ATAGENIX LABORATORIES

Catalog Number:ATMA10169Mo

Anti mCherry mouse monoclonal antibody

产品概述

产品名（Product Name）	Anti mCherry mouse monoclonal antibody
货号（Catalog No.）	ATMA10169Mo
种类（Category）	Primary antibody
宿主（Host）	Mouse
反应种属（Species specificity）	Recognizes mCherry tagged fusion proteins.
应用实验（Tested applications）	WB,IF,ELISA
克隆性（Clonality）	Monoclonal
克隆编号（Clone No.）	4C6
偶连物（Conjugation）	Unconjugated
免疫原（Immunogen）	mCherry fusion protein.
别名	mCherry fluorescent protein
Uniprot ID	X5DSL3
Note	For research use only .

产品性能

状态（Form）	Liquid
储存溶液（Buffer）	Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH 7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300.
存放条件（Storage）	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 4 °C for frequent use. Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
浓度（Concentration）	2 mg/ml
亚型（Isotype）	IgG2b
分子量（MW）	26kDa
纯化方式（Purity）	Protein G purification

应用

WB: 1:1000~1:5000,IF:1:50~100

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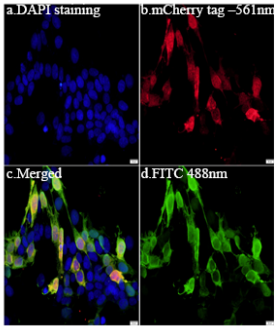
产品实验图片



293 transfected with mCherry tag cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature .The cells were then incubated with the mouse anti mCherry monoclonal antibody at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Mouse anti mCherry monoclonal antibody was applied gave a positive signal in the 488 channel.DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (colored blue) for 1 hour at room temperature.

产品背景

mCherry is a member of the mFruits family of monomeric red fluorescent proteins (mRFPs). As a RFP, mCherry was derived from DsRed of Discosoma sea anemones unlike green fluorescent proteins (GFPs) which are often derived from Aequoera victoria jellyfish. Fluorescent proteins are used to tag components in the cell, so they can be studied using fluorescence spectroscopy. mCherry absorbs light between 540-590 nm and emits light in the range of 550-650 nm. mCherry belongs to the group of fluorescent protein chromophores used as instruments to visualize genes and analyze their functions in experiments. Genome editing has been improved greatly through the precise insertion of these fluorescent protein tags into the genetic material of many diverse organisms. Most comparisons between the brightness and photostability of different fluorescent proteins have been made in vitro, removed from biological variables that affect protein performance in cells or organisms. It is hard to perfectly simulate cellular environments in vitro, and the difference in environment could have an effect on the brightness and photostability