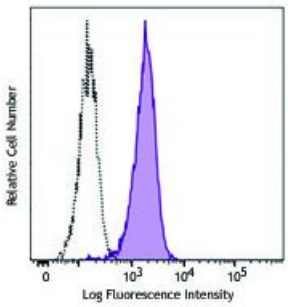
SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE anti-GFP

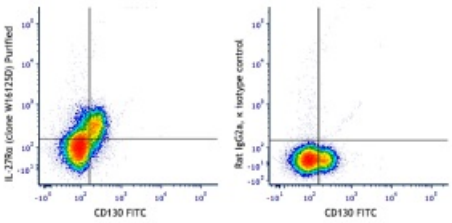
Catalog # / Size:	2290020 / 100 tests 2290015 / 25 tests
Clone:	FM264G
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	TLR9-GFP transfected cell line
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	V S056
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:	Intracellular Staining for 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 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



C57BL/6 splenocytes were stained with CD130 purified (followed by anti-rat IgG2b FITC) and purified IL-27Rα (clone W16125D) (left) or purified rat IgG2a, κ isotype control (right), followed by anti-rat IgG2a PE.

Application References:

1. Stephen LA, *et al.* 2018. *Dev. Cell.* 47(1):122-132.e4. PubMed (ICC)

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.