

Instructions for Use

CIM[®] SDVB 1 mL Monolithic 24-well Plate (2 µm channels)

CIM Convective Interaction Media[®]
BIA-124.9001-2



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1. About These Instructions for Use

These instructions are part of the device. They apply to the device product number indicated on the cover page.

2. Safety

WARNING

Denotes a hazard that may result in death or severe injury if it is not avoided.

CAUTION

Denotes a hazard that may result in moderate or minor injury if it is not avoided.

NOTICE

Denotes a hazard that may result in property damage if it is not avoided.

2.1. Intended Use

CIM[®] monolithic plates are standard format plates prefilled with unique monolithic chromatographic media intended for diagnostic or screening purposes. They enable high-throughput process development through fast and efficient evaluation of binding, washing, elution conditions and other chromatographic parameters. The properties of the medium are directly comparable to CIM[®] chromatographic columns, making monolithic plates a robust tool in early process development stages.

CIM[®] monolithic plates are used for fast, highly efficient screening of samples or purification parameters for proteins, viruses and mRNA. It enables fast separation of hydrophobic analytes under reverse phase conditions. The following information is being provided to ensure proper product care and optimal product performance.

2.2. Safety Note

Follow the guidelines in this Instructions for Use. Improper use may result in malfunction, personal injury, or damage of the product or material. Follow safety instructions, wear gloves, safety glasses, and a lab coat during operation.

3. Technical Data

Column chemistry	SDVB (reverse phase; poly(styrene-co-divinylbenzene))
Channel radius	1050 nm (950 nm – 1150 nm)
Support matrix	poly(styrene-co-divinylbenzene)

Monolith dimensions	Diameter: 14.8 mm; length: 5.8 mm; monolith volume: 1 mL
Plate format	127 x 85.5 x 44 mm, plate material: polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene (HDPE)
Well load volume (WV)	Up to 6000 µL, 24 wells
Operating parameters	Operating vacuum between -0.015 and -0.03 MPa -0.15 and -0.3 bar -2.18 and -4.35 psi; Maximum vacuum -0.06 MPa -0.6 bar -8.7 psi; Operating centrifugation force 500 g; Maximum centrifugation force 1000g; Operating positive pressure between 9 and 11 psi; Maximum positive pressure 15 psi.
Operating temperature	4 °C (39.2 °F) to 45 °C (113 °F)
Chemical stability	The PS-DVB monolith is highly stable across the entire pH range. It can tolerate common organic solvents (acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol). Do not expose the column to aqueous media.
Recommended pH	Working range 2–13, cleaning in place 1–14
Storage conditions	2 °C (36 °F) to 25 °C (77 °F); 20 % ethanol
Shelf life	2 years

4. Installation

Remove the product from its shipping box or crate and place on a flat surface. Carefully inspect the product for any damage that may have occurred during shipping. Immediately report any such damage to your vendor and the courier. The product is shipped in the designated storage solution at ambient temperature and should be stored upon receiving as stated under Technical Data.

NOTICE

Do not store the product below 0 °C (32 °F).

5. Getting Started

The plate does not require a fully automated robot system and can be operated using a vacuum manifold or centrifuge. Operating parameters can be found under Technical Data. Before use, remove the top and bottom cover seals and remove storage solution by vacuum or centrifugation.

Note: When using a vacuum manifold with a vacuum pump, the maximum separation between the bottom of the plate and the top of the collection plate should not exceed 5 mm to prevent cross contamination. Turn off the vacuum as soon as the sample/solution is removed.

Note: With a centrifuge, ensure the collection plate well volume is suitable for the intended loading volume. Centrifuge the plate until the sample/solution is removed. Adjust centrifugation time accordingly.

5.1. General Recommendations

The following are general guidelines to consider when working with chromatography. The guidelines may not apply to

specific column chemistry or sample properties.

- Treat loading material appropriately (e.g. pre-treat, filter, concentrate / dilute, etc.). For more details, please refer to the Guideline 'Pre-treatment of complex biological samples before column purification and regeneration procedures for columns with increased back pressure' (biaseparations.com/en/library/guidelines).
- Always use freshly prepared mobile phases, filtered through 0.2 µm filter, compatible with mobile phases.
- Air bubbles will not disturb the stationary phase and can be washed out of the column. However, drying the monolith risks damaging the stationary phase.
- Surfactants can improve recoveries in virus purification. Non-ionic surfactants will not interact with ion exchange chromatography media. Non-UV-absorbing (at working wavelengths) surfactants will improve the baseline signal.
- Ensure all components of the system used are compatible with the working solutions (e.g. sodium hydroxide, organic solvents, high salt concentrations, etc).

