

PerKit™ Streptavidin–Oligo Conjugation Kit (CM52421) User Reference Guide

Contents

Important Notes & Contact Information	2
Kit Configuration and Components	3
Safety Information	4
Labeling Chemistry.....	4
Support	5
Protocol.....	6
1. Lab Instrumentation Needed.....	6
2. Preparation of Oligo Sample for Labeling	6
3. Convert Amine-Oligo to Disulfide-Oligo (Step 1)	7
4. Convert Disulfide-Oligo to Thiol-Oligo (Step 2).....	8
5. Streptavidin Conjugation with Thiol-Oligo (Step 3)	9
6. Purification to Remove Excess Streptavidin	10
Other Considerations	11
1. Concentration Determination for Oligo (Unlabeled).....	11
2. Concentration Determination for Streptavidin–Oligo Conjugate.....	11
3. MW Calculation.....	11
4. Recommended Storage Conditions	11
5. Characterization of Streptavidin–Oligo by HPLC.....	11
6. Sample Submission for HPLC Analysis	12
Appendix: Typical Kit Performance Data (LC analysis, CellMosaic)	13



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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 labeling using this kit may be affected by many different variables, including but not limited to purity and complexity of the Streptavidin, differences in preparation techniques, operator abilities, 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 Configuration and Components


CellMosaic has designed this **single-labeled** streptavidin-oligo conjugate with linkers and conjugation chemistry that retains the activity of streptavidin.

If you purchased this kit previously, the current one is an upgraded and improved kit with slightly different components and workflow as the first-generation kit. This kit has multiple configurations for various lengths of oligos and can be used to conjugate 2 to 5 nano-mole (nmol) of oligo. **Table 1** provides the catalog numbers for various kit configurations and **Table 2** lists the kit components.

Table 1: Configurations of the PerKit™ Streptavidin–Oligo conjugation kit (CM52421)

Configuration	No. of Reactions	Catalog No.
1. Labeling for short oligo (5–30 bases)	1	CM52421.1x1
	3	CM52421.1x3
2. Labeling for medium oligo (31–59 bases)	1	CM52421.2x1
	3	CM52421.2x3
3. Labeling for long oligo (≥60 bases)	1	CM52421.3x1
	3	CM52421.3x3

How to use this protocol: The protocol in this user manual is written for three different configurations: 5–30 bases oligo (CM52421.1), 31–59 bases oligo (CM52421.2), and ≥60 bases oligo (CM52421.3). Steps are common to all configurations. However, some of the kit components are specific to each configuration.

 Please follow the specific instructions for individual configurations.

Requirement for amine-oligo:

1. Total amount: 2 to 5 nano-mole oligo content as measured by UV.
2. HPLC purified with amine-oligo content ≥90% by C18 HPLC.
3. ≥5- bases (oligos longer than 60 bases may result in lower loading and high impurities).

Note: You can purchase HPLC purified C6 amine-modified oligo from standard oligo manufacturers, up to 90 bases for this kit preparation. It is highly recommended that customers analyze and quantify oligos prior to using them.

Table 2: Components and storage temperatures for PerKit™ streptavidin–oligo conjugation kit. All kits share the same components except for the number of tubes provided for Reagent A and the type of Filter Devices.



- 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.

Box No. (Storage T)	Name	Cat#	Kit Cat#	Quantity (x1)	Quantity (x3)
Box 1 (≤-20°C)	Activated Streptavidin (red label)	CM52104	Any	1 unit	3 units
	Reagent A (white label)	CM12002.1	CM52421.1	1 unit	3 units
			CM52421.2	2 units	6 units
	Reagent B (blue label)	CM13001	Any	1 unit	3 units
Box 2 (2–8°C)	Buffer A (orange label)	CM02001	Any	4 mL	12 mL
	Buffer B (cyan label)	CM02033		4 mL	12 mL
	Buffer C (equilibration and washing buffer, green label)	CM02036		4 mL	10 mL
	Buffer D (elution buffer: 50 mM Tris buffer, pH 8.0, 1M NaCl, navy label)	CM02004		1.5 mL	5 mL
	Filter Devices (Only one part# will be supplied, 3 or 9 units)	CM03CD003A	CM52421.1	3	9
		CM03CD010A	CM52421.2 CM52421.3		
	Collection Tubes for Filter	CM03CT0	Any	6	18
	Column Q	CM03SC5		1	3
Collection Tubes for Column Q	CM03CT6	2		6	
User Supplied Material	Amine Oligo (≥5 bases)	N/A	NOT PROVIDED (2–5 nano-mole) for each reaction)		

