Chemiluminescent western blot detection: Bright and bold detection no matter how scarce your target

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Biography: Emily is the product manager for protein detection reagents and systems in the Biosciences Division at Thermo Fisher Scientific. She has been with the company for 2 years, coming from a product management career in the health care industry and an academic background in biological sciences. She currently manages a product portfolio for protein detection including western blotting reagents and kits, protein quantitation assays, and assay development reagents. In addition, Emily dedicates much of her time to interacting with customers across the academic, industrial and diagnostic markets and working with the Research and Development teams on new product development.

Abstract

Chemiluminescent detection is a widely-used method for detecting target proteins in a western blotting. This detection method is the result of an enzyme reaction of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) or alkaline phosphatase (AP) which produces light, and can be measured by use of x-ray film or a CCD imager. Chemiluminescent substrates allow for various advantages over other methods in detection including, but not limited to, increased sensitivity, high signal-to-noise ratios (or low background), and the ability to strip and reprobe the blot. Contrary to popular belief, however, “one size does not fit all” when it comes to western blotting substrates. With so many options on the market, it is sometimes difficult to determine which substrate performs the best for individual western blot systems. In this webinar we will discuss the best methods for optimizing this technique as well as how to determine the appropriate reagents for your sensitive target detection.