

Chromatography

~ a tool to study protein ~

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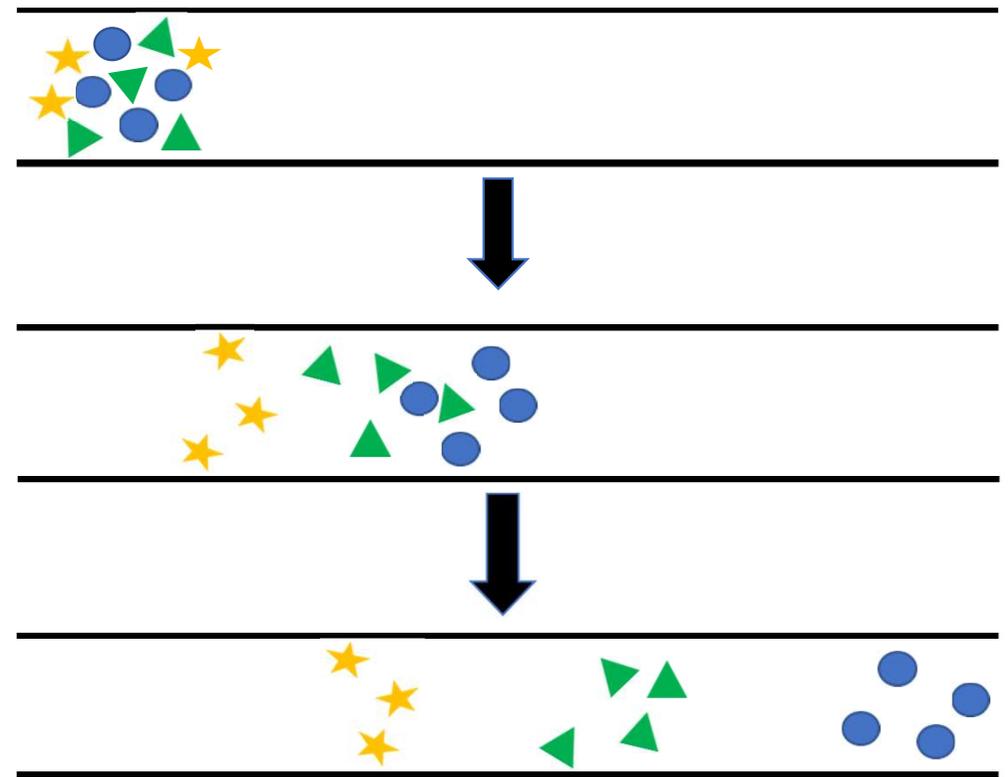
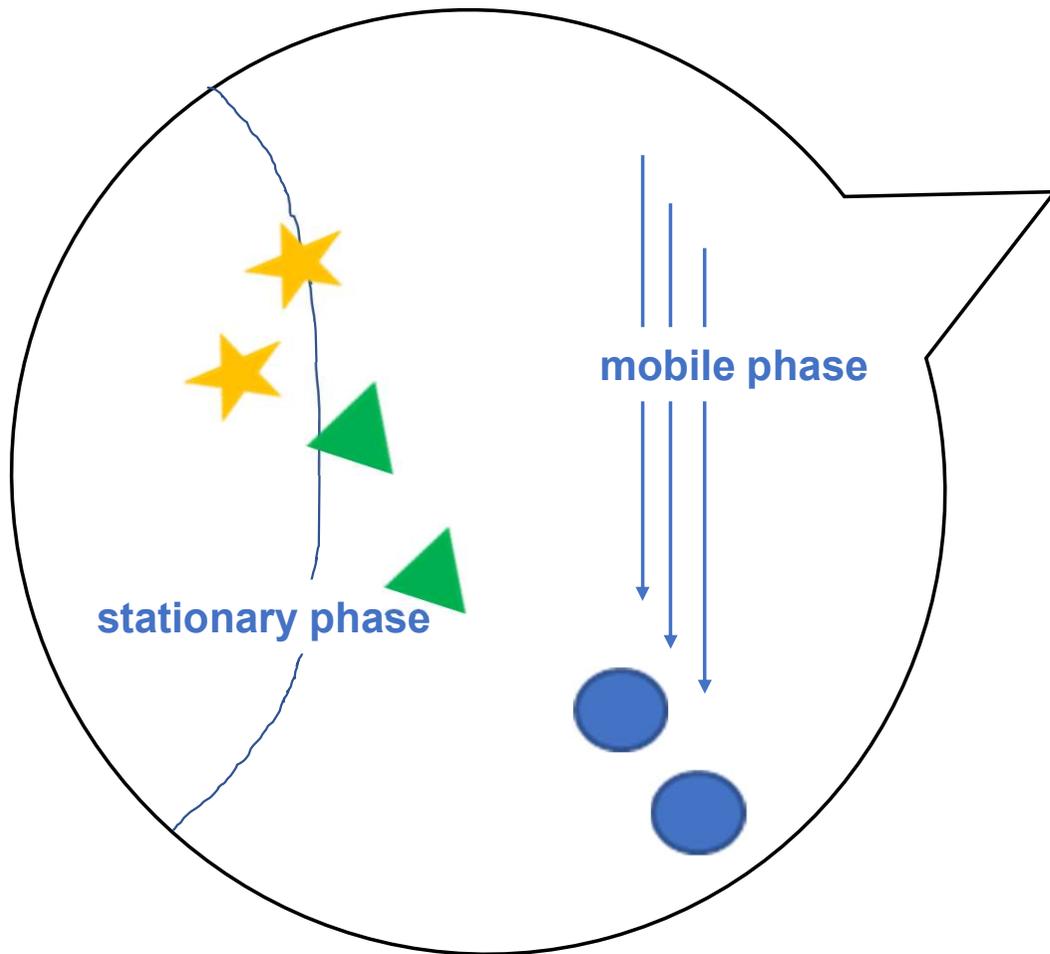
Maekawa Ryuki

