



Technical Manual

Human Phosphorylation Pathway Profiling Array (55 targets)

- Catalogue Code: SARB0063
- Sandwich Principle
- Research Use Only

Contents

1. Key Features and Sample Types	3
2. Introduction	4
3. Workflow.....	5
4. Kit Contents and Storage	6
5. Additional Materials Required	6
6. Sample Suggestions and General Tips.....	7
7. Chemiluminescence Detection Guidelines	9
8. Component Preparation.....	9
9. Array Protocol	10
10. Interpretation of Results.	13
11. Array Map	16
12. Troubleshooting Guide	17

1. Key features and Sample Types

Size:

2, 4 or 8

Number of Targets Detected:

55

Gene Symbols:

AKT1, AKT1S1, AMPK1, AND, ATF2, ATM, BAD, CDKN1B, CREB1, EGFR|EIF2S1, EIF4EBP1, FOS, GSK3A, GSK3B, HDAC2, HDAC4, HSPB1, JAK1, JAK2, JUN, MAP2K1, MAP2K3, MAP2K6, MAP3K7, MAPK14, MAPK8, MTOR, NFKBIA, PDPK1, PTEN, PTPN11, PTPN6, RAF1, RELA, RPS6, RPS6KA1, RPS6KA3, RPS6KA4, RPS6KA5, RPS6KB1, SMAD1, SMAD2, SMAD4, SMAD5, SRC, STAT1, STAT2, STAT3, STAT5A, STAT6, TBK1, TP53, TYK2, ZAP70

Detection principle:

Sandwich (Semi-Quantitative)

Sample Types:

Cell Culture Supernatants / Cell Lysates / Plasma / Serum / Tissue Lysates

Species Detected:

Human

Method of Detection:

Chemiluminescence

Pathway:

Akt Signaling / JAK/STAT Signaling / MAPK Signaling / NFkB Signaling / TGF-beta Signaling

Solid Support:

Membrane

Expiry:

See Kit Label

2. Introduction

New techniques such as cDNA microarrays have enabled us to analyze global gene expression. However, almost all cell functions are executed by proteins, which cannot be studied simply through DNA and RNA techniques. Experimental analysis clearly shows disparity can exist between the relative expression levels of mRNA and their corresponding proteins. Therefore, analysis of the proteomic profile is critical.

The conventional approach to analyzing multiple protein expression levels has been to use 2-D SDS-PAGE coupled with mass spectrometry. However, these methods are slow, expensive, labor-intensive and require specialized equipment. Thus, effective study of multiple protein expression levels can be complicated, costly and time-consuming.

The Assay Genie Human Phosphorylation Pathway Profiling Array C55 is a rapid, sensitive, and economical tool for the simultaneous detection of the relative levels of phosphorylation of 55 unique proteins in 5 well-known signaling pathways: MAPK, AKT, JAK/STAT, NF- κ B, and TGF- β . Each antibody was carefully validated using appropriate cell lysates. Using this array kit, you can verify multiple specific targets activation in your system without spending excess time and effort in performing an analysis of ELISA and/or Western Blot.

The Assay Genie Human Phosphorylation Pathway Profiling Kit I has several advantages over the detection of signaling pathway markers using single-target ELISA kits or Western blots:

- 1. More Data, Same or Less Sample:** Antibody arrays provide high-content screening using about the same sample volume as traditional ELISA.
- 2. Global View of Cytokine Expression:** Antibody array screening improves the chances for discovering key factors, disease mechanisms, or biomarkers related to cytokine signalling.
- 3. Similar Sensitivity (occasionally better):** As little as 4 pg/ml of MCP-1 can be detected using the Assay Genie array format. In contrast, our similar MCP-1 ELISA assay has a sensitivity of 40 pg/ml of MCP-1.
- 4. Increased Detection Range:** ELISA assays typically detect a concentration range of 100- to 1000-fold. However, Assay Genie arrays can, for example, detect IL-2 at concentrations of 25 to 250,000 pg/ml, a range of 10,000-fold.
- 5. Better Precision:** As determined by densitometry, the inter-array Coefficient of Variation (CV) of spot signal intensities is 5-10%, comparing favourably with ELISA testing (CV = 10-15%).

