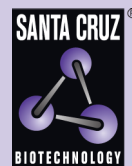


GFP (B-2): sc-9996



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The green fluorescent protein (GFP) was originally identified as a protein involved in the bioluminescence of the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*. GFP cDNA produces a fluorescent product when expressed in prokaryotic cells, without the need for exogenous substrates or cofactors, making GFP a useful tool for monitoring gene expression and protein localization *in vivo*. Several GFP mutants have been developed, including EGFP, which fluoresce more intensely than the wildtype GFP and have shifted excitation maxima, making them useful for FACS and fluorescence microscopy as well as double-labeling applications. GFP is widely used in expression vectors as a fusion protein tag, allowing expression and monitoring of heterologous proteins fused to GFP.

REFERENCES

1. Prasher, D.C., et al. 1992. Primary structure of the *Aequorea victoria* green fluorescent protein. *Gene* 111: 229-233.
2. Chalfie, M., et al. 1994. Green fluorescent protein as a marker for gene expression. *Science* 263: 802-805.
3. Inoué, S., et al. 1994. *Aequorea* green fluorescent protein. Expression of the gene and fluorescence characteristics of the recombinant protein. *FEBS Lett.* 341: 277-280.

SOURCE

GFP (B-2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-238 representing full length GFP (green fluorescent protein) of *Aequorea victoria* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

GFP (B-2) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-9996 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-9996 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-9996 PE), fluorescein (sc-9996 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-9996 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-9996 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-9996 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-9996 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-9996 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-9996 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

In addition, GFP (B-2) is available conjugated to biotin (sc-9996 B), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; and to either TRITC (sc-9996 TRITC, 200 µg/ml), PerCP (sc-9996 PerCP), PerCP-Cy5.5 (sc-9996 PCPC5) or Alexa Fluor® 405 (sc-9996 AF405), 100 tests in 2 ml, for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

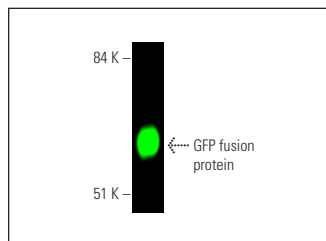
GFP (B-2) is recommended for detection of GFP and GFP mutant fusion proteins by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10⁶ cells) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of GFP: 27 kDa.

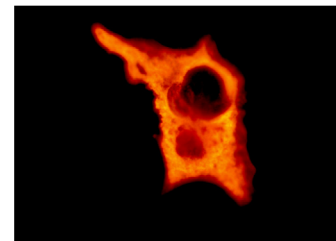
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



GFP (B-2) AF680: sc-9996 AF680. Direct near-infrared western blot analysis of GFP expression in human recombinant GFP fusion protein. Blocked with UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214.



GFP (B-2): sc-9996. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed COS cells transfected with GFP fusion protein showing cytoplasmic staining.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Hiscox, S., et al. 2002. GPI-anchored GFP signals Ca²⁺ but is homogeneously distributed on the cell surface. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 293: 714-721.
2. Ronkina, N., et al. 2015. Comparative analysis of two gene-targeting approaches challenges the tumor-suppressive role of the protein kinase MK5/PRAK. *PLoS ONE* 10: e0136138.
3. Kim, S.H., et al. 2016. Tunable regulation of CREB DNA binding activity couples genotoxic stress response and metabolism. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 44: 9667-9680.
4. Guo, X., et al. 2017. VCP cooperates with UBXD1 to degrade mitochondrial outer membrane protein MCL1 in model of Huntington's disease. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1863: 552-559.
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6. Sharma, M. and Subramaniam, S. 2019. Rhes travels from cell to cell and transports Huntington disease protein via TNT-like protrusion. *J. Cell Biol.* 218: 1972-1993.
7. Kwon, Y., et al. 2020. βPix-d promotes tubulin acetylation and neurite outgrowth through a PAK/Stathmin1 signaling pathway. *PLoS ONE* 15: e0230814.
8. Kim, B., et al. 2021. The trehalose-6-phosphate phosphatase Tps2 regulates ATG8 transcription and autophagy in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Autophagy* 17: 1013-1027.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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