# uncle







## **One-stop stability**

Cracking stability using a pile of one-trick, sample-hungry tools is a ton of work. Uncle combines 3 different measurement modes — fluorescence, SLS and DLS. So you can crank out all your data in just a few hours, and use way less precious sample. All the info you'll get makes picking the best formulation, protein, or viral vector a piece of cake.

- T<sub>m</sub> & T<sub>agg</sub>
- Isothermal stability
- Viral capsid stability
- T<sub>m</sub> with SYPRO (DSF)
- Sizing & polydispersity
- Sizing with thermal ramp
- Thermal recovery
- Viscosity
- k<sub>D</sub>
- B<sub>22</sub>
- G<sub>22</sub>
- ΔG



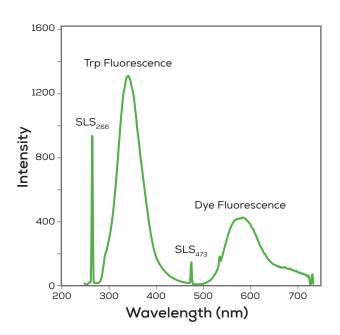
### Unleash the Uni

Get more data with way less sample. The Uni only needs 9  $\mu$ L, and you pick how you use it. Run 1 sample in the morning, 48 in the afternoon. Do a DLS read if that's all you need. Or, check DLS, then start a 3-day experiment to monitor real-time stability. Your samples are sealed airtight, so runs can be short or long — your call.

### Full-spectrum

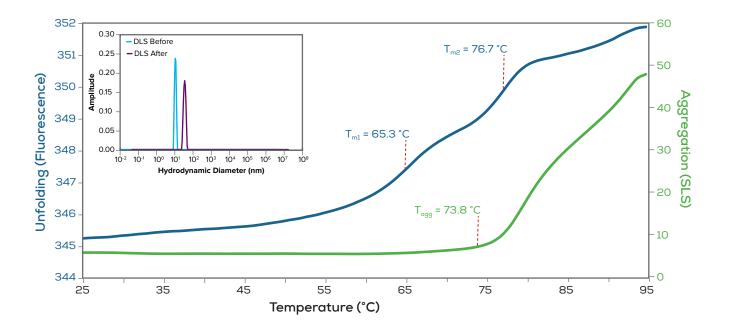
Biologics and gene vectors are special. With Uncle, you get the whole fluorescence spectrum, so you don't need to know ahead of time how your sample behaves. If you want to try out some new tricks with dyes, Uncle can pick up on those too. Uncle's SLS catches aggregation with two wavelengths — making it super sensitive and clutch for uncovering aggregates over a wide range of sizes.





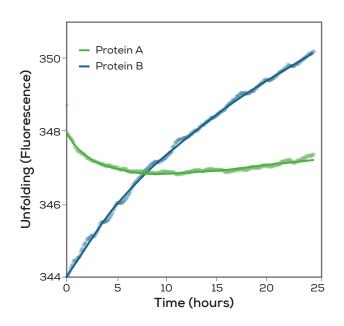
# Uncover way more in one shot

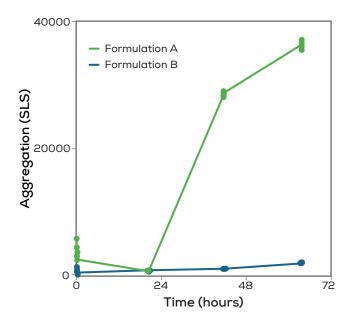
Trying new formulations or constructs? Get answers for up to 48 samples in under 2 hours. Measure  $T_m$  and  $T_{agg}$  at the same time and know when unfolding leads to aggregation. Add a DLS read before the temp ramp to know if you've got aggregate trouble right out of the gate.



### Let 'em simmer

Get a jump on testing long-term storage by tackling isothermal experiments early on – way before it becomes a problem down the line. Uncle is decked out with a set of tailormade apps that focus in on proteins, reporter dyes or vector payloads and how they handle stewing at static temps. Keep Uncle freed up for other stuff with its out-of-the-box isothermal applications – load your samples in Unis, stow them in an incubator, and then pop them back into Uncle to get eyes on who's acting up, whenever you want.



