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user manual
automated electrophoresis

Phast System

um 80-1320-15 Edition AI

GE imagination at work

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Important user information

Reading this entire manual is recommended for full understanding of the use of this product.



The exclamation mark within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance instructions in the literature accompanying the instrument.



The lightning symbol within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the risk of exposure to high voltages.



The earth (ground) terminal symbol is used to mark a functional earth terminal.

Should you have any comments on this manual, we will be pleased to receive them at:

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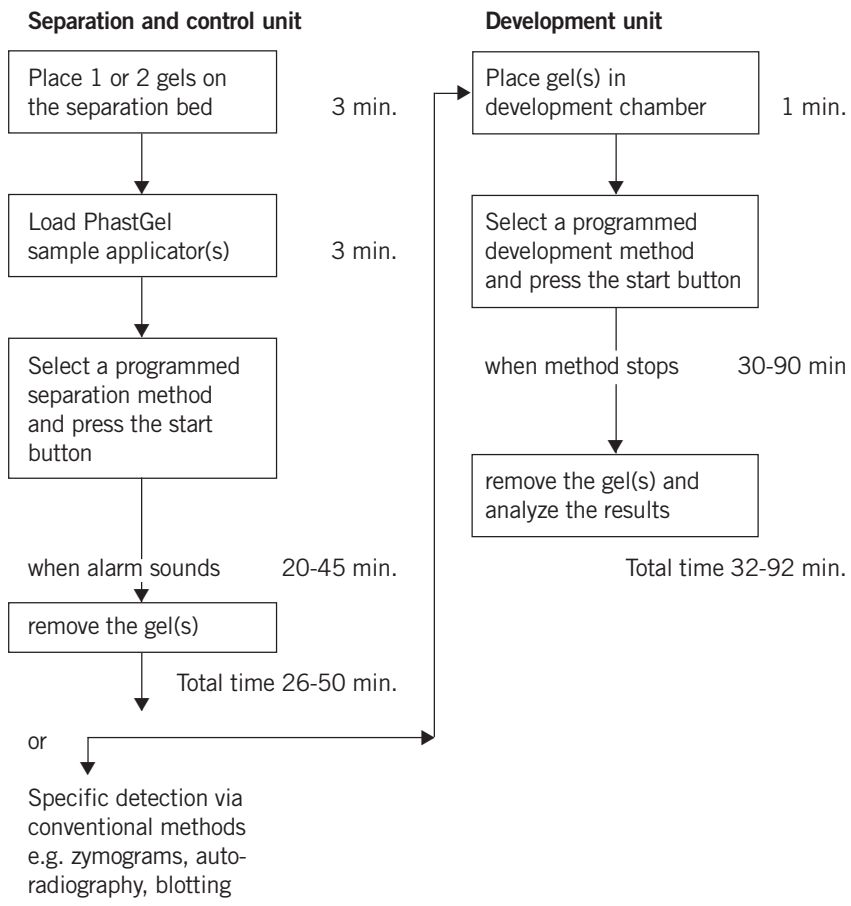
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1. Introduction

PhastSystem™ consists of a separation and control unit, a development unit, high-performance PhastGel® separation media, accessories, and a technical support package. These components work together to form a system for fast, high-resolution, and reproducible electrophoresis.

With PhastSystem, isoelectric focusing is as easy to perform as gel electrophoresis; Coomassie staining is as easy as silver staining. The schematic diagram below illustrates the steps involved in producing a finished electrophoresis gel using PhastSystem with PhastGel separation media.

Flow diagram for PhastSystem



The time intervals listed above will depend on the technique that is run.

This users guide includes the following chapters:

Chapter 2:	Important safety information.
Chapter 3:	Description of the system; introduces you to PhastSystem.
Chapter 4:	Installation; tells you how to install PhastSystem.
Chapter 5:	Using the keyboard; prepares you for programming and running methods.
	Separation procedures, shows you how to program and run separation methods.
	Development procedures, shows you how to program and run development methods.
Chapter 6:	Evaluation and presentation of data; gives advice on drying, mounting, and photographing gels and describes procedures for molecular weight and isoelectric point measurement using calibration proteins.
Chapter 7:	Maintenance and trouble shooting; shows you how to replace and clean certain parts of the instruments and how to calibrate the temperature sensors. Provides current trouble shooting recommendations. If you have any problems during programming or operation you find all help messages listed here.
Chapter 8:	Ordering information and technical data; gives you all information needed to order the products mentioned in this manual. You will also find a list of the most common spare parts required for maintenance of PhastSystem.
	A list of the technical data on PhastSystem instruments and PhastGel media and accessories is also included.
Chapter 9:	Separation technique files; you will find optimized methods for a number of separation techniques. Development technique files; you will find optimized methods for a number of development techniques.
	Application notes; here you can file application and technical notes covering specific techniques or application areas.

A technological extension of PhastSystem is PhastTransfer™.

PhastTransfer

PhastTransfer brings speed, reproducibility and convenience to semi-dry electrophoretic transfer of proteins from PhastGel separation media to immobilizing membranes. The small format of the gels together with semi-dry transfer method minimize the amount of reagents needed for detection. Elution efficiency is greater than 90% for most protein systems. At 1.0 mA/cm^2, high transfer recovery is obtained, usually within 10–30 minutes.

Phastsystem

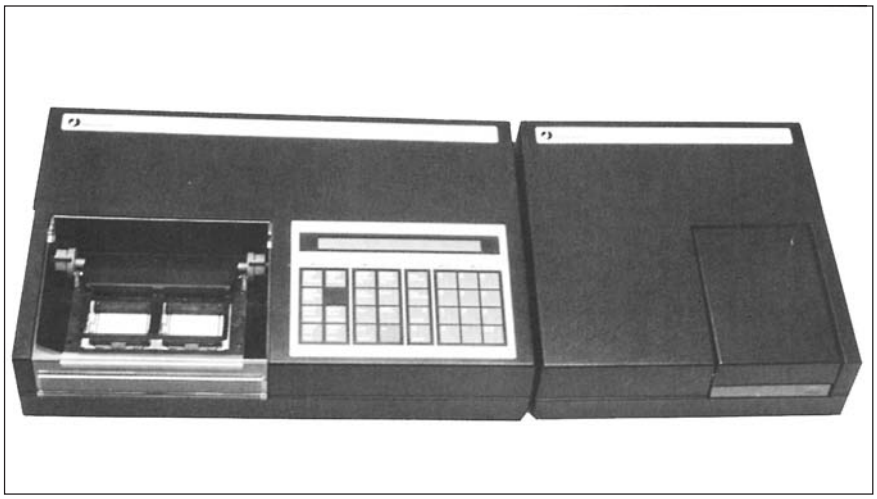


Fig.1. PhastSystem consists of a separation and control unit, a development unit, PhastGel separation media, accessories and a technical support package.

2. Important safety information

2.1 Connection to the mains supply

Voltage selector setting

The instruments are available in two versions: one for 220-230/240 V AC, referred to here as the 220 V model, and one for 100/120 V AC, referred to here as the 120 V model.

As a safety precaution, check the code number and voltage printed on the backpanels to ensure you have the correct model for your local electricity supply.

Code number 18-1018-23:
Separation and control unit 120 V model
Development unit 120 V model

Code number 18-1018-24:
Separation and control unit 220 V model
Development unit 220 V model

Set the voltage selectors on the rear panels of the separation and control unit and development unit according to your local electricity supply. To do this:

- Check the voltage range of the mains electricity supply.
- Set the voltage selector to the appropriate setting according to the table below.

Voltage range	Voltage selector setting
For120 V model instruments:	
90-110	100
108-132	120
For 220 V model instruments:	
198-242	220-230
216-264	240

Important! Always disconnect the mains power cords when servicing the system.

2.2 Safety arrangements

The operator is protected against high voltage by the separation compartment lid when an electrophoresis is in progress.

If the lid is opened during a run, the high voltage supply switches off automatically to eliminate electrical hazard. An alarm will sound until the lid is closed or until the run is paused.

2.3 Safety precautions

The voltage supplied by PhastSystem is capable of delivering a lethal electric shock. The numerous safety devices and circuits built into the instrument prevent this. The “pause” and “start/stop” keys can also be pressed to halt the supply of power at any stage of the experiment or operation of PhastSystem. Nevertheless, in keeping with good laboratory practise, we advice you to take the following precautions when dealing with the instrument.

1. Regularly check all insulation cables, take care not to damage the units, especially the separation compartments lid.

   Note: For full safety it is important that the lid is not tampered with.

2. Ensure that the mains cables are plugged into fully grounded mains outlets.
3. Allow only authorized service representatives to service or work on the electrical circuitry of PhastSystem.
4. Avoid spilling buffers or other conduction liquids onto the instrument.
5. Allow the ventilation slots (situated at the rear of PhastSystem) to have free access to a good flow of air.

3. Description of the system

The aim of this chapter is to introduce you to PhastSystem. Each component of PhastSystem is described in turn; the separation and control unit, the development unit, and PhastGel media and chemicals. After you have read this chapter you will know what the components look like, how they function, and how they work together to form a system for fast electrophoresis, PhastSystem.

3.1 The separation and control unit

The separation and control unit is the heart of PhastSystem because it contains the microprocessor which controls and monitors both separation and development processes according to programmed methods. Methods are programmed using the keyboard. The LCD display shows the method steps during programming. When separation and development methods are started, the display shows the actual running conditions so you can monitor the progress of the methods.

The separation and control unit also contains the separation compartment and the power supply. The microprocessor, separation compartment and power supply are described below. The keyboard is described in a following chapter.

Microprocessor

The microprocessor in the separation and control unit controls and regulates all parameters during separation and development runs. Methods are programmed using the keyboard, and stored in a semiconductor memory. This memory is guarded by a battery so that methods are not lost when the system is turned off or if mains power fails.

Every time the system is turned on, the microprocessor does a diagnostic test to make sure everything functions properly. If an error is detected a message will appear on the display.

The microprocessor will also detect programming errors or instrument malfunctions during operation. In this case, an alarm will sound, running methods will be paused, and a message will appear on the display telling you what is wrong. These messages, called help messages, are listed by number in chapter 7, where you can find more information about trouble shooting.

Separation compartment

The separation compartment in the separation and control unit contains a separation bed with positions for two gels. There are two alternate positions for each gel. The vertical position, with the tab at the front, is the normal position. The horizontal position, with the tab to the left, is for running the second dimension in electrophoretic titration curves.

The Peltier element automatically cools and heats the separation bed to the programmed temperature. The programmable temperature range extends from 0°C to 70°C (see cooling capacity, page 14). The heat generated during electrophoresis is transferred to a large air cooled heat sink.

A standby temperature can be programmed to cool (or heat) the separation bed before methods are started. This saves time since a method will not start until the bed temperature equals the programmed temperature for the first step in that method.

The electrode assembly contains two anodes (+), and one cathode (-) for each gel. The electrodes are made of platinized titanium. An assembly with reversed polarity is also available for electrophoresis of basic proteins in their native state. A high voltage power supply, inside the separation and control unit, generates the required electric field for electrophoresis (see power supply, page 13). If the lid is opened during a run, the high voltage supply switches off automatically to eliminate electrical hazard. An alarm will sound until the lid is closed or until the run is paused.

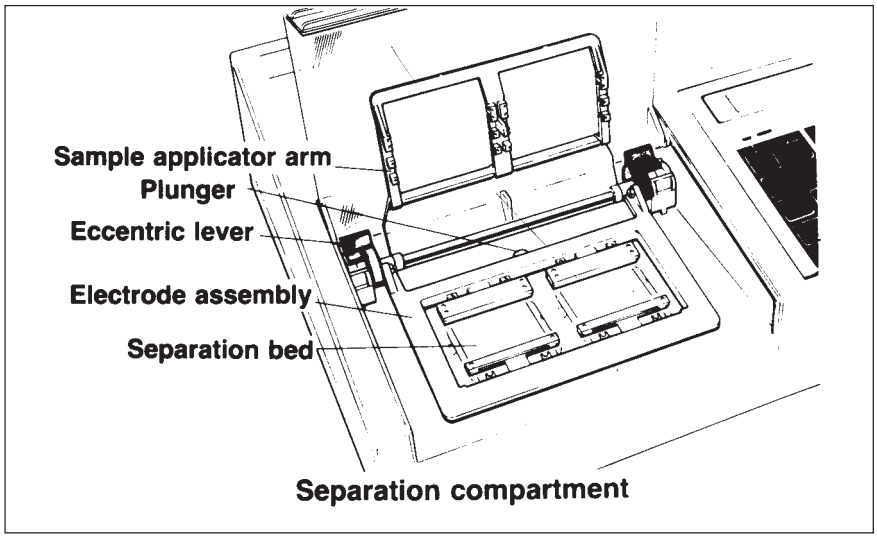


Fig. 2. Separation compartment

Sample application

Samples are applied to gels with PhastGel sample applicators. These small, comb-like pieces have a series of capillary wells. Samples are drawn into the capillaries and held there until the applicator is lowered onto the gel at a set time in the program. Once the applicators are loaded with samples they are placed into one of the slots in the sample applicator arm.

The sample applicator arm has four alternative sample applicator positions for each gel. The position nearest the cathode is for PhastGel electrophoresis media, and the other three positions are for PhastGel IEF media. The plunger toward the back of the compartment holds the applicator arm up until it is time for sample application.

The electrode assembly and the applicator arm are raised so the gels can be positioned onto the separation bed. When lowered again, the

electrode assembly may take up two horizontal positions, depending on the setting of the two eccentric levers. The lower position is used for PhastGel IEF media, where the inner electrodes (the anode nearest the cathode and the cathode) rest directly on the gel. The higher position is used for PhastGel electrophoresis media, where the outer electrodes rest on PhastGel buffer strips which are held in place on the gel by the PhastGel buffer strip holder.

The buffer strip holder, like the IEF gel cover, also serves to prevent gels from drying out during electrophoresis.

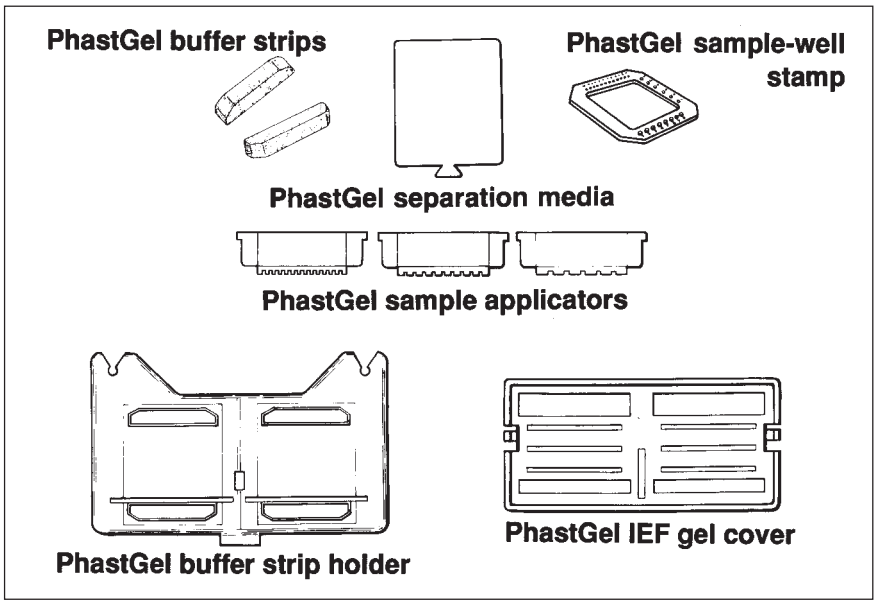


Fig. 3. Sample application.

Separation methods

Nine separation methods are available for programming. For each method, you can program two sample application instructions (for lowering and raising the sample applicators), an extra alarm instruction, and up to nine steps. For each step, the voltage, current, power, separation bed temperature, and duration of the step in volthours is programmed.

Before a separation method is started, the sample applicator arm rests a few millimeters above the gels. After a programmed interval during the run, the applicator arm is lowered to apply the samples to the gels. After a programmed interval, the applicator arm is raised again.

An alarm will sound to mark the end of the last step in a running method. But, methods will continue to run with the same running conditions as the last step until the method is stopped by pressing the stop key. This is to prevent band diffusion in case you miss the alarm.

Power supply

The power supply can be programmed to function in three modes: constant current, constant voltage, or constant power, by setting limits on these parameters. The microprocessor automatically adjusts the parameters during each step in a separation method.

For maximum reproducibility, the duration of each method step and the time for sample application is measured in volthours. Volthours indicate the extent of protein migration in the gel since electrophoretic mobility is proportional to the applied voltage and the time that this voltage is applied. Since the voltage change continually, the unit is equipped with a volthour integrator, which integrates volts with time. The extra alarm is also programmed in volthours. For more information about volthours and volthour integration, see reference 1.

1. Isoelectric Focusing. *In Gel Electrophoresis and Isoelectric focusing of Proteins,* Allen, R.C., Saravis, C.A., Maurer, H.R. (editors), *Walter de Gruyter, Berlin and New York, 1984, p. 76,* Allen R.C.

Cooling capacity

The cooling capacity of the separation bed will depend on the following: 1) the ambient temperature; 2) the power applied to the gels; and 3) if one or two gels are run. Fig. 4 below illustrates the separation bed temperature versus time for native PAGE, SDS-PAGE, and IEF runs. The running conditions are given in the caption under the graph. A slight temperature drift can be seen for the IEF run with an ambient temperature of 28°C. Even with an ambient temperature of 38°C, no temperature drift is experienced with native gradient and SDS-PAGE runs.

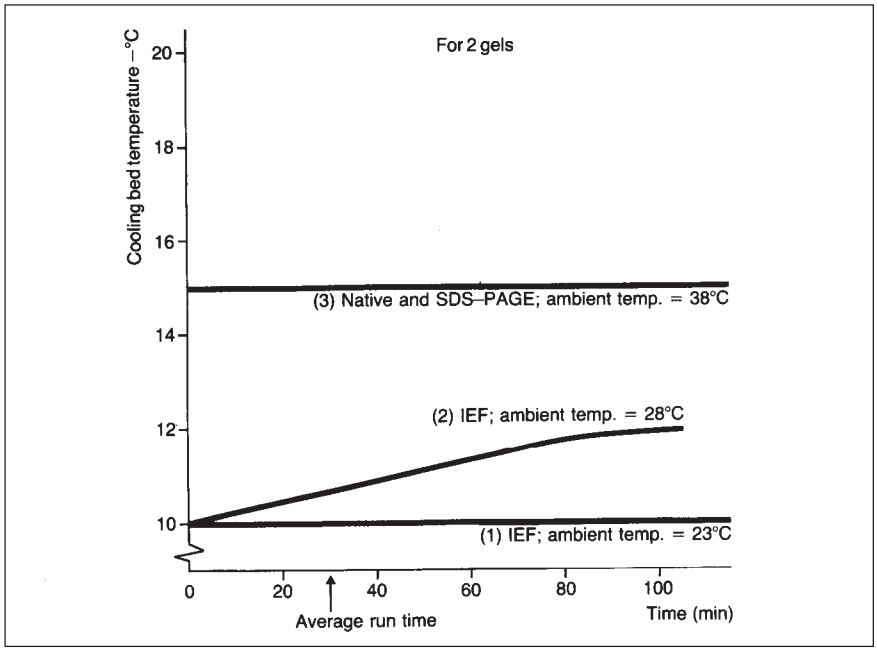


Fig. 4. Separation bed temperature vs time. The plots represent the following conditions: l) IEF (PhastGel IEF 3-9); 2000 V 5 mA, 7 W 10°C, with 23°C ambient temperature; 2) Same as 1) but with an ambient temperature of 28°C; and 3) Native gradient SDS-PAGE (PhastGel gradient media); 400 V 15 mA, 4W 15°C; with ambient temperature of 38°C.

Fig. 5 below shows the lowest separation bed temperature maintained (within ±l°C) for separations run at 4 and 7 watts with different ambient temperatures. Lower temperatures can be achieved but temperature drifts exceeding ±l°C might occur. Depending on the magnitude of the temperature drift, results may or may not be affected. Therefore, use this graph as a guide, not as a rule. When choosing a separation bed temperature, the humidity in the room must also be taken into account, or excessive condensation might affect results.

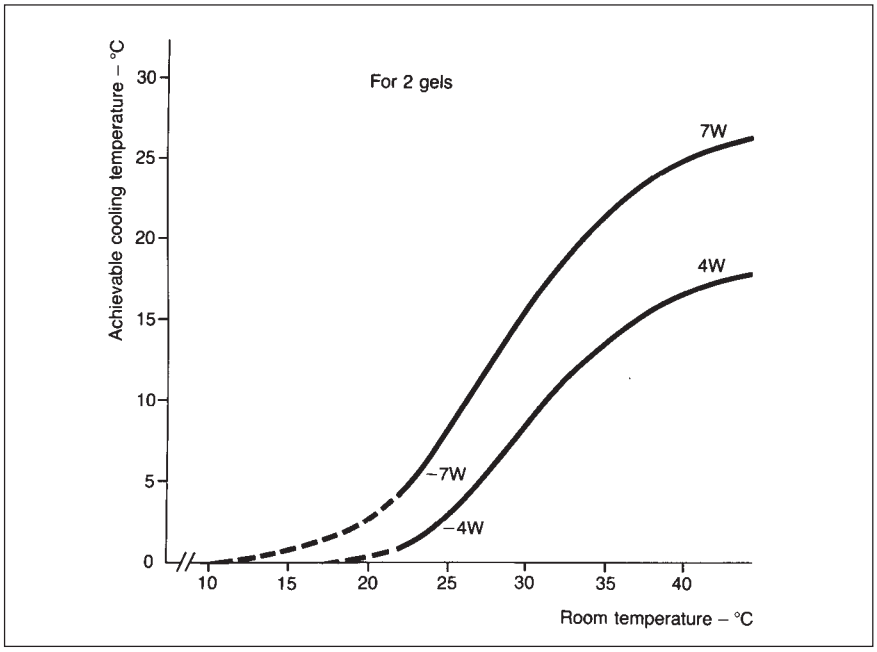


Fig. 5. Cooling capacity vs ambient temperature.
The lowest separation bed temperature achievable (with deviations less than ±1°C) with ambient temperature up to 40°C for two gels run at 4 W and 7 W.

3.2 The development unit

The visible parts of the development unit are: a stainless steel chamber (with a heating foil), a rotating gel holder for one or two gels, a temperature and level sensor on the underside of the lid, and ten ports through which the development chamber can be filled and emptied.

Ports labelled 1-9 are used to connect development solutions to the development chamber. The port labelled 0 is reserved for waste, that is, solutions only exit through this port. The gel holder, liquid level sensor, and temperature sensor are mounted in the lid of the development chamber and protrude into the chamber when the lid is closed.

Inside the unit there is a pneumatic pump for filling and emptying the chamber, a 10-port valve for the selection of ports, and a 3-port valve for the selection of pump functions i.e., creating vacuum or pressure in the chamber.

The pneumatic pump is connected to an opening in the lid of the chamber. A gasket in the lid makes the chamber airtight when the lid is closed. By creating a vacuum in the chamber, liquid is drawn in

through a hole in the bottom of the chamber. Similarly, by creating excess pressure in the chamber, liquid is pushed out through the same hole in the bottom.

Development methods

Nine development methods are available for programming. For each method, you can program up to 20 steps. For each step, the in-port for filling, the out-port for emptying, the duration of the step in minutes, and the temperature for processing the gel (the chamber can heat solutions up to 50°C) is programmed.

As programming options, each development method can have a temperature compensation curve, and an extra alarm (to sound at a set time during the run). More information about temperature compensation is given in Development procedures, section 5.3.

Once the bottles of development solution are connected to the ports (by the PVC tubing), the gels are inserted into the gel holder, the lid is closed, the start button is pressed, and the rest is automatic. The method ends when it reaches an empty (unprogrammed) step.

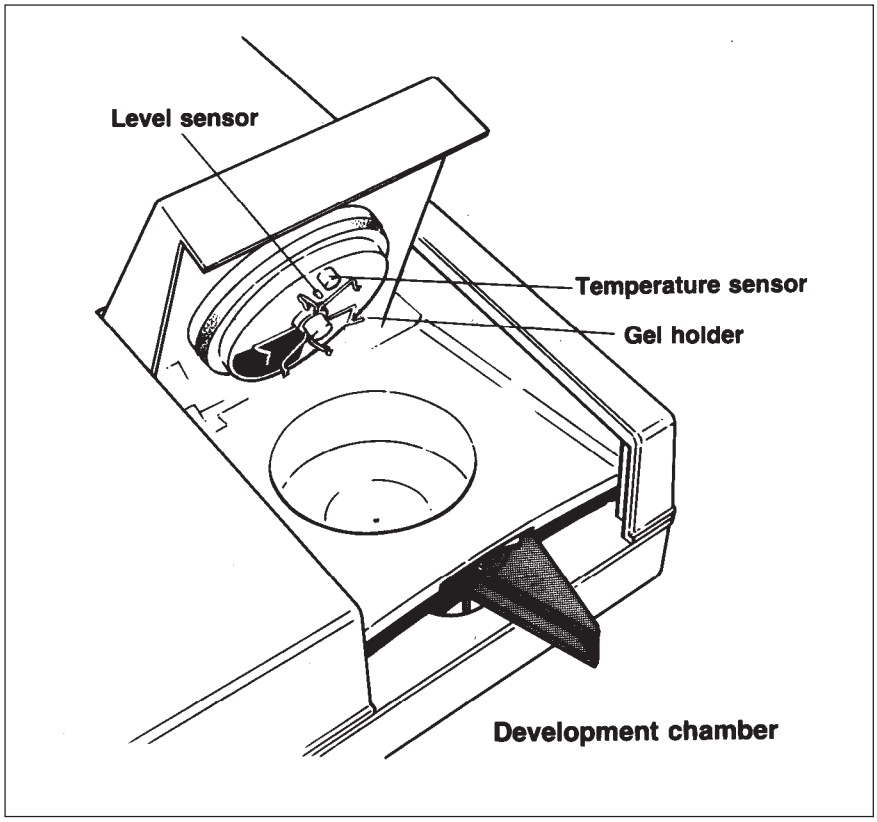


Fig. 6. Development chamber.

