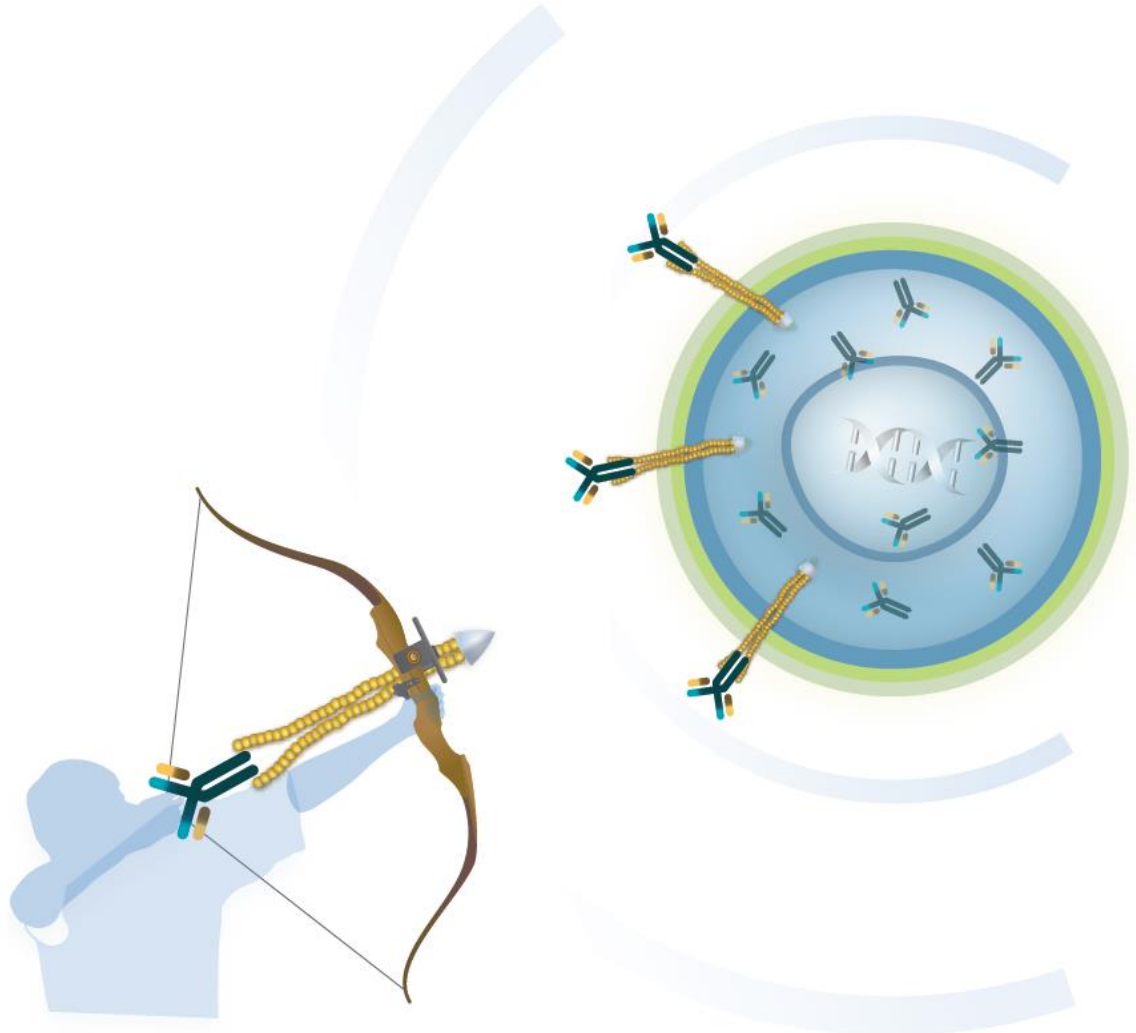
Ab-DeliverIN™

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Antibody Delivery Inside Living Cells



Ab-DeliverIN ™ - Antibody Delivery Reagent

Ab-DeliverIN ™ - Antibody Delivery Reagent has been designed to transport all antibodies inside living cells.

