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Product datasheet for TA397423S

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**WB**: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000 **IHC**: User Optimized **ELISA**: 1:90,000 - 1:250,000
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This antibody was purified from whole rabbit serum prepared by repeated immunizations with the Enterokinase Cleavage Site (ECS) peptide DYKDDDDK (Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys) conjugated to KLH using maleimide. This antibody reacts with FLAG™ conjugated proteins.
Specificity:	This affinity purified antibody is directed against the FLAG™ motif and is useful in determining its presence in various assays. This polyclonal anti-FLAG™ tag antibody detects over-expressed proteins containing the FLAG™ epitope tag. In western blotting of bacterial extracts, the antibody does not cross-react with endogenous proteins.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	1.13 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

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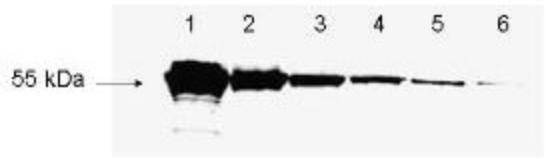
Background: Epitope tags are short peptide sequences that are easily recognized by tag-specific antibodies. Due to their small size, epitope tags do not affect the biochemical properties of the tagged protein. Most often, sequences encoding the epitope tag are included with the target DNA at the time of cloning to produce fusion proteins containing the epitope tag sequence. This allows Anti epitope tag antibodies to serve as universal detection reagents for any tag-containing protein produced by recombinant means. This means that anti-epitope tag antibodies are a useful alternative to generating specific antibodies to identify, immunoprecipitate or immunoaffinity purify a recombinant protein. The anti-epitope tag antibody is usually functional in a variety of antibody-dependent experimental procedures.

Synonyms: rabbit antibody for the detection of FLAG™ conjugated proteins, rabbit anti DYKDDDDK

Note: This antibody is optimally suited for monitoring the expression of FLAG™ tagged fusion proteins. As such, this antibody can be used to identify fusion proteins containing the FLAG™ epitope. The antibody recognizes the epitope tag fused to either the amino- or carboxy- termini of targeted proteins. This antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blotting against both the immunizing peptide and FLAGä containing recombinant proteins. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional for immunoprecipitation, immunocytochemistry, and other immunodetection techniques. The epitope tag peptide sequence was first derived from the 11-amino-acid leader peptide of the gene-10 product from bacteriophage T7. Now the most commonly used hydrophilic octapeptide is DYKDDDDK. Rockland Immunochemical's polyclonal antibody to detect FLAG™ conjugated proteins binds FLAG™ containing fusion proteins with greater affinity than the widely used monoclonal M1, M2 and M5 clones, and shows greater sensitivity in most assays. Affinity purification of the polyclonal antibody results in very low background levels in assays and low cross-reactivity with other cellular proteins.

Product images:



Rockland's antibody to detect FLAG™ conjugated proteins is shown to detect as little as 3 ng of amino-terminal FLAG™ tagged recombinant protein by western blot. This antibody was used at a 1:1,000 dilution to detect 3-fold serial dilutions of amino-terminal FLAG™-Bacterial Alkaline Phosphatase (BAP) fusion protein (Sigma P-7582) starting at 1.0 µg of protein as shown in lanes 1-6 respectively. A 4-20% gradient gel was used to separate the protein by SDS-PAGE. The protein was transferred to nitrocellulose using standard methods. After blocking, the membrane was probed with the primary antibody for 1 h at room temperature followed by washes and reaction with a 1:10,000 dilution of IRDye® 800 conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit IgG (H&L) (code 611-132-122) for 30 min at room temperature. LICOR's Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System was used to scan and process the image. Other detection systems will yield similar results