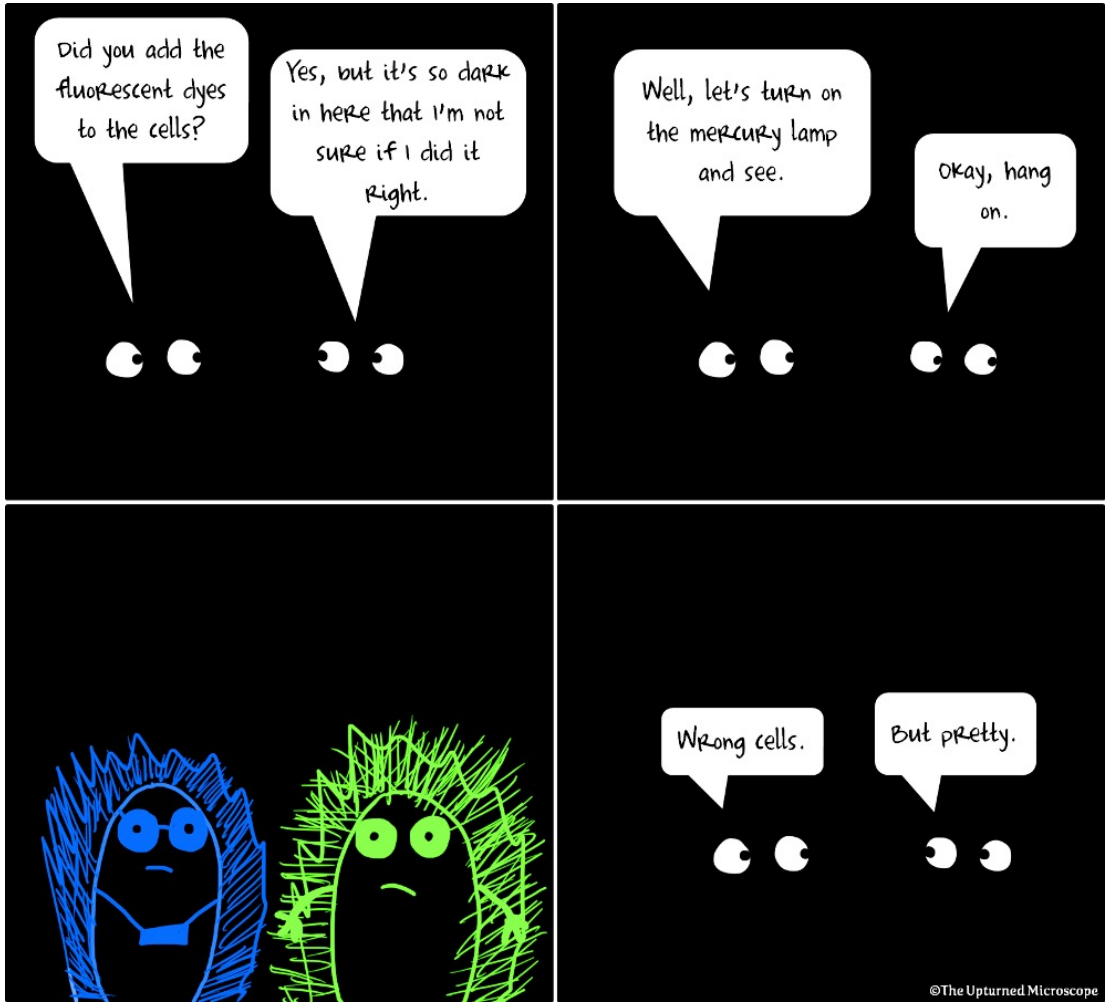
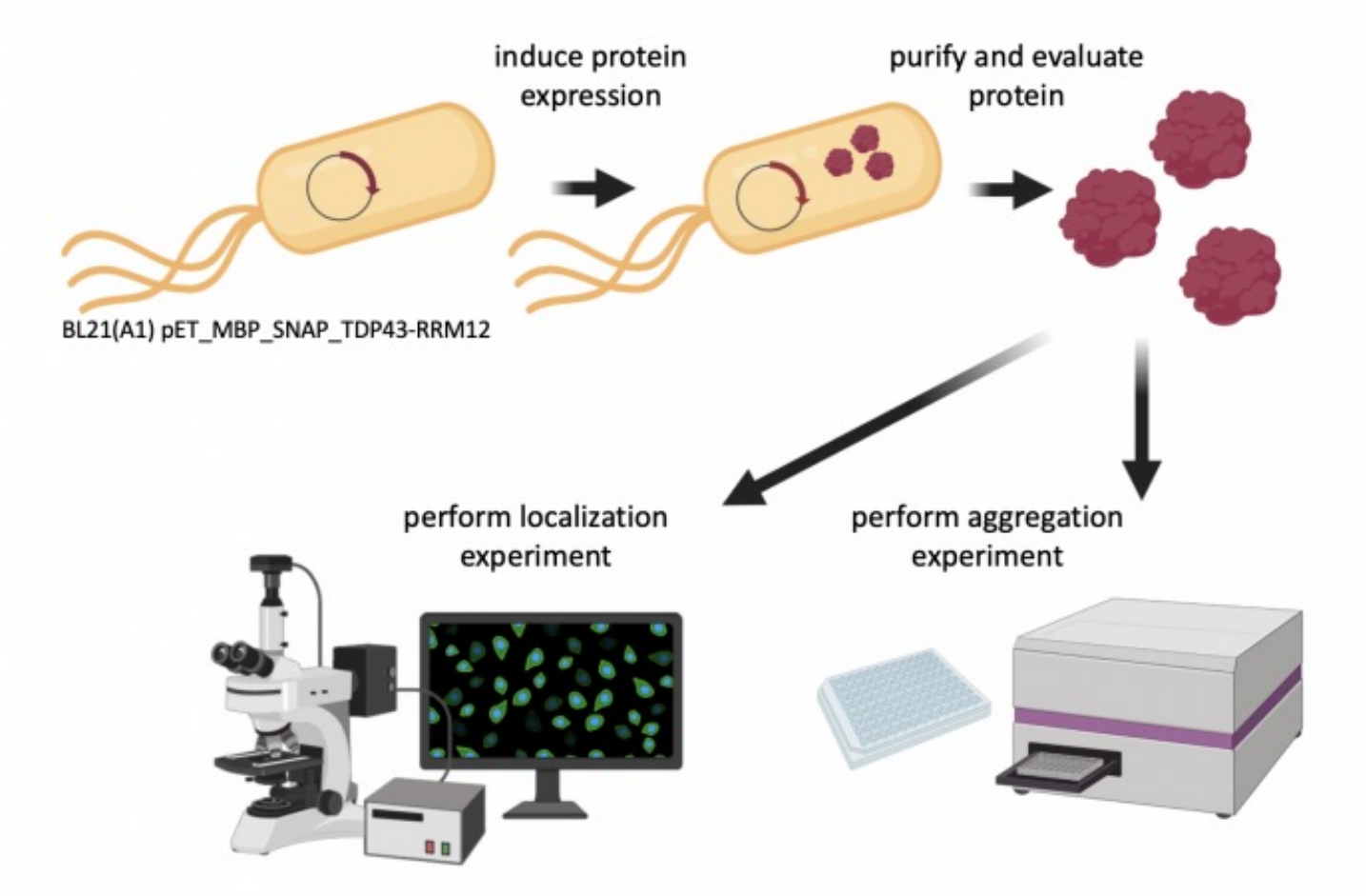
# M1D3: Use immunofluorescence staining to assess repair foci experiment

