

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1009b**Specification**

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information**Other Names**

Green Fluorescent Protein

Target/Specificity

Purified His-tagged GFP protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution

WB~~1:100~500

Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

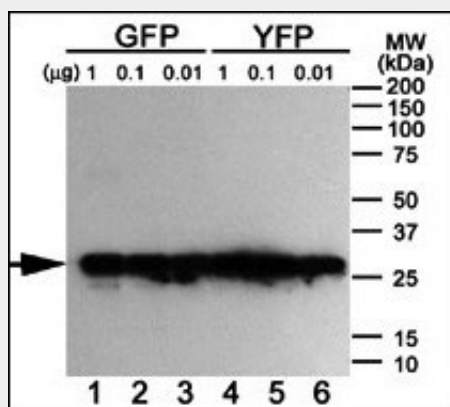
GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information**GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols**

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

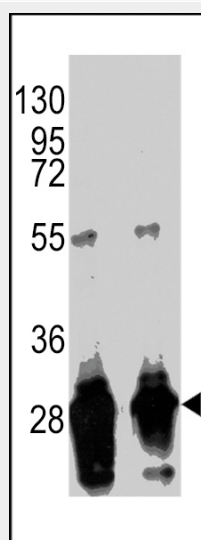
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-GFP Mab (Cat. #AM1009b) using purified GFP, YFP and BFP proteins expressed in bacteria: Both GFP (Lanes 1-3) and YFP (Lanes 4-6) but not BFP (data not shown) were detected using the purified Mab.



Western blot analysis of anti-GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) (CA071114E) in GFP recombinant protein. GFP recombinant protein (arrow) was detected using the purified Mab.

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - Background

Green fluorescent protein (GFP), originally isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*, is one of the best visual reporters for monitoring gene expression *in vivo* and *in situ*. GFP is a also convenient marker for use in flow cytometry because it eliminates the need to incubate with a secondary reagent (such as dyes or antibodies) for detection. However, anti-GFP antibody is also widely used for co-immunoprecipitation, co-localization or western blotting for the confirmation of specificity when a GFP fusion protein is expressed in cells. Abgent's anti-GFP monoclonal antibody provides a simple solution to detect the expression of a GFP-tagged protein in cells. Because of its ability to spontaneously generate its own fluorophore, the green fluorescent protein (GFP) from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria* is used extensively as a fluorescent marker in molecular and cell biology. The yellow fluorescent proteins (YFPs) have the longest wavelength emissions of all GFP variants examined to date. This shift in the spectrum is the result of a T203Y substitution (single-letter amino acid code), a mutation rationally designed on the basis of the X-ray structure of GFP S65T. Abgent's anti-GFP monoclonal antibody can detect both GFP and YFP but not BFP (Blue fluorescent

protein) by western blotting.

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - References

Ward, W. W., et al.(1980) Photochem. Photobiol. 31:611

GFP Tag Antibody (Ascites) - Citations

- [Functional comparison of RNA silencing suppressor between the p5 protein of rice grassy stunt virus and the p3 protein of rice stripe virus.](#)
- [Mechanism of a genetically encoded dark-to-bright reporter for caspase activity.](#)