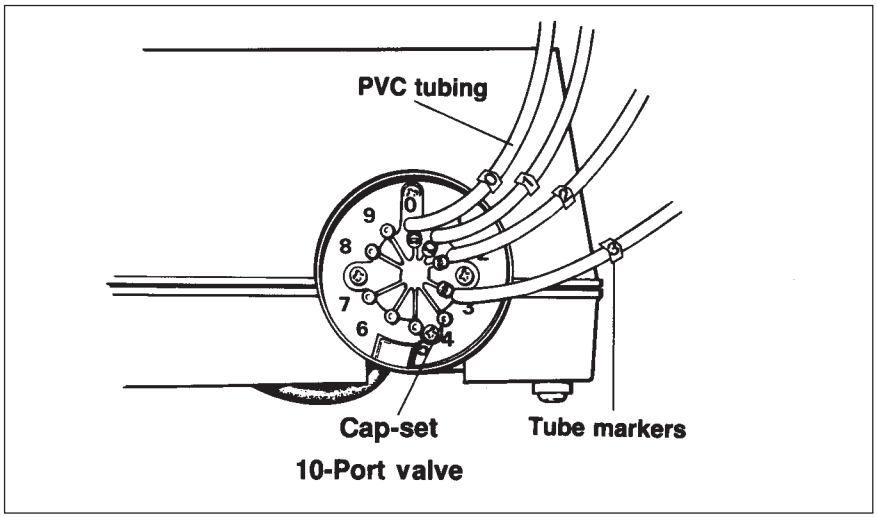


Fig. 7. 10-port valve.

Chemical resistance

The parts that come into contact with development solutions in the development unit are resistant to chemicals typically used in Coomassie and silver staining, for example acetic acid, methanol, and silver staining solutions. If you plan to use other chemicals, for example, to clean the unit, you should first check the resistance of the wetted parts to the chemical in question.

The chemical resistance of a polymer depends on many factors, including the temperature and concentration of the solution, the application (a compound that swells may function well as a static seal, yet fail in dynamic applications), and the period of exposure. Table 1 below is intended as a general guide for the chemical resistance of the wetted parts in the development unit.

If you are in doubt about the resistance of wetted parts to a certain chemical, test the parts first; order spare parts for such tests (see Ordering information, chapter 8).

In general you should avoid using ketones, hot strong acids, and organic hydrocarbons.

Table 1: A general guide for the chemical resistance of the wetted parts in the development unit.

Wetted parts[1]	Material of construction	Generally resistant to	Generally attacked by
Distributor and distributing plate	PVDF[2] PVDF[2]	strong acids and bases in moderate concentration and alcohols and hydrocarbons	ketones, esters, and hot acids
Gasket (10-port valve)	fluoro rubber	moderate acids, strong bases, many solvents, alcohols, aldehydes	hot strong acids, esters, ketones, and bleach
Tubin (10-port to chamber)	Teflon	most chemicals	extreme conditions
Tubing (bottles to 10-port valve)	PVC[3]	strong acids and bases in moderate concentration, alcohols, aldehydes, and bleach	hot acids, ketones, and hydrocarbons
Chamber, gel holder, and temp. sensor	stainless steel	most chemicals	long exposure to salt solutions
Chamber lid gasket	EPDM[4]	strong acids and bases, alcohols, aldehydes, and ketones	hot acids and aromatic hydrocarbons
Chamber lid	PP[5]	strong acids in moderate concentration in high concentration, alcohols, aldehydes, and ketones	hot strong acids, aromatic hydrocarbons, and bleach

[1]These parts are illustrated on pages 16, 17 and 79.
[2]Polyvinylidine fluoride
[3]Polyvinyl chloride
[4]Ethylene propylene copolymer and terpolymer
[5]Polypropylene (or polypropene)

3.3 PhastGel media and chemicals

At present, PhastGel media are available for four types of electrcophoretic techniques; native polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) in gradient or homogeneous gels, SDS-PAGE in gradient or homogeneous gels, and isoelectric focusing (IEF). These gels can be combined for twodimensional techniques.

PhastGel media are made of polyacrylamide bonded to a transparent polyester backing. The gel surface is covered with a plastic film which prevents drying and contamination. This film must he peeled off directly before use, that is, after the gel has been positioned onto the separation bed, and excess water has been removed.

PhastGel media are individually packaged in airtight envelopes. Once removed from their package, gels should be used immediately.

PhastGel chemicals include buffer strips for electrophoresis and a Coomassie-type stain, PhastGel Blue R. PhastGel media and chemi-

cals are described below. See Separation procedures and Development procedures for detailed instructions for using these products.

PhastGel IEF media

PhastGel IEF media are homogeneous (5% T, 3% C) polyacrylamide gels containing Pharmalyte® carrier ampholytes. Pharmalyte generates stable, linear pH gradients with a smooth conductivity profile across the entire pH range, which means that high field strengths of 500 volts/cm and above can be used. Three different PhastGel IEF media are available: PhastGel IEF 3-9, 4-6.5 and 5-8.

PhastGel IEF media are run without buffer strips.

The histogram shown here illustrates the pH ranges of PhastGel IEF media with respect to the pI distribution of 800 proteins. (See Technical data, chapter 8, and Separation technique file No. 100, chapter 9, for further details.)

PhastGel electrophoresis media

PhastGel electrophoresis media are used together with PhastGel buffer strips. Buffer strips, made of high quality agarose with low electroendosmosis and high purity reagents, serve as buffer reservoirs to generate discontinuous buffer systems in the gels during a run.

During a separation, proteins are first concentrated in a porous stacking gel zone, they then move into the separation gel zone where they are separated according to size. The migration distance of a protein is related to the logarithm of its molecular weight (MW). Molecular weights are easily estimated using one of the GE Healthcare molecular weight calibration kits. (See Evaluation and presentation of data, chapter 6, for instructions.)

Seven different gels for electrophoresis are available, three for gradient gel electrophoresis and four for homogeneous gel electrophoresis. The three gradient gels are PhastGel gradient 10-15 with a continuous gradient from 10 to 15% polyacrylamide, PhastGel gradient 8-25 with a continuous gradient from 8 to 25%, polyacrylamide and PhastGel gradient 4-15 with a continuous gradient from 5-15% total polyacrylamide and a 1-2% gradient cross linker. Three of the homogeneous gels are PhastGel homogeneous 7.5, PhastGel homogeneous 12.5 and PhastGel homogeneous 20, with a concentration of 7.5, 12.5 and 20% polyacrylamide respectively. The fourth homogeneous gel is PhastGel high density which has a polyacrylamide concentration of 20% and a 30% concentration of ethylene glycol. (See Technical data, chapter 8, and Separation technique files 111, 112, 120, 121 and 130, chapter 9, for further discussion and details.)

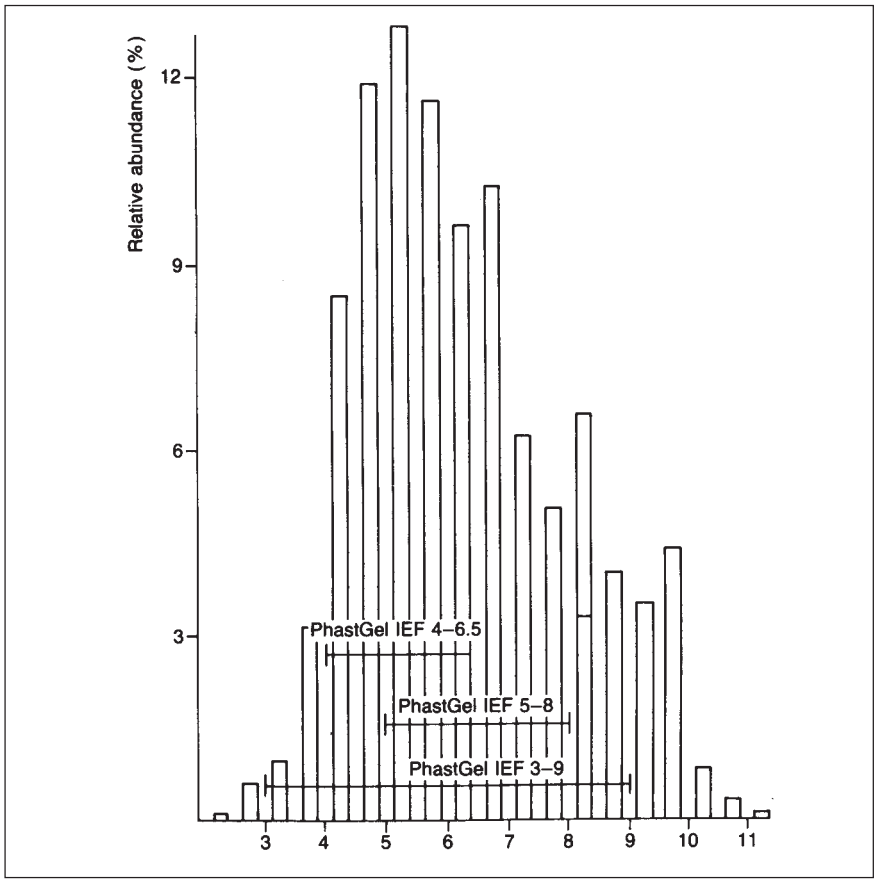


Fig. 8. The approximate pH ranges of PhastGel IEF media are superimposed on a histogram showing the isoelectric point. The histogram is made up of data from 800 proteins. (Gianazza, E., Righetti, P.G., J. Chromatography 193 (1980) 1-8.) By kind permission of the authors and publisher.

The two histograms shown here illustrate the molecular weight ranges for PhastGel gradient media with respect to the molecular weight distribution of proteins in both denatured and non-denatured form.

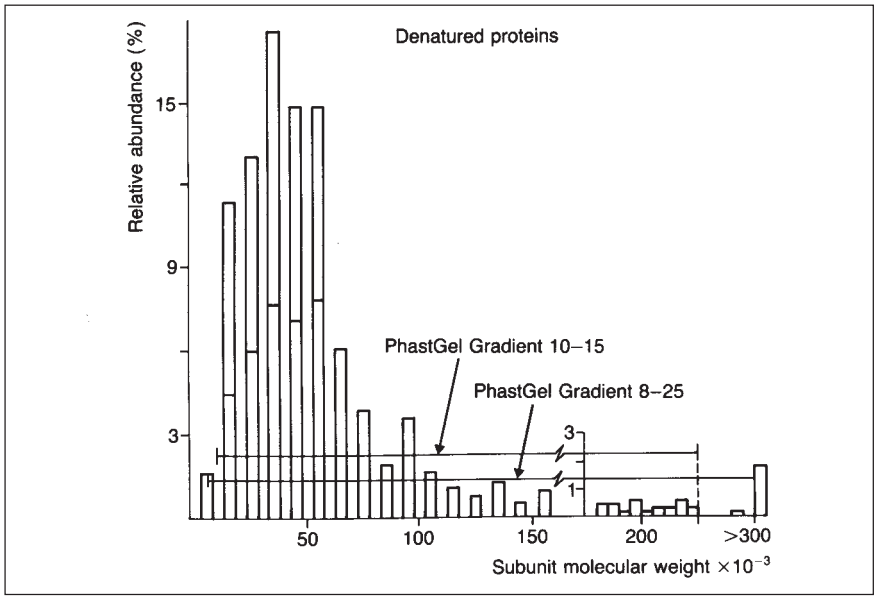


Fig. 9. The approximate molecular weight separation ranges of PhastGel gradient media are superimposed on a histogram showing the molecular weight distribution of denatured proteins. The histogram is made up to data collected from 530 proteins. Each bar spans 10,000 daltons. (Gianzza, E., Righetti, P.G., J. Chromatography, 193 (1980) 1-8). By kind permission of the authors and publisher.

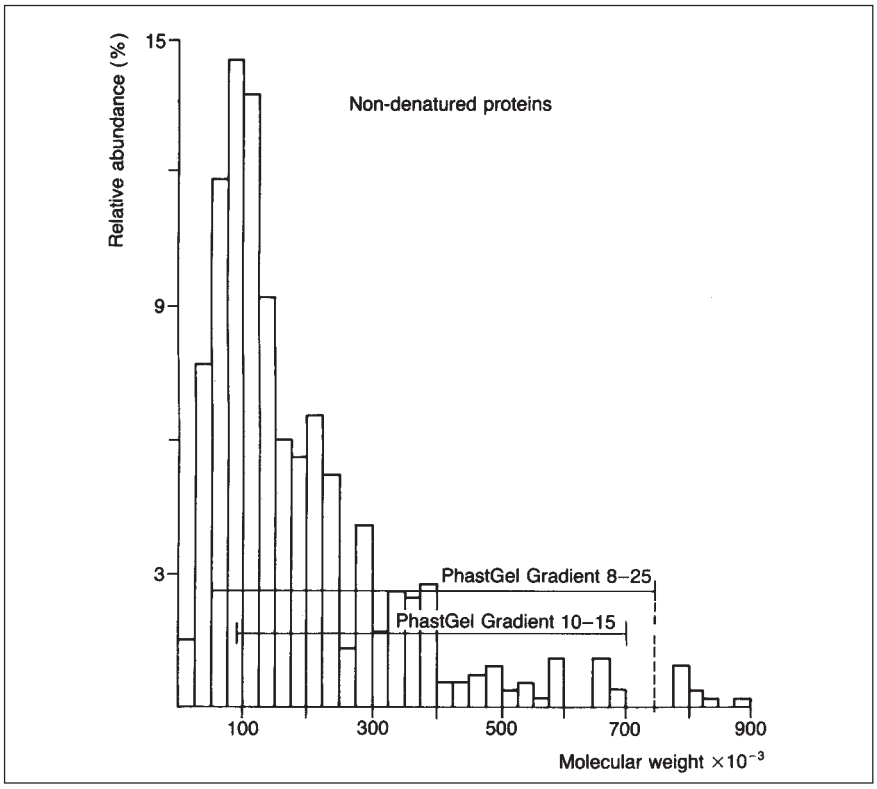


Fig. 10. The approximate molecular weight separation ranges of PhastGel gradient media are superimposed on a histogram showing the molecular weight distribution of native proteins. The histogram is made up of data collected from 530 proteins. Each bar spans 10,000 daltons. (Gianazza, E., Righetti, P.G., J. Chromatography 193 (1980) 1-8). By kind permission of the authors and publisher.

PhastGel buffer strips

PhastGel buffer strips are made of high quality agarose which has been countercharged and therefore has a low electroendosmosis (Agarose IEF). The agarose is melted together with buffer and then cast in the moulds. The PhastGel buffer strip holder holds buffer strips in place on the gel. Two buffer strips are used for each gel; one at the cathode, one at the anode. The electrodes rest on the strips during electrophoresis and transfer current and voltage to the gel.

PhastGel buffer strips are individually sealed in airtight packages. Once the buffer strips are removed from the package, they must be used immediately.

PhastGel Blue R

PhastGel Blue R is a Coomassie R 350 stain stamped into convenient tablet form. The tablets are first dissolved in water. Methanol is then added and this solution is filtered and stored as a stock solution. Before use, acetic acid is added. The final solution is only stable for about one day.

One pack of PhastGel Blue R contains 40 tablets. Each tablet makes 400 ml of 0.1% stain solution. Instructions for storage and use are included with every pack.

Optimized development methods using PhastGel Blue R are described in chapter 9, Development technique file No. 200 and 201.

PhastGel silver kit

Silver staining is traditionally a complex method, with several steps that are both time and temperature sensitive. With the automated development in PhastSystem even complex methods have become easy to manage reproducibly. With PhastGel silver kit all the solutions that can be critical are conveniently packed in ready-to-use bottles. The user only has to provide ethanol, acetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, glycerol, tris-HCl and water, all normally available in most laboratories.

3.4 Using the keyboard

The aim of this section is to prepare you for programming, editing, and running separation and development methods. Before you begin to program or run a method, you should know what happens when you turn on the system, know what the LEDs are form, and be familiar with the display and the keyboard. In this section, the keyboard will be described in key-blocks; the numerical pad, the programming and editing keys, and the run control and monitoring keys.

In this manual, keys are always referenced by the key text in quotation marks.

Turning on the system

The power on/off button is placed at the back of the separation and control unit. The microprocessor automatically runs a diagnostic test every time the unit is turned on. The test includes the temperature sensors, back-up battery, and level sensor. When the system is turned on, the display shows:

DIAGNOSTICS IN PROGRESS

After a few seconds the display changes to:

DIAGNOSTICS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

or, if an error is found, an error message appears and an alarm sounds.

If no error is found, the separation program mode i automatically selected.

The LEDs

SEP ON and DEV ON are lit when a separation method or a development method is running. If you pause a run, the corresponding LED will blink as a remember.

The PROGRAM MODE LED is lit when you select one of the keys ”SEP method file” of ”DEV method file” for programming and when the system is turned on.

The REAL CONDITION LED is lit when a method is started or when you press one of the keys ”SEP real condition” or ”DEV real condition”.

One or more of the LEDs may be lit at one time since you can be running both a separation and development method while you are programming a method.

The display

The liquid crystal display prompts you for the correct series of entries when programming a method. It also displays running conditions during a run, and help messages which include messages for power failures, and programming and system errors.

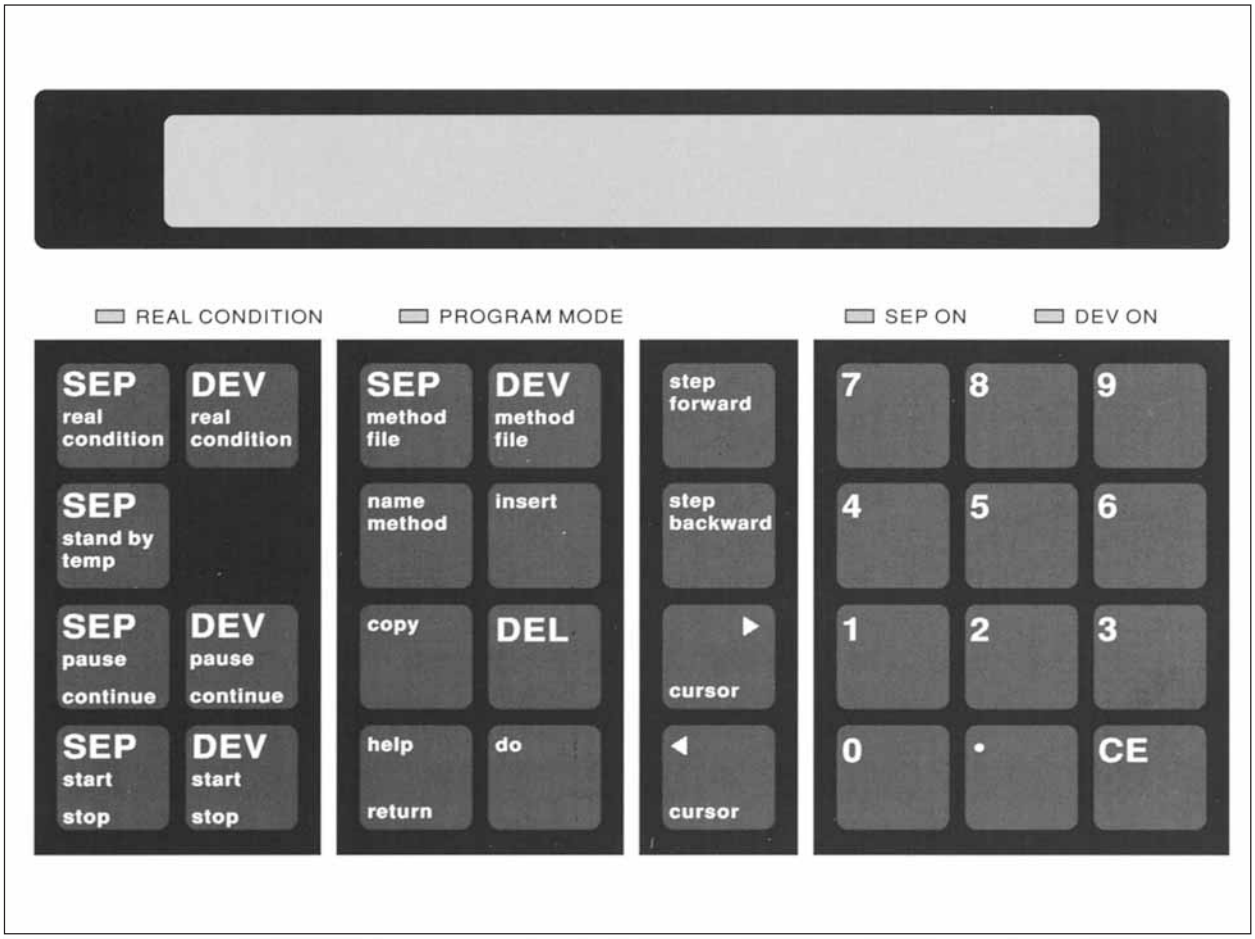


Fig. 11. Keyboard and display.

3.5 The keyboard

Numeric pad

The numeric pad on the right of the keyboard is used to enter parameters when programming a method or starting a separation or development run.



Fig. 12. Numeric pad.



The "CE" (Clear Entry) key is used to erase programmed entries. The cursor must rest under the programmed entry to be erased.



The "." (decimal or period) key is used when entering a number containing a decimal point, for example, 2.4 volts, and when entering a method number and method step, for example, 1.2 (step 2 of method 1).
This key must be pressed even though the decimal point is shown on the display.

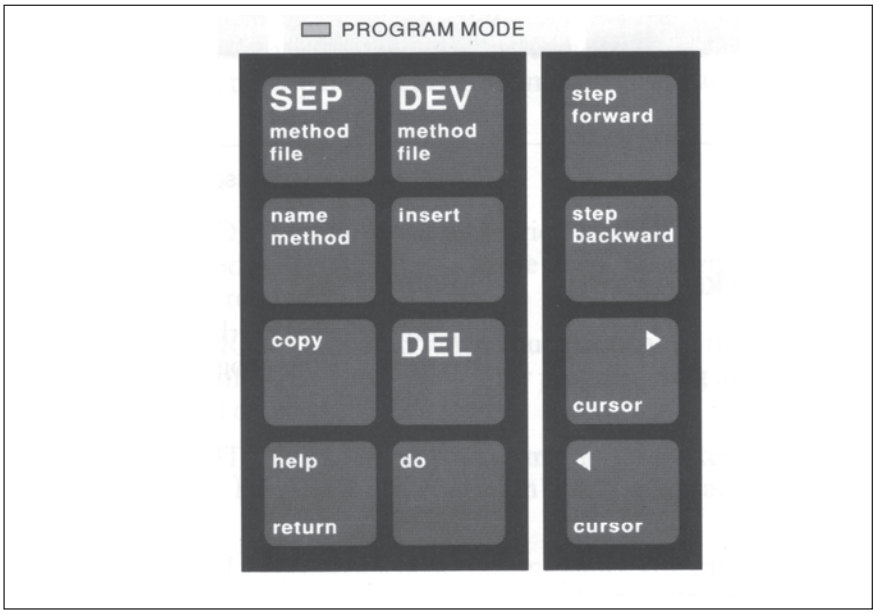


Fig. 13. Programming keys.

Programming keys

The keys in the two centre blocks on the keyboard are used for programming and editing programmed methods. (The ”help/return” key and the ”do” key are used for both programming and run control.) Below, the function of each programming key is described following the key name.



”SEP method file”: press to enter the separation method file.



”DEV method file”: press to enter the development method file.

Within a method step, the position for an entry is marked out by an underscore cursor on the display.



”▶” : press to move to the next field of entry within a method step.



”◀” : press to move to the previous field of entry within a method step.

You can move the cursor rapidly through a method step by depressing these keys longer than one second. These keys also serve as stepping keys for selecting characters when naming a method.



”step forward”: press to move to the next step in a method.



”step backward”: press to move to the previous step in a method.

You can move quickly through a method by depressing these keys longer than one second. These keys also serve to select a method number when naming a method.



”name method”: press to assign a name (maximum of 10 characters) to a method.

You can name a method before, during or after you program a method. Procedures for naming methods are given in chapters Separations procedures and Development procedures. A short instruction is given here:

1. Press ”SEP method file” to name a separation method or ”DEV method file” to name a development method.
2. Press ”name method”.
3. Press ”step forward” until the method number you want to name appears on the display.

4. Press "▶" or "◀" until the first character you want in the name appears in the parentheses on the right of the display.

   Depress these keys for more than one second to move rapidly through the character selection.

5. Press "do" to enter the character appearing in the parentheses. Press "CE" to erase any character you entered by mistake.)

6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 to enter the rest of the characters in the name.

Editing keys

As well as changing entries in a programmed method, you may also copy or delete methods or steps in a method, or insert steps into programmed methods. This is done using the keys described below. First you must enter the separation or development programming mode:

Press "SEP method file" or "DEV method file".



"copy": press to copy a method or method step. The following commands will appear on the display:

COPY SEP METHOD FROM 0.0 TO 0.0 <dc>
or
COPY DEV METHOD FROM 0.00 TO 0.00 <do>

To copy a method, enter the source method number at the cursor, for example, enter "1":

COPY SET METHOD FROM - 1.0 TO 0.0 <do>

Press "▶" to move the cursor to the next field, and then enter the destination method number, for example enter "2".