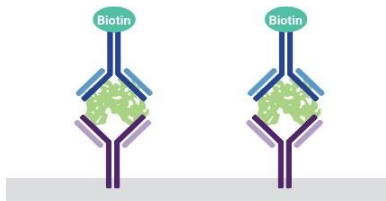
3. Workflow



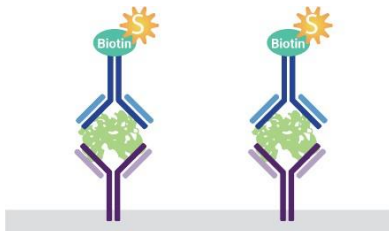
← Step 1: Capture antibodies on a nitrocellulose membrane



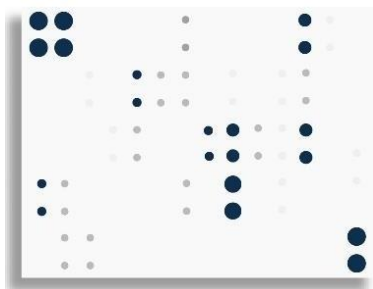
← Step 2: Addition of target sample.



← Step 3: incubation with biotin-labeled detection antibodies.



← Step 4: detection of target analyte with labeled-streptavidin.



← Step 5: Data analysis and imaging

4. Kit Components and Storage

Store kit at < -20°C immediately upon arrival. Kit must be used within the 6- month expiration date.

Components	2 Arrays (10 membranes total)	4 Arrays (20 membranes total)	8 Arrays (40 membranes total)	Storage**
5 Antibody Arrays*	2 membranes per array type	4 membranes per array type	8 membranes per array type	-20°C
Blocking Buffer	3 vial (25ml/ea)	5 vials (25ml/ea)	10 vials (25ml/ea)	
5 Detection Antibody Cocktail	5 vial	10 vials	20 vials	2-8°C (for up to 3 days after dilution)
1,000X HRP-Anti-Rabbit IgG Concentrate	1 vial (20µl)	2 vials (20µl)	4 vial (20µl)	2-8°C
20X Wash Buffer I Concentrate	1 vial (20ml)	2 vials (20ml)	4 vials (20ml)	
20X Wash Buffer II Concentrate	1 vial (20ml)	2 vials (20ml)	4 vials (20ml)	
2X Cell Lysis Buffer Concentrate	1 vial (10ml)		1 vial (16ml)	
Detection Buffer C	2 vials (2.5ml)	3 vials (2.5ml)	5 vials (2.5ml)	
Detection Buffer D	2 vials (2.5ml)	3 vials (2.5ml)	5 vials (2.5ml)	
Protease Inhibitor Cocktail	1 vial		2 vials	-20°C
100x Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail I	1 vial		2 vials	
Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail II	1 vial		2 vials	
8-Well Incubation Tray and Lid	2 trays	3 trays	5 trays	RT

*Each package contains 2 or 4 membranes

**Storage AFTER THAWING: up to 3 months (unless stated otherwise) or until expiration date

5. Additional Materials Required

- Pipettors, pipet tips and other common lab consumables
- Orbital shaker or oscillating rocker
- Tissue paper, blotting paper or chromatography paper
- Adhesive tape or plastic wrap
- Distilled or de-ionized water
- A chemiluminescent blot documentation system:
 - CCD Camera
 - X-Ray Film and a suitable film processor
 - Gel documentation system
 - Or other chemiluminescent detection system capable of imaging a western blot

6. Sample Suggestions and General Tips

1. Sample Collection, Preparation and Storage

NOTE: Optimal methods will need to be determined by each researcher empirically based on researched literature and knowledge of the samples.

