

#7880 Store at 4°C

PathScan® Total β -Actin Sandwich ELISA Kit

1 Kit (96 assays)

Species Cross Reactivity
H M R Hm Mk

UniProt ID:
#P60709

Entrez-Gene Id:
#60



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Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Color	Storage Temp
β -Actin Rabbit mAb Coated Microwells	74040	96 tests		4°C
β -Actin Mouse Detection mAb	23722	1 ea	Green (Lyophilized)	4°C
Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody (ELISA Formulated)	13304	1 ea	Red (Lyophilized)	4°C
Detection Antibody Diluent	13339	11 ml	Green	4°C
HRP Diluent	13515	11 ml	Red	4°C
TMB Substrate	7004	11 ml		4°C
STOP Solution	7002	11 ml		4°C
Sealing Tape	54503	2 ea		4°C
ELISA Wash Buffer (20X)	9801	25 ml		4°C
ELISA Sample Diluent	11083	25 ml	Blue	4°C
Cell Lysis Buffer (10X)	9803	15 ml		-20°C

*The microwell plate is supplied as 12 8-well modules - Each module is designed to break apart for 8 tests.

Description

The PathScan® Total β -Actin Sandwich ELISA Kit is a solid phase sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) that detects endogenous levels of β -actin. A β -actin rabbit antibody has been coated onto the microwells. After incubation with cell lysates, β -actin is captured by the coated antibody. Following extensive washing, a β -actin mouse detection antibody is added to detect the captured β -actin. An anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked antibody is then used to recognize the bound detection antibody. HRP substrate (TMB) is added to develop color. The magnitude of the absorbance for this developed color is proportional to the quantity of β -actin.

*Antibodies in this kit are custom formulations specific to kit.

Specificity/Sensitivity

CST's PathScan® Total β -Actin Sandwich ELISA Kit detects endogenous levels of β -actin. As shown in Figure 1, β -actin is readily detected in HeLa cells using the PathScan® Total β -Actin Sandwich ELISA Kit. Total levels of β -actin remain unchanged after IFN- α treatment as shown by western analysis. The PathScan® Total β -Actin Sandwich ELISA Kit does not cross-react with α -smooth muscle actin, α -sarcomeric muscle actin or γ -actin. This kit detects proteins from the indicated species, as determined through in-house testing, but may also detect homologous proteins from other species.

Background

Actin, a ubiquitous eukaryotic protein, is the major component of the cytoskeleton. At least six isoforms are known in mammals. Nonmuscle β - and γ -actin, also known as cytoplasmic actin, are ubiquitously expressed, controlling cell structure and motility (1). While all actin isoforms are highly homologous, cytoplasmic β - and γ -actin protein sequences differ by only four biochemically similar amino acids (2). For this reason, antibodies raised to β -actin may cross-react with γ -actin, and vice versa. α -cardiac and α -skeletal actin are expressed in striated cardiac and skeletal muscles, respectively; two smooth muscle actins, α - and γ -actin, are found primarily in vascular smooth muscle and enteric smooth muscle, respectively. These actin isoforms regulate the contractile potential of muscle cells (1). Actin exists mainly as a fibrous polymer, F-actin. In response to cytoskeletal reorganizing signals during processes such as cytokinesis, endocytosis, or stress, cofilin promotes fragmentation and depolymerization of F-actin, resulting in an increase in the monomeric globular form, G-actin (3). The ARP2/3 complex stabilizes F-actin fragments and promotes formation of new actin filaments (3). Research studies have shown that actin is hyperphosphorylated in primary breast tumors (4). Cleavage of actin under apoptotic conditions has been observed *in vitro* and in cardiac and skeletal muscle, as shown in research studies (5-7). Actin cleavage by caspase-3 may accelerate ubiquitin/proteasome-dependent muscle proteolysis (7).

Background References

- Herman, I.M. (1993) *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 5, 48-55.
- Perrin, B.J. and Ervasti, J.M. (2010) *Cytoskeleton (Hoboken)* 67, 630-4.
- Condeelis, J. (2001) *Trends Cell Biol* 11, 288-93.

