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A Geno Technology, Inc. (USA) brand name

# **CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay**

# A Coomassie Dye Based Protein Assay; An Improved Bradford Assay

(Cat. # 786-012, 786-012T, 786-893)



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# **INTRODUCTION**

An improved Coomassie Dye based protein assay based on the Bradford Protein Assay<sup>1</sup>. This assay is suitable for the simple and rapid estimation of protein concentration and detects proteins in the range of  $1-1,000\mu$ g/ml. This assay is based on a single Coomassie dye based reagent. The binding of protein to the dye results in a change of color from brown to blue and this change in color density is proportional to protein concentration. Protein estimation can be performed using as little as  $0.5\mu$ g protein. The improved version greatly improves the linear range of the standard curve, a problem inherent with Coomassie based assays.

The protein-dye complexes reach a stable end point in 5 minutes. The CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay is compatible with reducing agents and a wide variety of common laboratory agents listed below.

The CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay has sufficient reagents for 500 standard test tube assays, 2,500 standard microwell assays, 1000 dilute test tube assays or 5,000 dilute microwell assays.

# **ITEM(S) SUPPLIED**

Description	Cat. # 786-012T	Cat. # 786-012	Cat. # 786-893
CB <sup>™</sup> Protein Assay Reagent	15ml	500ml	500ml
Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) Standard [2mg/ml]	-	5ml	-
Non-Animal Protein Standard [2mg/ml]	-	-	5ml

### **STORAGE CONDITIONS**

The kit is shipped at ambient temperature. Store it at 4°C, upon arrival. When stored and used as recommended, the reagent is stable for one year.

# **ADDITIONAL ITEMS REQUIRED**

- Disposable 1ml polystyrene cuvettes (Cat. # 786-009)
- 2ml assay tubes (Cat. # 786-008).

### **PREPARATION BEFORE USE**

- Mix the CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay Reagent by gently inverting the bottle, DO NOT SHAKE TO MIX.
- 2. Remove the appropriate amount of reagent required for the assay and allow to warm to room temperature.

# **PROTOCOL: PREPARATION OF PROTEIN STANDARDS**

For minimizing interference, it is important to prepare the appropriate diluted protein standard in the same diluent used for the test protein sample. For the Dilute Protocol, prepare a 0.1mg/ml protein standard stock solution by mixing 50µl 2mg/ml stock with 950µl diluent. Use this stock for preparing diluted protein standard for the micro protocol assay.

Bovine Serum Albumin or Non-Animal Protein Standard (μl)	Diluent (µl)	Final Standard Concentration (µg/ml)
400	0	2000
300	100	1500
200	200	1000
150	250	750
100	300	500
50	350	250
25	375	125
5	395	25
0	400	0 (Blank)

# For Standard Protocol (25-2000µg/ml)

### For Dilute Protocol (2.5-25µg/ml)

0.1mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin or Non-Animal Protein Standard (μl)	Diluent (µl)	Final Standard Concentration (µg/ml)	
250	750	25	
200	800	20	
150	850	15	
100	900	10	
50	950	5	
25	975	2.5	
0	1000	0 (Blank)	

### **PROTOCOL: STANDARD MICROPLATE OR MICROWELL ASSAY**

### For Protein Concentrations of 100-1000µg/ml

We recommend that the assays are performed in duplicate.

- 1. Transfer 10µl diluted standards, blank and test samples into microwells.
- Gentle invert the CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay reagent and add 200µl into each well and mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes for optimal results. Do not exceed a 60 minute incubation.
- 3. Read optical density of the assay tubes at 595nm.
- Subtract the average absorbance at 595nm of the blank samples from the average test samples and plot a standard curve for determination of protein concentration of unknown samples.

# **PROTOCOL: DILUTE MICROPLATE OR MICROWELL ASSAY**

# For Protein Concentrations of 1-25µg/ml

We recommend that the assays are performed in duplicate.

- 1. Transfer 100µl diluted standards, blank and test samples into microwells.
- Gentle invert the CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay reagent and add 100µl into each well and mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes for optimal results. Do not exceed a 60 minute incubation.
- 3. Read optical density of the assay tube at 595nm.
- Subtract the average absorbances at 595nm of the blank samples from the average test samples and plot a standard curve for determination of protein concentration of unknown samples.

