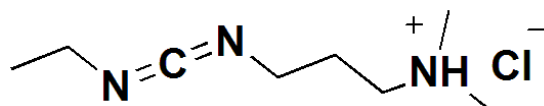


EDC-HCl Protocol and Product Information Sheet

Product Category:	Zero-Length Crosslinkers
Catalog Number(s):	c1100-3x10mg , c1100-100mg , c1100-5gm , c1100-25gm , c1100-100gm
Product Name:	EDC-HCl
Alternative Name(s):	EDC; EDAC; EDAC-HCl; 1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide HCl
CAS Number:	25952-53-8
Chemical Formula:	C ₈ H ₁₇ N ₃ HCl
Molecular Weight:	191.70
Spacer Arm Length:	N/A
Storage:	-20°C or below (shipped at ambient temperature).



Background Information

Zero-length crosslinking allows scientists to immobilize protein-protein interactions without introducing a spacer arm. The EDC-HCl / Sulfo-NHS system has been perhaps the most successful way of creating zero-length crosslinks for decades. Facilitated through a reactive carbodiimide (EDC-HCl) and Sulfo-NHS as a catalyst, this coupling procedure is a highly efficient choice for crosslinking proteins or immobilizing proteins to a support. This procedure is designed to assist the scientist in crosslinking proteins or creating protein:protein conjugates. Immobilization techniques and other uses for this set of reagents can be obtained by contacting ProteoChem's technical support.

General EDC-HCl Protein Crosslinking Protocol

Important Notes:

- EDC-HCl is moisture sensitive. Allow EDC-HCl to equilibrate to room temperature before opening vial.
- Except as indicated in this protocol, avoid using buffers that contain DTT, EDTA, or β-Mercaptoethanol, as these can interfere with conjugation reaction.
- It is recommended that the incubation steps of this procedure be done using a rotary stirring device, although intermittent light vortexing is also acceptable.
- When choosing Protein #1 (**P**₁) and Protein #2 (**P**₂), ensure that **P**₁ has free carboxyl groups available (COOH) and **P**₂ has free amine groups available (NH₂).
P₁: Terminal COOH, Asp, and Glu
P₂: Terminal NH₂, Lys

Reagents and Buffers Needed

Conjugation Buffer: 100 mM MES ([cr8107-25gm](#)), 500 mM NaCl, pH 6.0
(Abr. MES = 2(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid)
β-Mercaptoethanol
Sulfo-NHS ([c1102-500mg](#))
Hydroxylamine-HCl ([cr8108-25gm](#))
Desalting Column(s): Sephadex® G-25 ([g4109](#)) or equivalent

Step 1. Activation of Protein #1

- a. Dissolve Protein #1 (**P₁**) at 1-2 mg/mL in 1.0 mL Conjugation Buffer
Record **P₁** Concentration:
 $(\text{mg } P_1) / [(\text{MW protein in mg/mmol}) * (\text{mL Buffer})] = \text{_____ mM } P_1$
- b. Weigh out 0.8 mg EDC-HCl and 2.2 mg of Sulfo-NHS and add directly to the protein solution in Step 1.a. This will give 4 mM EDC-HCl and 10 mM Sulfo-NHS.
- c. Gently vortex reaction mixture until all reagent is soluble.
- d. Allow Activation Reaction to proceed at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- e. Add 1.4 μL of β -Mercaptoethanol to deactivate excess EDC-HCl.
*Note: If either protein has critical disulfide bonds, this deactivation step can be omitted. In such a case, proceed directly to Step 2, or desalt activated **P₁** through gel filtration, then proceed to Step 2.*

Step 2. Conjugation of Two Proteins

- a. Dissolve Protein #2 (**P₂**) in conjugation buffer at a concentration of 1-2 mg/mL. Ideally, this should be at the same concentration as **P₁**.
Record **P₂** Concentration:
 $(\text{mg } P_2) / [(\text{MW protein in mg/mmol}) * (\text{mL Buffer})] = \text{_____ mM } P_2$
- b. Gently vortex and allow the crosslinking reaction to proceed for 1.5 to 3 hours at room temperature. Use of rotary mixer is preferred.
- c. Quench the conjugation reaction by adding hydroxylamine (to give a final concentration of 5 to 10 mM).
- d. Purify the obtained conjugate from excess reagents and reaction by-products by gel filtration or dialysis. Exchange sample into buffer of choice. Conjugate bonds are stable under most biological conditions.

References:

- Analytical Biochemistry 185, 131-135 (1990).
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 Carraway, K.L., Triplett, R.B. (1970) Biochim. Biophys. Acta 200, 564-566.
 Grabarek, Z., Gergerly, J. (1990) Anal. Biochem. 185, 131-135.
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