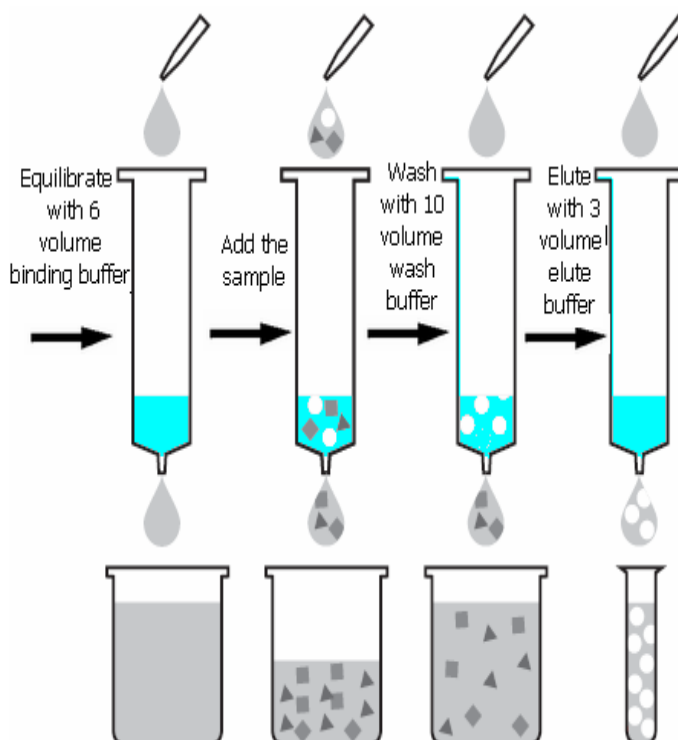


蛋白纯化流程如下：



### Sample preparation

- 1. Dilute the cell paste:** Add 5-10 ml of binding buffer for each gram of cell paste.
- 2. Enzymatic lysis:** 0.2 mg/ml lysozyme, 20 µg/ml DNase, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM PMSF (final concentrations). Stir for 30 minutes at room temperature or +4°C depending on the sensitivity of the protein.
- 3. Mechanical lysis:** Sonication, homogenization, repeated freeze/thaw or similar techniques.
- 4. Adjust the pH of the lysate to pH 7.4:** Do not use strong bases or acids for pH-adjustment (precipitation risk).
- 5. Centrifuge the lysate:** Transfer to tubes and centrifuge at 12 000 g for 20 minutes at room temperature or +4°C depending on the sensitivity of the protein.
- 6. Filtration:** Filtrate the supernatant with 0.45µm filter

### Protein Purification under Denaturing Conditions from E. coli Lysates (变性条件下纯化蛋白)

#### 试剂准备

- Buffer A (Lysis/Binding Buffer) : 6 M GuHCl; 0.1 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; pH 8.0  
 Buffer B (Lysis/Binding Buffer) : 7 M urea; 7 M urea; 0.1 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; pH 8.0  
 Buffer C (Wash Buffer) : 8 M urea; 0.1 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; pH 6.3  
 Buffer D (Elute Buffer) : 8 M urea; 0.1 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; -HCl; pH 5.9  
 Buffer E (Elute Buffer) : 8 M urea; 0.1 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; pH 4.5

## PROTOCOLS&APPLICATION

### Ni-NTA Agarose 实验操作方法 (续)

#### Protocol

1. Remove the top cap, pour off excess liquid and place the column in the Workmate column stand.
2. Equilibrate the column with 6 volume binding buffer. The frits protect the column from running dry during the run.
3. Add the sample (see Sample preparation). A volume of 0.5-35 ml is recommended. The protein binding capacity of the column is high, approx. 40 mg histidine-tagged protein/column (protein-dependent).
4. Wash with 10 volume wash buffer.
5. Apply 3 volume elution buffer and collect the eluate. Under denaturing conditions, elute with 2 x 3 ml elution buffer.

#### Protocol: Protein Purification under Native Conditions from E. coli Lysates (天然条件下纯化蛋白)

##### 试剂准备

Lysis/binding Buffer (NPI-10): 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 300 mM NaCl, 10 mM imidazole, pH 8.0

Wash Buffer (NPI-20): 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 300 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, pH 8.0

Elution Buffer (NPI-500): 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 300 mM NaCl, 500 mM imidazole, pH 8.0

##### Protocol

1. Remove the top cap, pour off excess liquid and place the column in the Workmate column stand.
2. Equilibrate the column with 6 volume binding buffer(NPI-10). The frits protect the column from running dry during the run.
3. Add the sample (see Sample preparation). A volume of 0.5-35 ml is recommended. The protein binding capacity of the column is high, approx. 40 mg histidine-tagged protein/column (protein-dependent).
4. Wash with 10 volume wash buffer(NPI-20).
5. Apply 3 volume l elution buffer(NPI-500) and collect the eluate. Under denaturing conditions, elute with 2 x 3 ml elution buffer.

### Small scale purification – batch method

Ni-NTA Agarose can also be used in a batch format for small scale purification. Settled bed volumes of 50–200 µl can be handled in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. In the following protocol, one volume is equivalent to the settled bed volume (e.g. 100 µl of Ni-NTA Agarose yields 50µl of resin for a settled bed volume of 50 µl).

1. Transfer 100–400 µl Ni-NTA Agarose to a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube, centrifuge at 400–1000 × g and remove the supernatant.
2. Wash the Agarose with 4 times with 2 volumes of 1X Binding Buffer. For each wash step, invert the tube several times to mix, and spin for 1 min at 400–1000 × g.
3. Add the cell extract to the microcentrifuge tube containing the prepared resin. Mix gently by inversion several times and incubate for 5 minutes. Centrifuge 400–1000 × g and discard the supernatant.
4. Wash the resin with 3 times with 3 volumes 1X Binding Buffer.
5. Wash the resin with 2 times with 3 volumes 1X Wash Buffer.
6. Elute the bound protein 2 times with 3 volumes 1X Elute Buffer. Alternatively, 1X Strip Buffer may also be used to elute the protein by stripping the Ni<sup>2+</sup> from the Agarose.