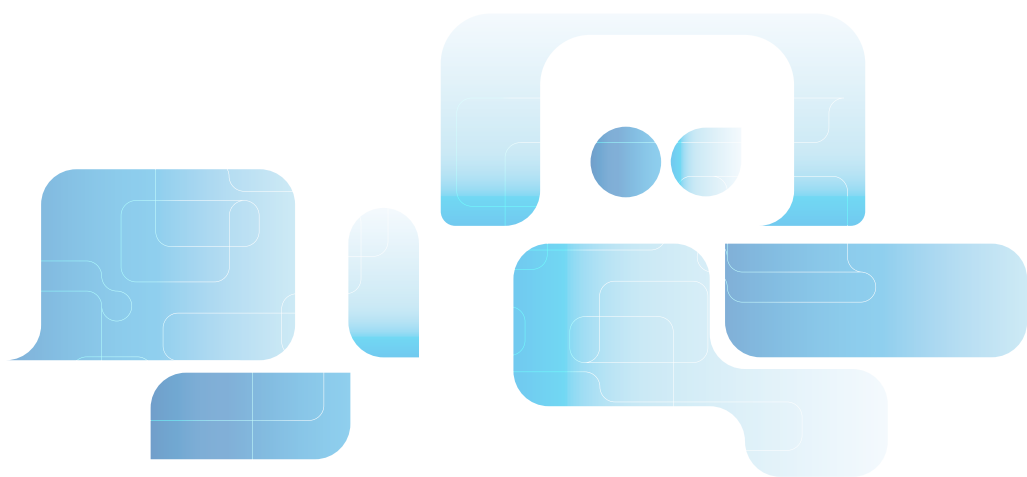




REAGENT & CHEMICALS PRODUCT COLLECTION





The GVS Group

In over 45 years of history, GVS has evolved from a supplier of components for the healthcare sector to a global group that produces highly technological diversified filtration solutions.

Wide range of products and custom design expertise

GVS produces a wide range of filter materials, filters and off-the-shelf components in all its divisions, enabling its customers to reduce the design time for new product launches.

All the GVS divisions work in highly regulated environments and the Group therefore operates with extremely high-quality standards. Thanks to its research and development centres located all over the world, GVS is also able to offer an extremely efficient and personalized service to meet its customers' needs: from product conception and design to testing and mass production.

Dynamic and flexible structure

GVS has developed a streamlined, dynamic and technologically advanced structure that has made it possible to achieve constant and balanced growth. The Group currently employs a total of 4869 people who work in automated assembly departments, in lines for the production and processing of filter membranes and in class 10,000 and 100,000 cleanrooms.

Global growth

The GVS Group has always paid great attention to research, development and innovation of its products and processes and has shown a strong trend towards development in global markets since its foundation.

In addition to the corporate headquarters in Bologna, GVS currently has 19 plants in Italy, United Kingdom, Brazil, United States, China, Mexico, Romania e Puerto Rico, and 29 commercial offices located all over the world. GVS has always adopted a "glocal" approach: it operates locally in contact with its customers, but relies on the strength of a global network.

For more information, visit www.gvs.com



Reagents&Chemicals

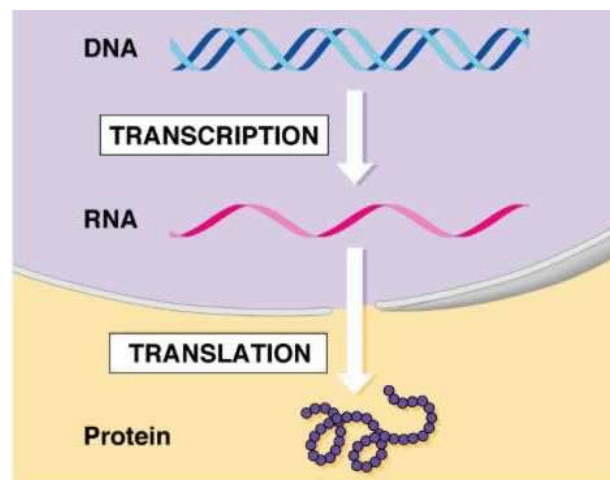
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Westen & Northen Blot

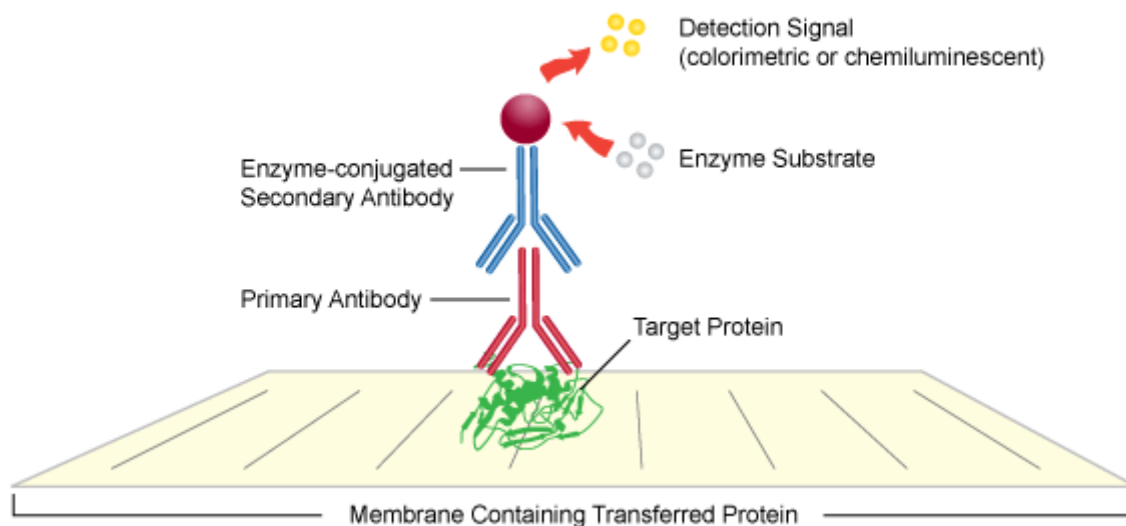
Reagents & Chemicals

Molecular analysis studies subcellular components such as proteins and nucleic acids (DNA, RNA). These molecules can be detected by various blotting techniques. The sample of interest is separated according to size by electrophoresis through a gel. Molecules from the sample are transferred and bound to a microporous membrane. Then, specific molecules of interest are detected using another molecule which specifically binds to the molecule of interest and can be detected by color, light or radioactivity.



Western Blot

Western blotting is a common and important technique used in molecular biology. It is used to detect a specific protein or protein fragment from a complex mixture such as a cell lysate, tissue extract, blood or serum sample or culture supernatants. The complex mixture is separated according to size by gel electrophoresis and then transferred to a membrane. A protein of specific interest is immunodetected using primary and secondary antibodies.



Western Blot Application Examples:

- Protein expression and modification studies, may be quantitative;
- Amino acid analysis;
- Diagnostics development;
- Medical diagnosis such as for HIV and Lyme disease.

Electrophoretic separation of proteins

Separation into polyacrylamide gel according to molecular weight. In order to separate the proteins of lower molecular weight, use of more concentrated gel is required.

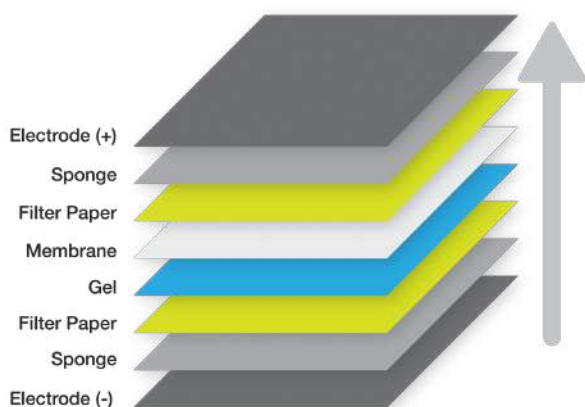
Transfer of proteins

Transfer from gel onto membrane followed by:

- Blocking;
- Applying a primary antibody specific for your protein of interest;
- Applying secondary antibody that will recognize the primary antibody.

Role of protein binding

Set up for transfer



TYPICALLY TWO TYPES OF MEMBRANES:

- Nitrocellulose (hydrophilic)
- Polyvinylidene fluoride (hydrophobic)

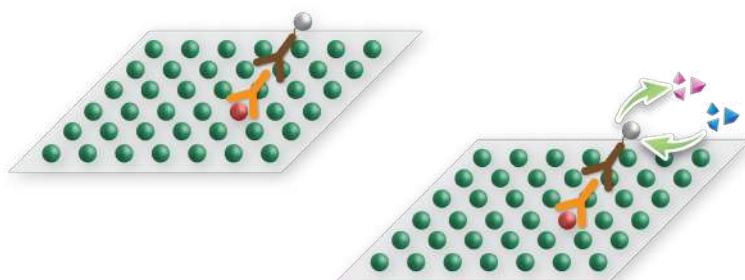
Protein to membrane binding interactions:

hydrophobic, electrostatic, dipolar



Detection of proteins

Proteins can be detected by immunodetection methods which use enzyme conjugated/labeled secondary antibodies. When the enzyme substrate is added, a product is formed. This product can be detected by fluorescence, colorimetrically, or by chemiluminescence. Enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) produces light as a by-product when the substrate is catalyzed by the enzyme. This light is then captured on X-ray film or by a digital imaging system.



Transfer Membranes

Unlike many transfer membrane suppliers, GVS Filter Technology manufactures all of its nitrocellulose, PVDF membranes that we sell. Our transfer membranes are used in key research and testing done around the world.

PVDF

The PVDF-Plus is a naturally hydrophobic transfer membrane designed to deliver the highest binding capacity and lowest background in protein analysis applications.

Nitrocellulose

GVS Filter Technology manufactures two pure nitrocellulose transfer membranes. NitroBind is the classic unsupported pure nitrocellulose membrane used for all protein and immunoblotting applications. NitroPure is a supported pure nitrocellulose membrane combining the characteristics of nitrocellulose with the strength of nylon. It outperforms standard nitrocellulose in reprobing applications of DNA/RNA/Protein when extensive handling is required. Most other suppliers buy membranes from a manufacturer and sell them under their label. The chart below shows which of the market leaders actually make the transfer membranes they sell.

