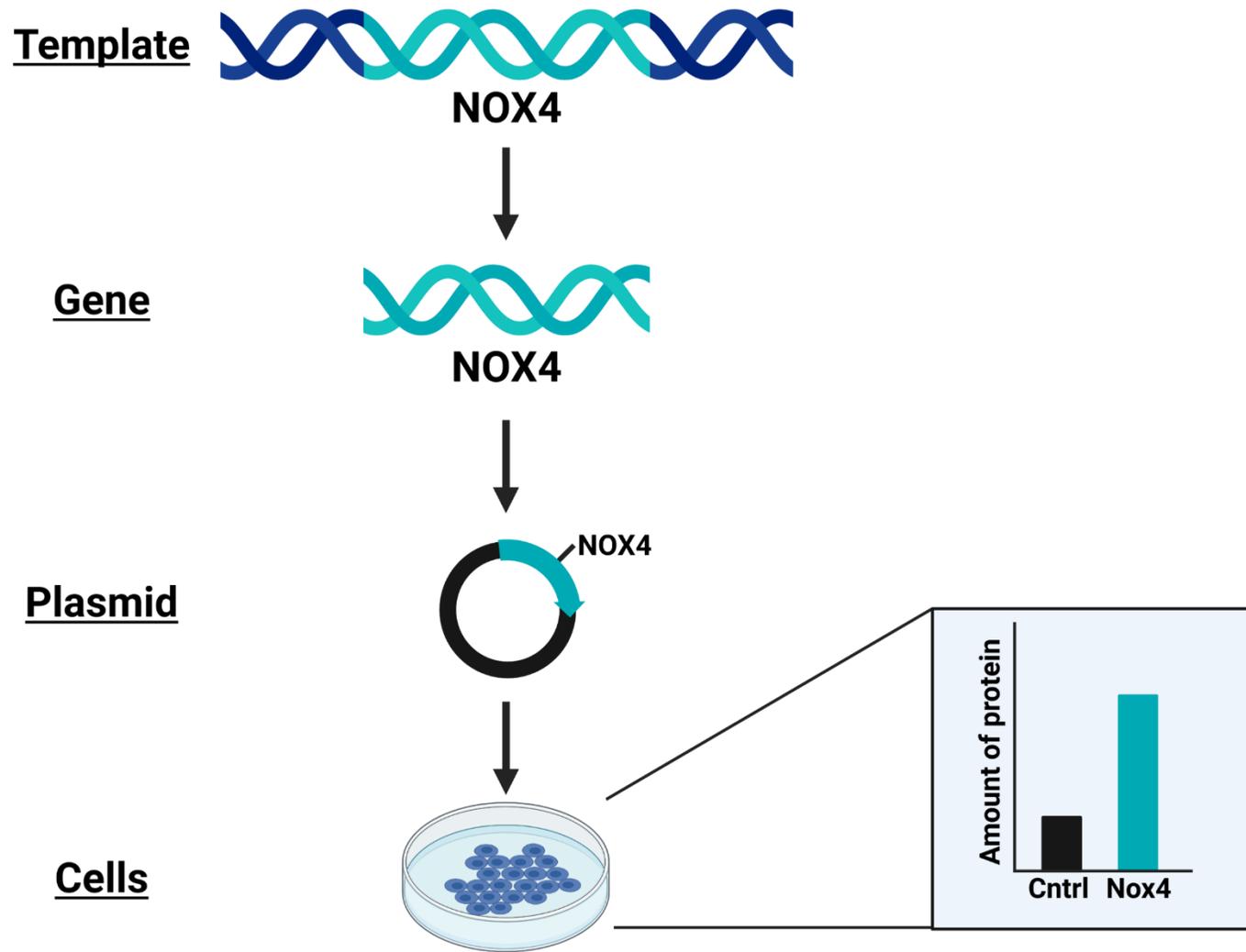
My personal motivation



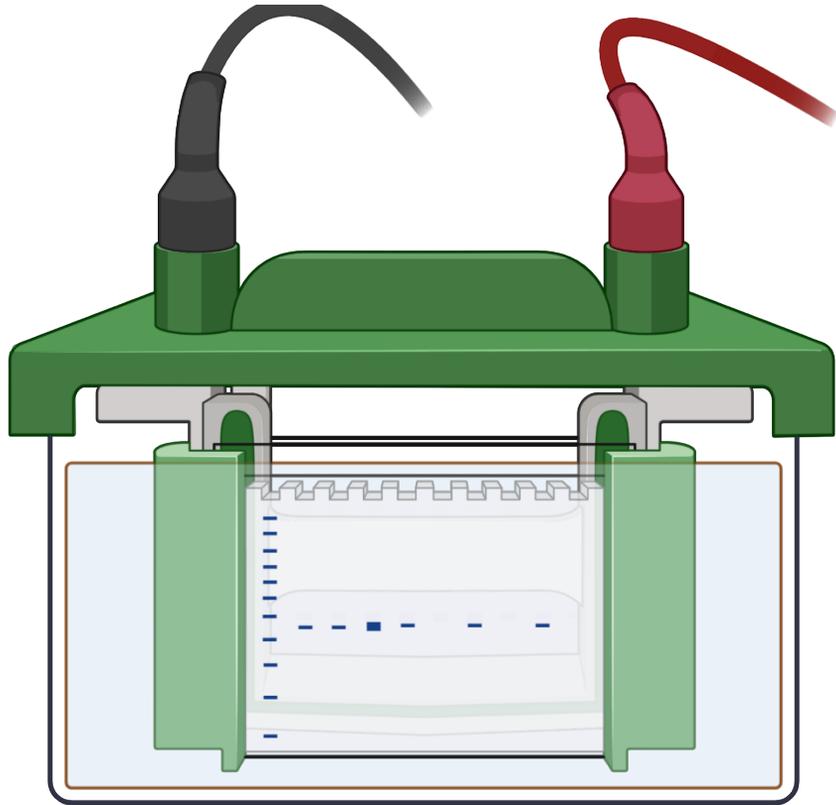
My personal motivation



Check the antibody?

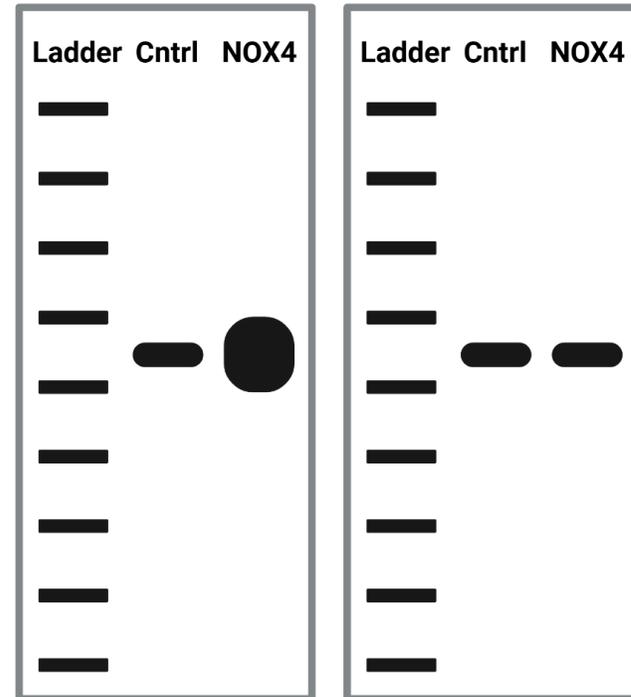


Check the antibody?

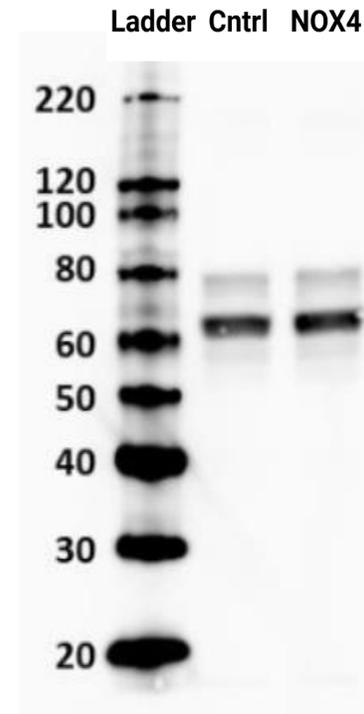
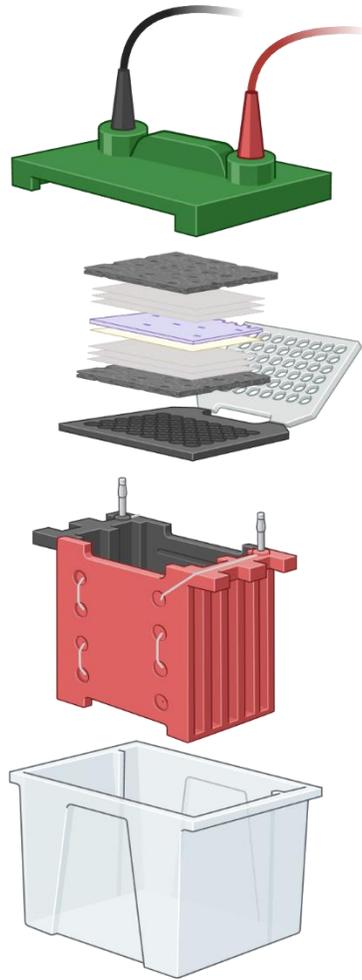


Passed

Failed



Check the antibody?



Failed

Check multiple antibodies?

CiteAb

952 results for 'nox4' antibodies

Antibodies resold by many suppliers

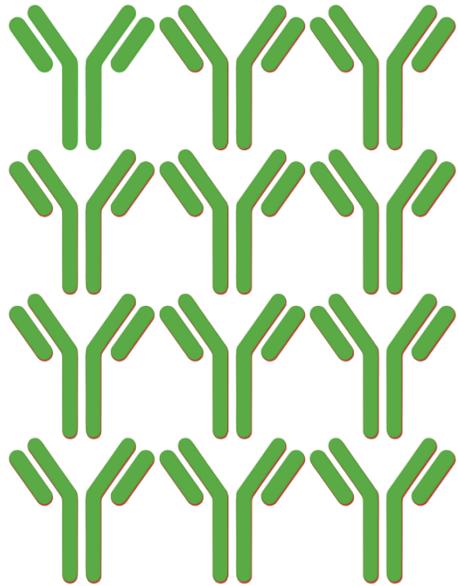
Which ones to pick?

Citations?

Validation data?

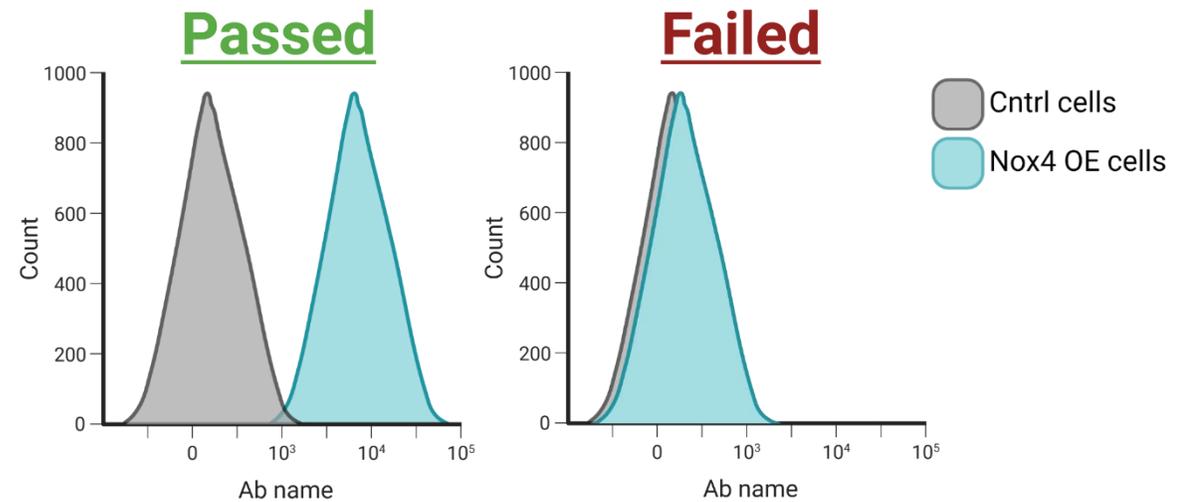
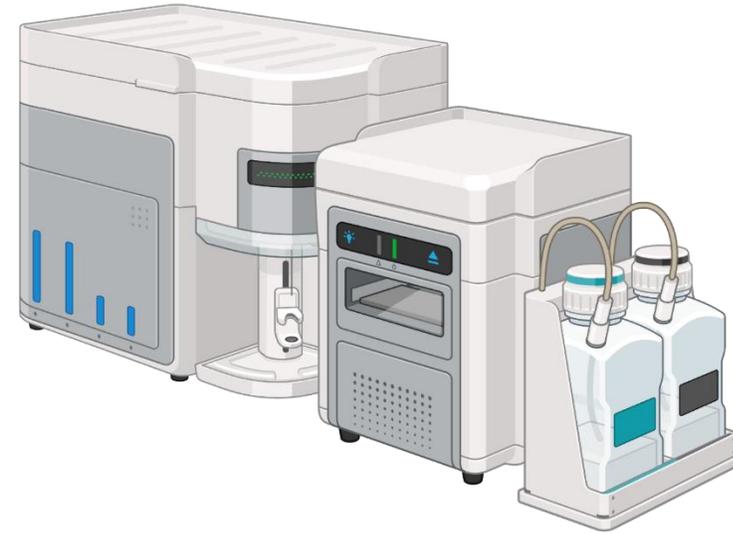
Recommended technique?

Check multiple antibodies?

