

À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Monoclonal anti-GFP tag

Numéro de catalogue: CL594-66002



Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue: CL594-66002	Numéro d'acquisition GenBank: U73901	Méthode de purification: Purification par protéine A
Taille: 100ul , Concentration: 1000 µg/ml by Nanodrop;	Identification du gène (NCBI): Nom complet:	CloneNo.: 1E10H7
Hôte: Mouse	MW calculé 26 kDa	Dilutions recommandées: WB 1:2000-1:10000 IF 1:50-1:500
Isotype: IgG2a		Excitation/Emission maxima wavelengths: 588 nm / 604 nm
Immunogen Catalog Number: AG2128		

Applications

Applications testées: FC (Intra), IF, WB	Contrôles positifs:
Spécificité de l'espèce: Protéine recombinante	WB : Protéine recombinante, IF : cellules HEK-293 transfectées,

Informations générales

Green fluorescence protein (GFP) is a protein composed of 238 amino acid residues (26.9kDa) derived from the jellyfish *Aequorea Victoria* which emits green light (emission peak at 509nm) when excited by blue light (excitation peak at 395nm). GFP, when exposed to light in the blue to ultraviolet spectrum, will show a bright green fluorescent light, making it a very useful tool in research. What is the molecular weight of GFP? 26.9 kDa How does GFP work? GFP was first isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea Victoria*, a source of bioluminescence, in the 1960s and in 2008 the Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded "for the discovery and development of the green fluorescent protein, GFP" to Osamu Shimomura and colleagues, who recognized its potential in research (PMID: 13911999). A short amino acid sequence within the protein acts as the chromophore, which absorbs UV light at 395 nm and emits green light at 509 nm. Why is GFP a useful reporter? When GFP was sequenced in 1992 (PMID: 1347277) it allowed scientists to express it in other organisms using transgenic techniques. It does not require cofactors to work, is non-toxic to live cells, and is relatively small, making it ideal as a "tag" for other proteins, identifiable by shining a UV light and observing the green fluorescence. The tertiary folded structure of GFP forms a chromophore at the center of a barrel shape, which protects the fluorescence-emitting amino acid chain from solvents, meaning it can function in many environments (PMID 9759496). What are the applications for GFP? When expressed attached to another protein, GFP can be used as a reporter gene to measure expression levels or can easily be used in fluorescence microscopy. It has been used to highlight proteins in a variety of model organisms, including bacteria, zebrafish, and mice.

Stockage

Stockage:
Stocker à -20 °C. Éviter toute exposition à la lumière. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.
Tampon de stockage:
PBS avec glycérol à 50 %, Proclin300 à 0,05 % et BSA à 0,5 %, pH 7,3.
L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20C

*** Les 20ul contiennent 0,1% de BSA.

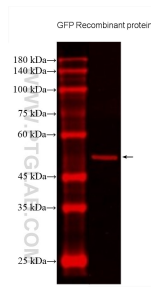
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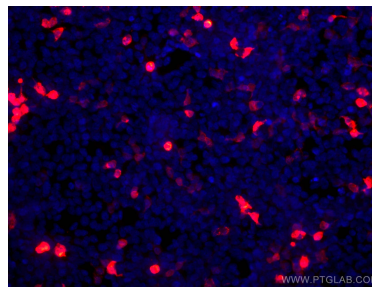
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

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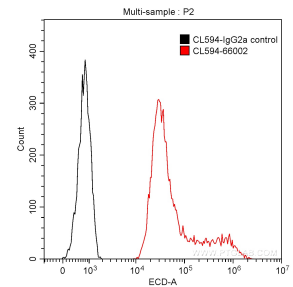
Données de validation sélectionnées



Recombinant protein were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with CL594-66002 (GFP tag antibody) at dilution of 1:5000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (-20°C Ethanol) fixed Transfected HEK-293 cells using CoraLite®594-conjugated GFP tag antibody (CL594-66002, Clone: 1E10H7) at dilution of 1:200.



1X10⁶ Transfected HEK-293 cells were stained with 0.2 ug CoraLite®594-conjugated Anti-GFP tag (CL594-66002, Clone:1E10H7) (red), and 0.2 ug Control Antibody. Cells were fixed with 90% MeOH.