



# Anti-Human IgG, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(VcMMAF ×8)

## Summary

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Code             | 023-101-112   |
| Immunogen        | Recombinant human IgG   |
| Host             | Alpaca pacous   |
| Isotype          | VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c   |
| Conjugate        | VcMMAF(2 moles VcMMAF per mole VHH)   |
| Specificity      | Human IgG(H&L)  |
| Cross-Reactivity | Recognizes human IgG specifically, and reacts with cynomolgus IgG. No Cross-reactivity to rabbit , mouse, rat, goat IgG |
| Purity           | Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified  |
| Concentration    | 0.5mg/ml  |
| Formation        | Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.4)   |
| Storage          | Store at -20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)   |

## Description

Anti-Human IgG, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(VcMMAF ×8) is designed for studying on the internalization of antibodies. Anti-Human IgG, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(VcMMAF ×8) is based on recombinant single domain antibodies to human IgG coupled to VcMMAF. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Human IgG, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(VcMMAF ×8) reacts with the Fc fragment of human IgG heavy chain and kappa chain of human IgG. Anti-Human IgG, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(VcMMAF ×8) is an effective detection tool and can be used as a useful tool for the evaluation of antibody potency prior to ADCs.

## Background

VHH are single-domain antibodies derived from the variable regions of heavy chain of Camelidae immunoglobulin. The size of VHH is extremely small(<15KDa) compared to other forms of antibody fragment, which significantly increase the permeability of VHH. Thus VHH is considered of great value for research, diagnostics and therapeutics.

## Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency  
 Increased sensitivity and higher affinity  
 Animal-free production

## Application notes

Antibody Internalization Test: 4ug per 10ug antibody (molar ratio=4:1).

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical

## 1. Preparation of Test Cells - Day1

1) On Day 1 of the formal experiment, it was confirmed that the cells to be tested are in good condition. After thorough dilution and mixing, the cells are seeded at 1000-5000 cells/well/100uL in a 96 well cell culture plate. The test cells counts need to be adjusted by the user based on the growth rate and characteristics of the selected cells.

2) After inoculation, place the cell culture plate back into the incubator and culture it under suitable conditions.

\*Different cells growth rates vary greatly, and it is recommended to lay the board at a density of around 50% for subsequent endocytosis/internalization and killing detection.

## 2. Preparation of Test Antibody Sample - Day1

1) Preparation of mAb-VHH-MMAF complex solution:

Mix the test antibody(mAb) directly with VHH-MMAF in a molar ratio of 1:2 and let them mix thoroughly at room temperature (20-37 °C) for 20 minutes;

\*In this step, the test antibody and VHH-MMAF can be mixed directly without dilution, with a concentration range of 0.1mg/mL-10mg/mL.

\*The buffer of the test antibody in this step will not affect the binding of VHH-MMAF to form a complex.

2) Preparation of mAb-VHH-MMAF complex solution at working concentration:

Based on the user's mAb-VHH-MMAF complex concentration, prepare the test antibody into a 30ug/mL (200nM) solution using cell culture medium and mix evenly.

3) Dilute mAb-VHH-MMAF complex according to experimental requirements:

Dilute mAb-VHH-MMAF complex in a gradient using culture medium;

4) Add 100ul of diluted mAb-VHH-MMAF complex to a 96 well cell culture plate, put plate back to the incubator, and culture under suitable conditions for 48-96 hours.

\*There are certain differences in the detection and cultivation time of different cells, test antibody and drug.

\*Users can design controls group according to experimental needs and actual situations.

## 3. Killing Test

1) Observe cells growth and remove the culture medium from the cell culture plate before testing.

2) Use ATP content measurement method (such as CTG) to detect cells proliferation and vitality, in order to determine antibody internalization. Please refer to the instruction manual of the corresponding reagent kit for specific operating steps.

The calculation method for antibody internalization rate is:

Internalization rate of test antibody= $\frac{(Ac - As)}{Ac} \times 100\%$ ;

As: Experimental group absorbance (Test antibody+internalization detection reagent group);

Ac: Control group absorbance (Isotype Control antibody+internalization detection reagent group).