

Fig.1: Different SDS-samples (serum, pig, standard) run on ElphoGel 24S. Hot Coomassie

General: „ElphoGels SDS“ are designed for Ready-To-Use horizontal SDS-electrophoresis.

SDS-electrophoresis is the mostly used electrophoretic method for proteins.

Because here the migration speed of the applied protein-SDS-myccells is relative to the molecular-weight. All proteins are running in the same direction (to the anode), and also the lipophylic proteins are soluble as SDS-myccells.

In vertical-systems the Laemmli -system (1,2) is used but the gel-buffer pH-value is very high (8.9 pH). To perform the electrophoretic separation at a neutral pH-value, a special SDS Buffer Kit Neutral was developed.

Using the normal polyester support film a „Hot Coomassie“ staining (Fig.1), silver-stainings and fluorescent visualizations in the green, red and infra-red channel can be performed (Fig.2).

The following equipment is recommended:

Electrophoretic Hardware:

flatbed professional (edc-prof-2836)
 Multiphor (GE-18-1018-06)

Consumables:

ElphoGel SDS Kit 12.5% 24S (edc-4202)
 4 gels with 24 slots à 12 µl, anode and cathode buffer, electrode wicks, sample buffer

Additionally necessary:

DryPool Combi (edc-me-d)
 Tray for rehydration of dry gels (normal size)
 and soaking electrode strips

Sample preparation

Sample buffer: Use the sample buffer delivered with the kit.

Sample extraction: Extraction Buffer: 250 mM TRIS + 190 mM Glycine + 1 mM EDTA, gives pH of 9.2

10 mg E.coli + 1 mL Extraction Buffer + 180 mg Urea (3M, freshly added!) 15 min Ultrasonic treatment, centrifuge 5 min.

Sample treatment: Dilute the samples with the sample buffer at least 1 + 1. Dilute as much as possible, to reach the upper nonogram region, this gives best results. To control the samples concentrations: Take Lonza's "Molecular Weight" standard 5 - 225 kD (Lonza 50547) add the same volume sample buffer and run at least one lane per gel. After staining procedure, the samples should appear in the same state than this standard lane. Apply 13 (25S)-5 μ l (52S) of each sample, don't leave sample slots unfilled.

After the samples dilution is done add 5% (v/v) DTT-solution (1% w/v) to the vials (reduction!) and heat 10 min at 70°C. After the vials are cooled down add 5% (v/v) IAA solution (4% w/v) to the samples (alkylation!).

Application of gel and electrode strips

Switch on the thermostatic circulator, adjusted to 10°C. Apply a very thin layer of kerosene (ca. 1.5 ml) onto the cooling plate with a pipette, in order to ensure good cooling contact. Place the gel (surface up) on to the center of the cooling plate: The edge containing the wells must be orientated towards the cathode (Fig. 6).

Lay two of the electrode wicks into the compartments of the DryPool Combi, the convex side orientated to the top. Apply 25 ml of the respective electrode buffer to each wick using a pipette (fig. 5). Place the cathode strip onto the cathodal edge of the gel, edge of the electrode strip should overlap the gel with 2 - 3 mm. Place the anode strip over the anodal edge, overlapping the gel 1 - 2 mm, convex side orientated to the top. See figure 6. Smooth out air bubbles by sliding bent tip forceps along the edges of the wicks laying in contact with the gel.

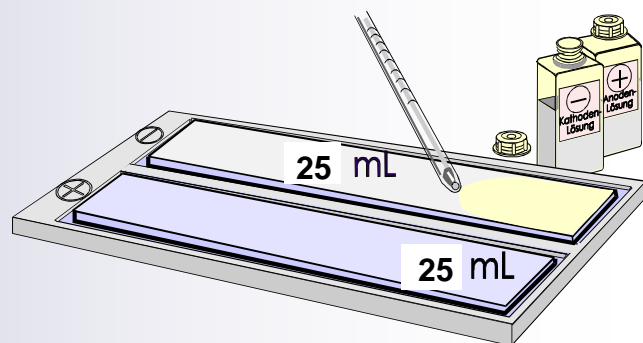


Fig.5: Soaking the electrode strips with electrode solution in the DryPool Combi



Fig.6: flatbed horizontal chamber. Arrangement of gel and electrode strips on the cooling plate.

