Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH

Summary

Code	010-101-001
Immunogen	GST tag fusion protein
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
Conjugate	Unconjugated(6*his tag and one cys were added at the C terminal of the VHH)
Specificity	GST tag
Cross-Reactivity	Highly selective for GST tag
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300
Storage	Store at –20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Description

Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH is designed for detecting GST tag fusion proteins specifically. Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH is based on monoclonal, recombinant, single domain antibody derived from the variable regions of heavy chain of Alpaca pacous. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA,Anti-GST tag, AlpSdAbs® VHH detects the GST tag selectively, no reactivity with other proteins.

Background

Glutathione S-transferase (GST) is a widely used fusion partner, since it provides both an easily detectable Tag and a simple purification process with little effect on the biological function of the protein of interest. Numerous vectors containing GST-Tag have been developed for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic systems over the past decade. GST is one useful epitope ta 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	1:5,000-1:20000
WB	1:5,000-1:20000
IP	1-2ug/sample

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.