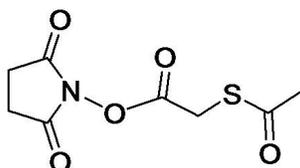


SATA Protocol and Product Information Sheet

Product Category:	Protein Modification Reagents
Catalog Number(s):	m3100-100mg , m3100-1gm , m3100-custom
Product Name:	SATA Protein Modifier
Alternative Name(s):	N-Succinimidyl S-acetyl thioacetate
CAS Number:	76931-93-6
Chemical Formula:	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₅ S
Molecular Weight:	231.23
Spacer Arm Length:	2.8 Å



SATA Labeling Protocol

1. Dissolve protein in buffer at 50 to 100 μ M in Sodium Phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. Note: Do not use amine containing buffers, such as Tris or glycine. Avoid elevated pH. Optimum pH is between pH 7.0 and 8.2.
2. Create a SATA stock solution by dissolving 5-10 mg of SATA in 0.5 mL of DMSO or DMF. (SATA is also soluble in acetonitrile or warm water at lower concentrations).
3. Combine 1.0 mL of protein solution with 10 μ L of SATA stock. (Giving approximately a 10:1 molar ratio of SATA to protein).
4. Allow reaction to proceed at room temperature for 30 to 60 minutes or longer if reaction must be done at 4°C (2 hours should be sufficient).
5. Desalt sample to remove residual SATA (i.e. gel filtration or dialysis, etc.).

SATA Deprotection Protocol

1. Create a deprotection solution: 1.0 M Hydroxylamine, 50 mM EDTA in the same buffer as used to dissolve protein (50 – 100 mM Sodium Phosphate or other).
2. To 1-2 mL of the modified protein solution, add 50 μ L of the deprotection solution.
3. Desalt sample to remove residual hydroxylamine and deacylation products (i.e. gel filtration or dialysis, etc.). Note: It is preferred that you work quickly to avoid disulfide formation. For this reason, gel filtration with an EDTA containing buffer is preferred. Generally, only 5 – 10 mM EDTA is required.

References:

- Duncan, R.J.S., et al. 1983, *Anal. Biochem.* 132, 68.
 King, T.P., Kochoumian, L. 1979, *J. Immunol. Methods.* 28, 201-210.
 Weston, P.D., et al. 1980, *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* 612, 40-49.