



武汉纽斯特生物技术有限公司
Wuhan NewEast Biosciences Co.Ltd

Rab11 Pulldown 活化检测试剂盒

英文名称: Rab11 Pulldown Activation Assay

kit 规格: 30 Assays

货 号: 83201

尊敬的客户:

感谢您选用本公司 G蛋白活化检测试剂盒系列产品。近几年来测定细胞或组织中的小G蛋白的活性已经成为信号转导研究者广泛应用的技术。本公司研发出了能够特异性识别GTP结合状态的三聚体G蛋白或者小G蛋白的单克隆抗体, 利用组装好的IP-WB试剂盒, 能够迅速检测出G蛋白是否处于激活状态。该方法除了具有简单、易操作、灵敏度高等优点以外, 还有一个最为吸引人的优势: 具有捕捉到被固定的细胞内的G蛋白的活化状态的可能性。使用前请仔细阅读说明书, 如有疑问请咨询 武汉纽斯特生物技术有限公司, Email:neweastbio@126.com

电话: 027-87561033

本试剂盒仅供体外研究使用, 不用于临床诊断。



一、产品说明

小GTPases是细胞信号调节因子的一个超级家族。Rab11已经被证明可以通过回收核内体来控制流量。目前还没有直接测定Rab11 GTPases激活的方法。

而武汉纽斯特生物技术有限公司推出的Rab11活性检测试剂盒主要是依据单克隆抗体能够特异性的识别特殊构象的 Rab11 GTP 结合蛋白，而不识别Rab11 GDP 结合蛋白，进而简单并且快速的进行 Rab11的活性检测。每个试剂盒可以进行 30 次免疫亲和沉淀检测。同时试剂盒中的 Ra11-GTP 单克隆抗体也可以通过免疫组化和免疫荧光对细胞和组织中的Rab11的活性进行监测。

二、检测原理

武汉纽斯特生物技术有限公司的 Rab11活性检测试剂盒主要是利用识别蛋白特异构象的 Rab11 GTP 单克隆抗体特异性的去检测细胞提取物或者体外的（样品需要进行 GTPγS 活化处理）活性 Rab11 GTP 的水平。简言之，特异性识别 Rab11 活化构象的鼠单克隆抗体可以特异性结合细胞裂解液中的 Rab11 GTP 活性蛋白，然后利用 Protein A/G 将抗原抗体的结合物吸附下来，再利用识别 Rab11的兔多克隆抗体进行免疫印迹分析进行检测。

三、试剂盒组份及保存

名称	货号	规格	储存温度
Anti-active Rab11 mouse Monoclonal antibody	Cat.#26919	1x35ul	-20℃
Protein A/G Agarose	Cat.#30301	1x600ul	4℃
5xAssay/ lysis Buffer	Cat.#30303	1x30ml	4℃
Anti-Rab11 Rabbit polyclonal antibody	Cat.#21157	1x50ul	-20℃
100xGTP-rS	Cat.#30302	1x50ul	-80℃
100xGDP	Cat.#30304	1x50ul	-80℃
HRP-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG	Cat.#29002	1x50ul	-20℃

注意:

使用前应将100xGTP-rs和100xGDP 分装成10管/5ul/每管，并立即放入 -80℃ 冻存，避免反复冻融。



四、试剂盒所需自备物品

1. 刺激和未刺激的细胞裂解物;
2. 蛋白酶抑制剂;
3. 4 °C 摇杆或者摇床;
4. 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.0);
5. 1 M MgCl₂;
6. 2X reducing SDS-PAGE sample buffer;
7. 电泳和免疫印迹相关试剂;
8. 免疫印迹缓冲液 TBST (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20);
9. 免疫印迹封闭缓冲液 (TBST containing 5% 脱脂奶粉 or 3% BSA);
- 10 ECL 检测试剂;

