

Octyl Sepharose CL-4B

Product Information

Cat#No# Oc-422C

Product Overview

Octyl-Sepharose CL-4B is a well-proven resin for hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC). Octyl immobilized on cross-linked, 4 % agarose

Description

Octyl Sepharose CL-4B is a separation resin for hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC). Substances are separated on the basis of their different hydrophobicity.

The octyl group is covalently coupled to a cross-linked 4% agarose matrix by ether linkage, giving a hydrophobic resin with minimal leakage and no ionic properties.

Maximum operating pressure

150 cm/h at 25 °C, HR 16/10 column, 5 cm bed height.

Matrix

cross-linked agarose, 4%, spherical

Particle Size

45 µm-165 µm

Average particle size

~90 µm

Ligand

Octyl

Ligand density

40 µmole/mL drained medium

Recommended column height

5 cm

Octyl Sepharose CL-4B

Chemical stability

Stable in commonly used aqueous buffers for HIC chromatography.

Physical stability

Negligible volume variation due to changes in pH or ionic strength.

pH working range

3–12

CIP stability

2–14

Autoclavable

121°C for 30 min

Storage

4 to 30°C, 20% Ethanol or 0.1 M NaOH

Elution buffer

0.05 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.0.

Binding

The binding of proteins to hydrophobic resins is influenced by:

The structure of the ligand, such as a carbon chain or an aromatic ligand. A phenyl group is, for example, less hydrophobic than an octyl group.

The concentration and salting-out effect of the binding buffer.

Those salts which cause salting-out, for example ammonium sulphate, also promote binding to hydrophobic ligands. The sample is applied in a solution of high concentration of salt. A salt concentration between 0.5 and 2.0 M ammonium sulphate is commonly used¹. The column must be equilibrated at the same concentration.

Temperature. Hydrophobic interactions usually decrease with decreasing temperature.

Equilibration

Before applying the sample, equilibrate the column with at least 2 column volumes at chosen binding

Octyl Sepharose CL-4B

conditions until the baseline is stable.

A common binding buffer for hydrophobic interaction chromatography is 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 1.7 M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.0.

Elution

Reducing the concentration of salting-out ions in the buffer with a decreasing salt gradient.

Eluting with a nonpolar organic solvent.

Including detergent in the eluent.

Regeneration

Depending on the nature of the sample, regeneration is normally performed by washing with 2 to 3 bed volumes of an aqueous solution of 30% isopropanol and with 3 bed volumes of distilled water, followed by re-equilibrating in start buffer.

In some applications, substances such as denatured proteins or lipids do not elute in this regeneration procedure. These can be removed by cleaning-in-place procedures.

Cleaning-in-place

Remove precipitated proteins, tightly bound proteins, lipids and lipoproteins by washing the column, in reversed flow direction, with 2 to 3 bed volumes of 0.01 M NaOH. Stop the flow and let it stand for a maximum of 4 hours.

Wash with distilled water, at least 2 to 3 bed volumes, until the pH of the effluent is neutral. Re-equilibrate with at least 3 bed volumes of binding buffer.

Alternatively, wash the column with 4 bed volumes of up to 70% ethanol or 30% isopropanol or with 2 bed volumes of detergent in a basic or acidic solution. Wash at a low flow velocity of approximately 40 cm/h, contact time 1 to 2 hours, reversed flow direction. When using high concentrations of organic solvents, apply increasing gradients to avoid air bubble formation.

Sanitization

0.5–1 M NaOH for at least 5 hours.

Pack size

200 mL
