

Anti-Conjugated 5-Methoxytryptophan RABBIT POLYCLONAL AB-T080

Example of ELISA protocol used to test conjugated 5-methoxytryptrytophan:

- 1. Coating of conjugated 5-methoxytryptrytophan ($15\mu g/ml$) in maxisorp well plates (Nunc) with a solution of sodium carbonate buffer 0.05M (pH 9.6), during sixteen hours at 4°C.
- 2. Saturation of well plates with of a solution of PBS (pH 7.3) containing 2.5g/l of BSA (Acros) and 0.05% Tween 20 (Acros) during one hour at 37°C.
- 3. Wash with PBS Tween (two times).
- 4. Anti-conjugated 5-methoxytryptrytophan antibodies will be diluted (1/1,000-1/5,000) in PBS containing 2.5g/l BSA and 10% of glycerol, 200µl by well plate (incubating during 2 hours at 37°C).
- 5. Wash with PBS Tween (three times).
- 6. $200\mu l$ of peroxidase-labeled sheep anti-rabbit (Bio-Rad) diluted (1/10,000) in a solution of PBS containing 2.5g/l BSA, 10% of glycerol and 0.5% of Tween will be applied by well plate (during one hour at 37°C).
- 7. Well plates will be rinsed with a PBS Tween (three times).
- 8. And finally the peroxidase will be developed by incubating 200µl by well plate of a citrate 0.1M/phosphate 0.2M (pH 5) solution containing 0.4% of OPD (Sigma) and 0.03% of hydrogen peroxide (Acros) for ten minutes in the dark, after that, we will stop the reaction by the addition of 50µl of 2M HCl.
- 9. The optical density will be measured at 492nm, to obtain the different values.



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Example of Immunohistochemistry used to test conjugated 5-methoxytryptrytophan:

Perfusion Protocol for Adult Male Sprague Dawley (weight around 0.5 kg):

- 1. The animals can be deeply anesthetized with for example urethane (0.5-1.5g/kg, intraperitoneal).
- 2. Heparinized, and perfused via the ascending aorta with 100ml of cold physiologic saline (0.9% NaCl) and with the following fixative solution:
 - a) 300ml of cold 4% paraformaldehyde and 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1M phosphate-buffer (PB), pH 7.2 (two minutes).
 - b) 600ml of cold 4% paraformaldehyde and 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1M phosphate-buffer (PB), pH 7.2 (ten minutes).
 - c) Dissect out the brains and place in a solution of 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1M PB, pH 7.2, at 4°C for twelve to sixteen hours.
 - d) Before the brains will be cut on a freezing microtome, we must include the brain in growing concentrations of sucrose (a first bain of 5% of sucrose in PBS until the brains sank), after that we will repeat the same process in a solution with a higher level of sucrose (10%), 20%, 25% and finally 30%.

Around 50µm-thick serial sections will be obtained, kept at 4° C in PBS (0.1 M, pH 7.2) and processed for immunostaining.

Example of Immunohistochemical Protocol:

- 1. In order to avoid possible interference with endogenous peroxidase, free-floating sections will be treated with distilled water containing NH3 (20%), H2O2 (30%) and NaOH (1%) for 20 min (other method is using a solution with 33% of H2O2 and 66% of methanol).
- 2. Then, wash the sections for 20 min in 0.15 M phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (pH 7.2)
- 3. Pre-incubate for 30 min in PBS containing 10% of normal horse serum and 0.3% of Triton X-100 (mixed solution).
- 4. Incubate at room temperature (1h30min) and overnight at 4°C in the same mixed solution containing 5-methoxytryptophan antiserum (diluted as recommended dilution).
- 5. Then, the sections will be wash in PBS (30 min).
- 6. After that we will incubate for 60 min at room temperature with biotinylated anti-rat immunogammaglobulin (Vector) diluted 1/200 in PBS.
- 7. Wash during 30 min with PBS.
- 8. Sections will be incubated for 1h with a 1/100 diluted avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex (Vectastain).
- 9. After that we will wash the sections in PBS (30 min)
- 10. Wash with Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.6) (10 min).
- 11. The tissue-bound peroxidase will be developed with H2O2 using 3, 3'-diaminobenzidine as chromogen.
- 12. Finally the sections will be rinsed with PBS and coverslipped with PBS/Glycerol (1/1).