

Protein carbonyls western blot detection kit 15 Blots (7.5 cm X 8.5 cm)

Catalog number: SML-ROIK03-EX

Kit component

Antibody :	Rabbit anti-DNP antibody 0.075 mL
	10 mM Tris (pH 7.6), 0.14 M NaCl
	\star This kit does not contain NaN ₃
	The property of the antibody see below ¹⁾
DNPH solution (shade the light) : 10X 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) solution 15 mL $$	
Oxidized protein :	oxidized BSA , soluble in SDS-PAGE sample buffer $^{2)}$ 0.15 mL

Storage and Stability : antibody, DNPH solution, oxidized protein 4°C, 1 year

1) [property of the antibody]	
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	
2,4-dinitrophenyl (DNP) IgG	
Purified IgG Fraction	
Rabbit anti-DNP IgG	
Volume : 0.075 mL	
Antigen : DNP-KLH	
Host : Rabbit	
Supplied As: IgG fraction purified from rabbit serum.	
Prepared in 10 mM Tris (pH 7.6), 0.14 M NaCl.	
Storage and Stability: 4 °C, 1 year	

2) [SDS-PAGE sample buffer]

62.5 mM Tris-HCI, pH 6.8, 2% SDS, 5% 2-mercaptoethanol, 10% glycerol, 0.05% bromophenol blue



Protein carbonyls western blot protocol

Electrophoresis and transfer

- 1. Prepare the electrophoresis sample
- 2. Electrophoresis the sample. Oxidized protein use 10 µl per lane.
- 3. Transfer a PVDF membrane.

We recommend PVDF membrane because nitrocellulose membrane is high background.

DNPH derivatization (all steps are at room temperature, with shaking)

- 1. Immerse the transferred PVDF membrane in 100% Methanol for 1 minute (this step doesn' t need nitrocellulose membrane).
- Wash the membrane in 20% methanol 80% TBS (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.14 M NaCl) for 5 minutes.
- 3. Wash the membrane in 2 N HCl for 5 minutes.
- 5. Wash the membrane three times in 2 N HCl for 5 minutes each time.
- Wash the membrane seven times in 100% methanol (PVDF membrane) or 50% methanol (Nitrocellulose membrane), 5 minutes each time.
- 7. Wash the membrane in TBS for 5 minutes.

Immunoreactions and detection

1. Blocking

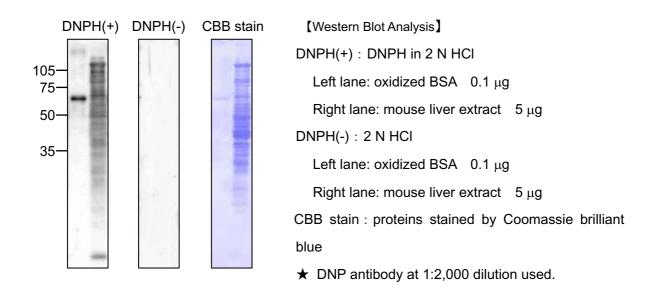
Block the membrane in 5% Skim milk/TBST (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.14 M NaCl, 0.1% Tween-20) for 1 hour at room temperature with constant agitation.

- Reaction of primary antibody
 Incubate the membrane with rabbit anti-DNP antibody diluted 1:2,000 (5 μl) in 10 ml 5% Skim milk/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 3. Wash the membrane three times in TBST for 5 minutes each time.
- Reaction of secondary antibody (you can use a commercial antibody)
 Method of using a Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, HRP-conjugate for secondary antibody
 Incubate the membrane with secondary antibody diluted in 5% Skim milk/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature.



- 5. Wash the membrane three times in TBST for 5 minutes each time.
- 6. Detection

Use the detection method of your choice. We recommend enhanced chemiluminescence reagent.



References:

- 1. Nakamura A. et al., Analysis of protein carbonyls with 2,4-dinitrophenyl hydrazine and its antibodies by immunoblot in two-dimensional gel electrophoresis. *J Biochem (Tokyo)*. <u>119</u> 768-774 (1996)
- Goto S. et al., Age-associated, oxidatively modified proteins: A critical evaluation. Age <u>20</u> 81-89 (1997)
- Goto S. et al., Carbonylated Proteins in Aging and Exercise: Immunoblot Approaches. *Mech Ageing* Dev <u>107</u> 245-253 (1999)
- 4. Nakamura A. et al., Vitellogenin-6 is a major carbonylated protein in aged nematode, *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. <u>264</u> 580-583 (1999)
- Robinson CE. et al., Determination of protein carbonyl groups by immunoblotting. *Anal Biochem.* <u>266</u> 48-57 (1999)
- Sato T. et al., Senescence marker protein-30 protects mice lungs from oxidative stress, aging, and smoking. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* <u>174</u> 530-537 (2006)

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