Safety Information

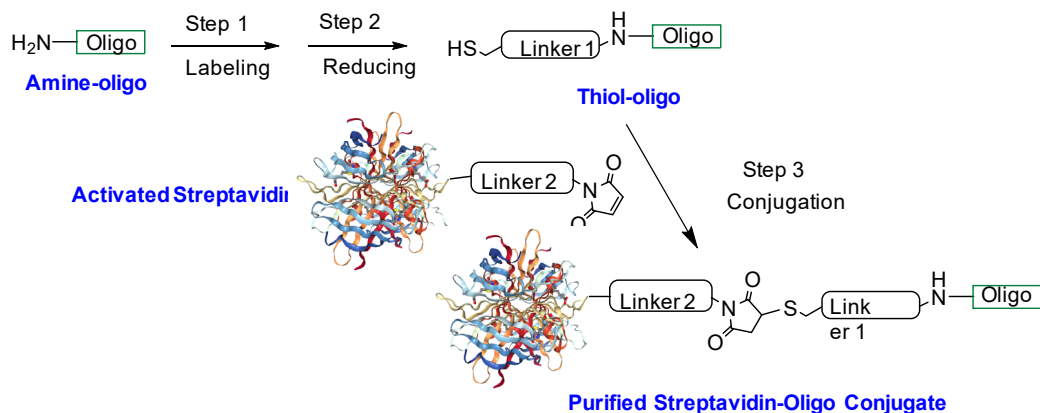
Warning: Some of the chemicals used can be potentially hazardous and can cause injury or illness.

Please read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available at www.CellMosaic.com before you store, handle, or use any of the materials.

Labeling Chemistry

The kit is designed to work with amine-modified oligos. The user supplies the amine-modified oligos, which are readily available from many commercial oligo suppliers. Using the kit components, the user converts the amine-oligo to a thiol-oligo, followed by reaction of the thiol-oligo with activated Streptavidin to generate the streptavidin-oligo conjugates. The total length of the linkage between the Streptavidin and the amine-oligo is 29 atoms excluding the linker used for amine modification of the

oligo. The Q-column purification step typically provides the resulting streptavidin-oligo at greater than 80% purity.



Scheme 1. Synthetic route to streptavidin-oligo conjugate.

An HPLC purified oligo is required for this conjugation. If the content of the amine oligo is >90%, the purity of the final conjugate will generally be >90% pure with an average of 1 oligo per streptavidin (majority are single labeled). This purity is sufficient for ELISA, and a trace amount of impurities will negligibly affect the signal intensity. For oligos longer than 60 bases or oligos modified with non-phosphate backbone or bases, the purity of the amine oligo may be lower. In addition, if there is a solubility issue in aqueous buffer, the labeling reaction may be inefficient, resulting in low loading and high impurities. For complete removal of oligo impurities, gel filtration chromatographic purification is recommended.

Key features of this Streptavidin-oligo conjugation kit:

