



Supplementary Information for

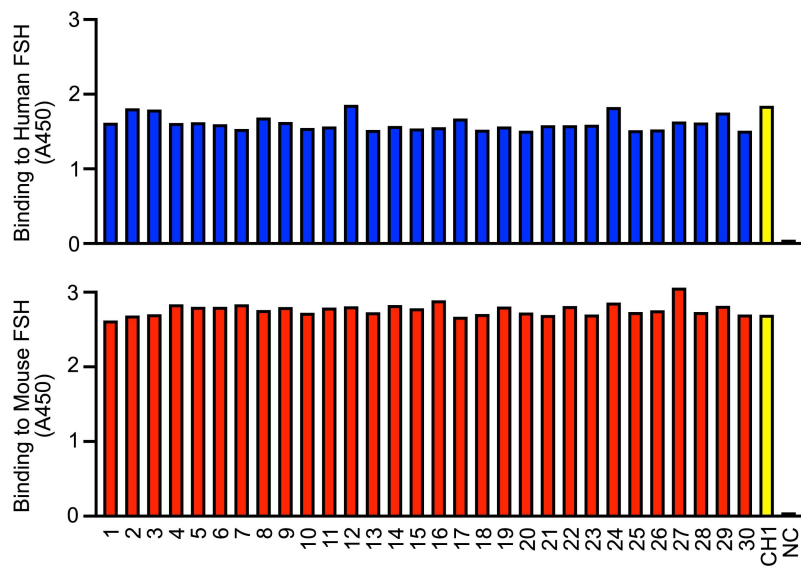
**First-in-Class Humanized FSH Blocking Antibody Targets Bone and Fat**

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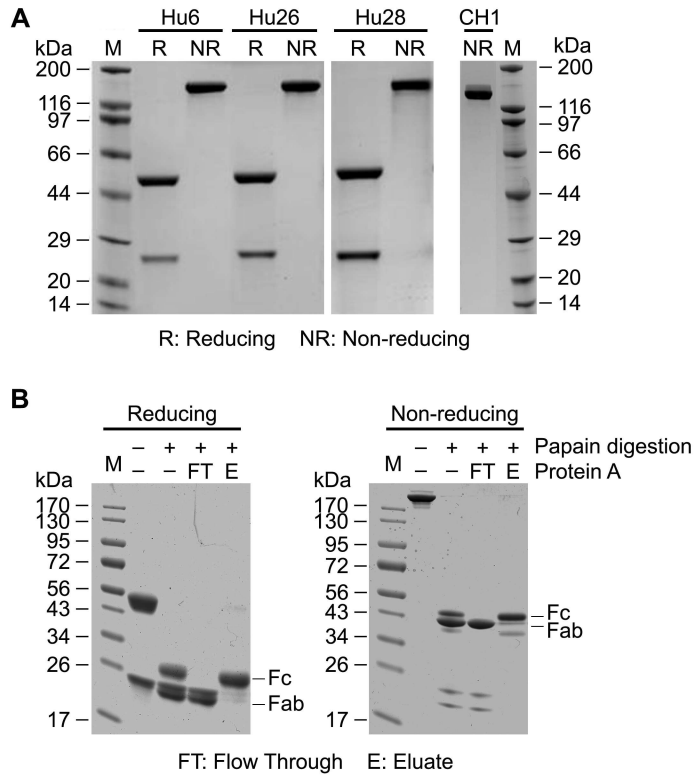
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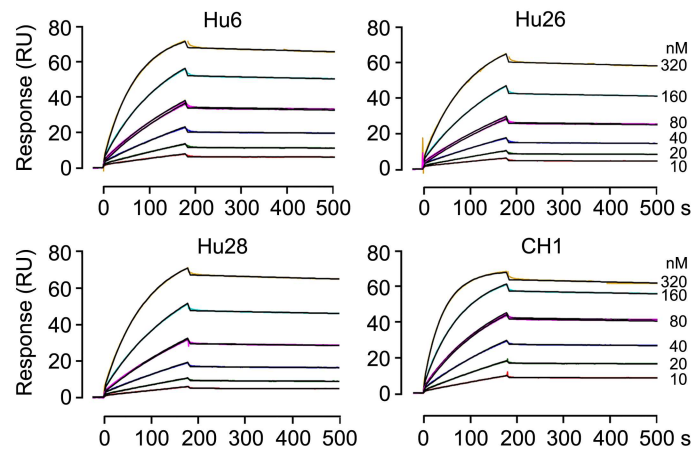
Figures S1 to S5  
Tables S1



**Figure S1: Confirmation of Binding of Humanized Antibody Clones to FSH.** ELISA using plates coated with human (top panel) or mouse FSH (bottom panel). Binding was measured using HRP-conjugated mouse or human IgG after incubation of bacterial lysates from 30 humanized antibody clones (1-30) and the human-mouse chimera (CH1). NC – negative control without any IgG.