COPY SEP METHOD FROM 1.0 TO 2.0

Press "do" to confirm. Method one will be copied over to method two in this example.

To copy a method step, enter the source method number and the method step, for example, enter 1.2 (press "1", ".", and "2"):

COPY SEP METHOD FROM 1.2 TO 0.0 <do>

Press "▶" to move the cursor to the next field, and enter the destination method and method step, for example enter 3.4.

COPY SET METHOD FROM 1.2 TO 3.4 <do>

Press "do" to confirm. Step 2 in method 1 will now be copied over to step 4 in method 3.



"DEL": press to delete a method or method step.

Once you press this key the following command will appear on the display:

DELETE SEP METHOD 0.0 <do>

or

DELETE DEV METHOD 0.0 <do>

Enter the method number and press ”do” to delete a whole method, or enter the method number and step number to delete one step in the method. For example, press ”1” and ”do” to delete everything in method 1:

DELETE SEP METHOD 1.0 <do>

or press ”1”, ”.” , ”2”, and ”do” to delete only step 2 of method 1:

DELETE SEP METHOD 1.2 <do>



”insert”. Press to insert a free step between two programmed steps.

Before you press this key, you must be at the method step that follows the step you wish to insert. For example, if you want to insert a step between steps 3 and 4 in separation method 1, press ”SEP method file”.

GET SEP METHOD 0.0 FREE (23456789)

Enter ”1” , ”.”, ”4”, and ”do”.

SEP 1.4 1500V 07.0mA 2.0W 10°C 0100Vh

Press ”insert”.

INSERT AT SEP METHOD STEP 1.4 <do>

Press ”do” to confirm:

SEP 1.4 0000V 00.0mA 0.0W 00°C 0000Vh

Step 4 is now ready for programming.

When you insert a step, your are actually moving all the steps after the inserted one down, to create a free step for programming. In the example above, step 4 becomes step 5, step 6 becomes step 7, and so on.

The ”help/return” *key*



”help/return”: press to display help messages after an alarm sound, after you press a programming key, or at every cursor position.

Important!: you must press ”help/return” again to return to the previous display.

The help messages that may appear on the screen are fully described in chapter 7, Trouble shooting.

The ”do” *key*



To prompt you to reconsider when making a few important commands you are required to press the ”do” key for confirmation after the entry, for example, when starting or ending a method. This key is also used to select characters when naming a method and to activate the standby temperature.

Run control keys

The key block on the far left of the keyboard is used to start/stop, pause/continue, and monitor separation and development runs. These keys are described below.

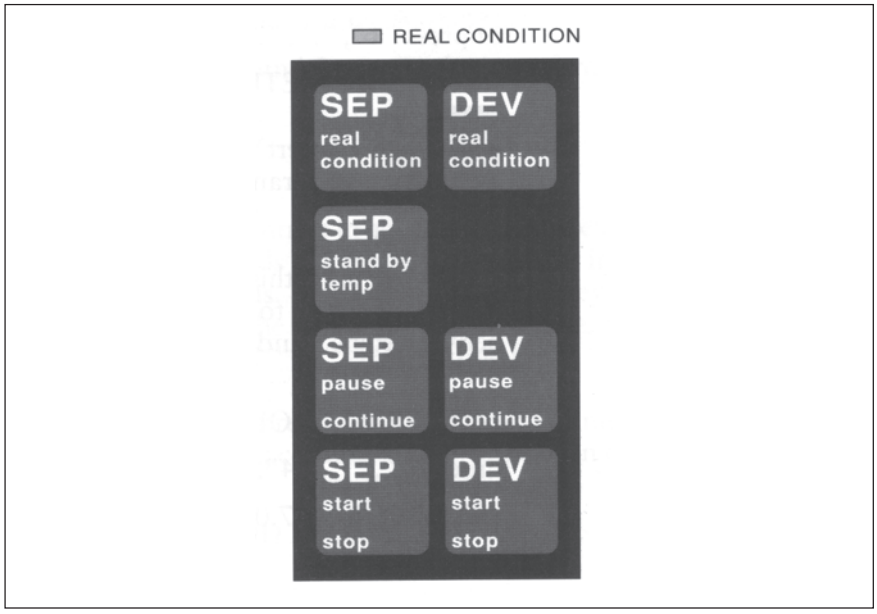


Fig. 14. Run control keys.



”SEP start/stop”: Press to start a separation run. Press again to end the run.



”DEV start/stop”: Press to start a development run. Press again to end the run.



”SEP pause/continue”. Press to stop a separation run temporarily. Press again to continue the run from where it left off.



”DEV pause/continue”: Press to stop a development run temporarily. Press again to continue the run from where it left off.

When you pause a run, the corresponding LED will blink. At 20 second intervals, a short alarm will sound to remind you that a method is paused. Once you press a pause key, the display will show the step number and the number of volthours or minutes that elapsed during that step, for example:

SEP 1.2 PAUSE 68 Vh

or

DEV 1.08 PAUSE t = 10.0 min

During power failures, running methods are automatically paused. For power failures lasting less than 5-10 seconds, methods will automatically continue when power is restored. For longer power failures, methods will remain in pause until you press ”SEP pause/continue” or ”DEV pause/continue”. The display will show:

POWER FAILURE — METHOD SET TO PAUSE

An alarm will sound and the LED will blink to inform you about the power failure.



”SEP standby temp”. Press to cool (or heat) the separation bed before starting a separation.

A separation method does not start until the separation bed temperature for the first step is reached. The standby temperature enables you to have the separation bed at a given temperature also when not running a separation. This way you gain some time at the start of a separation. The display will show.

SEP T =22°C Tstandby = 00°C (OFF) <do>

T is the actual temperature of the bed. At the cursor you enter a standby temperature between 0 and 70°C (most separations take place at 15°C). Press ”do” to turn the standby temperature on or off.

The monitoring keys



”SEP real condition”: Press to monitor the progress of a running separation method.



”DEV real condition”: Press to monitor the progress of a running development method.

Press ”SEP real condition” to monitor the progress of the entire method, for example, if method 1 is running, the display may look like this:

SEP 1.3 1500V 02.0mA 3.0W 12°C 0500AVh

On the display, AVh is the number of accumulated (A) volthours (Vh) which have elapsed during the run, that is, during steps 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 in the above example.

Press ”SEP real condition” one more time to display the progress of the method step currently running, in this example it is step 3:

SEP 1.3 1500V 02.0mA 3.0W 12°C 0025Vh

Press ” SEP real condition” again to return to monitoring the progress of the entire method (AVh).

4. Installation

Important! The following information must be read to install your PhastSystem instruments correctly.

4.1 Unpacking

Unpack the equipment carefully and check the contents of the carton against the packing list. Save the packing material and the carton in case PhastSystem must be returned. Check the equipment for any visible signs of damage that may have occurred during shipment.

Removal of locking screw

Remove the locking screw on the left of the underside of the development unit. The air pump is mounted on a rubber support and fixed with this screw during shipment. Save the locking screw in case you should ever need to ship the unit. (Leaving the screw in place will make the unit noisier but will not affect the operation.)

Unpacking the electrodes

Carefully remove the plastic packing material from the electrode unit in the separation compartment of the separation and control unit. Check that the electrodes are straight.

4.2 Cable connections

Voltage selector setting

PhastSystem instruments are available in two versions: for 220/240 V AC, and for 110/120 V AC electricity supplies.
Check that the instruments have the correct voltage and code number printed on their back panel.

220/240 V

18-1018-24	Separation-Control and Development Units
18-1200-10	Separation Control Unit

110/120 V

18-1018-23	Separation-Control and Developments Units
18-1200-00	Separation Control Unit

Set the voltage selectors on the rear panel of the separation and control unit and development unit according to your local electricity supply; 110/120 V, or 220-230/240 V. To do this:

- Check the voltage range of the mains electricity supply.
- Set the voltage selector to the appropriate setting according to the table below.

Voltage range	Voltage selector setting
For 120 V model instruments:	
90-110	100
108-132	120
For 220 V model instruments:	
198-242	220-230
216-264	240

Fuses

Each unit has two fuses. Check that the fuses are correctly installed and intact.

Connecting the units

Connect the separation and control unit to the development unit with the communication cable (code no. 19-6005-02).

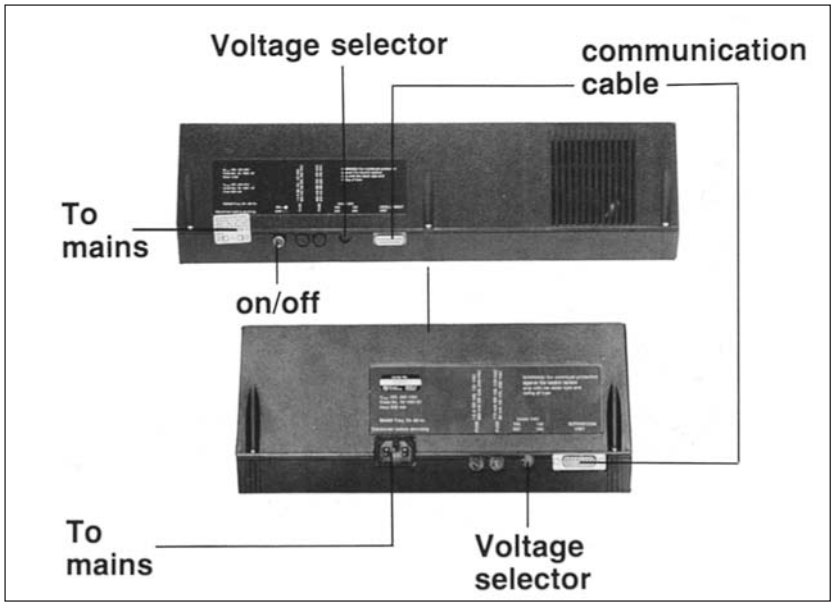


Fig. 15. PhastSystem controls rear

Mains connection

Plug the mains power cords (120 V or 220 V) into the input marked MAINS on the rear panel of the units. Plug the cords into the wall outlet (grounded to earth).

Important! Always disconnect these cords when servicing the instruments.

4.3 Turning the system on

The system is turned on by pressing in the on/off button on the rear panel of the separation and control unit. The development unit is automatically activated when a development method is started.

Diagnostics

Turn on the system and check that the diagnostics are successfully completed. PhastSystem does a self-diagnostic test every time it is turned on. If an error is detected during the test, a message will appear on the display and an alarm will sound.

Temperature sensors

Both units have a temperature sensor; one is under the separation bed and the other is on the underside of the lid in the development chamber (enclosed in stainless steel). These are calibrated before shipment, but you may want to check them before using PhastSystem. The sensors can be checked and calibrated individually. See the chapter on Maintenance for instructions.

4.4 Before use

Before using the development unit we recommend that you run a cleaning method to remove dust accumulated during storage and shipment. A cleaning method requires only distilled water and the level sensor shield (instead of gels). The level sensor shield is in the gel holder in the development chamber when you receive PhastSystem. See chapter 5, the section on cleaning method, for instructions.

The level sensor shield must remain in the chamber when running methods without gels; otherwise, the chamber will not fill.

Warning! The level sensor (on the underside of the development chamber lid) is enclosed in glass and is quite fragile. Use extreme care when cleaning this sensor.

5. Operation

The aim of this chapter is to show you how to program a separation method and a development method, how to load samples into the sample applicators, and how to run PhastGel lEF media, electrophoresis titration curves, and PhastGel homogeneous and gradient media.

5.1 Programming separation procedures

Introduction

Nine separation methods are available for programming. Each separation method you program can contain two sample application instructions, an extra alarm instruction, and up to nine method steps. The instructions and steps appear on the display, one at a time. A cursor rests under the field to be programmed. For example, in method 1 the first instruction will be:

SAMPLE APPL. DOWN AT 1.0 0000 Vh

At the cursor position, enter the step number for sample application, for example, during step 2. By pressing " ▶" the cursor will move to the next field:

SAMPLE APPL. DOWN AT 1.2 0000 Vh

At this cursor position, enter the number of volthours that will elapse during step 2 before sample application.

By pressing "step forward" twice, the first step of method 1 appears on the display.

SEP 1.1 0000V 00.0mA 0.0W 00°C 0000Vh

Each method step finishes after a programmed number of volthours. A method step can have up to 9999 volthours. You must also program the following parameters for each step:

- Voltage in volts (V): 1 to 2000 V
- Current in milliamperes (mA): 0.1 to 50.0 mA
- Power in watts (W). 0.1 to 7.0 W
- Separation bed temperature in °C: 0° to 70°C (see cooling capacity, page 14)

Important! Program methods for one gel.

Methods must always be programmed for one gel, regardless of whether you plan to run one or two gels. When you start a separation run, a command will appear on the display where you must enter the number of gels you plan to run. When you run two gels (which must be the same type, e.g. two PhastGel IEF 3-9 gels), the current and power are automatically adjusted so that both gels run under the same conditions according to the programmed method. The sum of current for both gels cannot exceed 50.0 mA, and the sum of the power for both gels cannot exceed 7.0 W. The following three examples illustrate this:

Example 1: The following step is programmed:

SEP 1.1 2000V 50.0mA 7 0W 15°C 0200Vh

If one gel is run, the limiting values are 2000 V, 50.0 mA, and 7.0 W, which are the maximum values PhastSystem can deliver. If two gels are run, the limiting values for each gel are 2000 V, 25.0 mA, and 3.5 W.

Example 2: The following step is programmed:

SEP 1.1 2000V 12.5mA 3.5W 15°C 0200Vh

If one gel is run, the limiting values are 2000 V, 12.5 mA, and 3.5 W. If two gels are run, the limiting values for each gel are 2000 V, 12.5 mA, and 3.5 W.

Example 3: The following step is programmed:

SEP 1.1 2000V 30.0mA 5.0W 15°C 0200Vh

If one gel is run, the limiting values are 2000 V, 30.0 mA, and 5.0 W. If two gels are run, the limiting values are for each gel 2000 V, 25.0 mA, and 3.5 W.

Note: The sum of the current for two gels and the sum of the power for two gels exceeds the maximum values. Thus, the limiting values for each gel in this example are the maximum available.

How to program a method

A step by step instruction for programming a separation method is given below. Remember that help messages can be accessed at any cursor position by pressing ”help/return”.

Selecting a method

1. Press ”SEP method file”. The method numbers that are free for programming are displayed in the parentheses:

   GET SEP METHOD 0.0 FREE (123456789)

2. Enter the number of a free method before the period; method 3 will be used in this and the following examples:

   GET SEP METHOD 3.0 ( )

   If method 3 had a name, the name would now appear in the parentheses. Press ”do”.

3. The display will show.

   METHOD 3: NAME

   The name field will he blank because you have not named the method yet. You can name the method whenever you choose.

Naming a method

4. Press ”name method”. The display will show.

   SEP 1 [_] (A)

5. Press ”step forward” twice, to display the name field for method 3:

   SEP 3 [_] (A)

6. Press "▶" or "◀" until the first character you want in the name appears in the parentheses to the right, for example, method 3 can be called IEF 3-9.

   SEP 3 [_] (I)

7. Press "do" to enter this character into the name field:

   SEP 3 [I_] (I)

8. Continue with steps 5 and 6 above to enter the rest of the characters. A method name can have up to 10 characters.

   SEP' 3 [IEF 3-9_] (9)

To continue programming to method

9. Press "SEP method file", the method number ("3"), and "do".

   METHOD 3 NAME IEF 3-9

   The name of the method will now appear on the display. We will continue with method 3 as an example in the following instruction steps.

Programming sample application

10. Press "step forward" for the instruction:

    SAMPLE APPL. DOWN AT 3.0 0000 Vh

11. Enter the step number when the sample applicator is to be lowered onto the gel, for example, enter step 1 :

    SAMPLE APPL. DOWN AT 3.1 0000 Vh

12. Press"▶" and enter the time (volthours), in the current step, where the sample will be applied to gel (step 1, in this example). For example, 75 volthours:

    SAMPLE APPL. DOWN AT 3.1 0075 Vh

13. Press "step forward" to program the second sample application instruction. Enter the step number (can be the same as for applicator down), press "▶" and enter the volthours that will elapse before the sample applicator is raised from the gel, for example:

    SAMPLE APPL. UP AT 3.1 0150Vh

Programming the extra alarm

14. Press "step forward" for the extra alarm instruction. Enter the step number, press "▶", and enter the number of volthours that will elapse in this step before the extra alarm sounds, for example:

    EXTRA ALARM TO SOUND AT 3.1 0073 Vh

    The extra alarm can be programmed to sound anytime during the run, for example, to let you know when it's time for sample application so that you can pause the run if you need more time to load the sample applicators.

    Note: An alarm sounds automatically at the end of the method.

Programming method steps.

15. Press ”step forward” to program the first method step:
    SEP 3.1 0000V 00.0mA 0.0W 00°C 0000Vh
16. Enter the limiting voltage (up to 2000V) for the first step in the method:
    SEP 3.1 2000V 00.0mA 0.0W00°C 0000Vh
17. Press ”▶” to move the cursor to the next field and enter the limiting current (up to 50.0 mA) for the first step:
    SEP 3.1 2000V 02.5mA 0.0W 00°C 0000Vh
18. Press ”▶” and enter the limiting power (up to 7.0 W) for the first step:
    SEP 3.1 2000V 02.5mA 3.5W 00°C 0000Vh
19. Press ”▶” and enter the temperature of the separation bed for the first step (see page 14, cooling capacity):
    SEP 3.1 2000V 02.5mA 3.5W 15°C 0000Vh
20. Press ”▶” and enter the duration of the first step in volthours (up to 9999 Vh per step):
    SEP 3.1 2000V 02.5mA 3.5W 15°C 0500Vh

    Note: You can press ”◀” to go back to a field to change an entry.
21. Press ” step forward” to program the second step:
    SEP 3.2 0000V 00.0mA 0.0W 00°C 0000Vh

    The second and the following steps in the method are programmed in the same way as step 1. In this example, step 2 is left blank, that is, method 3 contains only one step.

    After 9 steps in the method, the display will show:
    END OF METHOD

    In summary, for the above example, the sample applicators will be lowered onto the gels after 75 Vh during step 1. During this 75 Vh period, the sample applicators can be loaded. An alarm will sound after 73 Vh as a warning that sample application will occur in 2 Vh. After 150 Vh in step 1, the sample applicators will be raised from the gels, thus sample application will occur for 75 Vh. When the applicators are raised, step 1 will continue for another 350 Vh.

    After 500 Vh, an alarm will sound to mark the end of method, but step 1 will continue to run until the method is stopped by pressing ”SEP start/stop”.

    Important! Running methods will not stop until you press ”SEP start/stop”.

When a running method reaches an empty (not programmed) method step, an alarm will sound to mark the end of the method, but the method will continue to run with the same conditions as those programmed in the step. This is to prevent band diffusion should the method end when you are beyond hearing distance of the alarm.

To reduce the risk of gradient drift or SDS-denatured proteins migrating off the gel, you can do one or both of the following:

1. Program the last step as a low voltage (100 V for SDS-PAGE or 1000 V for lEF) step of 0 volthours. The alarm will sound immediately once this step is reached, but the method will continue to run at low voltage until you press ” SEP start/stop”.
2. Program the extra alarm to sound before the last step is finished. This will inform you that the run is almost finished.

Editing a method

To edit a programmed method, press ”SEP method file” and select the method you wish to edit. You can select the step you want to change by entering the step number after the period, for example, to edit step 3 in method 1 press 1, ”.”, 3 and then ”do”.

GET SEP METHOD 1.3 <do>

SEP 1.3 0300V 07.0mA 2.0W 15°C 0010Vh

Alternatively, start from the beginning of the method and press ”step forward” until the step you want to edit appears on the display. Use the ”▶” and ”◀” keys to move to the field you want to change. Once the cursor rests under the entry you want changed, press ”CE”:

SEP 1.3 0000V 07.0mA 2.0W 15°C 0010Vh

Then enter the new value.

To insert a step or copy or delete a method or method step, see Using the keyboard, where these keys are described. To start a run see p. 44 or 51.

Editing a running method

To edit a running method, you must first press ”SEP pause/continue” (unless you only want to program or change the extra alarm). Then select the method in the ”SEP method file”. To change an entry in a running method, follow the directions above for editing a programmed method. You can delete or insert a step in a running method only if the deleted or inserted step follows the step in progress when you paused the run. Running methods cannot be deleted.

Do not forget to continue the run when you finish editing your method; press ”SEP pause/continue”.

5.2 Sample application

Since the procedure for loading sample applicators is the same for all media, the procedure is described separately here. Different separation techniques require different sample preparation. Guidelines for sample preparation (salt and sample concentrations) are given in the Separation technique files.

Loading sample applicators

Samples are applied to gels with PhastGel sample applicators. The choice of sample applicator will depend on the number and volume of the samples you want to apply. For example, the PhastGel sample applicator 8/0.5 will apply eight samples, each approximately 0.5 µl, to the gel. The PhastGel sample applicator TC is a special applicator for electrophoretic titration curve analysis.

The PhastGel sample-well stamp forms correctly spaced depressions in strips of Parafilm®, from which the desired size of sample applicator may be loaded. Samples are pipetted into the depressions and are drawn up into the applicator capillaries by capillary action.

The actual volume of the sample drawn up will depend on its surface tension; the higher the surface tension, the larger the volume held in the applicator capillary. Therefore, for quantitative purposes, the applicator capillaries should be filled with an exact volume of sample using a syringe.

Using the sample-well stamp

1. Place the sample-well stamp onto a table with the wells facing upwards.
2. Choose the lane of holes that corresponds to the sample applicator you plan to use. Place a piece of Parafilm, with the protective cover facing upwards, over the lane of holes.
3. Run a pen or other hard object along the lane of wells to make depressions in the Parafilm.
4. Remove the protective cover and place the Parafilm on a table so that the depressions can be filled with sample.

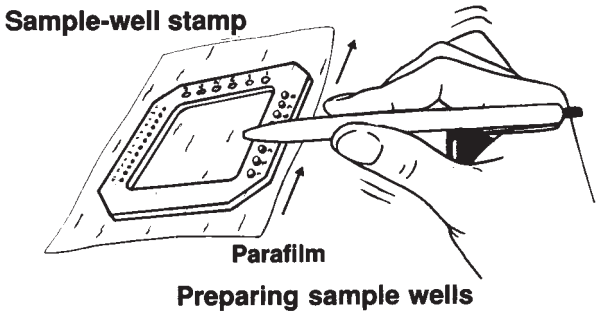


Fig. 16. Preparing sample wells.

5. Fill the depressions with a volume of sample twice the applicator capillary volume. For example, if you use sample applicator 8/1 (8 wells, each 1 µl), fill each well with 2 µl of sample. Make sure there are no air bubbles in these samples as these will also be drawn up into the applicator capillaries.
6. Mark the applicator, for example, left end or right end, to avoid confusion later when inserting it into the applicator arm.
7. Lower the applicator to the surface of the samples. Break the surface of the samples and allow them to climb up into the applicator capillaries. Avoid getting sample on the sides of the applicator.

*Parafilm is a registered trade mark of American Can Company

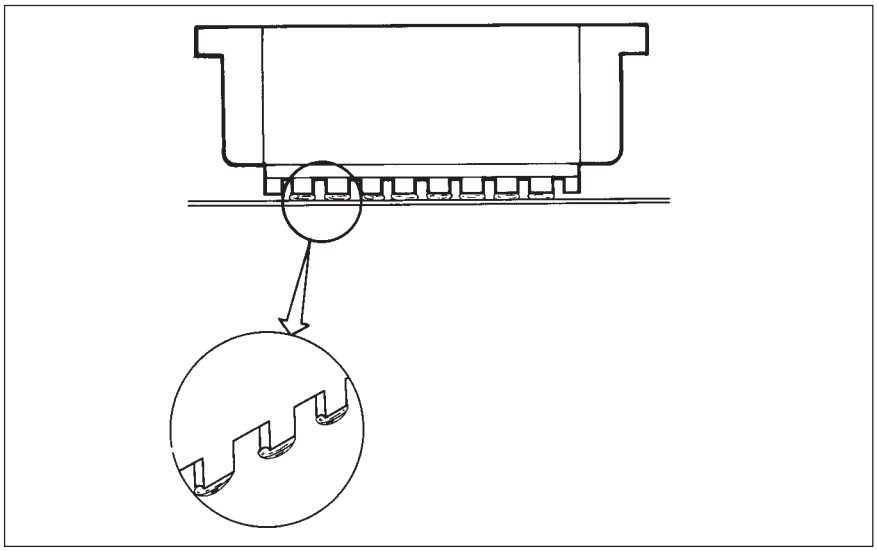


Fig. 17. Loading the applicator

8. Slide the loaded sample applicator into the appropriate slot on the sample applicator arm in the separation and control unit. Do not press down on the applicator arm or samples may touch the gel surface.

5.3 Running IEF media

In IEF techniques, a pre-focusing step is usually run before the sample is applied. This pre-focusing time is programmed in the method as the volthours elapsed before the sample applicator is lowered onto the gel. Start the method and load the sample applicator(s) during the prefocusing time. Loaded sample applicators can be put into the applicator arm any time before the applicator arm goes down.

The general procedure for running PhastGel IEF media is described below. (See Separation technique file No. 100, for running conditions and more specific information.)

Preparing the gel compartment

1. Switch the system on and set the standby temperature to the temperature of the first step in the method you plan to run. (For details see Using the keyboard, section 5.1.)
2. Lower the electrode assembly and sample applicator arm onto the separation bed. Then press down both red eccentric levers until they click into place. The electrode assembly is now in its lower position, aligned evenly with the surface of the separation bed.
3. Raise the electrode assembly to the vertical position.
4. Fit the PhastGel IEF gel cover into place on the underside of the electrode assembly. The electrodes will protrude through the slots. Make sure the cover is aligned correctly by pressing firmly along the sides with your thumb. Avoid touching the electrodes with your fingers; skin proteins may distort results.

