

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

Anti-Kaede mAb

Code No.	Clone	Subclass	Quantity	Concentration
M106-3M	2F4	Mouse IgG1 κ	100 μ L	1 mg/mL

BACKGROUND: *CoralHue*[®] Kaede protein emits green fluorescence that can be converted to red. The red fluorescence is comparable in intensity to the green and is stable under usual aerobic conditions. The green-to-red conversion is highly sensitive to irradiation with UV or violet light (350-410 nm). Maximal illumination results in a 2,000-fold increase in the ratio of red-to-green signal. The excitation lights used to elicit red and green fluorescence do not induce the photoconversion. This property provides a simple and powerful technique for regional optical marking.

SOURCE: This antibody was purified from hybridoma (clone 2F4) supernatant using protein A agarose. This hybridoma was established by fusion of mouse myeloma cell P3U1 with C3H mouse lymphocyte immunized with the recombinant *CoralHue*[®] Kaede.

FORMULATION: 100 μ g IgG in 100 μ L volume of PBS containing 50% glycerol, pH 7.2. No preservative is contained.

STORAGE: This antibody solution is stable for one year from the date of purchase when stored at -20°C.

REACTIVITY: This antibody clearly immunoprecipitates *CoralHue*[®] Kaede. But it slightly immunoprecipitates *CoralHue*[®] Midoriishi-Cyan 1 and *CoralHue*[®] Dronpa-Green 1.

APPLICATIONS:

Western blotting; Not recommended*

*Clone 3B1 is suitable for this application. Please refer to the data sheet (MBL code no. M125-3M).

Immunoprecipitation; 2 μ g/sample

Immunohistochemistry; Not tested

Immunocytochemistry; Not tested

Flow cytometry; Not tested

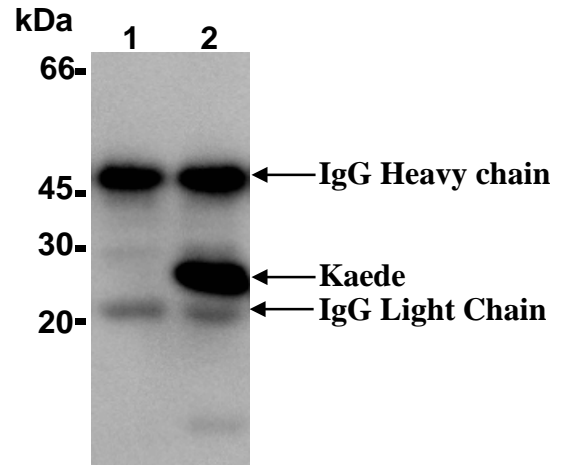
Detailed procedure is provided in the following **PROTOCOL**.

INTENDED USE:

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

REFERENCE:

1) Ando, R., *et al.*, *PNAS* **99**, 12651-12656 (2002)



Immunoprecipitation of recombinant His tagged Kaede using mouse IgG1 isotype control (1) or M106-3M (2). After immunoprecipitated with the antibody, immunocomplex was resolved on SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-His-tag polyclonal antibody.

PROTOCOL:

Immunoprecipitation

- 1) Add primary antibody as suggest in the **APPLICATIONS** into 30 μ L of 50% protein A agarose beads resuspended in the cold Lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.2, 250 mM NaCl, 0.1% NP-40, 2 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol). Mix well and incubate with gentle agitation for 1 hour at 4°C.
- 2) Wash the beads 3-5 times with the cold Lysis buffer (centrifuge the tube at 2,500 x g for 10 seconds).
- 3) Add 100 μ L of the recombinant protein. Mix well and incubate with gentle agitation for 1 hour at 4°C.
- 4) Wash the beads 3-5 times with the cold Lysis buffer (centrifuge the tube at 2,500 x g for 10 seconds).
- 5) Resuspend the beads in 20 μ L of Laemmli's sample buffer and boil the samples for 2 minutes and centrifuge. Load 10 μ L of sample per lane on a 1-mm-thick SDS-polyacrylamide gel and carry out electrophoresis.
- 6) Blot the protein to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane at 10 V for 45 minutes in a semi-dry transfer system (Transfer Buffer: 25 mM Tris, 190 mM glycine, 20% MeOH). See the manufacturer's manual for precise transfer procedure.
- 7) To reduce nonspecific binding, soak the membrane in 10% skimmed milk (in PBS, pH 7.2) for 1 hour at room temperature, or overnight at 4°C.

- 8) Incubate the membrane with the 1:1,000 Anti-His-tag pAb (MBL; code no. PM032) diluted with 1% skimmed milk (in PBS, pH 7.2) for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 9) Wash the membrane with PBS-T [0.05% Tween-20 in PBS] (5 minutes x 6 times).
- 10) Incubate the membrane with the 1:10,000 HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (BioRad; code no. 170-6515) diluted with 1% BSA (in PBS, pH 7.2) for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 11) Wash the membrane with PBS-T (5 minutes x 6 times).
- 12) Wipe excess buffer on the membrane, then incubate it with appropriate chemiluminescence reagent for 1 minute. Remove extra reagent from the membrane by dabbing with paper towel, and seal it in plastic wrap.
- 13) Expose to an X-ray film in a dark room for 5 minutes. Develop the film as usual. The condition for exposure and development may vary.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- PM011M Anti-Azami-Green pAb (polyclonal)
- M103-3M Anti-Azami-Green mAb (3D10)
- PM052M Anti-monomeric Azami-Green 1 pAb (polyclonal)
- M104-3M Anti-monomeric Kusabira-Orange 1 mAb (1H7)
- M105-3M Anti-monomeric Kusabira-Orange 1 mAb (2G9)
- M168-3M Anti-monomeric Kusabira-Orange 2 mAb (3B3)
- PM051M Anti-monomeric Kusabira-Orange 2 pAb (polyclonal)
- M126-3M Anti-monomeric Keima-Red mAb (2F7)
- M148-3M Anti-monomeric Kusabira-Green N-terminal fragment mAb (1E6)
- M149-3M Anti-monomeric Kusabira-Green C-terminal fragment mAb (21B10)
- M127-3M Anti-Keima-Red mAb (3C9)
- M116-3M Anti-Midoriishi-Cyan mAb (2C1)
- M130-3M Anti-Midoriishi-Cyan mAb (5B7)
- PM012M Anti-Kaede pAb (polyclonal)
- M106-3M Anti-Kaede mAb (2F4)
- M125-3M Anti-Kaede mAb (3B1)
- M128-3M Anti-Kikume Green-Red mAb (5B3)
- M129-3M Anti-Kikume Green-Red mAb (2D3)
- M117-3M Anti-Dronpa-Green mAb (4D12)
- M118-3M Anti-Dronpa-Green mAb (2F6)

CoralHue® Kaede is a product of co-development with Dr. Atsushi Miyawaki at the Laboratory for Cell Function and Dynamics, the Brain Science Institute, and the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN).

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