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Selecting the correct transfer membrane for Western blot enhances detection of alpha-synuclein and tau proteins

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1 Works for me dx

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ABSTRACT

The ability to detect proteins by Western blot, particularly from tissue samples, can be hampered by the choice of membrane and whether a fixation step is used. Here we compare three transfer membranes, polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) 0.2 μ m, PVDF 0.45 μ m and nitrocellulose 0.45 μ m for the detection of rat α -synuclein from tissue and recombinant human tau. For α -synuclein fixation of the membrane directly after transfer was imperative for detection of the protein and use of the PVDF 0.45 μ m membrane gave the highest detection signal. For tau, the signal was highest on nitrocellulose 0.45 μ m and fixation did not enhance the signal.

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PROTOCOL CITATION

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KEYWORDS

Western blot, gel transfer, alpha-synuclein, tau, PVDF, nitrocellulose, fixation

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STEPS MATERIALS

NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR
NuPAGE™ LDS Sample Buffer (4X)	NP0008	Thermo Fisher
NuPAGE™ 4-12% Bis-Tris Protein Gels, 1.5 mm, 15-well	NP0336PK2	Thermo Fisher
NuPAGE™ MES SDS Running Buffer (20X)	NP0002	Thermo Fisher
Immobilon-PSQ PVDF Membrane 0.2um roll	ISEQ00005	Millipore Sigma

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NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR
Immobilon-P PVDF Membrane, 0.45um, roll	IPVH00010	Millipore Sigma
Nitrocellulose Transfer Membrane	10600002	Amersham Biosciences
Methanol		
NuPAGE™ transfer buffer	NP0006	Thermo Fisher Scientific
PBS		
Tween-20	P9416	Sigma Aldrich
Rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase (HRP) linked Whole Ab	GENA934-1ML	
SuperSignal™ West Pico PLUS Chemiluminescent Substrate	34579	Thermo Fisher
Polyclonal Rabbit Anti-Human Tau Unconjugated Ig fraction	A002401-2	Agilent Technologies
α-Synuclein (D37A6) XP® Rabbit mAb	4179	Cell Signaling Technology
EQUIPMENT		
NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR

NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR
G:Box Chemi	XX6	
XCell SureLock Mini-Cell Electrophoresis System	EI0001	Thermo Fisher Scientific
Invitrogen XCell II™ Blot Module	El9051	Thermo Fisher Scientific

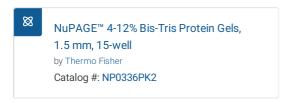
SAFETY WARNINGS

Follow safety guidelines and wear correct PPE when handling fication solution containing 4% paraformalsehyde and 0.1% gluteraldehyde

Protein samples were boiled for © 00:03:00 in 1x



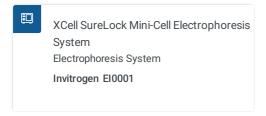
and ran on



in



using the



at 200 V for **© 00:30:00** .

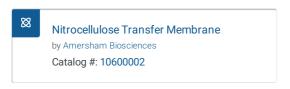
2 $\;$ Three membranes were selected to test Western blot transfer and detection, PVDF 0.2 μm



PVDF 0.45 µm



and nitrocellulose 0.45 µm



PVDF membranes were first activated with methanol by incubating for **© 00:03:00**. Nitrocellulose membranes do not need to be activated first.





with





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PFA and gluteraldehyde are toxic and should be handled in a chemical hood with appropriate PPE. The fixation solution should never be disposed of down the sink, but disposed of in a serparate container for disposal through correct waste systems.

For detecting α -synuclein in tissue samples the membranes were fixed immediately after transfer with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA), 0.1% glutaraldehyde in PBS for \bigcirc **00:30:00** . Lack of fixation leads to poor/no α -synuclein detection and fixation with only 4% PFA also leads to lower detection than with the addition of 0.1% glutaraldehyde.