List of **Ab-DeliverIN ™** Kits

Catalog Number	Description	Volume (µL)	Number of experiments / 24 well-plates	Number of experiments / 6 well-plates
AI20100	Ab-DeliverIN™	100	50-100	10-20
AI20250	Ab-DeliverIN™	250	125-250	25-50
AI20500	Ab-DeliverIN™	500	250-500	50-100
AI21000	Ab-DeliverIN™	1000	500-1000	100-200

Each kit contains 10 µg of FITC-labeled IgG at a concentration of 100 µg / mL in Sodium Azide.

Use the content of the table above to determine the appropriate catalog number for your needs. You can order these products by contacting us (telephone, fax, mail, e-mail) or directly through our website. For all other supplementary information, do not hesitate to contact our dedicated technical support: tech@ozbiosciences.com.

Table of Contents

1. Technology

1.1. Description

Congratulations on your purchase of the **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - Antibody Delivery Reagent**!
The delivery of antibodies inside living cells represents an alternative to nucleic acids transfection and a powerful strategy for functional studies or therapeutic approaches. This new and innovative reagent opens new fields of investigation in proteomics to elucidate complex molecular mechanisms or to design new potential therapy. For example, the intracellular delivery of blocking antibodies can inhibit protein function and/or complete studies realized with siRNA experiments. You can also follow the evolution of your protein of interest, intracellular distribution with antibodies upon various stimuli… The antibodies delivered inside cells with **Ab-DeliverIN ™** retain their structure and function, there is no need to covalent linking, just mix the antibody delivery reagent with your antibody. **Ab-DeliverIN ™** is a lipid-based formulation which forms non-covalent complexes with antibodies. Complexes are internalized by cells and antibodies are released into the cytoplasm without any cytotoxicity.

Principal **Ab-DeliverIN ™** advantages:

1. Efficient antibody delivery in a wide variety of cells including primary cells
2. Ready to use reagent
3. High cell viability - No cytotoxicity (biodegradable lipids)
4. Universal (primary cells and cell lines)
5. Rapid and straightforward procedure
6. Compatible with and without serum-containing media

1.2. Kit Contents

Kit contents vary according to their size:

- 1 tube containing 0.1 mL of Ab-DeliverIN ™ Reagent good for 50-100 assays in a 24-well plate.
- 1 tube containing 0.25 mL of Ab-DeliverIN ™ Reagent good for 125-250 assays in a 24-well plate.
- 1 tube containing 0.5 mL of Ab-DeliverIN ™ Reagent good for 250-500 assays in a 24-well plate.
- 1 tube containing 1 mL of Ab-DeliverIN ™ Reagent good for 500-1000 assays in a 24-well plate.
- Each kit contains 10 µg of FITC-labeled IgG at a concentration of 100 µg / mL in Sodium Azide.

Stability and Storage. Upon receipt and for long-term use, store . Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent and fitc positive control tube at +4°C-**. Antibody Delivery Reagent** kits are stable for at least 1 year at the recommended storage temperature.

Shipping condition Room Temperature

2. Applications

2.1. Antibody Delivery

Delivery systems allowing exogenous antibodies to be transported inside living cells represent a major interest. It opens novel strategies to assess functions of proteins or to elucidate new molecular mechanisms. Some approaches based on the use of PTD (Peptide Transduction Domain) were developed successfully to transduce proteins across the plasma membrane. However, these PTD poorly interact with proteins and covalent linkage between the protein and PTD is required. **Ab-DeliverIN ™** is a formulation of lipids able to capture antibodies through electrostatic and hydrophobic interactions and deliver them inside cells. Several antibodies (polyclonal & monoclonal) were efficiently delivered in a wide variety of cells with the **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - Antibody Delivery Reagent.** The antibodies assayed were produced from various species: *human, mouse, rabbit and rat*. These antibodies were *polyclonal* IgG from different species and *monoclonal* (anti-Giantin, anti-NPC) labeled or not with various *fluorophores*: FITC, TRITC, AlexaFluor®488 and AlexaFluor®546. Examples of potential applications are: 1) Intracellular localization studies in living cells, 2) Protein function with blocking antibodies, 3) Protein-protein interaction blocking, 4) FRET studies…

2.2. Cell Types and Targets

Ab-DeliverIN ™ - Antibody Delivery Reagent is suitable for numerous cell types and multiple targets. This reagent has been successfully tested on a variety of immortalized cell lines as well as some primary cells. An updated list of cells effectively tested is available on OZ Biosciences website: www.ozbiosciences.com. If a particular cell type is not listed, this does not imply that **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent is not going to work. You can submit your data to tech@ozbiosciences.com so we can update this list and give you all the support you need.