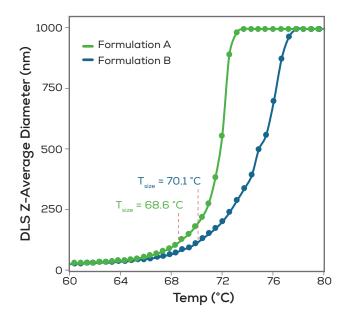


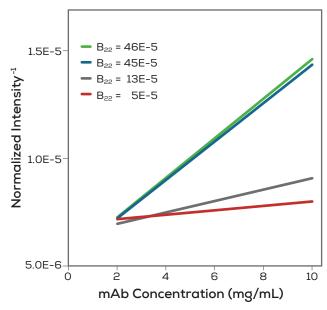
### Heat until huge

Grab polydispersity, diameter, and size distribution on the spot using DLS. Then take the same samples and start a thermal ramp to measure which ones get bent out of shape and which keep their cool.

### Feel the attraction

Get  $B_{22}$  and  $k_D$  at the same time in the same Uni. Change up excipients to see if your protein is better off or not – ASAP. Learn on the spot if your proteinformulation combo is good to go or risky for aggregation. For super high protein concentrations,  $G_{22}$  is ready to go.



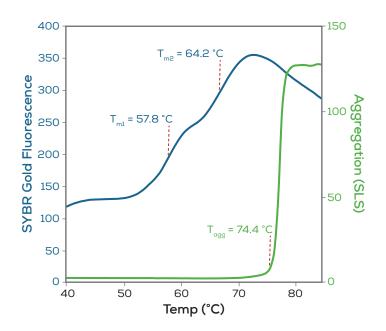


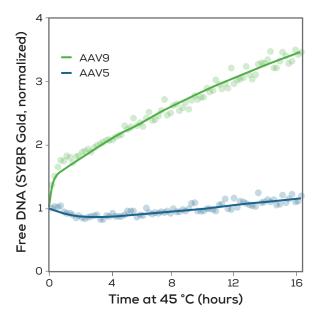
### Keep payloads on lock down

Uncle teams up with SYBR Gold to get a read on the temperature where your DNA starts to leak from your vector — way before the AAV capsid pops. Track initial free DNA and what's on the loose after a thermal ramp. Spot when aggregation gets out of hand with the help of SLS.

### Spot genome jailbreaks

Make sure DNA or RNA isn't escaping from your vectors on the sly, over time. Uncle's full spectrum fluorescence and SYBR Gold isothermal app let you take an early, low volume look at accelerated, isothermal storage testing.





# **Specifications**

Application	Full-spectrum l	Fluorescence	Static Light Scattering (SLS)	Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS)
T <sub>m</sub>	•			,3,3, (2)
T <sub>agg</sub>			•	
T <sub>m</sub> with SYPRO (DSF)	•		-	
Isothermals	•		•	•
Sizing & polydispersity			-	•
Sizing with thermal ramp				•
k <sub>D</sub>				•
B <sub>22</sub> & G <sub>22</sub>			•	-
Thermal recovery	•		•	
Viscosity				•
ΔG	•			
Capsid stability	•		•	•
Instrument				
Minimum sample volume		9 µL, sealed cap	illaries	
Simultaneous samples per experiment		48		
Sample temperature range		15-95 °C		
Sample concentration range		0.05 mg/mL - 300 mg/mL lgG (protein dependent)		
Heating rate		0.1–10 °C/minute		
Temperature accuracy		±0.1 °C		
Physical		54 cm W x 50 cm D x 58 cm H, 50 kg		
Electrical		Auto switching power supply, voltage 110–240 V AC, 50–60 Hz, single phase, fuse rating T6.3AL, 250V, max power 600 W		
Regulatory compliance		Software has optional 21CFR11		
Fluorescence and static light scattering				
Sample precision		<2% CV (T <sub>m</sub> )		
SLS resolution		~15 kDa change in mean molecular mass		
AAV genome concentration		≥5 x 10 <sup>11</sup> viral genomes per mL		
Excitation		266 nm and 473 nm laser		
Detection		Fluorescence: CCD spectrometer at full 250-720 nm spectral range SLS: intensity at 266 nm and 473 nm		
Dynamic light scattering				
Hydrodynamic diameter range		0.3-1000 nm		
Size accuracy ±		±2%		
Minimum sample concentration		0.1 mg/mL – lysozyme		
AAV capsid concentration		≥5 x 10 <sup>11</sup> viral genomes per mL		
Molecular weight range		192 Da - 25 MDa		
Light source 6		660 nm laser diode		
Detection		Avalanche photodiode module		





### **Unchained Labs**

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