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Phos-tag™ Applications

Multiple possibilities of Phos-tag™

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In vitro Expressed Proteins</th>
<th>Cells</th>
<th>In vivo Animal tissues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification of new phosphoproteins</td>
<td>Analysis of phosphorylation status of endogenous proteins</td>
<td>Analysis of genetically modified modified mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinase Assay</td>
<td>Increase / Decrease of phosphorylation by stimulation</td>
<td>No need for preparation of Anti phospho-Antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of Kinase catalyzed signaling cascades.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No need for applying radioactivity

Ready for research of phosphorylation at various stages and for various purposes
1. Principle and Application

**Phos-tag™ is …**

Phos-tag™ is a functional molecule which captures phosphorylated Ser/Thr/Tyr and His/Asp/Lys. It is a synthesized chemical compound designed from an alkaline phosphatase catalytic domain as a model. A series of reagents utilizing Phos-tag™ can be used in the separation, detection, mass spectrometry analysis, and purification of phosphorylated proteins.

[Basic Structure of Phos-tag™]

\[ M^{2+} : \text{Zinc ion or manganese ion} \]

- Selectivity of binding of a phosphate ion (2-) is much higher than that of other anions.
- Stable complex is formed under physiological conditions (pH 5 to 8).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Purpose of Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Acrylamide</td>
<td>Separation: Separation is possible by SDS-PAGE depending on the degree of phosphorylation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™</td>
<td>Separation: Ready-to-use precast gel containing 50 μM Phos-tag™ Acrylamide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Biotin</td>
<td>Detection: A substitute for the anti-phospho antibody used in western blot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Agarose</td>
<td>Purification: Phosphorylated proteins are purified by column chromatography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Tip</td>
<td>Purification: Ready-to-use tip to purify phosphorylated peptides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Mass Analytical Kit</td>
<td>Analysis: This is used in MALDI-TOF/MS analysis to improve the detection sensitivity of phosphorylated molecules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phos-tag™ was developed by the Department of Functional Molecular Science at Hiroshima University. [http://www.phos-tag.com/](http://www.phos-tag.com/)

**Principle**

![Two metallic ions cooperate to bind a phosphate group](image)

Phosphorylated forms can be separated by the amount and site of phosphorylation.

1. Divalent metal ions trap phosphorylated proteins during migration.
2. The higher the amount of phosphorylation, the slower the migration velocity.
3. Separation occurs based on phosphorylation levels. (Separation can occur if the phosphorylation sites are different, even with identical levels of phosphorylation)

**Application — Time-course of α-casein dephosphorylation —**

Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE and conventional SDS-PAGE was used to separate α-casein samples, which have been dephosphorylated over time (incubation duration: 0–120 min) by alkaline phosphatase.

![Conventional SDS-PAGE vs Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE](image)

**Phosphorylated α-casein**

**Non-phosphorylated α-casein**

**Conventional SDS-PAGE**

10 % Acrylamide

**Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE**

10 % Acrylamide

100 μM Mn²⁺/Phos-tag™ Acrylamide

---

3
2. Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE is …

**Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE**

Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE is an electrophoresis technique capable of separating phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms based on phosphorylation levels. Various stains, Western blotting (WB) and mass spectrometry (MS) can be employed after electrophoresis. Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE gels can be produced by adding a divalent metal (MnCl₂ or ZnCl₂) and Phos-tag™ Acrylamide (Phos-tag™ molecule bound to acrylamide) to the SDS-PAGE resolving gel.

**Features**

- **It can be used regardless of the type and position of amino acid residues.**
  - It can be used in phosphorylation analysis of unknown phosphoproteins.
  - It can be used in the detection of new phosphorylation sites.

- **Phosphorylated forms with different amounts and location of phosphorylation sites can be separated.**
  - Able to determine the level of phosphorylation, as well as the amount of phosphorylated forms.

- **Capable of simultaneously detecting phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms.**
  - Able to quantify various phosphorylated forms.
  - Easily determine the presence of phosphorylation

- **Radioisotopes or special equipment is not necessary (can be used immediately if there are SDS-PAGE reagents and equipment)**
  - Experiments can be carried out easily and at low costs.

- **After electrophoresis, WB- and MS-based analysis, as well as 2D gel electrophoresis can be performed.**
  - **WB**: internal control protein analysis is possible. (See Application Data 3 and 4 on page #20.)
  - **MS**: phosphorylation site combinations of various phosphorylated forms can be determined. (See Application Data 1 and 2 on page #19.)
  - **2D gel electrophoresis**: phosphorylated forms with identical isoelectric points or molecular weights can be separated. (See Application Data 2 on page #19.)

**Development from Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE**

By the combination of Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE with various analysis methods, new information of phosphorylated proteins can be obtained.

---

**Western blotting**

- Easy-recognizable phosphorylation of your target proteins
- Simultaneous detection of phosphorylated/non-phosphorylated proteins with a general antibody by their band shift differences.
- No need to prepare an antiphospho antibody.
- Applicable to analysis of phosphorylation of endogenous proteins.

**Mass Analysis**

By separating phosphorylated forms, each phosphorylation site combination can be detected.

**2D Electrophoresis**

Phosphorylated forms with the same isoelectric point (same number of phosphorylation sites) can be separated. Application Data → See the page #18
Application using Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Related Products</th>
<th>Application Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To identify phosphorylation sites</td>
<td>Lysate</td>
<td>Ala substitute + WB</td>
<td>ImmunoStar Series</td>
<td>p.19 ④</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purified protein</td>
<td>Recombinant + MS Immunoprecipitation + MS</td>
<td>Silver Stain MS Kit, nanoLC-MS/MS</td>
<td>p.18 ①, ⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To simultaneously detect and quantify various phosphorylated forms</td>
<td>Lysate</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td>ImmunoStar Series</td>
<td>p.19 ④, p.20 ③, ⑥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purified protein</td>
<td>CBB staining, Silver staining, etc.</td>
<td>Quick CBB Plus, Silver Stain MS Kit, etc.</td>
<td>p.18 ①, ⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To confirm presence of phosphorylation</td>
<td>Lysate</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td>ImmunoStar Series</td>
<td>p.19 ③, p.20 ③, ⑥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To perform additional separation</td>
<td>Immunoprecipitation sample</td>
<td>2D Electrophoresis</td>
<td>Quick CBB Plus, Silver Stain MS Kit, etc.</td>
<td>p.18 ⑦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To search for kinase or inhibitors effective against the target protein</td>
<td>Lysate</td>
<td>Column Chromatography + WB</td>
<td>ImmunoStar Series</td>
<td>p.19 ①</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purified protein</td>
<td>Recombinant kinase + CBB staining, Silver staining, etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>p.18 ①</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product Name | Pkg. Size | Wako Cat. No.(Nard Product #) | Note |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Acrylamide 5 mM Aqueous Solution</td>
<td>0.3 mL (0.9 mg)</td>
<td>300-93526(AAL-107S1)</td>
<td>Prepared aqueous solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Acrylamide</td>
<td>2 mg</td>
<td>300-93523(AAL-107M)</td>
<td>Prepare with methanol or water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>304-93521(AAL-107)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important differences compared to conventional SDS-PAGE and cautions

There are some important differences between Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE and conventional SDS-PAGE that should be considered.

◆ Prior sample preparation is required.
Due to Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE being easily influenced by EDTA, prior sample processing (such as TCA precipitation) is highly recommended ⇒ Details on page #14.

◆ Migration velocity is slower
Even with non-phosphorylated proteins, the migration velocity in Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE is lower than in conventional SDS-PAGE. ⇒ Details on page #17.

◆ Unable to perform molecular weight estimations using molecular weight markers.
In Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE, molecular weight estimations using molecular weight markers is not possible. Please simply use the markers as a guide of WB transfer efficiency. ⇒ Details on page #23. Additionally, pre-stained markers can cause band distortions. It is recommended to use a recombinant or dephosphorylated sample of the target protein as a marker. ⇒ Details on page #14.

◆ EDTA treatment is required for WB transfer.
In order to increase the transfer efficiency of Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE to WB, EDTA treatment is required prior to transfer.

◆ When performing Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE, please concurrently perform a conventional SDS-PAGE as a control.
This is required when multiple bands are detected in Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE, in order to determine whether the target protein is phosphorylated or degraded.
3. Protocol

Two Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGES

Depending on the type of divalent metal ion that binds to the Phos-tag™ molecule and the composition of buffers used in gel preparation, Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE gels can be separated into two types as shown below. Since there are various features available, please choose accordingly to your needs. Various examples of usage are described on page #17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gel Type</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE</td>
<td>Protocol similar to Laemmli method • Semi-dry transfer possible even with high concentrations of Phos-tag™</td>
<td>Some proteins are in separable. • Gel preparation should be just before use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE | High resolving capability • Ability to separate a wide range of proteins and phosphorylated forms • Long storage life of gels | Semi-dry transfer rate is poor at high concentrations of Phos-tag™ • Bands will smear in low concentration gels with less than 5%.

In Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE

- Resolving capabilities were improved. (ABL, MET)
- Bands unable to be separated on Mn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE could be resolved. (FYN)

[Sample of each lane]
Left : non-phosphorylated Tau
Right : phosphorylated Tau
(phosphorylated form by ABL, MET, FYN)

Improved Phos-tag SDS-PAGE under neutral pH conditions for advanced protein phosphorylation profiling.
E Kinoshita and E Kinoshita-Kikuta, Proteomics, Jan 2011; 11(2): 319-23.

[I] Mn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE

Note: Always prepare the gel just before use

1. Preparation of reagents for Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE

*Acrylamide Solution*

80µM Phos-tag™ Acrylamide, 7.5 % Polyacrylamide gel

Detection: Fluorescent staining

**Sol. A**: 30 w/v% Acrylamide/Bis Mixed Solution (30% T, 3.3% C)

- Acrylamide: 29.0 g
- N, N'-methylene-bisacrylamide: 1.0 g

⇒ Prepare the 100 mL solution by adding distilled water and filter the solution.
[Storage] Keep at 4°C in the dark.

**Sol. B**: 1.5 mol/L Tris/HCl Solution, pH 8.8 (4x solution for Resolving Gel)

- # Tris base (MW: 121, pKa= 8.2 at 20°C): 18.2 g
- # 6.0 mol/L HCl (0.19 equivalents of Tris): 4.85 mL

⇒ Prepare the 100 mL solution by adding distilled water and filter the solution.
[Storage] Keep at 4°C in the dark.
Sol. C: 0.50 mol/L Tris/HCl Solution, pH 6.8 (4x solution for Stacking Gel)
- Tris base: 6.06 g
- 6.0 mol/L HCl: 8.0 mL
- Distilled water: 90 mL

Adjust the pH to 6.8 using 6.0 mol/L HCl (ca. 0.1 mL), then prepare the 100 mL solution by adding distilled water.

[Storage] Keep at 4°C

Sol. D: 10% (w/v) SDS Solution
- SDS: 10.0 g
- Distilled water: 90 mL

After stirring, prepare the 100 mL solution by adding distilled water.

[Storage] Keep at 4°C

Sol. E: 5.0 mmol/L Phos-tag™ Solution containing 3% (v/v) methanol
- Phos-tag™ AAL-107: 10 mg (2 mg)
- Methanol: 0.10 mL (0.02 mL)
- Distilled water: 3.2 mL (0.64 mL)

The oily product, Phos-tag™ AAL-107 is provided in a small plastic tube and has to be completely dissolved in 0.1 mL methanol.

The methanol solution should be diluted with 3.2 mL of distilled water by pipetting.

Note: If a trace amount of insoluble material appears as white fine powder (impurity) in the solution, it can be separated by centrifuging (2000 x g, 10 min) using 2-ML microtubes.

[Storage] Wrap the tube with aluminum foil. Keep the soln. in a 2-ML microtube at 4°C in the dark.

Sol. F: 10 mmol/L MnCl₂ Solution
* Be careful not to confuse manganese with magnesium (Mg)
- MnCl₂(H₂O)₄ (MW: 198): 0.10 g
- Distilled water: 50 mL

Note: Do not use other anion salts such as Mn(NO₃)₂ or Mn(CH₃COO)₂. White precipitates (Mn(OH)₂) will be formed in basic aqueous solutions and gradually oxidize and turn brown (MnO(OH)), and the gel will be pigmented. Also, the functions of Mn²⁺ will be deteriorated.

Sol. G: 10% (w/v) Ammonium Persulfate Solution (Always prepare the Sol.G just before use.)
- (NH₄)₂S₂O₈ (MW: 228): 10 mg
- Distilled water: 0.10 mL

Wako Catalog No. 019-15922
10 w/v% Ammonium Persulfate Sln.
(25 mL) Ready-to-use Sol. G

Phos-tag™ AAL Soln. Ready-to-Use Sln. is available. Please see the page #4 (Wako Cat. No. 304-93525)

Phos-tag™ Aqueous Soln. is also prepared. However, it takes more time for complete dissolution than that the methanol soln. is prepared.

MnCl₂ Soln.

APS Solution
### Sol. H: Running Buffer, pH 8.3 (10x soln.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Tris base</td>
<td>0.25 mol/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># SDS</td>
<td>5.0 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># glycine</td>
<td>1.92 mol/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Prepare the 0.5 L soln. by adding distilled water. Avoid to adjust the pH by adding acid or base.

[Storage] Keep at 4°C.

Just before use, add 450 mL of distilled water to 50 mL of Soln. H.

### Sol. I: Sample Buffer (3x solution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Bromophenol Blue (BPB)</td>
<td>1.5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># SDS</td>
<td>0.60 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># glycerol</td>
<td>3.0 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Sol. C:</td>
<td>0.50 mol/L Tris/HCl, pH 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 2-mercaptoethanol</td>
<td>1.5 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Prepare the 10 mL soln. by adding distilled water.

[Storage] Keep at -20°C.

Usage of Soln. I: Please see the "④. Sample Preparation" (page #10).

### Sol. J: Acidic Solution for Fixation of Proteins (1 L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># acetic acid</td>
<td>0.10 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># methanol</td>
<td>0.40 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># distilled water</td>
<td>0.50 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sol. K: CBB Staining Solution (0.5 L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB)</td>
<td>1.25 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># methanol</td>
<td>0.20 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># acetic acid</td>
<td>0.50 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># distilled water</td>
<td>0.25 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Dissolve CBB in methanol and then add acetic acid and water.

### Sol. L: Washing and Destaining Solution (1 L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># methanol</td>
<td>0.25 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># acetic acid</td>
<td>0.10 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># distilled water</td>
<td>0.65 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resolving Gel Solution (0.375 mol/L Tris, 0.1 mmol/L MnCl₂, 0.1% SDS)

(In case of preparation of the 10 mL solution with 12 w/v% polyacrylamide gel and 50 μmol/L Phos-tag™ Acrylamide)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Sol. A:</td>
<td>4.00 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Sol. B:</td>
<td>2.50 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Sol. E:</td>
<td>0.10 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Sol. F:</td>
<td>0.10 mL  *1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Sol. D:</td>
<td>0.10 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># TEMED</td>
<td>10 μL    *2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># distilled W</td>
<td>3.14 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

~Degas by stirring for 2 minutes.~

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Sol. G:</td>
<td>50 μL    *2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attention

Conditions should be examined for the amount of Solution E to be added. Please optimize Phos-tag™ acrylamide concentration and acrylamide concentration for each protein of interest. Please refer to page #17 for details.

| 【Reference】Examples of preparation of 10 mL of resolving gel solution |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Phos-tag™ (Acrylamide conc.) | 20 μM | 50 μM | 100 μM |
| Acrylamide conc. (μL) | 12% | 10% | 6% | 12% | 10% | 6% | 12% | 10% | 8% | 6% |
| Sol. A (μL) | 4 | 3.33 | 2.67 | 2 | 4 | 3.33 | 2.67 | 2 | 4 | 3.33 | 2.67 | 2 |
| Sol. B (μL) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Sol. E (μL) | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sol. F (μL) | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sol. D (μL) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| TEMED (mL) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Distilled water (mL) | 3.26 | 3.93 | 4.59 | 5.26 | 3.14 | 3.81 | 4.47 | 5.14 | 2.94 | 2.65 | 4.31 | 4.98 |
| Sol. G | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |

Stacking Gel Solution (0.125 mol/L Tris, 0.1% SDS)

(In case of preparation of 10 mL (2 mL) of 4.5% polyacrylamide gel)
※ The amount shown in parentheses are required for the 2 mL preparation.

# Sol. A: 30% (w/v) Acrylamide/Bis Mixed Solution .......................... 1.50 mL (0.30 mL)
# Sol. C: 0.50 mol/L Tris/HCl Solution, pH 6.8 ................................. 2.50 mL (0.50 mL)
# Sol. D: 10% (w/v) SDS Solution ................................................. 0.10 mL (20 μL)
# TEMED (tetramethylethylenediamine) ........................................... 10 μL (2 μL) *2)
# distilled Water .............................................................................. 5.84 mL (1.17 mL)

~Degas by stirring for 2 minutes.~

# Sol. G: 10% (w/v) Ammonium Persulfate Solution ......................... 20—50 μL (4—10 μL) *2)

※ Addition of SDS may not be necessary for resolving or stacking gels. Protein bands may become broad and tailing may occur in gels with SDS.

In case of Separation of 200—350 kDa Phosphorylated Proteins

By strengthening gels with 0.5% agarose, low concentration polyacrylamide gel at 3—5% can be prepared.

