

Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs[®]VHH(HRP)

Summary

| Code | 010-101-005 |
|------------------|---|
| Immunogen | GST tag fusion protein |
| Host | Alpaca pacous |
| Isotype | VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c |
| Conjugate | HRP |
| Specificity | GST tag |
| Cross-Reactivity | Highly selective for GST tag |
| Purity | Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Formation | Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300,50% Glycerol |
| Storage | Store at -20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), protect from light |

Description

Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs[®] VHH(HRP) is designed for detecting GST tag fusion proteins. Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs[®] VHH(HRP) is based on monoclonal, recombinant, single domain antibody to GST tag coupled to HRP. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs[®] VHH(HRP) detects the GST tag selectively, no reactivity with other proteins.

Background

Glutathione S-transferase (GST) is a widely used fusion partner, since it provides both an easily detectable Tag and a simple purification process with little effect on the biological function of the protein of interest. Numerous vectors containing GST-Tag have been developed for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic systems over the past decade. GST is one useful epitope ta for the labeling and detection of proteins using immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation, and immunostaining techniques.

VHH are single-domain antibodies derived from the variable regions of heavy chain of Camelidae immunoglobulin. The size of VHH is extremely small(<15KDa) compared to other forms of antibody fragment, which significantly increase the permeability of VHH. Thus VHH is considered of great value for research, diagnostics and therapeutics.

Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency Increased sensitivity and higher affinity Animal-free production

Suggested Working Concentration

| ELISA | 1:5,000-1:20000 |
|-------|-----------------|
| WB | 1:5,000-1:20000 |

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical