



# interchim®

FT-BabyBio Ni-NTA

## BabyBio Ni-NTA™

Mini columns packed with Ni-NTA grafted on Agarose



BabyBio Ni-NTA ready to use mini column are available in 1 mL and 5 mL that for quick, easy and convenient affinity purification of proteins carrying a polyhistidine tag (His).

- Swifter purification of His-tagged proteins
- Higher binding capacity and purity in one step
- Simple and easy method giving reproducible results

### Media Description

**BabyBio Ni-NTA** consists of Cube Biotech PureCube Ni-NTA Agarose developed for affinity purification of proteins carrying a His-tag. The base matrix is WorkBeads, which is highly porous to allow optimal protein interaction. Cross-linked agarose is physically strong and suitable for purification processes at high flow rates.

An NTA ligand is coupled to the agarose matrix and charged with nickel ions to obtain an affinity matrix with high binding capacity. The metal ion capacity is  $> 15 \mu\text{eqv Ni}^{2+}/\text{mL}$ . Possible metal ions are  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , and  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ , resulting in different affinities, e.g. for zinc finger proteins or phosphorylated Cross-linked agarose is physically strong and suitable for purification processes at high flow rates. If required, the nickel ions could be removed from the bead using 5 column volumes 100 mM EDTA and 10 column volumes water.

The medium can then be recharged with a different metal ion.

### Column description

The BabyBio column body is made from biocompatible polypropylene, which does not significantly interact with biomolecules. The top and bottom filters are made from polyethylene. These ready to use columns are delivered with plugs in the inlet and a snap-off end at the outlet. A cap for the outlet is included for closing the column during storage. The columns can be connected a syringe, pump or chromatography system using fingertight fittings (coned 10-32) for 1/16" o.d. tubing. The columns can be connected to a syringe, pump or chromatography system using fingertight fittings (coned 10-32) for 1/16" o.d. tubing (standard HPLC PEEK tubing).

### Applications

Columns are excellent for swifter purification of His-tagged proteins.

1. Installation of the column
2. Removal of storage solution
3. Equilibrate the column using 10 column volumes (CV) of 50mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300mM NaCl, 10mM imidazole, pH 8.0 (Binding buffer).
4. Apply a clarified sample under neutral conditions (pH 7.5-9.0). The sample should contained 10mM imidazole.
5. Wash using 10-20 CV 50mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300mM NaCl, 20mM imidazole, pH 8.0 (Washing buffer).
6. Elute with 5 CV 50mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300mM NaCl, 500mM imidazole, pH 8.0 (Elution buffer).
7. Wash with 5 CV water to remove the elution buffer.
8. Equilibrate with 10 CV 20% ethanol for storage. Close the column using the included caps.

### Cleaning

Samples containing small amounts of impurities tend to adsorb to the column by unspecific interactions. Collecting such material may reduce the performance over time. It is therefore important to clean column regularly. This can should be done by stripping off the  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  with EDTA and washing with 100mM NaOH, and recharging with fresh  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  ions.

## Scale-up

Scale-up can conveniently be performed from a 1mL column to a 5mL column. Or by coupling the columns in series (note that the back pressure will increase).

## Equipment

BabyBio Ni-NTA can generally be used together with most equipment available for chromatography.

BabyBio Ni-NTA	
Target substance	His-tagged proteins
Medium	WorkBeads Ni-NTA
Ligand	Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) charged with Nickel ions
Static binding capacity <sup>1</sup>	70mg His-tagged protein/ml medium
Dynamic binding capacity <sup>1</sup>	50mg His-tagged protein/ml medium
Column volumes	1 mL, 5mL
Column dimensions	7x28mm (mL), 13x38mm (5mL)
Recommended flow rate	1 mL/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 1mL) 5mL/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 5mL)
Max flow rate <sup>1</sup>	5mL/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 1mL) 20mL/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 5mL)
Maximum back pressure	0.3MPa, 3bar, 43psi
Chemical stability	Compatible with all standard aqueous buffers used for protein purification. 20% ethanol. Chelating substances (e.g. EDTA will strip off the Ni <sup>2+</sup> ions) Stripped column: 10 mM HCl (pH 2), 10 mM NaOH (pH 12), 0.1 M sodium citrate-HCl (pH 3), 6 M guanidine-HCl. Should not be stored at low pH for prolonged time.
Recommended working range	7-9 short term
pH Stability	2-12 cleaning (stripped column)
Storage	+2 to +25°C in 20% ethanol

<sup>1</sup> Determined by purification of 6xHis-tagged GFP protein from E. coli cleared lysates, and quantified via spectrophotometry. The binding capacity depend on the size of the target protein, and on the competition from impurities.

