

# Anti-GFP [7A1]

**Catalogue number:** 153499

**Sub-type:**

**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:**

**Institute:**

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-GFP [7A1]

**Alternate name:** GFP

**Class:** Monoclonal

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** The green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a protein composed of 238 amino acid residues (26.9 kDa) that exhibits bright green fluorescence when exposed to light in the blue to ultraviolet range. Although many other marine organisms have similar green fluorescent proteins, GFP traditionally refers to the protein first isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*. The GFP from *A. victoria* has a major excitation peak at a wavelength of 395 nm and a minor one at 475 nm. Its emission peak is at 509 nm, which is in the lower green portion of the visible spectrum. The fluorescence quantum yield (QY) of GFP is 0.79. The GFP from the sea pansy (*Renilla reniformis*) has a single major excitation peak at 498 nm. In cell and molecular biology, the GFP gene is frequently used as a reporter of expression. In modified forms it has been used to make biosensors, and many animals have been created that express GFP as a proof-of-concept that a gene can be expressed throughout a given organism. The GFP gene can be introduced into organisms and maintained in their genome through breeding, injection with a viral vector, or cell transformation. To date, the GFP gene has been introduced and expressed in many Bacteria, Yeast and other Fungi, fish (such as zebrafish), plant, fly, and mammalian cells, including human.

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:** IgG1

**Reactivity:**

**Selectivity:**

**Host:** Mouse

**Immunogen:** Green fluorescent protein

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:**

**Sequence:**

**Growth properties:**

**Production details:**

**Formulation:**

**Recommended controls:**

**Bacterial resistance:**

**Selectable markers:**

**Additional notes:**

## Target details

**Target:** Green fluorescent protein

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** The green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a protein composed of 238 amino acid residues (26.9 kDa) that exhibits bright green fluorescence when exposed to light in the blue to ultraviolet range. Although many other marine organisms have similar green fluorescent proteins, GFP traditionally refers to the protein first isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*. The GFP from *A. victoria* has a major excitation peak at a wavelength of 395 nm and a minor one at 475 nm. Its emission peak is at 509 nm, which is in the lower green portion of the visible spectrum. The fluorescence quantum yield (QY) of GFP is 0.79. The GFP from the sea pansy (*Renilla reniformis*) has a single major excitation peak at 498 nm. In cell and molecular biology, the GFP gene is frequently used as a reporter of expression. In modified forms it has been used to make biosensors, and many animals have been created that express GFP as a proof-of-concept that a gene can be expressed throughout a given organism. The GFP gene can be introduced into organisms and maintained in their genome through breeding, injection with a viral vector, or cell transformation. To date, the GFP gene has been introduced and expressed in many Bacteria, Yeast and other Fungi, fish (such as zebrafish), plant, fly, and mammalian cells, including human.

**Molecular weight:**

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:** ChIP ; ELISA ; IHC ; IP ; WB

**Application notes:** Purified via protein G

## Handling

**Format:** Liquid  
**Concentration:**  
**Passage number:**  
**Growth medium:**  
**Temperature:**  
**Atmosphere:**  
**Volume:**  
**Storage medium:**  
**Storage buffer:**  
**Storage conditions:**  
**Shipping conditions:** Shipping at 4° C

## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:**

CancerTools.org