

DESCRIPTION

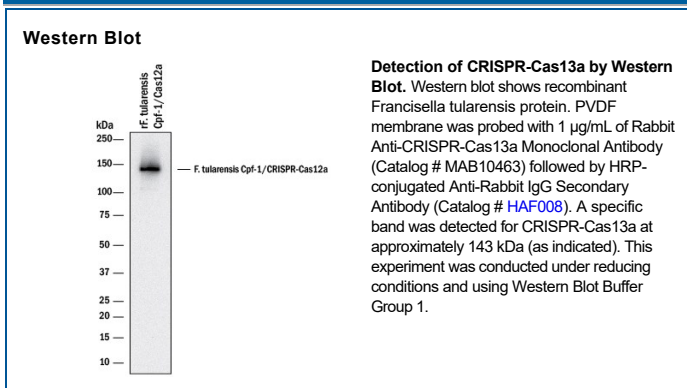
Specificity	Detects CRISPR-Cas13a in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2608C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant CRISPR-Cas13a Ser2-Asn1300 Accession # WP_003034647
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant <i>Francisella tularensis</i> protein

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)-associated endonuclease from *Prevotella* and *Francisella* 1, Cpf1, also known as Cas12a, is a 1200-1500 amino-acids long monomeric protein that belongs to the CRISPR/Cas system (1, 2), an adaptive immune system of prokaryotes that has now become a powerful tool for genome editing (3). CRISPR/Cpf1 belongs the class II (type 5) of the CRISPR/Cas system that is defined by a single-subunit effector (4). Cpf1 has recently emerged as an alternative for Cas9, due to its distinct features (2, 5) such as the ability to target T-rich motifs, no need for trans-activating crRNA, inducing a staggered double-strand break and potential for both RNA processing and DNA nuclease activity. In addition, Cpf1 is able to process more structured pre-CRISPR/RNA(crRNA) molecules into mature crRNAs (6) which allows the possibility to use both mature or pre-crRNA for genome editing purposes(7). All these features make the CRISPR-Cpf1 system a valuable genome-engineering tool (8). CRISPR-Cpf1(Cas12a) has been successfully used to edit genomes in mammalian cells (2), plants (9), mice (10), *Drosophila* (11) and recently zebrafish and *Xenopus* (7). Two Cpf1 orthologs have been commonly used for genome editing in different organisms: AsCpf1 and LbCpf1, which are derived from *Acidaminococcus* sp. BV3L6 and *Lachnospiraceae* bacterium ND2006, respectively (8). The attached nuclear localization signals (NLSs) on the chimeric protein ensures nuclear compartmentalization in cells during gene editing (12).

References:

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