1. Introduction ~ What is chromatography ? ~



- *Chroma*, color + *graphein*, to write
- Physical method of separation, components distributed between two phases: **stationary phase** and **mobile phase**

1. Introduction ~ Basic principle ~



1. Introduction

~ Classification of chromatographic methods ~

- **According to mobile and stationary phases**

Gas-liquid chromatography

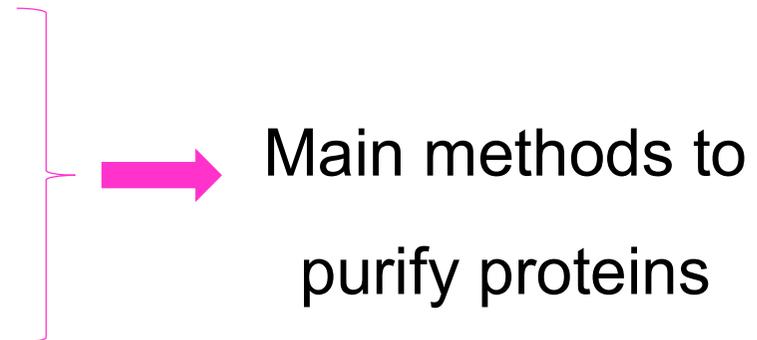
Liquid-liquid chromatography

- **According to the nature of the dominant intereaction**

Ion exchange chromatography

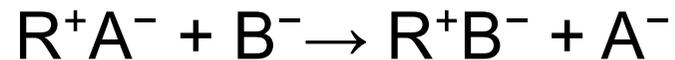
Gel filtration chromatography

Affinity chromatography



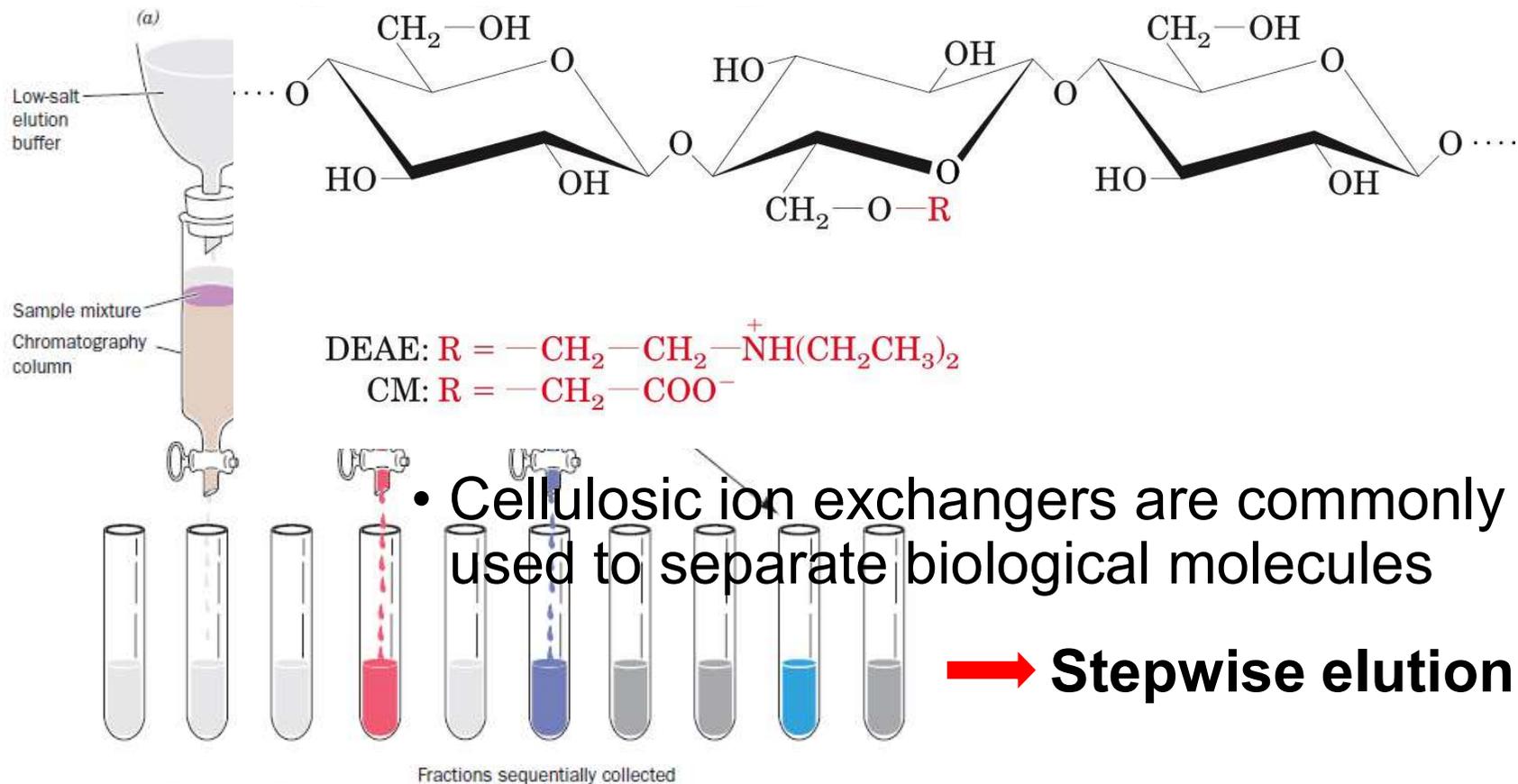
2. Ion exchange chromatography

- Ions that are electrostatically bound to an insoluble and chemically inert matrix are reversibly replaced by ions in solution

