

## Technical Bulletin

# Gel Filtration Markers Kit for Protein Molecular Weights 29,000-700,000 Da

**MWGF1000**

## Product Description

Gel filtration chromatography is an established method for determining the size and molecular mass of proteins. Fractionation is based on the diffusion of molecules into the pores of the resin. Larger proteins do not enter the pores of the resin as readily, but instead pass through the fluid volume of the column faster than smaller proteins. These protein molecules elute from the column in order of decreasing molecular mass.

The molecular mass determination of unknown proteins is made by comparing the ratio of  $V_e/V_o$  for the protein in question to the  $V_e/V_o$  of protein standards of known molecular mass, where:

- $V_e$  is the elution volume
- $V_o$  is the void volume

The  $V_o$  of a given column is based on the volume of effluent required for the elution of a large molecule such as Blue Dextran (molecular mass of ~2,000 kDa, Cat. No. D4772). Plotting the logarithms of the known molecular masses of protein standards versus their respective  $V_e/V_o$  values produces a linear calibration curve (such as shown in **Figure 1**).

$V_e/V_o$  is essentially independent of column size and protein concentration. However,  $V_e/V_o$  may be dependent on temperature for some proteins. Unreliable molecular masses may be obtained if the protein:

- Forms a complex with the gel
- Contains a large amount of carbohydrate
- Aggregates to larger complexes
- Or dissociates into subunits under the conditions used.<sup>1</sup>

The molecular mass of an impure protein may be determined using this procedure if a specific detection test is available for the protein.

The procedure for determining molecular masses using gel filtration chromatography, as outlined in this bulletin, is a modification of published methods.<sup>1,2</sup> The protein standards in this kit may be suitable for use in other chromatographic systems such as HPLC, although some buffer systems seem to alter the elution volumes of albumin (Cat. No. A8531) and carbonic anhydrase (Cat. No. C7025). The proteins in the MWGF1000 Kit have a range of molecular masses from 29 kDa to 699 kDa.

Several theses<sup>3</sup> and dissertations<sup>4-27</sup> cite use of product MWGF1000 in their protocols.

## Reagent

- Carbonic Anhydrase from bovine erythrocytes, Cat. No. C7025, 15 mg/vial. Approximate Molecular Mass: ~29 kDa
- Albumin, Bovine Serum, Cat. No. A8531, 50 mg/vial (contains ~0.3% dithiothreitol). Approximate Molecular Mass: ~66 kDa
- Alcohol Dehydrogenase from yeast, Cat. No. A8656, 25 mg/vial. Approximate Molecular Mass: ~150 kDa
- $\beta$ -Amylase from sweet potato, Cat. No. A8781, 15 mg protein/vial (contains ~15% NaCl, 4% glucose, and 1% dithiothreitol). Approximate Molecular Mass: ~200 kDa
- Apoferritin from horse spleen, Cat. No. A3660, 50 mg/vial (supplied as a solution at 25 mg protein/mL in 50% glycerol with 0.075 M NaCl). Approximate Molecular Mass: ~12.4 kDa
- Thyroglobulin, bovine, Cat. No. T9145, 35 mg/vial. Approximate Molecular Mass: ~669 kDa
- Blue Dextran, Cat. No. D4772, 50 mg/vial. Approximate Molecular Mass: ~2,000 kDa

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## Storage/Stability

Store the MWGF1000 product at -20 °C.

## Procedure

### Use of MWGF1000 for Gel Filtration Chromatography

#### 1. Buffer and Resin:

- It is recommended to use 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, with 100 mM KCl as the equilibration buffer, with a 90 cm × 1.6 cm Sepharose® CL-6B (Cat. No. CL6B200) column at 2-8 °C.
- For information on resin preparation, column packing, and equilibration, contact Technical Service.

