

Melibiose-Sepharose[®] Beads

09/20

CATALOG # M1323-1 1 ml M1323-5 5 ml M1323-25 25 ml

INTRODUCTION:

Melibiose is a reducing disaccharide formed between galactose and glucose by an α -1,6 linkage. It differs from lactose where the galactose and glucose are bonded through a β -1, 4 linkage. Immobilized melibiose is widely used in the affinity purification of various melibiose binding proteins, such as lectins or galactose binding proteins. **BioVision's high-quality Melibiose-Sepharose® Beads** exhibit specific, high-yield purification of lectins from various sources.

PREPARATION:

Melibiose-Sepharose Beads are prepared by covalently coupling melibiose to 6% cross-linked Sepharose beads. The coupling technique is optimized to provide a higher binding capacity for lectins, such as Jacalin and minimal leaching of melibiose. The binding capacity of Melibiose-Sepharose is ≥10 mg Jacalin per ml of wet beads.

APPLICATION:

Purification of lectins that have binding affinity for melibiose or one of its monomers such as galactose.

CONTENTS: Supplied as 50% slurry in 20% Ethanol/H2O.

STORAGE: Store at 4°C. Do not freeze. Stable, as supplied for at least one year.

BINDING CAPACITY: ≥10 mg Jacalin per ml Melibiose-Sepharose.

*FLOW RATE: 2.0 ml/min

*Test condition: Calculations are based on the time required to pass 18 ml of water based liquid phase through 2 ml settled beads (column diameter of 1.5 cm).

USAGE: Reusable for up to 10 times without any significant loss of binding capacity.

PROTOCOL:

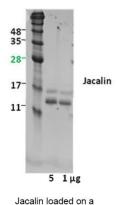
- 1. Carefully pack the column avoiding air bubbles.
- 2. Equilibrate the column with 5X resin volume of Binding Buffer and allow it to drain through the column. Note: Do not let the resin bed dry.
- 3. Dilute the sample or *extract with Binding Buffer (1:1 ratio) and mix well. *Note: For lectin extraction from lentils, soak 0.5 g lentil powder in 10 ml of PBS. Incubate at 4°C overnight. Homogenize and sonicate the solution. Centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 30 min and 4°C and collect the lectin extract supernatant.
- 4. Make sure there are no bubbles in the diluted sample.
- 5. Apply the diluted sample onto the column. Note: Do not let the resin bed dry.
- 6. Collect the flow-through.
- 7. Reapply the flow-through to the column & collect the sample. Repeat 2 times.
- 8. Wash the column 4 5 times with 5X column volume of Binding Buffer containing 0.5 M NaCl.
- 9. Wash the column 4 5 times with 5X column volume Binding Buffer.
- 10. Elute the proteins with Elution Buffer ~3-5X resin bed volume.
- 11. Collect fractions using a micro centrifuge tube.
- 12. Assay the protein concentration by measuring the absorbance at 280 nm and combine the eluted fractions with the highest absorbance.
- 13. Remove melibiose or galactose from eluate by gel filtration/desalting column/dialysis.
- 14. To regenerate and/or store the column:
 - a. Wash the column with 5 column volumes of Elution Buffer.
 - b. Wash the column with 5 column volumes of distilled water.
 - c. Store the column in 20% Ethanol/ H_2O at 4°C.

BUFFERS:

Binding Buffer: 0.1 M Sodium Phosphate, pH 7.0

Elution Buffer: 0.1 M Melibiose or 0.1 M α-D-galactose in 0.1 M Sodium Phosphate, pH 7.0





17% SDS-PAGE gel

Figure: Melibiose-Sepharose is used in the purification of Jacalin from jack fruit seed extract. Lane 1: Marker; Lane 2: Jacalin protein purified using BioVision's Melibiose-Sepharose Beads.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- Recombinant Protein A & Agarose, Sepharose & Magnetic Beads (# 6500, # 6500B, # 6526, # 6501, # 6507)
- Recombinant Protein G & Agarose, Sepharose & Magnetic Beads (# 6510, # 6513, # 6511, # 6517)
- Recombinant Protein L & Sepharose & Magnetic Beads (# 6530, # 6531, # 6537)
- Recombinant Protein A/G & Sepharose & Magnetic Beads (# 6502, # 6503, # 6527)
- Recombinant Protein A/G/L & Sepharose & Magnetic Beads (# 6540, # 6541, # 6547)
- Protein A Polyclonal Antibody (# 5500)
- Protein G Polyclonal Antibody (# 5510)
- Protein L Polyclonal Antibody (# 5530)
- 5" Polypropylene Disposable Gravity Column (Cat# M1314)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.