

For research use only

Polyacrylamide Gel for Electrophoresis

MULTIGEL II Mini

for Cassette Electrophoresis Unit

[Cautions]

1. Gel cassette should be stored in refrigerator but should not be frozen.
2. Gel cassette should be handled carefully because its support plate is breakable glass.
3. Gel cassette should be taken out of package just before use.
4. If the comb is hard to remove, wet the comb area with running buffer or distilled water and gently slide the comb upward with thumbs.
5. If a gel cassette is not properly mounted on the apparatus, leakage of buffer or breakage of glass plate may occur.
6. If the shape of well is deformed when the comb is removed, fix it with the tip of microsyringe. Also if thin layer of gel is formed around a well, remove it.
7. When mounting gel plates on the Cassette Electrophoresis Unit, (Model DPE-1020; Cosmo Bio Catalog No. 303111) do not insert the top of the wedge below the top of the gel plate. Inserting the wedge too far can warp the gel plate, causing a gap between the glass plate and gel.
8. Special care must be taken when removing gel off the cassette. Do not damage the gel. Especially, 2/15 gel has soft wells and requires care during handling.
9. If salt content of sample is too high, it may disturb migration of sample on the gel. In that case, dialize the sample prior to electrophoresis.

[Intended use]

MULTIGEL II Mini is designed for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with the discontinuous buffer system.

- Protein/SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) with Laemmli's discontinuous buffer system.
- Protein/native-PAGE with Davis's discontinuous buffer system.
- Deoxyribo nucleic acid/PAGE with discontinuous buffer system.

[Features]

1. No special preparation required (ready-to-use form)
2. High resolution in short time
3. Excellent reproducibility
4. Can be used for all of native-PAGE, SDS-PAGE, and Deoxyribo nucleic acid analysis.

[Contents]

Package : 5 gel plates per pack (13 wells, 17 wells, 1 well (for 2D))
Gel dimensions : 85(W)×90(L)×0.9(T)mm
Cassette size : 100(W)×100(L)×3.1(T)mm

[Operation]

I. Required Equipments

- Graduated cylinder
- Microsyringe
- Microspatula
- Staining tray
- Power supply (constant current)

II. Electrophoresis condition

Note: Optimum electrophoresis conditions shall be determined according to user's apparatus and experimental purposes.

1. Native PAGE (Davis's method)
 - ① Loading buffer (for Davis's method and its modified methods) (PH6.8)
 - 0.125mol/L Tris-HCl
 - 30% Glycerol
 - 0.01% BPB
 - ② Electrode buffer (PH8.4)
 - 0.025mol/L Tris
 - 0.192mol/L Glycine
 - ③ Running condition
 - 15mA constant current (per each gel cassette)
 - Approx. 100 minutes (Typical time. This may vary.)
2. SDS-PAGE (Laemmli's method)
 - ① Loading buffer (for Laemmli's method and its modified methods) (PH6.8)
 - 0.125mol/L Tris-HCl
 - 4.3% SDS
 - 30% Glycerol
 - 10% 2-Mercaptoethanol
 - 0.01% BPB
 - ② Electrode buffer (PH8.4)
 - 0.025mol/L Tris
 - 0.192mol/L Glycine
 - 0.1% SDS
 - ③ Running condition
 - 30mA constant current (per each gel cassette), approx. 60 minutes (Typical time. This may vary.) or 200V constant voltage, approx. 60 minutes (Typical time. This may vary.)
3. Deoxyribo nucleic acid
 - ① Loading buffer
 - 20% Glycerol
 - 0.25% BPB
 - 2.5% Xylenecyanol FF
 - Add buffer, EDTA, formamide, or the like to fit purpose of the analysis.
 - ② Electrode buffer (PH8.4)
 - 0.025mol/L Tris
 - 0.192mol/L Glycine
 - ③ Running condition
 - 15mA constant current (per each gel cassette)
 - Approx. 100 minutes (Typical time. This may vary.)

III. General procedure

- 1) Open the package.
- 2) Take the gel cassette out of the package and remove the comb from gel.



Use thumbs to remove comb in one smooth, steady motion.
Use pipette tip or syringe needle to straighten wells as required.

- 3) Set the gel cassette to the electrophoresis device.
- 4) Fill the cathode buffer chamber with running buffer, confirming that buffer is not leaking. Repeat the gel plate attachment if leakage is

observed. Cathode buffer should be filled to about 5mm above top of sample well to immerse gel completely.

- 5) Fill the anode buffer chamber with running buffer. Confirm that air bubbles are not trapped under the gel cassette. (Small quantity of air bubble can be ignored.)
- 6) Apply sample to the wells with microsyringe. Although each well can contain as much as 25 μ L (13 well gel) and 15 μ L (for 17 well) of sample solution, recommended amount for the best result is up to 10 μ L/well for both types, except for 2D. As to 17 well version, the rightmost well is made narrower for marker application whose capacity is 10 μ L and recommended volume is 5 μ L.
- 7) Attach the electrodes to the device with the positive (red) lead connecting to the anode buffer chamber.
Note: Always make sure that electric power is "off" before attaching the receptacle with cover to the apparatus.
- 8) Run electrophoresis at 30mA of constant current per each gel cassette for SDS-PAGE. In case of native-PAGE or Deoxyribo nucleic acid/PAGE, run at 15mA of constant current per gel cassette.
- 9) After turning off the power, remove the electrode receptacle from device with one hand.
Note: Make sure that power is turned "off" before pulling the receptacle out.
- 10) Take the cathode buffer chamber from the anode buffer chamber, and discard the electrode buffer.
- 11) Remove the gel cassette from device.
- 12) Use a microspatula to gently open the gel cassette, and cut the gel along the spacers. Remove the gel off the cassette to the detection procedures.



[Trouble shooting]

Trouble	Probable Cause
Glass plates crack during electrophoresis	1) Current is too high 2) Buffer is not in cathode buffer chamber 3) Gel cassette is not mounted properly
Disturbed migration pattern	1) Buffer is leaking 2) Salt content of sample is too high 3) Applied sample quantity is too high 4) Sample contains mercaptoethanol*

* Migration disturbance may occur if sample contained mercaptoethanol is run next to sample which does not contain it.

[Storage]

2 ~ 10°C (Do not freeze)

[Expiration date]

Printed on the package

[References]

- 1) Davis, B.J.: Am. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 121, 404 (1964)
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- 3) Takagi et al.: Protein Nucleic Acid Enzyme, 21, 811 (1976)
- 4) Basic Experimental Methods of Proteins and Enzymes: Ed. Horio, T. and Yamashita, J., Nankodo Press (1981)
- 5) Igarashi and Nakayama: J. Med. Technol., 26, 1508 (1982)
- 6) Electrophoresis Data Book: Ed. The Society of Electrophoresis (1983)
- 7) Linke, R.P.: Anal. Biochem., 141, 55 (1984)
- 8) Irwin, D. et al.: Atherosclerosis, 53, 163 (1984)
- 9) Kadoya et al.: Bunseikigakagu, 34, 151 (1985)
- 10) Okuyama et al.: The Physico-Chemical Biology, 29, 237 (1985)

[Limited Warranty]

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