

General Information

Alkaline Phosphatase Labeling Kit - NH₂ is for simple and rapid preparation of alkaline phosphatase-labeled IgG in enzyme immunoassay (EIA) and immunoblotting / immunostaining. It can also be used for preparation of alkaline phosphatase-labeled antigen in competitive EIA. NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase (a component of this kit) has succinimidyl ester groups, and can easily make a covalent bond with an amino group of the target molecule without any activation process. If the target is a small molecule, the conjugate can be purified with Filtration Tube included in this kit. Filtration Tube is also used for sample IgG in removing small molecules such as Tris buffer and amine compounds that interfere with the assay or labeling reaction. This kit contains all of the necessary reagents for alkaline phosphatase labeling, including the storage buffer for conjugates.

Kit Contents

| | | | |
|--|------------|------------------------|----------|
| - NH ₂ -Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase ... | 3 tubes | - Washing Buffer | 4 ml x 1 |
| - Reaction Buffer | 200 µl x 1 | - Storage Buffer | 4 ml x 1 |
| - Filtration Tube | 3 tubes | | |

Capacity

Three samples labeling
 - Sample requirement: Protein (Molecular weight > 50,000; amount: 50-200 µg)
 Small molecule (Molecular weight < 5,000)

Storage Condition

Store at 0-5 °C. This kit is stable for 1 year at 0-5°C before opening.

Caution

After a NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase is taken out from the seal bag, keep the unused NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase(s) in the bag, seal tightly and store at -20°C. Store the other components at 0-5°C.

Required Equipment

- 10 µl, 200 µl adjustable pipettes
- Microcentrifuge
- Incubator (37°C)
- Microtubes

Precaution

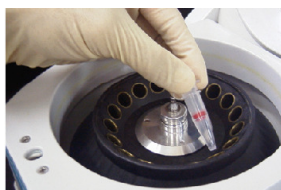
- If the target protein solution contains other proteins with molecular weight larger than 10,000, such as serum albumin or gelatin, purify the protein solution, and use the purified target proteins for alkaline phosphatase labeling, because it might interfere the labeling reaction.
- If the protein solution contains small insoluble materials, centrifuge the solution, and use the supernatant for the labeling.
- The droplets which induced from the dry inhibitor of membrane, are occasionally found inside Filtration Tube while storing the kit at 0-5°C or after returning to room temperature. This phenomenon does not affect the performance.
- This kit includes microtubes containing solutions. Since there is a possibility that the droplets might attach to the inside walls or caps, please shake them down prior to open.

General Protocol -1

- Labeling for IgG ^{a)} -



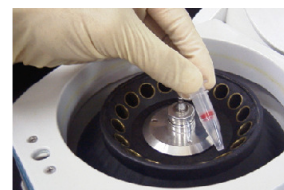
Step 1.
Add 100 µl Washing Buffer and the sample solution containing 50-200 µg IgG^{a)} to a Filtration Tube.



Step 2.
Pipette to mix and centrifuge at 8,000 x g for 10 min.^{b)}



Step 3.
Add 100 µl Washing Buffer to the Filtration Tube again.



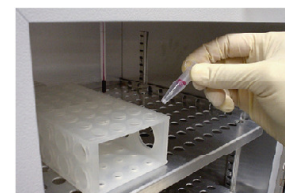
Step 4.
Centrifuge at 8,000 x g for 10 min.^{b)}



Step 5.
Add 10 µl Reaction Buffer to NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase, and dissolve with pipetting.^{c)}



Step 6.
Add NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase solution to the Filtration Tube and pipette to mix.



Step 7.
Incubate the tube at 37°C for 2 h.

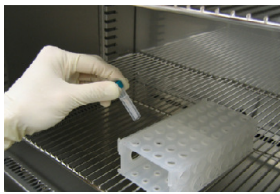


Step 8.
Add 190 µl Storage Buffer, and pipette about 10 times to recover the conjugate.^{d)} Transfer the solution to a microtube (not included in this kit), and store at 0-5°C.^{e)}

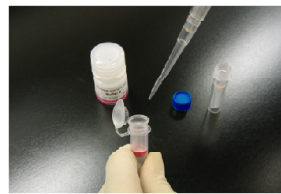
- The volume of sample solution should be less than 100 µl. If the IgG concentration is lower than 0.5 mg/ml, repeat Steps 1 and 2 until the total IgG accumulation becomes 50-200 µg.
- If the solution still remains on the membrane after the centrifugation, spin for another 5 min.
- NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase is unstable in Reaction Buffer. Proceed to Step 6 immediately after the preparation of the NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase solution.
- One to three molecules of alkaline phosphatase should be introduced onto one IgG molecule. Unconjugated alkaline phosphatase should not interfere with normal immunoassays. If purification is necessary, use a gel permeation column or an affinity column for IgG.
- We recommend using Storage Buffer to recover the conjugate. However, you can use an appropriate buffer for the downstream experiments.



