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Western Blot FAQ

Troubleshooting Guide

Difficulties with Western blot assays can generally be broken down into three categories:

- No Signal or Weak Signal
- Nonspecific Bands
- High Background

Can't find your answer? Contact Us [1]

1. No Signal or Weak Signal

Possible Cause Solution

Cell or tissue type does not express the protein of interest

- Perform a positive control
- Preferably from cell or tissue lysate already verified to target protein

Improper cell treatment

- · Stimulate cells with the appropriate chemical, protein
- · Verify that the stimulation works
- Ensure that the protein in the lysate is stable.
- Use appropriate protease and phosphatase inhibitors
- Ensure protein samples contain SDS, and have been to gel loading
- Include a reducing agent such as dithiothreitol (DTT) mercaptoethanol

Improper sample preparation for gel loading

Specific antigen concentration is too low	Load more protein on gelEnrich the antigen by fractionation or by immunoprec
Proteins did not transfer properly to the membrane	 Wet PVDF membrane in methanol or nitrocellulose m transfer buffer before use Ensure there is good contact between the membrane Optimize the transfer time After transfer, ensure molecular weight markers were Stain the membrane with Ponceau red, and the gel w Coomassie blue
Insufficient antigen binding to membrane	 If the antigen has low molecular mass, it may pass th membrane Switch to a membrane with a smaller pore size Switch to a different type of membrane
The antigen is masked by the blocking buffer	 Test different blocking buffers Try milk, serum, BSA in Tris-buffered saline & PBS Test different concentrations of each
Insufficient amount of antibodies present	 Increase concentration of primary and/or secondary a
Antibody exposure time is too short	Increase the exposure time
Antibodies may have lost activity	Test antibodies by performing a Dot Blot
Excessive washing of the membrane	Reduce the number of washes
Substrate incubation is too short	Increase substrate incubation time
Substrate has lost activity	Test substrate using a positive control

• Do not use sodium azide together with HRP-conjugat

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Na azide inhibits enzyme reaction of HRP-conjugated Ab

2. Nonspecific Bands

Possible Cause Solution Reduce primary antibody concentration • Decrease the amount of total protein loaded on Adjust membrane blocking conditions Increase number of washes Non-specific antibody binding Verify the specificity of the antibody • Blot with the secondary antibody alone. • If bands develop, choose an alternate secondary antibody Prepare fresh samples • Use protease inhibitors during sample Degradation of protein preparation • Minimize freeze/thaw cycles of sample • Increase the amount of DTT (20 -100mM) to ensure complete reduction of disulfide bonds Aggregation of analyte • Heat in boiling water bath for 5-10 minutes before loading onto gel

Cell lines have been passaged extensively
Differences in protein expression profiles result

Protein has multiple modifications in vivo Acetylation, methylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, etc

Target protein has multiple isoforms Other proteins share similar epitopes

- Go back to the original non-passaged cell line
- Run the current and original cell line samples side-by-side
- Review the literature for modified protein variants
- Adjust sample preparation accordingly
- Check the literature for target protein isoforms
- Perform a BLAST search to check for possible cross-reactions
- Include other cell or tissue types

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3. High Background

Possible Cause	Solution
Too much protein per lane	Titrate down the amount of protein loaded per lane
Insufficient blocking of non-specific binding	 Adjust blocking conditions Include blocking agent in the antibody buffers as well
The primary antibody concentration may be too high	Titrate the antibody to find the optimal concentration
The secondary antibody may be binding non- specifically	 Blot with the secondary antibody alone If bands develop, choose an alternate secondary antibody
Incubation temperature may be too high	Incubate blot at 4°C
Cross-Rxn between blocking agent & primary or secondary Ab Antibody cross-reacts with casein, a milk phosphoprotein	 Add a mild detergent, e.g.Tween® 20, to incubation & washing buffers Recommended for phosphoprotein specific antibodies Use BSA as a blocking reagent instead of milk
Washing of unbound antibodies may be insufficient	Increase the number of washes

The membrane has dried out

The membrane may give high background

 Avoid drying out the membrane during processing and incubation

• Nitrocellulose membrane may give less background than PVDF

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