1. Prelab
2. Antibody staining for TDP43 localization



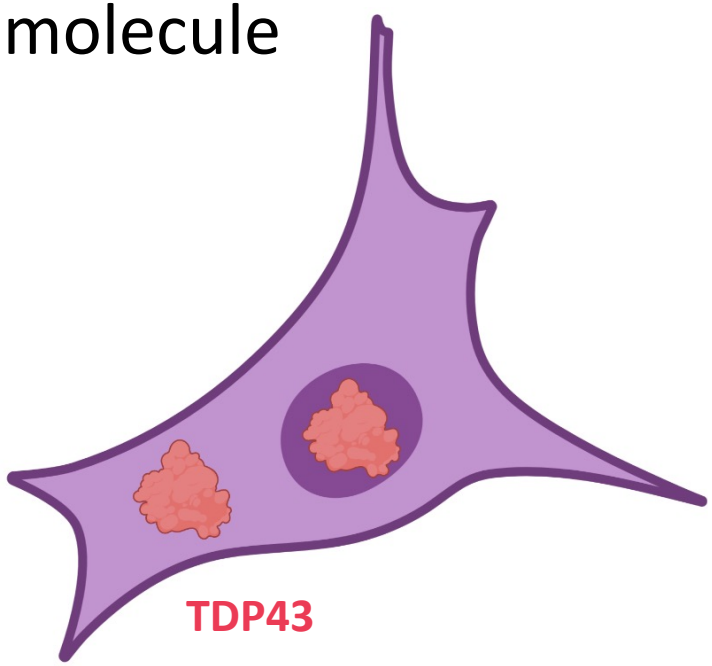
# Overview of Mod 1 experiments

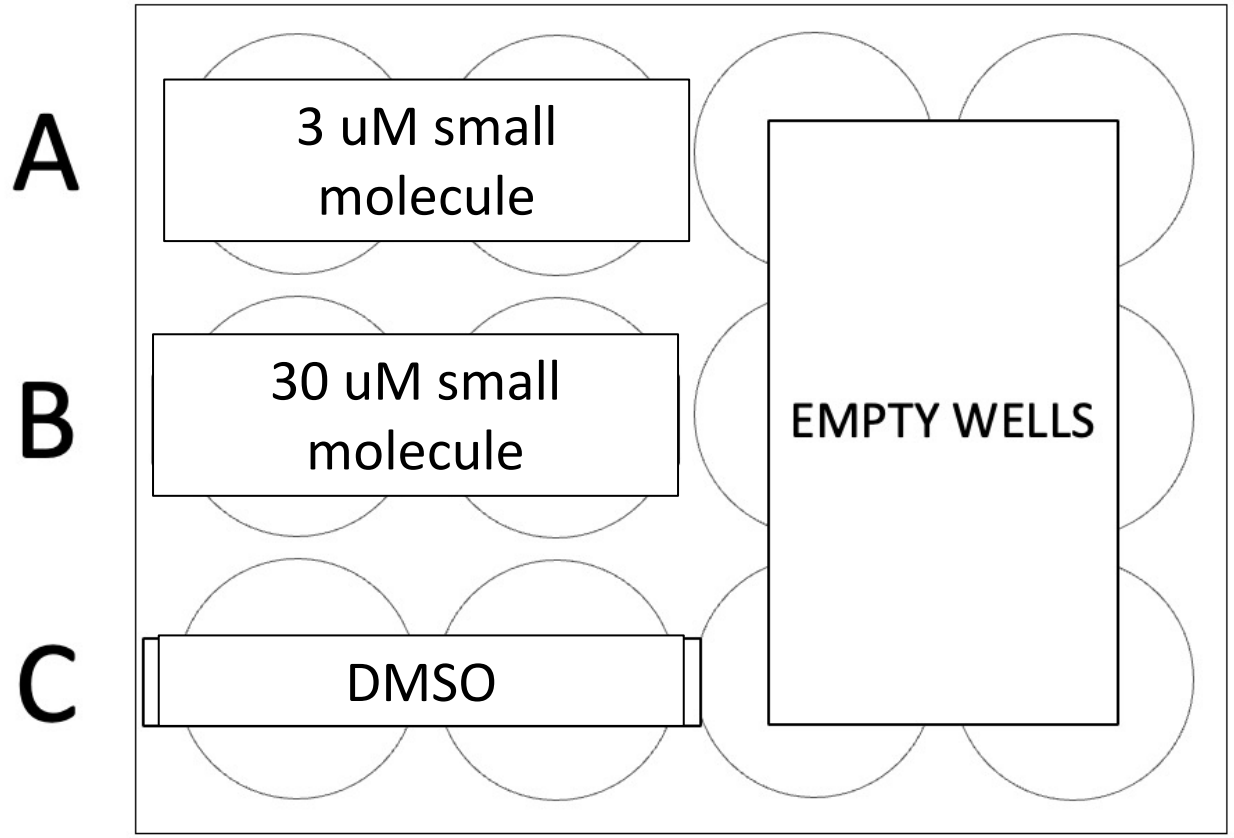
**Research goal: Use functional assays to characterize ligands identified as binders to TDP43 from SMM technology**