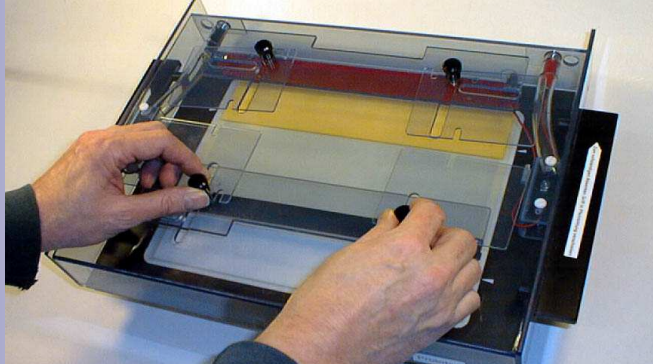


Fig.7: flatbed horizontal chamber. Adjusting the electrodes

Sample application and electrophoresis

Apply 5, res. 13 μ l of each sample to the sample wells using a micropipette (or use appropriate multipipette). Don't leave sample slots unfilled. Clean platinum electrode wires before (and after) each electrophoresis run with a wet tissue paper.

flatbed basic and Multiphor: Place the security lid onto its 4 stands of the basic unit. Move the electrodes so that they will rest on the outer edges of the electrode wicks (fig.7, 8). Move the sliders forward and lower the safety lid until the platinwires stand on the paper-electrodes (fig.7).

flatbed IEF professional: Set the electrodes on their connectors with the appropriate electric orientation, pressing them down a little. Fig.9.

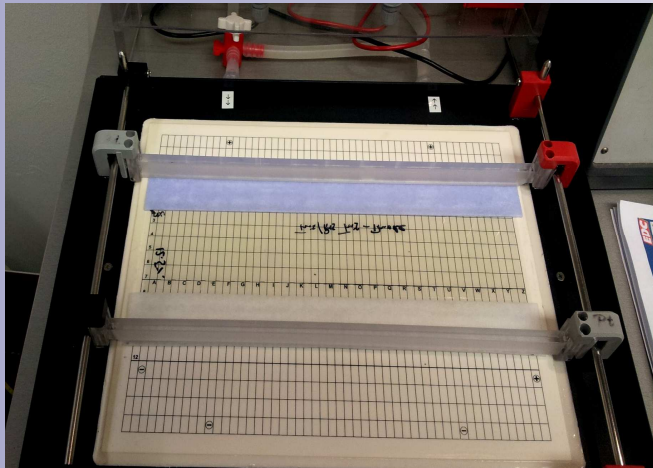


Fig.9: flatbed IEF professional. Setting the electrodes

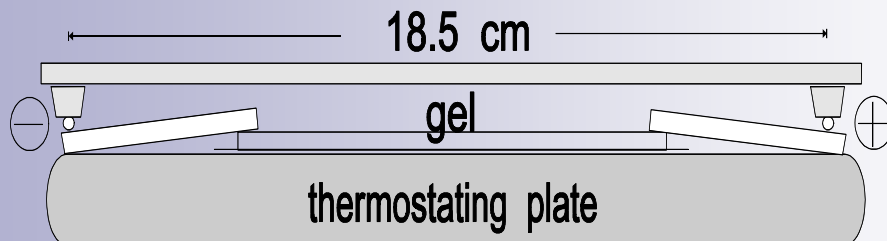


Fig.8: Arrangement of gel, buffer and electrodes

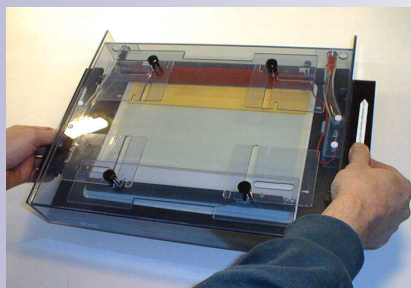


Fig.10: flatbed horizontal chamber. Lowering the security lid

Running conditions (15°C):

Power supply settings for *normal proteins* (all ElphoGels SDS normal size)

Bio-Rad Power Pac HV:

type in this parameter as constant -->

type in the other settings as limits -->

n mA

n V

Total: 2h 20 min

(Select „BASIC“ mode)

1 Gel: half gel: half mA , half W	Set V	Start Value	SET mA	Set W	Time	Comment
Phase 1	700 V	(~220 V)	40 mA	30 W	140 min	main electrophoresis

Power supply settings for *complicated, unknown proteins* (all ElphoGels SDS normal size)

1 Gel: half gel: half mA , half W	Set V	Start Value	SET mA	Set W	Time	Comment
Phase 1	200 V	(~120 V)	18 mA	4 W	40 min	slow sample entrance
Phase 2	700 V	(~270 V)	40 mA	30 W	120 min	main electrophoresis

*Stopping the electrophoresis:

Run time is variable due to different salt loading of the samples.

Stopping by time and V_h , or better control with the red Conchenille, supplied with the sample buffer: When the red dye (Conchenille (CON), behind the SDS-zone) is just before the anodal strip.

