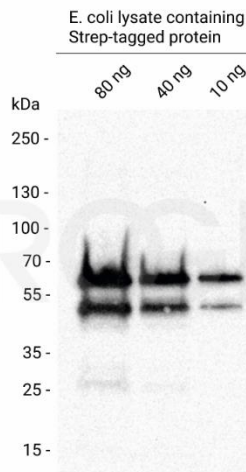


Antikörper von PROGEN

Allgemeine Informationen

Unser Antikörper Sortiment von der Firma PROGEN beinhaltet verschiedenste monoklonale **Primärantikörper**, welche Anwendung in den unterschiedlichsten Forschungsfeldern finden. Die Antikörper haben eine hohe Epitopaffinität und eignen sich hervorragend für zell- und gewebebiologische Studien, oder auch für proteinbiochemische Analysen.

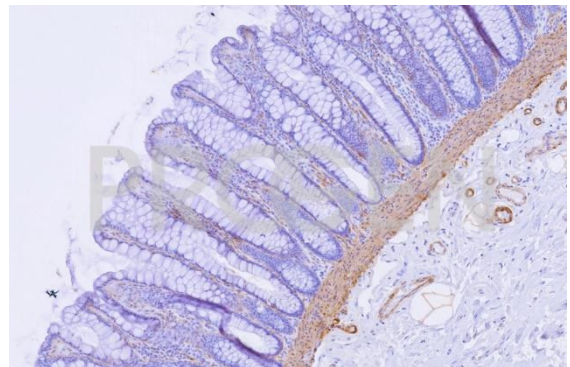
Die Firma PROGEN wurde im Jahr 1983 gegründet und ist seit dem Jahr 2010 DIN ISO 13485 zertifiziert. Durch die Kooperation mit führenden Forschungsgruppen bei der Herstellung der Antikörper, wird eine hohe Qualität gewährleistet.



Applikationen

Unser Sortiment von PROGEN umfasst verschiedene monoklonale Primärantikörper, gewonnen aus der Maus, für den Nachweis von Protein-Tags, oder zum Nachweis spezifischer Zell- oder Gewebestandteile. Folgende Applikationen können mit den Antikörpern durchgeführt werden (für genauere Informationen, schauen Sie bitte in unsere Übersicht auf S.2):

- Dot Blots
- Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assays (**ELISA**)
- Immunhistochemie (**IHC**)
- Immunopräzipitation (**IP**)
- Immunzytochemie/Immunofluoreszenz (**ICC/IF**)
- Western Blots (**WB**)



Die hohe Qualität der PROGEN-Antikörper wird unter anderem auch durch verschiedene Kontrolluntersuchungen gewährleistet.

Die Qualität jeder **IHC**-, **ICC**- und **IF**-Antikörpercharge wird extern kontrolliert, durch Testung an relevanten Gewebeschnitten, oder Zellen.

Die Verwendung von Antikörpern im **WB** wird gewährleistet, durch die Untersuchung im WB unter Verwendung von spezifischen WB-Positivkontrollen.

Zur Charakterisierung der Selektivität und Spezifität der Antikörper, werden diese durch Epitopkartierung validiert und auf Kreuzreaktivität überprüft.





Guter Rat ist Roth.

