

Maximize your purity and yield of Histidine-tagged proteins and the application on FPLC system

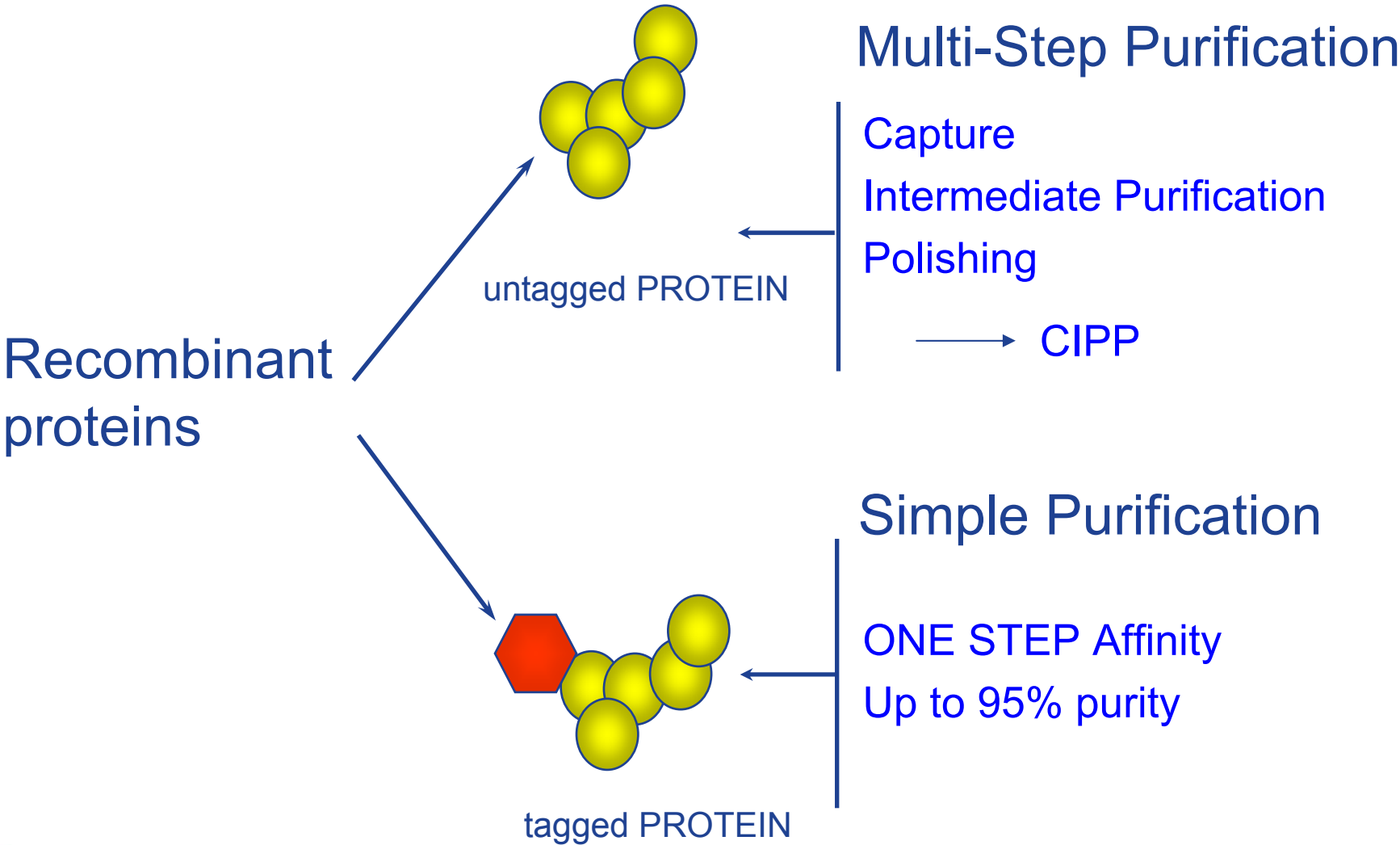
奇異亞洲醫療設備股份有限公司
產品專員 張駿儒
TEL : (886 2)28883570 ext 215
FAX : (886 2)28883580
E-mail : neil.chang@ge.com
www.gelifesciences.com



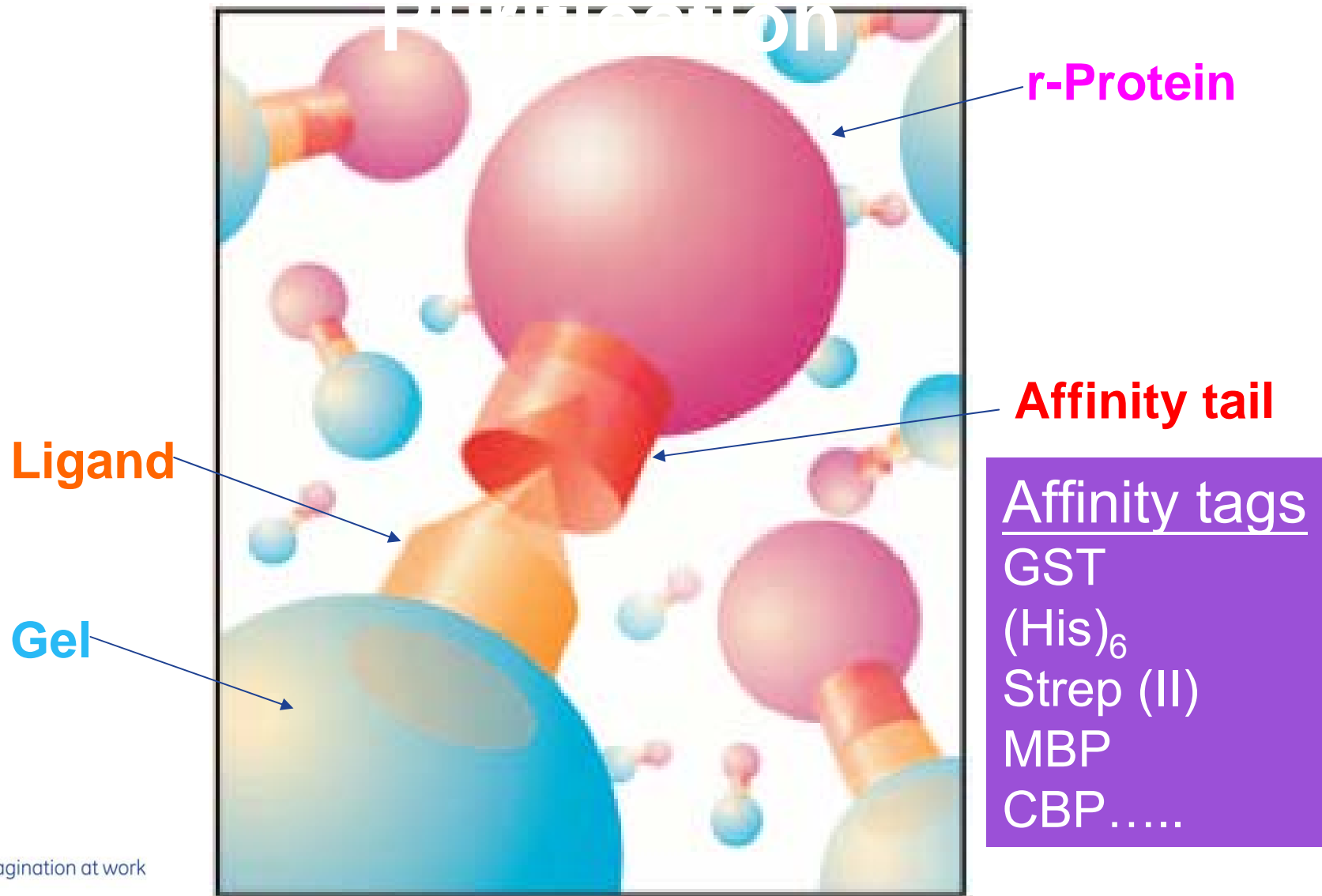
imagination at work



Protein purification strategy



Recombinant Protein



Histidine-tagged protein purification



Two-step purification of a histidine-tagged protein

Fig. 1A: First purification step with IMAC

Sample: 10 ml *E. coli* extract with low-level expression of a histidine-tagged mannanase, Man 26A, from *Cellulomonas fimi* ($M_r \sim 100\ 000$)
Column: HisTrap™ HP 1 ml
Binding buffer: 20 mM sodium phosphate, 30 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4
Elution buffer: 20 mM sodium phosphate, 500 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4
Gradient: 25 ml linear gradient 30–300 mM imidazole
Flow rate: 1 ml/min
System: ÄKTApurifier™ 100

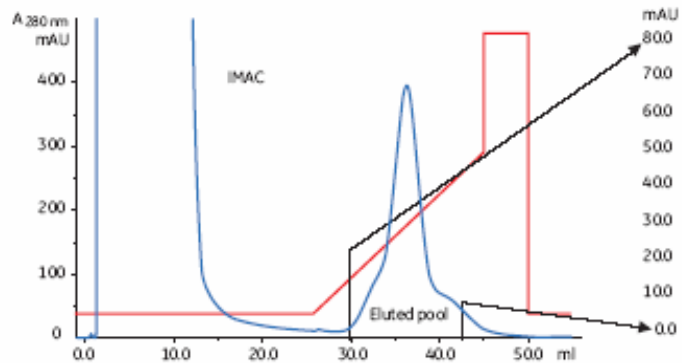
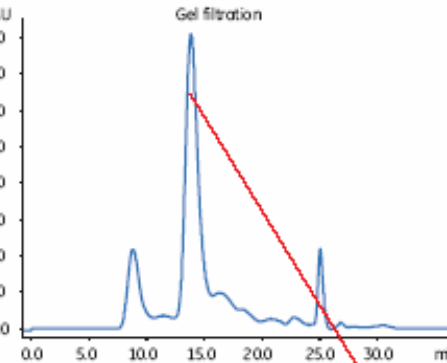


Fig. 1B: Second step with gel filtration

Sample: 0.5 ml concentrated sample from IMAC step
Column: Superdex™ 200 10/300 GL
Buffer: PBS, pH 7.5
Flow rate: 0.5 ml/min
System: ÄKTApurifier™ 100



Conclusions

- The high molecular weight protein histidine-tagged mannanase Man 26A was purified in its enzymatically active form
- Excellent binding properties of Ni Sepharose™ High Performance (HP)
- 60 mg of purified protein in a single run
- A second purification step using gel filtration with Superdex 200 was added for high purity needs of 95 %

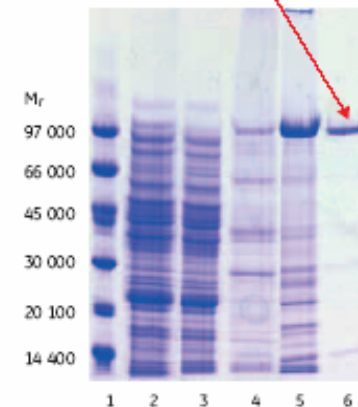


Fig. 1C: SDS-PAGE

Lane 1: LMW
Lane 2: *E. coli* extract
Lane 3: IMAC flow-through
Lane 4: Early IMAC fraction
Lane 5: IMAC eluted pool
Lane 6: Gel filtration pool

Ni Sepharose High Performance (HP)

Ni Sepharose HP delivers narrow peaks and high target protein concentration. It gives:

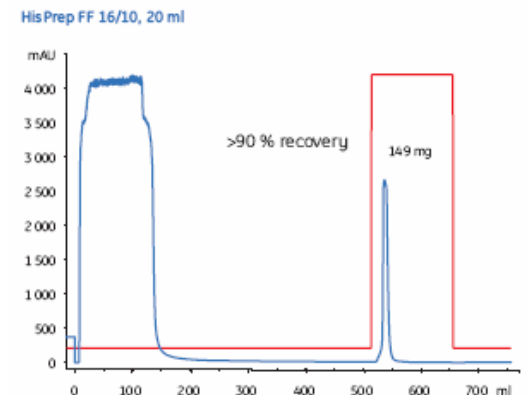
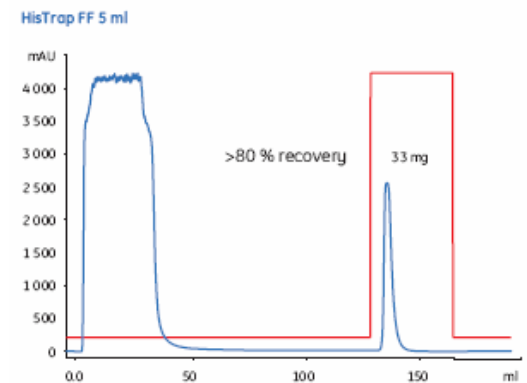
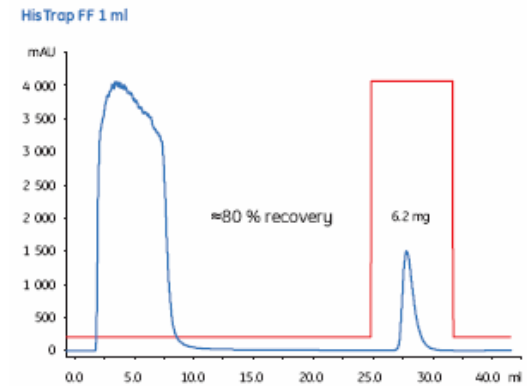
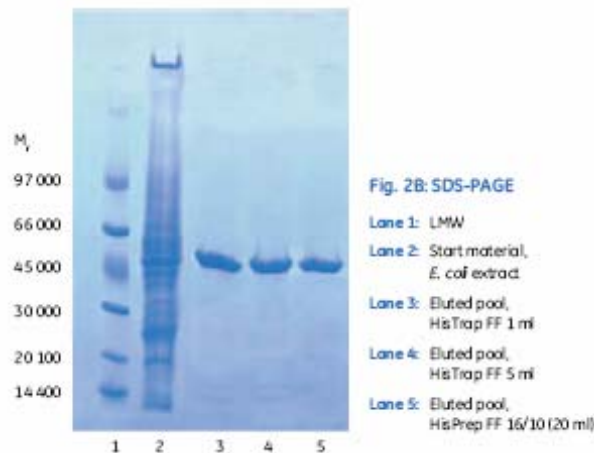
- High performance purification
- High target protein concentration
- Can be used with a syringe, pump, or system

Ni Sepharose HP is available as bulk media and in expertly prepacked HisTrap HP columns.