This means: the Bromophenolblue (BPB) **incl. the SDS-zone** have to leave the gel!, see below. The run should then be stopped and the gels must be placed immediately into the fixing solution.

Optimal shutdown

The (andodal ion) SDS should be completely in the anodal strip!

In EDC's SDS buffer-system the SDS runs behind the Bromophenolblue.

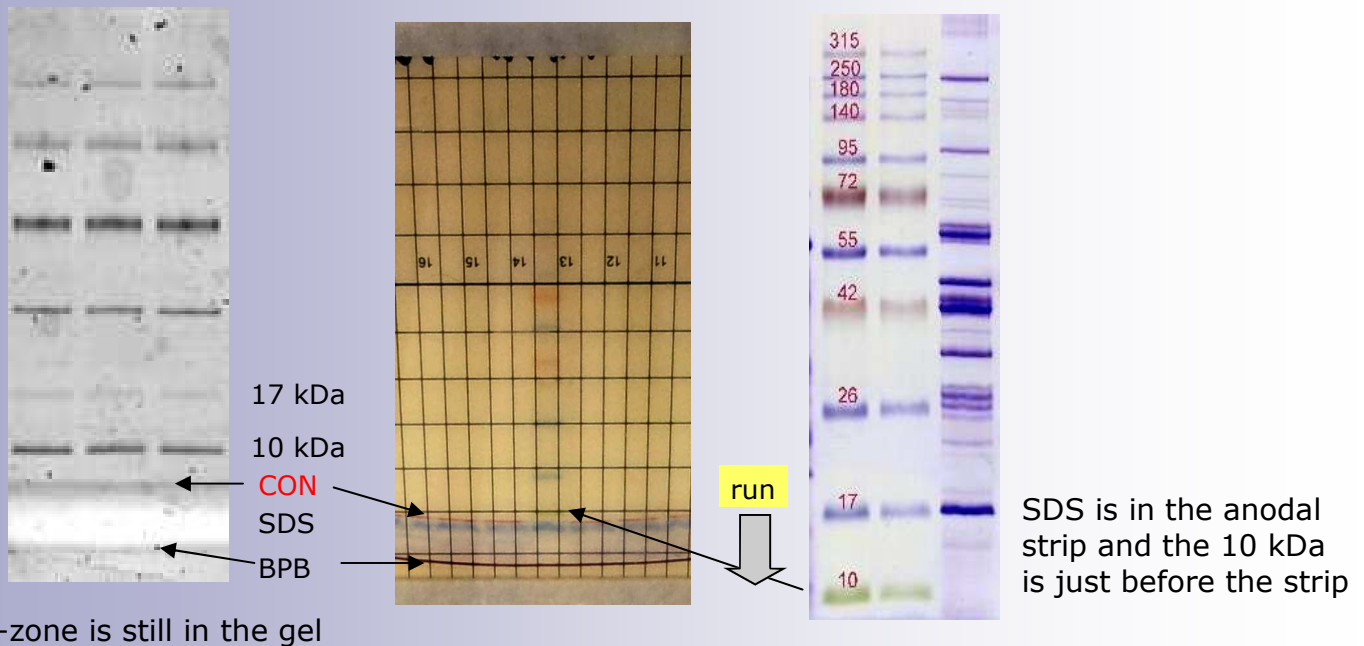
This means: Stopping the run with the BPB will left ~1.5 cm SDS in the separation gel.

Remedy:

Let the SDS run out of the gel and use the separation distance for your proteins by optimized shutdown:

See next page

- a) You can see the backside of the SDS-zone, marked red by the Conchenille dye from EDC's Sample Buffer. Let this zone out in the anodal strip, then shutdown.
- b) Use a prestained standard and run it till the 10 kDa stays just before the anodal strip.



Detection of protein bands

1. Hot Coomassie R-350 staining:

This hot Coomassie-staining is staining and fixing simultaneously!
The acetic acid for staining and destaining can be of technical quality.

Stock solutions:

staining solution: 0.03 % (w/v) Coomassie R-350 (GE 17-0518-01),
1 tablet (corresponds to 0.4 g dye substance) in 1250 ml 12.5 % acetic acid.

destaining solution: 12.5 % acetic acid

impregnating solution: 10% (v/v) glycerol

Staining programme:

30 min *fresh* staining solution at 60 - 70 °C (exhauster) while stirring, fig. 11).

