Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads for Antibody Purification

Instructions for Use of Products G7471, G7472, G7473, G8781, G8782 and G8783



Promega



Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads for Antibody Purification

All technical literature is available at: www.promega.com/protocols/ Visit the web site to verify that you are using the most current version of this Technical Manual. E-mail Promega Technical Services if you have questions on use of this system: techserv@promega.com

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1. Description

Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads^(a) are magnetic affinity beads with high specificity and high capacity for binding immunoglobulins from cell culture, ascites and serum samples. These magnetic beads are composed of iron encapsulated by macroporous cellulose, resulting in low non-specific binding. The beads also have excellent magnetic properties that allow rapid and efficient capture using a variety of magnetic stands (see Section 7).

Both beads use a novel attachment chemistry based on the HaloTag[®] technology to immobilize Protein A or Protein G. The HaloTag[®] protein is a multi-functional protein tag that forms a covalent bond with its ligand and is used for protein expression and purification, cell imaging, protein immobilization and protein-interaction analysis (see **www.promega.com/halotag/**). The Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads use recombinant Protein A from Staphylococcus and Protein G from Streptococci, respectively, fused with the HaloTag[®] protein. The Protein A-HaloTag[®] (M.Wt 71kDa) or Protein G-HaloTag[®] (M.Wt 58kDa) fusion protein is covalently attached in an oriented fashion to a magnetic cellulose bead that is activated using a HaloTag[®] ligand. The bead characteristics are shown in Table 1.



Table 1. Characteristics of the Magne[™] Protein A and Magne[™] Protein G Beads.

Composition	Magnetic bead based on macroporous cellulose
Chemistry	Oriented and covalent attachment of Protein A or Protein G using HaloTag® technology
Particle Size	30–80µm.
Antibody-Binding Capacity	≥18mg of human IgG/1ml of settled beads
Formulation	20% slurry in 20% ethanol
Storage	2–10°C

The choice between selecting Magne[™] Protein A Beads or Magne[™] Protein G Beads depends on the difference in the binding affinities of Protein A or Protein G for antibodies from different species and for different antibody isotypes. See Table 2.

Advantages of Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads

- Simple and easy to use
- High purity and recovery of antibodies
- No expensive instrumentation required
- Processes 1–96 samples in parallel
- Easily handles sample volumes of 20µl to 50ml
- Purification can be automated

Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads are not recommended for use in immunoprecipitation (IP) or co-IP applications.



Magne[™] Protein G Beads are optimized for immunoglobulin purification. Do not use the Magne[™] HaloTag[®] Beads (Cat.# G7281) or HaloLink[™] Resin (Cat.# G1912) to bind the Protein G-HaloTag[®] Fusion Protein (Cat.# G7291), as these products are not optimized for immunoglobulin purification.

Special Acknowledgement: The Magne[™] Protein G Beads, Protein G HaloTag[®] Fusion Protein and Magne[™] Protein A Beads were developed in collaboration with Kazusa DNA Research Institute (KDRI). We would like to thank KDRI for their technical guidance and early testing.

Species/Subclass	Protein A	Protein G				
Monoclonal						
Human						
IgG1	+++	+++				
IgG2	+++	+++				
IgG3	+	+++				
IgG4	+++	+++				
Mouse						
IgG1	+	+++				
IgG2A	+++	+++				
IgG2b	++	++				
IgG3	+	++				
Rat						
IgG1	+	+				
IgG2a	+	+++				
IgG2b	+	++				
IgG2c	+	+				
Polyclonal						
Rabbit	+++	+++				
Cow	++	+++				
Goat	+	+++				
Chicken	+	+				
Human IgG	+++	+++				
Human IgM	+	+				
Human IgD	+	+				
Human IgA	+	+				
Key: Strong (+++), Medium (++), Weak (+). Adapted from Akerström, B. <i>et al.</i> (1985) <i>J. Immunol.</i> 135(4) , 2589-92.						

Table 2. Binding Affinity of Protein A and Protein G for Different Antibodies and Isotypes



2. Product Components and Storage Conditions

PRODUCT	SIZE	CAT.#
Magne™ Protein A Beads	1.0ml	G8781
	5 × 1.0ml	G8782
	50ml	G8783
Magne™ Protein G Beads	1.0ml	G7471
	5 × 1.0ml	G7472
	50ml	G7473

Storage Conditions: Store the Magne[™] Protein A and Magne[™] Protein G Beads at 2–10°C. Do not freeze. Do not allow beads to dry during storage or use.

Do not reuse the Magne[™] Protein A or Magne[™] Protein G Beads.



Figure 1. Antibody purified from various sample types using the Magne[™] Protein A and Magne[™] Protein G Beads. Antibody was purified from 50µl of cell culture media (mouse IgG1), mouse ascites (IgG2a) and goat serum using 50µl Magne[™] Protein A Beads (A) and Magne[™] Protein G Beads (G) as described in this Technical Manual. Samples were analyzed by adding 1µl of starting material (SM) or 5µl of purified sample to SDS buffer, and heating at 80°C for ten minutes before loading onto a 4–20% Tris-glycine gel. The gel was stained with SimplyBlue[®] Safe Stain.

