Cav3.1 Ca2+ channel

Data Sheet

Catalog Number: MO50008

Host: Mouse

Product Type: Mouse Monoclonal IgG1

Species Reactivity: Rat, Mouse, Human

Immunogen Sequence: Fusion protein amino acids 2052-2172 (cytoplasmic C-terminus) of mouse Cav3.1 (accession number Q9WUT2)

Format: 100 ul. Liquid. Purified from Ascites. Concentration 1 mg/ml.

Applications: Immunohistochemistry: 1:100-1:500
Immunocytochemistry: 1:100-1:500
Western Blot: 1:100-1:500

Storage: Antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C to -70°C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. The antibody can be stored at 2°-8°C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

*Optimal dilution should be determined by investigator.

Application Notes.

Immunostaining Cell Cultures

1. Draw of culture medium with aspirator and add 1 ml of 3.7 % formalin in PBS solution to the dish. (make up from 10mls Fisher 37% formalin plus 90mls PBS, the Fisher formalin contains 37% formaldehyde plus about 1% methanol which may be relevant sometimes). Let sit at room temp for 1 minute. (can add 0.1% Tween 20 to PBS used here and all subsequent steps to reduce background; probably best not to do this first time round though as it may extract your antigen or help wash your cells off the dish).

2. Take off the formalin/PBS and add 1ml of cold methanol (-20°C, kept in well sealed bottle in fridge). Let sit for no more than 1 minute.

3. Take off methanol and add 1ml of PBS, not letting the specimen dry out. To block nonspecific antibody binding can add ~10ml (=1%) of goat serum (Sigma), and can incubate for 30 minutes. Can then add antibody reagents. Typically 100ml of hybridoma tissue culture supernatent or 1ml of mouse ascites fluid or crude serum. Incubate for 1 hour at room temp. (or can go at 37°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour, or can do 4°C overnight, exact time not too critical). Can do very gentle shaking for well adherent cell lines (3T3, Hek293 etc.).

4. Remove primary antibody and replace with 1 ml of PBS. Let sit for 5-10 minutes, replace PBS and repeat twice, to give three washes in PBS.

5. Add 0.5 ml of secondary antibody. These are fluorescently labeled Goat ant mouse antibodies and are conjugated to ALEXA dyes and are from Molecular probes (Eugene Oregon, the ALEXA dyes are sulphonated rhodamine compounds and are much more stable to UV than FITC, TRITC, Texas red etc.). Typically make 1:2,000 dilutions of these secondaries in PBS plus 1% goat serum, BSA or non fat milk carrier. Incubate for 1 hour at room temp. (or can go at 37°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour, or can do 4°C overnight). Can do gentle shaking for well adherent cell lines (3T3, HEK293 etc.).

6. Remove secondary antibody and replace with 1 ml of PBS. Let sit for 5-10 minutes, replace PBS and repeat twice, to give three washes in PBS.

7. Drop on one drop of Fisher mounting medium onto dish and apply 22mm square coverslip. View in the microscope!
**Immunostaining Tissue**

**Solutions**

PBS = sodium phosphate-buffered (100 mM; pH 7.2) isotonic (0.9% NaCl, w/v) saline antibody dilution buffer (PBS with 0.1% non-ionic detergent, such as Triton X-100 or Tween-20) fluorescent anti-fading reagent -- Make up a 2 mg/ml phenylene diamine solution in PBS (phenylene diamine requires extensive vortexing to put it into solution). Once the phenylene diamine is completely dissolved, add an equal volume of glycerol and mix. This reagent will last about a week at -20°C. Discard this reagent when it starts to turn dark brown.

**Other Reagents**

Fluorescein-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG.

1. Prepare your tissue sections or cultured cells as you normally would. Wash your sections or cells for 1 min with PBS at room temperature.

2. Incubate your sections or cells with your chicken primary antibodies (diluted in "antibody dilution buffer") for at least 1 hour at room temperature. The concentration of your antibody may be anywhere from 1:50-1:150 depending on the titre of the antibody and the concentration of your antigen.

