

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

WR304 ANTIBODY FOR HIV AND LIPID RESEARCH

Background:

The WR304 antibody was produced by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) using an advanced, targeted Lipid-A adjuvant protocolⁱ. The antigen was a lipid, brain PI(4)Pⁱ. WR304 is a polyvalent antibody that binds specifically to PIP, PIP₂, sulfatide, DMPA, cholesterol, squalene and Lipid Aⁱⁱ. It neutralizes infectious HIV-1 virusⁱⁱⁱ. WR304 is the first of a series of targeted antibodies that Avanti[®] Lipodomics will produce under license from WRAIR.

Antibody Information:

Antigens: Brain PI(4)P.

Ig Class: Mouse IgM (kappa).

Specificity: WR304 recognizes PIP, PIP₂, sulfatide, DMPA, cholesterol, squalene and Lipid A.

Antibody Source: Monoclonal antibody from BALB/c-derived hybridoma WR304.

Production: *In vitro* cell culture.

Purification: Ultra filtration through 100 KDa cut-off filters.

Purity: ≥ 95%.

Formulation: WR304 is provided as a sterile-filtered solution in Tris buffered saline (TBS). WR304 binding to porcine brain PI(4)P is inhibited by high concentration of Ca²⁺ (10 mM)^{iv} and addition of 1 mM EDTA stimulates this binding activity. PBS and other phosphate-containing buffers should not be used as they inhibit binding to the phospholipid head groupⁱⁱⁱ.

Mass and Concentration: Refer to Product Label.

Recommended Applications: ELISA, IHC, Dot Blot, Flow cytometry and HIV-1 infectivity.

Storage conditions: Store undiluted at either -20°C or -80°C.

Hazardous/Non-hazardous Components: This product contains no substances that, at their given concentration, are known to be hazardous to health. Therefore, there is no MSDS for this product.

Product use:

The WR304 antibody has been used for the quantitation of PIP in direct ELISA and Dot Blot analysis. The WR304 antibody specifically binds to PIPⁱ and inhibits the infectivity of HIV-1 to peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC)ⁱⁱⁱ. A biotinylated form of WR304 is used for enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) determination of PIP in serum or plasma samples. A TopFluor[™]-conjugated WR304 antibody will be available for immunohistochemistry (IHC) and flow cytometry.

Avanti No.	Description	No. of Assays
330021S	WR304 monoclonal	100
330022S	WR304 monoclonal biotinylated	100

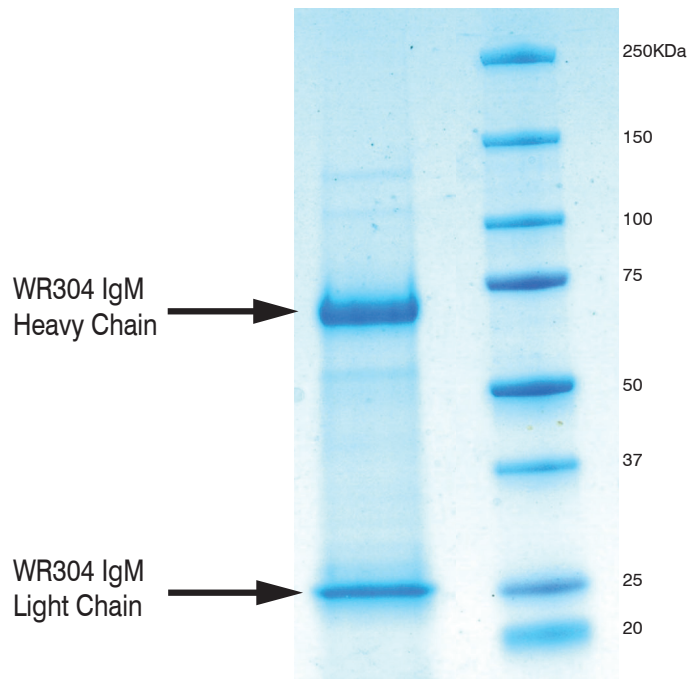


Fig. 1 SDS-PAGE gel of purified WR304 antibody. The antibody was reduced with β -mercaptoethanol.

