UltraScence Precut NC Membrane Sandwiches

30 AGU 2024

Catalog Number	Quantity	Size
MMN01-S020(N)	20 units	7.3 cm x 8.3 cm
MMN02-S020(N)	20 units	8.5 cm x 14 cm

Storage Conditions

Stable for up to 24 months at 25°C.

Description

The UltraScence Precut NC Membrane Sandwiches, 0.2 µm, as high-quality membranes ideal for blotting proteins and nucleic acids, are ideal for the transfer of low molecular weight proteins (less than 20 kDa) and nucleic acids (less than 300 bp), exhibiting high sensitivity and low background for immunoblotting.

Kit Content(s)

One blue separator on top	
One filter paper on top	
0.2 µm Nitrocellulose membrane	20 units/box
One filter paper on the bottom	
One blue separator on the bottom	

Specifications

Item	MMN01-S020(N)	MMN02-S020(N)
Dimensions/Size	7.3 cm x 8.3 cm	8.5 cm x 14 cm
Material	Nitrocellulose membrane	
Wettability	Hydrophilic	
Thickness	110-120 µm	
Pore Size	0.2 µm	
BSA Protein Binding Capacity	~200 µg/cm^2	

Material required but not provided

- Transfer tank
- Powder supply
- Transfer buffer

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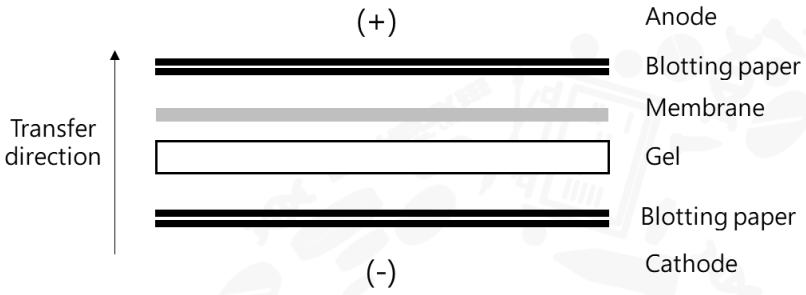
Method

The Nitrocellulose membrane is supplied between two pieces of pre-cut filter paper. The filter paper may be used as part of the blot "sandwich." All the washing steps should be performed in a shallow dish with constant shaking.

1. Remove the gel from the electrophoresis unit and soak the gel in a cold transfer buffer evenly for 30 minutes.
2. Remove the blue separator papers. Wet the Nitrocellulose membrane and filter papers in the container with the cold transfer buffer until ready to use.
3. Assemble the blot 'sandwich' according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of your blot apparatus and transfer.



4. Prevent the bubbles appearing between the membrane and the gel.
5. Connect the leads and the transfer tank to start the transferring step with the suggestive set up of 45-90 minutes at 0.8 mA/cm 2 of the gel.
   Transfer time and efficiency are based on several factors, including the concentration of polyacrylamide, the thickness of the gel, the presence of SDS or organic solvents, the pH and ionic strength of the transfer buffer, and the molecular weight of the target proteins. It is recommended to determine the optimal transfer conditions empirically.
6. After transfer, rinse the Nitrocellulose membrane with water and proceed it to immunoblotting or staining. Keep the membrane moistened until the next staining step.
7. Stain the Nitrocellulose membrane with Ponceau S Solution on each membrane.

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