Resolving Gel Solution (0.375 mol/L Tris, 0.1 mmol/L MnCl₂, 0.1% SDS)

(In case of preparation of 10 mL of 20 μmol/L Phos-tag™ Acrylamide containing 3.0% Polyacrylamide gel and 0.5% Agarose)

# Sol. A: 30% (w/v) Acrylamide/Bis Mixed Solution .......................... 1.00 mL
# Sol. B: 1.5 mol/L Tris/HCl Solution, pH 8.8 ................................. 2.50 mL
# Sol. E: 5.0 mmol/L Phos-tag™ Solution ........................................ 0.04 mL
# Sol. F: 10 mmol/L MnCl₂ Solution ................................................ 0.04 mL *1)
# Sol. D: 10% (w/v) SDS Solution .................................................... 0.10 mL
# TEMED (tetramethylethylenediamine) ........................................... 10 μL *2)
# distilled water .............................................................................. 2.93 mL
# 1.5% (w/v) agarose*3) *4) ......................................................... 3.33 mL
# Sol. G: 10% (w/v) Ammonium Persulfate Solution ......................... 50 μL *2)

Preparation of Resolving Gel with low concentration containing agarose

※ Add the agarose after distilled water has been added and thoroughly dissolved in a microwave oven and it is still hot.

Stacking Gel Preparation

※ The normally used concentration can be used for TEMED and Sol.G. The above added amounts are examples.

3 Stacking Gel Preparation
Pour the agarose directly onto the gel preparation table before it hardens.

Stacking Gel Solution  (0.125 mol/L Tris, 0.1% SDS)
(In case of preparation of 10 mL (or 2 mL) of 3.0 (w/v)% polyacrylamide containing 0.5%(w/v) agarose.)

# Sol. A: 30% (w/v) Acrylamide/Bis Mixed Solution .................................................. 1.00 mL (0.20 mL)
# Sol. C: 0.50 mol/L Tris/HCl Solution, pH 6.8 .................................................. 2.50 mL (0.50 mL)
# Sol. D: 10% (w/v) SDS Solution ..................................................................... 0.10 mL (20 μL)
# TEMED (tetramethylethlenediamine) ............................................................... 10 μL (2 μL) *2
# distilled Water .................................................................................................. 3.01 mL (602 μL)
# 1.5% (w/v) agarose*3 *6 ............................................................................... 3.33 mL (666 μL)
# Sol. G: 10% (w/v) Ammonium Persulfate Solution ......................................... 50 μL (10 μL) *2

Pour the agarose directly onto the gel preparation table before it hardens.

1) Mix sample with 3 μL of Solution I (Sample Buffer) and add an appropriate amount of distilled water to make 9 μL solution in a microcentrifuge tube.
2) Heat at 95°C for 5 minutes, then, allow the solution to cool to room temperature.
3) Load the sample solution (eg: 1.5 μL/well) using a micropipette.
   ※ In case of β-casein, load 5~10 μg/well to obtain clear bands.
   ※ It is highly recommended that impurities be removed using TCA precipitation or dialysis, etc.

Electrophoresis

1) Assemble the electrophoresis equipments and fill the electrode chambers with Solution H (Running Buffer).
2) Gently remove the comb from the stacking gel and load the sample into each well using a micropipette.
3) Attach the leads to the power supply. Run the gel under a constant current condition (25~30 mA/gel) until the BPB reaches the bottom of the resolving gel.
   (※In case of two gels, run the gels at 50~60 mA.)

※When performing Western blotting or mass spectrometry, please refer to the page #13 below after electrophoresis.

CBB Staining - Destaining

1) Just after electrophoresis, the gel is soaked in 50 mL of the Sol. J (Acidic Solution for Fixation of Proteins) for ca. 10 min. with gentle agitation.
2) Stain the gel by soaking in 50 mL of the Sol. K (CBB Staining Solution) for ca. 2 hours with gentle agitation.
3) Wash the gel in 50 mL of the Sol. L (Washing and Destaining Solution) 3 times to remove excess stain until the background is sufficiently clear.
4) Take a picture of the gel.
Zn\textsuperscript{2+}-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE

*Gels are usable up to three months after casting.  

NEW!

Though the Mn\textsuperscript{2+}-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE adopts the typical Laemmli SDS-PAGE method and is a simple procedure, there have been cases where separation of phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms was not possible, depending on the protein. In contrast, Zn\textsuperscript{2+}-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE using the neutral Bis-Tris gel SDS-PAGE system dramatically improves resolution, since Phos-tag™ shows the highest phosphoric acid group-capturing ability at neutral pH.

1. Preparation of reagents

Acrylamide Solution

SDS Solution

Phos-tag™ Acrylamide Solution

APS Solution

ZnCl\textsubscript{2} Solution

10 mmol/L Zn(NO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2} is also usable.

Bis-Tris/HCl Solution

Sodium Bisulfite Solution

Running Buffer

1. Add ZnCl\textsubscript{2} with double volume (molar ratio) of Phos-tag™ Acrylamide.

2. The normally used concentration can be used for TEMED and Sol.G. The above added amounts are examples.

Ready-to-use reagents are available. Refer to page #29～.

Sol. A: 30% (w/v) Acrylamide/Bis Mixed Solution (30% T, 3.3% C)

Sol. D: 10% (w/v) SDS Solution

Sol. E: 5.0 mmol/L Phos-tag™ Solution containing 3% (v/v) methanol

Sol. G: 10% (w/v) Ammonium Persulfate Solution

Sol. M: 10 mmol/L ZnCl\textsubscript{2} Solution  Note: Please prepare it just before use.

ZnCl\textsubscript{2} (MW: 136. 98+%)  ........................................... 0.70 g
distilled water  .......................................................... 500 mL

As ZnCl\textsubscript{2} is deliquescent, please use it fresh. If impurities such as ZnO can be seen, please remove it using filtration.

Sol. N: 1.4 mol/L Bis-Tris/HCl Solution, pH 6.8 (4x solution for resolving gel)

Bis-Tris base (MW: 209, pK\textalpha = 6.5 at 20°C)  .................................. 29.9 g
6.0 mol/L HCl (0.42 equivalent of Bis-Tris)  .................................. 10 mL
Prepared the 100mL solution by adding distilled water. [storage: keep at 4°C in the dark.]

Sol. O: 0.5 mol/L Sodium Bisulfite Solution

NaHSO\textsubscript{3} (FW: 106)  .......................................................... 5.3 g

Prepare the 100mL solution by adding distilled water. [storage: keep at 4°C in the dark.]

(Keep away from air.)

Sol. P: Running Buffer, pH 7.8 (5x solution)

Tris base (FW: 121, pK\textalpha = 8.2 at 20°C, 0.50 mol/L)  ................. 30.3 g
MOPS (FW: 209, pK\textalpha = 7.2 at 20°C, 0.50 mol/L)  ................. 52.3 g

Sol. D: 10% (w/v) SDS Solution (0.5% (w/v))  .................................. 25 mL
Prepared the 500mL solution by adding distilled water. Do not adjust the pH. [storage: keep at 4°C in the dark.]

Running Buffer  Note: Please prepare just before use.

Sol. P: Running Buffer, pH 7.8 (5x solution)  ......................... 100 mL

Sol. O: 0.5 mol/L Sodium Bisulfite Solution  ......................... 5 mL

Prepare the 500mL solution by adding distilled water.

Resolving Gel Solution

(In case of preparation of 10mL gel with 12% acrylamide gel, 50 \mu mol/L Phos-tag™ Acrylamide and 100 \mu mol/L ZnCl\textsubscript{2})

Sol. A: 30% (w/v) Acrylamide Solution  ......................... 4.00 mL

Sol. N: 1.4 mol/L Bis-Tris/HCl Solution, pH 6.8  ............... 2.50 mL

Sol. E: 5.0 mmol/L Phos-tag™ Solution  ......................... 0.10 mL

Sol. M: 10 mmol/L ZnCl\textsubscript{2} Solution  ......................... 0.10 mL\textsuperscript{(1)}

TEMED (tetramethylethlenediamine)  ......................... 10 \mu L\textsuperscript{(2)}
distilled water  .......................................................... 3.24 mL

Degas by stirring for 2 minutes,

Sol. G: 10% (w/v) Ammonium Persulfate Solution  ......................... 50 \mu L\textsuperscript{(2)}

Attention: Conditions should be examined for the amount of Solution E to be added. Please optimize Phos-tag™ acrylamide concentration and acrylamide concentration for each protein of interest. Please refer to page #17 for details.
Stacking Gel Solution
(In case of preparation of 10mL(2mL) of 4.5% acrylamide gel)

*The amount shown in parentheses are required for the 2mL preparation.

**Sol. A** : 30% (w/v) Acrylamide/Bis Mixed Solution .......... 1.50 mL (0.30 mL)
**Sol. N** : 1.4 mol/L Bis-Tris/HCl Solution, pH 6.8 .................. 2.50 mL (0.50 mL)
**TEMED** (tetramethylethylenediamine) .................................... 10 µL (2 µL)*

Distilled water ................................................................. 5.94 mL (1.19 mL)
Degas by stirring for 2 minutes.

