Anti-GFP(Green fluorescent protein) Polyclonal Antibody

Cat. #: 60B427

Description:
GFP(Green fluorescent protein) is an energy-transfer acceptor. Its role is to transduce the blue chemiluminescence of the protein aequorin into green fluorescent light by energy transfer. Fluoresces in vivo upon receiving energy from the Ca(2+)-activated photoprotein aequorin. It contains a chromophore consisting of modified amino acid residues. The chromophore is formed by autocatalytic backbone condensation between Xaa-N and Gly-(N+2), and oxidation of Tyr-(N+1) to didehydrotyrosine. Maturation of the chromophore requires nothing other than molecular oxygen.
Fluorescent proteins have become a useful and ubiquitous tool for making chimeric proteins, where they function as a fluorescent protein tag. Typically they tolerate N- and C-terminal fusion to a broad variety of proteins. They have been expressed in most known cell types and are used as a noninvasive fluorescent marker in living cells and organisms. They enable a wide range of applications where they have functioned as a cell lineage tracer, reporter of gene expression, or as a measure of protein-protein interactions.

Species: Aequorea victoria
Storage and Stability: at -20oC

Immunogen/Specificity:
Polyclonal antibody produced in rabbits immunizing with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 70-83 of Aequorea victoria GFP (Green fluorescent protein)

References

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Ormo,M., et al, Science 273 (5280), 1392-1395 (1996)
Yang,F., et al, Nat. Biotechnol. 14 (10), 1246-1251 (1996)
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