

Protein G Agarose High Flow Resin

Cat. No. COP28 **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	
PRODUCT INFORMATION	Product Overview: Protein G Agarose High Flow Resin belongs to the resins family for capture of monoclonal antibodies (MAbs), and is available with different pack sizes for easy Mabs purification, process development and scale up. Immunoprecipitation studies with Protein G Agarose High Flow are also commonly used to purify proteins or protein complexes. Description: Protein G Agarose High Flow Resin, with rProtein G coupled to high flow Agarose matrix, is a very popular affinity resin for poly and monoclonal antibody/fragments purification and isolation of immune complex. Protein G exhibit binding specificities that complement Protein A media and binds to the Fc region of IgG from a variety of mammalian species. Compared to protein A, protein G binds more strongly to polyclonal IgG from cow, sheep and horse. Furthermore, unlike protein A, Protein G Agarose High Flow Resin can be used successfully to capture polyclonal rat IgG, human IgG3 and mouse IgG1. Moreover, Protein G Agarose High Flow resin is extremely useful in immunoprecipitation (IP) procedures successfully. Features: Binding specificities that complement Protein A media. First choice for purification of whole IgG from serum or ascites at high yield and high purity. Suitable for purification of poly or monoclonal antibodies of different species and subclasses for its broad binding specificity. No albumin binding domain and avoid undesirable interactions with albumin. Single point attachment coupling chemistry gives better ligand accessibility for higher binding capacity. Specifications: Note: Determined at 10% breakthrough at 4min residence time. Delivered at room temperature, and recommended long-term storage at 2-8 °C.
INSTRUCTIONS	1. Column packing: Protein G Agarose High Flow is supplied as a suspension in

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**FOR PURIFICATION**

20% ethanol. Decant the 20% ethanol solution and exchange it with water or other packing buffer required before use. Then follow the procedures below: (1). Equilibrate all material to the temperature at which the purification will be performed. Assemble the column (and packing device, if necessary). (2). Remove air from the column dead spaces by flushing the end-piece and adapter with packing buffer. Make sure no air has been trapped under the column net. Close the column outlet leaving the net covered with packing buffer. (3). Resuspend the medium stored in its container by shaking (avoid stirring the sedimented medium). Mix the packing buffer with the medium to form a 50% to 70% slurry (sedimented bed volume/total slurry volume = 0.5 to 0.7). (4). Pour the homogeneous slurry into the column in a single continuous motion. Pouring the slurry down a glass rod held against the column wall will help to minimize the introduction of air bubbles. (5). If using a packing device, immediately fill the remainder of the column and packing device with packing buffer. Mount the adapter or lid of the packing device and connect the column to a pump. Avoid trapping air bubbles under the adapter or in the inlet tubing. (6). Open the bottom outlet of the column and turn on the pump to run at the desired flow rate. Ideally, Protein G resin is packed at a constant pressure of approximately 1 bar (0.1 MPa). If the packing equipment does not include a pressure gauge, use a packing flow rate of approximately 400 cm/h (10 cm bed height, 25°C, water as packing buffer). If the recommended pressure or flow rate can not be obtained, use the maximum flow the pump can deliver. (7). When the bed height has stabilized, mark the compressed bed height and close the bottom outlet and stop the pump. (8). If using a packing device, disconnect the packing device and mount the adapter to the column. (9). With the adapter inlet open, push the adapter down, approximately 2 mm below previous compressed bed height, and the packing buffer will flush the adapter inlet. Close the adapter inlet. (10). The column is now ready to use for antibody purification. Note: Do not exceed 75% of the packing flow rate in subsequent chromatographic purification procedures.

2. Purification

2.1 Binding Affinity

Protein G ligand has versatile IgG binding specificity and affinity, and offers



highselectivity and resolution for efficient capture of antibodies from anybiological fluid or cell culture medium. Thus, the potential applications ofprotein G include practically almost all of the current and projectedapplications of protein A.