# Using immunofluorescence: Localization of TDP43 in CAD cells

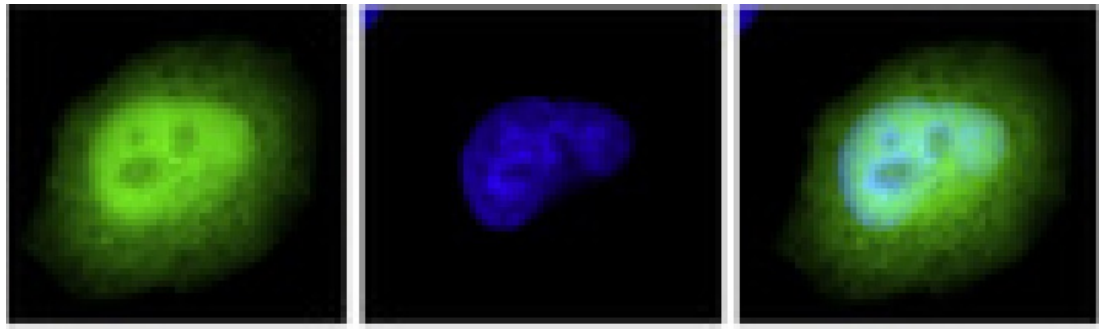
- CAD cells expressing endogenous TDP43 are treated for 1 hour with small molecule



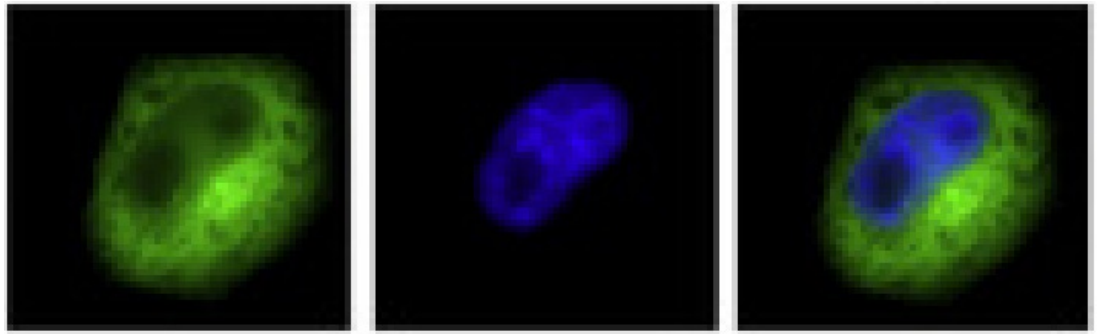
# Using immunofluorescence: Localization of TDP43 in CAD cells

