



Isoelectric Focusing of Standard Proteins, *pI* 4.65–9.6

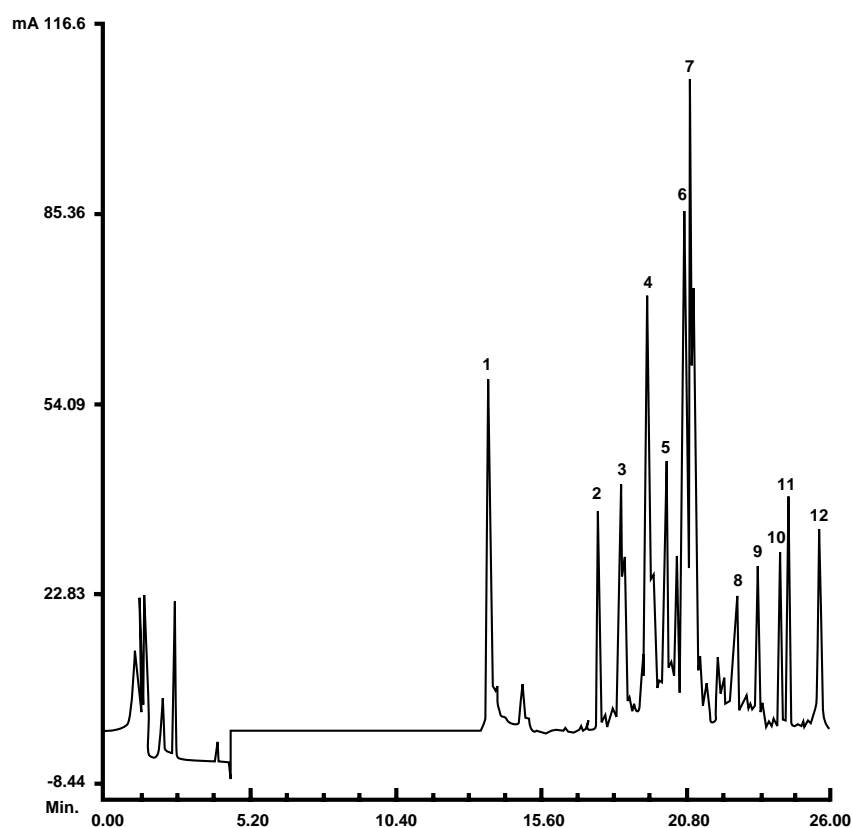


Fig. 1. Separation of standard proteins by capillary isoelectric focusing with pH 3–10 ampholytes using cathodic mobilization. Peak identities: 1, cytochrome c (*pI* 9.6); 2–4, lentil lectins (*pI* 8.20, 8.00, 7.80); 5, human hemoglobin C (*pI* 7.50); 6, human hemoglobin A (*pI* 7.10); 7, equine myoglobin (*pI* 7.00); 8, equine myoglobin minor band; 9, human carbonic anhydrase (*pI* 6.50); 10, bovine carbonic anhydrase (*pI* 6.00); 11, β -lactoglobulin B (*pI* 5.10); 12, phycocyanin (*pI* 4.65).

Analysis Conditions

Sample	Bio-Rad's IEF Standards (catalog 161-0310) diluted 1:50 with Bio-Lyte 3/10 ampholytes (catalog 148-5031)
Instrument	BioFocus® 3000 automated capillary electrophoresis system
Capillary	17 cm x 25 μ m, coated
Polarity	positive to negative
Injection time	60 sec
Anolyte	40 mM phosphoric acid (catalog 148-5029)
Catholyte	40 mM NaOH (catalog 148-5028)
Mobilizer	zwitterion solution (catalog 148-5030)
Focusing conditions	240 sec at 10 kV
Mobilization voltage	15 kV
Detection	280 nm
Capillary temperature	20 °C
Autosampler temperature	20 °C

Separation of proteins based on their isoelectric points can be achieved using isoelectric focusing in coated capillaries. By changing the composition of the anolyte or catholyte solutions, the focused proteins

can be mobilized past the detector to generate an electropherogram. The resolving power of capillary isoelectric focusing is demonstrated in the separation of Bio-Rad's IEF standards using a wide-range

ampholyte mixture (Figure 1); focused zones were mobilized toward the cathode by exchanging the catholyte solution for a zwitterionic mobilization reagent.

