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Datasheet for 200-301-383

DYKDDDDK Tag (Anti-FLAG®) Antibody

Overview

Description:	Antibody for the detection of FLAG® conjugated proteins (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - 200-301-383
Item No.:	200-301-383
Size:	100 µg
Applications:	ELISA, WB, ChIP, FC, IF, IP
Reactivity:	FLAG-Tag
Host Species:	Mouse

Product Details

Background:	Antibody for the detection of FLAG™ recognizes FLAG™ and is optimally suited for monitoring the expression of FLAG™ tagged fusion proteins. Antibody for the detection of FLAG™ can be used to identify fusion proteins containing the FLAG™ epitope. Antibody for the detection of FLAG™ recognizes the epitope tag fused to either the amino- or carboxy- termini of targeted proteins. The epitope tag peptide sequence was first derived from the 11-amino-acid leader peptide of the gene-10 product from bacteriophage T7. DYKDDDDK is the most commonly used hydrophilic octapeptide tag.
Synonyms:	mouse anti-FLAG™ tag, Enterokinase Cleavage Site (ECS), mouse anti-DYKDDDDK, Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys
Host Species:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone ID:	29E4.G7
Format:	IgG2a

Target Details

Reactivity:	FLAG-Tag
Immunogen Type:	Conjugated Peptide

Immunogen:	This antibody was produced in mice by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the FLAG™ epitope tag peptide DYKDDDDK (Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys) conjugated to KLH using maleimide.
Purity/Specificity:	This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from ascites by Protein A chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. The purified antibody is directed against the FLAG™ motif and is useful in determining its presence in various assays where the epitope tag is present at either the amino or carboxy terminus of recombinant proteins. This monoclonal anti-FLAG™ tag antibody detects over-expressed proteins containing the FLAG™ epitope tag. In western blotting of bacterial extracts, the antibody does not cross-react with endogenous proteins.
Relevant Links:	• 200-301-382 SDS

Application Details

Tested Applications:	ELISA, WB
Suggested Applications:	ChIP, FC, IF, IP (Based on references)
Application Note:	Anti-FLAG has been tested by ELISA and western blot. 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. Rockland Immunochemicals produces anti-epitope tag antibodies against many common epitope tags including Myc, GST, GFP, 6X His, MBP, FLAG™ and HA. Rockland Immunochemicals also produces antibodies to other tags including FITC, Rhodamine (TRITC), DNP and biotin.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:150,000 - 1:250,000
FC:	User Optimized
IHC:	User Optimized
WB:	1:2,000 - 1:20,000

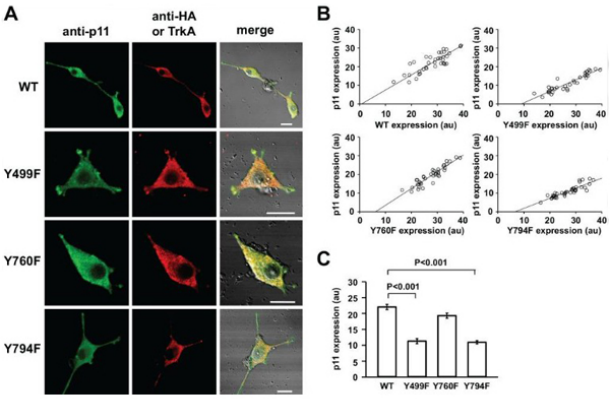
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	1.026 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	None

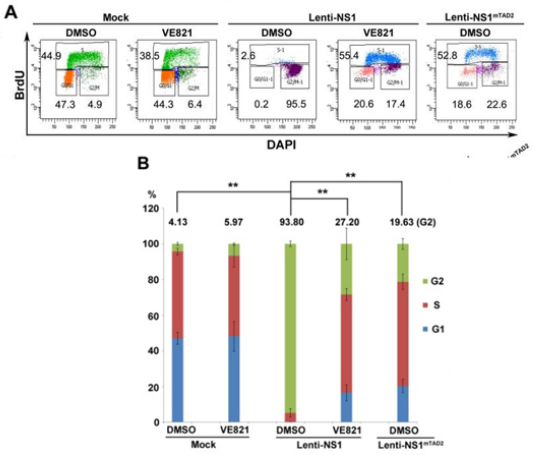
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Dry Ice
Storage Condition:	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

