



Datasheet for ABIN1059098

## Tissue Protein Extraction Buffer



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### 1 Publication

#### Overview

Quantity: 100 mL

Application: Protein Extraction (PEX)

#### Product Details

**Characteristics:**

- Extracts approximately 90% of proteins from tissues, including transmembrane proteins.
- Simple and rapid protocol for tissue protein extraction. Use mini-homogenizer-pestle, microcentrifuge tubes and table top microcentrifuge in the protocol.
- Maintains protein-protein complexes for downstream immunoprecipitation and pull-down experiments. ELISA compatible. Non-denaturing.
- Can be applied directly to extract tissue proteins for Western blotting.
- Compatible with Bradford assay.
- Absence of amines in the buffer allows for NHS-Ester conjugation and biotinylation.

#### Application Details

**Application Notes:** Sufficient for 20 mL minced tissue.

**Assay Procedure:**

Protocol (Keep solutions on ice):

- Pulverize approximately 90  $\mu$ L of tissue. Place tissue in a 1.5 mL round bottom microcentrifuge tube.
- Add general phosphatase and protease inhibitor cocktails to 500  $\mu$ L of ice-cold Tissue Protein Extraction Buffer.
- Add 500  $\mu$ L Tissue Protein Extraction buffer with inhibitors to pulverized tissue.
- Homogenize tissue with a mini pestle-homogenizer using 15 strokes, 3 seconds/stroke on ice.
- Centrifuge 12000g for 15 min at 4°C.
- Remove supernatant (without lipid layer) and transfer into another 1.5 mL tube.

## Application Details

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Centrifuge again at 12000g for 15 min at 4°C.

Transfer supernatant to another tube. The supernatant fraction contains the extracted proteins.

The Bradford assay can be used to quantitate extracted protein concentration.

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Liquid

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Storage: -20 °C

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## Publications

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Product cited in: Chiu, Hu, Yang, Hsin, Ko, Tsai, Sheu: "Immunomodulatory Protein from Ganoderma microsporium Induces Pro-Death Autophagy through Akt-mTOR-p70S6K Pathway Inhibition in Multidrug Resistant Lung Cancer Cells." in: **PLoS ONE**, Vol. 10, Issue 5, pp. e0125774, (2015) ([PubMed](#)).