

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

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Important Notes & Contact Information

READ BEFORE USING ANY RESOURCES PROVIDED HEREIN

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

Sample data if provided, is provided solely for illustrative purposes and as examples of a small dataset used to verify kit performance within the CellMosaic laboratory. Information regarding the chemicals and reagents used in the kit is included where necessary.

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Kit Components

This kit provides materials for labeling 1 to 3 mg of a single antibody sample (CM11429x1) or three antibody samples (CM11429x3) (**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.

Store Box 2 in a refrigerator at 2-8°C.					
	Name	Part #	Quantity (CM11429x1)	Quantity (CM11429x3)	Storage condition
Box 1	Mc-VC-PAB-OH (red label)	CM11018.1	0.11 mL	3 x 0.11 mL	-20°C
	Reagent A (blue label)	CM13004	1 unit	3 units	
Box 2	Solution A (green label)	CM01003	1.5 mL	6 mL	2-8°C
	Reducing Buffer (orange label)	CM02001	4 mL	12 mL	
	Labeling Buffer (indigo label)	CM02005	4 mL	12 mL	
	Storage Buffer (1 x PBS buffer) (grey label)	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, 1-3 mg IgG 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 determine the correct volumes to add at each step.

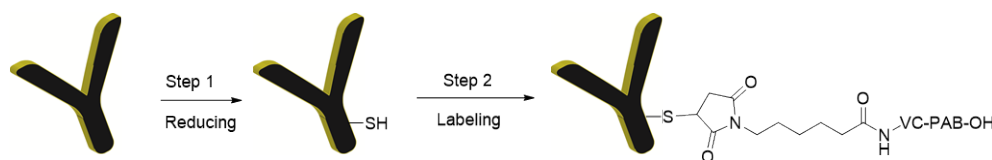
Linker-to-Antibody Ratio: The protocol is optimized for IgG with a molecular weight of 150 KDa to achieve an average of 4 linkers per antibody. **Please use the same reducing protocol for your standard ADC with VC-PAB linker.**

Safety Information

Warning: some of the chemicals used in this kit may be hazardous and can cause injury or illness. Please read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available at CellMosaic.com before storing, handling, or using any of these materials.

Labeling Chemistry

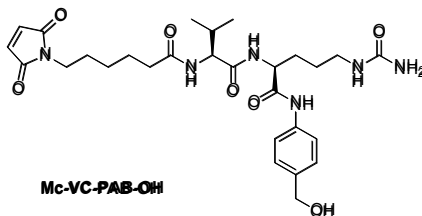
This kit is designed to label any IgG antibody with a VC-PAB linker. The final labeled product can be used as a negative control for any ADC with a VC-PAB linker via thiol labeling chemistry. The preparation is essentially the same as the standard ADC preparation with a VC-PAB linker. The user supplies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



Key features of this conjugation kit:

- Simple and efficient labeling of IgG with cathepsin B cleavable VC-PAB linker (Ref. Doronina *et al.* **2008**, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 19, 1960-1963).
- Delivers an average of 4 Mc-VC-PAB-OH molecules per antibody.
- Fast preparation: 4 hours total, with less than 1 hour of hands-on time.
- Includes all necessary reagents and supplies for preparation and purification.
- Achieves over 95% conjugation, free from unreacted linker.

Linker Information:



- **Name:** Mc-VC-PAB-OH
- **CAS number:** 159857-80-4
- **Chemical formula:** C₂₈H₄₀N₆O₇
- **MW:** 572.7 Da

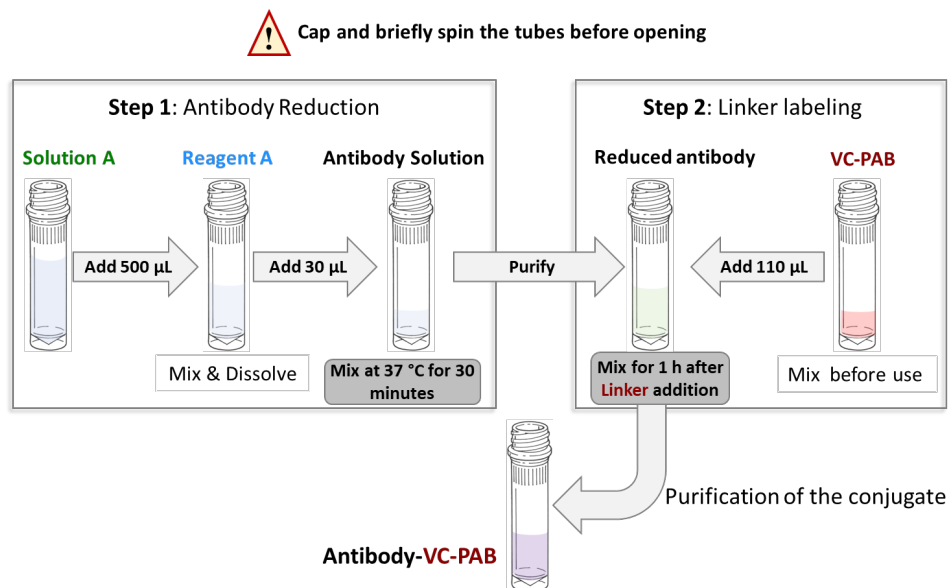
Requirement for antibody (IgG):

