

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

## Anti-GFP (Green Fluorescent Protein) mAb-Alexa Fluor® 594

Code No.	Clone	Subclass	Quantity	Concentration
D153-A59	RQ2	Rat IgG2a κ	50 μL	1 mg/mL

**BACKGROUND:** Since the detection of intracellular Aequorea Victoria Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) requires only irradiation by UV or blue light, it provides an excellent means for monitoring gene expression and protein localization in living cells. Monoclonal anti-GFP antibody can detect GFP fusion protein on Immunocytochemistry.

**SOURCE:** This antibody was purified from hybridoma (clone RQ2) supernatant using protein G agarose. This hybridoma was established by fusion of mouse myeloma cell PAI with Wistar rat lymphocyte immunized with GFP purified from GFP expressed 293T cells by affinity chromatographic technique using mouse anti-GFP.

**FORMULATION:** 50 μg of IgG in 50 μL volume of PBS containing 1% BSA and 0.09% NaN<sub>3</sub>.

\*Azide may react with copper or lead in plumbing system to form explosive metal azides. Therefore, always flush plenty of water when disposing materials containing azide into drain.

**STORAGE:** This antibody solution is stable for one year from the date of purchase when stored at 4°C.

**REACTIVITY:** This antibody reacts with GFP fusion protein on Immunocytochemistry. It reacts with EBFP, ECFP, EGFP, Venus and Sapphire.

### APPLICATION:

Immunocytochemistry (for PFA fixed cells); 2-5 μg/mL

\*This antibody is not suitable for alcohol fixation such as ethanol or methanol.

Please refer to the data sheet (MBL, code no. D153-3) for other applications.

Detailed procedure is provided in the following **PROTOCOL**.

### INTENDED USE:

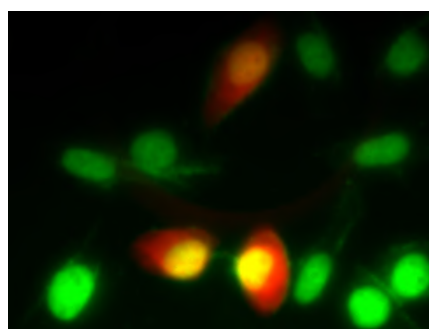
For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### REFERENCES:

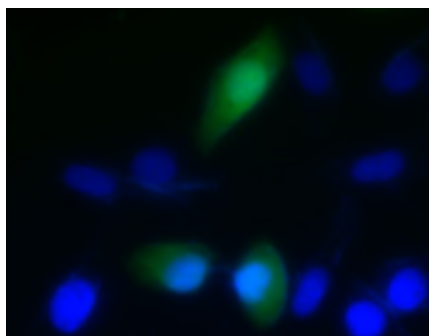
- 1) Sato, Y., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **284**, 11873-11881 (2009)
- 2) Sakurai, T., *et al.*, *J. Cell Biol.* **183**, 339-352 (2008)
- 3) Kato, A., *et al.*, *J. Virol.* **82**, 6172-6189 (2008)
- 4) Dragone, L. L., *et al.* *PNAS.* **103**, 18202-18207 (2006)
- 5) Darzacq, X., *et al.* *J. Cell Biol.* **173**, 207-218 (2006)

- 6) Hayakawa, T., *et al.* *Plant Cell Physiol.* **47**, 891-904 (2006)
- 7) Obuse, C., *et al.* *Nat. Cell Biol.* **6**, 1135-1141 (2004)

Clone RQ2 is used in these references.



Red: Alexa Fluor® 594  
Green: DAPI



Green: GFP own fluorescence  
Blue: DAPI

### Immunocytochemical detection of GFP expressed in HeLa using D153-A59.

### PROTOCOL:

#### Immunocytochemistry

- 1) Culture the cells in the appropriate condition on a glass slide. (For example, spread 1 x 10<sup>4</sup> cells of transfectant cells for one slide, then incubate in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator overnight.)
- 2) Wash the cells 3 times with PBS.
- 3) Fix the cells by immersing the slide in PBS containing 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes at room temperature.
- 4) Wash the glass slide 3 times with PBS.
- 5) Immerse the slide in PBS containing 0.2% Triton X-100 for 10 minutes at room temperature.
- 6) Wash the glass slide 3 times with PBS.

- 7) Add Clear Back (MBL, code no. MTG-001) onto the cells and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
- 8) Tip off Clear Back, add the primary antibody diluted with PBS containing 2% FCS as suggested in the **APPLICATION** onto the cells and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature. (Optimization of antibody concentration or incubation condition are recommended if necessary.)
- 9) Wash the glass slide twice with PBS.
- 10) Counter stain with DAPI for 2 minutes at room temperature.
- 11) Wash the glass slide twice with PBS.
- 12) Wipe excess buffer off the slide but take care not to touch the cells. Never leave the cells to dry.
- 13) Promptly add mounting medium onto the slide, then put a cover slip on it.

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