Technische Info

Übersicht

| Marker-Kat. | Antikörper | Applikationen | Reaktivität | Best. Nr. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Tag-Antikörper | anti-6-His-tag mouse monoclonal, 6His | ICC/IF, IP, WB | 6-His-tag | 1NNA |
| Tag-Antikörper | anti-c-myc-tag mouse monoclonal, 9E10 | IP, WB | c-myc-tag | 1NNT |
| Tag-Antikörper | anti-DDDDK-tag mouse monoclonal, AP1501 | ICC/IF, IP, WB | DDDDK-tag | 1NLE |
| Tag-Antikörper | anti-GFP-tag mouse monoclonal, F56-6A1.2.3 | ICC/IF, WB | GFP-tag | 1NP5 |
| Tag-Antikörper | anti-GST-tag mouse monoclonal, F50-3D12.2 | WB | GST-tag | 1NN8 |
| Tag-Antikörper | anti-HA-tag mouse monoclonal, 12CA5 | WB | HA-tag | 1NN7 |
| Tag-Antikörper | anti-Strep-tag mouse monoclonal, C23.21 | WB | Strep-tag | 1NLL |
| Tag/Zellmembran | anti-Alkaline Phosphatase (intestinal) mouse monoclonal, V17.1 | IHC, ELISA | bovine, human | 1NLX |
| Cytoskelett | anti-alpha-Smooth Muscle Actin mouse monoclonal, 1A4/ ASM-1 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, chicken, equine, human, mouse, rat | 1NN1 |
| Cytoskelett | anti-Cardiac Actin mouse monoclonal, AC1-20.4.2, | IHC, WB | bovine, chicken, human, rabbit | 1NLN |
| Cytoskelett | anti-Vimentin mouse monoclonal, VIM 3B4 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | amphibia, bovine, chicken, human, monkey | 1NP3 |
| Cytoplasma/ Cytoskelett | anti-beta-actin, clone AC-15, mouse monoclonal | WB, IHC | pig, bovine, rat, chicken, human, rabbit, mouse, guinea pig, canine | 1NP6 |
| Cytoplasma Podo- zyten/Großhirn | anti-Synaptopodin/SYNPO mouse monoclonal, G1D4 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | human, mouse, rat (not with rabbit, frog, chicken) | 1NP2 |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Desmoplakin 1/2 mouse monoclonal, DP 1 + 2-2.15, | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, chicken, human, mouse, rat | 1NP7 |
| Epithelmarker | anti-EP-CAM mouse monoclonal, HEA125, liquid, purified | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | human (negative with mouse) | 1NP1 |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin K17 mouse monoclonal, Ks17.E3 | IHC, WB | human, rat | 1NN2 |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin K18 mouse monoclonal, Ks18.04 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, dog, hamster, human, mouse, pig, rat, sheep, trout, zebrafish | 1NLY |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin K19 mouse monoclonal, Ks19.2 (Z105.6) | ICC/IF, IHC, WB, ELISA | bovine, human, rabbit, rat (negative with mouse, woodchuck, chicken, xenopus) | 1NNK |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin K20 mouse monoclonal, IT-Ks20.8 | IHC, WB | human, mouse | 1NNP |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin K5/K8 (Pan Epithelial) mouse monoclonal, C22 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | amphibia, bovine, human, hydra, mouse, pig | 1NN0 |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin K6 mouse monoclonal, KA12 | IHC, WB | human, mouse, rat | 1NN4 |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin K7 mouse monoclonal, Ks7.18 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, human, pig, sheep | 1NNN |
| Epithelmarker | anti-Keratin Type II mouse monoclonal, Ks pan1-8, liquid, purified | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, chicken, human, mouse, Pleurodelis, rat, snake, xenopus | 1NNH |
| Epithelmarker/ Zellmembran | anti-Uroplakin III mouse monoclonal, AU1, liquid, purified | IHC, WB | bovine, human, pig, rat | 1NLK |
| Gliazellenmarker | anti-Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein mouse monoclonal, GF 12.24 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, human, mouse, rat | 1NP8 |
| Ladekontrolle | anti-GAPDH, clone 6C5 | WB | human, mouse, rat, rabbit, fish, pig | 1NLP |
| Lipidmarker | anti-Perilipin 1 (N-terminus) mouse monoclonal, PERI 112.17 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, human, rat | 1NLH |
| Lipidmarker | anti-Perilipin 2 (N-terminus) mouse monoclonal, AP125 | IHC, WB | dog, human, rat | 1NP4 |
| Tumormarker neuronal/adrenal | anti-Synaptophysin mouse monoclonal, SY38 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, human, mouse, rat | 1NN3 |
| Zell-Zell Kontakt | anti-Desmocollin 1 mouse monoclonal, Dsc1-U100 | IHC, WB | human, mouse, rat | 1NN6 |
| Zell-Zell Kontakt | anti-Desmocollin 3 mouse monoclonal, Dsc3-U114 | IHC, WB | human, mouse, rat | 1NNL |
| Zell-Zell Kontakt | anti-Desmoglein 1/2 mouse monoclonal, DG 3.10 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, human, rat | 1NP0 |
| Zell-Zell Kontakt | anti-Desmoglein 2 mouse monoclonal, 10G11 | IHC, WB | human | 1NLT |
| Zell-Zell Kontakt | anti-Plakoglobin mouse monoclonal, PG 5.1. | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | bovine, chicken, human, mouse, rat, zebrafish | 1NNC |
| Zellkern | anti-DNA mouse monoclonal, AC-30-10, liquid, purified | ICC/IF, IHC, Dot Blot | all species | 1NN5 |
| Zellzyklus | anti-Cyclin D1 mouse monoclonal, DCS-6, | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | dog, human, monkey, mouse, rat | 1NNX |
| Zellzyklus | anti-Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4 mouse monoclonal, DCS-156 | WB | human, mouse, rat | 1NNE |
| Zellzyklus | anti-p16 Protein mouse monoclonal, DCS-50 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | human | 1NN9 |
| Zellzyklus | anti-p53 Protein mouse monoclonal, Bp53.11 | ICC/IF, IHC, WB | human | 1NNY |