1. Preferably > 90% pure by gel electrophoresis
2. Total amount: 1-3 mg protein content as measured by UV. *Note:* The accuracy of your protein measurement is the single most important factor in obtaining an optimized DAR of 4. Please refer to the "Other Considerations" section in this manual for instructions on measuring the protein amount.

Support

A customer may request recommendations for the conjugation if their IgG has unique features or if they need to label less than 1 mg of IgG. CellMosaic provides additional accessory tools, such as buffers, standards, and reagents for ADC research. We also offer fee-based support services to customers who needing assistance with final conjugate analysis by HPLC and determining the DAR.

Protocol



Scheme 1. Schematic workflow diagram for preparing antibody-VC-PAB conjugates, starting with 3 mg of IgG. (Reagent volume will vary if the amount of IgG is less than 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 to perform the labeling experiment just a few days before your subsequent experiments. Always use personal protection equipment (lab coat, safety glasses, and chemical

resistant nitrile gloves) when handling Mc-VC-PAB-OH. Ensure you are working in a clean space inside a chemical fume hood.

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

A2. Remove **Box 2** from the refrigerator. Place the hazardous waste bag inside the chemical hood for solid waste disposal and bring the remaining items to the lab bench.

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

Tip for Opening Centrifuge Tubes After Mixing: Always spin the tubes briefly to ensure no liquid remains in the cap before opening.

A4. Set the incubator or shaker temperature 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 as measured by UV). The protocol is optimized for the IgG antibody with a molecule weight of 150 KDa to obtain an average of 4 drugs per antibody.

Reaction Scale: If you have less than 3 mg of antibody, refer to the calculations in **Steps B10, C3, D9, E2, F5, and F6** to determine the correct volumes to add at each step.

B1. Insert the **Filter Device** into one of the provided collection tubes (micro-centrifuge tube with the cap attached). Follow the appropriate step based on the condition of your antibody.

- ✓ **Lyophilized antibody:** Dissolve the antibody in 500 µL of **deionized water** and transfer the entire contents to the **Filter Device**.
- ✓ **Antibody in < 500 µL buffer:** Transfer the antibody sample directly to the **Filter Device**, then add **Reducing Buffer** to bring the total volume to 500 µL. Cap the device.
- ✓ **Antibody in 500-1000 µL buffer:** Split the sample between two **Centrifugal Filter Devices**, adding the antibody to each device. Add **Reducing Buffer** to bring the volume in each device to 500 µL and cap them.
- ✓ **Antibody in >1000 µL buffer:** Transfer up to 500 µL of the sample into two **Filter Devices**. Cap the devices and repeat Steps **B1-B4** until the entire antibody sample has been transferred. For the final refill (Step **B5**), add **Reducing Buffer** to bring the total volume to 500 µL in each device.

B2. Place the capped **Filter Device** into the centrifuge rotor, ensuring the cap strap is aligned 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 at 4°C) to concentrate the sample to < **100 µL**. (Spin time may vary; typically, a 500 µL sample will concentrate to ~40 µL after 8 to 20 minutes of spinning. The typical time for an Eppendorf 5417R is 8 minutes).

B4. Remove the 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 all experiments are done.

B5. Reinsert the **Filter Device** into the collection tube. Add 400-450 µL of **Reducing Buffer** to bring the total volume to 500 µL. Place the capped **Filter Device** back into the centrifuge rotor, align the cap strap toward the center, and spin at 14,000 x g to concentrate the sample to < **100 µL**. Remove the device, transfer the filtrate to a clean centrifuge tube (not provided). **Save the filtrate until all 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 a pipetman to measure the approximate volume of the concentrated sample.