5. Wipe off the separation bed with a moist, lint-free cloth to remove dust or particles. It is also advisable to wipe off the electrodes gently with a cloth that does not leave dust or other particles.

Note: In order to obtain the best results possible we recommend frequent cleaning of the electrodes. Even minor amounts of deposited impurities have been shown to sometimes affect the resolution and band pattern. See also Maintenance, chapter 7.

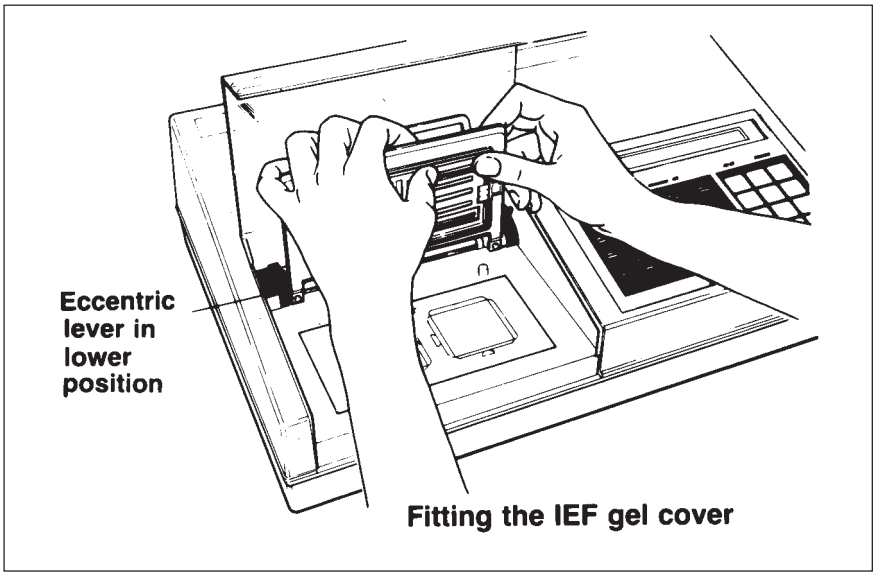


Fig. 18. Fitting the IEF gel cover.

Positioning the gels

1. Place a drop of water or insulating fluid (approximately 60-75 µl) onto the middle of the gel area(s) outlined by the red lines on the separation bed.
2. Take one or two gels from the refrigerator. Use a pair of scissors to cut the package along three sides. Make sure that the thin plastic film on the gel does not stick to the package inside. Remove the gel from its package with a pair of forceps; use the plastic tab of the gel backing as a handle.

   The thin plastic film on the gel surface protects the gel from contaminants and from drying, and should be left on for now.
3. Use a waterproof pen to mark the underside of the gel for identification. You might have to wipe the back of the gel first.

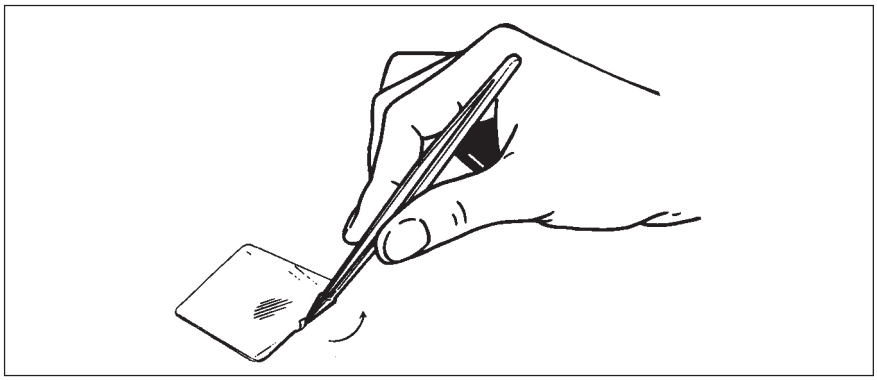


Fig. 19. Bending the tab up.

4. Place the gel on a hard surface and bend the plastic tab up using the forceps. (This makes it easy to handle the gel.) Lower the gel onto one of the gel areas so that a film of liquid, free from air bubbles, forms between the gel support and separation bed. Remove any air bubbles by sliding the gel around.

   Finally, position the gel so that its edges are in perfect alignment with the red lines. Follow this procedure for the second gel.

5. Remove any excess liquid with absorbent paper.

   Note: If only one gel is being run make sure that the empty gel area is dry.

6. Use a pair of forceps to gently lift and peel the plastic film from the gel surface.

7. Lower the electrode assembly. Check that the inner anode (+) (nearest the cathode) and the cathode have complete and even contact with the gel surface. Run your thumb gently along the top of the electrodes.

8. Lower the sample applicator arm and close the separation compartment lid.

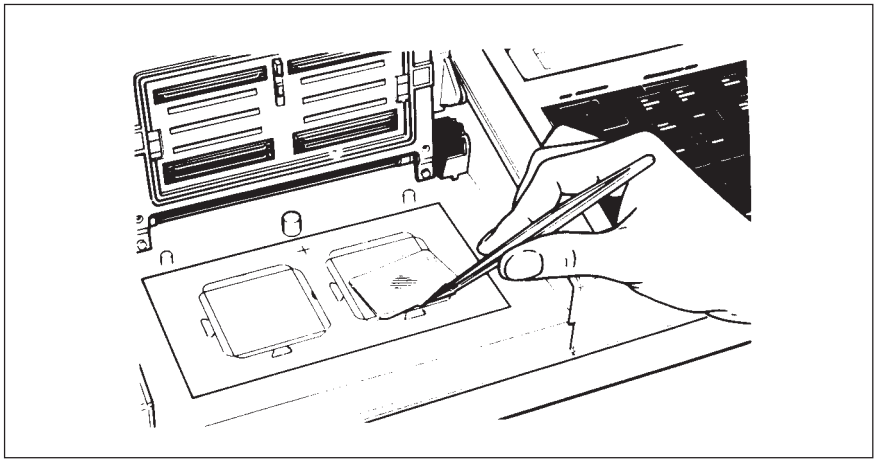


Fig. 20. Positioning a gel.

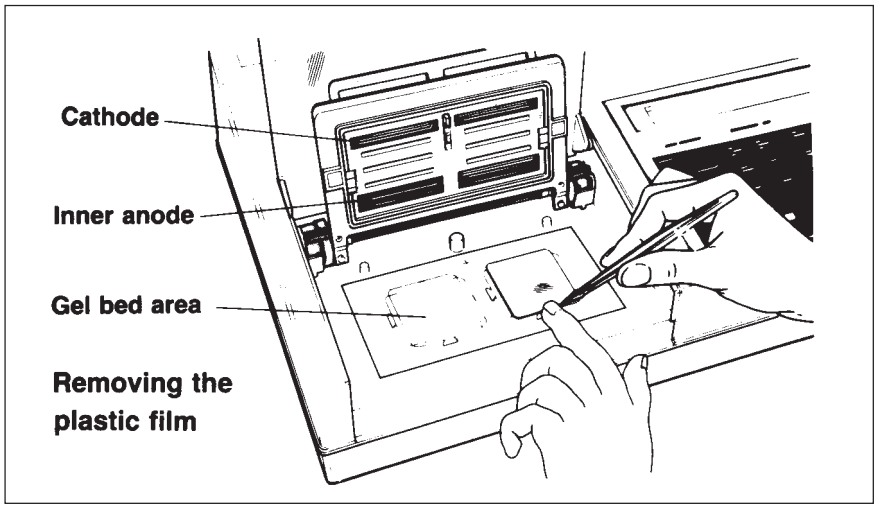


Fig. 21. Removing the plastic film.

Starting the run

1. Press "SEP start/stop" and enter the number of gels for this run:

   NUMBER OF GELS 0 <do>

   Methods are programmed for 1 gel. If you enter 2 gels here, the current and power will be adjusted automatically so that both gels run under the same conditions according to the programmed method (only if both gels are the same type e.g. PhastGel IEF 3-9). See page 35 for further details.

2. Press "do" to confirm.

3. Enter the number of the method you plan to run.

   START SEP METHOD 0.0 <do>

   The method always starts at the first step unless you enter a different step number after the period.

   Once you enter the method number, the method name (if you gave your method a name) will appear in parentheses beside the method number.

   START SEP METHOD 3.0 (IEF 3-9) <do>

4. Press "do" to confirm.

Monitoring the run

If the separation bed temperature (T) is warmer or cooler than the programmed temperature (T_{SET}) in the first step of the running method, the display will show, for example:

SEP 3.1 COOLING BED T = 17°C T_{SET} = 15°C

SEP 3.1 HEATING BED T = 12°C T_{SET} = 15°C

When T equals T_{SET} the method will start and the running parameters will appear on the display, for example:

SEP 3.1 450V 5.0mA 2.3W 15°C 03A Vh

First the accumulated volthours (AVh) are shown, i.e. the number of volthours that have elapsed since the beginning of the method run. By pressing "SEP real condition" the number of elapsed volthours (Vh) for

the running step is displayed. Press ”SEP real condition” to display AVh again.

Sample application

1. Load the applicator with sample as described earlier (p. XX).
2. Press ”SEP pause/continue”. The SEP ON LED will blink and an alarm will sound at 20 second intervals to remind you that the method is paused.
3. Open the lid and slide the applicator into the appropriate slot (cathode, middle or anode) in the sample applicator arm. Repeat this for the second gel.
4. Close the lid and press ”SEP pause/continue”. The SEP ON LED will again show a steady light.

During the course of the run you may at any time start a development run for a finished gel or program another separation or development method. To go back and check on the separation run in progress, press ”SEP real condition”.

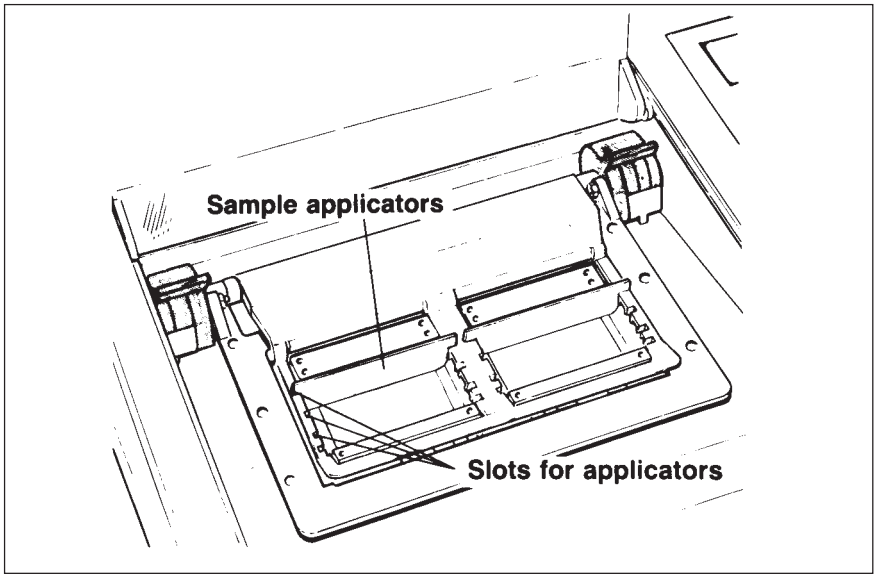


Fig. 22. Inserting the applicators.

Stopping the run

At the end of the method an alarm will sound for 15 seconds, and will continue to sound at one minute intervals until the method is stopped. The method will continue to run under the same conditions as the last step (before an empty step) in the method until the method is stopped.

1. Stop the method by pressing ”SEP start/stop” :

   PRESS <do> TO END SEPARATION METHOD
2. Press ”do” to confirm. The display will show the temperature of the separation bed and the accumulated volthours for the method just ended:

   SEP 0V 0.0mA 0.0W 15°C 500 A Vh
3. Proceed with development immediately after the method is stopped.

5.4 Running electrophoresis media

The procedure for running PhastGel electrophoresis media is essentially the same for both native and SDS techniques. The only operational difference is the use of PhastGel native or SDS buffer strips and sample preparation. The general procedure for running PhastGel electrophoresis media is described below. (See Separation Technique Files No.110, 111, 112, 120, 121 and 130 for running conditions and more specific information for each technique.)

Preparing the gel compartment

1. Switch the system on and set the standby temperature to the temperature of the first step in the method you plan to run first. (For details see Using the Keyboard, section 5.1.)
2. Adjust the electrode assembly to the high position by pressing up on both red eccentric levers until they click into place.
3. Raise the electrode assembly to the vertical position. Remove the IEF gel cover.
4. Wipe off the separation bed with a moist, lint-free cloth to remove dust or particles. It is also advisable to wipe off the electrodes, but this must be done gently and the cloth must not leave dust particles. Avoid touching the electrodes with your fingers; finger proteins may distort the results.

   Note: In order to obtain the best results possible we recommend frequent cleaning of the electrodes. Even minor amounts of deposited impurities have been shown to sometimes affect the resolution and band pattern.

Positioning the gels

1. Place a drop of water or insulating fluid (approximately 60-75 µl) onto the middle of the gel area(s) outlined by the red lines on the separation bed.
2. Take one or two gels from the refrigerator. Use a pair of scissors to cut the package along three sides. Remove the gel from its package with a pair of forceps; use the plastic tab of the gel backing as a handle.

   The thin plastic film on the gel surface protects the gel from contaminants and from drying, and should be left on for now.
3. Use a waterproof pen to mark the underside of the gel for identification. You might have to wipe the back of the gel first.
4. Place the gel on a hard surface and bend the plastic tab up using the forceps. (This makes it easy to position and remove the gel from the bed.) Lower the gel onto one of the gel areas so that a film of liquid, free from air bubbles, forms between the gel support and separation bed. Remove any air bubbles by sliding the gel around.

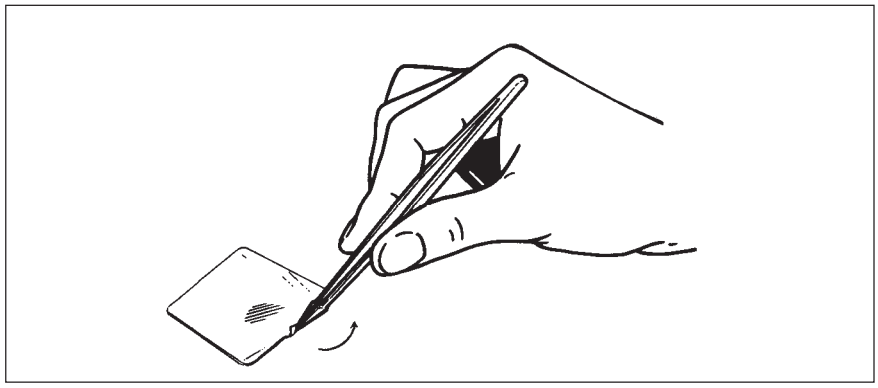


Fig. 23. Bending the tab up.

Finally, position the gel so that its edges are in perfect alignment with the red lines. Follow this procedure for the second gel.

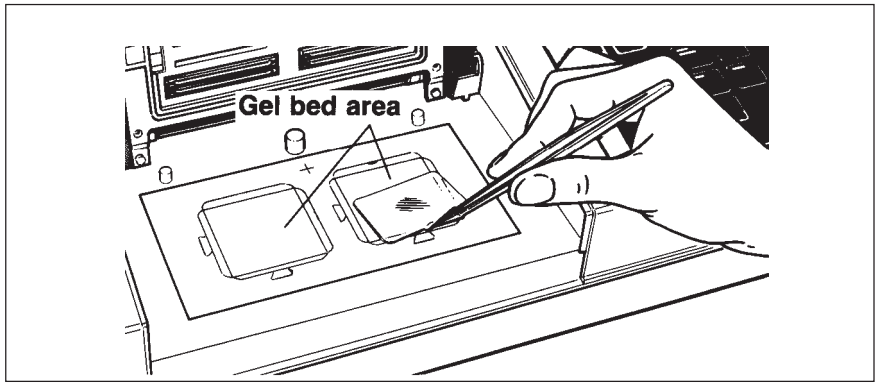


Fig. 24. Positioning a gel.

5. Remove any excess liquid with absorbent paper.

   Note: If only one gel is being run, make sure that the empty gel area is dry.

6. Use a pair of forceps to gently lift and peel the plastic film from the gel surface.

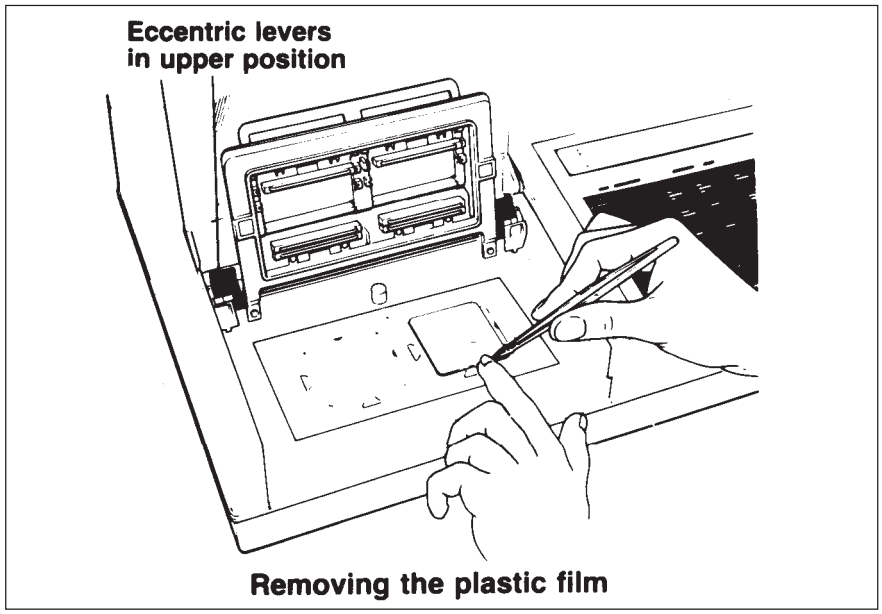


Fig. 25. Removing the plastic film.

7. Place the PhastGel buffer strip holder over the gels by first sliding the buffer strip holder forward so that the two black pins and the holes in the holder form a hinge. Lower the buffer strip holder onto the separation bed.

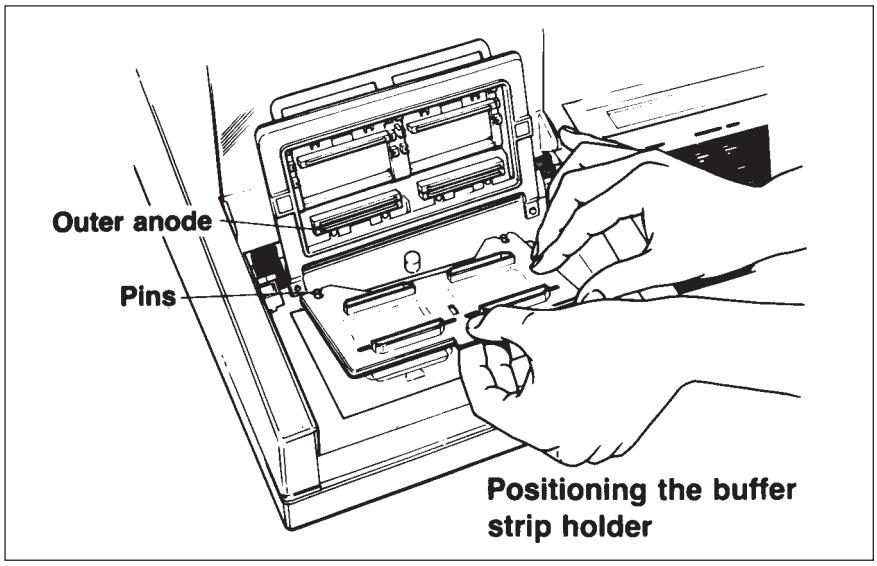


Fig. 26. Positioning the buffer strip holder.

8. Take a pack of native or SDS buffer strips from the refrigerator. Peel back the foil over two buffer strips and remove them with a spatula.

   Note: Gloves should be worn when handling buffer strips, to prevent eventual disturbance from finger proteins.

9. Insert the buffer strips into the compartments in the buffer strip holder; one in the anode and one in the cathode compartment. Repeat this for the second gel. Gently press down on them to ensure good contact between the buffer strips and the gel. Buffer strips will protrude above the compartments by about 1-2 mm.

10. Lower the electrode assembly so that the outer electrodes (the cathode and the anode furthest from it) rest evenly on the buffer strips.

11. Gently press down along the top of the electrodes: The electrodes must have complete and even contact with the buffer strips.

12. Lower the sample applicator arm.

Sample application

1. Load the sample applicator(s) as described on page 39.

2. Slide the loaded sample applicator(s) into the slot nearest the cathode (-).

3. Close the separation compartment lid.

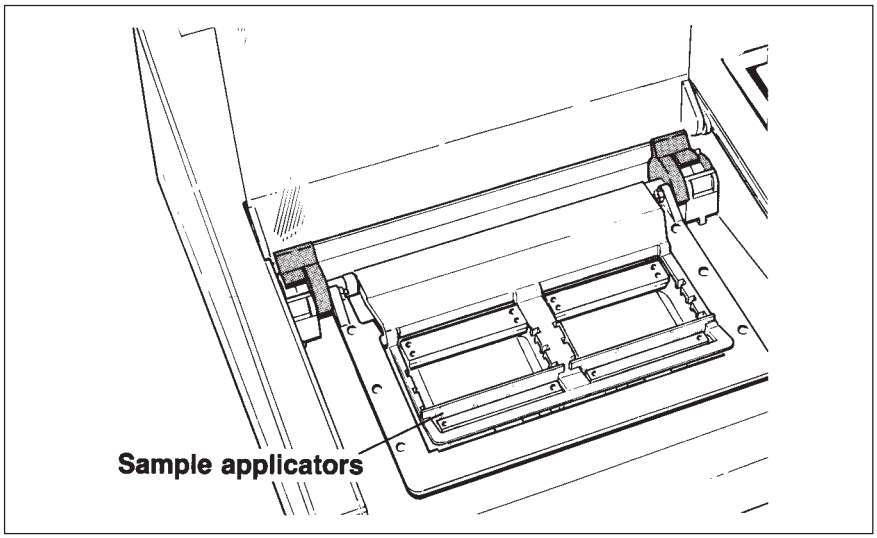


Fig. 27. Inserting the applicators.

Starting the run

1. Press 'SEP start/stop" and enter the number of gels for this run:
   NUMBER OF GELS 0 <do>

   Methods are programmed for 1 gel. If you enter 2 gels here, the current and power will be adjusted so that both gels run under the same conditions according to the programmed method. See page 14 for details.
2. Enter the number of the method you plan to run:
   START SEP Method 0.0 <do>

   The method will start at the first step unless you renter a different step number after the period.

   Once you enter the method number, the method name will appear in parentheses to the right of the method number (if you gave your method a name), for example:
   START SEP METHOD 4.0 (SDS-10000) <do>
3. Press "do" to confirm.

Monitoring the run

If the separation bedtemperature (T) is warmer or cooler than the programmed temperature (T_{SET}) in the first step of the running method, the display will show, for example:

SEP 4.1 COOLING BED T = 20°C T_{SET} =18°C

SEP 4.1 HEATING BED T = 17°C T_{SET} = 18°C

When T equals TSET the method will start and the running parameters will appear on the display, for example:

SEP 4.1 400V 04.0mA 1.6W 18°C 0003A Vh

First the accumulated volthours (A Vh) are shown, that is, the number of volthours that have elapsed since the beginning of the run. By pressing "SEP real condition" the number of elapsed volthours (Vh) for the step which is running is displayed. Press "SEP real condition" to display A Vh again.

During the course of the run, you may at any time start a development run for a finished gel or program another separation or development method. To go back and check on the separation run in progress, press ”SEP real condition”.

Stopping the run

1. When the alarm sounds, check to see that the tracking dye has reached its proper distance from the electrode for SDS-PAGE. If it hasn’t, the method can be allowed to proceed until it does. The alarm is temporarily stopped by pressing ” SEP real condition”.
2. To stop the method, press ”SEP start/stop”.

   PRESS <do> TO END SEP METHOD
3. Press <do> to confirm

   The display will show the temperature of the separation bed and the accumulated volthours for the method just ended:

   SEP 0V 0.0mA 0.0W 18°C 300 AVh

   Proceed with development immediately after the method is stopped.

5.5 Programming development procedures

This section describes the procedures for programming and running development methods. First, an introduction to programming is given, including a section on temperature control. Then, a step by step instruction for programming development methods is given, followed by the procedure for running the methods. Finally, temperature compensation is described.

PhastGel media can also be electrotransferred to an immobilizing membrane with the help of PhastTransfer. This is a rapid, economical and efficient method of blotting. For more detailed information, please contact your GE Healthcare representative.

Introduction

Programming development methods is similar to programming separation methods. The only differences are the parameters to be programmed.

You may program and save up to nine development methods. Each method contains 20 steps available for programming. For each step, the following parameters are programmed:

- The IN-port; the port the solution will enter through: Ports 1 to 9 can be used; port 0 is reserved for waste.
- The OUT -port; the port the solution will exit through: Ports 0 to 9 can be used.
- The duration of the step, t, in minutes. Each step can be up to 99.9 minutes.
- The actual temperature, T, the step will be processed at; the maximum temperature is 50°C. The development chamber can only heat solutions.

Each method also contains a special programming option called temperature compensation, that works in conjunction with temperature control- This function does not operate unless you program it.

Temperature control

When a solution enters the development chamber, it is heated to the programmed temperature for that step. The time it takes to heat the solution depends on the solution's initial temperature. Normally, it takes 3 to 4 minutes to heat solutions to 50°C. Once the programmed temperature is reached, it is held constant within ±2°C for the duration of the step.