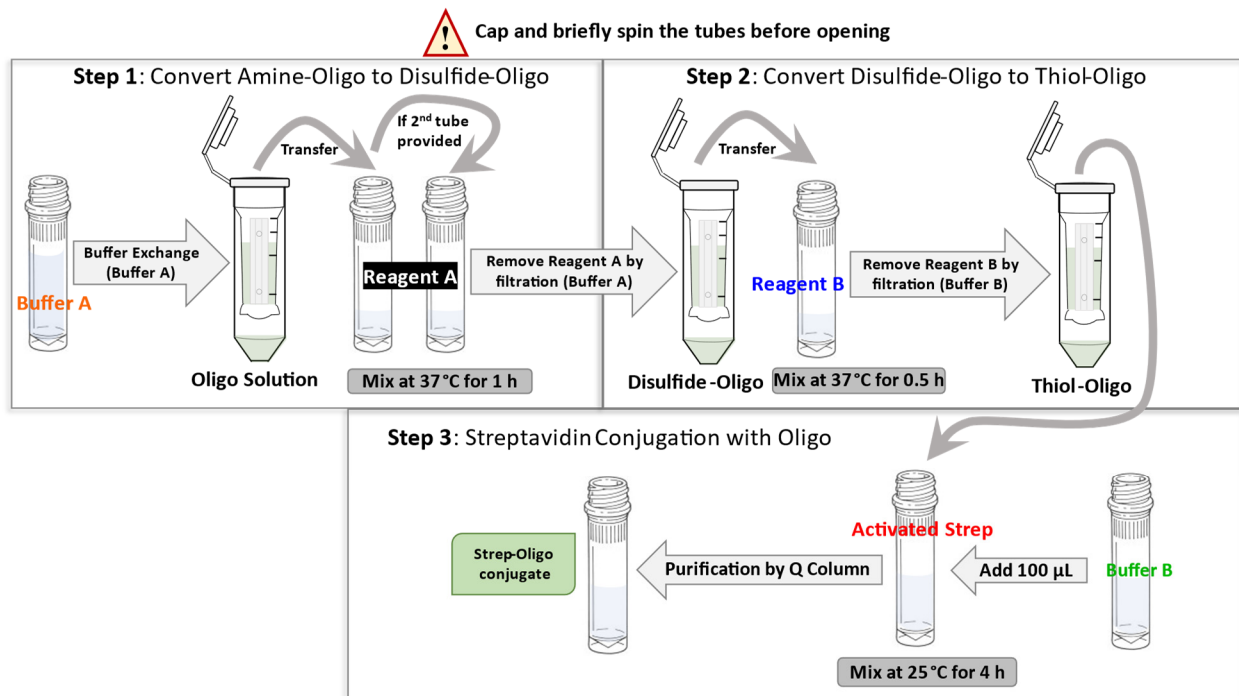
- High quality maleimide-activated streptavidin for single labeling.
- A single purification affords 85-90% single-labeled streptavidin-oligo conjugates if the quality of the oligo is at par.
- Preparation can be done in a day.
- Stable linkage with optimal spacer to ensure no interference between oligo binding and streptavidin activation.
- All reagents included, from preparation to purification.
- Options to choose tailored services at CellMosaic after conjugation:
 - You can choose to send your conjugates to CellMosaic for HPLC analysis of the sample or complete removal of trace oligo impurities and unreacted Streptavidin.

Support

Customer can request a recommendation for the conjugation if the oligo has some special features or solubility issues. CellMosaic also provides fee-based support services to customers who need help analyzing the final conjugates by HPLC and further purification to remove trace oligo impurities.

Protocol

There are a total of three reactions in this protocol. Keep in mind that thiol-labeled oligo should be purified quickly once the reaction is done and used immediately. Streptavidin-oligo conjugation is generally done within 4 h, but you can take longer or leave it at 2–8°C overnight after the reaction. The Q-column purification will take less than 10 minutes.



Scheme 2. Schematic diagram of the workflow for preparing streptavidin–oligo conjugates.

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 RT
- Support stand, lab frame, or any support rod for desalting column
- Flask
- Personal protection equipment (lab coat, safety glasses, and chemical-resistant nitrile gloves)
- UV spectrophotometer (optional)

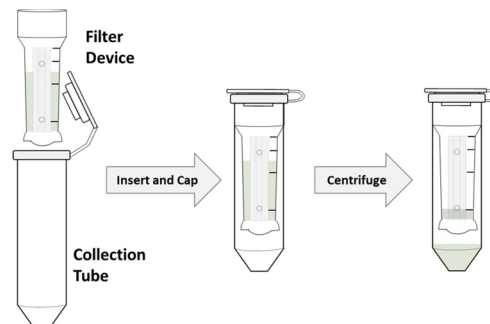
2. Preparation of Oligo Sample for Labeling

Items needed: Amine-Oligo (user supplied), 1 Filter Device (CM03CD003A or CM03CD010A), 2 Collection Tubes (CM03CT0), Buffer A (CM02001, orange label), clean centrifuge tubes (not provided in the kit).

