# PathScan<sup>®</sup> Total GFP Sandwich ELISA Antibody Pair



Orders: 87

877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com

Support:

877-678-TECH (8324)

1 Kit (4 x 96 assays)

Web:

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Species Cross Reactivity

UniProt ID: #P42212

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#### For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Includes	Product #	Volume	Cap Color	Storage Temp
GFP Rabbit Capture Antibody (100X)	52581	400 μΙ	Pink	4°C
GFP Detection Mouse mAb (100X)	78336	400 μΙ	Blue	4°C
Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody (1000X)	16736	40 μΙ	Yellow	-20°C

Please visit cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

### **Description**

CST's PathScan® Total GFP Sandwich ELISA Antibody Pair is being offered as an economical alternative to our PathScan® Total GFP Sandwich ELISA Kit #7878. This antibody pair is intended for use with cotransfected GFP as a convenient means of monitoring transfection efficiency and may not detect GFP fusion proteins. Capture and detection antibodies (100X stocks) and an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1000X stock) are supplied. Sufficient reagents are supplied for 4 x 96 well ELISAs. The GFP rabbit capture antibody is coated onto a 96 well microplate overnight in PBS. After blocking, cell lysate is added followed by a GFP mouse detection antibody and HRP-conjugated, anti-mouse IgG antibody. HRP substrate (TMB) is then added for color development. The magnitude of the absorbance for this developed color is proportional to the quantity of GFP.

### Reagents not supplied

Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS-20X) #9808

Phosphate Buffered Saline with Tween-20 (PBST-20X) #9809

Cell Lysis Buffer (10X) #9803 TMB Substrate #7004 STOP Solution #7002

Blocking Buffer: 1X PBS/0.5% Tween-20, 1% BSA

96 Well Microplates\*\*
Microplate Reader

\*\* Antibody Pairs have been validated on Corning© 96 Well Clear Polystyrene High Bind Stripwell™ Microplates (#2592).

**Notes:** Antibody pairs have been optimized using recommended buffers, reagents, plates and the included protocol. Solutions should be made fresh daily.

### **Background**

The green-fluorescent protein (GFP) functions as a bioluminescence energy transfer acceptor in the jellyfish Aequorea that maximally absorbs light at 395 nm and has an emission spectrum that peaks at 509 nm (1). Among other applications, GFP is commonly cotransfected alongside a gene of interest as a means of monitoring transfection efficiency.

### Background References

1. Miyawaki, A. et al. (2003) *Curr Opin Chem Biol* 7, 557-62.

### **Cross-Reactivity Key**

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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### #7879



### PathScan® Total GFP Sandwich ELISA **Antibody Pair**

### **ELISA Antibody Pair**

### A. Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with reverse osmosis deionized (RODI) or equivalent grade water.

- 1. 20X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS): (#9808) To prepare 1 L 1X PBS: add 50 ml 20X PBS to 950 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O, mix.
- 2. **Wash Buffer**: 1X PBS/0.05% Tween<sup>®</sup> 20, (20X PBST #9809). 3. **Blocking Buffer**: 1X PBS/0.05% Tween<sup>®</sup> 20, 1% BSA.
- 4. 1X Cell Lysis Buffer: 10X Cell Lysis Buffer (#9803): To prepare 10 ml of 1X Cell Lysis Buffer, add 1 ml of 10X Cell Lysis Buffer to 9 ml of dH<sub>2</sub>O, mix. Buffer can be stored at 4°C for short-term use (1–2 weeks).

Recommended: Add 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) (#8553) immediately before use.

- 5. Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA): (#9998).
- 6. TMB Substrate: (#7004).
- 7. STOP Solution: (#7002)

NOTE: Reagents should be made fresh daily.

### **B. Preparing Cell Lysates**

#### For adherent cells

- 1. Aspirate media when the culture reaches 80–90% confluence. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- 2. Remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold 1X PBS.
- 3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X Cell Lysis Buffer plus 1 mM PMSF to each plate (10 cm diameter) and incubate the plate on ice for 5 min.
- 4. Scrape cells off the plate and transfer to an appropriate tube. Keep on ice.
- 5. Sonicate lysates on ice.
- 6. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at -80°C in single-use aliquots.

### For suspension cells

- 1. Remove media by low speed centrifugation (~1,200 rpm) when the culture reaches 0.5–1.0 x 106 viable cells/ml. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- Collect cells by low speed centrifugation (~1,200 rpm) and wash once with 5-10 ml ice-cold 1X PBS.
- 3. Cells harvested from 50 ml of growth media can be lysed in 2.0 ml of 1X cell lysis buffer plus 1 mM PMSF.
- 4. Sonicate lysates on ice.
- 5. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at -80°C in single-use aliquots.

### C. Coating Procedure

- 1. Rinse microplate with 200  $\mu$ l of dH<sub>2</sub>O, discard liquid. Blot on paper towel to make sure wells are dry.
- 2. Dilute capture antibody 1:100 in 1X PBS. For a single 96 well plate, add 100 μl of capture antibody stock to 9.9 ml 1X PBS. Mix well and add 100 µl/well. Cover plate and incubate overnight at 4°C (17-20 hr).
- 3. After overnight coating, gently uncover plate and wash wells:
  - 1. Discard plate contents into a receptacle.
  - 2. Wash four times with wash buffer, 200 μl each time per well. For each wash, strike plates on fresh paper towels hard enough to remove the residual solution in each well, but do not allow wells to completely dry at any time.
  - 3. Clean the underside of all wells with a lint-free tissue.
- 4. Block plates. Add 150 μl of blocking buffer/well, cover plate, and incubate at 37°C for 2 hr.
- 5. After blocking, wash plate (Section C, Step 3). Plate is ready to use.

### D. Test Procedure

- 1. Lysates can be used undiluted or diluted in blocking buffer. 100 µl of lysate is added per well. Cover plate and incubate at 37°C for 2
- 2. Wash plate (Section C, Step 3).
- 3. Dilute detection antibody 1:100 in blocking buffer. For a single 96 well plate, add 100 µl of detection antibody Stock to 9.9 ml of blocking buffer. Mix well and add 100 µl/well. Cover plate and incubate at 37°C for 1 hr.
- 4. Wash plate (Section C, Step 3).
- 5. Secondary antibody, either streptavidin anti-mouse or anti-rabbit-HRP, is diluted 1:1000 in blocking buffer. For a single 96 well plate, add 10 µl of secondary antibody stock to 9.99 ml of blocking buffer. Mix well and add 100 µl/well. Cover and incubate at 37°C for 30

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- 6. Wash plate (Section C, Step 3).
- 7. Add 100 µl of TMB substrate per well. Cover and incubate at 37°C for 10 min. 8. Add 100 µl of STOP solution per well. Shake gently for a few seconds.
- 9. Read plate on a microplate reader at absorbance 450 nm.

  - Visual Determination: Read within 30 min after adding STOP solution.
     Spectrophotometric Determination: Wipe underside of wells with a lint-free tissue. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 min after adding STOP solution.

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