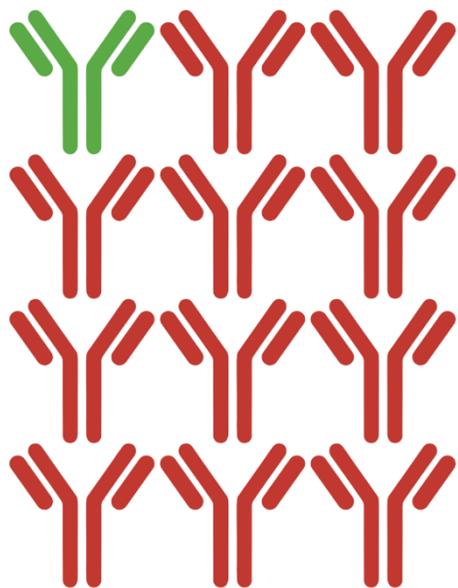


12 antibodies

£4000

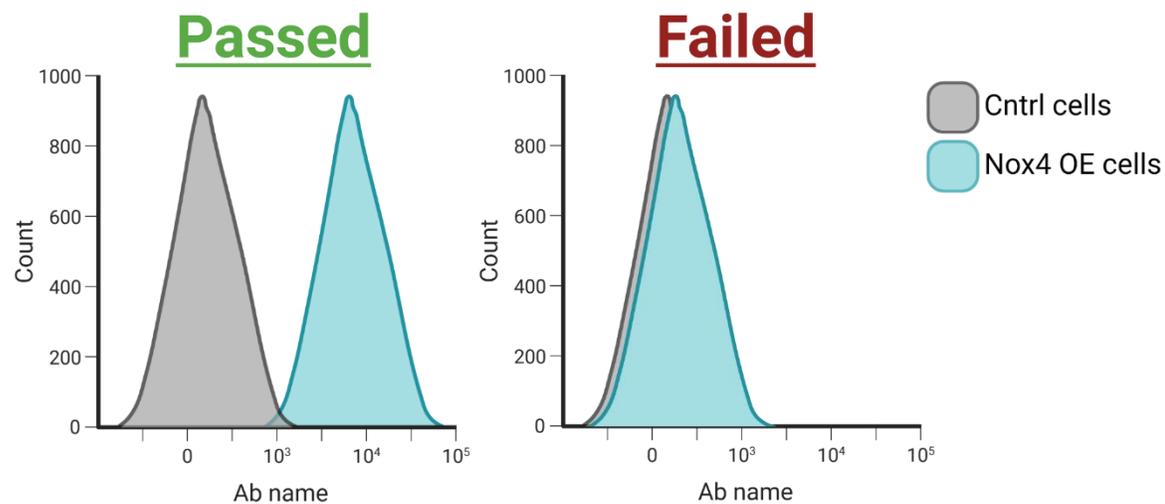
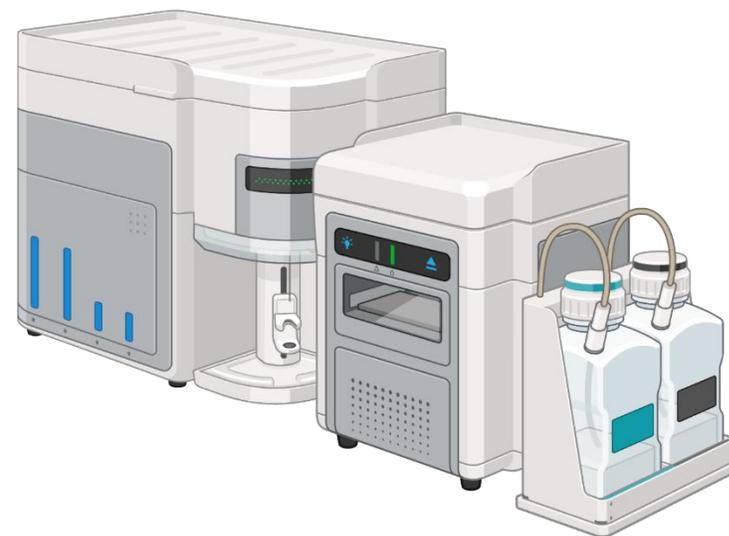


Check multiple antibodies?

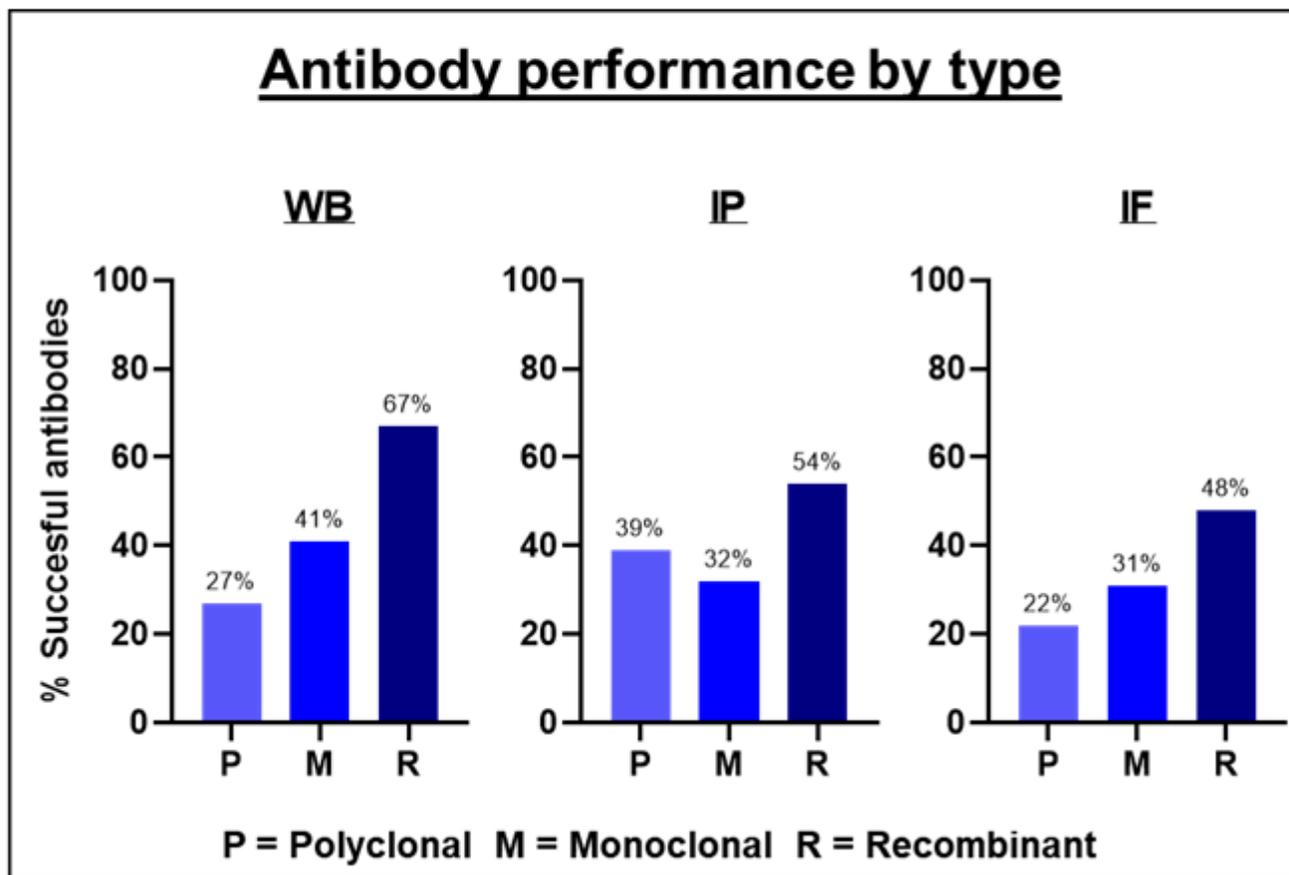


12 antibodies

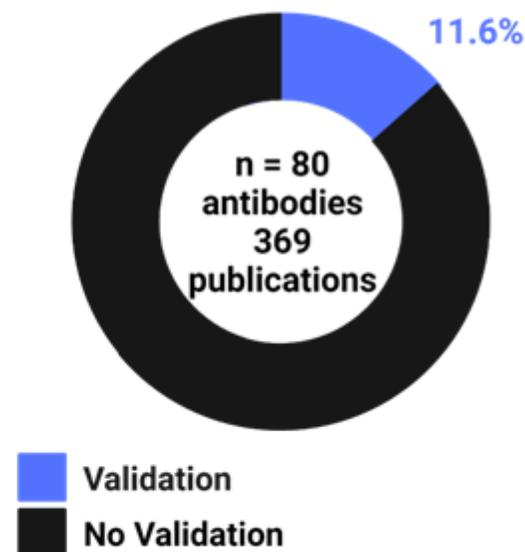
£4000



The problem

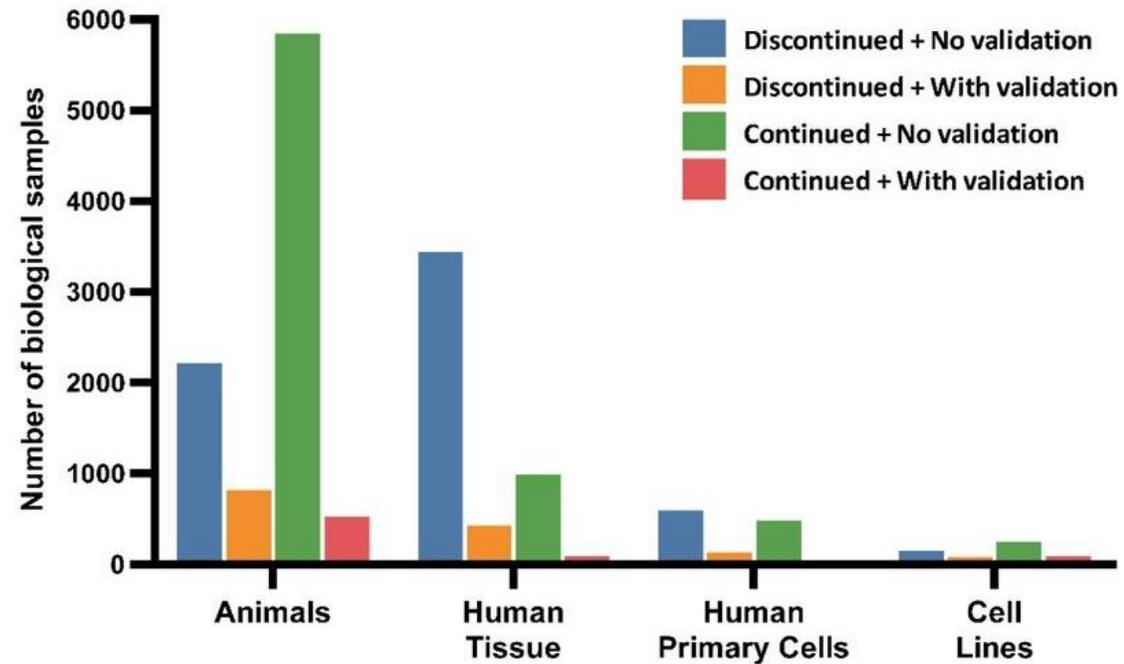
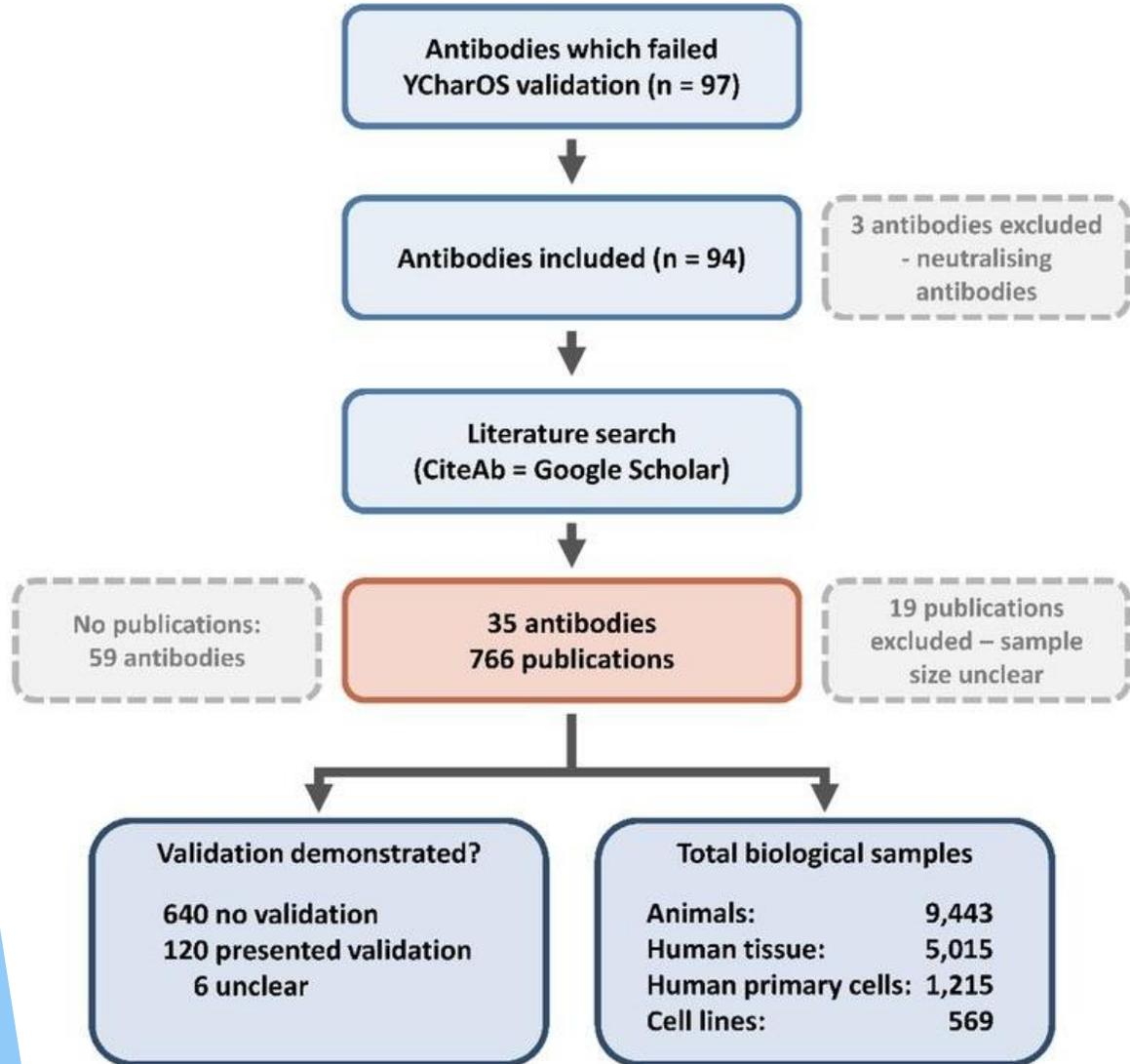


Percentage of publications with antibody validation data for IF



<https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.91645.2>

The problem





Our Mission

The OGA community will **work with** all stakeholders to accelerate scientific and drug discovery research by:

1. Increasing the availability and use of high performing antibodies
2. Eliminating the use of poorly performing antibodies