Cell Line	***Cell Type***	***Source***
3T6	Embryonic fibroblasts	Mouse
A549	Non-small cell lung carcinoma	Human
B16-F10	Melanoma	Mouse
BEAS-2B	Bronchial epithelial cells	Human
BHK21	Fibroblasts (Kidney)	Hamster
CHO-K1	Epithelial-like (Ovary)	Hamster
COS-1, COS-7	Fibroblast (Kidney)	Green Monkey
HaCaT	Keratinocytes	Human
HEK-293	Transformed Embryonic (Kidney)	Human
HeLa	Cervical Epithelial Carcinoma	Human
L929	Fibrosarcoma	Mouse
K562	Myelogenous leukemia	Human
MDCK	Epithelial (Kidney)	Canine
N2A	Neuroblastoma	Mouse
NIH3T3	Fibroblasts	Mouse
Raw264.7	Monocytes/macrophages	Mouse
U87	Glioblastoma	Human
Vero 10A1	Epithelial (Kidney)	Monkey
Primary cells		
Neurons		Rat
Glial cells		Rat

3. General Protocols

3.1. General Considerations

The instructions given below represent sample protocols that were applied successfully on a variety of cells. Our R&D team has extensively tested and optimized **Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent** in order to provide you with the simplest, straightforward and efficient procedure. Therefore, we recommend you to start by following our general protocol as guidelines. Optimal conditions do vary from antibody to antibody and cell to cell. Note that the purity of the antibody and the presence or not of additives has a high impact on the delivery efficiency. Consequently, we advise you to optimize the delivery parameters in order to achieve the best effects. Several optimization protocols are provided in the Appendix.

Important Parameter: Source of Antibody and presence of additives (preservative/stabilizers)

Most of commercially available antibodies (polyclonal and monoclonal) contain additives such as BSA, sodium azide and/or glycerol.

1) **BSA. The presence of BSA completely inhibits the antibody delivery. Indeed, 0.1% to 2% of BSA is often present in antibody reagents, which represents 1 mg/mL up to 20 mg/mL. Therefore, BSA is in large excess over the antibody. Thus when you mix this antibody solution with the Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent, BSA competes with the antibody for the complexes formation which results in the inhibition of antibody delivery. Consequently, if BSA is present in your antibody sample, we recommend removing it before proceeding with the delivery assay. BSA can be removed by gel chromatography exclusion or purification of antibodies with protein A or G sepharose beads. In addition, several rapid and easy-to-use BSA removal kit are commercially available. We suggest using these BSA removal kits.**

2) **Sodium Azide**. If sodium azide is present as a preservative, it could lead to some cytotoxicity. However, we have never observed unwanted effects due to the presence of sodium azide with the indicated amounts of antibodies used. Generally, the final concentration of sodium azide added onto cells is very low and negligible. Otherwise, it can be removed by dialysis.

3) **Other additives**. The presence of glycerol (up to 5-10% in the diluted antibody solution) or other similar additives does not interfere with the antibody delivery experiment.

3.2. Cells Preparation

Adherent cells. It is recommended to seed or plate the cells the day prior the antibody delivery experiment. The suitable cell density will depend on the growth rate and the condition of the cells. Cells should not be more than 80-90% confluent (percentage of growth surface covered with cells) at the time of experiment (see the suggested cell number in the table 1).

Suspension cells. For fast growing cells, split the cells the day before the antibody delivery experiment at a density of 2 to 5 x 10^5 cells / mL, so they are maintained in excellent condition.

Table 1: Recommended number of cells to seed.

Culture vessel	Number of adherent cells	Number of suspension cells	Cell overlay volume
96 well	0.05 – 0.15 x 10^5	0.5 – 1 x 10^5	100 µL
24 well	0.5 – 1 x 10^5	1.5 – 5 x 10^5	400 µL
12 well	1 – 2 x 10^5	2.5 - 10 x 10^5	900 µL
6 well	2.5 – 5 x 10^5	5 – 20 x 10^5	1.8 mL
60 mm dish	5 – 10 x 10^5	1 – 5 x 10^6	3.8 mL
90 - 100 mm	12 – 30 x 10^5	2.5 – 10 x 10^6	7.6 mL
T-75 flask	15 – 40 x 10^5	5 – 15 x 10^6	9.6 mL

3.3. Antibody Delivery Reagent Procedure

1) Prepare the antibody solution. Dilute the antibody to be delivered in PBS at 100 µg / mL.

