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Product datasheet for R1461B

GFP Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 9F9.F9]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	9F9.F9
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Recommended Dilutions: ELISA: 1/50,000-1/200,000. Western blot: 1/2,000-1/10,000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/1,000-1/5,000. Note: Monoclonal anti-GFP is designed to detect enhanced GFP and GFP containing recombinant proteins. 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 anti-GFP antibody (Cat.-No R1091P) 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 (Cat.-No R021HRP) or other streptavidin conjugates. The use of polyclonal anti-GFP results in significant amplification of signal when fluorochrome conjugated polyclonal anti-GFP is used relative to the fluorescence of GFP alone. For Immunoblotting use either Alkaline Phosphatase or Peroxidase conjugated anti-GFP to detect GFP or GFP containing proteins on western blots.
Reactivity:	A. victoria
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) fusion protein corresponding to the full length amino acid sequence (246 aa) derived from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*
Specificity:	Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-biotin and anti-Mouse Serum. Reactivity is observed against wild type and recombinant forms of GFP. Reactivity is observed against recombinant Green Fluorescent Protein (recombinant GFP from Aequorea victoria) by both Western blot and ELISA. No reaction is seen against RFP.

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Formulation:	0.02M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction. Stabilizer: 10 mg/ml BSA (IgG and Protease free) Preservative: 0.01% Sodium Azide Label: Biotinamidocaproate N-Hydroxysuccinimide Ester (BAC) Molar radio: 10-20 BAC molecules per Mouse IgG molecule.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1.0 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	P42212
Background:	Green fluorescence protein (GFP) is a 27 kDa protein derived from the jellyfish Aequorea victoria, which emits green light (emission peak at a wavelenth of 509 nm) when excited by blue light (excitation peak at a wavelenth of 395 nm). Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) has become an invaluable tool in cell biology research, since its intrinsic fluorescence can be visualized in living cells. GFP fluorescence is stable under fixation conditions and suitable for a variety of applications. GFP has been widely used as a reporter for gene expression, enabling researchers to visualize and localize GFP-tagged proteins within living cells without the need for chemical staining. Other applications of GFP include assessment of protein protein interactions through the yeast two hybrid system and measurement of distance between proteins through fluorescence energy transfer (FRET) protocols. GFP technnology has considerably contributed to a greater understanding of cellular physiology. YFP differs from GFP due to a mutation at T203Y; antibodies raised against full-length GFP should also detect YFP and other variants.
Synonyms:	Green fluorescent protein, GFP-Tag