

## 4 其它纯化或分离方法 Other purification methods



### ● 4.1 製備式電泳 Preparative electrophoresis

蛋白質色帶由原態電泳中直接切除出來

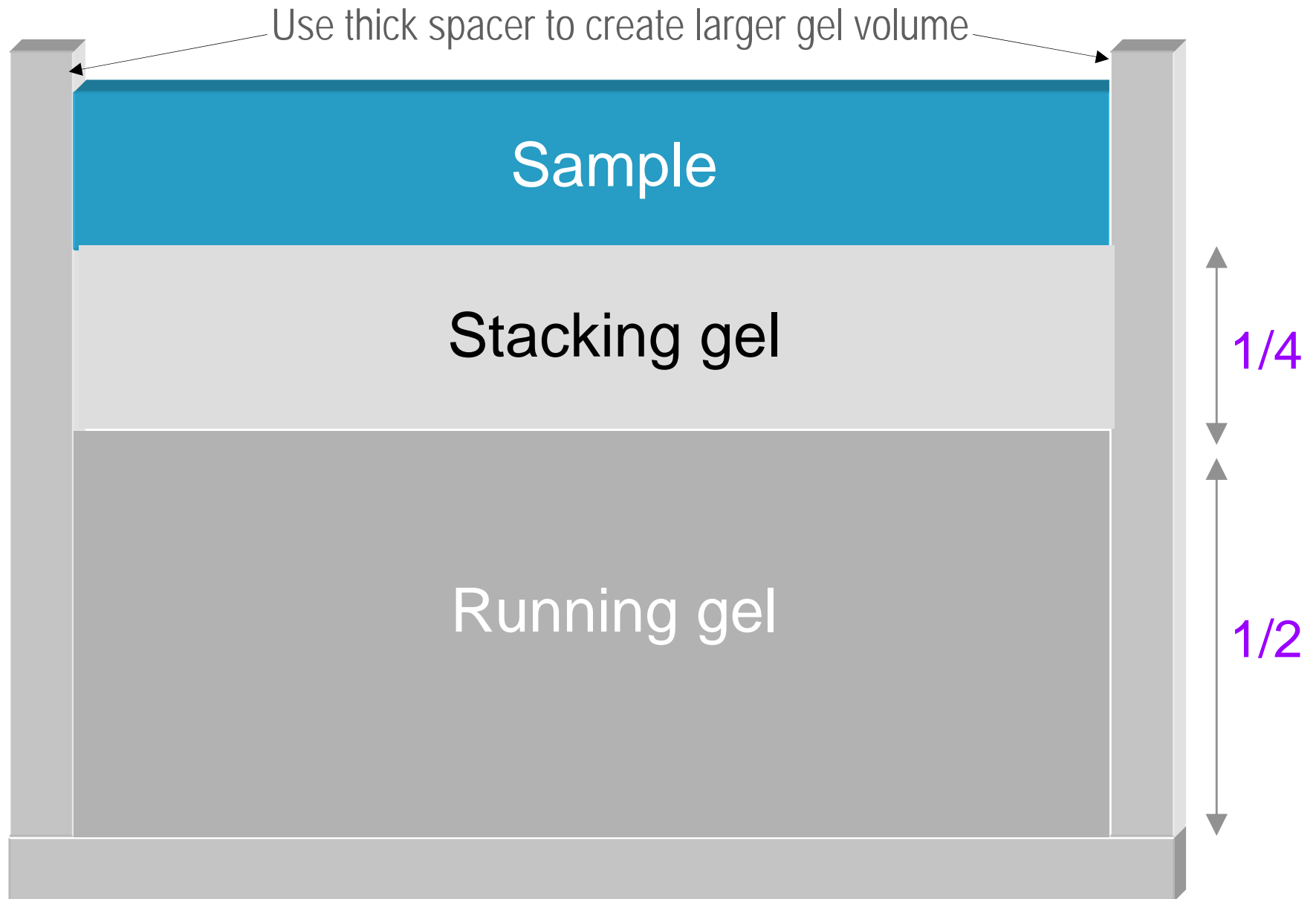
### ● 4.2 超高速離心法 Ultracentrifugation

各種分子的沉降係數不同來進行分離

### ● 4.3 超微薄膜過濾法 Ultrafiltration

超微薄膜可以用來脫鹽及濃縮蛋白質

# ■ 製備式電泳膠片 Preparative gel format



# 製備式電泳操作 Detect protein band on the gel

(1) 電泳後取出膠體  
Take out gel after electrophoresis

(2) 目標酵素可能位置？  
Where is your protein band?

蛋白質濃度高時可用紫外線直接觀察  
If the band contains large amount of protein,  
it is possible to visualize under near UV light

(5) 比對原膠體  
兩側位置後  
切出酵素  
Compare and  
cut out the  
target band

(3) 膠片兩側各切出一條膠體  
Slice out two gel strips along lateral edges

(4) 進行染色或活性測定  
Staining or activity assay

# 超高速離心 Sedimentation coefficient

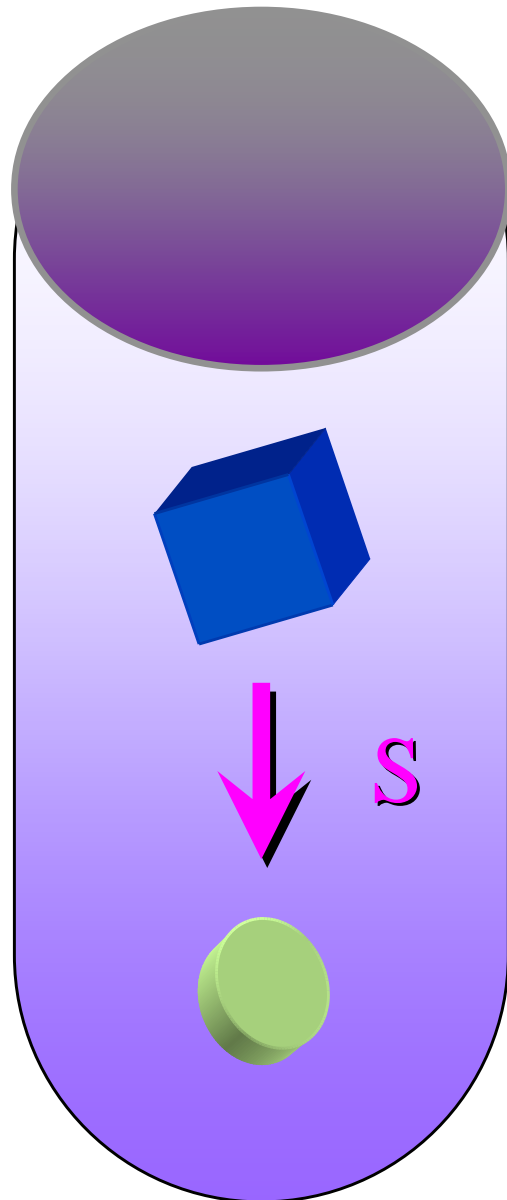


## Svedberg unit

粒子在密度梯度離心時的沈降速率

The sedimentation velocity of a particle when it is centrifuged in a density gradient

