SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-GFP

Catalog # / Size: 2290025 / 25 tests
2290030 / 100 tests

Clone: FM264G

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

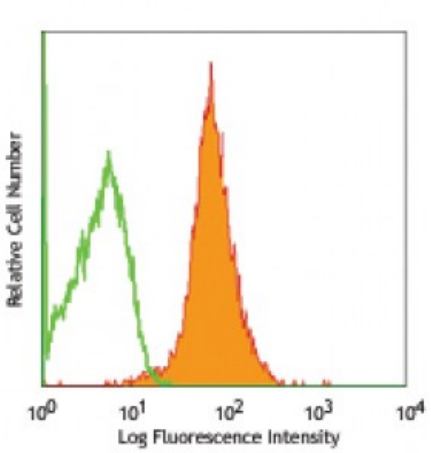
Immunogen: TLR9-GFP transfected cell line

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

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 intracellularly stained with FM264G Alexa Fluor® 647 or isotype control rat IgG2a Alexa Fluor® 647

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular 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.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.

Application References:

1. Chen G, *et al.* J. Virol. 85:1131. PubMed
2. Luo Y, *et al.* 2012. *J Control Release.* 162:28. PubMed
3. Zuo X, *et al.* 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.

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