- If not using fresh samples, freeze samples as soon as possible after collection.
- Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles. If possible, sub-aliquot samples prior to initial storage.
- Serum-free or low serum containing media (0.2% FBS/FCS) is recommended. If serum containing media is required, testing an uncultured media sample as a negative control is ideal as many types of sera contain cytokines, growth factors and other proteins.
- It is strongly recommended to add a protease inhibitor cocktail to cell and tissue lysate samples.
- Avoid using EDTA as an anti-coagulant for collecting plasma if testing MMPs or other metal-binding proteins.
- Avoid using hemolyzed serum or plasma as this may interfere with protein detection and/or cause a higher than normal background response.
- Avoid sonication of 1 ml or less as this can quickly heat and denature proteins.
- Most samples will not need to be concentrated. If concentration is required, a spin column concentrator with a chilled centrifuge is recommended.
- Always centrifuge the samples hard after thawing (~10,000 RPM for 2-5 minutes) in order to remove any particulates that could interfere with detection.
- **The Cell Lysate can be prepared as follows:**

For attached cells, remove supernatant from cell culture, wash cells twice with cold 1X PBS (for suspension cells, pellet the cells by spinning down the cells at 1500 rpm for 10 min) making sure to remove any remaining PBS before adding Lysis Buffer. Solubilize the cells at 2×10^7 cells/ml in 1X Lysis Buffer containing Protease Inhibitor Cocktail and Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail (see preparation note shown on page 8 under Component Preparation Section). Pipette up and down to resuspend cells and rock the lysates gently at 2-8°C for 30 minutes. Transfer extracts to microfuge tubes and centrifuge at 14,000 x g for 10 min. It is recommended that sample protein concentrations should be determined using a total protein assay. For sample incubation with the Phosphorylation Antibody Array, use at a protein concentration of 50-1000 µg/ml for cell lysates. Lysates should be used immediately or aliquot and stored at -70 °C. Thawed lysates should be kept on ice prior to use. If you experience high background, you may further dilute your samples.
- **General tips for preparing serum, plasma, cell culture media, urine, and lysate samples can be viewed on the online at <https://www.assaygenie.com/elisa-sample-preparation-and-collection>**

2. Sample Type and Recommended Dilutions/Amounts

NOTE: Optimal sample dilutions and amounts will need to be determined by each researcher empirically, but the below recommendations may be used as a starting point. Blocking Buffer should be used to dilute samples. Equal amount of protein should be used per sample.

Cell and Tissue Lysates: load 50 to 1000 µg of total protein (after at least a 5-fold dilution to minimize the effect of any detergent(s)). Therefore the original lysate concentration should be 250 µg to 5 mg/ml.

3. Handling Membranes

- The antibody printed side of each membrane is marked by a dash (-) or number (#) in the upper left corner.
- Do not allow membranes to dry out during the experiment or they may become fragile and break OR high and/or uneven background may occur.
- Grasp membranes by the corners or edges only using forceps. DO NOT touch printed antibody spots.

4. Incubation and Washing

- Perform ALL incubation and wash steps under gentle rotation or rocking motion (~0.5 to 1 cycle/sec) using an orbital shaker or oscillating rocker to ensure complete and even reagent/sample coverage. Rocking/rotating too vigorously may cause foaming or bubbles to appear on the membrane surface which should be avoided.
- All washes and incubations should be performed in the Incubation Tray provided in the kit.
- Cover the Incubation Tray with the lid provided during all incubation steps to avoid evaporation and outside debris contamination.
- Ensure the membranes are completely covered with sufficient sample or reagent volume during each incubation.
- Avoid forceful pipetting directly onto the membrane; instead, gently pipette samples and reagents into a corner of each well.
- Aspirate samples and reagents completely after each step by suctioning off excess liquid with a pipette. Tilting the tray so the liquid moves to a corner and then pipetting is an effective method.
- Optional overnight incubations may be performed for the following step to increase overall spot signal intensities:
 - Sample Incubation
 - Detection Antibody Cocktail Incubation
 - HRP-Anti-Rabbit IgG Incubation

NOTE: One sample can be incubated with all 5 membrane arrays at one time.

NOTE: Overnight incubations should be performed at 4 °C (also with gentle rocking/shaking). Be aware that longer incubations can also increase the background response so complete liquid removal and washing is critical.

