

V5 Epitope tag polyclonal antibody - Classic

Cat. No. C15410270

Type: Polyclonal

Source: Rabbit

Lot #: 001

Size: 100 µg

Concentration: 1.0 µg/µl

Purity: Affinity purified

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.

Applications

	Suggested dilution	Results
ELISA	1:10,000 - 1:60,000	
Immunohistochemistry	1:500 - 1:3,000	
Western blot	1:5,000 - 1:10,000	Figure 1

Target description

This antibody recognizes the V5 epitope tag. Epitope tags are short peptide sequences that are easily recognized by tag-specific antibodies. Due to their small size, epitope tags do not affect the tagged protein's biochemical properties. Most often sequences encoding the epitope tag are included with target DNA at the time of cloning to produce fusion proteins containing the epitope tag sequence. This allows anti-epitope tag antibodies to serve as universal detection reagents for any tag containing protein produced by recombinant means. This means that anti-epitope tag antibodies are a useful alternative to generating specific antibodies to identify, immunoprecipitate or immunoaffinity purify a recombinant protein. The anti-epitope tag antibody is usually functional in a variety of antibody-dependent experimental procedures. Expression vectors producing epitope tag fusion proteins are available for a variety of host expression systems including bacteria, yeast, insect and mammalian cells.

Results

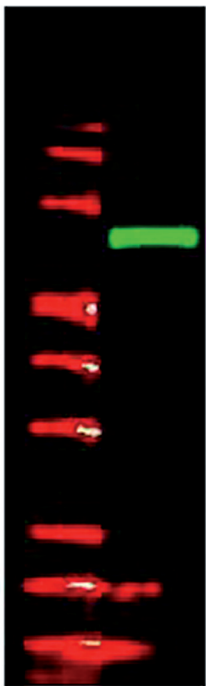


Figure 1. V5 Epitope tag antibody Western blot results

The V5 epitope tag polyclonal antibody detects V5-tagged recombinant protein by western blot. The antibody was used at 1.0 µg/ml to detect 0.05 µg (lane 2) of full-length recombinant mouse serum albumin containing the V5 epitope tag at the carboxy end. Comparison to MW markers (lane 1) indicates detection of monomeric V5 tagged albumin. A 4-20% gradient gel was used to separate the protein by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing conditions. The protein was transferred to nitrocellulose using standard methods. After blocking the membrane was probed with the primary antibody overnight at 4° C.

Diagenode sa. BELGIUM | EUROPE

LIEGE SCIENCE PARK
Rue Bois Saint-Jean, 3
4102 Seraing (Ougrée) - Belgium
Tel: +32 4 364 20 50
Fax: +32 4 364 20 51
orders@diagenode.com
info@diagenode.com

Diagenode Inc. USA | NORTH AMERICA

400 Morris Avenue, Suite 101
Denville, NJ 07834 - USA
Tel: +1 862 209-4680
Fax: +1 862 209-4681
orders.na@diagenode.com
info.na@diagenode.com

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