

ab109718

Cell Fractionation Kit - HT

Instructions for Use

For the rapid and simple separation of mitochondrial, cytosolic and nuclear fractions.

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

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1. Introduction

ab109718 provides a method and reagents for a rapid preparation of cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear fractions. The kit is especially suitable for, but not limited to, high throughput fractionation of adherent cells in a 96-well plate format. The kit is based on sequential detergent extraction of cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear proteins without the need for mechanical disruption of cells, and thus fractionates adherent cells into cytosol-containing, mitochondria-containing and nuclei-containing fractions. These fractions are referred throughout the protocol as cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear fractions. The kit prepares sufficient sample material for subsequent Western blot analyses, dot blot analyses or for analyses by microplate ELISA assays.

ab109718 is designed to allow the measurement of any proteins which are differentially represented in the cytosol, mitochondria and nuclei, and is particularly applicable to studies of proteins that translocate between these three cellular compartments. As an example, the use of the kit is described throughout this protocol in relation to the following of cytochrome *c* release from the mitochondria to the cytosol during apoptosis (see Figures 2, 3 and 4), as this is perhaps the best known mitochondrial protein translocation event and it is an important component of apoptosis research. Similarly, the kit was used to measure the release of

Smac/Diablo from the mitochondria to the cytosol and the translocation of Bax from the cytosol to the mitochondria during apoptosis as well as cleavage of nuclear poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP), see Figures 2 and 3.

ab109718 provides a rapid method to obtain cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear fractions, thus avoiding time consuming and inefficient cell disruption and differential centrifugation. The kit is based on sequential and selective extraction of cytosolic and mitochondrial proteins with proprietary detergents that allow sequential release of cytosolic and mitochondrial proteins to the extracellular buffer. In the first step, the plasma membrane is selectively permeabilized with Detergent I. The cytosol-containing fraction is separated from the remainder of cells containing intact mitochondria and nuclei by a simple centrifugation step. In the second step, mitochondrial proteins are then extracted with Detergent II and separated from the nuclei-containing fraction by a second centrifugation step.

In control cells, mitochondrial intermembrane space proteins including cytochrome *c* and Smac/Diablo remain in the mitochondrial fraction (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4). However, if cytochrome *c* and Smac/Diablo are released from the mitochondrial intermembrane space into cytosol, as frequently occurs in apoptosis, the cytosolic cytochrome *c* and Smac/Diablo are found in the cytosolic fraction with other cytosolic proteins (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

2. Protocol Summary

- Grow adherent overnight in a 96 well plate approximately 1.5×10^4 cells/well.
- Induce apoptosis in one dish by a desired method



- Prepare Buffer B by 1000-fold dilution of Detergent HT I in Buffer A.
- Centrifuge cells at $300 \times g$ for 3 min (optional)
- Remove media.
- Add $100 \mu\text{L}$ per well of Buffer A.
- Centrifuge cells at $300 \times g$ for 3 min (optional).
- Remove Buffer A wash.



- Add $50 \mu\text{L}$ per well of Buffer B
- Incubate the plate with gentle agitation for 7 min at RT
- Prepare Buffer C by 200-fold dilution of Detergent HT II in Buffer A
- Centrifuge cells at $300 \times g$ for 3 min (optional)
- Remove and save the extract. This is cytosolic (C) fraction



- Add $50 \mu\text{L}$ per well of Buffer C
- Incubate the plate with gentle agitation for 10 min at RT
- Prepare Buffer D by 10-fold dilution of Detergent HT III in Buffer A
- Centrifuge cells at $300 \times g$ for 3 min (optional)
- Remove and save the extract. This is mitochondrial (M) fraction



- Add 50 μ L per well of Buffer D
- Incubate the plate with gentle agitation for 10 min at RT
- Centrifuge cells at 300 x g for 3 min
- Remove and save the extract. This nuclear (N) fraction

WESTERN BLOT ANALYSIS OF CYTOCHROME C RELEASE USING ANTIBODY COCKTAIL ab110415 (MSA12):

- Mix four volumes of sample with one volume of 5X SDS-PAGE Sample Buffer
- Mix thoroughly by pipetting
- Incubate 10 minutes at 37°C
- Load the samples on the gel



QUANTITATIVE MICROPLATE ELISA ANALYSIS OF CYTOCHROME C USING ab110172 (MSA41):

- Dilute detergent 4-fold with dH₂O
- Prepare 1.25 X blocking buffer add 4 volumes of C or M fractions to one volume of dH₂O
- Incubate 10 minutes at room temperature
- Add 4 volumes of 1.25 X blocking buffer
- Proceed with assay



- Calculate the cytosolic cytochrome c in both untreated and treated cells:
$$\text{Cyt } c_c (\%) = 100 \times \frac{\text{Cyt } c_{c \text{ Treated}}}{(\text{Cyt } c_c + \text{Cyt } c_m + \text{Cyt } c_n)}$$
- Calculate the treatment-specific release of cytochrome c into the cytosol:
$$\text{Cyt } c_c \text{ Released } (\%) = \text{Cyt } c_c \text{ Treated } (\%) - \text{Cyt } c_c \text{ Untreated } (\%)$$

3. Kit Contents

Sufficient materials are provided for fractionation of adherent cells cultured in one 96-well or 48-well plate, or corresponding to approximately 1.5×10^6 cells.