<sup>2</sup> Aqueous buffers at 20°C. Decrease the max flow if the liquid has a higher viscosity. Higher viscosities can be caused by low temperature (use max flow/2 at 4°C), or by additives (e.g. use max flow/2 for 20% ethanol).

## Instruction of use

### Short protocol

1. Equilibrate the column using 10 column volumes (CV) of 50mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300mM NaCl, 10mM imidazole, pH 8.0 (Binding buffer).
2. Apply a clarified sample under neutral conditions (pH 7.5-9.0). The sample should contain 10 mM imidazole.
3. Wash using 10-20 CV 50mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300mM NaCl, 20mM imidazole, pH 8.0 (Washing buffer).
4. Elute with 5 CV 50mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300mM NaCl, 500mM imidazole, pH 8.0 (Elution buffer).
5. Wash with 5 CV water to remove the elution buffer.
6. Equilibrate with 10 CV 20% ethanol for storage. Close the column using the included caps.

Optimization may be needed for optimal purification results. See later in this instruction for more details.

### Instructions

Purification can usually be performed at room temperature, but can be done at 4°C at reduced flow rate if needed. Prepare the sample according to step 4 before starting.

#### 1. Connection of the column

Connect the column to a chromatography system using finger tight connectors (coned 10-32) for 1/16" o.d. tubing. Fill the system with water and make a drop-to-drop connection with the column to avoid air getting into the column. Perform all steps at 1mL/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 1mL) or 5mL/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 5mL).

#### 2. Removal of storage solution

When the column is delivered it contains a storage solution of 20% ethanol. This solution should be washed out before use. Wash the column with 3 column volumes (CV) of water.

Avoid higher flow rate before the storage solution has been removed to avoid over pressure due to the high viscosity of the 20% ethanol solution.

### 3. Equilibration

Equilibrate the column with 10 CV Binding buffer (50mM Na-phosphate, 300mM NaCl, 10mM imidazole, pH 8.0a). Other neutral buffers, with at least 10mM imidazole, can also be used.

### 4. Sample application

Clarify the sample by filtration using centrifugation at 10,000-20,000 × g for 15-30 minutes. It is recommended to also pass the sample through a 0.22-0.45 µm filter to remove any remaining particles. If the sample contains only small amounts of particles it may be enough to only perform filtration. Sample should have a pH between 5 and 8. Apply the sample at 0.5-1 ml/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 1 ml) or 2-4 ml/min (BabyBio Ni-NTA 5 ml).

### 5. Wash

Remove unbound impurities by washing the column with 10-20 CV of Washing buffer (50 mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, pH 8.0) or until desired A280 absorbance of the wash fractions (e.g., 0.01-0.02).

### 6. Elution

Desorb the target protein with 5 CV Elution buffer (5 CV 50 mM Na-phosphate buffer, 300 mM NaCl, 500 mM imidazole, pH 8.0).

### 7. Removal of the elution buffer

Wash with 5 CV deionised water to remove the salts of the elution buffer.

### 8. Equilibrate with 10 CV 20% ethanol for storage. Close the column using the included caps.

*a To avoid bacterial growth and poor column performance, use only freshly prepared and filtered buffers.*

## Optimization

### Selection of column

BabyBio Ni-NTA 1mL can be used for purification of up to 50 mg proteins. Although, the medium has a binding capacity (static) of up to 70mg/mL, the max binding capacity for BabyBio Ni-NTA columns are lower depending on the column dimensions and the typical flow rate used for purification. Scale-up can be done by using larger column, the BabyBio Ni-NTA 5 ml. Scale-up can also be done by combining up to 5 columns in series. This will increase the capacity accordingly. The BabyBio columns can easily be connected together without accessories. With several columns connected in series the upper columns will be exposed to higher internal pressure. It may be necessary to decrease the flow rate to avoid passing the maximum hardware pressure over the top column. The pressure across each column bed will be the same for all columns. By connection of columns in series any column volume from 1mL up to 25mL can be obtained in this way, corresponding to purification capacity of up to at least 1000 mg His-tagged protein. For larger scale packing a bigger column from bulk media is recommended. Column size should be selected based on estimated amount of target protein in each run. A test purification with a defined small volume of the sample on a BabyBio Ni-NTA 1 ml column can be used to estimate the concentration of the target in the sample.

### Optimization of binding

Binding of His-tagged proteins to BabyBio Ni-NTA is favoured under the following conditions.