Guter Rat ist Roth.

Technische Info

Protokolle und Produktvorschläge

Im folgenden Abschnitt befinden sich Protokollvorschläge von PROGEN für den **Western-Blot** und für die **Immunhistochemie**, mit welchen die Antikörper bereits erfolgreich getestet wurden.

Die empfohlenen Produkte aus unserem Sortiment wurden nicht im spezifischen getestet, eignen sich aber hervorragend für die biochemischen Analysen.

Produktvorschläge für die Nutzung der Antikörper nach dem PROGEN Protokoll

| Verwendetes Produkt | Empfohlenes Sortimentsprodukt | Best. Nr. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| RIPA Lyse Puffer | | |
| • Tris-HCl | TRIS Hydrochlorid, PUFFERAN® ≥99 %, p.a. | 9090.1 |
| • NaCl | Natriumchlorid, CELLPURE® ≥99,5 % | HN00.1 |
| • NP-40 | Tergitol™ 15-S-9, reinst (End.-Konz. 1,2 %) | 9975.1 |
| • Natriumdesoxycholat | Desoxycholsäure Natriumsalz, ≥98 %, für die Biochemie | 3484.1 |
| • SDS | ROTI@Stock 20 % SDS | 1057.1 |
| • Protease Inhibitoren | Inhibitorcocktail Standard, für die Biochemie | 3743.1 |
| NP-40 Puffer | | |
| • Tris-HCl | TRIS Hydrochlorid, PUFFERAN® ≥99 %, p.a. | 9090.1 |
| • NaCl | Natriumchlorid, CELLPURE® ≥99,5 % | HN00.1 |
| • NP-40 | Tergitol™ 15-S-9, reinst (End.-Konz. 1,2 %) | 9975.1 |
| • Protease Inhibitoren | Inhibitorcocktail Standard, für die Biochemie | 3743.1 |
| 3x Laemmli Ladepuffer | ROTI@Load 1, 4x konz., reduzierend | K929.1 |
| 10x PBS | ROTI@Stock 10x PBS, BioScience Grade, sterilfiltriert | 1058.1 |
| | ROTI@Fair PBS 7.4, für 1000 ml/Tablette, für die Biochemie | 1112.1 |
| Blocking-Puffer | | |
| • Magermilchpulver | Milchpulver, Blotting Grade, pulv., fettarm ROTI@Block, 10x konz. <i>ready-to-use</i> | T145.1 A151.1 |
| • PBST | ROTI@Stock 10x PBST, BioScience Grade, sterilfiltriert ROTI@Fair PBST 7.4, für 1 000 ml/Tablette, für die Biochemie ROTI@PreMix PBST, für die Biochemie und Molekularbiologie | 1059.1 1116.1 0987.1 |
| 10x Citrat-Puffer | | |
| • tri-Natriumcitrat-Dihydrat | tri-Natriumcitrat Dihydrat, CELLPURE® ≥99 % | HN12.1 |
| • Zitronensäure | Citronensäure, ≥99,5 %, p.a., ACS, wasserfrei | X863.1 |
| 10x PBS | ROTI@Stock 10x PBS, BioScience Grade, sterilfiltriert | 1058.1 |
| | ROTI@Fair PBS 7.4, für 1000 ml/Tablette, für die Biochemie | 1112.1 |
| Xylol | Xylol (Isomere), ≥97 %, rein, für die Histologie | 9713.1 |
| Ethanol | Ethanol, ≥99,8 %, für die Molekularbiologie | 1HPH.1 |
| DAKO-PEN | ROTI@Liquid Barrier Marker, farblos, für die Mikroskopie | AN91.1 |
| Normal-Serum | ROTI@ImmunoBlock, 10x konz. | T144.1 |
| DAB-Lösung | ROTI@DAB Kit, für die Immunchemie | 9202.1 |
| Hämalaun | Hämalaunlösung sauer nach Mayer, für die Mikroskopie | T865.1 |
| Eukitt | ROTI@Histokitt II, für die Histologie | T160.1 |