Item	Quantity
BufferA	34 ml
Detergent HT I	7.5 μ l
Detergent HT II	35 μ l
Detergent HT III	700 μ l
5X SDS Sample Buffer	1.5 ml
96 – well collection plates	3
Film Seals	3

4. Storage and Handling

Buffer, Detergent HT II, Detergent HT III, and 5X SDS sample buffer should be stored at -20°C . Detergent HT I should be stored at -80°C . Store collection plates and seal films at room temperature.

5. Additional Materials Required

- Cell counting device such as hemacytometer
- Tissue culture treated multi-well plate (collagen 1-coated plate).
- Plate shaker (optional)
- Centrifuge equipped with standard microplate holders (optional)

6. Protocol

Note: This protocol contains detailed preparation of subcellular fractions from cells grown in a 96 well plate and their analysis by Western Blot or microplate ELISA. Be completely familiar with the protocol and protocol notes before beginning the assay. Do not deviate from the specified protocol steps or optimal results may not be obtained.

- 6.1 *Grow cells.* Seed adherent cells into 96-well tissue culture-treated plate and allow them to attach. For example, seed 15,000 HeLa cells per well of 96-well plate and incubate overnight.
- 6.2 *Treat cells (optional).* Incubate cells under desired conditions. For example, treat cells with variable

concentration of apoptosis inducer. In parallel, incubate the untreated control cells in another well(s).

- 6.3 Warm up Buffer A to room temperature (RT).
- 6.4 *Prepare Buffer B.* To prepare Buffer B, dilute Detergent HT I 1000-fold in Buffer A. For example, to 6 ml of Buffer A add 6 μ l of Detergent HT I. Mix well by pipetting. Prepare only amount needed for immediate use. Label as "Buffer B".
- 6.5 *Buffer A wash.* If the treatment led to partial cell detachment, centrifuge the plate for 3 min at 300 x g at RT. Using a multi-channel pipette carefully remove and discard the media. Add 100 μ L per well of Buffer A. Centrifuge the plate for 3 min at 300 x g at RT. Carefully remove and discard the wash.
- 6.6 *Cytosol Extraction.* Add 50 μ l per well of Buffer B. Incubate samples for 7 minutes at RT on a shaker with gentle agitation.
- 6.7 *Prepare Buffer C.* Dilute Detergent HT II 200-fold in Buffer A. For example, to 6 ml of Buffer A add 30 μ l of Detergent HT II. Mix well by pipetting. Prepare only amount needed for immediate use. Label as "Buffer C".
- 6.8 *Preparation of cytosolic fractions.* Centrifuge the plate for 3 min at 300 x g at RT. Carefully remove and transfer all the resulting supernatants containing cytosolic proteins into a 96-well collection plate. These are the cytosolic fractions (C).

- 6.9 *Mitochondria Extraction.* Add 50 μ l per well of Buffer C. Incubate samples for 10 minutes at RT on a shaker with gentle agitation.
- 6.10 *Prepare Buffer D.* Dilute Detergent HT III 10-fold in Buffer A. For example, to 5.4 ml of Buffer A add 600 μ l of Detergent HT III. Mix well by pipetting. Prepare only amount needed for immediate use. Label as "Buffer D".
- 6.11 *Preparation of mitochondrial fraction.* Centrifuge the plate for 3 min at 300 x g at RT. Carefully remove and transfer all the resulting supernatants containing mitochondrial proteins into a 96-well collection plate. These are the mitochondrial fractions (M).
- 6.12 *Nuclei Extraction.* Add 50 μ l per well of Buffer D. Incubate samples for 10 minutes at RT on a shaker with gentle agitation. The samples may become viscous due to the presence of DNA. To avoid pipetting errors careful pipetting is required.
- 6.13 *Preparation of nuclear fraction.* Centrifuge the plate for 3 min at 300 x g at RT. Carefully remove and transfer all the resulting supernatants containing nuclear proteins into a 96-well collection plate. These are the nuclear fractions (N).

The fractions can be analyzed by a number of different methods:

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES FOR WESTERN BLOT ANALYSIS OF CYTOCHROME C RELEASE USING APOTRACK™ CYTOCHROME C APOPTOSIS WB COCKTAIL (ab110416/MSA12):

- a) Mix four volumes of fraction sample with one volume of 5X SDS-PAGE Sample Buffer. For example, mix 36 μ l of fraction sample with 9 μ l of 5X SDS-PAGE Sample Buffer. Mix well by pipetting.
- b) Incubate the samples containing SDS-PAGE Sample Buffer for 10 min at 37°C water bath.
- c) Centrifuge to remove bubbles and load samples of equal volumes of fractions C, M and N side by side onto gel immediately.
- d) Proceed with Western Blot analysis.

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES FOR CYTOCHROME C ELISA ANALYSIS USING ab110172 CYTOCHROME C PROTEIN QUANTITY MICROPLATE ASSAY KIT (REAGENTS ARE PROVIDED WITH ab110172/MSA41):

- a) *Dilute DETERGENT.* To dilute DETERGENT 4-fold, for example, to 750 μ l of deionized dH₂O add 250 μ l of DETERGENT (ab110172/MSA41). Mix well by

pipetting. Prepare only amount needed for immediate use.

