

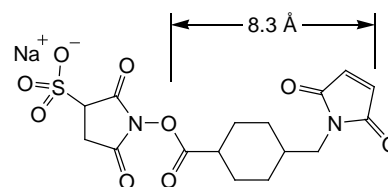
Pierce Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC

PG82085 PG82086

2542.0

Number	Description
PG82085	Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC (sulfosuccinimidyl 4-[<i>N</i> -maleimidomethyl]cyclohexane-1-carboxylate), 100mg
PG82086	Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC, 1g

Molecular Weight: 436.37
 Spacer Arm: 8.3 Å
 Net Mass Added: 219.09
 CAS #: 92921-24-9



Storage: Upon receipt store desiccated at -20°C. Product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Introduction

Thermo Scientific™ Pierce™ Premium Grade Reagents are high-quality formulations of selected chemical modification reagents, specially characterized for applications where product integrity and risk minimization are critical. Compared to standard grade equivalents, Pierce Premium Grade Reagents provide more clearly defined quality and product support by including: (a) increased analytical testing and product characterization, (b) greater batch-specific information and quality assurance review, (c) extensive lot sample retention, and (d) change control notification.

Thermo Scientific™ Pierce™ Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC is a heterobifunctional crosslinker that contains *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) ester and maleimide groups that allow covalent conjugation of amine- and sulfhydryl-containing molecules. NHS esters react with primary amines at pH 7-9 to form amide bonds, while maleimides react with sulfhydryl groups at pH 6.5-7.5 to form stable thioether bonds. In aqueous solutions, NHS-ester hydrolytic degradation is a competing reaction whose rate increases with pH. The maleimide group is more stable than the NHS-ester group, but will slowly hydrolyze and lose its reaction specificity for sulfhydryls at pH values > 7.5. For these reasons, conjugations with Sulfo-SMCC is usually performed at pH 7.2-7.5, with the NHS ester (amine-targeted) reacted before or simultaneous with the maleimide (sulfhydryl-targeted) reaction.

The cyclohexane ring in the spacer arm of this reagent decreases the rate of hydrolysis of the maleimide group compared to similar reagents that do not contain this ring.¹ This feature enables proteins that have been maleimide-activated with Sulfo-SMCC to be lyophilized and stored for later conjugation to a sulfhydryl-containing molecule. Many maleimide-activated protein products are produced in this manner (see Related Thermo Scientific Products).

Sulfo-SMCC is often used to prepare antibody-enzyme and hapten-carrier protein conjugates in a two-step reaction scheme. First, the amine-containing protein is reacted with a several-fold molar excess of the crosslinker, followed by removal of excess (non-reacted) reagent by desalting or dialysis. Finally, the sulfhydryl-containing molecule is added to react with the maleimide groups already attached to the first protein.

Sulfo-SMCC is soluble in water and many other aqueous buffers to approximately 10mM, although solubility decreases with increasing salt concentration.

Important Product Information

- Pierce Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC is moisture-sensitive. Store reagent vial in desiccant. Equilibrate vial to room temperature before opening to avoid moisture condensation inside the container. Dissolve needed amount of reagent and use it immediately before hydrolysis occurs. Discard any unused reconstituted reagent. Do not store reagent in solution.

Note: Do not use phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for initial dissolution of Sulfo-SMCC; the reagent does not dissolve well in buffers exceeding 50mM total salts. However, once dissolved, the solution can be further diluted in PBS or other non-amine buffers.

- Avoid buffers containing primary amines (e.g., Tris or glycine) and sulfhydryls during conjugation, because they will compete with the intended reaction. If necessary, dialyze or desalt samples into an appropriate buffer such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS).
- Molecules to be reacted with the maleimide moiety must have free (reduced) sulfhydryls. Reduce peptide disulfide bonds with Thermo Scientific™ Immobilized TCEP Disulfide Reducing Gel (Product No. 77712). For proteins, reduce disulfide bonds using 5mM TCEP (1:100 dilution of Thermo Scientific™ Bond-Breaker™ TCEP Solution, Product No. 77720) for 30 minutes at room temperature, followed by two passes through a suitable desalting column (e.g., Thermo Scientific™ Zeba™ Spin Desalting Columns). Be aware that proteins (e.g., antibodies) may be inactivated by complete reduction of their disulfide bonds. Selective reduction of hinge-region disulfide bonds in IgG can be accomplished with 2-Mercaptoethylamine•HCl (2-MEA, Thermo Scientific Product No. 20408). Sulfhydryls can be added to molecules using *N*-succinimidyl *S*-acetylthioacetate (SATA, Thermo Scientific Product No. 26102) or 2-iminothiolane•HCl (Traut's Reagent, Thermo Scientific, Product No. 26101), which modify primary amines.