Temperature compensation

Temperature compensation is a programming option that is used for methods that contain very short steps, or steps that are highly sensitive to temperature variations. It automatically adjusts the programmed process time to compensate for the time required to heat incoming solutions to the programmed temperature. Therefore, solutions do not need to he pre-heated before they enter the development chamber.

The development methods in the Development technique files (chapter 9) do not require the temperature compensation function. See page 61 for more information.

In the next section you will learn how to program development methods. Each method has a temperature compensation instruction with default values set to 1.0, for example:

DEV 1 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0)

Leave these default values set to 1.0, unless you plan to use temperature compensation.

How to program methods

A step by step instruction for programming development methods is given below. Remember, help messages can be accessed at any cursor position by pressing "help/return".

Selecting a method

1. Press "DEV method file". The method numbers that are free for programming are displayed in the parentheses:
   GET DEV METHOD 0.00 FREE (123456789)
2. Enter the number of a free method. Method 7 will be used in this and the following examples:
   GET DEV METHOD 7.00 ( )
   If method 7 had a name, the name would now appear in the parentheses. The positions after the period are for entering a step number when you want to go directly to a particular step.
3. Press "do" to confirm. The display will show:
   METHOD 7: NAME
   The name field will be blank because you have not named the method yet. You can name a method whenever you choose.

Naming a method

4. Press "name method":
   DEV 1 [_] (A)
5. Press "step forward" six times to display the name field for method 7:
   DEV 7 [_] (A)
6. Press " ▶" or "◀" until the first character you want in the name appears in the parentheses to the right, for example method 7 can be called COOM-IEF (Coomassie for IEF runs):
   DEV 7 [_] (C)
7. Press "do" to enter this character:
   DEV 7 [C_] (C)
8. Continue with steps 6 and 7 until all characters are entered:
   DEV 7 [COOM-IEF_] (F)

To continue programming the method

9. Press "DEV method file", "7", and "do" to select method 7 again:
   DEV 7 NAME COOM-IEF
   The name of the method will now appear on the display.

Programming the Ct curve

10. Press "step forward" for the Ct curve instruction:
    DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0)
    If you plan to use temperature compensation, follow the instructions on page 61 to program the Ct curve; otherwise, go directly to step 11 below.

Programming an alarm

11. Press "step forward" for the alarm instruction.
12. As for separation methods, you can program an alarm to sound at a certain time during the method; first enter the step number during which the alarm will sound, for example, step 10:
    EXTRA ALARM TO SOUND AT 7.10 t = 00.0min
13. Press " ▶" and enter the time when the alarm will sound during the step, for example after 7.0 minutes in step 10:
    EXTRA ALARM TO SOUND AT 7.10 t = 07.0min

Programming method steps

14. Press "step forward" and enter the port number that the first solution will enter through (enter 1 to 9), for example, enter port 1:
    DEV 7.01 IN = 1 OUT = 0 t = 00.0min T = 00°C
15. Press " ▶" and enter the port number the first solution will exit through (enter 0 to 9), for example, enter port 1 to recycle solution 1:
    DEV 7.0 IN = 1 OUT = 1 t = 00.0min T = 00°C

16. Press " ▶" and enter the process time for this step, for example, enter 10.5 minutes (you must press "." although it is shown):

    DEV7.01 IN = 1 OUT = 1 t = 10.5min T= 00°C

    Note: If you are using temperature compensation, you must program the process time as the time required for this step at 20°C, regardless of the temperature you program for the step.

17. Press " ▶" and enter the actual temperature you want the step processed at, for example, 50°C:

    DEV 7.01 IN = l OUT = 1 t = 10.5min T = 50°C

    The maximum temperature you can program is 50°C. The chamber can only heat solutions, but you can program values lower than the incoming solution's temperature if you do not want the solution heated.

    Press "step forward" to program any subsequent steps. After step 20, the display will show:

    END OF METHOD

    Press "step backward" to go back through the method to double check the parameters.

Editing a method

To edit a programmed method, press "DEV method file" and select the method you wish to edit. You can select the step you want to change by entering the step number after the period, for example, to edit step 3 in method 7:

GET DEV METHOD 7.03 <do>

DEV 7.03 IN = 3 OUT = 0 t = 12.0min T = 35°C

Or, start from the beginning of the method and press "step forward" until the step you want to edit appears on the display. Use the " ▶" and "◀" keys to move to the field you want to change. Once the cursor rests under the entry you want changed, press "CE" , for example, to change the time in the above example:

DEV 7.03 IN = 3 OUT = 0 t = 00.0min T = 35°C

Then enter the new value.

To insert a step, or copy or delete a method or method step, see Using the Keyboard, where these keys are described.

Editing a running method

To edit a running method, you must first press "DEV pause/continue" (unless you only want to program or change the alarm). Then, select the method you want to edit in the "DEV method file". To change an entry in a running method. Follow the directions above for editing a programmed method. You can delete or insert 11 step in progress when you paused the run. Running methods cannot be deleted.

Do not forget to continue the run when you finish editing your method; press "DEV pause/continue".

5.6 Running a development method

The procedure for running development methods comprises four steps: making up the solutions, connecting the bottles to the correct ports with the PVC tubing, inserting the gels and pressing the start key. The rest is automatic. The procedure is described below.

Preparing the development unit

You should always keep a fresh stock of solutions. Filter solutions to keep the channels in the development unit clear and to avoid precipitation on the gel(s). We recommend that you label the bottles and the tubing (use the yellow tubing markers to mark the tubes) with their corresponding port number.

1. Remove the caps on the cap set from the ports that you plan to use.
2. Connect the ports (1-9) as required to the solution bottles with PVC tubing.
3. Connect port 0 to waste: Use an empty bottle.
4. Check for kinks in the tubing. Make sure the tubing is securely submerged in the solutions.

   Important! The chamber fills with approximately 70 ml of solution. The bottles should be filled with at least 75 to 80 ml of solution to allow for the residual solution in the tubing.
5. Open the lid of the development chamber by pressing on the right end of the red bar.
6. Check that the chamber gasket (on the lid) is secure.

Inserting the gels

7. Remove one gel from the separation bed with a pair of forceps (use the tab of the gel backing). Be careful not to touch the gel surface with your fingers since fingerprints stain and cloud the protein band.
8. Slide the gel, gel surface down, into the upper position of the gel holder.

   Remove the other gel and slide it, gel surface up, into the lower position of the gel holder.

Note! If you are developing only one gel, slide it into the lower position, gel surface up.

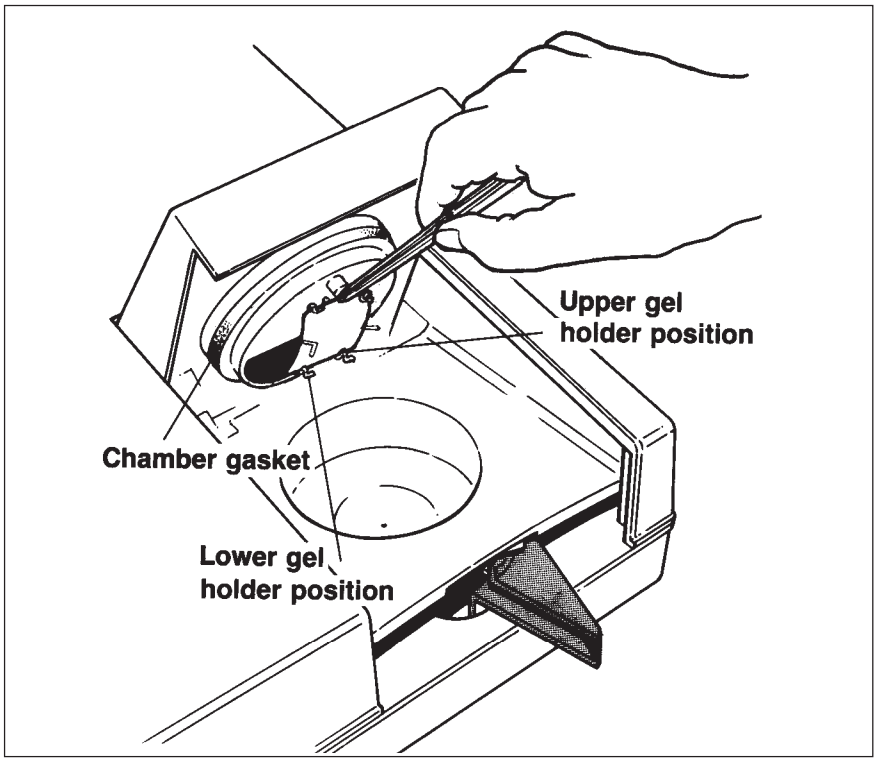


Fig. 28. Inserting the gel into the gel holder

9. Close the lid and lock it by simultaneously pressing down on the top of the lid and pushing in the red bar.

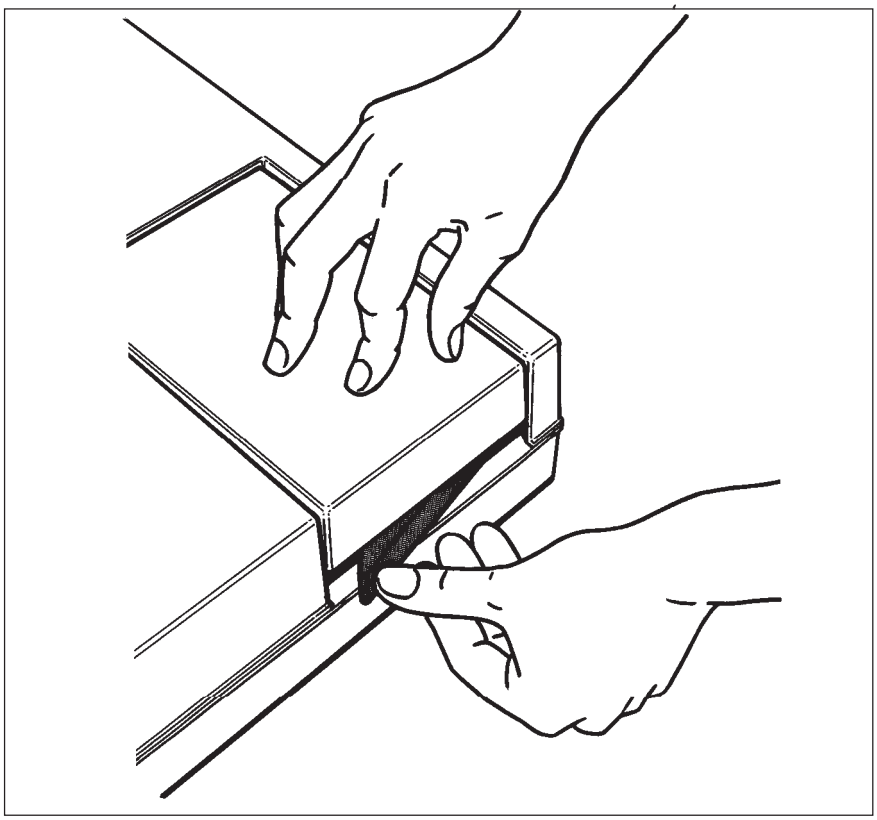


Fig. 29. Closing the development chamber lid

Starting the run

1. Press "DEV start/stop" and enter the programmed method number:

   START DEV METHOD 0.00 <do>

2. Once you enter the method number, the method name (if you gave your method a name) will appear in parentheses beside the method number, for example:

   START DEV METHOD 7.00 (COOM-IEF) <do>

   The method always starts at the first step unless you enter a different step number after the period.

3. Press "do" to confirm.

During the course of the run, you may at any time start a separation run or program another separation or development method. Press "DEV real condition" to display the progress of method.

Monitoring the progress

The display will keep you informed about the progress of the method and the event that is taking place. The sequence of events during a development step is described below.

First, the development chamber is emptied of eventual residual liquid through port 0 (P0), to waste. This is a precautionary step (it is not programmable):

DEV 7.01 t = 0.0 min T = 22°C EMPTYING P0

Next, the chamber will be filled with liquid through the programmed in-port, for example through port 1 (P1):

DEV 7.01 t = 0.0 min T = 22°C FILLING P1

It takes approximately 15 seconds to fill the chamber. When the chamber is full, the solution is heated to the programmed temperature and the gels are rotated in the solution until the end of the step, that is, the gel is being processed:

DEV 7.01 t = 0.5 min T = 28°C PROCESSING P1

The in-port tube number (Pl) will remain on the display until the chamber empties.

The time t, shown on the display, starts at zero and counts up to the time programmed for the step. The temperature T, is the actual temperature of the solution.

When the processing time equals the programmed time for the step, the chamber empties and the out port number (Pl) is shown on the display, for example:

DEV 7.01 t = 10.5 min T = 50°C EMPTYING P1

After the chamber is emptied, the in-port tube is cleared of solution by compressed air. The display will show, for example:

DEV 7.01 t = 0.0 min T = 26°C CLEANING TUBE

Subsequent steps

The subsequent steps will be carried out in the same manner (except there is no initial emptying step).

When the method reaches an empty step (not programmed) the method ends, and the display will show, for example:

DEV t = 0.0 min METHOD 7 DONE

Interrupting the run

If any thing goes wrong while the method is running, you can stop the run temporarily or terminate it.

To stop the run temporarily:

Press "DEV pause/continue". The DEV ON LED will blink to show the method is paused, and an alarm will sound at 20 second intervals until the run is continued.

Press "DEV pause/continue" when you are ready to continue. The DEV ON LED will show a steady light again.

To terminate the run:

Press "DEV start/stop". The display will prompt you to confirm:

PRESS "do" TO END METHOD

When you press "do" , the development chamber empties and the in port tube is cleared. The display will show, for example:

DEV 7.8 t = 5.0 min T = 45°C ENDING METHOD

When the chamber is empty, the display will show, for example:

DEV t = 5.0 min METHOD 7 DONE

5.7 Cleaning method

Before using the development unit for the first time, you should run a cleaning method to rinse the development chamber and tubing from dust accumulated during storage and shipment.

Also, before running a sensitive staining technique such as silver staining, you may want to clean the chamber and tubing thoroughly. Use the instructions below to program and run a cleaning method.

1. Switch on the system.
2. Press "DEV method file". Method 9 will be used in this and the following examples.
3. Press "name method", and press "step forward" until you reach method 9.

   DEV 9 [_] (A)

   Method 9 will be called CLEANING in this example.
4. Press "▶ " until C appears in the parentheses, and press "do" to enter it into the name field:

   DEV 9 [C_] (C)
5. Follow step 4 to enter the rest of the characters.
6. Press "DEV method file" again.

7. Press ”9" and ”do”.
8. Press ”step forward”. Leave these values set to 1.0.

   DEV 9 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0)
9. Press ”step forward”. Leave the alarm instruction blank.

   EXTRA ALARM TO SOUND AT 9.00 t=00.0min
10. Press ”step forward” for the first method step.

    In steps 1 through 9, program the in-port (IN = 0) to correspond to the step number, for example, IN = 1, IN = 2, IN = 3, for steps 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Leave the out-port and the temperature T, set to zero. Set the time t, to 0.1 minute for each step.

    DEV 9.01 IN = 1 OUT = 0 t=00.lmin T=00°C

    The out-port will always empty to waste (port 0). The chamber will empty immediately after it fills.

Running the cleaning method

1. Remove the cap set from the ports.
2. Cut the PVC tubing into 10 lengths, one for each port.
3. Lead the tubes into a bottle containing at least 700 ml of distilled or de-ionized water.
4. Lead tube 0 to waste; use an empty bottle for waste.
5. Open the lid of the development chamber by pressing on the right end of the red bar.
6. Check that the lid gasket is secure.
7. Insert the level sensor shield into the upper position of the gel holder, if it is not already there.

   Important! The level sensor shield must remain in the chamber when running methods without gels; otherwise, the level sensor will be splashed by incoming solution, causing it to give a false signal that the chamber is full.
8. Close the lid and lock it simultaneously pressing on the lid and pressing in the red bar.
9. Press ”DEV start/stop” and enter the method number, for example, ”9”.

   START DEV 9.00 (CLEANING) <do>
10. Press ”do” to start the run.

Before using solutions other than water to clean the unit, check the chemical resistance of the wetted parts to the chemical(s) you plan to use. See chapter 3, Description of the system, for more information about the chemical resistance of the wetted parts in the development unit.

5.8 Temperature compensation

Some development techniques may contain steps that are extremely short and/or sensitive to temperature variations of the incoming solutions. PhastSystem has a temperature compensation function that can be programmed to adjust for these variations. This function is based on the rate of development processes at 2O°C; PhastSystem uses 20°C as the reference temperature.

During a development run, deviations from 20°C are compensated for by adjusting the programmed process time, t. If the temperature of the solution in the development chamber is above 20°C, the process time will be reduced. Conversely, if the temperature is below 20°C, the process time will be extended. The degree of compensation is determined by the temperature compensation curve, Ct curve, programmed for the method. The Ct curve is programmed with four values, called temperature compensation factors, Ct factors.

What Ct factors are

Ct factors describe the rate of a process at a certain temperature relative to the rate of that process at 20°C. Thus, the Ct factor for any process run at 20°C is 1.0. Ct factors are greater than 1.0 for temperatures above 20°C, and are less than 1.0 for temperatures below 20°C. For example, if a method takes 30 minutes at 20°C and 15 minutes at 40°C, the Ct factor for that method at 40°C is 2.0, that is, the rate of the process will be two times faster at 40°C than at 20°C.

Based on experimental studies of Coomassie staining with PhastGel media, we have found that, as a general rule, the reaction rate will double for every 20°C rise in temperature, When the Ct factors are plotted against temperature, a Ct curve is obtained. This curve is shown in Fig. 30.

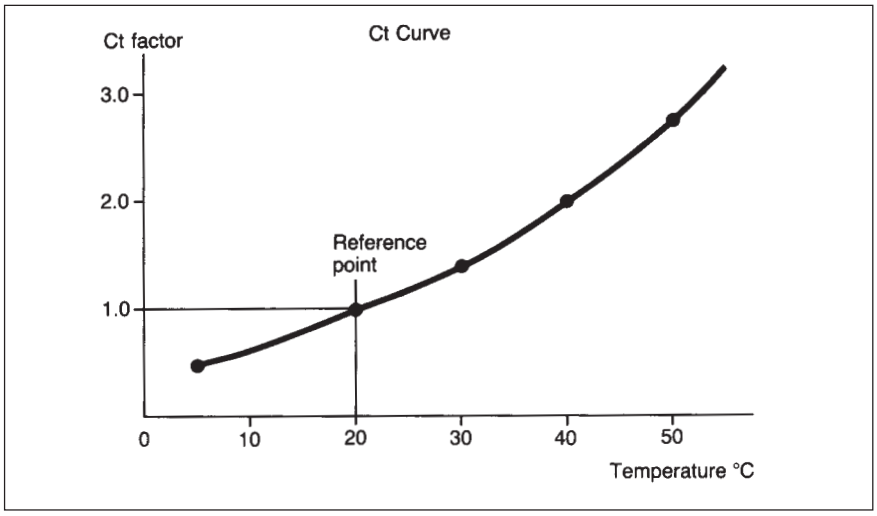


Fig. 30. Example of a temperature compensation curve for development processes that double in rate for every 20°C rise in temperature. The curve is made by plotting the temperature compensation factors Ct factors. For 5°, 30°, 40°, and 50°C (20°C is the reference temperature on which the curve is based).

How to use Ct factors

Each development method in the method file has a Ct curve instruction where you program Ct factors for 5°, 30°, 40° and 50°C. PhastSystem interpolates a Ct curve from these points and stores it as part of the method program.

For each development step, you program the process time t, as the time required for the step at 20°C. You also program the temperature you want the step to be processed at (the development chamber can heat solutions up to 50°C).

During a development run, the actual temperature of the solution in the chamber is measured every second. From the Ct curve, PhastSystem obtains the Ct factor for the measured temperature and adjusts the process time by this factor. Therefore, time is continuously integrated with a function of the measured temperature (the Ct factors), so that results will be reproducible, regardless of the incoming solution's temperature.

The following example will help illustrate how temperature compensation works:

Example 1: A development method has been programmed with the following Ct curve:

DEV 2 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (0.5,1.3,2.0.2.6)

The first step in the method has been programmed as follows:

DEV 2.01 IN = 1 OUT = 0 t = 12.0min T = 50°C

That is, the process takes 12.0 minutes at 20°C for step 1 of method 2 (DEV2.01). The actual temperature the step will be processed at T is 50°C.

Figure 2 illustrates how the programmed process time (1) is compensated when this step is run with solutions having different initial temperatures. Plots 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent the same degree of development.

The run starting with solutions at 20°C (3) is processed faster than the run (2) starting with solutions at 4°C (taken directly from the refrigerator). The actual process time for both runs is approximately one-half the programmed process time.

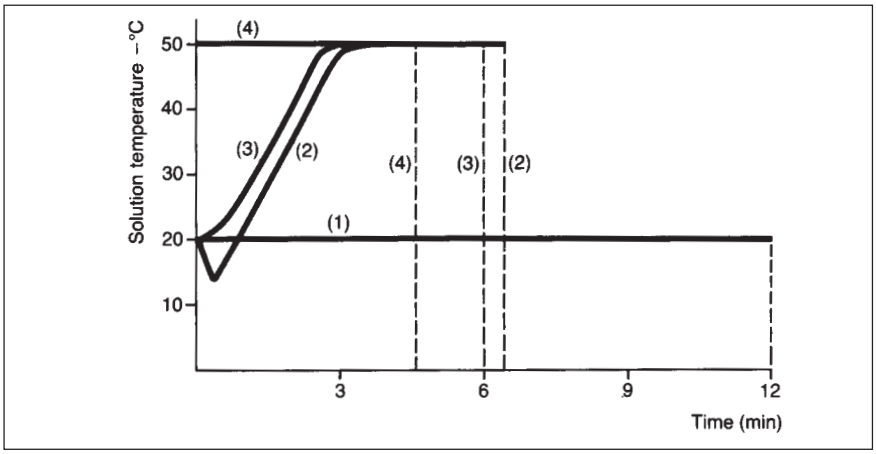


Fig. 31. PhastSystem automatically adjust the programmed process time (for 20°C (1)) for the methods run at 50°C starting with solutions at 4°C (2), at 20°C (3), and at 50°C (4). See example 1 for details.

The temperature compensation factor for 50°C is 2.6, that is, the process will reach completion 2,6 times faster than it would at 20°C. When the solutions for this step are pre-heated to 50°C (4), the process ends exactly 2.6 times faster than when the, process is run at 20°C (12.0 min/2.6 = 4.6 min).

Estimating Ct factors

The Ct curve is an average for the entire method and it can be estimated in a number of different ways. The following is a general procedure that you can use and modify to estimate the Ct curve for your method.

1. Leaving all Ct factors set to 1.0, run your method (all steps) at 5°, 20°, 30°, 40° and 50°C, using solutions pre-cooled or pre-heated to these temperatures. Use at least two different times at each temperature.
2. Change the process time equally for each step in the method. For example, if you halve the process time in the first step for the run at 40°C, halve all the steps in the method.

   If your method contains a step that cannot he run at high temperatures, increase the temperature of this step along with the other steps until you reach the maximum allowable or optimum temperature for that step. Then, leave the step at that temperature, and continue increasing the temperature for the other steps.
3. Plot the staining intensity versus time for each temperature. The staining intensity can be measured visually or with a densitometer. Use an arbitrary scale for visual detection.
4. Draw a line parallel to the x-axis, across each curve at an appropriate O.D. or staining intensity, and read the time required for the reaction to reach this value at different temperatures. An example is shown in Figure 32.

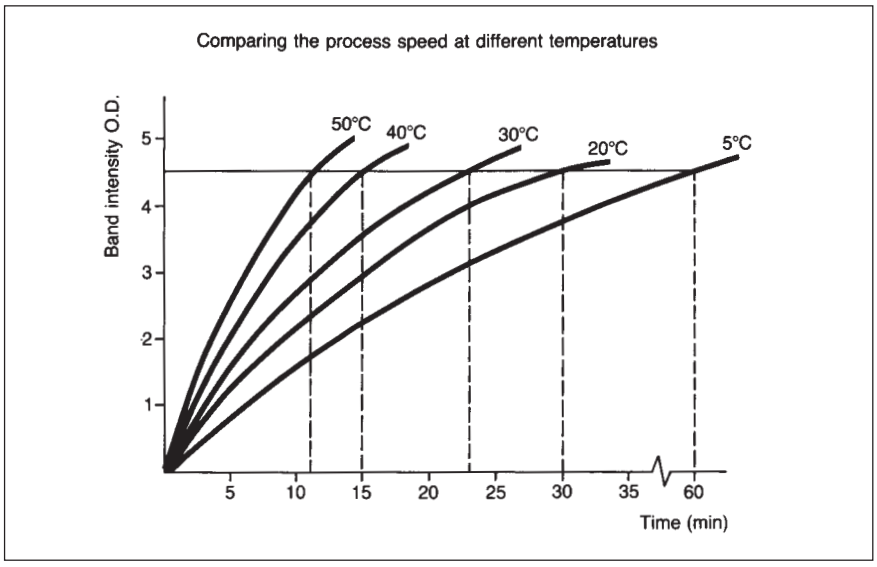


Fig. 32. Comparing the rate at a process at 20°C with the rate of that process at 5°, 30°, 40°, and 50°C.

5. Use the process time at 20°C as the reference time and estimate the Ct factors for 5°, 30°, 40° and 50°C: divide the reference time 130 minutes in Fig. 3) by the time required for the respective runs. For this example, shown in Figure 3, the Ct factors are:
   - for 5°C; 30 min/60 min = 0.5
   - for 20°C; 30 min/30 min = 1.0
   - for 30°C; 30 min/23 min = 1.3
   - for 40°C; 30 min/15 min = 2.0
   - for 50°C; 30 min/11min = 2.6

   The Ct factor for 20°C is always 1.0.
6. Plot the Ct factors against their respective temperatures to obtain the Ct curve for your method (as shown in Fig. 1).