B8. Add 20-100 µL of **Reducing Buffer** to the **Filter Device** for rinsing (the actual volume of **Reducing Buffer** will depend on the total volume calculated in **Step B10**). Stir gently with a pipet tip, then transfer the 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 bring the total sample volume to **300 ± 5 µL**. Cap the tube.

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, then briefly spin it 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) briefly before opening. Add 500 µL of **Solution A** to the tube containing **Reagent A** from **Step C1**. Vortex for 30 seconds to 1 minute to fully dissolve the reagent, then spin briefly.

C3. Add **30 µL** of **Reagent A solution** from **Step C2** to the centrifuge tube containing the antibody from **Step B11**. (Dispose of any unused **Reagent A** as hazardous chemical waste **once all experiments are done**).

Calculation 2 for Less Antibody (Ab):

$$\text{Volume of Reagent A solution to be transferred in Step C3 } (\mu\text{L}) = \text{Ab in mg} \times 10$$

C4. Vortex the solution for 30 seconds, then spin briefly to ensure no liquid remains in the cap. Incubate the mixture at 37°C for exactly 30 minutes.

Tip for mixing: You can use a nutator, shaker, vortex, or incubator shaker for mixing. If using end-to-end nutating, ensure the tube from **step C4** is securely capped. If you don't have access to this equipment, you can let the tube sit on the bench and manually mixing it by pipetting every 10 minutes.

5. Purification to Remove Excess Reagent A



The following steps should be performed consecutively without interruption, as reduced thiols oxidize quickly. Ensure **step A3** is completed before proceeding. Work quickly through **steps D6-D10**.

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 cap attached). Transfer the reduced antibody solution from **Step C4** directly into the **Filter Device**. Rinse the centrifuge tube with 200 µL of **Labeling Buffer** and transfer this solution to the **Filter Device** (total volume 500 µL). Cap the device and place it 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 at 4°C) to concentrate the sample to < 100 µL.

D3. Remove the 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 all experiments are done.**

D4. Reinsert the **Filter Device** into the collection tube. Add 400-450 µL of **Labeling Buffer** to bring the total volume to 500 µL. Cap the device and place it back into the centrifuge rotor, aligning the cap strap toward the center of the rotor. Counterbalance with a similar device, and spin at 14,000 x g to concentrate to < **100 µL**. Remove the device from the centrifuge and separate the **Filter Device** from the collection tube. Transfer the filtrate to a clean centrifuge tube (not provided). **Save the filtrate until all 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 a pipetman to measure the approximate volume of the concentrated sample.

Work quickly

D7. Add 50-200 μL of **Labeling Buffer** to the **Filter Device** for rinsing (the exact volume of **Labeling Buffer** will depend on the total volume calculated in **Step D9**). Stir 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 the 1.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube to bring the total volume to **640 \pm 10 μL** .

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, then briefly spin it 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. While wearing personal protection equipment, carefully open the centrifuge tube containing Mc-VC-PAB-OH from **Step A3**.

E2. Transfer the entire solution (**110 μL** total) to the centrifuge tube containing the antibody from **Step D10**. When adding the Mc-VC-PAB-OH solution, insert the pipette tip into the antibody solution and slowly dispense the Mc-VC-PAB-OH while gently swirling the pipette tip. (Dispose of any unused **Mc-VC-PAB-OH** as chemical waste **after all experiments are done**).

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 and mix the solution at 25°C or room temperature for 1 hour.

Time-saving tip: While waiting for the reaction to complete, you can proceed to **Step F1** and begin equilibrating 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, allowing the excess liquid to flow through by gravity. Collect the liquid in a flask.

F2. Add 5 mL of **Storage Buffer** to the column and allow it to fully 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 the tube. Add the entire antibody solution to the column.

F5. Add 250 µL of **Storage Buffer** to the column, allow the liquid to fully enter the gel bed.
(**Note:** This elution buffer does not contain any of your product and can be discarded as 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 and collect the eluent by gravity. Allow the buffer to fully enter the gel bed.

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 and store the 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 approximately 4. A typical batch contains over 95% conjugated products and is free of any unreacted linker. The approximate concentration of the control ADC is 1.44 mg/mL in PBS buffer assuming a 60% recovery. You can determine the concentration and estimate the DAR of the ADC by UV/vis spectrophotometry (see “Other Considerations”).

