

## Supplementary data

### Impact of IgG1 N-glycosylation on their interaction with Fc gamma receptors

Florian Cambay<sup>1,2</sup>, Céline Raymond<sup>5</sup>, Denis Brochu<sup>4</sup>, Michel Gilbert<sup>4</sup>, The Minh Tu<sup>2</sup>, Christiane Cantin<sup>2</sup>, Anne Lenferink<sup>2</sup>, Maxime Grail<sup>1</sup>, Olivier Henry<sup>1</sup>, Gregory De Crescenzo<sup>1</sup> and Yves Durocher<sup>2,3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering, Polytechnique Montréal; Montreal, Canada

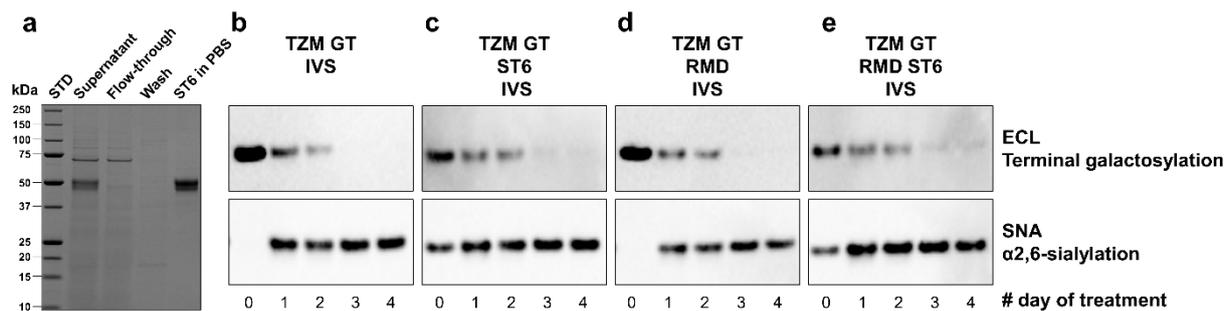
<sup>2</sup>Human Health Therapeutics Research Center, National Research Council of Canada; Montreal, Canada

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine; University of Montreal; Montreal, Canada