Scaling up a histidine-tagged protein purification

Fig. 2A: Scale-up purification of a histidine-tagged protein

Sample: Histidine-tagged Maltose binding protein in *E. coli* extract (samples loaded contained 8, 40 and 160 mg, respectively)
Columns: HisTrap FF 1 ml, HisTrap FF 5 ml, HisPrep™ FF 16/10 20 ml. All columns are prepacked with Ni-Sepharose 6 Fast Flow
Binding buffer: 20 mM sodium phosphate, 25 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4
Elution buffer: 20 mM sodium phosphate, 500 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4
Flow rates: HisTrap FF 1 ml: 1 ml/min; HisTrap FF 5 ml: 5 ml/min; HisPrep FF 16/10: 5 ml/min



Conclusions

- Scale-up from HisTrap FF 1 ml via HisTrap FF 5 ml to HisPrep FF 16/10 (20 ml) is easy and efficient
- Scaling up column dimension while running at the same linear flow rate provides highly consistent results
- Pooled fractions analyzed by SDS-PAGE showed almost identical results in terms of purity and recovery
- Consistently high recovery and purity can be obtained in the different scales using the same linear flow rates



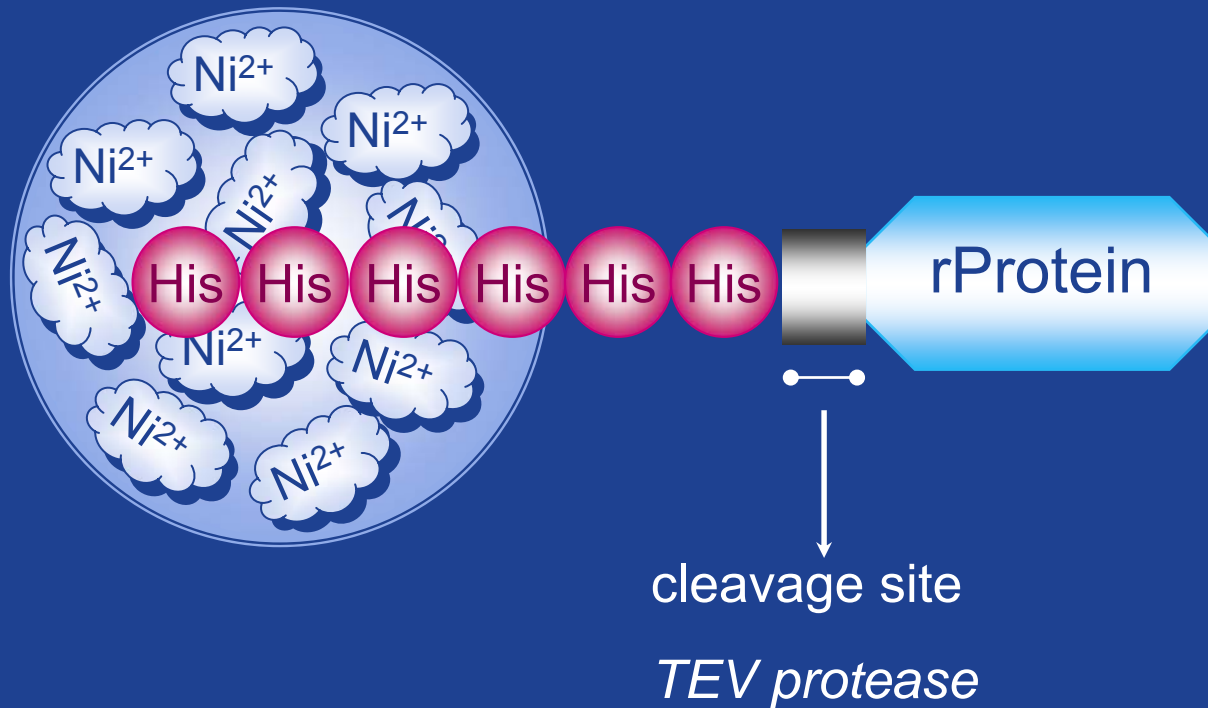
Ni Sepharose 6 Fast Flow (FF)

Ni Sepharose 6 FF delivers fast flow rate purification and easy scale-up.

- Expression screening in multi-well plates
- Available expertly prepacked in convenient HisTrap FF and HisPrep 16/10 FF prepacked columns as well as in bulk
- Manual purification, such as gravity flow and batch purification, and fast flow rate purification on systems

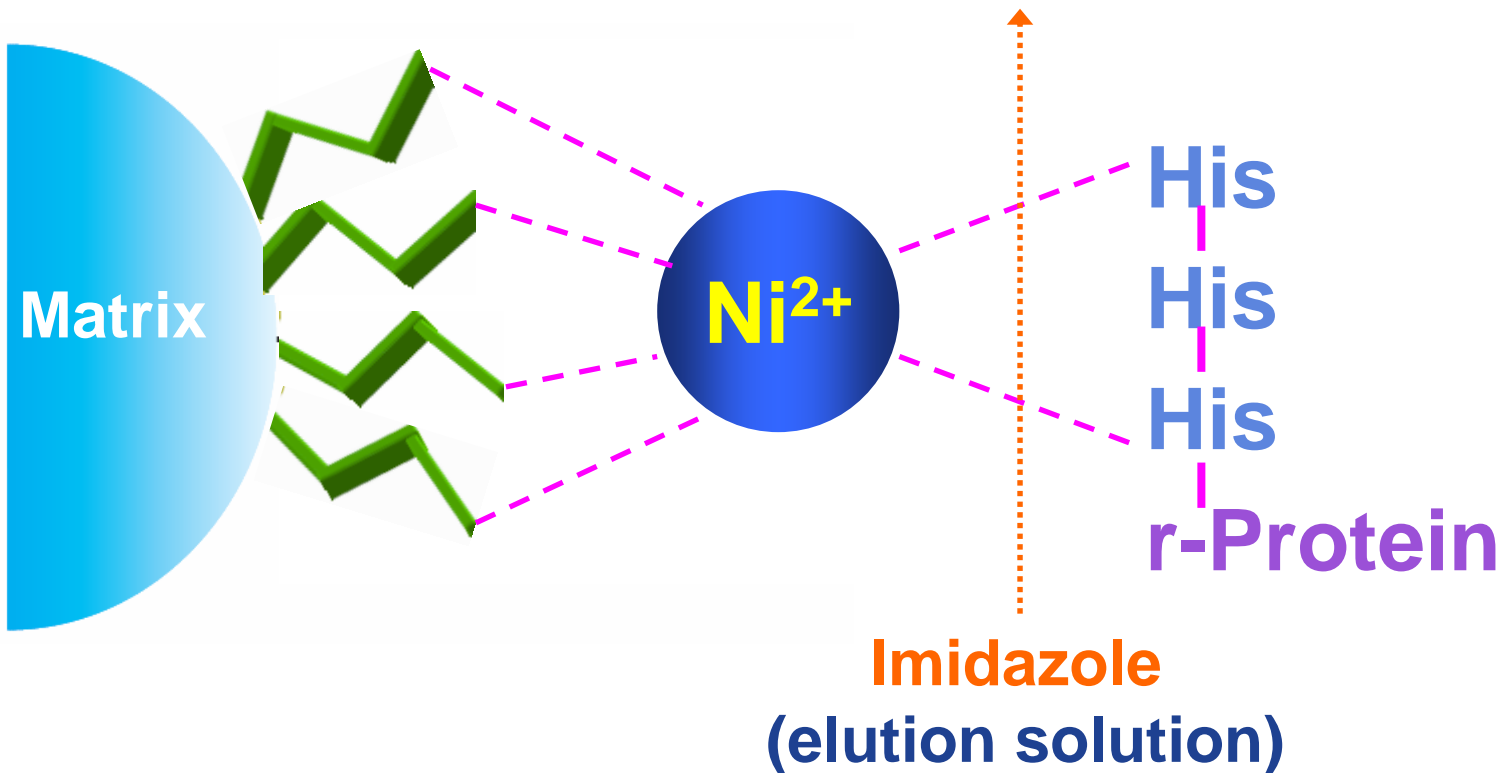
Purification of histidine-tagged proteins

Ni Sepharose™



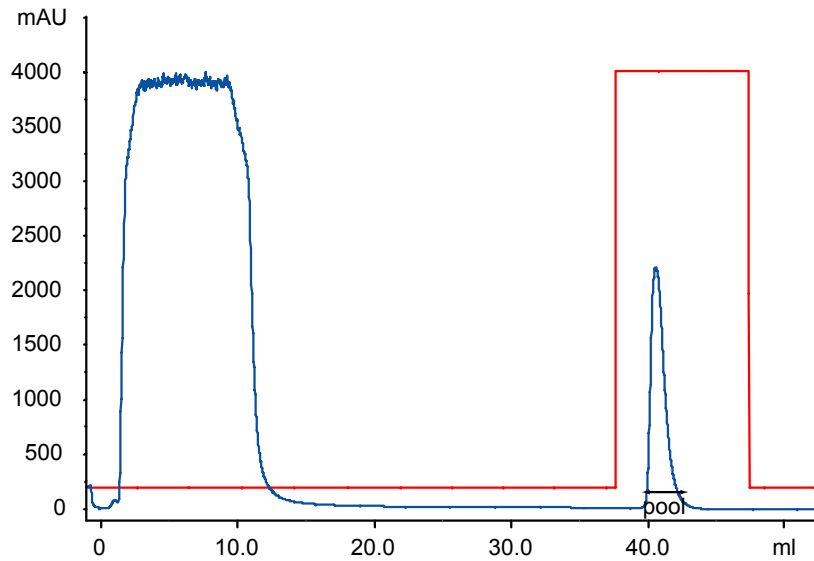
Histidine-tagged Protein

Transition metals : Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Cd^{2+} and H

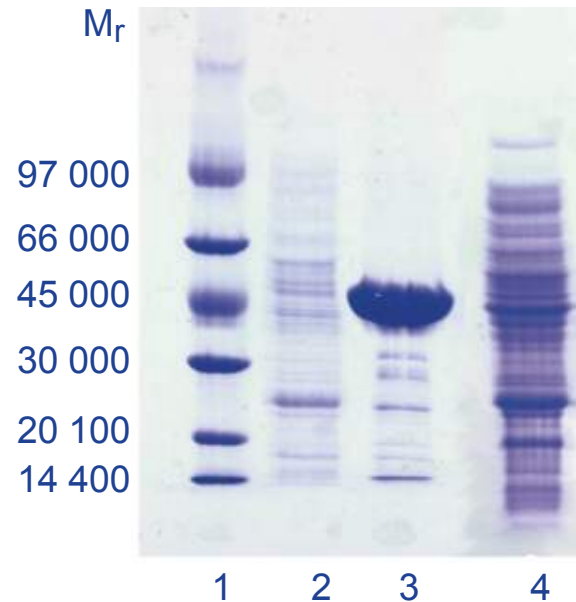


Purification of MBP-(His)₆

HisTrap™ FF 1 ml

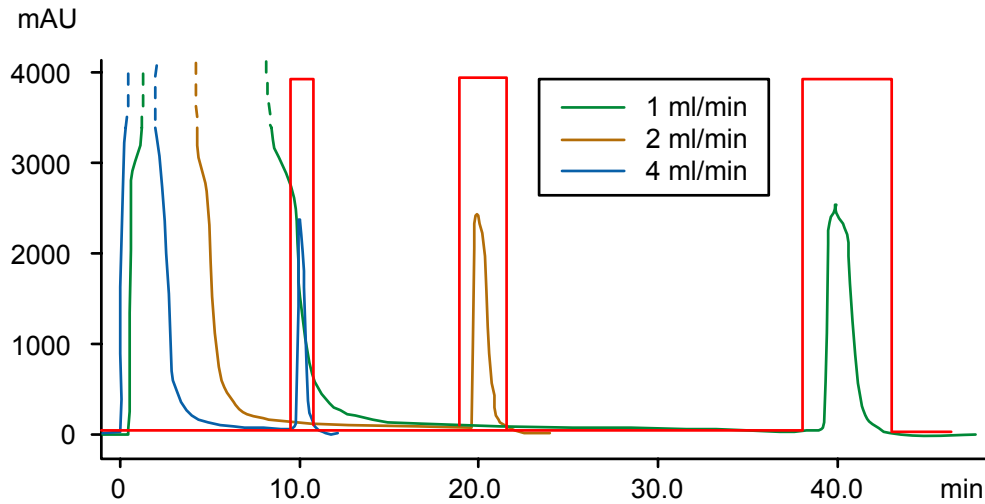


Non-reduced SDS-PAGE

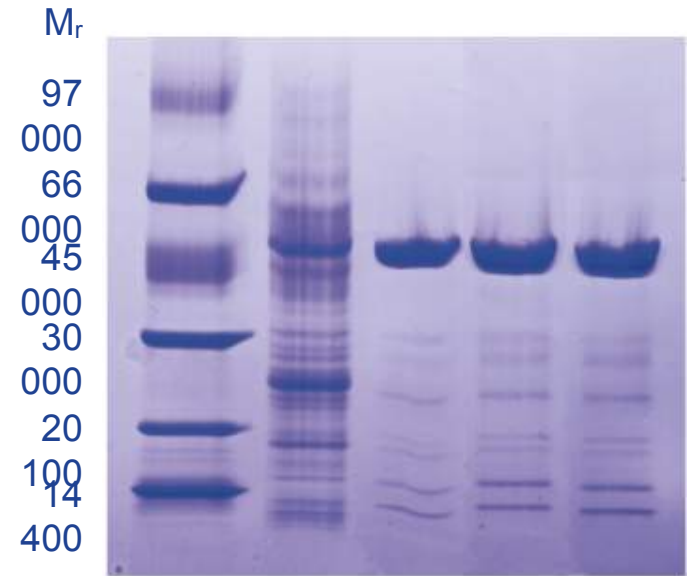


Lane 1: Low Molecular Weight Marker (LMW)
Lane 2: Flow through
Lane 3: Eluted pool
Lane 4: Start material
Precast Phast gels

Effect of flow rate



Flow (ml/min)	Time (min)	Eluted protein (mg)
1	48	5.4
2	24	5.3
4	12	5.2



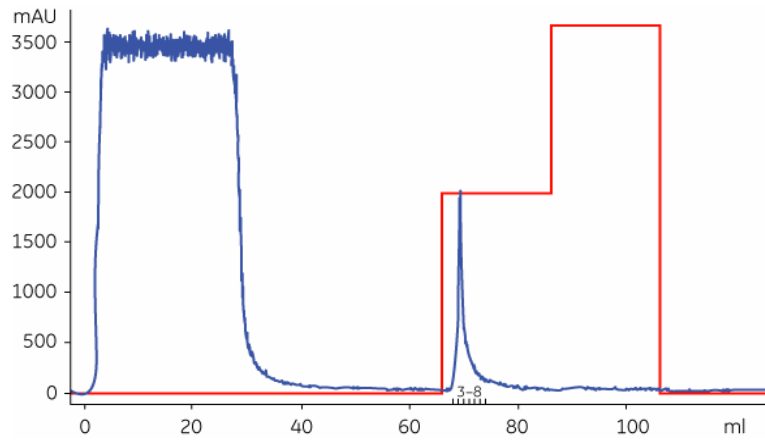
Lane 1: Low Molecular Weight markers (LMW Marker)
 Lane 2: Start material
 Lane 3: Eluted pool, 1 ml/min
 Lane 4: Eluted pool, 2 ml/min
 Lane 5: Eluted pool, 4 ml/min

