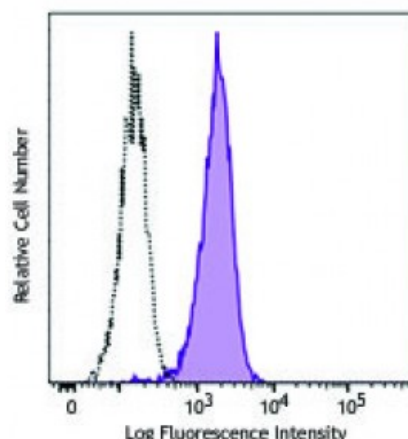


PE anti-GFP

Catalog # / Size:	2290015 / 25 tests 2290020 / 100 tests
Clone:	FM264G
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	TLR9-GFP transfected cell line
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Concentration:	Lot-specific



GFP-transfected CHO cells were fixed and permeabilized, and then intracellularly stained with anti-GFP (clone FM264G) PE (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ PE isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application References:	1. Chen G, <i>et al.</i> J. Virol. 85:1131. PubMed 2. Luo Y, <i>et al.</i> 2012. J Control Release. 162:28. PubMed 3. Zuo X, <i>et al.</i> 2014. PLoS One. 9:84748. PubMed

Description: Green fluorescent protein (GFP) was originally identified as a protein involved in bioluminescence, which is from the jellyfish *Aequorea Victoria*. It is widely used as a fluorescent indicator for monitoring gene expression in a variety of cellular systems, including living organisms and fixed tissues. Unlike other bioluminescent reporters, GFP fluoresces without the need for exogenous substrates or cofactors, or other intrinsic or extrinsic proteins, making GFP a useful tool for monitoring gene expression and protein localization *in vivo*. Purified GFP is a 27 kD monomer consisting of 238 amino acids and emits green light (emission maximum at 509 nm) when excited with blue or UV light.

Antigen References: 1. Ishikura H, *et al.* 2004. *Anticancer Res.* 24:719.
2. Rizzuto R, *et al.* 1996. *Curr. Biol.* 6:183.
3. Chalfie M, *et al.* 1994. *Science* 263:802.