Only Good Antibodies
Community and Forum

About us

- We are a diverse **interdisciplinary** collaboration of basic, clinical, and behavioural scientists and technicians from academia, industry, and non-profit organisations.
- We are actively **engaging all stakeholders**
- We support **open science** and transparency, and we believe a **no blame** culture helps facilitate better collaboration and progress

Research institutions and end users



Reagent database providers



Working together to improve biomedical research

Experts in antibody production and validation



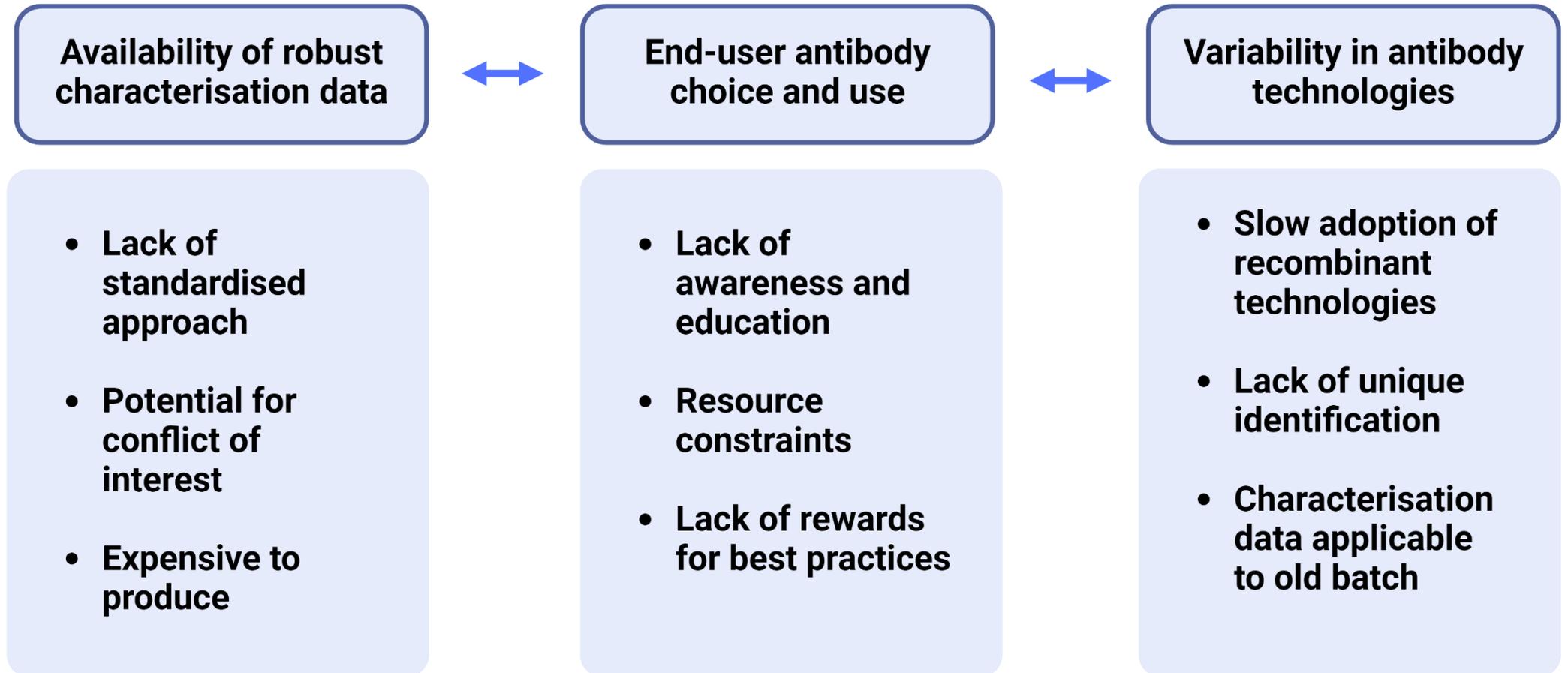
Research funding agencies



Publishers and journals



Potential drivers of the problem



Raising awareness and education

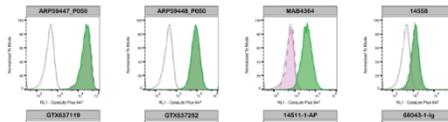


Knockout cell line approach

Genetic knockout-based validation can conclusively prove the ability of an antibody to detect the antigen of interest when expressed at endogenous levels (Lafrenie et al., 2019). CRISPR-Cas9 approaches are commonly used to produce KO cell lines, some of which are commercially available. Various proteomic and transcriptomic datasets can be used to select a candidate cell line (e.g. DepMap) – you'll need to ensure that the parental cell lines of your chosen KO line are likely to express the target at a robust level, similar to that in samples of interest. If you are working with cells that are amenable to genetic knockout, this represents a very robust approach to antibody validation. If your protein of interest is essential to the cell's function, it likely is not amenable to knockout approaches. In these cases, we would recommend a knockdown approach instead.

In this approach, you're looking for an antibody that detects the target in the parental cell line, but not in the no-genic knockout control. This can involve cell surface labeling and/or intracellular labeling (or both). It is important to test for the protocol you intend to use in your experiment. An antibody that demonstrates selectivity for cell surface labeling may become less selective if used in intracellular labeling because the intracellular compartment may contain cross-reacting antigens not present on the cell surface. The presentation of antigens can also be affected by cell fixation and permeabilization techniques – and so it may be necessary to try multiple techniques.

For example, we have found that some antibodies perform well in a PFA-saponin fixation and permeabilization protocol, but very poorly in a methanol fixation/permeabilization protocol. Although the expected location of the target is an important factor in deciding which protocol is likely to work, we have found that it is often best to determine this by testing them. For intracellular targets, we usually test 3 different fixperms (methanol, PFA-saponin, PFA-triton). The fixperm solutions can make a significant difference in the efficacy of your antibody. When compared, 4% PFA and 0.1% saponin, 4% PFA and 0.1% Triton X-100, and methanol, we found that the optimal perm fix solution depended on the specific antibody target combination of interest (Figure 1). It can therefore be helpful to try all three when looking to label an intracellular target.



OGA Only Good Antibodies Community and forum
267 followers

Great to have 55 PhD students from University of Leicester, University of Birmingham, University of Warwick, University of Aston and University of Nottingham at our first ever Antibodies and Research Reproducibility Masterclass. Thank you to Dr Adam Wright, Panayiota Stylianou, PhD, Michael Biddle, Harvinder Virk and Lisa Finch for organisation and delivery. Thank you to all the students for attending.

Which antibody would you pick?

NC 3R^s 20 YEARS
Pioneering Better Science

OGA
Only Good Antibodies

Defining the role of antibodies in improving research reproducibility

NC3Rs and Only Good Antibodies community meeting report

Authors:
Dr Harvinder Virk, University of Leicester, UK (hsv5@leicester.ac.uk)
Dr Rachel Eyre, NC3Rs, UK (rachel.eyre@nc3rs.org.uk)

With support from:
Dr Anthony Holmes, NC3Rs, UK
Dr Michael Biddle, University of Leicester, UK
Dr Eva Kirschner, University of Leicester, UK

Meeting held: 27 February 2024, London, UK
Report published: 17 July 2024

OGA
Only Good Antibodies

Home About Us Publications Projects News Data Partners Contact

News

Nature Feature: OGA Community Spotlight

We are thrilled and deeply grateful to Diana Kwon and Nature Magazine for showcasing the work of the OGA community. This feature highlights our role as part of a large international collaboration of fantastic groups striving to achieve a future with better antibodies, better science, and better patient outcomes.

A huge thank you to all the incredible individuals and teams who have contributed to this effort.

[Read Full Article](#)

THE QUEST TO

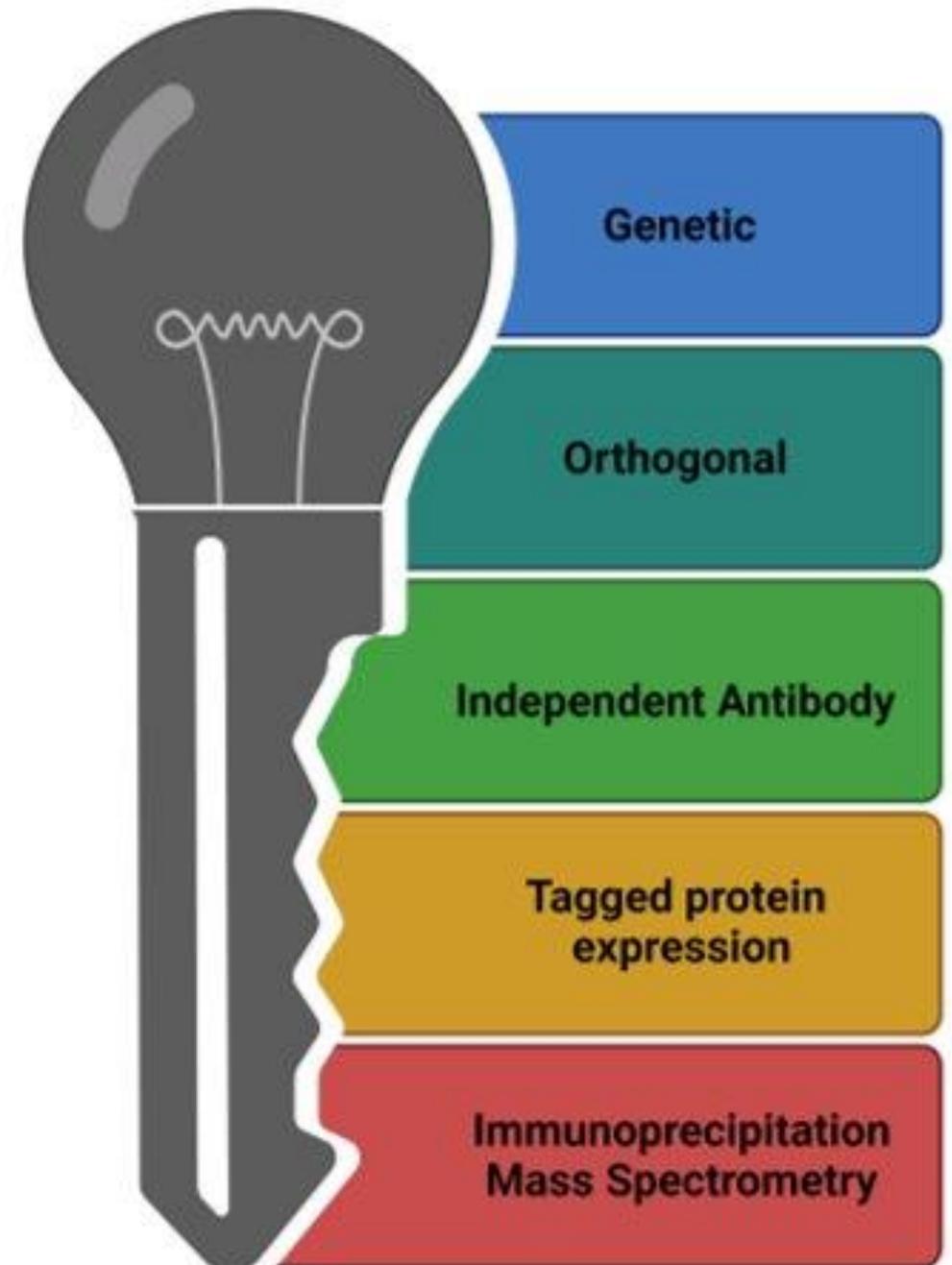


Antibody Characterisation

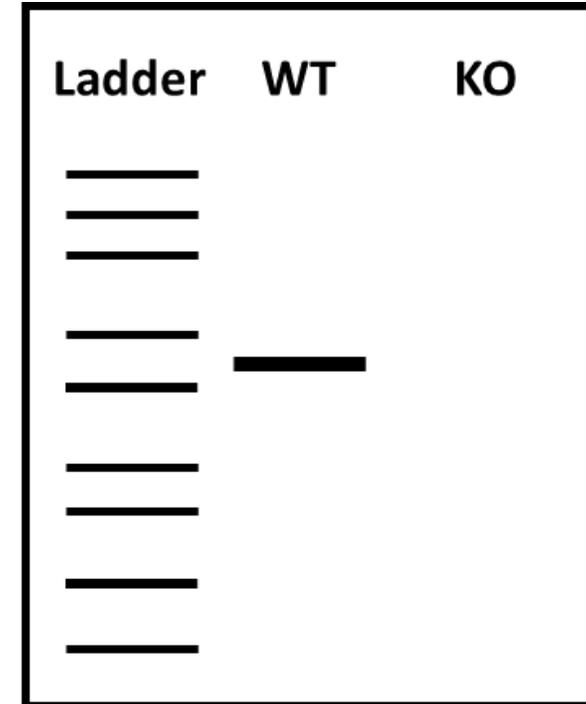
International Working Group for Antibody Validation proposed “**Five conceptual pillars**”.

A **high selective antibody** recognises its target with **minimal cross reactivity** within a given application.