Procedure for Two-step Protein Crosslinking

Generally, a 10- to 50-fold molar excess of crosslinker over the amount of amine-containing protein results in sufficient maleimide activation to enable several sulfhydryl-containing proteins to be conjugated to each amine-containing protein. More dilute protein solutions require greater-fold molar excess of reagent to achieve the same activation level. Empirical testing is necessary to determine optimal activation levels and final conjugation ratios for the intended application.

A. Material Preparation

- Conjugation Buffer: Phosphate-buffered saline (e.g., 0.1M phosphate, 0.15M NaCl; pH 7.2; Thermo Scientific, Product No. 28372); or other amine- and sulfhydryl-free buffer at pH 6.5-7.5 (see Important Product Information) – adding EDTA to 1-5mM helps to chelate divalent metals, thereby reducing disulfide formation in the sulfhydryl-containing proteins
- Desalting column to separate modified protein from excess crosslinker and reaction by-products (e.g., Thermo Scientific™ Zeba™ Spin Desalting Columns)
- Amine-containing (Protein-NH₂) and sulfhydryl-containing proteins (Protein-SH) to be conjugated

B. Protocol

Note: For best results, ensure that Protein-SH is prepared and ready to combine with Protein-NH₂ in Step 5.

1. Prepare Protein-NH₂ in Conjugation Buffer.
2. Add the appropriate amount of crosslinker to the protein solution. The concentration of the Protein-NH₂ determines the crosslinker molar excess to use. Suggested crosslinker molar excesses are as follows (also see Table 1):
 - Protein samples < 1mg/mL, use 40- to 80-fold molar excess
 - Protein samples of 1-4mg/mL, use 20-fold molar excess
 - Protein samples of 5-10mg/mL, use 5- to 10-fold molar excess

Table 1. Crosslinker preparation and molar excess to use for 1mL of sample.

Protein-NH ₂ Concentration (based on a 50kDa protein)	10mg/mL	1mg/mL	0.5mg/mL
Crosslinker Molar Excess	5X	20X	50X
Pierce Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC (in 50mM sodium phosphate or water)	100µL (4.8mg/mL*)	40µL (4.8mg/mL*)	50µL (4.8mg/mL*)

*Concentration of each crosslinker before adding to protein sample.

Immediately before use, dissolve crosslinker in the appropriate solvent at the concentration denoted in parentheses in Table 1; then add the listed volume to a 1mL protein sample. For example, dissolve 2mg of Pierce Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC in 200µL of buffer and then add the prescribed volume to per 1mL sample. For larger scale coupling, scale accordingly.

Note: If the Sulfo-SMCC solution does not completely dissolve, place the tube under hot running water or incubate for several minutes in a 50°C water bath.

- Incubate reaction mixture for 30 minutes at room temperature or 2 hours at 4°C.
- Remove excess crosslinker using a desalting column equilibrated with Conjugation Buffer.
- Combine and mix Protein-SH and desalted Protein-NH₂ in a molar ratio corresponding to that desired for the final conjugate and consistent with the relative number of sulfhydryl and activated amines that exist on the two proteins.
- Incubate the reaction mixture at room temperature for 30 minutes or 2 hours at 4°C.

Note: Generally, there is no harm in allowing the reaction to proceed for several hours or overnight, although usually the reaction will be complete in the specified time. To stop the conjugation reaction before completion, add buffer containing reduced cysteine at a concentration several times greater than the sulfhydryls of Protein-SH.