Optimize your histidine-tagged protein purity

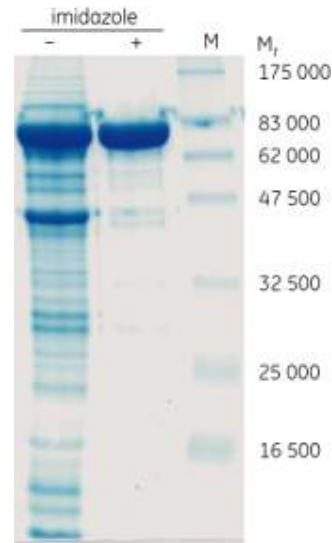
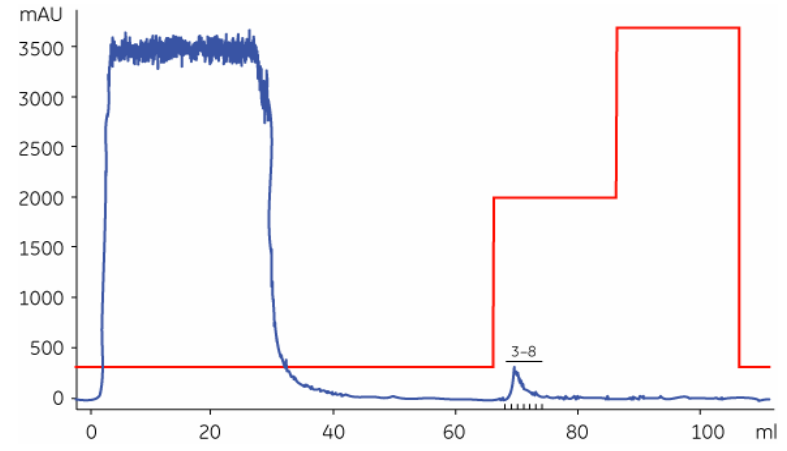
- Imidazole concentration

Purity of target protein with/without imidazole

No imidazole



45 mM imidazole



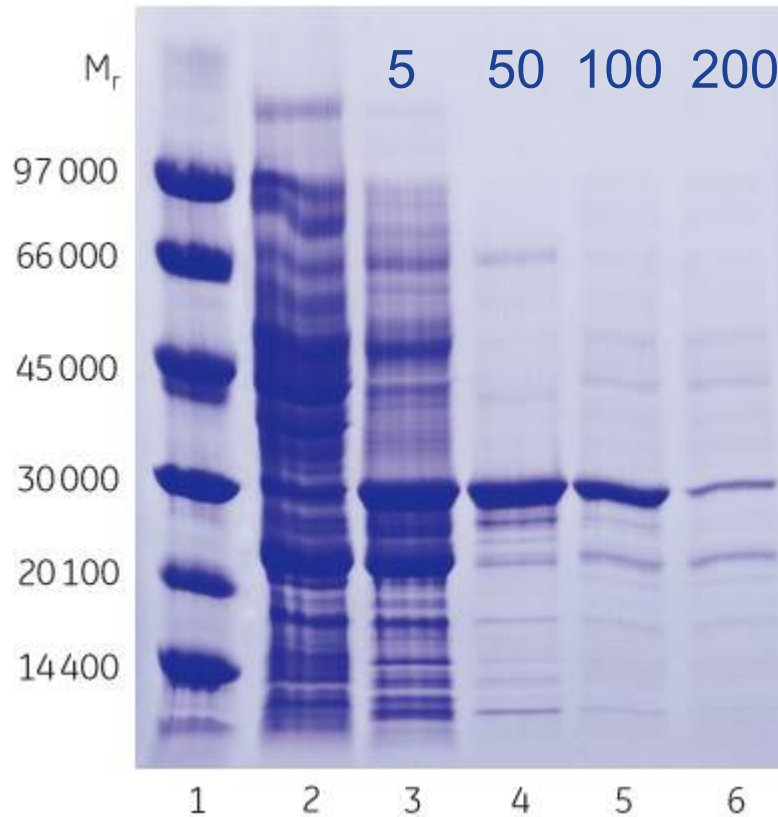
Work done by:
K. Hölcher, M. Richter-Roth and
B. Felden de Neumann
GBC Biotech AG, Martinried, Germany

His SpinTrap™

Simple protein
mini-preps



His SpinTrap™ – optimizing purification conditions



mM imidazole in
sample and binding
buffer

Lanes:

1. LMW markers
2. Start material (diluted 1:10)
- 3-6: Eluted pools



Optimize your histidine-tagged protein purity

- Imidazole concentration
- Different metal ions

Selecting metal ion

- Ni^{2+} most commonly used for purifying histidine-tagged proteins
- Co^{2+} also used for histidine-tagged proteins
 - when a weaker binding of the target proteins is preferred
- Cu^{2+} & Zn^{2+} mainly for purification of untagged proteins
 - Cu^{2+} gives strong binding to a range of proteins - some proteins will only bind to Cu^{2+}
 - Zn^{2+} generally gives a weaker binding (could give more selective elution)
 - Both Cu^{2+} & Zn^{2+} can also be used for histidine-tagged proteins

Purification of histidine-tagged proteins with YOUR choice of metal ion

HiTrap™ IMAC HP & HiTrap IMAC FF 1 ml (uncharged)



IMAC

Immobilized Metal ion Affinity Chromatography

Transition metals : Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Cd^{2+} and H

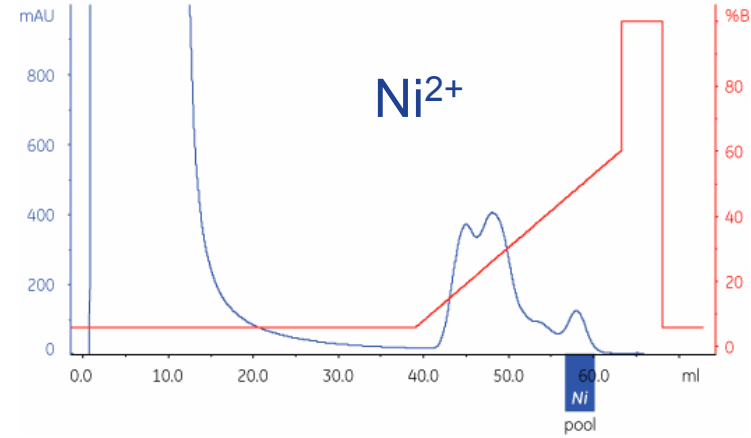
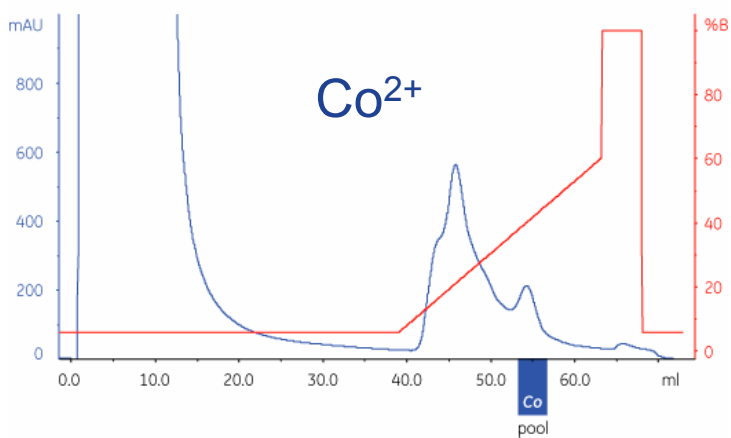
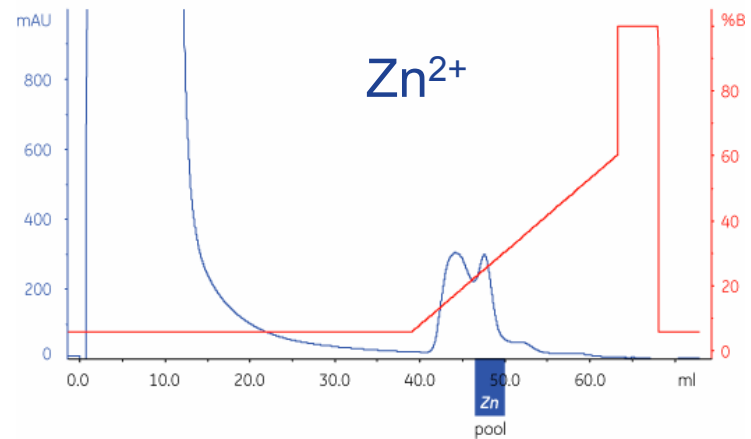
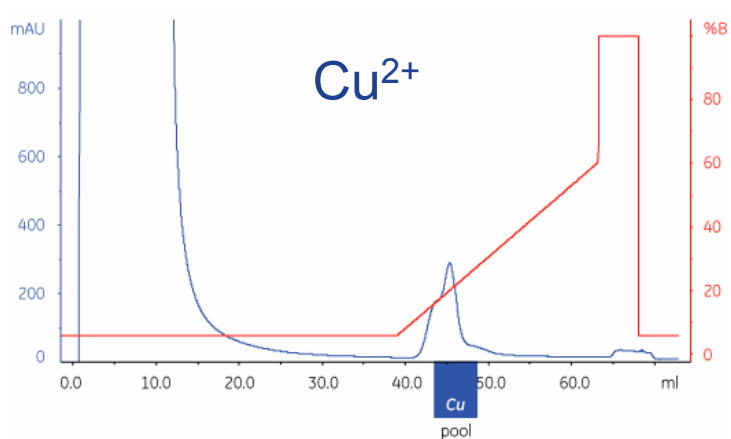
Matrix

X^{2+}

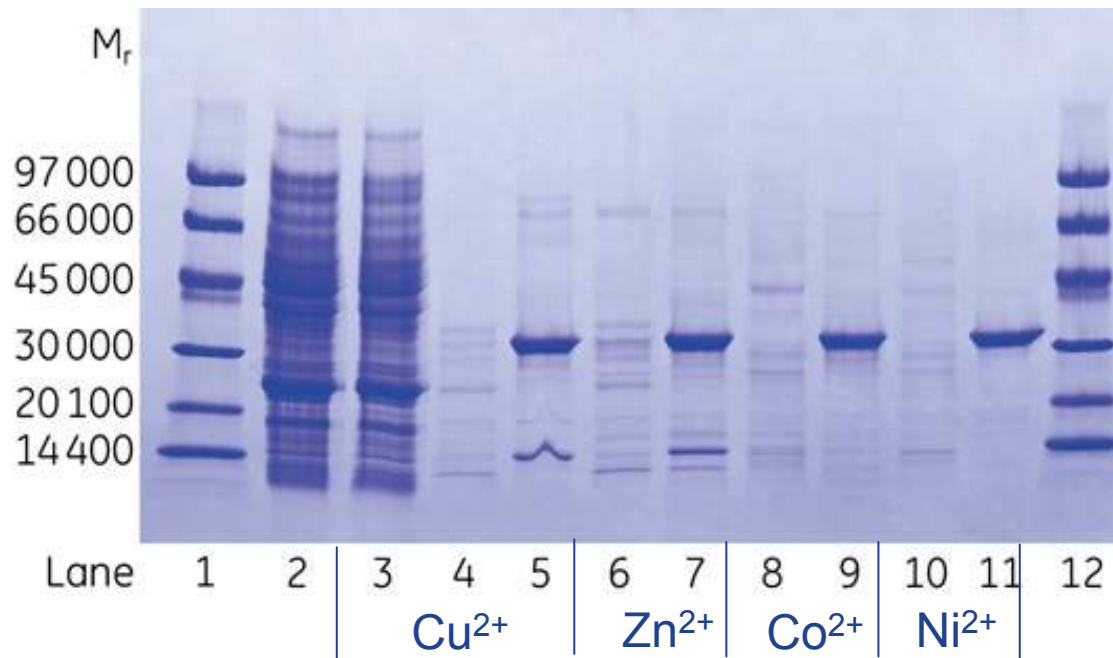
Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+}

GE *imagination at work*

Purification of a histidine-tagged protein using different metal ions



SDS-PAGE analysis



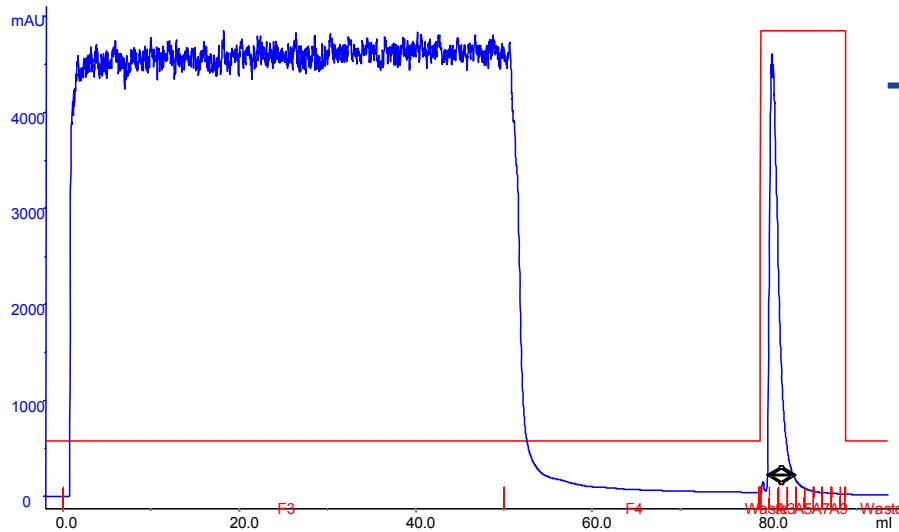
1. LMW markers
2. Start material, diluted 1:10
3. Flowthrough, diluted 1:10, Cu
4. Wash, Cu
5. Eluted pool, Cu
6. Wash, Zn
7. Eluted pool, Zn
8. Wash, Co
9. Eluted pool, Co
10. Wash, Ni
11. Eluted pool, Ni
12. LMW markers

