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Datasheet for MB-077-0015

10X RIPA Lysis Buffer

Overview

Description:	10X RIPA Lysis Buffer - MB-077-0015
Item No.:	MB-077-0015
Size:	15 mL
Applications:	ChIP, IP, WB, Other

Product Details

Background:	RIPA (Radio-Immunoprecipitation Assay) Lysis Buffer enables rapid, efficient cell lysis and solubilization of proteins from both adherent and suspension cultured mammalian cells. It has long been a widely used lysis and wash buffer for small-scale affinity pull-down applications, such as immunoprecipitation, since most antibodies and protein antigens are not adversely affected by the components of this buffer. In addition, RIPA Lysis Buffer minimizes non-specific protein-binding interactions to keep background low, while allowing most specific interactions to occur, enabling studies of relevant protein-protein interactions. The following RIPA Lysis Buffer components have the following effects: Tris-HCl is a buffering agent prevents protein denaturation, NaCl is a salt that prevents non-specific protein aggregation, IGEPAL is a non-ionic detergent to extract proteins; Na-deoxycholate and SDS are ionic detergents to extract proteins; and sodium azide is a bacteriostatic agent added to retard bacterial growth. RIPA Lysis Buffer is supplied as a ready-to-use solution that requires no preparation. We suggest that the user add protease and phosphatase inhibitors not included with this product prior to use.
Synonyms:	10X RIPA Lysis Buffer, RIPA (Radio-Immunoprecipitation Assay) Lysis Buffer

Target Details

Purity/Specificity:	This product was aseptically filtered through a Millipore 0.22 micron filter into clean, pre-sterilized containers. The product was tested on trypticase soy agar for 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours and was found to be negative for bacteria.
Relevant Links:	• RIPA Lysis Buffer Procedure

Application Details

Tested Applications:	ChIP, IP, WB

Suggested Applications:	Other (Based on references)
Application Note:	This product is 10X concentrated stock solution. Dilute to 1X prior to use. 1X RIPA Lysis Buffer is intended for the extraction of cellular proteins for the efficient lysis of cells and solubilization of protein, while minimizing protein degradation and maintaining protein immunoreactivity and biological activity. We recommend using 1.0 ml of RIPA Lysis Buffer to lyse 0.5 to 5 x 10E7 adherent mammalian cells. This buffer contains ionic detergents and may not be suitable for kinase enzymes, if these enzymes are easily denatured. Do not add phosphatase inhibitors when preparing lysates for phosphatase assays. 1X RIPA lysis buffer consists of 50 mM Tris HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 1.0% (v/v) IGEPAL® CA-630, 0.5% (w/v) Sodium Deoxycholate, 1.0 mM EDTA, 0.1% (w/v) SDS and 0.01% (w/v) sodium azide at a pH of 7.4. This buffer was meticulously prepared using ultra pure reagents dissolved in highly polished pharmaceutical grade deionized water. Protease and phosphatase inhibitors are recommended but not included in product composition. Recommended final concentrations of protease inhibitors: 1.0 mM Phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) 10 µM Leupeptin 0.1 µM Aprotinin 1.0 µM Pepstatin Recommended final concentrations of phosphatase inhibitors: 1.0 mM Na3VO4 1.0 mM NaF
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
IP:	User Optimized
WB:	User Optimized

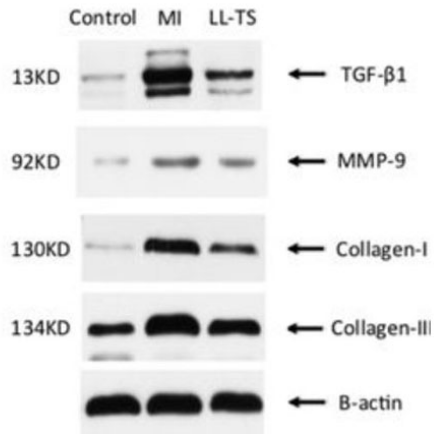
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	10X
Buffer:	See application note.
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	None

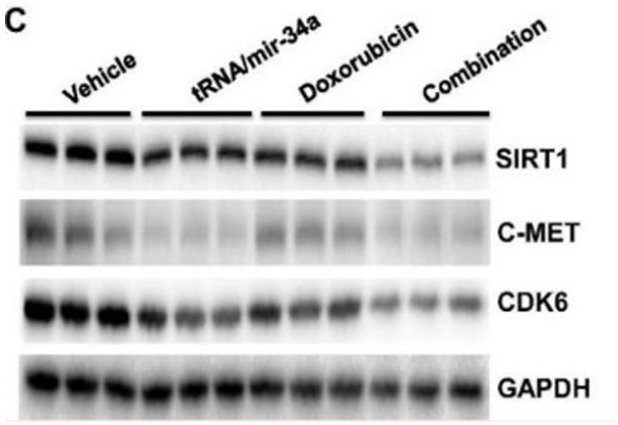
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Ambient
Storage Condition:	Store container at room temperature (18° to 26° C) prior to opening. Protect from light (store in the dark).
Expiration:	Expiration date is six (6) months from date of receipt.

Images



Western Blot
Representative picture above of Western blots from LV-free wall tissues in each group (control group, 10; MI group, 5; LL-TS group, 5) showed effects of LL-TS treatment on protein expression level of TGF-β1, MMP-9, collagen I, and collagen III. Transmural myocardial tissue sample ≈1 cm2 obtained from the LV free wall outside the infarction area was homogenized in radioimmunoprecipitation assay lysis buffer (p/n MB-077) containing proteinase inhibitor. Fig 5. PMID: 25332149.



Western Blot
Comparison of miR-34a and target oncogene expression levels in 143B cells treated with bioengineered miR-34a prodrug (tRNA/mir-34a) and doxorubicin, alone or in combination. Cells were harvested at 72 h after treatment. Pre-miR-34a. (C) were measured by Western blot. Band density was determined by Image Lab software (Bio-Rad), and normalized to that of GAPDH. Cell lysates were prepared using RIPA buffer (p/n MB-077) supplemented with the complete protease inhibitor cocktail, and protein concentrations were determined using a BCA Protein Assay Kit. Figure 7. PMID: 26518752.

Bottle
10X RIPA Lysis Buffer

References

- Qi Y et al. Down-regulating miR-217-5p Protects Cardiomyocytes against Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury by Restoring Mitochondrial Function via Targeting SIRT1. *Inflammation.* (2021)
- Noh BJ et al. Pathogenetic implications of early growth response 1 in Ewing sarcoma. *Pathology.* (2019)
- Yong Zhao et al. Combination therapy with bioengineered miR-34a prodrug and doxorubicin synergistically suppresses osteosarcoma growth. *Biochem Pharmacol.* (2015)
- Zhuo Wang et al. Chronic intermittent low-level transcutaneous electrical stimulation of auricular branch of vagus nerve improves left ventricular remodeling in conscious dogs with healed myocardial infarction. *Circ Heart Fail.* (2014)
- Uemura K et al. Early short-term vagal nerve stimulation attenuates cardiac remodeling after reperfused myocardial infarction. *J Card Fail.* (2010)

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