

## EGFP polyclonal antibody

**Other names:** GFP enhanced

**Cat. No.** C15410074 (pAb-074-050)

**Type:** Polyclonal

**Source:** Goat

**Lot #:** 001

**Size:** 50 µg/ 32 µl

**Concentration:** 1.6 µg/µl

**Specificity:** Human: positive

Other species: not tested

**Purity:** Affinity purified polyclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.05% azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.

**Storage:** Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions:** This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Description:

Polyclonal antibody raised in goat against the full length His-tagged EGFP (Enhanced Green-Fluorescent) protein.

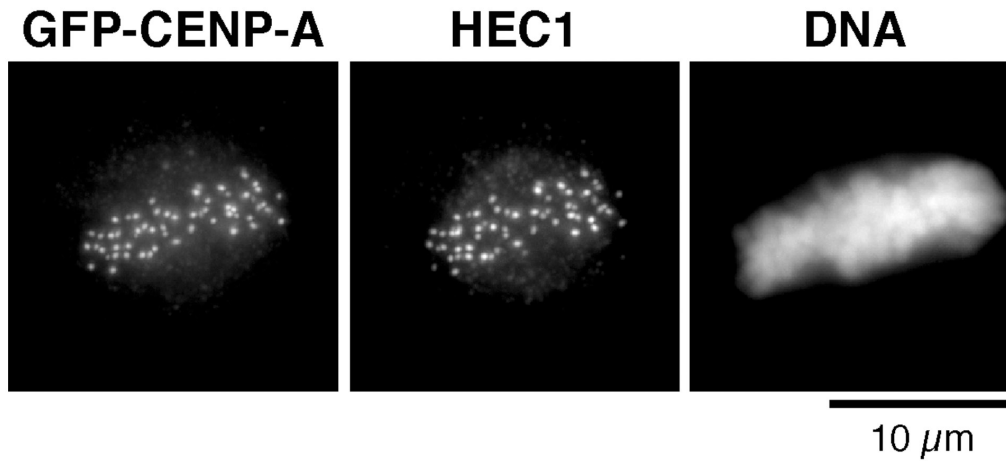
### Applications

	Suggested dilution	Results
Immunofluorescence	1:800	Fig 1

### Target description

The green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a protein originally isolated from jellyfish that fluoresces green when exposed to blue light. GFP is frequently used as a reporter of expression. The GFP gene can be stably introduced into organisms and maintained in their genome throughout breeding. Alternatively, it can be injected locally using a viral vector. To date, many bacteria, yeast and other fungal cells, plant, fly, and mammalian cells have been labelled using GFP as a marker. Enhanced GFP (EGFP) is a mutation of GFP that significantly improves the spectral characteristics of GFP, resulting in increased fluorescence and photostability, and a shift of the major excitation peak to 488 nm with the peak emission kept at 509 nm. The latter matches the spectral characteristics of commonly used FITC filter sets, making it more practical to use.

## Results



**Figure 6. Immunofluorescence results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against EGFP**

A mitotic human HeLa cell, stably expressing a GFP-CENP-A fusion protein, was fixed with 4% formaldehyde and processed for immunofluorescence using the Diagenode antibody against EGFP (Cat. No. pAb-074-050), diluted 1:800, and a monoclonal antibody against HEC1, followed by a CY2-labeled anti-goat and a CY3-labeled anti-mouse antibody, respectively. DNA was visualized using Hoechst staining. Images of the cell were taken with a Deltavision microscope. The images shown in figure 1 represent a projection of approximately 30 0.2 μm optical sections.

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