



Rabbit Anti-GFP Tag monoclonal antibody, clone 9I3M1 (CABT-L1319)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	GFP Tag
Immunogen	Full-length GFP
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Tag
Clone	9I3M1
Purification	Protein A Purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, FC, IHC, IP, WB
Reconstitution	To prepare a 0.2 mg/mL stock solution, reconstitute the lyophilized antibody in 0.5 mL PBS, pH 7.4. Reconstituted product can be stored for up to 3 months at 4°C with the addition of 2mM sodium azide.
Format	Lyophilized
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	-20°C, store in dark

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The jellyfish *Aequorea victoria* contains green fluorescent protein (GFP) that emits light in the bioluminescence reaction of the animal. GFP has been used widely as a reporter protein for gene expression in eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms, and as a protein tag in cell culture and in multicellular organisms. As a fusion tag, GFP can be used to localize proteins, to study their movement or to research the dynamics of the subcellular compartments where these proteins are targeted. GFP technology has revealed considerable new insights in the physiological activities of living cells. GFP is a 27 kDa monomeric protein, which autocatalytically forms a fluorescent pigment. The wild type protein absorbs blue light (maximally at 395nm) and emits green light (peak emission 508nm) in the absence of additional proteins, substrates, or co-factors. GFP fluorescence is stable, species independent and is suitable for a variety of applications. GFP has been used extensively as a fluorescent tag to monitor gene expression and protein localization. Moreover, other applications for GFP include its use in assessing protein protein interactions in the yeast two hybrid system, and in measuring distances between proteins in fluorescence energy transfer (FRET) experiments.