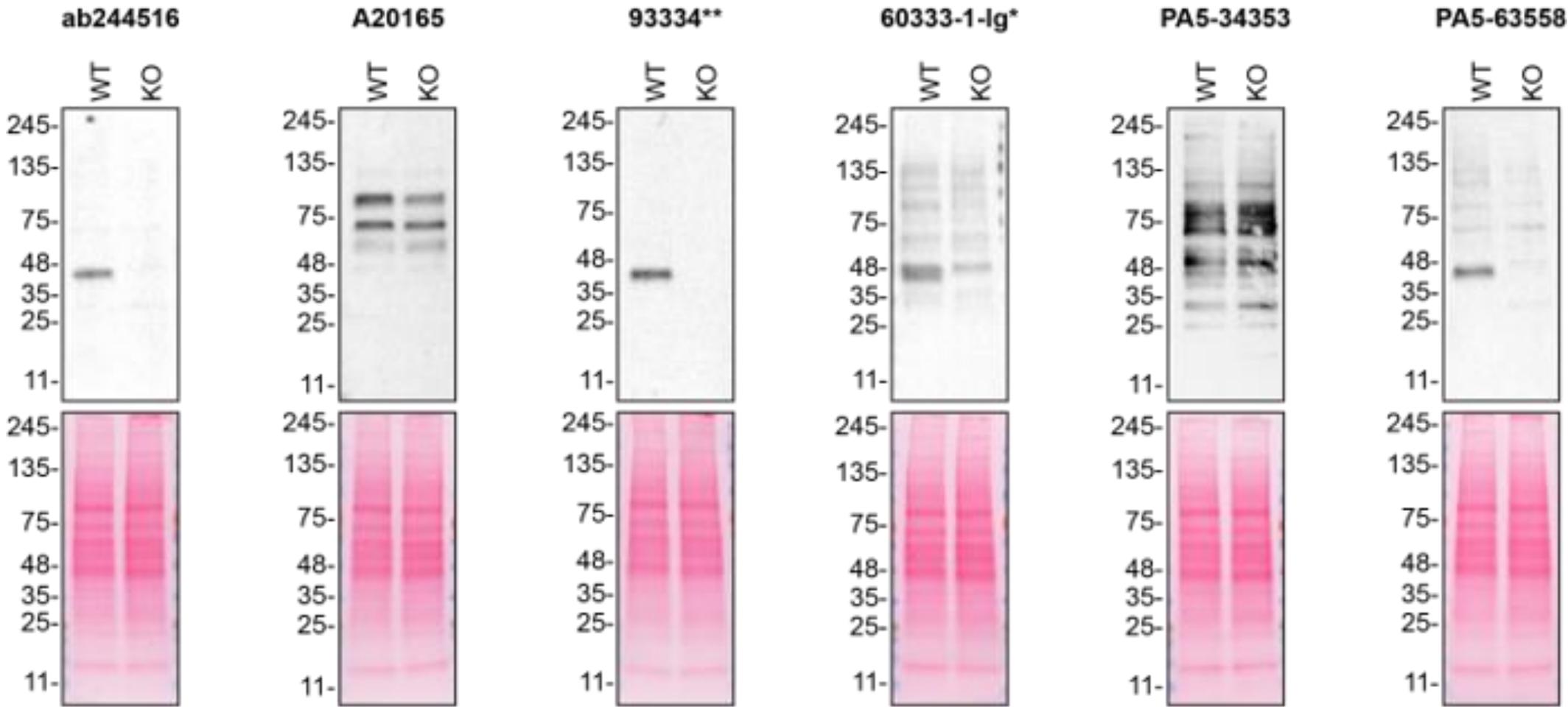
Any **proposed pillar** adopted should therefore provide **evidence of antibody-target binding** and allow the **evaluation of cross-reactivity**.



What is a knockout cell line?



The problem





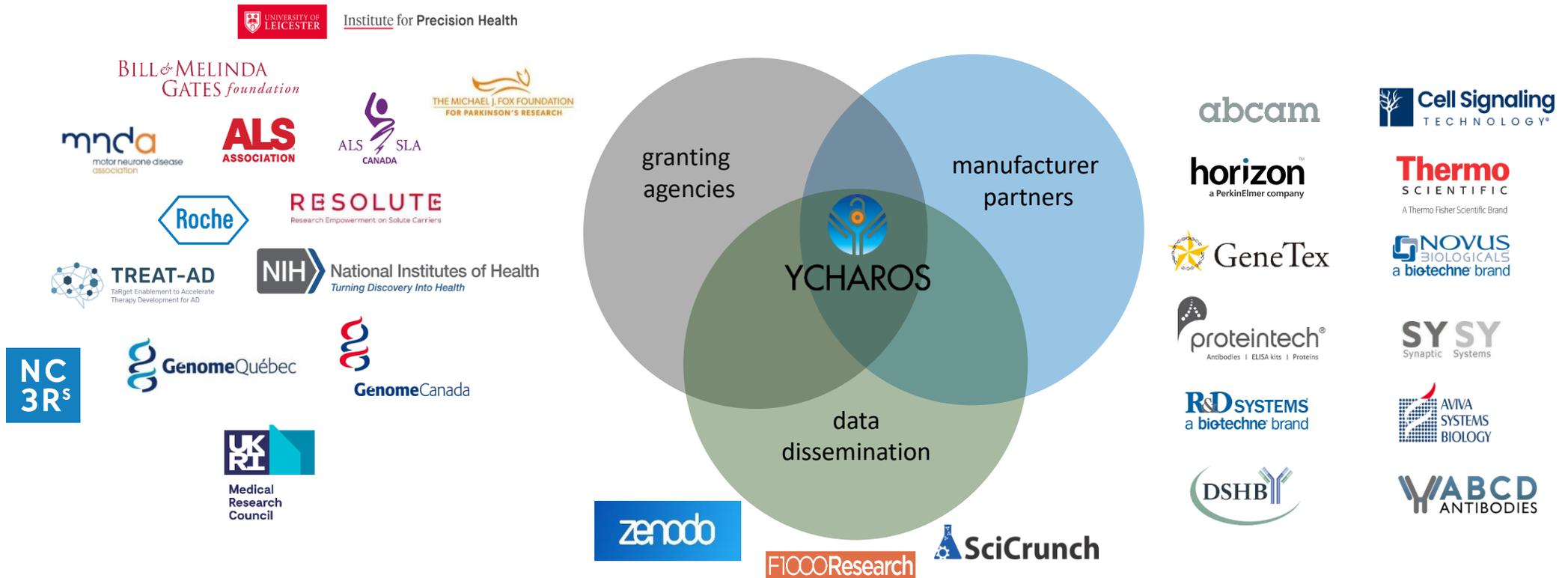
YCHAROS

ANTIBODY CHARACTERIZATION
THROUGH OPEN SCIENCE



Identification of selective renewable antibodies

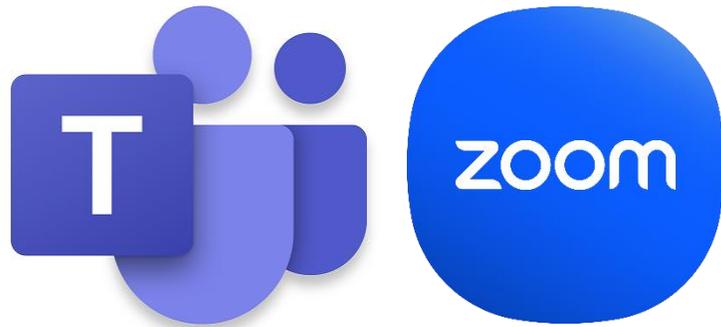
Creation of a trusted open science ecosystem to test antibodies



- Total # of public antibody reports: **120**
- Total # of antibodies tested: **1200**

zenodo.org/communities/ycharos
f1000research.com/ycharos
antibodyregistry.org

Building relationships with commercial partners



Building relationships with commercial partners

What do they benefit from joining

Highlight your best performing products

- Best performing products stand out from the competition
- Data is distributed to the relevant scientific communities
- Available to use in your marketing material

Reduce catalogue size and product maintenance cost

- Removal of sub-optimal antibodies increase catalogue quality and allows focus on a smaller number of quality products.

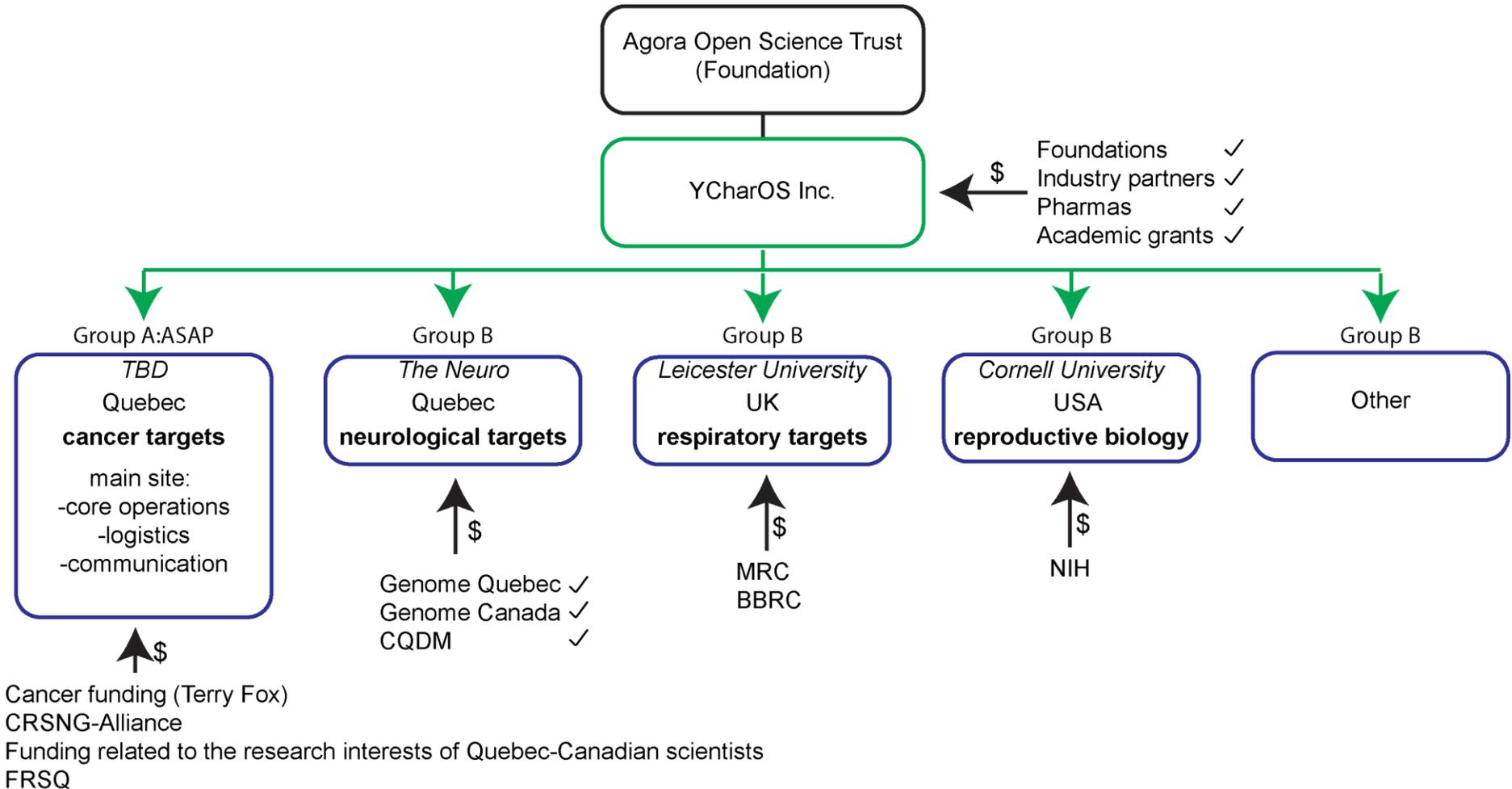
Identify new applications for your antibodies

Better focused research effort

- YCharOS will identify gaps in the market where there is a lack of high-quality products

Building relationships with commercial partners

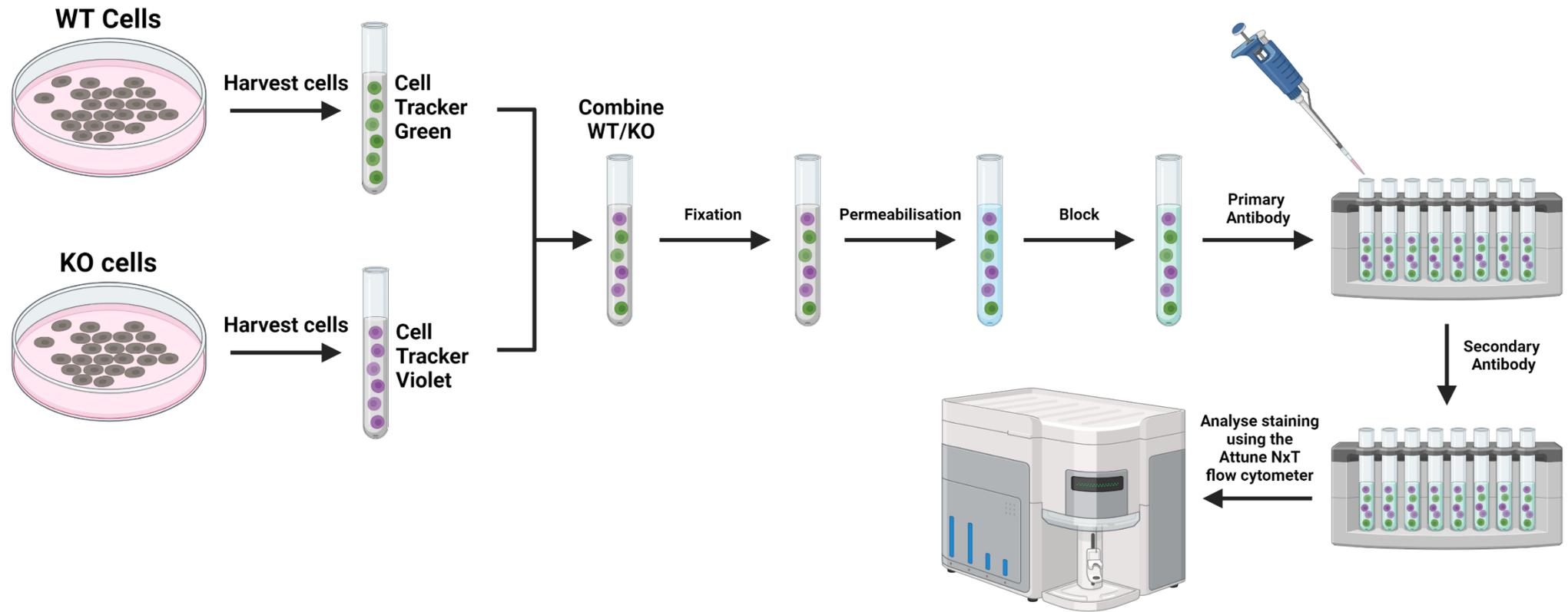
International collaborations allow selective communities to uptake the data



Transparent and Open Dissemination Process

- First, we prepare antibody characterization reports and share with all our partners.
- Second, we look carefully at all the reports during our monthly advisory meeting to answer any issues or questions.
- Third, once unanimously approved by all partners, we release the reports on Zenodo.
- Fourth, we contact the funding agencies (NIH, ALS associations, etc.) and they highlight the release of the reports to their scientific communities.

