

Different applications of protein electrophoresis

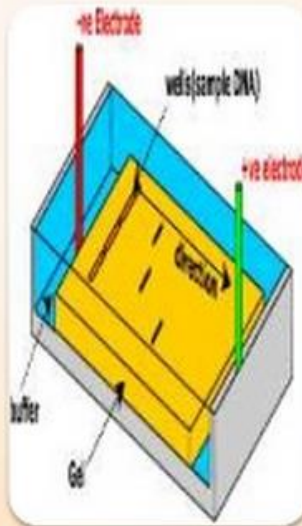
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Meaning of electrophoresis

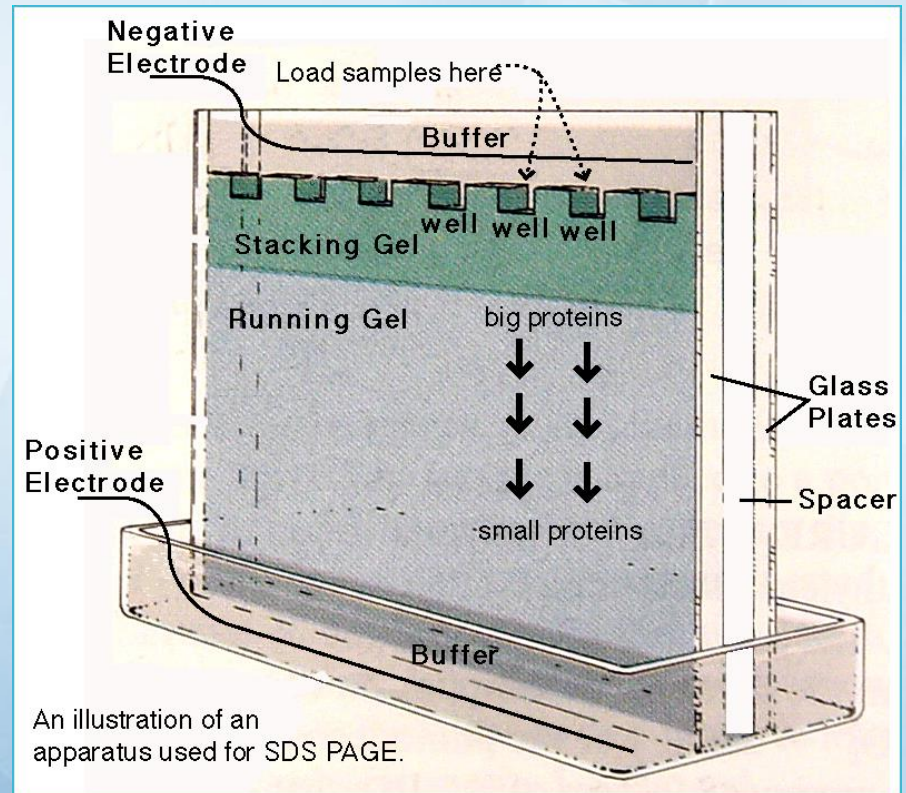
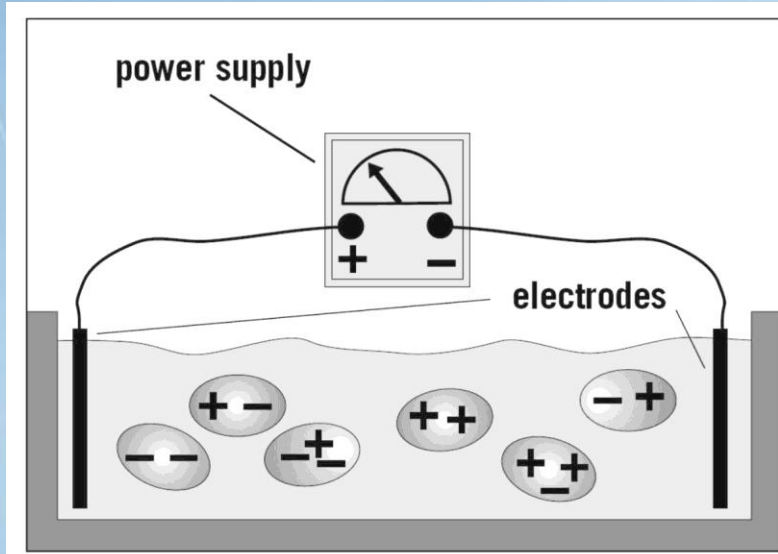


electrophoresis

- The term 'electrophoresis' was coined from the Greek word '*phoresis*', which means 'being carried'.
- Electrophoresis literally means 'to carry with electricity'.

Principle

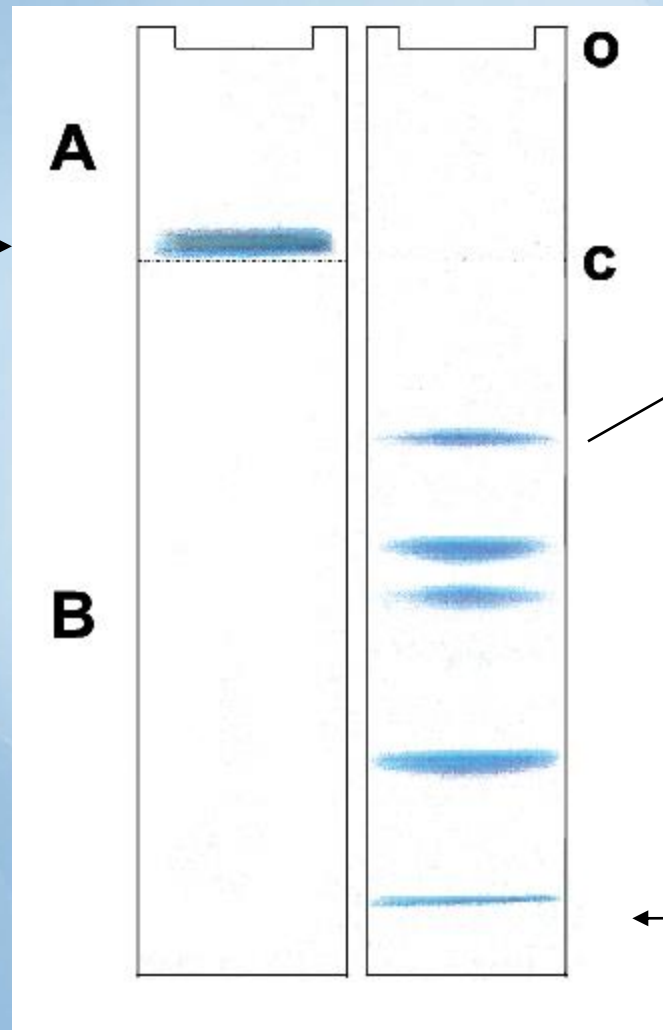
Proteins move in the electric field. Their relative speed depends on the charge, size, and shape of the protein



An illustration of an apparatus used for SDS PAGE.