- Do not use tissue culture media for this step! We do not advise to use Hepes, HBS or TRIS buffer to prepare the antibody solution. We recommend using PBS.
- **Important Note**: The presence of BSA as additives in antibody reagent (present in a lot of commercially available antibodies) can completely inhibit the antibody delivery. If BSA is present in your antibody sample, we recommend removing it before proceeding with the delivery assay (see notes in section 3.1). Sodium azide has only insignificant effect with the indicated amounts of antibodies used. The presence of glycerol in antibody solution does not interfere with the antibody delivery experiment.
- The antibody solution can be diluted or concentrated slightly ranging from 50 to 200 µg/ mL.

2) Add 0.4 to 70 µL of **Ab-DeliverIN** ™ reagent in one microtube, according to the table 2.

- Be careful to add the reagent in the bottom of the microtube without touching the wall of the tube which will result in reagent loss.
- Do not dilute **Ab-DeliverIN** ™ reagent. Accordingly, if pipeting of small quantities is required (especially for 96-well plate), we recommend preparing higher amount of antibody - **Ab-DeliverIN** ™ complexes and thereafter dispense the appropriate volume (amount of antibody) in you well or dish.
- The table 2 presented below was used to deliver various antibodies with various cell lines. It can be used as a starting point. ***However, some optimization may be needed (see table 3 in appendix for optimization range).***

Table 2: Suggested amounts of antibody and **Ab-DeliverIN** ™.

Tissue Culture Dish	Antibody Quantity (µg)	Ab-DeliverIN ™ (µL)	Dilution Volume (µL)	Total Medium Volume
96 well	0.4	0.4	20	120 µL
24 well	1	2	100	500 µL
12 well	2	4	100	1 mL
6 well	5	10	200	2 mL
60 mm dish	10	20	200	4 mL
90 - 100 mm	30	60	400	8 mL
T-75 flask	35	70	400	10 mL

3) Add 4 to 350 µL of antibody (100 µg / mL) to **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent, according to the table 2, and mix by pipeting up and down several times.

4) Incubate 10-15 min at room temperature.

5) Add 20 to 400 µL (see dilution volume in table 2) of serum-free medium to the antibody / **Ab-DeliverIN ™** mixture and disperse immediately onto the cells growing in their regular culture medium (with serum).

- **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent can be used onto cells in absence of serum. In this case, replace the complete culture medium by serum-free medium. This procedure can be more efficient to deliver antibodies in certain cell types. After 4h, add some serum-containing medium if further incubation time is necessary.
- For suspension cells, gently mix complexes to the cell solution by pipeting the medium up and down (3-4 times) to ensure a uniform distribution of the mixture. It is important to promote the contact of the complexes with cells during this mixing procedure. In addition, this favours the disruption of potential clumps of cells that are preventing the complexes to get access to all cells.

6) Incubate the cells at 37°C in a CO_2 incubator under standard conditions until evaluation of antibody delivery efficiency (3-48h).

Important note: FITC-labeled IgG is provided in the Ab-DeliverIN ™ kit as a positive control. Use 1 or 2 µL of Ab-DeliverIN ™ per 1 µg of antibody for the delivery assay. This control antibody is provided to help you to set up your experiment for your particular cell type.

4. Appendix

4.1. Optimization Protocol

In order to get the best out of the **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent, several parameters can be optimized:

- Volume of **Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent**. This depends on the antibody, the presence or not of contaminants or additives, and on the cell type.
- Presence or absence of serum during the delivery experiment. For all the antibodies tested we did not observed an important influence of this parameter. However, the background is reduced when serum is present during the delivery experiment.
- Cell type and cell density. Best results are achieved when cells are 50–70 % confluent at the time of the delivery.
- Incubation time. Assays type dependent. Perform a time-course experiment to set up the optimal incubation time since binding of antibody to its target is dependent on the target localization and accessibility as well as the protein turnover rate.

We recommend that you optimize the different parameters starting from the condition given in the protocol above within the range indicated in the table 3.

Table 3: Optimization of antibody amount and volume of **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent.

