

DYKDDDDK (x2) Tag Eluting Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1013f

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.

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

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[]] 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