sequential steps of (a) loading the composition onto a cation exchange material at a loading density of greater than about 150 g/L of cation exchange material; and (b) loading a composition recovered from the cation exchange material onto a mixed mode material; or (ii) sequential steps of (a) loading the composition onto a mixed mode material; and (b) loading a composition recovered from mixed mode material onto a cation exchange material at a loading density of greater than about 150 g/L of cation exchange material.

[0006a] In one aspect, there is provided a method for purifying an antibody or immunoadhesin from a composition comprising the antibody or immunoadhesin and at least one contaminant, wherein the method comprises either (i) or (ii):

(i) sequential steps of (a) loading the composition onto a cation exchange material at a loading density of between 150 g/L and 2000 g/L of cation exchange material; and (b) loading a composition recovered from the cation exchange material onto a mixed mode material; or

(ii) sequential steps of (a) loading the composition onto a mixed mode material; and (b) loading a composition recovered from mixed mode material onto a cation exchange material at a loading density of between 150 g/L and 2000 g/L of cation exchange material,

wherein the chromatography material is resin particles.

[0007] In some embodiments of any of the methods, the polypeptide has a pI of between about 6 and about 10. In some embodiments, the polypeptide has a pI of between about 7 and about 9.

[0008] In some embodiments of any of the methods, the polypeptide is an antibody or an immunoadhesin. In some embodiments, the polypeptide is an immunoadhesin. In some embodiments, the polypeptide is an antibody. In some embodiments, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody. In some embodiments, the monoclonal antibody is a chimeric antibody, humanized antibody, or human antibody. In some embodiments, the monoclonal antibody is an IgG monoclonal antibody. In some embodiments, the antibody is an antigen binding fragment. In some embodiments, the antigen binding fragment is selected from the group consisting of a Fab fragment, a Fab' fragment, a $F(ab')_2$ fragment, a scFv, a Fv, and a diabody.

[0009] In some embodiments of any of the methods, the at least one contaminant is any one or more of Chinese Hamster Ovary Protein (CHOP), leached protein A, DNA, aggregated protein, cell culture media component, gentamicin, and viral contaminant.

[0010] In some embodiments of any of the methods, the sequential steps in (i) and/or (ii) are continuous. In some embodiments of any of the methods, the sequential steps in (i) and/or (ii) are discontinuous. In some embodiments of any of the methods, the method is (i). In some embodiments of any of the methods, the method is (ii).

[0011] In some embodiments of any of the methods, the loading density is between about 150 g/L and about 2000 g/L. In some embodiments, the density is between about 150 g/L and about 1000 g/L. In some embodiments, the density is between about 500 g/L and about 700 g/L

[0012] In some embodiments of any of the methods, the cation exchange material comprises a carboxylic acid functional group or a sulfonic acid functional group. In some embodiments, the functional group is sulphopropyl, sulfoethyl, sulfoisobutyl, or caboxyl. In some embodiments, the cation exchange material is a membrane, a monolith, or resin particles. In some embodiments, the cation exchange material is a resin. In some embodiments, the cation exchange material is Mustang S, Sartobind S, SO3 Monolith, S Ceramic HyperD, Poros HS50, Poros HS20, sulphopropyl-Sepharose Fast Flow (SPSFF), SP-Sepharose XL (SPXL), CM Sepharose Fast Flow, Capto S, Fractogel Se HiCap, Fractogel SO3, or Fractogel COO. In some embodiments, the cation exchange material is Poros HS50.