Note:

After thawing, centrifuge this product at > 1,000 g for 5 minutes to collect any antibody solution that may be retained in the cap.

The recommended long-term storage for WR304 is at -80°C. After initial thawing remaining product should be re-frozen at -80°C.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.

References:

ⁱWassef NM, Roerdink F, Swartz GM Jr, Lyon JA, Berson BJ, Alving CR. Phosphate-binding specificities of monoclonal antibodies against phosphoinositides in liposomes. *Mol. Immunol.* (1984) 21: 863-868.

ⁱⁱMatyas GR, Beck Z, Karasavvas N, Alving CR. Lipid binding properties of 4E10, 2F5, and WR304 monoclonal antibodies that neutralize HIV-1. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* (2009) 1788: 660-665.

ⁱⁱⁱBrown BK, Karasavvas N, Beck Z, Matyas GR, Birx DL, Polonis VR, Alving CR. Monoclonal antibodies to phosphatidylinositol phosphate neutralize human immunodeficiency virus type 1: role of phosphate-binding subsites. *J Virol.* (2007) 81:2087-2091

^{iv}Beck Z, Karasavvas N, Tong J, Matyas GR, Rao M, Alving CR. Calcium modulation of monoclonal antibody binding to phosphatidylinositol phosphate. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* (2007) 354: 747-751.

APPLICATIONS:

1. Direct ELISA Protocol

96 well "U" bottom Immulon 2HB plates (Thermo 3655) were used for lipid ELISA. Stock solutions of brain PI(4)P in $\text{CHCl}_3:\text{MeOH}:\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20:9:1) were diluted in methanol to $10 \mu\text{M}$. 1 nmol in $100 \mu\text{L}$ was added to each well and the solvent was allowed to evaporate O/Nⁱ. The plates were blocked with 0.3% Gelatin in TBS (0.8% NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, Mediatech) containing 1 mM EDTA for 1h at room temperature^{iv}. The wells were washed four times with TBS containing 1 mM EDTA. $10 \mu\text{L}$ aliquots of a serial dilution the WR304 antibody (400-1.6 ng/100 μL) in TBS containing 0.3% Gelatin, 1 mM EDTA were added to each well and incubated for 1h at RT. The amount of IgM bound to each well was quantified with goat anti-mouse IgM-HRP. After 1h incubation at room temperature, unbound secondary was washed off with TBS. ABTS (KPL, Inc.) was added as substrate and absorbance was read at 405 nm with a correction for light scattering at 650 nm.

Alternatively, using 96 well "U" bottom Microfluoar 1 white plates (Thermo 6905) with the above protocol, the amount of IgM bound to each well was quantified with goat anti-mouse IgM-AP (Sigma) at a 1:30,000 dilution and a LumiPhos 530 substrate after 1hr incubation at room temperature (Fig 2).

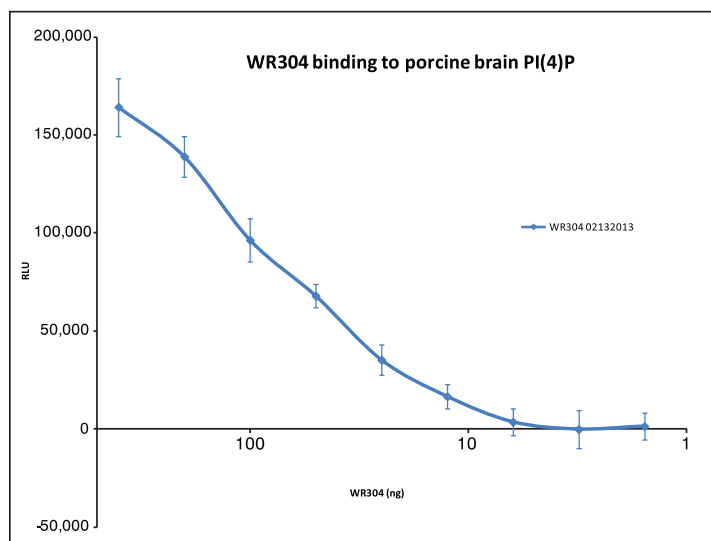
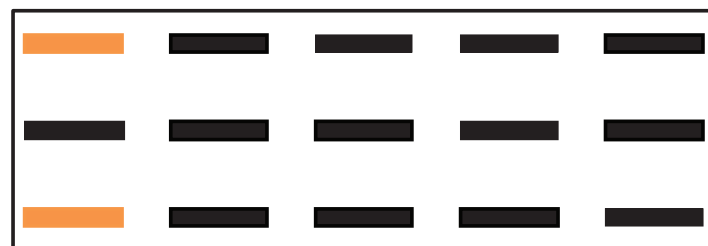