Note: Conjugation efficiency can be estimated by electrophoresis separation and subsequent protein staining.

Additional Information

A. Please visit our website at thermoscientific.com/pierce for additional information including the following item:

- Tech Tip #5: Attach an antibody onto glass, silica or quartz surface

B. Two-step Reaction Scheme

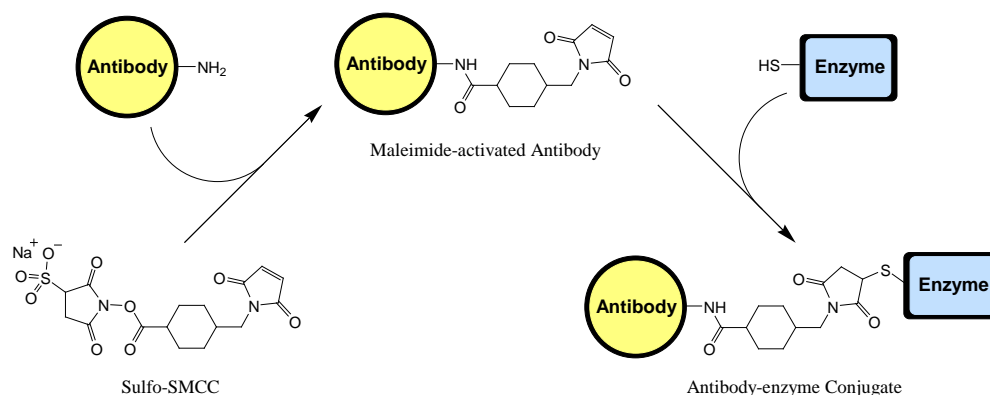


Figure 1. Two-step reaction scheme for conjugating antibody and enzyme proteins with Thermo Scientific Pierce Premium Grade Sulfo-SMCC. In this example, the crosslinker is first reacted with the antibody to produce a maleimide-activated protein. After excess non-reacted crosslinker and by-products are removed, the maleimide-activated antibody is reacted with the appropriate molar ratio of enzyme containing sulfhydryl groups. Usually, several or multiple maleimide-activations occur per antibody molecule, enabling several enzyme molecules to be conjugated to each antibody molecule.

Related Thermo Scientific Products

Non-cleavable NHS/Maleimide Crosslinkers.

Crosslinker Name	Spacer Arm Length (Å)	Spacer Arm Composition (between ester and maleimide)	Product No. (NHS)	Product No. (Sulfo-NHS)
AMAS	4.4	Alkane	22295	NA
BMPS	5.9	Alkane	22298	NA
GMBS	7.3	Alkane	22309	22324
MBS	7.3	Aromatic	22311	22312
SMCC	8.3	Cyclohexane	22360	22322
EMCS	9.4	Alkane	22308	22307
SMPB	11.6	Alkane/Aromatic	22416	22317
SMPH	14.2	Alkane/Amide	22363	NA
LC-SMCC	16.2	Alkane/Amide/Cyclohexane	22362	NA
KMUS	16.3	Alkane	NA	21111
SM(PEG) ₂	17.6	Polyethylene Glycol	22102	NA
SM(PEG) ₄	24.6	Polyethylene Glycol	22104	NA
SM(PEG) ₆	32.5	Polyethylene Glycol	22105	NA
SM(PEG) ₈	39.2	Polyethylene Glycol	22108	NA
SM(PEG) ₁₂	53.4	Polyethylene Glycol	22112	NA
SM(PEG) ₂₄	95.2	Polyethylene Glycol	22114	NA

22122	Pierce Sulfo-SMCC (sulfosuccinimidyl 4-[<i>N</i> -maleimidomethyl]cyclohexane-1-carboxylate), 1g
22322	Pierce Sulfo-SMCC , 50mg
22622	Pierce Sulfo-SMCC, No-Weigh™ Format , 8 x 2mg microtubes
22360	Pierce SMCC (succinimidyl 4-[<i>N</i> -maleimidomethyl]cyclohexane-1-carboxylate), 50mg
31007	Maleimide-Activated NeutrAvidin™ Protein , 5mg
31485	EZ-Link™ Maleimide-Activated Horseradish Peroxidase , 5mg
77606	Imject™ Maleimide-Activated Mariculture Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (mcKLH) , 2mg
77116	Imject Maleimide-Activated Bovine Serum Albumin , 2mg

