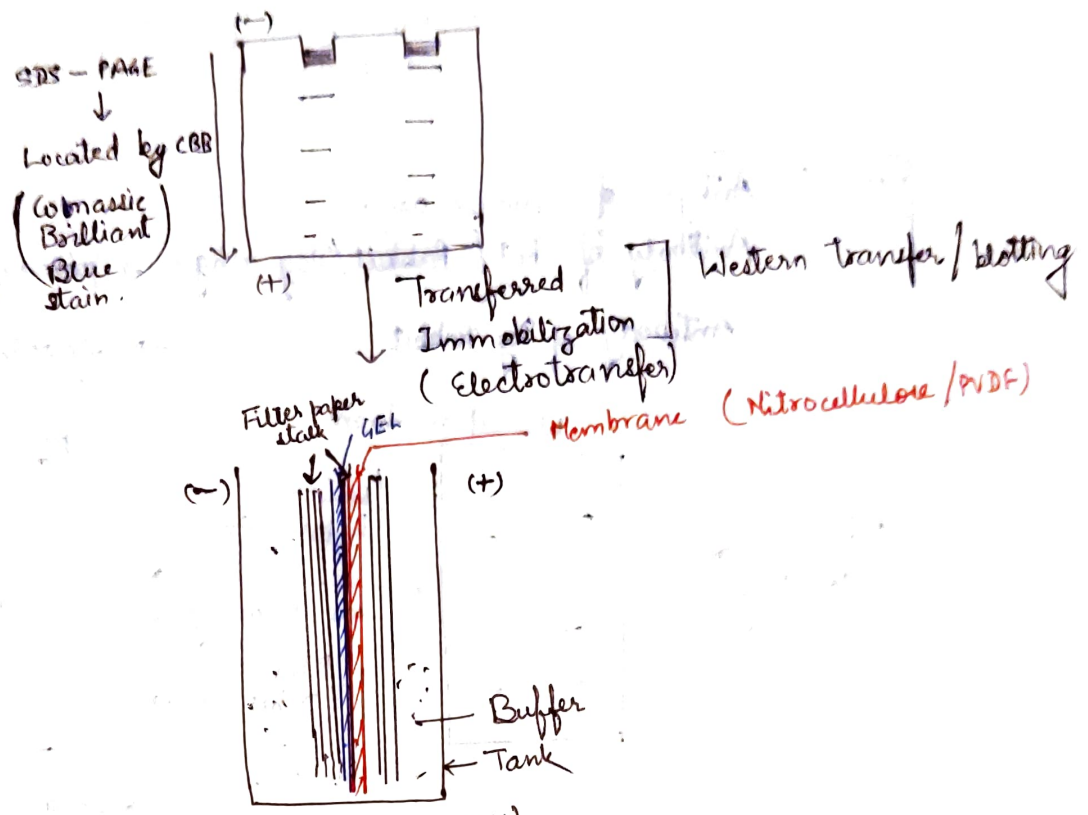


-: WESTERN BLOTTING :-

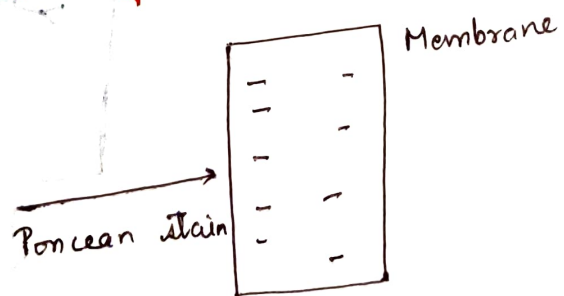
By **W. Neal Garment (1980)**

Starting material : Impure preparation
[cellular / tissue lysate]



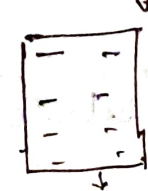
- ① Filter paper (Whatman 3M)
- ② 3 layer of filter paper on both side of gel.
- ③ Membrane (Nitrocellulose/ PVDF) on the side and 3 filter paper.

- a) **Wet technique** - Put in buffer.
- b) **Semi dry** - Filter paper on both side wet in buffer.



Whole membrane is dipped in Ponceau stain to see protein transfer whether it has occurred or not.

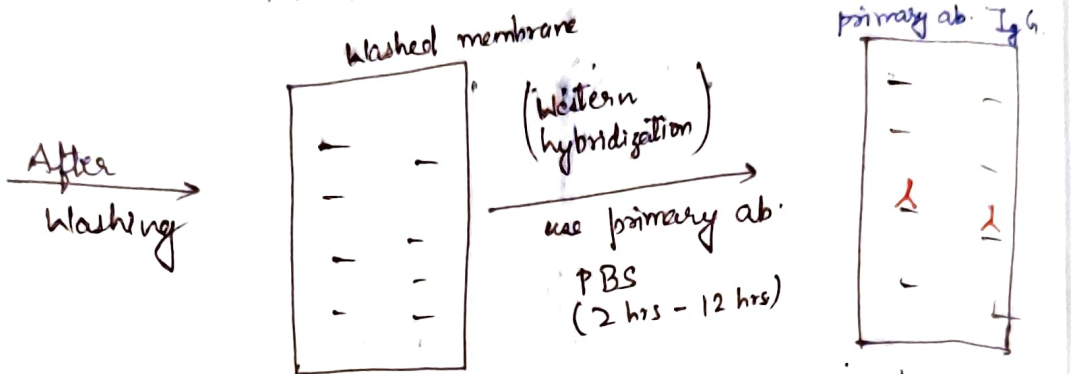
↓ Washed membrane by buffer saline (100 mM NaCl) so that it comes out.



