

Caution: For Laboratory Use. A product for research purposes only.

Aqua-ICG NHS Ester

Indocyanine green (ICG) is a near-infrared (NIR) fluorophore widely used for multiple imaging applications and in medical diagnostics.¹ ICG has a peak spectral absorption at about 800 nm and therefore possesses ideal properties for tissue fluorescent imaging. In addition, ICG has excellent optoacoustic and Short-wave infrared (SWIR II) properties (defined as light in the 0.9 – 1.7 μ m wavelength range).²

However, ICG has several significant shortcomings. Due to hydrophobic nature of the molecule, **ICG is poorly dissolved in aqueous solutions**. As the result, when conjugated to water-soluble biological molecules such as peptides and antibodies it causes precipitation of the resulting conjugates. For example, **Fig. 1A** shows solution of Her2 antibody (Trastuzumab) labeled with classical ICG-NHS ester reagent, resulting in formation of insoluble precipitate of the resulting conjugate. Another major problem comes from the fact that absorbance and fluorescence of **ICG degrades very quickly when placed in solution or biological tissues (photobleaching)**.

SwissLumix (Switzerland) has recently developed a novel **Aqua-ICG** molecule where ICG dye is chemically protected with small biodegradable molecule, which is non-toxic and widely used in many drug formulations. **Aqua-ICG** obviates all the shortcomings of the original dye and previously used derivatives. While leaving ICG core structure chemically unmodified, **Aqua-ICG has significantly improved aqueous solubility and photostability properties while remaining to be completely non-toxic**. The functionalized **Aqua-ICG NHS ester** version of this compound is designed for selective and efficient labeling of any antibody, peptide, nanoparticle, or small molecule drug.



Her2 antibody labelled
with **ICG NHS ester**

Her2 antibody labelled
with **Aqua-ICG NHS ester**

Figure 1. Comparison of solubility and stability between Her2 antibody conjugate of classical ICG-NHS ester and Aqua-ICG NHS ester conjugates

Fig. 1B clearly demonstrates that unlike classical **ICG NHS ester (Fig. 1A)**, conjugation of **Aqua-ICG NHS ester** to antibodies (Her2) produces stable compounds that do not form precipitate.

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- 1. Aqua-ICG has significantly improved photostability properties** (2x in comparison to original ICG) and can be successfully used for imaging of biological processes both in live cells and living mice using standard ICG imaging settings. **Fig. 2A** demonstrates that the dye works really well for fluorescent imaging of cells. In this experiment **Aqua-ICG NHS ester** was conjugated to Her2 antibody and incubated for 24 hrs with 200K cells expressing Her2 receptor. **Fig. 2B** shows an example of application of this molecule in live animals, bearing Her-2 positive tumor xenografts.
- 2. The new Aqua-ICG molecule possesses identical optoacoustic and SWIR II characteristics to the original ICG dye**, that have been reported to be superior to other available near-IR compounds on the market such as IRDye 800CW (Licor).
- 3. Aqua-ICG is also available in the form of free carboxylate (Aqua-ICG carboxylate) and maleimide (Aqua-ICG maleimide).** The maleimide version of **Aqua-ICG** labels free sulfhydryl groups in molecules at physiological pH, such as cysteine residues in proteins. **Aqua-ICG PEG** Contrast Agent is another product that is designed as a non-specific imaging agent intended to exploit Enhanced Permeability and Retention (EPR) that is common in tumor vasculature.

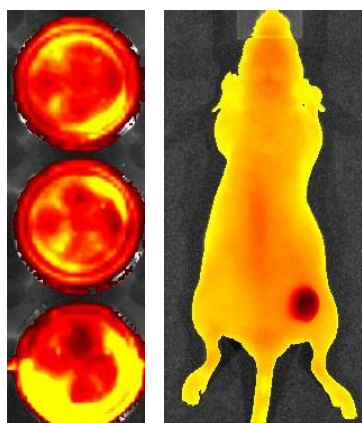


Figure 2. a) Her2 antibody conjugate with Aqua-ICG NHS ester was incubated with 200K Her 2 positive cells. The image was take using IVIS spectrum (Perkin Elmer). B) Animals bearing Her2 positive tumor were injected with Her2 antibody conjugate and imaged 24hrs post injection using IVIS Spectrum (Perkin Elmer)