**Condition 1:**

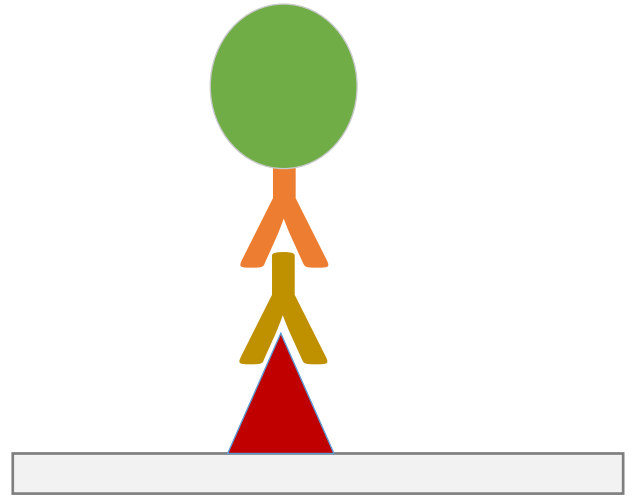


TDP43 DAPI Merge

**Condition 2:**

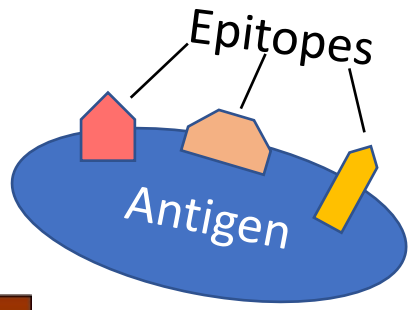


TDP43 DAPI Merge

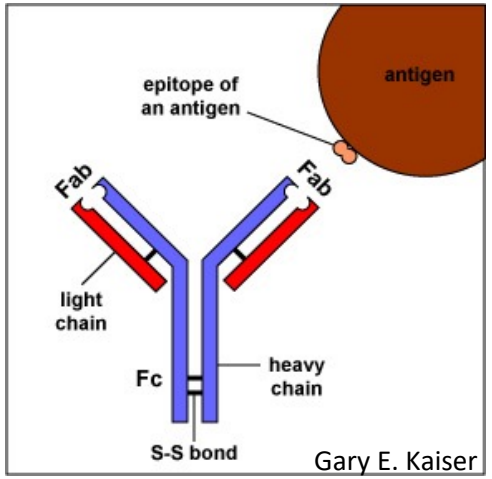


| | |
|---|---|
| protein of interest | TDP43 |
| primary antibody | rabbit anti-mouse anti-TDP43 |
| secondary antibody | goat anti-rabbit |
| Fluorophore (conjugated to secondary antibody) exc./ em. wavelengths | 488/525 nm |

# Considerations for using antibodies in the lab

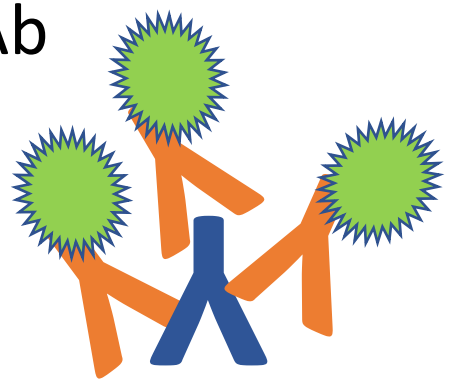



- Antibodies bind to specific epitopes on antigens
  - Antigens may have multiple epitopes




- Primary antibody recognizes the antigen
  - Specific protein sequence
  - Specific conformation of protein
  - Specific state of protein (i.e. phosphorylation)

- Secondary Ab recognizes the species of the primary Ab
  - Often conjugated to tag for visualization
    - Enzyme or fluorophore
  - Amplifies signal through multiple bindings
  - Consider sample species when choosing antibodies!



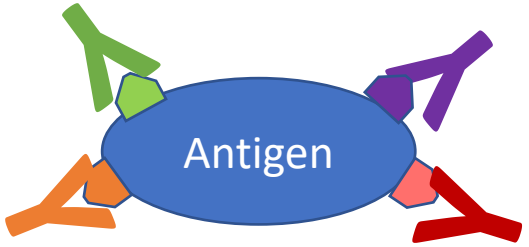
Secondary antibody conjugated to a fluorophore

