

# PerKit™ ADC Control Kit with VC-PAB Linker (CM11429x1 and CM11429x3) User Reference Guide

## Contents

Important Notes & Contact Information .....	2
Kit Components.....	3
Safety Information .....	3
Labeling Chemistry.....	4
Support .....	4
Protocol.....	5
1. Lab Instrumentation Needed.....	5
2. Prepare Site for Labeling Experiment .....	5
3. Preparation of Antibody Samples for Conjugation .....	6
4. Antibody Reduction (Step 1 in Scheme 1) .....	7
5. Purification to Remove Excess Reagent A.....	8
6. Mc-VC-PAB-OH Labeling (Step 2 in Scheme 1) .....	9
7. Purification of Conjugate .....	10
Other Considerations.....	11
1. Concentration Determination for IgG Antibody (Unlabeled) .....	11
2. Concentration Determination for Control ADC .....	11
3. MW Calculation for Control ADC .....	11
4. Linker-to-Antibody Ratio (LAR) and Characterization by UV .....	12
5. Characterization of Control ADC by HIC HPLC .....	12
6. Characterization of Control ADC by SEC HPLC.....	12
7. ADC Stabilizing Buffer .....	13
8. Recommended Storage Conditions .....	13
9. Sample Submission for HPLC Analysis .....	13
Appendix: Typical Kit Performance Data (LC analysis, CellMosaic) .....	14



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## Important Notes & Contact Information

### READ BEFORE USING ANY RESOURCES PROVIDED HEREIN

The information provided in this document and the methods included in this package are for information purposes only. CellMosaic provides no warranty of performance or suitability for the purpose described herein. The performance of this kit in labeling may be affected by many different variables, including but not limited to the purity and complexity of the starting materials, differences in preparation techniques, operator ability, and environmental conditions.

Sample data are provided for illustration and example purposes only and represent a small dataset used to verify kit performance in the CellMosaic laboratory. Information about the chemicals and reagents used in the kit are provided as necessary.

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## Kit Components

This kit provides materials for labeling 1 to 3 mg of one (CM11429x1) or three (CM11429x3) antibody samples (**IgG**) with maleimidocaproyl valine-citruline p-aminobenzyl linker (Mc-VC-PAB-OH) for control studies.

 Upon receipt, please remove **Box 1** and store in a freezer at or below -20°C. Store **Box 2** in a refrigerator at 2-8°C.

	Name	Part #	Quantity (CM11429x1)	Quantity (CM11429x3)	Storage condition
<b>Box 1</b>	Mc-VC-PAB-OH ( <b>red label</b> )	CM11018.1	0.11 mL	3 x 0.11 mL	-20°C
	Reagent A ( <b>blue label</b> )	CM13004	1 unit	3 units	
<b>Box 2</b>	Solution A ( <b>green label</b> )	CM01003	1.5 mL	6 mL	2-8°C
	Reducing Buffer ( <b>orange label</b> )	CM02001	4 mL	12 mL	
	Labeling Buffer ( <b>indigo label</b> )	CM02005	4 mL	12 mL	
	Storage Buffer (1 x PBS buffer) ( <b>grey label</b> )	CM02013	20 mL	60 mL	
	Centrifugal Filter Devices	CM03CD050A	3	9	
	Desalting Column	CM03SG10	1	3	
	Collection Tubes	CM03CT0	6	18	
	1.5 mL Centrifuge Tubes	CM03CT2	2	6	
	2.0 mL Centrifuge Tube(s)	CM03CT3	1	3	
User Material	IgG Antibody	N/A	NOT PROVIDED (User Supplied Material, <b>1-3 mg IgG</b> needed per reaction)		

**Reaction Scale:** The protocol is optimized for conjugating 3 mg of IgG antibody. If you have less than 3 mg of IgG, use the calculations in **Steps B10, C3, D9, E2, F5, and F6** to obtain the correct volumes to be added in each step.

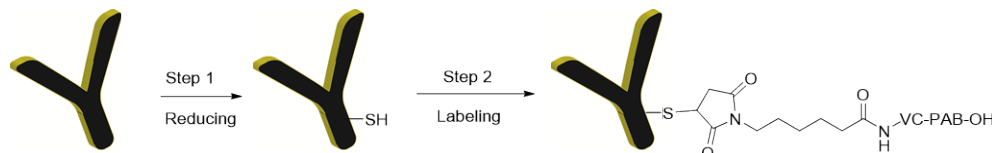
**Linker-to-Antibody Ratio Optimization:** Please use the same reducing protocol for your standard ADC with VC-PAB linker.

