Product Data Sheet

Purified anti-DYKDDDDK Tag

Catalog # / Size: 3786520 / 5 mg

3786505 / 200 µg

3786510 / 500 μg

3786515 / 1 mg

Clone: L5

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, λ

Immunogen: DYKDDDDK-tagged mouse Langerin

Reactivity: Mouse

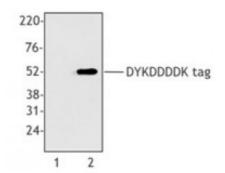
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Cell extracts from untransfected 293T cells (lane 1) or 293T cells transfected with a plasmid encoding DYKDDDDK-tagged protein (lane 2), using anti-DYKDDDDK, clone L5.

Applications:

Applications: Other

Recommended

Usage:

Notes:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested . For Western blotting, suggested working dilution(s): Use 5 microg per 5 ml antibody dilution buffer for each minigel. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application

The L5 clone has been demonstrated to have 2-8 fold better sensitivity in WB

than another commonly used antibody clone, M2.

Application References:

1. Park SH, et al. 2008. J Immunol Methods. 331:27.

2. Moon SH, et al. 2010. J. Biol Chem. 285:12935. PubMed

3. Sasaki M, et al. 2011. J. Biol Chem. 286:39370. PubMed 4. Sonder SU, et al. 2012. J Immunol. 188:5906. PubMed

5. Jiang Y, *et al.* 2013. *Int Immunol.* 25:235. <u>PubMed</u>

6. Zuo X, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS One.* 9:84748. <u>PubMed</u>

7. Toyo-Oak K, et al. 2014. / Neurosci. 34:12168. PubMed

Description: The DYKDDDDK tag, commonly referred to as Sigma®'s FLAG® Tag, is often used

as a protein modification in order to simplify the labeling and detection of proteins. This unique amino acid sequence allows for specific antibody detection in western blotting, immunoprecipitation, and immunostaining techniques. Due to the short sequence, this modification is not likely to affect the structure or

function of the modified proteins.

Antigen

1. Einhauer A. 2001. J. Biochem. Biophys. Methods. 49:455.

References: 2. Knappik A and Pluckthun A. 1994. Biotechniques. 17:754.