Movement of Proteins on an SDS Gel

Stacking of proteins at top of gel at start



Protein Migration

Highest
Molecular
Wt. protein

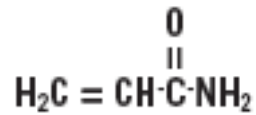
Distribution of
proteins in a
charged field

+

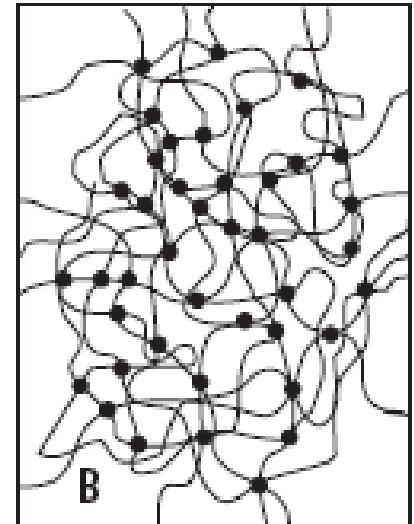
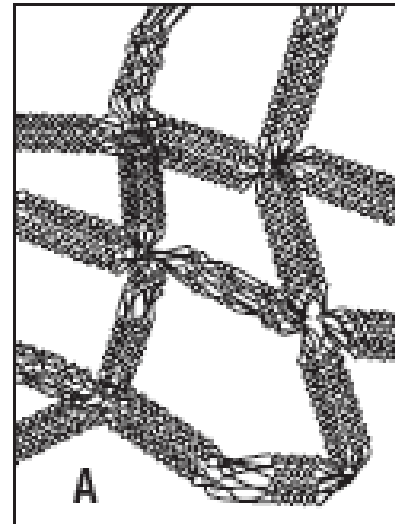
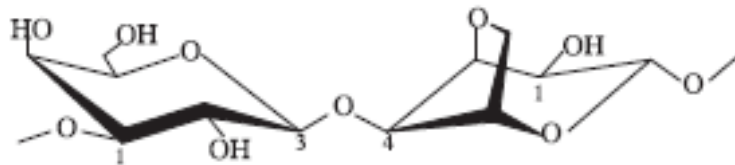
Low weight
molecular dye

Gels

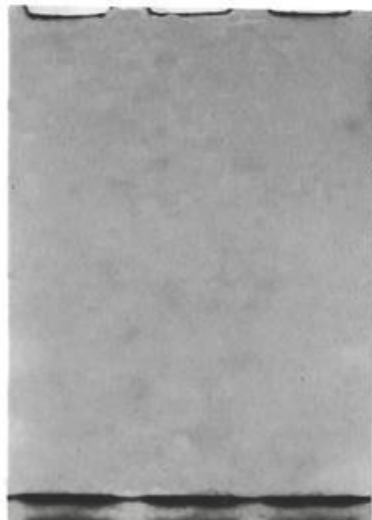
acrylamide



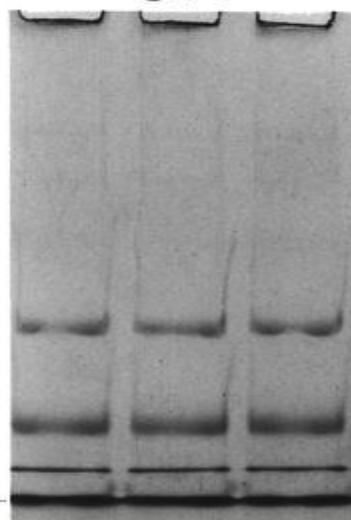
agarose



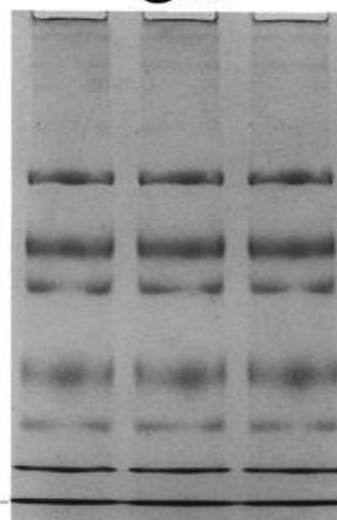
3%



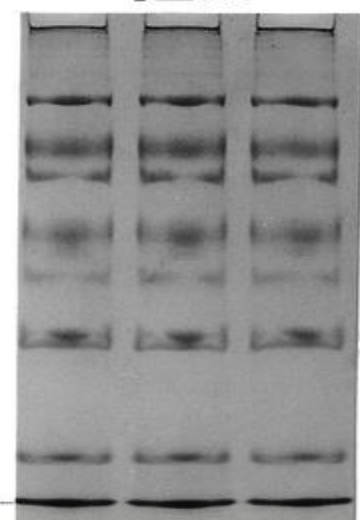
6%



9%



12%



Recommended acrylamide concentration for protein electrophoresis

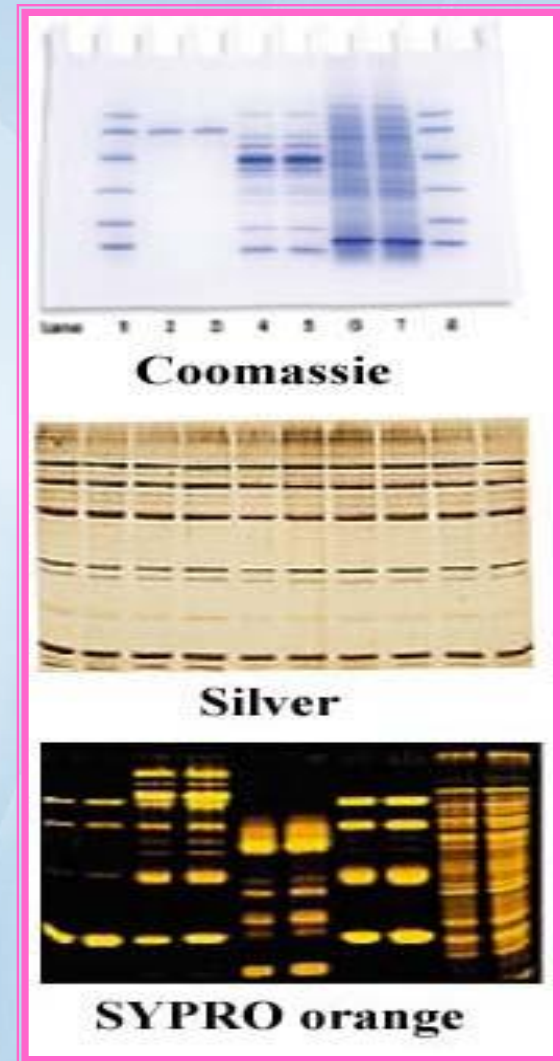
Separation size range (Kd)	% Acrylamide
~24-205	7.5%
~10-205	10%
~10-100	12%
~14-66*	12.5%
~14-45*	15%

*** The larger proteins fail to move significantly into the gel**

Protein visualization on gels

Common stains:

-  **Coomassie Blue** in a fixative solution. Stain from a few hours to overnight. Destaining 4-12 hrs.
 - * It provides a reasonably permanent record
- Silver stain.** complex process, excellent, long-lasting record, sensitive.
-  **SYPRO (fluorescent)** staining is similar to Coomassie Blue in complexity, except the Destaining takes about 30 min.
 - * It fades with time after a few hours