## Safety Information

Warning: some of the chemicals used can be potentially hazardous and can cause injury or illness. Please read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available at CellMosaic.com before you store, handle, or use any of the materials.

## Labeling Chemistry

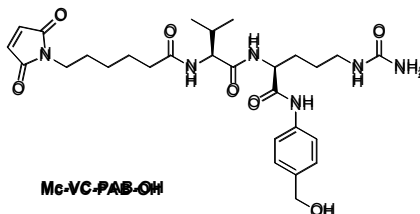
This kit is designed to label any IgG antibody with VC-PAB linker. The final labeled product can be used as a negative control for any ADC with VC-PAB linker via thiol labeling chemistry. The preparation is essentially the same as standard ADC preparation with VC-PAB linker. The user supplies the antibody. The kit includes maleimide-activated VC-PAB-OH, which can be coupled directly to the antibody after reduction through alkylation in a single step (a method developed by Seattle Genetics: Sun *et al.* **2005**, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 16, 1282-1290). The product is purified to remove any unreacted linkers.



Key features of this conjugation kit:

- Offers a simple and easy way to prepare negative control ADC with cathepsin B cleavable VC-PAB linkage (Ref. Doronina *et al.* **2008**, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 19, 1960-1963)
- Fast and easy preparation: 6 h preparation and <2 h hands-on time
- All reagents and supplies included for preparation and purification
- More than 95% labeled products (free of unreacted linker)

### Linker Information:



Mc-VC-PAB-OH

- **Name:** Mc-VC-PAB-OH
- **CAS number:** 159857-80-4
- **Chemical formula:** C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub>
- **MW:** 572.7 Da

### Requirement for antibody (IgG):

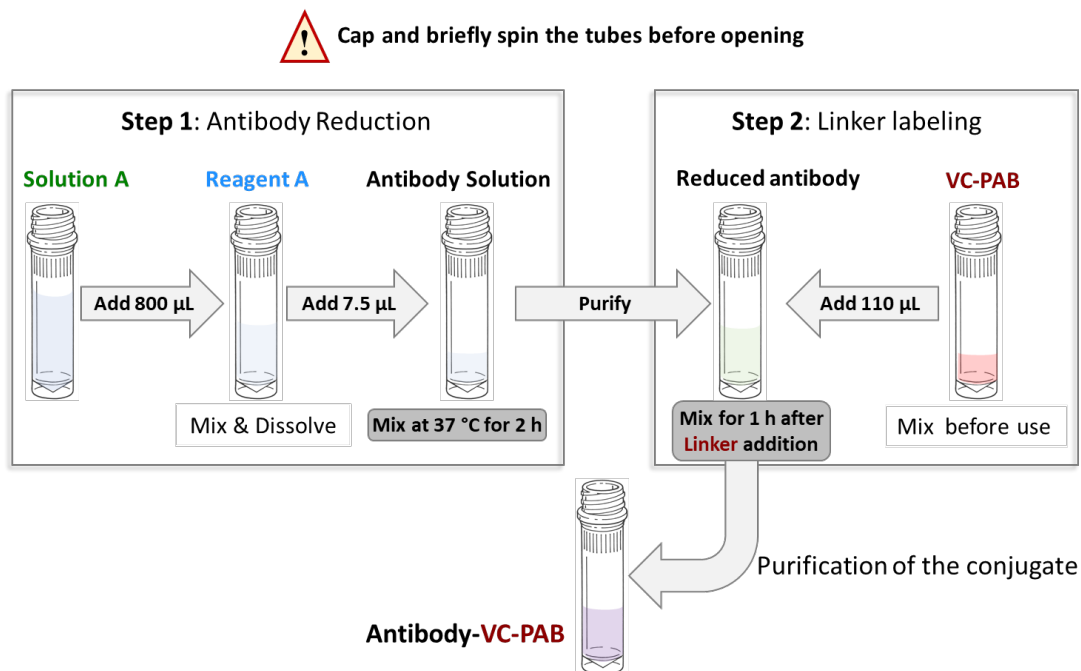
1. Preferably > 90% pure by gel electrophoresis
2. Total amount: 1-3 mg protein as measured by UV. Note: an accurate amount of protein is the single most important factor to obtaining an optimized DAR. Please refer to the section Other Considerations in this manual to measure the protein amount.

