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CY14247-08Jun20-AN

Removal and purification of trypsin-like serine proteases

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Introduction

In the living organism, proteolytic enzymes (proteases) are produced to degrade and modify proteins. Serine proteases form the most common group of the proteolytic enzymes, and they are extremely widespread and diverse. The trypsin family is the largest and most extensively studied family in the group and includes, among others, trypsin, chymotrypsin, and thrombin.

The affinity medium, Benzamidine Sepharose™ 4 Fast Flow (high sub), has high selectivity for trypsin and trypsin-like serine proteases. It can be used, as shown here, to remove proteolytic activity from a protein preparation or for purification of specific proteases.

Description of the medium

The ligand, p-aminobenzamidine, is firmly attached to the highly cross-linked agarose matrix, Sepharose 4 Fast Flow, via a long spacer arm (Fig 1).

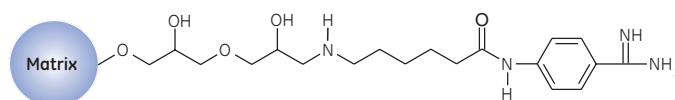


Fig 1. Partial structure of Benzamidine Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (high sub)

Average particle size:	90 µm
Bead structure:	Macroporous cross-linked 4% agarose
Ligand density:	> 12 µmol/ml medium
Binding capacity:	> 35 mg trypsin/ml medium
Flow:	150–250 cm/h, 25 cm bed height, 0.1 MPa, 25°C, distilled water in an XK 50 column

Conclusions

- Benzamidine Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (high sub) can be used for either rapid removal of proteolytic activity or for purifying trypsin-like serine proteases.
- Trypsin-like serine proteases have a high and specific binding to Benzamidine Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (high sub), as shown by the activity measurements.
- Benzamidine Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (high sub) is a medium with high capacity and good stability at pH 2–8 as well as in 8 M urea or 8 M guanidine hydrochloride.



Stability studies

The most sensitive part of Benzamidine Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (high sub) is the amidine group of the ligand. p-Aminobenzamidine is hydrolyzed to p-aminobenzamide and then to p-aminobenzoic acid, the two latter forms having no affinity for trypsin.

As can be seen in Figure 2, the trypsin capacity is largely unaffected by storage at pH 2–8 for 28 days at ambient conditions. At higher or lower pH the hydrolysis reaction of p-benzamidine is faster. This causes a decrease in trypsin capacity but there is still more than 50% of the original trypsin capacity left on the adsorbent after 1 week (168 h) contact time at pH 9.

Because of the limited stability at high pH, alternative cleaning methods are necessary. We have tested the stability of the medium by exposing it to both 8 M urea and 8 M guanidine hydrochloride for one week without loss of trypsin capacity (Fig 3).

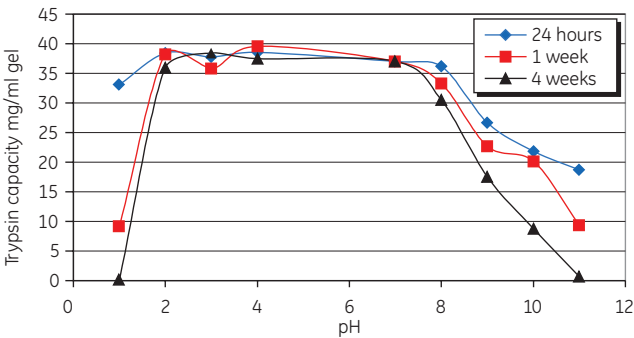


Fig 2. Trypsin capacity test results for Benzamidine Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (high sub) after storage at ambient conditions at pH 1–11 for 24 h–4 weeks.

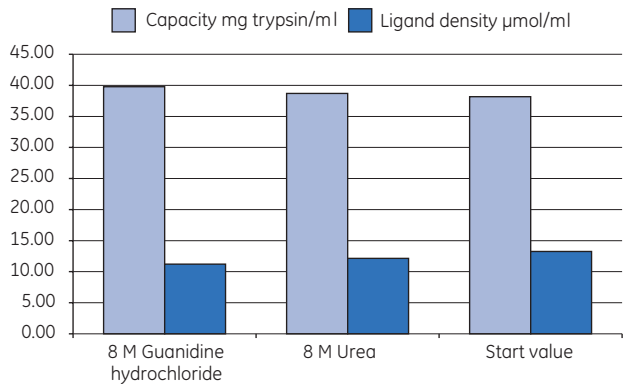


Fig 3. Trypsin capacity and ligand density test results for Benzamidine Sepharose 4 Fast Flow (high sub) after storage in 8 M guanidine hydrochloride and 8 M urea for 1 week at ambient conditions.

Purification of trypsin-like serine proteases from human plasma

A HiTrap™ Benzamidine FF (high sub) column was used to purify trypsin-like serine proteases from human plasma (Fig 4). Non-binding components were washed out using binding buffer and bound proteins were eluted by decreasing the pH. An arginine-specific assay was used to determine trypsin-like serine protease activity in the eluted fractions. Specific protease activity was much higher in the eluted fractions than in the flow through. The whole procedure was completed in less than half an hour.