However, Protein G has different IgG bindingspecificities dependent on the origin of the IgG. Binding characteristics ofProtein G ligand are summarized in Table 2, which can be used as generalguide for affinity separation media selection of antibody purification.Protein G has a low affinity site for the Fab region, therefore, Protein GAgarose High Flow can sometimes be used for purification of Fab and F(ab')₂fragments.The dynamic binding capacity is a function of the sample residence time. It isnecessary to use appropriate linear flow rate during sample application toensure that residence time is in 4 to 8 min range at optimal column height of5 to 20 cm. The residence time is equal to the packed bed height (cm) dividedby the linear flow rate (cm/h) applied during sample loading.2.2

Purification parametersGenerally,IgG from most species and Fc-fusion protein bind Protein G Agarose High Flowresin at neutral pH and physiological ionic strength, and are eluted at lowpH. The recommended buffers for purification listed below can be used as goodstarting conditions for your experiments: (1). Binding buffer: 20mM Sodiumphosphate, 150mM NaCl, pH7.2; 20mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH7-8; Phosphatebuffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4 (0.01M phosphate buffer, 0.0027M KCl, 0.14MNaCl). (2). Elution buffer: 100mMGlycine, pH 2.5-3.0.(3).

Neutralize buffer: 1M Tris pH 8-9.2.3 Purification procedures1. Pack the column as described in "ColumnPacking" section. The recommended column height is within 5-20cm.2. Equilibrate the column at recommended flowrate with 5-10 column volumes of binding buffer to get a stable baseline.3. Calculate appropriate sample amount forloading. In principle, dynamic capacity is related to lots of parameters,such as antibody type, residence time, sample concentration, binding bufferand so on. Therefore, the maximum loading volume can be obtained by frontalanalysis for individual sample under specific binding conditions.

Generally,the dynamic binding capacity is around 15-20mg/ml medium for 4-8min residencetime.4. Apply clarified sample of antibody ontocolumn. Samples need to

	be clarified by 0.45micron filter to remove anyparticles and colloids before application. It is recommended to dilutesamples of high protein concentration, such as anti-serum, with equal volumeof binding buffer to reduce sample viscosity.5. Wash column with 5 column volumes ofbinding buffer until UV level drop to baseline. Though not necessary for mostof the cases, optional intermediate washing step with salts or detergents mayhelp to remove impurities to some extent.6. Elute the column with 10 column volumes elution buffer.The most commonly used elution buffer is pH2.5 to 3.0; however, pH lower than2.5-3.0 is required for efficient elution of extremely strong bindingantibodies with high recovery. Non-ionic detergents, arginine and urea havebeen reported to improve antibody stability and avoid aggregation duringelution. Solvents such as 2-propanl can increase elution strength bydecreasing polarity of elution buffer.7. Neutralize the elution peak immediately with 1M Trisbuffer of pH 8.0-9.0.8. Re-equilibrate the column with 5-10 column volumes ofneutral binding buffer.
PURIFICATION CASES	Sample: ClarifiedCHOSFM cellculture containing rat IgG mAb, 12mg/L titer.Binding buffer: PBS pH7.2Elution buffer: 100mMGlycine pH 2.7Column: Protein G AgaroseHigh Flow Resin packed into a 0.5x 5 (cm, i.d. x Height) 1ml columnLoad sample volume: 100ml, totally1.3mg human IgG1 mAb (Elisa).Flow rate: 1ml/min(300cm/hr) for loading and elutionUV280nm detection.Peak neutralizedimmediately with 1/20(v/v) 1M Tris pH8.0 after elution.Purity assay by 13% reducedgradient SDS-PAGE.110 mL SFM CHO cellculture with 12 mg/L titer was loaded onto Protein G Agarose High Flow Resinfor rat IgG mAb capture. And finally 1.3mg mAb (BCA Assay) with >95%purity was obtained successfully.
CLEAN IN PLACE(CIP)	Clean in place(CIP)is the important procedures for removing very tightly bound, precipitated ordenatured proteins, DNA and lipids, so as to maintain performance andcapacity of the column. Recommended CIP procedures for Protein G Agarose HighFlow Resin are as below:CIP procedures:(1). Wash thecolumn with 3 to 5 column volumes of binding buffer.(2). Backflush with1 to 2 column volumes of 6