## Support

A customer can request a recommendation for the conjugation if the IgG has a special feature or less than 1 mg of IgG is to be labeled. CellMosaic provides other accessory tools, such as buffers, standards,

and reagents, for ADC research. CellMosaic also provides fee-based support services to customers who need help analyzing the final conjugates by HPLC and determining the DAR.

## Protocol



**Scheme 1.** Schematic diagram of the workflow for preparing control ADC starting with 3 mg of IgG (volume of reagents varies if the amount of IgG is < 3 mg).

### 1. Lab Instrumentation Needed

- Vortex mixer, centrifuge (preferably refrigerated, 14,000 g capable), mini-centrifuge
- Pipettes and tips
- Timer
- Incubator or shaker set at 37°C and at RT
- Chemical hood
- Support stand, lab frame, or any support rod for desalting column
- Flask
- Personal protection equipment (lab coat, safety glasses, and chemical resistant nitrile gloves)

### 2. Prepare Site for Labeling Experiment

It is recommended that the labeling experiment be planned a few days before your other experiments. Ensure you use personal protection equipment (lab coat, safety glasses, and chemical resistant nitrile gloves) while handling Mc-VC-PAB-OH solution.

**A1.** Remove **Box 1** containing **Mc-VC-PAB-OH** (red label) and **Reagent A** (blue label) from the -20°C freezer and warm to RT before opening the bag.

**A2.** Remove **Box 2** from the refrigerator. Take the items out and place them on a clean lab bench.

**A3.** Check if the frozen liquid is thawed inside the **Mc-VC-PAB-OH** tube. Briefly mix and spin this centrifuge tube, place it in a tube holder, and wait until the antibody is ready for conjugation.

**Tip for opening centrifuge tubes after mixing:** Always spin the tubes to ensure no liquid is in the cap.

**A4.** Set the temperature of the incubator or shaker to 37°C.

### 3. Preparation of Antibody Samples for Conjugation

Items needed: [Filter Devices \(CM03CD050A\)](#), [Collection Tube \(CM03CT0\)](#), [Reducing Buffer \(CM02001, orange label\)](#), [1.5 mL Centrifuge Tube \(CM03CT2\)](#), [Clean Centrifuge Tubes \(not provided in the kit\)](#).

The total amount of antibody used for the conjugation is 3 mg per reaction (protein content measured by UV). The protocol is optimized for the monoclonal IgG1 subtype antibody to obtain 4 drugs per antibody.

**Reaction Scale:** If you have less than 3 mg of antibody, use the calculations in **Steps B10, C3, D9, E2, F5, and F6** to obtain the correct volumes to be added in each step.

**DAR Optimization:** If you have non-IgG1 subtype or polyclonal antibody and would like to adjust the loading, follow the **Step C5 Note Section** for optimization.

**B1.** Insert the **Filter Device** into one of the provided collection tubes (micro-centrifuge tube with the cap attached). Perform the step based on the following conditions.

- ✓ If your antibody is supplied as a lyophilized solid, dissolve the antibody in 500 µL of **deionized water** and then transfer the entire contents to the **Filter Device**.
- ✓ If your antibody is supplied in < 500 µL buffer, transfer your antibody sample to the **Filter Device** directly. Add **Reducing Buffer** to make up the total volume to 500 µL and cap it.
- ✓ If the volume of your antibody sample is between 500 and 1000 µL, divide the volume into two **Centrifugal Filter Devices** and add the antibody sample to the filter device. Add **Reducing Buffer** to make up the total volume to 500 µL in each device and cap them.
- ✓ If the volume of your antibody sample is >1000 µL, add up to 500 µL of sample to the two **Filter Devices** and cap them. Repeat Steps **B1-B4** until all of the antibody sample is

transferred to the **Filter Device**. Move on to **Step B5**. Add **Reducing Buffer** to make up the total volume to 500  $\mu\text{L}$  in each device for the last refill.

**B2.** Place the capped **Filter Device** into the centrifuge rotor, aligning the cap strap toward the center of the rotor; counterbalance with a similar device.

**B3.** Spin the **Filter Device** at 14,000 x g for 8 minutes (preferably cooled to 4°C) to concentrate to < **100  $\mu\text{L}$** . (Spin time depends on many factors. The typical spin time for a 500  $\mu\text{L}$  sample is approximately 8 to 20 minutes. The typical volume is ~40  $\mu\text{L}$  after spinning for 8 minutes on an Eppendorf 5417R at 4°C).

