Anti-PhiYFP antibody

Product	Cat.#	Lot.#	Size
Anti-PhiYFP antibody	**AB601**	60101010205	100 μg
	AB602	60201010205	200 μg
	AB602	60202010205	200 μg

Use

- Immunoblotting
- ICC
- ELISA

Description

Rabbit polyclonal antibody against non-denatured PhiYFP, PhiYFP-m, and TurboYFP.

Specificity: The antibody has been selected to recognize non-denatured TurboYFP, PhiYFP, and PhiYFP-m. Heat or chemically denatured proteins lack antigen determinants. The antibody shows little or no cross-reactivity with other fluorescent proteins like EGFP, TurboGFP, KFP-Red, and DsRed2.

Immunogen: Full-length recombinant non-denatured PhiYFP comprising 6XHis tag.

Antibody preparation: Full-length recombinant PhiYFP comprising 6XHis tag was purified from transformed *E. coli* using metal-ion affinity chromatography. Antibodies were produced in rabbits immunized with the recombinant non-denatured PhiYFP. Specific IgG were purified by PhiYFP affinity chromatography.

Formulation: Lyophilized from the buffer containing 0.1% mannitol, 0.1% dextran, 0.1M NaCl, 0.01M Na_2HPO_4, and 0.01M $NaBO_4$; pH 7.4.

Reconstitution: Reconstitute with sterile water or 50% glycerol to a concentration of 1 mg/ml.

Storage: Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C. The presence of silica gel drier is advisable.
Reconstituted with sterile water, antibody can be stored at +2 - +8°C for three months without detectable loss of activity.
Reconstituted with 50% glycerol, antibody can be stored at -20°C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. Aliquot antibody upon reconstitution. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Recommendations for use

Working concentrations:
For immunoblotting use at a dilution of 1:20 000;
For ELISA use at a dilution of 1:20 000 - 1:30 000;
For immunocytochemistry use at a dilution of 1:20 000.

Note: Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Tissue (cells) fixation for immunohistochemistry: Formaldehyde (formalin, paraform) fixation is recommended because it does not cause antigenicity loss. Do not use any protein-denaturing agents like glutaraldehydes, alcohols, or picric acid. For example, tissues can be fixed in PBS containing 4% formaldehyde for 10-15 min, treated with 0.1% saponin in PBS for 10-15 min, and washed three times in PBS.

Sample preparation for immunoblotting: Use a non-denaturing buffer for tissue homogenization. Treat the sample by ultrasound to cut genomic DNA (2-3 impulses of minimal power is enough for a sample of 50 μl). To a sample containing 1-100 ng of a target protein, add an equal volume of 2x SDS-PAGE sample buffer.

Note: Do not heat the samples before loading on a gel or spotting on a membrane (for dots).

Note: PAAG mobility of non-denatured proteins differs that of from denatured ones and often does not reflect protein molecular weight. Usually, immunostaining results in one or more diffuse bands corresponding to a non-denatured and a partially denatured protein.