

Establishment of a Rapid and Convenient Fluoroimmunoassay Platform Using Antibodies Against PDL1 and HER2

Ji Eun Choi ¹, Hanool Yun ² and Hee-Jin Jeong ^{2,*}

¹ Department of Pathology, Chungnam National University Sejong Hospital, Sejong 30099, Republic of Korea

² Department of Biological and Chemical Engineering, Hongik University, Sejong 30016, Republic of Korea

* Correspondence: heejinjeong@hongik.ac.kr

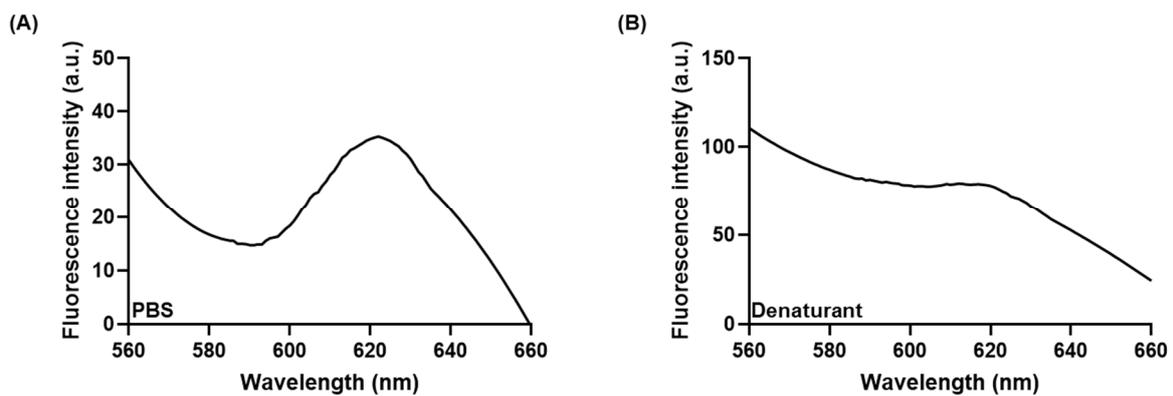


Figure S1. (A) Fluorescence spectrum of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), (B) Fluorescence spectrum of denaturant (7 M guanidine hydrochloride with 100 mM dithiothreitol in distilled water). A volume of 100 μ L of PBS or denaturant was added to the well of a 96-well plate, and the fluorescent intensity was measured using a fluorescent spectrometer.

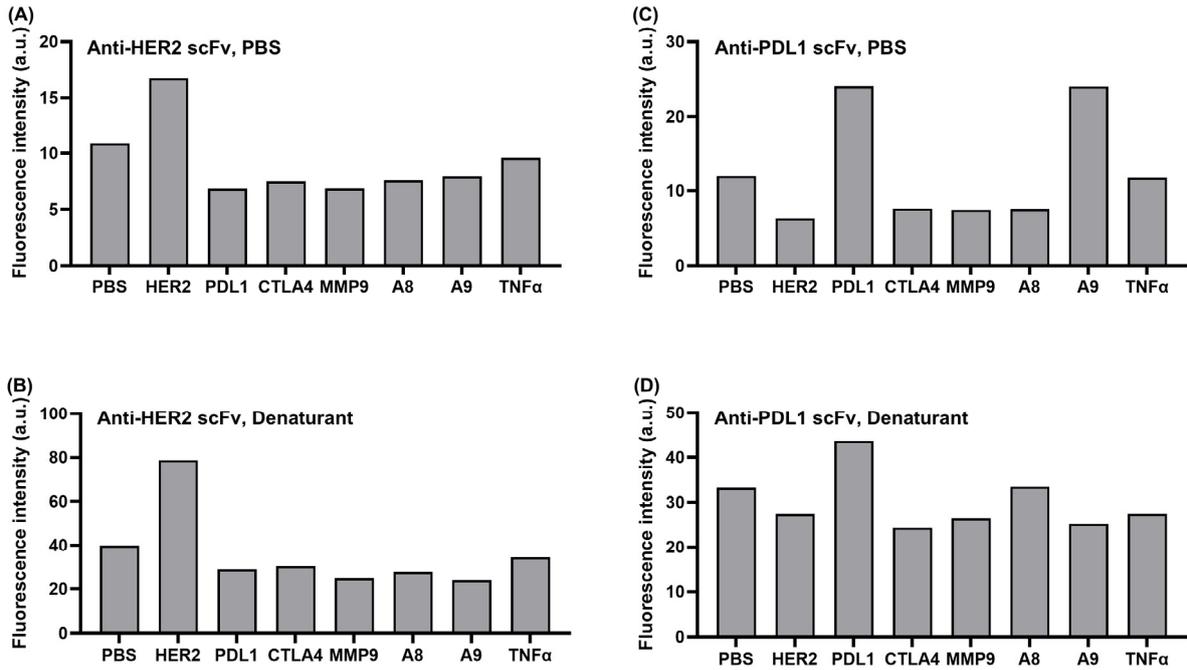


Figure S2. (A, B) Rapid FLISA response using fluorescent anti-human epithelial growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) scFv (A) and fluorescent anti-programmed cell death ligand 1 (PDL1) scFv (B) in the presence of PBS. (C, D) Rapid FLISA response using fluorescent anti-HER2 scFv (C) and fluorescent anti-PDL1 scFv (D) in the presence of PBS. Various antigens, including phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), HER2, PDL1, matrix metalloproteinase9 (MMP9), S100 calcium-binding protein A8 (S100A8), S100 calcium-binding protein A9 (S100A9), and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α), and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4 (CTLA4) were immobilized in each well at 10 ng/ μ L, and rapid FLISA was performed. Fluorescence intensity at 580 nm in the presence of the indicated antigen was plotted.