

Mouse anti GFP-Tag Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: tcba13671



Available Sizes

Size: 100ul

Size: 200ul



Specifications

Host Species:

Mouse

Immunogen / Amino acids:

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 1-100 to the N-terminus of GFP protein.

Conjugation:

Unconjugated

Clonality:

Monoclonal

Isotype:

IgG

Storage Buffer:

Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Recommended Dilution:

WB 1:2000 - 1:5000

IF 1:50 - 1:100

Tested Application:

WB, IF

Storage Instruction:

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Alternative Names:

GFP; GFP tag; GFP-tag

Calculated Molecular Weight:

27kDa

Observed Molecular Weight:

26KDa

Sequence:

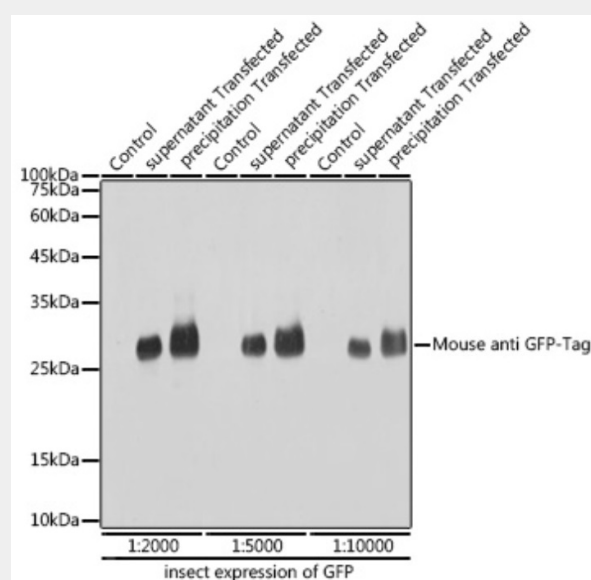
MSKGEELFTGVVPILVELDGDVNGHKFSVSGEGEGDATYGKLTCLKFICTTGKLPVPWPTLVTTFSYGVQCFSRYPDHMKQHDFFKSAMP
EGYVQERTIFF

Purification:

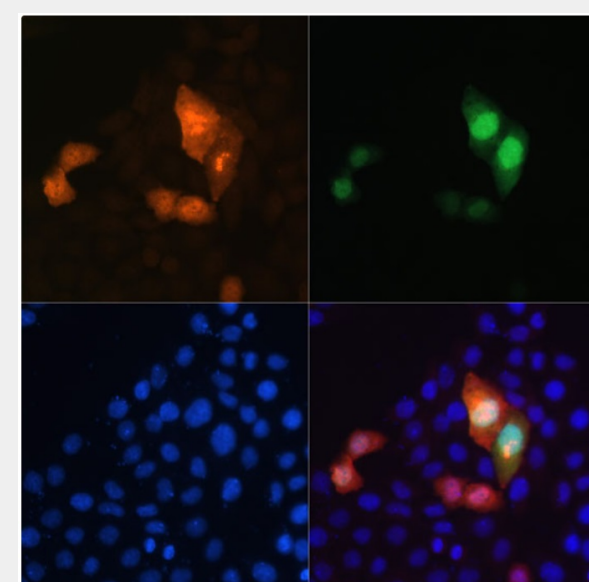
Affinity purification

Product Description

The green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a protein composed of 238 amino acid residues (26.9 kDa) that exhibits bright green fluorescence when exposed to light in the blue to ultraviolet range. Although many other marine organisms have similar green fluorescent proteins, GFP traditionally refers to the protein first isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*. The GFP from *A. victoria* has a major excitation peak at a wavelength of 395 nm and a minor one at 475 nm. Its emission peak is at 509 nm, which is in the lower green portion of the visible spectrum. The GFP from the sea pansy (*Renilla reniformis*) has a single major excitation peak at 498 nm. GFP makes for an excellent tool in many forms of biology due to its ability to form internal chromophore without requiring any accessory cofactors, gene products, or enzymes / substrates other than molecular oxygen. In cell and molecular biology, the GFP gene is frequently used as a reporter of expression. It has been used in modified forms to make biosensors, and many animals have been created that express GFP, which demonstrates a proof of concept that a gene can be expressed throughout a given organism, in selected organs, or in cells of interest. GFP can be introduced into animals or other species through transgenic techniques, and maintained in their genome and that of their offspring. To date, GFP has been expressed in many species, including bacteria, yeasts, fungi, fish and mammals, including in human cells.



Western blot analysis of insect expressed GFP protein using GFP-Tag antibody at different dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit . Exposure time: 1s.



Immunofluorescence analysis of GFP transgenic HeLa cells using GFP-Tag antibody. Green: GFP expression. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!