

Acidaminococcus sp. CRISPR/Cpf1 monoclonal antibody

Cat. No. C15200234-100

Type: Monoclonal	Specificity: <i>Acidaminococcus sp.</i>
Size: 100 µg	Isotype: IgG2a
Concentration: 1 µg/µl	Source: Mouse
Lot No.: 001	Purity: Protein G purified monoclonal antibody
Storage buffer: TBS containing 0.01 % Na-azide	Storage conditions: 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.	

Last Data Sheet Update: February 6, 2018

Description

Monoclonal antibody raised in mouse against *Acidaminococcus sp.* (As) Cpf1 (CRISPR from *Prevotella* and *Francisella 1*) using a recombinant protein.

Applications

Applications	Suggested dilution	References
Western blotting	1:1,000	Fig 1

Target Description

CRISPR systems are adaptable immune mechanisms which are present in many bacteria to protect themselves from foreign nucleic acids, such as viruses, transposable elements or plasmids. The CRISPR/Cas9 (CRISPR-associated protein 9nuclease) system from *S. pyogenes* was the first to be adapted for inducing sequence-specific double stranded breaks and targeted genome editing. This system is unique and flexible due to its dependence on RNA as the moiety that targets the nuclease to a desired DNA sequence and can be used to induce indel mutations, specific sequence replacements or insertions and large deletions or genomic rearrangements at any desired location in the genome. In addition, Cas9 can also be used to mediate upregulation of specific endogenous genes or to alter histone modifications or DNA methylation. Recently, a so-called type V CRISPR system has been identified in several bacteria which contains the Cpf1 (CRISPR from *Prevotella* and *Francisella 1*) protein. In contrast to Cas9 systems, CRISPR/Cpf1 systems do not require an additional trans-activating crRNA (tracrRNA), they cleave target DNA preceded by a short T-rich protospacer-adjacent motif (PAM), in contrast to the G-rich PAM following the target DNA for Cas9, and they introduce a staggered DNA doublestranded break with a 4 or 5-nt 5' overhang. Two of these CRISPR/Cpf1 systems, present in *Acidaminococcus sp.* and *Lachnospiraceae* bacterium have been identified as potential candidates for genome editing in mammalian cells.

Validation data

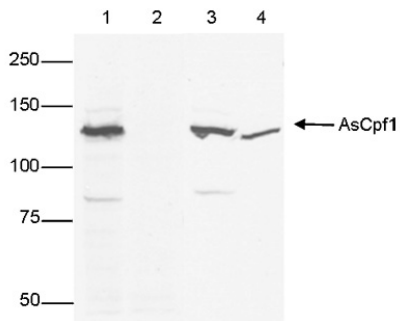


Figure 1. Western blot analysis using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody directed against AsCRISPR/Cpf1

Western blot was performed on protein extracts from HEK293 cells transfected with HA-tagged AsCRISPR/Cpf1 (lane 1, 3) or HEK293 cells transfected with HA-tagged LbCRISPR/Cpf1 (lane 2, 4) using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody against AsCRISPR/Cpf1 (cat. No. C15200234), diluted 1:1,000 in PBS-T containing 0.5% NFDM (lane 1 and 2). Lanes 3 and 4 show the WB result with an antibody against the HA-tag.