Flow cytometry – PFA/ Saponin, PFA/ Triton X-100 summary



Western blot

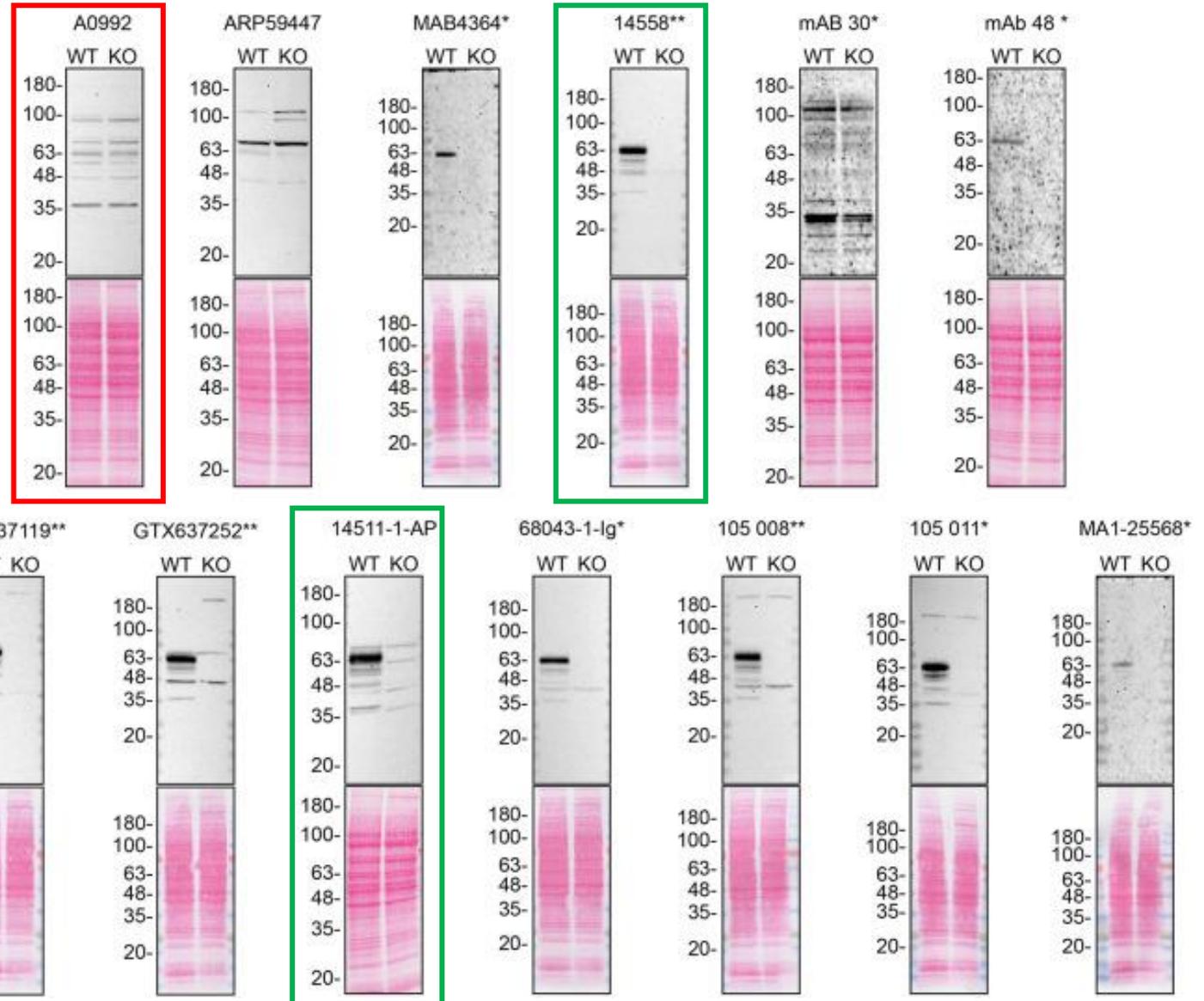
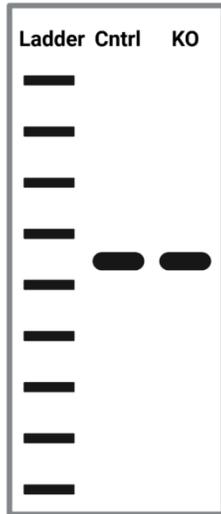
Passed



Passed



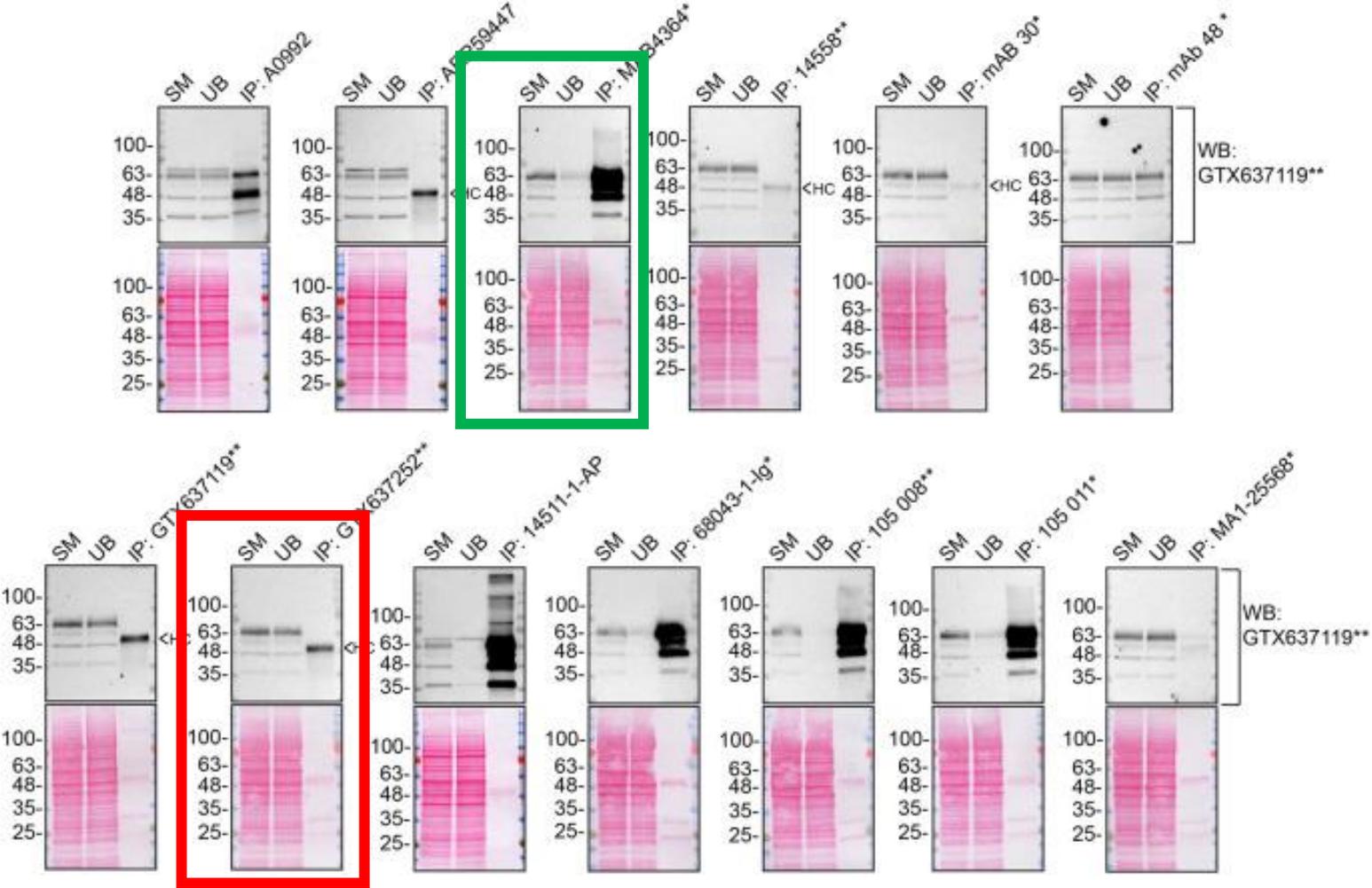
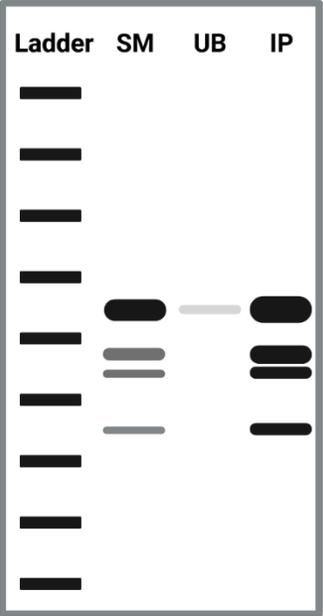
Failed



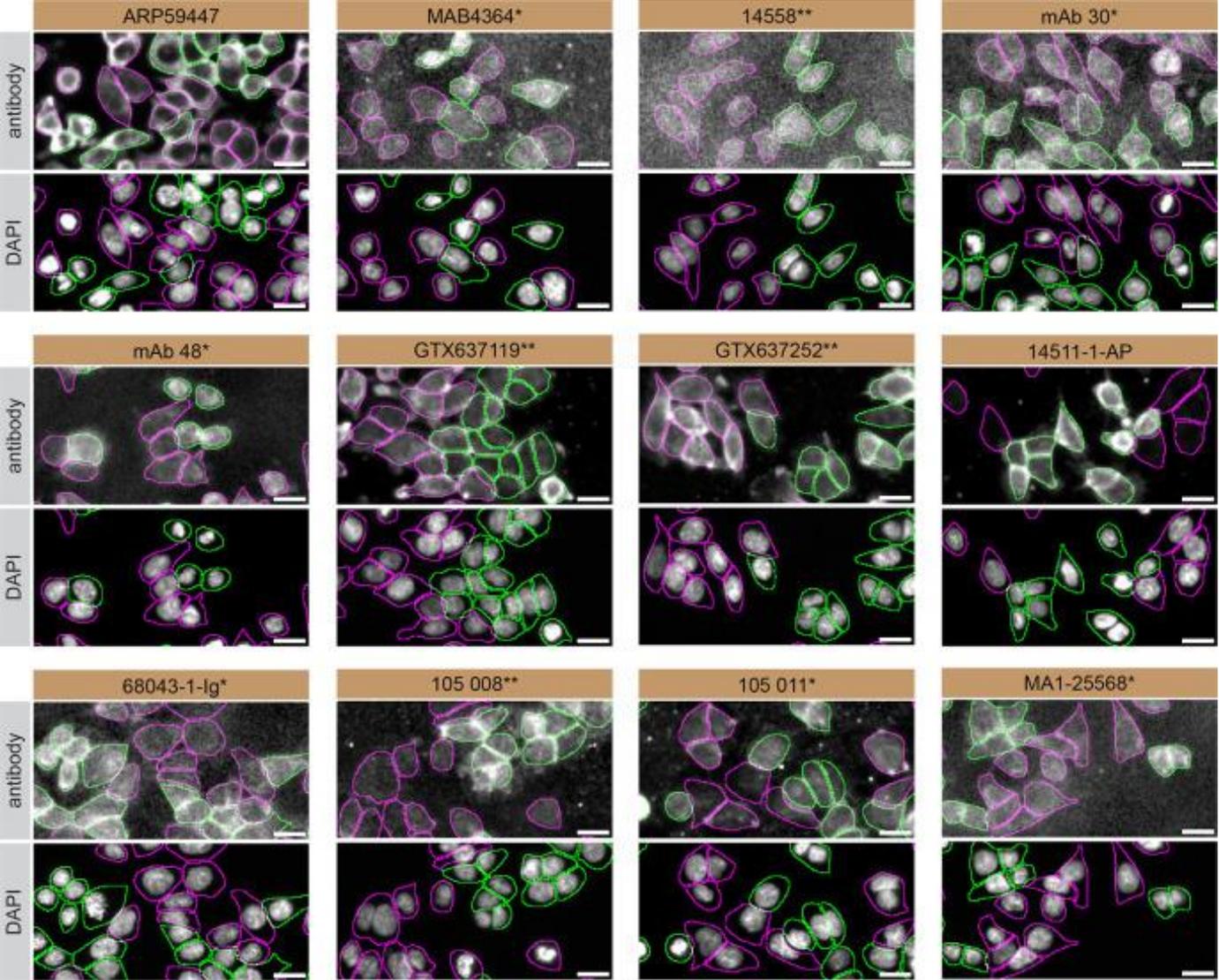
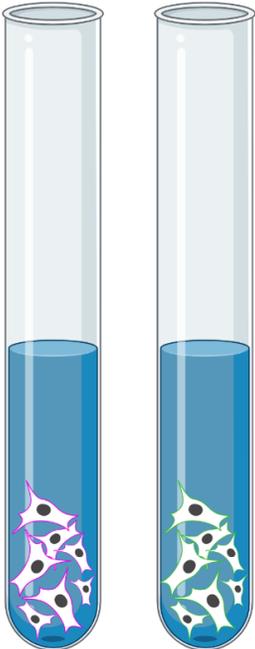
Immunoprecipitation

