SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Protein L-Agarose Immunoprecipitation Reagent: sc-2336

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY
The Power to Question

PRODUCT

Protein L is provided as an agarose conjugate for use in immunoprecipitation only. The product is provided as 0.5 ml agarose in 2.0 ml PBS buffer with 0.02% azide. Protein L-Agarose is pre-blocked with BSA to reduce non-specific immunoglobulin binding. Sufficient product is provided for 100 immunoprecipitation reactions, to be used at 20 µl resuspended volume per reaction.

REFERENCE

1. Kastern, W., et al. 1992. Structure of peptostrepto-coccal protein l and identification of a repeated immunoglobulin light chain-binding domain. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 12820-12825.

SPECIFICITY

Protein L-Agarose is suitable for immunoprecipitation of mouse, rat and human IgG, mouse, rat and human IgM, IgE and IgA proteins and scFv and FAb fragments.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment.

PROCEDURE

- Incubate cultured cells (80–90% confluent monolayer in 100 mm cell culture plate, or approximately 2–5 x 10^7 suspension cells in flask) in methionine-free medium containing 5% dialyzed fetal calf serum for 1 hour at 37° C. The same procedure can be used for cells labeled with other radioactive amino acids (e.g., ^{14}C or ^{3}H) or with $\gamma^{32}P$-orthophosphate. Cell labeling must be carried out in medium lacking the relevant amino acid or in phosphate-free medium.
- Remove medium and replace with 3 ml methionine-free medium containing 5% dialyzed fetal calf serum and 100 µCi/ml ^{35}S-methionine. Incubate 1 hour at 37° C. For some proteins a longer labeling period (up to 18 hours) is preferable.
- Carefully remove radioactive medium with Pasteur pipette and wash cell monolayer with PBS.
- Add 3 ml ice cold RIPA buffer to cell monolayer and incubate at 4° C for 10 minutes. For suspension cells, add the RIPA buffer to washed cell pellet in a 15 ml conical centrifuge tube.
- Disrupt cells by repeated aspiration through a 21 gauge needle and transfer to a 15 ml conical centrifuge tube.
- Wash cell culture plate with additional 1.0 ml ice cold RIPA buffer and combine with original extract.
- Pellet cellular debris by centrifugation at 10,000xg for 10 minutes at 4° C. Transfer supernatant to a fresh 15 ml conical centrifuge tube on ice. Pre-clear lysate (optional step) by adding 1.0 µg of the appropriate control IgG (normal mouse, rat, rabbit or goat IgG, corresponding to the host species of the primary antibody), together with 20 µl of resuspended volume of Protein L-Agarose. Incubate at 4° C for 30 minutes.
- Pellet beads by centrifugation at 2,500 rpm (approximately 1,000xg) for 5 minutes at 4° C. Transfer supernatant (cell lysate) to a fresh 15 ml conical centrifuge tube on ice.
- Transfer 1 ml of the above cell lysate, or approximately 100–500 µg total cellular protein, to a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. Add 1–10 µl (i.e., 0.2–2 µg) primary antibody (optimal antibody concentration should be determined by titration) and incubate for 1 hour at 4° C.
- Add 20 µl of resuspended volume of Protein L-Agarose. Cap tubes and incubate at 4° C on a rocker platform or rotating device for 1 hour to overnight.
- Collect immunoprecipitates by centrifugation at 2,500 rpm (approximately 1,000xg) for 5 minutes at 4° C. Carefully aspirate and discard radioactive supernatant.
- Wash pellet 4 times with 1.0 ml RIPA buffer (more stringent) or PBS (less stringent), each time repeating centrifugation step above.
- After final wash, aspirate and discard supernatant and resuspend pellet in 40 µl of 1x electrophoresis sample buffer.
- Boil samples for 2–3 minutes and analyze 20 µl aliquots by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. Unused samples may be stored at -20° C.
- Optional: After boiling, samples may be centrifuged to pellet the agarose beads followed by SDS-PAGE analysis of the supernatant.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Liang, C.P., et al. 2004. Increased CD36 protein as a response to defective insulin signaling in macrophages. J. Clin. Invest. 113: 764-773.
2. Kameoka, S., et al. 2004. p54(nrb) associates with the 5' splice site within large transcription/splicing complexes. EMBO J. 23: 1782-1791.
3. Marg, A., et al. 2008. Microinjected antibodies interfere with protein nucleocytoplasmic shuttling by distinct molecular mechanisms. Cytometry A. 73A: 1128-1140.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

IMMUNOPRECIPITATION REAGENTS

PRODUCT	SPECIFICITY	CAT. #	AMOUNT
Protein A-Agarose	mouse IgG_{2a}, IgG_{2b} and IgA rabbit polyclonal Abs human IgG_1, IgG_2 and IgG_4	sc-2001	2.0 ml
Protein G PLUS-Agarose	mouse IgG_1, IgG_{2a}, IgG_{2b} and IgG_3 rat IgG_1, IgG_{2a}, IgG_{2b} and IgG_{2c} rabbit and goat polyclonal Abs human IgG_1, IgG_2, IgG_3 and IgG_4	sc-2002	2.0 ml
Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose	all of the above Abs	sc-2003	2.0 ml
Protein L-Agarose	mouse, rat, human IgG, scFv and Fab fragments, mouse and human IgM, IgE and IgA	sc-2336	2.0 ml

Immunoprecipitation agarose conjugates are pre-blocked with BSA to reduce non-specific immunoglobulin binding and are provided at a concentration (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml) suitable for use at 20 µl per immunoprecipitation reaction. Number of reactions: 100.