

Anti-mNeongreen, AlpSdAbs[®] VHH(HRP)

Summary

Code	013-101-005
Immunogen	mNeongreen
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
Conjugate	HRP
Specificity	mNeongreen
Cross-Reactivity	Highly selective for mNeongreen
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-mNeongreen, AlpSdAbs[®] VHH(HRP) is designed for detecting mNeongreen fusion proteins. Anti-mNeongreen, AlpSdAbs[®] VHH(HRP) is based on monoclonal, recombinant, single domain antibody to mNeongreen coupled to HRP. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-mNeongreen, AlpSdAbs[®] VHH(HRP) detects the mNeongreen selectively, no reactivity with other proteins.

Background

mNeongreen is the brightest monomeric green or yellow fluorescent protein yet described to our knowledge, performs exceptionally well as a fusion tag for traditional imaging as well as stochastic single molecule super-resolution imaging and is an excellent fluorescence resonance energy transfer(FRET) acceptor for the newest cyan fluorescent proteins.

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	1:1,000-1:5000
WB	1:4,000-1:10000
IP	1-2ug/sample

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