

HyperChrom Heparin HP Agarose

Product description

HyperChrom Heparin HP Agarose is an affinity chromatography medium made by covalently coupling heparin to an agarose base. Heparin is a naturally occurring glycosaminoglycan that has affinity with a variety of biomolecules and can also be used as an ion exchange ligand. This chromatography medium can be used to isolate and purify coagulation factors, antithrombin III, growth factors, interferon, lipoprotein lipase, and enzymes for nucleic acid and steroid receptors.

Compared to HyperChrom Heparin FF Agarose, HyperChrom Heparin HP Agarose has a finer particle size and provides higher resolution.

Components and storage conditions

Components	PC2009-25 mL	PC2009-100 mL
HyperChrom Heparin HP Agarose	25 mL	100 mL
Store the components at 4°C for 5 years.		

Product parameters

HyperChrom Heparin HP Agarose chromatography media parameters

Dame	Description
Chromatography media type	Heparin affinity chromatography mediator
Ligation	heparin
Scaffolding	Highly cross-linked agarose
Average particle size	34 μ m
Ligand density	~10 mg/mL chromatography medium
Flow rates are recommended	90-150 cm/h
Maximum flow rate	200 cm/h
Withstand pressure	0.3 MPa
Use temperature	4-30°C
pH stability *	4-12

Chemical resistance	Common aqueous solution, 4 M NaCl, 0.1 M NaOH, 0.05 M sodium acetate (pH4), 6 M guanidine hydrochloride, 8 M urea, 70% ethanol**
* After 7 days of storage of chromatography medium at 40 °C and pH 4-12, its physicochemical properties and functions did not change significantly.	
**70% is v/v, volume ratio.	

Experimental manipulation

1. Preparation of buffers

Buffer type	Buffer components
Balance/Bind/Wash Buffer	0.02-0.05 M PB or Tris, pH 7.0-8.0, 0.15 M NaCl can be added to reduce non-specific adsorption.
Elution Buffer	0.02-0.05 M PB或Tris, 1-2 M NaCl, pH 7.0-8.0

2. Sample preparation

Prepare samples for purification.

3. Chromatographic conditions

- Flow rate selection: Linear flow rate of 90-150 cm/h is generally selected according to the height of the column bed.
- Sample preparation: To prevent the sample from clogging the column, the sample needs to be filtered with a 0.2/0.45 μm (after inclusion body disruption) microporous membrane before loading, and it is recommended that the pH and conductivity of the sample be adjusted to be consistent with the equilibrium buffer (the pH and conductivity of the sample can be adjusted by dilution, ultrafiltration, and desalting).

4. Loading columns

The following column loading methods are suitable for filling laboratory-scale chromatography columns:

4.1 Supplies required for column mounting

- (1) Chrom Heparin HP Agarose.
- (2) Chromatographic empty column: laboratory-scale chromatography empty column and column loader.
- (3) Solution required:
 - a) Column loading solution: purified water.
 - b) Exhaust solution: purified water.
- (4) Column loading tools: sand core funnel, stirring rod, measuring cylinder, etc.

4.2 Preparation before column loading

- (1) Calculate the volume of chromatography medium V_m required for column loading (volume of the chromatography medium part after sufficient sedimentation), and calculate the formula:

V_m = cross-sectional area of the chromatography column X height of the column bed where the column is planned to be loaded x compression ratio of the chromatography medium.

(Note: The compression ratio of Hpyer Chrom Heparin HP Agarose is 1.15).

- (2) The chromatography medium was transferred to the sand core funnel, and the column loading solution was cleaned and filtered with about 3 times the volume of the chromatography medium, and the column chromatography medium to be loaded was replaced with the column loading solution.
- (3) For the preparation of the gel suspension of the column chromatography medium to be loaded, the suitable proportion of column loading glue suspension for HyperChrom Heparin HP Agarose chromatography medium is 45%-55%. In order to obtain an accurate chromatography medium volume, the chromatography medium can be placed in a graduated cylinder and settled overnight or centrifuged at low speed (3000 rpm, 5 min) to simulate the natural sedimentation effect of the chromatography medium, and then measured.
- (4) Check the empty column to be used to ensure it is clean and leak-free.

4.3 Column mounting

- (1) Exhaust the column bottom membrane (screen) with purified water.
- (2) After sufficient exhaustion, screw the plug or close the column bottom valve at the bottom of the column interface, and continue to inject a small amount of purified water until the bottom of the column is covered.
- (3) Adjust the chromatography column to vertical.
- (4) The column head is connected to the chromatography system, which provides a low flow rate of 5 mL/min through the chromatography system, and exhausts the column head membrane (screen) with purified water.
- (5) Thoroughly stir the prepared chromatography medium suspension with a stir bar, and then slowly pour into the prepared chromatography empty column at one time.

Note: If the volume of the glue suspension exceeds the empty column volume, it should be extended by using a column loader or connecting another empty column tube with a connector.

- (6) Place the gaseated stigma into the chromatography column, fully fit the glue suspension level, and remove all air bubbles. Then tighten the column head seal.
- (7) Start the system pump, adjust the flow rate to 300 cm/h, and use the liquid flow to press the column

bed. During this period, the pressure should not exceed 0.3 MPa. If the pressure is over, the flow rate needs to be reduced (see the table below for flow rate conversion).