Tissue Culture Dish	Antibody Quantity (µg)	Ab-DeliverIN ™ (µL)	Dilution Volume (µL)	Total Medium Volume
96 well	0.2 - 0.5	0.2 - 1	20	120 µL
24 well	0.5 - 3	0.5 - 5	100	500 µL
12 well	1 - 6	1 - 10	100	1 mL
6 well	2.5 - 15	2.5 - 25	200	2 mL
60 mm dish	5 - 30	5 - 50	200	4 mL
90 - 100 mm	15 - 75	15 - 120	400	8 mL
T-75 flask	20 - 80	20 - 160	400	10 mL

1) Start by optimizing the volume of the **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent with your antibody and particular cell type (Table 3). To this end, use a fixed amount of antibody and vary the amount of **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent. **For instance, from 0.5 to 5 µL of Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent in a 24-well plate** with 1 µg of antibody.

2) Thereafter, increase the amount of antibody to be delivered maintaining constant the ratio **Ab-DeliverIN™/** antibody determined above. Note that in some cases, you get better results by increasing the amount of antibody while maintaining constant the volume of **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent.

3) After having identified the optimal quantities of **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent and antibody, you could pursue the process by optimizing other parameters such as the cell number (density), the time course of your experiment…

4.2. Example of protocol: anti-Giantin AlexaFluor®488 antibody delivery

1) Seed 75,000 NIH-3T3 cells / well onto coverslips (18mm) in a 24-well plate the day before the antibody delivery experiment.

2) Dilute the anti-giantin-AlexaFluor®488 antibody (target the Golgi apparatus) in PBS at 100 µg / mL. Antibody must not contain BSA as additive.

3) Add 2 µL of the **Ab-DeliverIN ™** reagent in one microtube.

4) Add 10 µL of antibody (100 µg / mL) diluted solution into **Ab-DeliverIN ™** vial.

5) Mix by pipeting up and down 3-4 times.

6) Incubate 10 min at room temperature.

7) Add 100 µL of serum-free medium to the antibody / **Ab-DeliverIN ™** mixture and disperse immediately onto the cells growing in their regular growth culture medium (with serum).

8) Incubate the cells at 37°C in a CO_2 incubator under standard conditions.

9) After 3h, 6h, 9h, 24h, 48h and 72h of incubation, analyzed the delivery efficiency and antibody intracellular localization either on live or fixed cells.

   a. **Live cells**: remove your culture medium, wash the coverslips once with PBS and observe the cells with a fluorescence microscope. Coverslips can also be mounted on hanging drop slide with appropriate mounting medium (PBS is suitable). If cells are not fixed, they should be observed within 20 minutes to evaluate the efficiency of the delivery.
   b. **Fixed cells:** transfer the coverslips in another plate or dish, wash with PBS and fix them with paraformaldehyde or formalin. Mount the coverslips on slide with appropriate mounting medium and observed cells.

At earlier time (3h, 6h, 9h), you will observe the delivery of increasing amount of antibody inside cells. This fluorescence will appear as a diffuse labeling into the cytosol. Progressively, the anti-giantin antibody which target the Golgi apparatus will accumulate in an area close to the nucleus as a punctuate labeling. In this way, the delivered antibody was able to reach its target. The diffuse labeling will disappear almost completely after 48h. Similar procedure has been also successfully used with an antibody targeting the Nuclear Pore Complex (NPC) and contrary to the anti-giantin antibody, the anti-NPC antibody accumulates around the nuclear envelope as expected. These results can be seen on our website: www.ozbiosciences.com .

4.3. Quality Controls

To assure the performance of each lot of **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - Antibody Delivery Reagent** produced, we qualify each component using rigorous standards. The following assays are conducted *in vitro* to qualify the function, quality and activity of each kit component.

Specification	Standard Quality Controls
Purity	Silica Gel TLC assays. Every compound shall have a single spot.
Sterility	Thioglycolate assay. Absence of fungal and bacterial contamination shall be obtained for 7 days.
Biological Activity	Delivery of FITC-labeled antibody in NIH3T3 cells monitored by cytofluorimetry and fluorescence microscopy. Every lot shall have an acceptance specification of > 80% of the activity of the reference lot.

