

## RFP

**Cat.No. 390 005; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)**

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 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> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 <b>IHC_P:</b> not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 225 from sea anemone RFP (UniProt Id: Q9U6Y8)
Specificity	Recognizes mRFP, mCherry, mOrange2, dsRed, tdTomato, mScarlet.

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

## Background

**Red fluorescent protein RFP** and its derivatives have become universal tools in cell biology. Most RFPs derive from a protein isolated from *Discosoma* sp. They are used as fluorescent tags to investigate expression levels, patterns and protein localization.

## Selected References for 390 005

Selectively Imaging Cranial Sensory Ganglion Neurons Using AAV-PHP.S.  
Asencor AI, Dvoryanchikov G, Makhoul V, Tsoulfas P, Chaudhari N  
eNeuro () 93: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Purkinje cell microzones mediate distinct kinematics of a single movement.  
Blot FGC, White JJ, van Hattem A, Scotti L, Balaji V, Adolfs Y, Pasterkamp RJ, De Zeeuw CI, Schonewille M  
Nature communications (2023) 141: 4358. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Antibody-directed extracellular proximity biotinylation reveals that Contactin-1 regulates axo-axonic innervation of axon initial segments.  
Ogawa Y, Lim BC, George S, Osés-Prieto JA, Rasband JM, Eshed-Eisenbach Y, Hamdan H, Nair S, Boato F, Peles E, Burlingame AL, et al.  
Nature communications (2023) 141: 6797. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

## Selected General References

Ubiquitous expression of the monomeric red fluorescent protein mCherry in transgenic mice.  
Fink D, Wohrer S, Pfeffer M, Tombe T, Ong CJ, Sorensen PH  
Genesis (New York, N.Y. : 2000) (2010) 4812: 723-9. .

Improved monomeric red, orange and yellow fluorescent proteins derived from *Discosoma* sp. red fluorescent protein.  
Shaner NC, Campbell RE, Steinbach PA, Giepmans BN, Palmer AE, Tsien RY  
Nature biotechnology (2004) 2212: 1567-72. .

Diversity and evolution of the green fluorescent protein family.  
Labas YA, Gurskaya NG, Yanushevich YG, Fradkov AF, Lukyanov KA, Lukyanov SA, Matz MV  
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2002) 997: 4256-61. .

Novel fluorescent protein from *Discosoma* coral and its mutants possesses a unique far-red fluorescence.  
Fradkov AF, Chen Y, Ding L, Barsova EV, Matz MV, Lukyanov SA  
FEBS letters (2000) 4793: 127-30. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/390005> 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 at 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.