Passed

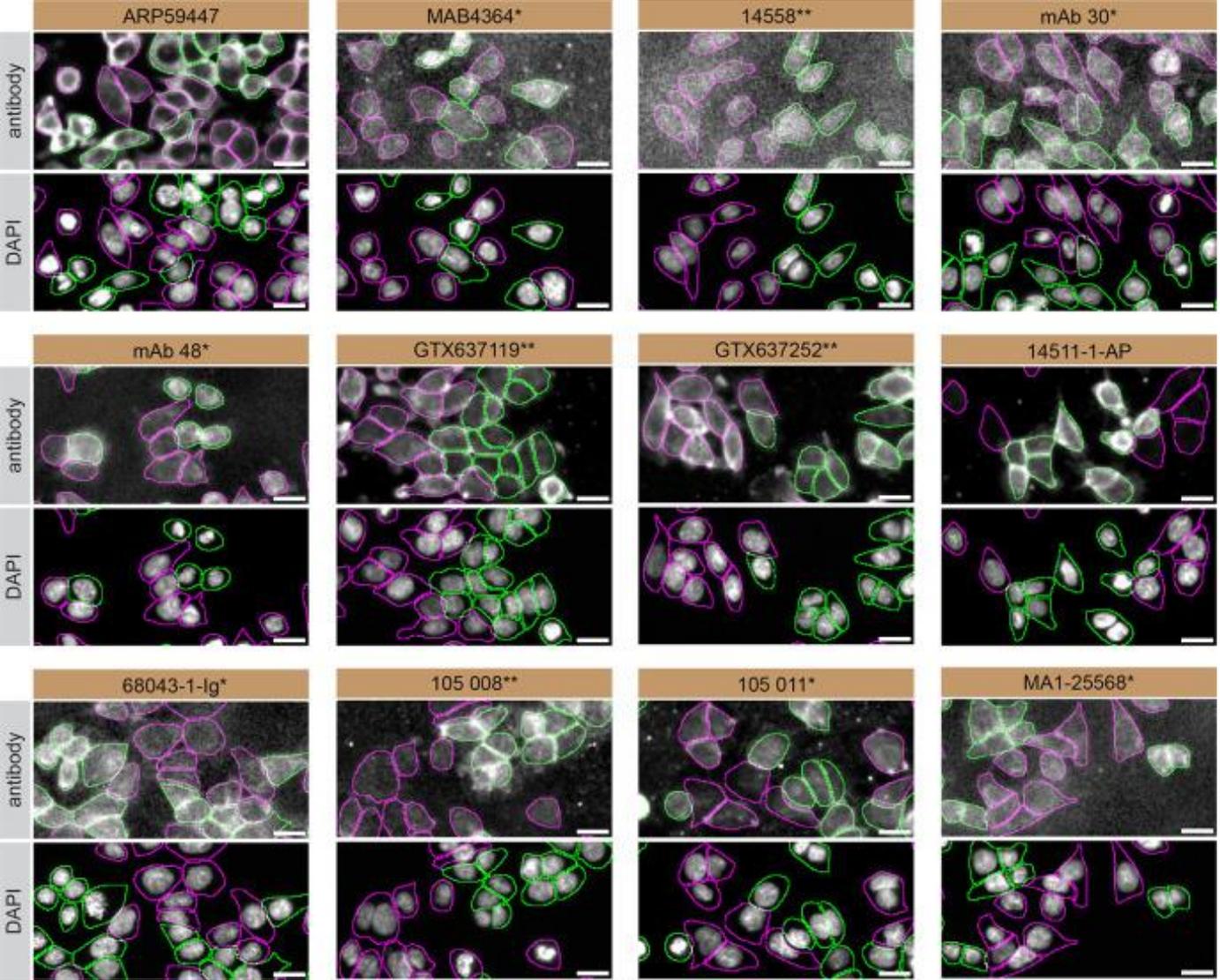
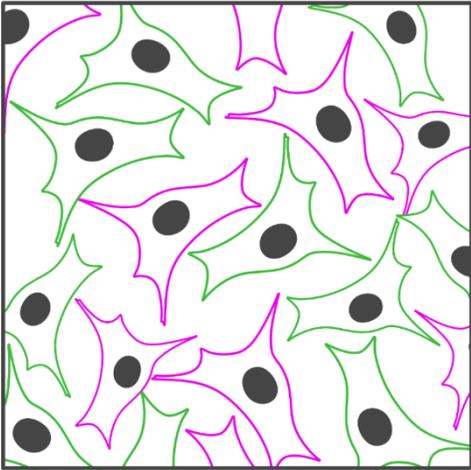
Failed



Immunofluorescence

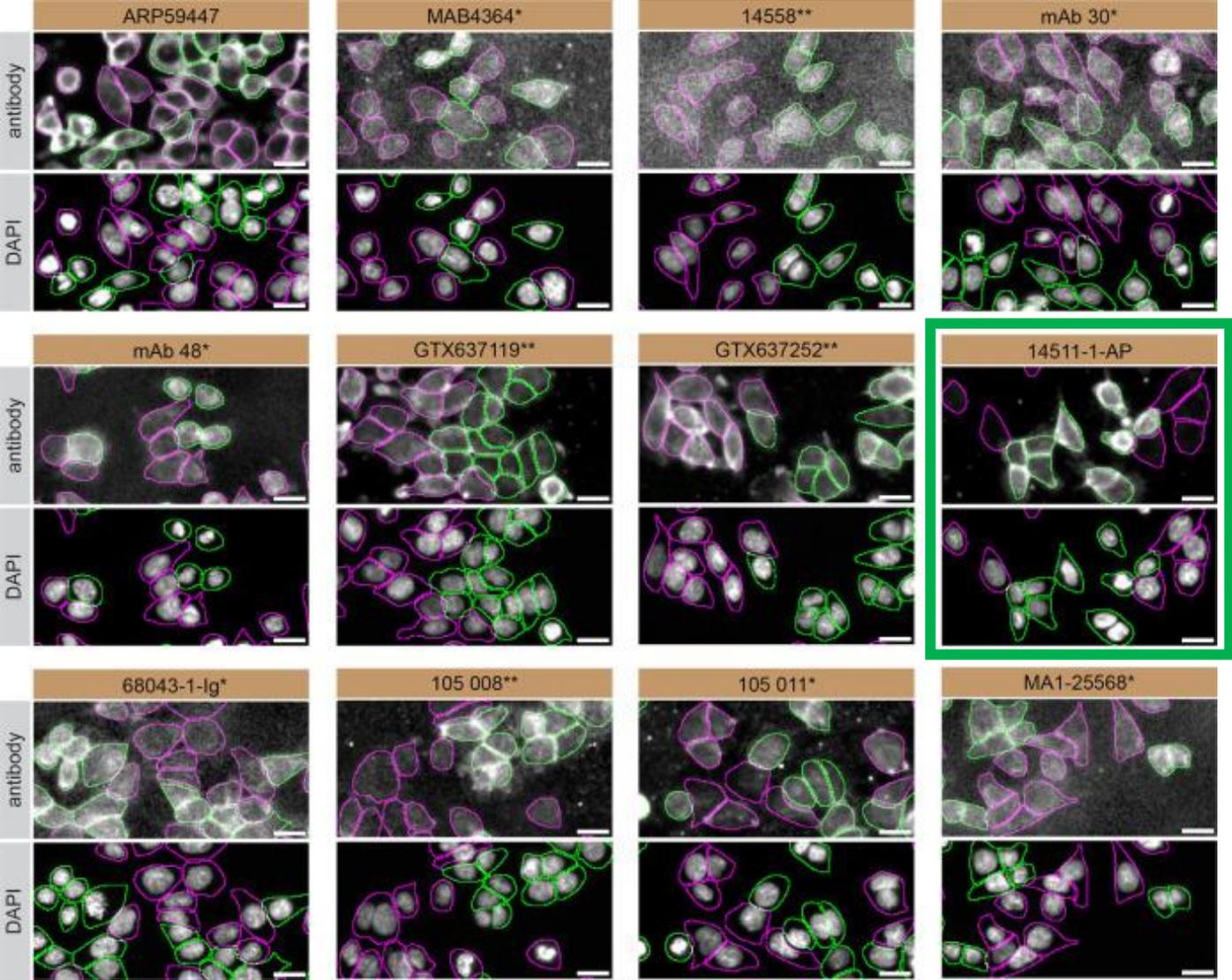
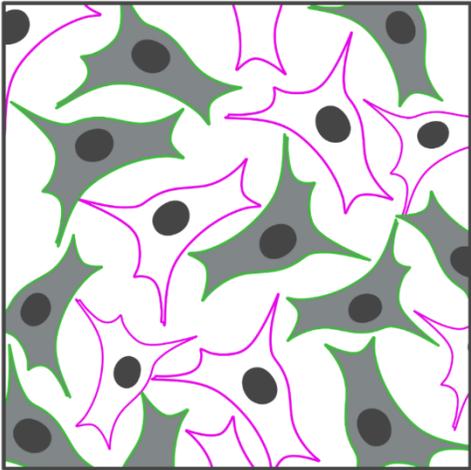


Immunofluorescence



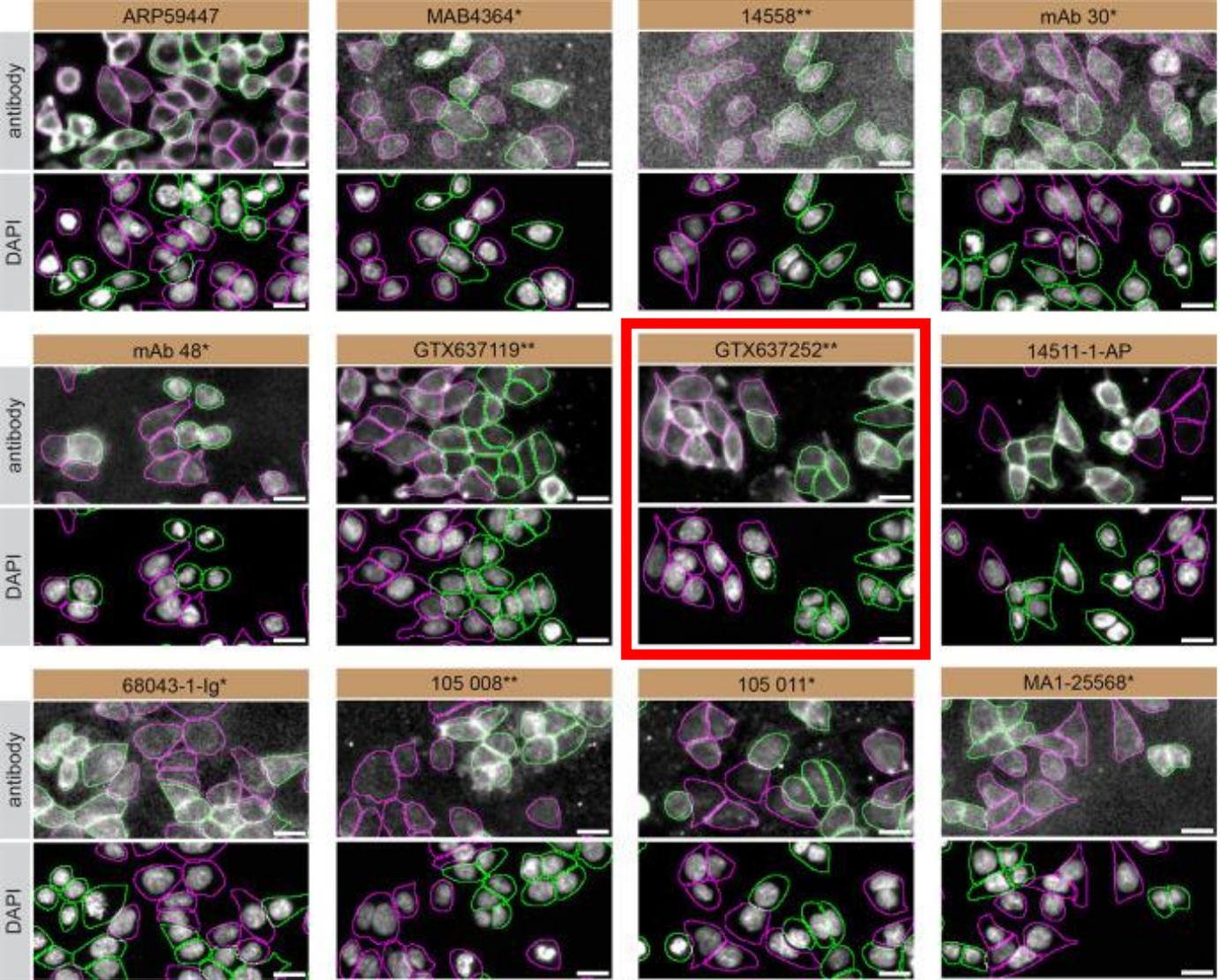
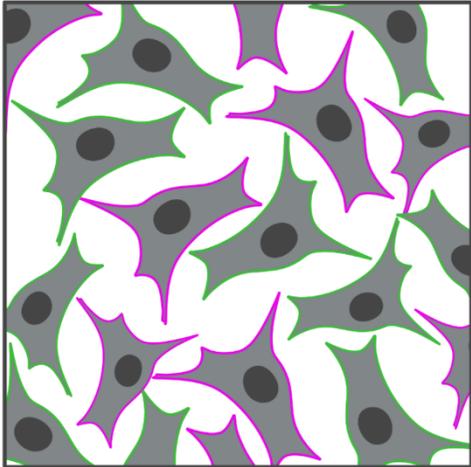
Immunofluorescence

Passed

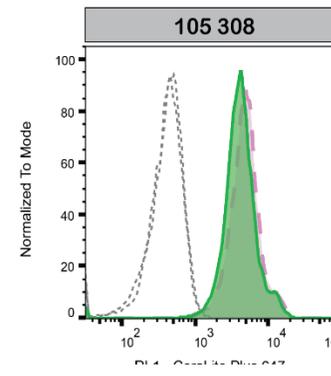
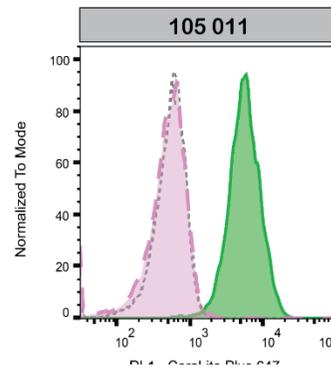
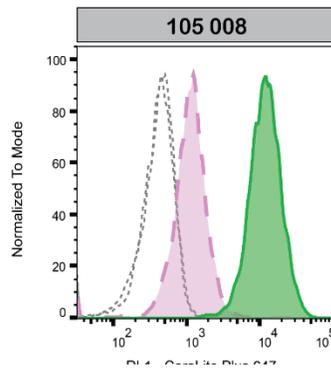
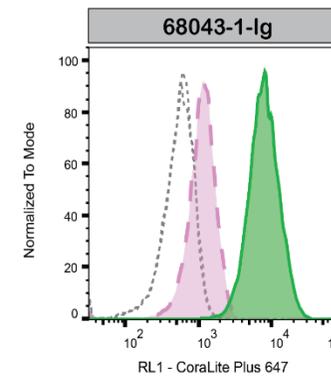
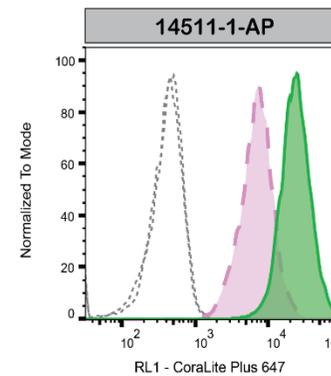
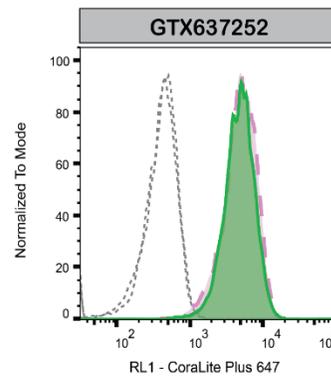
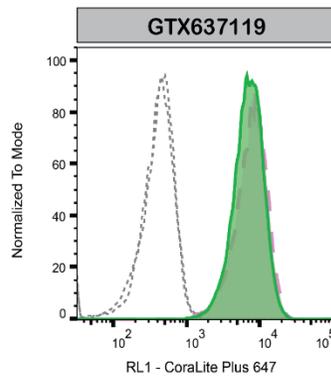
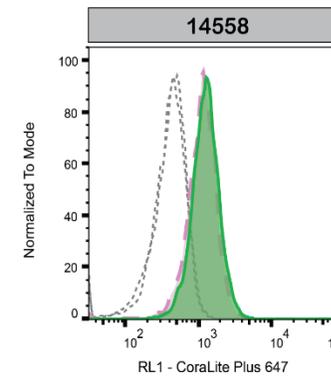
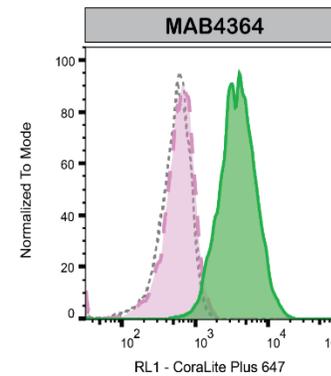
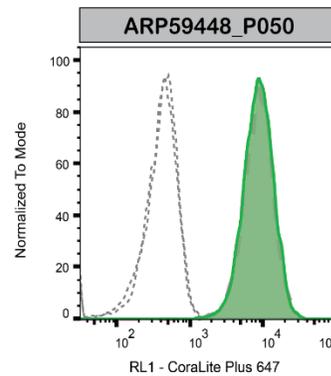
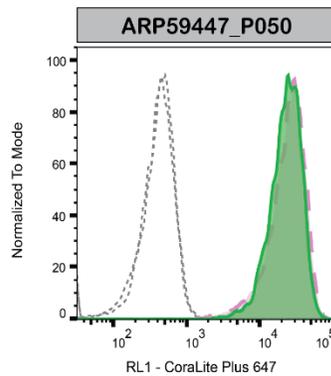
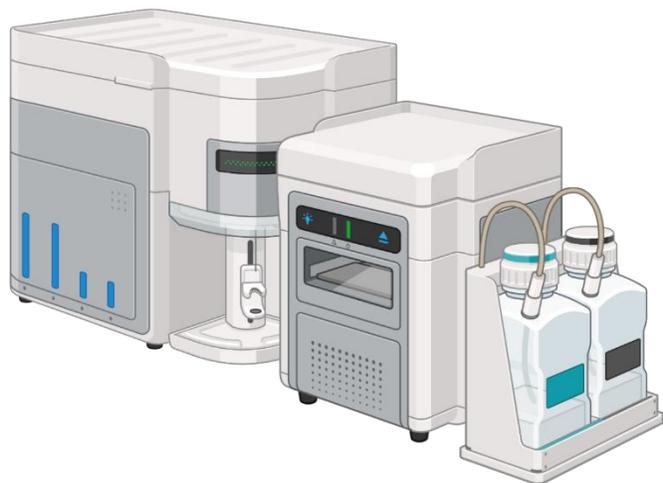


