Validation data for Raji-hEGFR Cells

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Raji-hEGFR cells were developed from the Raji cell line to stably overexpress the human EGFR gene. Raji-hEGFR cells were designed as target cells in InvivoGen's antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) assay using clinically-relevant antihuman EGFR monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). Human EGFR expression by Raji-hEGFR cells has been verified by flow-cytometry (Figure 1), and induction of ADCC has been validated using InvivoGen's collection of anti-human EGFR antibody isotypes and Jurkat-Lucia™ NFAT-CD16 reporter cells (Figure 2). The level of ADCC induction is measured by an NFAT-dependent Lucia luciferase reporter protein.

Validation of EGFR expression by flow cytometry

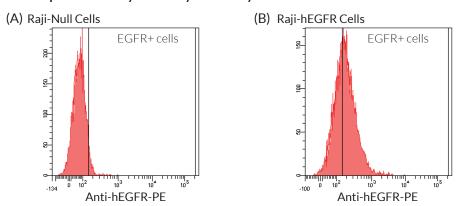


Figure 1: Validation of the expression of human EGFR by Raji-hEGFR cells. Raji-Null (A) and Raji-hEGFR (B) cells were incubated with a PE-conjugated Anti-hEGFR mAb for 30 minutes. The binding affinity was then measured using flow cytometry.

ADCC assay using various anti-human EGFR antibody isotypes and Raji-hEGFR target cells

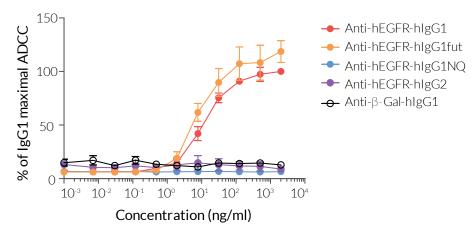


Figure 2: Comparison of ADCC potency for native and engineered anti-human EGFR antibody isotypes. Raji-hEGFR cells were incubated with gradient concentrations of Anti-hEGFR or Anti- β -galactosidase (β -Gal) mAbs for 1 hour. Jurkat-LuciaTM NFAT-CD16 effector cells were then co-incubated with target cells for 6 hours. NFAT activation, reflecting the induced ADCC response, was assessed by determining Lucia luciferase activity in the supernatant using QUANTI-LucTM. Percentages of the maximal response normalized to the IgG1 isotype are shown.