#### 2. Void Volume ( $V_0$ ) Determination:

- Dissolve the Blue Dextran in equilibration buffer containing 5% glycerol at a concentration of 2 mg/mL.
- This concentration of Blue Dextran will give an  $A_{280}$  of ~1.0 in the peak fraction.
- Glycerol is added to increase the density of the solution, but its use is optional.
- The recommended sample volume is less than 2% of the total gel bed volume.
- Carefully apply the Blue Dextran sample to the column (avoid disturbing the gel bed surface) to determine  $V_0$  and to check the column packing.
- Immediately after applying the sample, begin collecting fractions of 0.5-1.5% of the total gel bed volume. The flow rate should be ~7% of the column volume per hour.
- Skewing of the Blue Dextran band represents a fault in the column, although some tailing is normal.
- The leading peak indicates the void volume.
- Determine spectrophotometrically the elution volume for Blue Dextran ( $V_0$  for the column) at 280 nm or 610 nm by measuring the volume of effluent collected from the point of sample application to the center of the effluent peak.

- Note:** Mixing Blue Dextran with kit standards or sample proteins is **not** recommended, since many proteins bind to Blue Dextran.

- Prepare the protein standards and Blue Dextran fresh.<sup>28</sup> Occasionally some aggregated protein may appear at the void volume.

#### 3. Elution Volume ( $V_e$ ) Determination for Protein Standards:

- Dissolve individual protein standards in equilibration buffer containing 5% glycerol (see **Table 1**).
- If, upon reconstitution, any of the protein solutions contain insoluble material, then filter the protein solution through a 0.45 µm or 0.2 µm filter. The loss of protein from this filtration is negligible.
- For a 90 cm × 1.6 cm column, the application of 2.0 mL of individual samples at the recommended concentration (**Table 1**) gives an  $A_{280}$  of ~1 in the peak fraction.

**Table 1: Recommended Protein Concentrations**

Protein	Recommended concentration
Bovine Serum Albumin	10 mg/mL
Apo ferritin	10 mg/mL
Thyroglobulin	8 mg/mL
Alcohol dehydrogenase	5 mg/mL
β-amylase	4 mg/mL
Carbonic anhydrase	3 mg/mL

- Apply the protein standards to the column, using the same sample volume and flow rate as used for the Blue Dextran sample.
- The elution of the standard proteins may be followed by absorbance readings at 280 nm.
- Determine the  $V_e$  for the protein standards by measuring the volume of effluent collected from the point of sample application to the center of the effluent peak.

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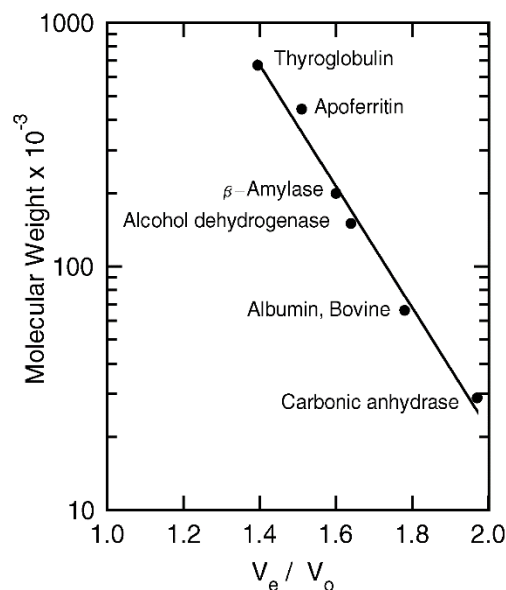
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4. Standard Curve: Plot molecular mass vs.  $V_e/V_o$  for each respective protein standard on semi-log paper (see **Figure 1**).
5. Elution Volume ( $V_e$ ) Determination for an Unknown Protein:
  - Apply the unknown sample to the column at an appropriate concentration using the same sample volume, fraction size, and flow rate as used for the Blue Dextran and the protein standards.
  - Determine the  $V_e$  of the unknown using the same methods applied to the standards.
  - Calculate the  $V_e/V_o$  for the unknown and determine its molecular mass from the standard curve.



**Figure 1.** Typical calibration curve obtained with proteins from the MWGF100 Kit run on Sepharose® CL-6B.

## Precautions and Disclaimer

For Research Use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

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