Supplementary Materials: Role of Homologous Fc Fragment in the Potency and Efficacy of Anti-Botulinum Antibody Preparations

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Table S1. Linear neutralizing activity of MAbs cocktail.

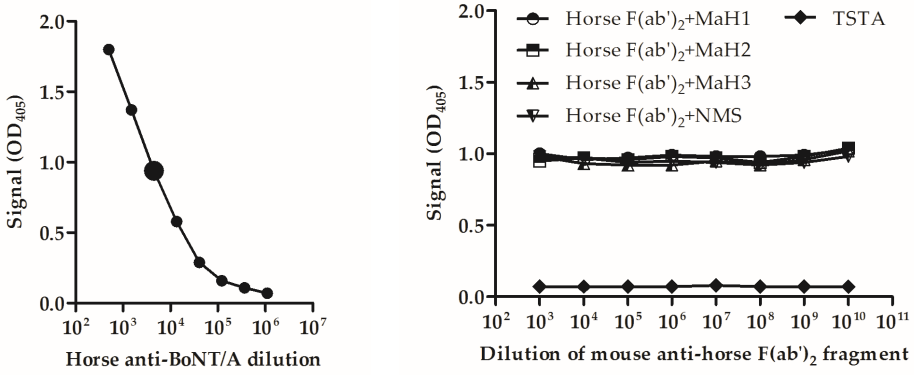
MAb Cocktail Dilution	Neutralized Toxin Dose [$MsLD_{50}$]
1:100	6.4×10^4
1:1000	6.4×10^3

Cocktail consisting of seven MAbs including A-1, A-2 and A-6.

Table S2. ELISA titers of IgG and $F(ab')_2$ fragments of the anti-BoNT/B PAbs.

PAb Source	Normalized ELISA Titer per 1 μM Antibody		
	IgG	$F(ab')_2$	IgG/$F(ab')_2$ Ratio
Mouse	4.9×10^4	2.6×10^4	1.90 [a]
Horse	6.9×10^3	6.8×10^3	1.01

[a] Neutralizing activity was normalized accordingly.



(**a**) (**b**)

Figure S1. Addition of a mouse antibody arm to horse $F(ab')_2$ anti-BoNT/A preparation does not affect its toxin-binding activity. (**a**) Plates were coated with BoNT/A and the indicated dilutions of horse $F(ab')_2$ anti-toxin were tested for their binding. Dilution of 4.5×10^3 (marked with a large circle) yielding an OD of ~1 was selected to be tested in the competition assay presented in panel b. (**b**) Competition assay between horse $F(ab')_2$ anti-BoNT/A and Mouse anti-horse $F(ab')_2$ antibody preparations. Plates were coated with BoNT/A and the indicated dilutions of mouse anti-horse $F(ab')_2$ antibody (MaH) from three individual mice (MaH-1,2,3) were pre-incubated with a constant dilution of anti-BoNT/A horse $F(ab')_2$, prior to their addition to the plate. Naïve Sera (Normal mouse serum - NMS) was used as a control. TSTA buffer indicates the background signal.