

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10760

Specification

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) - Product Information

Application Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype WB <u>ABG78037</u> All Species Mouse Monoclonal Mouse IgG1

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) - Additional Information

Application & Usage

Western blotting (0.5-4 μ g/ml), immunoprecipitation (2-8 μ g/ml), immunofluorescence (10-20 μ g/ml) and Immunohistochemistry (10-20 μ g/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes wild-type GFP and its derivatives such as EGFP, EBFP, ECFP, and EYFP, etc. Performs well in Western blot analysis (0.5 to 4 μ g/ml), immunoprecipitation, and Immunohistochemistry. However, the optimum conditions should be determined individually.

Target/Specificity GFP

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 μ g (0.5 mg/ml) antigen affinity purified mouse anti-GFP monoclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions



Precautions

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) - Protein Information

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) - Images

Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) Antibody (Clone BV-F4) - Background

Since the molecular cloning of GFP cDNA and demonstration of GFP as a functional transgene, GFP has become a powerful tool with exciting applications in developmental, cell and molecular biology. GFP fluorescence is not species specific and can be expressed in bacteria, yeast, plant and mammalian cells. GFP can also fuse with proteins of interest without interfering significantly with their assembly and function.