Optimize your histidine-tagged protein purity

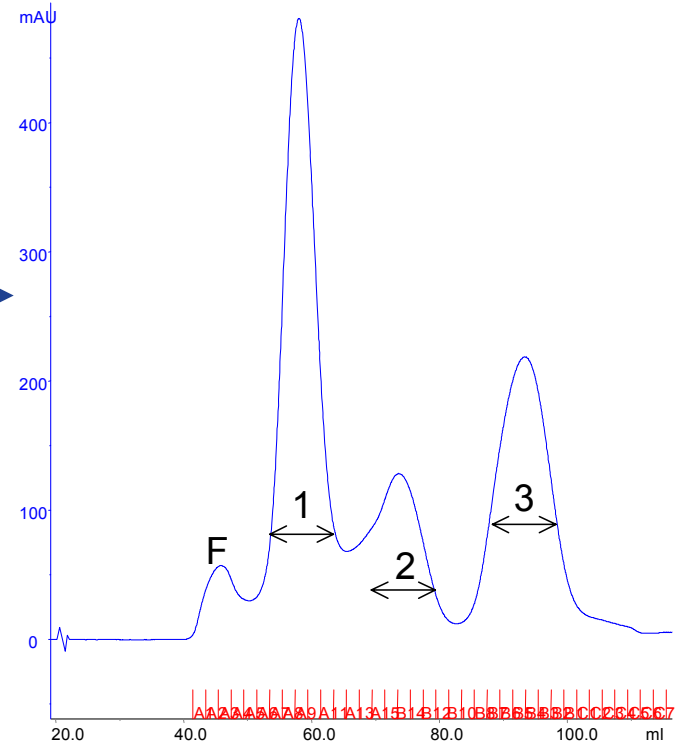
- Imidazole concentration
- Different metal ions
- Add more purification steps

2-step purification of a (histidine)₁₀-tagged protein

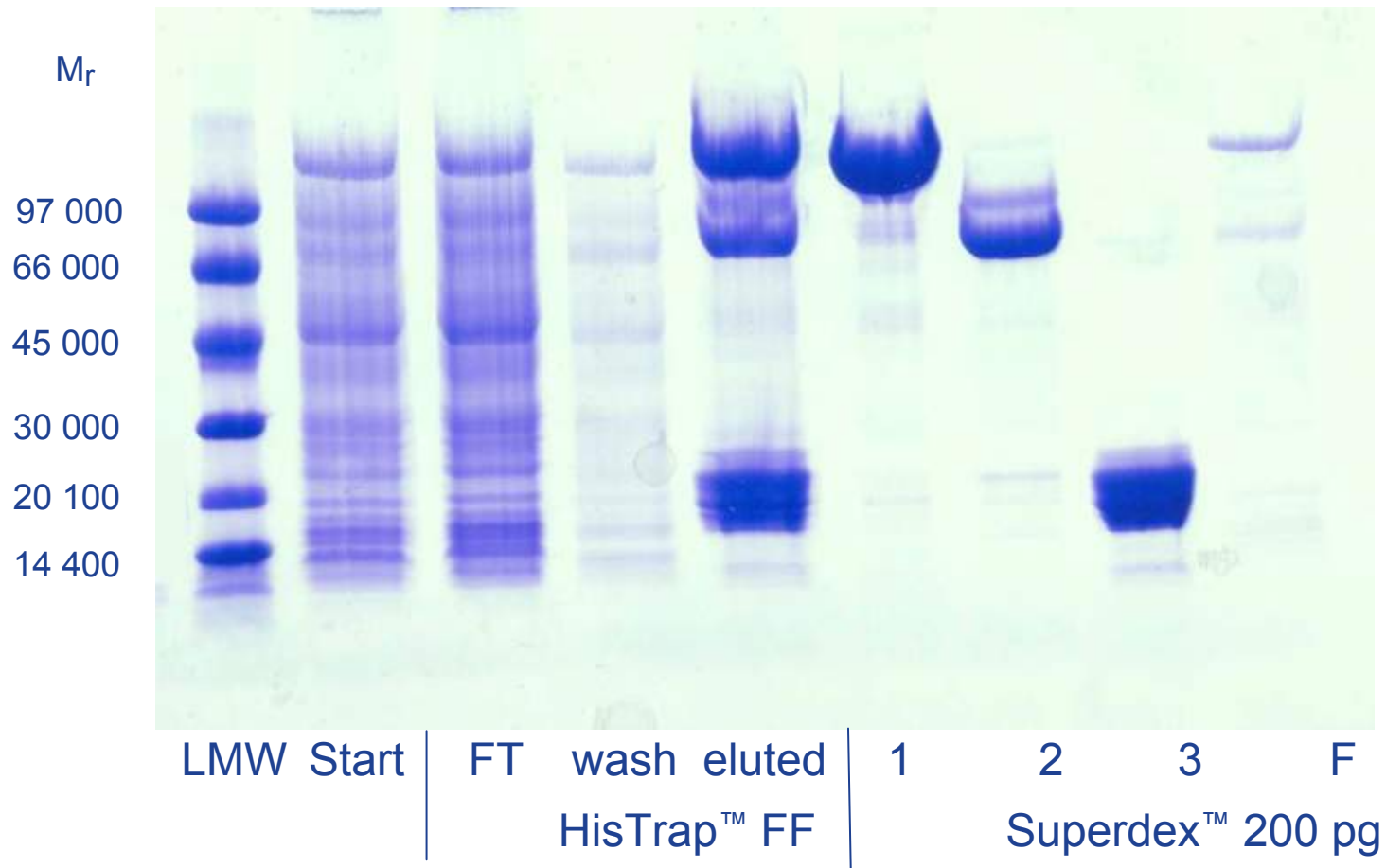
1. HisTrap™ FF



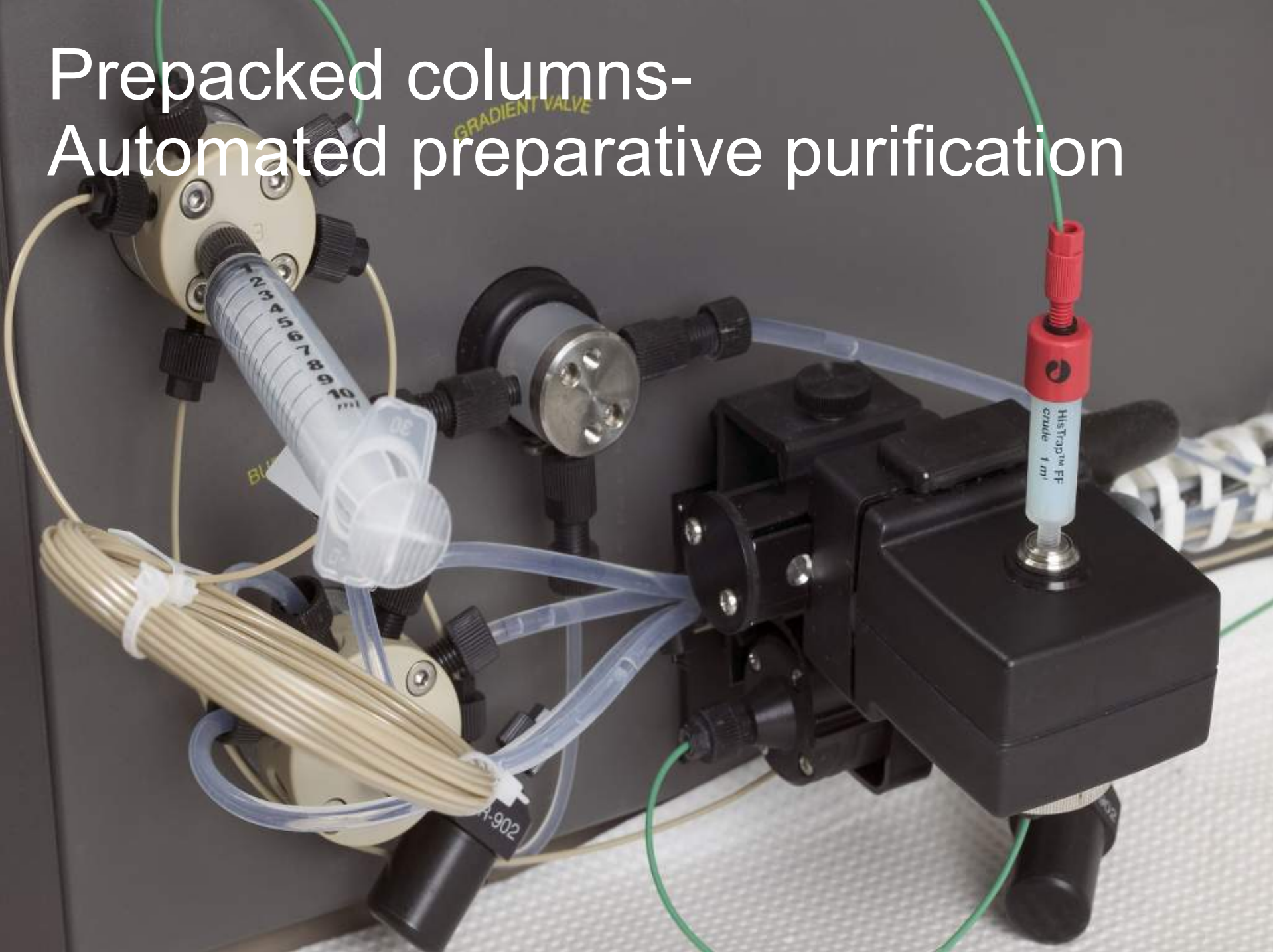
2. HiLoad™ 16/60 Superdex™ 200 pg



SDS-PAGE analysis (reduced conditions)



Prepacked columns- Automated preparative purification



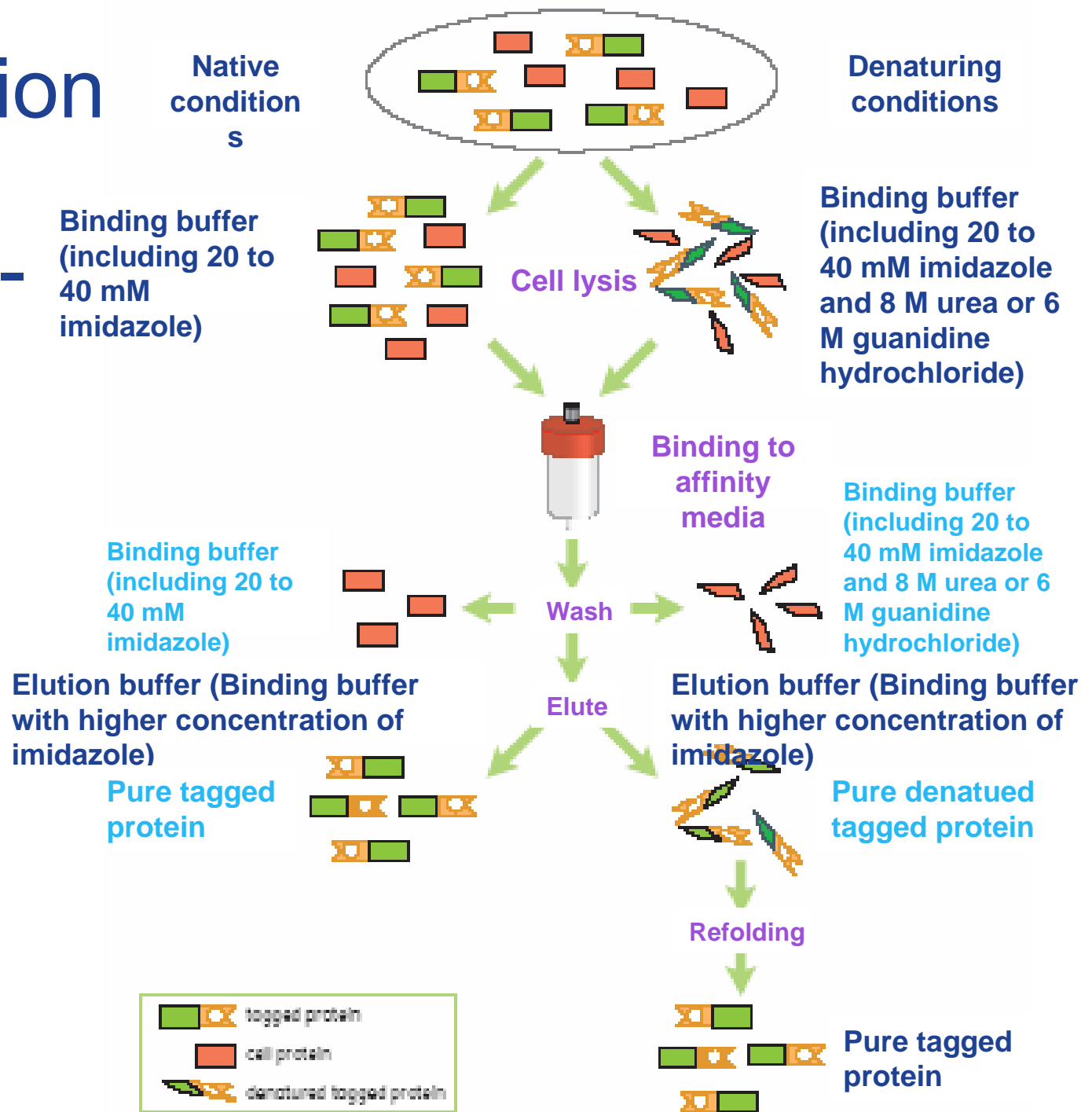
HisTrap™ FF crude

1-ml and 5-ml columns

- Prepacked with Ni Sepharose™ 6 Fast Flow
- Preparative purification of histidine-tagged proteins
- Load unclarified lysates
- High protein binding capacity > 40 mg/ml