**B4.** Remove the assembled device from the centrifuge and separate the **Filter Device** from the collection tube. Transfer the filtrate from the collection tube to a clean centrifuge tube (not provided). **Save the filtrate until the experiments are done.**

**B5.** Insert the **Filter Device** back into the collection tube. Add 400-450  $\mu\text{L}$  of **Reducing Buffer** to make up the total volume to 500  $\mu\text{L}$ . Next, place the capped **Filter Device** into the centrifuge rotor, aligning the cap strap toward the center of the rotor; counterbalance with a similar device. Spin the device at 14,000 x g to concentrate to < **100  $\mu\text{L}$** . Remove the assembled device from the centrifuge and separate the **Filter Device** from the collection tube. Transfer the filtrate from the collection tube to a clean centrifuge tube (not provided). **Save the filtrate until the experiments are done.**

**B6.** Repeat **Step B5** two more times.

**B7.** Transfer the concentrated sample from the **Filter Device** to a 1.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube (use the pipetman to measure the approximate volume of the concentrated sample).

**B8.** Add 20-100  $\mu\text{L}$  of **Reducing Buffer** to the **Filter Device** to rinse (actual volume of **Reducing Buffer** added will depend on the total volume calculated in **Step B10**). Stir gently with a pipet tip, then transfer the entire contents to the 1.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube from **Step B7**.

**B9.** Repeat **Step B8** once.

**B10.** Add **Reducing Buffer** to the 1.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube from **Step B9** to make up the total volume of the sample to **300  $\pm$  5  $\mu\text{L}$**  and cap it.

**Calculation 1 for Less Antibody (Ab):**

$$\text{Total volume of the antibody in Step B10 } (\mu\text{L}) = \text{Ab in mg} \times 100$$

**B11.** Vortex the combined antibody sample for 30 seconds and then spin down.

#### 4. Antibody Reduction (Step 1 in Scheme 1)

Items needed: Reagent A (CM13004, blue label), Solution A (CM01003, green label), Antibody Solution from **Step B11**, Ice Bath.

**C1.** Spin the centrifuge tube containing **Reagent A** (blue label).

**C2.** Spin **Solution A** (green label) before opening it. Add 800  $\mu\text{L}$  of **Solution A** to the tube with **Reagent A** from **Step C1**. Vortex for 30 seconds to 1 minute to dissolve the reagent and then spin.

**C3.** Add 7.5  $\mu\text{L}$  of **Reagent A solution** from **Step C2** to the centrifuge tube containing antibody from **Step B11** (Discard any unused **Reagent A** as chemical waste **after completion of all experiments**).

**Calculation 2 for Less Antibody (Ab):**

$$\text{Volume of Reagent A solution to be transferred in Step C3 } (\mu\text{L}) = \text{Ab in mg} \times 2.5$$

**C4.** Vortex the solution for 30 seconds, and then spin to ensure no liquid is in the cap. Mix at 37°C for 2 h.

**Tip for mixing:** You can use a nutator, a shaker, a vortex, or an incubator shaker for mixing. If you are using end to end nutating, make sure the tube from **step C4** is securely capped. If you do not have any of this equipment, you can let the tube sit on the bench with manual mixing by pipetting every 20 minutes.

**C5.** Cool the reduced antibody solution to approximately 4°C by placing the tube on ice or keeping it inside a refrigerator at 2-8°C for 5 minutes.

## 5. Purification to Remove Excess Reagent A



The following steps are to be performed without any break. Reduced thiols tend to oxidize quickly. Make sure **step A3** is completed prior to the following steps. Work quickly through **steps D6-D8**.

**Items needed:** [Filter Device \(CM03CD050A\)](#), [Collection Tube \(CM03CT0\)](#), [Labeling Buffer \(CM02005, indigo label\)](#), [Clean Centrifuge Tubes \(not provided in the kit\)](#), [Antibody Solution from Step C5](#).

**D1.** Insert the **Filter Device** into one of the provided collection tubes (micro-centrifuge tube with the cap attached). Transfer the reduced antibody solution from **Step C5** into the **Filter Device** directly. Wash the centrifuge tube once with 200  $\mu\text{L}$  **Labeling Buffer**, transfer the solution to the **Filter Device** (total volume 500  $\mu\text{L}$ ), and cap it. Place the capped **Filter Device** into the centrifuge rotor, aligning the cap strap toward the center of the rotor; counterbalance with a similar device.

**D2.** Spin the **Filter Device** at 14,000 x g for 8 minutes (preferably cooled to 4°C) to concentrate to < 100  $\mu\text{L}$ .