An alternative method for estimating Ct factors is to optimize the development method at 50°C, or some other temperature (without using temperature compensation). Then calculate the time that would be required for each method step at 20°C, using the general rule that the process rate will double for every 20°C rise in temperature. Program these values into the method, but leave the temperatures the same (those obtained when optimizing the method).

Program the Ct curve and run the method to test the curve. The curve can then be adjusted and tried again until you are satisfied it fits the method.

Programming the method

Program your development method using the procedure given at the beginning of this chapter, but program the process time as the time required for the step if it were processed at 20°C. Instructions for programming the Ct curve are given below.

Program the Ct Curve as follows:

1. Press ”step forward” until the Ct curve instruction appears on the display, for example:

   DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (1.0.1.0,1.0.1.0)
2. To program the Ct factor for 5°C, you must first erase the default value, 1.0. Press ”CE”.

   DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (0.0,1.0,1.0,1.0)

   Then enter the Ct factor, for example, enter 0.5:

   DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (0.5,1.0,1.0,1.0)
3. Press ”▶” to move the cursor to the next position; press ”CE”, and enter the Ct factor for 30°C, for example, 1.3:

   DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (0.5,1.3,1.0,1.0)
4. Press ”▶”, ”CE”, and enter the Ct factor for 40°C, for example, 2.0:

   DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (0.5,1-3,2.0,1.0)

5. Press " ▶", "CE", and enter the Ct factor for 50°C, for example, 2.6:

   DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (0.5,1.3,2.0,2.6)

Important! When you program a method using temperature compensation, you must program the process time t, as the time required to process the step at 20°C, regardless of the temperature you plan to run the step at.

Running the method

Use the procedures for running development methods described at the beginning of the section.

Monitoring the method

When a method is running, the time shown on the display is based on the process time at 20°C and does not correspond to real time. In other words, the display time will elapse slower of faster than real time depending on the temperature of the solution in the chamber. The following example will help clarify this:

A method is programmed with the following Ct curve:

DEV 7 Ct(5,30,40,50)°C = (0.5,1.3,2.0,2.6)

The first step in the method is programmed as follows:

DEV 7.01 IN = 1 OUT = 0 t = 10.0 min T = 50°C

That is, the time for this process at 20°C is 10 minutes, and it will be processed at 50°C.

When the step is running, the display time will start at 0.0 minutes and count up to 10 minutes. But the actual time taken to reach this display time (10 min.) may only be 4 minutes since the step is run at 50°C. When the temperature of the solution in the development chamber is below 20°C, the display time will elapse slower than real time. When the temperature is above 20°C, the display time will elapse faster than real time. When the display time reaches 10 minutes, the step terminates and the next step begins.

The display time will be equal to real time when the temperature compensation function is not used, that is, when all Ct factors are set to 1.0.

6. Evaluation and presentation of data

This chapter is divided into two parts: preservation and evaluation. The first part describes procedures for storing PhastGel media, including how to dry and photograph gels. The second part contains procedures for estimating the isoelectric point and molecular weight of proteins.

6.1 Preservation

Drying gels

Use one of the following methods to dry your gels. The method you choose will depend on how fast you need to dry your gels:

1. Use an ordinary hair-dryer to dry gels within minutes. The warm air should be directed onto the plastic backing to avoid contaminating the gel with dust. The gel should be dried immediately after development, or uneven background can result. This method is fast, but higher background might result with Coomassie stained gels (most likely due to Coomassie particles dissolving in the gel matrix) if the air from the dryer is too warm.
2. Place the gels on filter paper or a wire mesh. Gels will dry within four to five hours. Anchor edges of gradient gels to prevent them from curling.

If your gels curl after drying or storage, soak them in 7-10% acetic acid with glycerol according to the Development technique files, until they uncurl.

Mounting gels

Dry gels can be mounted in slide frames, in photo-albums, or in note books. Slide frames must have a 37 x 37 mm inside perimeter (which have a 50 x 50 mm outside perimeter) to view all the bands in the gel. These are medium-format frames which can be purchased at your local photography shop. Slide frames with glass or rigid plastic sheets to enclose the gel will prevent damage to the gel during storage.

PhastGel media are 43 x 50 mm and must be trimmed to 43 x 43 mm to fit into 50 x 50 mm slide frames.

Photographing gels

Below are some general tips for obtaining good photographic results of PhastGel media.

Camera type

Ordinary 35 mm or Polaroid cameras are well suited for photographing PhastGel media, provided they have a close-up lens or similar apparatus.

Light source

We recommend using a light box with a daylight fluorescent and/or a UV light source. The top of the box should be opaque white plastic or glass. For color photography, light boxes should be color balanced to 5.800°K (daylight), with adjustable light intensity.

Light metering can be difficult with light boxes as the background. Generally, the aperture must be two to three f-stops higher than the light meter indicates (depending on the meter type). Thick black paper can be placed around the gel on the light box to eliminate excess back lighting.

Positioning gels on the light box

Wet gels photograph better than dry ones. Dry gels can be soaked in 7-10% acetic acid until they rehydrate. Small particles and fibers can be removed from the gel surface with a soaked cotton swab. Gently run the swab across the gel. For light boxes with a fluorescent light source, position the gels as follows:

Place the gel in a transparent glass petri dish and cover the gel with 1 to 2 mm of 7-10% acetic acid. Remove any air bubbles by sliding the gel around. Set the dish on the light box. Alternatively, position the gels as you would position them on the separation bed.

For light boxes with a UV light source, the gels must be positioned gel-side down onto the light box because the gel backing absorbs the UV light. The emitted light from the protein bands will pass through the gel backing.

Film

For fluorescent illumination, we recommend positive negative Polaroid #665 film, with ASA 75 or a similar film. The negative from this film will produce better prints than the positive. So when your are satisfied with the results from the positive, have the negative developed for the final print (for example, if you plan to publish your results). The shutter speed is slow for this film, so your camera should be mounted on a tripod or stand. For 35 mm cameras, a fine-grain Panchromatic film works well. This film is sensitive to red, thus blue and dark bands become more pronounced.

For UV illumination we recommend Polaroid #667 film with ASA 3000, or a similar film.

Filters for black and white

Lens filters give increased band contrast and good color balance. With UV illumination, filters are necessary. A list of filters that you may want to try when photographing gels is given below:

Common staining technique	Type of illumination	Type of filter
fluorescent detection	UV	yellow or orange
Coomassie or Coomassie-like dyes	fluorescent	deep yellow or red (try medium-red with Panchromatic film)
green dyes	fluorescent	red
silver	fluorescent	medium-red
PAS (glycoprotein)	fluorescent	blue or orange

Paper

A medium to hard paper with glossy finish will give best results for black and white photographs.

6.2 Evaluation

Procedures for measuring the isoelectric points and molecular weights of proteins, using calibration proteins, are described. A brief discussion about evaluating PhastGel media with PhastImage is presented at the end.

Isoelectric point measurement

Isoelectric points (pI) of proteins are conveniently and accurately measured using calibration proteins. Calibration proteins indicate pH gradient profiles in gels. By measuring the distance of a sample protein from a reference point to where it focuses, its pI can be interpolated from the pH gradient profile.

Three pI calibration kits are available from GE Healthcare (Table 1). Each kit contains 8-11 proteins, depending on the kit.

Table 1: Selecting the correct pI calibration kit for PhastGel IEF media

PhastGel IEF	pI calibration kit	pI range covered by the kit	Number of markers for PhastGel interval
PhastGel IEF4-6.5	Low pI	2.80-5.85	4 (4.15-5.85)
PhastGel IEF 5-8	High pI	5.85-10.25	4 (5.85-7.35)
PhastGel IEF 3-9	Broad pI	3.50-9.30	10 (3.50-8.65)

Procedure for pI measurement

Instructions for pI measurement in PhastGel lEF media are given below:

1. If you know the approximate pI of the protein of interest, select a suitable PhastGel IEF gel. If it is unknown, use PhastGel IEF 3-9.
2. Use the appropriate separation method for IEF described in Separation technique file No. 100, chapter 9.

3. Reconstitute one vial from the Low pI, High pI or Broad pI calibration kit in 30-40 µl of distilled water for Coomassie staining, and in 2 ml for silver staining. Reconstituted kit proteins can be store frozen at -20°C.
4. Start the run and apply the samples to the gel (use the procedures presented in Separation procedures, section 5.2). Apply calibration proteins between the sample lanes. On one side of the calibration proteins, apply the sample at the cathode, and on the other side at the anode. This will help to ensure that proteins are in equilibrium for pI measurements (they should focus at the same point in the gradient).
5. After electrophoresis, develop the protein bands according to one of the development methods given in chapter 9, Development Technique Files.
6. To easily measure the band distance, mount the gel in a slide frame and project the image to the desired format using a slide projector. Alternatively, scan the gel.
7. Plot the known pI value of each pI calibration protein versus its distance from a reference point, e.g. the cathode (to the nearest 0.05 cm). Draw a line through the points to obtain the pH gradient profile of the gel.
8. Measure the distance from the reference to the proteins of interest. Use the pH profile of the gel to interpolate the pI points of these proteins. Figure 1 shows an example of a pH gradient profile established using the Broad pI calibration kit.

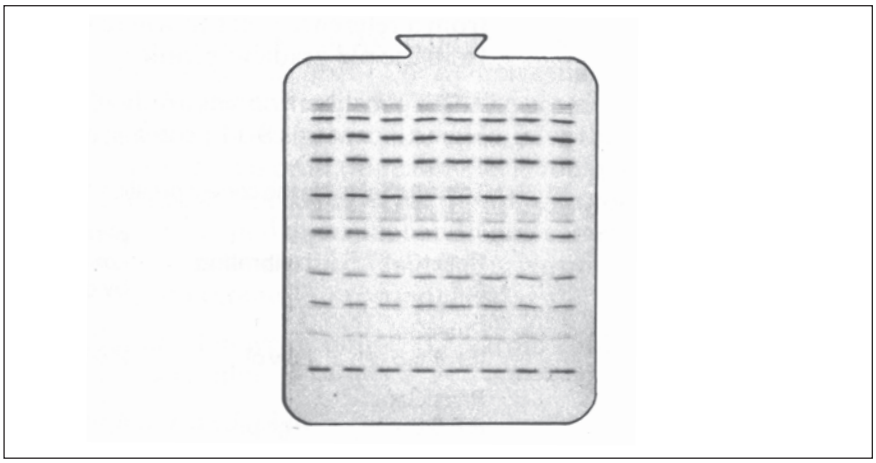


Fig. 33. Broad pI calibration kit run on PhastGel IEF 3-9 The gel was run according to the method in Separation Technique File No. 100. The kit proteins were reconstituted in 35 µl of distilled H_2O.

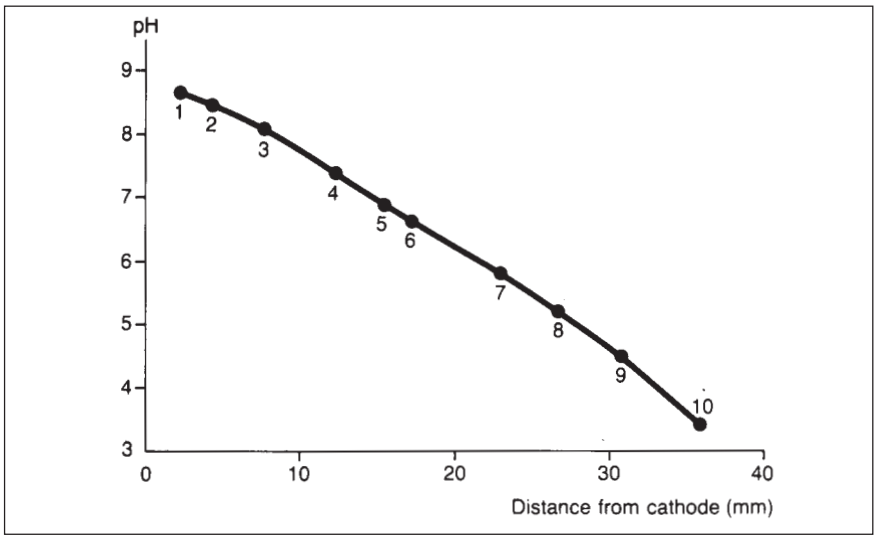


Fig. 34. The pH gradient profile indicated by the Broad pI calibration kit for the gel shown in Fig. 33. The gel was projected onto a 25 x 25 cm format for band measurement. The proteins, starting from the cathode and their corresponding pI´s are:

lentil lectin (basic)	8.65
lentil lectin (middle)	8.45
lentil lectin (acidic)	8.15
horse myoglobin (basic)	7.35
horse myoglobin (acidic)	6.85
human carbonic anhydrase B	6.55
bovine carbonic anhydrase B	5.85
ß-lactoglobulin A	5.20
soybean trypsin inhibitor	4.55
amyloglucosidase	3.50

Molecular weight measurement

Molecular weights of globular and SDS-denatured proteins are easily measured using PhastGel homogeneous or gradient media and one of the GE Healthcare calibration kits. Pour calibration kits are suitable for use with PhastGel media; the high molecular weight (HMW) kit for native or SDS-denatured proteins, the low molecular weight (LMW) kit for SDS-denatured proteins, a high molecular weight calibration kit especially prepared for SDS runs with PhastSystem (HMW-SDS) and a molecular weight kit intended for SDS runs of very small proteins or peptides (PMW).

GE Healthcare calibration kit proteins come in convenient freeze dried mixtures. The proteins are exactly characterized and highly purified. Exact protein amounts per vial have been chosen to give bands of equal intensity on staining with Coomassie. Table 2 below shows the molecular weight ranges covered by the calibration kits.

Table 2: Molecular weight calibration kits available for native and SDS electrophoresis.

Marker kit	MW range	Number of vials kit	µg marker/ number prot. per vial	Storage	
				Unused	Reconst.
HMW kit	SDS: 18,500-330,000 Native 67,000-670,000	10	250/5	+4°C	20°C
HMW SDS kit[1]	SDS 53,000-212,000	10	200/5	-20°C	20°C
LMW kit[1]	SDS 14,400-94,000	10	600/6	+4°C	20°C
PMW kit[1]	SDS 2,512-16,949	1	2000/5	+4°C	20°C

[1] Designed for use with SDS electrophoresis only

Procedures for MW measurement

Each MW calibration kit is supplied with complete instructions for use. Follow these instructions, but dilute the vials with 200 µl of buffer for Coomassie staining, and with 3 ml of buffer for silver staining, instead of 100 µl as suggested in the instructions. A condensed version of the instructions is given below to illustrate the simplicity of the method.

1. Dissolve the calibration kit proteins in 200 µl (for Coomassie staining), or 3 ml (for silver staining) of suitable buffer for electrophoresis.

For native-PAGE: reconstitute one HMW calibration kit vial in distilled water.

For SDS-PAGE: reconstitute one HMW or LMW (or both) vial in 10 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8-0; 1.0 mM EDTA, with 2-5% SDS and 5-0% ß-mercaptoethanol. Mix by gently swirling. Heat this mixture at 100°C for 5-10 minutes.

Reconstituted, denatured kit proteins can be stored frozen at 20°C.

1. Prepare the sample proteins in the appropriate buffer as given above.
3. Carry out electrophoresis according to the method given for native or SDS-PAGE in the Separation Technique File.
4. Develop the protein bands using one of the techniques in the Development Technique File.
5. To easily measure the band distance, mount the gel in a slide frame and project the image to the desired format using a slide projector. Alternatively, scan the gel with PhastImage.
6. Measure the migration distance of the calibration proteins and calculate their R_f values:

$$R_f = \frac{\text{distance of the band from the origin}}{\text{distance from the origin to the reference point}}$$

Use the furthest migrating calibration protein as the reference point. With SDS-PAGE, use the tracking dye position as the reference point.

7. Plot the R_f, values of calibration kit proteins against the logarithms of their molecular weight.

8. Calculate the R_f, value for the sample protein(s). Interpolate their corresponding log molecular weight from the calibration plot.

Fig. 35 shows an example of calibration curves established using SDS denatured LMW calibration kit proteins PhastGel gradient 10-15.

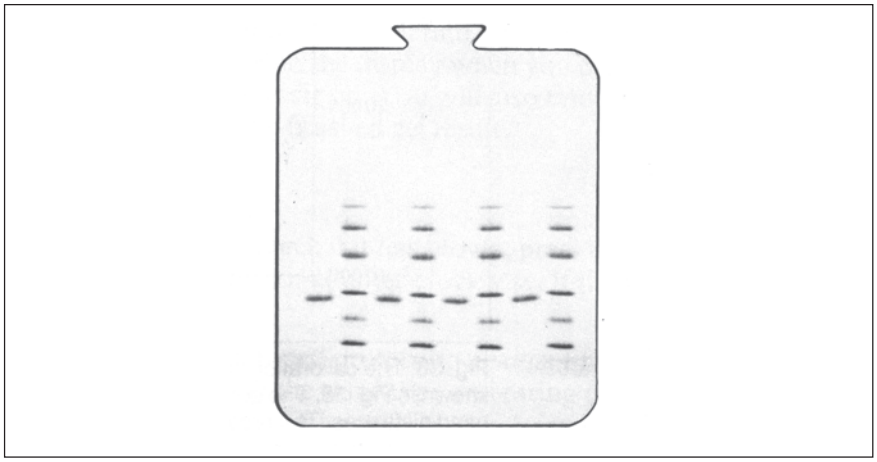


Fig. 35. SDS denatured LMW (low molecular weight) calibration kit and chymotrypsinogen A run an PhastGel gradient 10-15 with PhastGel SDS buffer strips The gels were run according to the method in Separation technique file No. 110. The kit proteins were reconstituted in 200 µl of SDS buffer.

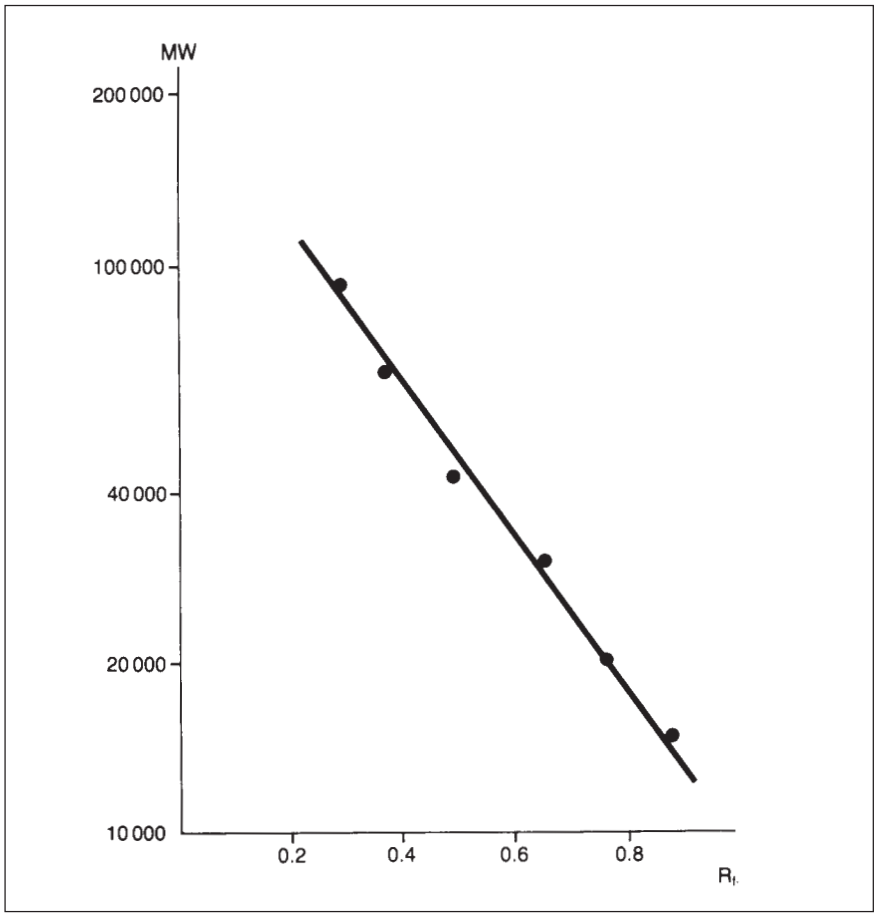


Fig. 36. The calibration curve established using the LMW calibration kit for the gel shown in Fig. 35. The gel was projected onto a 25 x 25 cm format for measuring band distances. The proteins starting from the cathode and their corresponding molecular weights are:

phosphorylase b	94,000
albumin	67,000
ovalbumin	43,000
carbonic anhydrase	30,000
trypsin inhibitor	20,100
α-lactalbumin	14,400

7. Maintenance and trouble shooting

In this chapter, instructions are given for the maintenance of the instruments parts that your service department can easily and quickly perform. This chapter begins with instructions concerning both instruments; changing the fuses and calibrating temperature sensors. Then, the chapter is divided into two parts; maintenance instructions for the separation and control unit, and for the development unit.

Important! Always disconnect the power when service the instruments.

At the end of the chapter you will find a reference for the help messages that appear on the display when you press the ”help/return” key, or at an alarm condition. You will also find a trouble shooting guide that refers to the finished gel result.

Fuses

To remove a fuse to check if it has blown, press the fuse holder in with a screwdriver and turn in counterclockwise. If the fuse blows again, call for service.

Warning! For continued protection against fire hazard, replace fuses only with the same type and rating of fuses (se spare parts list, section 8.2).

Temperature sensor calibrating

Like other sensing devices, the temperature sensors should be checked every now and then and recalibrated if necessary. The temperature sensors are calibrated as follows:

1. Lift up the lids of the separation and development units and turn off the system (the separation bed will be 1 to 2°C higher than ambient temperature when the system is on). Allow the sensors to equilibrate to ambient temperature (preferably overnight). Make sure the ambient temperature remains relatively constant.

   Alternatively, use a thermocouple to measure the temperature of the separation bed and development chamber temperature sensor.

2. Turn the system on and press ”SEP method file”.
3. Press ”9”, ”2”, ”0” and ”2” (9202); ignore the wrong-key alarm when you do this. The display will show:

   (9202) CALIBRATE SEP TEMP T = XX°C <do>

4. The temperature shown is the previous calibration temperature, not the ambient temperature. If you want to recalibrate the temperature sensor press ”CE” to clear the old calibration value and then enter the current temperature of separation bed.

5. Press ”do” to confirm
   (9202) SEP TEMP. SENSOR CALIBRATED
6. Press ”step forward”.
   (9203) CALIBRATE DEV TEMP T ? XX°C <do>
7. Press ”CE” and enter the correct temperature
8. Press ” do” to confirm
   (9203) DEV TEMP SENSOR CALIBRATED
9. Press ”SEP method file” or any other functional key to exit this mode.

7.1 Separation and control unit

The maintenance required by the operator concerns the separation compartment. The most frequent measure is cleaning the electrodes. You may, eventually, have to replace the contact blocks and contact pins for the electrode assembly and the separation bed cover This is described below.

Important! For safety, replace the separation compartment lid immediately if damaged.

Cleaning the electrodes

The sample applicator arm and the electrode assembly constitute a unit, which is fastened by two contact pins. To clean the electrode assembly or to replace the contact pieces you must remove the unit. Carefully pull the unit straight towards you; be careful not to scratch the separation bed cover.

When you have pulled out the applicator arm and electrode assembly, lay it down on a table and raise the applicator arm. It will be easier to reassemble the unit if you don’t dismantle it completely: Pull out the contact blocks somewhat to free the electrode assembly. Rinse the assembly in running water and let it dry.

Note: Before you reinsert the electrode assembly, check that all the electrodes lie on the same plane as the frame, and check that they are straight. Hold the assembly up to eye level to check this.

When you carry out an electrophoresis run again, confirm that there is good and even contact between the electrodes and the buffer strips.

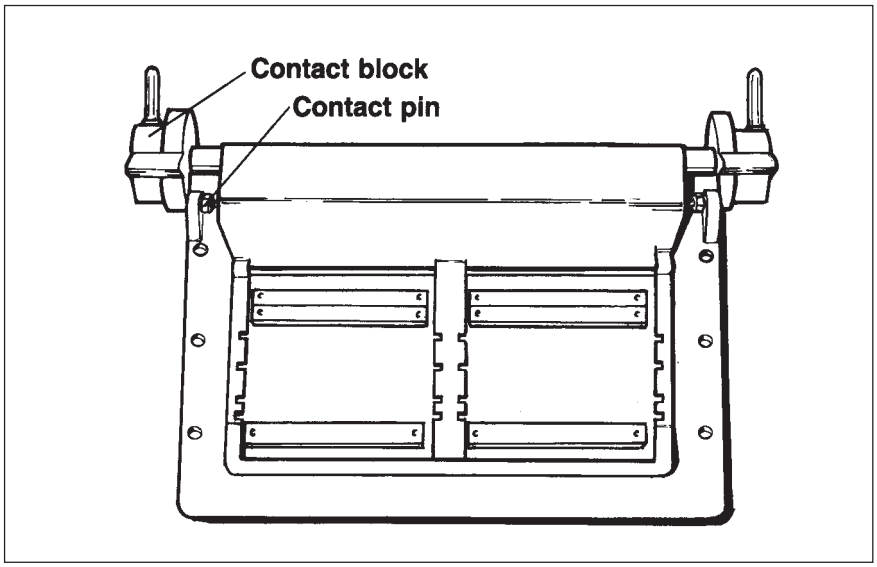


Fig. 37. The electrode assembly

Replacing the contact pieces

The contact blocks and pins should be replace when damaged. When you have pulled out the applicator arm and electrode assembly unit, lay it down on a table and pull out the contact blocks. Replace the blocks and fit the eccentric levers into place. It might help to move the lever a little back and forth until it slips into place.