6 Following disposal of the fixation solution into properly designated containers for removal, the membranes were blocked for **© 01:00:00** in 5% BSA in



+ 0.05%



(PBS-T) at & Room temperature.

7 The membranes were then incubated either overnight or for \bigcirc **01:00:00** at \lozenge **Room temperature** in primary antibody probing for rat α -synuclein 1:1000 dilution



- 8 The membranes were washed three times for **© 00:05:00** in PBS-T.
- 9 The membranes were incubated for & 01:00:00 at & Room temperature in secondary antibody 1:4000

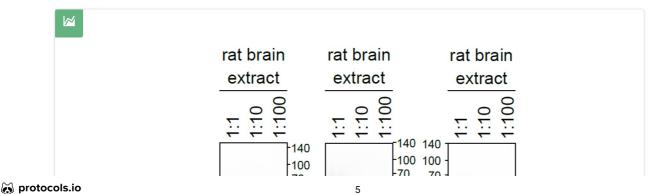


- 10 The membranes were washed five times for **© 00:05:00** in PBS-T.
- 11 The membranes were developed in
 - SuperSignal™ West Pico PLUS
 Chemiluminescent Substrate
 by Thermo Fisher
 Catalog #: 34579

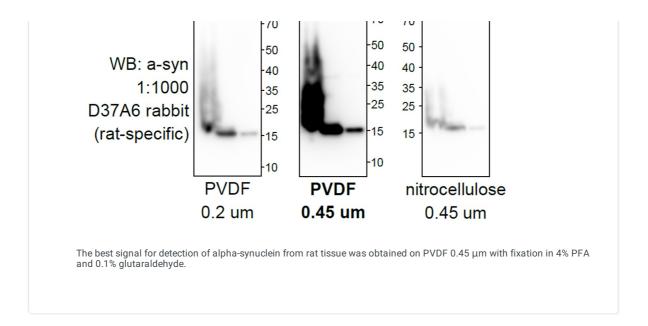
and imaged in a

G:Box Chemi Imaging system Syngene XX6

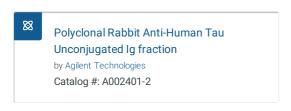
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- For recombinant human tau, fixation was not required and the membranes were instead immediately blocked for © 01:00:00 in 5% BSA in PBS-T at & Room temperature.
- 14 The membranes were then incubated either overnight or for **© 01:00:00** at **§ Room temperature** in primary antibody probing for human tau 1:200 dilution



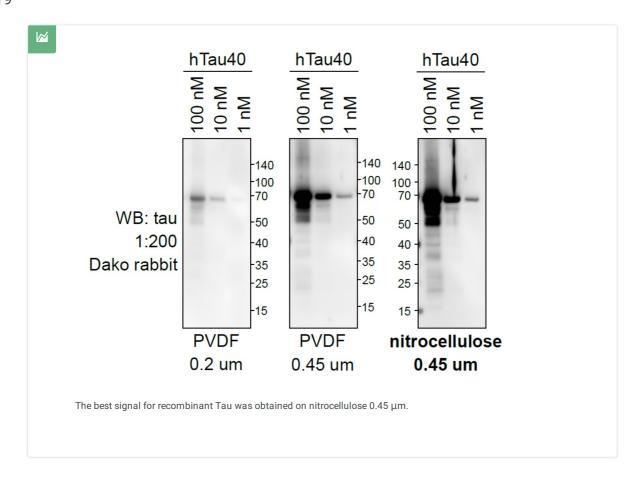
- 15 The membranes were washed three times for **© 00:05:00** in PBS-T.
- 16 The membranes were incubated for © 01:00:00 at & Room temperature in secondary antibody, 1:4000 dilution



17 The membranes were washed five times for **© 00:05:00** in PBS-T.



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This optimisation was originally performed by Dr Colin Hockings, a former postdoc in the Molecular Neuroscience Group.

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