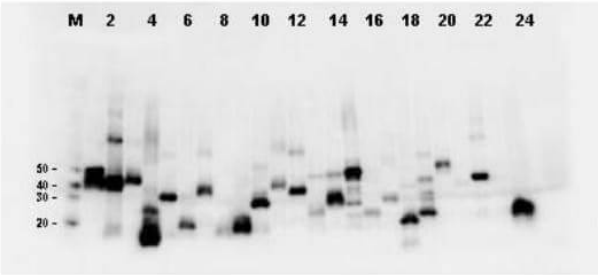
Images



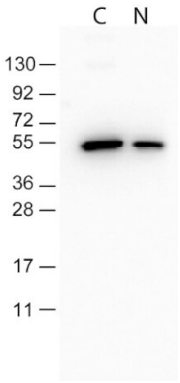
Immunofluorescence Microscopy
Immunocytochemical analysis of signaling pathways involved in NGF-induced p11 production. (A) Confocal images of p11 and HA- or TrkA-like immunofluorescence in PC12nnr5 cells expressing wild-type (WT), Y499F-TrkA, Y760F-TrkA, or Y794F-TrkA. First and second columns represent p11- and HA- or Flag-like (p/n 200-301-383) immunofluorescence images, respectively; third, merge of DIC and fluorescence images. HA-like fluorescence was observed in cells expressing WT, Y760F-TrkA, and Y794F-TrkA, whereas TrkA-like fluorescence was observed in cells expressing Y760F-TrkA. (B) p11-like fluorescence is plotted against those of HA- (WT, Y499F, and Y794F) or TrkA-like (Y760F) fluorescence observed in the same cells. Linear regression lines are as follows—WT: y = −0.634 + 0.810x, correlation coefficient r = 0.823; Y499F: y = −5.595 + 0.621x, r = 0.924; Y760F: y = −5.594 + 0.901x, r = 0.929; Y794F: y = −3.623 + 0.541x, r = 0.888. (C) Summary of p11-like IR material in PC12nnr5 cells expressing WT, Y499F-TrkA, Y760F-TrkA, or Y794F-TrkA. P11-like IR material was measured over the whole cell area including protrusions or neurites. Data are mean ± SEM; Kruskal–Wallis one-way analysis of variance on ranks (WT: n=38 from three culture dishes; Y499F: n=33 from two; Y760F: n=38 from three; Y794F: n=38 from 3). Bars are 10 µm. Abbreviations: DIC, differential interference contrast; HA, hemagglutinin; IR, immunoreactive; NGF, nerve growth factor; PC, pheochromocytoma. Fig 5. PMID: 32886017



Flow Cytometry
Inhibition of ATR activation inhibits the NS1-induced G2-phase arrest of CD36+ EPCs.
(A) Cell cycle analysis. CD36+ EPCs were treated with VE821 at 3 h prior to NS1-expressing lentivirus transduction or mock transduction. After 48 h, cells were collected, and the cell cycle phase of NS1-expressing cells (selected by staining with anti-Flag) was examined by flow cytometry. (B) Statistical analyses. The percentage of cells treated with DMSO or VE821 that were at G1-, S-, and G2-phase is depicted in color. The numbers shown are the percentages of the cells at G2-phase, and are statistically compared as indicated. ** P<0.01. Fig 8. PMID: 28264028



Western Blot
Twenty-four (24) clones were randomly selected and grown up from glycerol stocks by inoculating 0.5mL 2xYT medium. Expression of recombinant proteins was induced by the addition of IPTG. Proteins were purified by nickel affinity chromatography and eluted in 40 µL. Samples were diluted 10-fold, transferred to nitrocellulose membrane and blotted using Mab-anti-FLAG™ antibody. Personal Communication: A. Morrison and B. Kloss, NYCOMPS, New York, NY.



Western Blot
Monoclonal Antibody to detect FLAG™ conjugated proteins detects both C terminal linked and N terminal linked FLAG™ tagged recombinant proteins by western blot.

References

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