Membrane	Features	Benefits	Choose by Detection Systems	Choose by Procedures
NitroPure	Pure Nitrocellulose	Pure nitrocellulose is the membrane of choice for protein and immunoblotting techniques, as well as any other procedures that require optimum resolution. Binding Capacity - 100 µg/cm ²	Radiolabeled, Chromogenic and Chemiluminescent Detection Systems	Westerns Protein & Immunoblotting Northerns Southern
NitroPlus	Supported Pure Nitrocellulose	Supported pure nitrocellulose is used in procedures requiring the highest sensitivities, low backgrounds and rigorous handling. The membrane can be reprobed many times. Binding Capacity 100 µg/cm ²	Radiolabeled Detection Systems Chemiluminescent and Biotinylated Detection Systems	Northern Southern Multiple Rehybridizations Colony and Plaque Lifts
PVDF-Plus	Hydrophobic PVDF Membrane	Hydrophobic PVDF membrane is designed for protein sequencing, western transfers and amino acid analysis. Binding Capacity - 125 µg/cm ²	Chemical compatibility allows the use of all commonly used stains	Western Transfers Protein Sequencing Amino Acid Analysis

Selecting a Membrane

Selecting the appropriate membrane is critical to the success of a nucleic acid or protein transfer procedure.

GVS Filter Technology manufactures many types of membranes for hybridization technology, each exhibiting different performance characteristics which can directly affect the outcome of a specific technique. Below are some of the more frequently performed procedures and features of hybridization membranes.

Rehybridizations

GVS Filter Technology manufactures membranes recommended for rehybridization procedures: Magna Nylon, NitroPlus Nitrocellulose supported and NitroPure, a supported pure nitrocellulose. NitroPlus Nitrocellulose supported membranes can be most frequently reprobed. On nylon membranes, the number of reprobing steps is a function of the amount of hydrolysis to which the membrane is exposed during the protocol, and the additive effects of hot water, sodium hydroxide and an acidic environment. Sodium hydroxide solutions deteriorate the nylon matrix and are not recommended in procedures where reprobing steps are required.

The polyester support web used in manufacturing NitroPure allows the membrane to be reprobed several times. Because the binding capacity of nitrocellulose is less than that of nylon (100 µg/cm² vs. 400 µg/cm²), the potential number of rehybridizations is fewer. See pages 105-107 for more details.

UV Crosslinking

For covalent binding of nucleic acids to a transfer membrane, GVS Filter Technology membranes can be UV Crosslinked by following the manufacturer's instructions. It is particularly recommended when working with short fragments, small samples, or low numbers of base pairs, because of the improved resolution this technique offers.

Reagents & Chemicals

Protein Blotting

NitroPure nitrocellulose and PVDF-Plus membranes are recommended for use in protein blotting. Nitrocellulose membranes are able to be more thoroughly blocked, reducing the high background potential associated with protein blotting. PVDF membranes are more resistant to the harsh chemicals used in Edman degradation.

Alkaline Blotting

For more rapid transfers, an alkaline blotting procedure can be used with MagnaProbe or MagnaCharge membranes. Alkaline blotting is not recommended when reprobing is required. Please see page 125 for more details.

Staining Procedures

NitroPure, NitroPlus and PVDF-Plus membranes are recommended for procedures that require a staining step with India Ink, Coomassie Blue, Colloidal Gold, or any other commonly used stain. Nylon membranes irreversibly bind many stains.

Reducing Backgrounds

There are many sources of background problems, or low signal-to-noise ratios. Some of the most common include: contaminated probes, contaminated hybridization solutions, and incorrectly chosen stringency levels. Nonfat milk should not be used as a blocking agent as it may increase nonspecific binding. GVS Filter Technology membranes are all manufactured by strict quality control procedures, ensuring a uniform membrane with consistently low backgrounds. Please refer to pages 91-93 for more details.

Troubleshooting Common Blotting Problems

Many blotting problems can be eliminated by observing the following recommendations.

Blotchy or incomplete transfers are caused by poor contact between the gel and the membrane. Even after careful smoothing of the membrane to the gel, incomplete degassing of transfer solutions can cause air pockets to form. Evolving gas from Tris or, in the case of protein transfers, methanol, can disrupt the tight contact necessary between the membrane and the gel for successful transfers. Smeared or skewed bands are often caused by uneven contact between the gel and the membrane, or the membrane and the chromatography paper. To avoid this problem, roll a pipet down the membrane after it has been applied to the gel, and once again over the chromatography paper after it has been applied to the membrane. Do not move the membrane until the transfer is complete, as this will cause smearing.

Protocols for Protein Applications

NitroPure and NitroPlus Nitrocellulose Membranes

Gel Preparation

Western (Protein) Blotting

Gels should be stained after transfer with Coomassie Blue, Fast Green, Amido Black, or any other appropriate stain.* Soak the gel for 1 hour in a transfer buffer made of: 25 mM Tris-HCl/pH 8.0, 0.15 M glycine, 20% methanol. *GVS Filter Technology does not recommend staining before transfer. Proteins may precipitate in the membrane and not be able to transfer.

Transfer Membrane Preparation

Completely soak the membrane in deionized water, and then in transfer buffer.

Electroblotting

Assemble the membrane and gel in the electroblotting unit. Place the membrane on the anode (positive) side of the gel. Transfer according to manufacturer's instructions. Remove and wash thoroughly with transfer buffer.

Capillary Blotting

Prepare gel assembly by the method of Southern (see page 115). Transfer for 2 hours to overnight. Use transfer buffer of 10 mM Tris-HCl/pH 7.5. After the transfer step, determine transfer efficiency by staining the blot or gel by standard methods.

Reagents & Chemicals

Blocking Procedures

Step 1: First Wash

Block the blot in PBS buffer (0.9% NaCl, 10 mM sodium phosphate/pH 7.2) containing 5% BSA, Tween 20 or high purity gelatin for 1 hour, with gentle agitation.

Step 2: Primary Antibody Binding

Remove the PBS buffer solution from blot completely. Dilute the first antibody in 50 ml of fresh PBS buffer solution. Incubate the blot in the PBS blocking buffer/antibody solution for 1 hour at 37°C with gentle agitation. Use a ratio of 5-10 ml of solution to 100 cm² of membrane.

Step 3: Second Wash

Wash the membrane in 100 ml of fresh PBS buffer solution (without antibody) with 0.1-0.3% Tween-20. Agitate in a shaker for 5 minutes. Repeat the wash step 2 times. [Note: Increasing the number of short washes reduces the potential for high backgrounds].

Detection

Thoroughly remove the PBS buffer solution and overlay the blot with an antisppecies (second) antibody, or with protein A (radiolabeled or enzyme linked) for 1-2 hours at room temperature with gentle agitation. The final concentration of radiolabeled second antibody solution should be 1-2x 10⁵ dpm/ml of PBS buffer solution. Enzyme-linked second antibody solutions should be made at a 1:1000 titer in PBS buffer solution. Repeat the wash step described in the procedure above.

Signal Development

The choice of signal development method is dependent on the type of probe used. Radiolabeled probes are developed and quantitated by autoradiography. Enzyme-conjugated labels (horseradish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase) are developed and quantitated with the appropriate substrate solution.

Probe Removal (Stripping)

Do not allow the filter to become dry, or irreversible binding of the probe will result.

Wash the membrane at 60°C for 30 minutes in 0.05 M sodium phosphate/pH 6.5, 10.0 M urea, 0.1 M 2-mercaptoethanol, or wash the membrane in 0.2 M glycine-HCl, 0.5 M NaCl for 5 minutes. Rinse in 0.1 M NaOH or 0.5 M Tris for 10 minutes.

PVDF-Plus

Western Blot General Protocol

Main Solutions and Reagents for running; transfer and blocking

Running buffer 10X:

- Tris base: 250 mM
- Glycine: 1.90 M
- SDS: 1%.

The pH of the buffer should be 8.3 and no pH adjustment is required. Store the running buffer at room temperature and dilute before use.

Running buffer 1X:

10% 10X Running buffer
90% DW H₂O

Tris Glycine Buffer 1X:

25 mM Tris base
190 mM Glycine

Transfer Buffer:

20% MetOH
0.25X Tris Glycine buffer

Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) 1X:

137 mM NaCl
2.7 mM KCl
10 mM Na₂HPO₄
1.8 mM KH₂PO₄

PBS Tween (PBST) 1X:

0.05% Tween
99.95% PBS 1X

Blocking Buffer:

5% skim milk (or Bovine Serum Albumin - BSA)
95% PBST

PROCEDURE

Electrophoresis – protein separation

1. Prepare appropriate SDS-Polyacrylamide (SDS-PAGE) gel for electrophoresis.
Type of SDS-PAGE gels according to the protein size; the lower is the protein size, the higher concentration of gel should be used.
2. Prepare the sample to be loaded in the wells of SDS-PAGE gel.
Preparation of the sample and the sample buffer depends on the type of the protein and manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Load protein marker and equal volumes of protein sample into corresponding wells of SDS-PAGE gel.
Fill the empty wells with the sample buffer.
4. Fill the electrophoresis tank with running buffer.
5. Run the gel in following conditions:
 - a. 120 V for 20-30 minutes (or until the sample reaches the stacking gel);
 - b. 180 V for 30-45 minutes (separation of the proteins under constant voltage).

Electrotransfer of Proteins

1. In case of PVDF membrane perform membrane equilibration by:
 - a. Immersing membrane in Methanol for 1 minute;
 - b. Followed by immersion of membrane in DW water for 5 minutes;
 - c. Followed by immersion of membrane in Transfer Buffer for 10 minutes.*Membrane must be wet at all times.*
2. Assemble the transfer sandwich according to scheme presented in Figure 1.
Ensure there are no bubbles between the gel and the membrane.
3. Place the cassette in the transfer tank and fill the Electroblotting tank with the transfer buffer (ensure that the sandwich is covered with the buffer).
4. Run the Electroblotting for 1 hour at 120 V in an ice bath.
Running conditions might need optimization.