密度  
梯度

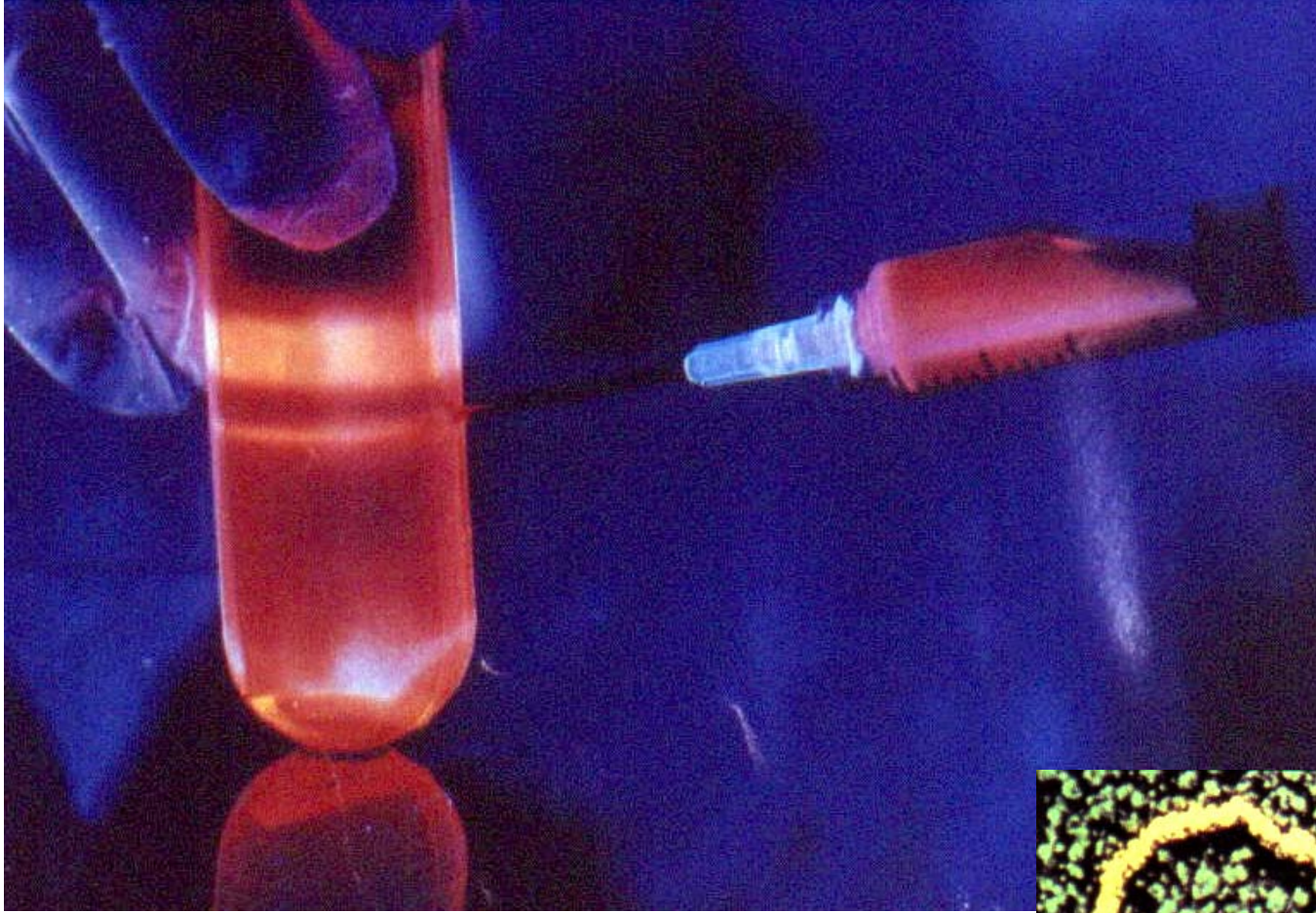


分子量 molecular weight

分子密度 molecular density

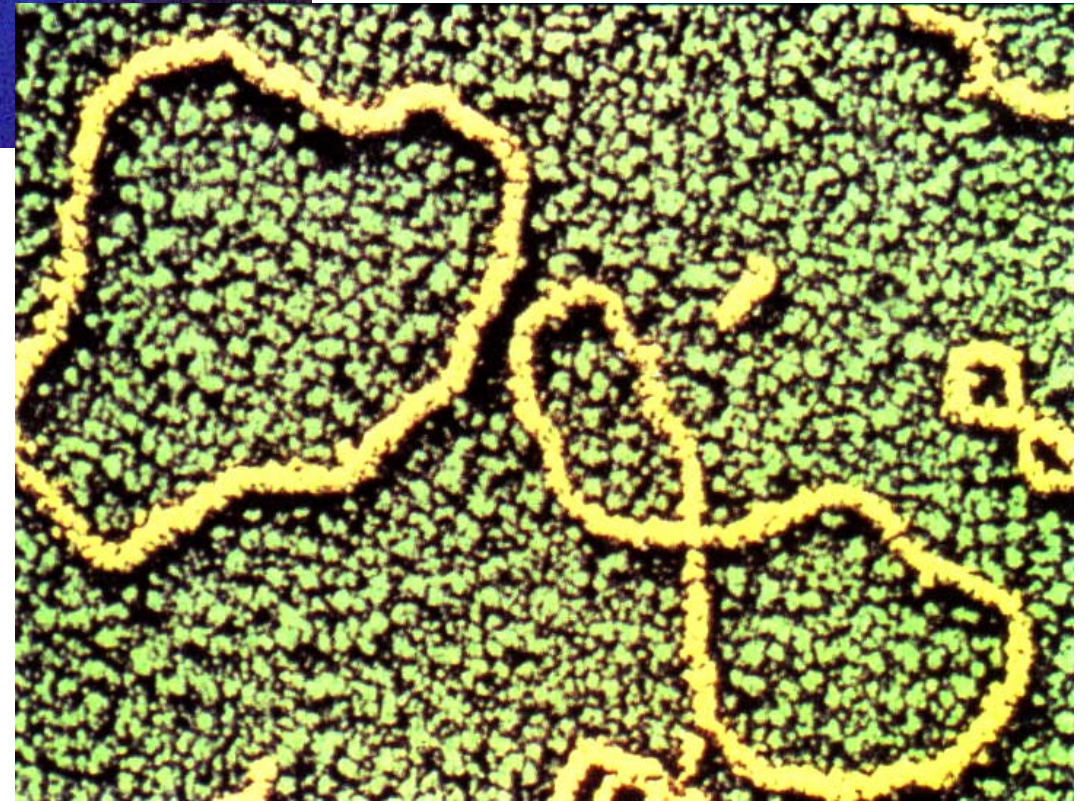
分子組成 molecular composition

分子形狀 molecular shape



以超高速離心大量製備質體

Ultracentrifugation is used to prepare plasmid in large scale



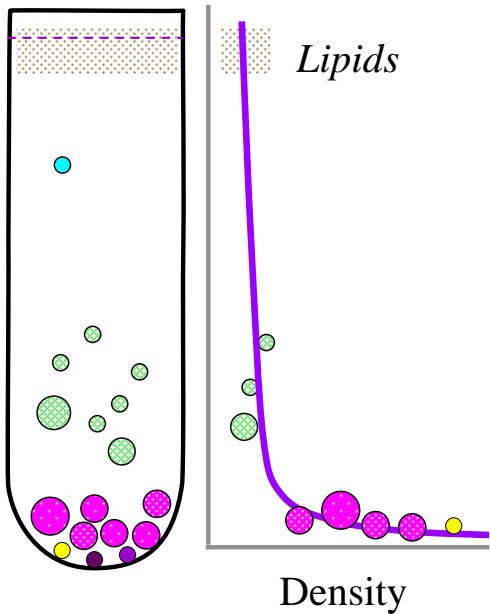
# ■ 兩種超高速離心比較 Two ultracentrifuge types

Centrifuge	Sedimentation Velocity	Sedimentation Equilibrium
also called →	Zone Centrifugation	Isopycnic Equilibration
Gradient formation	Precast (sucrose, glycerol) Shallow gradient, lower density	During centrifugation (CsCl) Steep gradient, higher density
Suitable samples	Similar density, different MW Protein	Similar MW, different density Nucleic acid / cell organelle
Centrifugation conditions	Lower speed, not complete sedimented, stop at proper time	Completely sediment to where the density is equilibrated, high speed, long running time
	區帶離心法	等密度平衡離心法