- b) *Prepare 1.25X Blocking Buffer.* Dilute 10X Blocking Buffer 8-fold in SOLUTION I. For example, to 17.5 ml of SOLUTION I (ab110172/MSA41) add 2.5 ml of 10X Blocking Buffer (ab110172/MSA41). Mix well by pipetting. Prepare only amount needed for immediate use.
- c) In a new 96-well plate, mix well four volumes (36 μ l) of C or M fractions with one volume (9 μ l) of 4-fold diluted DETERGENT. Mix four volumes (36 μ l) of N fractions with one volume (9 μ l) of deionized H₂O.
- d) Incubate 10 min at RT.
- e) Add 4 volumes (180 μ l) of 1.25X Blocking buffer.
- f) Proceed with PLATE LOADING in protocol provided with Rapid Microplate Assay Kit for Cytochrome c (ab110172/MSA41).

7. Protocol Notes

- 7.1 *Scale.* The fractionation procedure was optimized for 96-well and 48-well plates. However, it can be utilized in a variety of cell culture formats. When scaling up or down, it is important to keep the ratio constant of the cell number to the plate surface so the cells form a monolayer. It is also important to keep the ratio constant of the amount of

detergent to the cell number to ensure a constant ratio of detergent volume to plate surface. Below are suggested parameters for various plate sizes for HeLa cells. It is recommended to determine the optimal Detergent HT I and II dilutions when changing the parameters, as described further below. Parameters, as described further below.

	Parameters per well						
Plate Format	Surface (cm ²)	Cell seeding optimum (x10 ³)	Cell seeding range (10 ³)	Wash Buffer A (μL)	Buffer B (μL)	Buffer C (μL)	Buffer D (μL)
96-well	0.32	15	12.5 - 18	100	50	50	50
48-well	0.75	33	29 - 40	230	115	115	115
24-well	2	90	76 - 110	600	305	305	305

7.2 *Buffer A and Detergent HT III thawing.* When Buffer A or Detergent HT III are thawed, the formation of white precipitate is normal. To dissolve the precipitate, incubate the samples 10 min in a warm water bath with occasional inversion.

7.3 If desired, Buffer A can be supplemented with protease inhibitors, to minimize nonspecific proteolysis during the fractionation. The procedure can be performed at RT. If protein degradation is a concern, the fractionation can be performed at 4°C.

- 7.4 *Pipetting.* Careful pipetting is required, especially to obtain the correct proportion of a protein in each fraction.
- 7.5 *Extracts collection.* The centrifugation steps prior to the collection of any supernatant are not required if the cells are attached. Since the cells may partially detach during drug treatment as it often occurs in apoptosis, it is compulsory to sediment any detached cells by centrifugation prior to the collection of any supernatant, see Steps 6.5, 6.8, 6.11 and 6.12 to avoid the loss of material and fraction cross-contamination. Thus, after a centrifugation step, proceed with supernatant collection immediately.
- 7.6 *Detergent HT I and II extraction.* The appropriate extraction conditions depend on ratio of detergents to the total cellular mass, see DATA ANALYSIS section. Since cells vary in their size, the recommended dilutions of Detergent HT I and II were determined to be optimal for HeLa cells seeded at 15,000 cells per well of 96-well plate.
- 7.7 *Optimization of cytosol and mitochondria extraction.* To achieve optimal cytosol extraction, for other adherent cell types, we recommend an initial titration of Detergent HT I. This can be easily achieved using a series of two-fold dilutions of Detergent HT I in Buffer A and applying it into wells containing a constant amount of cells in Step 6.7 of the protocol. Then follow the remaining steps in the protocol.

- 7.8 If desired, mock-Detergent HT I extracted samples can be prepared by substituting Buffer B with Buffer A in Step 6.8. Similarly, mock-Detergent HT II or III extracted samples can be prepared by substituting Buffer C or Buffer D with Buffer A in Step 6.11 or Step 6.13, respectively.
- 7.9 The nuclear (N) fraction is prepared using protein-denaturing detergent that also extracts the cellular DNA. Thus, the obtained nuclear fractions may be viscous. To minimize pipetting errors the DNA can be digested by addition of Benzonase Nuclease at 25 U/ml.
- 7.10 The cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear fractions prepared, respectively, in Steps 6.8, 6.11 and 6.13 may be flash-frozen and stored at -80°C.
- 7.11 Since a drug treatment may directly or indirectly alter the physical properties of biological membranes, the separation of cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear proteins into the separate fractions may be altered as it is true for any fractionation procedure.
- 7.12 *Preparation of samples for cytochrome c ELISA analysis by Cytochrome c Protein Quantity Microplate Assay Kit (ab110172/MSA41).* The nuclear (N) fractions as they are generated by ab109718 already contain Detergent ab110172 (MSA41) required to treat samples prior to loading on the microplate. Thus, the nuclear fractions are diluted only with dH₂O to keep the nuclear material in correct proportion to C and M fractions.

8. Data Analysis

8.1 *Control of fractionation.* The complete permeabilization of the plasma membrane by Detergent HT I and thus the release of cytosolic proteins from the cells, as well as the complete extraction of mitochondrial proteins by Detergent HT II, nuclear proteins by Detergent HT III, and thus the separation of mitochondrial and nuclear compartments are prerequisite for assaying the redistribution of cytochrome *c*, and other intermembrane-space localized pro-apoptotic proteins from mitochondrial intermembrane space into the cytosol or nucleus. The ApoTrack™ Cytochrome *c* Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/ MSA12) allows monitoring, in addition to cytochrome *c*, of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) and pyruvate dehydrogenase E1 α (PDH E1 α) a mitochondrial matrix protein of 44 kDa, to verify internally the permeabilization process and extraction of mitochondrial proteins.