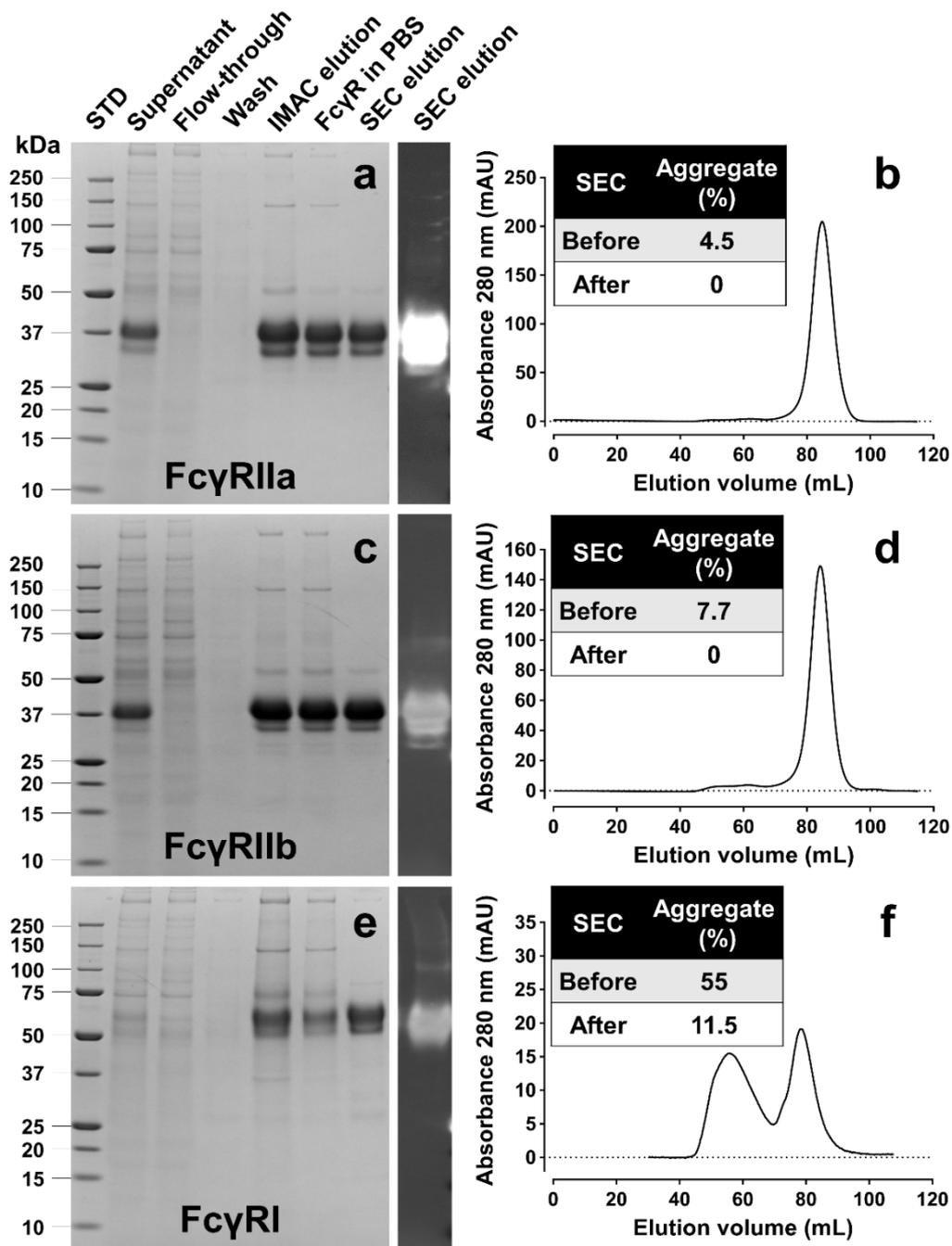
<sup>4</sup>Human Health Therapeutics Research Center, National Research Council of Canada; Ottawa, Canada

<sup>5</sup>Merck Biodevelopment, Martillac, France

\*Corresponding author: [Yves.Durocher@cnrc-nrc.gc.ca](mailto:Yves.Durocher@cnrc-nrc.gc.ca) ; Human Health Therapeutics Research Centre, National Research Council Canada, 6100 Royalmount, Montreal, QC, H4P 2R2, Canada.



**Figure S1: Soluble ST6Gal1 purification and characterization.** (a) SDS-PAGE analysis (non-reducing conditions) of soluble ST6Gal1 production and purification (Coomassie Blue staining). (b-e) *In vitro* sialylation (IVS) of TZM GT, TZM GTST6, TZM GTRMD and TZM GTRMDST6 was performed with the purified soluble human ST6Gal1. To assess terminal galactosylation and  $\alpha$ 2,6-sialylation levels during the *in vitro* sialylation process, ECL and SNA blots were performed under reducing conditions, respectively. Only the bands corresponding to the heavy chains of the antibodies are shown.



**Figure S2: E5-tagged FcγRs production and purification.** SDS-PAGE analysis (non-reducing conditions) of E5-tagged FcγRIIa (a), E5-tagged FcγRIIb (c) and E5-tagged FcγRI (e) production and purification (Coomassie Blue staining or transfer to nitrocellulose membrane and probing with Penta-His™ Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate). Chromatograms corresponding to the SEC of E5-tagged FcγRIIa (b), E5-tagged FcγRIIb (d) and E5-tagged FcγRI (f) using a HiLoad 16/600 Superdex 200 Prep grade. Fractions were pooled then aggregate contents were assessed by analytical SEC (see insets).

