

UNRAVELING THE MEMBRANE PROTEIN ARCHITECTURE OF CD19 CAR-T CELLS AT REST AND DURING TUMOR INTERACTION

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MOLECULAR PIXELATION (MPX) WORKFLOW



USING MPX FOR NANOSCALE MAPPING OF CAR RECEPTOR **PROTEIN NEIGHBORHOODS**





Reorganization of CD43 and LFA-1 could be seen during the coculture



DECODING THE NANO-ORGANIZATION OF CD19 CAR -T CELL MEMBRANES USING MOLECULAR PIXELATION

We utilized Molecular Pixelation (MPX) to comprehensively analyze the membrane protein organization of CD19 CAR-T cells in both resting conditions and during coculture with CD19-expressing tumor cells.



USING MPX TO MEASURE CAR-T TROGOCYTOSIS BY PROTEIN **CLUSTERING ANALYSIS**



Clustering of B cell markers on activated CD25+ T cell surface indicating that they were actually patches of B cell membrane attached to the T cells.



Increase in ICAM-1 abundance acquired by T cells during coculture, However, when cells were visualized, it was evident that the ICAM-1 on the T cell colocalized with other B cell markers like CD20 and CD40.



USING MPX TO CHARACTERIZE CAR-T CELLS



CD40

CD19 CAR (FMC63)

USING MPX TO QUANTIFY CAR-T CELL **ACTIVITY - CONJUGATE DETECTION**





SUMMARY

- Molecular Pixelation facilitates in differentiating molecular mode of action of CAR-Ts
- CAR-T trogocytosis can be measured by protein clustering analysis using Molecular Pixelation
- Nanoscale mapping of CAR receptor protein neighborhoods will help in understanding cell behavior and assessing therapeutic efficacy
- Molecular Pixelation can help uncover the mechanistic foundations of CAR-T cell biology, thus contributing to optimizing CAR-T cell therapies, in order to improve their efficacy and persistence in clinical settings