# 各種高速離心法比較 Comparison of centrifuges

## High speed

Gravity Centrifugation  
(No density)

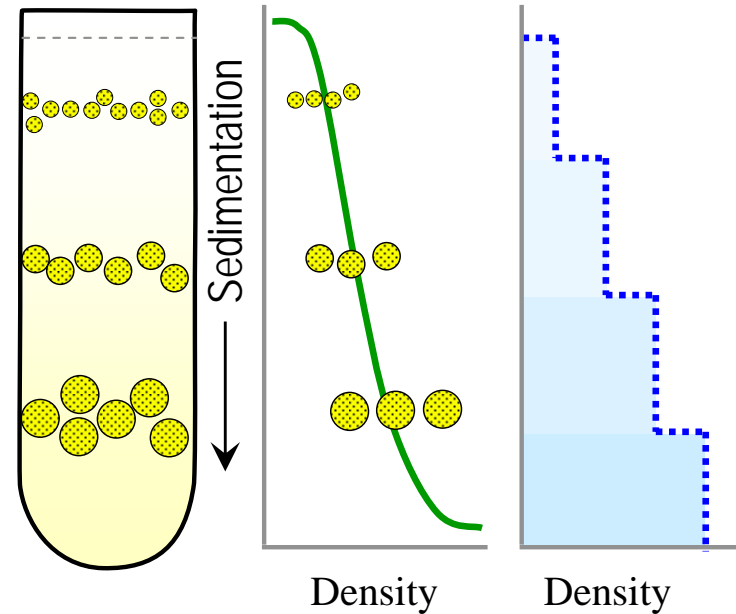


一般的重力離心僅把  
顆粒與溶液分離開來

Utilize gravity force to separate particles from the solution

## Ultracentrifugation

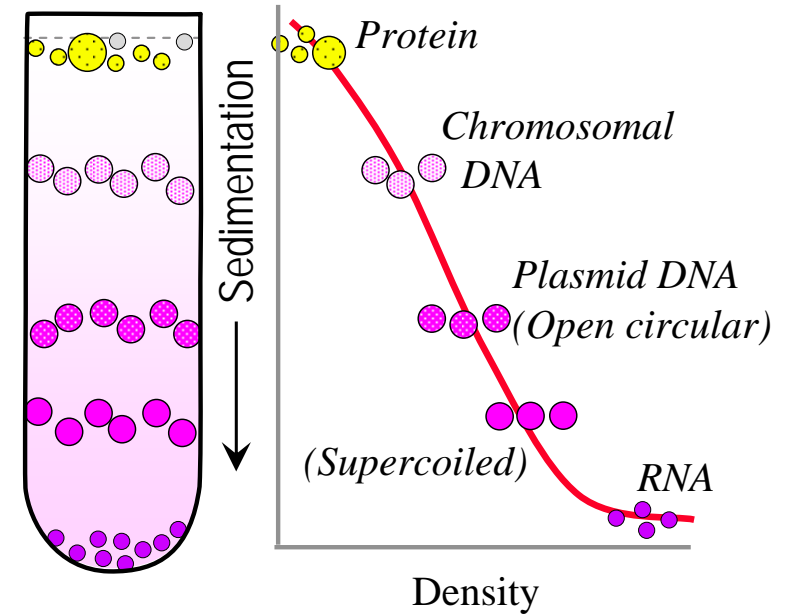
Zone Centrifugation  
(Precast) → (step-wise)



樣本：多為蛋白質  
密度相似、分子量不同者

Sample: protein (similar density, but different in MW)

Isopycnic Equilibration  
(CsCl gradient forming) ←



樣本：多為核酸  
密度不同、分子量相似者

Sample: nucleic acid (similar MW, but different in density)