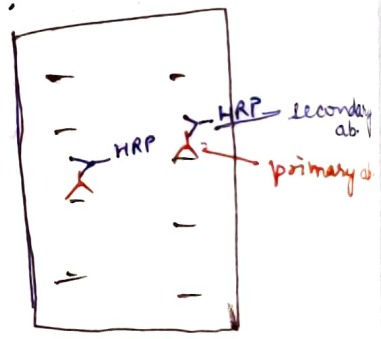
↓ Blocking (covering of region non-specific)
 (Non fat milk) or Casein protein
 Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)

↓ They don't bind with protein rather to empty regions of membrane only; since are heterologous to proteins.

NOTE: Antigen of mouse origin
 Antibody of Rat/Rabbit/Dog origin → primary antibody
 Antibody of Dog/Rabbit → secondary antibody



Washing (remove unhybridized antibody)
 Tween-20
 Secondary Ab. IgG (anti-antibody)

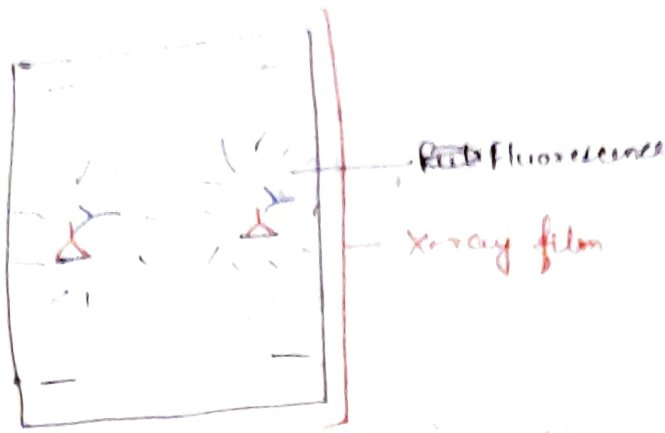


↓ Detection.

Secondary ab., conjugated with enzyme HRP (Horse Radish Peroxidase) or AP (Alkaline Phosphatase)

↓ submerged in medium having substrate.

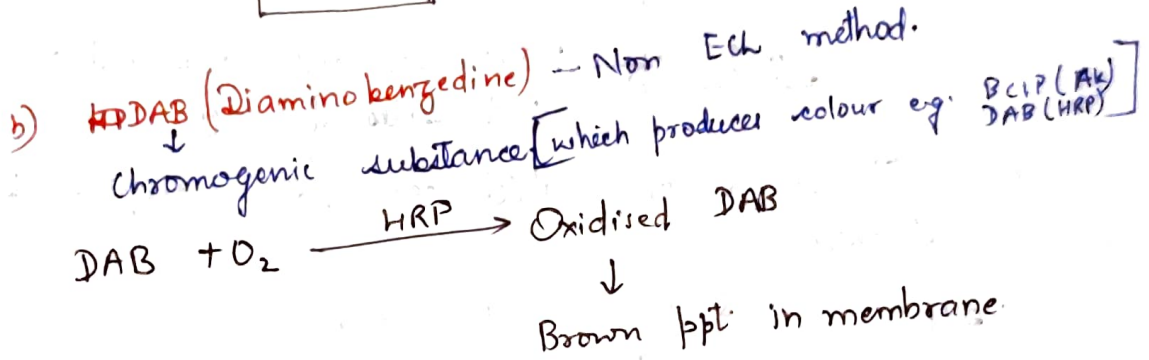
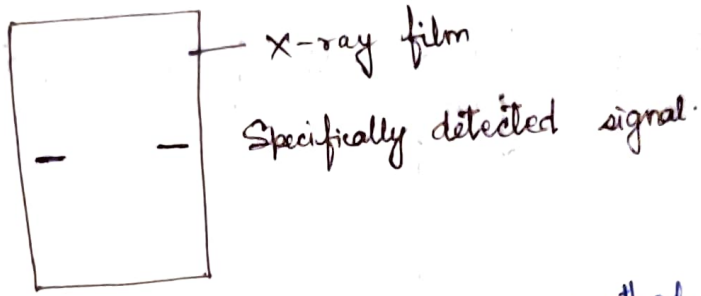
1) Free HRP



Amount of light get captured in X-ray film in dark room.

↓ ECL → **Enhanced Chemiluminescence** It is a detection technique. eg. Luminol.

X-ray film developed and fixed.



2. If enzyme is AP (Alkaline phosphatase) -

① **BCIP (5-Bromo 4-chloro 3-indolyl phosphate)**
 ↓
 chromogenic substance.

- Here phosphate moiety removed so (5-Bromo 4-chloro 3-indolyl (Dimer)) is formed which is blue coloured and very light.

Use NBT to remove blue colour. (Nitro Blue Tetra-azonium salt)
 more intense Complex formed w/a **Formazan complex**.
 Intense blue.