Purification of histidine-tagged protein



Ni Sepharose

The best choice

-Greatest binding capacity

~40 mg/ml

-Tolerance of a wide range of additives

8 M urea or 6M GuaHCl

-Negligible nickel ion leakage

-Saving time & cost

Use
20-40 mM Imidazole
in sample
and binding buffer
FOR HIGHEST PURITY



Ni Sepharose FF/ HP

Bulk media with empty column Prepacked column



PD-10 column



HisTrap



HisPrep FF

Small scale/screening



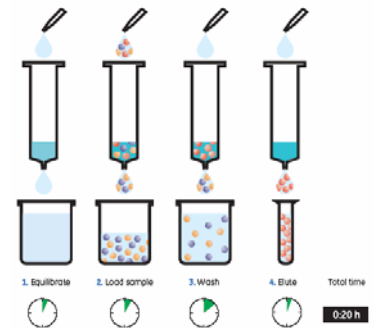
His SpinTrap



His MultiTrap

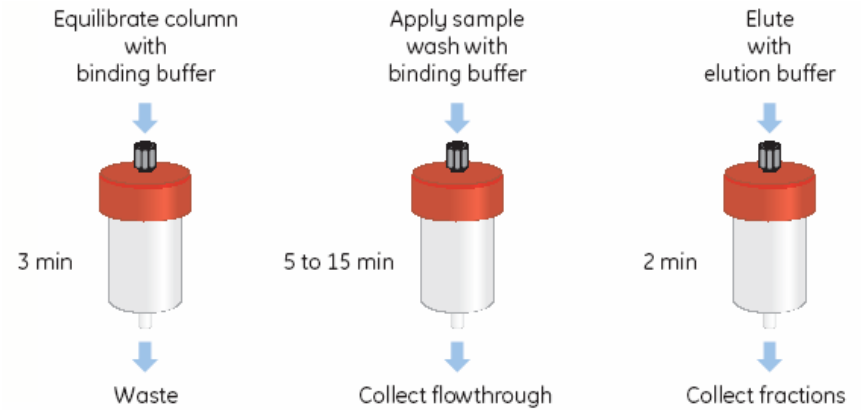


His GraviTrap

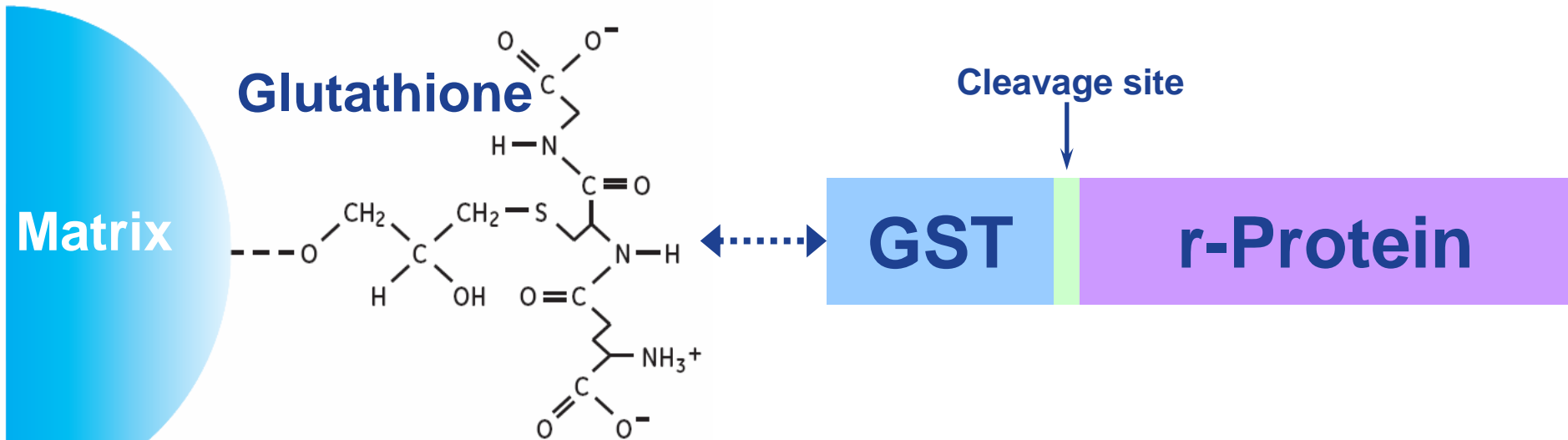


HiTrap

Syringe, peristaltic pump, FPLC system column



GST-tagged Protein



-**Glutathione S Transferase (GST), 26 kD**

-GST is fused via its C terminus to the target protein

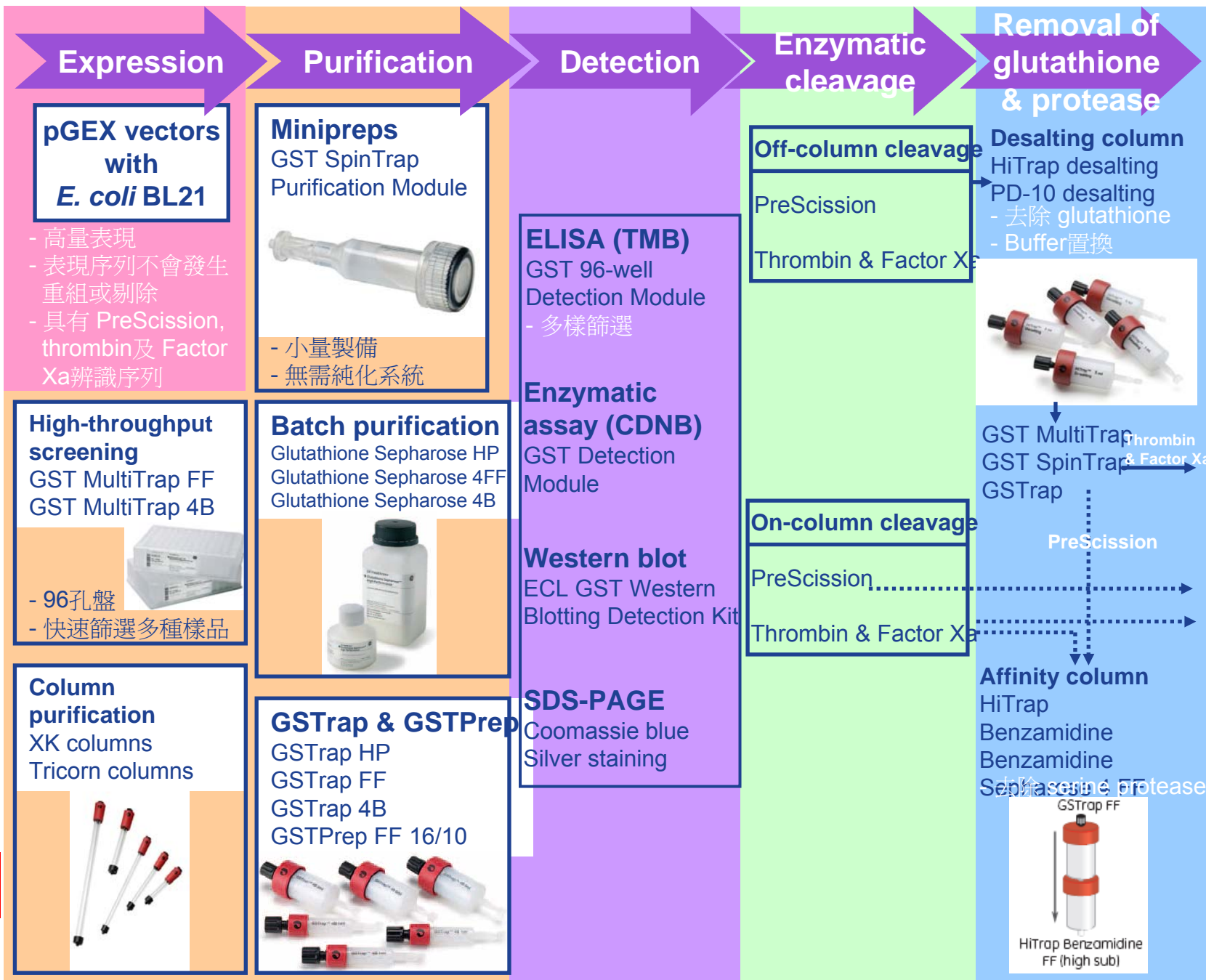
-Thrombin, Factor Xa and PreScission™ Protease cleavage site at C terminus of GST

-**Elution : reduced glutathione (competition)**

-GST activity is easily assayed.

GST-tagged protein purification

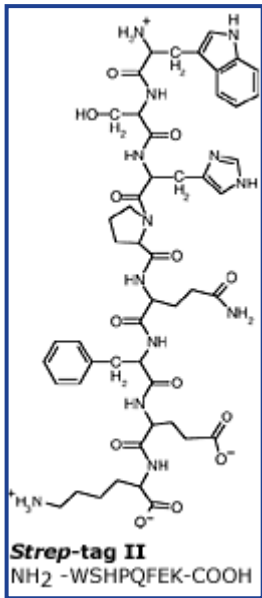
完整系統 一氣呵成



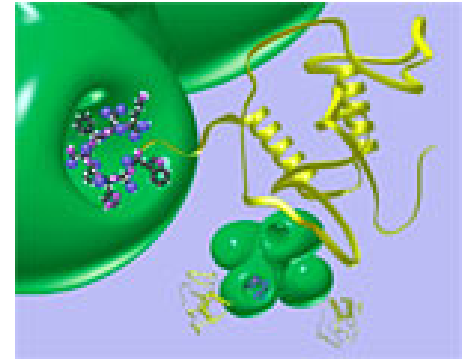
Tagged proteins

- Coupling Gel
- Group-specific
- Immuno-globulins

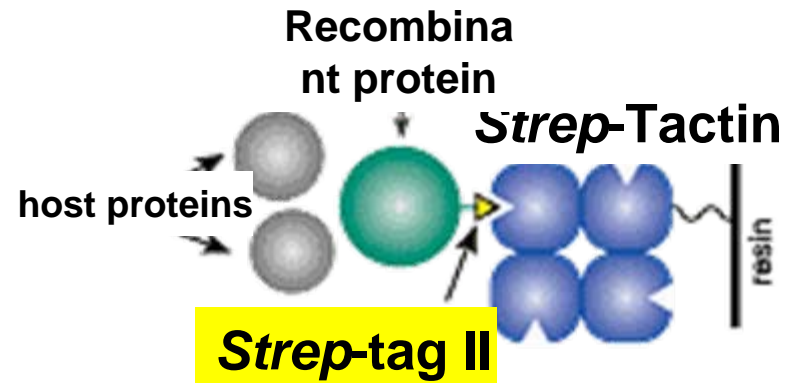
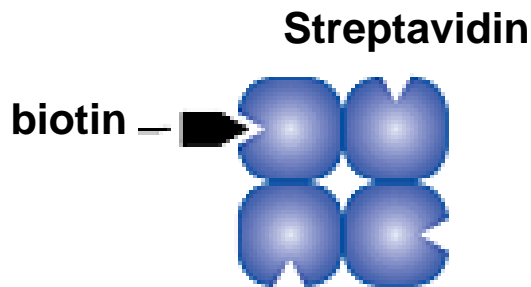
StrepTrap™ HP Strep(II)-technology



- Strep(II)-tag, 8 aa, 1 kD
(Trp-Ser-His-Pro-Gln-Phe-Glu-Lys)
- Often no cleavage of tag is necessary
- Placement of tag both N- or C-terminal



Strep-tag protein is binding to a Strep-Tactin tetramer.

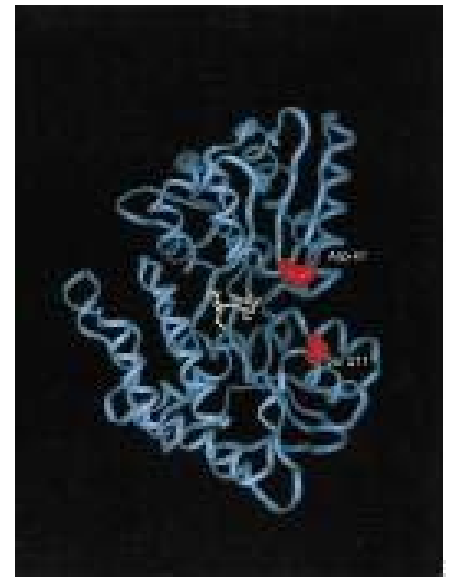


MBPTrap™ HP



MBP-technology

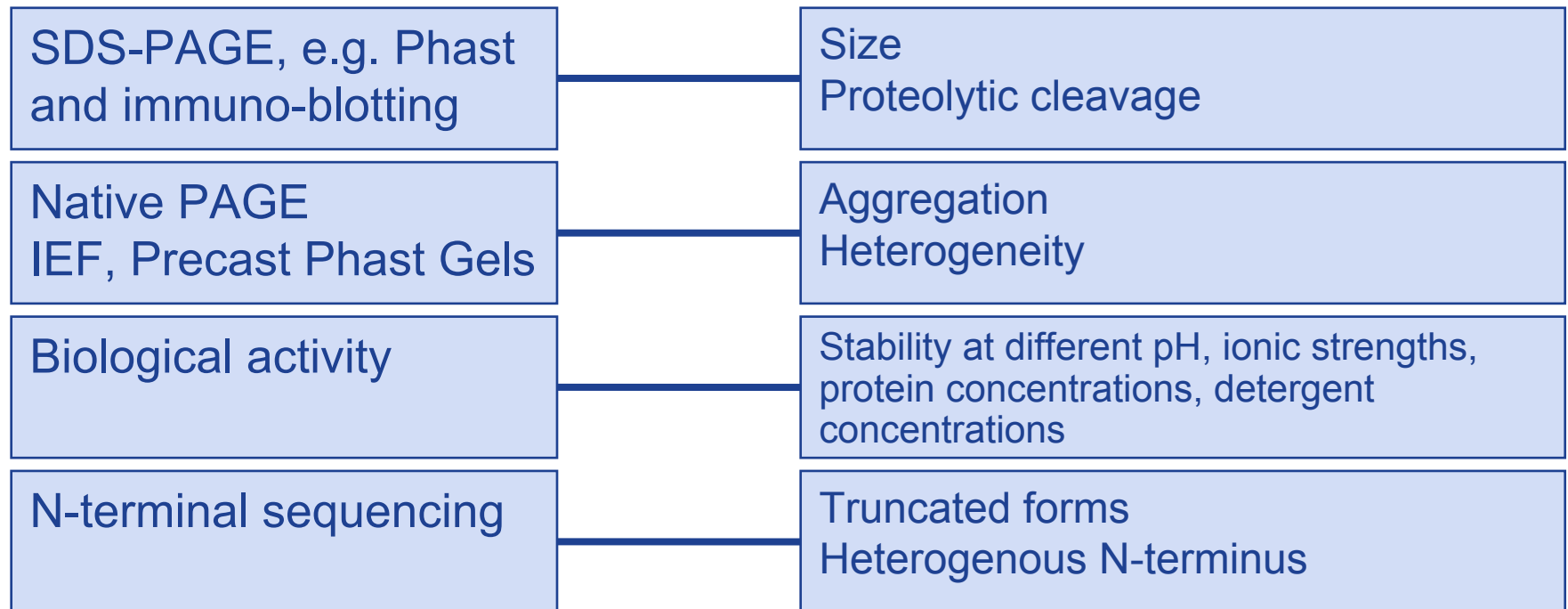
- MBP (maltose binding protein) - tag, 42.5 kD
- Cleavage of tag is often necessary-
Enzymes: Factor Xa, Genease™, Enterokinase
- Most frequently placed in the N-terminal
- Expression in *E. coli*