ab109718 is optimized to deliver complete Detergent HT I-driven permeabilization of HeLa cells. When this cell line is used, the great majority of GAPDH, a cytosolic protein of about 38 kDa, is present in the C fraction, while little or no signal is present in the M or N fractions, indicating sufficient

permeabilization by Detergent HT I to release cytosolic proteins out of the cells. In the untreated control cells, the great majority of cytochrome *c*, an intermembrane space protein of ~13 kDa, is present in the M fraction indicating intactness of mitochondrial outer membrane towards the Detergent HT I (Figures 1, 2 and 3). In cells induced to undergo apoptosis, while cytochrome *c* redistributes from fraction M to fraction C, the great majority of PDH E1 α remains in the M fraction, indicating the intactness of the mitochondrial inner membrane (Figures 2 and 3). ab109718 is also optimized to deliver complete Detergent HT II-driven extraction of mitochondrial proteins, while preserving majority of nuclear proteins in the Detergent HT II-resistant nuclear fraction. Thus in control HeLa cells the great majority of cytochrome *c* and PDH E1 α is present in the M fraction while little or no signal of these proteins is present in the N fraction. At the same time, the majority of nuclear markers PARP and transcriptional factor SP1 are found in the nuclear fraction while little or no signal of these proteins is present in the C and M fractions (Figure 1 and 6).

8.2 *General mitochondrial marker.* The ApoTrack™ Cytochrome *c* Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/MSA12) allows comparison and normalization of the amounts of mitochondria among different cell types or treatments of

cells by assaying for the mitochondrial inner membrane protein, Complex V α (~55 kDa).

8.3 *Determination of the distribution of a protein between cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear fractions.* The distribution of a protein between C, M and N fractions is calculated as percentage of the protein present in a fraction out of the sum of the protein present in C, M and N fractions. For example, the determination of cytosolic cytochrome c is indicated by the formula below.

Cytochrome c fraction C (%) = $100 \times \text{cytochrome c fraction C} / (\text{cytochrome c fraction C} + \text{cytochrome c fraction M} + \text{cytochrome c fraction N})$

If a drug or conditions change the distribution of a protein, the protein distribution before and after the treatment can be compared and protein translocation specific to the treatment can be calculated. For example, the release of cytochrome c caused by a drug treatment is indicated by the formula below.

Released Cytochrome c fraction C (%) = $\text{Cytochrome c fraction C of treated cell (\%)} - \text{Cytochrome c fraction C of untreated cells (\%)}$

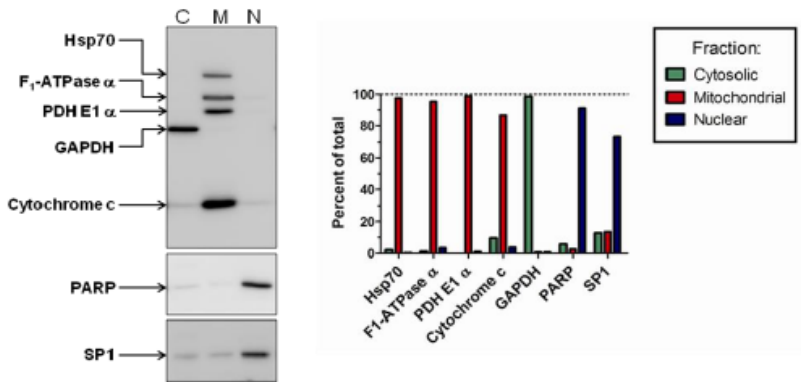
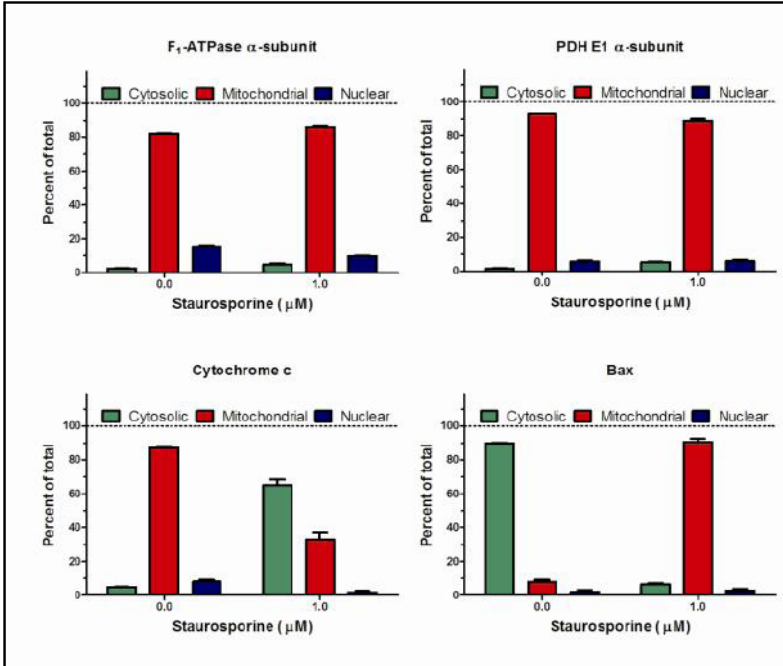
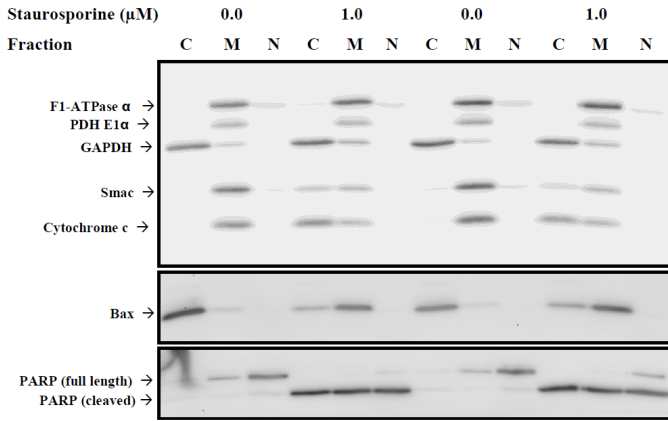