五、试剂盒注意事项

- 1.收到试剂盒后如不立即使用, 请将试剂盒组分按照标签说明存储在相应的温度, 100xGTP-rs和100xGDP 分装成10管/5ul/每管, 并立即放入 -80°C冻存, 避免反复冻融。
2. Protein A/G Agarose使用前请稍微离心甩一下, 因管壁上可能残留, 而且是用20%乙醇保存的, 如果乙醇挥发, 体积较少时很难将Agarose吹散, 所以请补充20%乙醇等于Agarose的体积。
3. 使用50% 的Protein A/G Agarose前先用枪将其吹匀, 一个反应管使用20 ul的50% 的Protein A/G Agarose足够。
4. 将50% 的Protein A/G Agarose加入反应管前先用1×Assay/Lysis Buffer洗涤3遍, 以去除其中的乙醇, 最后一遍用合适体积的1×Assay/Lysis Buffer悬浮Agarose, 再分装于反应管, 保证每管参与反应的50% 的Protein A/G Agarose有20 ul。
5. 为了减少50% 的Protein A/G Agarose的损失, 可以先在反应管中加入适当体积的1×Assay/Lysis Buffer。
6. 反应管中试剂加入顺序建议, 先1×Assay/Lysis Buffer, 然后是用Buffer稀释的Protein A/G Agarose, 细胞裂解液和活性抗体, 总体积建议0.5ml-1ml
7. 活性抗体的加入量请适当做调整, 如可以加入0.5ug、1ug或者2ug。
8. 孵育反应在4°C 360度摇床进行。
9. 反应完毕, 洗涤Agarose时候, 尽量避免吸走Agarose。



六、实验操作步骤

A 试剂制备

1X Assay/Lysis Buffer: 实验前用去离子水将 5X 的 Assay/Lysis 缓冲液稀释成 1X 的缓冲液, 并在使用前加入蛋白酶抑制剂如 1 mM PMSF, 10 µg/mL leupeptin (亮肽素), 或 10 µg/mLaprotinin (抑肽酶)。

B 样品处理

贴壁细胞

1. 培养细胞密度达到大约 80%-90%之间 (直径 10 cm 培养皿, ~107个细胞), 并用活性剂或抑制剂进行处理。
2. 吸去培养基并用冰冷的 PBS 洗涤两次。
3. 向细胞中加入 1X Assay/Lysis 缓冲液 (每个直径 10cm 的组织培养皿中加入 0.5-1mL)。
4. 将培养皿放置于冰上处理 10-20 分钟。
5. 用细胞刮棒把细胞从培养皿下分离下来。
6. 将细胞裂解物转入合适的管中并放置于冰上。
7. 如果核发生裂解, 细胞裂解物可能会变得非常的粘稠并且难以吸取。当这种情况出现时, 将细胞裂解物用 27½的注射器针头来回吸取 3-4 次, 以破坏基因组DNA, 从而避免上述情况的出现。
8. 4°C 12000 g, 离心 10 min。
9. 收集上清 (~1-2 mg 总蛋白) 并放置于冰上使用。如果样品不立即使用, 请将处理后的样品存放于-70°C 条件下。

悬浮细胞

1. 培养细胞并用活化剂或抑制剂进行处理。
2. 计数细胞后离心。
3. 吸去培养基并用冰冷的 PBS 洗涤两次。
4. 向细胞中加入 1X Assay/Lysis 缓冲液 (每个直径 10cm 的组织培养皿中加入 0.5-1mL)。
5. 反复吹打细胞进行裂解。
6. 将细胞裂解物转入合适的管中并放置于冰上。
7. 如果核发生裂解, 细胞裂解物可能会变得非常的粘稠并且难以吸取。当这种情况出现时, 将细胞裂解物用 27½的注射器针头来回吸取 3-4 次, 以破坏基因组DNA,从而避免上述情况的出现。
8. 4°C 12000 g, 离心 10 min。
9. 收集上清 (~1-2 mg 总蛋白) 并放置于冰上使用。如果样品不立即使用, 请将处理后的样品存放于-70°C 条件下。



C. 体外用 GTP γ S/GDP 处理蛋白以用作阳性和阴性的对照(可选)：

注意：在细胞体内环境条件下大约有 10%的Rab11被激活，而在体外用 GTP γ S 处理大约有90%的Rab11 被激活。

1. 准备两个离心管，每个管中各加入 0.5 mL 的细胞提取物（如果是纯的Rab11蛋白则每个管中加入的蛋白量为 1 μ g）。
2. 每个管中加入 20 μ l 0.5M EDTA(终浓度即为 20 mM)。
3. 一个管中加入 5 μ l 的 100X GTP γ S（终浓度即为 100 μ M）作为阳性对照。另一个管中加入 5 μ l 的 100X GDP（终浓度即为 1 mM）作为阴性对照。
4. 将离心管置于 30°C 条件下反应 30 min 并不断搅动。
5. 终止反应：将管置于冰上并加入 32.5 μ l 1M MgCl₂(终浓度即为 60mM)。

