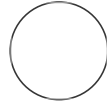


AUG 05, 2023

🌐 LRRK2 and LAMP1 immunofluorescence staining in various cell lines

Siyu Chen¹, eva karasmanis¹

¹UC San Diego, HHMI



Siyu Chen

UC San Diego, HHMI

DISCLAIMER

DISCLAIMER – FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY; USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

The protocol content here is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, medical, clinical, or safety advice, or otherwise; content added to [protocols.io](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bp2l6x991lqe/v1) is not peer reviewed and may not have undergone a formal approval of any kind. Information presented in this protocol should not substitute for independent professional judgment, advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Any action you take or refrain from taking using or relying upon the information presented here is strictly at your own risk. You agree that neither the Company nor any of the authors, contributors, administrators, or anyone else associated with [protocols.io](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bp2l6x991lqe/v1), can be held responsible for your use of the information contained in or linked to this protocol or any of our Sites/Apps and Services.


ABSTRACT

This protocol is being used to test the antibody



Recombinant Anti-LRRK2 antibody [MJFF2 (c41-2)]
(ab133474) Abcam

, as

well as  Anti-LAMP1 antibody [1D4B] (ab25245) Abcam. Please note that after multiple rounds of optimization, anti-LRRK2 antibody generates significant non-specific signals in the LRRK2 KO cell lines so this antibody may not be reliable for Immunofluorescence staining experiments. The protocol can be used for general IF experiments.

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI:

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bp2l6x991lqe/v1

Protocol Citation: Siyu Chen, eva karasmanis 2023. LRRK2 and LAMP1 immunofluorescence staining in various cell lines.

protocols.io

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bp2l6x991lqe/v1>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Other

After multiple rounds of optimization, anti-LRRK2 antibody generates significant non-specific signals in the LRRK2 KO cell lines so this antibody may not be reliable for Immunofluorescence staining experiments. The protocol can be used for general IF experiments.

Created: Aug 03, 2023**Last Modified:** Aug 05, 2023**PROTOCOL integer ID:** 85948**Keywords:** IF, LRRK2, RAW264.7, LAMP1

GUIDELINES

GDB buffer was used as blocking buffer in the optimized protocol.


This protocol uses ibidi 8 Well Chamber μ -Slides and will coat them with Fibronectin. Standard volume would be 300 μ L for each well. Volumes will need altering for wells, other plates and slides.

All steps are performed at room temperature (RT) on the lab bench, except for methanol permeabilization.

MATERIALS

- (0.1M) NaPi pH 7.4
3.1 g of NaH₂PO₄•H₂O
0.9 g of Na₂HPO₄ (anhydrous)
distilled H₂O to make a volume of 1 L
The pH of the final solution will be 7.4. This buffer can be stored for up to 1 mo at 4°C
- GDB buffer
30mM NaPi (sodium phosphate) pH 7.4
0.45mM NaCl
0.2% porcine (or fish) gelatin
In ddH₂O
- Kim wipes
- Ethanol (100%, stored in dark chemicals cupboard)
- Water (double-deionised H₂O from Milli-Q, "MQ-H₂O")

SAFETY WARNINGS

 N/A

BEFORE START INSTRUCTIONS

Important note:




While LAMP1 immunofluorescence staining robustly gives expected results, after multiple rounds of optimization, anti-LRRK2 antibody generates significant non-specific signals in the LRRK2 KO cell lines in our hand. This is a warning that this antibody may not be reliable for Immunofluorescence staining experiments.

However, this protocol can be used widely for IF experiments.

Please check [This google sheet](#) to learn more about the cell lines and conditions tested for the antibody

Day 0: : Seed cells

1h

1 Add  300 μ L of  11 μ g/mL fibronectin into each ibidi well. Incubate at RT for  01:00:00 .



1h

2 Rinse the wells with PBS for 3 times

3 Make GDB buffer if necessary

Stock	Amount needed	C	Final conc.	E
(0.1M) NaPi pH 7.4	15	mL	30	mM
(5M) NaCl	0.0045	mL	0.45	mM
Gelatin	0.1	g	0.2	%
H2O	34.9955	mL		
Total	50	mL		

Recipe to make GDB buffer

4 Seed adherent cells to 40-80% confluency in each well. Incubate at  37 $^{\circ}$ C  Overnight to get optimal seeding.

Note

For RAW264.7 cells, 6×10^4 in 300 μ L is a good starting point. Less would be needed for other typical cell lines since macrophage cells are smaller.
It is suggested to start with two different cell concentrations for the first time. Please refer to [this page](#) for more information

