

Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B

Activated Thiol Sepharose™ 4B is a mixed disulphide formed between 2,2'-dipyridyl disulphide and glutathione coupled to CNBr-activated Sepharose 4B, see Fig. 1.

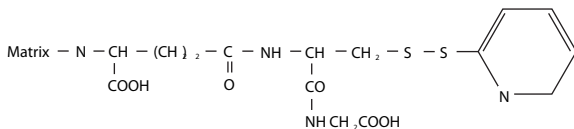


Fig. 1. Partial structure of Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B.

Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B reacts with solutes containing thiol groups under mild conditions to form mixed disulphides. This reaction forms the basis of covalent chromatography and a procedure for immobilizing thiol containing biomolecules. These techniques makes it possible to:

- separate thiol-containing proteins from non-thiol-containing proteins
- separate enzymes with active-site thiol groups from denatured enzymes
- store and protect thiol-containing proteins



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Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B is suitable for immobilizing high molecular weight substances. For immobilizing low molecular weight substances, we recommend Thiopropyl Sepharose 6B (17-0420-01).

Table 1. Medium characteristics.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Active group | 2-pyridyl disulphide |
| Active group concentration | 1 μ mole activated thiol groups/ml drained medium |
| Spacer | glutathione |
| Coupling capacity | 2–3 mg mercaptalbumin (M_r 67 000)/ml drained medium |
| Bead structure | 4% agarose |
| Bead size range | 45–165 μ m |
| Mean bead size | 90 μ m |
| Max linear flow rate* | 75 cm/h at 25°C, HR 16/10 column, 5 cm bed height |
| pH stability** | |
| Long term | 2–8 |
| Short term | 2–8 |
| Chemical stability | Stable to all commonly used aqueous buffers and additives like detergents. |
| Physical stability | Negligible volume variation due to changes in pH or ionic strength. |
| Autoclavable | Not recommended |

* Linear flow rate = volumetric flow rate (cm^3/h)
column cross-sectional area (cm^2)

**The ranges given are estimates based on our knowledge and experience. Data refer to the coupled product, provided that the ligand can withstand the pH or chemical environment. Please note the following:

pH stability, long term refers to the pH interval where the medium is stable over a long period of time without adverse effects on its subsequent chromatographic performance.

pH stability, short term refers to the pH interval for regeneration and cleaning procedures.

1 Covalent chromatography

In covalent chromatography, covalent bonds are formed between the medium and solutes in the mobile phase. Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B reacts with solutes containing thiol groups to form a mixed disulphide and release 2-thiopyridone, see Fig. 2. The solute is thus covalently linked to the medium from which it can be subsequently eluted by addition of a reducing agent, e.g. DTT or 2-mercaptoethanol. Note that additional oxidizing reagents are not used and the risk of disulphide formation between molecules in solution is minimized.

Coupling of thiol containing sample molecules to Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B can be performed either batchwise, i.e. by suspending the chromatography medium in the sample solution, or by letting the sample pass through a column packed with the medium equilibrated with the chosen buffer. The latter is described below.

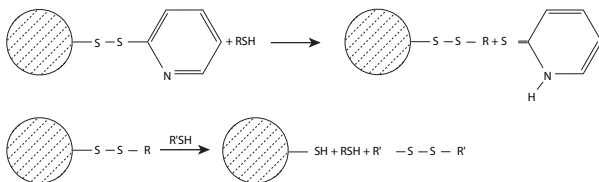


Fig. 2. Reaction scheme for covalent chromatography of a thiolated substance (RSH) on Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B. R'SH represents a low molecular weight thiol such as dithiothreitol.

Preparing the chromatography medium

Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B is supplied freeze-dried in the presence of additives, which must be washed away at neutral pH before

coupling. Distilled water is recommended for swelling and washing. Weigh out the required amount of freeze dried powder (1 g freeze-dried powder gives about 4 ml final volume of medium) and suspend it in distilled water. The medium swells immediately and should be washed for 15 minutes with distilled water on a sintered glass filter. Use approximately 200 ml per gram freeze-dried powder, added in several aliquots.

Prepare a slurry with binding buffer, see "**Binding**" below, in a ratio of 75% settled medium to 25% buffer. The binding buffer should not contain agents which significantly increase the viscosity. The column may be equilibrated with viscous buffers at reduced flow rates after packing is completed.

2 Packing Sepharose 4B

- 1 Equilibrate all material at the temperature at which the chromatography will be performed.
- 2 De-gas the medium slurry.
- 3 Eliminate air from the column dead spaces by flushing the end pieces with buffer. Make sure no air has been trapped under the column net. Close the column outlet with a few centimetres of buffer remaining in the column.
- 4 Pour the slurry into the column in one continuous motion. Pouring the slurry down a glass rod held against the wall of the column will minimise the introduction of air bubbles.
- 5 Immediately fill the remainder of the column with buffer. Mount the column top piece onto the column and connect the column to a pump.
- 6 Open the bottom outlet of the column and set the pump to run at the desired flow rate. This should be at least 133% of the flow rate to be used during subsequent

chromatographic procedures. However, the maximum flow rate, see Table 1, is typically employed during packing.

Note: *If you have packed at the maximum linear flow rate, do not exceed 75% of this in subsequent chromatographic procedures.*

- 7 Maintain the packing flow rate for 3 bed volumes after a constant bed height is reached.

