# Anti-mNeongreen, AlpHcAbs ${ }^{\circledR}$ Rabbit antibody <br> (Biotin) 

## Summary

| Code | 013-201-004 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunogen | mNeongreen |
| Host | Alpaca pacous |
| Isotype | VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c fused to Rabbit IgG Fc(mutation) |
| Conjugate | Biotin |
| Specificity | mNeongreen |
| Cross-Reactivity | Highly selective for mNeongreen |
| Purity | Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified |
| Concentration | 1 1mg/ml |
| Formation | Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05\% sucrose, 0.1\% trehalose, 0.01\% proclin300 |
| Storage | Store at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), protect from light |

## Description

Anti-mNeongreen, AlpHcAbs ${ }^{\circledR}$ Rabbit antibody(Biotin) is designed for detecting mNeongreen fusion proteins specifically. Anti-mNeongreen, AlpHcAbs ${ }^{\circledR}$ Rabbit antibody(Biotin) is based on monoclonal, recombinant, rabbit Fc fused single domain antibody to mNeongreen coupled to Biotin. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-mNeongreen, AlpHcAbs ${ }^{\circledR}$ Rabbit antibody(Biotin) detects mNeongreen fusion proteins 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.
Using antibody with Fc(mutation), the background from Fc receptors will be eliminated.

## Benefits

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

## Suggested Working Concentration

| ELISA | $1: 5,000-1: 20000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| WB | $1: 1,000-1: 5000$ |
| IP | $1-2 \mathrm{ug} /$ 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.