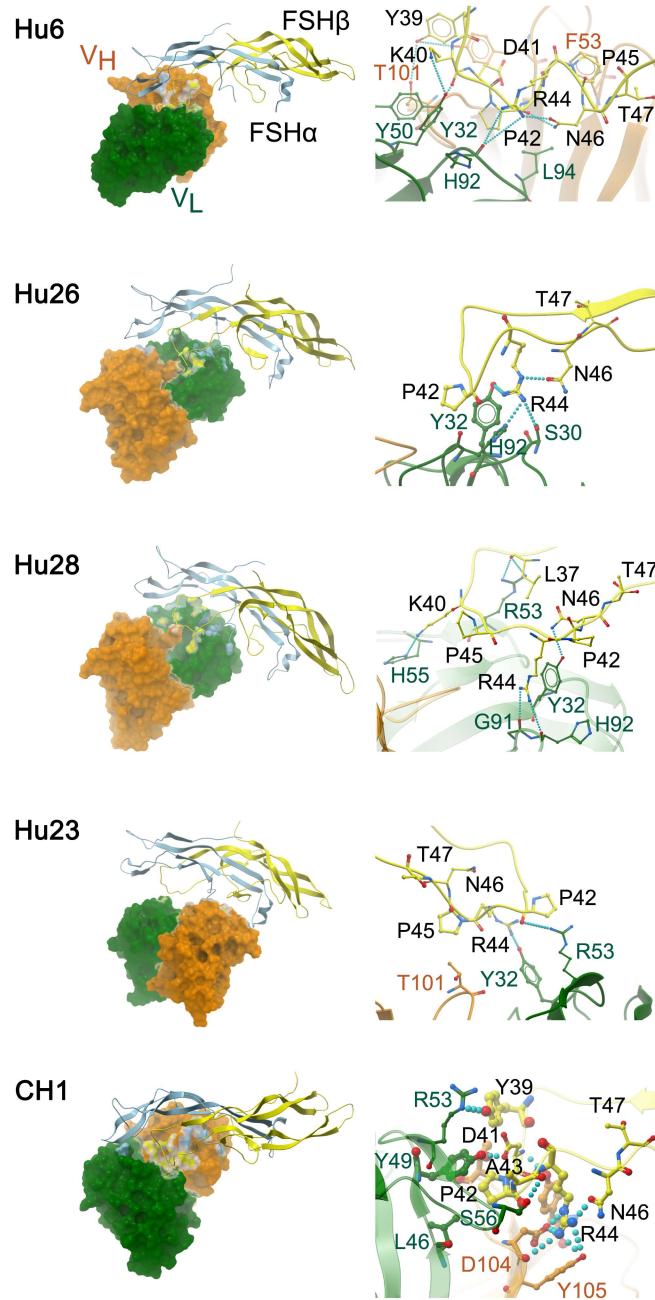


**Figure S2: Purification of Selected Humanized Antibody Clones.** SDS PAGE analysis of Hu6, Hu26, Hu28 and CH1 purified by protein A chromatography (A), or following papain digestion (B). Samples were loaded at 5 µg and were run under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions.