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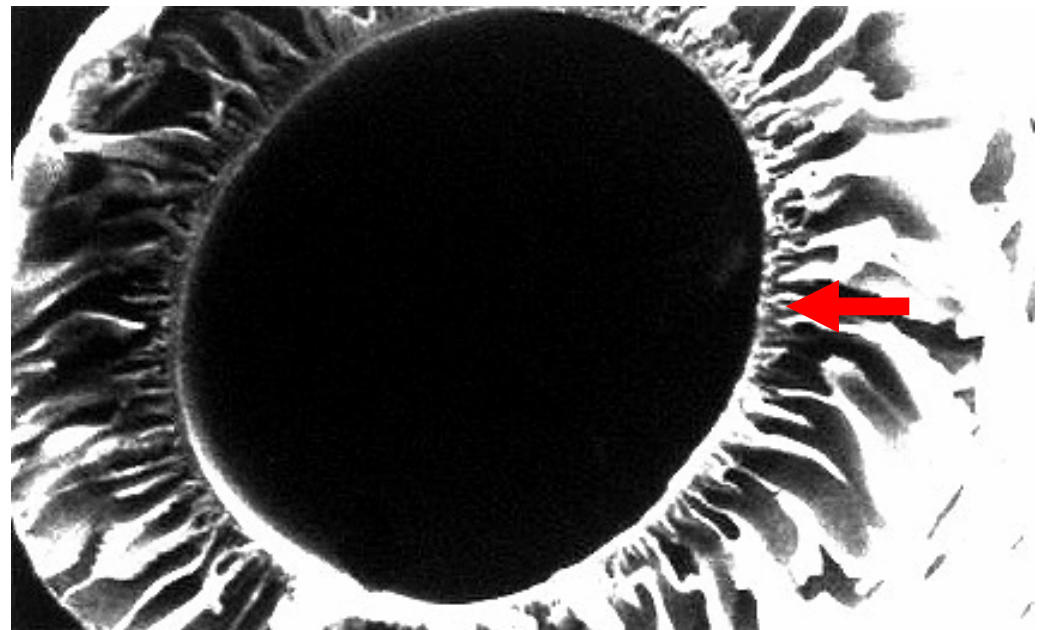
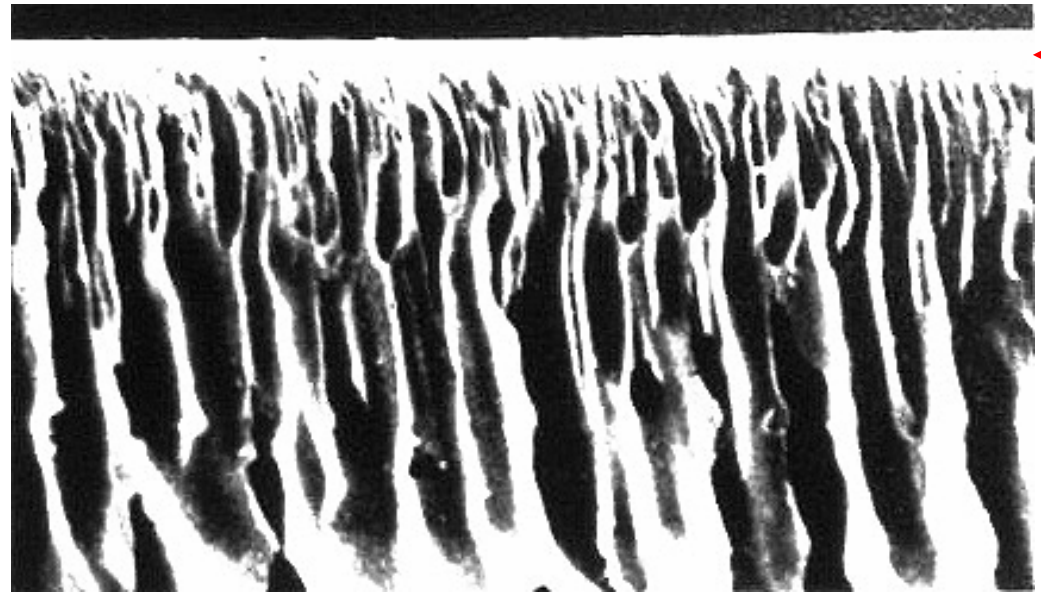
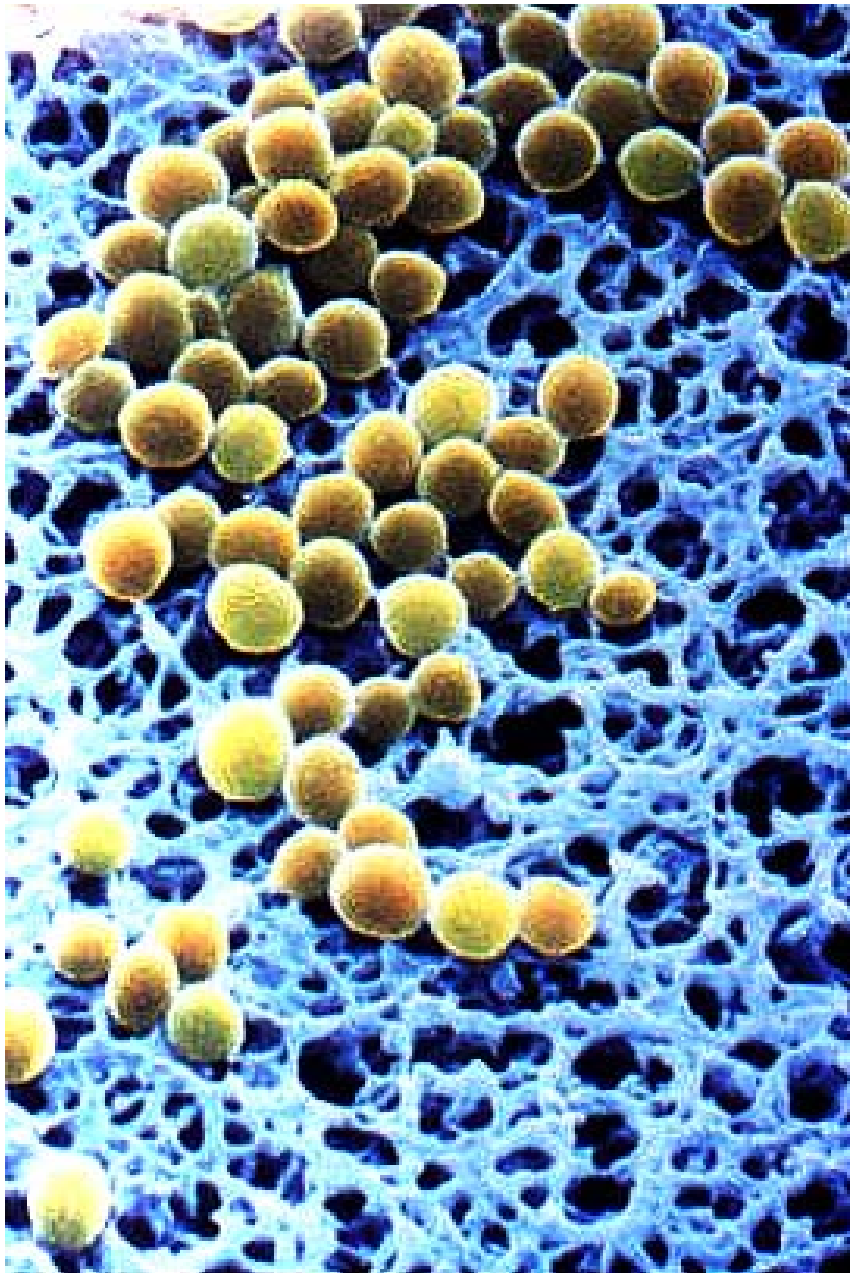