7. Chemiluminescence Detection Guidelines

1. Beginning with adding the detection buffers and ending with exposing the membranes should take no more than 10-15 minutes as the chemiluminescent signals may start to fade at this point.
2. Trying multiple exposure times is recommended to obtain optimum results.
3. A few seconds to a few minutes is the recommended exposure time range, with 30 seconds to 1 minute being suitable for most samples.

8. Component Preparation

NOTE: Thaw all reagents to room temperature immediately before use. If wash buffers contain visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved.

NOTE: The Detection Antibody Cocktail and the HRP-Anti-Rabbit IgG Concentrate vials should be briefly centrifuged (~1000 g) before opening to ensure maximum recovery and mixed well as precipitates may form during storage.

Detection Antibody Cocktail*

Pipette 2 ml of Blocking Buffer into each vial. Mix gently with a pipette.

*1 vial is enough to test 2 membranes

1000X HRP-Streptavidin Concentrate

Dilute 1,000-fold with Blocking Buffer. Mix gently with a pipette.

Example: 10 µl of 1,000X concentrate + 9990 µl of Blocking Buffer = 10 ml of 1X working solution

Wash Buffer Concentrate (I + II)

Dilute each 20-fold with distilled or deionized water.

Example: 10 ml of 20X concentrate + 190 ml of water = 200 ml of 1X working solution

2X Cell Lysis Buffer Concentrate

Dilute 2-fold with distilled or deionized water.

Example: 10 ml of 2X concentrate + 10 ml of water = 20 ml of 1X working solution

Protease Inhibitor Cocktail

Pipette 60 µl of 1X Cell Lysis Buffer into the vial to prepare 100X Protease Inhibitor Cocktail concentrate.

Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail II

Add 180 µl of 1X Lysis Buffer into the vial to prepare 25X Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail Set II Concentrate. Dissolve the powder thoroughly by gentle mixing.

The antibody arrays, blocking buffer, 100x Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail I, detection buffer C and D require no preparation.

Note: Prior to preparing cell or tissue lysates: Add 20 µl Protease Inhibitor Cocktail Concentrate (100X), 20ul Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail Set I (100x) and 80 µl Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail Set II Concentrate (25X) into 1.9 ml 1X Lysis Buffer immediately before use. Mix well.

9. Array Protocol

NOTE: Prepare all reagents and samples immediately prior to use. See Sections V and VII. ALL incubations and washes must be performed under gentle rotation/rocking (~0.5-1 cycle/sec).

1. Remove the kit from storage and allow the components to equilibrate to room temperature.
2. Carefully remove the Antibody Arrays from the plastic packaging and place each membrane (printed side up) into a well of the Incubation Tray. One membrane per well.

NOTE: The antibody printed side is marked by a dash (-) or number (#) in the upper left corner

A. Blocking

3. Pipette 2 ml of Blocking Buffer into each well and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
4. Aspirate blocking buffer from each well with a pipette.

B. Sample Incubation

5. Pipette 1 ml of diluted or undiluted sample into each well and incubate for 2.5 to 5 hours at room temperature OR overnight at 4°C.

NOTE: Longer incubations can help maximize the spot signal intensities. However, doing so can also increase the background response so complete liquid removal and washing is critical.

6. Aspirate samples from each well with a pipette.

C. First Wash

NOTE: The 20x Wash Buffer Concentrates I and II must be diluted 20-fold before use. See component preparations for details. **One membrane per well.**

-
7. Wash Buffer I Wash: Pipette 2 ml of 1X Wash Buffer I into each well and incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature. Repeat this 2 more times for a total of 3 washes using fresh buffer and aspirating out the buffer completely each time.
 8. Wash Buffer II Wash: Pipette 2 ml of 1X Wash Buffer II into each well and incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature. Repeat this 1 more time for a total of 2 washes using fresh buffer and aspirating out the buffer completely each time.

D. Detection Antibody Cocktail Incubation

NOTE: The Detection Antibody Cocktail must be prepared before use. See Component Preparation for details

9. Pipette 1 ml of the prepared Detection Antibody Cocktail into each well and incubate for 1.5 to 2 hours at room temperature OR overnight at 4°C.
10. Aspirate Detection Antibody Cocktail from each well.