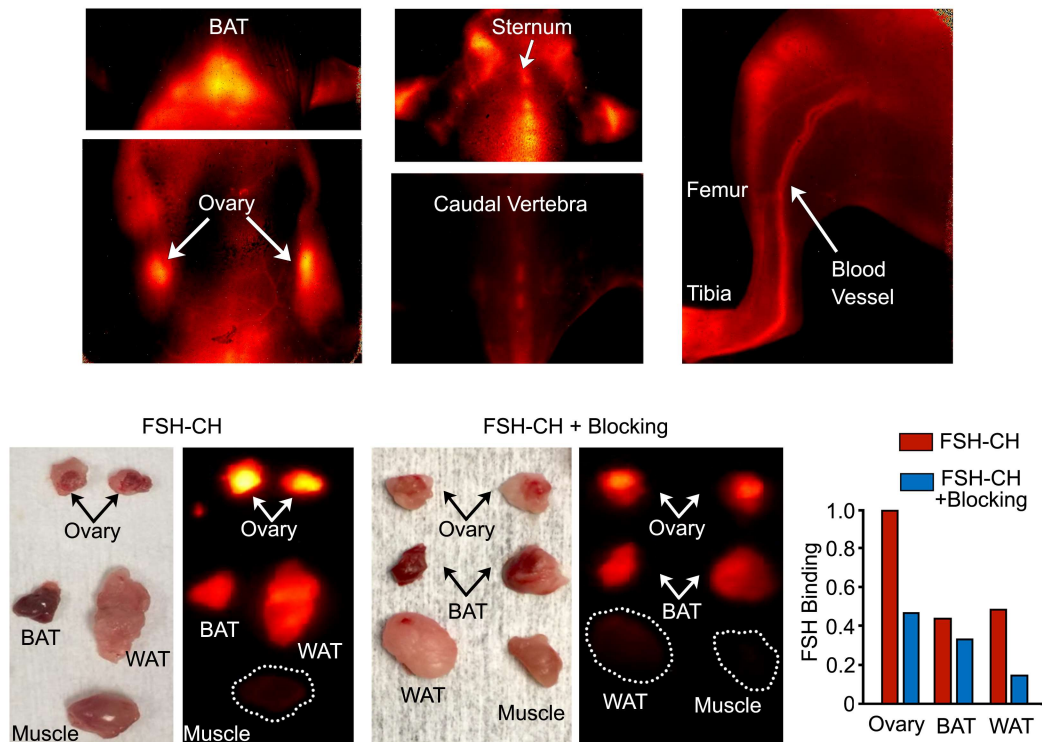


**Figure S3: FSH–Blocking Antibodies Hu6, Hu26 and Hu28 Bind Mouse FSH.** Sensorgrams from surface plasmon resonance measurements on Biacore 8K/T200 showing the concentration–dependent binding of humanized antibodies Hu6, Hu26 and Hu28 (10 – 320 nM) to mouse FSH. Please also refer to Fig. 1A and Table 1.

### Mouse FSH



**Figure S4: Atom-Level Fine Mapping of Antibody-mouse FSH Interfaces.** Shown are computational models and fine maps of complexes between the  $\alpha$  (blue) and  $\beta$  (yellow) subunits of mouse FSH, and the variable regions, V<sub>L</sub> (green) and V<sub>H</sub> (orange), of the humanized monoclonal antibodies Hu6, Hu26, Hu28 and Hu23, as well as the mouse-human chimeric antibody CH1. Interactions between specific amino acids are shown (Please also refer to Fig. 2A and Table 2).



**Figure S5: FSH Binding to White and Brown Adipose Tissue.** NIR-II imaging of FSHR-expressing tissues 2 hours after injection of FSH-CH (12.5  $\mu$ g) into the tail vein of mice. Signal in intact (top) and dissected tissues (bottom), namely ovaries, brown adipose tissues (BAT) and white adipose tissue (WAT). Attenuation of the NIR-II signal when FSH-CH was injected with a 30-fold molar excess of unconjugated FSH (bottom). Normalized fluorescence intensity for each tissue is also shown.

Anti-FSH $\beta$ Ab	$K_a$ ( $\times 10^4 M^{-1} s^{-1}$ )	$K_d$ ( $\times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ )	$K_D$ (nM)
Hu28	1.53	1.66	10.80
Hu6	1.00	2.14	21.40
Hu26	1.71	2.52	14.70
Hu14	1.35	3.03	22.40
Hu27	0.95	3.08	32.40
Hu12	0.17	3.22	191.00
Hu22	1.62	3.32	20.50
Hu4	1.41	3.34	23.70
CH2	2.39	3.88	16.20
Hu3	0.79	4.09	51.60
Hu5	0.77	4.38	56.90
Hu25	3.51	4.43	12.60
Hu30	3.37	4.54	13.50
Hu19	2.10	4.59	21.90
Hu20	1.35	4.65	34.40
Hu8	2.02	4.69	23.30
Hu24	0.98	5.13	52.50
Hu29	3.89	5.58	14.40
Hu18	1.57	5.62	35.80
Hu11	2.21	5.66	25.60
Hu16	1.66	5.71	34.30
Hu21	1.95	5.84	29.90
Hu2	2.21	5.98	27.00
Hu10	1.94	6.21	32.10
Hu13	0.05	7.76	1690.00
Hu9	3.24	8.26	25.50
Hu17	4.85	10.90	22.50
Hu1	5.29	12.00	22.70
CH1	5.54	12.70	23.00
Hu15	3.22	14.60	45.30
Hu23	3.02	21.80	72.30
Hu7	5.06	23.60	46.50

**Table S1: FSH Binding to 30 Antibody-Expressing Bacterial Lysates.** Surface plasmon resonance (SPR, Biacore) utilized to study the binding properties of human FSH with the crude bacterial lysates of 30 humanized clones of the anti-FSH $\beta$  antibody Hf2. These yielded measures of association constant ( $K_a$ ), dissociation constant ( $K_d$ ) and affinity ( $K_D$ ). Clone 28, 6 and 26 displayed lowest  $K_d$ , and were thus chosen for purification and further characterization.