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Datasheet for MB-070S

Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting

Overview

Description:	Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting - MB-070S
Item No.:	MB-070S
Size:	125 mL
Applications:	WB, Cellular Assay, ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, Microarray, Other

Product Details

Background:	This blocking buffer is specifically designed for Western blotting using fluorochrome conjugated antibodies. Pure nitrocellulose membrane is recommended for maximum performance. Other membranes, such as PVDF or nitrocellulose embedded in a support can be used, but may generate elevated backgrounds. Protein should be transferred from gel to membrane using standard protocols. Blocking buffer can be used for membrane blocking and to dilute both primary and secondary antibodies. Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting is suitable for use with imaging systems produced by Bio-Rad Laboratories, GE Healthcare, Alpha Innotech, FujiFilm Life Science, Licor Biosciences, UVP and Syngene.
Synonyms:	Multiplex Blocking Buffer, Fluorescent Blocking Buffer, Blocking Solution, Blocking Buffer Western Blot, IRDye Western Blot Blocking Buffer, Alexa Dye Blocking Buffer, DyLight Blocking Buffer

Target Details

Purity/Specificity:	Blocking buffer was prepared using ultra pure reagents dissolved in pharmaceutical grade water (WFI) and consists of a proprietary protein formulation in TRIS buffered saline at pH 7.6 with thimerosal added as an antimicrobial agent.
Relevant Links:	• MB-070 SDS • PEPperCHIP Peptide Microarray Application Note

Application Details

Tested Applications:	WB
Suggested Applications:	Cellular Assay, ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, Microarray, Other (Based on references)

Application Note:	Fluorescence technology is widely used to detect proteins in both the visible and near-infrared ranges. This product allows for superior signal detection and lower background noise when fluorochrome conjugated antibodies are used to visualize proteins in Western blotting and other applications. Antibody conjugates prepared with IRDye® 800 and IRDye® 700DX, Cy2™, Cy3™, Cy3.5™, Cy5™ and Cy5.5™, DyLight™405, DyLight™ 549, DyLight™ 649, DyLight™ 680, and DyLight™ 800 and Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 532, Alexa Fluor® 546, Alexa Fluor® 647 and Alexa Fluor® 680 have been validated on various platforms using this product with superior results compared to other commercially available products. In the infrared range, where little to no autofluorescence occurs, specific signal is sharply evident from any background giving the best possible signal-to-noise ratio. This allows for detection levels in the picogram range which rivals the sensitivity of chemiluminescence on film for Western blotting. Superior results are also seen when this product is used for simultaneous labeling (multiplex) in Western blots or microscopy using various fluorochrome combinations for multicolor imaging. Membranes blocked with this product can be dried and are very stable. Membranes that are stored protected from light can be re-washed and/or rescanned.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
WB:	User Defined

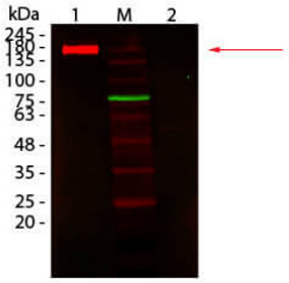
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	1 X
Buffer:	See application note.
Preservative:	Thimerosal is added as an antimicrobial agent.

Shipping & Handling

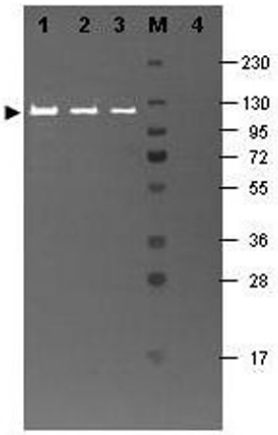
Shipping Condition:	Wet Ice
Storage Condition:	Store vial at 4° C prior to opening. DO NOT FREEZE.
Expiration:	Expiration date is six (6) months from date of receipt.

Images



Western Blot
Western Blot of Fluorescent TrueBlot®: Anti-Rabbit IgG DyLight 680 Conjugated using MB-070.
Lane 1: Rabbit IgG, Non-denatured.
Lane 2: Rabbit IgG, Denatured.
Load: 50 ng per lane.
Primary antibody: none.
Secondary antibody: Fluorescent TrueBlot®: Anti-Rabbit IgG DyLight 680 Conjugated antibody at 1:1,000 for 60 min at RT.
Block: MB-070 for 30 min at RT.
Predicted: 160 kDa for non-denatured; observed: 170-180 kDa for non-denatured. Band migrates at slightly higher molecular weight.

Western Blot
Multiplex western blot results using MB-070. Rockland Mouse-a-GST (200-301-200 lot 24882, blue), Rabbit anti-Transferrin (109-4134 lot 3033), and Goat-anti-Alpha-1-Anti-Trypsin (100-101-147 lot 5842) were used in a multiplex system to detect target proteins under reducing conditions in albumin depleted human serum with 320 ng of added GST. Sample was run by SDS-PAGE, transferred to 0.2 um PVDF using the BioRad Trans-Blot Turbo and blocked in 2.5% Blotto, 2.5% BSA, 0.02% Tween over night at 4°C. Membrane was probed with three primary antibodies at 1:1000 dilution (in MB-070 over night at 4°C). Detection shown was using DyLight™549 Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (611-742-127 lot 21100, shown as green) DyLight™488 Donkey anti-Mouse IgG (610-741-124 lot 21095, shown as blue), and DyLight™649 Donkey anti-Goat IgG (605-743-125 lot 20834, shown as red) at 1:10,000 (in MB-070 at 30 min RT). Blots were washed, rinsed in methanol, dried and Images were collected using the BioRad VersaDoc System.