E. Second Wash

11. Wash membranes as directed in Steps 7 and 8.

F. HRP-Anti-Rabbit IgG Incubation

NOTE: The 1000X HRP-Streptavidin Concentrate must be diluted before use. See Component Preparation for detail.

12. Pipette 1 ml of 1X HRP-Streptavidin into each well and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature OR overnight at 4°C.
13. Aspirate HRP-Streptavidin from each well.

G. Third Wash

14. Wash membranes as directed in Steps 7 and 8.

H. Chemiluminescence Detection

NOTE: Do not allow membranes to dry out during detection.

15. Transfer the membranes, printed side up, onto a sheet of chromatography paper, tissue paper, or blotting paper lying on a flat surface (such as a benchtop).
16. Remove any excess wash buffer by blotting the membrane edges with another piece of paper.

17. Transfer and place the membranes, printed side up, onto a plastic sheet (provided) lying on a flat surface.

NOTE: Multiple membranes can be placed next to each other and fit onto a single plastic sheet. Use additional plastics sheets if necessary.

18. Into a single clean tube, pipette equal volumes (1:1) of Detection Buffer C and Detection Buffer D. Mix well with a pipette.

EXAMPLE: 250 µl of Detection Buffer C + 250 µl of Detection Buffer D = 500 µl (sufficient for 1 membrane)

19. Gently pipette 500 µl of the Detection Buffer mixture onto each membrane and incubate for 2 minutes at room temperature (DO NOT ROCK OR SHAKE). Immediately afterwards, proceed to Step 20.

NOTE: Exposure should ideally start within 5 minutes after finishing Step 19 and completed within 10-15 minutes as chemiluminescence signals will fade over time. If necessary, the signals can usually be restored by repeating washing, HRP-Streptavidin and Detection Buffers incubations (Steps 11-19).

20. Place another plastic sheet on top of the membranes by starting at one end and gently "rolling" the flexible plastic sheet across the surface to the opposite end to smooth out any air bubbles. The membranes should now be "sandwiched" between two plastic sheets.

NOTE: Avoid "sliding" the top plastic sheet along the membranes' printed surface.

21. Transfer the sandwiched membranes to the chemiluminescence imaging system such as a CCD camera (recommended) and expose.

NOTE: Optimal exposure times will vary so performing multiple exposure times is strongly recommended. See Component Preparation for additional details.

I. Storage

22. To store, without direct pressure, gently sandwich the membranes between 2 plastic sheets (if not already), tape the sheets together or use plastic wrap to secure them, and store at < -20°C for future reference.

10. Interpretation of Results

Control Spots

Positive Control Spots (POS): Controlled amount of Detection antibody printed onto the array. Used for normalization and to orientate the arrays.

Negative Control Spots (NEG): Buffer printed (no antibodies) used to measure the baseline responses. Used for determining the level of non-specific binding of the samples.

Data Extraction

Visual comparison of array images may be sufficient to see differences in relative protein expression. However, most researchers will want to perform numerical comparisons of the signal intensities (or more precisely, signal densities), using 2-D densitometry. Gel/Blot documentation systems and other chemiluminescent or phosphorescent detection systems are usually sold as a package with compatible densitometry software.

Any densitometry software should be sufficient to obtain spot signal densities from your scanned images. One such software program, ImageJ, is available for free from the NIH website along with an array plug-in.

Guidelines for extracting densitometry data from array images:

- For each array membrane, identify a single exposure that exhibits a high signal to noise ratio (strong spot signals and low background response). Strong Positive Control Spot signals but not too strong that they are "bleeding" into one another is ideal. *The exposure time does not need to be identical for each array*, but Positive Control signals on each array image should have similar intensities.
- Measure the density of each spot using a circle that is roughly the size of one of the largest spots. Be sure to use the *same extraction circle dimensions* (area, size, and shape) for measuring the signal densities on every array for which you wish to compare the results.
- For each spot, use the *summed signal density* across the entire circle (i.e. total signal density per unit area).

Data Analysis

Once the raw numerical densitometry data is extracted, the background must be subtracted and the data normalized to the Positive Control signals to analyse.

