Characterizing Association Kinetics of Selectin-PSGL-1 Binding Using a Thermal Fluctuation Assay*

Gunyun Sun, Yan Zhang, Bo Huo, and Mian Long (龙勉)

National Microgravity Laboratory and Center for Biomechanics and Bioengineering, Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, P. R. China.

Email: mlong@imech. ac. cn

Receptor-ligand interactions are crucial to many biological processes such as inflammatory cascade and tumor metastasis. Two-dimensional (2D) forward rate of surface-bound receptor-ligand interactions governs the bond formations as well as cell adhesions. While the dissociation kinetics of receptor-ligand interactions has been extensively investigated, the association kinetics, however, has been poorly characterized. Here we developed a novel thermal fluctuation assay using optical tweezers technique to visualize the bond formation of surface-bound receptor-ligand interactions. L- or P-selectin construct (sLs, sPs, or PLE) and their ligand (P-selectin glycoprotein ligand 1, PSGL-1) were respectively captured onto the surface of silica microbeads, and the time course of sequential association-dissociation events was monitored. Upon the first-order association kinetics, 2D forward rate of sLs-PSGL-1 binding was predicted to be 2.5x10 $^{6}\mu$ m²/s, while it was ~4.0-fold higher and ~8.0 fold lower for sPs-PSGL-1 and PLE-PSGL-1 binding, respectively, suggesting that the association kinetics of selectin-PSGL-1 interactions is identity-specific and molecular length-dependent. It was also found that the association was affected by such the biophysical factors as the initial distance between two microbeads, the diffusion of molecule-bearing microbead, as well as force transducer stiffness. These results further the understanding in the fast kinetics of selectin-ligand bindings and provide the new insights in the biophysical bases of surface-bound receptor-ligand interactions.

089

^{*}This work was supported by National Key Basic Research Foundation of China grant 2006CB910303, National Natural Science Foundation of China grants 30730032 and 10332060, Chinese Academy of Sciences grant 2005-1-16, and National High Technology Research and Development Program of China grant 2007AA02Z306.