3. Wash your sections or cells over a 10 minute period at room temperature (with two changes of PBS).

4. Incubate your sections or cells with fluorescent-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (1:500 dilution in "antibody dilution buffer" for 1 hour at room temperature. Be sure to keep these slides or culture dishes in subdued light (e.g., in a drawer) to avoid bleaching of the fluorescein dye.

5. Repeat step #4.

6. Add a drop of "fluorescence anti-fading reagent" (i-BRITE Plus) to your sections or cells. Place a coverslip over the section. If you want to reduce messiness, you may also seal the coverslip by painting the edges with nail polish.

7. Store the slides or culture dishes in the refrigerator (in the dark).

**Western Blotting**

1. Run gel as usual. Take gel out of electrophoresis apparatus. Cut into segments as required; Part of gel can be stained directly in Coomassie brilliant blue R-250 (2.5 g Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250, 450 mls methanol, 100 mls glacial acetic acid, water to 1 liter). Part to be used for electroblotting is put into tap water on shaker, after first having marked it unambiguously to identify top/bottom, left and right etc.

2. Leave in water on shaker for 5 minutes. This step can be substituted by washing the gel in electro-transfer buffer (see below) for 5 minutes.

3. We use a semidry blotter, which we have found to be quicker, more economical and easier than fully submerged blotting methods. We cut Whatman 3M filter papers to the size of our gels, and place three of these onto the semi dry blotter. These are then wet with transfer buffer (we routinely use 3.03 g Tris base, 14.4 g Glycine, 10% Methanol per liter). The gel is put onto the filters and a prewetted nitrocellulose filter is put onto top of the gel. Alternately put a PVDF membrane on top; if you are using PVDF remember it is essential to prewet the PVDF in 100% methanol. Great care should be taken to ensure that no air bubbles are anywhere in this stack of membranes. Then three more wetted Whatman 3M filters should be placed onto of the pile, again taking great care not to have any bubbles in pile. Put the top onto the apparatus and screw it down. No air bubbles are allowed anywhere in this stack of membranes. Part to be used for electroblotting is put into tap water on shaker, after first having marked it unambiguously to identify top/bottom, left and right etc.

4. Run for 30 minutes to 1 hour at ~100mA. The most reliable way of doing this is to use a powerful power supply 200-500mA and put it on constant voltage, with a setting of 5 to 10 Volts. Low molecular weight proteins (20kDa or less) will transfer in 30 minutes at 5 Volts, while higher molecular weight (150kDa or more) transfer in 60 minutes at 10 Volts.

5. After running disassemble the apparatus and remove nitrocellulose filter. Stain this for 5 minutes on shaker in Ponceau agent when it starts to turn dark brown.

6. Part to be used for electroblotting is put into tap water on shaker, after first having marked it unambiguously to identify top/bottom, left and right etc.

7. If you transferred efficiently, the proteins can be seen as pale pink bands. This tells you whether the transfer was O.K. or not and also exactly where the bands are. You can photograph, photocopy or mark the position of the bands directly with a pencil. If you can't see any bands at this stage, it's probably because one or more of the following steps is wrong.

8. After running disassemble the apparatus and remove nitrocellulose filter. Stain this for 5 minutes on shaker in Ponceau agent when it starts to turn dark brown.

9. Stain this for 5 minutes on shaker in Ponceau agent when it starts to turn dark brown.

10. Remove nitrocellulose filter and put gel in destain solution (0.25% Ponceau S in 40% methanol and 15% acetic acid, water to 1 liter). This will remove any material transferred to the nitrocellulose.

11. Cut gel into segments as required; Part of gel can be stained directly in Coomassie brilliant blue R-250 (2.5 g Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250, 450 mls methanol, 100 mls glacial acetic acid, water to 1 liter). Part to be used for electroblotting is put into tap water on shaker, after first having marked it unambiguously to identify top/bottom, left and right etc.

12. Leave in water on shaker for 5 minutes. This step can be substituted by washing the gel in electro-transfer buffer (see below) for 5 minutes.

13. Wash your sections or cells over a 10 minute period at room temperature (with two changes of PBS).

14. Incubate your sections or cells with fluorescent-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (1:500 dilution in "antibody dilution buffer" for 1 hour at room temperature. Be sure to keep these slides or culture dishes in subdued light (e.g., in a drawer) to avoid bleaching of the fluorescein dye.