**Sol. G** : 10% (w/v) Ammonium Persulfate Solution ................. 50 µL (10 µL)*
*SDS addition is not necessary in resolving or stacking gels.

Please refer to [1] for sample preparation, electrophoresis, Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining and destaining. Depending on the protein, band "smiling" may be observed. One of the reasons is that the protein's metal ligand (such as a thiol group) causes Zn⁺ dissocation from the Phos-tag™ molecule. Adding ZnCl₂ to a final concentration of 1mM in the sample buffer will reduce smiling and improve resolution.

<Separation of large phosphorylated proteins bigger than 200kDa>

In conventional Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE, Bis-Tris is used in the resolving and stacking gels. Bis-Tris acts as a radical quencher since its structure is similar to TEMED. As a result, the bands smear due to a lost in sieving effect in low concentration polyacrylamide gels (less than 5%). If performing Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE using 3% or 4% low concentration polyacrylamide, please prepare gels with Tris-AcOH in place of Bis-Tris. Please refer to[1]-[3] as well. Recommended for large proteins above 200kDa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Tris-AcOH gel</th>
<th>Bis-Tris gel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Running buffer</td>
<td>50mM Tris, 0.1%(w/v) SDS</td>
<td>100mM Tris, 0.1%(w/v) SDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolving / Stacking buffer</td>
<td>200mM Tris-AcOH (pH 7.0)</td>
<td>357mM Bis-Tris-HCl (pH 6.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample buffer</td>
<td>Conventional Laemmli System</td>
<td>Conventional Laemmli System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gel concentration</td>
<td>3~4% Polyacrylamide + 0.5% Agarose</td>
<td>≥ 5% Polyacrylamide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---
**Post-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE analysis**

**Western Blotting**

*NOTE* When transferring phosphorylated forms from Post-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE gel to the membrane, transferring rate tends to decrease considerably. In order to improve the transfer rate, it is necessary to remove Mn²⁺ and Zn²⁺ using EDTA. Please carry out the following depending on the type of transfer apparatus used.

1. **Using the semi-dry method**

   1. After electrophoresis, please immerse the gel in transfer buffer containing 10 mmol/L EDTA and shake gently. (1 to 3 times for 10 min each)
   2. Here is an example of EDTA concentration, processing time, frequency of EDTA-containing buffer changing. Please optimize conditions as necessary.
   3. Please change the EDTA-containing buffer depending on gel thickness. (Example: 1.5 mm thickness: 2 times for 20 min)
   4. Next, please immerse the gel in transfer buffer without EDTA.

   ![Diagram](image)

   *Please optimize blotting conditions such as time and temperature for the target protein.
   When using highly concentrated Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ gels (example: 100 μM Phos-tag™), sufficient transfer rate may not be attained even after EDTA treatment. If such is the case, please use the tank method.*

2. **Using the tank method (wet)**

   Please use transfer buffer containing 0.1% SDS. When using the tank method, the EDTA treatment step can be omitted as long as SDS-containing transfer buffer is used. Pay careful attention as proteins may fall off the membrane. Please perform the procedures using SDS at the optimal concentration of 0.05% to 0.2%.

**Quantification analysis**

Please perform silver staining and Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining after electrophoresis, and then follow the usual in-gel digestion protocol to prepare samples. EDTA treatment procedures are not necessary.
4. Trouble Shooting

Introduction - Key to success is "preparation of samples" -

The sample condition makes a significant difference. Prepare samples keeping the following points in mind:

- Contamination of influential substances: In particular, never use EDTA. Make sure that commercially available inhibitor cocktails and buffers do not contain EDTA. Also eliminate EDTA from constituents of media.
- Sample condition: Do not use highly viscous samples such as overconfluent cell lysates (dilution does not improve much).
- Standardization of buffer composition for samples: Standardize the composition of the buffer for each sample to be applied to the gel. Pay particular attention when samples and markers treated with phosphatase are used. Apart from chelating agents and surfactants, concentrations of MnCl₂ and ZnCl₂ have some influences.

If the preparation has a trouble, it is advised to re-prepare the sample paying attention to the above.

Popular trouble shootings (causes and actions taken)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Possible factors</th>
<th>Actions taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distortion of bands</td>
<td>The sample is contaminated with a chelating agent such as EDTA, vanadic acid, inorganic salts, surfactants and so on.</td>
<td>(When a chelating agent is the cause) Do not use a prestained marker and add 1 mM MnCl₂ or ZnCl₂ to the sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The sample is viscous.</td>
<td>Prepare samples by precipitation with TCA*, dialysis***, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The sample is acidic.</td>
<td>Check the compositions of buffers, inhibitor cocktails, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are blank lanes or there is an inter-lane concentration gradient.</td>
<td>Boil thoroughly (e.g., 10 minutes) and re-prepare the sample. Use of overconfluent cells gives viscosity. Improvement cannot be expected by dilution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following sample buffers are recommended for re-dissolution after precipitation with TCA.</td>
<td>If the color is yellow to orange after adding the sample buffer, add 1 M Tris to neutralize (blue purple).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x sample buffer containing urea (example of composition: ) Do not heat.</td>
<td>Apply 1 x sample buffer of the same amount as the sample in the blank lane to eliminate the inter-lane concentration gradient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 x sample buffer ** To cleave DNA causing viscosity. *** Consider a dialysis tool for a small amount of a sample.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**<Problem>**

Smearing of bands

**<Possible factors>**

- The temperature is high during electrophoresis.
- The mobility of the target protein is too high (high mobility results in smearing).
- MnCl₂ or ZnCl₂ is not fully eliminated.*
- The gel is rigid.
- The concentration of Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ is high (e.g., 100 μM).

**<Actions taken>**

- Perform the electrophoresis under the condition of a low current and long time.
- Perform the electrophoresis in a low-temperature room.
- Adjust the gel concentration so that the detection site of the target protein is in the upper half of the gel.
- Extend the duration of treatment with EDTA and increase the number of exchanges of EDTA-containing buffer.
- Shake quite strongly when treating with EDTA.
- Decrease the concentration of acrylamide.
- Decrease the concentration of methanol in the transfer buffer.
- Add 0.5 to 2% SDS to the EDTA-containing transfer buffer.

---

Also consider the following methods.

- Increase the electric current (e.g., 200 mA).

---

Membrane after transfer by the semi-dry method.

1. No EDTA treating
2. 1 mM EDTA for 10 minutes × 2 times
3. 10 mM EDTA for 10 minutes × 1 times
4. 1 mM EDTA for 10 minutes × 2 times

---

* The transfer rate decreases considerably if EDTA treatment is not performed (by comparison of 1 with 2, 3 and 4). First of all, it is advised to wash twice with 1-10 mM EDTA each for 10 minutes. In particular, duration of the treatment and number of exchanges of EDTA-containing buffer are important.
Other trouble shootings

- Phosphorylated form is not obtained from immunoprecipitation samples.
  When a monoclonal antibody is used, a phosphorylated form may not be obtained due to overlapping of the epitope and the phosphorylated region. For purification of the target protein by the immunoprecipitation, it is advised to use a polyclonal antibody.
- The sample condition is unusual.
  Washing with PBS in the preparation of cell lysate may affect the phosphorylation condition. Add TCA immediately after elimination of the medium.
- It is difficult to judge whether the gel or the sample is problematic.
  A mixture of phosphorylated α-casein and dephosphorylated α-casein is available as a positive control. Perform the ordinary SDS-PAGE simultaneously using this product as a sample.
- Phos-tag™ acrylamide does not dissolve.
  Warming at about 40°C or treatment with an ultrasonic bath after addition of methanol and water makes dissolution easier.
- Separation and migration speed vary among lanes.
  The concentration of the substance interfering with Phos-tag™ (such as EDTA, Mn²⁺, Zn²⁺) may differ considerably depending on the sample. Prepare samples taking care not to vary the concentration among them.

Protein Diffusion

Long-term migration with a constant current will cause decomposition and diffusion of proteins due to excessive heat.
① If you want to use a constant current for migration, try techniques such as using a low-temperature room, thoroughly cooling the migration buffer just before use, and wrapping a cooling agent around the migration tank (but do not use ice because it may cause electric shock).
② When a constant voltage can also be used, migrate with a constant voltage (eg: 200 V). The migration speed will slow down but the generation of heat will be suppressed.

Easy breaking of the gel

The gel is softened due to the low concentration of acrylamide.
① 5% or higher : Increasing the N,N’-methylene-bisacrylamide to acrylamide ratio (eg: 24 : 1) will strengthen the gel.
② Add 3—5% of agarose to strengthen gels. Refer to "Preparing a Low-Concentration Gel Containing Agarose" in "3. Protocol" and "Separation" in "7. FAQ."

The background becomes high after staining.

