



Catalog Number:	MO25024	Host:	Mouse
Product Type:	IgG ₁ kappa	Species Reactivity:	Human; Pig and Primate
Immunogen Sequence:	Partial recombinant protein [KDHMDPYWALENRDEAHS].	Format:	0.1 ml Mouse ascites containing 0.1% sodium.
Applications:	Immunofluorescence: Assay dependent (See Applications Notes-Protocol). Western Blot 1:1,000		
Storage:	Store frozen. Aliquot as undiluted antisera and immediately place at -20°C. Antisera may have become trapped in top of vial during shipping. Centrifugation of vial is recommended before opening. Stable for at least 6 months at -20°C. Repeated freeze/thaw cycles compromise the integrity of the antiserum.		

Application Notes

This antibody does not work in Rat.

Positive Control: Pig RPE (Retinal Pigment Epithelium) whole cell extract. This antibody recognizes a band at ~68 kDa

Western Blot Procedure

1. Run cell lysates** on an SDS-PAGE gel.
2. Transfer the proteins to PVDF.
3. Block the membrane in 1% Carnation instant milk in PBS + 0.1% Tween 20 (with 0.1mM CaCl₂ and 1mM MgCl₂) for 1 hour at RT.
4. Dilute the antibody to 1:1,000 in 10 ml of fresh blocking buffer and incubate for 1 hour at RT.
5. Wash the membrane with blocking buffer, 3x 5-10 minutes.
6. Dilute the secondary antibody in fresh blocking buffer, as recommended by the secondary vendor and incubate for 1 hour at RT.
7. Wash the membrane with blocking buffer, 5x 8 minutes and rinse 1x with PBS (containing 0.1mM CaCl₂ and 1mM MgCl₂).
8. Detect the protein-antibody complex with alkaline phosphatase, if using NBT/BCIP or with HRP, if using ECL.

**Cell Lysate Preparation

- A. Lysates were prepared in lysis buffer [50mM Tris-HCl, pH 8 / 120mM NaCl / 0.5% Nonidet P-40 / 10 ug/ml aprotinin / 10 ug/ml leupeptin / 1mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride / 1mM sodium orthovanadate].
- B. Total protein content was determined by bicinchoninic acid assay (Pierce).

Immunofluorescence

1. Paraffin slides deparaffinize as follows:
 - a. 2x 5 min in Xylene
 - b. 2x 5 min in 100% ethanol
 - c. 2x 5 min in 95% ethanol
 - d. 1x 5 min in 70% ethanol
 - e. 1x 5 min or more in PBS

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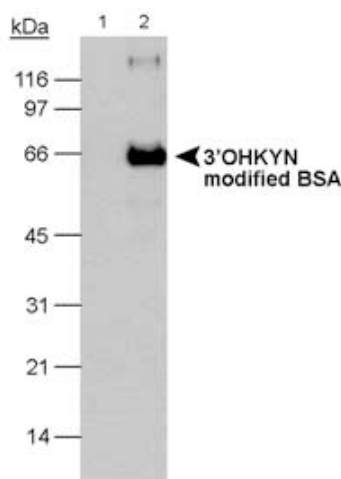
2. Cryosections:
 - a. air dry for >30 min
 - b. rehydrate in PBS-CM (PBS + 0.1mM CaCl₂ and 1mM MgCl₂) + 3% BSA
3. Use pap pen to draw circles around sections
4. Block in PBS-CM + BSA for 30 min at RT
5. Dilute Bestrophin [cat# NB 300-164] in PBS-CM + BSA and incubate at RT for 1 hour or overnight at 4°C.
6. Wash the slides with PBS-CM + BSA 5x 5 min
7. Dilute the secondary antibody in PBS-CM + BSA and incubate at RT for >1 hour (if staining nuclei with propidium iodide add saponin to 0.1% and RNase A at 1:500)
8. Wash 3x 8 min with PBS-CM + BSA and then 1x 5 min with PBS-CM
 - a. If staining nuclei with DAPI or propidium iodide, dilute into PBS-CM at 1:1000
 - b. Wash 3x with PBS-CM, if using propidium iodide
 - c. Proceed directly to step 9, if using DAPI
9. Mount in Fluoromount.

NOTE: Immunofluorescence Considerations

1. Aldehyde fixatives (ie: PFA and formalin) will not work in immunofluorescence with this antibody.
 - A) Transfected cells on coverslips can be fixed in acetone or methanol, as can tissue.
 - B) Paraformaldehyde for paraffin sections can be used if the tissue is subject to heat and pressure mediated antigen retrieval [see specific reference 1 on datasheet]
2. To date, endogenous protein in human or pig eyes cannot be detected, even in methanol/acetone fixed sections directly.
3. Immunohistochemistry, using this antibody, has been done using the vector ABC kit, which includes a signal amplification step.

Description/Data:

Best macular dystrophy (BMD) or vitelliform macular dystrophy (VMD2), is an autosomal form of macular degeneration, characterized by a depressed light peak in the electrooculogram (EOG). It is inherited and has an early onset. Bestrophin is a 68 kDa basolateral plasma membrane protein encoded by the VMD2 gene. Bestrophin's function is still unknown, but data suggests that it is a chloride channel that plays a role in generating the altered EOG in Best disease patients. In addition, Bestrophin is a useful biochemical and histological marker of RPE (retinal pigment epithelial cells).



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