

Fluorescent Agents

PROTOCOL: Antibody and Protein Near Infrared (NIR) Labeling with VivoTag 645 Agents

Introduction

VivoTag® 645 is a red fluorescent labeling agent containing an N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-ester. Labeling reagents, such as VivoTag 645 reagent, are commonly used for labeling proteins. The NHS ester moiety on VivoTag 645 reacts with amino groups to form amide bonds. Lysines within proteins, including antibodies, are available as targets for this chemical conjugation.

Protein labeling efficiency may vary depending upon the type of protein labeled, so different conjugation ratios may need to be attempted to attain success. For red fluorophore conjugation, ratios of fluorophore to protein of 4:1 have been seen to generate effective imaging agents. Not all antibodies or proteins (independent of target specificity) make good imaging agents, due to long half-lives and/or excessive accumulation in non-target sites.

General Protocol for Labeling an Antibody with VivoTag 645

Materials Required

- Dimethylsulfoxide
- Conjugation Buffer:
 - 50 mM carbonate/bicarbonate buffer, pH 8.5

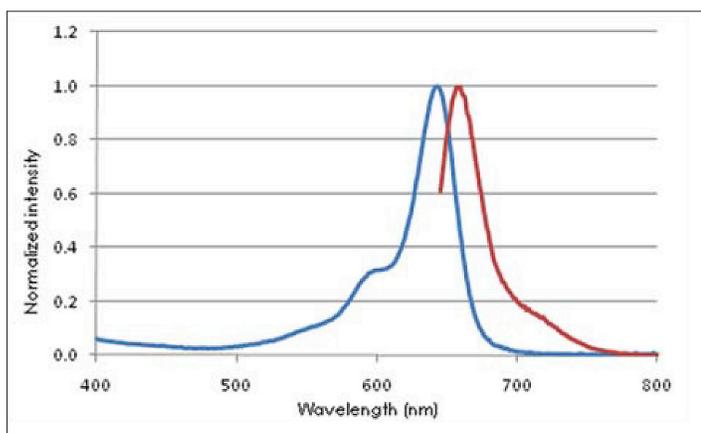
1. Prepare 1 mL of a 1 mg/mL solution of antibody in conjugation buffer.
2. Reconstitute 1 mg of VivoTag 645 with 100 µL DMSO.
3. Add 10 µL of VivoTag 645 to protein solution, mix well. **Note:** *it may be advisable to optimize conjugation amounts depending on the protein to be labeled.*
4. Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.
5. Remove non-reacted fluorophore by size exclusion chromatography (BioRad, Bio-Gel P-100).
6. Sterile filter through a 0.2 µm syringe filter.
7. Store labeled protein at 4 °C in the dark until ready to analyze.

Extinction Coefficients

	Dye	IgG
Epsilon	210,000 A/M	210,000 A/M

Absorbance 280 is 5% of absorbance 643.

Optical Absorbance/Emission Spectra of VivoTag 645



Calculations of Conjugation Ratio

Take the wavelength absorbance readings of a 1:10 dilution of your conjugate at 643 nm (detects fluorophore) and 280 nm (detects protein and some small contribution of fluorophore) blanked against PBS. Fluorophore absorbance at 280 nm (A280) for VivoTag 645 is 5% of the absorbance at 643 nm (A643).

1. Multiply A280 and A643 results by the dilution factor (10).
2. To accurately determine the correct A280 (i.e. adjust for fluorophore crosstalk), multiply the A643 value by the percent of crosstalk for the appropriate fluorophore. Subtract this value from the A280. This gives you a more accurate protein absorbance (i.e. the portion due to protein absorbance only).
3. Calculate protein concentration based on the extinction coefficient (in absorption units per Molar [M] concentration [A/M]) for your relevant protein, using the corrected A280. Convert protein concentration to M units.
4. Calculate fluorophore concentration using the extinction coefficient of your fluorophore.
5. The ratio of the fluorophore and protein molar concentrations will give you the F:P ratio (fluorescence to protein ratio).

For laboratory use only. These products are intended for animal research only and not for use in humans.

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Example Calculations for VivoTag 645

Antibody Conjugation

	PBS	Ab	Comment
A280	0	1.3	Absorbance at 280 nm
Corrected A280		1.138	Corrects A280 based upon A643
A643	0	3.25	Absorbance at 643 nm
Protein (M)		5.42×10^{-6}	A280/210,000
Protein (mg/mL)		0.813	Convert M to mg/mL (IgG MW = 150,000)
Dye (M)		1.54×10^{-5}	A643/210,000
Dye:Protein M ratio		2.85	Ratio of Dye to Protein M values

Notes

PerkinElmer's VivoTag is intended for research purposes only and is not for human use. It must be used by or directly under the supervision of a technically qualified individual experienced in handling potentially hazardous materials. Please read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) provided for this product.

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