D. 激活Rab11的亲合沉淀

1. 加入 0.5-1 mL(总蛋白的含量大约为 1mg)的细胞裂解物至微量离心管中。
2. 用 1X Assay/Lysis 缓冲液。把每个样品的体积调整到1ml
3. 向管中加入 1 μ l 的活性 Rab11单克隆抗体。(Cat.# 26919)
4. 用涡旋振荡仪将 protein A/G 凝胶柱充分混匀，
5. 然后快速的吸出 20 μ l 悬浮珠浆液加入离心管中。
6. 将管置于 4°C 条件下孵育1小时，并轻轻的进行摇动。
7. 5000g，离心 1 分钟。
8. 弃上清，这一步要非常小心以避免珠子的损失。
9. 用 0.5 mL 的 1X Assay/Lysis 缓冲液洗涤珠子三次，离心并弃去上清。
10. 最后一次洗涤后，小心的移去所有的上清。
11. 用 20 μ l 的 2X SDS-PAGE 样品缓冲液重悬样品。
12. 样品煮沸 5min。
13. 5000g，离心 10s。



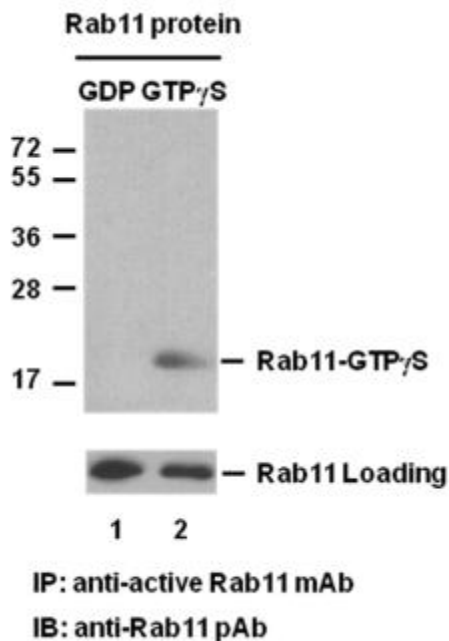
E. 蛋白印迹实验

1. 取 15ul 样品/孔上样 17%配体胶。
2. 按照制造商的说明进行 SDS-PAGE。
3. 按照制造商的说明将凝胶蛋白转到 PVDF 或硝化纤维素膜。
4. 将 PVDF 膜浸入100%甲醇15s, 然后在室温放置 5 min 晾干。注意：如果使用的是硝化纤维素膜，此步省略。
5. 封闭；用TBST 缓冲液配制5%的脱脂牛奶或者 3%BSA 在室温下孵育 1小时进行封闭，并需要恒定振荡。
6. 用 TBST 缓冲液洗涤膜三次/5min。
7. 孵育一抗：用 TBST 缓冲液配制的 5%脱脂牛奶或 3%BSA 稀释Anti-Rab11 pAb(Cat.# 21157),稀释比例为 1:50-1:1000, 主要根据样品中含有的Rab11蛋白的量) 室温下孵育 1-2 小时, 或者 4°C 条件下过夜孵育。
7. 用 TBST 缓冲液洗涤膜三次/5min。
8. 孵育二抗：(例如羊抗兔 IgG-HRP) 用 TBST 缓冲液配制的 5%脱脂牛奶或 3%BSA 按1:1000 稀释比例稀释后使用，室温下孵育 1 小时并恒定振荡。
9. 用 TBST 缓冲液洗涤膜三次/5min。
10. 使用实验者所选择的检测方法进行显色如 ECL 显色法。



