

Mini-PURE-EVs Spin Column: a new platform for a fast and convenient purification of EVs and Nanoparticles from small volume amount.

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Introduction:

High-throughput sample preparation for downstream Extracellular Vesicle (EV) biomarker analysis requires scalable, affordable, fast, and easy-to-use solutions. Ultracentrifugation, density gradient centrifugation, and dead-end filtration are commonly used in the upstream processing of complex biofluids [1]. However, these methods are tedious and time-consuming, with often low sample recovery rates [2,3]. Additional pre-analytical purification steps to remove excess dye or antibodies further contribute to sample loss [4].

In this application note, we demonstrate the utility of the new MiniPURE-EVs Spin Size Exclusion Chromatography column for the quick and reproducible purification of EVs from complex samples such as plasma. Furthermore, we showcase the high efficiency of the MiniPURE-EVs Spin column in removing excess dye and antibodies prior to fluorescence analyses using Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis (NTA).

References:

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- 2 Brennan, K.; Martin, K.; FitzGerald, S. P.; O'Sullivan, J.; Wu, Y.; Blanco, A.; Richardson, C.; Mc Gee, M. M. A Comparison of Methods for the Isolation and Separation of Extracellular Vesicles from Protein and Lipid Particles in Human Serum. *Sci. Rep.* 2020, 10 (1), 1039. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-57497-7>.
- 3 Clos-Sansalvador, M.; Monguió-Tortajada, M.; Roura, S.; Franquesa, M.; Borràs, F. E. Commonly Used Methods for Extracellular Vesicles' Enrichment: Implications in Downstream Analyses and Use. *Eur. J. Cell Biol.* 2022, 101 (3), 151227. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejcb.2022.151227>.
- 4 Rautaniemi, K.; Zini, J.; Löfman, E.; Saari, H.; Haapalehto, I.; Laukka, J.; Vesamäki, S.; Efimov, A.; Yliperttula, M.; Laaksonen, T.; Vuorimaa-Laukkanen, E.; Lisitsyna, E. S. Addressing Challenges in the Removal of Unbound Dye from Passively Labelled Extracellular Vesicles. *Nanoscale Adv.* 4 (1), 226–240. <https://doi.org/10.1039/d1na00755f>.

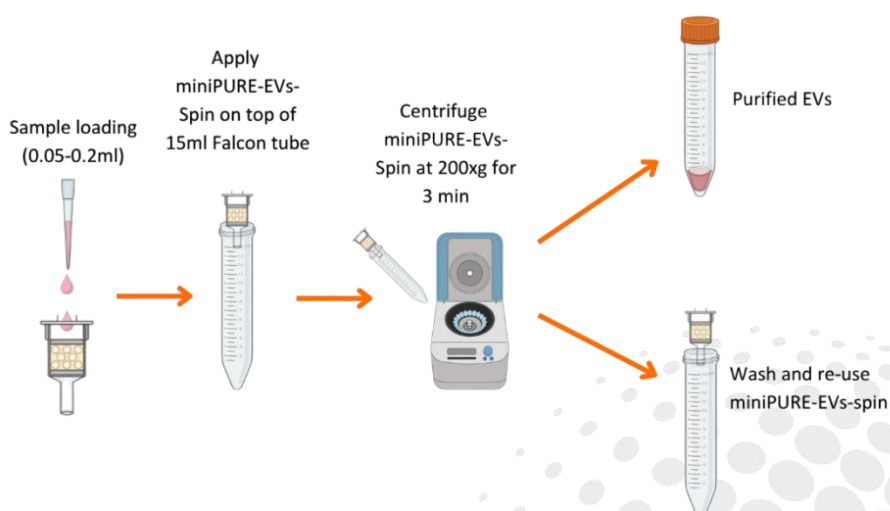
MiniPURE-EVs Spin: workflow and applications

Mini-PURE-EVs Spin: main applications



- EV and Nanoparticle purification from small amount of fluids (0.05 - 0.2 ml).
- No fraction collection.
- Removal of unbound membrane dyes post EV labelling.
- Removal of antibody excess post EV labelling.

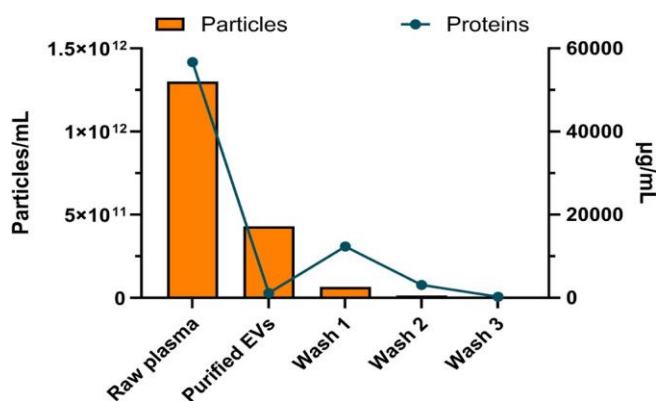
Mini-PURE-EVs Spin workflow



MiniPURE-EVs Spin: Application

- Purification of EVs from small volume amount of biofluids.