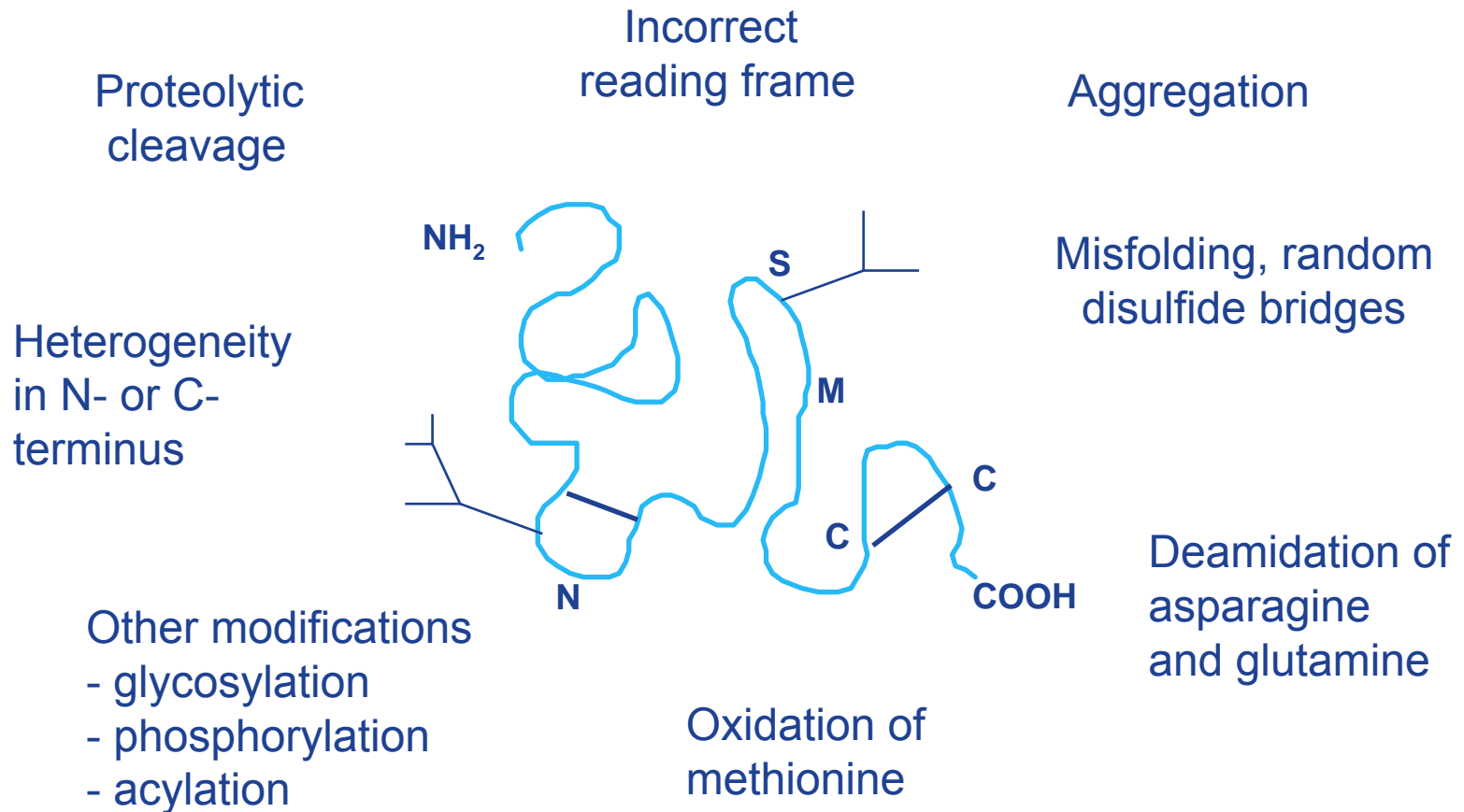
Structure of MBP
bound to maltose

Analytical tools

Is the recombinant protein correctly expressed?



Recombinant protein modifications

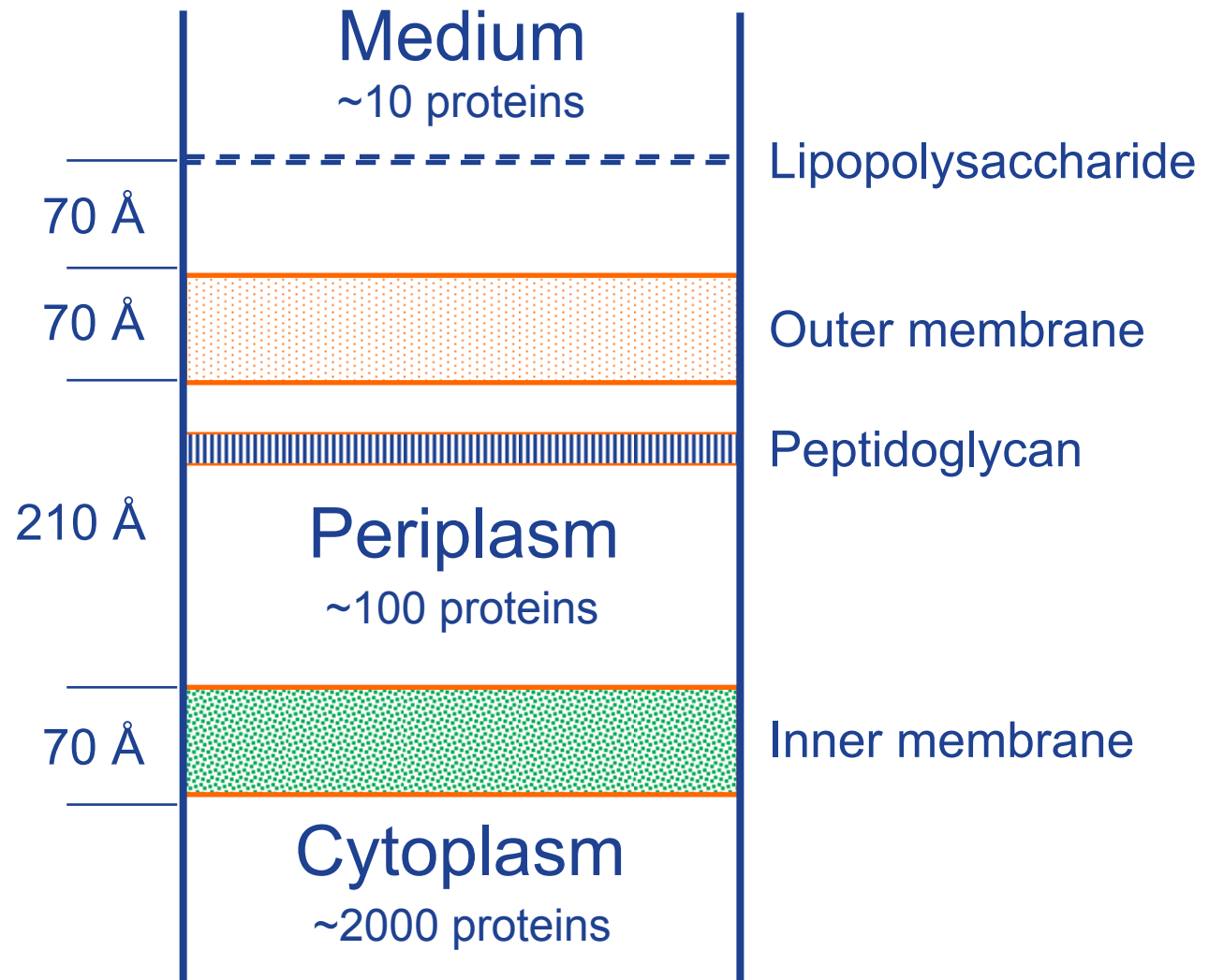


Expression systems

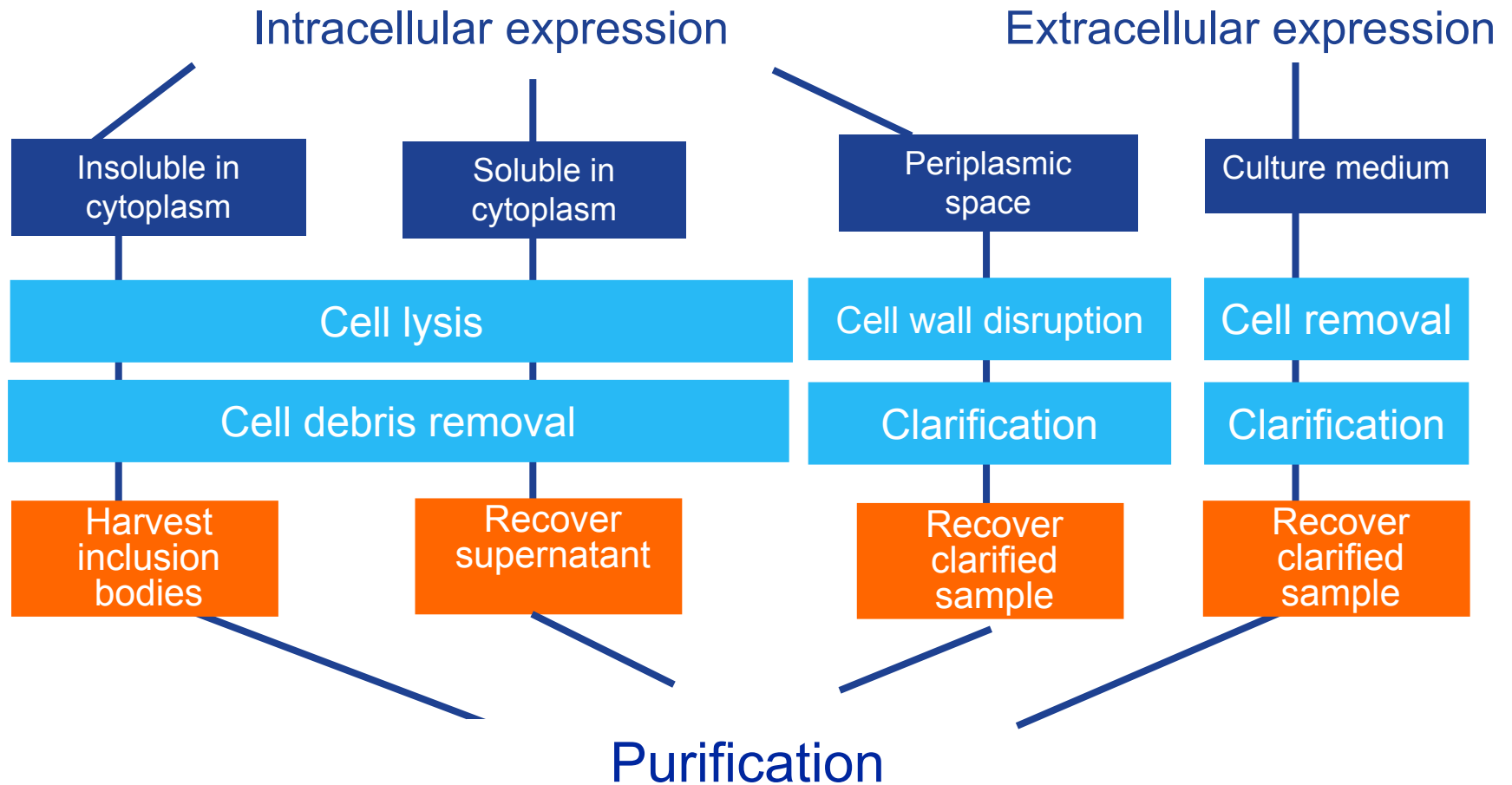
Processing	Bacteria	Yeast	Insect cells	Mammalian cells
Inclusion bodies	+	+	-	-
Secretion	+/-	+	+	+
Glycosylation	-	+	+	+
Proteolytic cleavage	+/-	+/-	-	-

+ = Yes - = No

Location of proteins in *E. coli*



Sample preparation



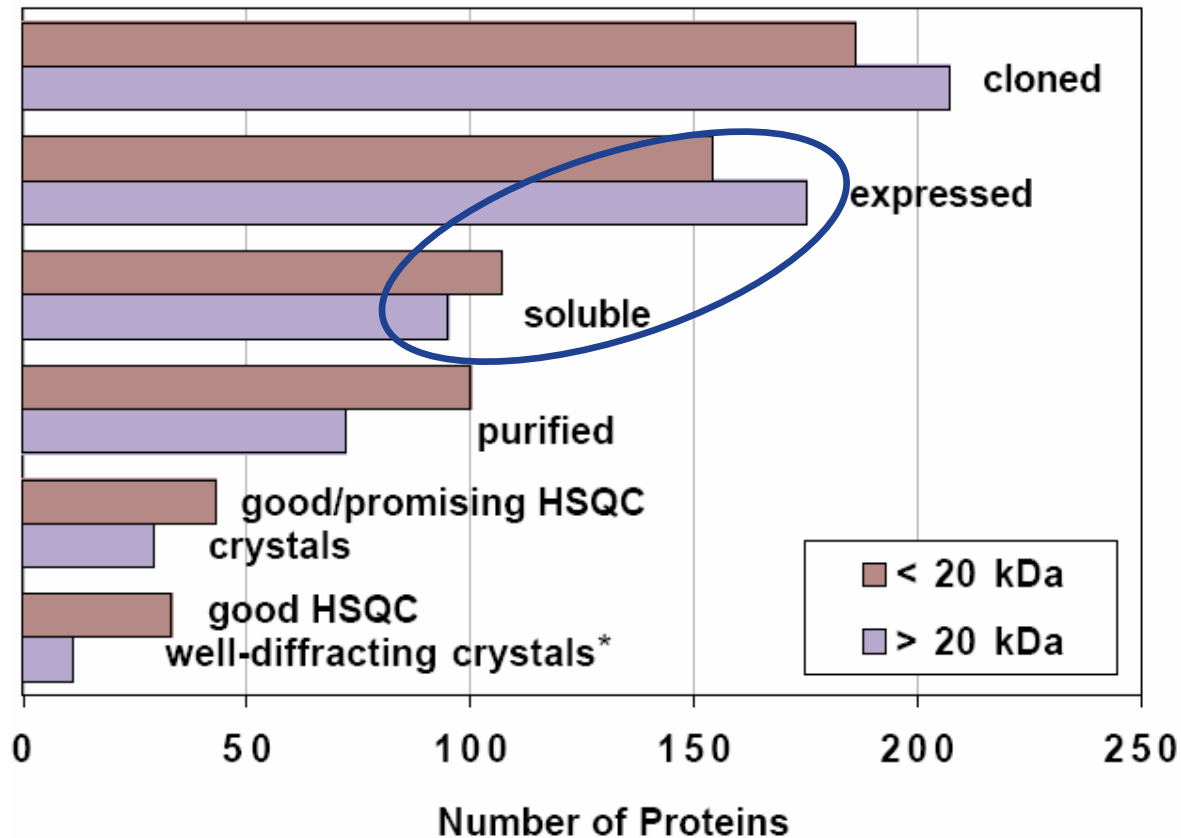
Refolding Proteins

Refolding by chromatography



imagination at work

Only a fraction of expressed proteins will be soluble....