Immunofluorescence

Failed

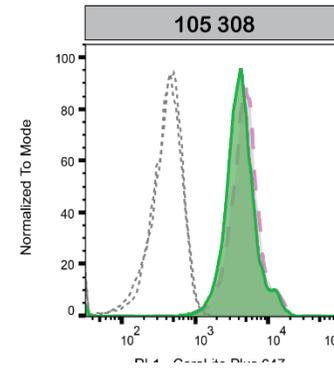
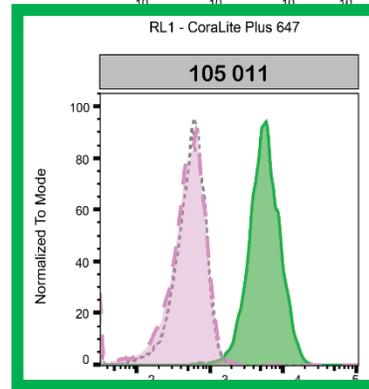
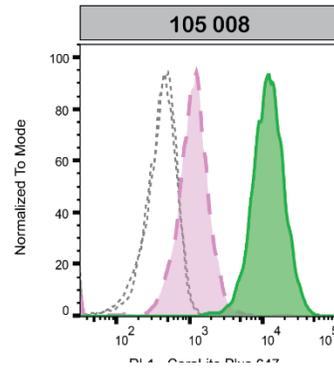
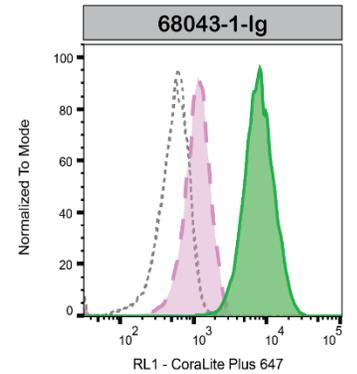
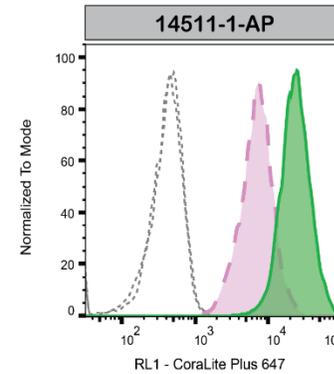
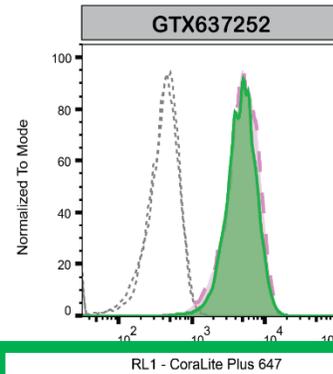
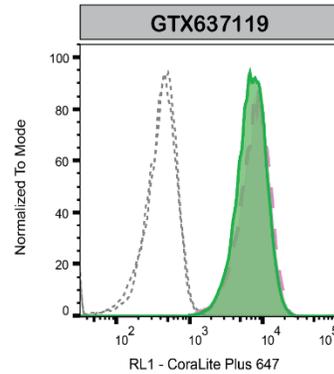
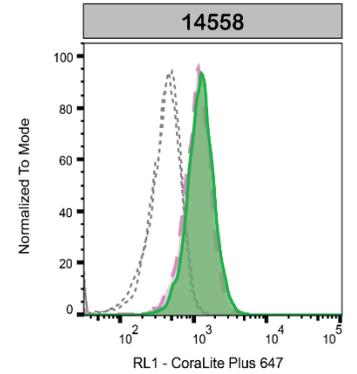
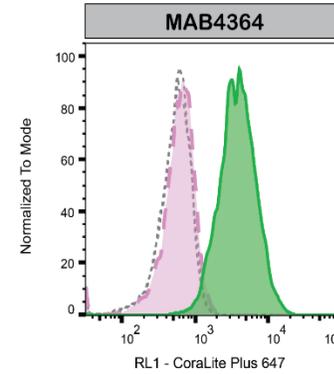
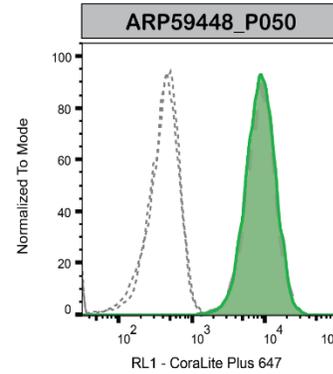
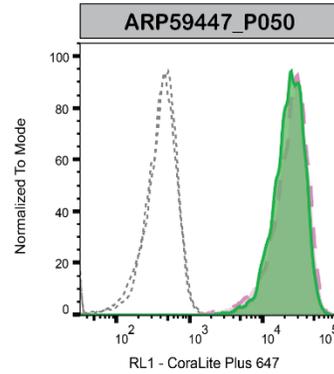
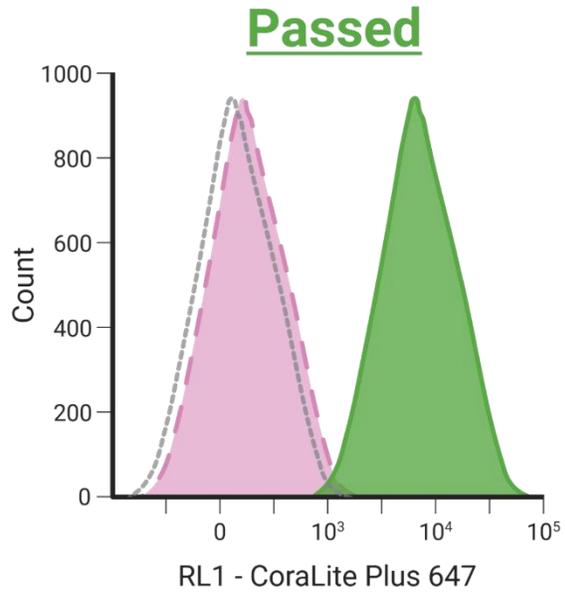


Flow cytometry



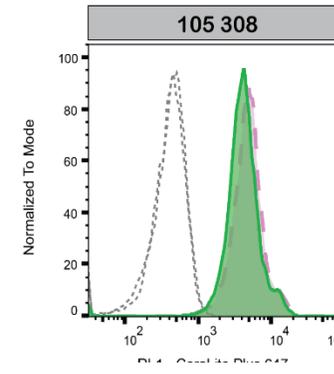
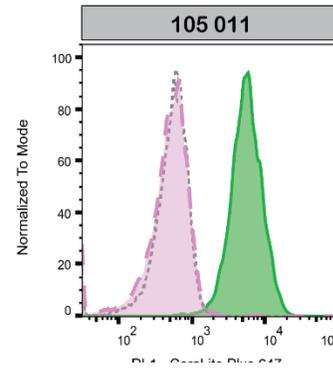
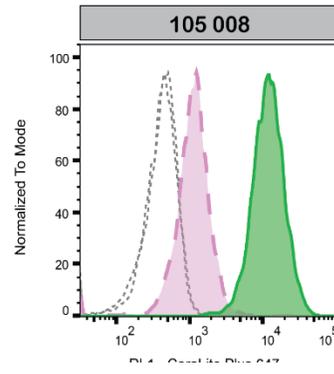
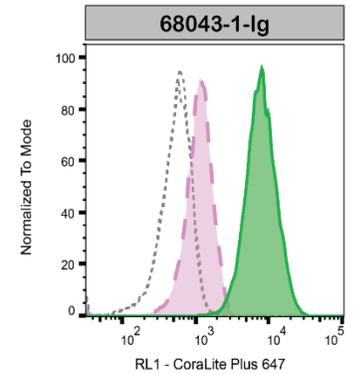
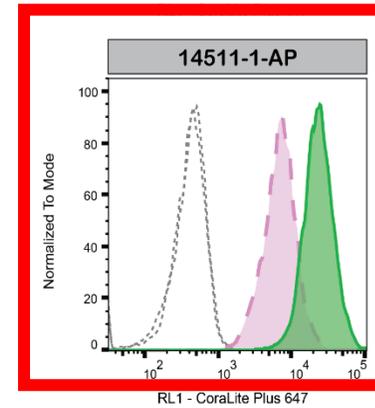
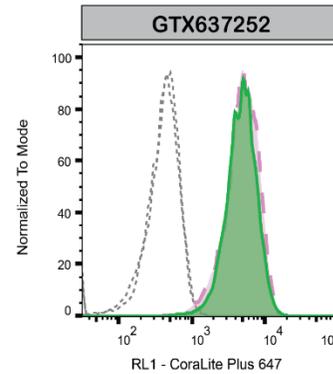
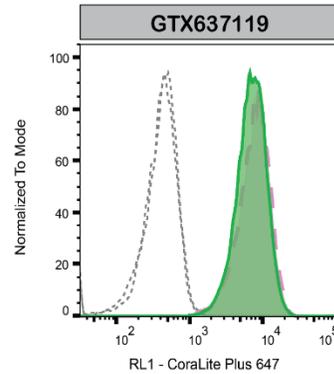
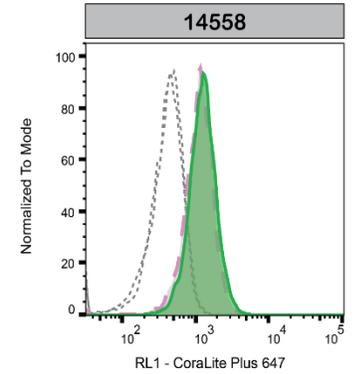
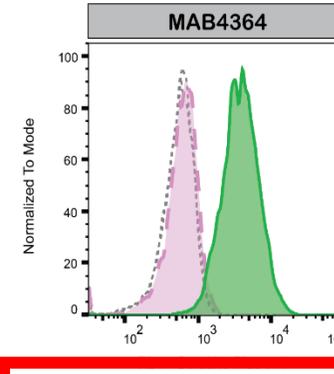
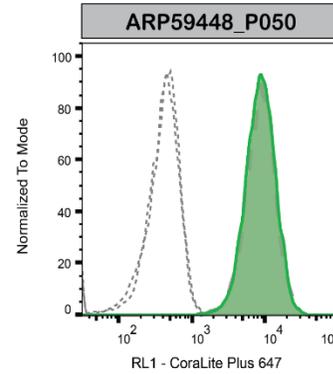
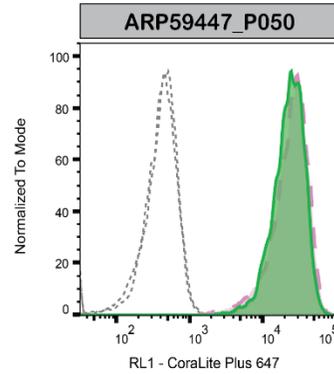
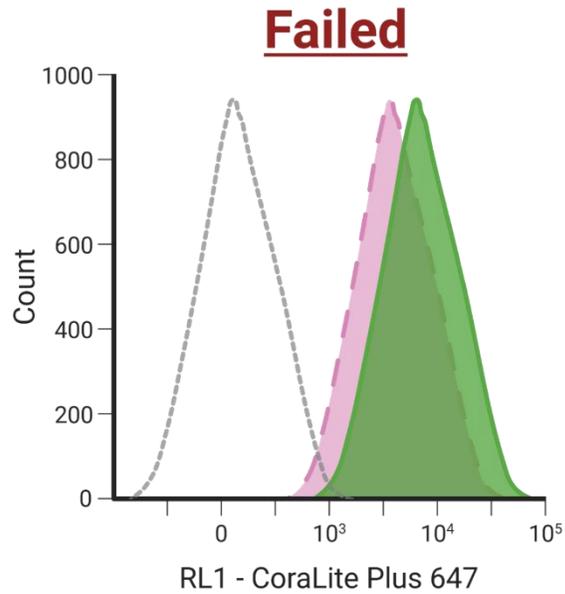
█ HCT116 WT
█ SYT1 KO
 Secondary Only Cntrl

Flow cytometry



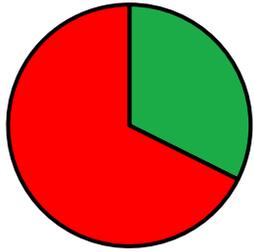
■ HCT116 WT
■ SYT1 KO
--- Secondary Only Cntrl

Flow cytometry

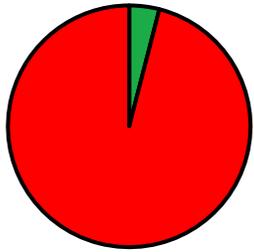


■ HCT116 WT
■ SYT1 KO
○ Secondary Only Cntrl

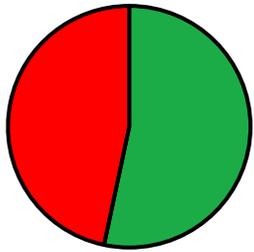
Flow data



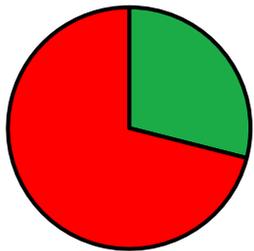
32.4% of antibodies are selective in flow cytometry (45/139).



