

## Product datasheet for **SP2147P**

### GFP Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Western Blot.
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fusion protein corresponding to full length GFP derived from <i>Aequorea Victoria</i>
Specificity:	This antibody recognises Green fluorescent protein (GFP), a 27kD protein which is derived from the jellyfish <i>Aequorea Victoria</i> . The antibody recognises wild type GFP, but will also detect recombinant and enhanced forms of GFP.
Formulation:	0.02M Potassium phosphate, 0.15M Sodium chloride pH7.2 containing 0.01% Sodium Azide State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	<a href="#">P42212</a>



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**Background:**

Green fluorescence protein (GFP) is a 27 kDa protein derived from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*, which emits green light (emission peak at a wavelength of 509 nm) when excited by blue light (excitation peak at a wavelength 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 technology 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.

GFP fluoresces green (509nm) when excited by blue light (395nm) and is commonly used as a marker of gene expression.

**Synonyms:**

Green fluorescent protein, GFP-Tag