# PROTOCOL: STANDARD TEST TUBE (1ML) ASSAY:

# For Protein Concentrations of 100-1000µg/ml

We recommend that the assays are performed in duplicate.

- 1. Transfer 50µl diluted standards, blank and test samples into assay tubes or micro centrifuge tubes.
- Gentle invert the CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay reagent and add 1ml into each tube and mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes for optimal results. Do not exceed a 60 minute incubation.
- 3. Read optical density of the assay tubes at 595nm.
- Subtract the average absorbances at 595nm of the blank samples from the average test samples and plot a standard curve for determination of protein concentration of unknown samples.

# **PROTOCOL: DILUTE TEST TUBE (1ML) ASSAY**

### For Protein Concentrations of 1-25µg/ml

We recommend that the assays are performed in duplicate.

- 1. Transfer 0.5ml diluted standards, blank and test samples into assay tubes or micro centrifuge tubes.
- Gentle invert the CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay reagent and add 0.5ml into each tube and mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes for optimal results. Do not exceed a 60 minute incubation.
- 3. Read optical density of the assay tubes at 595nm.
- Subtract the average absorbances at 595nm of the blank samples from the average test samples and plot a standard curve for determination of protein concentration of unknown samples.

# STANDARD CURVE FOR THE CB™ PROTEIN ASSAY

If a curve-fitting algorithm is used when reading microwell plates on a plate reader, we recommend using a quadratic or best-fit curve for more accurate results. than a purely linear fit.

The 595nm absorbances may be lower with the Standard microwell assays compared to Standard test tube assays due to a shorter light path. If higher absorbances are required, we recommend using 15µl protein samples and 300µl CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay reagent.

Within the recommended protein concentration range, the CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay shows a substantially linear relationship between optical density of protein-dye complex and the protein concentration.

# **INTERFERENCE TO PROTEIN ASSAY**

The following table lists the agents compatible with the CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay. The table also shows the acceptable concentration of reagents for standard protocols. In most cases, using a correct blank will eliminate or minimize the error.

Compounds	Concentration	Compounds	Concentration
Amino acids	1mM	Glycine	0.1M
Ammonium sulfate	1M	Guanidine.HCl	6M
Ampholytes	0.5%	HEPES	0.1M
Ascorbic acid	50mM	2-mercaptoethanol	1M
Boric acid	1mM	Methanol	10%
Brij <sup>®</sup> 35	0.06%	MES	0.7M
CHAPS	0.5%	Nonidet <sup>®</sup> P-40	0.5%
CHAPSO	0.5%	Phenol	5%
Citrate	0.05%	Sodium azide	0.5%
Cysteine	10mM	Sodium chloride	6M
Deoxycholate	0.1%	Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)	0.015%
DMSO	10%	Sodium hydroxide	0.1M
DNA	1mg/ml	Sodium phosphate	0.1M
DTT	1M	Sucrose	25%
EDTA	100mM	Tris	2M
EGTA	50mM	Triton <sup>®</sup> X-100, X-114	0.06%
Ethanol	10%	tRNA	0.35mg/ml
Glucose	1M	Tween <sup>®</sup> 20	0.03%
Glycerol	10%	Urea	3M

# **PROTEIN-TO-PROTEIN VARIATION**

Protein-dye complex color is primarily the result of binding of the Coomassie dye to the basic and aromatic amino acid residues, especially arginine; therefore, the Coomassie dye based protein assays show protein-to-protein variations. Protein concentration is generally measured using either BSA or  $\gamma$ -globulin as a protein standard. For greater accuracy, the standard plot should be prepared using a protein sample that has a color response similar to the test sample. Ideally, a pure fraction of the test protein.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

### Protein solution contains interfering agents

Remove interfering agents by dialysis or other methods. Alternatively, use a different protein assay. We recommend Non-Interfering<sup>™</sup> (NI<sup>™</sup>) Protein Assay (Cat. # 786-005) or CB-X<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay (786-12X).

# Reagent Bottle Shows Precipitation

Mix the reagent in the bottle gently by inverting the bottle several times. Do not shake the bottle.

# Effect of Temperature

Consistent results are obtained when CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay is at room temperature. Allow CB<sup>™</sup> Protein Assay to warm to room temperature.

# **RELATED PRODUCTS**

Download our Protein Assays Handbook.



For other related products, visit our website at www.GBiosciences.com or contact us.

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# www.GBiosciences.com