➤ Weitere Lösungen, Reagenzien oder Geräte finden Sie in unserem Webshop



Western Blot Protocol

Solutions and reagents

Lysis buffers

RIPA buffer (radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer):

- 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0
- 150 mM NaCl
- 1% NP-40 or 0.1% Triton X-100
- 0.5% sodium deoxycholate
- 0.1% SDS
- protease inhibitors

NP-40 buffer:

- 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0
- 150 mM NaCl
- 1.0% NP-40 (or 0.1% Triton X-100)
- protease inhibitors

3 x Laemmli buffer/ sample buffer:

- 150 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8
- 300 mM DTT
- 6% SDS
- 0.3% bromophenol blue
- 30% glycerol

10 x PBS:

- 1.37 M NaCl
 - 0.027 M KCl
 - 0.1 M Na₂HPO₄
 - 0.018 M KH₂PO₄
1. Resolve in 800 ml ddH₂O.
 2. Adjust pH to 7.4 using HCl.
 3. Fill it up to 1l.
 4. Autoclave it and store at room temperature.
 5. Dilute 1:10 before use.

blocking buffer:

- 3–5% non-fat dry milk or BSA
- in PBST (PBS + 0.1% Tween 20)

Procedure

Sample preparation – lysate from cell culture

1. Place the cell culture dish on ice and wash the cells with ice-cold PBS.
2. Aspirate the PBS and add ice-cold lysis buffer (1 ml per 10 cm dish).
3. Scrape adherent cells off the dish using a cold plastic cell scraper and gently transfer the cell suspension into a precooled microcentrifuge tube.
4. If required, cells can be harvested by trypsinization and washed with PBS prior to resuspension in lysis buffer.
5. Incubate at 4°C for 30 min with constant agitation, centrifuge at 16,000 x g for 20 min at 4°C.
6. Transfer the supernatant to a fresh tube on ice, and discard the pellet.
7. Remove a small volume (10-20 µl) of lysate for analysis by a protein assay. Determine the protein concentration for each cell lysate.
8. If necessary, aliquot the protein samples for long-term storage at -20°C. Repeated freeze and thaw cycles cause protein degradation and should be avoided.
9. Add 1/2 volume of 3x Laemmli sample buffer.
10. Boil each cell lysate in sample buffer at 95°C for 5 min.
11. Centrifuge at 16,000 x g in a microcentrifuge for 1 min.

Protein separation by SDS-PAGE

Polyacrylamid percentage of SDS-gel for best resolution of proteins based on their molecular weight:

| Protein size | Gel percentage |
|--------------|----------------|
| 4 – 40 kDa | 20% |
| 12 – 45 kDa | 15% |
| 10 – 70 kDa | 12,5 |
| 15 – 100 kDa | 10% |
| 25 – 200 kDa | 8% |

1. Load equal amounts of protein into the wells of the SDS-PAGE (10 – 50 µg/lane protein of cell lysate or 10 – 100 ng/lane purified protein). Add molecular weight marker in one of the lanes.
2. Run the gel according to manufacturer's instructions (e.g. 1 – 2 h at 200 V).

