

抗体文库。

d. 据有关文献报道,从两种混合的杂交瘤细胞中获得的 PCR 产物互不干扰,这就是说,从免疫 B 淋巴细胞中获得的单链抗体基因片段完全等同于同一 B 细胞的杂交瘤来源的产物。这样,细胞内 RT-PCR 技术可以应用于全套抗体库的建立。

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In-Cell Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (In-cell RT-PCR): Amplifying the Reverse Transcribed Immunoglobulin Heavy Chain Gene Fragment within Hybridoma Cells. Li Changlong, Wang Shu, Jiang Lei, Li Jianzhai (*Biochemistry Laboratory, Beijing Institute of Geriatrics, Ministry of Public Health, Beijing 100730, China*); Zhao

Mancang (*Department of Clinical Laboratory Medicine, Shijiazhuang Air Force Hospital, Shijiazhuang 050081, China*).

Abstract General reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is a complicated process with low efficiency. And high quality mRNA is required and the mRNA is easily destroyed by RNase. The hybridoma cells were fixed with 10% formaldehyde solution in normal saline and permeabilised by 0.5% Nonidet P-40 in water. After the mRNA was reversely transcribed to cDNA and the cDNA was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), a specific heavy chain variable region gene (VH) of immunoglobulin with length of about 350 bp, being consistent with the product amplified by normal RT-PCR, was obtained. This technique could be applied to prepare specific structure gene fragments, to link and amplify chimeric protein genes and to construct human antibody libraries.

Key words in-cell reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (in-cell RT-PCR), heavy chain variable region gene (VH), permeabilization

一种转移非特异性蛋白带的染色方法

夏另朝 李金照 陈 燕

(中国科学院生物物理研究所, 北京 100101)

摘要 考马斯亮蓝是常用的聚丙烯酰胺凝胶蛋白电泳的染料,利用硝酸纤维素膜(NCF)对染料的吸附作用,将低浓度的考马斯亮蓝(0.025%)染色液直接对NCF上的转移蛋白带进行染色,经实验反复验证,它是一种较好的NCF上转移非特异性蛋白带的染色方法。

关键词 PAG电泳, 硝酸纤维素滤纸(NCF), 蛋白转移, 酶标抗体

硝酸纤维素滤纸 (NCF) 上的蛋白条带的显色方法有用印度墨水进行非特异性染色^[1], 还有 Torbin 等^[2]的对特异性蛋白的印迹法. 前者是用印度墨水作为蛋白质的吸附剂来进行染色, 而印迹法是通过酶标抗体与抗原蛋白进行特异性结合而显色, 如过氧化物酶标免疫球蛋白 G (HRP-IgG) 法. 但如果转移到 NCF 上的蛋白不具备某种抗原性, 就不能被显色. 印度墨水对高浓度复合蛋白 (如血清蛋白) 的显色效果较好, 而转移到 NCF 上的 PAG 电泳蛋白带由于蛋白浓度较低, 至今没有找到一个好的显示蛋白带的方法, 给蛋白迁移率的计算和样品分子量的测定带来困难. 在实验中, 我们发现考马斯亮蓝能够对 NCF 上的蛋白进行染色, 只是浓度与通常染聚丙烯酰胺电泳蛋白带的浓度不一样, 这种方法操作简单, 对 NCF 上的微量单种蛋白的染色效果较好, 现将实验方法和结果介绍如下:

1 材料与染色

将标准分子量蛋白 (磷酸化酶 B; 牛血清白蛋白; 肌动蛋白; 碳酸酐酶; 烟草花叶病毒外壳蛋白) 和样品蛋白 (如金色葡萄球菌蛋白 A 与胰岛素原融合基因的大肠杆菌表达产物) 在 14% 的聚丙烯酰胺凝胶中进行电泳. 电泳后迅速剥离凝胶, 用电转移的方法将凝胶上的蛋白转移到 NCF 上, 蛋白转移的方向是从负极到正极. 转移后, 将标准蛋白和样品蛋白分别所在的 NCF 用刀片切开, 样品蛋白用酶标法进行显色, 标准蛋白直接用考马斯亮蓝 G-250 染色. 染液成分为: 0.025% 考马斯亮蓝、4.0% CH₃OH、1.0% CH₃COOH, 用双蒸水配制. 将凉干后的含有标准蛋白的 NCF 直接放入考马斯亮蓝染液中, 室温小心摇动, 边摇边看, 5~10 min 后, 当 NCF 渐渐变蓝, 而且隐约可以看见蛋白带时, 立即转入脱色液中脱色. 脱色液成分为: 40% CH₃OH、10% CH₃COOH, 用双蒸水配制. 脱色 1~2 h, 直到蛋白带清晰可见为止. 凉干, 保存.

2 结果与讨论

如图 1 所示, *a* 列是标准蛋白经考马斯亮蓝 G-250 染色后的结果, *b* 列为样品蛋白经酶标法显色的结果, 染色效果比较好. 在计算未知蛋白分子量时, 将染色的含有标准分子量蛋白的 NCF 和显色的含有未知分子量的蛋白的 NCF 按刀片切开位置拼接起来对照分析, 就能计算出未知分子量蛋白的分子量, 方法简单. 经上述染色液和甲醇脱色液处理的 NCF 不收缩, 不变形, 结果准确, 较真实地反映了未知蛋白的分子量, 而且染色带不褪色, 便于长期保存. 脱色液可以用乙醇代替甲醇, 只是脱色时间稍长, 但可以解决甲醇的毒性问题. 从重复实验所得结果来看, 该方法稳定可靠. 我们认为考马斯亮蓝直接染色方法较好地解决了硝酸纤维素滤纸 (NCF) 上的非特异性蛋白的显示问题.



图 1 分子量标准蛋白和样品蛋白的蛋白质印迹图

a 列是分子量标准蛋白的考马斯亮蓝染色, *b* 列为两个样品蛋白的酶标法显色.

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A Method of Staining Non-Specific Protein Bands of Western Blot. Xia Lingchao, Li Jinzhao, Chen Yan (*Institute of Biophysics, Academia Sinica, Beijing 100101, China*).

Abstract Coomassie blue is a routine dye of polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. With the adsorption of dye to nitrocellular filter, sub-

stantively stain the protein bands on NCF with low concentration coomassie blue (0.025%) solution, through repeated tests, it proves to be an available method for staining non-specific protein bands of Western blot on NCF.

Key words PAG electrophoresis, nitrocellular filter (NCF), Western blot, enzyme-labelled antibody