**D3.** Remove the assembled device from the centrifuge and separate the **Filter Device** from the collection tube. Transfer the filtrate from the collection tube to a clean centrifuge tube (not provided). **Save the filtrate until the experiments are done.**



**D4.** Insert the **Filter Device** back into the collection tube. Add 400-450  $\mu\text{L}$  of **Labeling Buffer** to make up the total volume to 500  $\mu\text{L}$ . Next, place the capped **Filter Device** into the centrifuge rotor, aligning the cap strap toward the center of the rotor; counterbalance with a similar device. Spin the device at 14,000  $\times g$  to concentrate to **< 100  $\mu\text{L}$** . Remove the assembled device from the centrifuge and separate the **Filter Device** from the collection tube. Transfer the filtrate from the collection tube to a clean centrifuge tube (not provided). **Save the filtrate until the experiments are done.**

**D5.** Repeat **Step D4** once.

**D6.** Transfer the concentrated sample from the **Filter Device** to a 1.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube (use the pipetman to measure the approximate volume of the concentrated sample).

Work quickly

**D7.** Add 50-200  $\mu\text{L}$  of **Labeling Buffer** to the **Filter Device** to rinse (actual volume of **Labeling Buffer** added will depend on the total volume calculated in **Step D9**). Stir it gently with a pipet tip, then transfer the entire contents to the 1.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube from **Step D6**.

**D8.** Repeat **Step D7** once.

**D9.** Add **Labeling Buffer** to make up the total volume of the sample to **640  $\pm$  10  $\mu\text{L}$** .

**Calculation 3 for Less Antibody (Ab):**

$$\text{Volume of Reduced Antibody in Step D9 } (\mu\text{L}) = \text{Ab in mg} \times 213.3$$

**D10.** Vortex the combined antibody sample for 30 seconds and then spin down.

## 6. Mc-VC-PAB-OH Labeling (Step 2 in Scheme 1)

**Items needed:** Mc-VC-PAB-OH solution from [step A3](#), Antibody Solution from [step D10](#).

**E1.** With personal protection equipment on, carefully open the centrifuge tube containing Mc-VC-PAB-OH from **Step A3**.

**E2.** Transfer the entire solution (**110  $\mu\text{L}$**  total) to the centrifuge tube containing antibody from **Step D10**. When you add the Mc-VC-PAB-OH solution, place the pipette tip inside the antibody solution and then dispense the Mc-VC-PAB-OH slowly while swirling the pipette tip. (Discard any unused **Mc-VC-PAB-OH** as chemical waste **after completion of all experiments**).

**Calculation 4 for Less Antibody (Ab):**

$$\text{Volume of Linker Solution to be Transferred in Step E2 } (\mu\text{L}) = \text{Ab in mg} \times 36.7$$

**Dispose of the remainder of the Mc-VC-PAB-OH solution in the hazardous waste bag.**

**E3.** Cap the centrifuge tube. Mix at 25°C or RT for 1 h.

**Time-saving tip:** While waiting for the reaction to complete, you can move on to **Step F1** and equilibrate the column for purification.

## 7. Purification of Conjugate

Items needed: Desalting Column (CM03SG10), Storage Buffer (1x PBS) (CM02013, grey label), 2.0 mL Centrifuge Tube (CM03CT3), Antibody Solution from **Step E3**.

**F1.** In a chemical hood, securely attach the **Desalting Column** to a support stand, lab frame, or any support rod. Remove the top and bottom caps from the column and allow the excess liquid to flow through by gravity. Collect the liquid in a flask.

**F2.** Add 5 mL of **Storage Buffer** and allow the buffer to completely enter the gel bed by gravity flow.

**F3.** Repeat **Step F2** twice.

**F4.** Spin the Mc-VC-PAB-OH-labeled antibody solution from **Step E3** before opening it. Add the entire antibody solution to the column.

**F5.** Add 250  $\mu$ L of **Storage Buffer** and allow the liquid to enter the gel bed completely (**Note:** this elution buffer does not contain any of your product, you can let it drain into the waste).

**Calculation 5 for Less Antibody (Ab):**

$$\text{Volume of Storage buffer in Step F5 } (\mu\text{L}) = 1000 - \text{Ab in mg} \times 250$$

**F6.** Place a 2 mL centrifuge tube under the column. Add 1.25 mL of **Storage Buffer** to the column. Collect the eluent by gravity and allow the buffer to enter the gel bed completely.