Carry out staining after eliminating metal ions in the gel by EDTA treatment similarly to the Western blotting.
5. Optimization of Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE Condition

To obtain a high quality result using Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE, optimization of the concentration of acrylamide and Phos-tag™ Acrylamide is essential. Optimize the concentration of acrylamide (1) first, followed by that of Phos-tag™ Acrylamide (2).

1. Optimization of the concentration of acrylamide

First, identify the optimum concentration of acrylamide* that allows migration of the target protein to the lowest end of the gel when conventional SDS-PAGE is used. In Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE, the migration speed is slower than in conventional SDS-PAGE (including non-phosphorylated proteins) and, therefore, the concentration of acrylamide should be examined (see the below figure). The migration speed decreases as the concentration of Phos-tag™ increases.

*: Run a gel electrophoresis until the BPB dye, which is contained in the sample buffer, reaches the bottom of the resolving gel. The position of BPB dye can be defined as an Rf value of 1.0. Under the above mentioned running condition, adjust the optimum concentration of acrylamide. When your target protein is observed as a migration band at an Rf value of 0.8 to 0.9 in conventional SDS-PAGE, the acrylamide concentration would be optimal for Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE.

![Indication of optimum concentration](image)

more than 60 kDa: 6% less than 60 kDa: 8%

< In case of high molecular weight proteins >

The gel strength can be increased by adding agarose to gels that contain less than 4% of acrylamide. There are data of separation of 350 kDa. (Refer to “Separation of Phos-tag™ Acrylamide” of 7. FAQ) Furthermore, the gel strength can also be enhanced by increasing the N,N-methylenbisacrylamide content (eg: 5% acrylamide [24:1]).

2. Optimization of the concentration of Phos-tag™ Acrylamide

First of all, start with a lower concentration of Phos-tag™ acrylamide at 20 μM, raise the concentration up to 100 μM, and select the concentration at which the difference in mobility between the phosphorylated form and nonphosphorylated form is large.

Then, optimize the concentration of Phos-tag™ Acrylamide. Please evaluate the optimum concentration in the order of lowest to highest.

Cell Lysate

In case there is a large variety of proteins in your sample, eg: cell lysates, the concentration of Phos-tag™ should be 5 to 25 μM. However, a higher concentration, eg: 100 μM, is recommended in case of a lower concentration of the target protein, eg: non-overexpression systems.

*: The optimum condition depends on the protein. Please find the appropriate condition setting for each target protein. (The information was provided by Yasunori Sugiyama Kagawa University)

 Relation between Phos-tag™ concentration and resolution/mobility

In general, a higher concentration leads to higher separation capacity. (Compare the samples of 50 μM and 100 μM of Mn2+ Phos-tag™ in the left figure.) However, the higher concentration causes low velocity. It sometimes happens that the higher separation capacity is due to the lower Phos-tag™ concentration (Compare the samples of 50 μM and 150 μM of ovalbumin of the right figure.)

**Phos-tag™ concentration and mobility**

![Diagram](image)
6. Application Data and References

Application Data 1

Impressions of users of Phos-tag™ Acrylamide and SuperSep Phos-tag™ precast gels are introduced herein. Ogawa provided comments and data of the sample, which had been assayed for kinase activity, separated by Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE. Kimura provided the application data to a secondary electrophoresis, and Hosokawa provided the application data to the western blotting from Professor Tadayuki Ogawa of the University of Tokyo. In addition, we received data applied to two-dimensional electrophoretic migration from Professor Yayoi Kimura of Yokohama City University, as well as Western blotting applied data from Professor Sugiyama of Kochi University and Professor Hosokawa of RIKEN.

“I recommend Phos-tag™.”

Tadayuki Ogawa, Graduate School of Medicine, the University of Tokyo

Phos-tag™ is a very convenient reagent that can be applied in a variety of samples and research purposes. It allows quantitative analysis not only of in vitro assay samples but also in vivo samples in a phosphorylated state. Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE utilizes normal electrophoretic migration and does not require the purchase of special equipment, so you could say it has good cost performance. Phosphorylation research that used to require anti-phosphorylated antibodies, RI, and many other reagents will now be advanced with Phos-tag™.

Comparison between a phosphorylated protein and a non-phosphorylated protein by Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE

In order to explore a kinase that phosphorylates about 40 kDa protein, the samples assayed for kinase activity were separated by Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE. A lot of information was obtained from a small amount of samples as, compared to nonphosphorylated samples (NC), the proportion of phosphorylation/nonphosphorylation, degree of phosphorylation and distribution of population differed by the type of the kinase that reacted with other samples. With this information as the foothold, more detailed analyses using mass spectrometry, etc., were performed to identify the phosphorylation site specific to each kinase.


Application Data 2

Application in two-dimensional electrophoretic migration: Analysis of phosphorylated isoforms of hnRNPK

hnRNPK K was separated by immune precipitation from a nuclear homogenate of mouse macrophage cell line J774.1 cells stimulated with LPS, and hnRNPK K isoforms were separated using IPG strip gel (pH 4.7–5.9) in the first dimension and Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE in the second dimension. Isoforms and modification sites of the various spots were then identified using a mass spectroscope.

Different spots of phosphorylated states were detected at the same isoelectric point for each isoform! (eg: spots 6 vs. 8 and spots 4 vs. 7)

Data published in:

Data provided by: Professors Y. Kimura and H. Hirano, Biological Supramolecular Systems, Graduate School of Bionano-systems, Yokohama City University; and Professor O. Ohara, RCAI, Physics and Chemistry Research Institute.
Application Data 3
Determining fraction containing kinase for phosphorylating Dnmt1

Western

Input Pass Wash 0.3 M NaCl 1 M NaCl

Phosphorylated bands
Non-phosphorylated bands

Fraction containing kinase for phosphorylating GST-Dnmt1(1-290)

100 μM Phos-tag™ Acrylamide, 7.5% polyacrylamide gel

1 GST-Dnmt1(1-290) bonding protein was obtained from mouse brain extract using affinity chromatography.
2 Proteins were eluted through the DNA cellulose column by 0.3 M and 1 M NaCl.
3 In vitro kinase assay was performed in each fraction with GST-Dnmt1(1-290) as substrate.
4 Kinase activity in the fraction was confirmed by shift band, by Western blotting using Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE

"We were able to determine the fraction that contained the target kinase."

Data published in:

Data provided by: Professor Y. Sugiyama, and Professor I. Kameshita, Department of Life Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagawa University.

Application Data 4
Search for phosphorylation site of Cdk5-activated sub-unit p35 using Ala substitution variant

Cdk5: cyclin-dependent kinase 5

Regarding p35 known phosphorylation sites Ser8 and Thr138, 3 Ala substitution variants were produced (Ser8: S8A, Thr138: T138A, Ser8 and Thr138 : 2A). These and wild-type p35, as well as Cdk5 or kinase-negative Cdk5, which has no kinase activity, were discovered in the COS-7 cells. The cellular extract was detected by Western blotting using Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE. (Detected extract: anti-p35 antibody)

Relationship between phosphorylation site and band shift was clarified!

Data published in:
Quantitative Measurement of in Vivo Phosphorylation States of Cdk5 Activator p35 by Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE.

Data provided by: Professor T. Hosokawa, Memory Mechanisms Research Team, Circuit Function Mechanism Core, Brain Science Research Center, RIKEN; and Professor S. Hisanaga, Nerve Molecular Functions Research Room, Bioscience Studies, Institute of Science & Engineering, Tokyo Metropolitan University.
Application Data 5
Change in the phosphorylation level of MCL-1 under expression of wild-type/mutant Noxa

Wild-type (Wt) and mutant (3E, KR, 5A) Noxa genes were expressed in lung small cell carcinoma strain, H209 cells, and further separated into the cytoplasm (Cytosol) fraction and HM (heavy membrane, containing mitochondria in large quantities) fraction. MCL-1 (40 kDa) in these samples was isolated by Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE and detected by Western blotting using anti-MCL-1 antibody.

It was found that the phosphorylation level of MCL-1 increased in mitochondria in H209 cells expressed with wild-type and KR mutant Noxa.

(Papers giving the data)
Noxa determines localization and stability of MCL-1 and consequently ABT-737 sensitivity in small cell lung cancer.
Wataru Nakajima, Mark A. Hicks, Nobuyuki Tanaka, Geoffrey W. Krystal, and Hisashi Harada
Cell Death and Disease (2014) 5, e1052; doi:10.1038/cddis.2014.6
Data provided by: Dr. Wataru Nakajima, Institute for Advanced Medical Sciences, Nippon Medical School.

Application Data 6
Time-course change in phosphorylation after X-ray irradiation of p53 and protein X

Human lung cancer-derived Lu99 cells were irradiated with X-ray (5 Gy), and the cells were retrieved in a time course. Cell extracts were prepared, and SDS-PAGE was performed using SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50 μmol/L), 10%, 13 wells. The gel was shaken in the transfer buffer containing 10 mM EDTA, and transferred to a PVDF membrane. The membrane was blocked with 2% Milk/TBS-T, and allowed to react with a primary antibody (upper row: p53, lower row: cell cycle-related protein, protein X). A chemiluminescent reagent was used for detection.

