MICROTECH®
RESEARCH PRODUCTS

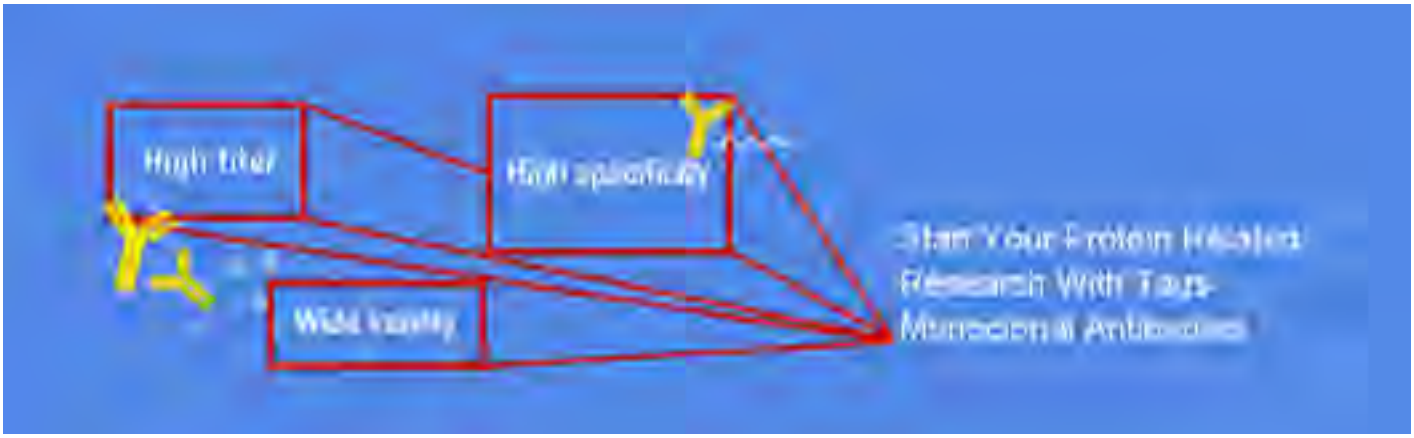
Elabscience®

BIOLOGIA
MOLECOLARE

HIGH QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY TAG MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

La scelta logica

Elabscience has selected a series of tag monoclonal antibodies with high quality and efficiency, which can simplify the protein purification process, realize cellular localization with convenient detection method, visualize the biological events in vivo, increase the production, solubility and stability of the recombinant protein. They will surely help your experiment to work more efficiently.

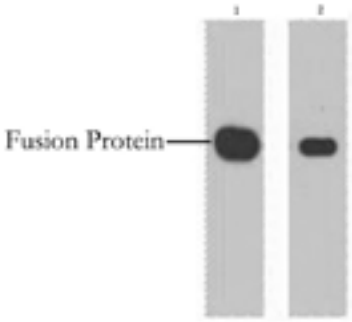


MICROTECH & ELABSCIENCE RECOMMENDATIONS		
Cat. NO	**Product Name**	**Application**
E-AB-20007	Myc-Tag Monoclonal Antibody	WB,IF,IP
E-AB-20009	His-Tag Monoclonal Antibody	WB,IF,IP
E-AB-20008	HA-Tag Monoclonal Antibody	WB,IF,IP
E-AB-20006	Flag-Tag Monoclonal Antibody	WB,IF,IP
E-AB-20012	GST-Tag Monoclonal Antibody	WB
E-AB-20086	GFP Monoclonal Antibody	WB,IP

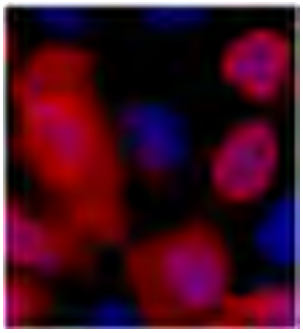
Elabscience offers a series of high-quality tag monoclonal antibodies to accelerate your proteins related research. They are used to detect the tag sequence of various commercial expression vectors (Myc, His, Flag, GST, HA, etc), thus to analyze the expression and function of the target protein.

MYC-TAG/MYC MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (E-AB-20007)

Myc-tag has been successfully applied to Western Blot (WB), Immune Precipitation (IP), and Immunofluorescence (IF), which are used for the detection of recombinant protein expression in bacterium, yeasts, insect cells and mammalian cells. Myc recombinant proteins can be purified by coupling Myc-tag antibody to diethylsulfone activated agarose. Myc-tag can be either on C terminal or N terminal. Due to the low pH elution condition which often reduces the activity of the protein, Myc-tag system is mainly used for testing but not for purification.



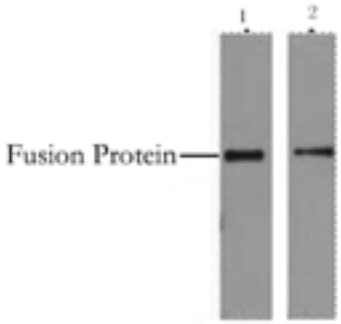
Western Blot analysis of 1ug Myc fusion protein using Myc-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1) 1:5000 2) 1:10000.



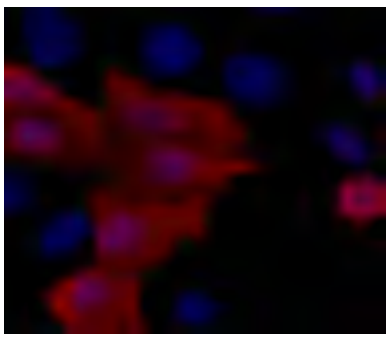
Immunofluorescence analysis of 293 cells transfected with a Myc tag protein tissue using Myc-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

HIS-TAG/HIS MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (E-AB-20009)

His-tag is a short peptide consist of six histidine (His-His-His-His- His-His), which is specially used for the absorption and purification of recombinant proteins. With small molecular weight and easy separation and purification process, His-tag has a distinct advantage over other labels, which makes it the most widely used fusion tag. An efficient detection and purification system based on fusion protein can be established by His-tag. His-tag antibodies can be used to detect the expression, intracellular localization, and qualitative or quantitative test of His-fused protein.