**Table S1: Apparent  $K_D$  values measured by our surface plasmon resonance assay.**

	FcγRIIIa <sub>F158</sub> *		FcγRIIIa <sub>V158</sub> *		FcγRIIIa*		FcγRIIb*		FcγRI**	
	CHO		HEK293		CHO		HEK293		CHO	
	$K_D$ (nM)	SD	$K_D$ (nM)	SD	$K_D$ (nM)	SD	$K_D$ (nM)	SD	$K_{D1}$ (nM)	$K_{D2}$ (nM)
<b>TZM</b>	3852 ± 116	3285 ± 198	879 ± 85	852 ± 144	1916 ± 257	1988 ± 322	4670 ± 407	5245 ± 315	0.19 ± 0.03	1.84 ± 0.24
<b>TZM GT</b>	1878 ± 368	1608 ± 395	408 ± 74	373 ± 71	1573 ± 153	1639 ± 225	3971 ± 544	3671 ± 1630	0.13 ± 0.01	1.32 ± 0.11
<b>TZM GTST6</b>	1747 ± 43	1466 ± 44	396 ± 44	358 ± 45	1545 ± 209	1508 ± 166	3651 ± 605	3947 ± 631	0.11 ± 0.01	1.15 ± 0.15
<b>TZM GTIVS</b>	2055 ± 215	1664 ± 194	473 ± 62	422 ± 51	1816 ± 214	1794 ± 153	4174 ± 933	3853 ± 1733	0.14 ± 0.03	1.26 ± 0.07
<b>TZM GTST6IVS</b>	2255 ± 37	1916 ± 19	473 ± 21	414 ± 14	1860 ± 161	1811 ± 91	4224 ± 854	3758 ± 1782	0.13 ± 0.01	1.15 ± 0.16
<b>TZM RMD</b>	120 ± 17	100 ± 15	32 ± 6	27 ± 4	1952 ± 403	1915 ± 374	3435 ± 573	3741 ± 455	0.15 ± 0.04	1.42 ± 0.23
<b>TZM GTRMD</b>	89 ± 8	76 ± 3	23 ± 4	19 ± 3	1610 ± 205	1598 ± 191	3097 ± 512	2774 ± 1289	0.14 ± 0.05	1.29 ± 0.31
<b>TZM GTRMDST6</b>	85 ± 3	66 ± 6	22 ± 3	19 ± 2	1523 ± 163	1516 ± 103	2982 ± 302	2982 ± 648	0.14 ± 0.06	1.35 ± 0.41
<b>TZM GTRMDIVS</b>	107 ± 14	85 ± 13	32 ± 6	26 ± 4	1835 ± 264	1811 ± 217	3378 ± 752	2975 ± 1621	0.14 ± 0.05	1.26 ± 0.49
<b>TZM GTRMDST6IVS</b>	110 ± 13	87 ± 11	28 ± 1	22 ± 1	1857 ± 119	1833 ± 65	3405 ± 628	2898 ± 1616	0.14 ± 0.03	1.26 ± 0.31

The  $K_D$  values provided here should be used to compare antibodies with one another but not as absolute values.  
SD- Standard deviation

\*-  $K_D$  values were obtained by steady-state affinity with a one-to-one binding model.

\*\* -  $K_D$  values were obtained by globally fitting the data with a kinetic model that assumes that monomeric and aggregated FcγRI bind to TZM glycoforms with distinct kinetics.

**Table S2: EC<sub>50</sub> of the TZM glycoforms.**

	<b>EC<sub>50</sub> (ng/mL)</b>	
	<b>FcγRIIIa<sub>F158</sub></b>	<b>FcγRIIIa<sub>V158</sub></b>
<b>Synagis</b>	n.d.	n.d.
<b>Herceptin</b>	24.29	16.11
<b>TZM ng</b>	n.d.	n.d.
<b>TZM</b>	71.04	36.34
<b>TZM GT</b>	46.31	25.02
<b>TZM GT ST6</b>	35.01	20.21
<b>TZM GT IVS</b>	n.d.	22.67
<b>TZM GT ST6 IVS</b>	57.24	26.65
<b>TZM RMD</b>	22.22	9.215
<b>TZM GT RMD</b>	15.51	6.79
<b>TZM GT RMD ST6</b>	14.71	7.251
<b>TZM GT RMD IVS</b>	20.90	8.944
<b>TZM GT RMD ST6 IVS</b>	17.24	7.977

n.d.- not determined