**Calculation 6 for Less Antibody (Ab):**

$$\text{Volume of Storage buffer in Step F6 } (\mu\text{L}) = 500 + \text{Ab in mg} \times 250$$

**F7.** Label the tube as your product. Store your conjugate at 4°C.

### Control ADC is Ready for Your Experiment

- **Specifications of your product:** VC-PAB labeled antibodies with an average linker-to-antibody ratio (LAR) of 4. A typical batch contains more than 95% conjugated products by size exclusion chromatography (SEC) with less than 5% unreacted antibody and is free of any unreacted linker. The approximate concentration of the control ADC is 1.2 mg/mL in PBS buffer assuming 50% recovery. You can determine the concentration and estimate the loading by UV/vis spectrophotometry or HPLC (see Other Considerations).

## Other Considerations

### 1. Concentration Determination for IgG Antibody (Unlabeled)

The accuracy of the IgG amount is important for obtaining an optimized DAR in this protocol. The simplest assay method for determining IgG concentration in solution is to measure the absorbance of the IgG at 280 nm (UV range) ( $A_{1\text{ mg/mL}} = 1.4$ ).

If your antibody comes with a buffer that has no UV absorbance at 280 nm, you can measure the UV absorbance prior to starting an experiment.

$$\text{Concentration (mg/mL) of IgG} = \frac{(A_{280})}{1.4}$$

If your antibody comes with a buffer that has UV absorbance at 280 nm, you can determine the concentration in **step B11** after exchanging it with Reducing Buffer and assuming **95%** recovery of the IgG after buffer exchange. Reducing Buffer does not contain any substances that will interfere with the UV measurement at 280 nm. The total volume of Reducing Buffer added in **Step B10** can be estimated based on the initially estimated amount of antibody and will not affect the conjugation too much if the volume is not exact.

$$\text{Concentration (mg/mL) of Starting IgG} = \frac{(A_{280})}{1.4 \times 0.95}$$

After calculating the total amount, follow the calculations in **Steps B10, C3, D9, E2, F5, and F6** to obtain the correct volumes to be added in each step.

### 2. Concentration Determination for Control ADC

To determine the concentration of the ADC, dilute your conjugate from **Step F7** with 1x PBS buffer. Measure the UV absorbance of the conjugate at 280 nm ( $A_{280}$ ) using a UV spectrometer and calculate the concentration based on the following formula:

$$\text{Concentration } (\mu\text{M}) \text{ of the dilute sample} = \frac{(A_{280}) \times 4.7619}{L}$$

$$\text{Concentration (mg/mL) of the dilute sample} = \frac{(A_{280}) \times 0.7143}{L}$$

Where **L** is the UV cell path length (cm). If you are using a 1 cm UV cell, you can dilute the conjugate 4 times to obtain a good reading.

For a typical IgG with MW of 150,000, the molar extinction coefficient is  $210,000 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

### 3. MW Calculation for Control ADC

Calculation of the MW of the conjugate:

$$\text{MW(ADC)} = n \times 573 + 150000$$

Where **n** is the average molar ratio of Mc-VC-PAB-OH per antibody. Use 4.0 if you do not have the hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC) profile of your conjugates.

#### 4. Linker-to-Antibody Ratio (LAR) and Characterization by UV

In this kit, the target LAR is 4. Depending on your antibody, you may achieve a lower LAR.

To estimate the LAR, you can obtain the UV absorbance ratio (R) of your conjugate at 248 nm and 280 nm.

$$R = \frac{(A_{248})}{(A_{280})}$$

The unlabeled antibody will have an R of 0.4 – 0.5. A control ADC with LAR of 2 – 4 will have an R of 0.63 – 0.83.

You can also use the following formula to calculate the estimated LAR (only for reference):

$$LAR = \frac{(21 \times R - 9)}{(2.25 - 0.216 \times R)}$$

**Note:** The UV contribution from VC-PAB-linker to the ADC is experimentally determined at CellMosaic. The UV absorbance of the VC-PAB in an ADC can vary greatly depending on many factors, such as aggregation and stacking. Therefore, the R value for an ADC can differ greatly for different antibodies and should be determined experimentally. The calculation of LAR using this formula is for reference only.