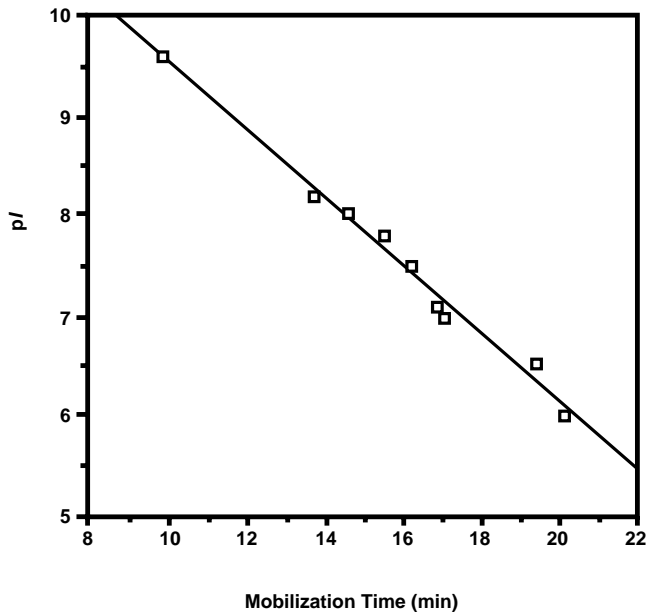


Fig. 2. Isoelectric point vs. mobilization time.

Mobilization times are well-correlated with protein isoelectric points over a pH range of 6–10 (Figure 2), so capillary IEF is a useful method for estimating protein pI values. However, addition of internal standard proteins to the sample with pI values bracketing that of the analyte is recommended for achieving accurate pI estimates.



Bio-Rad
Laboratories

Life Science
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Bio-Rad Laboratories Main Office, 2000 Alfred Nobel Drive, Hercules, California 94547, Ph. (510) 741-1000, Fx. (510) 741-1060 • **Eastern Regional Office**, 85A Marcus Dr., Melville, New York 11747, Ph. (516) 756-2575, Fx. (516) 756-2594 • **Also in: North Ryde, Australia**, Ph. 02-805-5000, Fx. 02-805-1920 • **Wien, Austria**, Ph. 0222-877 89 01, Fx. 0222-876 56 29 • **Nazareth, Belgium**, Ph. 091-85 55 11, Fx. 091-85 65 54 • **Mississauga, Canada**, Ph. (416) 624-0713, Fx. (416) 624-3019 • **Beijing, China**, Ph. 2563146, Fx. 2564308 • **Paris, France**, Ph. 01-49 60 68 34, Fx. 01-46 71 24 67 • **München, Germany**, Ph. 089-318 84 0, Fx. 089-318 84 100 • **Milano, Italy**, Ph. 02-21609.1, Fx. 02-21609.399 • **Tokyo, Japan**, Ph. 03-3534-7515 Fx. 03-3534-8027 • **Veenendaal, The Netherlands**, Ph. 08385-40666, Fx. 08385-42216 • **Auckland, New Zealand**, Ph. 09-443 3099, Fx. 09-443 3097 • **Kowloon, Hong Kong**, Ph. 7893300, Fx. 7891257 • **Upplands Väsby, Sweden**, Phone 46 (0) 8 590-73489, Fx 46 (0) 8 590-71781 • **Madrid, Spain**, Ph. (91) 661 70 85, Fx. (91) 661 96 98 • **Glatbrugg, Switzerland**, Ph. 01/810 16 77, Fx. 01/810 19 33 • **Hemel Hempstead, United Kingdom**, Ph. 0800 181134, Fx. 0442 259118