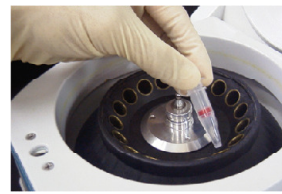
Step 1.
Prepare 50 μ l of 1 mmol/l amine compound solution^{a)} with Reaction Buffer. Add this solution to a tube of NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase.



Step 2.
Pipette to dissolve NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase completely, and incubate the tube at 37°C for 1 h.



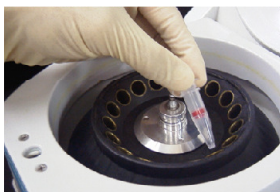
Step 3.
Add 100 μ l Washing Buffer to the reaction solution, and transfer the solution to a Filtration Tube.



Step 4.
Centrifuge at 8,000 x g for 10 min.^{b)}



Step 5.
Discard the filtrate, add 200 μ l Washing Buffer to the tube.



Step 6.
Centrifuge at 8,000 x g for 10 min.^{b)} Add 200 μ l Washing Buffer and centrifuge again.



Step 7.
Add 200 μ l Storage Buffer, and pipette about 10 times to dissolve the conjugate.
^{c)} Transfer the solution to a microtube (not included in this kit), and store the solution at 0-5°C.^{d)}

a) If the amine compound does not dissolve in aqueous solution, dissolve it with DMSO to prepare 10 mmol/l solution, and mix 5 μ l of this solution with 45 μ l Reaction Buffer.

b) If the solution still remains on the membrane after the centrifugation, spin for another 5 min.

c) One to two target molecules should be conjugated with one alkaline phosphatase molecule.

d) We recommend using Storage Buffer to recover the conjugate. However, you can use an appropriate buffer for the downstream experiments.

Q & A

◆ Can I use this kit to label antibody which is commercially available?

Yes. However, if antibody solution contains other proteins such as serum albumin or gelatin, labeling reaction might be interfered by that proteins. Purification of the antibody solution with affinity chromatography is necessary prior to using this kit. Contact us for the purification procedure, if you need.

◆ How long is the alkaline phosphatase labeled protein stable?

The stability depends on the protein itself. In the case of labeling for goat IgG, the labeled IgG is stable at 4°C for 2 months. However, for longer storage, please store at -20°C.

◆ Can I use this kit for other proteins?

Yes, if the molecular weight is higher than 50,000 or lower than 5,000, and it has a reactive primary or secondary amino group. If the molecular weight is higher than 50,000, follow the labeling protocol for IgG, and use 50-200 μ g of sample protein. If it is lower than 5,000, follow the labeling protocol for small molecules. If the molecular weight is lower than 50,000 but higher than 5,000, contact our customer service at info@dojindo.co.jp.

◆ Can I use this kit to label oligonucleotides or peptides?

Yes, if the molecular weight is less than 5,000, and it has a reactive primary or secondary amino group. Follow the labeling protocol for small molecules.

◆ What is the minimum amount of IgG that can be labeled with this kit?

We recommend using 50 μ g as a minimum amount. Though 10 μ g IgG can still be labeled using this kit, the background will be increased.

◆ Does NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase form an oligomer during the labeling reaction?

No. Since all amino groups of NH₂-Reactive Alkaline Phosphatase are blocked, no oligomerization is possible.

If you require assistance, please contact Dojindo customer service.

Dojindo Laboratories

2025-5 Tabaru, Mashiki-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto

861-2202, Japan

Phone: +81-96-286-1515 Fax: +81-96-286-1525

E-mail: info@dojindo.co.jp Web: www.dojindo.co.jp

Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Inc.

30 W Gude Dr, Suite 260, Rockville, MD 20850

Tel: +1-301-987-2667, Fax: +1-301-987-2687