

## MDA-BSA

**CATALOG NUMBER:** STA-333

**STORAGE:** -20°C

**QUANTITY AND CONCENTRATION:** 100 µL of 1.0 mg/mL MDA-BSA in 1X PBS.

**SHELF LIFE:** 1 year from date of receipt under proper storage conditions; aliquot to avoid multiple freeze thaw cycles

### Background

Lipid peroxidation is a well-defined mechanism of cellular damage in animals and plants. Lipid peroxides are unstable indicators of oxidative stress in cells that decompose to form more complex and reactive compounds such as Malondialdehyde (MDA) and 4-hydroxynonenal (4-HNE), natural bi-products of lipid peroxidation. Oxidative modification of lipids can be induced *in vitro* by a wide array of pro-oxidant agents and occurs *in vivo* during aging and in certain disease conditions. Measuring the end products of lipid peroxidation is one of the most widely accepted assays for oxidative damage. These aldehydic secondary products of lipid peroxidation are generally accepted markers of oxidative stress.

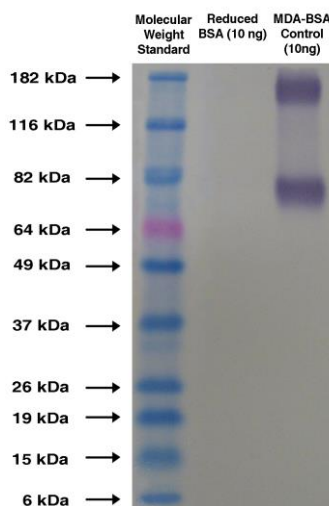
Both MDA and HNE have been shown to be capable of binding to proteins and forming stable adducts, also termed advanced lipid peroxidation end products. These modifications of proteins by MDA or HNE can cause both structural and functional changes of oxidized proteins.

### Methods

Dilute the MDA-BSA with SDS-PAGE reducing sample buffer to 1.0-10 µg/mL and boil for 5 minutes. Load 10 µL per lane for western blot analysis of MDA protein adducts using Cell Biolabs' MDA Immunoblot Kit (Cat. #STA-331).

### Example of Results

The following figures demonstrate typical results. One should use the data below for reference only. This data should not be used to interpret actual results.



**Figure 1: Immunoblotting of MDA-BSA.** MDA-BSA was first electroblotted onto nitrocellulose membrane. Following the electroblotting procedure, the MDA was detected with an Rabbit anti-MDA Antibody as described in the Assay Protocol of MDA Immunoblot Kit (Cat. #STA-331).

## **References**

1. Bourdel-Marchasson, I. et al. 2001. *Age Aging* **30**, 235.
2. Kinalski, M., et al. 2000. *Acta Diabetol.* **37**, 179.

## **Recent Product Citations**

1. McKay, J.T., et al. (2017). PD-L2 Regulates B-1 Cell Antibody Production against Phosphorylcholine through an IL-5-Dependent Mechanism. *J Immunol.* pii: ji1700555. doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.1700555
2. Li, H. et al. (2015). Interferon-induced mechanosensing defects impede apoptotic cell clearance in lupus. *J Clin Invest.* **125**:2877-2890.
3. Joseph, K. et al. (2013). Oxidative stress sensitizes retinal pigmented epithelial (RPE) cells to complement-mediated injury in a natural antibody-, lectin pathway-, and phospholipid epitope-dependent manner. *J. Biol. Chem.* **288**: 12753-12765.

## **Warranty**

These products are warranted to perform as described in their labeling and in Cell Biolabs literature when used in accordance with their instructions. THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES THAT EXTEND BEYOND THIS EXPRESSED WARRANTY AND CELL BIOLABS DISCLAIMS ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE. CELL BIOLABS 's sole obligation and purchaser's exclusive remedy for breach of this warranty shall be, at the option of CELL BIOLABS, to repair or replace the products. In no event shall CELL BIOLABS be liable for any proximate, incidental or consequential damages in connection with the products.

***This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY; not for use in diagnostic procedures.***

## **Contact Information**

Cell Biolabs, Inc.  
7758 Arjons Drive  
San Diego, CA 92126  
Worldwide: +1 858-271-6500  
USA Toll-Free: 1-888-CBL-0505  
E-mail: [tech@cellbiolabs.com](mailto:tech@cellbiolabs.com)  
[www.cellbiolabs.com](http://www.cellbiolabs.com)

©2007-2015: Cell Biolabs, Inc. - All rights reserved. No part of these works may be reproduced in any form without permissions in writing.