	M Urea or 6M Gua-HCl with contact time of 10 minutes.(3). Wash immediately with 5-10 column volumes of binding buffer at pH 7-8 to remove CIP reagents. CIP is usually performed immediately after the elution. CIP reagents concentration, contact time and frequency are typically the main parameters to vary during the optimization of the CIP. The nature of the feed material will ultimately determine the final CIP. However, the general recommendation is to clean the column at least every 5 cycles during normal use. Depending on the nature of the contaminants, different protocols may have to be combined, for example 0.1M acetate acid every cycle and 6M Gua-HCl every 5 cycles. Denaturants such as 8M Urea can remove the precipitated proteins, and non-ionic detergents such as 0.1% Triton X-100 or solvents such as 70% Ethanol can remove hydrophobic substances.
SANITIZATION	Sanitization reduces microbial contamination of the chromatography column to a minimum. Protein G Agarose High Flow Resin allows the use of 0.1M acetate acid in 20% ethanol as sanitizing agent for sanitization. Sanitization procedures: 1. Wash the column with 3 column volumes of binding buffer. 2. Wash with 0.1 M acetic acid in 20% ethanol for sanitization. Contact time of one hour is recommended. 3. Wash immediately with at least 5 column volumes of sterile and filtered binding buffer at pH 7-8.
TROUBLE SHOOTING	High column backpressure during purification 1. Disconnect the column with system and make sure no tubings or connectors in the system caused the high system pressure; always use tubings and connectors of right inner diameters. 2. Remove flow restrictor from systems if possible. 3. Calibrate the pressure sensor in your systems. 4. Make sure all buffers and samples be filtered through 0.22 or 0.45 micron disc. membrane for clarification. For small volume sample, 10000g@10-20min centrifugation is an alternative solution. 5. Lower flow rate when use buffers of high viscosity or working at cold temperature, especially during sample loading. 6. Replace top screen net of column adapter in case of clogging. 7. Lower



the column bed height to 20 cm or less, too high beds will cause high pressure.8. Perform a thorough CIP procedure to restore the initial back pressure if column bed clogs. Unpack the column and wash media batch wise.9. Increase the CIP frequency and optimize the CIP reagent formulations.10. Avoid freeze the medium or column during storage. Poor binding or low capacity1. Check the binding affinity of your antibodies of interest to the ligand.2. Make sure the pH values of binding buffer and sample are pH 7-8.3. Adjust the binding buffer and sample conditions to promote binding: increase salt concentration to 0.5-1M NaCl, increase pH to 8.5-9.0, etc.4. Check if there exist some interference substances in binding buffer or samples, such as high concentration of chaotropic substances.5. Lower flow rate to give a residence time of 4-8 min for sample loading.6. Check the history of the medium about how it has been cleaned and stored. Inefficient elution1. Check the pH value and composition for elution buffer.2. Try elution buffer of lower pH, for example pH 2.3.3. Introduce 0.1-1% non-ionic detergents for elution, such as Tween 80 and Triton X-100.4. Use some chaotropic substances of low concentration in elution buffer.5. Introduce some solvents to decrease the polarity.6. Try other affinity media or other technologies Low purity1. Reduce the sample holding time, lower purification temperature and always use protease inhibitors in samples and buffers to avoid degradation.2. Try to use as mild as possible elution conditions to avoid antibodies aggregation, and be sure to neutralize peak collected immediately after elution.3. Introduce an intermediate washing step before elution to remove any non-specific binding impurities, and some commonly used substances in washing buffer includes 1M NaCl, 0.5M Tetramethylammonium Chloride or detergents.4. Introduce an intermediate washing step before elution to remove any non-specific binding impurities, and some commonly used substances in washing buffer includes 1M NaCl, 0.5M Tetramethylammonium Chloride or detergents.5. Use pH linear 5-10 column volumes gradient (for example, phosphate and citrate to form pH 7.3 to 3.0 gradient) instead of stepwise elution and pool fractions of high purity.6. Alternative chromatography techniques need to be combined with affinity chromatography for

	higher purity with a multistep purification strategy, such as size exclusion and ion-exchange, etc.
STORAGE	Store unused media in its container at a temperature of 2 to 8°C for long term storage. Ensure that the container is closed and fully tightened. Equilibrate packed columns with 5-10 column volumes of 20% ethanol to prevent microbial growth. A thorough CIP procedure is recommended before long term storage. After storage, equilibrate with binding buffer and ready for use. Never freeze the media in case of generation of fine particles to increase the back pressure.