Total amount of oligo used for the conjugation is **2–5 nano-mole**.

A1. Insert a new Filter Device into one of the provided Collection Tubes for filter. Perform the step based on the following conditions.

- ✓ If your oligo is supplied as a lyophilized solid, dissolve the oligo in deionized water to a concentration of 50 μM and then transfer up to 100 μL to the Filter Device. Add Buffer A (orange label) to make up the total volume to 500 μL and cap it.
- ✓ If your oligo is supplied as liquid, transfer up to **5 nano-mole** to the Filter Device directly. Add Buffer A to make up the total volume to 500 μL and cap it.



A2. Place the capped Filter Device into the centrifuge rotor, aligning the cap strap toward the center of the rotor; counterbalance with a similar device.

A3. Spin the Filter Device at 14,000 $\times g$ (preferably cooled to 4°C) for 8 to 15 minutes to concentrate to < 100 μL . Spin time will depend on the Filter Device supplied in the kit.

Catalog No# (1 rxn, 3 rxn)	Oligo Length	Spin Time	Typical Leftover Vol.
CM52421.1(x1, x3)	5-30 bases	15	80 μL
CM52421.2(x1, x3) CM52421.3(x1, x3)	≥ 31 bases	8	35 μL
Typical leftover volume is obtained using an Eppendorf 5417R and centrifuge at 4°C.			

A4. 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.**

A5. Insert the Filter Device back into the collection tube. Add 400 μL of Buffer A to the Filter Device. Spin the device at 14,000 $\times g$ for 8 to 15 minutes to concentrate to < 100 μL . Remove the assembled device from the centrifuge. Transfer the filtrate from the collection tube to a clean centrifuge tube (not provided). **Save the filtrate until the experiments are done.**

3. Convert Amine-Oligo to Disulfide-Oligo (Step 1)

Items needed: Amine-Oligo from Step A5, 1 or 2 tubes of Reagent A (CM12002.1, white label), Buffer A (CM02001, orange label), 1 Filter Device (CM03CD003A or CM03CD010A), 2 Collection Tubes (CM03CT0).

B1. Briefly spin the tube containing Reagent A (white label). Make sure you can see a tiny droplet at the bottom of the tube.

B2. Transfer the Amine-Oligo sample from the Filter Device from **Step A5** to the Reagent A tube by pipetting (preferably using a sterilized 100 μ L pipette tip with filter). Make sure the pipette tip reaches the bottom of the Filter Device.

B3. Wash the Filter Device twice with 10 μ L of Buffer A and transfer the wash to the same Reagent A tube from **Step A5** (**Note: Wash = add buffer, aspirate with pipette 2-3 times**).

B4. Vortex the reaction mixture for 10 seconds to mix and then spin down.

If two tubes of Reagent A are supplied in Box 1 (Cat# CM52421.3 for labeling ≥ 60 bases oligo), transfer the mixture from the 1st Reagent A tube to the 2nd Reagent A tube. Repeat the mixing by vortexing the mixture for 10 seconds and then spin down.

B5. Incubate at 37°C for 1 h.



Start Time: _____ End Time: _____

Tip for mixing: You can use a nutator, shaker, vortex, or incubator shaker for mixing. If you are using end to end nutating, make sure the tube from **step B4** is securely capped. If you don't have any of this equipment, you can let the tube sit on the bench with manual mixing by pipetting every 10 minutes.

B6. Remove the Tube from **Step B5** from the incubator and spin to ensure no liquid is in the cap.

B7. Insert a new Filter Device into a new provided Collection Tube. Transfer the reaction mixture from **Step B6** into the Filter Device directly. Wash the centrifuge tube twice with ~ 200 μ L of Buffer A, transfer the solution to the Filter Device (total volume should be ≤ 500 μ L), and cap it. Spin the Filter Device at 14,000 x g for 8 to 15 minutes to concentrate to < 100 μ L (refer to **Step A3** for spin time).