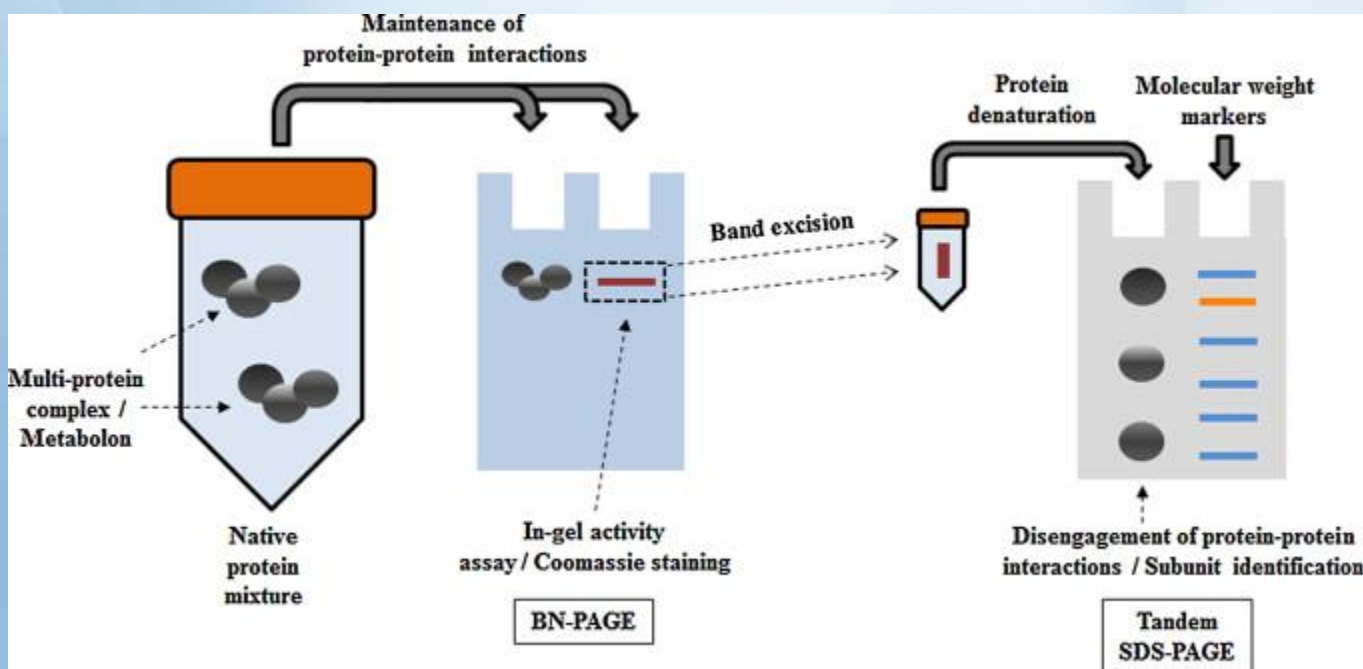
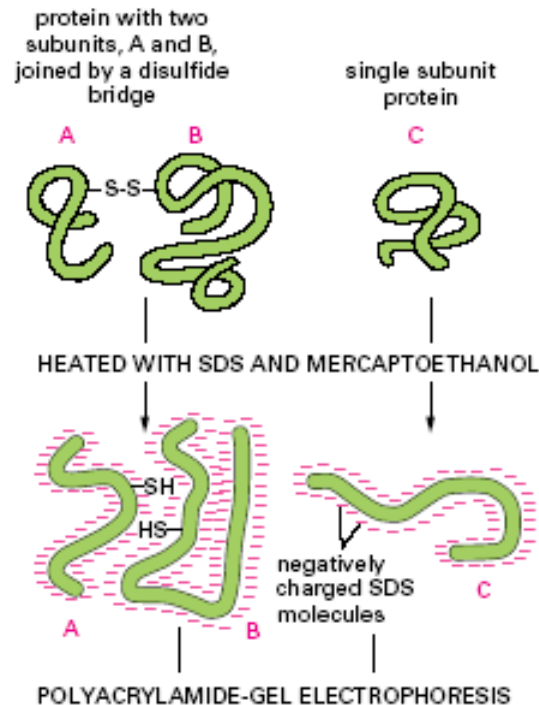


1. Native PAGE
2. Native Gradient PAGE
3. SDS PAGE
4. SDS Gradient PAGE
5. IEF
6. 2D PAGE
7. Western Blot

Native PAGE



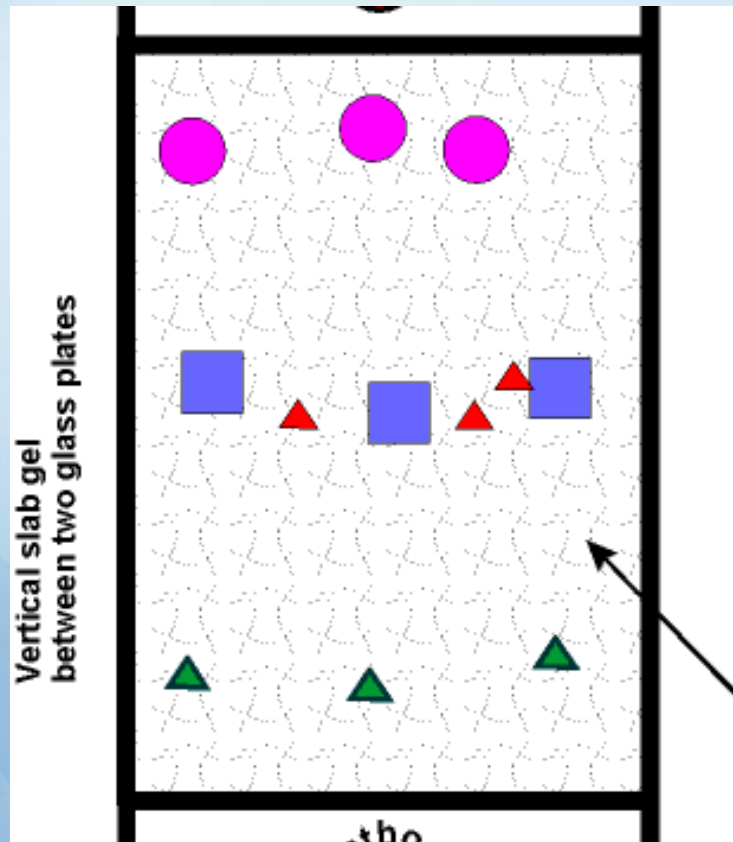
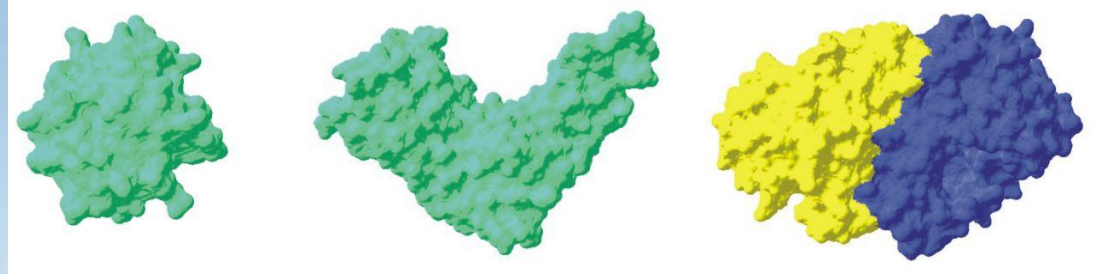
Non-denatured protein



