

Super ECL Detection Reagent

Product Information

Product name	Cat#	Size
Super ECL Detection Reagent	36208ES60	100 mL
	36208ES76	500 mL
	36208ES80	1000 mL

Product Description

Super ECL Detection Reagent is designed to detect antibodies and associated antigens directly or indirectly labeled with horseradish peroxidase (HRP). The principle of Super ECL Detection Reagent is that, proteins or nucleic acids were transferred to the imprinted membrane after electrophoresis, and the target proteins on the membrane were bound by primary antibody and secondary antibody labeled with HRP, or the nucleic acids on the membrane were bound directly or indirectly by probes labeled with HRP. After washing the membrane, the ECL working solution prepared by the product was used to incubate the membrane at room temperature for several minutes. The imprinted membrane was wrapped with plastic wrap and fixed to the X-ray exposure Cassette. Then the X-ray film is pressed on the membrane in a darkroom and exposed for several seconds to several hours. After development and fixing, protein or nucleic acid bands can be clearly displayed on the X-ray film.

This kit has a unique luminescent substrate system, Super ECL Detection Reagent is the most sensitive commercial fluorescent ECL detection reagent at present.

Product Features

1. High sensitivity and high signal-to-noise ratio, it can detect low pick-grade antigens.
2. Shine quickly and brightly, the imprinted film band can be observed under fluorescent lamp.
3. Long duration of luminescence, fluorescence can make X-ray film sensitive for more than 5 hours, especially suitable for detecting trace protein or nucleic acid.
4. Higher dilution ratio of antibody (1:2000 ~ 1:10000) can be used to greatly save antibody.

Product components

Component		36208ES60 (100 mL)	36208ES76 (500 mL)	36208ES80 (1000 mL)
36208-A	Reagent A	50 mL	250 mL	500 mL
36208-B	Reagent B	50 mL	250 mL	500 mL

Shipping and Storage

The products are shipped with ice pack and can be stored at 4°C for one year, away from light.

Instructions

1. Routine electrophoresis, transfer membrane, antibody labeled with HRP or nucleic acid probe labeled with HRP incubation and washing membrane.

【Notes】 : ECL luminescent solution is the color substrate of HRP, so the detection system must be based on HRP enzyme-labeled antibody or nucleic acid probe.

2. At the same time of washing the film for the last time, the luminescent working solution was prepared fresh: take the same volume of Reagent A and B, mix well, and place at room temperature for using later.

【Notes】 : It is recommended to use the working fluid immediately. It can still be used after a few hours at room temperature, but the sensitivity is slightly reduced.

3. Use flat tweezers to take out the membrane, put it on filter paper to drain the lotion, do not make the membrane completely dry. Completely immerse the membrane in luminescent working solution (125 μ L luminescent working solution/cm² membrane), sufficient contact with luminescent working fluid. Incubate at room temperature for 3 mins and prepare for tablet exposure immediately.

【Notes】: long incubation time will not increase sensitivity, and sometimes will lead to abnormal exposure bands. The nature of the luminescence process is an enzymatic reaction that uses little luminescence to work, the adverse reaction of the liquid will also lead to uneven exposure of the strip on the film and significantly reduce the sensitivity. In order to achieve the purpose of saving the film can be cut small, but do not reduce the luminous liquid use ratio.

4. Pick up the membrane with tweezers and lay it on filter paper to drain the luminescent working fluid. But do not wash off the luminescent fluid.

5. Lay a piece of plastic wrap larger than the membrane on the inner surface of the X-ray film obscura. Attach the imprinted membrane to the plastic wrap, fold the plastic wrap completely around the imprinted membrane, and remove the gas bubble and fold, can cut off the edge of excess plastic wrap. Use filter paper to suck up excess luminous working fluid. Fix the plastic wrap covering the imprinted membrane in the obscura with tape, with the protein band facing upwards.

6. The X-ray film is pressed in the obscura and exposed for different times, from seconds to minutes. Developing flush.

Cautions

1. For your safety and health, please wear lab coats and disposable gloves for operation.

2. Steps 1 to 5 can be operated under fluorescent lamps. However, the sensitivity of luminescent fluid exposed to strong light for a long time may be slightly reduced, which can be avoided by moving to the obscura. Wearing gloves will do avoid leaving fingerprints on the membrane and keep it clean.

3. Prolonged exposure or excessive protein will deepen the background and make the change of band strength lose linear relation. Underexposure will blur the bands.

4. After incubation with the luminescent working solution for about 3 minutes, the bands on the film were luminous. The strong bands were visible in the obscura, while the low abundance bands were weak or even invisible to the naked eye, but the X-ray film can be exposed. The luminous time of bands cannot be judged simply by naked eye observation. The invisible fluorescence lasts for hours and makes the X-ray film feel Light, so weak bands can be exposed for 1~10 hours. If the band is not good after exposure, the membrane can be washed with a washing buffer, the secondary antibody can be incubated again, and ECL can be used again to exposure.

5. As hypersensitive luminescence solution is extremely sensitive; it is highly recommended that the initial concentration of most imported antibodies be 1 : 1000~1 : 4000 for primary antibody and 1 : 2000~1 : 5000 for secondary antibody. Higher dilution ratio of antibody will result in a high background or no bands, resulting in failure.

6. Some plastic wrap may quench the fluorescence when wrapping the imprinted membrane. High quality plastic wrap should be selected.

7. The position and size of the bands on the film can be accurately determined using visible prestained protein markers and fluorescent-autoradiography exposure tags.

8. Sodium azide (NaN₃) can inhibit HRP activity, if the recovery of HRP labeled probe or antibody should avoid using NaN₃, if necessary, not more than 0.01%.

9. This product has no special toxicity, according to common chemical treatment.

10. For research use only!