

Product datasheet for **AP09218BT-N**

GFP (Ads. to Hu, Ms, Rt Serum Proteins) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for Immunoblotting, ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Immunomicroscopy as well as other antibody based assays using streptavidin or avidin conjugates requiring lot-to-lot consistency. <u>Recommended Dilutions:</u> ELISA: 1/10,000-1/50,000. Western blot: 1/2,000-1/10,000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/1,000-1/5,000.
Reactivity:	A. victoria
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	GST-Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) fusion protein corresponding to the full length amino acid sequence (246aa) derived from the jellyfish <i>Aequorea victoria</i>
Specificity:	wt, rGFP, eGFP. Assay by Immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum, anti-Biotin and purified and partially purified Green Fluorescent Protein (<i>Aequorea victoria</i>). No reaction was observed against Human, Mouse and Rat Serum Proteins.
Formulation:	0.02M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 10 mg/ml BSA (IgG and Protease free) as stabilizer and 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Molar ratio: 10-20 BAC molecules per Rabbit IgG molecule
Reconstitution Method:	Resuspend product with 0.1 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography using Green Fluorescent Protein (<i>Aequorea victoria</i>) coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities.
Conjugation:	Biotin



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Storage:	Store vial at 2-8°C prior to restoration. Following restoration product can be stored undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Database Link:	P42212
Background:	<p>Green fluorescence protein (GFP) is a 27 kDa protein derived from the jellyfish <i>Aequorea victoria</i>, 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>GFP technology has considerably contributed to a greater understanding of cellular physiology.</p>
Synonyms:	Green fluorescent protein, GFP-Tag