Product Data Sheet

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 anti-DYKDDDDK Tag

Catalog # / $3786625 / 25 \mu g$

Size: 3786630 / 100 µg

Clone: L5

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, λ

Immunogen: DYKDDDDK-tagged mouse Langerin

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

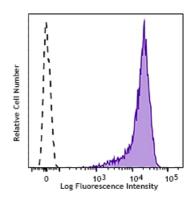
chromatography and conjugated with PerCP/Cyanine5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cyanine5.5 and

unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml



DYKDDDDK tag-transfected cells

were stained with anti-DYKDDDDK (clone L5) PerCP/Cyanine5.5 (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 isotype control

(open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage:

nended 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 $\leq 0.5~\mu g$ per million cells in 100 μl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for

each application.

* PerCP/Cyanine5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum

emission of 690 nm.

Application Notes:

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

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

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.