Protein transfer from gel to membrane

Use either nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane. Activate PVDF with methanol for 1 min and rinse with transfer buffer before preparing the stack. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for blotting.

Antibody incubation

1. After transfer, briefly rinse the membrane in distilled water or PBST.
2. Block the membrane 1 h at RT with blocking buffer.
3. Incubate the membrane with appropriate dilutions of primary antibody in blocking buffer ON at 4°C or 1-2 h at RT.
4. Wash the membrane with PBST for 15 min/ 3x 5 min.
5. Incubate the membrane with recommended dilution of conjugated secondary antibody in blocking buffer for 1 h at RT.
6. Wash the membrane with PBST for 15 min/ 3x 5 min.
7. For signal development follow the kit manufactures instructions of the detection kit used.

IHC Protocol (paraffin) Mouse primary antibody

Solutions and reagents

Lysis buffers

10 x Citrate Buffer:

- 29.4 g Tris-Sodium Citrate 2-hydrate ($C_6H_5Na_3O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$) (= 0.1 M)
1. Resolve in 800 ml ddH₂O.
 2. Adjust pH to 6.0 using citric acid.
 3. Fill it up to 1 l.
 4. Store at 4°C.
 5. Dilute 1:10 before use.

10 x PBS:

- 80 g NaCl
 - 2 g KCl
 - 14 g Na₂HPO₄
 - 2.4 g KH₂PO₄ 150 mM NaCl
 - 1.0% NP-40 (or 0.1% Triton X-100)
 - protease inhibitors
1. Resolve in 800 ml ddH₂O.
 2. Adjust pH to 7.4 using HCl.
 3. Fill it up to 1 l.
 4. Autoclave it.
 5. Store at RT.
 6. Dilute 1:10 before use.

Procedure

Deparaffinization

- Xylol 5 min
 - Xylol 5 min
 - 100% EtOH 3 min
 - 100% EtOH 3min
 - 3% H₂O₂ in 70% EtOH 10 min
 - ddH₂O 1min
1. Antigen retrieval for 30 min in 10 mM Citrate buffer (preheated; start the steam cooker 10 min in advance; use plastic cuvettes for the slides).
 2. Let the slides cool down in the buffer to RT (for approximately 40 min).
 3. Wash the slides 2x 5 min in 1x PBS (shaking).
 4. Encircle the sections with DAKO-Pen during the washing time in 1x PBS.
 5. Prepare a moist chamber for the staining procedure.

Staining

1. Incubate the sections with normal serum (VectorLaboratories, MP-7402: ImmPRESS® HRP Anti-Mouse IgG (Peroxidase) Polymer Detection Kit) for 20 min at RT.
2. Remove the normal serum from the sections (knocking off, do not wash!).
3. Dilute the primary antibody with 1x PBS and apply it to the sections.
4. Incubate the primary antibody ON at 4°C or 60 min at RT in a wet chamber.
5. Remove the primary antibody from the slides (knocking off) and wash 2x 5 min in 1x PBS (shaking).
6. Incubate the sections with the secondary antibody (VectorLaboratories, MP-7402: ImmPRESS® HRP Anti-Mouse IgG (Peroxidase) Polymer Detection Kit) for 20 min at RT in a wet chamber.
7. Wash the slides 2x 5 min in 1x PBS (shaking).
8. Prepare the DAB solution (VectorLaboratories, SK-4100) according to manufacturer's recommendations briefly before use and mix it well.
9. Incubate slides with DAB solution until a brown staining is visible. The development time is varying! (from a few seconds to a few minutes; watch closely)
10. Put the slides 3 min in 50 mM NaHCO₃.
11. Wash the slides briefly in ddH₂O.
12. Put the slides in Haemalaun (the time is varying-from a few seconds to a few minutes).
13. Wash the slides under rinsing tap water for 10 min.

Alcohol series and Xylol

- 70% EtOH briefly
- 96% EtOH briefly
- 100% EtOH briefly
- 100% EtOH 2 min
- Xylol briefly
- Xylol 2 min

Cover the sections with Eukitt and cover slip.