

# HA tag enables highly efficient detection of heterologous proteins in *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* (Pt) exconjugants

Jernej Turnsek

## Abstract

Invitrogen's [HA tag monoclonal antibody](#) in combination with [Western Breeze Anti-Mouse Chemiluminescent Western Blot Immunodetection Kit](#) leads to no background Western blots with Pt lysates. HA tag thus represents a tag of choice for (1) efficient and unambiguous protein expression analysis, (2) immunofluorescence experiments and (3) various IP and pull-down experiments in Pt and possibly other diatoms as well as other marine microeukaryotes.

**Citation:** Jernej Turnsek HA tag enables highly efficient detection of heterologous proteins in *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* (Pt) exconjugants. **protocols.io**

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.j7bcrin](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.j7bcrin)

**Published:** 04 Oct 2017

## Guidelines

Recommended HA tag nucleotide sequence is as follows: 5'-TATCCGTATGATGTCCCCGATTACGCG-3'.

## Before start

The starting point of this protocol is a genotype+ genetically engineered *Pt* strain.

## Protocol

### Cell lysis

#### Step 1.

Spin down  $10^7$ - $10^8$  Pt cells for 10 min at 4000 rpm & 10 °C.

#### 📌 NOTES

Jernej Turnsek 04 Oct 2017

Keep tubes on ice throughout the protocol.

#### Step 2.

Resuspend pellets in 50-200 µL lysis buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 200 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF.

### Step 3.

Sonicate 30 sec on / 1 min off for 15 min. We use Bioruptor UCD-200TM.

### Step 4.

Separate supernatants and pellets by centrifuging lysates 45 min at 13500 rpm & 10 °C. Resuspend pellets/insoluble fractions in 100 µL lysis buffer.

Quantify total protein content in supernatants

### Step 5.

Use your favorite protein quantification assay. We use [ThermoFischer's Bradford assay](#).

Running SDS-PAGE

### Step 6.

Prepare supernatants as follows (40 µL total): 10 µL [NuPage LDS Sample Buffer \(4x\)](#), 4 µL [NuPAGE Sample Reducing Agent \(10x\)](#), 40 µg protein, MQ.

Prepare insoluble fractions as follows (40 µL total V): 10 µL [NuPage LDS Sample Buffer \(4x\)](#), 4 µL [NuPAGE Sample Reducing Agent \(10x\)](#), 4 µL insoluble fraction suspension, 22 µL MQ.

Incubate at 70 °C for 15 min.

### Step 7.

Load 10 µL supernatant sample (10 µg protein) and 10 µL insoluble fraction sample (1 µL stock). Load also 6 µL [MagicMark](#) protein standard.

#### 📌 NOTES

**Jernej Turnsek** 04 Oct 2017

1. Prepare [MOPS running buffer](#) as follows: 665 mL MQ + 35 mL 20x MOPS buffer.
2. We have had good experience with [NuPage 4-12% Bis-Tris 1.5 mm gels with 10 wells](#).
3. Add 500 µL [NuPAGE Antioxidant](#) to the inner reservoir.

### Step 8.

Separate for 50 min at 200 V.

Protein transfer

### Step 9.

Prepare transfer buffer: 40 mL [NuPage Transfer Buffer \(20x\)](#), 160 mL methanol, 600 mL MQ, 800 µL [NuPAGE Antioxidant](#).

#### ⊕ NOTES

**Jernej Turnsek** 04 Oct 2017

We do a wet transfer using [XCell II™ Blot Module](#) and PVDF membranes.

#### Step 10.

Soak 7 pads in transfer buffer.

#### Step 11.

Activate PVDF membrane in methanol (1 min is good). Wash in MQ, leave in transfer buffer.