4.4. Troubleshooting

Problems	Comments and Suggestions
Low delivery efficiency	1- **Presence of BSA in your antibody solution**. Make sure that the antibody is highly pure and devoid of additives such as BSA. 2- **Ab-DeliverIN ™ amount.** Optimize the quantity of Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent as described in the table 3. 3- **Ab-DeliverIN ™ / antibody ratio**. Optimize the Ab-DeliverIN ™ / antibody ratio within the range indicated in table 3. 4- **Antibody amount**. Use different quantity of antibody with the recommended or optimized Ab-DeliverIN ™ / antibody ratio. 5- **Cell density.** A non-optimal cell density at the time of antibody delivery can lead to insufficient uptake. The optimal confluence should range from 50 to 70%. 6- **Cell condition.** 1) Cells that have been in culture for a long time (> 8 weeks) may become resistant to the delivery. Use freshly thawed cells that have been passaged at least once. 2) Cells should be healthy and assay during their exponential growing phase. The presence of contaminants (mycoplasma, fungi) alters considerably the delivery efficiency. 7- **Cell culture medium composition.** 1) For some cells, antibody delivery efficiency can be increased without serum or under reduced serum condition. Thus, assay these cells in serum-free medium during the first 4h of incubation. 8- **Medium used for preparing Ab-DeliverIN ™ / antibody complexes**. It is critical that PBS is used during the preparation of the complexes. Do not use serum free medium, HBS or Tris buffer to prepare the complexes. 9- **Incubation time and transfection volume.** 1) The optimal time range between delivery and assay varies with cells, type of antibody, type of targeted proteins, etc. The delivery efficiency can be monitored after 4 to 96h. Fluorescently labeled antibody can be used to quantitatively monitored delivery kinetics. 2) To increase delivery efficiency, transfection volume suggested can be reduced for the first 4 to 24 hours. 10- **Old Ab-DeliverIN ™ / antibody complexes.** The Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent / antibody complexes must be freshly prepared every time. Complexes prepared and stored for more than 1 hour can be aggregated. 11- **Positive control.** Ensure that your experiment is properly set up and includes a positive control. The FITC-labeled IgG provided in the kit can be used as positive control for delivery efficiency. 12- **Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent temperature.** Reagents should have an ambient temperature and be vortexed prior to use. 13- **Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent storage.** Delivery efficiency can slowly decrease if Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent is kept more than one week at room temperature.
Cellular toxicity	1- **Concentration of Ab-DeliverIN ™ / antibody too high.** Decrease the amount of Ab-DeliverIN ™ / antibody complexes added to the cells by lowering the antibody amount or the Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent. Complexes aggregation can cause some toxicity; prepare them freshly and adjust the ratio as outlined previously. 2- **Unhealthy cells.** 1) Check cells for contamination, 2) Use new batch of cells, 3) Ensure culture medium condition (pH, type of medium used, contamination etc), 4) Cells are too confluent or cell density is too low, 5) Verify equipments and materials. 3- **Antibody is cytotoxic.** Use suitable controls such as cells alone, Ab-DeliverIN ™ reagent alone or mock delivery (with positive IgG-FITC provided).

	4- **Incubation time.** Reduce the incubation time of complexes with the cells. Delivery medium can be replaced by fresh medium after 3 to 24 h if necessary. 5- **Antibody quality**. Use high quality antibody as impurities could lead to cell death. 6- **Key protein targeted.** If the targeted protein is essential for cell survival this can lead to cell death. For instance as demonstrated with an anti-nuclear pore complex monoclonal antibody. In this way, the cell death is induced by the binding of antibody to the nuclear pore complexes.

Our dedicated and specialized technical support group will be pleased to answer any of your requests and to help you with your antibody delivery experiments: tech@ozbiosciences.com. In addition, do not hesitate to visit our website www.ozbiosciences.com and the FAQ section.