Primary antibody

# Polyclonal vs. monoclonal antibodies

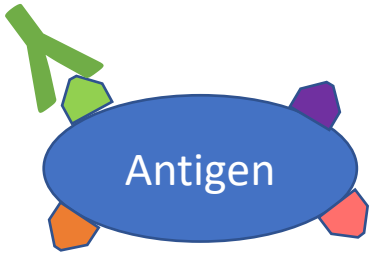
## Polyclonal

- How it's made: animal (often rabbit) immunized with antigen of interest then antibodies collected from blood sera and affinity purified
- Advantages:
  - Less expensive and faster to produce than monoclonal
  - Multiple antibodies in one polyclonal mixture can increase antigen recognition by binding multiple epitopes
    - Especially useful for proteins with low expression
- Disadvantages:
  - Variability from lot to lot

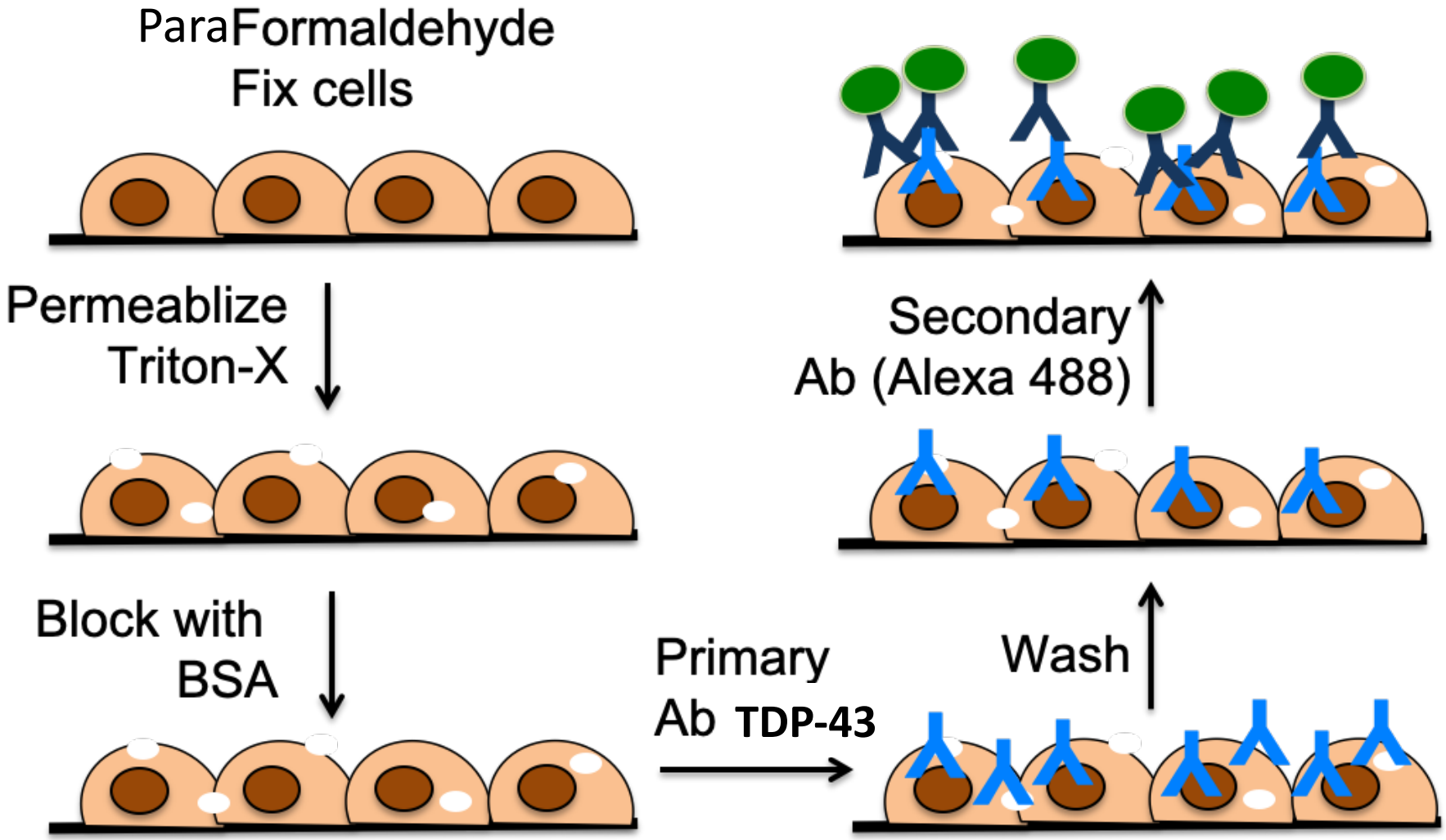



## Monoclonal

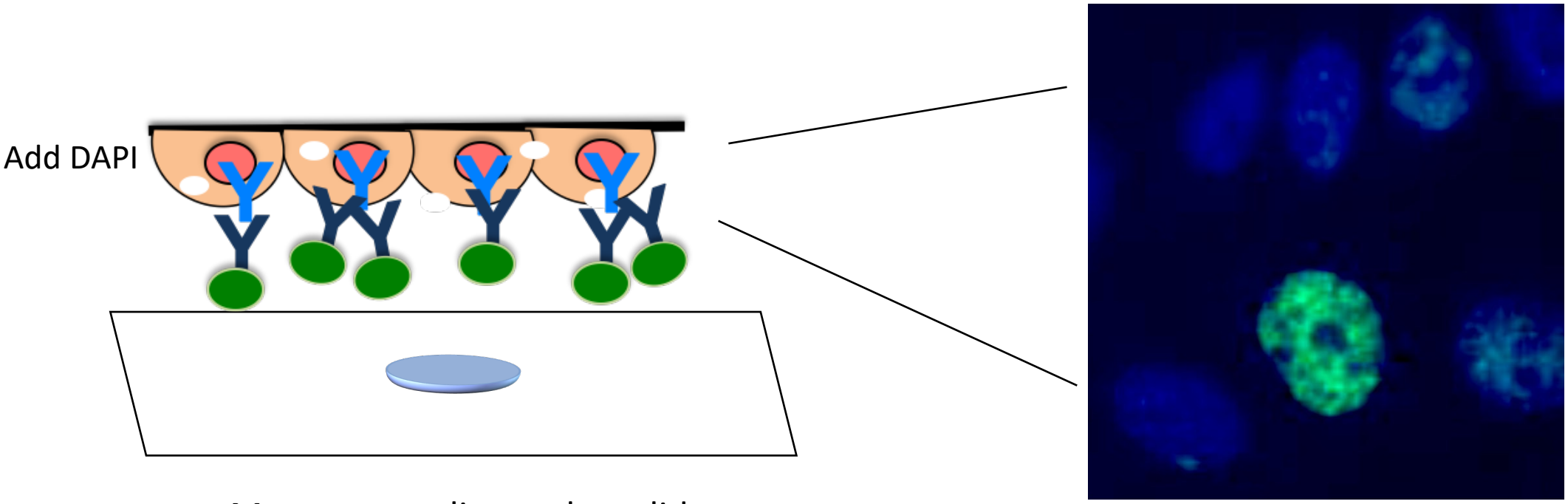
- How it's made: animal (usually mouse) immunized with antigen of interest then B cells from spleen are harvested and fused with myeloma cells to create hybridoma cell line that will continually produce single antibody clone
- Advantages:
  - Very consistent
  - Binds single epitope (can also be disadvantage)
- Disadvantages:
  - More expensive and requires animal sacrifice



# Using immunofluorescence (IF): steps in protocol



# Finish IF by adding DAPI, then mount slides for imaging




Mount coverslip on glass slide
with mounting media

Blue= DAPI
Green= antibody staining

# For today:

1. Complete IF staining for TDP43 Localization
    1. Christine will demo staining chamber assembly
2. Work on Methods revision with partner

# For M1D8

1. Individually, answer the question prompts for the Implications and Future works section of your Data Summary
2. With your lab partner, revise your methods homework and add M1D4-M1D5