Blocking and antibody incubation

1. Incubate membrane for 1h in the blocking buffer at room temperature or overnight at 4°C with constant agitation.
The active side of the membrane must always be in contact with the solution.
2. Place the blot in the primary antibody solution and incubate with agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
The solution should move freely across the surface of the membrane (dilution of the antibody depends on the producer recommendation).
3. Wash membrane by:
 - a. Immersion in PBS-Tween (PBST) for 10 minutes with agitation;
 - b. Immersion in PBS-Tween (PBST) for 5 minutes with agitation (2 times).
4. Place the blot in the secondary antibody solution (HRP conjugates) and incubate with agitation for 45 minutes at room temperature.
Dilution of the antibody depends on the producer recommendation.
5. Wash the membrane according to the washing steps described in point 3 of Blocking and antibody incubation section.

Detection via chemiluminescence

1. Prepare a 1:1 mixture of chemiluminescent substrate (ECL HRP, depending on sensitivity choose Light Wave; Light Wave Plus or Light Wave Max).
2. Place the blot in the container with substrate and incubate for 3 minutes.
3. Remove the excess of the solution off the membrane.
4. Place membrane in blot development folder and gently smooth out all the bubbles using a roller.
5. Expose the film to the imaging system.

Troubleshooting Guide and Application Tips

Problems and Solutions Unsuccessful Rehybridizations

My membrane is deteriorating during the rehybridization procedure?

If so, what type of membrane are you using? GVS Filter Technology manufactures one type of membrane recommended for rehybridization procedures: NitroPlus, a supported pure nitrocellulose. A more resilient membrane during applications requiring multiple reprobes. Nitropure (a supported nitrocellulose) was developed for this reason. The polyester support web used in manufacturing NitroPlus allows the membrane to be reprobed several times.

My application demands an extensive number of reprobes and I'm losing signal?

If so, what type of membrane are you using? Because the binding capacity of nitrocellulose is less than that of nylon (100 $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^2$ vs. 400 $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^2$), the potential number of rehybridizations is fewer as compared to nylon membranes. The number of reprobing steps is a function of the amount of hydrolysis to which the membrane is exposed during the protocol, and the additive effects of hot water, sodium hydroxide and an acidic environment.

My probe is not stripping from the membrane, how should I change my procedure?

Did you let the membrane dry after the initial probe was applied? Drying causes irreversible binding of DNA to microporous membranes. If this has occurred, look through the helpful tips listed below.

My probe won't strip from the membrane, how can I rescue this blot?

Try preparing a new probe and using a different detection protocol. For example, if you prepared a biotinylated probe and detected with a streptavidin conjugate, omit the biotin-streptavidin step during rehybridization by using a directly conjugated probe, such as an alkaline phosphatase conjugated probe. If you used a radioactive probe, use a chemiluminescent system to detect after the next hybridization (or vice versa). If you have enough time and are using radioactive probes (e.g., pgs 106-107), simply let your first probe decay before the second round of hybridization.

Signal Problems

The nucleic acid did not transfer completely to the membrane, what should I do?

Blotchy or incomplete transfers are caused by poor contact between the gel and the membrane. Even after careful smoothing of the membrane to the gel, incomplete degassing of transfer solutions can cause air pockets to form. Evolving gas from Tris or, in the case of protein transfers, methanol, can disrupt the tight contact necessary between the membrane and the gel for successful transfers.

My signal is low, what are the common reasons for this?

When you have low signal, it is best to check your reagents by performing extra controls. The most common reason for poor signal is a bad probe. Prepare a new probe and perform a dot blot comparing the old and new probes. Do you see a difference between the probes? Even nonradioactive probes can deteriorate during storage. Is the signal weak for the new probe as well? Then your detection enzymes may be bad or the reagents used to prepare the probe are bad. You might also blot a small amount of unlabeled complementary DNA and hybridize to the new probe. Are you seeing signal from the blotted probe but not the hybridized DNA? If so there could be a problem with your hybridization protocol, such as the wash temperature or your buffers. If you're using nonradioactive detection methods, test your enzymes and substrates as well.

Background Problems

Everything was working fine and now suddenly I have high backgrounds, Why?

Did you make up a new probe? If so, was there adequate separation of the unincorporated label from the incorporated? Are you using old solutions? There may be contamination. Usually in these cases it is best to prepare new solutions, new probes and use new reagents. This is often the fastest way to get your system working again.

Miscellaneous

My membrane changed color during my blotting procedure, should I be concerned?

No. Slight color changes in GVS Filter Technology new positively charged membranes are expected and have no effect on results. These color changes will vary according to the blotting procedure used and the pH of solutions. GVS Filter Technology uses this color change to ensure quality during the manufacturing procedure.

Reagents & Chemicals

High Backgrounds

Poor agitation during prehybridization and hybridization steps can lead to insufficient blocking of the entire membrane. Due to the strength of the internal support web, NitroPlus can withstand higher levels of agitation without tearing or ripping. Incorrect probe concentration can occur when using dextran sulfate in hybridization or prehybridization solutions. Dextran sulfate causes the effective concentration of the probe to increase because it excludes the probe from the volume of solution the dextran sulfate polymer occupies. When using dextran sulfate, lower the probe solutions to less than 10 ng/ml of the solution. When not using dextran sulfate, maintain the optimum probe concentration at 25-40 ng/ml of solution. Residual agarose on membranes can cause a fuzzy background to appear on blots. Be sure to wash nylon membranes with 5 x SSPE at 60°C, after the immobilization step. Due to the strength of the membrane, supported membranes (NitroPlus) can be more easily washed without tearing or ripping.

Troubleshooting Gel Casting Procedures

Troubleshooting blotting problems begins with the correct gel casting procedures. Skewed, streaked, incomplete, or non-uniform transfers can be the results of poorly cast gels. The following recommendations are made for setting up the gel. Gels greater than 4mm thick can interfere with the free transfer of nucleic acids.

Be sure that the gel tray is level before casting the gel. If the surface is not level, non-uniform transfers may result. Maintain a gel casting temperature of 55-70°C degrees, and be sure that the gel particles are completely dissolved. Undissolved agarose particles can result in streaked or skewed bands. Immediately after gel casting and solidification, submerge the gel slab in electrophoresis buffer. This will prevent the formation of an impermeable "skin" over the surface of the gel which can inhibit transfer of nucleic acids from the gel. After setting up the blotting assembly, be sure to:

- Invert the gel so that the underside of the gel is the side in contact with the membrane.
- Allow the transfer solutions enough time to "breathe," so that they may degas completely. Incompletely degassed transfer-solutions evolve gas after the blotting assembly is set up, and can cause air bubbles between the membrane and gel that can impede the transfer of nucleic acids.

Probe Related Background Problems

While there are several ways to decontaminate probe solutions, the following methods are two of the most efficient. The second method can be rapidly performed with minimum effort.

Method 1: Phenol/Chloroform extract the probe to remove unincorporated nucleotides, proteins, and other contaminants.

Method 2: Clean the probe by adding a small volume of the hybridization buffer to the probe and filtering it through an Abluo 25AS low protein binding cellulose acetate syringe filter. Contaminants in the probe solution will be held back by the 0.2µm filter with no probe loss caused by nonspecific binding to the filtration membrane. Probe length is also a factor contributing to background levels seen on transfer membranes. Between 250-800 base pairs is the recommended optimum length of a probe; probe lengths smaller or larger than this can lead to a low signal-to-noise ratio. Probes smaller than 250 base pairs often bind poorly and may require less stringent hybridization and wash procedures. Probes larger than 800 base pairs may contain a wider variety of size classes, which can lead to extraneous binding to the transfer membrane.

Hybridization Solution Related Background Problems

Contaminated hybridization solutions are another common source of background problems. Hybridization solutions should be filtered with a pure cellulose acetate Abluo 25AS syringe filter, to remove contaminants.

Additionally, all solutions and buffers should be made fresh before each transfer with sterile, double-distilled, deionized water, and very high grade reagents. After fresh buffers are made, they should be filtered with an Abluo 25AS syringe filter to ensure that no contaminants remain in the solution. Formamide-based hybridization solutions are a frequent source of background noise, and the formamide must be freshly made and deionized.

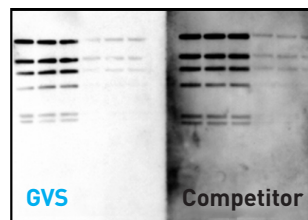
Optimized Blocking Solutions

A concentration of 5-7 x Denhardt's solution is recommended for use with nylon membranes. Exceeding this level can lead to quenching of the signal.

Backgrounds Associated with Reprobing

A follow-up autoradiograph after probe removal is strongly recommended to determine if the probe has been fully stripped. Otherwise, backgrounds can appear in blots that have not been fully erased.

Nitrocellulose



GVS Nitrocellulose Pure Transfer Membrane is the membrane of choice for all protein or immunoblotting applications. The high sensitivity of GVS Nitrocellulose Transfer Membrane ensures excellent results in all transfers, especially in protein blotting.

Unlike PVDF, nitrocellulose wets out naturally, does not require methanol, and will not turn hydrophobic during the transfer process.

Nitrocellulose is very easily blocked and does not need the many blocking steps required with PVDF.

Excellent results will be obtained with all detection systems: antibody/antigen, radiolabeled, biotinylated, and chemiluminescent, giving you a great amount of flexibility in designing your procedure.


Supplied in various porosity and format.

Features & Benefits

- For procedures that require optimum resolution
- Membrane of choice for protein or immunoblotting applications
- Low background, easily blocked
- BSA binding capacity up to 100 µg/cm²
- Wets out naturally
- Compatible with all detection systems

Typical Applications

- Western Blotting
- Protein & immunoblotting
- Northern Blotting
- Southern Blotting
- Dot/slot blotting
- Radiographic, chromogenic and chemiluminescent detection systems

Product	Competitors
	Amersham HyBond-C - BioRad Nitrocellulose - Millipore Immobilon-NC Plus - Schleicher & Shuell (S&S) Protran

Ordering information

	Dimensions (mm) Packaging	70x84 mm 10/pk	100x100 mm 10/pk	150x150 mm 5/pk	200x200 mm 25/pk	200x3000 mm 1/pk	300x3000 mm 1/pk
Pore sizes	0.22 µm	1213991	1213999	1215463	1215392	1215469	1215458
	0.45 µm	1213888	1213314	1215476	1221976	1215483	1215471

Supported Nitrocellulose



GVS Supported Nitrocellulose Transfer Membrane combines the binding characteristics of nitrocellulose membrane with the strength of nylon membrane. It can be easily used in any protocol utilizing unsupported nitrocellulose transfer membrane.