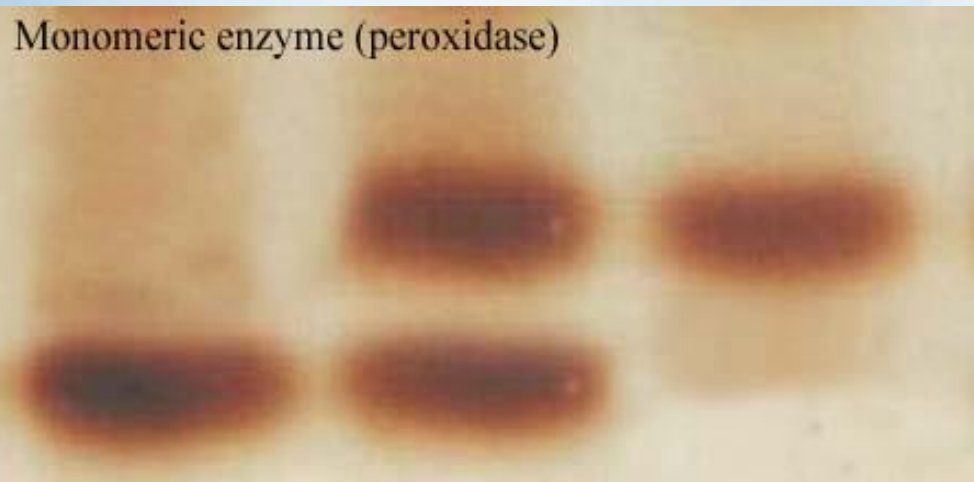
Native PAGE

Separates by

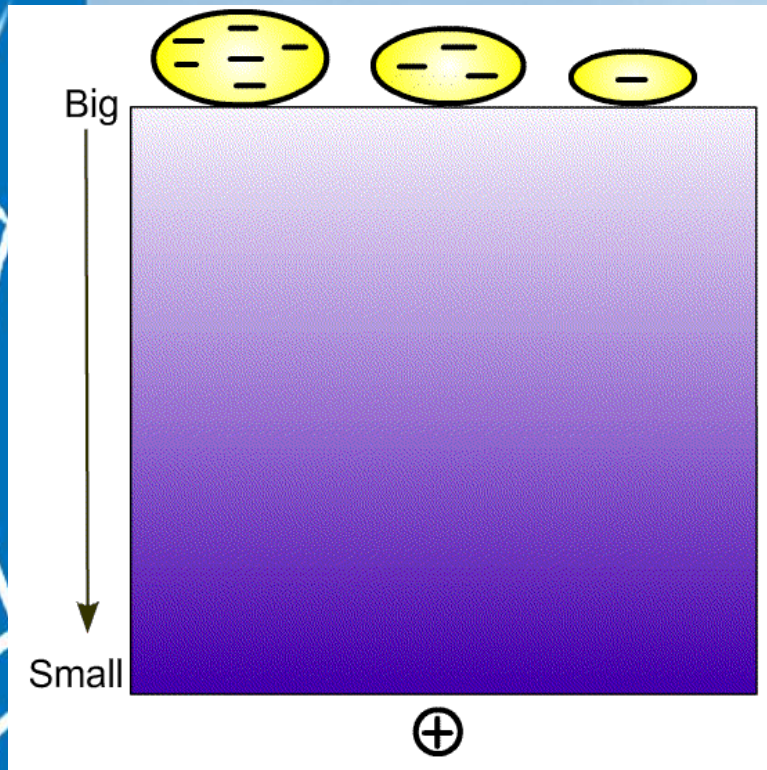
- charge
- size
- shape



- reaction with specific activity stains (depending on enzyme).
- substrates + cofactors + stain + buffer
- **colored** bands such as Est, Prx, Mdh ...
- **Colorless** bands (white bands on a dark background, negatively stained) such as SOD.

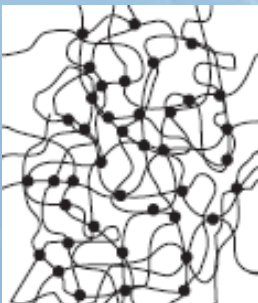


Native gradient PAGE

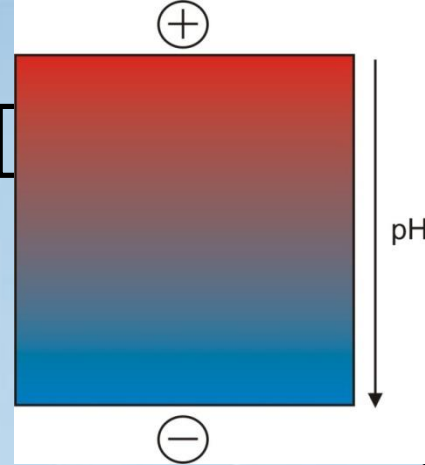


Separate native proteins by size - proteins stop moving when they reach a certain gel density (but this may take a very long time ...)

A great technique to study protein oligomerization!



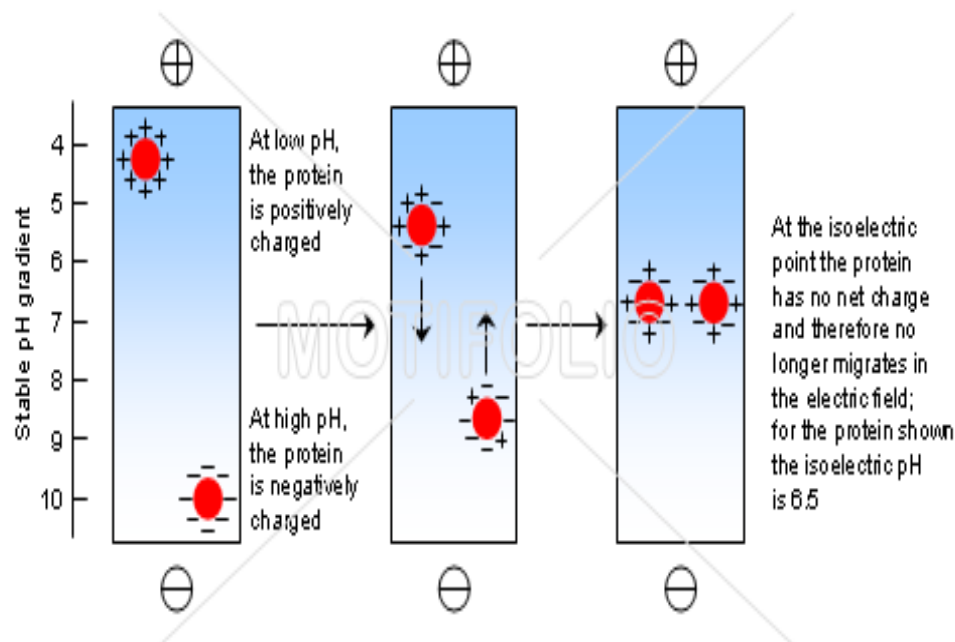
What is Isoelectric focusing?



- Gel is prepared with pH gradient
- Separates proteins by their isoelectric points (pI)
- Each protein has own $pI = pH$ at which the protein has equal amount of positive and negative charges (the net charge is zero)
- Charge on the protein changes as it migrates across pH
- When it gets to pI, has no charge and stops

