

## Protocol

### Extraction of Total Proteins from Plant Tissue (Small Scale)

#### Modified from:

\*\* It can be used for microorganisms or other tissues.

Hurkman W. J. and Tanaka C. K. (1986). *Solubilization of Plant Membrane Proteins for Analysis by Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis*. *Plant Physiol.* (81): 802-806

**Use high pure grade salts such as Sigma, Merck..**

#### 1) Extraction Buffer:

Compounds	Stock Solution	WC	15 mL	60 mL
<b>Tris HCl</b> (1M, pH=7.5) (MW = 121.14)	60.6 g/0.5L	0.5 M	7.5 mL	30 mL
<b>KCl</b> (1M, MW= 74.56)	7.46 g/100mL	0.1 M	1.5 mL	6 mL
<b>EDTA</b> (0.5M, pH=8.0) (MW = 372.23)	18.6 g/100mL	0.05 M	1.5 mL	6 mL
<b>Sucrose</b> (MW = 342.3)		0.7 M	3.6 g	14.4 g
<b>B-mercaptoethanol</b> *		2% (v/v)	300 µL	
<b>PMSF</b> (MW = 174.2)*		2 mM	5.22 mg	0.021 g
<b>PVPP</b> *		1 %	0.15 g	
milliQ		qsq	15 mL	60 mL

#### \* **Obs:**

- i) The PMSF (2mM) should be previously dissolved in 300 uL of isopropanol, before been added to the extraction buffer.

- ii) The PVPP is added as powder (1%), to the extraction buffer, just before using and should be homogenised.
- iii) The  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol (2%) is added to the extraction buffer, just before using and should be homogenised.

## 2) Solubilisation Buffer:

Compounds	WC	10 mL
Urea (MW = 60.06)	7.0 M	4.2 g
Tiourea (MW = 76.12)	2.0 M	1.52 g
DTT (MW = 154.3)	10 mM (= 0.01M)	15.4 mg
Triton X-100	0.01% (w/v)	1 mg
milliQ	qsq	10 mL

## 3) Wash Buffer (100% Methanol + 0.1M Ammonium acetate):

Compounds	WC	100 mL
Ammonium Acetate (MW = 77.08)	0.1M	0.78 g
Methanol (100%)	qsq	100 mL

Keep it at (-20°C)

## 4) Precipitation Buffer (100% Acetona):

Compound	100 mL
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Acetone (100%)

100 mL

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Keep it at (-20°C)

**Protocol:**

- i) Ground 100 mg of tissue using a mortar and pestle, under liquid nitrogen. Transfer the sample to safe lock centrifuge tubes (2 mL) **Axygen (cat# MCT-500-C)** and add 800  $\mu$ L of extraction buffer + PVPP +  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol). Homogenize (Vortex).
- ii) Use an **orbital shaker** (150 rpm) to homogenize the samples for 30 min. at 4°C. Keep the tube in the horizontal position for vigorous shaking.
- iii) Add 1 volume (800  $\mu$ L) of **equilibrated phenol with 10mM de Tris-HCl (pH=8.0) (Sigma, cat# P4557)**. Homogenize the samples, using an orbital shaker (150 rpm), for 30 min. at 4°C.
- iv) Centrifuge (10.000 g), for 30 min. at 4°C.
- v) Recover the supernatant, transfer it to a new tube and add 1 volume (800  $\mu$ L) of extraction buffer + PVPP +  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol. Homogenize the samples, using an orbital shaker (150 rpm), for 30 min. at 4°C.
- vi) Centrifuge (10.000 g), for 30 min. at 4°C.
- vii) Repeat the steps v and vi. In this last step do not add PVPP and  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol to the extraction buffer.
- viii) Centrifuge (10.000 g), for 30 min. at 4°C. Recover the supernatant.
- ix) Add 1.6 mL of the wash buffer (100% methanol + 0.1 M Ammonium acetate) cold and keep the samples at -20°C, overnight.
- x) Centrifuge (16000 g) for 30 min. at 4°C.

- xi) Discard the supernatant and add 1.6 mL of wash buffer (100% methanol + 0.1M ammonium acetate) cold (-20°C), without disturbing the pellet. Keep the tube in the freezer (-20°C), for 1 hour (minimum).
- xii) Centrifuge (16000 g) for 30 min. at 4°C.
- xiii) Repeat steps xi and xii (2 X).
- xiv) Discard the supernatant and add 1.6 mL of precipitation buffer (100% acetone) cold (-20°C), without disturbing the pellet. Keep the tube in the freezer (-20°C), for 1 hour (minimum).
- xv) Centrifuge (16000 g) for 30 min. at 4°C.
- xvi) Dry the pellet (Use a glass jar containing silica gel). Seal it very well and keep at 4°C, overnight (Do not let the sample dry for longer). Suspend it in 400 µL of solubilisation buffer, (depending on the sample and yield). Centrifuge (16.000 g), for 10 min., at 4°C, to remove residual impurities. Transfer the supernatant to Eppendorf tubes.
- xvii) *Desalt the samples using an Amicon®Ultra-0.5 filter device (cat#UFC 5003BK) from Merck 3000-10000 NMWL (depending on the cutoff you are interested in using).*
- xviii) Quantify the samples using the Bradford test.
- xix) Prepare an SDS-PAGE gel to check the quantification of the protein obtained by the Bradford test. In the same gel, run also a BSA sample (2ug) for visual quantification. ***Obs:*** *It is common that the quantification by Bradford is not compatible with the gel, depending on the sample.* ***Obs:*** ***Make the correction of the protein concentration, based on the gel analysis. There are same subproducts resulting from the extraction that may absorb at 595nm.***
- xx) Keep the samples at -80°C till analysis.