3 Using an adaptor

Adaptors should be fitted as follows

- 1 After the medium has been packed as described above, close the column outlet and remove the top piece from the column. Carefully fill the rest of the column with buffer to form an upward meniscus at the top.
- 2 Insert the adaptor an angle into the column, ensuring that no air is trapped under the net.
- 3 Make all tubing connections at this stage. There must be a bubble-free liquid connection between the column and the pump, and column and the sample application system.
- 4 Slide the plunger slowly down the column so that the air above the net and in the capillary tubings is displaced by eluent. Valves on the inlet side of the column should be turned in all directions during this procedure to ensure that air is removed.
- 5 Lock the adaptor in position, open the column outlet and start the flow of buffer. Pass buffer through the column at the packing flow rate until the medium bed is stable. Re-position the adaptor on the medium surface as necessary.

The column is now packed and equilibrated and ready for use.

4 Sample examination

We recommend you analyse the thiol content of the sample by thiol titration to make sure that the capacity of the medium is not exceeded. Thiol titration is conveniently done by spectrophotometric determination of the released 2-thiopyridone (absorbance coefficient = $8.08 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at 343 nm) when a small amount of the sample, 1–5 mg in 1–3 ml binding buffer, reacts with 2-pyridyl disulphide, 2-PDS. The conditions can be chosen to suit the sample in question. Buffers between pH 3 to 8, formate, acetate, phosphate or Tris in the concentration range of 50–400 mM, with or without strong denaturants such as 8 M urea or 6 M guanidine hydrochloride, can be used. Under standard conditions at pH 7.5, a reaction time of a few minutes is usually enough for complete reaction.

5 Sample preparation

The sample should be transferred to the binding buffer, see “**Binding**” below. Low molecular weight thiol compounds which might subsequently interfere with the coupling reaction can easily be removed from the sample by buffer exchange on Sephadex™ G-25, e.g. pre-packed PD-10 columns, or on HiTrap™ Desalting columns.

6 Binding

All buffers should be de-gassed to avoid oxidation of free thiol groups. Tris, phosphate or acetate buffer systems with the addition of 0.1–0.5 M NaCl may be used, e.g. 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.5 M NaCl. 1 mM EDTA may be added to remove trace amounts of heavy metal ions, which may catalyze oxidation of thiols.

If monitoring non-bound substances at 280 nm, the contribution of released thiopyridone to the absorbance value has to be subtracted. The absorbance of 2-thiopyridone at 280 nm and 343 nm is roughly equal. (Absorption coefficient at 343 nm = $8.08 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

To ensure maximum yield, the sample should be in contact with the medium for at least one hour in a standard procedure. Never exceed a flow rate of 10 cm/h during sample application. Too high flow rate will decrease the final yield and give dilution.

After the sample has been loaded, wash the chromatography medium with binding buffer until the base line is stable.

7 Elution

Covalently bound biomolecules are eluted with 20–50 mM 2-mercaptoethanol or 10–25 mM dithiothreitol in Tris-HCl, phosphate or ammonium acetate buffer, pH 7–8, containing 1 mM EDTA. 2-thiopyridone formed from the remaining 2-thiopyridyl groups will also be eluted during this elution procedure. The 2-thiopyridone is easily removed from the eluate by desalting on Sephadex G-25, e.g. pre-packed PD-10 columns, or on HiTrap Desalting columns.

Alternatively, remaining 2-thiopyridyl groups may be removed before the bound molecule of interest is eluted. This is done by using a low concentration, 5 mM, of either 2-mercaptoethanol or dithiothreitol in the binding buffer. Bound molecules of interest are then eluted by raising the concentration of thiol reducing agent, 20–50 mM 2-

mercaptoethanol or 10–25 mM dithiothreitol.

A series of solutions of thiols of increasing reducing power, 5–25 mM L-cysteine, 50 mM reduced glutathione, 20–50 mM 2-mercaptoethanol and 20–50 mM dithiothreitol, can be used to sequentially elute different thiol containing proteins bound to the medium.

8 Regeneration

Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B can be regenerated by passing one to two bed volumes of a saturated solution (approx. 1.5 mM) of 2,2'-dipyridyl disulphide at pH 8.0 through the medium. 2,2'-dipyridyl disulphide is hard to dissolve in aqueous solutions. Make a stock solution by adding 40 mg disulphide to 50 ml buffer at room temperature and stirring the suspension for several hours. Filter off insoluble material and adjust the pH. The solution will be approx. 1.5 mM with respect to 2,2'-dipyridyl disulphide.

Alternatively, the medium can be regenerated by mixing 1 volume of 2,2'-dipyridyl disulphide (30–40 mg/ml) in ethanol or isopropanol with 4 volumes of medium in borate buffer pH 8.0, containing 1 mM EDTA and refluxing for 3 hours. The medium is then washed with ethanol and re-equilibrated with binding buffer.

9 Cleaning

The medium may be cleaned by washing on a Buchner funnel with a non-ionic detergent, e.g. 0.1% Triton™ X-100 at 37°C for one minute. Immediately wash with at least 5 bed volumes of binding buffer.

10 Storage

Freeze-dried Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B should be stored below +8°C. Swollen medium should be stored at neutral pH in the presence of a bacteriostat, e.g. 20% ethanol, at +4 to +8°C. Do not use sodium azide as a bacteriostatic agent, since azide ions react with the 2-pyridyl disulphide groups.

11 More information

If you have further questions about Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B, please visit:

www.gelifesciences.com/protein-purification

GE Healthcare technical support portal

www.gelifesciences.com/purification_techsupport

or contact your local GE Healthcare representative

12 Ordering information

| Designation | Pack size | Code No. |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Activated Thiol Sepharose 4B | 15 g | 17-0640-01 |

Related products

| Designation | Pack size | Code No. |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Affinity Chromatography Handbook, Principles and Methods | 1 | 18-1022-29 |
| Affinity Chromatography, Column and Media Guide | 1 | 18-1121-86 |

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