

Adsorption Study of Egg-Derived Influenza Virus with Cellufine™ Sulfate Affinity Chromatography Media

An efficient processing for purifying virus particles is important to develop vaccine. An affinity chromatography medium, Cellufine Sulfate has been used for manufacturing of viral vaccines such as influenza virus, rabies virus and Japanese encephalitis virus. Figure 1 and Table 1 showed a typical chromatogram of purifying egg-derived influenza virus with Cellufine Sulfate. Adsorbed virus particles are eluted from the medium easily with high purity. Here we describe rapid methods to purify egg-derived influenza virus rapidly and easily with Cellufine Sulfate.

Optimal adsorption condition

Influenza virus change and mutate easily and there are well-known to be many different strains. The screening of pH condition is effective for adsorption of inactivated influenza virus to Cellufine Sulfate. Table 2 shows the results of Cellufine Sulfate adsorption study of various egg-derived influenza viruses under optimized pH condition. Allantoic fluid is used as the reference of the study. The study suggested determination of suitable pH condition is important for loading sample with Cellufine Sulfate.

Other Characteristics of Cellufine Sulfate

Cellulose Sulfate is designed as alternative to heparin, which has multivalent activities. Thus, Cellufine Sulfate is suitable for purification of blood coagulate proteins except for virus. As cellulose is a well-known natural product with high chemical and physical stability, Cellufine Sulfate as well as other Cellufine products can be cleaned and regenerated with 0.5 M NaOH solutions. For more information on Cellufine, please consult the JNC Corporation Cellufine website.

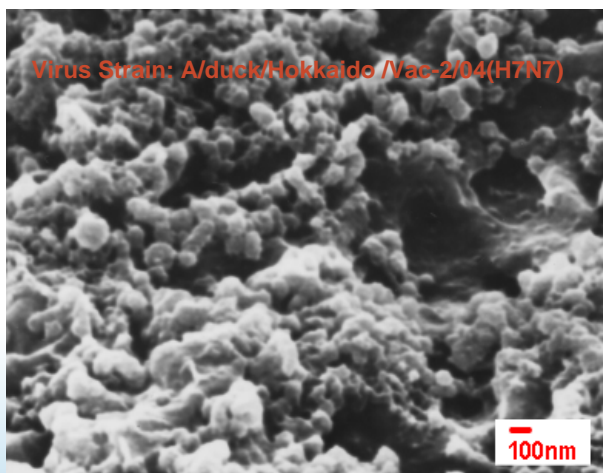


Figure 2. SEM Analysis of the Surface of Cellufine Sulfate after influenza virus loading

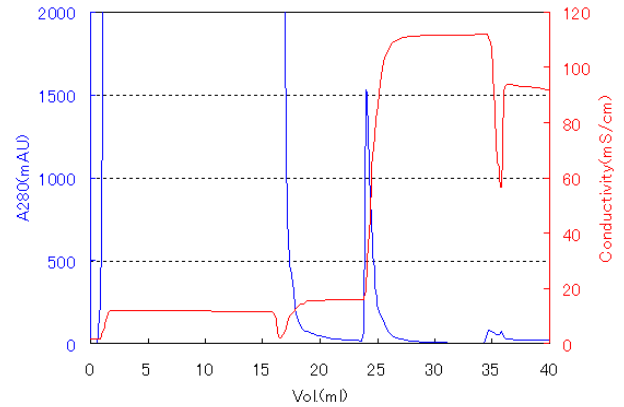


Figure 1. Purification of egg-derived influenza with Cellufine Sulfate

Sample: Allantoic fluid of chicken egg containing inactivated flu virus (H7N7)
 Loading volume: 15 ml (total 153,600 HAU)
 Column: 6.6 mm ID × 1.5 cm L,
 Equilibration buffer: 10 mM Phosphate buffer (pH7.4)
 Washing buffer: Equilibration buffer + 0.15 M NaCl
 Elution buffer: 10 mM Phosphate buffer (pH7.4) + 1.5 M NaCl
 Flow: 0.5 ml/min (90 cm/h, r.t.=1 min)