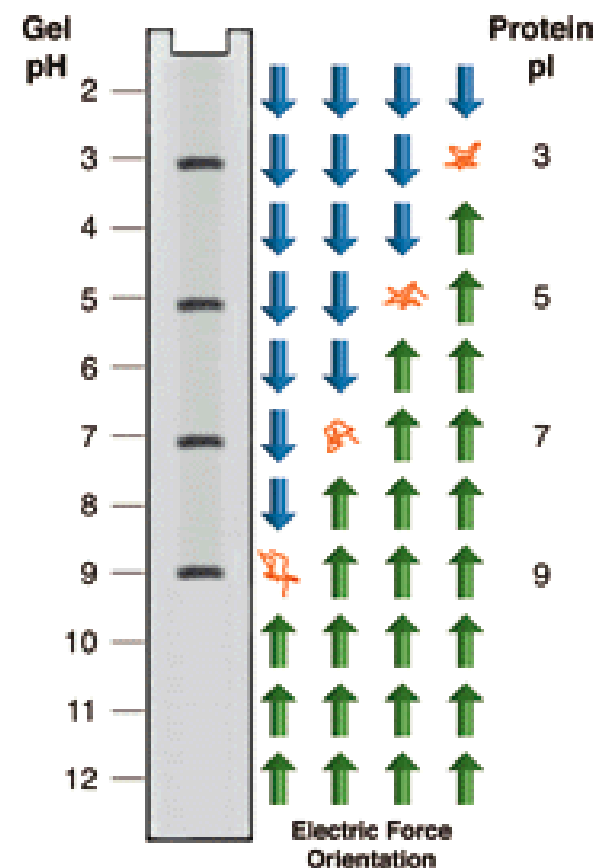


Separation of protein molecules by isoelectric focusing



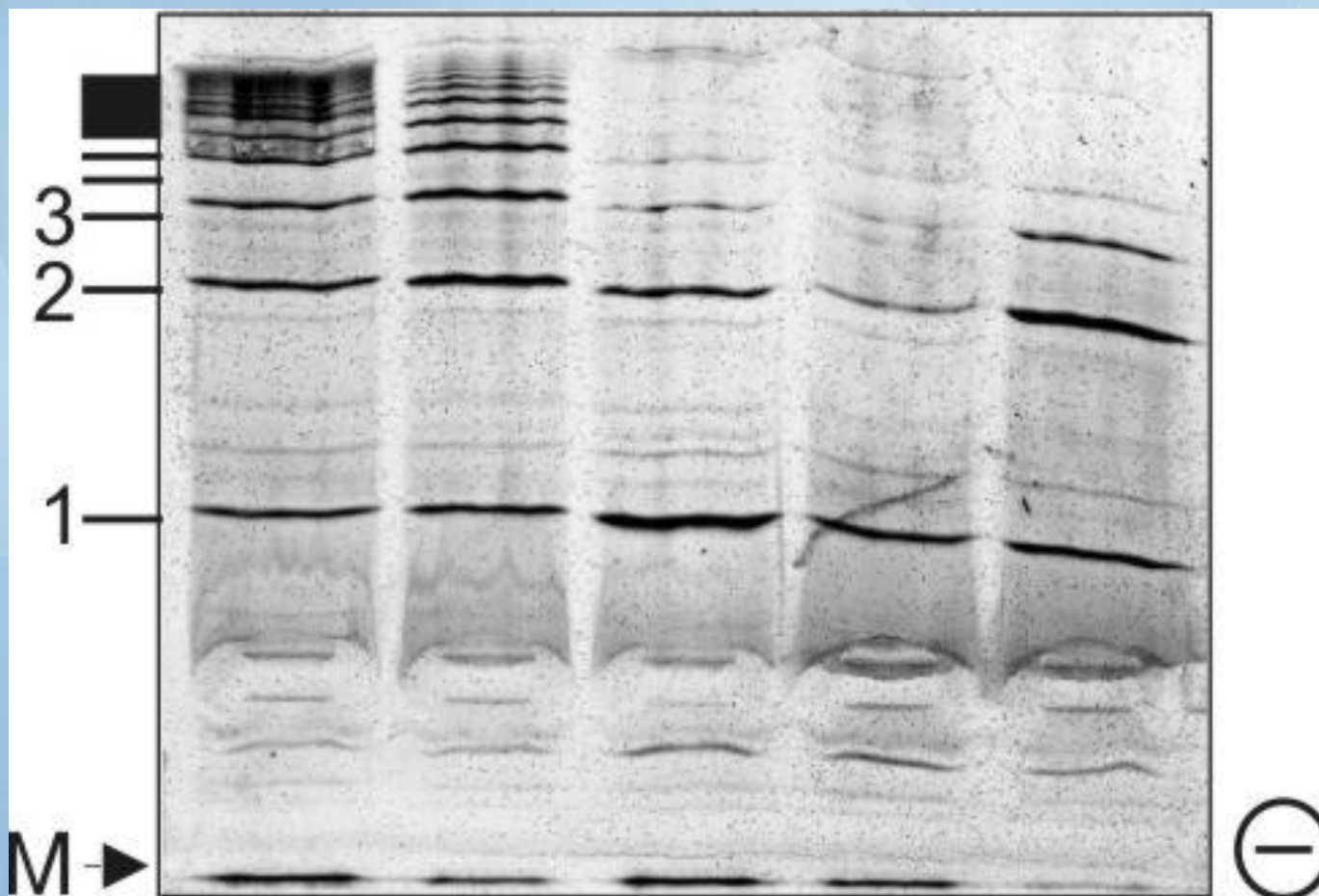
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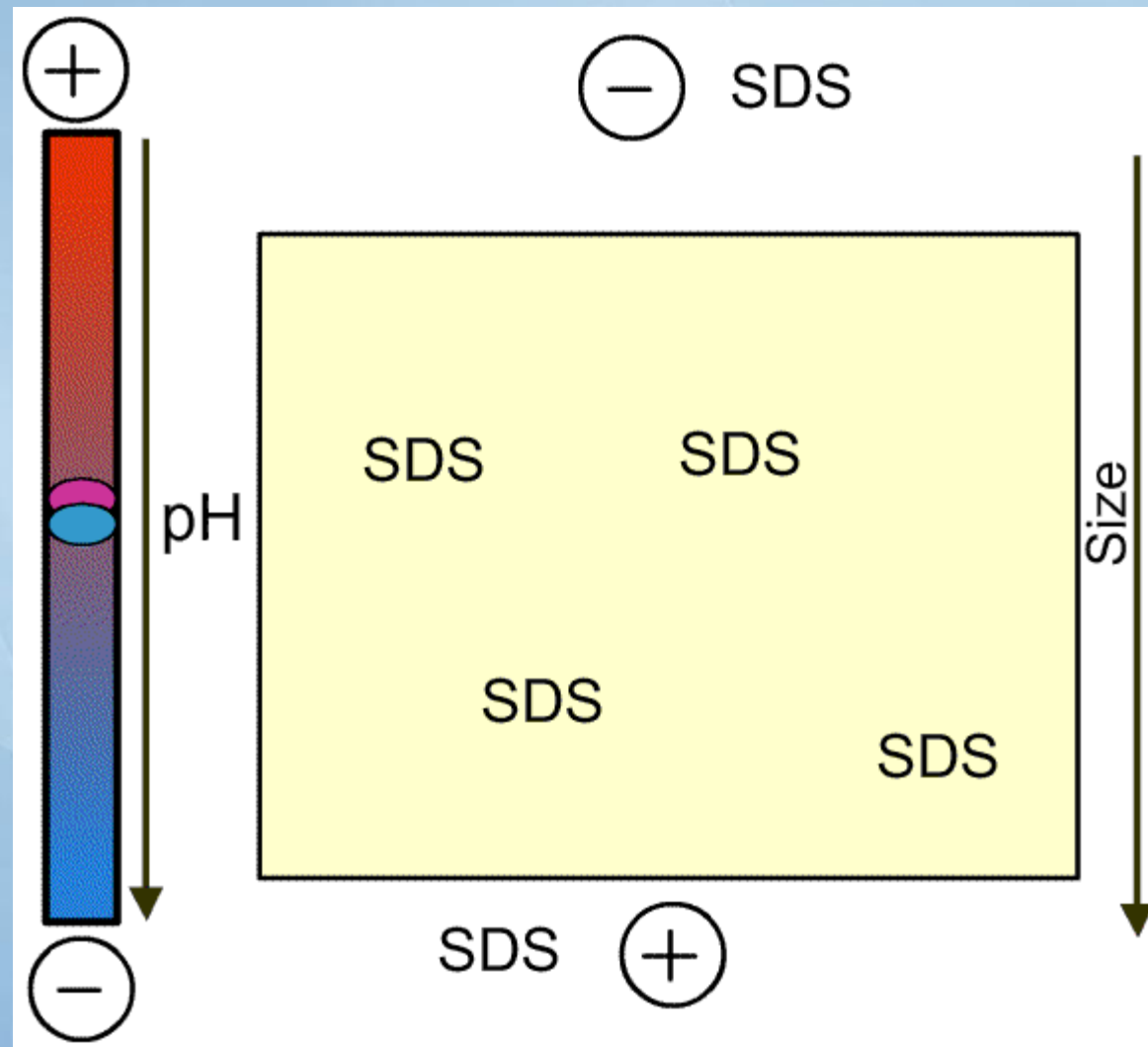
- PI of proteins can be theoretically predicted. Therefore, IEF can also be used for protein identification.