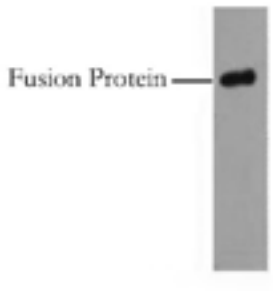
Western Blot analysis of 2ug His fusion protein using His-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1) 1:5000 2) 1:10000.



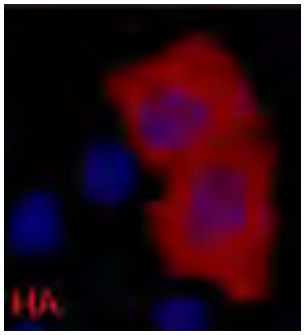
Immunofluorescence analysis of 293 cells transfected with a His tag protein tissue using His-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

HA-TAG/HA MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (E-AB-20008)

HA-tag can simplify the protein purification process, control the fixed space orientation of protein, visualize the biological events in vivo, increase production, solubility and stability of the recombinant proteins. The HA-tag system uses an HA (influenza hemagglutinin epitope: YPYDVPDYA) peptide to fuse to the target protein. HA-tag can be either on C terminal or N terminal. This system has been widely used in many kinds of cell types, corresponding HA-tag antibodies are as well widely used. HA-tag antibodies can specifically identify the fusion protein with HA-tag on C terminal or N terminal.



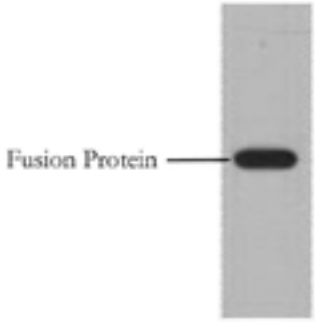
Western Blot analysis of 0.5ug HA fusion protein using HA-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10000.



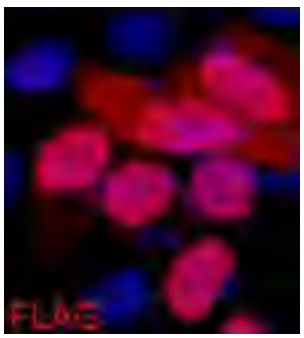
Immunofluorescence analysis of 293 cells transfected with a HA tag protein tissue using HA-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

FLAG-TAG/FLAG MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (E-AB-20006)

The **Flag-tag** system uses a short hydrophilic peptide with eight amino acids (DYKDDDDK) to fuse to C terminal or N terminal of the target protein. It has been widely used in many kinds of cell types, including bacterium, yeasts and mammalian cells, corresponding HA-tag antibodies are as well widely used. As the purification condition of the Flag-tag system is non- denatured, all active fusion proteins can be purified by it. Flag-tag can be removed by adding enterokinase, which can specifically identify the five amino acid residues on C terminal. Flag-tag antibodies can be used to detect the expression, intracellular localization, and qualitative or quantitative test of Flag-fused protein.



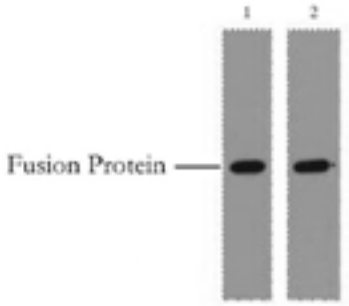
Western Blot analysis of 1ug Flag fusion protein using Flag-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10000.



Immunofluorescence analysis of 293 cells transfected with a Flag tag protein tissue using Flag-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

GST-TAG/GST MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (E-AB-20012)

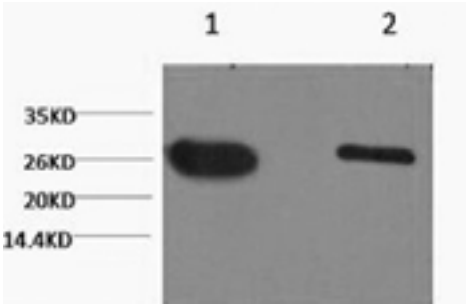
GST-tag system has the characteristics of high protein expression rate, simple purification process, and convenient GST antibody preparation and so on. GST fusion protein can be dissolved in water and can be extracted from bacterial lysate by affinity chromatography without denaturation. GST-tag can be cleaved and removed by site-specific protease from the fusion protein. As a good immunogen, GST-tag is widely applied to the preparation of immunogen (target protein) for antibodies. Due to the above advantages, the commercialized GST fusion protein expression system and GST-tag antibody system are widely used. In recent years, the application of GST expression-purification system is commonly used in the prokaryotic expression system.



Western Blot analysis of 0.5ug GST fusion protein using GST-Tag Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1) 1:5000 2) 1:10000.

GFP/GFP MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (E-AB-20086)

GFP and its mutant EGFP are widely used in the detection of gene expression efficiency and the expression and distribution of target proteins. In general, GFP-tag antiboies can detect not only the GFP or its appropriate mutants, but also the expression, cellular localization and purification of the protein fused with GFP or its mutants. GFP-tag can be on either C terminal or N terminal. This system has been widely used in many kinds of cell types, including bacterium, yeasts, mammalian cells and so on, corresponding GFP-tag antibodies are as well widely used.



Western Blot analysis of GFP transfected Hela cells using GFP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1) 1:5000 2) 1:10000.

Shipping Time
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