Figure 1. Cytosolic (C), mitochondrial (M) and nuclear (N) fractions of HepG2 cells were prepared as described in the Protocol. Fractions were analyzed by Western blotting using ApoTrack™ Cytochrome c Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/MSA12) containing antibodies against mitochondrial matrix (pyruvate dehydrogenase subunit E1 α , PDH E1 α), mitochondrial inner membrane (F1-ATPase α), mitochondrial intermembrane space (cytochrome c) and cytosolic (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) markers as well as with antibodies against additional mitochondrial matrix (Hsp70) and nuclear (poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase, PARP and SP1) markers, followed by appropriate HRP-conjugated goat secondary antibodies and ECL detection. Representative blots as well as the quantitative analysis, as described in Data Analysis, are shown.



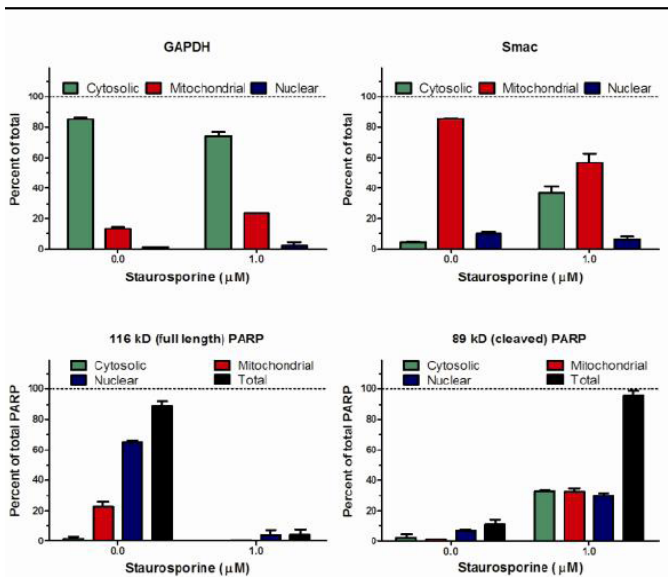
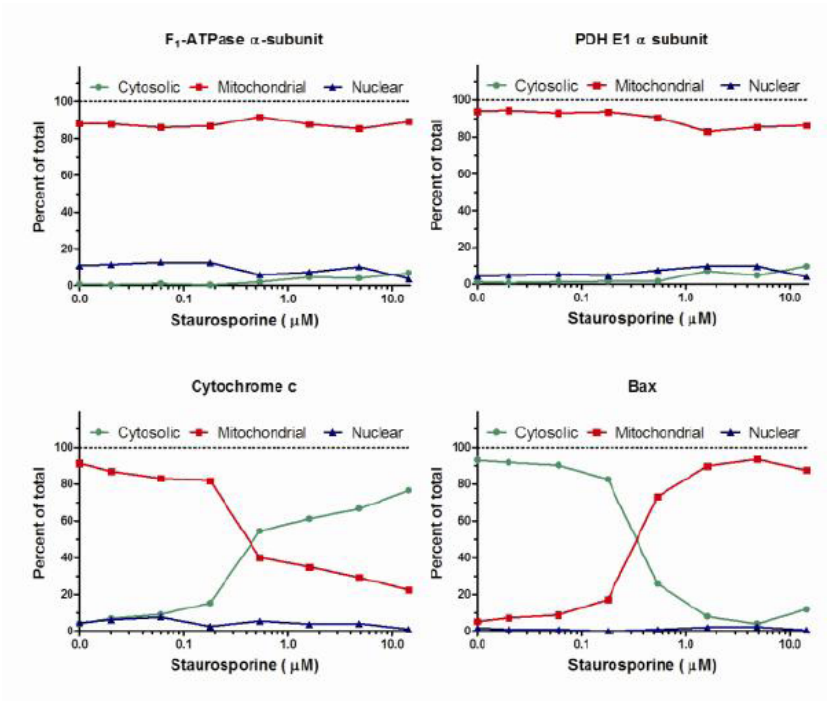
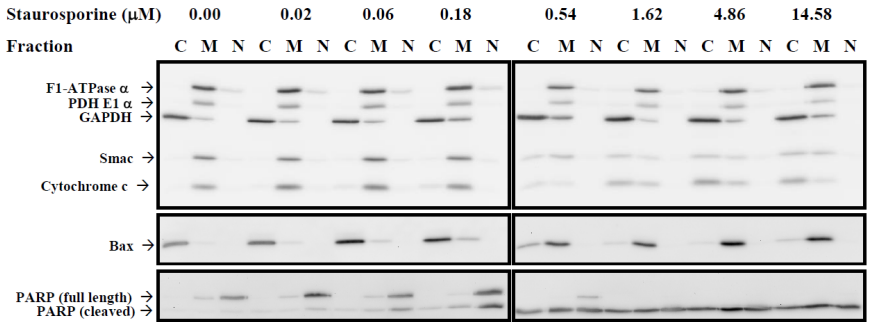