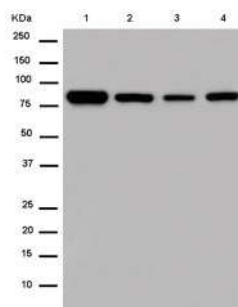
Supplied in various porosity and format

Features & Benefits

- Supported for procedures requiring rigorous handling
- Strong - will not curl, bend or crack after baking
- High sensitivities, low backgrounds
- Multiple reproblings
- BSA binding capacity up to 100 µg/cm²
- Triton Free

Typical Applications

- Northern Blotting
- Southern Blotting
- Multiple re-hybridizations
- Colony/plaque lifts
- Dot/slot blotting
- Radiographic detection systems
- Chemiluminescent detection systems
- Biotinylated detection systems



All lanes : Anti-Furin antibody [EPR14674] (ab183495) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1 : HepG2 whole cell lysate

Lane 2 : HeLa whole cell lysate

Lane 3 : U87-MG whole cell lysate


Lane 4 : Caco-2 whole cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Secondary

Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size : 87 kDa

Product	Competitors
	Amersham HyBond-C Extra - Amersham HyBond-C Super Biorad Supported Nitrocellulose

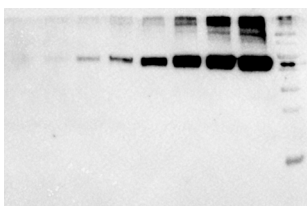
Ordering information

	Dimensions (mm) Packaging	70x84 mm 10/pk	100x100 mm 10/pk	150x150 mm 5/pk	200x200 mm 5 /pk	200x3000 mm 1/pk	300x3000 mm 1/pk
Pore sizes	0.22 µm		1214560	1212669		1212690	1212632
	0.45 µm	1214978	1213943	1212596	1212597	1212602	1212590

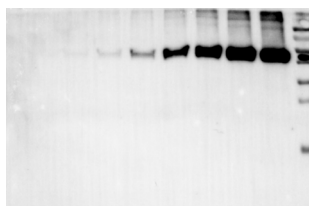
Polyvinylidene Fluoride PVDF



GVS



Competitor



Images were obtained by following GVS Western Blot General Protocol


Cell Lane: HeLa Whole Cell

Detection substrate: Light Wave Plus

Primary antibody: Beta Actin Polyclonal Antibody (dilution 1:1000)

Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody (H+L) (dilution 1:10000)

Analyzed protein: Beta actin, MW: 42 kDa

Product	Competitors
 PVDF <i>Pure</i> Unsupported PVDF	Millipore Immobilon-P - Amersham HyBond - BioRad PVDF Shleicher & Shuell (S&S) Westran

GVS PVDF is a naturally hydrophobic, unsupported transfer membrane. It has a high binding capacity, which prevents protein from passing through the membrane, and a low background that provides for an excellent signal-noise ratio. It also has exceptional tensile strength, preventing it from cracking, tearing, breaking or curling. This membrane also has broad chemical compatibility, which is important when used with common stains such as Amido Black, Colloidal Gold, Coomassie Blue, India Ink and Ponceau-S. GVS PVDF will not degrade, distort or shrink when a high concentration of methanol is used for destaining.

Its exceptional strength, high binding capacity and chemical compatibility make GVS PVDF ideal for use in Western blotting, immunoblotting, and solid phase assays and plaque lifts.

Features & Benefits

- Superior strength: Can withstand aggressive handling or be used with automated equipment without breaking or tearing
- Low extractables: Ensures tests will be clean with consistent results
- Exceptional sensitivity: Detects low-level components
- Hydrophobic: For high protein binding
- Lot-to-lot consistency: Quality checks ensure consistent binding for dependable results every time
- BSA protein binding capacity : 125 µg/cm²
- High range of chemical: Resistant to most commonly used chemicals compatible with chemically aggressive solvents

Typical Applications

- Western blotting
- Immunoblotting
- Solid phase assays
- Amino acid or protein analyses

Ordering information

	Dimensions (mm)	70x84 mm	100x100 mm	150x150 mm	200x200 mm	200x3000 mm	300x3000 mm
Packaging		10/pk	10/pk	5/pk	5/pk	1/pk	1/pk
Pore sizes	0.22 µm	1214588			1215032	1214726	1214429
	0.45 µm	1213992	1212644	1212636	1212637	1212783	1212639

LIGHTwave™ ECL SUBSTRATES FOR WESTERN BLOTTING

Introduction

LightWave is our product line of ECL HRP substrates for Western blotting. Our double enhancer proprietary technology allows for modulation of signal intensity and signal duration.

Each LightWave substrate is at the top of its respective market segment regarding performance/price ratio.

All LightWave substrates are:

- Compatible with all chemiluminescence imagers and X-ray film detection
- Optimized for attaining low background and high signal to noise ratio
- Stable for 1 year at RT

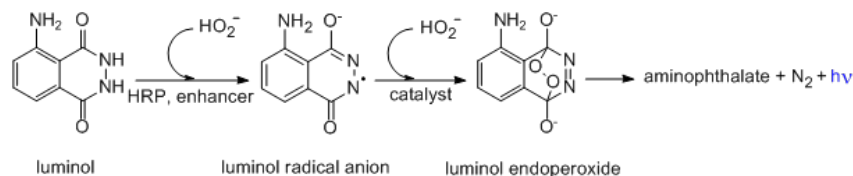
All GVS substrates are protected by **US7803573**, **EP1962095**, **US7855287**, **EP1950207**, **US2012009603 (A1)**,

CA2742025, **EP2405016**, foreign equivalents and pending patents.

LightWave™ detection reagents are non-isotopic, luminol-based chemiluminescence substrate, designed for the chemiluminescent detection of immobilized proteins and immobilized nucleic acids conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP).

LightWave™ is intended for research use only, and shall not be used in any clinical procedures, or for diagnostic purposes.

Chemiluminescent substrates for horseradish (HRP) are two-component systems consisting of a stable peroxide solution and an enhanced luminol solution. To make a working solution, the equal volumes of the components are mixed together.



Storage/expiry

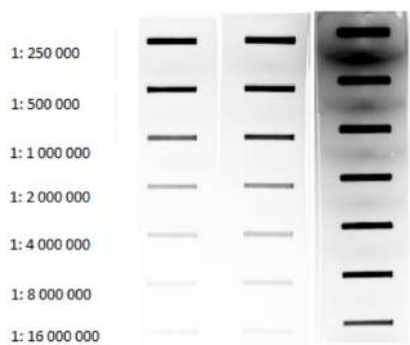
One year at room temperature [max. 25°C].

LightWave™ product line

Product	LightWave™	LightWave™ Plus	LightWave™ Max
Signal intensity	Medium	High	Ultra High
Signal duration	Medium	Extended	Short
Protein abundance	High	Medium	Ultra-low

Overview

HRP - Antibody dilutions



LightWave - Low picogram detection level

LightWave Plus - Mid femtogram detection level

LightWave Max - low femtogram detection level

Product	Suggested antibody dilutions	
LightWave™	Primary Ab	1:500 - 1:5,000
	Secondary Ab	1:20,000 - 1:100,000
LightWave™ Plus	Primary Ab	1:1000 - 1:15,000
	Secondary Ab	1:25,000 - 1:150,000
LightWave™ Max	Primary Ab	1:5000 - 1:100,000
	Secondary Ab	1:100,000 - 1:500,000

Product	Competitors
LIGHTwave™	PIERCETM ECL PLUS - THERMO SCIENTIFIC™
	IMMOBILION® CLASSICO - MILLIPORE™
	WESTERN LIGHTNING™ PLUS - PERKINELMER
	WESTERNBRIGHT™ ECL - ADVANSTA
LIGHTwave™ Plus	CLARITY™ - BIORAD
	SUPERSIGNAL™ WEST DURA - THERMO SCIENTIFIC™
	AMERSHAM™ ECL PRIME™ - GE HEALTHCARE
	SUPERSIGNAL™ WEST PICO PLUS - THERMO SCIENTIFIC™
LIGHTwave™ Max	IMMOBILION® CRESCENDO - MILLIPORE™
	WESTERNBRIGHT™ QUANTUM™ - ADVANSTA
	CLARITY MAX™ - BIORAD
	SUPERSIGNAL™ WEST FEMTO - THERMO SCIENTIFIC™
	AMERSHAM™ ECL SELECT™ - GE HEALTHCARE
	WESTERNBRIGHT™ SIRIUS™ - ADVANSTA
	WESTERN LIGHTNING™ ULTRA - PERKINELMER

GVS Lightwave



Lightwave



Competitor Pico



Competitor Classico



Competitor ECL

LIGHTwave™

Features

- Low picogram detection
- Ideal for routinary analysis
- Working solution stable for at least three days
- The best entry level ECL substrate on the market
- Signal duration 5 hours
- Stable for 1 year at RT

Quick start protocol

- Perform electrophoresis, membrane transfer and antibody incubation and washes
- Prepare Lightwave™ ECL substrate by mixing equal volumes of the two solutions
- Apply Lightwave™ chemiluminescent substrate to the membrane (1 mL per 10 cm² of the membrane), incubate 2 minutes with the substrate
- Expose the substrate-treated membrane using a chemiluminescence imager or X-ray film

Sample: Two-fold dilution series of Hela whole cell lysate (abcam®) from 5 µg to 0.078 µg of total protein
Primary antibody: Rabbit-anti Human HDAC-1 (abcam®) 1:2000

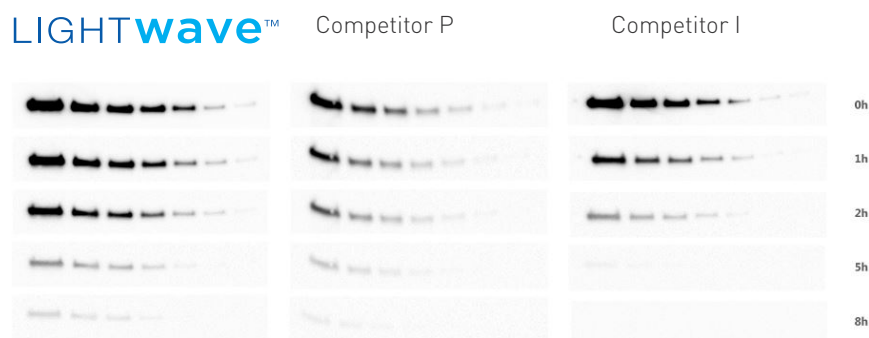
Secondary antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG HRP [2mg/mL] (abcam®) 1:20000

Imaging: ImageQuant™ LAS 4000 (GE Healthcare)

Exposure time: 180 seconds

GVS LightWave vs Competitor Signal duration

Comparison of signal intensities at time points up to 20 hours post substrate addition. Exposure time is 180 seconds for each time point (0-2-5-8 hours).