Day 1: Drug treatment

3h

5 Apply any drug treatments or controls and note time of additions before proceeding with fixing.
As an example,



Chloroquine diphosphate salt Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #C6628-25G

and

3h



Leu-Leu methyl ester hydrobromide Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #L7393-500MG

can be added at desired concentrations for 03:00:00

Drugs	MW - g/mol	mM	weight in 1 mL	E
LLOME	339.27	1000	339.27	mg/1mL
CQ	515.86	100	51.586	mg/1mL

Drug stock recipe and concentrations

In each well, add 1 in 1000 (1 mM 1 millimolar (mM) for LLOME and 0.1 millimolar (mM) for CQ)

Staining

25m

6 Put 100% ethanol on ice before proceeding with next steps.

7 Bring GDB buffer to Room temperature. Prepare and prewarm fixation buffer (4% sucrose, 3% PFA in 1xPBS) at 37 °C

Note

3% PFA is preferred from 4% as it reduces autofluorescence

Need 375 µL

Pierce™ 16% Formaldehyde (w/v) Methanol-free Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #28906

and 0.08 g

Sucrose Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #S0389

dissolve with 2 mL PBS.


8 Get cells, aspirate media and immediately add prewarmed fixation buffer. Incubate for



00:10:00 at 37 °C




10m

9 Aspirate PFA, rinse 2x with PBS and wash two times with PBS for 5 minutes each, 00:10:00 in total

10m


10 Quenching: Only necessary when staining the day of fixation. Incubate 3 times of 10 minutes ( 00:30:00 in total) using 0.4% 30m

 Ammonium chloride Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #254134 ( 75 millimolar (mM))


11 Optional step: For half of the samples, choose to add another permeabilisation step with  300 μ L 100% ethanol at -20°C for  00:20:00 . Leave the rest at  Room temperature in GDB buffer. 20m

Note







This step helps to increase contrast when imaging

 Recombinant Anti-LRRK2 antibody [MJFF2 (c41-2)] (ab133474) Abcam, but doesn't help with the issue of non-specific signals when LRRK2 KO cell lines are used.




Note

ethanol/methanol permeabilisation at  -20 °C will disrupt the microtubule staining. Apply this step with caution when other antibodies are used.


12 Aspirate ethanol, wash 2x with PBS.

13 Prepare GDB + 0.05%  Triton X-100 Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #X100 10m
freshly. Add  300 μ L for  00:10:00 .
 5 μ L in  10 mL GDB buffer. Can be stored at  4 °C for a couple of days.



14 Aspirate Triton X-100, wash 2x with GDB.

15 Block cells with  300 μ L GDB for  00:30:00 at  Room temperature 30m



16 During blocking, prepare final concentration of  1 μ g/mL for both 10m


 Recombinant Anti-LRRK2 antibody [MJFF2 (c41-2)] (ab133474) Abcam and




 Anti-LAMP1 antibody [1D4B] (ab25245) Abcam solution with GDB and

 50000 rpm, 4°C, 00:10:00 - each ibidi dish well requires  150 μ L

Note

 150 μ L is the minimum required amount.  200 μ L would be sufficient and optimal to cover the entire well

17 Take most of the supernatant and place in new tube. Mix to get even concentration (due to  Gelatin Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #G2500 in there, there will be a small clear precipitate)

18 Aspirate blocking solution and incubate cells with  150 μ L of primary antibody solution  Overnight at  4 °C on a table-top shaker

Note














Primary antibody incubation can be as short as 2 hours without affecting the final outcome



Note

When incubating overnight, consider wrapping up the dish with parafilm and/or put the dish in a humidity chamber to prevent the well from drying up

Day 2

15m

- 19 Bring GDB to  Room temperature . Aspirate antibody solution and rinse 2x with GDB.
- 20 Wash 3x 5min  Room temperature RT with GDB,  00:15:00 in total 15m
- 21 Prepare 1:500 Alexa-fluor conjugated secondary antibody solution with GDB - each ibidi well requires  200 μ L .
When LRRK2 and LAMP1 are co-stained,
 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 647) (ab150079) Abcam and
 Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150157) Abcam are used at final concentration of  4 μ g/mL . Lower concentration did not help with the issue of non-specific LRRK2 signal.
- 22 Incubate cells with  200 μ L of secondary antibody solution for  01:30:00 at  Room temperature and protect from light with an ice box. 1h 30m
- 23 15 minutes before the incubation is finished, add  DAPI Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #D1306 to a final concentration of  1 μ g/mL and incubate until the last step finishes.
- 24 Rinse cells with 1xPBS for 5 times
- 25 Apply 2-4 drops of  FluorSave™ Reagent Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #345789 hard mounting media in each well and swirl to make sure the bottom is fully covered.

26 Allow to air-dry for  00:10:00 at  Room temperature .

10m

27 Image within 48 h of mounting or the sample will begin to deteriorate (bright debris impeding imaging) and visibly autofluoresce in red.