Western Blocking Buffer (BSA)

Introduction

This product is primarily composed of repeatedly optimized BSA and detergents, and can be used to block PVDF or NC membranes that have been transferred with protein samples. After blocking, it effectively reduces non-specific binding of subsequent primary or secondary antibodies to the membrane, lowers background, and enhances the signal-to-noise ratio. This product can also be used for diluting primary antibodies; however, it is recommended to use the dedicated Western Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer (K1200) for Western detection. If rapid blocking is required, the Rapid Blocking Buffer (TBS-T, powder) (H2022) can be selected. For detection with AP-labeled secondary antibodies, it is recommended to use casein (K4118/K4119) for blocking.

Based on a requirement of 5–10 mL of blocking buffer per membrane, one 100 mL package of Western blocking buffer can block 10–20 membranes, and one 500 mL package can block 50–100 membranes.

Protocol

1. After transfer, wash the protein membrane with Western wash buffer for 1–2 minutes.

***Note:** Western Wash Buffer (K4116) or Western Wash Buffer (10X) (K4117) can be used.

2. Add an appropriate amount of Western Blocking Buffer (BSA) and block for 60 minutes, then proceed with primary antibody incubation and subsequent steps.

Note

1. Storage and transportation conditions: stored at 4°C, valid for one year; It can be stored at -20°C if not used for a long time.
2. This product is for scientific research use only.

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