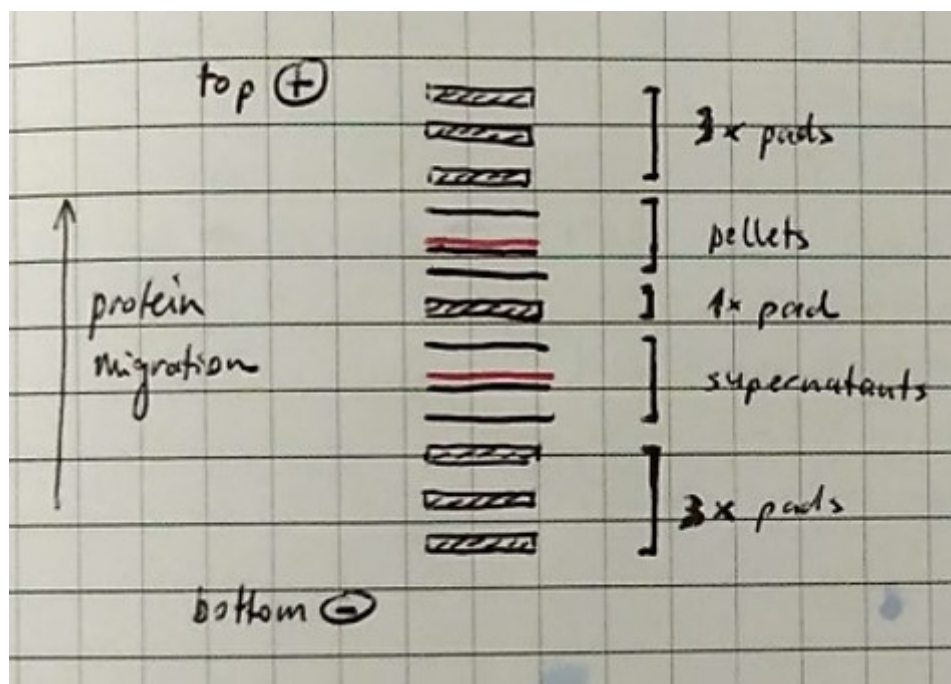
#### ⊕ NOTES

**Jernej Turnsek** 04 Oct 2017

Leave filter papers that come with each membrane soaking in transfer buffer while you're activating membranes.

#### Step 12.

Dissassemble your polyacrilamide gels and stack a transfer sandwich. If transferring from 2 gels simultaneously, we recommend assembling your sandwich as follows:



#### Step 13.

Transfer for 1 h at 30 V.

## Blocking

### Step 14.

Cut top right corner of each membrane to track membrane faces containing proteins.

### Step 15.

Wash each membrane twice with 20 mL MQ for 5 min.

#### 📌 NOTES

**Jernej Turnsek** 04 Oct 2017

All washing and incubation steps at RT were performed on a rocking platform set to 1 (very gentle rocking).

### Step 16.

Prepare blocking buffer. For 2 membranes: 10 mL MQ, 4 mL "Part A", 6 mL "Part B".

### Step 17.

Block at least 1 h at room temperature. Use 10 mL/membrane.

#### 📌 NOTES

**Jernej Turnsek** 04 Oct 2017

The result in this protocol was obtained after a 2 day blocking step at 4 °C followed by another ~1 h 15 min RT incubation period.

### Step 18.

Wash each membrane twice with 20 mL MQ for 5 min.

## Incubation in primary antibodies

### Step 19.

Prepare 1:10000 dilution of [HA tag monoclonal antibody](#): 14 mL MQ, 4 mL "Part A", 2 mL "Part B", 2 µL antibody stock.

### Step 20.

Use 10 mL antibody solution per membrane and incubate 3 hr.

### Step 21.

Prepare 160 mL wash solution: 150 mL MQ + 10 mL Wash Solution (16x). Wash each membrane 4 times in 20 mL for 5 min.

## Incubation in secondary antibodies

### Step 22.

Incubate each membrane in 10 mL anti-mouse secondary antibody solution for 1 hr.

### Step 23.

Prepare 160 mL wash solution: 150 mL MQ + 10 mL Wash Solution (16x). Wash each membrane 4 times in 20 mL for 5 min.

### Step 24.

Wash each membrane 3 times in 20 mL MQ for 2 min.

## Chemiluminescent detection

### Step 25.

Remove excess liquid, place a membrane on transparent plastic foil and cover it evenly with 2 mL [Novex CDP-Star](#) alkaline phosphatase substrate.

### Step 26.

Cover with alufoil and incubate 5 min.

### Step 27.

Remove excess liquid and cover with another transparent plastic sheet.

## Visualize.

### Step 28.

We use LI-COR's [C-DiGit Blot Scanner](#).

## Expected result.

### Step 29.

5 genotype+ *Pt* exconjugants were screened for protein-HA expression. The left and right image below were obtained with supernatants and insoluble fractions, respectively.

