

IMMUNOPRECIPITATION

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Keep samples as cool as possible by carrying out the steps below on ice or in a 4°C cold room. Recipes for all solutions (highlighted) in **bold** are included at the end of the protocol.

1.

Sample preparation:

Cells may be lysed using any standard cell lysis protocol compatible with your starting material. See "Cell and Tissue Lysate Preparation" for Proteintech recommended lysis protocols.

Tip 1

High concentrations of detergents interfere with immunoprecipitation (IP). Lyse cells with as small a volume of **RIPA lysis buffer** as possible before diluting the lysates with 1x PBS to the desired final volume.

Tip 2

Use sufficient lysate: for each IP aim to use between 1–3 mg total protein. Lysates of 0.2–0.5 ml, containing a total of 1–3 mg protein, are ideally suited to a single IP. Measure the total protein amount by protein assay, such as Bradford or BCA assay.

Tip 3

Make sure protease inhibitors are present in the lysate buffer. The concentration of protease inhibitor should be 1.5–2 times that of a typical lysate preparation protocol for Western blotting.

2.

Pre-clear the lysate (optional):

- a. Resuspend Protein A or G sepharose bead slurry by gently vortexing the storage bottle. Quickly add 50 µl of 50% bead slurry per 0.5–1 mg of total protein to the microfuge tube containing your lysate.

Tip 4

Carefully cut the end of your pipette tip at a 45° angle using a sharp blade to facilitate pipetting the bead slurry. To maintain suction, only a very small section of pipette tip need be removed.

- b. Incubate on a rotary mixer for 30 minutes at 4°C.
- c. Centrifuge at 1000 rpm for 3 minutes at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a fresh tube.

Tip 5

Pre-clearing with Protein A or G sepharose beads is recommended for tissues abundant in IgG.

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3.

Immunoprecipitation (method 1):

- a. Add an appropriate amount (1–4 µg) of primary antibody to the whole (or pre-cleared) lysate. Optimal antibody concentration should be determined by titration. Set up a negative control experiment with control IgG (corresponding to the primary antibody source). Gently rock the incubations at 4°C for 2–4 h or overnight.
- b. Add 50 µl Protein A or G sepharose bead slurry to capture the immunocomplex. Gently rock the mixture at 4°C for 1–4 h.
- c. Centrifuge the IP mixture at 1000 rpm for 30 seconds at 4°C and discard the supernatant.
- d. Wash the beads 3–4 times with 1 ml 1x TBST with 1x Protease inhibitor, centrifuge and discard the supernatant as in step 6. Keep about 80 µl supernatant after the last centrifuge.
- e. Resuspend the pellet with 20 µl **5x SDS Sample Buffer**, gently vortex for several seconds. Heat at 95–100°C for 5 min and centrifuge at 10,000gX g (approximately 9700 rpm for rotors of a 9.5 cm radius) for 3 minutes.

4.

Immunoprecipitation (method 2 : according to Proteintech IP Kit):

- a. Transfer the whole (or pre-cleared) lysate containing 1–3 mg of total protein to a Spin Column with End caps in place.
- b. Add 50 µl Protein A or G sepharose bead slurry to capture the immune-complex. Gently rock the mixture at 4°C for 1–4 h.
- c. Centrifuge the IP mixture at 1000 rpm for 30 seconds at 4°C and discard the supernatant.
- d. Take off the End caps, the supernatant is released from the Spin Columns bottom. If necessary, resuspend the beads mixture to enhance the flow velocity.
- e. Wash the beads 5 times with 1 ml 1x TBST with 1x Protease inhibitor. If necessary, centrifuge the Spin Columns at 500 rpm for 30 seconds at 4 °C and collect the supernatant with Collection Tubes and discard it.
- f. Place Spin Columns in a fresh microfuge tube and pool the elutions. Elute the pellet with 40 µl Elution buffer and centrifuge at 10000 rpm for 1 min at 4 °C, once again.
- g. Add 10 µl Alkali neutralization buffer and 25 µl **5X Sample buffer** to the elutions, heat at 95–100°C for 5 min.

5.

Western blotting analysis:

- a. Load supernatants onto an SDS-PAGE gel, alternatively, transfer the supernatant carefully to a fresh, well-labeled microfuge tube and store at -80°C for later use. (**For method 2, directly store at -80°C for later use.**)
- b. Separate IPs by SDS-PAGE and transfer proteins to PVDF membrane. Probe with appropriate antibodies.

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5. Western blotting analysis continued:

Tip 6

For detection of immunoprecipitated proteins by Western blotting, without or reduced detection of non-specific artifacts (such as the heavy and light chains of the immunoprecipitating antibody), detect primary antibodies using HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit light chain-specific(L) antibody and HRP-conjugated Protein A instead of traditional HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies. (Protein A has higher affinity to intact antibodies compare with the denatured antibodies).

Solutions

RIPA lysis buffer	For 1000 ml
50 mM TrisHCl, pH 7.4 (1 M stock)	50 ml
150 mM NaCl	8.76 g
1% Triton X-100	10 ml
0.5% Sodium Deoxycholate	5 g
0.1 % SDS	1 g
10 mM NaF	0.41 g
1 mM EDTA (0.5 M stock)	2 ml
Add ddH ₂ O to 1000 ml	
Adjust to pH 7.4	
Add PMSF to 1 mM and other protease inhibitors immediately prior to use.	

5X SDS sample buffer	For 50 ml
250 mM Tris HCl (pH 7.0) (1M stock)	12.5 ml
35% Glycerol	17.5 ml
10% SDS	5 g
0.02% Bromophenol Blue	10 mg
10% β-mercaptoethanol	5.0 ml
Add ddH ₂ O to 50ml, aliquot and store at -20°C.	

Related Proteintech Products

Product Name	Catalog Number	Size	Applications
Normal mouse IgG control	B900620	100 µl	IP; IHC/ICC
Normal rabbit IgG control	30000-0-AP	100 µl	IP; IHC/ICC
Normal rabbit IgG control	SA00001-18	100 µl	IP; WB
HRP-conjugated mouse anti-rabbit IgG(L) Specific	SA00001-7	100 µl	IP; WB

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