Other Considerations

1. Concentration Determination for IgG Antibody (Unlabeled)

Accurately determining the IgG concentration is crucial for obtaining DAR of 4 in this protocol. The simplest method for measuring IgG concentration in solution is to measure the absorbance at 280 nm (UV range), using the formula assuming that 1 mg/mL IgG has an absorbance of 1.4 at 280 nm.

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

If your antibody is in a buffer that does not absorb at 280 nm, you can measure the UV absorbance directly prior to starting an experiment.

If your antibody is in a buffer that absorbs at 280 nm, determine the concentration in **step B10** after buffer exchange with Reducing Buffer, assuming **95%** recovery of the IgG. Reducing Buffer does not interfere with UV measurement at 280 nm.

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

After calculating the total amount of IgG, follow the calculations in **Steps B10, C3, D9, E2, F5,** and **F6** to ensure correct volumes are used 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 using the following formulas:

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

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

Where **L** is the path length of UV cell in centimeters. If you are using a 1 cm UV cell, you may dilute the conjugate 4 times to obtain an accurate reading.

For a typical IgG with a molecule weight (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 MMAE per antibody. Use a value of 4.0 if you do not have the experimental data.

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 slightly higher or lower LAR.

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

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

Unlabeled antibody typically has an R value between 0.4 and 0.5.

A control ADC with a LAR of 2 to 4 have an R value between 0.63 – 0.83.

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

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

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

5. Characterization of Control ADC by HIC HPLC

For ADCs prepared via the reduction of antibody thiols, hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC) HPLC is used to calculate the DAR and assess the heterogeneity of the ADCs. The conjugates are separated based on hydrophobicity. Antibodies with the same drug-to-antibody ratio (DAR) will have similar hydrophobicity and will elute as a single peak. For a typical MMAE ADC, multiple peaks indicate different levels of drug-loading.

An example of HIC HPLC profiles for control ADC can be found in the Appendix.

CellMosaic offers an HIC buffer set ([Product #: CM02025](#)) that can be used with any HIC column. The CM02025 product sheet includes detailed information and methodology for running an 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 conjugates based on apparent molecular weight (MW) or size in aqueous solution. Larger MW conjugate elute earlier. By comparing the SEC profile of unlabeled IgG to that of the ADC, you can estimate the level of aggregation in the control ADC.

CellMosaic offers two SEC standards ([Product #: CM92004](#) and [CM92005](#)) for use with any SEC column. The CM92004 product sheet provides all the necessary information and methodology for running 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 designed to prevent hydrophobic drugs from interacting with each other during storage, which can lead to ADCs precipitation. The Stabilizing Buffer also helps preserve the structure of the ADCs during lyophilization. This biocompatible buffer can be used directly for both *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies. For more information on stabilization buffers, please visit our website.

8. Recommended Storage Conditions

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

The stability of your conjugate may vary depending on your specific antibody and should be checked by either HPLC or UV analysis. If you need to store ADCs for an extended period, you can purchase the ADC stabilization PBS buffer separately. Dilute your ADC in Stabilization PBS Buffer (5x), aliquot the conjugate, and store it in a < -20°C freezer, or lyophilize to dryness. Avoid repeated freeze-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) Visit CellMosaic's HPLC analysis page (<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 available for multiple samples), and submit your order. Alternatively, you can email info@cellmosaic.com for a quote and to place the order.
- 2) Dilute your un-conjugated antibody in PBS buffer to a concentration of 1 mg/mL. Transfer 50 µL of the diluted solution into a 500 µL micro-centrifuge tube and label the vial properly.
- 3) Transfer 50 µL of ADC (non-diluted solution) into 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)

The ADC was prepared at CellMosaic following the User Manual (Rev. B) with volume adjustments.

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).