It was shown that the accumulation of p53 reached a peak after 4 hours and phosphorylation of protein X changed with time as a result of X-ray irradiation.

Data provided by: Dr. Atsushi Enomoto, Center for Disease Biology and integrative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, the University of Tokyo.
**References**

**Regarding Phos-tag™ reagents:**


**Application using Mn²⁺- Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE**


**Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE**

2. MAPK feedback encodes a switch and timer for tunable stress adaptation in yeast, Sci. Signal., Jan 2015; **B**: ra5, Justin G. English, James P. Shellhammer, Michael Malaepe, Patrick C. McCarter, Timothy C. Elston, and Henrik G. Dohlman
3. Mechanism of Activity-Dependent Cargo Loading via the Phosphorylation of KIF3A by PKA and CaMKIIa., *Neuron*. 2015 Sep 2; **87**(5):1022-35., Ichinose S, Ogawa T, and Hirokawa N

**SuperSep™ Phos-tag™**

3. DNA replication and spindle checkpoints cooperate during S phase to delay mitosis and preserve genome integrity, *J. Cell Biol.*, Jan 2014; **204**: 165 - 175., Maria M. Magiera, Elisabeth Gueydon, and Etienne Schwob

**Increasing number of articles on Phos-tag™**

![Graph showing increasing number of articles on Phos-tag™](image_url)


7. FAQ

Phos-tag™ Acrylamide

Quantification

Q. Can phosphorylated proteins be quantified?
A. They can be assayed on the basis of the band intensity by using a quantitative staining such as CBB staining. A product such as "Quick-CBB PLUS" is recommended.
⇒ Quick-CBB PLUS (1 L: Wako Cat. #178-00551; 250 mL: 174-00553)

Separation

Q. Is there a limitation to the protein size for the application of Phos-tag™?
A. A phosphorylated protein of 350 kDa has actually been separated with 20 μM Phos-tag™, 3% acrylamide and 0.5% agarose*.
* Agarose was added to strengthen the gel.

Staining

Q. Is it possible to use gel-staining techniques other than CBB?
A. Yes, the gel can also be stained by negative staining, silver staining, and fluorescent staining.

Use of Phos-tag™ Acrylamide

Q. How many gels can be made with each product?
A. It depends on the concentration of Phos-tag™ used.
For example, about 100 plates at 20 μM, about 40 plates at 50 μM, and about 20 plates at 100 μM can be prepared from a 10 mg-package, when gels of 1 mm-thickness, 9 cm-width, and 7.7 cm-length are made.

Gel Strength

Q. The gel is too soft. What can I do for this?
A. Please refer to "4. Trouble Shooting (page #14)."

Stability of the prepared gel containing Phos-tag™

Q. How long can the prepared gel containing Phos-tag™ Acrylamide be stored?
A. Mn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE gel cannot be stored. Use the gel on the day after preparation. Zn²⁺-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE gel can be stored in a refrigerator for 3 months. The gel deteriorates within a few days. Therefore, it should be prepared just before use.

Stability of the Phos-tag™ solution

Q. How long can the solutions in methanol and water be stored?
A. No remarkable decline in performance has been reported for 1 year by refrigeration under protection from light.
Phos-tag™ Acrylamide (continued)

Preparation of the reagent

Q. Does the concentration of Phos-tag™ influence the amount of ions to be required?  
A. The molar ratio of Phos-tag™ acrylamide to Mn²⁺ should be 1:2; two Mn²⁺ ions bind to one Phos-tag™ molecule (Fig. 1).

Q. I have experienced clouding of Phos-tag™ when I prepared a solution as described in the protocol. Is this normal?  
A. Yes, it is. Clouding is attributed to methanol. The solution becomes clear after standing for a while.

Q. Does Phos-tag™ dissolve in water alone?  
A. It is soluble in water, though it takes more time compared to dissolution in water containing methanol. If it does not dissolve completely, centrifuge the solution and use the supernatant.

Molecular marker

Q. What prestained markers can we use?  
A. Using a prestained marker with the Phos-tag™ gel usually causes distortion of bands (Fig. 2). WIDE-VIEW™ Prestained Protein Size Marker III (Wako Cat No. 230-02461) is less likely to cause band distortion, but does not reflect the molecular weight. Please use the result obtained using this marker as an index of the WB transfer efficiency. At least one blank lane is needed between the solution containing this marker and other solutions.

Phosphorylation reaction with coexisting ATP

Q. Does ATP in a phosphorylation reaction solution affect electrophoresis?  
A. ATP has no particular effect at a concentration of 2.0 mM. The limit of use has not been investigated yet.

Precast gel

Q. Can we use Phos-tag™ Acrylamide in an ordinary precast gel by adding it to sample solution?  
A. No, you cannot. We have various kinds of precast Phos-tag™ gels called "SuperSep Phos-tag™" shown on page #27.

Interpretation of multiple bands

Q. A band shift was observed in Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE and multiple bands were detected. How can I decide whether the observation demonstrates phosphorylation or just degradation of the target protein?  
A. Perform an ordinary SDS-PAGE (not using Phos-tag™) simultaneously to confirm that the target protein has not been degraded.

DNA Separation using Phos-tag™

Q. Is Phos-tag™ applicable to separate DNA?  
A. Refer to the following articles:
Phos-tag™ Biotin  (*Please see the page #27.*)

Q. What is the difference between BTL-104 and BTL-111?
A. BTL-104 and BTL-111 have linkers with different lengths. BTL-104 is recommendable as the first choice because of its high solubility. BTL-111 offers high sensitivity.

Q. What is the sensitivity level like?
A. It is at the nanogram level. Use a high-luminescence reagent such as ImmunoStar LD.

Other reagents required

Q. Are there any reagents required other than the product?
A. Prepare a chemiluminescent reagent such as streptavidin-conjugated HRP solution and ImmunoStar Series. See "10" for ImmunoStar Series.

Q. For how many tests can Phos-tag™ Biotin be used?
A. Please refer to the following as a guide.
   BTL-104: 130~1300 tests
   BTL-111: 1 mM Aqueous Solution: 10~100 tests

Q. Can phosphorylated proteins be assayed?
A. You can do semi-quantitative assay based on the density of bands.

Q. Is it possible to determine the number of bound phosphate groups?
A. No, it isn’t.

Cell/tissue staining

Q. Is the product applicable to the staining of cells and tissues?
A. No. It is unsuitable for this application because it is removed by washing with methanol, etc.

Q. Can I strip Phos-tag™ Biotin?
A. Yes, you can. Mix it with a solution containing 62.5 mM of Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 2% (w/v) of SDS, and 0.1 M of 2-mercaptoethanol and shake the mixture for 15 minutes.
   Then, wash the mixture with 1×TBS-T three times for 10 minutes each time.
   For further details, please contact us.

Q. What kind of membrane is recommended?
A. We recommend PVDF membranes.

Q. Does the use of Phos-tag™ Biotin require blocking?
A. No, it doesn’t. Blocking causes the sensitivity to drop.

Phos-tag™ Mass Analytical Kit  (*Please see the page #27.*)

Q. For how many tests can Phos-tag™ Mass Analytical kit be used?
A. More than 1,000 tests when 5 μL is used per test.

Q. How can I know which one of Phos-tag™ MS-101L, Phos-tag™ MS-101H, and Phos-tag™ MS-101N is appropriate?
A. Phos-tag™ 101N contains naturally occurring zinc species, 101L contains 64Zn, and 101H contains 68Zn.
   Please refer to the following guidance: ① For exploring the conditions: Use 101N.
   ② Many isotopes contained in it make the spectrum complicated. Verification of the presence of phosphate groups: Use 101L and 101H.
   These reagents contain zinc with a mass number of 64 and 68, respectively.
   Measurement of a single sample with these reagents therefore results in a difference in m/e of 8.
Detection of non-phosphorylated molecules

Q. Why are the peaks of non-phosphorylated molecules not detected?
A. Because the ionization efficiency differs considerably between phosphorylated molecules and nonphosphorylated molecules. The sample solution using Phos-tag™ is suited to the method using a buffer of pH 6 to 8 and a weak-acidic phenol matrix (such as THAP) and weak-basic HAMAN.
In the peptide analysis in the general positive mode, on the other hand, acidic sample solutions and acidic matrix are used.
Therefore, the ionization efficiency of the phosphorylated molecule-Phos-tag™ complex increases dramatically whereas that of the non-phosphorylated molecules becomes extremely low.

Q. I would like to measure a sample isolated by Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE. Is it necessary to remove Phos-tag™ before in-gel digestion?
A. No, it isn’t. Please follow the usual procedure for in-gel digestion after SDS-PAGE.