When you replace one contact pin, always replace the other.

Replacing the separation bed cover

The separation bed cover should be replaced if the surface has been damaged by burns or deep scratches.

Remove the damaged cover by lifting one of the edges up with a scalpel and peeling the cover off. If there is any glue left on the cooling plate, remove it by moistening a piece of cloth in an adhesive solvent, e.g. terpentine, or ligroin, and tuck it down into the recess. The cloth must be drip-free, solvent might otherwise dissolve the insulation below the separation bed. Rub gently or leave it on for about one hour to dissolve the old adhesive.

Wipe away the old adhesive, and clean the bed thoroughly; the new gel bed cover must lie perfectly flat against the bed.

The spare separation bed cover is self-adhesive. Peel back the paper backing along the anode (+) side about 2-3 cm. Put this end against the rear edge in the recess and fold it down carefully. Press along this piece with your thumb to ensure good contact with the bed. Peel back the paper backing another 2-3 cm, and press along this piece with your thumb. Be careful not to trap air bubbles between the bed and the bed cover. (If air bubbles are present you will have to try again with a new bed cover.) Continue peeling back the paper backing and smoothing out the bed cover until the recession is covered.

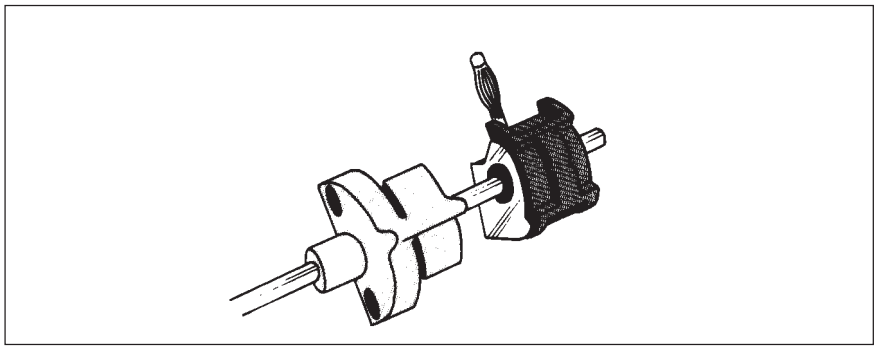


Fig. 38. Exploded view of the contact block

7.2 Development unit

The maintenance required by the operator concerns the gasket in the lid, the gasket in the 10-port valve, and the tubing between the 10-port valve and the chamber. The gasket in the lid should be replaced when visibly damaged, when filling and emptying takes longer than usual or when filling and emptying does not function properly (the chamber must be air-tight for filling and emptying). The other two items should be replaced if they start to leak.

Replacing the lid gasket

Just pull the gasket off. Be sure to turn the recess in the new gasket outwards.

Replacing the 10-port valve gasket

Opening the valve

1. Start a development run (any method) but press ”DEV pause/ continue” as soon as EMPTYING P0 appears on the display.

   When the 10-port valve is in position P0, the channel (groove) in the channel plate is always pointing to 12 o’clock-
2. Disconnect the development unit mains power cable.
3. Raise the valve end of the unit about 300. (Do not stand the unit on end or residual liquid may enter delicate parts in the unit.)
4. Unscrew the pressure plate, taking a few turns at a time on each screw.
5. Remove the distributor and distributing plate, see figure.

Closing the valve

6. Without touching the surface of the distributing plate, place gasket against the smooth side, notch in gasket against notch in distributing plate.
7. Place the two parts into distributor.
8. Reassemble valve. Remember channel (groove) in channel plate should be pointing to 12 o’clock. (The valve will not connect ports as programmed if the channel plate is turned by 180°.)
9. Make sure the u-shaped metal piece is sitting under the valve and that the hole for the screw is to the right. Insert the screws in the

pressure plate. Screw in the left and right screws first a few turns, then the bottom screw and finally the top screw. Tighten the left and right screws and the top and bottom screws just until there is resistance.

10. Re-connect mains power cable. Press ”DEV pause/continue” and then ”DEV start/stop”.

If valve leaks, open and check that all parts are correctly mounted.

Note: If the valve still leaks, you may have to replace the distributing and channel plates also.

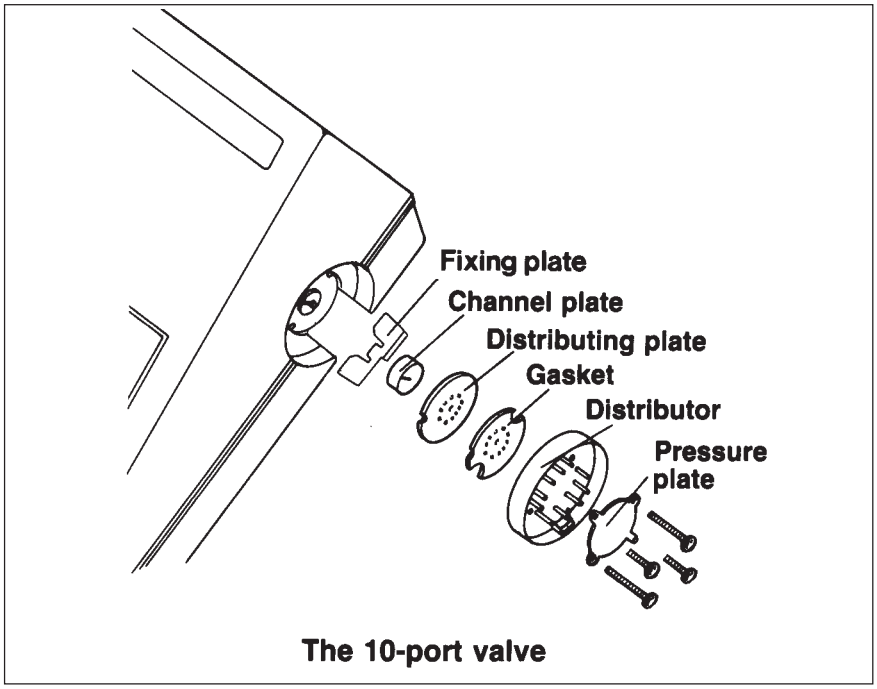


Fig. 39. The 10-port valve.

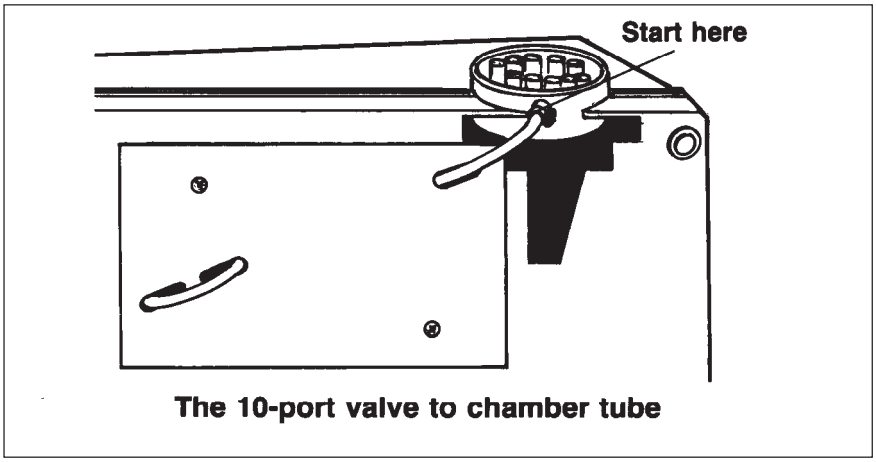


Fig. 40. The 10-port valve to chamber tube.

Replacing the valve to chamber tubing

Disconnect the power cable. Let the unit rest on the end opposite to the 10-port valve. Remove the clamp at the valve end first and disconnect the tubing from the valve.

Remove the black cover plate for the tubing using a Philips screwdriver.

Shake the tubing to remove residual liquid. Then remove the clamp at the chamber end. (Do not remove this clamp first, residual liquid might then enter the unit.)

Make sure that the new tubing rests in the recession when you put the cover back.

7.3 Trouble shooting

Help message reference

You find enclosed here a reference for the help message that appear on the display when you press the ”help/return” key, or at an alarm condition.

Trouble shooting guide

You find enclosed here a trouble shooting guide that refers to the finished gel result

Help Message Reference

This section is designed as a reference for the help messages that appear on the display when you press the ”help/return” key, or at an alarm condition. Below, help messages are listed by number they have on the display. You will find explanations for some help message and references to further information concerning the help message. In some instances, suggestions are made to help you solve a particular problem, for example, if the development chamber cannot fill correctly.

Important: Once you have displayed a help message you must press ”help/return” again to return to previous display.

Key messages

The following help messages will appear on the display when you press these keys and then press help/return”.

”SEP start/stop”
1>METHOD ENDS AND VOLTAGE IS TURNED OFF

If you press ”do” the running method ends.

”DEL”
2>DELETE METHOD OR ONLY A METHOD STEP

See page 26 of the manual

”insert”
3> <do> ADDS A STEP BEFORE THIS STEP

If you press <do>, a step will be inserted before the step number appearing on the display. See page 27 of the manual.

”copy”
4>COPY A METHOD OR ONLY A METHOD STEP

See page 26 of the manual

”DEV start/stop”
5>DEV WILL EMPTY AUTOMATICALLY IF <do>

If you press ”do”, the method will end after the chamber empties.

”SEP standby temp”
6>TEMP. WHEN SEP METHOD IS NOT RUNNING

The separation bed will be cooled or heated to the temperature you program. You must press ”do” to activate the standby temperature you entered. See page 29 of the manual.

”name method”
7>TO NAME A METHOD PRESS <cursor> & <do>

Once you press ”name method” you must press ”step forward” to display the method number you want to name. Then you must press ”▶”

or ”◀ ” to call up a character and ”do” to enter it into the name field. See page 25 of the manual.

Separation field messages

Press ”help/return” to display information a field marked out with the cursor.

When programming a separation method

GET SET METHOD 0.0 FREE (123456789)
8>MAX. NUMBER OF SEP METHODS IS 9

GET SEP METHOD 0.0 FREE (123456789)
8>MAX. NUMBER OF SEP METHODS STEPS IS 9

SAMPLE APPL. DOWN AT 1.0 0000 Vh
10>ENTER STEP NUMBER FOR SAMPLE DOWN

SAMPLE APPL. DOWN AT 1.0 0000 Vh
11>VOLTHOURS ELAPSED BEFORE SAMPLE DOWN

SAMPLE APPL. UP AT 1.0 0000 Vh
12>ENTER STEP NUMBER FOR SAMPLE UP

SAMPLE APPL. UP AT 1.0 0000 Vh
13>VOLTHOURS ELAPSED BEFORE SAMPLE UP

EXTRA ALARM TO SOUND AT 1.0 0000 Vh
14>PROGRAM AN EXTRA ALARM

Although an alarm sounds automatically at the end of a separation method, you may want to program an extra alarm to sound at any time during a run. Program the alarm as you would for sample application (see help messages 10-13 above).

With the cursor in any of the V, mA, Q or °C fields in a method step

SEP 1.3 0000V 00.0MA 0.0W 00°C 0000Vh
15>MAX. U = 2000V I = 25.0mA P = 7.0W T = 70°C

These are the maximum values you can program for a separation method. Since methods are programmed for one gel, these values are the maximum running values for one gel. For two gels, the maximum running values will be one-half the maximum current and power, i.e. 12.5mA and 3.5 W. See help message 17 below.

SEP 1.3 0000V 00.0mA 0.0W 00°C 000<u>0</u>Vh
16>MAX. VOLTHOURS IN A STEP 9999Vh

When starting a separation run

NUMBER OF GELS <u>0</u> <do>
17>IF TWO GELS, I AND P ARE COMPENSATED

When you run two gels, the current and the power will be compensated so that both gels run under identical conditions. For example, if a method programmed with I = 12.0 mA and P = 2.0 W is run using two gels, each gel will receive 12.0 mA and 2.0 W. See page 35 of the manual.

START SEP METHOD 1.<u>0</u> <do>
18>PROCESS WILL START AT THIS STEP

If you do not enter a step number, the method will start at step 1 automatically.

Development field messages

Press help/return" to display information about a field marked out with the cursor.

When programming a development method

GET DEV METHOD <u>0</u>.00 FREE (123456789)
19>MAX. NUMBER OF DEV METHODS IS 9

GET DEV METHOD 0.0<u>0</u> FREE (123456789)
20>MAX. NUMBER OF DEV METHODS IS 20

DEV 1 Ct (5,30,40,50)°C = (1.<u>0</u>,1.0,1.0,1.0)
21>TEMP. COMPENSATION FACTOR AT 5°C

DEV 1 Ct (5,30,40,50)°C = (1.0,1.<u>0</u>,1.0,1.0)
22>TEMP. COMPENSATION FACTOR AT 30°C

DEV 1 Ct (5,30,40,50)°C = (1.0,1.0,1.<u>0</u>,1.0)
23>TEMP. COMPENSATION FACTOR AT 40°C

DEV 1 Ct (5,30,40,50)°C = (1.0,1.0,1.0,1.<u>0</u>)
24>TEMP. COMPENSATION FACTOR AT 50°C

For more information on temperature compensation see page 61 of the manual.

EXTRA ALARM TO SOUND AT 2.00 t = 00.0min
14>PROGRAM AN EXTRA ALARM

As in separation methods, you can program an alarm to sound any time during the method. First enter the step number and then the time, t, when the alarm will sound during the step.

When programming development steps

DEV 1.01 N = 0 OUT = 0 T = 00.0MIN T = 00°C
25>THE LIQUID ENTERS THROUGH THIS PORT

Choose a port from 1 to 9, port 0 is reserved for waste.

DEV 1.01 IN = 0 OUT = 0 T = 00.0MIN T = 00°C
26>THE LIQUID EXITS THROUGH THIS PORT

Choose a port from 0 to 9.

DEV 1.01 IN = 0 OUT = 0 T = 00.0MIN T = 00°C
27>t IS THE PROCESSING TIME

Enter the rime required for this process step at the temperature you program for this step. If you are using temperature compensation, enter the time required for this step at 20°C, regardless of the temperature you program for this step. See page 65 of the manual for more information.

DEV 1.01 IN = 0 OUT = 0 T = 00.0MIN T = 00°C
28>TEMPERATURE FOR THIS STEP

You can enter values from 0°C to 50°C; however the chamber can only heat liquids.

When starting development run

START DEV METHOD 1.00 <do>
18>PROCESS WILL START AT THIS STEP

If you do not enter a step number, the run will start at step 1.

Programming error messages

If an alarm sounds while you are programming or editing a method, or if an alarm sounds when you start a method, press ”help/return” to find out what the problem is. One of the following messages will be displayed:

101>ILLOGICAL SAMPLE APPLICATOR VALUES

When starting a separation run with a method which has illogical sample applicator values, for example, if the sample applicator is programmed to go down after 22 Vh in step 1 and step 1 only has 20 Vh

102>METHOD = 0 DOES NOT EXIST

When you try to call up method 0; methods are numbered from 1- 9.

103>ILLOGICAL METHOD STEP PARAMETERS

When trying to start a separation method with illogical parameters other than applicator movement, for example, 0 V.

104>DEV PAUSE PROHIBITED IF DEV OFF

When trying to pause a development run not started.

105>SEP PAUSE PROHIBITED IS SEP OFF

When trying to pause a separation run not started.

106>INSERT ALLOWED ONLY WITHIN METHOD

When trying to insert before entering a method in the program mode.

107>TO EDIT A RUNNING METHOD DO <pause>

When trying to edit a running method without pressing ”SEP pause/continue” or ”DEV pause/continue” first.

108>source method does not exist

When trying to copy a free (not programmed) method.

109>METHOD STEP = 0 DOES NOT EXIST

When trying to call up step 0; steps are numbered 1 to 9 in separation methods and 1 to 20 in development methods.

110>INSERT ALLOWED ONLY AT METHOD STEPS

When trying to insert at an applicator or alarm instruction in a separation method, or at a Ct or alarm instruction in a development method.

111>NO FREE STEPS AFTER PRESENT

When trying to insert a step in a method when all subsequent steps are programmed. You may insert if you first delete one of the subsequent steps.

112>DESTINATION METHOD OCCUPIED

When trying to copy a method to a programmed method.

113>COPY FROM METHOD TO STEP PROHIBITED

When trying to copy a whole method into one step.

114>SOURCE METHOD STEP DOES NOT EXIST

When trying to copy a step that is not programmed.

115>DESTINATION METHOD STEP OCCUPIED

When trying to copy to a step that is already programmed.

116>DELETE OF RUNNING METHOD PROHIBITED

When trying to delete a running method. You must stop the method first before you delete it.

117>CANNOT DELETE A RUN/RUNNING STEP

When trying to delete a step that has run or a step that was running when the method was paused. Steps can be deleted in a running method only if they follow the paused running step.

118>TO INSERT A NEW STEP DO <pause>

When trying to insert a step in a running separation or development method without first pressing ”SEP pause/continue” or ”DEV pause/continue”.

119>CANNOT INSERT AT A RUN/RUNNING STEP

When trying to insert a step before, or at the step in progress when you paused the run. Steps can be inserted into a running method only if they follow the paused running step.

120>ILLOGICAL TEMP. COMPENSATION CURVE

When starting a development run with a method containing a temperature compensation (Ct) factor 0.0, or a Ct curve that decreases with increasing temperature. The temperature compensation curve instruction i a programming option: If you do not want temperature compensation, make sure all the Ct factors are set 1.0 for 5°C, 30°C, 40°C, and 50°C. See page 53 of the manual for more information.

121>MAX. STANDBY TEMP. IS 70°C

When trying to enter a standby temperature greater than 70°C.

122>MAX. DEV TEMP. IS 50°

When trying to enter a development temperature greater than 50°C.

123>SEPARATION LID IS NOT CLOSED.

When trying ti start or continue a separation run with the separation lid open.

During operation

If a system problem occurs during operation, the running method will be paused automatically, an alarm will sound, and one of the following messages will appear on the display.

201>FAILED TO POSITION V3 TO EMPTY
202>FAILED TO POSITION V3 TO FILL
203>FAILED TO POSITION V3 TO NEUTRAL
204>FAILED TO POSITION V10 TO EMPTY
205>FAILED TO POSITION V10 TO FILL
206>FAILED TO POSITION V10 TO NEUTRAL
207>LEVEL SENSOR IN DEV CHAMBER NOT OK

If codes 201 to 207 appear on the display, call for service. These messages appear when something is wrong with the valves (V3 or V10) or the level sensor in the development unit.

208>FAILED TO FILL CHAMBER – SEE MANUAL –

This message will appear if the chamber cannot fill properly. This message can appear even if the chamber is full. In this case, the level sensor can not sense liquid in the chamber. Try the following suggestions to correct the problem:

- Check if the chamber is full or empty.

Empty chamber (or semi-full chamber):

- Check bottles – see if they have enough liquid in them and that the correct bottle is connected to the port.
- Check tubing – see if there are any kinks or punctures that prevent liquid flow to the development chamber. Check tat they are submerged in the liquid.
- Check the development lid – see if it is closed tight, or if the gasket is loose or damaged. Replace the gasket if it is damaged. See page 78 of the manual.
- If you suspect an obstruction in the tube between the 10-port valve and the development chamber follow the instructions given for help message 209 below, for unclogging ports. Note: These instructions are for unclogging the put-port, but the same instructions are valid for unclogging the in-port.
- Dismantle and clean the 10-port valve according to the instructions given on page 78 of the manual. If this valve leaks, change the gasket.

To continue the run press ”DEV pause/continue”. The method will continue by ”FILLING” the chamber.

Full chamber:
If the chamber is full of liquid when this message appears on the display it means that the lever sensor is not functioning properly. First you must empty the chamber and the expansion chamber inside the unit (it protects the pneumatic pump), which is probably full of liquid. Use the following instructions:

1. Press ”SEP method file”.
2. Press keys ”9”, ”5”, ”0”, and ”1” (ignore the wrong-key alarm):
   (9501) EMPTY TO PORT=0 <do>
3. Close the chamber lid and press ”do”. The expansion and development chambers will empty through port 0. Or, enter another port number at the cursor position.
4. Check the level sensor. If its broke, call for service.
5. Clean the level sensor with a moist cloth. Be careful not to damage it.
6. Press ’DEV pause/continue”. The run will start by ”FILLING” the chamber. If the same problem occurs for this filling step, call for service.

209>CLEAN LEVEL SENSOR IN DEV CHAMBER

This message will appear before a ”FILLING” step. When this message appears, first open the chamber lid to see if the chamber is full or empty. If the chamber is empty, this message means the level sensor needs cleaning or it is damaged. If the chamber is full, this means that the out-port in the previous step is clogged (the liquid from previous step could not be pumped out), or the 10-port valve gasket has swelled at this put-port position.

Follow the directions below to correct this problem.

To clean the level sensor:
Gently wipe off the level sensor (enclosed in glass on the underside of the development chamber lid) with a moist cloth. The level sensor is fragile and should be handle with caution.

To unclog ports:
1. Press ”DEV real condition” to see what step the run is at. Then, find out what the out-port number was for previous step.
2. Press ”SEP method file” and the keys ”9”, ”5”, ”0”, and ”1” (ignore the wrong-key alarm):
   (9501) EMPTY TO PORT=0 <do>
3. First you must empty the chamber through a port that is clogged. Enter the number of a suitable port to empty the chamber through. Close the chamber lid and press ”do” when you are ready.
4. When the chamber has emptied, press ”CE” and enter the number of the clogged out-port at the cursor position shown in step 2 above.
5. Attach a syringe (about 20 ml) to the end of the clogged out-port tube.
6. Open the chamber lid and press ”do”. Pump air into and out of the out-port tube with the syringe to dislodge the obstruction.

   Note: the channel between the port and the chamber is only open during this step. If you do not succeed in unclogging the port during this ”EMPTYING” step, start the step again as described above.

To change the 10-port gasket:
If the chamber will not fill despite the above measures, try changing the 10-port gasket. Follow the directions on page 78 of the manual.

To continue the run, press ”DEV pause/continue”. The method will continue by ”FILLING” the chamber.

210>POWER FAILURE IN DEV UNIT

- Check that the development unit is plugged into the wall outlet.
- Check that the development unit is properly connected to the separation and control unit via the communication cable.
- Check the fuses in the back of the development unit.

211>POWER FAILURE – METHOD(S) SET TO PAUSE

If mains power fails longer than 5–10 seconds, running methods will be paused. When power returns, an alarm will sound to inform you about the power failure. You must press ”SEP pause/continue” or ”DEV pause/continue” for the method(s) to continue from where they left off.

When mains power fails less than 5–10 seconds, runnings methods will automatically continue from where they were stopped once power is returned.

212>TEMP. SENSOR NOT CALIBRATED

Calibrate the temperature sensors according to the instructions given on page 75 of the manual.

System error messages

The following messages will appear on the display if an error is detected during diagnostics when you turn the system on:

301>BATTERY NOT CONNECTED
302>BATTERY VOLTAGE TOO LOW
303>SEPARATION TEMP. SENSOR NOT OK
304>DEVELOPMENT TEMP. SENSOR NOT OK
305>PROM CHECKSUM NOT OK
306>PROCESSOR INTERNAL RAM NOT OK
307>EXTERNAL RAM NOT OK
308>PROCESSOR TIMERS NOT OK
309>AD-CONVERTER NOT OK

First try turning the system on and off several times. Fluctuations in the main power may cause a false error to appear on the display. If the error message still appears, note down the message and call for service.

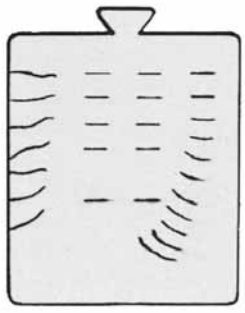
Trouble Shooting Guide

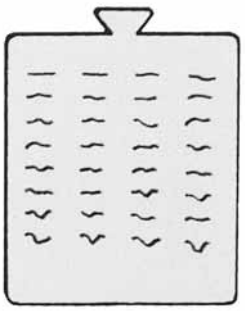
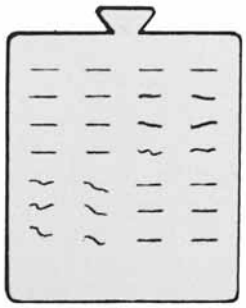
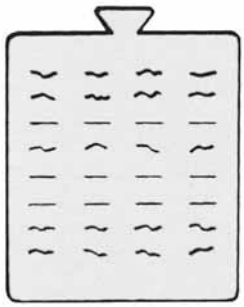
This guide lists the symptoms, in illustrated form (when possible), of some problems you might encounter with separation and development techniques. Probable causes are given along with solutions to correct or prevent the problems. The symptoms, drawn in gel format, are amplified so you can easily identify them, and refer to them. Some symptoms, such as missing bands, are impossible to illustrate, so the symptoms is described in the gel outline.

This guide is divided into two major parts: separation problems and development problems.

Each part is subdivided into problem common to both PhastGel IEF, homogenous and gradient media and problems specific to each of these media (when applicable). The development section includes trouble shooting guidelines for both coomassie and silver staining. Note: This guide is specifically concerned with the problems that might occur with the techniques presented in the technique files, e.g. coomassie staining with Phastgel Blue R. These guidelines may or may not pertain to other methods using different reagents.