15. Repeat step #4.

16. Add a drop of "fluorescence anti-fading reagent" (i-BRITE Plus) to your sections or cells. Place a coverslip over the section. If you want to reduce messiness, you may also seal the coverslip by painting the edges with nail polish.

17. Store the slides or culture dishes in the refrigerator (in the dark).

**Antibody Incubations**

1. Put in antibody solutions. Volume should be enough to cover blot and allow it to float freely when you agitate. In initial experiments, antibody concentration should generally be about 1:100 - 1:1,000 for ascites, CL350 tissue culture supernatant or antiserum, undiluted to 1:10 for monoclonal supernatant, and about 1-10μg/ml for a pure IgG. If dilution brings antibody concentration to less than 50 μgs/ml, add some BSA or NFM to act as carrier protein (e.g. make BSA or NFM concentration 10μg/ml). Incubate for at least 1 hour with shaking (can be room temperature or at 37°C, can also do overnight at 4°C).

This antibody has been developed by UC Davis under a grant by NIH.

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2. Wash membranes in TBS (10mM Tris, 154mM NaCl, pH=7.5 plus 0.1% Tween 20) for 3 times at least five minutes each time with extensive agitation.
3. Incubate in second antibody (peroxidase-conjugate, phosphatase conjugate or radioactive). Add BSA or NFM carrier as before if necessary. Incubate for at least one hour at room temperature or 37°C can also do overnight at 4°C with shaking as before.
4. Wash membranes in TBS (10mM Tris, 154mM NaCl, pH=7.5 plus 0.1% Tween 20) for 3 times at least five minutes each time with extensive agitation.

A. Alkaline Phosphatase Blot System
1. Incubate in alkaline phosphatase conjugated antibody against the primary antibody (e.g. Goat anti-mouse, rabbit or chicken; buy from Sigma or some other trusted source). Typical concentration is 1:1,000 in TBS (10mM Tris/HCl, 154mM NaCl, pH=7.5). Add a small amount of BSA or NFM to act as carrier. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature (or 37°C) with shaking.
2. Wash in TBS three times 5 minutes each. (N.B. the alkaline phosphatase enzyme is inhibited by EDTA, which chelates zinc and magnesium, and by phosphate, which inhibits forward reaction. Make sure therefore you use TBS which is EDTA and phosphate free- Don’t make up developer in PBS!)
3. Put into developer. Buffer is 100mM Tris/HCl, 100mM NaCl, 5mM MgCl2 pH=9.5. To 10ml of this add 33μl BCIP-T (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate, p-toluidine salt, make up 50mg/ml in water or Dimethyl formamide; in water makes a yellow suspension) and 33μl of NBT (Nitro Blue Tetrazolium, also 50mg/ml in water). Can store these solutions at -20°C. Can buy this solution made up already from Sigma. Reaction product is purple, and appears in a few minutes; can incubate for up to an hour if the signal is weak. Watch development of reaction and stop with water. Some of background disappears on drying.
B. Horse Radish Peroxidase Staining
After washing of blots in TBS or PBS (must not have azide in wash buffer! This inhibits the peroxidase enzyme) add reaction mixture. This is; 20 mls 0.1M Tris/HCl pH=7.2 (Vecta stain buffer). 200 μl NiCl (80 mg/ml), 6 μl 30% hydrogen peroxide, 1ml of 5mg/s/ml diaminobenzidine. (Wear gloves, DAB is carcinogenic). Alternate protocol; Make 20 ml ammonium acetate buffer (50mM, pH=5.0). Add 1 ml of 10mg/ml Diaminobenzidine, 40μl 30% hydrogen peroxide. Brown reaction product is seen in 1-10 minutes, not quite so nice as above method.
C. Chemiluminescence Staining
Chemiluminescence has an advantage of perhaps an order of magnitude greater sensitivity than the dye based methods above. In addition, several films may be exposed from a single blot, giving an advantage in interpretation of weak and strong signals on the same membrane. However it requires a darkroom to perform and is more expensive in reagents. Reagents are generally bought in a kit, and we recommend simply following the kit instructions.

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