3 x 20 min destaining solution in a tray on a rocking platform, see fig.12

20 min impregnating solution (tray), figure 12.

roll on the preserving sheet

(Optimal staining: can be achieved when the gel is placed in the staining solution/10% Hac=1+9 overnight at ambient temperature)

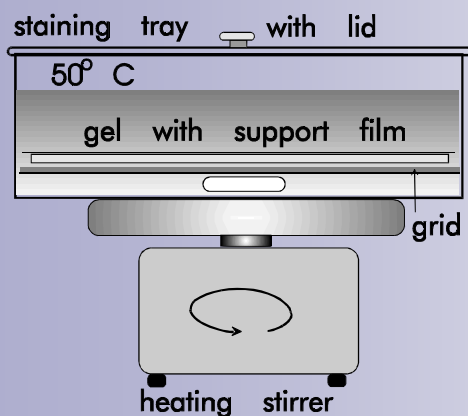


Fig.11: Hot Coomassie-

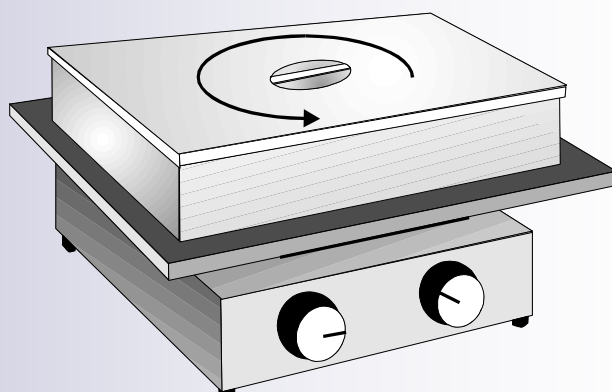


Fig.12: Destaining in a tray

2. Silver-staining:

Should be 50 times more sensitive than the Coomassie staining.

Recipe: <http://www.electrophoresis-development-consulting.de/html/sdssilver.html>

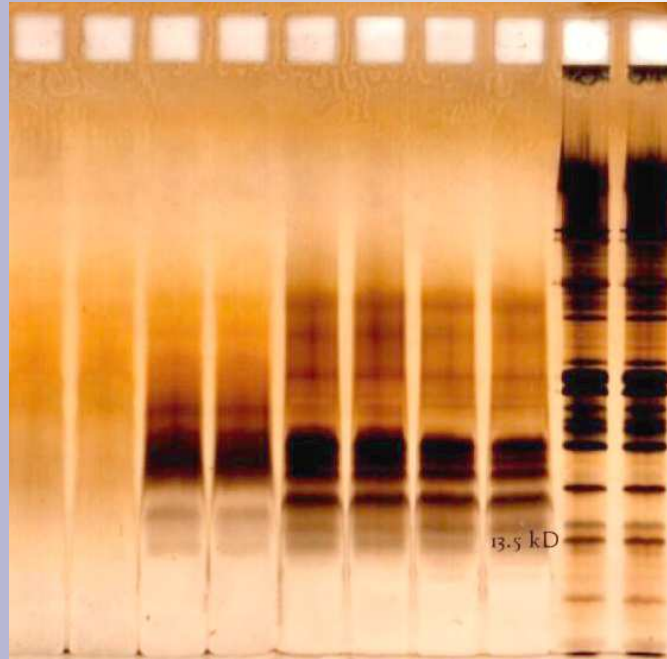


Fig.13: Silver-staining

3. Fluorescence-staining:

Should be 100 times more sensitive than the Coomassie staining.

Using the normal polyester support-film the green, red and infrared channel can be use.

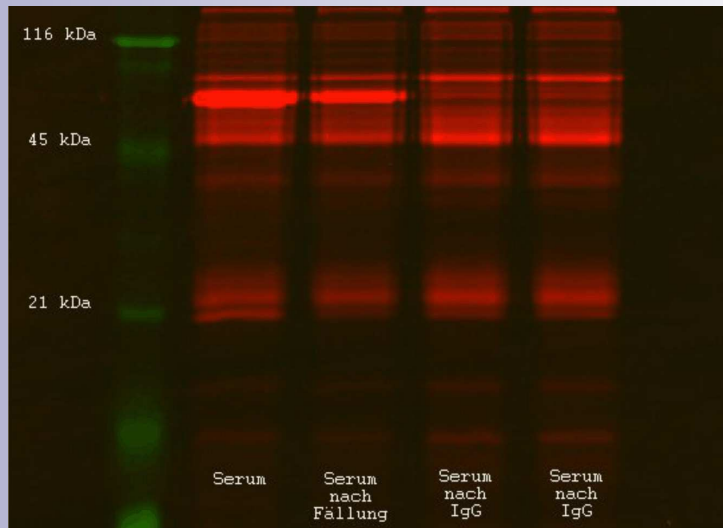


Fig.14: Proteins were pre-labeled with T-Rex in the red and green channel