B8. 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.**

B9. Insert the Filter Device back to the collection tube. Add 400-450 μ L of **Buffer A** to make up the total volume to 500 μ L. Spin the device at 14,000 x g for 8 to 15 minutes to concentrate to < 100 μ L (refer to **Step A3** for spin time).

B10. Repeat **steps B8** and **B9** one time.

4. Convert Disulfide-Oligo to Thiol-Oligo (Step 2)

Items needed: Disulfide-Oligo from Step B10, Reagent B (CM13001, blue label), Buffer A (CM02001, orange label), Buffer B (CM02033, cyan label), 1 Filter Device (CM03CD003A or CM03CD010A), 2 Collection Tubes (CM03CT0).

C1. Centrifuge the tube containing Reagent B (blue label) to spin down the solid. Make sure you can see a small amount of solid at the bottom of the tube.

C2. Transfer the Disulfide-Oligo sample from the Filter Device from **Step B10** to the Reagent B tube by pipetting (preferably using a sterilized 100 μ L pipette tip with filter). Make sure the pipette tip reaches the bottom of the Filter Device.

C3. Wash the Filter Device twice with 10 μ L of Buffer A and transfer the wash to the Reagent B tube from **Step C2 (Note: Wash = add buffer, aspirate with pipette 2-3 times).**

C4. Incubate at 37°C for 30 min.



Start Time: _____ End Time: _____



The following steps are to be performed without any break. Reduced thiols tend to oxidize quickly. Work quickly through **Steps C5-C7 and D1-D3.**

Work quickly

C5. Insert a new Filter Device into a new provided Collection Tube. Transfer the reaction mixture from **Step C4** into the Filter Device directly. Wash the centrifuge tube twice with \sim 200 μ L Buffer B (indigo label), transfer the solution to the Filter Device (total volume should be \leq 500 μ L), and cap it. Spin the Filter Device at 14,000 x g for 8 to 15 minutes to concentrate to $<$ 100 μ L (refer to **Step A3** for spin time).

C6. 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.**

C7. Insert the Filter Device back into the Collection Tube. Add 400-450 μ L of Buffer B to make up the total volume to 500 μ L. Spin the device at 14,000 x g for 8 to 15 minutes to concentrate to $<$ 100 μ L (refer to **Step A3** for spin time).

Note: Just few minutes before the centrifugation (**Step C7**) is about to complete, please move on to the next step (**Step D1**) and prepare the activated Streptavidin for conjugation.

5. Streptavidin Conjugation with Thiol-Oligo (Step 3)

Items needed: Activated Streptavidin (CM53211, red label), Thiol Oligo from Step C7, Buffer B (CM02033, cyan label).

Work quickly

D1. Add 125 μ L of Buffer B (cyan label) to the tube containing Activated Streptavidin (red label). Vortex for 30 seconds to 1 minute to dissolve the Streptavidin.

D2. Transfer the Thiol-Oligo sample from the Filter Device from **Step C7** to the Activated Streptavidin tube by pipetting (preferably using a sterilized 100 μ L pipette tip with filter). Make sure the pipette tip reaches the bottom of the Filter Device.

D3. Wash the Filter Device twice with 20 μ L of Buffer B and transfer the wash to the Activated Streptavidin tube from **Step D2 (Note: Wash = add buffer, aspirate with pipette 2-3 times).**

D4. Incubate at 25°C or room temperature **in the dark (wrap the tube in aluminum foil or place in a closed incubator)** for at least 4 h, preferably overnight.



Start Time: _____ End Time: _____

6. Purification to Remove Excess Streptavidin

Items needed: Streptavidin-Oligo Reaction Mixture from Step D4, Buffer C (CM02036, green label), 1 Column Q (CM03SC5), Buffer D (CM02004, navy label), 2 Collection Tubes (CM03CT6).

E1. Sample Preparation: When **Step D4** is complete, add 175 μL of Buffer C (equilibration and washing buffer, green label). Pipette the solution up and down in the tube three times to mix.