Fig. 2. Sample Direct ELISA

Immobilized antigen, porcine brain PI(4)P probed with WR304 antibody followed by a GAM IgM-AP. Bound WR304 was measured as AP-dependent luminescence using LumiPhos 530 as substrate.

2. Dot Blot Protocol

The WR304 antibody was used to probe an Avanti Inositol Snooper™, with a range of phosphatidyl inositol lipids on nitrocellulose membranes (Fig. 3). $1 \mu\text{g}$ ($\sim 1 \text{ nmol}$) of each lipid was sprayed on nitrocellulose (GE Hybond-C Extra). The membranes were then blocked with 3% BSA (fatty acid free) in TBS (0.8% NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4) containing 1 mM EDTA. The blocked membranes were then probed with WR304 ($1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) in TBS containing 1% BSA and 1 mM EDTA for 1 h at RT. After washing the membranes 3 times with TBS to remove unbound WR304 antibody, the bound antibody was detected with goat anti-mouse IgM conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) (Southern Biotech) at a 1:5,000 dilution in TBS containing 1% BSA, 1 mM EDTA for 1 h at RT. After washing the membranes 3 times to remove unbound secondary antibody, bound HRP was visualized on an X-ray film with an enhanced chemiluminescence substrate (Pierce).



TopFluor CHO	18:1 PI(3,5)P ₂	18:1 PI(4,5)P ₂	18:1 PI(3,4,5)P ₃	DMPC
16:0 PI	18:1 PI	18:1 PI(3)P	18:1 PI(4)P	18:1 PI(3,4)P ₂
TopFluor CHO	Liver PI	Soy PI	Brain PI(4)P	Brain PI(4,5)P ₂

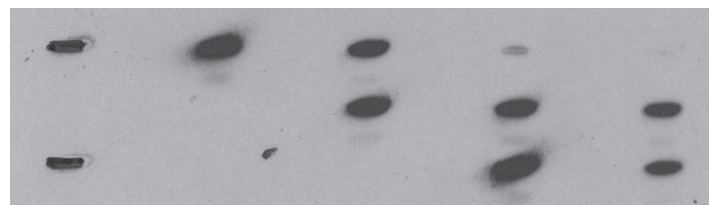
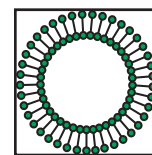


Fig. 3. Avanti Inositol Snooper™

Grid showing the distribution of $1 \mu\text{g}$ samples of DMPC, 18:1 PI, 18:1 PI(3)P, 18:1 PI(5)P, 18:1 PI(3,4)P₂, 18:1 PI(3,5)P₂, 18:1 PI(4,5)P₂, 18:1 PI(3,4,5)P₃, bovine liver PI, soy PI, porcine brain PI(4)P and porcine brain PI(4,5)P sprayed on nitrocellulose. Top-Fluor labeled cholesterol (TopFluor-CHO) was included as a fluorescent lipid marker. These immobilized lipids were probed with a WR304 ($1 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) followed by a goat anti-mouse IgM-HRP secondary antibody.



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