Tris Buffered Saline

Cat. No.: HY-W460471

Target: Biochemical Assay Reagents

Pathway: Others

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month

Tris chloride buffer salt

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Tris Buffered Saline is a common buffer reagent in molecular biology, consisting of Tris and NaCl. Tris Buffered Saline can adjust pH and ionic strength and is widely used in DNA/RNA extraction, PCR and protein electrophoresis. Tris Buffered Saline can purify and protect nucleic acid materials and improve reaction efficiency and concentration. In protein electrophoresis, Tris Buffered Saline stabilizes gels and maintains pH. Overall, Tris Buffered Saline offers versatility, good solubility, and low toxicity in molecular biology applications.

In Vitro

Tris Buffered Saline is a commonly used buffered salt for molecular biology experiments, which is composed of trimethylmethacrylate (Tris) and potash (NaCl). It has special features such as adjusting pH value and ionic strength, high solubility and low toxicity, and is widely used in experiments such as DNA/RNA extraction, PCR, and protein electrophoresis.
In DNA/RNA extraction experiments, Tris Buffered Saline is usually used for DNA/RNA purification, accelerating the reaction process and balancing to determine the DNA/RNA structure. Tris Buffered Saline can effectively protect DNA/RNA from degradation by deoxyribonuclease (DNase) and ribonuclease (RNase).
In PCR experiments. Tris Buffered Saline can be used in the preparation of PCR reaction systems.
Tris Buffered Saline can also be used as a gel rinse to maintain gel stability and pH of the electrophoresis solution.
MCE offers Tris Buffered Saline in tablet form. One tablet of Tris Buffered Saline can be dissolved in 15 mL of deionized water to yield 0.05M Tris and 0.15M sodium chloride, pH 7.6 at 25°C.

Tris Buffered Saline can be used in the following studies:
Immunogold-silver staining (IGSS) method to study immunoglobulins in reactive human tonsils[1].
Studying aggregation of purified samples of α-synuclein[2].
As a buffer for Western blot analysis[3].
Time-resolved fluorescence immunoassay[4].
As a buffer for light microscopy immunohistochemistry[5].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Holgate CS, et al. Immunogold-silver staining: new method of immunostaining with enhanced sensitivity. J Histochem Cytochem. 1983 Jul;31(7):938-44.

[2]. Wood SJ, et al. alpha-synuclein fibrillogenesis is nucleation-dependent. Implications for the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease. J Biol Chem. 1999 Jul 9;274(28):19509-12.

[3]. Pagès G, et al. Mitogen-activated protein kinases p42mapk and p44mapk are required for fibroblast proliferation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1993 Sep 15;90(18):8319-23.

[4]. Knight M, et al. Shedding of syncytiotrophoblast microvilli into the maternal circulation in pre-eclamptic pregnancies. Br J Obstet Gynaecol. 1998 Jun;105(6):632-40.

[5]. Maniotis AJ, et al. Vascular channel formation by human melanoma cells in vivo and in vitro: vasculogenic mimicry. Am J Pathol. 1999 Sep;155(3):739-52.

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