

## GFP

Cat.No. 132 011; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Azide was added before lyophilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	<b>WB:</b> not recommended <b>IP:</b> yes <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 100 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 (see remarks) <b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet
Clone	270F3
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 238 from jellyfish GFP (UniProt Id: P42212)
Epitop	AA 183 to 188 from jellyfish GFP (UniProt Id: P42212)
Specificity	Recognizes GFP, mEGFP, superfolder GFP, most common CFP and YFP variants. Does not cross-react to mCherry, mRFP, dsRed, mTagBFP or their most common derivatives.
Remarks	Cat. no. 132 111 or 132 002 is recommended for WB. <b>IHC:</b> Unspecific labeling of astrocytes may occur in the absence of GFP in wildtype tissue.

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY**  
**NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

## Background

Green fluorescent protein **GFP** and its derivatives have become universal tools in cell biology. These antibodies allow immunoprecipitation and visualization of GFP fusion proteins on immunoblots and by immunocytochemistry.

### Selected References for 132 011

CNS-localized myeloid cells capture living invading T cells during neuroinflammation.  
Wasser B, Luchtman D, Löffel J, Robohm K, Birkner K, Stroh A, Vogelaar CF, Zipp F, Bittner S  
The Journal of experimental medicine (2020) 2176: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

SNAP-25 phosphorylation at Ser187 is not involved in Ca<sup>2+</sup> or phorbol ester-dependent potentiation of synaptic release.  
Ruiter M, Houy S, Engholm-Keller K, Graham ME, Sørensen JB  
Molecular and cellular neurosciences (2019) : 103452. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

STAC3 stably interacts through its C1 domain with CaV1.1 in skeletal muscle triads.  
Campiglio M, Flucher BE  
Scientific reports (2017) 7: 41003. . **ICC**

Development of lentiviral vectors for efficient glutamatergic-selective gene expression in cultured hippocampal neurons.  
Egashira Y, Mori Y, Yanagawa Y, Takamori S  
Scientific reports (2018) 81: 15156. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

### Selected General References

Imaging into the future: visualizing gene expression and protein interactions with fluorescent proteins.  
van Roessel P, Brand AH  
Nature cell biology (2002) 41: E15-20. .

Illuminating the secretory pathway: when do we need vesicles?  
Stephens DJ, Pepperkok R  
Journal of cell science (2001) 114Pt 6: 1053-9. .

Watching proteins in the wild: fluorescence methods to study protein dynamics in living cells.  
Chamberlain C, Hahn KM  
Traffic (Copenhagen, Denmark) (2000) 110: 755-62. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/132011> or scan the QR-code.



# FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

## Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

## Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

## Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

## Product Specific Hints for Storage

### Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

### Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

# Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

## FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

### Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.