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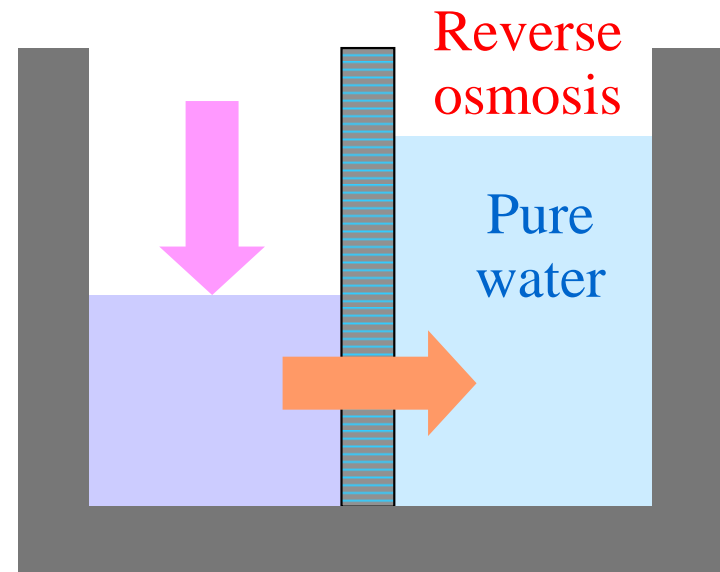
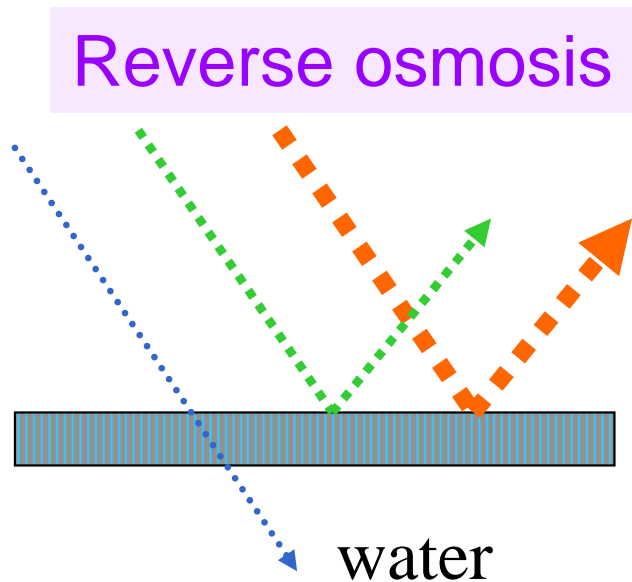
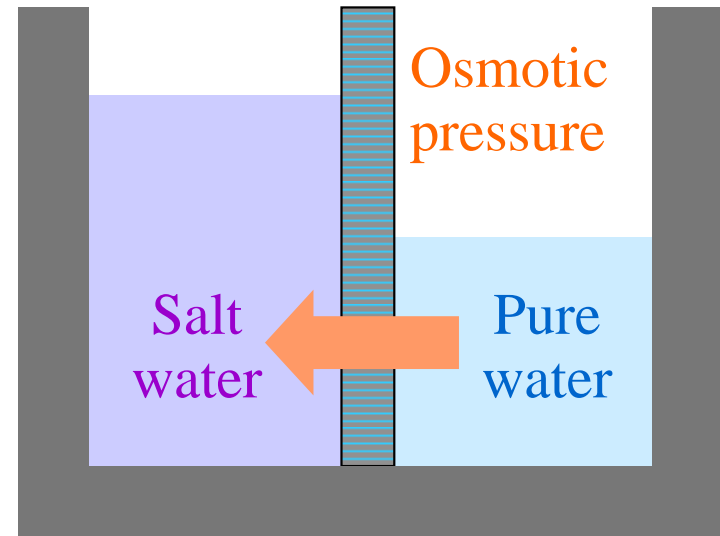
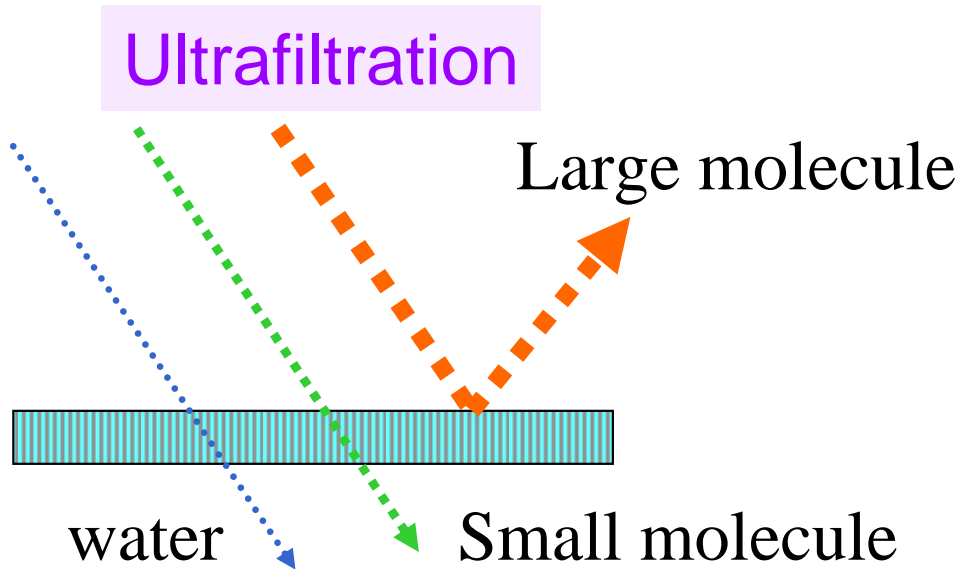
超微薄膜可以用來脫鹽及濃縮蛋白質



