Methionine Deficient Green Florescent Protein (mGFP) vector

Catalogue number: 156390
Sub-type:
Images:

Contributor

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Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Methionine Deficient Green Florescent Protein (mGFP) vector

Alternate name:

Class:
Conjugate:
Description: Methionine Deficient Green Florescent Protein (mGFP) is a mutated form of GFPuv (from Aequorea victoria) a GFP variant optimised for maximal fluorescence when excited by UV light. GFPuv can be used as a fusion partner to assist in the expression and isolation of peptides and to monitor biological processes. When GFPuv is fused to other proteins/peptides cyanogen bromide (CNBr) has been used to cleave the fused proteins at methionine residues. However, purification of the protein becomes more complex as the number of methionine residues in the reporter protein increases. GFPuv has four methionine residues which will lead to five fragments in the digestion mixture making purification more difficult. To reduce the downstream burden this mGFP mutant is resistant to CNBr cleavage making the purification process of proteins more efficient.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype:
Reactivity:
Selectivity:
Host:
Immunogen:

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls:
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes: Methionine Deficient Green Florescent Protein (mGFP) is a mutated form of GFPuv (from Aequorea victoria) a GFP variant optimised for maximal fluorescence when excited by UV light. GFPuv can be used as a fusion partner to assist in the expression and isolation of peptides and to monitor biological processes. When GFPuv is fused to other proteins/peptides cyanogen bromide (CNBr) has been used to cleave the fused proteins at methionine residues. However, purification of the protein becomes more complex as the number of methionine residues in the reporter protein increases. GFPuv has four methionine residues which will lead to five fragments in the digestion mixture making purification more difficult. To reduce the downstream burden this mGFP mutant is resistant to CNBr cleavage making the purification process of proteins more efficient.

Target details

Target: mGFP

Target alternate names:

Target background:

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application:
Application notes:

Handling

Format:
Concentration:
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:

Storage buffer:
Storage conditions:
Shipping conditions:

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Hayward et al. 1987. Clin Chim Acta. 170(1):45-55. PMID: 3436044. ; Chung et al. 1985. J Immunol Methods. 84(1-2):135-41. PMID: 2415634.