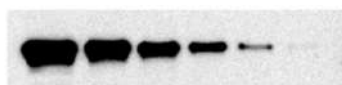


Ordering information

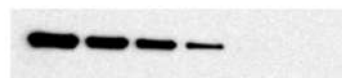
Product Code	Description
LW0001	LightWave™ Western blotting substrate 10 mL
LW0002	LightWave™ Western blotting substrate 250 mL

GVS Lightwave Plus

Plus
LIGHTwave™

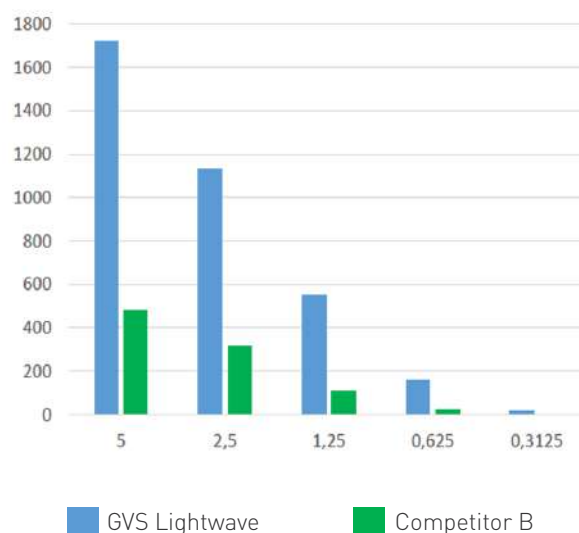


Lightwave Plus



Competitor

Signal to noise ratio



Western blotting detection of HDAC-1 on Hela cells

Hela cell lysate from 5 to 0,078 µg

Ab 1° Rabbit anti HDAC1 1:5000

Ab 2° Goat anti rabbit 1:50000

Exposure time: 3 minutes

Imager: LAS4000 (GEHC)

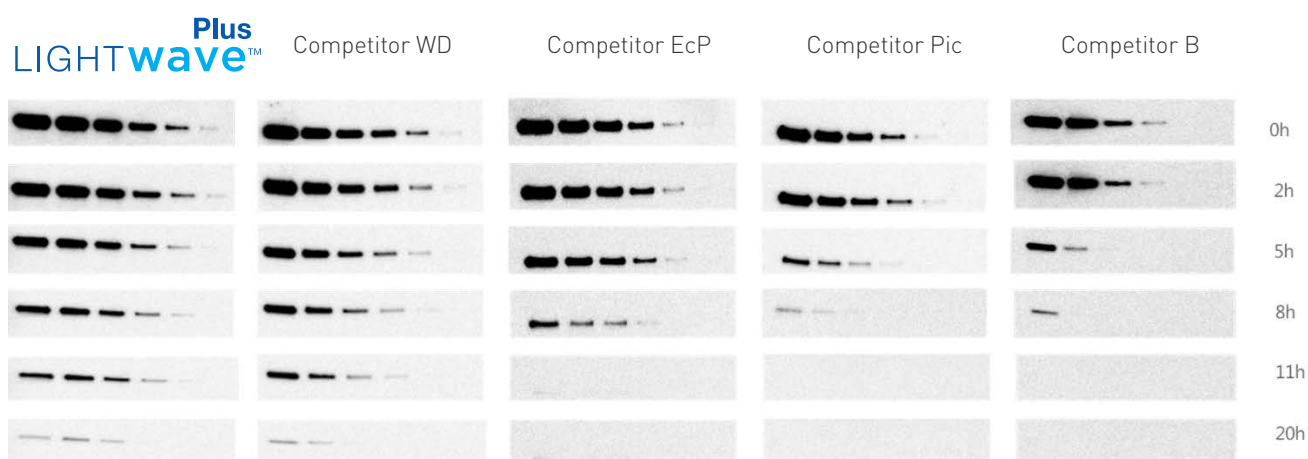
Features

- Mid femtogram detection
- Extended signal duration
- High range flexibility
- Working solution stable for at least three days
- The perfect ECL formulation combining great sensitivity and long signal duration
- Signal duration 25 hours
- Stable for 1 year at RT

GVS LightWave Plus vs Competitor Signal duration

Signal duration

LightWave™ Plus provides an extremely extended signal duration when compared to most mid-level range ECL substrates. The HDAC-1 signal intensity variation over time was analyzed using LightWave™ Plus and its competitors (Figure 3).

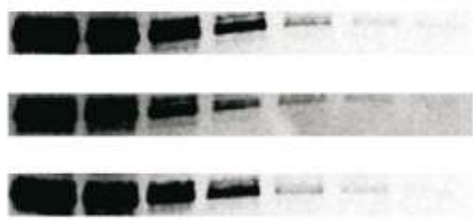


Ordering information

Product Code	Description
LW0003	LightWave™ Plus Western Blotting Substrate 10 ml
LW0004	LightWave™ Plus Western Blotting Substrate 250 ml

GVS Lightwave Max

Max
LIGHTwave™



Competitor F

Competitor E-S

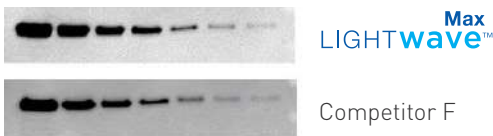


Figure 2. Low background for high sensitive detection with LightWave™ Max.

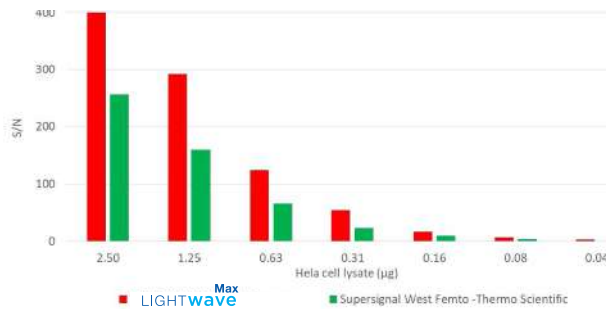
A) Western blotting detection of HDAC-1 on HeLa cell lysate with LightWave™ Max compared to Competitor F. Triplicate blots for each substrate containing 2-fold dilutions of HeLa whole cell lysate were incubated with primary antibody (Rabbit-anti Human HDAC-1) 1:15000 and secondary antibody (Goat anti Rabbit-HRP) 1: 300000 and were simultaneously imaged for 120 seconds with ImageQuant™ LAS 4000 (GE Healthcare).

B) Signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) analysis. LightWave™ Max displays the best combination of sensitivity and signal with low background.

Features

- ◆ Low femtogram detection
- ◆ Low antibody consumption to save your money
- ◆ Working solution stable for at least three days
- ◆ The ECL substrate with the highest signal on the market
- ◆ Signal duration 8 hours
- ◆ Stable for 1 year at RT

Signal to noise ratio



Signal duration

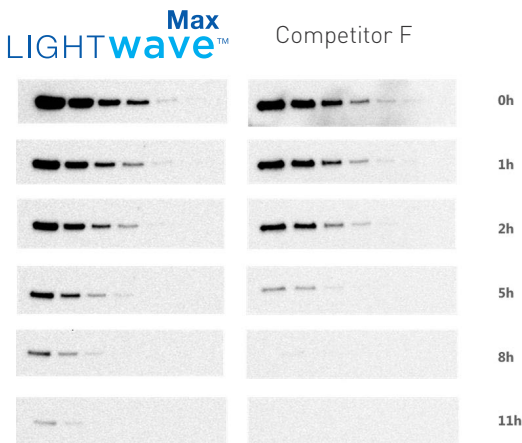


Figure 3. Signal duration of LightWave™ Max compared to Competitor F.

Quadruplicate blots for each substrate containing 2-fold dilutions of HeLa whole cell lysate were incubated with primary antibody (Rabbit-anti Human HDAC-1) 1:15000 and secondary antibody (Goat anti Rabbit-HRP) 1: 300000 and were simultaneously imaged with ImageQuant™ LAS 4000 (GE Healthcare) at time points up to 11 hours post substrate addition.

Ordering information

Product Code	Description
LW0005	LightWave™ Max Western Blotting High Sensitive Substrate 10 ml
LW0006	LightWave™ Max Western Blotting High Sensitive Substrate 100 ml

Neutral Nylon 66 Membrane



GVS Neutral Nylon Transfer Membrane is a pure polymer impregnated in by an inert polyester web. It is naturally hydrophilic and optimized for protein binding and for high, reproducible binding of nucleic acids.

Reliable Quality, Increased Efficiencies

This controlled microporous Nylon 66 membrane is cast on an inert, internal support web that gives it added dimensional strength and stability to prevent cracking, tearing, curling and breaking. This added strength and durability is essential in protocols that require aggressive handling, such as colony lifts and plaque lifts.

In addition to the dimensional strength and durability of GVS Neutral Nylon Transfer Membrane, its retention of macromolecules can also be enhanced using UV cross-linking. This process can be used to maximize the signal retention of nucleic acids and preserve the integrity of DNA or RNA transfers. The purity and consistency of GVS Neutral Nylon Transfer Membrane, coupled with its added durability and sensitivity, make it an ideal membrane for use in medical research, scientific studies

or test confirmations where precise biological pattern replications, such as DNA and RNA transfers, are integral to the success of the procedure.

