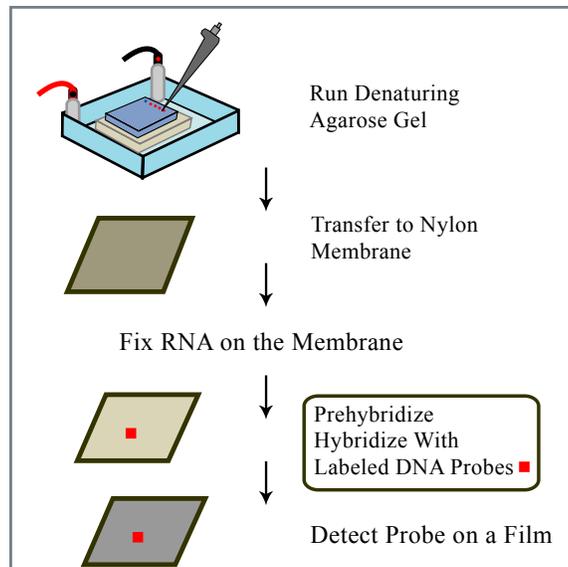


## Northern blot: steps



Figures by MIT OCW.

## Purpose of pre-hyb

- Prevent **non-specific** binding by using molecules that **fill in the spots on the membrane where the nucleic acid has not bound**

## Pre-hyb/hyb buffer

- 2% casein **Block non-specific binding**
- 7% SDS **Neutralize ⊕ charged membrane**
- 5X SSC **Provide proper ionic strength for hyb**
- 50% formamide **Allow lower hyb temperature**
- 50mM Na phosphate **Buffer**



## Hybridization temperature

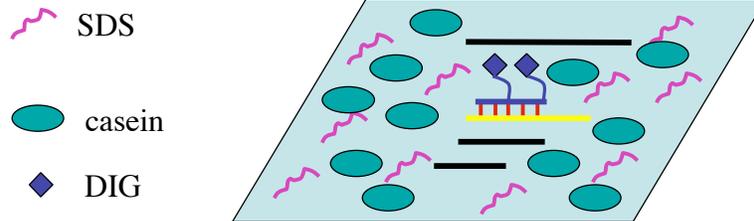
- Too high: **RNA hydrolyzes**
- Too low: **non-specific binding**
- We use: **50°C**

$$T_m = 81.5 + 16.6(\log [Na^+]) + 0.41(\%G+C) - 0.72(\% \text{ formamide})$$

Experimental hyb T is typically **( $T_m - 20^\circ\text{C}$ )** because

**$T_m$  is the temperature at which 50% of the nucleic acids are in duplexes.**

## During pre-hyb and hyb....



## What can Northern blot tell you?

- Size of RNA of interest
- Amount of RNA transcribed
- Stages of transcription

## Northern vs Western

<b>Gel</b>	<b>Denaturing agarose gel</b>	<b>SDS-PAGE</b>
<b>Transfer</b>	<b>Capillary action</b>	<b>Electroblot</b>
<b>Pre-hyb</b>	<b>Casein + SDS</b>	<b>blotto</b>
<b>Probe</b>	<b>DIG labeled DNA</b>	<b>Specific antibody</b>
<b>Hyb T (°C)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>

## Zebrafish development observation

- Your TA has:
  - 2 plates, Mon AM
  - 2 plates, Sun AM
  - 1 plate, WT Tue 8-9AM
  - 1 plate, LiCl@ 1:30PM
- } **5h post fertilization**