Correlation of appearance of metastasis-associated protein1 (Mta1) with spermatogenesis in developing mouse testis

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Figure 1b in this paper and the pertinent Western blotting method has not been described in sufficient detail. Two Western blots of mouse testicular cell extracts were prepared separately and probed by anti-Mta1 and anti- β -actin antibodies. The picture of the Mta1 blot cropped at the appropriate MW level was pasted on top of the β -actin blot to optimize data presentation and save space.

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Fig. 1 Quantitative analysis of Mta1 expression during testis development by semi-quantitative RT-PCR (a) and Western blot analysis (b).

The products of a representative semi-quantitative RT-PCR were subjected to electrophoresis on a 1.5% agarose gel. Total proteins (40 μ g) from each sample were resolved on a 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane, and probed with goat anti-Mta1. The data obtained here are relative to levels of GAPDH (RT-PCR) and β -actin (Western blot). The relative amount of Mta1 is reported as the mean $\pm$ SD according to the results from three independent experiments. Comparison of the relative densities between groups was performed by ANOVA (c), with $P < 0.05$ being considered as significant. Mta1 protein was consistently present in the testis from postnatal day 14 (P14; $*P < 0.01$ compared with P8) and its expression was generally lower at the early stages of development, increasing markedly at later stages. There was no remarkable difference between expression at P14 and P20 ($**P > 0.05$)