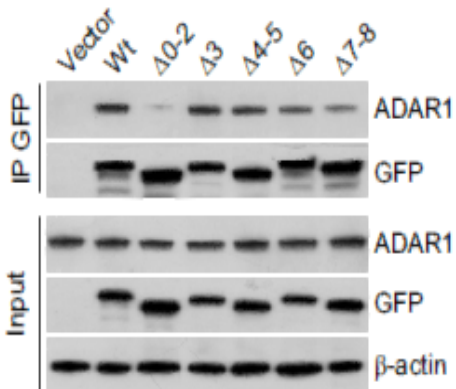


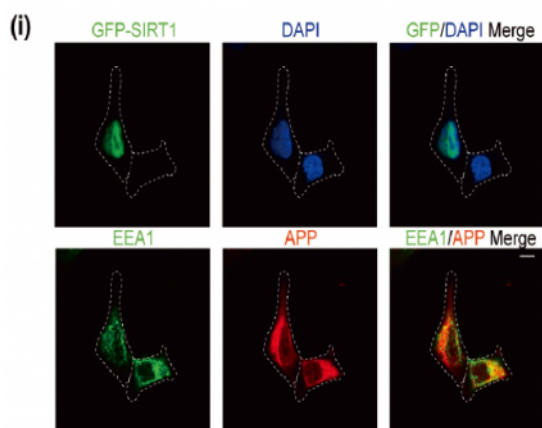
**GFP-Tag Monoclonal Antibody(Mix)**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM3124
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Species independent
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IF;IP;CoIP
<b>Target :</b>	GFP-Tag
<b>Gene Name :</b>	GFP-Tag
<b>Protein Name :</b>	GFP Tag
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Recombinant Protein of GFP
<b>Specificity :</b>	GFP antibody is reactive against all variants of Aequorea victoria GFP such as S65T-GFP, RS-GFP, YFP, CFP, RFP and EGFP.
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:5000 IP: 1:200. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Background :</b>	Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) has quickly become a powerful research tool for assessing gene expression and subcellular protein distribution in fixed or living cells. GFP is excited by and brightly fluoresces when exposed to UV or blue light. This feature makes it ideal as a marker for use in fluorescence microscopy, cytometry, tagging fusion proteins, and assaying transcriptional regulation from gene promoters in vivo. Numerous GFP variants with enhanced and shifted emission spectra (blue, green, and yellow) have been developed through amino acid substitutions at specific residues.

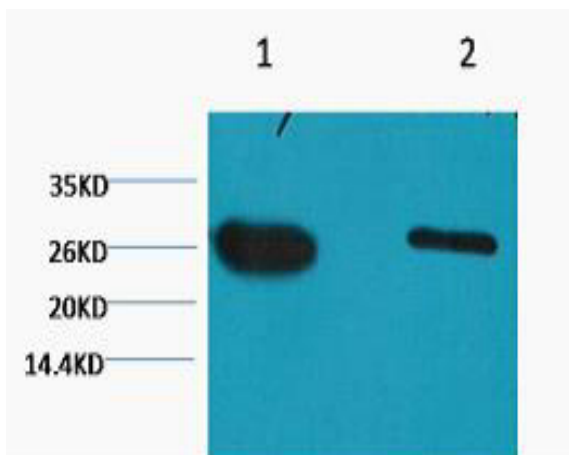
## Products Images



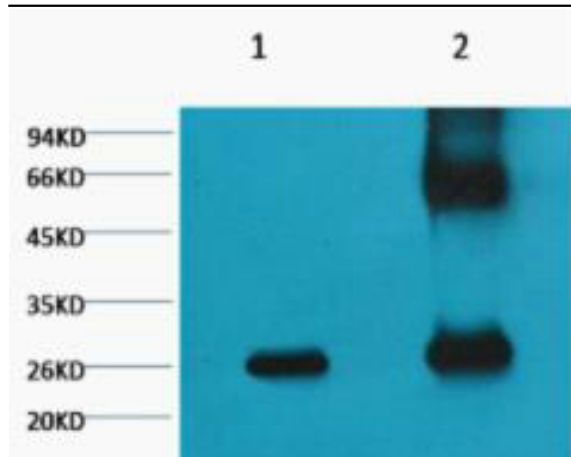
ADAR1 links R-loop homeostasis to ATR activation in replication stress response. NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH Lei Shi WB,CoIP Human HeLa cell



Cooperative effects of SIRT1 and SIRT2 on APP acetylation. AGING CELL Liu Cao IF Human 1:1000 HEK293 cell



Western blot analysis of GFP transfected HeLa, diluted at 1) 1:5000 2) 1:10000



1) Input (control) 2) IP products, antibody dilution 1:200