Background Subtraction: Select values which you believe best represent the background. If the background is fairly even throughout the membrane, the Negative Control Spots (NEG) and/or Blank Spots (BLANK) should be similar and are accurate for this purpose.

Positive Control Normalization: The amount of Detection antibody printed for each Positive Control Spot is consistent from array to array. As such, the intensity of these Positive Control signals can be used to normalize signal responses for comparison of results across multiple arrays, much like housekeeping genes and proteins are used to normalize results of PCR gels and Western Blots, respectively.

To normalize array data, one array is defined as "Reference Array" to which the other arrays are normalized to. The choice of the Reference Array is arbitrary.

*The Assay Genie Analysis Software Tool designates Array 1/Sample 1 as the Reference Array (link available upon request).

Use the algorithm below to calculate and determine the signal fold expression between like analytes.

$$X(Ny) = X(y) * P1/P(y)$$

Where:

P1 = mean signal density of Positive Control spots on the reference array

P(y) = mean signal density of Positive Control spots on Array "y"

X(y) = mean signal density for spot "X" on Array "y"

X(Ny)= normalized signal intensity for spot "X" on Array "y"

For example:

Let's determine the relative expression of JAK1 on two different arrays (Arrays 1 and 2). Let's assume that the duplicate signals for the JAK1 spots on each array are identical (or that the signal intensity used in the following calculation is the mean of the two duplicates spots). Also assume the following:

P1 = 2500

P2 = 2700

JAK1 (1) = 300

JAK1 (2) = 455

Then $JAK1(N2) = 455 * 2500 / 2700 = 421.30$

The fold increase of JAK1(N2) vs JAK1(1) = $421.3 / 300 = 1.40$ -fold increase or a 40% increase in the signal intensity of JAK1 in Array 2 vs. Array 1.



Not sure where to begin?

Assay Genie offers Microsoft® Excel-based Analysis Software Tools for each array kit for automatic analysis and image and membrane analysis

Email: info@ASSAYGenie.com

Telephone: 00353 1 887 9802

12. Array Map

Each antibody is spotted in duplicate vertically

Array 1 - MAPK Pathway								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1							ERK1	
2	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	IC	CREB (S133)	(T202/Y204)	IC
3		HSP27	JNK	MEK	MKK3	MMK6	MSK2	
4	IC	(S82)	(T183)	(S217/221)	(S189)	(S207)	(S360)	IC
5	p38	P53		RSK1	RSK2			
6	(T180/Y182)	(S15)	IC	(S380)	(S386)	NEG	NEG	POS
Array 2 - AKT Pathway								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1					AKT	AMPka	BAD	4EBP1
2	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	(S473)	(T172)	(S112)	(T36)
3		GSK3a	GSK3b	mTOR	p27		P70S6K	PDK1
4	IC	(S21)	(S9)	(S2448)	(T198)	IC	(T421/S424)	(S241)
5	PRAS40	PTEN	RAF-1	RPS6				
6	(T246)	(S380)	(S301)	(S234/236)	IC	IC	NEG	POS
Array 3 - JAK/STAT Pathway								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1				EGFR	JAK1	JAK2	SHP1	SHP2
2	POS	POS	NEG	(Ser1070)	(Tyr1022)	(Tyr1007/100)	(Ser591)	(Tyr542)
3	Src	Stat1	Stat2	Stat3	Stat5	Stat6	TYK2	
4	(Tyr419)	(Ser727)	(Tyr689)	(Tyr705)	(Tyr694)	(Tyr641)	(Tyr1054)	POS
Array 4 - NFkB Pathway								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1					ATM	eIF2a	HDAC2	HDAC4
2	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	(S1981)	(S51)	(S394)	(S634)
3	IkBα	MSK1	NFkB		TAK1	TBK1	ZAP70	
4	(S32)	(S376)	(S536)	IC	(S412)	(S412)	(Y292)	POS
Array 5 - TGFb Pathway								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1					ATF2	C-Fos	c-Jun	SMAD1
2	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	(T69/71)	(T232)	(S73)	(S463/465)
3	SMAD2	SMAD4	SMAD5					
4	(S245/250/255)	(T277)	(S463/465)	IC	NEG	NEG	NEG	POS