Figure 2. Western blot analysis of cytochrome c and Smac release from the mitochondria into the cytosol and Bax relocalization from the cytosol to the mitochondria in HeLa cells induced to undergo apoptosis by Staurosporine treatment. HeLa cells were treated for 4 hrs with 1.0 μM Staurosporine or were left untreated. Cytosolic (C), mitochondrial (M) and nuclear (N) fractions were prepared as described in the PROTOCOL. Fractions, each derived from one well of a 96-well plate, were analyzed by Western blotting using ApoTrack™ Cytochrome c Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/MSA12), containing antibodies against F1-ATPase α, PDH E1α, GAPDH and cytochrome c, and supplemented with an antibody against Smac, as well as with antibodies against Bax and PARP, followed by appropriate HRP-conjugated goat secondary antibodies and ECL Plus detection. Representative blots as well as the quantitative analysis (mean +/- standard error of the mean, n=2), as described in DATA ANALYSIS, are shown.



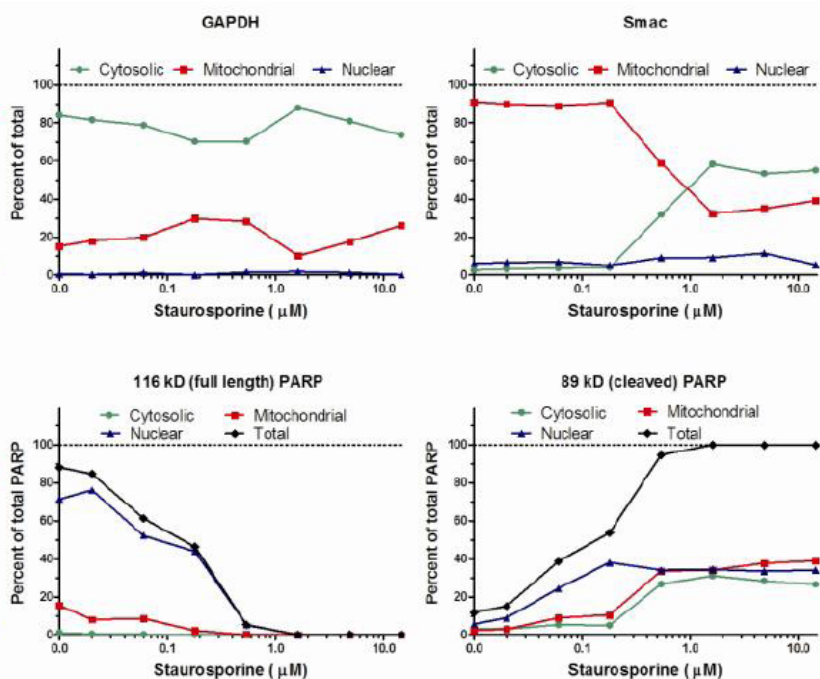


Figure 3. Jurkat cells were treated for 4 hrs with 50 ng/ml Fas antibody (clone CH11) or 1 μM Staurosporine (STS) or were left untreated (CONTROL). HeLa cells and 143 B cells were treated, respectively, for 4 hrs and 5 hrs with 1 μM STS, or were left untreated (CONTROL). The cytosolic fraction (C) and mitochondria-containing remainder of the cells (M) were prepared as described in the Protocol. The samples were analyzed by Western blotting using ApoTrack™ Cytochrome c Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/ MSA12), an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibody and AP Conjugate Substrate Kit. Representative blots as well as the quantitative analysis, as described in Data Analysis, are shown.

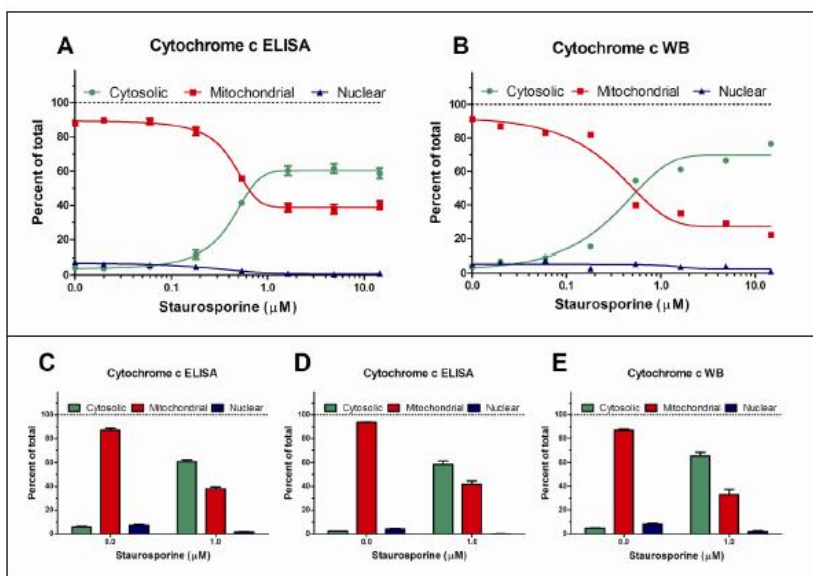


Figure 4. Quantitative ELISA analysis of cytochrome c release from the mitochondria into the cytosol in HeLa cells induced to undergo apoptosis by Staurosporine treatment.