Q. Can it be used for ESI mass spectrometry?
A. Yes, it can. Please refer to the following publication, which reports an example of ESI-MS analysis in which Phos-tag™ MS-101N was used as probe. A neutral solution should be used because analysis in an acidic solution causes Phos-tag™ to be detached.

Phos-tag™ Agarose (Please refer to the page #28.)

Q. Can samples purified by using Phos-tag™ Agarose be directly applied to SDS-PAGE?
A. No, they can’t. The elution buffer recommended in the protocol contains a high concentration of salt and may cause the bands to be distorted. Please use the SDS-PAGE sample buffer as elution buffer.

Q. Is Phos-tag™ Agarose reusable?
A. We do not recommend it.

Q. Does Phos-tag™ Agarose have any advantages over IMAC?
A. Phos-tag™ Agarose allows experimental processes under physiological conditions (pH 7.5), and since it does not use reductants or surfactants, it can refine phosphorylated proteins in their native shape.
Also, the purified proteins can be used in processes such as mass spectrometry and Western blotting.

Purification of Hi-tag proteins

Q. Is the product applicable to purification of His-tag phosphorylated proteins?
A. As His-tag exhibits weak affinity to Zn^{2+}, use a tag of other types such as GST, if possible.
It is assumed that Zn^{2+} shows a higher affinity to Phos-tag™ than to His-tag since isolation of His-tag protein by Zn^{2+}-Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE has been reported although no result of purification of His-tag protein with Phos-tag™ Agarose has been confirmed.

Q. What reagents are suitable and unsuitable for use in the sample preparation?
A. Please refer to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Reagent</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Allowable concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reducing agents</td>
<td>DTT</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>≤ 0.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denaturing agents</td>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Using it at 8M has no negative effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfactants (anionic)</td>
<td>SDS</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Using it at ≥ 0.5% affects the binding process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium deoxycholate</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Using it at ≥ 0.25% affects the binding process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfactants (nonionic)</td>
<td>Nonidet P40</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>≤ 1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tween 20</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>≤ 1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfactants (amphoteric)</td>
<td>CHAPS</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>≤ 0.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate derivatives</td>
<td>β-Glycerophosphate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Do not use it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pyrophosphate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Do not use it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelating agents</td>
<td>EDTA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Do not use it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. SuperSep Phos-tag™

SuperSep Phos-tag™ is a precast gel, which can be immediately used after opening the package. It contains zinc as a supplemental metal. It has excellent storage stability by its neutral gel buffer and ZnCl₂. Sharp bands can be obtained.

**Features**
- Ready-to-use
- Safety due to precast gel
- Long-term stability (Stable for 9 months)
- Almost the same basic mechanism as normal SDS-PAGE
- High reproducibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate Size</th>
<th>100 x 100 x 3 (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gel Size</td>
<td>90 x 85 x 1 (mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ conc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZnCl₂ conc.</th>
<th>100 μmol/L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well volume</td>
<td>30 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 μL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Phos-tag™ conc. | 50 μmol/L |

- Use of a normal precasted marker will distort the bands. Use of WIDE-VIEW™ Prestained Protein Size Marker III (Wako Cat. No. 230-02461) is recommended. Please refer to “Phos-tag™ Acrylamide - Molecular Marker” in “7. FAQ.” in the page #23.
- Before using this product, check a sample for migration pattern problems with “SuperSep Ace” or other normal SDS-PAGE.
- When performing Western blotting, execute an EDTA process before transfer. For details, refer to “4. Troubleshooting.”

**Application ~ Dephosphorylation over time of β-casein ~**

Refer to the page #20 on WB data.

- **Buffer**
  Tris-Glycine-SDS electrophoresis buffer
- **Sample**
  M: WIDE-VIEW™ Prestained Protein Size Marker III (Wako Cat. No. 230-02461)
  1: 0 min. β-casein (with AP treatment)
  2: 15 min. β-casein (with AP treatment)
  3: 30 min. β-casein (with AP treatment)
  4: 45 min. β-casein (with AP treatment)
  5: 60 min. β-casein (with AP treatment)
- **Condition**
  Constant current 35 mA for 60 min.
  Quick-CBB Staining (Wako Cat. No. 299-50101)
  Deionized water with microwave
- **β-casein**
  Dephosphorylated β-casein was dephosphorylated over time. Dephosphorylated β-casein can be separated from β-casein with SuperSep Phos-tag™.

**Product List**

(1) for Bio-Rad’s Electrophoresis Tank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Electrophoresis Tank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (60 μmol/L), 7.5%, 17 wells 83×100×3.9 mm</td>
<td>5 gels</td>
<td>198-17981</td>
<td>Mini-PROTEAN Tetra Cell (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50 μmol/L), 12.5%, 17 wells 83×100×3.9 mm</td>
<td>5 gels</td>
<td>195-17991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) for Life Technologies’ Electrophoresis Tank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Electrophoresis Tank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50 μmol/L), 7.5%, 17 wells 100×100×6.6 mm</td>
<td>5 gels</td>
<td>192-18001</td>
<td>XCell SureLock™ Mini-Cell (Life Technologies, Inc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (60 μmol/L), 12.5%, 17 wells 100×100×6.6 mm</td>
<td>5 gels</td>
<td>193-18011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) for Wako’s Electrophoresis Tank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Electrophoresis Tank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (60μmol/L), 6%, 13 wells</td>
<td>192-17401</td>
<td></td>
<td>EasySeparator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (55μmol/L), 6%, 17 wells</td>
<td>199-17391</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50μmol/L), 7.5%, 13 wells</td>
<td>195-17371</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50μmol/L), 7.5%, 17 wells</td>
<td>192-17381</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50μmol/L), 10%, 13 wells</td>
<td>193-16711</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50μmol/L), 10%, 17 wells</td>
<td>190-16721</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50 μmol/L), 12.5%, 17 wells</td>
<td>195-18391</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50 μmol/L), 12.5%, 17 wells</td>
<td>193-16571</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50 μmol/L), 15%, 13 wells</td>
<td>193-16681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Phos-tag™ (50 μmol/L), 15%, 17 wells</td>
<td>196-16701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These SuperSep Phos-tag™ precast gels are designed for the “EasySeparator” tank.

EasySeparator™ | 058-07681 | 1 unit | — |

---

26
9. Phos-tag™ Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Maker's code No.</th>
<th>Applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Biotin BTL-111 1mM Aqueous Solution</td>
<td>0.1 mL</td>
<td>308-97201</td>
<td>BTL-111S1</td>
<td>BTL-111 offers higher sensitivity than BTL-104.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Biotin BTL-104</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>301-93531</td>
<td>BTL-104</td>
<td>Specific detection without any anti-phosphorylated antibodies on Western blot. Detection is possible regardless of the type of phosphorylated amino acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Mass Analytical Kit</td>
<td>1 Kit</td>
<td>305-93551</td>
<td>MS-101K1</td>
<td>Analysis by MALDI-TOF/Mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Agarose</td>
<td>0.5 mL</td>
<td>302-93561</td>
<td>AG-501</td>
<td>Enrichment, separation and purification of phosphorylated proteins using column chromatography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phos-tag™ Tip</td>
<td>8 tips</td>
<td>387-07321</td>
<td>AG2-103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phos-tag™ Biotin — Detection of phosphoprotein by Western blotting —

This biotin-bound Phos-tag™ is used for the detection of phosphoprotein by Western blotting.

Features

- Recommended when anti-phosphorylated antibodies are not available regardless of the type of phosphorylation.
- No special reagent or device is necessary.

It can be conveniently used even if target anti-phosphorylated Thr/Ser antibody is not available!

* BTL-104 and BTL-111 have linkers with different lengths. BTL-111 offers higher sensitivity.

Schematic of western blotting using Phos-tag™ Biotin

Phos-tag™ Mass Analytical Kit — Detection Sensitivity of MALDI-TOF/Mass is improved —

Before use, Phos-tag™ Mass Analytical Kit is mixed with samples for MALDI-TOF/Mass analysis. Phosphorylated molecule-Phos-tag™ complex is detected in a positive mode, and phosphorylated molecules usually difficult to detect can be detected with improved sensitivity. Three types of reagents contain different types of zinc.

Features

- Detection sensitivity of phosphorylated molecule is improved.
- Non-phosphorylated molecules are not detected.
- Applicable to phosphorylated molecules other than phosphorylated peptides.

Application

~Detection of β-casein, Ovalbumin~

![Image of western blotting result]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protein (ng)</th>
<th>BTL-111</th>
<th>BTL-104</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application

~Detection of Phos-tag™-phosphorylated LPA complex~

![Image of mass spectrometry result]

The detection sensitivity of phosphorylated LPA is improved.
**Phos-tag™ Agarose**

- Purification of phosphorylated proteins by affinity chromatography

Fill Phos-tag™ Agarose in a column for use. It can be used for separation, purification and concentration of phosphorylated proteins. Because it is free of surfactants and reducing agents, phosphorylated proteins can be obtained in a condition similar to *in vivo*.