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3. Before You Begin

- 1. Antibody purification using Magne[™] Protein A Beads or Magne[™] Protein G Beads requires a magnetic stand. The beads can be used with a variety of magnetic stands available from Promega (see Section 7) to purify antibody from 1–96 samples in parallel, with sample volumes ranging from 20µl to 30ml.
- 2. Be sure that the Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads remain in suspension during binding and wash steps for maximal antibody yield and purity. We recommend using a tube shaker or end-over-end mixer.
- 3. Sample incubation times may need to be optimized. Binding may be performed at 4°C; however, longer incubation times may be necessary for efficient antibody capture.
- 4. Biological samples may be cleared by filtration through a 0.22μ m filter or by a 15-minute centrifugation at 14,000 × *g* to remove aggregates and insoluble proteins prior to antibody purification.
- 5. Prior to antibody purification, cell culture medium can be concentrated using a low-molecular-weight-cutoff filter (e.g., molecular weight cutoff of 3,500 Daltons) to reduce the starting sample volume and increase the antibody concentration. Scale the sample, bind/wash buffer and Magne[™] Protein A Bead or Magne[™] Protein G Bead volumes proportionally. To minimize sample dilution, a 10X bind/wash buffer may be added to the sample to a final concentration of 1X.
- 6. Magne[™] Protein A Beads and Magne[™] Protein G Beads are compatible with several bind/wash buffers, including 25mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 6.0), phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) and Tris-buffered saline (pH 7.5). We recommend an elution buffer of 100mM glycine-HCl (pH 2.7) and a neutralization buffer of 2M Tris buffer (pH 7.5).

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Note: Purification of different antibody isotypes or antibodies from different species may require protocol optimization for maximal recovery and compatibility with downstream applications.



4. Antibody Purification Protocol

Figure 2 shows a schematic of the antibody purification protocol using Magne[™] Protein A Beads or Magne[™] Protein G Beads. The volume of beads, bind/wash buffer and elution buffer can be scaled proportionally to accommodate different sample volumes and sample types. See Table 3 for guidelines on processing different sample sizes.



Figure 2. Schematic of antibody purification using Magne™ Protein A Beads or Magne™ Protein G Beads. Inset: Magne™ Protein A Beads captured on a magnet.

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Table 3.	Guidelines	for	Antibody	Purification.
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Sample Type	Serum, Ascites, Cell Culture Media	Cell Culture Media	Cell Culture Media	Cell Culture Media	Serum, Ascites, Cell Culture Media
Format	1.5ml tubes	1.5ml tubes	15ml conical	50ml conical	96-well plate
Sample Size	50µl	900µl	9ml	45ml	50µl
Bead Slurry	50µl	50µl	500µl	2.5ml	50µl
Amount of Bind/Wash Buffer to Equilibrate Beads	500µl	500µl	5ml	25ml	3 × 150µl
Magnetic Stand (See Section 7)	MagneSphere® Magnetic Separ (Z5331, Z5332, Z Z5342, Z	Technology ation Stand 5333, Z5341, 5343)	PolyATtract® System 1000 Magnetic Separation Stand (Z5410)		Deep-Well MagnaBot® 96 Magnetic Separation Device (V3031)
Amount of Bind/Wash Buffer to Dilute Sample	50µl of 1X bind/ wash buffer	100µl of 10X bind wash buffer	1ml of 10X bind wash buffer	5ml of 10X bind wash buffer	50µl of 1X bind/ wash buffer
Bind Time	nd Time 30-60 minutes at room temperature with constant mixing. The beads need to be in suspensi for maximal capture. Longer bind times may be necessary at 4°C.				ed to be in suspension at 4°C.
Wash with Bind/Wash Buffer	$2 \times 500 \mu$ l, then $1 \times 200 \mu$ l		2×5 ml, then 1×1 ml	2×25 ml, then 1×5 ml	3 × 150µl
Elution Buffer	2×50	μl	$2 \times 500 \mu l$	2×2.5 ml	$2 \times 50 \mu l$
Neutralization Buffer	Neutralization20μl (10μl for each 50μlBufferelution buffer)		200µl (100µl for each 500µl elution buffer)	1ml (500µl for each 2.5ml elution buffer)	20µl (10µl for each 50µl elution buffer)



4. Antibody Purification Protocol (continued)

This protocol is for manual antibody purification from 50µl of serum, ascites or cell culture media in a microcentrifuge tube format. See Table 3 for the volume of beads, bind/wash buffer, elution buffer and neutralization buffer to use for different sample sizes.

Materials to Be Supplied by the User

(Solution compositions are provided in Section 6.)