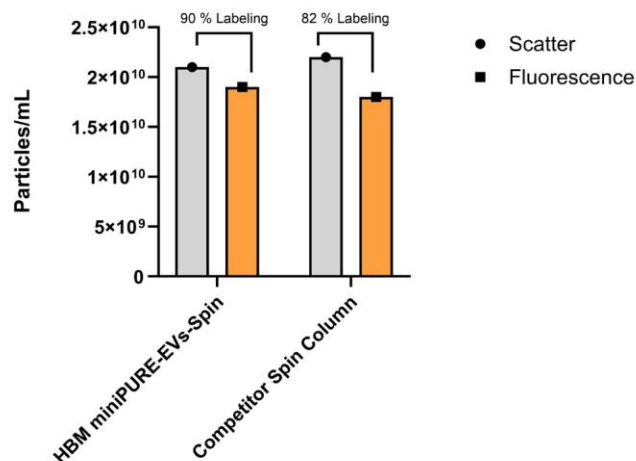
The MiniPURE-EVs Spin column was filled with 100 μ L of plasma. EVs were eluted following a two-step centrifugation at 200 xg for 3 minutes each. In the first step, 100 μ L of sample was processed, followed by the addition of 50 μ L of PBS in the second step. The total elution volume was 150 μ L, with a turnaround time of approximately 6 minutes. After the washing steps, each filtrate was evaluated for particle number and protein amount to confirm reusability.



- EVs were successfully purified from plasma. 99 % of protein was eliminated in two sequential centrifugation steps.

- EV labelling with membrane dye: removal of dye excess with MiniPURE-EVs Spin.

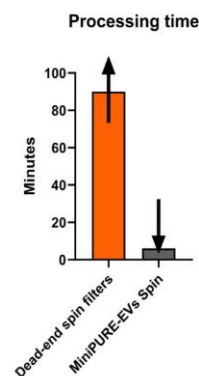
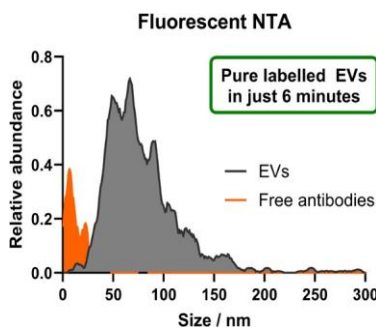
U87-derived EVs were incubated with membrane dye at 37 °C for 1 hour. After incubation, a 100 μ L sample was loaded onto the MiniPURE-EVs Spin column and centrifuged for 3 minutes at 200 xg. The total eluate of 100 μ L, containing pure labelled EVs, was collected and analyzed with NTA in both scatter and fluorescence modes. A comparative study was performed in parallel using a competitor's spin column.



- High labelling efficiency and successful removal of unbound dye.

- EV labelling with Fluorophore-conjugated antibody: removal of dye excess with MiniPURE-EVs Spin.

COLO-derived EVs were incubated with anti-CD9 antibody (Alexa Fluor 488 conjugate) at 37 °C, for 1.5h. After the incubation, the sample (100 μ L) was loaded onto the MiniPURE-EVs Spin column and centrifuged for 3 minutes at 200 xg. Additional, 100 μ L of PBS was loaded and centrifugation was repeated. Total eluate of 200 μ L, containing pure labeled EVs, was collected and analyzed with NTA.



- Antibody-labeled EVs were successfully purified with remarkably high efficiency. More than 90% of EVs eluted in the first 200 μ L, while free antibodies started eluting after 300 μ L.
- Turnaround time advantage vs dead-end filtration: 6 min vs 90 min.

Conclusion:

- Fast Processing:** The MiniPURE-EVs Spin column enables rapid purification of extracellular vesicles (EVs).
- High Sample Recovery:** It ensures high recovery rates of EVs, maintaining sample integrity.
- Reusability:** The column can be reused, offering a cost-effective solution for EV isolation.
- Versatility:** Suitable for both purifying EVs from raw biofluids, cell conditioned medium and for removing excess dye.
- Ease of Use:** It is significantly easier to use compared to competitor columns and dead-end filters.