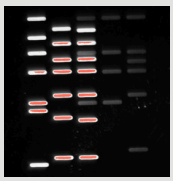
5 TIPS FOR OPTIMAL IMAGING OF GELS AND BLOTS

Following these simple tips during image acquistion can improve image quality, reduce background and ensure reliable, quantifiable results.

Great data starts with a **great image**.

1 TURN ON SATURATION



Saturation

Enable the saturation feature during live view to highlight areas of the gel/blot that are too bright to be accurately measured.

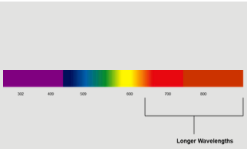
Helps you to avoid saturated bands and capture data that is within the measurable image for accurate quantification.

2 LET AUTOCAPTURE TAKE THE FIRST SHOT

Use your imaging systems's auto-exposure algorithms to capture the initial image. Then review and make adjustments if needed.

Provides a reliable starting point and helps you to save time while avoiding under- or over exposure.

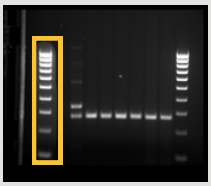
3 LONGER WAVELENGTHS. LOWER ABUNDANCE.



In multiplex fluorescence Westerns, assign longer wavelngths to your lower abundance targets.

Longer wavelengths typically produce lower backgrounds, improving detection of weaker signals..

4 MANAGE BRIGHT STANDARDS



Molecular weight standards are often too bright and can cause the auto exposure to select an exposure that is too short for your proteins of interest. Use the exclude area feature to ignore the marker region during auto-capture

Ensures the exposure is optimised for your proteins of interest- not the brightest elements in the image.

5 OPTIMISE LIGHTS AND FILTERS

Match the illumination and emission filter set to your application and detection chemistry.

Helps prevent high backgrounds and ensures maximum signal detection for reliable results.

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