**Features**

- Phosphorylated proteins can be purified within 1 hour.
- The proteins can be trapped in physiological condition (pH 7.5).
- Purified without reducing agent and surfactant.

**Application**

~Purification of phosphorylated proteins in A431 lysate~

![Phos-tag™ Agarose](image)

Lysate was applied to a column filled with Phos-tag™ Agarose. Phosphorylated proteins were concentrated in the adsorbed fraction.

---

**Phos-tag™ Tip**

- Ready-to-use Phos-tag™ tip for the concentration of phosphorylated peptides

**Features**

- The operation time is less than 30 minutes.
- High recovery rate
- No expensive device required

**Application**

~Isolation of substances digested with 6 nmol β-casein trypsin~

![Phos-tag™ Tip](image)
## 10. Related Products

### Reagents for Phos-tag™ SDS-PAGE gel preparation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 w/v% Acrylamide / Bis Mixed solution (29:1)</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
<td>015-25635</td>
<td>Ready-to-use &quot;Solution A&quot;, 30%T, 3.3%C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agarose H (High-strength type)</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>315-01203</td>
<td>High-strength Agarose has high strength even in a low-agarose environment and is suitable for electrophoretic migration of large nucleic acid fragments. It can be used in a concentration range of 0.2 - 1% and a separation range of 1 ~ 200 kbp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% SDS Solution</td>
<td>100 mL</td>
<td>311-90271</td>
<td>Ready-To-Use &quot;Solution D&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese(II) Chloride Tetrahydrate, 99.0+ % (Titration)</td>
<td>25 g</td>
<td>134-15302</td>
<td>for Molecular Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>136-15301</td>
<td>Please use for preparation of &quot;Solution F&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Chloride</td>
<td>25 g</td>
<td>268-01902</td>
<td>for Molecular Biology. Please use for preparation of &quot;Solution M&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis-Tris</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>345-04741</td>
<td>Please use for preparation of &quot;Solution N&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Hydrogensulfite (JIS Special Grade)</td>
<td>25 g</td>
<td>196-01372</td>
<td>Please use for preparation of &quot;Solution O&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Hydrogensulfite (For Molecular Biology)</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>198-01371</td>
<td>Please use for preparation of &quot;Solution O&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 g</td>
<td>190-16461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOPS</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>345-01804</td>
<td>Please use for preparation of &quot;Solution P&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250 g</td>
<td>341-01801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOPS (For Molecular Biology)</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>341-08241</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 g</td>
<td>343-08245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separating Gel Buffer Solution (x4)</td>
<td>250 mL</td>
<td>192-11041</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use mixed solution of &quot;Sol. B&quot; and &quot;Sol. D&quot; for preparation of Resolving Gel. Contains SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacking Gel Buffer Solution (x4)</td>
<td>250 mL</td>
<td>199-11051</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use mixed solution of &quot;Sol.C&quot; and &quot;Sol. D&quot; for preparation of Stacking Gel. Contains SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N,N',N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED)</td>
<td>25 mL</td>
<td>205-06313</td>
<td>for Electrophoresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 w/v% Ammonium Peroxidisulfate Solution (Ammonium Persulfate Solution)</td>
<td>25 mL</td>
<td>019-15922</td>
<td>Ready-To-Use &quot;Solution G&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Premixed Buffers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Running Buffer Solution (x10)</td>
<td>1 L</td>
<td>184-01291</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use concentrated &quot;Solution H&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDS-PAGE 10x Running Buffer</td>
<td>1 L</td>
<td>312-90321</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use concentrated &quot;Solution H&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 L</td>
<td>318-90323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDS-PAGE Buffer, pH 8.5</td>
<td>5 L</td>
<td>192-16801</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use &quot;Solution H&quot;, 1 x buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricine Running Buffer Solution (x10)</td>
<td>1 L</td>
<td>200-17071</td>
<td>Composition: 0.5 M Tris / 0.5 M Tricine / 1% SDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Buffer Solution (2ME⁺) (x4)</td>
<td>25 mL</td>
<td>191-13272</td>
<td>Sample buffer for Laemml SDS-PAGE containing 2-mercaptoethanol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Buffer Solution (2ME⁺) (x2)</td>
<td>25 mL</td>
<td>196-11022</td>
<td>Laemml Sample Buffer containing 3-mercaptopropanediol (non-hazardous chemical) as substitute for 2-ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Buffer Solution with 3-Mercapto-1,2-propanediol (x2)</td>
<td>25 mL</td>
<td>199-16132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Buffer Solution with 3-Mercapto-1,2-propanediol (x2)</td>
<td>25 mL</td>
<td>196-16142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AquaBlot™ 10x Tris-Glycine-SDS Transfer Buffer</td>
<td>1 L</td>
<td>019-25111</td>
<td>Please use it to transfer to a membrane. Containing 0.05% SDS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enzyme for Dephosphorylation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline Phosphatase (for Biochemistry)</td>
<td>50 U</td>
<td>018-10693</td>
<td>Applicable to dephosphorylation of proteins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 U</td>
<td>012-10691</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reagents for Staining

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quick CBB Plus</td>
<td>250 mL</td>
<td>174-00553</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use Sol. K. Fixing and destaining procedure are not required. No organic solvents are necessary. Protein bands are stained in 10 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 L</td>
<td>178-00551</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick-CBB</td>
<td>2 L</td>
<td>299-50101</td>
<td>By mixing staining solution A and B, ready-to-use Sol. K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Staining solution A: 1L X 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Staining solution B: 1L X 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Stain MS Kit</td>
<td>20 tests</td>
<td>299-58901</td>
<td>Modified proteins by glycosylation and/or phosphorylation can be detected sub-nanogram level on the electrophoretic gel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Stain Kit Wako</td>
<td>for 10 gels</td>
<td>299-13841</td>
<td>50~100 times more sensitive than CBB method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Stain II Kit Wako</td>
<td>for 10 gels</td>
<td>291-50301</td>
<td>This kit contains Stopper, which can be adjusted the staining strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Gel Stain MS Kit</td>
<td>20 tests</td>
<td>293-57701</td>
<td>Applicable to mass analysis and Western blot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Protein Size Marker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIDE-VIEW™ Prestained Protein Size Marker III</td>
<td>25 µL</td>
<td>236-02463</td>
<td>A recommendable pre-stained marker used with Phos-Tag™ SDS-PAGE because obtained bands are less distorted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 µL</td>
<td>230-02461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 µL X 3</td>
<td>234-02464</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Positive Control (for confirmation of separation capacity of Phos-Tag™ SDS-PAGE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α-Casein, from Bovine Milk, Dephosphorylated</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>038-23221</td>
<td>Mixture of phosphorylated and dephosphorylated α-casein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>034-23223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Electrophoresis Apparatus • Precast Gels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EasySeparator</td>
<td>1 unit</td>
<td>058-07681</td>
<td>An electrophoresis tank for SuperSep precast polyacrylamide gels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 6%, 13 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>195-15171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 7.5%, 13 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>198-14941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 7.5%, 17 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>191-14931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 10%, 13 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>195-14951</td>
<td>Prior to use of SuperSep Phos-Tag™ PAGE, please use these as sample confirmation. Expired in 9 months after manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 10%, 17 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>192-14961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 12.5%, 13 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>199-14971</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 12.5%, 17 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>196-14981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 15%, 13 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>193-14991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSep Ace, 15%, 17 wells</td>
<td>10 gels</td>
<td>190-15001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Reagents for Western Blotting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Pkg. Size</th>
<th>Wako Cat. No.</th>
<th>Use Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ImmunoStar LD*</td>
<td>200 α²</td>
<td>296-69901</td>
<td>Highly sensitive (femto gram level) immunoblotting, utilizing detection by enhanced chemiluminescence using a unique luminol derivative L-012 as a substrate. Not available for sale in the US and Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Luminescence solution A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Luminescence solution B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImmunoStar Zeta*</td>
<td>200 α²</td>
<td>291-72401</td>
<td>Use for detection of proteins between the middle and low femto gram levels. Has stable, long-lasting luminescence signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 α²</td>
<td>297-72403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,000 α²</td>
<td>295-72404</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImmunoStar Basic*</td>
<td>200 α²</td>
<td>295-75101</td>
<td>A cost-effective, stable and long-lasting product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,000 α²</td>
<td>291-75103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 α²</td>
<td>299-75104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immuno Enhancer</td>
<td>2 assays</td>
<td>294-68601</td>
<td>Ready-To-Use Immunoreaction Enhancer for Western blotting and ELISA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 assays</td>
<td>290-68603</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40 assays</td>
<td>298-68604</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Not available for sales in the US and Europe.
- Listed products are intended for laboratory research use only, and not to be used for drug, food or human use.
- This brochure may contain products that cannot be exported to your country due to regulations.
- Bulk quote requests for some products are welcome. Please contact us.