- Neutral pH.
- Preferably pH 7.5-8.5. A lower pH protonates the histidine residues of the tag, causing elution.
- Low imidazole concentration.
- The sample and Binding buffer should contain a low concentration of imidazole (not below 10 mM) to avoid pH effects that may interfere with protein binding.
- Low flow rate.
- Binding of His-tagged proteins to BabyBio Ni-NTA is a rather fast mechanism, and high flow rate will usually not effect the yield when moderate loadings are done. It may be useful to lower the flow rate under some circumstances (for some proteins or sample compositions, or at low temperature).

### Optimization of washing and elution

The purity of the target protein can be optimised by selecting suitable imidazole concentration in the different steps. A recommended optimization is to apply an extra purification step (see Polishing below) based on another chromatographic technique such as size-exclusion or ion exchange chromatography.

- The binding conditions can be optimized to reduce the binding of protein impurities from the sample by increasing the imidazole concentration above 10mM. (Too high imidazole concentration and the His-tagged protein will not bind). Instead it is often easier to include a wash step after binding.
- Washing is performed using a slightly elevated imidazole concentration. (Too high will cause elution of the His-tagged protein together with the impurities). Note that the affinity of His-tagged proteins for the column may be different, sometimes allowing extra stringent washing conditions.
- Elution can be performed using a high imidazole concentration (500mM or more). There are very few impurities binding stronger than a His-tagged protein. Aggregates of the His-tagged protein may bind via multiple tags thus increasing the affinity. Optimization of the imidazole concentration may allow elution of the His-tagged protein without the aggregates.
- Elution using a gradient of imidazole is a useful alternative to optimized step elution purifications. It can also be used to find suitable conditions for binding, washing and elution. A gradient test run can be performed before purification of the sample.
- Other parameters such as ionic strength, pH and additives might be needed to optimize. However often not needed.

## Additional purification (Polishing)

His-tagged protein purification on BabyBio Ni-NTA give high purity in a single step. For very high requirement on purity it may be necessary to add a second purification step.

This polishing step is used to remove remaining impurities from the sample. In fact, an added polishing step may allow omission of optimization of the first purification step. The polishing purification step can be based on several chromatographic techniques:

### Size-exclusion chromatography (gel filtration)

This technique is based on separation of substances according to size. Large substances are eluted before small. Dimers or aggregates of the target protein and impurities with different sizes can be removed. Buffer exchange can be done by equilibrating the column with desired buffer before applying the sample. This technique is simple to set up and is recommended for high purity demands in lab scale purification. Optimization is often not required for significant purification, but may sometimes be worthwhile. The technique is often less useful for bioprocess scale applications due to dilution effects and low capacity.

### Ion exchange chromatography

This technique is based on separation of substances according to charge. The ion strength of the sample must be low enough to allow binding. The pH value affect the charge of proteins and may have to be optimized to allow binding of the target protein, and to allow separation from impurities. It is often required to perform buffer exchange of the sample. This can be done using BabyBio Dsalt 1mL or 5mL columns, by dialysis or other techniques.

## Maintenance of the column

### Storage

Between use wash the column using 20% ethanol, and close it using lids at the inlet and outlet. Store the columns at +2 to +25°C.

### Cleaning

Samples containing small amounts of impurities tend to adsorb to the column by unspecific interactions. Collecting such material may reduce the performance over time. It is therefore common to make regular cleaning of the column. This must be done by stripping off the Ni<sup>2+</sup> ions, cleaning, and recharging with fresh Ni<sup>2+</sup> ions.

1. Wash with 5 CV water
2. 10 CV 50mM Na<sub>2</sub>-EDTA, 500 mM NaCl, pH 8
3. 10 CV 100mM NaOH
4. 10 CV water
5. 2 CV 50mM NiSO<sub>4</sub> (Nickel solutions are poisonous, use gloves)
6. 10 CV water
7. 10 CV 20% ethanol (if being stored)

### Intended use

BabyBio Ni-NTA is intended for research and for process development. BabyBio Ni-NTA shall not be used for preparation of material for clinical or diagnostic purposes.

### Safety

Please read the MSDS for BabyBio, and the safety instructions for any equipment to be used.

Note that maximum back pressure BabyBio Ni-NTA is 0.3MPa, 3bar, 43psi.

## Ordering Information

Product name	Pack size	Article number
WorkBeads affmAb	1×1mL	<a href="#">45655101</a>
	2×1mL	<a href="#">45655102</a>
	5×1mL	<a href="#">45655103</a>
	10×1mL	<a href="#">45655104</a>
BabyBio Ni-NTA 5mL	1×5mL	<a href="#">45655105</a>
	2×5mL	<a href="#">45655106</a>
	5×5mL	<a href="#">45655107</a>
	10×5mL	<a href="#">45655108</a>
	100×5mL	<a href="#">45655109</a>
	100×1mL	<a href="#">45655110</a>