

## Nano-Secondary® alpaca anti-human IgG, recombinant VHH, for 2x Cys conjugation [CTK0117]

Product code: shuGCys2-2

### Properties

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Description</b>                                   | Monovalent, recombinant secondary single domain antibody to human IgG: alpaca monoclonal Nanobody, Fc-specific, for 2x Cys conjugation  |
| <b>Product type</b>                                  | Nano-Secondary® Reagent, secondary Nanobody (VHH)   |
| <b>Format</b>  | Alpaca single domain antibody, monovalent   |
| <b>Host</b>  | Alpaca-derived, recombinantly produced in bacteria  |
| <b>Target/Specificity</b>                            | Fc-fragment of human IgG (IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4)   |
| <b>Cross-reactivity</b>                              | No cross-reactivity to human IgA/IgM/IgE, and goat, guinea pig, mouse, rabbit, rat, sheep serum. Shows slight cross-reactivity to macaque serum.  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>                                     | Purified human IgG  |
| <b>Clonality</b>                                     | Monoclonal Nanobody   |
| <b>Conjugate chemistry</b>                           | N- and C-terminal cysteine conjugation with thiol-reactive reagents, e.g. maleimides  |
| <b>Clone</b>   | CTK0117 (VHH1118)   |
| <b>Molecular weight</b>                              | 14.5 kDa  |
| <b>Extinction coefficient (280 nm)</b>               | 29700 L·Mol <sup>-1</sup> ·cm <sup>-1</sup>   |
| <b>Affinity (Kd) of unconjugated Nano-Secondary®</b> | CTK0117: Kd <10 pM  |
| <b>Concentration</b>                                 | 2 mg/mL   |
| <b>Purity</b>  | Recombinantly expressed and purified  |
| <b>Form</b>  | Buffered aqueous solution   |
| <b>Validation</b>                                    | Application validated for maleimide conjugation. Fluorophore conjugates of Nano-Secondaries® can be used in immunofluorescence, flow cytometry and Western blotting.<br>Determination of cross-reactivity, sequence, affinity, and melting point. |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                                      | Alpaca single domain antibody, VHH, Nanobody, binding domain of single domain antibody, Nano-antibody   |
| <b>Storage buffer</b>                                | 10 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 500 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP<br>Preservative: 0.09 % sodium azide, safety datasheet (SDS): sodium azide   |
| <b>Storage instructions</b>                          | Shipped on dry ice. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Stable for 1 year at -80°C.   |
| <b>Size</b>  | 500 µg  |
| <b>RRID</b>  | AB_3075306  |

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## Cysteine labeling protocol

This protocol provides recommendations for the site-directed labeling of ChromoTek Nanobodies containing 2 ectopic cysteines with thiol-reactive fluorescent dyes by maleimide chemistry.

### General considerations and recommendations

- Each fluorescent dye is different and can influence the Nanobody to a different extent. The conditions for labelling must be established individually for each dye.
- Remember that Nanobodies are only 1/10 of the size of an antibody when antibody labeling kits are used.
- Many fluorescent dyes have a hydrophobic structure. The conjugation of hydrophobic dyes to Nanobodies can affect the solubility of the Nanobody.

### Preparation of dye

- Follow the dye manufacturer's protocol.
- Freshly prepare the dye stock solution immediately before starting the labeling reaction. Functional groups lose their reactivity during storage.
- Adjust the molar excess of the dye according to the dye manufacturer's recommendations. Use at least 2 equivalents of dye per Nanobody (corresponds to 1 equivalent of dye per cysteine) to ensure complete labeling of both cysteines. A greater excess of the dye may be needed depending on the reactivity of the dye.
- Dyes are dissolved in organic solvents. Note that organic solvents can affect the stability and can facilitate precipitation of the Nanobody.

### Preparation of Nanobody

- Centrifuge material before use (20,000x g, 15 min, +4°C).
- Nanobodies are stored in HEPES buffer (10 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 500 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP) which is compatible with many dyes and labeling protocols. An additional buffer exchange step is not necessary.
- Note that the labeling buffer can influence the labeling efficiency.

### Conjugation reaction

- Mix the diluted dye with the Nanobody.
- Place the tube on ice and incubate for 1-2 h.
- Optional: Overlay the labeling reaction with argon.

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### Removal of unbound dye

- Centrifuge the solution after the labeling reaction is completed (20,000x g, 15 min, +4°C) and continue working with the supernatant.
- Separate unbound dye from the labeled Nanobody by one of the following options or by a combination thereof:
  - Size exclusion column (length: >30 cm)
  - Dialysis (molecular weight cut off: 3.5 kDa)
  - Spin column (molecular weight cut off: 7 kDa)
  - Desalting column

### Storage

- Aliquot the labeled Nanobody and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Protect from light.
- Add 0.1% sodium azide for long-term storage to prevent bacterial contamination.

*Only for research applications, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.*

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