Features & Benefits

- Supported: has added strength and durability preventing distortion or contamination in multiple reprobings
- High binding capacity: with a nucleic acid binding capacity of approximately 350 µg/cm², Magna Nylon - Transfer Membrane can bind a wide range of fragment sizes, increasing the efficiency of transfers
- Hydrophilic: eliminates the need for wetting agents that can potentially interfere with biological processes
- Lot-to-lot consistency: quality checks ensure lot-to-lot consistency, both down and across the polyester web, for dependable results every time
- Maximum Operating Temperature 356°F (180°C)
- Autoclavable

Typical Applications

- Southern transfers
- Northern transfers
- Protein binding
- Microarrays
- Macroarrays
- Dot/Slot blotting
- Radiolabeled detection systems
- Non-radiolabeled detection systems
- Colony lifts
- Plaque lifts
- Library screening

Product Characteristics

Pore Size (µm)	Flow Time (s)	Volume/Vacuum (mL/in Hg)	Flow Rate (mL/min/cm ² @ 10 psi)	Bubble Point (psi)	Thickness (µm)
0.2	113-277	250/20	5.74-14.08	40-68	140-190
0.4	65-205	250/20	7.76-24.47	32-57	140-190

Disks and Sheets

Ordering information

Dimensions Packaging	82 mm 50/pk	85 mm 50/pk	132 mm* 50/pk	137 mm 50/pk	150x150 mm 5/pk	200x200 mm 5/pk
Pore sizes						
0.22 µm		1213410				1213419
0.45 µm	1213370		1213373	1213375	1213379	1213380

Dimensions Packaging	200x3000 mm 1/pk	300x3000 mm 1/pk
Pore sizes		
0.22 µm		1213405
0.45 µm	1213403	1213364

Reprobing Charged Nylon 66 (NY+)



GVS Nylon Reprobing Charged transfer membrane is a positively charged modified nylon 66 membrane, specifically designed to allow for numerous reproblings. The high binding capacity of 450 mg/cm² makes GVS Nylon ideal for all Southern and Northern applications, including alkaline blotting. GVS Nylon is ideally suited for all probes both radioactive and non-radioactive, including chemiluminescent and biotinylated detection systems. GVS Nylon 66 reprobing Charged transfer membrane offers significantly increased binding, maximum “lot-to-lot” consistency, and excellent signal retention. The inherent charge on this nylon membrane along with its hydrophilic nature makes consistent repeatable results a reality for researchers. After 12 rounds of reprobing, GVS Nylon has a lower background and higher signal.

Features & Benefits

- Supported charged nylon 66 membrane
- Specifically designed for multiple reproblings
- Used for both radiolabelled & non-radiolabelled detection systems
- Can be used for alkaline blotting
- Nucleic acid binding is 450 µg/cm²
- Maximum Operating Temperature 356°F (180°C)
- Autoclavable

Typical Applications

- Radiolabelled & non-radiolabelled detection systems
- Northern Blotting
- Southern Blotting
- Multiple Reproblings
- Alkaline Blotting
- UV Crosslinking

Product Characteristics

Pore Size (µm)	Flow Time (s)	Volume/Vacuum (mL/ in Hg)	Flow Rate (mL/min/cm ² @ 10 psi)	Bubble Point (psi)	Thickness (µm)
0.45	20-75	250/20	21.21-79.53	14-20	120-190

Ordering information

Pore size	Dimensions Packaging	220x220 mm 5/pk	300x300 mm 5/pk	300x300 mm 25/pk	150x3000 mm 1/pk	200x3000 mm 1/pk	300x3000 mm 1/pk
0.45 µm		1226568	1226569	1226575	1226558	1226557	1226556

FLAME BEADS

FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA

Extraction kit

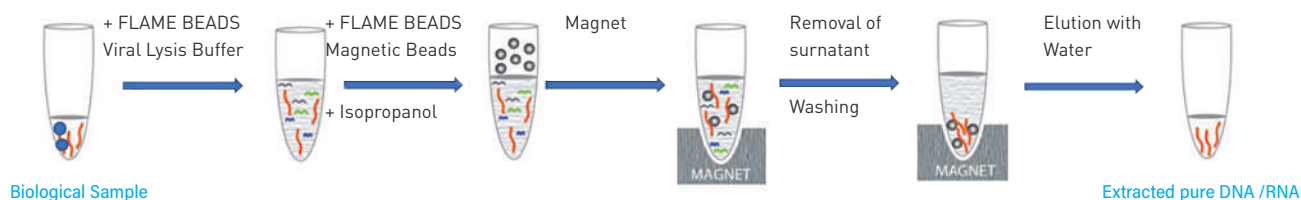


Overview

The FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction Kit is designed for the rapid and efficient isolation of viral DNA and RNA from serum, swabs, plasma, saliva, and other body fluids. The magnetic beads technology enables the isolation of high-quality nucleic acids that are free of proteins, nucleases, and other impurities. The purified nucleic acids are ready for direct use in downstream applications such as Next-Gen sequencing, hybridization-based, and RT/qPCR detection.

Features

- Consistent and reproducible results
- High yield and high extract purity
- Temperature-stable components
- Minimal hands-on time
- Direct usage of extracted nucleic acid in downstream applications
- Compatible with the most common automated systems



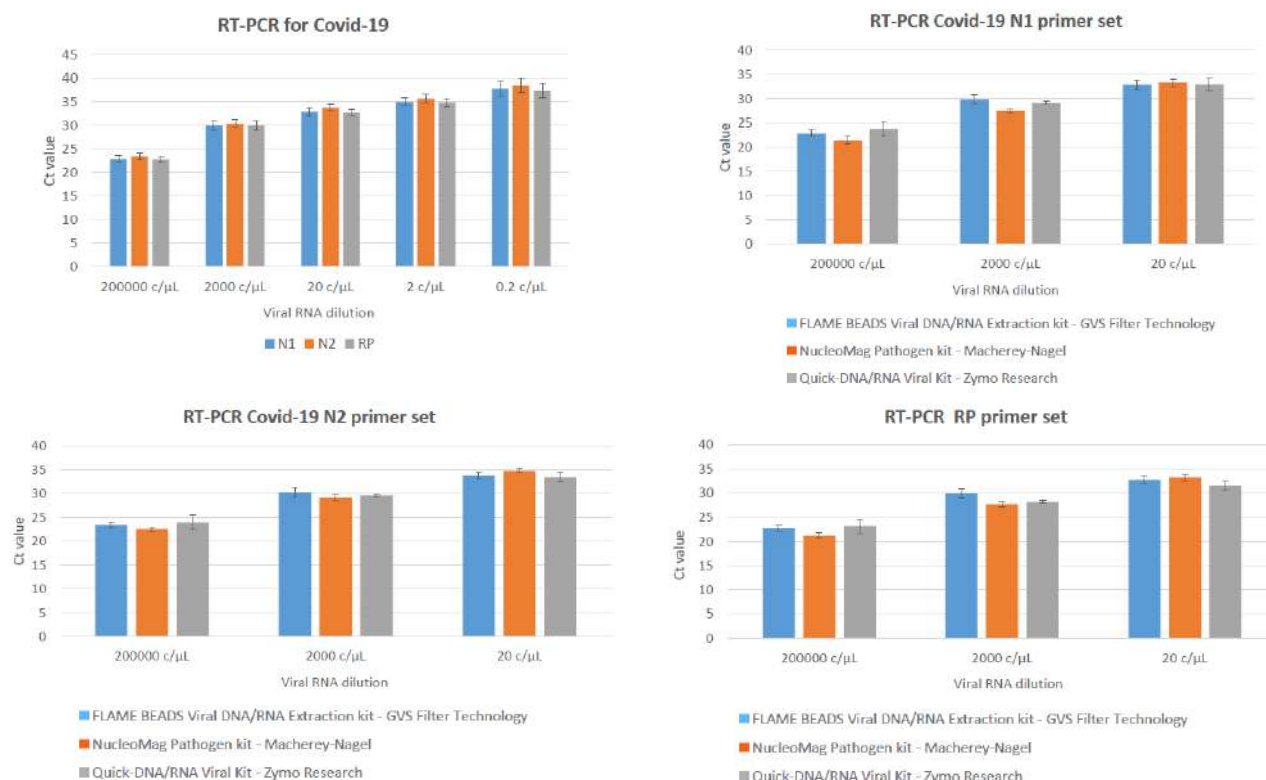
Product Code	Description	Size
FLB0001	Flame Beads Viral RNA extraction kit - 8x96 test	768 test
FLB0002	Flame Beads Viral RNA extraction kit - 1x96 test	96 test

The FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction kit is based on a proprietary technology DNA/RNA viruses are lysed quickly and efficiently using the lysis buffer, which is a highly concentrated solution of chaotropic salt. When combined with isopropanol, the FLAME BEADS Lysis buffer creates optimum conditions for nucleic acid binding to the BEADS magnetic beads. Contaminants such as salts, metabolites, and soluble macromolecular cellular components are removed in the wash process. The nucleic acids are eluted in RNase-DNase free water and are then ready for use in subsequent reactions, including Real-Time PCR, Sanger Sequencing, NGS, PCR, and other enzymatic reactions.

The detection limit for certain viruses depends on the sensitivity of the individual PCR or RT-PCR assays. The kit is validated for COVID-19 diagnosis by the laboratory of U.O. Microbiologia, Pievesestina, Cesena. Due to the great demand for reagents for RNA extraction in the period of COVID-19 emergency, GVS also offers a big size for the analysis of 8x96 samples. The FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction Kit is compatible with the most common automated systems or usable for manual procedure.

Reagents & Chemicals

Detection of Synthetic SARS-CoV-2 virus control



Real-time RTPCR detection of SARS-CoV-2 N1, N2 and RNaseP genes using FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction Kit and its competitors (manual procedure).

2019nCoV Positive Control (Norgen) from 200000 to 20 copies /mL was spiked in 150μL of Viral Transfer Medium (Vircell). Samples were processed using FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction Kit, NucleoMag Pathogen Kit (Macherey-Nagel) and Quick-DNA/RNA Viral Kit (ZymoResearch) according to the manufacturer's protocol and Real-time RT-PCR was performed following the CDC protocol: 5μL of extracted samples were run using TaqPath 1 StepRT-Qpcr MasterMix, CG (ThermoScientific) and CDC Diagnostic panel primer sets (N1, N2 targeting two nucleocapsid genes and RNase P primers targeting human RNase P gene). Ct values averaged from three independent experiments. Error bars represent the standard deviation.

Validation for COVID-19 diagnostics: Automated RNA Extraction for COVID-19 Detection in Clinical Swab Samples

Sensitivity: 100%
Specificity: 100%

KIT	Reference RNA ISOLATION KIT (U.O. Microbiologia, Pievesistina)		
	+	-	Total
FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction Kit	+	45	0
	-	0	121
	Total	45	121

Concordance between test results obtained with FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction kit and the Reference RNA Isolation kit for COVID-19 diagnostics.

FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction kit has been validated for RNA isolation from SARS-CoV-19 clinical samples on 166 samples (45 positive samples and 121 negative samples) from nasopharyngeal swabs. RNA isolation was performed in parallel using FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction kit and a reference kit. RNA was amplified with Allplex™ 2019-nCoV Assay (Seegene).

Compatible with automated procedure

- TECAN Freedom EVO
- Masmec Biomed OMNIA
- Allsheng Auto-Pure
- Perkin Elmer Chemagix 360

Excellent reproducibility of results for a viral RNA-based internal positive control within runs (intra-assay) and between runs (inter-assay)

	Reproducibility		
	Mean CT	St. Dev	CV%
Intra-assay variability	25.3	0.76	3.02
	25.93	0.89	3.44

Reproducibility of test results obtained with FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction kit for COVID-19 diagnostics.

Mean Ct, Standard deviation and Coefficient of Variation (CV%) of test results obtained on a viral RNA-based internal positive control on RNA extracted with FLAME BEADS Viral DNA/RNA Extraction kit from nasopharyngeal swabs clinical samples. RNA was amplified with Allplex™ 2019-nCoV Assay (Seegene).

- ThermoFisher Kingfisher
- Qiagen BioSprint
- Applied Biosystems MagMax
- Tecan DreamPrep NAP

Plasmid, Genomic DNA Spin Column

GVS series consists of spin columns and collection tubes. The nucleic acid adsorption membrane within the spin columns is made of specific silica-based materials, offering excellent flow rate, strong DNA binding capacity, and outstanding elution efficiency. It is suitable for PCR purification product recovery, DNA gel recovery, genomic DNA extraction from various sample types, including animal tissues, formalin-fixed tissues, bacteria, plants, soil, fungi, yeast, clinical samples (blood, urine, feces), etc.

Features

- Spin columns and silica membrane are made in-house, efficient cost control
- Professional R&D Center, proceed function validation for each lot
- Automatic production and inventory management ensure fast delivery
- Applied to gel recovery, PCR purification, genomic DNA extraction, plasmid preparation, etc



Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Volume	Yield	Qty.
NAEB181802A	DNA Cleanup & Gel Purification Columns, Mini spin columns, capless spin columns, white fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~10 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181803A	DNA Cleanup & Gel Purification Columns, Mini spin columns, capless spin columns, yellow fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~10 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181804A	DNA Cleanup & Gel Purification Columns, Mini spin columns, capped spin columns, yellow fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~10 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181805A	Genomic DNA Extraction Columns, capless spin columns, green fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~20 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181806A	Genomic DNA Extraction Columns, capless spin columns, green fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~20 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181809A	Plasmid Miniprep Columns, capless spin columns, blue fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~30 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181810A	Plasmid Miniprep Columns, capped spin columns, blue fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~30 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181813A	Plasmid Midiprep Columns	15 mL, 4 mL	~100 µg	50 Pcs/PK
NAEB181815A	Plasmid Maxiprep Columns	50 mL, 22 mL	~500 µg	20 Pcs/PK

RNA Purification



GVS series consists of spin columns and collection tubes. The nucleic acid adsorption membrane within the spin columns is made of specific silica-based materials, and it undergoes a special RNA enzyme treatment, providing exceptionally strong RNA binding capability and outstanding elution efficiency. This series is suitable for RNA extraction from various sample types, including animal tissues, plant tissues, soil, fresh large fungi, nucleated anticoagulated blood, coagulated blood samples, yeast cell suspensions, etc.

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Volume	Yield	Qty.
NAEB181807A	RNA Extraction Columns, capless spin columns, green fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~10 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181808A	RNA Extraction Columns, capped spin columns, green fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	~10 µg	500 Pcs/PK

High-Yield Purification



GVS series consists of spin columns and collection tubes. The nucleic acid adsorption membrane inside the spin columns is a silica-based material that has undergone high-loading process treatment, resulting in superior DNA/RNA binding capabilities compared to conventional silica membranes, typically 1.5-2.0 times better. It is suitable for DNA/RNA extraction from various sample types, including plasmids, animal tissues, plant tissues, soil, fungi, clinical samples (such as blood, urine, feces, bloodstains, etc.), and yeast cell suspensions.

Features

- Strong binding capacity: the single-layer membrane loading is 1.5-2.0 times that of normal membranes
- High purity: the OD260/OD280 ratio is typically 1.7-1.9

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Volume	Yield	Qty.
NAEB181811A	Plasmid Miniprep Columns, Large-Scale, capless spin columns, White fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	55 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181812A	Plasmid Miniprep Columns, Large-Scale, capped spin columns, white fixing rings	2 mL, 800 µL	55 µg	500 Pcs/PK
NAEB181814A	High-yield Plasmid Maxiprep Columns	15 mL, 4 mL	200 µg	50 Pcs/PK
NAEB181816A	High-yield Plasmid Maxiprep Columns	50 mL, 22mL	1-1.5 mg	20 Pcs/PK

cfDNA, Methylation Purification



GVS series consists of spin columns and collection tubes. The nucleic acid adsorption membrane within the spin columns is made of specific silica-based materials, offering excellent flow rate, strong DNA binding capacity, and outstanding elution efficiency. Suitable for cfDNA and oligonucleotide purification, especially ideal for the purification of small fragment-labeled probes, capable of removing single-stranded DNA fragments below 10 bases, enzymes, salts, and non-incorporated radiolabeled biotin or digoxigenin-labeled nucleotides.

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Volume	Yield	Qty.
NAEB181801A	Micro-Scale DNA Purification Columns	2 mL, 800 μ L	~5 μ g	500 Pcs/PK

High-Throughput Extraction Plates



The membrane in the nucleic acid extraction plate is made of specific silica-based material, which offers excellent flow rate, strong DNA binding capacity, and exceptional elution efficiency. It can be used for plasmid extraction, PCR purification, DNA gel recovery, genomic DNA extraction from various sample types, including animal tissues, formalin-fixed tissues, bacteria, plants, soil, clinical samples, fungi, yeast, and so on.

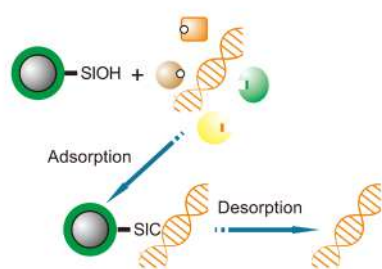
Features

- Complete specifications: 24 well (15mL/well), 96 well (1ml or 1.5mL/well) and 384 well (150 μ L/well) plates
- Corresponding collection plates and vacuum & positive manifolds are available
- Special mold design to avoid cross-contamination

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Volume	Yield	Qty.
MIFPB96W02NA	96-well Extraction Plates, Full-Skirted	1.0 mL/well	~15 μ g/well	4 Pcs/PK
MIFPB96W07NA	96-well Extraction Plates, Semi-Skirted, clear fixing ring	1.5 mL/well	~15 μ g/well	4 Pcs/PK
MIFPB96W07GA	96-well Extraction Plates, Semi-Skirted, clear fixing ring	1.5 mL/well	~20 μ g/well	4 Pcs/PK
MIFPB384W08A	384-well Extraction Plates	150 μ L/well	~500 ng/well	4 Pcs/PK

Magnetic Beads



Features

- Wide range of applicable samples
- High magnetic content, fast magnetic response, easy to isolate
- Good monodispersity
- Uniform particle size, small variance between batches, good repeatability

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Qty.
NAEB181817A	Particle size 500 nm, concentration 50 mg/mL, binding capacity 10.5 µg/mg	200ml/Bottle
NAEB181819A	Particle size 500 nm, concentration 50 mg/mL, binding capacity 2.5 µg/mg	200ml/Bottle
NAEB181821A	Particle size 100 nm, concentration 50 mg/mL, binding capacity 12.5 µg/mg	200ml/Bottle
NAEB181823A	Particle size 100 nm, concentration 50 mg/mL, binding capacity 2.0 µg/mg	200ml/Bottle

Proteinase K



The broad-spectrum serine protease with a relative molecular weight of approximately 29.3 kDa cleaves the carboxy-terminal peptide bonds of aliphatic and aromatic amino acids. Proteinase K is widely applied to enzymatic glycosylated hemoglobin reagents and glycosylated albumin reagents research, also a key reagent for nucleic acid extraction which enzymatically hydrolyze histones bound to nucleic acids to free DNA for subsequent purification.

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Qty.
NAEB181825A	Proteinase K powder	1 g/Bottle
NAEB181826A	Proteinase K powder	50 g/Bottle
NAEB181827A	Proteinase K powder	100 g/Bottle

Prestained Protein Ladder



The protein ladder is designed for monitoring protein separation during SDS-PAGE, verification of Western blot transfer (PVDF, Nylon or Nitrocellulose membranes) and for the approximate sizing of proteins. Supplied as a ready-to use formulation in gel loading buffer, the ladder requires no heating, dilution or addition of reducing agents. Lot-to-lot variation of apparent molecular weight of prestained proteins is less than 3%. GVS' s protein ladder is available in various colors of purple, yellow, red, orange, green and blue.

Storage Buffer

20mM Tris-H₃PO₄(pH7.5), 2mM EDTA, 1.5% (W/V) SDS, 15% (W/V) Glycerol, 4M Urea, 3mM DTT, 0.1% (V/V) Proclin300

Storage: Stable at -20°C for 36 months ; 4°C for 3 months; 25°C for 4 weeks

Key information

1. Prestained proteins can have different mobilities in various SDS-PAGE-buffer systems. However, they are suitable for approximate molecular weight determination when calibrated against unstained standards in the same system. See the table provided for migration patterns in different electrophoresis conditions.
2. In low-percentage gels (< 10 %), the low-molecular weight proteins in the ladder may migrate with the dye front.
3. Prestained Protein Ladder can be used in Western Blotting with all common membranes: PVDF, Nylon and Nitrocellulose.
4. Longer transfer times or higher transfer voltages may be required for Western blotting of large (>100 kDa) proteins.

Preparation

Step 1

Thaw the ladder at room temperature for a few minutes to dissolve precipitated solids. Do not boil !!