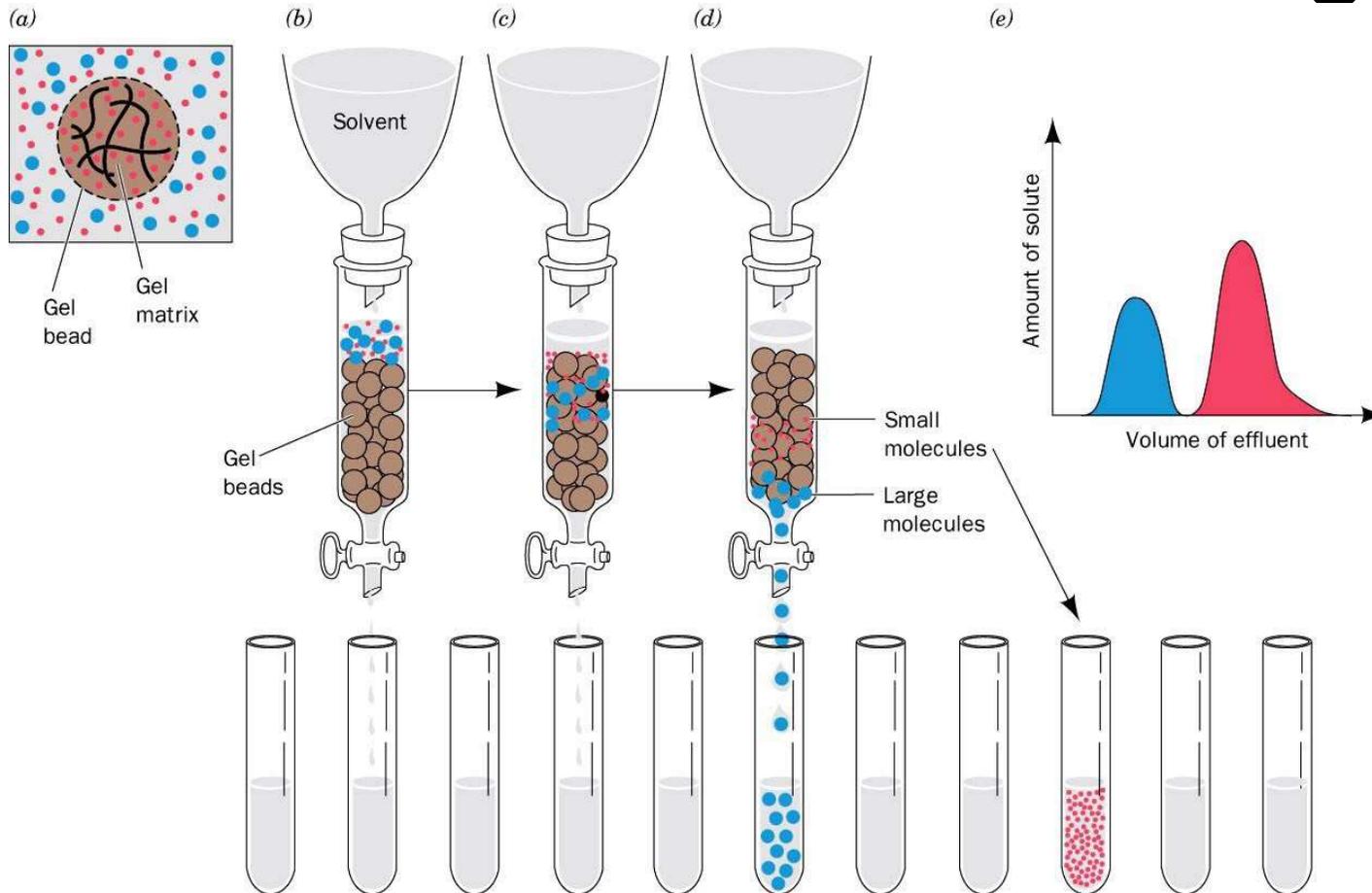


R^+A^- acts as an **ion exchanger**

2. Ion exchange chromatography



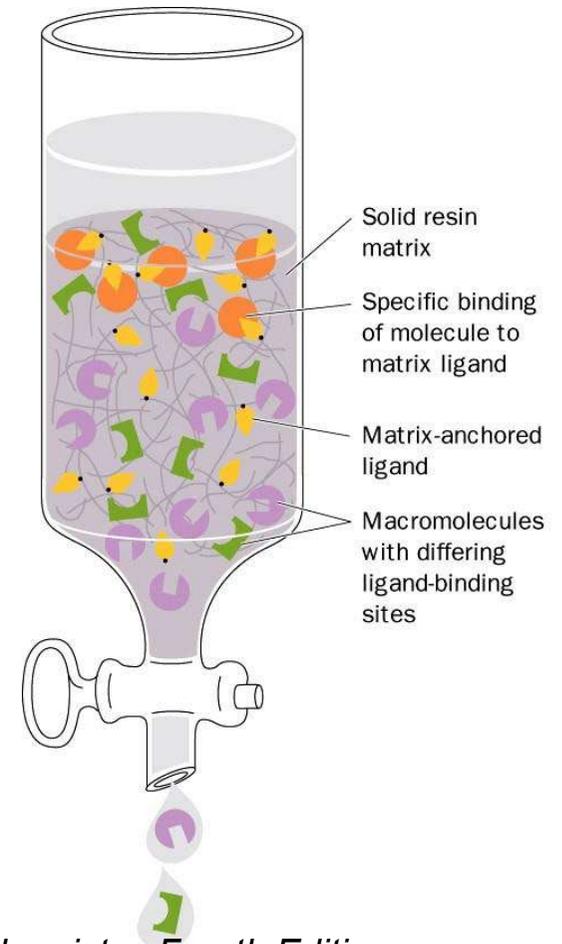
3. Gel filtration chromatography



- Also called “size exclusion” or “molecular sieve chromatography”
- Separate molecules according to their size and shape

