Supplementary Information

for

Advanced Analyses of Kinetic Stabilities of IgGs modified by Mutations and Glycosylation

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Figure S1

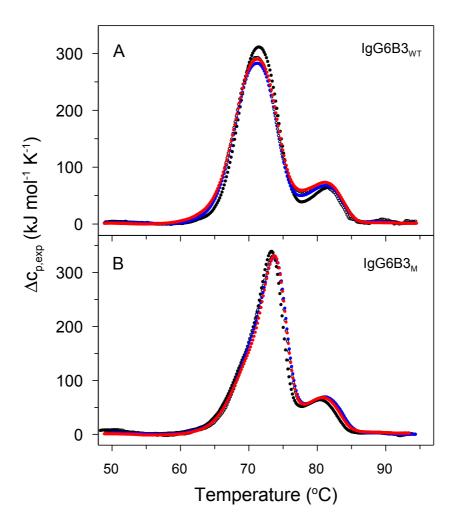


Figure S1. Thermal transitions of $IgG6B3_{WT}$ (A) and $IgG6B3_M$ (B) as a function of protein concentration monitored by DSC. Protein concentrations were 0.25 (black), 0.5 (white), 1.0 (blue) and 2.5 (red) mg/ml. Measurements were performed at scan rate 1.0 K/min. In all cases, DSC experiments were performed in PBS buffer, pH 7.4.

Figure S2

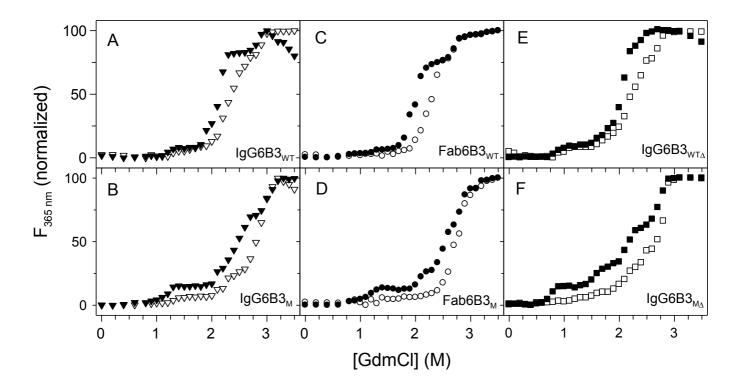


Figure S2. Isothermal transitions of $IgG6B3_{WT}$ (A), $IgG6B3_M$ (B), $Fab6B3_{WT}$ (C), $IgG6B3_M$ (D), $IgG6B3_{WT_{\Delta}}$ and $IgG6B3_{M_{\Delta}}$ as a function of time monitored by intrinsic tryptophan fluorescence. Samples were incubated at room temperature for either 1 day (white symbols) or 7 days (black symbols). All experiments were performed in PBS buffer, pH 7.4.

