

**DESCRIPTION**

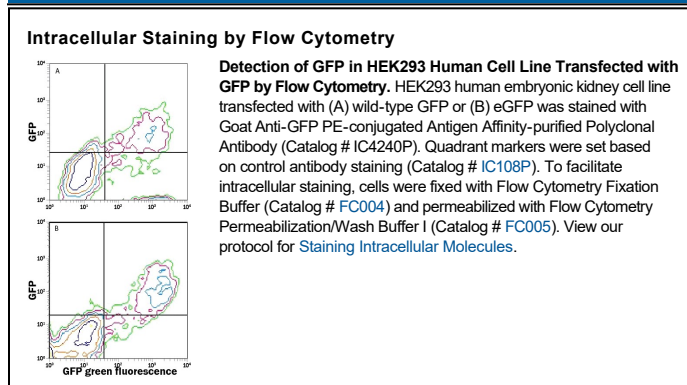
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects GFP in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant GFPuv Ser2-Lys238 Accession # P42212
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

**APPLICATIONS**

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a 27 kDa protein originally isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*. In the presence of UV light (490-520 nm), it emits a green fluorescent color that can be used to pinpoint locations of various intracellular proteins. GFP is 238 amino acids (aa) in length. It is a globular monomer that has a tendency to dimerize. The monomer has the shape of a  $\beta$ -barrel with a chromophore containing  $\alpha$ -helix (aa 65-67) running up its center. GFPuv is the *Aequorea* sequence with three aa substitutions; Phe to Ser at # 99, Met to Thr at # 153, and Val to Ala at # 163. This form expresses faster and is 18-fold brighter than native GFP; excitation peaks at 395 nm and emission at 508 nm.