



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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## Rabbit anti-native Green Fluorescent Protein (Immunoaffinity purified)

[nordicmubio.com/product/rabbit-anti-native-green-fluorescent-protein-immunoaffinity-purified-2](https://nordicmubio.com/product/rabbit-anti-native-green-fluorescent-protein-immunoaffinity-purified-2)

Catalogue number: **Bii-nGFPab4-25**

Clone	Polyclonal
Isotype	Ig
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	25ug
Host	Rabbit
Application	ELISA Immunocytochemistry Western Blotting

### Background

Green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a 27kD protein which was originally identified in the photo organs of *Aequorea victoria* (*A. victoria*) jellyfish. GFP is a naturally fluorescent protein which emits green light at a maximum wavelength of 509 nm when excited by blue or UV light. In *A.victoria*, calcium ions bind and activate the protein aequorin causing the release of blue fluorescence, which is then absorbed by GFP resulting in the release of green fluorescence. In the laboratory, the GFP protein has been used extensively as a reporter molecule to label, and study, cellular and subcellular proteins in living cells using a wide range of biological applications, including oncology, cardiovascular diseases, brain research, embryology, and plant sciences, just to name a few. For the quantitation of the expression of a specific protein, tagged with GFP in these model systems, antibodies to GFP have proven to be of value in immunoblotting studies and ELISA protocols. The antibody is also suitable for immunocytochemical detection of proteins labeled with the different variants of GFP.

### Source

The anti-GFP antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antiserum obtained from rabbits immunised with highly purified native GFP derived from *Aequorea victoria* jellyfish

## **Product**

Each vial contains 25ug 1 mg/ml immunoaffinity purified polyclonal antiserum in 10 mM TRIS buffer pH 8.0, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

*Purification Method:* Immunoaffinity purified

*Concentration:* 1mg/ml

## **Specificity**

The GFP antiserum is directed against native green fluorescent protein from *A.victoria* jellyfish. The antibody recognises not only the native GFP, but also recombinant protein (*E.Coli*), native GFP-fusion proteins and all variants of GFP tested. Cross reactivity with *E.coli*. proteins is minimal.

*Species Reactivity:* Green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a 27kD protein which was originally identified in the photo organs of *Aequorea victoria* (*A. victoria*) jellyfish. GFP is a naturally fluorescent protein which emits green light at a maximum wavelength of 509 nm when excited by blue or UV light. In *A.victoria*, calcium ions bind and activate the protein aequorin causing the release of blue fluorescence, which is then absorbed by GFP resulting in the release of green fluorescence. In the laboratory, the GFP protein has been used extensively as a reporter molecule to label, and study, cellular and subcellular proteins in living cells using a wide range of biological applications, including oncology, cardiovascular diseases, brain research, embryology, and plant sciences, just to name a few. For the quantitation of the expression of a specific protein, tagged with GFP in these model systems, antibodies to GFP have proven to be of value in immunoblotting studies and ELISA protocols. The antibody is also suitable for immunocytochemical detection of proteins labeled with the different variants of GFP.

## **Applications**

The antibody is suitable for the detection of GFP and its variants by Western blotting, ELISA and Immunocytochemistry.

*Working Concentration:* Optimal antibody dilutions for the different applications should be determined by titration. Recommended dilution for ELISA: 1:5,000 to 1:25,000. For immunoblotting a dilution of 1:2,000 to 1:10,000 is recommended. For immunocytochemistry the antiserum can be diluted 1:100 to 1:250.

## **Storage**

The antibody may be stored at +4°C. For prolonged storage prepare appropriate aliquots and store at or below -20°C. Prior to use, an aliquot is thawed slowly in the dark at ambient temperature, spun down again and used to prepare working dilutions by adding sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. Working dilutions should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance or the concentration of the product.

*Shipping Conditions:* The antibody is shipped at ambient temperature

### **Caution**

This product is intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, and FOR TESTS IN VITRO, not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures involving humans or animals. This product contains sodium azide. To prevent formation of toxic vapors, do not mix with strong acidic solutions. To prevent formation of potentially explosive metallic azides in metal plumbing, always wash into drain with copious quantities of water. This datasheet is as accurate as reasonably achievable, but Nordic-MUBio accepts no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in this information.

### **References**

1. Chalfie M, Tu Y, Euskirchen G, Ward WW, Prasher DC. (1994) Green fluorescent protein as a marker for gene expression. *Science* 263: 802-805.

### **Safety Datasheet(s) for this product:**

Sodium Azide

</wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Antibody-SDS-with-Sodium-AzideV2.pdf>