IEF example

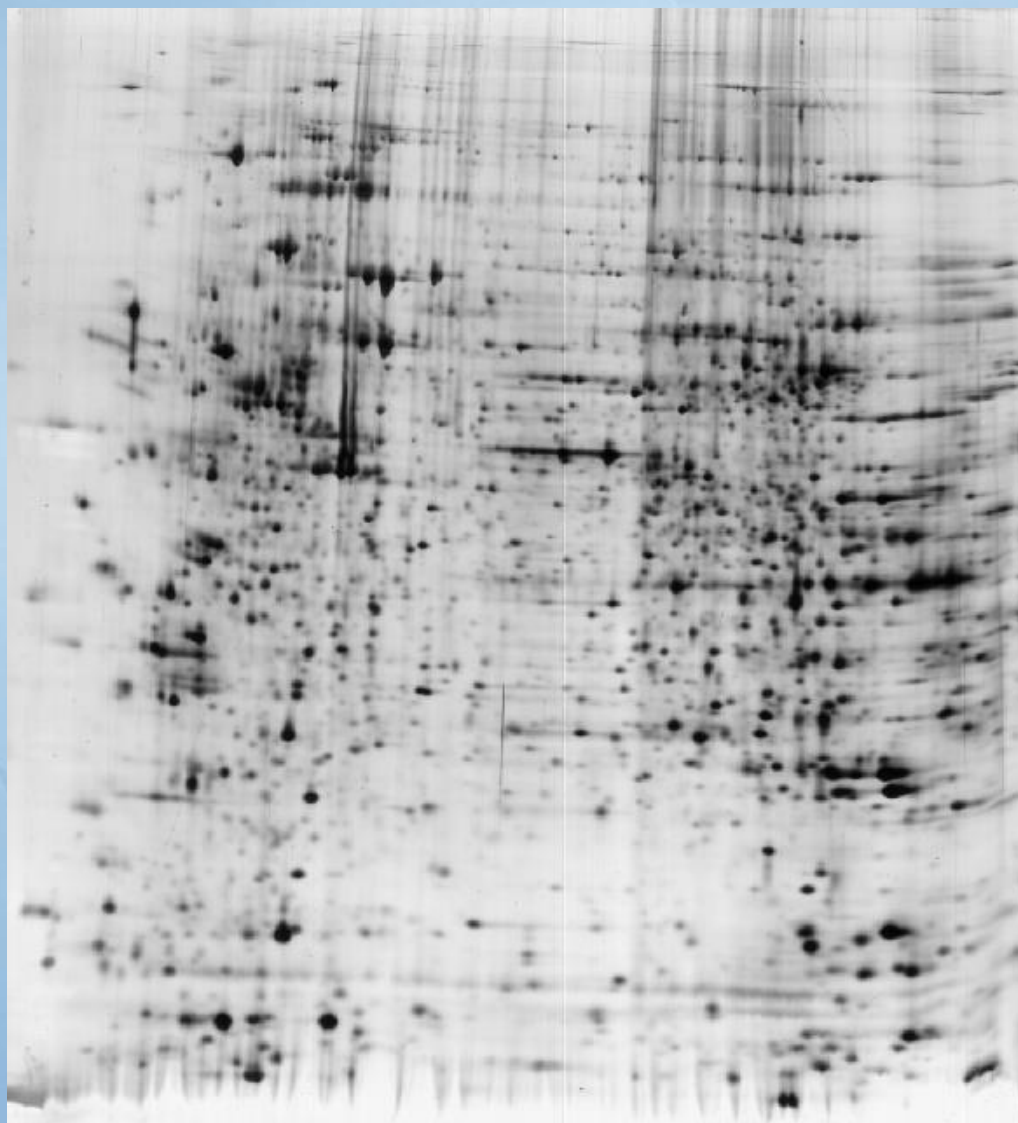


IEF 4-6.5 pH gradient

2D PAGE



2D PAGE



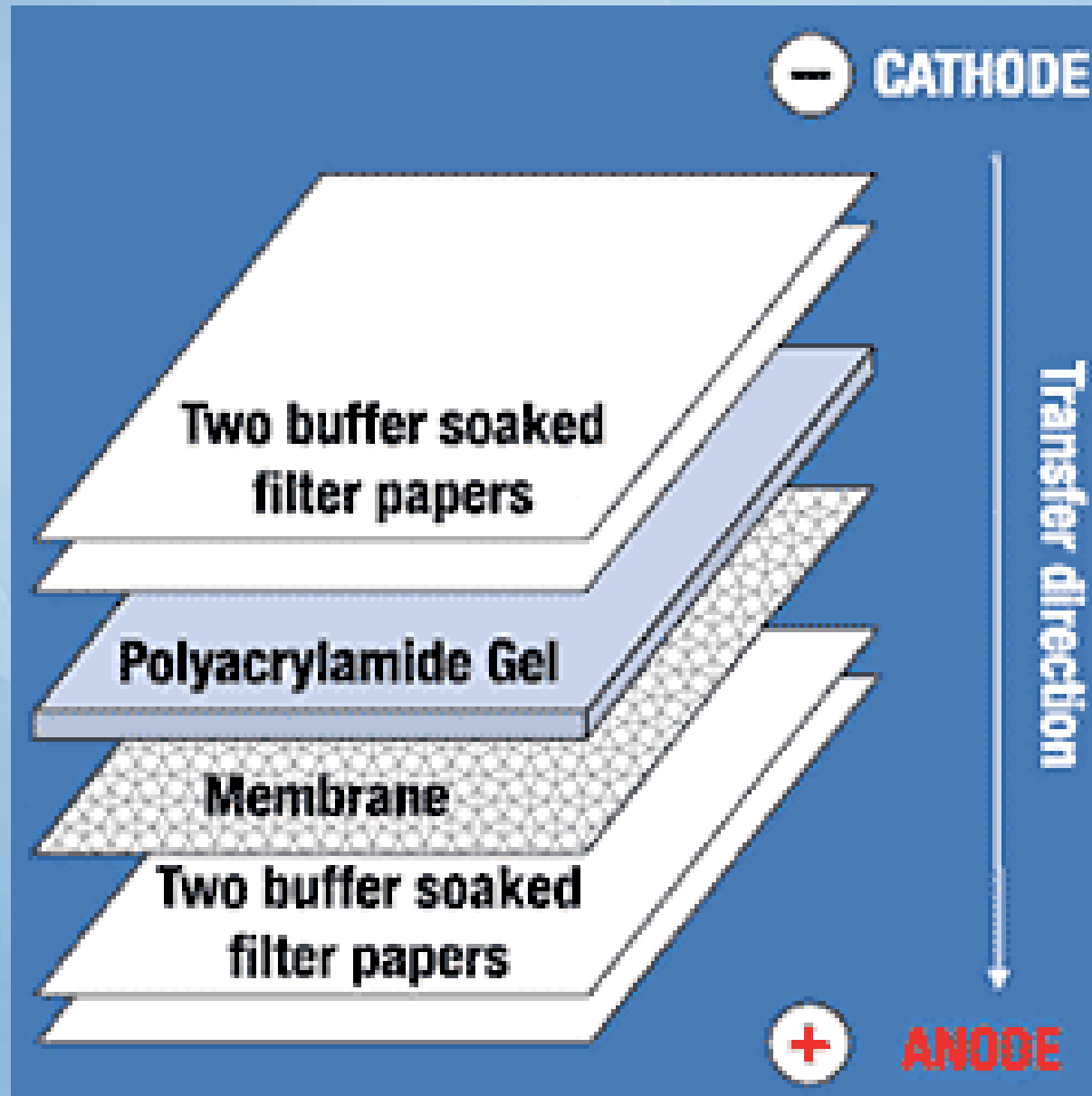
Western Blot Analysis

- Identifies protein through antibody interaction
- Run proteins on denatured gel (SDS-PAGE)
- Transfer (blot) proteins onto membrane
- Probe the membrane with primary antibody