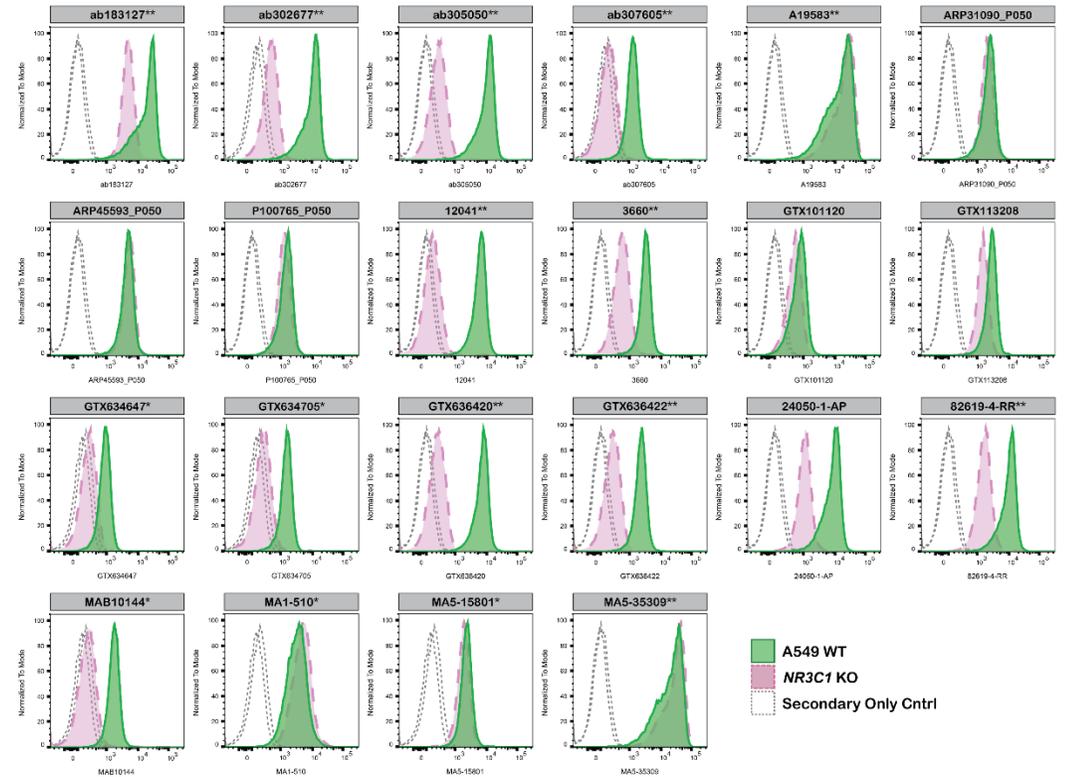
**Polyclonal antibodies
4% are selective (1/25)**



**Monoclonal antibodies
53% are selective (24/45)**

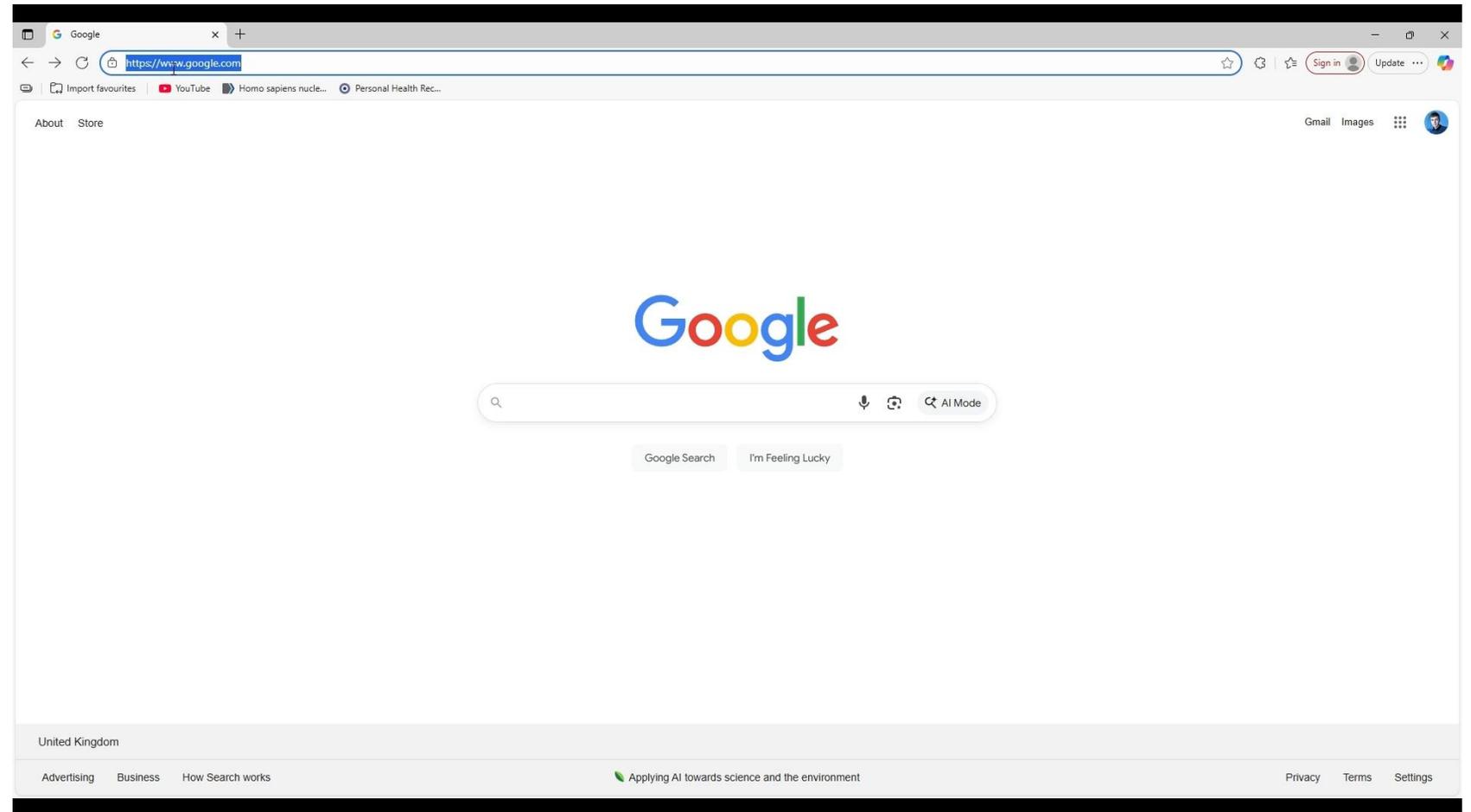


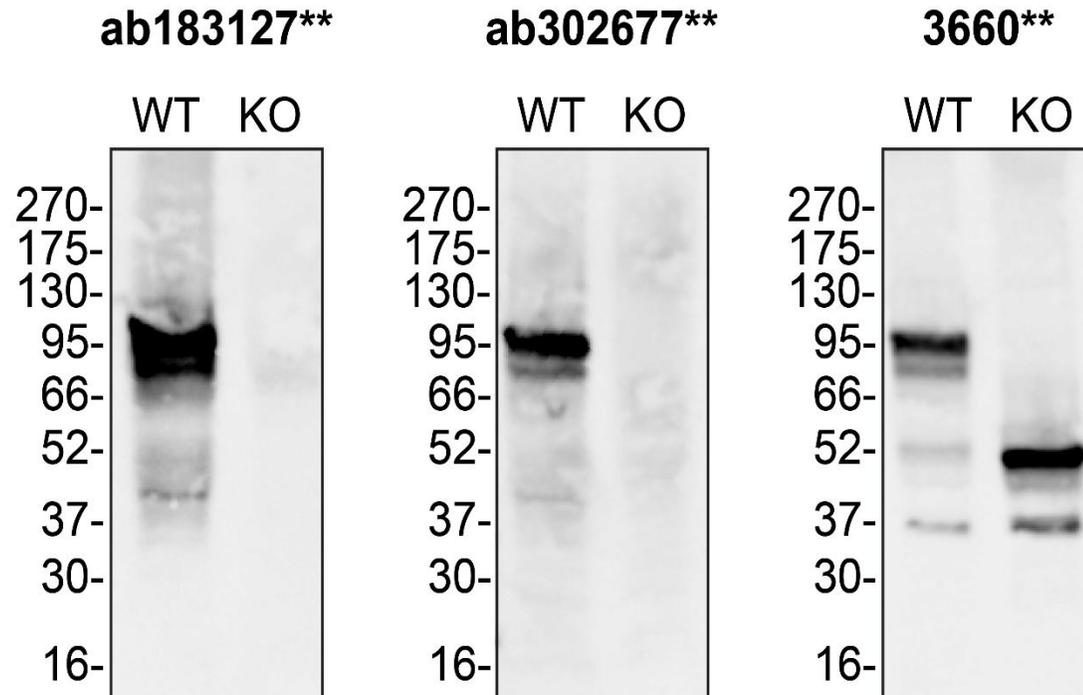
**Recombinant antibodies
29% are selective (20/69)**



█ A549 WT
█ NR3C1 KO
 Secondary Only Cntrl

www.onlygoodantibodies.co.uk





- Glucocorticoid receptor (*NR3C1*)
 - commercially available KO
 - contains either increased expression of alternative splice variant, or truncated protein
 - only able to determine this with multiple antibodies with different epitopes
 - this is an issue we see 25 – 50% of the time depending on the target

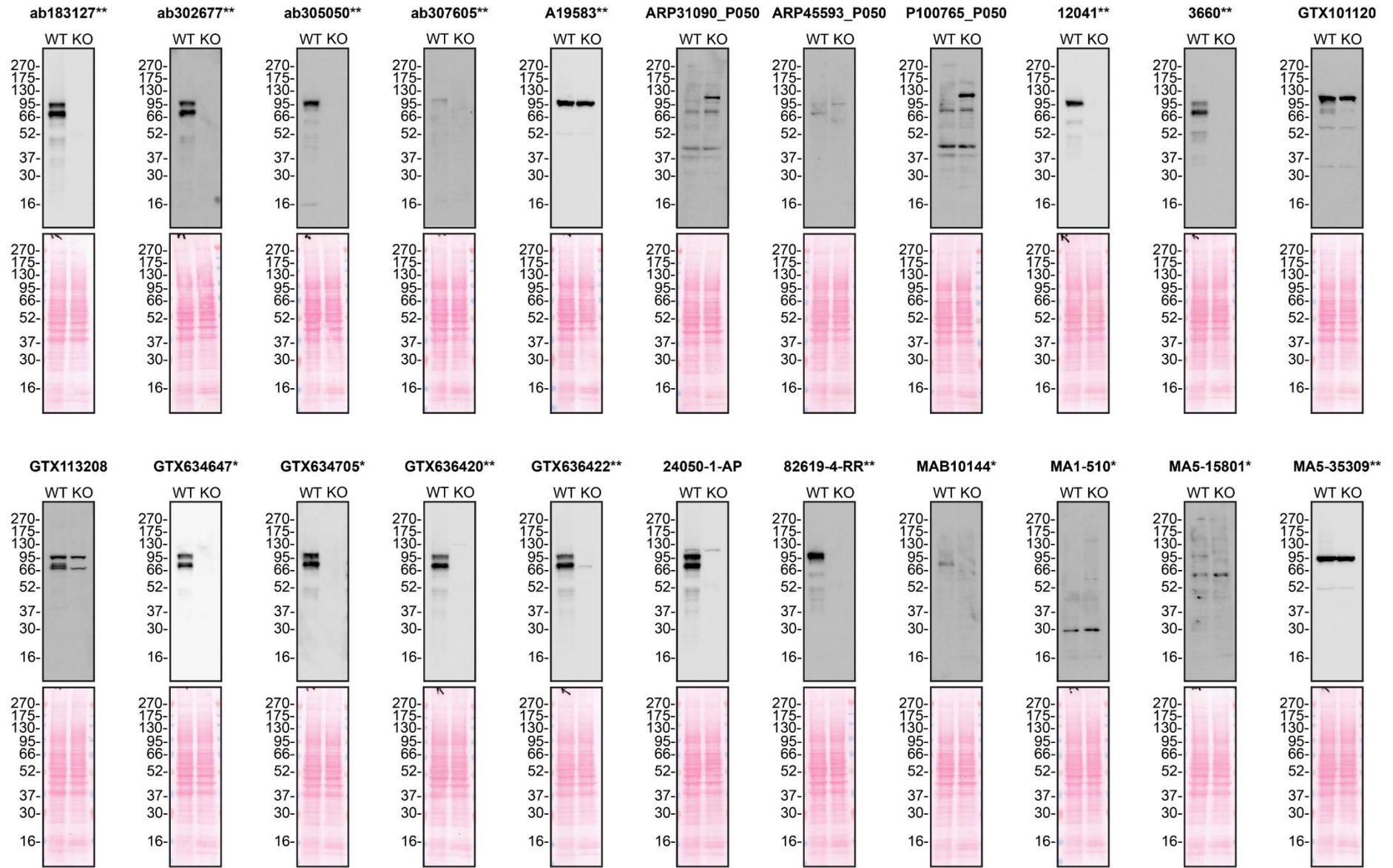


Figure 1: Glucocorticoid receptor antibody screening by immunoblot

Conclusion

Better antibodies
Better science
Better patient outcomes

Reach out to us for help!

If you want to know more, please get in touch.

msb65@leicester.ac.uk



Institute for Precision Health