# 超微薄膜技術 Ultrafiltration technology

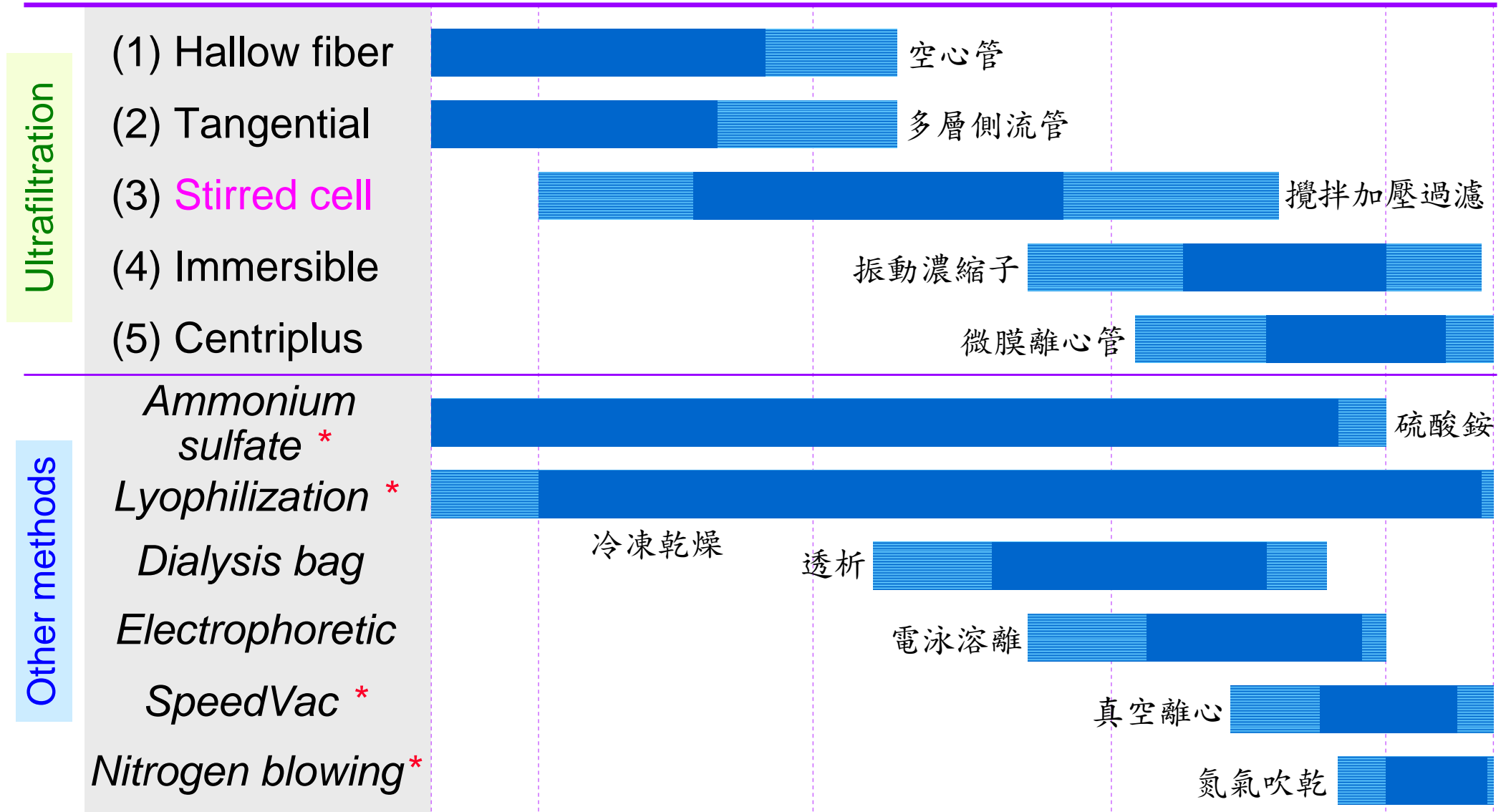


# 超微薄膜及逆滲透 Ultrafiltration and RO



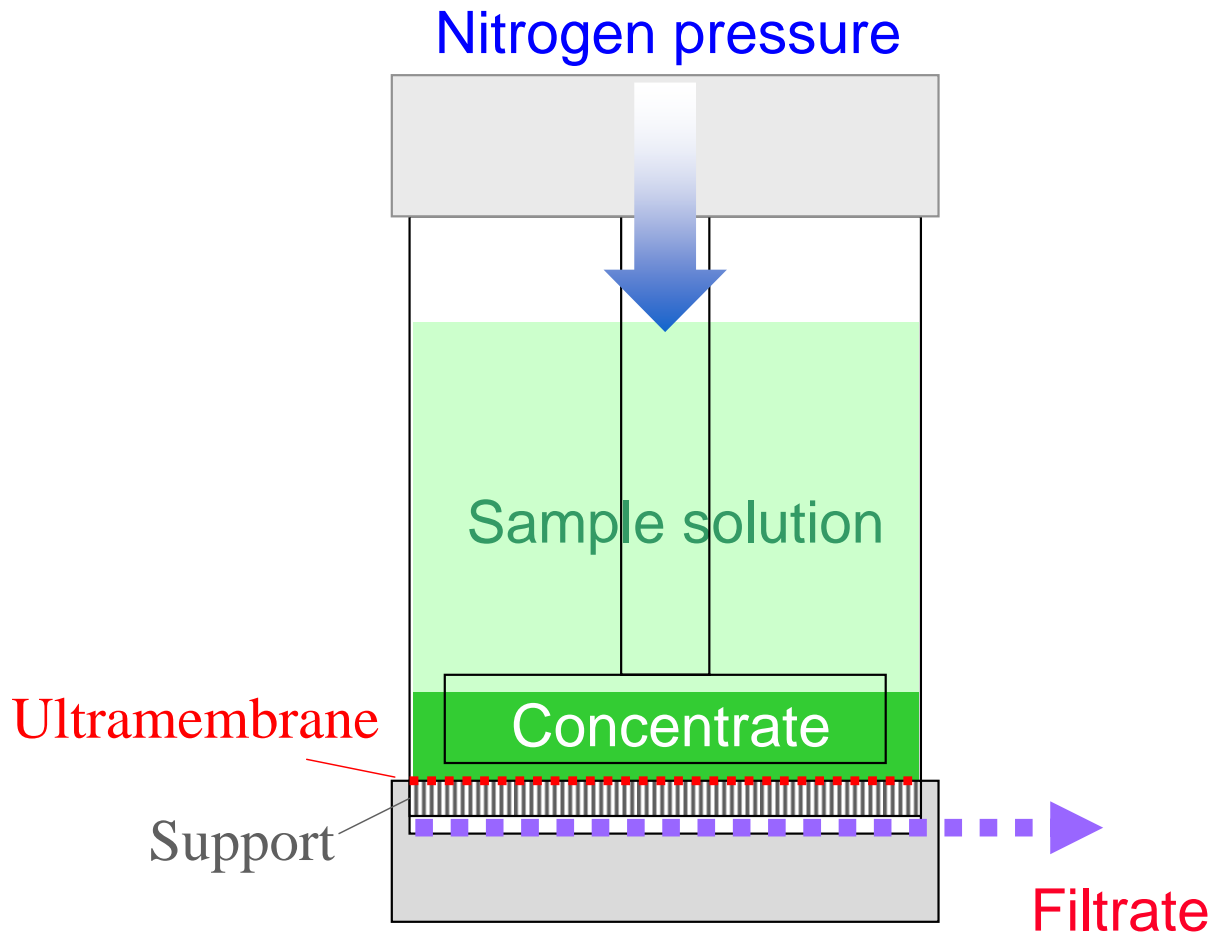
# 各種濃縮方法的使用範圍 Useful ranges

Applications 10 L - 1 L - 500 mL - 100 mL - 50 mL - 10 mL - 5 mL - 1 mL



\* The salt concentration increases in the sample

# 超微薄膜濃縮裝置 - Stirred cell



Amicon Stirred Cells

## 5 純化策略 Purification strategy



### ● 5.1 純化步驟設計 Design a purification protocol

一邊進行純化工作，一邊改進純化方法或步驟

摸著石頭過河 (Trial and error)

#### 5.1.1 影響純化的因素 Critical factors in purification

要求高活性、高回收率、高純度、方便快速、經濟

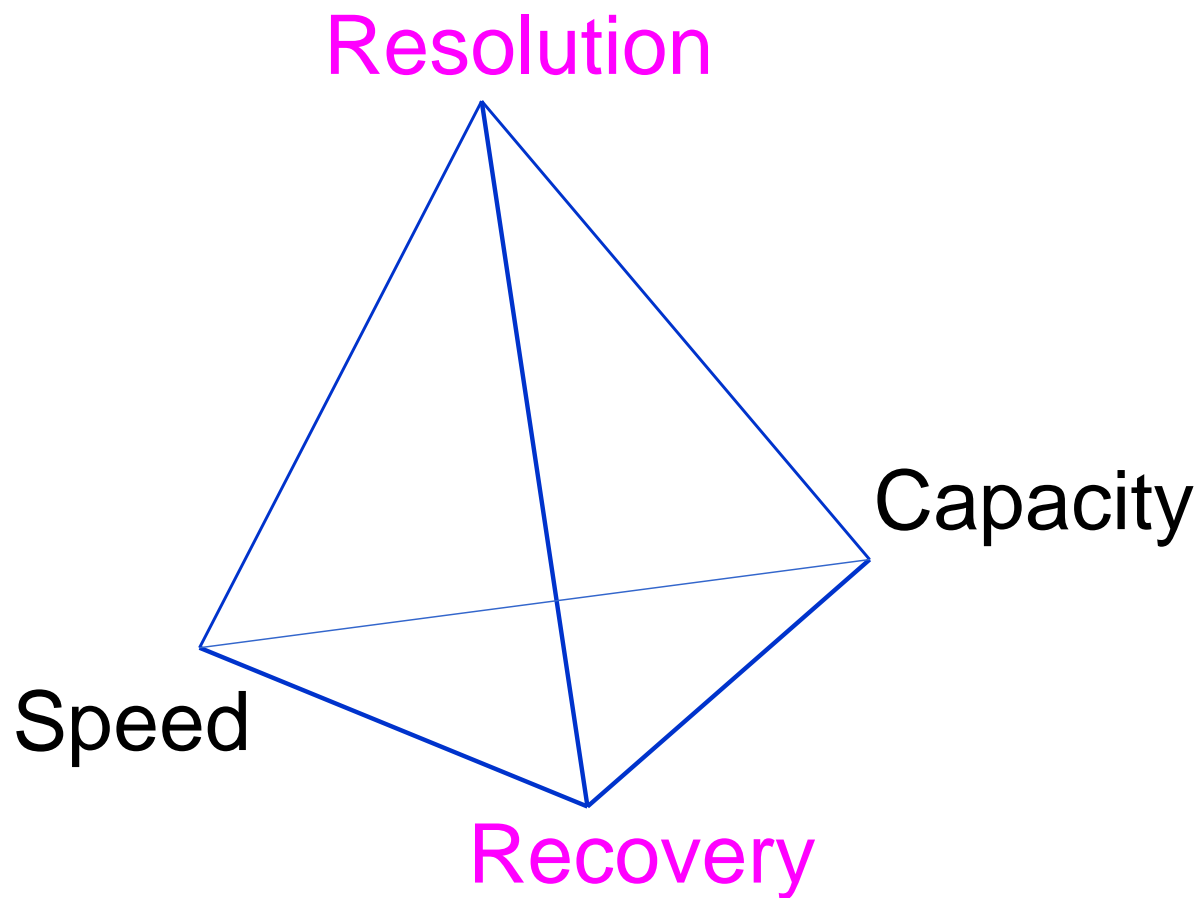
#### 5.1.2 組合純化步驟 Set up purification steps

