

DBCO-PEG4-Maleimide

Important Product Information

- Molecules to be reacted with maleimide compounds must have free (reduced) sulfhydryls. Reduce peptide disulfide bonds with disulfide reducing reagents such as Immobilized TCEP Disulfide Reducing Gel (Pierce Biotechnology). Reduce disulfide bonds in high molecular weight proteins using 5 mM TCEP (1:100 dilution) for 30 minutes at room temperature, followed by TCEP removal using a desalting column. Proteins (e.g., antibodies) can 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). Sulfhydryls can be added to molecules using N-succinimidyl S-acetylthioacetate (SATA) or 2-iminothiolane•HCl (Traut's Reagent), which modify primary amines.
- Do not use buffers that contain sulfhydryl-containing components (e.g., DTT).
- Avoid buffers that contain azides, which can react with DBCO.
- The maleimide group reacts predominantly with free sulfhydryls at pH 6.5-7.5, forming stable thioether bonds. At pH values > 7.5, reactivity toward primary amines and hydrolysis of the maleimide groups can occur. At pH 7, the maleimide group is ~1,000 times more reactive toward a free sulfhydryl than to an amine.

Procedure for Sample Labeling

Additional Materials Required

- Water-miscible organic solvent such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) or dimethyl formamide (DMF)
- Reducing reagents such as Immobilized TCEP Disulfide Reducing Gel (Pierce Biotechnology)
- Reaction buffer: Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or other sulfhydryl-free buffer at pH 6.5-7.5. Include 5-10 mM EDTA to help prevent the reoxidation of disulfides by trace divalent metals.
- (Optional): Quenching buffer: concentrated (0.5-1 M) cysteine, DDT or other thiol containing reducing agents
- (Optional): Spin Desalting Columns

Protein Derivatization

- Prepare reduced sulfhydryl-containing protein in reaction buffer containing 5-10 mM EDTA as described the **Important Product Information** section.
- Immediately before use, weigh a small quantity of DBCO-PEG4-Maleimide and dissolve it in dimethylformamide (DMF) or dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) at a 5-20 mM concentration.

- Add DBCO-PEG4-Maleimide solution to the reduced protein(s) at ca. four-fold molar excess over available sulfhydryl groups.
- Note: The reaction solution may appear cloudy as a result of the moderate aqueous solubility of DBCO-PEG4-Maleimide; usually, such solutions become clearer as the reaction proceeds. Many proteins will precipitate when the DMF or DMSO concentration exceeds 10-15% of the final reaction volume; if protein solubility is not an issue, there is no limit to the DMF or DMSO concentration that may be used.
- Incubate reaction mixture for 1 hour at room temperature or for 2 hours at 4°C.
- Quench reaction by adding Quenching Solution at 10-50 mM final and incubating for 15 minutes at room temperature. Alternatively (or in addition) remove the excess non-reacted reagent by desalting or dialysis.

Copper-free Click Reaction

1. Prepare the azide-containing sample in reaction buffer.
2. Add DBCO-protein conjugate to azide-containing sample.

Recommendation: Add 1 mole equivalent of limiting reagent to 2-4 molar equivalents of highest abundance reagent.

3. Incubate the reaction at room temperature for 2-12 hour.
4. The reaction is now ready for purification by size exclusion chromatography if required.

Troubleshooting

| Problem | Possible Cause | Solution |
|--|---|---|
| No conjugation of DBCO with azide | One or more sample is not labeled | Confirm molecules were labeled or repeat activation process |
| | DBCO-PEG4-Maleimide decomposed | Allow product to equilibrate to room temperature before opening |
| | | Prepare new solutions in the indicated dry solvents |
| | | Avoid buffers that contain sulfhydryl |
| Excess reagent not quenched or removed | Remove non-reacted reagent by dialysis or desalting | |
| Low conjugation of DBCO and azide | Suboptimal reaction conditions | Increase incubation time |
| | | Optimize conjugation conditions by altering molar excess |
| | | Perform conjugation reactions at 37°C |

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