Cytosolic (C), mitochondrial (M) and nuclear (N) fractions of HeLa cells treated for 4 hrs with 0.00, 0.02, 0.06, 0.18, 0.54, 1.62, 4.86 and 14.58 μM Staurosporine (A and B) or with 0.0 and 1.0 μM Staurosporine (C, D, E) were prepared as described in the PROTOCOL. Fractions, each derived from one well of a 96-well plate, were analyzed by Cytochrome c Protein Quantity Microplate Assay Kit (ab110172/MSA41) (A, C and D). Parallel analyses of fractions prepared independently and thus representing inter-assay variation of the Cell Fractionation Kit HT are shown in C and D. Western blot analyses of cytochrome c using ApoTrack™ Cytochrome c Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/MSA12), described in Figure 2 and 3, are shown for comparison (B and E). Data represent mean \pm standard error of the mean, n=4 (A and C), n=3 (D), n=2 (E), n=1 (B).

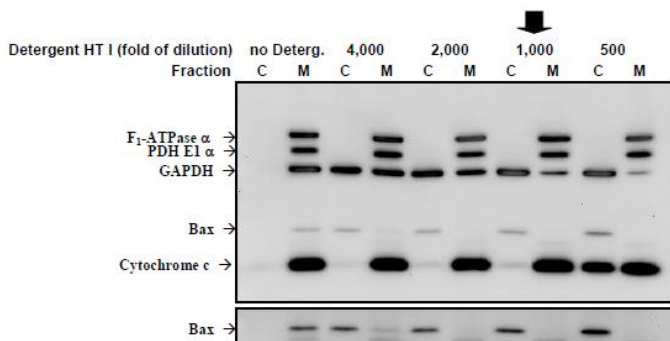


Figure 5. Optimization of cell permeabilization to separate cytosolic and mitochondrial fractions. Cytosolic (C) and mitochondrial (M) fractions of HeLa cells, seeded at 30,000 per well of a 48-well plate, were prepared as described in the PROTOCOL using variable concentrations of Detergent HT I diluted in Buffer A. Fractions were analyzed by Western blotting using ApoTrack™ Cytochrome c Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/MSA12), containing antibodies against F1-ATPase α, PDH E1α, GAPDH and cytochrome c, and supplemented with antibody against Bax, followed by appropriate HRP-conjugated goat secondary antibodies and ECL Plus detection. The arrow indicates the dilution of Detergent HT I for the optimal separation cytosolic and mitochondrial proteins.

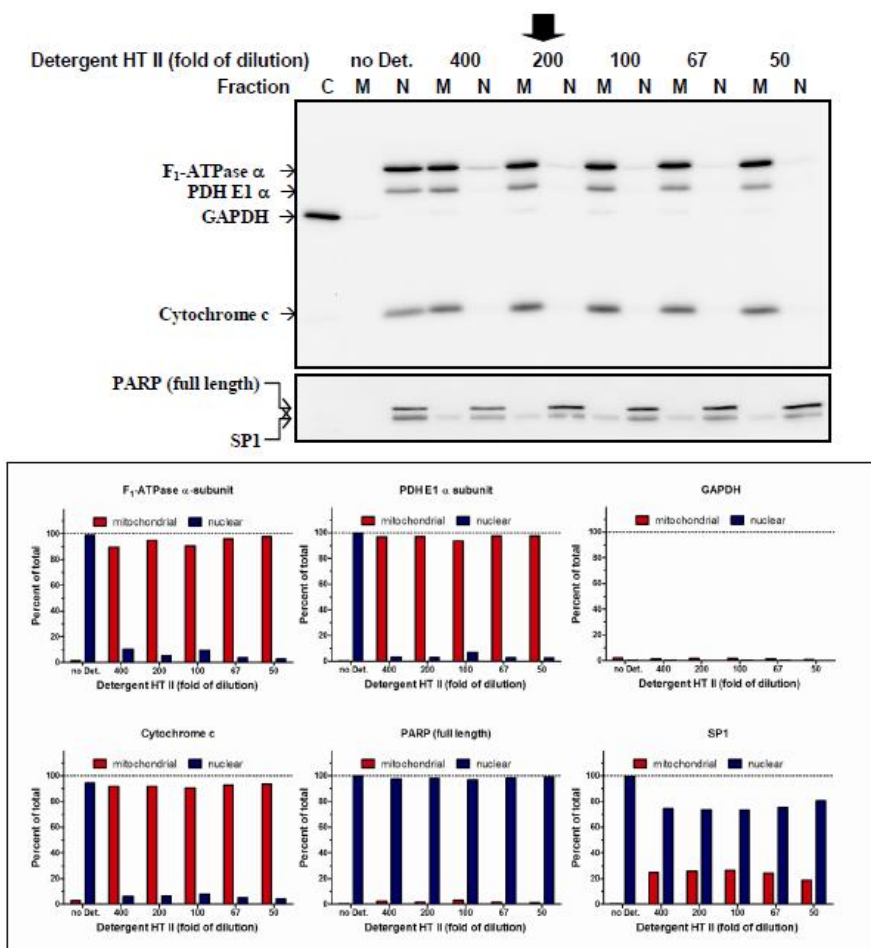


Figure 6. Optimization of separation of mitochondrial and nuclear fractions. Cytosolic (C), mitochondrial (M) and nuclear (N) fractions of HeLa cells, seeded at 18,000 per well of a 96-well plate, were prepared as described in the PROTOCOL using variable concentrations of Detergent HT II diluted in Buffer A. Fractions were analyzed by Western blotting using ApoTrack™ Cytochrome c Apoptosis WB Antibody Cocktail (ab110415/ MSA12), containing antibodies against F1-ATPase

α , PDH E1 α , GAPDH and cytochrome *c*, as well as with antibodies against PARP and SP1, followed by appropriate HRP-conjugated goat secondary antibodies and ECL Plus detection. The arrow indicates dilution of Detergent HT II to for the optimal separation of mitochondrial and nuclear proteins. Representative blots as well as the quantitative analysis, as described in DATA ANALYSIS, are shown.