Figure S3

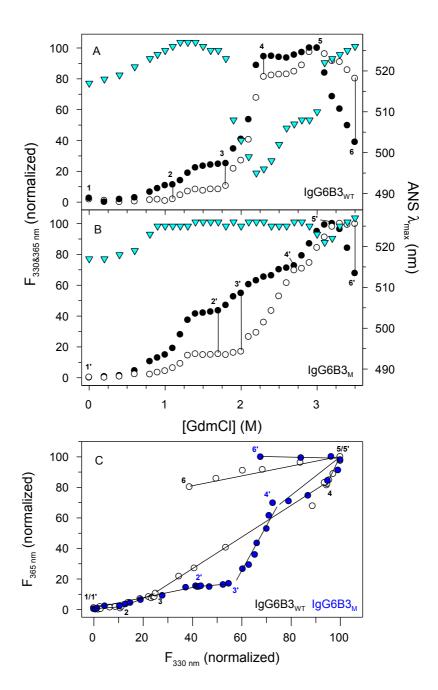


Figure S3. Isothermal denaturation of $IgG6B3_{WT}$ (A) and $IgG6B3_M$ (B) monitored by intrinsic tryptophan fluorescence at 330 nm (white circles), 365 nm (black circles) and ANS fluorescence (triangles). Numbers at the curves indicate positions of intermediate states derived from the phase diagram analysis (C). Phase diagram method analysis of isothermal denaturation of $IgG6B3_{WT}$ (white circles) and $IgG6B3_M$ (blue circles) monitored by fluorescence emission intensities at 330 and 365 nm (upon excitation at 295 nm). The phase diagrams indicate the presence of six intermediates in isothermal unfolding of both IgG6B3s. All experiments were performed in PBS buffer, pH 7.4.

Figure S4

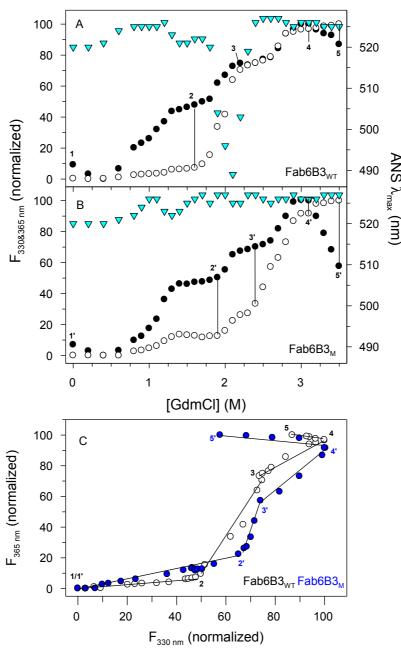


Figure S4. Isothermal denaturation of $Fab6B3_{WT}$ (A) and $Fab6B3_M$ (B) monitored by intrinsic tryptophan fluorescence at 330 nm (white circles), 365 nm (black circles) and ANS fluorescence (triangles). Numbers at the curves indicate positions of intermediate states detected from the phase diagram analysis (C). Phase diagram method analysis of isothermal denaturation of $Fab6B3_{WT}$ (white circles) and $Fab6B3_M$ (blue circles) monitored by fluorescence emission intensities at 330 and 365 nm (upon excitation at 295 nm). The phase diagrams indicate the presence of five intermediates in isothermal unfolding of both Fab6B3s. All experiments were performed in PBS buffer, pH 7.4.

Figure S5

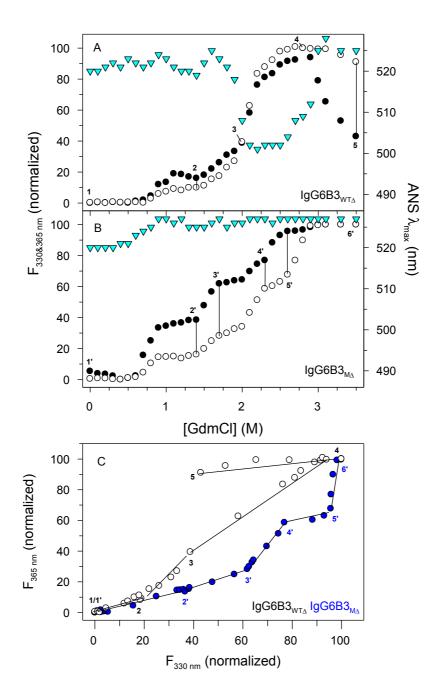


Figure S5. Isothermal denaturation of $IgG6B3_{WT_{\Delta}}$ (A) and $IgG6B3_{M\Delta}$ (B) monitored by intrinsic tryptophan fluorescence at 330 nm (white circles), 365 nm (black circles) and ANS fluorescence (triangles). Numbers at the curves indicate positions of intermediate states detected from the phase diagram analysis (C). Phase diagram method analysis of isothermal denaturation of $IgG6B3_{WT_{\Delta}}$ (white circles) and $IgG6B3_{M\Delta}$ (blue circles) monitored by fluorescence emission intensities at 330 and 365 nm (upon excitation at 295 nm). The phase diagrams indicate the presence of five and six intermediates in isothermal unfolding of $IgG6B3_{WT_{\Delta}}$ and $IgG6B3_{M\Delta}$, respectively. All experiments were performed in PBS buffer, pH 7.4.