- Add secondary antibody (this antibody is linked to an enzyme)
- Substrate is added and color appears

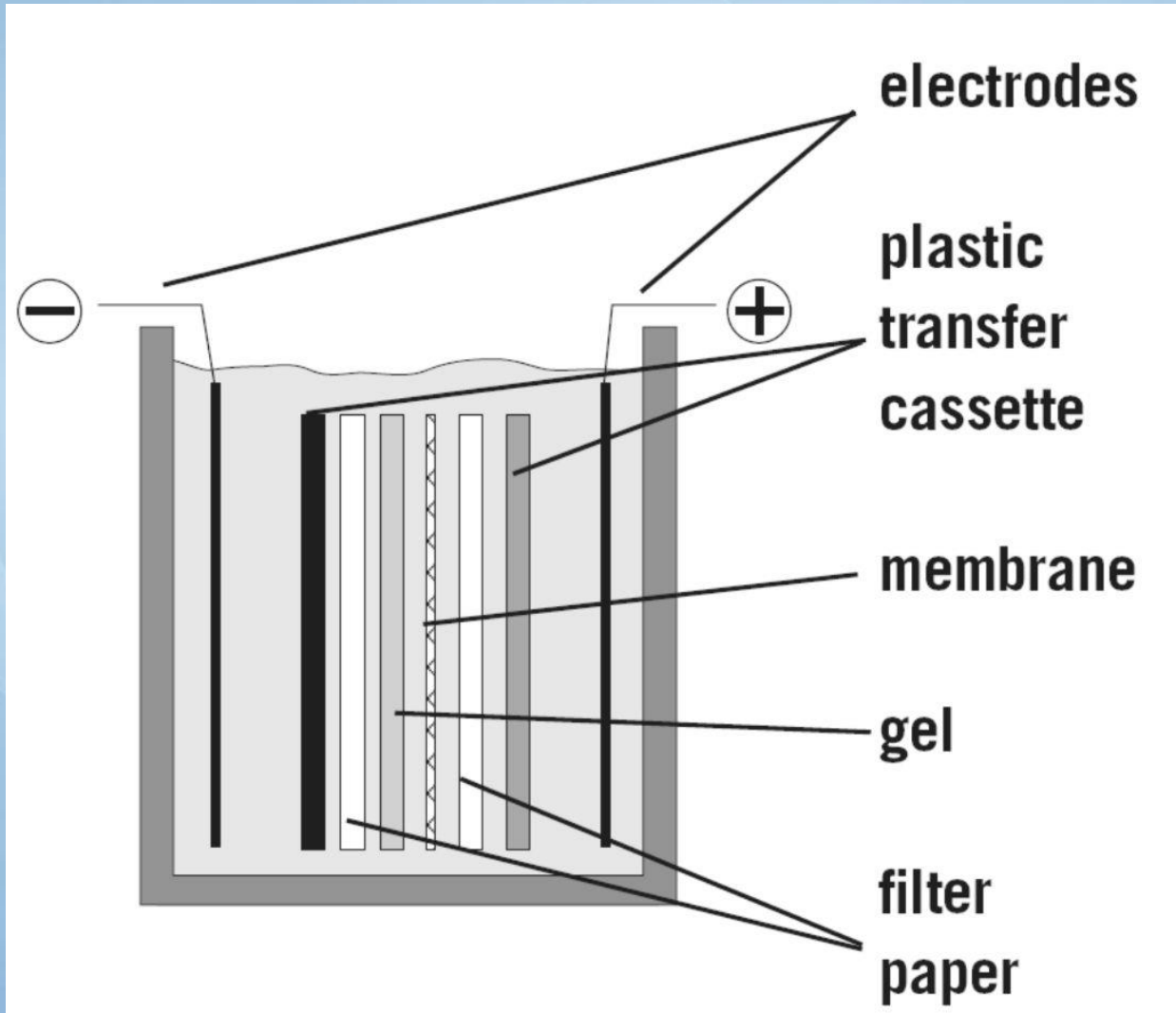
WB: 4 steps

1. Separation of proteins using SDS PAGE
2. Transfer of the proteins onto e.g. a nitrocellulose membrane (blotting)
3. Immune reactions
4. Visualization

