Anti-HA tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor488)

Summary

Code	003-101-007
Immunogen	HA tag fused KLH
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
Conjugate	iFluor488(Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm), 1 moles iFlour488 per mole VHH
Specificity	HA tag(YPYDVPDYA)
Cross-Reactivity	Highly selective for HA tag sequence
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PB(pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300, 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at –20 °C, protect from light

Description

Anti-HA tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor488) is designed for detecting HA tag fusion proteins specifically. Anti-HA tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor488) is based on monoclonal, recombinant, single domain antibody to HA tag coupled to iFluor488. Based on immunofluorescence and/or ELISA, Anti-HA tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor488) detects the HA tag selectively, no reactivity with other proteins.

Background

The HA tag is widely used for detecting, manipulating or purifying proteins. This peptide can be expressed and detected with the protein of interest as an amino-terminal or carboxy-terminal fusion. Because of its small size, HA tag is unlikely to affect the tagged protein's biochemical properties. HA tag is useful 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	1:5000 -1:20000
WB	1:5000 -1:20000
Flow Cyt	1:200-1:2000
ICC/IF	1:200-1:2000

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.