Elisa, Blotting (WB) immunoassays

Several immunoassays are routinely used to detect biomolecules specifically, qualitatively and quantitatively, as well as their interactions. Amongst importants ones, ELISA and Blotting techniques have become standard in proteomics.

ELISA technique is useful to screen proteins in samples, i.e. detect the presence or absence of a defined antigen in serum, cell extracts, or purification fractions. The technique is often rendered semi quantitative..

Beside other blotting techniques, **Western Blotting** has become a standard technique for analyzing proteins with specific detection (primary antibodies) and amplification systems. The technique characterizes, with high resolution, proteins according their MW (1D SDS-PAGE) and isoelectric point (IEF) or both (2D electrophoresis). Scanning and new imaging methods allow also for semi-quantitation, and fluorescence and chemiluminescence detection increased greatly the dynamic range. With the development of labeling technologies, instruments and softwares, WB allows multiple parameters detections.

See also Chapter A / Immunoblotting page A568

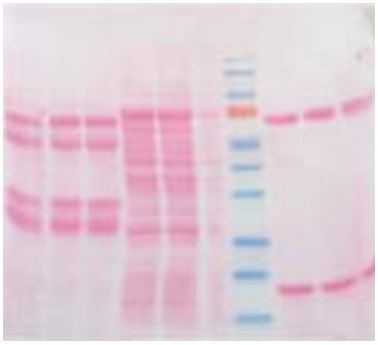
Most other immunoassays, such as IHC/IHF, FCM techniques, and cell based assays, complete these protein analysis beyond biochemistry field (structure characterization, purity...). Some focuse on protein bioactivity.

Please refer to chapter A for components you need when designing such assays and also chapters "Cell Bioassays" and "Applied bioassays".

Membrane protein reversible stain

Secure efficient transfer of proteins to the membrane !

This reagent allows convenient and sensitive staining of proteins on blots (nitrocellulose, PVDF, cellulose acetate membranes) before performing specific immunodetection. After transfer, and before saturating step, staining produces pink protein bands, so:
-if the transfer appears to be OK, you can photograph, photocopy or mark the position of the bands directly with a pencil. Further immunodetection steps are performed as usual (saturation, probing, staining);
-If you see no bands or non-homogenous bands at this stage, the original gel may be also stained (with Coomassie), to see how much protein was left behind. The blot may be discarded to avoid spending time and reagent with a non-satisfying blot. The transfer protocol and/or operating should be optimized for next blots.



- High sensitivity detection 50 ng protein / band (BSA).
- Fast staining protocol requires only 1-10 minutes.
- Cost efficient!! Membrane stain can be re-used up to 10 times.
- De-staining with water takes a few minutes.
- Membrane de-staining is total, no interference with immunoblotting.

Description	Cat.#	Qty
Protein Membrane Reversible Stain	**20078A**	100 ml