Step 2

Mix gently, but thoroughly, to ensure the solution is homogeneous.

Step 3

Load the following volumes of the ladder on an SDS-polyacrylamide gel:
- 5 μ L per well for mini gel,
- 10 μ L per well for large gel.

Step 5

The loading volumes listed above are recommended for gels with a thickness of 0.75-1.0 mm. The loading volume should be doubled for 1.5 mm thick gels

Step 4

Use the same volumes for Western blotting.

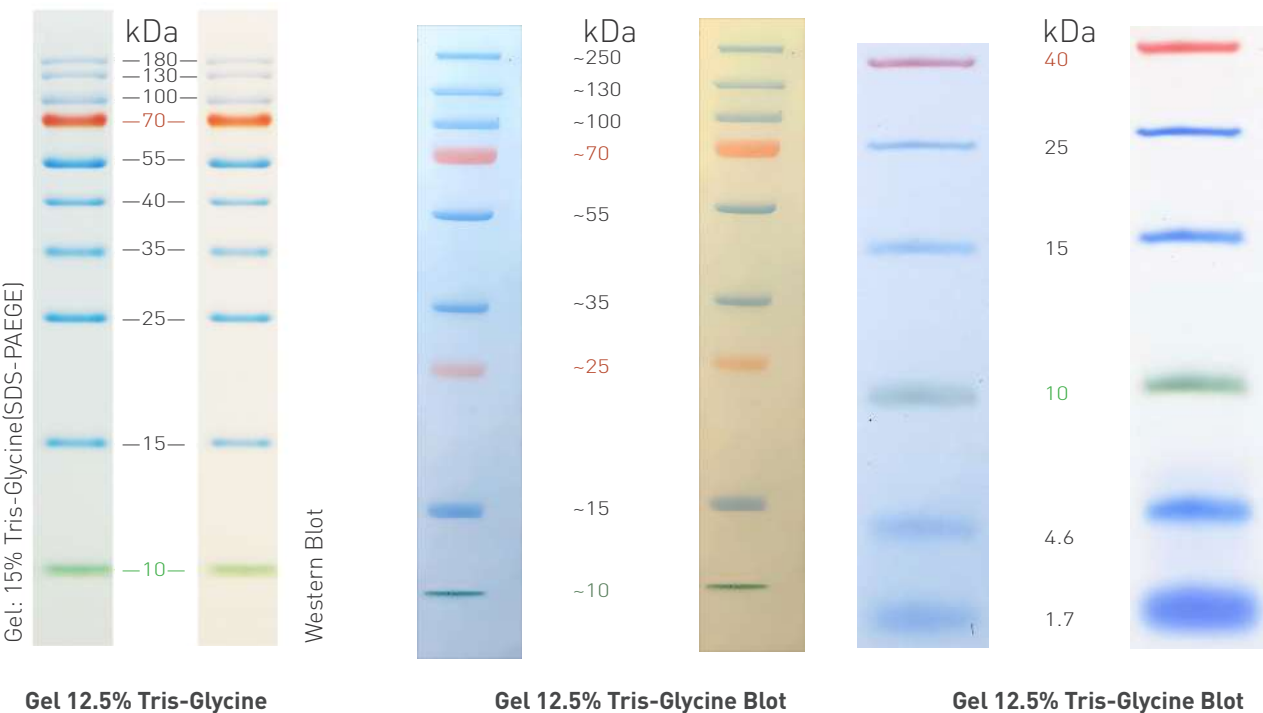
Reagents & Chemicals

Features

- Broad range
- Precise indication
- Clear band trace
- Colorful prestained colors
- Customization
- Ready to use

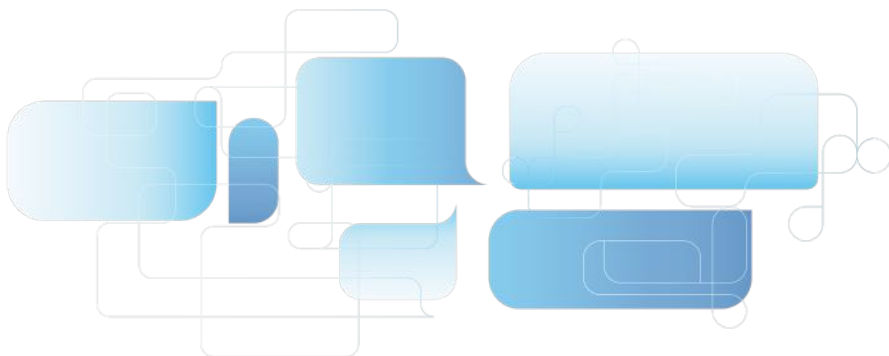
Migration patterns of Prestained Protein Ladder:

The apparent molecular weight of each protein (kDa) has been determined by calibration against an unstained protein ladder in each electrophoresis



Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Qty.
PPLB180K101A	prestained protein ladder, 10-180kDa	250 µL
PPLB180K102A	prestained protein ladder, 10-180kDa	5x250 µL
PPLB250K201A	prestained protein ladder, 10-250kDa	250 µL
PPLB250K202A	prestained protein ladder, 10-250kDa	5x250 µL
PPLB040K301A	prestained protein ladder, 1.7-40kDa	250 µL

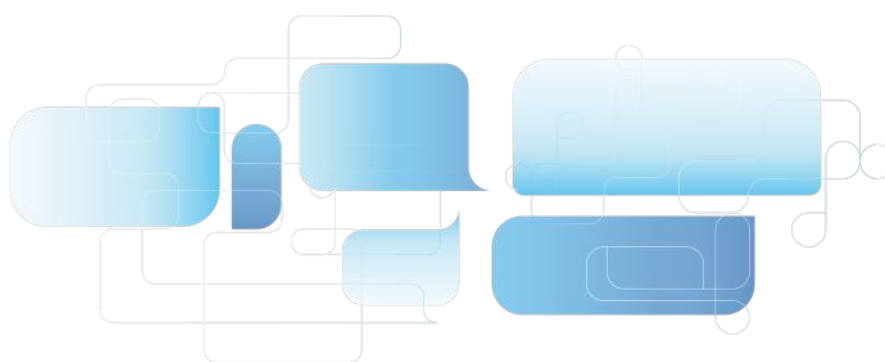


Dry Blend Buffered Packs

Dry Blend Buffered Packs have stable quality and good batch-to-batch variation to meet the large quantities needs of laboratories.

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Qty
BUFDRYB1919A	PBS: 10mM Phosphate, 137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.4	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1920A	PBS buffer with Tween-20: 10 Mm Phosphate, 137 mM NaCl, 2.7mM KCl 0.05% Tween-20, pH 7.4	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1921A	DPBS Buffer: 10 mM Phosphate, 138mM NaCl, 2.67 mM KCl, pH 7.4	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1922A	TBS Buffer: 50mM Tris-HCl, 138 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 8.0	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1924A	Tris-Glycine Buffer: 25 mM Tris, 192 mM Glycine	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1925A	Tris-Glycine-SDS Buffer: 25 mM Tris, 192 mM Glycine, 0.1% SDS	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1927A	Tris-MOPS-SDS Buffer: 50 mM MOPS, 50 mM Tris, 0.1% SDS, 1 mM EDTA	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1928A	Tris-MES-SDS Buffer: 50 mM MES, 50 mM Tris, 0.1% SDS, 1 mM EDTA	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1929A	Western Blot Transfer Buffer: 48 mM Tris, 39 mM Glycine, 1.2 mM SDS	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1931A	SSC Buffer: 300 mM NaCl, 30 mM Trisodium citrate, pH 7.0	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1932A	TAE Buffer: 40 mM Tris-Acetate, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1923A	TBS Tween-20 Buffer, 1x, pH7.5, 1L/Pouch	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1926A	TBE Buffer, 1X, pH8.3, 0.5L/Pouch	50 Pcs/PK
BUFDRYB1930A	Tris-EDTA Buffer, 10X, pH8.3	50 Pcs/PK



Biological Buffers

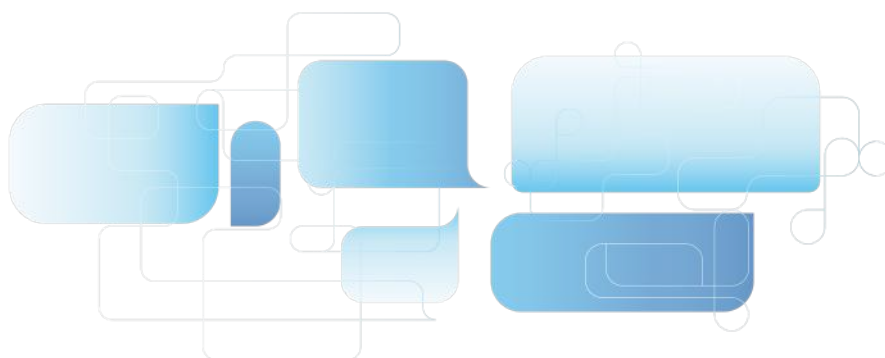
The biological buffers are applied to cell culture, immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blot, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), in situ hybridization, immunodetection washing solutions, antibody dilutions, and molecular cloning fields.

Features

- Sterilized by 0.1 µm filtration
- GMP standard, traceable throughout the process

Ordering information

Product Code	Description	Qty.
BUFBI0B1933A	PBS Buffer, pH 7.4, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1936A	PBS Tween-20 Buffer, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1938A	DPBS Buffer, no calcium, no magnesium, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1941A	TBS Buffer, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1944A	TBS Tween-20 Buffer, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1949A	Tris-Glycine Buffer, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1951A	Tris-EDTA Buffer, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1953A	Tris-Glycine SDS Buffer, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1955A	Western Transfer Buffer, 500 mL, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1939A	Hanks Buffer	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1940A	1M HEPES Buffer [pH 7.3] 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1947A	SSC Buffer, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1948A	TAE Buffer, 1×	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1957A	TRIS-MOPS SDS Buffer, 1X	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1958A	TRIS-MES-SDS Buffer, 1X	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1959A	Acetic acid buffer, 1X	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1960A	10% SDS buffer	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1961A	SM buffer, 2x	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1962A	Lysozyme buffer, 1x	10 Bottle/Box
BUFBI0B1963A	Sodium citrate buffer	10 Bottle/Box





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