示例结果

下图展示的是武汉纽斯特生物技术有限公司的 Rab11 活性试剂盒的典型结果。下面的数据仅供参考



Rab11 活性分析

纯化的 Rab11 蛋白用 GDP 处理 (lane 1) 或 GTP γ S (lane 2) 用抗活性的 Rab11 进行免疫沉淀 (Cat. No. 26919). 用 anti Rab11 rabbit polyclonal antibody (Cat. No. 21157). 做免疫印迹分析。最底部图片; 纯化的 Rab11 蛋白用 GDP 处理 (lane 1) 或 GTP γ S (lane 2) 用 anti Rab11 rabbit polyclonal antibody (Cat. No. 21157). 免疫印迹作为参照



与传统的 GST- pull down 方法相比，该试剂盒具有以下明显优势

- 1.灵敏度高；诱导蛋白与目标蛋白中的结合对蛋白量的要求比较高。而抗体与蛋白的结合对样本中蛋白的要求比较少。
- 2.特异性强；因为诱饵蛋白是需要加上GST标签的重组蛋白，所以是非生理状态下的验证，蛋白质的结构和形式可能与天然状态下存在一定差异，而抗体与目标蛋白的结合，活细胞状态下蛋白质之间的相互作用被保持，所以其反映的是细胞中真实的蛋白情况。
- 3.应用更为广泛；试剂盒中能够特异性识别GTP结合状态的三聚体G蛋白或者小G蛋白的单克隆抗体，适应各种种属（Human, Mouse, Rat, Rice plants, Pig Cotton, bacteria, Escherichia coli等）应用范围非常广泛（IP, WB, IHC IF, ICF, ICC, IHF, FC, Elisa 等）随着这些应用的普及，G 蛋白信号转导的研究进展，必将进一步加快。

部分高分文献引用：

1. Central role for PICALM in amyloid- β blood-brain barrier transcytosis and clearance
期刊: Nature Neuroscience 影响因子: 21.126 货号: 83201 应用: IP-WB 种属: mouse
2. Calcium-dependent regulation of Rab activation and vesicle fusion by an intracellular P2X ion channel
期刊: Nature Cell Biology 影响因子: 20.042 货号: 26919 应用: IP 种属: Human
3. Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein promotes activation of hepatic stellate cells by regulating Rab11-dependent plasma membrane targeting of transforming growth factor beta receptors
期刊: Hepatology 影响因子: 17.425 货号: 83201 应用: IP-WB 种属: Human
4. Endothelin-1 Stimulates Vasoconstriction Through Rab11A Serine 177 Phosphorylation
期刊: Circulation Research 影响因子: 17.367 货号: 26919 应用: IP 种属: Rat



Wuhan NewEast Biosciences Co.Ltd

Configuration-specific Monoclonal Antibody Based

Rab11 Activation Assay Kit

(30 Assays)

Cat. # 83201

Address: Building B3-3, R&D Building, Zone B, C, D
Wuhan National Bio-industry
Base Project, No. 666 Gaoxin Avenue, Wuhan
East Lake Development

Email: neweastbio@126.com
Web: www.neweastbio.com.cn
Tel: 027-87561033

Rab11 Activation Assay Kit Protocol

Cat# 83201

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Product Description

Small GTPases are a super-family of cellular signaling regulators. Rab11 has been shown to control traffic through the recycling endosome.

Currently there is no direct assay to measure the activation of Rab11 GTPases.

NewEast Biosciences Rab11 Activation Assay Kit is based on the configuration-specific monoclonal antibody that specifically recognizes Rab11-GTP, but not Rab11-GDP. Given the high affinity of monoclonal antibodies to their antigens, the activation assay could be performed in a short time. This assay provides the reliable results with consistent reproducibility. These anti- Rab11-GTP monoclonal antibodies can also be used to monitor the activation of Rab11 in cells and in tissues by immunohistochemistry.

NewEast Biosciences Rab11 Activation Assay Kit provides a simple and fast method to monitor the activation of Rab11. Each kit provides sufficient quantities to perform 30 assays.

Assay Principle

NewEast Biosciences Rab11 Activation Assay Kit bases on the configuration-specific anti- Rab11-GTP monoclonal antibody to measure the active Rab11-GTP levels, either from cell extracts or from in vitro GTP γ S loading Rab11 activation assays. Briefly, anti-active Rab11 mouse monoclonal antibody will be incubated with cell lysates containing Rab11-GTP. The bound active Rab11 will then be pulled down by protein A/G agarose. The precipitated active Rab11 will be detected by immunoblot analysis using an anti-Rab11 rabbit polyclonal antibody.