E2. Column Equilibration: Insert the Column Q into one of provided Collection Tubes for Column Q. Add 400 μL of Buffer C to a Column Q and centrifuge at 2000 x g for 2 minutes. Discard the flow-through. Repeat this step one more time.

E3. Sample Application: Add the sample solution from **Step E1** to the equilibrated Column Q at a maximum volume of 400 μL . Centrifuge at 2000 x g for 5 minutes. Set aside the flow-through.

Tip: Pay attention to the color of Column Q; if the conjugation reaction is successful, the top of Column Q will be light brown. **If the top of Column Q is colorless, please store your remaining buffers/solvents/Column Q inside a 4°C refrigerator and contact CellMosaic.**

E4. Washing: Add 400 μL of Buffer C to Column Q and centrifuge at 2000 x g for 2 minutes. Repeat two more times. Make sure the final wash is colorless. Discard the flow-through.

E5. Elution: Place Column Q on a clean Collection Tube. Add 400 μL of Buffer D (elution buffer, navy label) to the column. Centrifuge at 2000 x g for 2 minutes. Collect the flow-through and label it as elution (**Elution 1**).

Tip for elution volume: **Elution 1** contains the majority of your purified Streptavidin-oligo conjugate. However, conjugating longer oligos may require a greater volume to elute. Pay attention to the color of Column Q; if it is still brown-colored, repeat **Step E5** to elute and collect more fractions.

Streptavidin-Oligo is Ready for Your Experiment

The approximate concentration of **Elution 1** is 6.25 μM in 400 μL of 50 mM Tris buffer, pH 8.0, 1 M NaCl assuming 50% recovery (5 nmol oligo scale reaction). Elution can be diluted (for lower concentration) or a desalting column (not included in kit) can be used to exchange the buffer.

Other Considerations

1. Concentration Determination for Oligo (Unlabeled)

The accuracy of the amount of oligo is important for achieving optimized oligo labeling in this protocol. The oligo manufacturer will usually supply the oligo in lyophilized form with the amount measured prior to lyophilization. This quantitation is usually sufficient. For accuracy, you can re-measure the concentration of the oligo after re-suspending the oligo in deionized water in **Step A1**.

$$\text{Concentration (M) of oligo before dilution} = \frac{(A_{260}) \times DF}{L \times \epsilon_0}$$

A₂₆₀: UV absorbance of oligo at 260 nm.

L: UV cell path length (cm) - if you are using a 1 cm UV cell, dilute the oligo in water to a concentration of 1 to 2 μM.

DF: dilution factor.

ε₀: extinction coefficient of oligo.

2. Concentration Determination for Streptavidin–Oligo Conjugate

To determine the concentration of your conjugate, dilute your Streptavidin–oligo from **Step E5** with 1x PBS buffer. Measure the UV absorbance of the Streptavidin–oligo at 260 nm (A_{260}) using a UV spectrometer and calculate the concentration using the following formula:

$$\text{Concentration (}\mu\text{M) of the diluted sample} = \frac{A_{260}}{L \times (\epsilon_0 + 84000)}$$

L: UV cell path length (cm) - if you are using a 1 cm UV cell, you can dilute Streptavidin–oligo 4 to 8 times to get a good reading

ε₀: extinction coefficient of oligo at 260 nm.

3. MW Calculation

Calculation of the MW of the 1:1 conjugate:

$$\text{Mw(conjugate)} = \text{Mw(oligo)} + 52000$$

4. Recommended Storage Conditions

The recommended storage is 2–8°C. You can put the sample below –20°C in the freezer or lyophilized for long term storage.

5. Characterization of Streptavidin–Oligo by HPLC

Streptavidin–oligo conjugate can easily be characterized by size-exclusion chromatography (SEC) and anion exchange chromatography (AEX) HPLC. SEC separates the molecules 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 profile of the unlabeled Streptavidin, unlabeled oligo, and conjugate, you can check whether a conjugate formed, the heterogeneity of the labeling, and the percentage of unlabeled oligo and Streptavidin. AEX separates the molecules based on the net surface negative charge (total charge). After conjugation, the total negative charge of the conjugates may be different and result in separation. It may be difficult to obtain good data with AEX HPLC without optimization. We recommend customers use SEC HPLC as the main method for conjugate analysis.