	CID	10 mm	16 mm	26 mm	50 mm
V/FR					
LFR					
60 cm/h		0.8 mL/min	2.0 mL/min	5.3 mL/min	19.6 mL/min
100 cm/h		1.3 mL/min	3.3 mL/min	8.8 mL/min	32.7 mL/min
150 cm/h		2.0 mL/min	5.0 mL/min	13.3 mL/min	49.1 mL/min
200 cm/h		2.6 mL/min	6.7 mL/min	17.7 mL/min	65.4 mL/min
300 cm/h		3.9 mL/min	10.0 mL/min	26.5 mL/min	98.1 mL/min
600 cm/h		7.9 mL/min	20.1 mL/min	53.1 mL/min	196.3 mL/min

Note:

CID: Chromatographic inner diameter

V/FR: Volumetric flow rate

LFR: Linear flow rate

Table 1 Flow rate conversion table of different specifications of chromatography columns

- (8) After the column bed is stabilized (the glue surface no longer falls), mark the position of the glue surface at this time. Stop the pump and press the column head down to 2-3 mm below the marked position.
- (9) Re-apply the flow rate of 300 cm/h, if the glue surface no longer drops, that is, the column loading is completed. If the glue surface falls, repeat steps 8-9.

Note: The recommended workflow speed does not exceed 75% of the flow rate of the loading column.

5. Column efficiency determination (optional).

Select one of the two test methods shown in the table below for column effectiveness testing. Use the mobile phase equilibrium chromatography column to the baseline to be stable, load the sample into the chromatography column, continue to use the mobile phase for rinsing, and after the chromatographic peak is completed to return to the baseline, end the run, integrate the chromatographic peak, and evaluate the loading effect.

Table 2 Statistical table of two column efficiency measurement methods

	Acetone method	NaCl method
sample	1% (v/v) acetone in water	2 M NaCl in water
Sample volume	1% column volume	1% column volume
Mobile phase	water	0.2 M NaCl in water
velocity of flow	30 cm/h	30 cm/h
Detector	UV 280 nm	electrical conductivity

The main evaluation criteria for the effect of column loading are N/m (number of plates per meter) and As (symmetry factor), which are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{N}{m} = 5.54x\left(\frac{V_R}{W_h}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{L}$$

$$As = b/a$$

Column efficiency qualification standards: $N/m > 3000$, $0.8 < As < 1.5$

*Parameter Notes:

L = column height, V_R = reserved volume, W_h = half-peak width, a = left half-peak width at 10% peak height, b = right half-peak width at 10% peak height

6. Chromatographic steps

- (1) Equilibrium: Use Balance/Bind/Wash Buffer to fully equilibrate the column to pH and conductivity stable and substantially consistent with the equilibration buffer, which typically requires 3-5 times the column volume.
- (2) Sample loading: Determine the sample loading volume and amount on the Hpyer Chrom Heparin HP Agarose based on the binding load measured in the pilot experiment.
- (3) Washing: Rinse the column with Balance/Bind/Wash Buffer or other suitable buffers until UV stable and return to baseline.
- (4) Elution: Elution is achieved by increasing the concentration of salt ions, which can be gradually increased by linear gradient or step gradient to elute molecules with different binding strengths.
- (5) Regeneration: Rinse the column with buffer containing high salt such as 2 M NaCl.
- (6) Rebalancing: Re-equilibrate the chromatography column with Balance/Bind/Wash Buffer.

7. Cleaning and recycling

As the number of uses of the chromatography medium increases, contaminants (e.g., lipids, endotoxins, proteins, etc.) accumulate on the chromatography column. Regular in-place cleaning is essential to keep the column in stable working condition. Determine the frequency of in-place cleaning according to the degree of contamination of the chromatography medium (if the contamination is serious, it is recommended that in-place cleaning should be carried out after each use to ensure repeatable results and extend the working life of the chromatography medium).

For different types of impurities and contaminants, cleaning can be carried out under the following conditions:

- Removal of strongly binding proteins: Wash with 2 M NaCl solution in 5x column volume.
- Denatured and removal of precipitated proteins: first wash with 0.1 M NaOH solution in 5x column volume, then wash the lye with 5-10 column volumes of purified water. It can also be washed with 6 M guanidine hydrochloride or 8 M urea.

- Removal of hydrophobic and lipid substances: 0.1-0.5% nonionic detergent washed followed by rinse with 5-10 column volumes of purified water.

Note: The flow rate can be selected from 30-60 cm/h during the cleaning process; When the blockage is serious, reverse cleaning can be used.

8. sterilization

In order to reduce the microbial load, it is recommended to use 0.5~1 M NaOH solution to treat the chromatography medium with a processing time of 15~30 min.

9. stockpile

Unopened chromatography media, please keep in the original container; The completed chromatography column is first soaked with 20% ethanol solution and then the upper and lower column heads are closed. The storage environment is 4~30°C.

10. Destruction and recycling

- Since hyper Chrom Heparin HP Agarose chromatography media is difficult to degrade in nature, incineration of discarded chromatography media is recommended in order to protect the environment.
- For chromatography media exposed to bioactive samples such as viruses and blood, please follow local biosafety requirements before destroying or disposing of them.

Notes

1. It is recommended that the buffer and protein solution used for purification be filtered through a 0.22 µm or 0.45 µm membrane and then used on the column.
2. The chromatography medium was kept in 20% ethanol, 0.05 M sodium acetate solution with a glue suspension ratio of approximately 75%.
3. This product is for scientific purposes only.

APEX BIO Technology

www.apexbt.com

7505 Fannin street, Suite 410, Houston, TX 77054.

Tel: +1-832-696-8203 | Fax: +1-832-641-3177 | Email: info@apexbt.com