NOTICE

Always ensure mobile phases are compatible before mixing them or applying consecutively on the column. Examples of in-compatible buffers are: magnesium ion-containing buffers and sodium hydroxide (forms precipitate), acetonitrile and sodium hydroxide (forms ammonia and acetate), ammonium acetate and sodium hydroxide (potential formation of explosive atmosphere). Apply a suitable intermediary wash step between two incompatible solutions.

5.2. Buffer Selection

For optimal operation and plate lifetime, 10 % (v/v) of organic modifier is recommended in all mobile phases. Exposure to aqueous mobile phases without organic modifier should be kept to a minimum. Consider compatibility between the aqueous (buffering species) and organic (commonly acetonitrile or methanol) portion of the mobile phase, as well as compatibility with the cleaning solution. Outgassing can occur when organic solvents are combined with aqueous mobile phase.

The surface of reverse-phase monoliths is highly hydrophobic, thus excluding water from their surface. To ensure the surface of the stationary phase is suitably "wetted", at least 1 % organic solution should be in the mobile phases used (10 % organic solution recommended in mobile phases).

NOTICE

Organic solvents cause swelling of the stationary phase. Step methods should be avoided, and the concentration of organic solvent should be increased gradually over several monolith volumes.

NOTICE

Consider compatibility between sample and mobile phases to avoid precipitation inside the column (e.g. alkaline solutions, such as NaOH).

6. Operating the Plate

6.1. Equilibration

For robust and consistent operation of the plate, equilibration should be performed before starting with sample analysis when the plate was stored, regenerated or cleaned in place. Flush any storage or cleaning solution out of each well by washing with 2 WV of deionised water. The plate should be equilibrated as follows:

1. Wash each well with at least 2 WV of the binding mobile phase.
2. Wash each well with at least 3 WV of the eluting mobile phase.
3. Wash each well with at least 2 WV of the binding mobile phase. Ensure the pH and conductivity at the outlet reach the corresponding values of the mobile phase.

7. Cleaning | Maintenance

Cleaning and maintenance of the device may improve its lifetime and increase reproducibility. Sample properties should be taken into account for plate cleaning.

7.1. Cleaning in Place (CIP)

Sample molecules may bind to the plate strongly and not completely elute from the plate or may even precipitate on the plate. This build-up of contaminants on the monolithic plate may cause loss of resolution and binding capacity, increased back pressure, or a complete blockage of the plate. A specific CIP procedure should be considered for the type of contaminants present in the sample. An example of a general CIP procedure is presented below.

Perform the following procedure at up to half the maximum operating flow rate. This will ensure sufficient contact time between the monolith and cleaning solution.

1. Wash each well with 2 WV of binding buffer.
2. Wash each well with 3 WV of 0.5 M NaOH, 15 % ethanol.
3. Wash each well with 2 WV of neutralization solution consisting of 0.85 M sodium acetate + 15 % ethanol, pH 5.5.
4. Equilibrate the plate or proceed to storage.

8. Storage

Wash the plate with at least 2 WV of storage solution. Add storage solution to each well. Seal the plate and store at the temperature specified in the table Technical Data. If there is a possibility of biological contamination from the sample it is recommended to store the plate between 2 °C (36 °F) and 8 °C (46 °F).

Note: Never combine acetonitrile and alkaline solutions (e.g. NaOH). Acetonitrile hydrolyses to ammonia and acetate.

9. Troubleshooting

Problems arising during the analysis are usually related to the device, sample, mobile phase, or the instrumentation. It is advisable to use an elimination approach to exclude possible causes. Please refer to our troubleshooting guide (biaseparations.com/en/library/guidelines).

10. Decommissioning | Transportation

If there is reason to return the product, complete a Return Form (biaseparations.com/en/terms-conditions) and contact help.bia@sartorius.com.

Contaminated samples used during the process that could cause biological or chemical hazards are potentially hazardous substances. If the product has come into contact with hazardous substances, steps must be taken to ensure proper decontamination and declaration.

Procedure

Decontaminate the product. The operator of the product is responsible for adhering to local government regulations on the proper decontamination and declaration for transport and disposal.

11. Ordering Information

Transferring the workflow to a different scale or format (analytical, screening) is simple with CIM®. Contact your local support to find the appropriate products.

Purification Scale Products

Catalog number	Product name
614.9001-2	CIMmultus® SDVB 40 mL Monolithic Column (2 µm channels)
611.9001-2	CIMmultus® SDVB 80 mL Monolithic Column (2 µm channels)
814.9001-2	CIMmultus® SDVB 400 mL Monolithic Column (2 µm channels)
811.9001-2	CIMmultus® SDVB 800 mL Monolithic Column (2 µm channels)
1014.9001-2	CIMmultus® SDVB 4000 mL Monolithic Column (2 µm channels)
1011.9001-2	CIMmultus® SDVB 8000 mL Monolithic Column (2 µm channels)

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The information and figures contained in these instructions correspond to the version date specified below.

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