Kit Contents

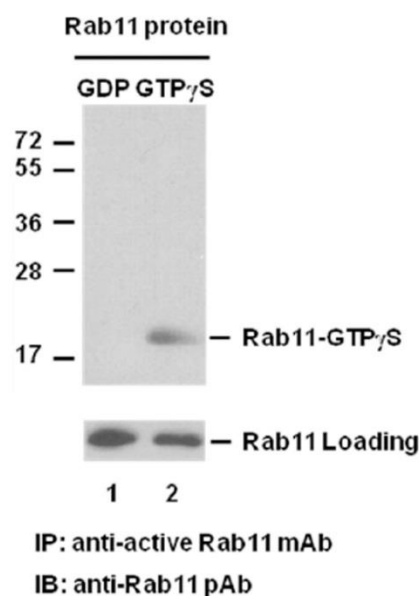
This kit contains enough reagents for approximately 30-35 pull-down assays.

Reagent	Cat. #	Quantity	Storage
Anti – active Rab11 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody	Cat. # 26919	1 X 35 μ l	-20°C
Protein A/G Agarose	Cat. # 30301	1X600 μ l	4°C
5X Assay/Lysis Buffer	Cat. # 30303	1X30mL	4°C
Anti- Rab11 Rabbit polyclonal Antibody	Cat.# 21157	1X50 μ l	-20°C
100x GTP γ S	Cat. # 30302	1X50 μ l	-80°C
100x GDP	Cat. # 30304	1X50 μ l	-80°C
HRP- Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG	Cat. # 29002	1X50 μ l	-20°C

Note: For GDP and GTP γ S, aliquot into 10x5ul volumes, then store at -80 degrees.

Example of Results

The following figure demonstrates typical results seen with NewEast Biosciences Rab11 Activation Assay Kit. One should use the data below for reference only.



Rab11 activation assay. Purified Rab11 proteins were immunoprecipitated after treated with GDP (lane 1) or GTP γ S (lane 2). Immunoprecipitation was done with the anti-active Rab11 monoclonal antibody (Cat. No. 26919). Immunoblot was with an anti-Rab11 polyclonal antibody (Cat. No. 21157).

Rab11 Activation Assay Kit Protocol

Cat# 83201

Materials Needed but Not Supplied

Stimulated and non-stimulated cell lysates
Protease inhibitors
4°C tube rocker or shaker
0.5 M EDTA, pH8.0
1 M MgCl₂
2X reducing SDS-PAGE sample buffer
Electrophoresis and immunoblotting systems
Immunoblotting wash buffer such as TBST
(10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20)
Immunoblotting blocking buffer
(TBST containing 5% Non-fat Dry Milk or 3% BSA)
ECL Detection Reagents

A Reagent Preparation

1X Assay/Lysis Buffer: Mix the 5X Stock briefly and dilute to 1X in deionized water. Just prior to usage, add protease inhibitors such as 1 mM PMSF, 10 µg/mL leupeptin, and 10 µg/mL aprotinin

B Sample Preparation

Adherent Cells

1. Culture cells (one 10-cm plate, ~ 107 cells) to approximately 80–90% confluence. Stimulate cells with activator or inhibitor as desired.
2. Aspirate the culture media and wash twice with ice-cold PBS.
3. Completely remove the final PBS wash and add ice-cold 1X Assay/Lysis Buffer to the cells (0.5– 1 mL per 10 cm tissue culture plate).
4. Place the culture plates on ice for 10–20 minutes.
5. Detach the cells from the plates by scraping with a cell scraper.
6. Transfer the lysates to appropriate size tubes and place on ice.
7. If nuclear lysis occurs, the cell lysates may become very viscous and difficult to pipette. If this occurs, lysates can be passed through a 27½-gauge syringe needle 3–4 times to shear the genomic DNA.
8. Clear the lysates by centrifugation for 10 minutes (12,000 x g at 4°C).
9. Collect the supernatant and store samples (~1–2 mg of total proteins) on ice for immediate use, or snap freeze and store at – 70°C for future use.