- bind/wash buffer
- elution buffer
- neutralization buffer
- magnetic stand
- mixing platform
- 1. Gently vortex or invert the beads to obtain a uniform suspension. Keep the suspension uniform when aliqotting beads.
- 2. Add 50µl of bead slurry to a 1.5ml microcentrifuge tube. Place in the magnetic stand for 10 seconds.
- 3. Remove and discard the storage buffer.
- 4. Add 500µl of bind/wash buffer. Mix and place in the magnetic stand for 10 seconds. Remove and discard the bind/wash buffer.
- 5. Combine 50µl of bind/wash buffer and 50µl of sample, then add to the equilibrated beads.
- 6. Mix sample for 30–60 minutes at room temperature. Make sure the beads remain in suspension by using a tube shaker or end-over-end mixer.
- 7. Place tube in the magnetic stand for 10 seconds. Remove the supernatant, and save for analysis if desired.
- 8. Wash beads by adding 500µl of bind/wash buffer and mix for 5 minutes. Place in the magnetic stand for 10 seconds. Remove and discard bind/wash buffer.
- 9. Repeat Step 8 for a total of two washes.
- 10. Wash beads by adding 200µl of bind/wash buffer. Mix and place in the magnetic stand for 10 seconds. Remove and discard all bind/wash buffer.
- 11. Add 50µl of elution buffer [100mM glycine-HCl (pH 2.7)] to the beads.
- 12. Mix for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- 13. Place tube in the magnetic stand for 10 seconds. Remove eluted sample, and transfer to a new microcentrifuge tube containing 10µl of neutralization buffer [2M Tris buffer (pH 7.5)]. This is the first elution.
- 14. Repeat elution Steps 11–13. Eluted samples can be combined.
- 15. Quantitate the amount of antibody recovered by measuring absorbance at 280nm or using a protein quantitation method such as a Bradford assay. ELISA may be a better quantitative method for samples with low antibody concentration. Check the purity of the antibody using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

5. Troubleshooting

For questions not addressed here, please contact your local Promega Branch Office or Distributor. Contact information available at: **www.promega.com**

E-mail: techserv@promega.com

Symptoms	Possible Causes and Comments
Low antibody recovery	Magnetic beads settled during binding. Increase the mixing speed to maintain beads in suspension during incubations.
	Check pH of the elution buffer. Using an elution buffer with a pH greater than 3 will significantly reduce antibody yield.
	Remove all bind/wash buffer before elution. The presence of bind/wash buffer will increase the pH of the elution buffer and reduce the amount of antibody eluted.
	Protein A and Protein G have different affinities for different antibody isotypes and species (see Table 2).
	Elution volume may be decreased to recover antibody at higher concentration.
	Low antibody concentration in starting material. Use a low-molecular- weight-cutoff filter (e.g., molecular weight cutoff of 3,500 Daltons) to reduce the starting sample volume and increase the antibody concentration (see Section 3).
Magnetic beads in the eluted sample	Place eluted sample on the magnetic stand for 10 seconds, and transfer supernatant to a new tube, taking care to avoid the pellet.
Beads sticking to tubes in buffer controls	Add 0.005% Tween 20 or IGEPAL $^{\ensuremath{\mathbb R}}$ to buffer controls.
Magnetic beads in cap after mixing	Centrifuge at 3,000rpm for 1 minute to retrieve beads from the cap.
Sample foaming during mixing	Decrease mixing speed.

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6. Composition of Buffers and Solutions

Elution Buffer	Bind/Wash B	uffers	
(100mM glycine-HCl, pH 2.7) 0.375g glycine Dissolve in deionized water. Adjust pH to 2.7 with HCl. Bring final volume to 50ml with deionized water.	PBS (pH 7.4) 137mM 2.68mM 1.47mM 8.1mM	NaCl KCl KH ₂ PO ₄ Na ₂ HPO ₄	
Neutralization Buffer	25mM Sodium Acetate (pH 6)		
(2M Tris buffer, pH 7.5)	0.17g	sodium acetate	
0.472gTrizma base2.54gTrizma hydrochloride	Dissolve sodiur deionized wate	n acetate in 40ml of r. Adjust to pH 6 with HCl.	
Dissolve in deionized water. Adjust to pH 7.5. Bring the final volume to 10ml with deionized water	Bring the final volume to 50ml with deionized water.		
acionizca water.	Tris-buffered Saline (pH 7.5)		
	100mM	Tris buffer (pH 7.5)	
	150mM	NaCl	

7. Related Products

Product	Size	Cat.#
MagneSphere® Technology Magnetic Separation Stand (two-position)	0.5ml	Z5331
-	1.5ml	Z5332
	12×75 mm	Z5333
MagneSphere® Technology Magnetic Separation Stand (twelve-position)	ogy Magnetic Separation Stand (twelve-position) 0.5ml	Z5341
	1.5ml	Z5342
	12×75 mm	Z5343
PolyATtract [®] System 1000 Magnetic Separation Stand	1 each	Z5410
Deep Well MagnaBot [®] 96 Magnetic Separation Device	1 each	V3031
Glycine	500g	H5071
Tween 20	100ml	H5152
Heater Shaker Magnet Instrument (HSM 2.0)		A2715

8. Summary of Changes

The following change was made to the 7/15 revision of this document:

1. The document design was updated.

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