#### 5. Characterization of Control ADC by HIC HPLC

For ADCs prepared via a reduced thiol of the antibody, hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC) HPLC is used to calculate the DAR and the heterogeneity of the ADCs. The conjugates are separated based on hydrophobicity. Antibodies loaded with the same number of drugs (same DAR) will have similar hydrophobicity and be eluted as a single peak. For a typical control ADC, multiple peaks represent various amounts of linker-loaded ADCs. You will find an example of HIC HPLC profiles of Mc-VC-PAB-OH labeled antibody in the Appendix.

CellMosaic offers an HIC buffer set ([Product #: CM02025](#)) for our customers to use with any HIC column. The CM02025 product sheet contains all the information and methodology needed to run a HIC HPLC analysis.

If you do not have access to an HPLC facility, you can send your sample to CellMosaic for analysis.

#### 6. Characterization of Control ADC by SEC HPLC

SEC separates the conjugates by apparent molecular weight (MW) or size in aqueous solution. The larger the MW of the conjugate, the earlier it elutes. By comparing the SEC profiles of unlabeled IgG and labeled IgG, you can estimate how much aggregation is in the control ADC.

CellMosaic offers two SEC standards ([Product #: CM92004](#) and [CM92005](#)) for our customers to use with any SEC column. The CM92004 product sheet contains all the information and methodology you need to run an SEC HPLC analysis.

If you do not have access to an HPLC facility, you can send your sample to CellMosaic for analysis.

## 7. ADC Stabilizing Buffer

CellMosaic's proprietary ADC stabilizing PBS buffer (5x) ([Product #: CM02022](#)) contains 5x PBS buffer and other stabilizers to prevent the hydrophobic drugs from interacting with each other during storage, which would cause the ADCs to precipitate out. Stabilization buffer also helps preserve the structure of the ADCs during lyophilization. The buffer is biocompatible and can be used directly for any *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies. For more information on the stabilization buffers, please check our website.

## 8. Recommended Storage Conditions

Unlike other ADCs labeled with hydrophobic drug, control ADC is relatively stable with little or no aggregation. You can store control ADC in PBS buffer for several weeks at 2-8°C.

The stability of your conjugate may be different due to your antibody and should be checked by either HPLC or UV. If you need to store the control ADCs for a longer period, you can purchase the ADC stabilization PBS buffer separately. Dilute your ADC in Stabilization PBS buffer (5x). Aliquot and store the conjugate at or below -20°C or lyophilize to dryness. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

## 9. Sample Submission for HPLC Analysis

If you are submitting samples to CellMosaic for SEC and HIC analysis, please follow these instructions:

- 1) Go online: <https://www.cellmosaic.com/hplc-analysis/>, select SEC HPLC Analysis ([Product# AS0023](#)) and HIC HPLC Analysis ([Product#: AS0025](#)), choose the quantity (number of samples, bulk discounts are available for multiple samples), and submit the order. Alternatively, you can email [info@cellmosaic.com](mailto:info@cellmosaic.com) for a quote and to place the order.
- 2) Dilute your un-conjugated antibody in PBS buffer to 1 mg/mL, and then transfer 50 µL of the diluted solution to a 500 µL micro-centrifuge tube. Label the vial properly.
- 3) Transfer 50 µL of control ADC (non-diluted solution) to a 500 µL micro-centrifuge tube and label the vial properly.
- 4) Ship your samples with a cold pack for overnight delivery.