Protein	Scan rate (K/min)	T _{1/2} (°C)	ΔH ₁ (kJ/mol)	T2 [*] (°C)	ΔE _{a2} (kJ/mol)	ΔH ₂ (kJ/mol)	T ₃ * (°C)	ΔE _{a3} (kJ/mol)	ΔH ₃ (kJ/mol)	R ²
IgG6B3 _{WT}	0.5	69.9 ±0.1	692 ±5	75.8 ±0.1	262 ±4	1723 ±8	85.6 ±0.1	316 ±3	676 ±4	0.9996
	1.0	69.3 ±0.1	656 ±4	75.3 ±0.1	295 ±2	1539 ±6	84.4 ±0.1	390 ±4	471 +3	0.9997
	1.5	70.0 ±0.1	645 ±5	75.7 ±0.1	283 ±3	1776 ±7	84.6 ±0.1	358 ±4	595 ±3	0.9997
IgG6B3 _M	0.5	69.5 ±0.1	623 ±4	75.2 ±0.1	648 ±5	1742 ±9	85.9 ±0.1	307 ±4	698 ±4	0.9990
	1.0	69.6 ±0.1	612 ±4	75.6 ±0.1	510 ±4	1754 ±8	84.6 ±0.1	338 ±5	588 ±4	0.9994
	1.5	70.9 ±0.1	588 ±3	76.1 ±0.1	516 ±4	$\begin{array}{c} 1711 \\ \pm 8 \end{array}$	85.2 ±0.1	296 ±4	664 ±4	0.9987
Fab6B3 _{WT}	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	74.2 ±0.1	496 ±6	1304 ±13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9828
	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	75.1 ±0.1	443 ±4	1273 ±9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9892
	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	75.7 ±0.1	414 ±5	1318 ±13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9847
Fab6B3 _M	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	77.1 ±0.1	689 ±4	1349 ±7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9964
	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	77.6 ±0.1	663 ±5	1335 ±9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9936
	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	78.0 ±0.1	$\begin{array}{c} 600 \\ \pm 6 \end{array}$	1401 ±12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9900
IgG2C2 _{WT}	0.5	69.4 ±0.2	467 ±7	88.0 ±2.6	113 ±17	761 ±16	88.1 ±0.1	342 ±2	1819 ±14	0.9934
	1.0	69.6 ±0.1	507 ±8	88.3 ±5.4	113 ±29	733 ±73	88.8 ±0.1	295 ±2	1701 ±78	0.9979
	1.5	70.9 ±0.1	598 ±8	88.1 ±2.9	122 ±18	972 ±74	88.4 ±0.1	381 ±7	$\begin{array}{c} 1680 \\ \pm 80 \end{array}$	0.9972
IgG2C2 _M	0.5	68.9 ±0.1	648 ±3	85.2 ±0.6	325 ±10	756 ±64	89.3 ±0.1	401 ±7	1608 ±64	0.9943
	1.0	69.6 ±0.1	599 ±4	84.4 ±0.2	$\begin{array}{c} 407 \\ \pm 8 \end{array}$	733 ±39	89.3 ±0.1	425 ±9	1497 ±40	0.9961
	1.5	70.7 ±0.1	620 ±3	85.0 ±0.3	370 ±8	765 ±42	89.9 ±0.1	435 ±7	1643 ±44	0.9912

Table S1. Fitting parameters for thermal transitions of IgG6B3 and IgG2C2 and Fab6B3fragments obtained from fits of experimental data using Eq. 3 and 4, respectively.

n.a. – not applicable.