POS = positive

NEG = negative

IC = Internal Control Spot

PROTEIN TARGET LIST (Complete)

Protein symbol (phosphorylated residue)	Protein symbol (phosphorylated residue)
4E-BP1 (T36)	p27 (T198)
AKT (S473)	p38 (T180/Y182)
AMPKa (T172)	P53 (S15)
ATF2 (T69/71)	P70S6K (T421/S424)
ATM (S1981)	PDK1 (S241)
BAD (S112)	PRAS40 (T246)
C-Fos (T232)	PTEN (S380)
c-Jun (S73)	RAF-1 (S301)
CREB (S133)	RPS6 (S235/236)
EGFR (Ser1070)	RSK1 (S380)
eIF2a (S51)	RSK2 (S386)
ERK1 (T202/Y204)ERK2 (Y185/Y187)	SHP1 (Ser591)
GSK3a (S21)	SHP2 (Tyr542)
GSK3b (S9)	SMAD1 (S463/465)
HDAC2 (S394)	SMAD2(S245/250/255)
HDAC4 (S632)	SMAD4 (T277)
HSP27 (S82)	SMAD5 (S463/465)
IkBα (S32)	Src (Tyr419)
JAK1 (Tyr1022)	Stat1 (Ser727)
JAK2 (Tyr1007/1008)	Stat2 (Tyr689)
JNK (T183)	Stat3 (Tyr705)
MEK (S217/221)	Stat5 (Tyr694)
MKK3 (S189)	Stat6 (Tyr641)
MMK6 (S207)	TAK1 (S412)
MSK1 (S376)	TBK1 (S172)
MSK2 (S360)	TYK2 (Tyr1054)
mTOR (S2448)	ZAP70 (Y292)
NFκB (S536)	

13. Troubleshooting

Problem	Causes	Solutions
No Signals (not even positive control spots)	- Chemiluminescent imager is not working properly - Too Short Exposure - Degradation of components due to improper storage - Improper preparation or dilution of the HRP-Streptavidin - Waiting too long before exposing	- Contact imager manufacturer - Expose the membranes longer - Store entire kit at < -20°C. Do not use kit after expiration date. See storage guidelines. - Centrifuge vial briefly before use, mix well, and do not dilute more than 1000-fold - The entire detection process should be completed in 10-15 minutes
Signals from Positive Control Spots visible, but no other spots visible	- Low sample protein levels - Skipped Sample Incubation Step - Incubations Too Short	- Decrease sample dilution, concentrate samples, or load more protein initially - Samples must be loaded after the blocking step - Ensure the incubations are performed for the appropriate time or try the optional overnight incubation(s)
Uneven Signals and/or Background	- Bubbles present on or below membrane - Insufficient sample or reagent volume - Insufficient mixing of reagents - Rocking/Rotating on an uneven surface while incubating	- Don't rock/rotate the tray too vigorously or pipette the sample or reagent with excessive force - Load enough sample and reagent to completely cover the membrane - Gently mix all reagents before loading onto the membrane, especially the HRP-Streptavidin and Biotin Antibody Cocktail - Rock/rotate on a flat surface or the sample or reagent can "pool" to one side
High Background Signals or all Spots Visible	- Too much HRP-Streptavidin or Detection Antibody Cocktail - Prepare these signal enhancing components precisely as instructed - Too High of Sample Protein Concentration - Exposed Too Long - Insufficient Washing - Non-specific binding	- Prepare these signal enhancing components precisely as instructed - Do not let the membranes dry out during the experiment. Cover the incubation tray with the lid to minimize evaporation - Increase dilution of the sample or load less protein - Decrease exposure time - Ensure all the wash steps are carried out and the wash buffer is removed completely after each wash step - Ensure the blocking buffer is stored and used properly

Notes

Assay Genie 100% money-back guarantee!

If you are not satisfied with the quality of our products and our technical team cannot resolve your problem, we will give you 100% of your money back.

Contact Details



Email: info@ASSAYGenie.com

Web: www.ASSAYGenie.com