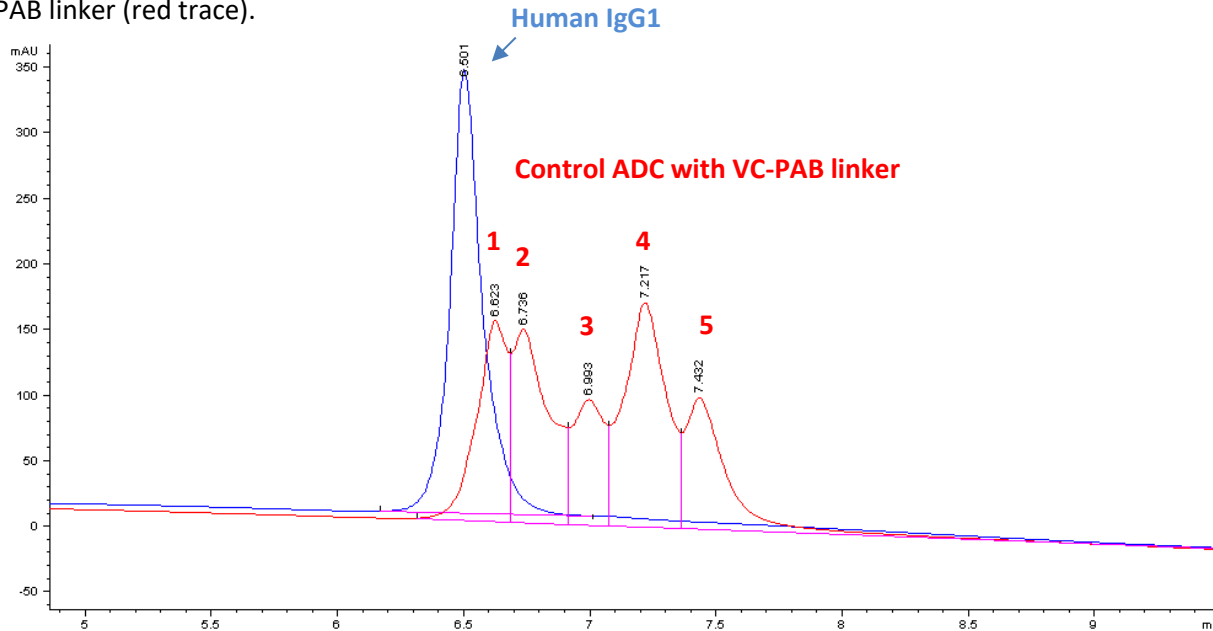
## Appendix: Typical Kit Performance Data (LC analysis, CellMosaic)

**Antibody information:** A therapeutic antibody (human IgG1 subtype)

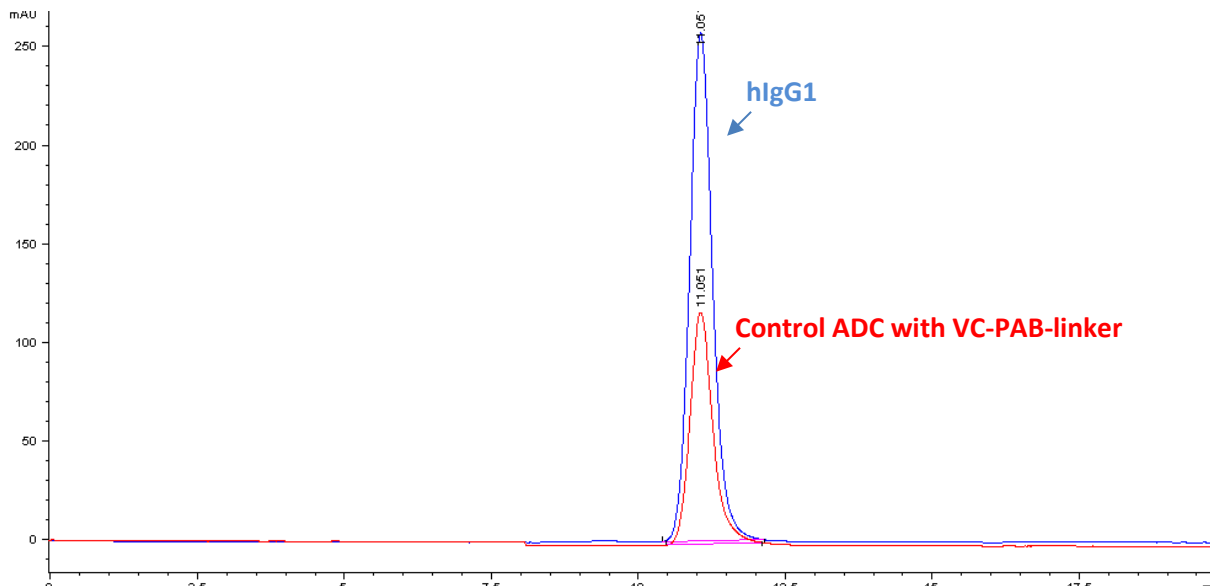
**Kit lot number:** S313.S9.022221

**Scale of the reaction:** 1.42 mg antibody

**Figure 1:** HIC HPLC analysis of monoclonal human IgG1 (blue trace) and purified IgG1 labeled with VC-PAB linker (red trace).



**Figure 2:** SEC HPLC analysis of monoclonal human IgG1 (blue trace) and purified IgG1 labeled with VC-PAB linker (red trace).



**Summary of the results:**

<b>R value (SEC and HIC)</b>	<b>0.75</b>
Average LAR based on R value	3.2
Average LAR based on HIC data	3.0
Extent of antibody aggregation (%)	0
Unreacted antibody (%)	0
Unreacted Mc-VC-PAB-OH (%)	0
Recovery (%)	82