Suspension Cells

1. Culture cells and stimulate with activator or inhibitor as desired.
2. Perform a cell count, and then pellet the cells by centrifugation.
3. Aspirate the culture media and wash twice with ice-cold PBS.
4. Completely remove the final PBS wash and add ice-cold 1X Assay/Lysis Buffer to the cell pellet (0.5 – 1 mL per 1 x 107 cells).
5. Lyse the cells by repeated pipetting.
6. Transfer the lysates to appropriate size tubes and place on ice.
7. If nuclear lysis occurs, the cell lysates may become very viscous and difficult to pipette. If this occurs, lysates can be passed through a 27½-gauge syringe needle 3–4 times to shear the
8. Clear the lysates by centrifugation for 10 minutes (12,000 xg at 4°C).
9. Collect the supernatant and store samples on ice for immediate use, or snap freeze and store at – 70°C for future use.

C In vitro GTP γ S/GDP Protein Loading for positive and negative controls

Note: In vivo stimulation of cells will activate approximately

10% of the available Rab11, whereas in vitro GTP γ S protein loading will activate nearly 90% of Rab11.

1. Aliquot 0.5 ml of each cell extract to two microfuge tubes (or use 1 µg of purified Rab11 protein).
2. To each tube, add 20 µl of 0.5 M EDTA (to 20 mM final concentration).
3. Add 5 µl of 100 X GTP γ S (to 100 µM, final concentration) to one tube (positive control).
4. Add 5 µl of 100 X GDP (to 1 mM, final concentration) to the second tube (negative control).
5. Incubate the tubes at 30°C for 30 minutes with agitation.
6. Stop loading by placing the tubes on ice and adding 32.5 µl of 1 M MgCl₂ (to 60 mM, final concentration).

D Affinity Precipitation of Activated G protein

1. Aliquot 0.5 – 1 mL of cell lysate (~1 mg of total cellular protein) to a microcentrifuge tube.
2. Adjust the volume of each sample to 1 mL with 1X Assay/Lysis Buffer.
3. Add 1 µl anti-active Rab11 monoclonal antibody to the tube.
4. Thoroughly resuspend the protein A/G Agarose bead slurry by vortexing or titrating.
5. Quickly add 20 µL of resuspended bead slurry to each tube.
6. Incubate the tubes at 4°C for 1 hour with gentle agitation.
7. Pellet the beads by centrifugation for 1 min at 5,000 x g .
8. Aspirate and discard the supernatant, making sure not to disturb/remove the bead pellet.
9. Wash the bead 3 times with 0.5 mL of 1X Assay/Lysis Buffer, centrifuging and aspirating each time.
10. After the last wash, pellet the beads and carefully remove all the supernatant.
11. Resuspend the bead pellet in 20 µL of 2X reducing SDS-PAGE sample buffer.
12. Boil each sample for 5 minutes.
13. Centrifuge each sample for 10 seconds at 5,000 x g

E Western blot analysis

1. Load 15 µL/well of pull-down supernatant to a polyacrylamide gel (17%). Also, it's recommended to include a pre-stained MW standard (as an indicator of a successful transfer in step 3).
2. Perform SDS-PAGE following the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Transfer the gel proteins to a PVDF or nitrocellulose membrane following the manufacturer's instructions
4. Following the electroblotting step, immerse the PVDF membrane in 100% Methanol for 15 seconds, and then allow it to dry at room temperature for 5 minutes.
Note: If Nitrocellulose is used instead of PVDF, this step should be skipped.
5. Block the membrane with 5% non-fat dry milk or 3% BSA in TBST for 1 hr at room temperature with constant agitation. Incubate the membrane with anti- Rab11 polyclonal antibody, freshly diluted 1:50–500 (depending on the amount of Rab11 proteins in your samples) in 5% non-fat dry milk or 3% BSA/TBST, for 1–2 hr at room temperature with constant agitation or at 4°C overnight.
6. Wash the blotted membrane three times with TBST, 5 minutes each time.
7. Incubate the membrane with a secondary antibody (e.g. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, HRP-conjugate), freshly diluted 1:1000 in 5% non-fat dry milk or 3% BSA/TBST, for 1 hr at room temperature with constant agitation.
8. Wash the blotted membrane three times with TBST, 5 minutes each time.
9. Use the detection method of your choice such as ECL