Cited and Other General References

- Ishikawa, E., *et al.* (1983). Enzyme-labeling of antibodies. *J Immunoassay* **4**:209-327.
- Brinkley, M.A. (1992). A survey of methods for preparing protein conjugates with dyes, haptens and cross-linking reagents. *Bioconjugate Chem* **3**:2-13.
- Hashida, S., *et al.* (1984). More useful maleimide compounds for the conjugation of Fab to horseradish peroxidase through thiol groups in the hinge. *J Appl Biochem* **6**:56-63.
- Mattson, G., *et al.* (1993). A practical approach to cross-linking. *Molecular Biology Reports* **17**:167-83.
- Partis, M.D., *et al.* (1983). Cross-linking of proteins by omega-maleimido alkanoyl *N*-hydroxysuccinimide esters. *J Protein Chem* **2**:263-77.
- Yoshitake, S., *et al.* (1982). Mild and efficient conjugation of rabbit Fab and horseradish peroxidase using a maleimide compound and its use for enzyme immunoassay. *J Biochem* **92**:1413-24.

Product References

Bonacci, T.M., *et al.* (2005). Regulatory interactions between the amino terminus of G-protein $\beta\gamma$ subunits and the catalytic domain of phospholipase C β 2. *J Biol Chem* **280**:10174-81.

Mamedova, A.A., *et al.* (2004). Substrate-induced conformational change in bacterial complex I. *J Biol Chem* **279**:23830-6.

Medina, R., *et al.* (2004). The hydrodynamic properties of dark- and light-activated states of *n*-Dodecyl β -D-maltoside-solubilized bovine rhodopsin support the dimeric structure of both conformations. *J Biol Chem* **279**:39565-73.

Rodriguez, P., *et al.* (2004). Critical evaluation of cardiac Ca²⁺-ATPase phosphorylation on serine 38 using a phosphorylation site-specific antibody. *J Biol Chem* **279**:17111-19.

Products are warranted to operate or perform substantially in conformance with published Product specifications in effect at the time of sale, as set forth in the Product documentation, specifications and/or accompanying package inserts ("Documentation"). No claim of suitability for use in applications regulated by FDA is made. The warranty provided herein is valid only when used by properly trained individuals. Unless otherwise stated in the Documentation, this warranty is limited to one year from date of shipment when the Product is subjected to normal, proper and intended usage. This warranty does not extend to anyone other than Buyer. Any model or sample furnished to Buyer is merely illustrative of the general type and quality of goods and does not represent that any Product will conform to such model or sample.

NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, ARE GRANTED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR NON INFRINGEMENT. BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS DURING THE WARRANTY PERIOD IS LIMITED TO REPAIR, REPLACEMENT OF OR REFUND FOR THE NON-CONFORMING PRODUCT(S) AT SELLER'S SOLE OPTION. THERE IS NO OBLIGATION TO REPAIR, REPLACE OR REFUND FOR PRODUCTS AS THE RESULT OF (I) ACCIDENT, DISASTER OR EVENT OF FORCE MAJEURE, (II) MISUSE, FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE OF OR BY BUYER, (III) USE OF THE PRODUCTS IN A MANNER FOR WHICH THEY WERE NOT DESIGNED, OR (IV) IMPROPER STORAGE AND HANDLING OF THE PRODUCTS.

Unless otherwise expressly stated on the Product or in the documentation accompanying the Product, the Product is intended for research only and is not to be used for any other purpose, including without limitation, unauthorized commercial uses, in vitro diagnostic uses, ex vivo or in vivo therapeutic uses, or any type of consumption by or application to humans or animals.

Current product instructions are available at www.thermoscientific.com/pierce. For a faxed copy, call 800-874-3723 or contact your local distributor.

© 2013 Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. All rights reserved. Unless otherwise indicated, all trademarks are property of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries. Printed in the USA.