

醛基琼脂糖磁珠, 20-45 um

Cat BMA-10

OVERVIEW

羧基活化琼脂糖磁珠(Magarose-COOH)含有羧基官能团。配体的胺基通过碳二亚胺(EDC)偶联方法与羧基活化琼脂糖磁珠。在该偶联方法中,树脂的游离羧基与配体的胺基反应,在水溶性碳二亚胺如 EDC(N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)存在下,在低 pH(4-5)形成稳定的肽键。由于 Magarose-COOH 磁珠在有机溶剂中稳定,如果需要,可在有机溶剂中进行偶联。



PRODUCT FEATURES

Product Name Magarose-COOH

Article Number BMA-10

Bead Concentration 25% (v/v) in 20% isopropanol

Ligand Density ~60 μmol COOH/ ml 磁珠

Medium 6%交联磁性琼脂糖

Ligand Binding >20 mg lgG/ml 磁珠

Storage 常温运输, 2~8℃保存一年

注: 磁珠蛋白结合量与目标蛋白特性相关, 此处仅作参考值。

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 所需材料

w EDC: soluble carbodiimide as its essential for coupling

NOTE: The concentration of carbodiimide used forcoupling is 10-100 times greater than concentration of the resin active groups. One can start initially with 0.1M and later increase to obtain optimum concentration for coupling.



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w Coupling Solution: E.g.: Distilled water with pH adjusted to 4.5-6. Purified 50 % glycerol or dioxane with pH adjusted to 4.5-6

NOTE: Do not use electrodes for measuring pH when using organic solvents as they may damage electrodes. Use pH paper instead. Do not use buffers having amino, phosphate or carboxyl groups as they will compete with ligand for binding to the resin.

- w Protein, peptide or other small and large ligands with primary amines groups depending upon what molecule need to be affinity purified. Ligand concentration should be excess of resin active groups.
- w Coupling conditions: at 4°C-25°C, pH: 4.5-6 for 1.5-24 h, Coupling could be done in organic solvents.

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