組合各種方法以達純化效率

### ● 5.2 純化結果 Purification table

以純化表來檢討純化效果

# ■ 檢討純化效果 Critical factors



- 高活性  
High activity
- 高回收率  
High recovery
- 高純度  
High purity
- 方便與快速  
Rapid
- 經濟  
Economy

# 各種純化或分析方法的原理



Cell

Cell homogenization → Organelle separation?

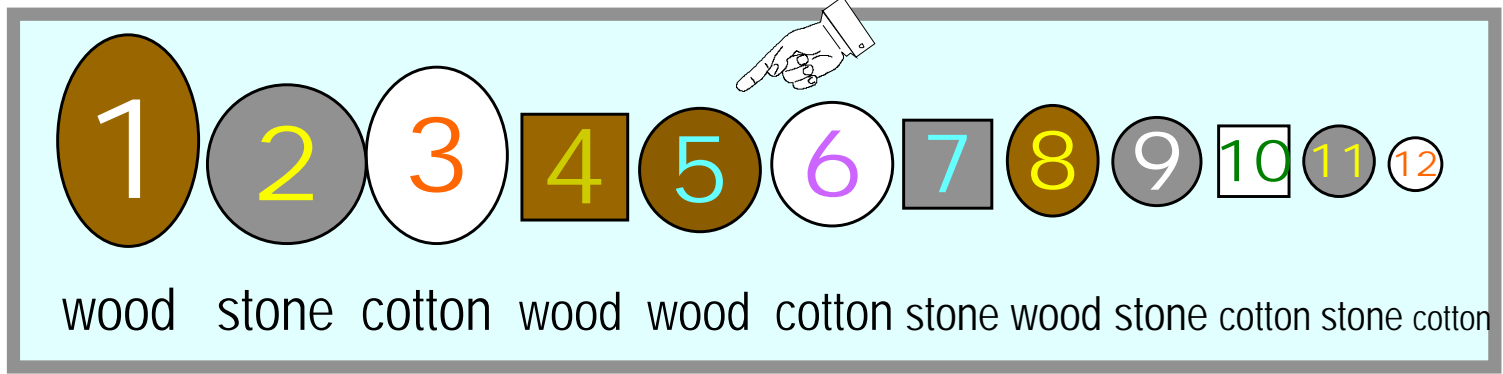
Small molecules	Macromolecules			細胞碎片 Cell debris
Amino acid, monosaccharide, nucleotide, fatty acid	Nucleic acid	Protein	Polysaccharides	

Ammonium sulfate precipitation

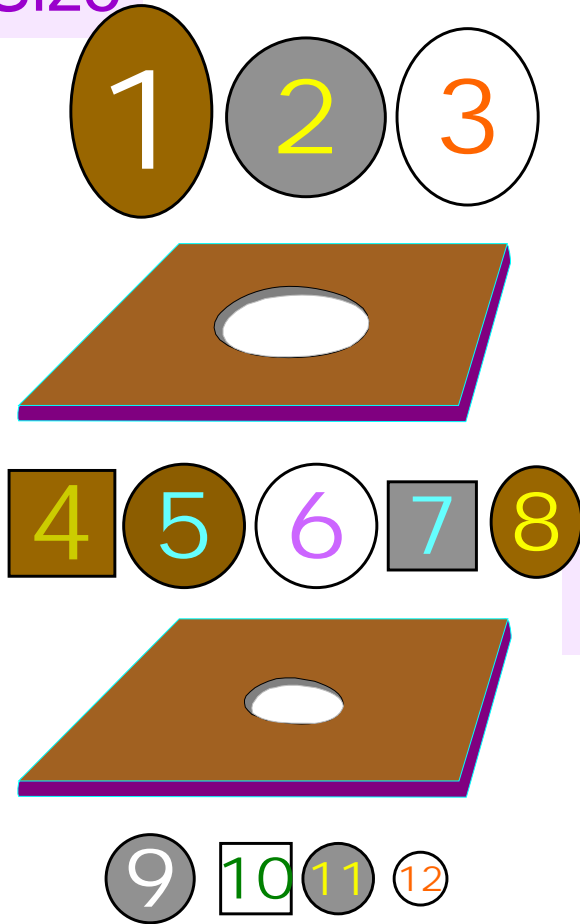
Molecular size	Molecular charge	Molecular polarity	Affinity
Gel filtration, SDS-PAGE, Ultrafiltration	Ion exchange, Chromatofocusing, Disc-PAGE, Isoelectric focusing	Reverse phase chromatography, HIC, Salting-out	Affinity chromatography, Hydroxyapatite

