





A Geno Technology, Inc. (USA) brand name

FOCUS™ Protein Reductant

(Cat. #786-230)



INTRODUCTION

FOCUS[™] Protein Reductant is an odorless, non-toxic, and stabilized solution of TCEP [Tris (2-carboxyethyl) phosphine] for protein reduction, supplied with reductant buffer. As compared to DTT and ∃-mercaptoethanol, the TCEP is more stable, more effective and able to work over a wide range of pH, including lower acidic pH. It reduces completely even the most stable disulfide bonds in less than 5 minutes at room temperature. The use of the TCEP is compatible with the alkylation reaction of the SH-groups for 2D analysis. Unlike DTT and other commonly used reductants, the TCEP does not compete with the alkylation reagent iodoacetamide.

The kit is supplied with a proprietary Reductant Buffer necessary for an efficient reduction of disulfide bonds while minimizing re-oxidation of the competing thiol pairs in protein samples. The reagents provided with the kit are sufficient for 100 preps, 1-2ml each.

ITEM(S) SUPPLIED (Cat. #786-230)

Description	Size
FOCUS [™] -Protein Reductant	2 x 1.0ml
Reductant Buffer	1.5ml

STORAGE CONDITIONS

The kit is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon arrival, store the kit components at -20°C. The kit components are good for one year, when stored and used as recommended.

PROTOCOL.

Protein reduction and alkylation may be performed in the same reaction tube, or IPG-Strips in two separate steps. We recommend reduction prior to alkylation as reducing agents added after iodoacetamide treatment will react with excess iodoacetamide.

NOTE: If a precipitate or crystal formation is seen in the Reductant Buffer, warm to room temperature and vortex to dissolve.

- Protein Reduction: Add 2.5μl Reductant Buffer for every 500μl 0.2-1mg/ml protein solution and vortex for 10 seconds.
- 2. Add 10µl FOCUS[™] Protein Reductant for every 500µl 0.2-1mg/ml protein solution. Incubate at 55°C for 1 hour.
- 3. At the end of incubation, the protein solution is ready for next use or for alkylation of the thiols.

PROTOCOL FOR ALKYLATION

- lodoacetamide is unstable and light-sensitive. To preserve activity of iodoacetamide, prepare the iodoacetamide solutions immediately before use and perform the alkylation step in the dark.
- 2. Perform alkylation with limiting quantities of iodoacetamide at a slightly alkaline pH (pH8-9) to ensure alkylation is exclusive to cysteine residues. Excess or non-buffered iodoacetamide may result in alkylation of lysines, N-termini, methionines, histidines, aspartates and glutamates. The supplied alkylation buffer should be added to the solutions to be alkylated to ensure exclusive cysteine residue alkylation.
- 4. Immediately prior to use, weigh 50mg iodoacetamide in to a microcentrifuge tube. Add 0.4ml deionized water and vortex to dissolve to generate a 0.4M solution. Protect the solution from light.
- 5. Add 25μl 0.4M iodoacetamide for every 500μl 0.2-1mg/ml protein solution. Incubate at room temperature for 30-60 minutes, protected from light. Discard any unused iodoacetamide solution.
- The sample is now ready for proteolytic digestion, 2D gel analysis or other downstream application

RELATED PRODUCTS

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