

Rabbit Anti-GFP antibody

SL0890R

GFP
绿色荧光蛋白抗体
Green fluorescence protein.
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Belt Jellyfish,
WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-
500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
27kDa
Lyophilized or Liquid
1mg/ml
KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from belt jellyfish Green Fluorecent protein
:25-120/238
IgG
affinity purified by Protein A
0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized
antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year
when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of
antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<u>PubMed</u>
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.

Function:

Energy-transfer acceptor. Its role is to transduce the blue chemiluminescence of the protein aequorin into green fluorescent light by energy transfer. Fluoresces in vivo upon receiving energy from the Ca(2+)-activated photoprotein aequorin.

Subunit:

Monomer.

Tissue Specificity:

Photocytes.

Post-translational modifications:

Contains a chromophore consisting of modified amino acid residues. The chromophore is formed by autocatalytic backbone condensation between Ser-65 and Gly-67, and oxidation of Tyr-66 to didehydrotyrosine. Maturation of the chromophore requires nothing other than molecular oxygen.

Similarity:

Belongs to the GFP family.

SWISS:

P42212

Gene ID:

107331116

Database links:

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

GFP在科学研究上有着惊人的用途,因为它能够使我们直接看到细胞内部的运动,情况。在任何指定的时间我们都可以轻易地找出GFP在哪儿:你只需要用紫外光去照射,这时所有的GFP都将发出鲜艳的绿色。

不妨做个实验:你把GFP连接到你有兴趣观察的任何对象上。比如,你可以把它连

	接到一种病毒上。然后,随着病毒在宿主体内不断扩散,你就可以通过跟踪发出的绿光来观察病毒的扩散途径;或者你把它接合到一种蛋白质上并通过显微镜观察它在细胞内部的移动。
Picture:	

GFP-FITC+ CK18-Cy5

MMN.SURTH

Tissue/cell: pig liver;
Anti-GFP Polyclonal Antibody, FITC conjugated(bs-0890R-FITC)(Green) 1:200, 60 mins at 37°C.
The secondary antibody was Anti-CK18 Polyclonal Antibody, Cy5 conjugated (bs-2043R-Cy5)(Red) 1:200 dilution for 60 mins at 37°C. DAPI(5ug/ml,blue) was used to stain the cell nuclei