5. Related Products

Description
MAGNETOFECTION TECHNOLOGY
Super Magnetic Plate *(standard size for all cell culture support)* Mega Magnetic plate *(mega size to hold 4 culture dishes at one time)*
Transfection reagents:
PolyMag Neo (*for all nucleic acids*)
Magnetofectamine™ kit: Lipofectamine™ 2000 + CombiMag (*for all nucleic acids*)
NeuroMag *(dedicated for neurons)*
SilenceMag *(for siRNA application)*
Transfection enhancer:
CombiMag *(to improve any transfection reagent efficiency)*
Viral Transduction enhancers:
ViroMag (*to optimize viral transduction*)
ViroMag R/L *(specific for Retrovirus and Lentivirus)*
AdenoMag *(for Adenoviruses)*
In vivo Magnetofection
In vivo ViroMag (for magnetic assisted viral infection)
In vivo PolyMag (polymer-based magnetic nanoparticles)
In vivo DogtorMag (lipid-based magnetic nanoparticles)
LIPOFECTION TECHNOLOGY (LIPID-BASED)
Lullaby (*siRNA transfection reagent)*
DreamFect Gold *(Transfection reagent for all types of nucleic acids)*
VeroFect *(for Vero cells)*
Ecotransfect *(Economical reagent for routine transfection)*
FlyFectin *(for Insect cells)*
i-MICST TECHNOLOGY
Viro-MICST (*to transduce directly on magnetic cell purification columns)*
3D TRANSFECTION TECHNOLOGY
3DfectIN *(for hydrogels culture)*
3Dfect *(for scaffolds culture)*
RECOMBINANT PROTEIN PRODUCTION
HYPE-5 Transfection Kit (*for **H**igh **Y**ield **P**rotein **E**xpression)*
PLASMIDS PVECTOZ
pVectOZ-LacZ / pVectOZ-SEAP / pVectOZ-GFP / pVectOZ-Luciferase
ASSAY KITS
Bradford – Protein Assay Kit MTT cell proliferation kit β-Galactosidase assay kits (CPRG/ONPG)
BIOCHEMICALS
D-Luciferin, K^+ and Na^+ 1g G-418, Sulfate 1g
X-Gal powder 1g

Please, feel free to contact us for all complementary information and remember to visit our website to stay informed on the latest breakthrough technologies and updated on our complete product list.

Purchaser Notification

Limited License

The purchase of **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - antibody delivery reagent** grants the purchaser a non-transferable, non-exclusive license to use the kit and/or its separate and included components (as listed in section 1, Kit Contents). This reagent is intended **for in-house research only** by the buyer. Such use is limited to the transfection of nucleic acids as described in the product manual. In addition, research only use means that this kit and all of its contents are excluded, without limitation, from resale, repackaging, or use for the making or selling of any commercial product or service without the written approval of OZ Biosciences.

Separate licenses are available from OZ Biosciences for the express purpose of non-research use or applications of **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - antibody delivery reagent**. To inquire about such licenses, or to obtain authorization to transfer or use the enclosed material, contact the Director of Business Development at OZ Biosciences.

Buyers may end this license at any time by returning all **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - antibody delivery reagent** material and documentation to OZ Biosciences, or by destroying it. Purchasers are advised to contact OZ Biosciences with the notification that **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - antibody delivery reagent** is being returned in order to be reimbursed and/or to definitely terminate a license for internal research use only granted through the purchase of the kit(s).

This document covers entirely the terms of **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - antibody delivery reagent** research only license, and does not grant any other express or implied license. The laws of the French Government shall govern the interpretation and enforcement of the terms of this License.

Product Use Limitations

The **Ab-DeliverIN ™ - antibody delivery reagent** is developed, designed, intended, and sold for research use only. It is not to be used for human diagnostic or included/used in any drug intended for human use. All care and attention should be exercised in the use of the kit components by following proper research laboratory practices.

For more information, or for any comments on the terms and conditions of this License, please contact:

Director of Business Development
OZ Biosciences SAS
Parc Scientifique et Technologique de Luminy;
Bâtiment grand Luminy technopole
Zone entreprise, case 922
13273 Marseille Cedex 9, France
Ph: +33 (0) 4.86.94.85.16
Fax: +33 (0) 4.86.94.85.15
E-mail: contact@ozbiosciences.com
Site Internet: www.ozbiosciences.com

CONTACT

OZ Biosciences SAS
163 avenue de Luminy
Case 922, zone entreprise
13288 Marseille cedex 09
FRANCE

Ph: +33 (0) 486 948 516
Fax: +33 (0) 486 948 515

contact@ozbiosciences.com
order@ozbiosciences.com
tech@ozbiosciences.com

OZ Biosciences INC
4901 Morena Blvd,
Suite 901
San Diego CA 92117
USA

Ph : + 1-858-246-7840
Fax : + 1-855-631-0626

contactUSA@ozbiosciences.com
orderUSA@ozbiosciences.com
techUSA@ozbiosciences.com

Rev 07/2021

www.ozbiosciences.com

Follow us!