Fraction	HA Activity	Protein	DNA
Load	100	100	100
F.T.	1	83	57
Elution	83	10	19

Table 1. Relative recovery of egg-derived influenza with Cellufine Sulfate

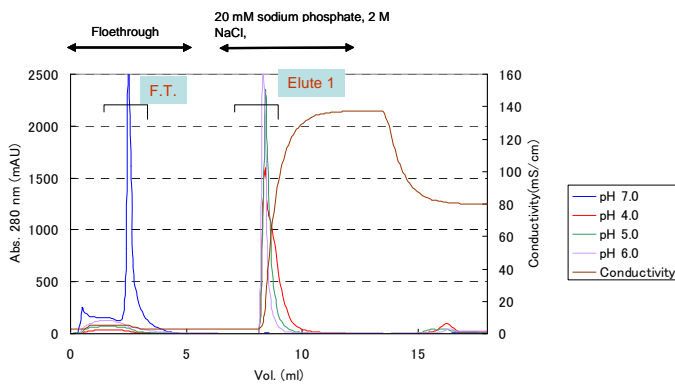
Viral Strains	Loading Condition	Relative adsorption capacity (%)
A strain; Hyogo/YS/2011 (H1N1)pdm	HEPES (pH 7.0)	100
	Allantoic fluid	93
A strain; duck/Hokkaido /Vac-1/2004(H5N1)	Acetate (pH 5.0)	100
	Allantoic fluid	30
A strain; duck/Hokkaido/ Vac-2/2007 (H7N7)	Bicine (pH 8.0)	100
	Allantoic fluid	100
A strain; duck/Mongolia/ 119/2008(H7N9)	MES (pH 5.5)	100
	Allantoic fluid	No adsorption
B strain; Hokkaido /30/1990	Tris (pH 9.0)	100
	Allantoic fluid	85

Table 2. Adsorption study of egg-derived influenza virus to Cellufine Sulfate under optimized pH condition

Purification of Virus Like Particles with Cellufine™ media

	Cellufine Sulfate	Cellufine MAX Butyl (LS)	Cellufine MAX AminoButyl
Type	Affinity	Hydrophobic	Mix mode
Matrix	Cellulose particles	Highly cross linked cellulose particles	
Ligand	Sulfate ester	Butyl (Low substance)	Butyl +Primary Amine
Elution buffer	NaCl	Lower conductivity buffer	Detergent

Purification of r-HBsAg with Cellufine™ Sulfate

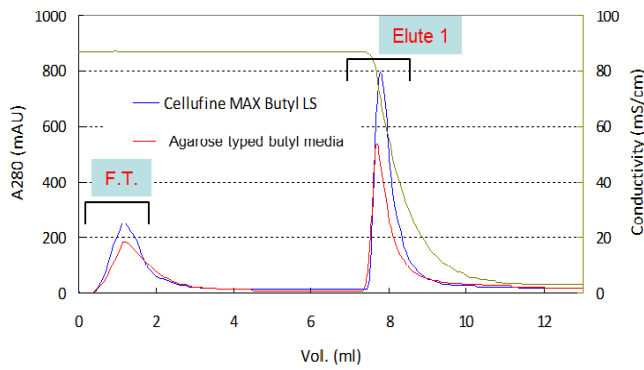


Run condition

Load, Equilibration and wash: 0.02 M sodium phosphate, pH 6.0-7.0 or 0.05M sodium citrate, pH 4.0-5.0
 Elution : 0.02 M PB, 2 M NaCl, pH 7.0
 Flow rate: 220 cm/hr

pH	Load	F.T.	Elute 1
4	100	9	68
6	100	26	62
7	100	100	0

Purification of r-HBsAg with Cellufine™ MAX Butyl LS

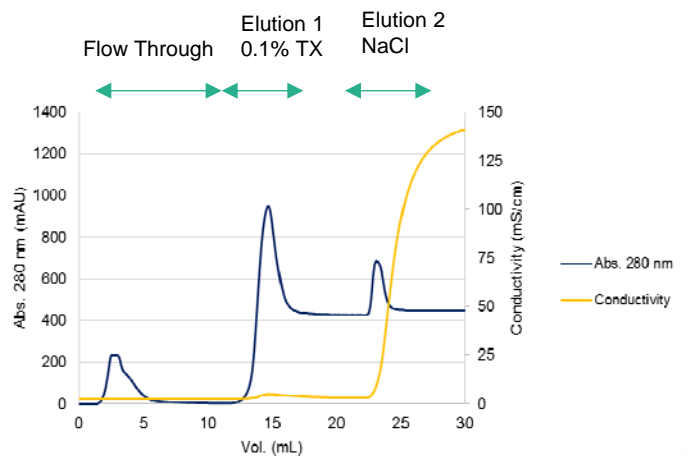


Run condition

Load, Equilibration and wash: 0.02 M PB, 0.6M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 7.0
 Elution 1: 0.02 M PB, pH 7.0
 Flow rate: 220 cm/hr

	Load	F.T.	Elute 1
Cellufine MAX Butyl LS	100	29	48
Agarose Typed media	100	26	39

Purification of r-HBsAg with Cellufine™ MAX AminoButyl



Run condition

System	AKTA explorer 125	Program	
Media	Amino + Butyl	Equilibration	20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0
Column	Ø 18 x 300 mm (10 ml)	Wash	20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0 (80V)
Sample	2 ml of partially purified HBsAg	Elute 1	20 mM sodium phosphate, 0.1% TX-100, pH 7.0 (80V)
Flow rate	0.8 ml/min (0.5 ml/min on RLT: 2 min)	Elute 2	20 mM sodium phosphate, 0.1% TX-100, 2M NaCl, pH 7.0 (80V)

	VLP		Protein		Nucleic acids	
	nU	%	ug	%	ug	%
Load	4260	100	2320	100	1398	100
Flow through	480	11	350	13	207	15
Elution 1	2060	48	770	30	279	20
Elution 2 (NaCl)	172	4	1190	46	649	46