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A Geno Technology, Inc. (USA) brand name

FISH-Blocker

A Non-Mammalian Protein Blocking Buffer

(Cat. # 786-674, 786-675)

INTRODUCTION

FISH-Blocker is a blocking agent that uses a fish protein as the primary blocking agent. The use of a fish protein, a non-mammalian protein, is that it eliminates or minimizes the interaction of antibodies raised in mammals. FISH-Blocker is one of the best blocking agents for immunoassays and it offers an alternative to milk-based blocking agents, minimizing the risk of non-specific binding of antibodies during the immunodetection process and lowering the background.

ITEM(S) SUPPLIED

Cat. #	Description	Size
786-674	FISH-Blocker in TBS *(in Tris-buffered saline at pH 7.5)*	500ml
786-675	FISH-Blocker in PBS *(in phosphate-buffered saline at pH 7.5)*	500ml

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Shipped at ambient conditions, upon arrival store at 4°C. If stored and aseptic techniques are used for handling FISH-Blocker, it is stable for up to 1 year.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- For optimal blocking, do NOT dilute the FISH-Blocker.
- The efficacy of blocking agents varies from application to application, so we recommend empirical testing of blocking buffer and optimization of procedure to increase sensitivity and prevent nonspecific signal and cross-reaction between blocking agent and antibody.
- Use of detergent in blocking buffers is not required for all applications, however, addition of 0.05% Tween®-20 often improves blocking. Use only high quality ultra pure grade Tween®-20, we recommend our *Proteomic Grade* Tween®-20 solution (Cat. # DG011, DG012, DG511), which is purified to remove peroxide and carbonyls contaminants that may interfere in some applications.
- FISH-Blocker containing 0.05% Tween®-20 may be used to dilute antibodies to enhance the sensitivity of the signal.

PROCEDURE FOR BLOCKING WESTERN BLOTTING MEMBRANES

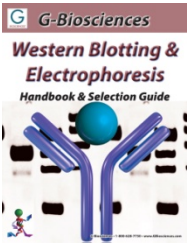
1. Following protein transfer to the membrane, transfer the membrane to a suitable size tray.
   NOTE: *FISH-Blocker is suitable for PVDF and nitrocellulose membranes.*
2. Gently shake the FISH-Blocker and add enough FISH-Blocker to completely cover the membrane.
3. Incubate for 30-120 minutes at room temperature or 37°C with agitation.
4. Discard blocking buffer and continue with downstream Western blotting steps.
   NOTE: *For washing steps, use of femtoTBST™ (Cat. # 786-161) or femtoPBST™ (Cat. # 786-162) will minimize the washing out of immune-complexes and aid in the generation of cleaner backgrounds resulting in a higher signal to noise ratio, a common problem associated with classical TBST and PBST buffers used for washing.*

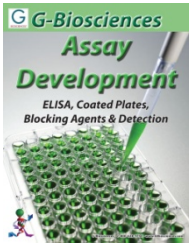
PROCEDURE FOR BLOCKING ELISA PLATE

1. Apply sample (antigen or antibody) to the ELISA plates and incubate for 1-2 hours at room temperature.
2. Gently shake the FISH-Blocker and add 300µl of FISH-Blocker to each well. Immediately empty the well by aspiration or inversion. Repeat this step twice more, then incubate with FISH-Blocker for 30-120 minutes at room temperature or 37°C.
3. Continue the downstream ELISA steps.
   NOTE: *For washing steps, use of femtoTBST™ (Cat. # 786-161) or femtoPBST™ (Cat. # 786-162) will minimize the washing out of immune-complexes and aid in the generation of cleaner backgrounds resulting in a higher signal to noise ratio, a common problem associated with classical TBST and PBST buffers used for washing.*

RELATED PRODUCTS

Download our Western Blotting and Assay Development Handbooks





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http://info.gbiosciences.com/complete-assay-development-handbook

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