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5. Kayalar, C. et al. (1996) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 93, 2234-8.
6. Communal, C. et al. (2002) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 99, 6252-6.
7. Du, J. et al. (2004) *J Clin Invest* 113, 115-23.

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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#7880

PathScan® Total β -Actin Sandwich ELISA Kit



ELISA Colorimetric (Lyophilized)

A. Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with purified water.

1. **Microwell strips:** Bring all to room temperature before use.
2. **Detection Antibody:** Supplied lyophilized as a green colored cake or powder. Add 1.0 ml of Detection Antibody Diluent (green solution) to yield a concentrated stock solution. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min with occasional gentle mixing to fully reconstitute. To make the final working solution, add the full 1.0 ml volume of reconstituted Detection Antibody to 10.0 ml of Detection Antibody Diluent in a clean tube and gently mix. Unused working solution may be stored for 4 weeks at 4°C.
3. **HRP-Linked Antibody*:** Supplied lyophilized as a red colored cake or powder. Add 1.0 ml of HRP Diluent (red solution) to yield a concentrated stock solution. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min with occasional gentle mixing to fully reconstitute. To make the final working solution, add the full 1.0 ml volume of reconstituted HRP-Linked Antibody to 10.0 ml of HRP Diluent in a clean tube and gently mix. Unused working solution may be stored for 4 weeks at 4°C.
4. **Detection Antibody Diluent:** Green colored diluent for reconstitution and dilution of the detection antibody (11 ml provided).
5. **HRP Diluent:** Red colored diluent for reconstitution and dilution of the HRP-Linked Antibody (11 ml provided).
6. **Sample Diluent:** Blue colored diluent provided for dilution of cell lysates.
7. **1X Wash Buffer:** Prepare by diluting 20X Wash Buffer (included in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit) in purified water.
8. **Cell Lysis Buffer:** 10X Cell Lysis Buffer #9803: This buffer can be stored at 4°C for short-term use (1–2 weeks). Recommended: Add 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) immediately before use.
9. **TMB Substrate (#7004).**
10. **STOP Solution (#7002).**

***NOTE:** Some PathScan® ELISA Kits may include HRP-Linked Streptavidin in place of HRP-Linked Antibody.

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 (~1200 rpm) when the culture reaches $0.5\text{--}1.0 \times 10^6$ viable cells/ml. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Collect cells by low speed centrifugation (~1200 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. Test Procedure

1. After the microwell strips have reached room temperature, break off the required number of microwells. Place the microwells in the strip holder. Unused microwells must be resealed and stored at 4°C immediately.
2. Cell lysates can be undiluted or diluted with Sample Diluent (supplied in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit, blue color). Individual datasheets for each kit provide a sensitivity curve that serves as a reference for selection of an appropriate starting lysate concentration. The sensitivity curve shows typical kit assay results across a range of lysate concentration points.
3. Add 100 μ l of each undiluted or diluted cell lysate to the appropriate well. Seal with tape and press firmly onto top of microwells. Incubate the plate for 2 hr at 37°C. Alternatively, the plate can be incubated overnight at 4°C.
4. Gently remove the tape and wash wells:
 1. Discard plate contents into a receptacle.
 2. Wash 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer, 200 μ l each time for each well.
 3. For each wash, strike plates on fresh towels hard enough to remove the residual solution in each well, but do not allow wells to completely dry at any time.
 4. Clean the underside of all wells with a lint-free tissue.
5. Add 100 μ l of reconstituted Detection Antibody (green color) to each well (refer to Section A, Step 2). Seal with tape and incubate the plate at 37°C for 1 hr.

6. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
7. Add 100 μ l of reconstituted HRP-Linked secondary antibody (red color) to each well (refer to Section A, Step 3). Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 30 min at 37°C.
8. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
9. Add 100 μ l of TMB Substrate to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 10 min at 37°C or 30 min at 25°C.
10. Add 100 μ l of STOP Solution to each well. Shake gently for a few seconds.

NOTE: Initial color of positive reaction is blue, which changes to yellow upon addition of STOP Solution.

11. Read results.
 1. Visual Determination: Read within 30 min after adding STOP Solution.
 2. 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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