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

6. Sample Submission for HPLC Analysis

If you are submitting samples to CellMosaic for HPLC analysis, please follow these instructions:

- 1) Go online: <https://www.cellmosaic.com/hplc-analysis/>, select SEC HPLC Analysis ([Product# AS0023](#)) and/or AEX HPLC Analysis ([Product# AS0026](#)), choose the quantity (number of samples - bulk discounts are available for multiple samples), and submit the order. Alternatively, you can email info@cellmosaic.com for a quote and to place the order.
- 2) Dilute your un-conjugated oligo to 10-20 μM in PBS buffer, and then transfer 50 μL of the diluted solution to a 0.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube. Label the vial properly.
- 3) Dilute your conjugate to 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in PBS buffer, and then transfer 50 μL of the diluted solution to a 0.5 mL micro-centrifuge tube. Label the vial properly.
- 4) Ship your samples with a cold pack for overnight delivery.

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

Oligo information: HPLC-purified 23mer oligo with 5' NH₂-C6 modification

Kit Lot number: 5528.S12.070119

Figure 1: Size-exclusion HPLC profiles of streptavidin (blue trace), oligo (red trace), and purified product (E1) (green Trace) detected at 220 nm. 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.

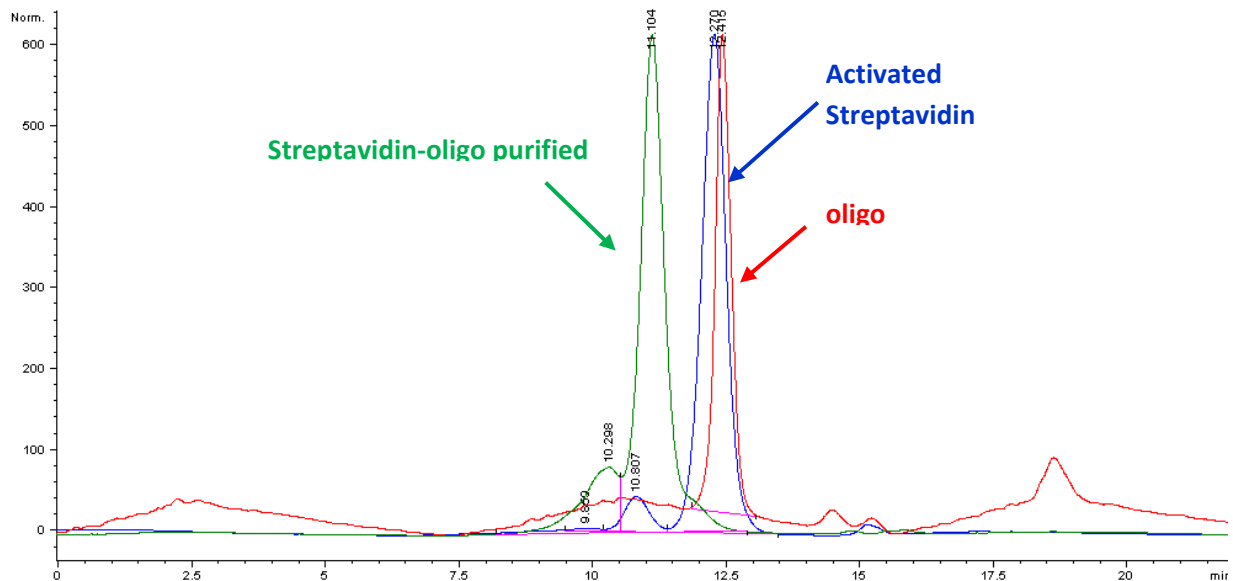


Table 1: Summary results

Sample	Volume (μL)	% free Streptavidin	% free oligo	% of Streptavidin/Oligo (1:1)
E1 (first elution)	400	Not detected	Not detected	>90%
Recovery: 95% of the conjugates				