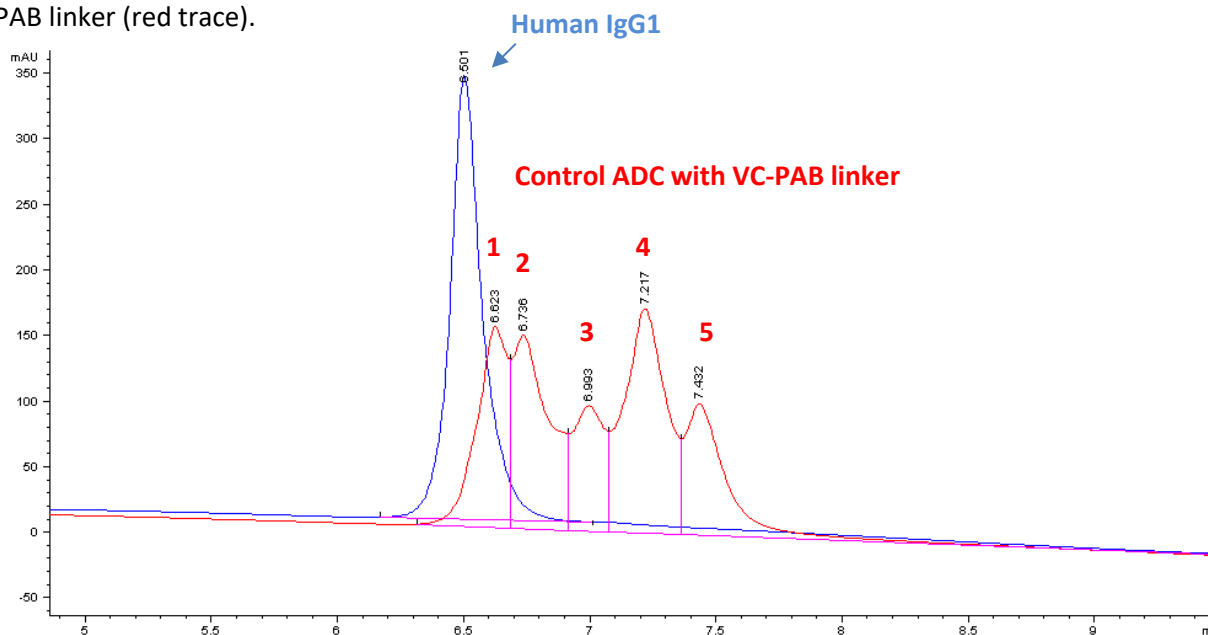
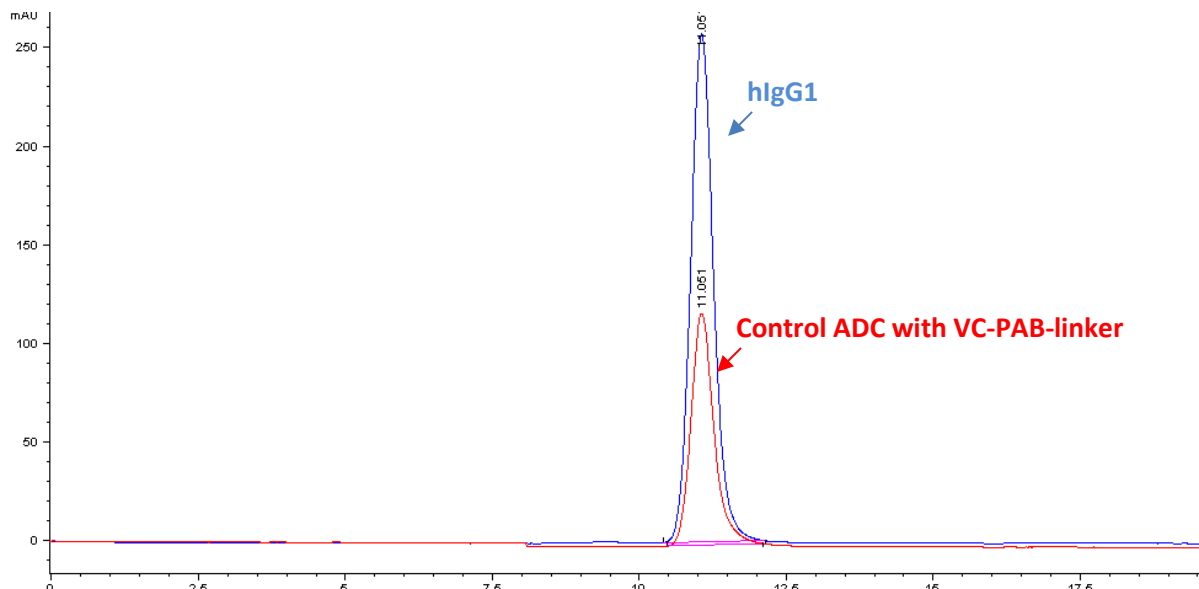


Figure 2: SEC HPLC analysis of monoclonal human IgG1 (blue trace) and purified IgG1 labeled with VC-PAB linker (red trace).



Summary of the results:

R value (SEC and HIC)	0.75
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