9. Frequently Asked Questions

9.1 What is the minimum number of cells per well of a 96 well plate needed for the fractionation?

The separation of cytosolic, mitochondrial and nuclear proteins to their appropriate fraction depends on the ratio of the amount of detergent to cell mass. Thus the amount of cells per well depends on the cell size and therefore may be cell type dependent. Standard separation with minimum fraction cross-contamination was obtained using 12,500 cells per well of 96-well plate and conditions given in the PROTOCOL.

9.2 Can the fractionation be performed on cell lines of other species or primary cells?

The fractionation can be performed on any adherent cell type. Fractionation optimization as described in the PROTOCOL NOTES and DATA ANALYSIS may be required.

9.3 Can the fractionation be performed on suspension cells?

The fractionation was established for adherent cells. It may work, if properly optimized, also for the suspension cells but we do not guarantee the results.

9.4 What is the interpretation of a result showing that mitochondrial inner membrane protein markers (F1-ATPase α -subunit) and nuclear markers (PARP) are contaminating the cytosolic fraction?

Cells may partially detach. Make sure to centrifuge the cells as described in the PROTOCOL prior to any collection of a supernatant. Centrifugation speed and time can be increased.

9.5 What is the interpretation of a result showing that a mitochondrial intermembrane space protein or matrix protein (cytochrome c or PDH E1 α) but not a mitochondrial inner membrane protein (F1-ATPase α -subunit) is contaminating the cytosolic fraction?

Since soluble mitochondrial proteins were extracted, the concentration of Detergent HT I was too high. Decrease the Detergent HT I concentration when preparing Buffer B. Titration of Detergent HT I may be required as discussed in PROTOCOL NOTES and DATA ANALYSIS and shown in Figure 5.

9.6 What is the interpretation of a result showing that a cytosolic protein (GAPDH) is contaminating the mitochondrial fraction?

This is caused by insufficient permeabilization of plasma membrane by the Detergent HT I. Increase the Detergent HT I concentration when preparing Buffer B. Titration of Detergent HT I may be required as discussed in PROTOCOL NOTES and DATA ANALYSIS and shown in Figure 5.

9.7 What is the interpretation of a result showing that a mitochondrial inner membrane protein (F1-ATPase α -subunit) is contaminating the nuclear fraction?

This is caused by insufficient extraction of mitochondrial proteins by the Detergent HT II. Increase the Detergent HT II concentration when preparing Buffer C. Titration of Detergent HT II may be required as discussed in PROTOCOL NOTES and DATA ANALYSIS and shown in Figure 6.

9.8 What is the interpretation of a result showing that a nuclear protein (PARP) is contaminating the mitochondrial fraction?

This is probably caused by too high concentration of Detergent HT II when extracting mitochondrial proteins. Decrease the Detergent HT II concentration when preparing Buffer C. Titration of Detergent HT II may be required as discussed in PROTOCOL NOTES and DATA ANALYSIS and shown in Figure 6.

9.9 What is the interpretation of a result showing that a protein is found in a particular fraction in untreated cells but found in a different fraction of treated cells?

The protein shows treatment-specific re-localization from one compartment to another compartment. It is always a good idea to confirm the re-localization by an independent assay, for example by immunocytochemistry.

9.10 Is the concentration of proteins in the fractions sufficient for Western blot analysis?

This is dependent on the Western blot sensitivity, mainly on the affinity of the primary antibody and detection method, of the particular protein analyzed. We recommend using appropriate HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and ECL detection. Using 15,000 HeLa cells per well and conditions as described in the PROTOCOL, fractions derived from 2-4 μg of total cellular protein can be analyzed per lane. In our experience, all primary antibodies tested resulted in sufficient signal. If the protein amount to be analyzed is still a

concern, we recommend the batch-based Cell Fractionation Kit (ab109719/ MS861) yielding approximately 10 times higher total protein concentrations.

9.11 I can still see some cross contamination of marker proteins even I optimized the extraction conditions. What can I do?

This method is adapted to a high throughput format using small extraction volumes; inevitably low levels of fraction cross contamination are expected. To obtain even better separation of cellular fractions we recommend the batch-based Cell Fractionation Kit (ab109719/ MS861).

9.12 Are the extracted proteins in native form?

This is a detergent based method. Detergent HT I and II are very mild and generally do not lead to protein denaturation. Detergent HT III is a strong denaturant. If the goal is to prepare nuclear proteins in a native state, please, use an appropriate extraction method for your favourite protein instead of Buffer D.

UK, EU and ROW

Email: technical@abcam.com

Tel: +44 (0)1223 696000

www.abcam.com

US, Canada and Latin America

Email: us.technical@abcam.com

Tel: 888-77-ABCAM (22226)

www.abcam.com

China and Asia Pacific

Email: hk.technical@abcam.com

Tel: 400 921 0189 / +86 21 2070 0500

www.abcam.cn

Japan

Email: technical@abcam.co.jp

Tel: +81-(0)3-6231-0940

www.abcam.co.jp