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LPS EXTRACTION KIT

How do you extract LPS from Bacteria ?

Please Try iNtRON LPS Kit.

CAT. 17141 (100 Rxn.)
CAT. 17142 (200 Rxn.)

Convenient & Practical

LPS (lipopolysaccharide) triggers a cascade of immunostimulatory and toxic pathophysiological events, including peripheral vascular collapse by releasing endotoxin initiate septic shock.
Generally, the hot phenol-water extraction method is usually used for extracting LPS from gram-negative bacteria. However, it is complicated and takes long time to extract.
The iNtRON LPS Extraction Kit is the first commercially product for extracting LPS from bacteria. LPS Extraction Kit is designed for rapid and convenient extraction of LPS from bacterial cells.

- LPS extraction from bacterial cells
- Distribution of bacteria by patterns of the carbohydrate chain length
- Immunostimulatory effect of the extracted LPS from bacteria
- Very simple and convenient steps
- Rapid reaction time (within 40min – 50min)

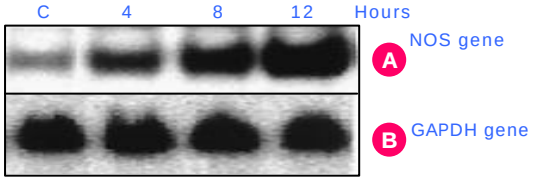

Fig. Northern Blotting
Probes for the genes indicated were hybridized to total RNA from RAW cells immune-stimulated by the extracted LPS from Salmonella or untreated control.
C: control (untreated), the indicated time is the reaction hours co-incubated with the extracted LPS.

[DISTRIBUTION BY LPS PATTERNS]

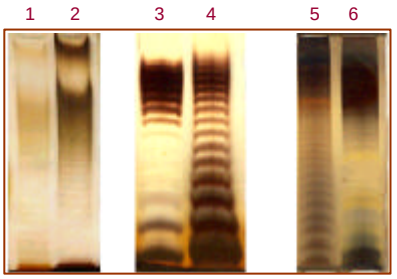

Fig. SDS-PAGE Analysis of LPS
After extracting LPS from various cells, SDS-PAGE analysis was performed.

Lane 1: Purchased *S. enteritidis* LPS
Lane 2: Extracted LPS from *S. enteritidis*
Lane 3: Purchased *E. coli* LPS
Lane 4: Extracted LPS from *E. coli*
Lane 5: Purchased *S. typhimurium* LPS
Lane 6: Extracted LPS from *S. typhimurium*

Bacterial cell harvest
↓ 30sec.

Add Lysis buffer
↓ 5min
Add Chloroform and Incubate
↓ 10min
Centrifuge and take supernatant
↓ 10min

Add Purification buffer
↓ 15min
Centrifuge and take pellet
↓ 5min
Wash the pellet and resolve

THE COMPANY which you DESIRED

Silver Staining Kit For LPS

CAT. 16161 (10 Rxn.)

Silver staining is the most sensitive non-radioactive method for permanent staining of proteins or nucleic acids in PAGE gel. A sensitive silver stain for detecting bacterial LPS in SDS-PAGE gel is developed by modifying the silver-staining method used for proteins. In silver staining, PAGE gel is impregnated with soluble silver ion and developed by treatment with a reductant. The macromolecules in the gel promote the reduction of silver ion to metallic silver, which is insoluble and visible, allowing protein- or nucleic acid-containing bands to be seen. LPS Silver staining Kit is designed for convenient Silver staining of LPS extracted from bacterial cells.

Fig. SDS-PAGE of LPS
Comparison of LPS pattern by SDS-PAGE of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella gallinarum*. Analysis by SDS-PAGE followed by silver Stain Kit was used to detect, and visually characterize LPS.
Lane 1: whole cell LPS from *S. enteritidis*
Lane 2: whole cell LPS from *S. gallinarum*

b-Gal Staining Kit

CAT. 21031 (150 Rxn.)

β-Galactosidase is an enzyme that catalizes the hydrolysis of β-galactoside. The β-galactosidase gene (*LacZ*) is a bacterial gene often used as a reporter construct in eukaryotic transfection experiments. The iNtRON β-Gal Staining Kit provides an easy and rapid method to determine transfection efficiency by indicating β-galactosidase acvitiy in individual intact cells. After transfecting cells with a plasmid expressing *LacZ*, the cells are incubated with a glutaraldehyde-formaldehyde fixing solution and then with a staining solution that contains X-Gal. The expressed β-galactosidase gene cleaves X-Gal to produce a blue stain.

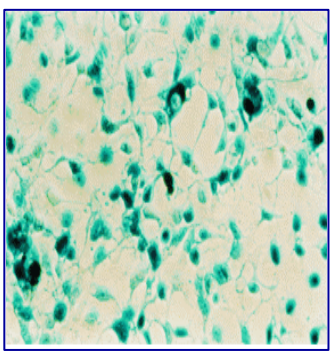

Fig. b-Gal Staining
CT26 tumor cells were transfected with plasmid containing β-Gal gene. Then, stained with β-Gal Staining Kit at 48hr post-transfection.

Our No. 1 Priority is your SATISFACTION.

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