

# Alkaline Phosphatase Anti-GFP antibody ab6661

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### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Alkaline Phosphatase Anti-GFP antibody
<b>Description</b>	Alkaline Phosphatase Goat polyclonal to GFP
<b>Host species</b>	Goat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Alkaline Phosphatase
<b>Specificity</b>	Antibody recognizes wild type, recombinant and enhanced forms of GFP. Immunoblot shows a 42 kDa band when reacted with GFP on a Western blot. No reaction was observed against human, mouse and rat serum proteins.
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, ELISA, Dot blot
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Species independent
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to GFP aa 1-250. Database link: <a href="#">P42212</a>
<b>General notes</b>	<p>Designed to detect GFP and its variants in ELISA (sandwich or capture), immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation.</p> <p>Alkaline Phosphatase (Calf Intestine) (Molecular Weight 140,000 daltons)</p> <p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&amp;As</p>

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.00136% Zinc chloride, 0.0095% Magnesium chloride, 0.79% Tris HCl, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.87% Sodium chloride, 1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Affinity purified



<b>Purification notes</b>	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Green Fluorescent Protein ( <i>Aequorea victoria</i> ) coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat serum, anti-Alkaline Phosphatase and purified and partially purified GFP ( <i>Aequorea victoria</i> ) serum.
<b>Primary antibody notes</b>	Designed to detect GFP and its variants in ELISA (sandwich or capture), immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab6661 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
<b>WB</b>		1/500 - 1/2500.
<b>ELISA</b>		1/2000 - 1/8000. This product has been assayed against 1.0 µg of GFP in a standard capture ELISA using pNPP p-nitrophenyl phosphate as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
<b>Dot blot</b>		1/1000.

## Target

<b>Relevance</b>	<p><b>Function:</b> Energy-transfer acceptor. Its role is to transduce the blue chemiluminescence of the protein aequorin into green fluorescent light by energy transfer. Fluoresces in vivo upon receiving energy from the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated photoprotein aequorin.</p> <p><b>Subunit structure:</b> Monomer.</p> <p><b>Tissue specificity:</b> Photocytes.</p> <p><b>Post-translational modification:</b> Contains a chromophore consisting of modified amino acid residues. The chromophore is formed by autocatalytic backbone condensation between Ser-65 and Gly-67, and oxidation of Tyr-66 to dihydroxytyrosine. Maturation of the chromophore requires nothing other than molecular oxygen.</p> <p><b>Biotechnological use:</b> Green fluorescent protein has been engineered to produce a vast number of variously colored mutants, fusion proteins, and biosensors. Fluorescent proteins and its mutated allelic forms, blue, cyan and yellow have become a useful and ubiquitous tool for making chimeric proteins, where they function as a fluorescent protein tag. Typically they tolerate N- and C-terminal fusion to a broad variety of proteins. They have been expressed in most known cell types and are used as a noninvasive fluorescent marker in living cells and organisms. They enable a wide range of applications where they have functioned as a cell lineage tracer, reporter</p>
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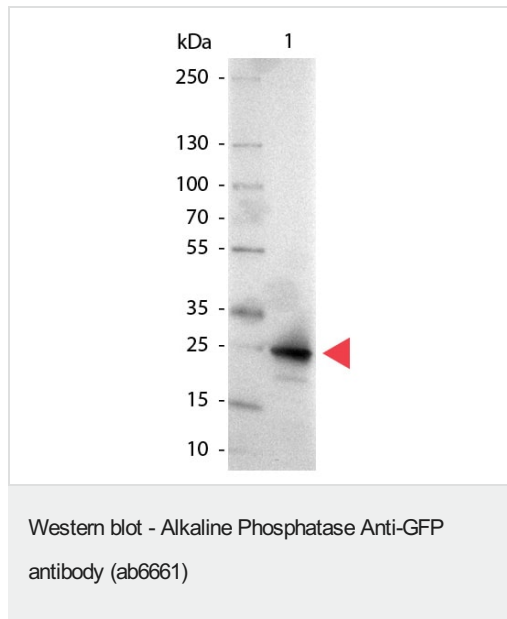
of gene expression, or as a measure of protein-protein interactions. Can also be used as a molecular thermometer, allowing accurate temperature measurements in fluids. The measurement process relies on the detection of the blinking of GFP using fluorescence correlation spectroscopy.

**Sequence similarities:** Belongs to the GFP family.

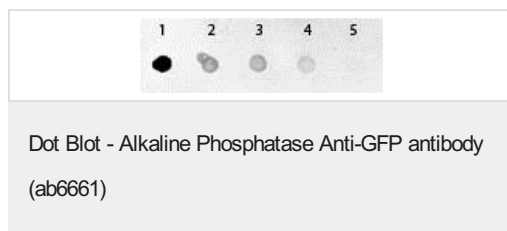
**Biophysicochemical properties:** Absorption: Abs(max)=395 nm

Exhibits a smaller absorbance peak at 470 nm. The fluorescence emission spectrum peaks at 509 nm with a shoulder at 540 nm.

## Images



Alkaline Phosphatase Anti-GFP antibody (ab6661) at 1/1000 dilution + GFP at 0.05 µg with Blocking buffer



Dot blott analysis of ab6661 used in all lanes at a concentration of 1/1,000 incubated at room temperature for 1 hour.

**Lane 1:** 100 ng GFP protein

**Lane 2:** 33.33 ng GFP protein

**Lane 3:** 11.11 ng GFP protein

**Lane 4:** 3.70 ng GFP protein

**Lane 5:** 1.23 ng GFP protein

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