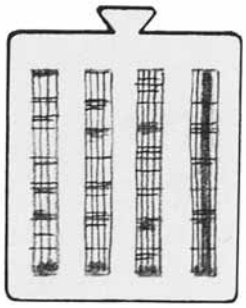
Separation

Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution(s)
 No bands on the gel	1. The plastic film on the gel surface was not removed. 2. No electrode contact with the gel. 3. The sample was not applied to the gel.	1. Remember to remove the film before starting a run. 2. Check the electrodes to make sure they are even. Gently bend them down a little. Always check the electrode contact with gel or buffer strips. 3. Check that the sample applicators, gel cover and buffer strip holder are positioned correctly.
 Disturbances at one or both of the edges.	1. Excess water on the bed surrounds and floods the gel. 2. Samples were applied too close to the gel´ s edge.	1. Remove excess water after positioning gels onto the separation bed. Use only about 60-75 µl under each gel. Increase the temperature of the bed if the humidity in your lab is too high. 2. Make sure the gel is positioned correctly within the red vertical outline on the bed.
 Occasional empty lanes	Sample list on the plastic when you put the sample applicator in the slot.	Take care you when you insert the sample applicator, especially when using the buffer strip holder.

Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution(s)
 Wavy bands	Dirty electrodes	Clean the electrodes with a wet, lint-free cloth after every run. From time to time, pull out the electrode assembly and wash the electrode with detergent or HNO_3 using a soft brush. Rinse thoroughly with distilled water. Airdry or dry with a hair dryer.
 Local band disturbance	Air bubbles present between the gel and the bed.	Use about 60-75 µl of water to position the gels on the bed. Remove all air bubbles between the gel and the bed.
 Wavy bands at or near the point of sample application	Too much salt in the sample.	Dilute or desalt the sample. For IEF, try another sample application position.
 Dotted or slashed bands	1. Field strength too high for sample application. 2. Air bubbles in the sample.	1. Decrease the field strength for the sample application step e.g. use 220 V, 2.5 mA for IEF, and 400 V, 1.0 mA for native-PAGE. 2. Make sure the sample does not contain air bubbles.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Solution(s)

PhastGel IEF media



Streaking

1. Particulates in the sample.
2. Poorly soluble protein that precipitates when applied to the gel.
3. The sample has dried and aggregated in the applicators before being applied to the gel. The aggregates are left on the gel and leak protein during the run.
4. Dirty sample applicators.
5. Sample overloading.

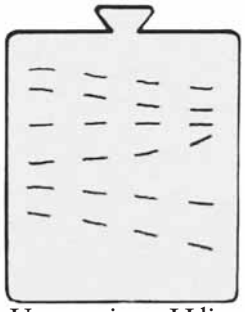
1. Centrifuge or filter samples.
2. Try applying the sample at a different point. Decrease the field strength for sample application e.g. 200 V and 2.5 mA, or even less.
3. Load the samples just prior to the sample application step (especially blood and serum samples),
4. We recommend that sample applicators be used only once.
5. Dilute the sample.



Diffuse bands

1. The fixing solution was too old.
2. The proteins in the gel were not fixed soon enough after the separation.

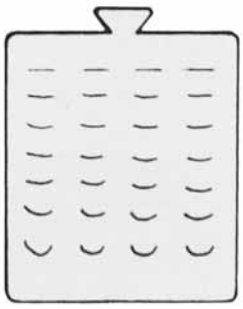
1. Recycle the fixing solution no more than 3 to 4 times.
2. Bands wills tart to diffuse immediately after the method is stopped: fix the proteins in the gel as soon as possible.



Uneven iso-pH lines

1. Uneven electrode contact with the gels.
2. Dirty electrodes.

1. Before starting a run, press along the electrodes to ensure good contact with the gel.
2. Clean the electrodes after every run with a moist, lint-free cloth. After running sticky samples such as blood, you should remove the entire assembly for thorough cleaning under running water or as described under Dirty electrodes, page 2. Se also page 42 in the System Guide.



”Smiling” bands

The buffer capacity of the sample is too high.

Dilute the sample or reduce the volume applied.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Solution(s)
Proteins do not reach their pI	1. Sample focused for insufficient number of volthours. 2. Gradient drift (over focusing.	1. Apply the sample at different sites. Note the Vh´s for coal-escence. 2. Stop the run sooner. Find the correct volthours for focusing) as in 1 above).
Loss of enzyme activity	1. Enzyme is inactive at its pI. 2. Cofactor removed during focus-ing.	1. Try changing the pH of the gel after the run in an appropriate buffer. This might result in band diffusion, however. 2. Add cofactors to the detection solution.
Sample precipitates at the site of application	Sample is applied too close to its isoelectric point.	Try the other two application points.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Solution(s)

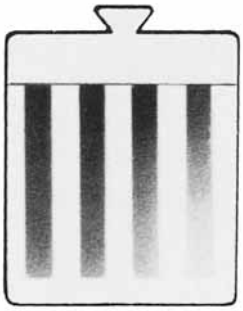
PhastGel gradient and homogeneous media



Extra bands with native-PAGE

SDS buffer strips were used instead of native buffer strips.

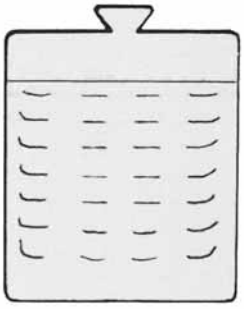
Be sure to use the correct buffer strips.



Long streaks without any bands for SDS-PAGE

The native buffer strips were used instead of the SDS buffer strips.

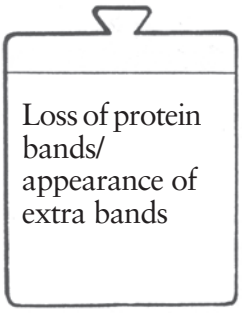
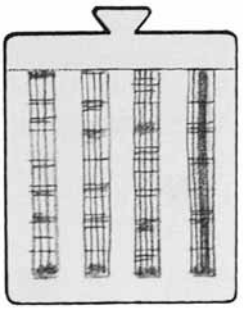
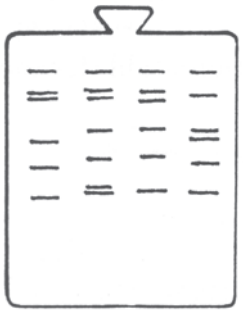
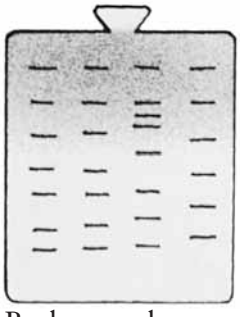
Be sure to use the correct buffer strips.



Curved bands on one or both sides of the gel

1. Strips had uneven contact with the gel.
2. The gel was not positioned properly, so that proteins migrate too close to one edge.

1. Gently press down along the buffer strips to ensure good contact with the gel. Wear gloves or use a smooth object to do this.
2. Be sure the gel is positioned within the vertical red lines in the separation bed.

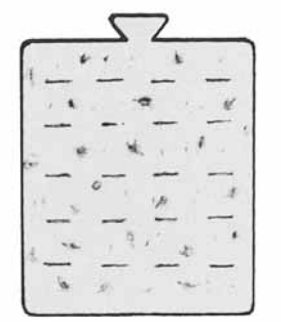
Symptoms	Probably Cause	Solution(s)
 Loss of protein bands/ appearance of extra bands	1. Proteolysis of sample proteins. 2. Incomplete protein dissociation with SDS-PAGE.	1. Prepare samples at low temperature. Try adding protease inhibitors. 2. Heat samples in SDS-buffer (10 mM Tris/HCl, 1.0 mM EDTA, pH 8.0 and 2.5% SDS, 5% ß-mercaptoethanol) at 100°C for at least 5 min.
 Streaking	1. Poorly soluble proteins. 2. Particulates in the sample. 3. Impure SDS in the sample. 4. Samples stored frozen with SDS and not warmed prior to electrophoresis. 5. Sample overloading. 6. Dirty sample applicator.	1. Apply the sample under low current e.g. 1.0 mA. Increase the separation time. 2. Centrifuge or filter the sample. 3. Use analytical grade SDS (99% pure) to denature sample proteins. 4. SDS precipitates upon freezing; warm samples to 20°C before loading sample applicators. 5. Dilute the sample. 6. We recommend that sample applicators be used only once.
 Proteins only runing half the gel	1. Frozen buffer strips. 2. Not good enough contact between buffer strips and electrodes.	1. Do not freeze at any time! Frozen strips lead to proteins only running half the gel, more blurry and a very low ending current. 2. Always check the contact and gently bend the electrodes down a little if necessary.
 Background smear on the gel	1. Touching buffer strips with fingers.	1. Avoid touching the buffer strips with anything when using sensitive staining methods. Wear gloves.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Solution(s)

Development

Coomassie staining

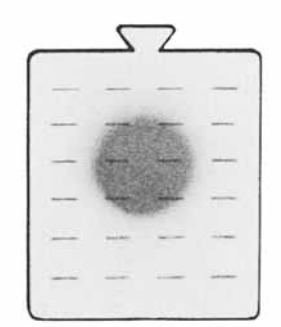
(PhastGel Blue R)



Stain particles on the gel surface

1. The coomassie stock solution or the final solution was too old and/ or unfiltered.
2. Staining temperature is too low.
3. Cupric sulfate precipitates.
4. Dirty tubing.

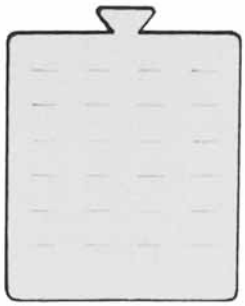
1. The stock solution is stable for 1 month. Filter the stock solution before use.
   Make up the final solution fresh for each day. Do not recycle.
2. The optimal staining temperature is 50°C. Stain particles can be removed from the gel surface with a soaking wet cotton swab. Gently rub the swab across the gel.
3. Ensure out the tubing. Do not allow coomassie solution to dry in the tubing.
4. Rinse out the tubing. Do not allow coomassie solution to dry in the tubing.



A blue area in the center of the gel

1. The gel in the lower position of the gel holder was inserted gel-side down. The gel becomes splashed by incoming solutions.
2. Old stain solutions, or poorly filtered stain solutions.

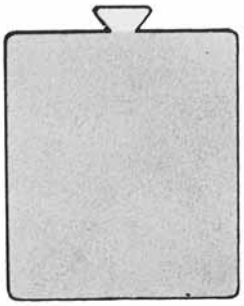
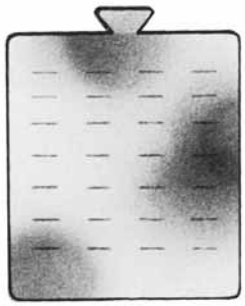
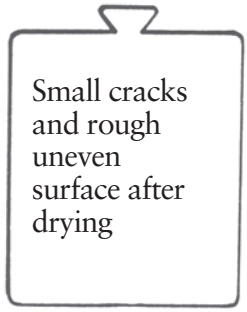
1. The lower gel in the holder must face upwards.
2. Filter the stock solution (stable for one month).



Weakly stained bands

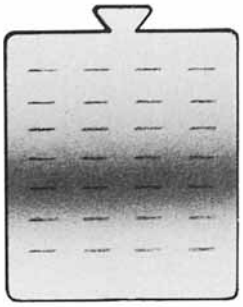
1. Coomassie is not sensitive enough for the sample concentration applied to the gel.
2. Not enough liquid in the development chamber during staining.
3. Too low temperature for staining.
4. The wrong method from the development method file was started by mistake.
5. The gel did not rotate in the solutions.

1. Try silver staining or concentrate the sample.
2. Make sure the bottles contain at least 80 ml of solution, and that the tubes are completely submerged in the solutions.
3. Check the temperature sensor calibration (see chapter on Maintenance in the System Guide).
4. Check the method; make sure it is the correct one and that it corresponds to the bottle and port number arrangement.
5. Check that the gel holder rotates during processing. If it does not, call service.
   The gels can be restained, even if they are dry. Run the stain and destain steps again.

Symptoms	Probably Cause	Solution(s)
 No bands but blue background	Solution bottles were incorrectly connected to the ports according to the programmed method, or, the wrong method was started.	Always label bottles with their corresponding port number. Label tubes with their corresponding port numbers using the yellow tubing markers. Check the program against the bottle arrangement.
 Blue blotches near the gel edges	Finger proteins from handling the gel without using forceps or gloves.	Use the plastic-tab from the gel backing to handle the gels. Use forceps.
 Small cracks and rough uneven surface after drying	This usually occurs when gels are dried too fast e.g. the air stream from the hair-dryer is too hot or too high.	Use the lowest heat setting on the hair-dryer.

Symptoms	Probably Cause	Solution(s)

PhastGel IEF media



Dark area across the gel

No (or too little) copper sulphate in the staining solution.

Add enough $CuSO_4$ to make the solution 0.1% $CuSo_4$.

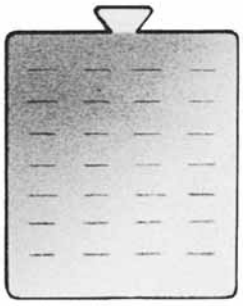


Dark background

Old fix and wash solutions.

Do not recycle the fix and wash solutions more than 3 or 4 times.

The gels can be further destained even after drying. Place the gels in the development chamber and start the destaining step.



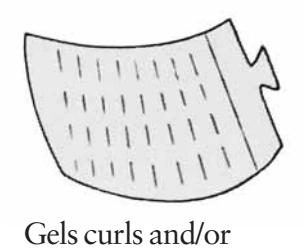
Dark, uneven background staining

1. Old fix and wash solutions (the first two solutions). This is usually visible only after the gel is dry.
2. The coomassie concentration is too high.

1. Recycle the fix and wash solutions no more than 3 or 4 times. Destain the gel again.
2. Check the concentration for the technique you are using (0.02% for IEF).

Symptoms	Probably Cause	Solution(s)

PhastGel electrophoresis



Gels curls and/or craks after drying

No (or too little) glycerol in the (preserving) solution.

Rehydrate the gel in glycerol: acetic acid: water according to Development Technique Files. Dry it again.

Store the dried gel in a plastic slide holder, or cover the gel again with the protective film you removed prior to separation.



Protein bands fade after storage

1. Too much glycerol in the last (preserving) solution.
2. The gel was exposed to direct sunlight for an extended period.

1. Do not add more than 10% glycerol.
2. Store the gel in a fairly dark place e.g. a notebook.

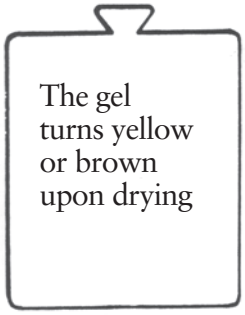
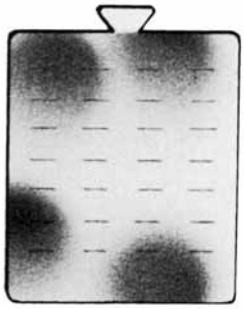
Silver staining



Dark yellow or brown background

1. The developer solution is too old, or it contains too much formaldehyde.
2. The developer step temperature is too high.
3. The glutardialdehyde concentration is too high.

1. Use fresh developer. Check the concentration of the formaldehyde. The optimal concentration is 0.04% of 37% aqeous formaldehyde, i.e. really 0.015% formaldehyde in solution.
2. The optimal temperature for this sensitive step is 30°.
3. The optimal concentration is 8.3% in solution.

Symptoms	Probably Cause	Solution(s)
 The gel turns yellow or brown upon drying	Acetic acid wash ineffective in stopping the developer.	Check the concentration of acetic acid. It should be 5% in water. Increase the time for this step.
 Dark blotches around gel edges	Touching the gel with fingers or metal objects.	Avoid touching the gel surface with anything. Use the tab of gel backing as a handle and use forceps to handle the gel.
 Very dark gel (black or mirror effect)	Silver nitrate concentration is too high.	Check the concentration; use 0.5% (or less) silver nitrate in solution.
 Weakly stained bands	1. Developer is too old. 2. The gels were not developed long enough. 3. The gel did not rotate in the solutions.	1. Use fresh developer. 2. Develop gels for 1 or 2 minutes longer. 3. Check that the gel holder rotates during processing. If it dose not, call service.

8 Ordering information and technical data

8.1 Ordering information

8.1.1 Gel media and accessories

This is a list of ordering information for gel media and accessories mentioned in this users manual.

Designation	Code no.	Quantity
PhastGel® separation media:		
PhastGel gradient 10-15	17-0540-01	10 gels
PhastGel gradient 8-25	17-0542-01	10 gels
PhastGel gradient 4-15	17-0678-01	10 gels
PhastGel homogeneous 7.5	17-0622-01	10 gels
PhastGel homogeneous 12.5	17-0623-01	10 gels
PhastGel homogeneous 20	17-0624-01	10 gels
PhastGel high density	17-0679-01	10 gels
PhastGel IEF 3-9	17-0543-01	10 gels
PhastGel IEF 4-6.5	17-0544-01	10 gels
PhastGel IEF 5-8	17-0545-01	10 gels
PhastGel chemicals:		
PhastGel SDS buffer strips*	17-0516-01	20 strips
PhastGel native buffer strips*	17-0517-01	20 strips
PhastGel Blue R	17-0518-01	40 tablets
PhastGel silver kit	17-0617-01	for 10-20 gels
PhastGel sample applicators:		
PhastGel sample applicator 12/0.3	18-1614-01	50 applicators
PhastGel sample applicator 8/0.5	18-1617-01	50 applicators
PhastGel sample applicator 8/1	18-1618-01	50 applicators
PhastGel sample applicator 6/4	18-0012-29	50 applicators
Sample well stamp	18-0097-01	1
Molecular weight calibration kits:		
HMW-SDS (high molecular weight in SDS)	17-0615-01	10 vials
HMW (High-molecular weight)	17-0445-01	10 vials
HMW (Low molecular weight)	17-0446-01	10 vials
PMW (Peptide molecular weight)	80-1129-83	10 vial
pI calibration kits:		
Broad pI range	17-0471-01	10 vials
Low pI range	17-0742-01	10 vials
High pI range	17-0473-01	10 vials

*Patent pending

8.1.2 Spare parts

This is a list of spare parts that might be required when following the maintenance outlined in chapter 7. A complete spare parts lists is contained in the service manual.

Designation	Code no.	Quantity
Separation and control unit:		
Contact block cpl	18-3691-01	1
Contact pin	18-1661-01	2
Eccentric lever	18-1665-01	1
Sample applicator arm	18-1663-01	1
Separation bed cover	18-1671-01	1
Plunger adjustable	18-1019-67	2
Fuse 500 mA L (120 V model)	19-8459-01	5
Fuse 250 mA L (220 V model)	18-1000-68	2
PhastGel IEF gelcover	18-0083-01	2
PhastGel buffer strip holder	18-1668-01	2
PhastGel sample-well stamp	18-0097-01	1
Development unit:		
Gasket (dev. chamber)	19-0048-01	1
Gasket (10-port valve)	18-9482-01	1
Cap set (10-port valve)	18-0072-01	1
Valve kit (10-port valve (includes. distributing plate and channel plate)	18-1019-61	1
Tubing PVC (5 meters)	19-0182-01	1
Tubing kit (10-port valve to chamber)	18-0192-01	1
Fuse 175 mA L (120 model)	18-1627-01	2
Fuse 80 mA L (220 v model)	19-6236-01	5
Tube markers 0-9 (5 of each)	18-0180-01	50
Common items:		
Fuse 800 mA L (220 V model)	19-3085-01	5
Mains power cord 120 V	19-2447-01	1
Mains power cord 220 V	19-2448-01	1
Communication cable	19-6005-02	1

8.2 Technical data

8.2.1 Separation and control unit

A list of the technical data for PhastSystem instruments is given below.

Dimensions	460 x 300 x 138 mm (W x L x H)
Weight	6.2 kg
Keyboard	31 tactile keys
Display	40 digit alphanumeric liquid crystal display.
LEDs	4 LEDs for status information
Alarm	An audible alarm sounds at the end of separation methods.
Capacity	1 or 2 gels
Programs	
Separation	9 methods available for programming; each method contains 9 steps.
Development	9 methods available for programming; each method contains 9 steps.
Programmable parameters	
Separation	Volt, current, power, temperature, duration in volthours, sample application, and an extra alarm.
Development	Inlet port, outlet port, duration in minutes, temperature, temperature compensation curve, and an alarm.
Internal power supply	
Circuitry protection	Short circuit protection
Voltage range	10-2000 VDC
Error	≤3% of actual value (-5 V for 10-2000 VDC)
Current range	0.1-50.0 mA
Error	≤2% of actual value (-0.2 mA for 0.1-5.0 mA)
Power range	0.1-7.0 W
Error	≤6% of actual value (-0.3 W for 0.1-1.0 W)
Internal Vh integrator range	Integrates volts with time. 1-9999 volthours/step
Battery back-up memory	Lithium battery, shelf life: 10 years
Separation compartment	
Electrodes	
number	1 cathode and 2 anodes/gel
material	Platinized titanium
width	42 mm
spacing	37 mm; inner electrodes (IEF) 43 mm; outer electrodes (native and SDS-PAGE)
Cooling/heating	Electronically cooled/heated by Peltier element
Temperature	0-70°C
Sample application	Automatic with sample applicators.
Safety precautions	If the separation compartment lid is open during a run, an alarm will sound and the internal power supply is switched off.

8.2.2 Development unit

Dimensions	300 x 300 x 138 mm (W x L x H)
Weight	4.8 kg
Capacity	1 or 2 gels
Agitation	Gels are rotated in solutions during development
Development	Solutions are automatically pumped into and out of the development chamber
Number of ports	9 ports are available for solutions to enter and exit the chamber through; port 0 i reserved for waste.
Temperature control	
range	Up to 50°C; the chamber only heats.
time	≤4 min. to heat solutions from 20 to 45°C.
error	±4°C from programmed temperature once the programmed temperature is reached.
Development chamber	
material	Stainless steel
volume	Approximately 70 ml of solution will be pumped into the chamber.
Temperature sensor	Stainless steel.
Level sensor	Enclosed in glass.
Gel holder	Stainless steel.

8.2.3 Common data

Safety regulations	
EMC	This product meets the requirements of the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC through the harmonized standards EN 50082-2 (emission) end EN 50082-1 (immunity). Note: The declaration of conformity is valid for the instruments when it is • used in laboratory locations • used in same state as it was delivered from GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB except for alterations described in the user manual. • used as "stand alone" unit or connected to other CE labelled GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB instruments or other products as recommend.
Safety regulation	This product meets the requirements of the low Voltage Directive (LVD) 73/23/EEC through the harmonized standard EN 61010-1.
Safety glass	Class 1 apparatus
Operation environment	
room temp.	4-40°C
humidity	Max. 95%.
Electricity requirements	
mains voltage	100/120 V AC (120 model) 220-230/240 V AC (220 V model)
mains frequency	50-60 Hz
power	Maximum; 30 VA Separation and control unit 200 VA Development unit 330 VA together
Power disturbance	The system is protected against mains disturbance and static discharges.
Mains failure	For port failures lasting less than 5-10 seconds, running methods will automatically continue when power i returned. For power failures lasting more than 5-10 seconds, running methods are set to pause, an alarm sounds, and a message appears on the display informing you about the power failure.

8.2.4 PhastGel separation media and accessories

A list of the technical data for PhastGel separation media and accessories is given below.

Common data

Gel material	polyacrylamide
Gel backing	polyester (0.175 mm thick)
Storage	4-8°C (Do not freeze)

PhastGel IEF media

Dimensions	43 x 50 x 0.35 mm
Gel matrix	5% T; 3% C
Separation length	37 mm
Pharmalyte® concentration	approx. 22 µmol/ml gel • pH unit
pH gradient	linear

PhastGel gradient media

Dimensions	43 x 50 x 0.45 mm
Stacking zone composition	6% T, 3% C
Length	13 mm
Gradient zone composition	PhastGel gradient 10-15: 10-15% T; 2% crosslinking PhastGel gradient 8-25: 8-25% T; 2% crosslinking PhastGel gradient 4-15: 4-15% T; 1 to 2% gradient crosslinker
Length	32 mm
Buffer system	0.112 M acetate; 0.112 M Tris in both zones.
pH	6.4

PhastGel homogeneous media

Dimensions	43 x 50 x 0.45 mm
Stacking zone	13 mm
Separation zone	32 mm
Buffer system	0.112 M acetate and 0.112 Tris in both zones.
pH	6.4

PhastGel homogeneous 20

Stacking zone	7.5% T; 3% C
Separation zone	20% T; 2% C

PhastGel homogeneous 12.5

Stacking zone	6.0 t; 3% C
Separation zone	12.5% T; 2%C

PhastGel homogeneous 7.5

Stacking zone	5.0% T; 3% C
Separation zone	7.5% T; 2% C

PhastGel high density

Stacking zone	7.5% T; 2% C 30% ethylene glycol
Separation zone	20% T; 2% C 30% ethylene glycol

PhastGel buffer strips*

Dimensions	41 x 10 x 6 mm
Volume	approx. 2.5 ml
Material	3% Agarose IEF
Buffer system	
native strips	0.88 M L-Alanine; 0.25 M Tris
SDS strips	0.20 M Tricine; 0.20 M Tris, 0.55% SDS
pH	
native strips	8.8
SDS strips	8.1
Storage	4-8°C (Do not freeze)

PhastGel sample applicators

PhastGel sample applicator 12/0.3	
sample wells	12
well volume	approx. 0.3 µl of sample
PhastGel sample applicator 8/0.5	
sample wells	8
well volume	approx. 0.5 µl of sample
PhastGel sample applicator 8/1	
sample wells	8
well volume	approx. 1 µl of sample
PhastGel sample applicator 6/4	
sample wells	6
well volume	approx. 4 µl of sample

*Patent pending

PhastSystem Separation and Development Technique Files, Application Notes and Technical Notes are now available at http://www.gehealthcare.com/lifesciences



GE imagination at work



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