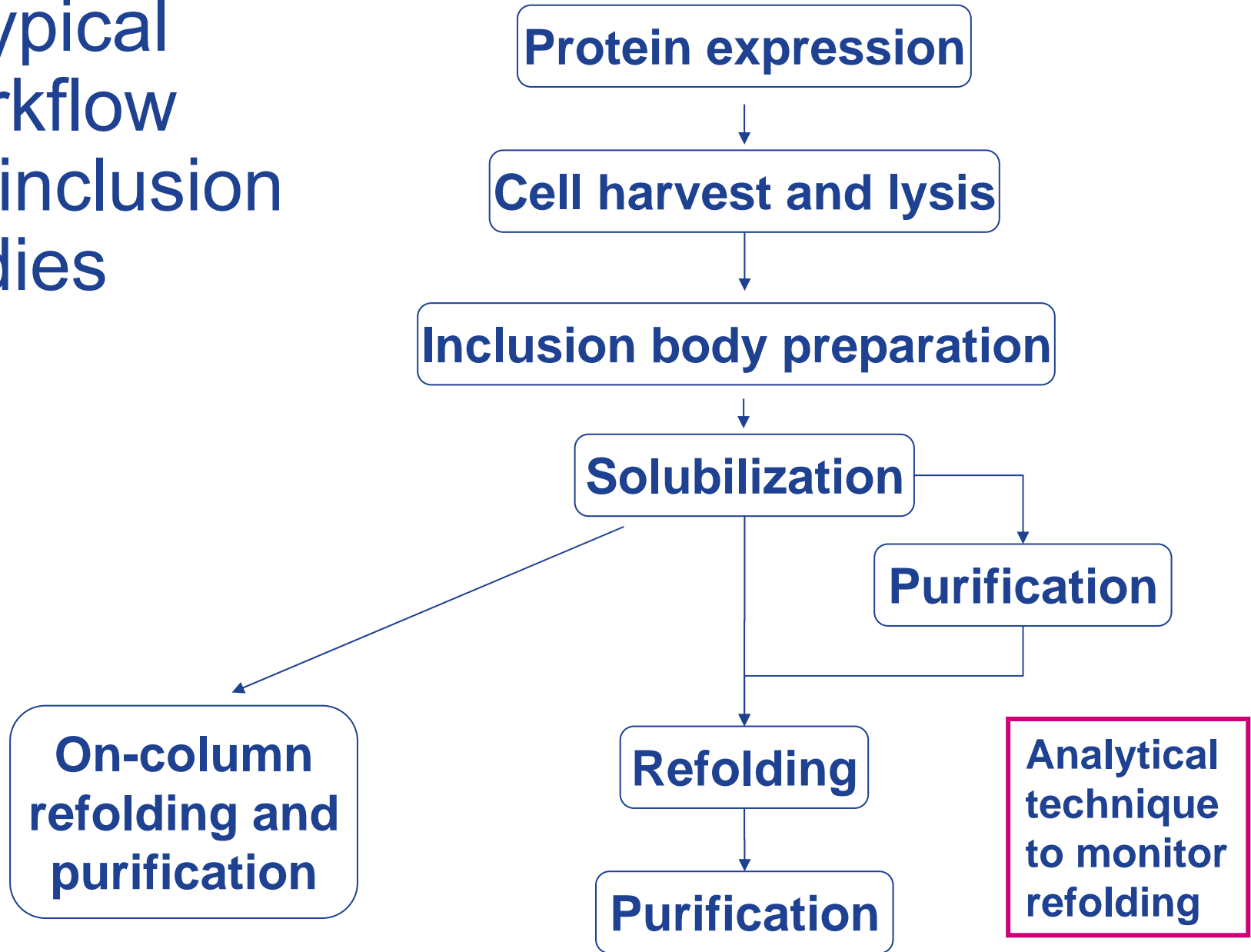


Non-membrane proteins from *Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum* expressed in *E. coli*.

30-50% of expressed proteins were insoluble.

From: Christendat et al. Structural proteomics of an archaeon. Nature Struct. Biol. 7, 903-909 (2000). With permission of the publisher.

A typical workflow for inclusion bodies



Techniques for refolding proteins from inclusion bodies

Dilution

- + Simple
- Slow
- Low sample concentration and large volumes

Dialysis

- + Simple
- Low sample concentration and large volumes

Chromatography

- + Fast, and can be combined with purification
- + Potential for automation
- + Higher initial concentration and higher yields

Refolding by Gel Filtration chromatography

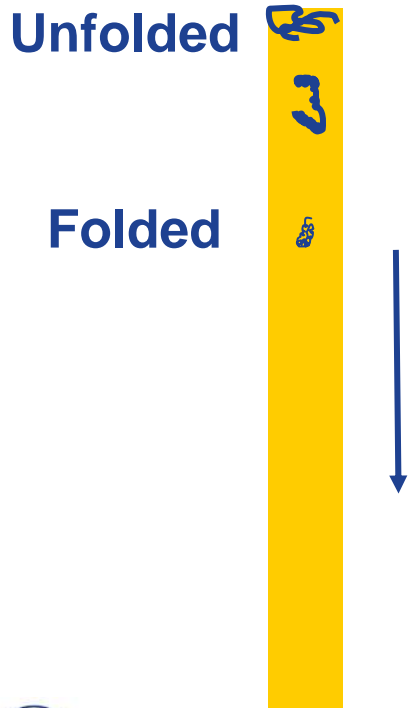
Gel filtration can be used for...

- Refolding
- Removing aggregates, thereby improving the refolding yield
- As an analytical technique to monitor folding

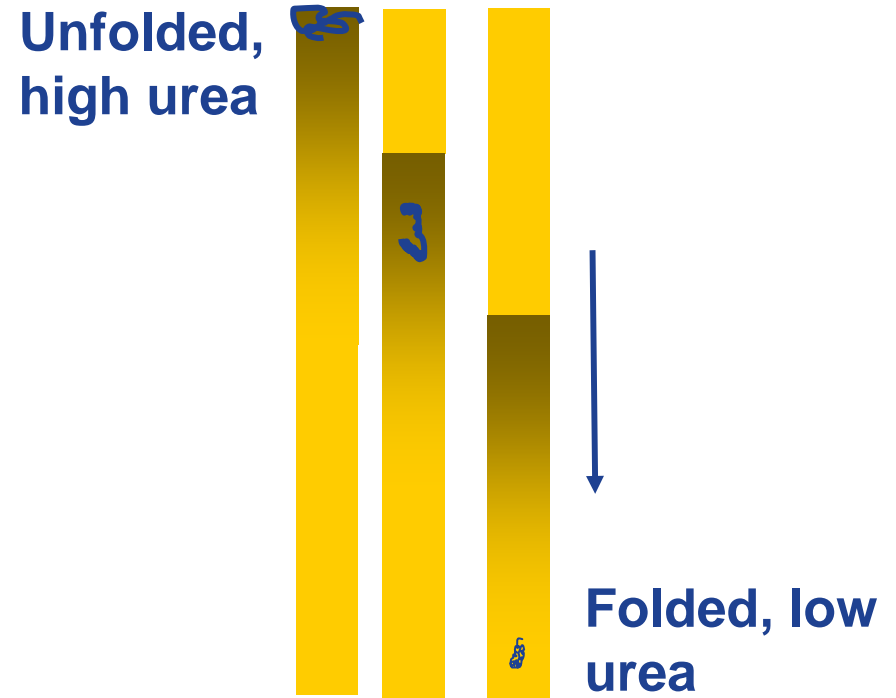


Refolding by gel filtration

Gel filtration in refolding buffer
(no denaturant).



Gel filtration on a column pre-equilibrated with a gradient of decreasing urea concentration.



Refolding by gel filtration

Column:

Superdex™ 75 10/300 GL
(Tricorn™)

Sample:

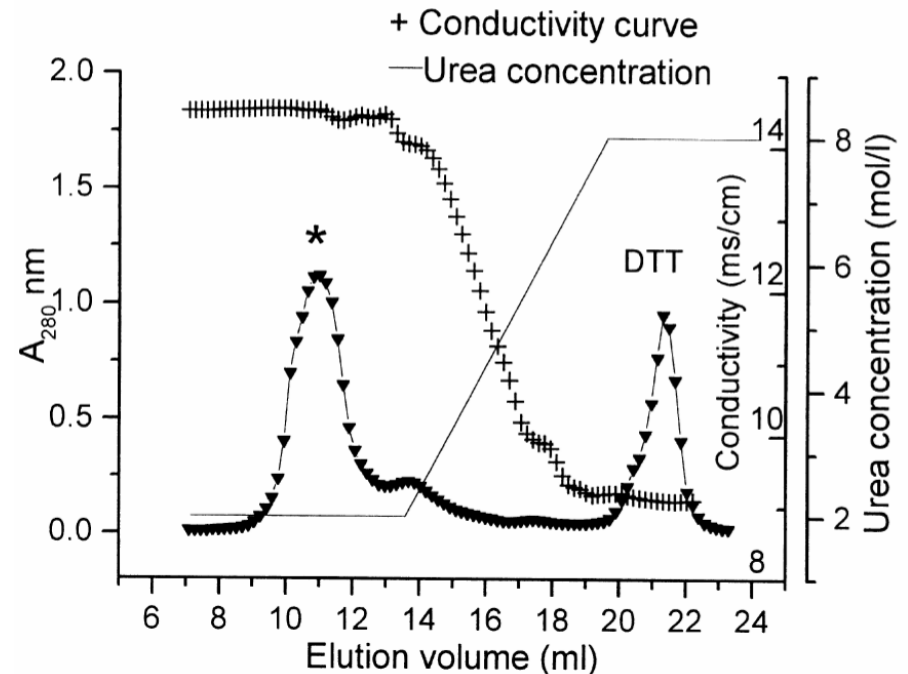
Lysozyme in 8 M urea, 0.2 M DTT

Refolding buffer:

0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.7,
1 mM EDTA, 150 mM NaCl,
3 mM GSH/0.3 mM GSSG

Column equilibrated with

6 ml gradient from 8 M to 2 M urea
in refolding buffer



Refolding by ion exchange chromatography

Refolding by anion exchange chromatography

Column:

HiTrap™ Q FF

Sample:

1 ml BSA 0.5-20 mg/ml denatured-reduced

Buffer A:

50 mM Tris HCL, 3 mM EDTA,
8 M urea, pH 8.5

Refolding Buffer:

50 mM Tris HCl,
1 mM EDTA, 79 mM urea,
1.1 mM GSSG, 2.2 mM GSH, pH
8.5

Elution Buffer:

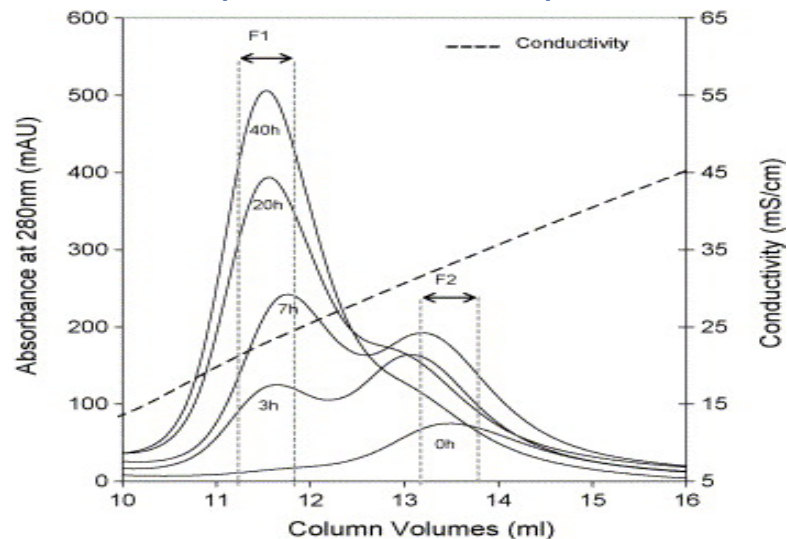
0-1 M NaCl in 50 mM Tris HCl, pH

8.5
Ref: Langenhor, M, et.al, (2005) Journal of Chromatography A, 1069 pp.195-201

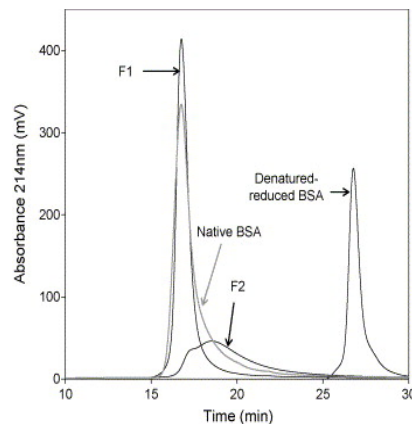


imagination at work

Elution profile from Q Sepharose™ FF



Analysis on reverse phase column



A three-buffer system...

