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Inclusion Body Protein
Extraction Kit

BS686
QF 24 TV4
CV1 2021

For Research Use Only

EZ-10 96 Inclusion Body Protein Extraction Kit

Code: BS686 (10 preps)

Description.....	1
Contents.....	1
Storage Conditions.....	2
Procedure.....	2-3
Notes.....	4
Reference.....	5
Cautions.....	5
Other Kits Available.....	6

Description

The kit is designed for extraction of insoluble aggregates of the expressed proteins-Inclusion Body Proteins and the screening of E. coli clones that express recombinant proteins in inclusion bodies. The procedure is simple and rapid. The solubilized proteins can be used for downstream experiments such as re-folding, SDS-Page Wester blots, 2-D gel electrophoresis enzyme analysis. The kits can be used for 10 preps (10 x1 gram of wet weight E.coli) or 10 x 1 liters of E.coli culture(when $OD_{600}=1$).

Contents

Components	BS686
Cell lysis buffer I	30 ml
Cell lysis buffer II	20 ml
Deoxycholic Acid	1 ml
10x IB solubilization buf I	5 ml
5x IB solubilization buf II	100 ml
2x SDS gel-loading buffer	0.5 ml
DNase I	0.3 ml
Lysozyme	1 ml
KOH	5 ml
Protease Inhibitor	0.3 ml

Other Kits Available

BS4634 (4preps), BS464 (20preps)
EZ-200 Spin Column Plasmid DNA MediPreps Kit

BS4654 (4preps), BS466 (20preps)
EZ-500 Spin Column Plasmid DNA MaxiPreps

BS413, BS414
EZ-10 Spin Column Plasmid DNA MiniPreps Kit

BS363, BS364
EZ-10 Spin Column PCR Products Purification Kit

BS353, BS354
EZ-10 Spin Column DNA Gel Extraction Kit

BS3652 (2preps), BS365 (5preps)
EZ-10 96-Well Spin Column PCR Products Purification Kit
And much more...



PRODUCTS ARE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ONLY
NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL USE

Reference

1. Marston F.A. 1986. *Biochem. J.* 240:1-12.
2. Marston F.A. and Hartley D.L. 1990. *Methods Enzymol.* 182: 264-276.
3. Marston F.A., et al. 1984. *Bio/Technology* 2:800-804.
4. Lilie H et al. 1998 *Curr. Opin.. in Biotech.* 9:497-501.

Cautions

Operate carefully. Protease inhibitor is harmful to health, it is extremely toxic and is irritating to eyes & skin. Wear eye and hand protection to keep the solution containing protease inhibitor away from skin and eyes. This product is for laboratory research use only.

Storage Conditions

DNase I, lysozyme and protease inhibitor stored at -20°C, other components store at room temperature.

Procedure

1. Centrifuge 1 liter of the cell culture of E. coli expressing the protein of interest at 5,000g for 15 minutes at 4°C in preweighed centrifuge bottles.
2. Remove the supernatant and determine the weight of the E.coli pellet. For each gram (wet weight) of E. coli, add 3 ml of Cell lysis buffer I. Resuspend the pellet by gentle vortexing or by stirring with a polished glass rod.
3. For each gram of E. coli, add 4 µl protease inhibitor and then 80µl lysozyme. Stir the suspension at 37°C for 20 minutes.
4. Stirring continuously, add 80ul of deoxycholic acid per gram of E. coli.
5. Store the suspension at 37°C and stir it occasionally with a glass rod. When the lysate becomes viscous, add 20 ul DNase I per gram of E. coli.
6. Store the lysate at room temperature until it is no longer viscous (approx. 30 minutes).
7. Purify and wash the inclusion bodies.
 - A) Centrifuge the cell lysate at 12,000rpm for 15 minutes at 4°C in a microfuge tube;
 - B) Decant the supernatant. Resuspend the pellet in 9 volumes of Cell lysis buffer II at 4°C.
 - C) Store the suspension for 5 minutes at room temperature.
 - D) Centrifuge at 12000rpm for 15 minutes at 4°C in a microfuge tube.
 - E) Decant the supernatant and keep it aside for the next step. Resuspend the pellet in 100 ul of H₂O.
 - F) Remove 10 ul samples of the supernatant and of the resuspended pellet. Mix each sample with 10µl of 2x SDS gel loading buffer for SDSPAGE to determine which fraction contains the protein of interest.

Notes

- G)** Proceed with Step 8 to solubilize the inclusion bodies.
8. Centrifuge the appropriate resuspended pellets from Step 7 at 12000rpm for 15 minutes at 4°C in a microfuge tube, and suspend pellets in 1ml 1x Inclusion-body solubilization buffer I (add 0.48g urea and 10ul 0.1M PMSF or Protease Inhibitor).
 9. Store the solution for 1 hour at room temperature.
 10. Add this solution to 9 volumes of 1x Inclusion-body solubilization buffer II and incubate the mixture for 30 minutes at room temperature. Check that the pH is maintained at 10.7 by spotting small aliquots onto pH paper. If necessary, readjust the pH to 10.7 with 10 N KOH.
 11. Adjust the pH of the solution to 8.0 with 12 M HCl, and store the adjusted solution for at least 30 minutes at room temperature.
 12. Centrifuge the solution at 12000rpm for 15 minutes at room temperature in a microfuge tube.
 13. Decant the supernatant and keep it aside for the next step. Resuspend the pellet in 100ul of 1x SDS gel-loading buffer.
 14. Remove 10ul samples of the supernatant and of the resuspended pellet. Mix with 10 µl of 2x SDS gel-loading buffer. Analyze both samples by SDS- PAGE to determine the degree of solubilization.

1. Perform step 1-2 at 4°C.
2. Each protein may require a different procedure, successfully refolding the denatured protein is highly dependent on the protocol, there are several techniques used to refold the denatured proteins, such as dilutions, dialysis and gel chromatography, here present the dilution technique, for other refolding protocols, please see the references. For each protein, use the phase contrast microscope to detect if the E.coli is lysed thoroughly, for the intact cell will decrease the purity of the protein..
3. Though the protein exists in the inclusion body, there still have considerable soluble protein in some cases, so detect the supernatant.
4. Substitute 6M Guanidine hydrochloride for urea to get better results. Use GSH/GSSG system to improve the renaturation yield. Chaperon, ligand, substrate and other small molecules can also increase the renaturation yield.