Column:	HiTrap Benzamidine FF (high sub), 1 ml
Sample:	1 ml human plasma filtered through a 0.45 μm filter
Binding buffer:	20 mM Tris-HCl, 0.5 M NaCl, pH 7.4
Elution buffer:	50 mM glycine, pH 3.0 0–100% elution buffer in one step
Flow rate:	1.0 ml/min
System:	ÅKTAexplorer™ 10
Protease activity:	A ₄₀₅ measurement, S-2288 from Chromogenix, Heamochrom Diagnostica AB.
The activity is presented as the proteolytic activity/mg protein	

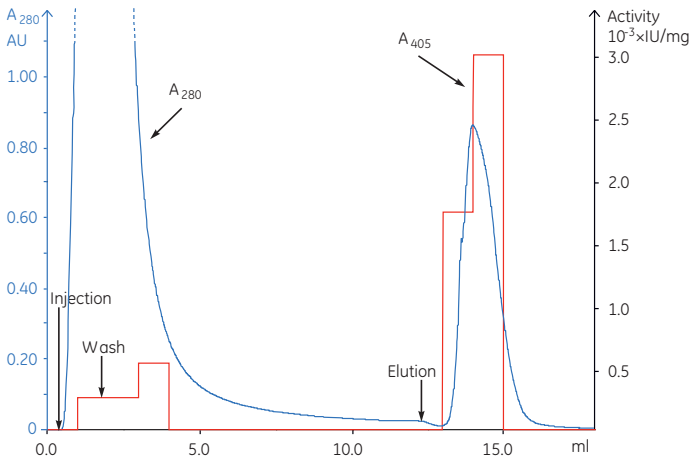


Fig 4. Purification of trypsin-like serine proteases from human plasma using HiTrap Benzamidine FF (high sub), 1 ml.

Removal of thrombin after on-column cleavage of a GST-tagged protein

Material and methods

Columns: GSTrap™ FF, 1 ml
HiTrap Benzamidine FF (high sub), 1 ml

Sample: 2 ml clarified *E. coli* homogenate expressing a M_r 37 000 SH2-GST-tagged protein with a thrombin protease site

Binding buffer: 20 mM Na phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.5

High salt wash buffer: 20 mM Na phosphate, 1.0 M NaCl, pH 7.5

Benzamidine elution buffer: 20 mM p-aminobenzamidine in binding buffer

GST elution buffer: 20 mM reduced glutathione, 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0

Flow rate: 0.5 ml/min

Instrument: ÄKTAprime

Protease treatment: 20 U/ml thrombin protease (GE Healthcare) for 2 h at room temperature

Thrombin activity: S-2238 was used as a substrate and its absorbance at 405 nm was measured

Gel: ExcelGel™ SDS Gradient 8–18, Coomassie™ staining

Lane 1: Low Molecular Markers

Lane 2: Sample

Lane 3: Flow-through fraction (Fraction 2)

Lane 4: SH2 domain, washed off with binding buffer through both columns (Fraction 6)

Lane 5: Same as lane 4, but Fraction 7

Lane 6: Same as lane 4, but Fraction 8

Lane 7: Eluted fraction from HiTrap Benzamidine FF (high sub) with the highest thrombin activity (Fraction 14)

Lane 8: Eluted fraction from GSTrap FF containing cleaved off GST-tag and uncleaved fusion protein, SH2-GST (Fraction 21)

Lane 9: Same as lane 8, but Fraction 22

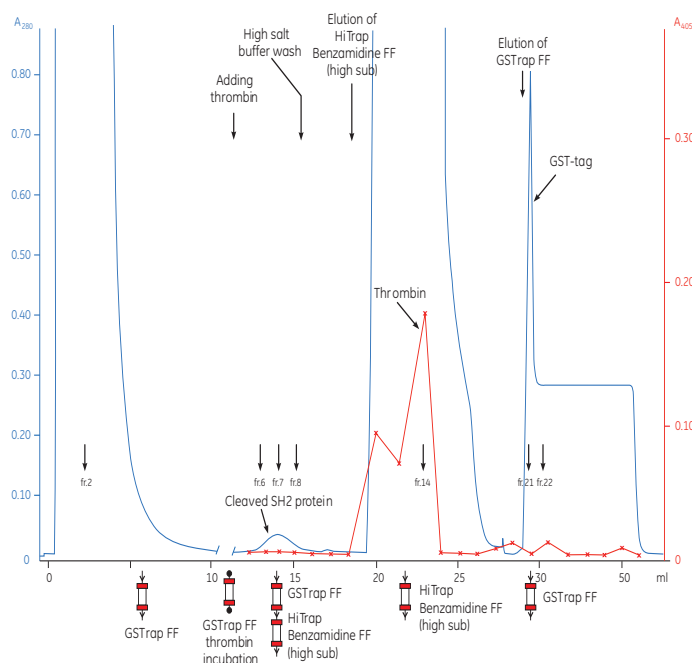


Fig 5. Chromatogram and activity curve demonstrating all steps in the cleavage and purification of the SH2-GST protein.

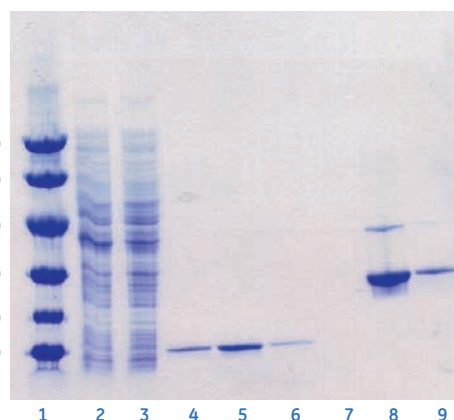


Fig 6. SDS-PAGE analysis of thrombin activity.

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