Column:

DEAE Sepharose™ FF (7 ml)

Sample:

Recombinant non-structural (NS3) protein from Hepatitis Virus C

Buffer 1:

50 mM Tris/HCl pH 9.0,
10 mM β-mercaptoethanol,
25 μM ZnCl₂, 8 M urea

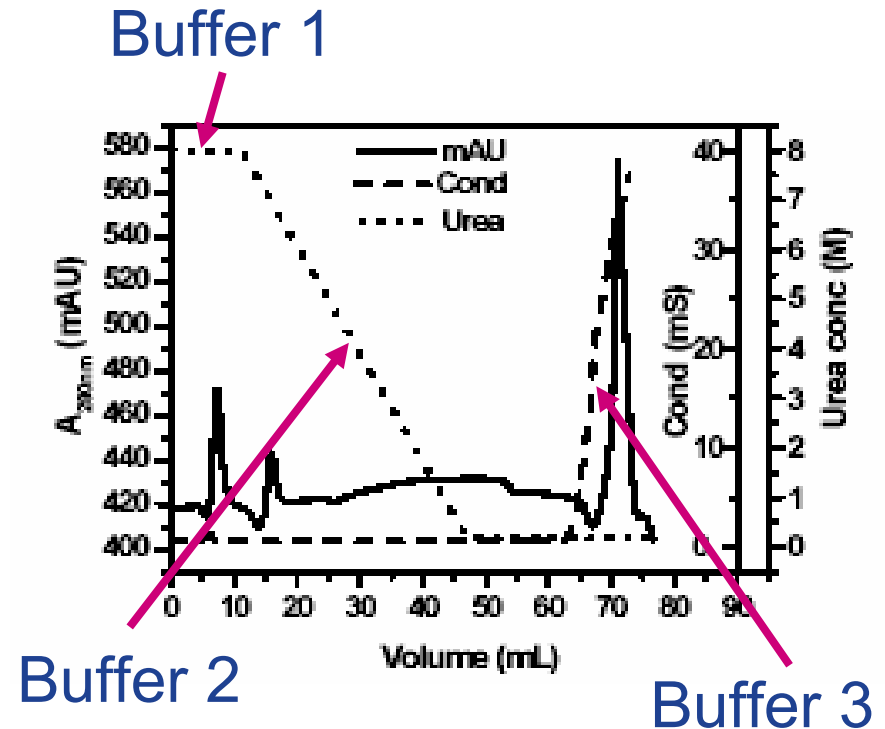
Buffer 2:

50 mM Tris/HCl pH 9.0,
10% glycerol, 10 mM
β-mercaptoethanol, 25 μM ZnCl₂,
0.1% CHAPS

Buffer 3:

Buffer 2 + 0.5 M NaCl

Ref: Li, M et al. (2003) Biotech. Letters 25, pp. 1729-1734



Refolding by affinity chromatography

Refolding of extracellular superoxide dismutase from *E. coli* inclusion bodies

Sample:

his-SOD from *E. coli* IB

Column:

Chelating Sepharose™ FF (1.5 x 1 cm)

Flow during refolding: 0.6 ml/min

L:

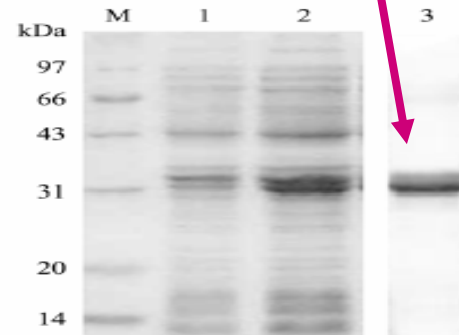
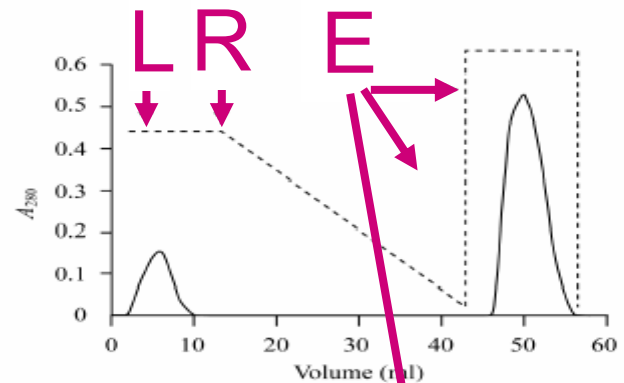
Flow through in 50 mM Tris HCl, pH 8, 4 mM CaCl_2 , 1 mM GSSG, 8 M urea

R:

Urea gradient from 8 M to 1.5 M

E:

Elution with 100 mM histidine, 50 mM Tris HCl, pH 8



SDS-PAGE analysis of EC-SOD expressed in *E. coli*

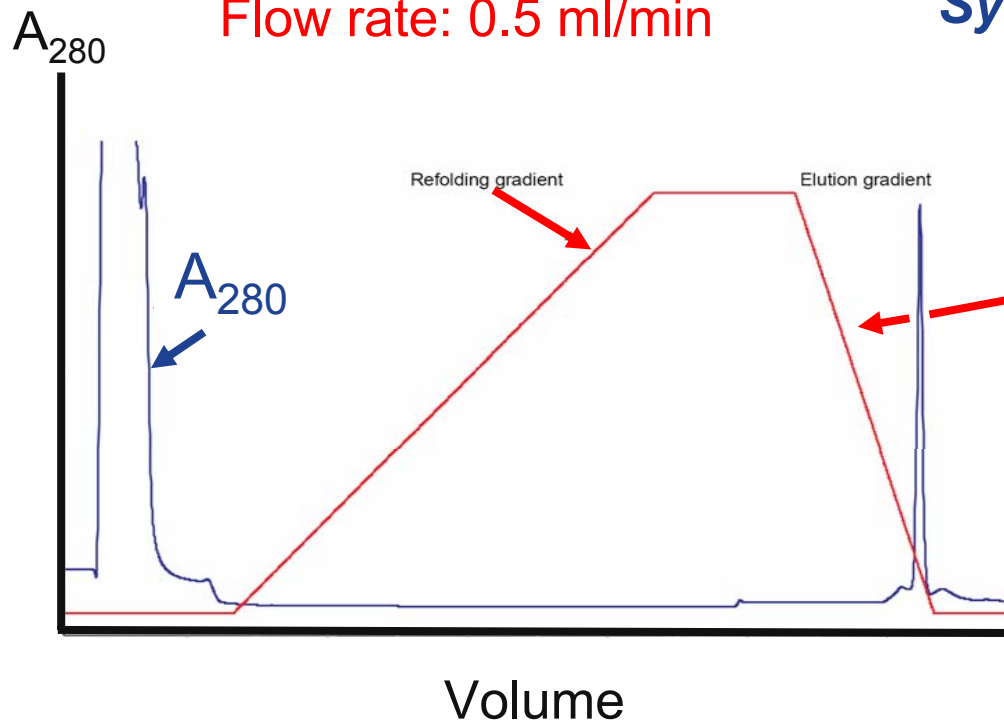
Ref: Zhu X. et al. (2005), Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica, 37 (4) 265-269

On-column refolding and purification of a histidine-tagged protein

Refolding
Gradient: 6 M – 0 M urea
30 ml gradient volume
Flow rate: 0.5 ml/min

IMAC Column: HisTrap™ (1 ml)

System: ÄKTAprime™

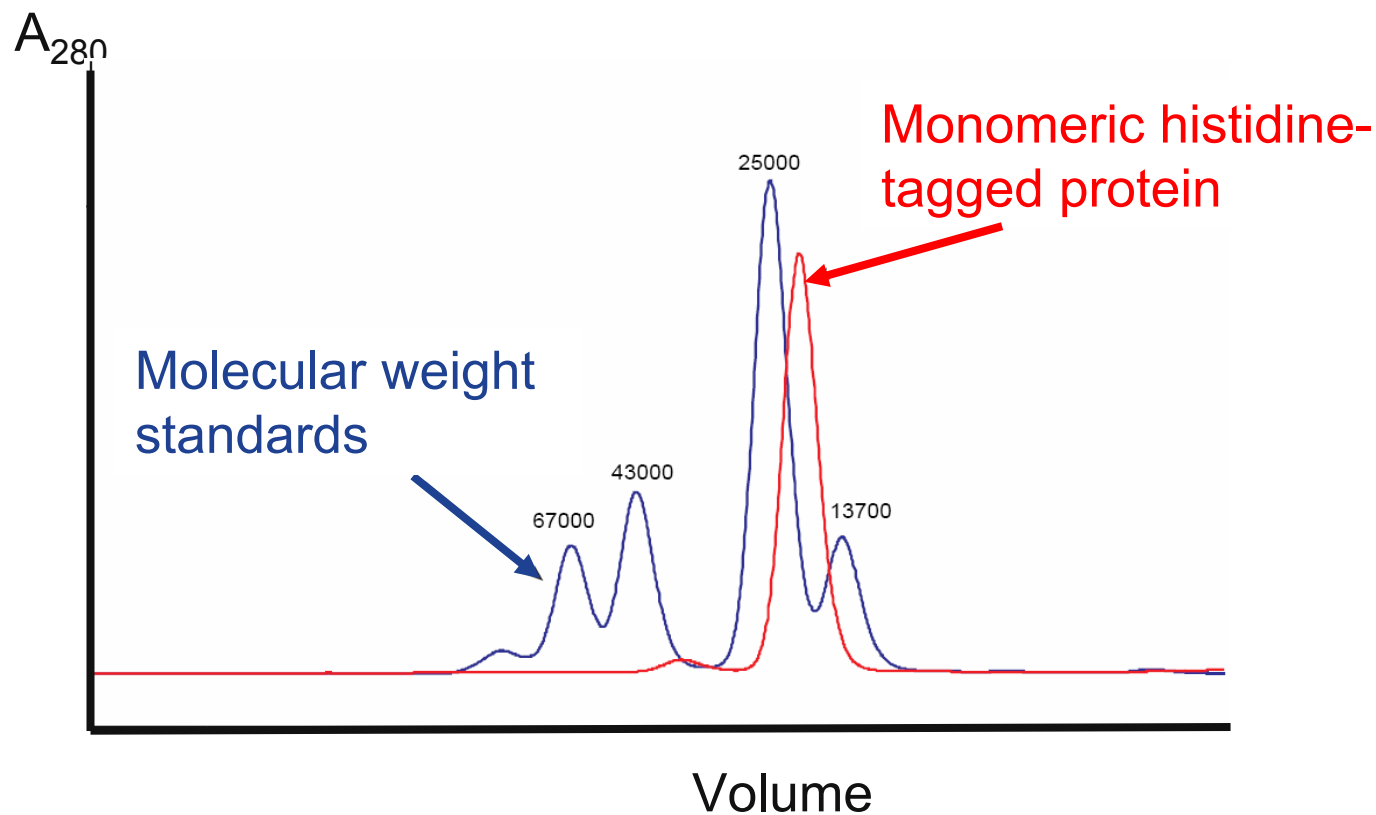


Elution gradient:
20 mM – 500 mM imidazole
Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min

Monitoring refolding

Gel filtration column: Superdex™ 75 10/300 GL

System: ÄKTAprime™



On-column refolding of a chemokine

Sample:

Recombinant SDF-1 α from *E. coli* inclusion bodies

Column:

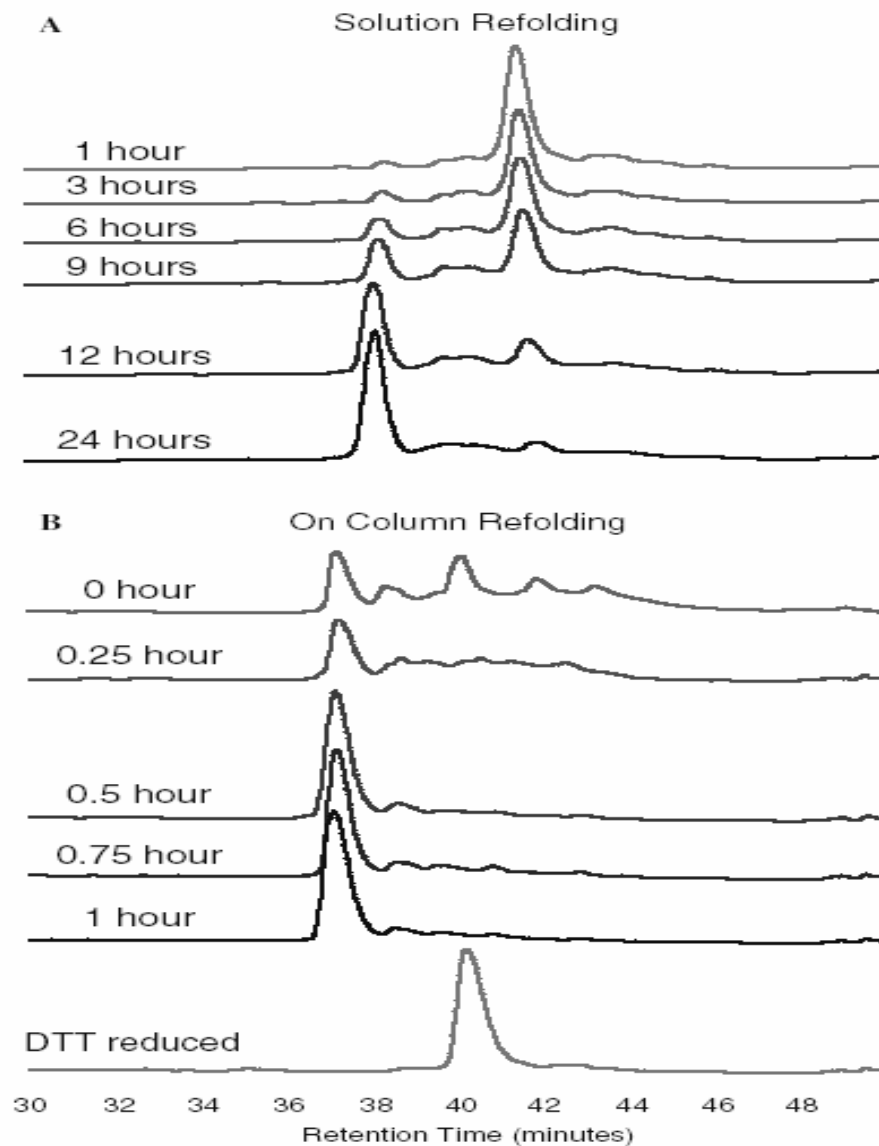
Ni Sepharose™ 6 FF (2 ml in a gravity column)

Figure:

Refolding monitored by RP HPLC

41.5 min – protein reduced

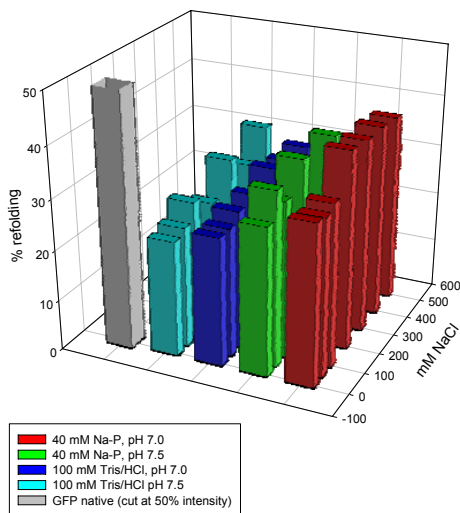
38 min - completely oxidized.



Ref: Veldkamp, C. T. et al. (2007), Protein Expression and purification, 52, pp 202-209

Screening of refolding conditions can easily be done on MultiTrap

Fine screening of salt at optimal pH



Inclusion bodies denatured by 8 M guanidine HCl

Target protein: **GFP F64L S65T**

96-well His MultiTrap™ FF plates were used
Refolding criteria were fluorescence readings in 96-well reader and fluorescence spectrometer

Screenings were done to select the best:

- pH
- Salt
- pH/salt (Example shown on the left)
- Folding time
- Gradient types

Data kindly provided by J. Buchner, Munich Technical University, Germany.

Optimize your histidine-tagged protein purity

- Imidazole concentration
- Different metal ions
- Add more purification steps

SUMMARY

There are no general methods for refolding every protein. Optimization and screening should be done on a case-by-case basis

Refolding by chromatography gives higher yields because it allows much higher starting concentrations and simultaneous removal of aggregates

Gel filtration, ion exchange, HIC and affinity chromatography can be used for refolding