Western Blot
Western blot results using MB-070 and Fluorescein conjugated anti-b-Galactosidase antibody shows a band at ~117 kDa. Lanes 1 - 3 loaded with 60 ng, 30 ng and 15 ng, respectively of b-Gal present in partially purified preparations (arrowhead). Lane 4 shows no cross reactivity with proteins present in a non-specific control E.coli lysate. Proteins were resolved on a 4-20% Tris-Glycine gel by SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose and blocking using Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting (p/n MB-070). The membrane was probed with fluorescein conjugated anti-b-Galactosidase (p/n 200-4236) diluted to 1:10,000. Reaction occurred for 2 hours at room temperature. Molecular weight estimation was made by comparison to a prestained MW marker in lane M. Fluorescence image was captured using the VersaDoc® Imaging System developed by BIO-RAD. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

Dot Blot
Dot Blot of Human IgA Fluorescein using MB-070.
Antigen: Human IgA Fluorescein.
Load: 3-fold serial dilution starting at 200 ng.
Block: MB-070 for 30 min at RT.

Example of stained microarray

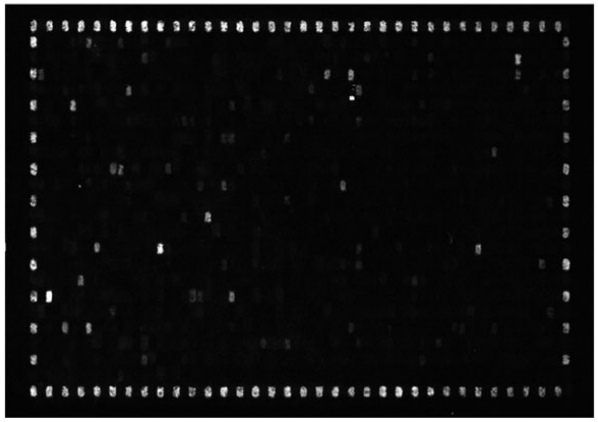
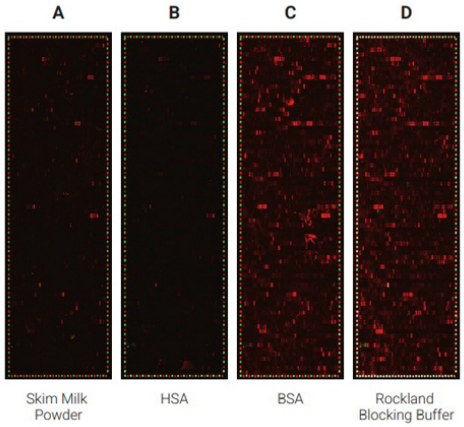
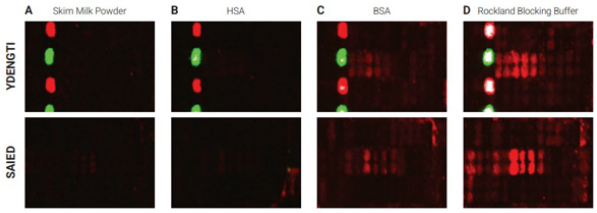


Figure
702 Peptides are printed in duplicates randomly distributed on the microarray. Control peptides (HA and FLAG controls) are located in a square surrounding the peptides of interest. As secondary antibody DyLight™ 549 conjugated goat anti-human IgG antibody and for the FLAG control peptide a mouse anti-FLAG-Cy3 antibody were used; microarrays were read using a Fujifilm Life Science FLA-5100 imaging system with a SHG 532nm (green) diode laser and an LPG filter. Fig e1. PMID: 26894206.

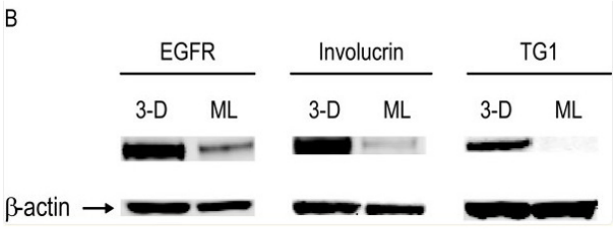


Comparison of the performance of different blocking reagents in epitope mappings with PEPperCHIP® Peptide Microarrays.
The PEPperCHIP® Peptide Microarrays were blocked for 30 minutes with either 2% skim milk powder (A), 1% HSA (B), 1% BSA (C) or 100% Rockland Blocking Buffer [p/n MB-070] (D). A human serum sample was assayed at dilution 1:200, followed by detection with secondary goat anti-Human IgG (H+L) DyLight™ 680 Antibody [p/n 609-144-123] and a control anti-HA (12CA5)-DyLight™ 800 Antibody. Red spots = sample IgG response and frame of polio control peptides, green spots = frame of HA control peptides.



Selected sections of the PEPperCHIP® Peptide Microarrays after assay with different blocking reagents. The microarrays were blocked for 30 minutes with either 2% skim milk powder (A), 1% HSA (B), 1% BSA (C) or 100% Rockland Blocking Buffer [p/n MB-070] (D), respectively. A human serum sample was assayed at dilution 1:200, followed by detection with secondary goat Anti-Human IgG (H+L) DyLight™ 680 Antibody [p/n 609-144-123]. Red spots = sample responses and polio control peptides, green spots = HA control peptides. The underlying binding motifs of the respective sections are indicated on the left.

Bottle
Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting



Western Blot
Expression of corneal epithelial gene markers. (B) The relative protein expression levels of EGFR (p/n 100-401-149), involucrin and TG1 as determined by Western blot assay; β-actin (p/n 600-401-886) was used as a loading control. Fig 3. PMID: 19638217

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