

## *Application Note 07*

# Small Molecule Analysis

### 95 Daltons and 201 Daltons Analyte Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) Analyses Using the SR7500DC and XanTec CMD500m sensor chips

This Application note showcases both the very low noise of the SR7500DC Dual Channel SPR system and the utility of XanTec's carboxymethyl dextran sensor chip, CMD500m, for use with small molecule interactions. The interaction between two small molecule inhibitors, methanesulfonamide (95 daltons) and 4-carboxybenzenesulfonamide (4-CBS) (201.2 daltons), and the enzyme carbonic anhydrase (CA II) is studied. Since carboxymethyl dextran sensor chips were first introduced into the marketplace about 20 years ago, they have become the industry standard for obtaining SPR data. They are used to reduce non-specific binding and increase sensitivity. The capture layer of the XanTec CMD500m sensor chip (catalog number SC CMD500m) is a 500 kDa carboxymethylated dextran hydrogel coupled proprietary grafting layer with superior characteristics. The combination of the SR7500DC System and the XanTec CMD 500 m sensor chip yields excellent results for these interactions.

## Experimental

The experimental conditions are summarized in the following table:

- Ligand: CAII
- Analyte: Methanesulfonamide  
Analyte Concentrations: 1066, 533, 266, 133, 66.6  $\mu\text{M}$   
Association Time: 1 min  
Dissociation Time: 1 min
- Analyte: 4-CBS  
Analyte Concentrations: 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, 0.3125, 0.156  $\mu\text{M}$   
Association Time: 1 min  
Dissociation Time: 1.5 min

## Results

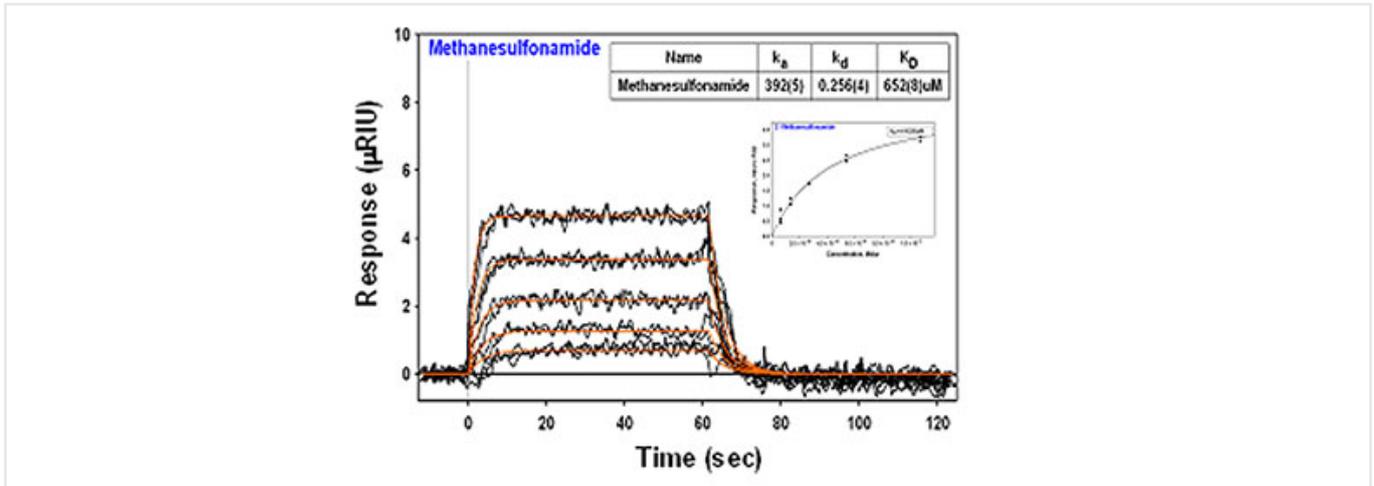


Figure 1: Methanesulfonamide (95 Da) binding to CA II

About 6,000 mRIU of carbonic anhydrase II was amine coupled to the dextran surface and then the binding of each inhibitor was followed over a series of concentrations (see table). The binding of the low molecular weight inhibitor, methansulfonamide, generates small but very detectable responses owing to the high sensitivity of the SR7500DC. The kinetic fit from Scrubber (Biologic Software) yields an equilibrium dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ) of 652 mM, while the Langmuir isotherm (inset) yields a  $K_D$  of 410 mM. Both values are within the range of values previously published by other researchers.

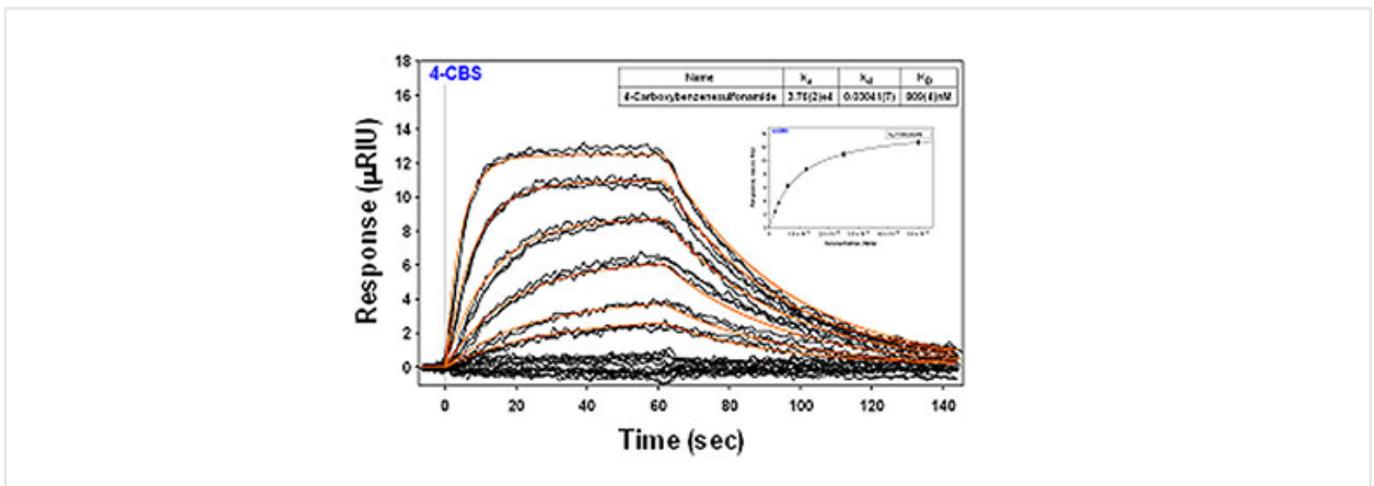


Figure 2: 4-CBS (201 Da) binding to CA II

4-carboxybenzenesulfonamide binding to carbonic anhydrase II for a series of concentrations (see table) is shown here. Each concentration was injected at least in duplicate. The values obtained for the equilibrium dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ) are 809 nM for the kinetic fit from Scrubber (Biologic Software) and 940 nM for the Langmuir isotherm (inset). Both are within the range of values published in the literature for this binding pair using SPR and isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC).

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