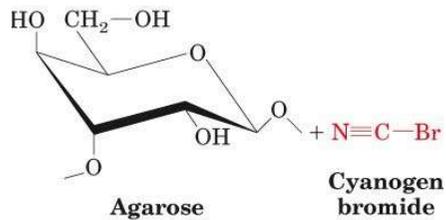
4. Affinity chromatography

- Proteins can bind specific molecules tightly but noncovalently
→ Proteins can be purified by affinity chromatography
- A ligand is covalently attached to inert and porous matrix
→ The desired protein binds to the immobilized ligand



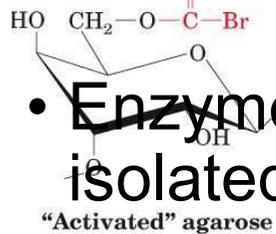
Biochemistry, Fourth Edition
Donald Voet, Judith G Voet, 2011

4. Affinity chromatography



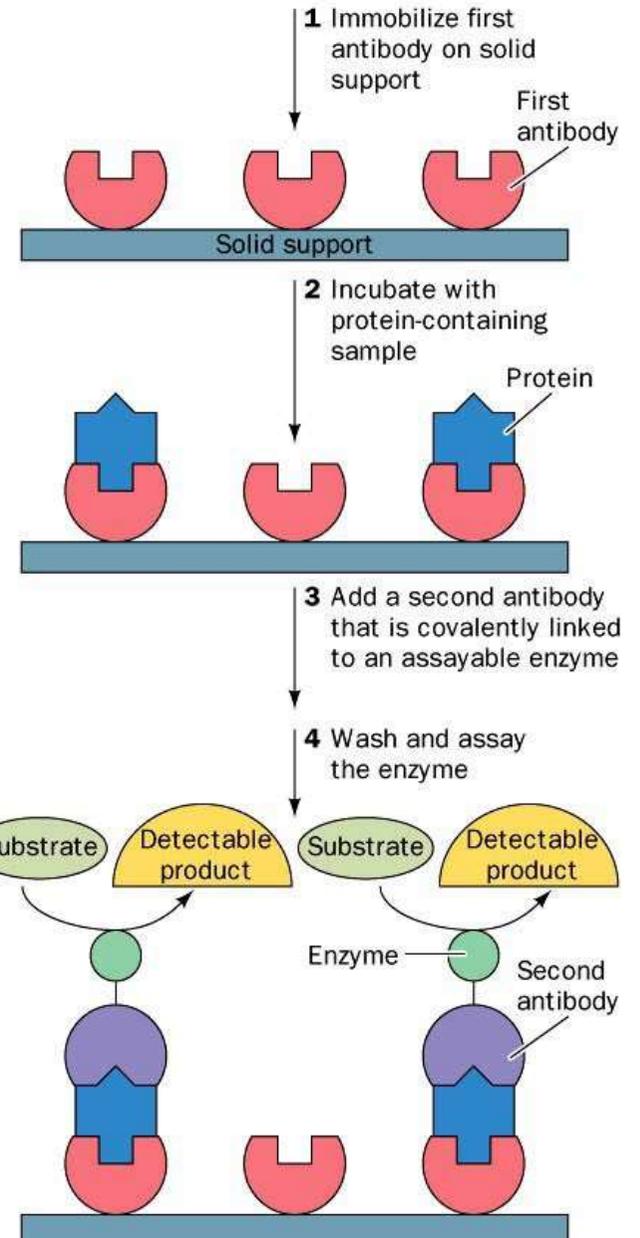
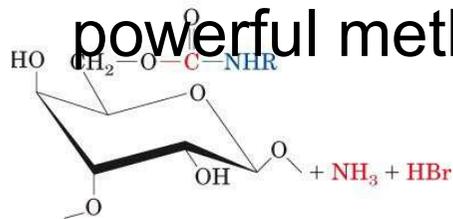
- Agarose is used most widely as chromatographic matrix

• Ligand used must have an affinity high enough for protein but not too high since we need to see



• Enzymes, antibodies, transport proteins, etc isolated by this method

• Immunoaffinity chromatography is a powerful method



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