# 如何分離這些大小物件

shape  
size  
density

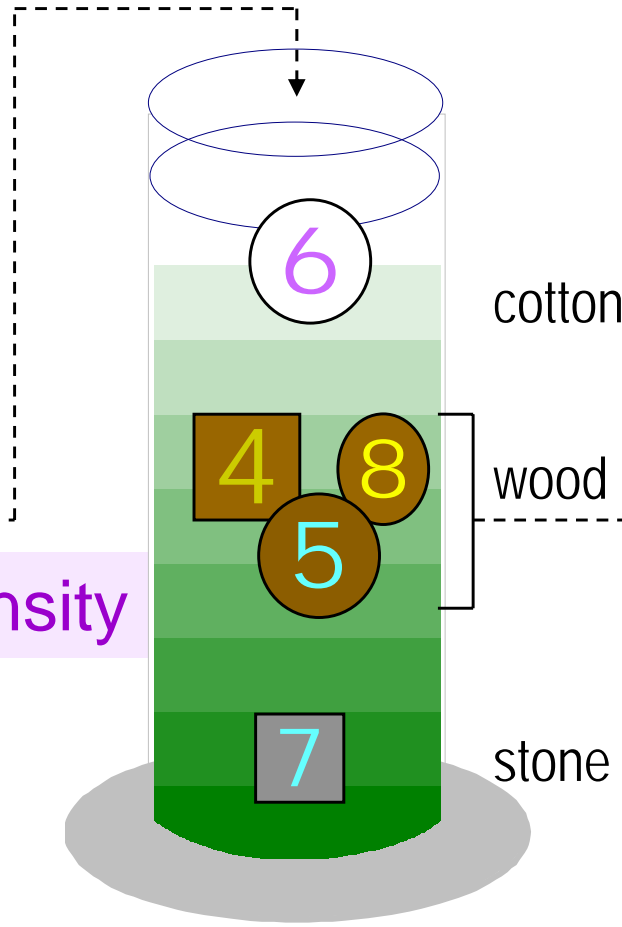


Size



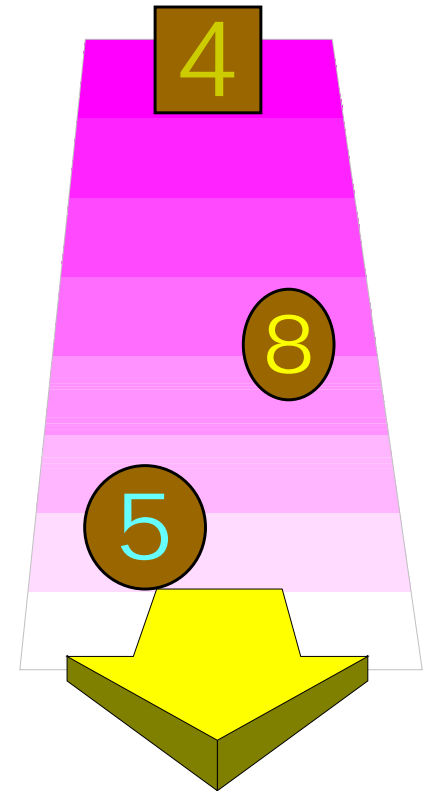
Sieving different sizes

Density



Sedimentation in different speed

Shape



Rolling down in Different speed

How to separate these 12 objects?



# ■ 組合純化步驟 Set up your purification protocol



純化流程基本骨幹

硫酸銨分劃  
Ammonium sulfate fractionation

分子表面極性不同  
The polarity of the protein



離子交換法  
Ion exchange

分子淨電荷不同  
The charge of the protein



膠體過濾法  
Gel filtration

分子量大小不同  
The molecular size of the protein



Basic backbone  
for purification

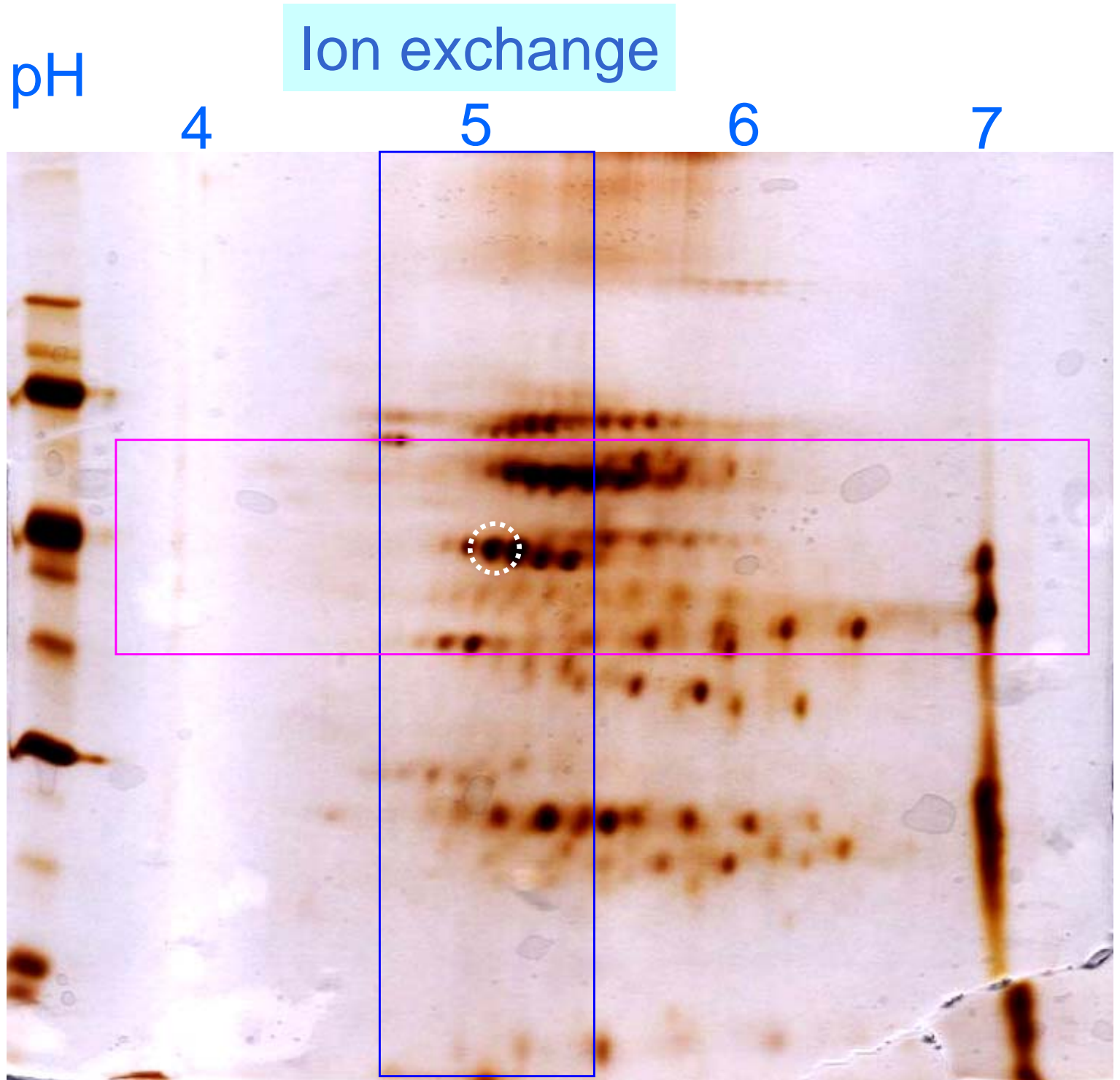
HIC? Hydroxyapatite? Affinity chromatography? Another ion exchange?

■ 純化過程的鳥瞰



Gel filtration

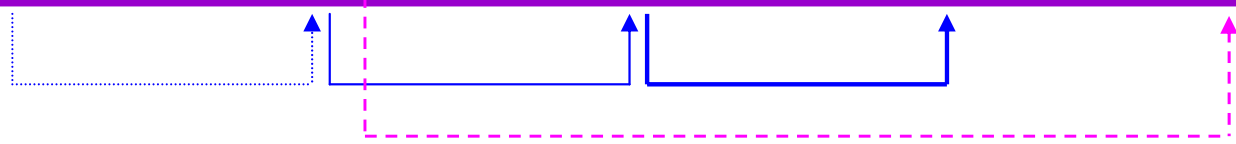
kD  
100  
50  
25



The result of purification after two chromatographic steps

# 蔗糖合成酵素之純化表 Purification table

Step	Total protein (mg)	Total activity (U)	Specific activity (U/mg)	Purification fold (fold)	Recovery (%)
Crude extraction	1,070	9,672	9.0	1.0	100
Protamine sulfate precipitation	800	12,555	15.7	1.7	130
Ammonium sulfate (35-55% sat)	250	6,610	26.4	2.9	68
Sepharose CL-6B gel filtration	53	5,789	111.3	12.4	60
DEAE Sepharose ion exchange	8.6	2,960	344.2	38.2	31



From 100 g rice grain at its milky stage (乳熟期)