

DYKDDDDK(x2)Tag Eluting Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1013e**Specification**

DYKDDDDK(x2)Tag Eluting Peptide - Product Information

Calculated MW **2025.82 Da Da**

DYKDDDDK(x2)Tag Eluting Peptide - Additional Information**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1013a is DYKDDDDK (Same epitope as Sigma's Anti-FLAG[®] M2 Antibody). A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay. Peptide sequence CDYKDDDDKDYKDDDDK

Format

The synthetic peptide was lyophilized with 100% acetonitrile and is supplied as a powder. Reconstitute with 0.1 ml deionized water for a final concentration of 1 mg/ml.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DYKDDDDK(x2)Tag Eluting Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

DYKDDDDK(x2)Tag Eluting Peptide - Images**DYKDDDDK(x2)Tag Eluting Peptide - Background**

Epitope tags are useful for the labeling and detection of recombinant proteins using western blotting, immunoprecipitation and immunostaining techniques. The eight amino acid DYKDDDDK peptide is an established and multi-functional epitope tag and can be expressed and detected with a recombinant protein as an amino-terminal or carboxy-terminal fusion (1). Abgent's DYKDDDDK antibody binds to the same epitope recognized by Sigma's Anti-FLAG[®] antibodies.

(FLAG[®] is a registered trademark of Sigma-Aldrich Co., which is not affiliated with Abgent).

DYKDDDDK(x2)Tag Eluting Peptide - References

Chubet RG, Brizzard BL. Vectors for expression and secretion of FLAG epitope-tagged proteins in mammalian cells. *Biotechniques* 1996;20(1):136-141