

Anti-GFP (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody

GFP Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ASR5124

Specification

Anti-GFP (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Host Conjugate Reactivity Clonality Application Application Note	Mouse Unconjugated GFP Monoclonal WB, IHC, E, I, LCI Monoclonal anti-GFP is designed to detect enhanced GFP and GFP containing recombinant proteins. Tested in ELISA, IP, and WB and suitable in FACS, IHC, IF. This antibody can be used to detect GFP by ELISA (sandwich or capture) for the direct binding of antigen. Biotin conjugated monoclonal anti-GFP is well suited to titrate GFP in a sandwich ELISA in combination with Rockland's polyclonal anti-GFP (600-101-215) as the capture antibody. Only use the monoclonal form for the detection of enhanced or recombinant GFP. Polyclonal anti-GFP detects all variants of GFP tested to date. The biotin conjugated detection antibody is typically used with streptavidin conjugated HRP (code # S000-03) or other streptavidin conjugates. The use of polyclonal anti-GFP results in significant amplification of signal when fluorochrome conjugated polyclonal anti-GFP to detect GFP or GFP containing phosphatase or peroxidase conjugated anti-GFP to detect GFP or GFP containing proteins on western blots. Optimal titers for applications should be determined by the researcher.
Physical State Buffer	Liquid (sterile filtered) 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Recombinant Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) fusion protein corresponding to the full length amino acid sequence (246 aa) derived from the jellyfish Aequorea victoria.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-GFP (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information



Purity

GFP Monoclonal Antibody was prepared from tissue culture supernatant by Protein A affinity chromatography. Assay by Immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Mouse Serum. Reactivity is observed against recombinant Green Fluorescent Protein (000-001-215) from Aequorea victoria by both Western blot and ELISA. No reaction is seen against RFP.

Storage Condition

Store mouse anti-GFP at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-GFP (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GFP

Function

Energy-transfer acceptor. Its role is to transduce the blue chemiluminescence of the protein aequorin into green fluorescent light by energy transfer. Fluoresces in vivo upon receiving energy from the Ca(2+)-activated photoprotein aequorin.

Tissue Location Photocytes.

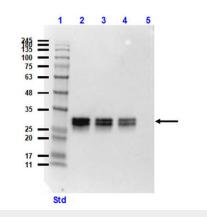
Anti-GFP (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-GFP (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot of Mouse Anti-GFP Antibody. Lane 1: Opal Prestained Molecular Weight Marker (p/n MB-210-0500). Lane 2: HeLa WC Lysate+GFP protein (p/n W09-000-364 [10 μ g]/ p/n 000-001-215 [50ng]). Lane 3: HeLa WC Lysate+GFP protein (10 μ g/20ng). Lane 4: HeLa WC Lysate+GFP protein (10 μ g/10ng). Lane 5: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate (p/n W09-000-364) (10 μ g). Primary Antibody: Anti-GFP at 1:1000 overnight at 2-8°C. Secondary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Mouse IgG HRP (p/n 610-4302) at 1:40,000 for 30mins at RT. Block: BlockOut Buffer (p/n MB-073). Expected MW: ~27kDa.

Anti-GFP (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Background

Mouse anti-GFP antibody is functional by western blot, ELISA, Immunofluorescence Microscopy and Immunohistochemistry. Green fluorescent protein is a 27 kDa protein produced from the jellyfish Aequorea victoria, which emits green light (emission peak at a wavelength of 509nm) when excited by blue light. GFP is an important tool in cell biology research. GFP is widely used enabling researchers to visualize and localize GFP-tagged proteins within living cells without the need for chemical staining.