Transfer of proteins to the membrane



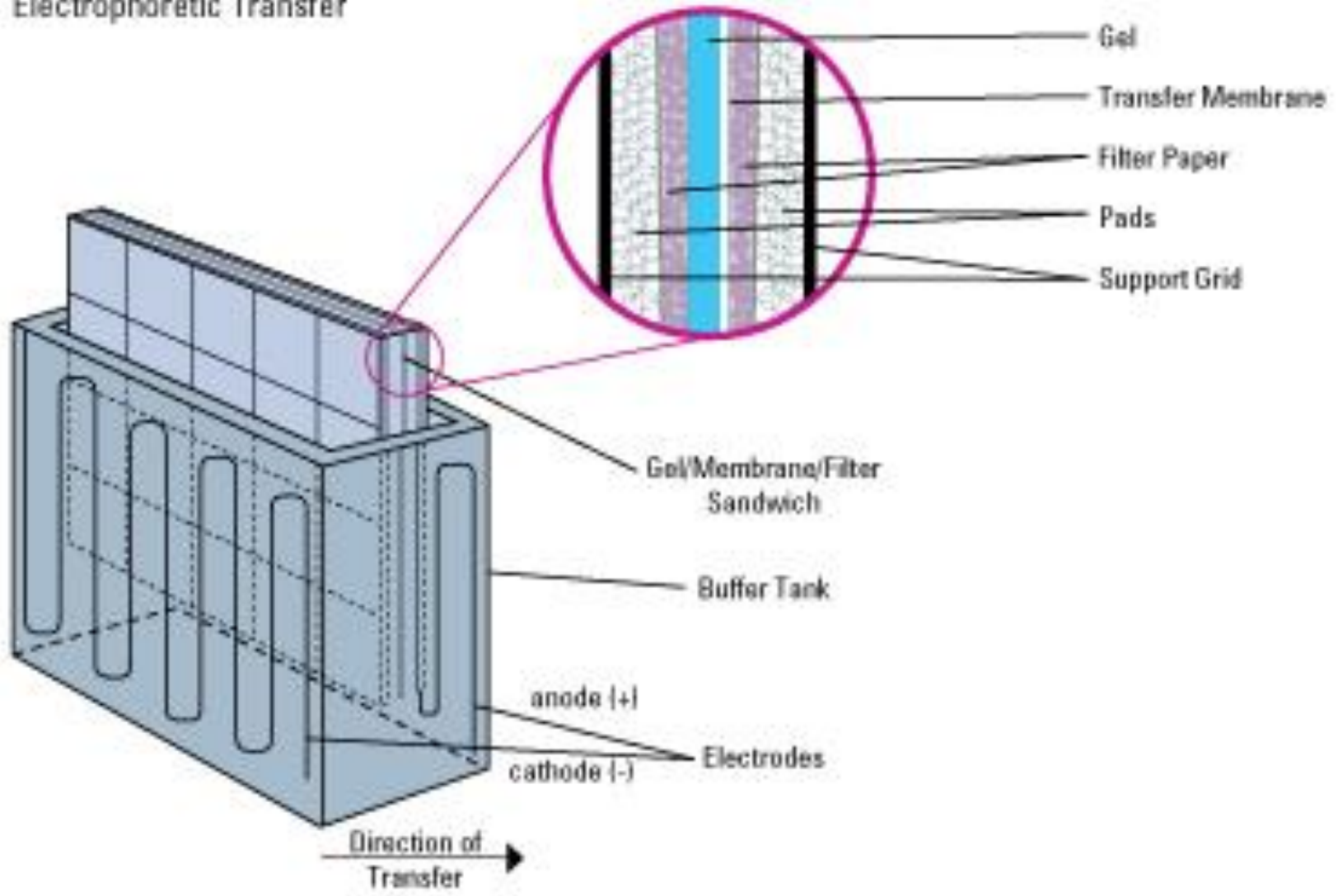
WB, Step 2: Blotting





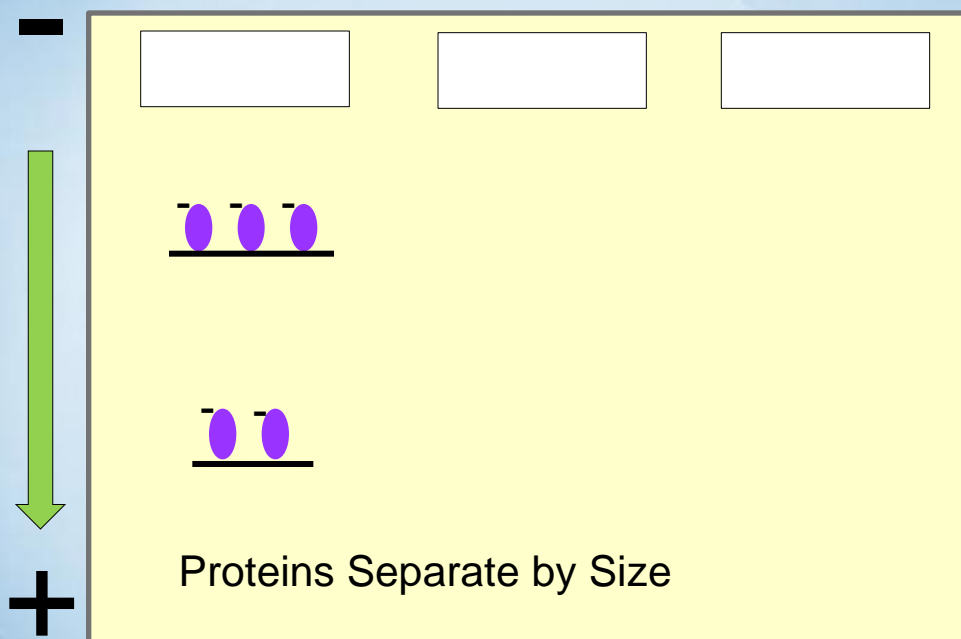
Western blotting-wet transfer apparatus

Electrophoretic Transfer





SDS-PAGE Western Blot Method





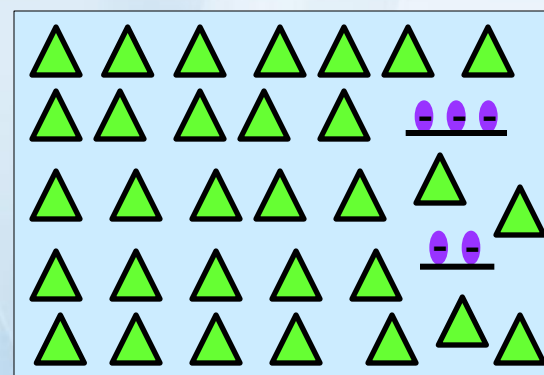
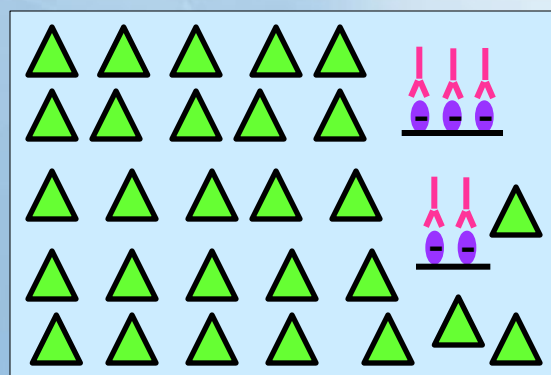
Transfer or Blot
Protein from Gel to
Nitrocellulose and/or
PVDF Membrane

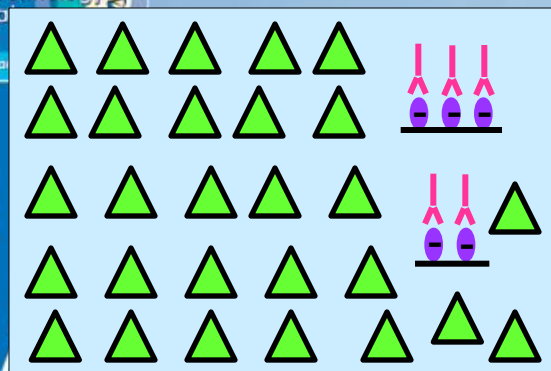
Block
Membrane with
Non-Specific
Proteins

Incubate Membrane
with 1° Antibody

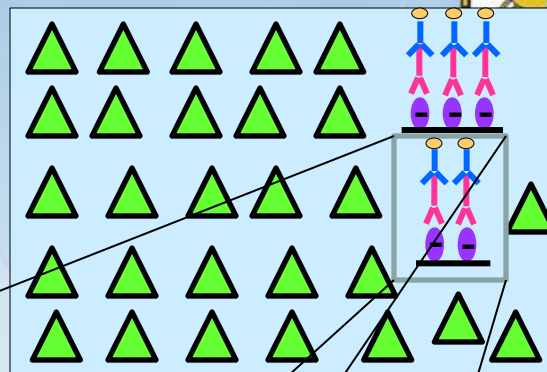
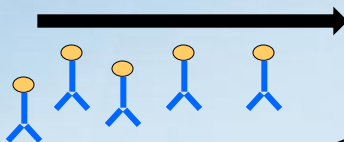
1° Antibody Binds Antigen
(i.e. Protein of Interest)

Non-Specific Proteins
Bind to Unbound Regions
of Membrane





Add HRP-Conjugated
2° Antibody



Add
Chemiluminescent
Substrate

