Ver. HB230113

Fast Blocking Western

Product description

Fast blocking western is a new generation of ready-to-use, efficient and fast Western blocking solution. The blocking time is only 10 minutes, which is better than the traditional blocking solutions such as skim milk powder, BSA and casein, and simplifies the Western blotting experiment. Blocking with Fast blocking western prevents nonspecific binding during antibody detection, but allows specific detection. Compared with blocking solutions, it has higher signal, lower background and higher signal-to-noise ratio.

The reagent does not contain protein components of mammalian origin to avoid cross reaction with antibodies. This buffer is compatible with phosphorylated antibodies as well as NC and PVDF membranes. But not for biotin labeled antibodies.

Components

Components No.	Name	36122ES76
36122	Fast Blocking Western	500 mL

Specifications

Concentration	1X
Product Type	Blocking Buffer
Validated Application	Western Blot

Storage

The product should be stored at 2°C ~ 8°C for one year.

Instructions

1. After the membrane transfer is completed, move the membrane into a dish or other suitable container (the membrane may not be washed).
2. According to the size of the membrane, add an appropriate volume of fast blocking Western to ensure the covering membrane is fully immersed. For 7.5x8 cm membrane, the recommended dosage is 5-10 mL.
3. Place it on a horizontal shaker and incubate it for 10 minutes at room temperature.
4. After the membrane blocked is completed, take out the membrane and wash it with washing solution for 2-3 times, which can be used for subsequent Western blot experiments such as primary antibody incubation.

Notes

1.The blocking time commonly used for PVDF or NC membranes is 10 minutes. For antibodies with low background, it can be shortened to 5 minutes, while for some antibodies with very high background, it can be tried to extend the blocking time to 30-60 minutes.

2.Since no one blocking solution is applicable to all experimental systems, for some special experiments or

antibodies, it may be necessary to consider using other more suitable blocking solutions according to specific conditions.

3.Weak signal or no signal: there may be insufficient sample loading; low membrane transfer efficiency; low titer and poor specificity of the antibody, the experimental conditions need to be optimized according to the experimental conditions.

4.High background: it may be due to excessive use of antibodies; insufficient membrane washing time; cross reaction between antibody and blocking solution; caused by contamination of reagents or instruments and equipment, which needs to be adjusted according to the specific conditions of the experiment.

5. Please wear the necessary PPE, such lab coat and gloves, to ensure your health and safety!

6. For research use only!