

# Anti-TagFP, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(HRP)

## Summary

<b>Code</b>	017-103-005
<b>Immunogen</b>	TagFP
<b>Host</b>	Alpaca pacous
<b>Isotype</b>	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
<b>Conjugate</b>	HRP
<b>Specificity</b>	TagFP(TagRFP/TagBFP)
<b>Cross-Reactivity</b>	Highly selective for TagRFP/TagBFP. Does not cross-react with common GFP or dsRed derivatives
<b>Purity</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Formation</b>	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300, 50% Glycerol
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), protect from light

## Description

Anti-TagFP, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(HRP) is designed for detecting TagFP fusion proteins. Anti-TagFP, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(HRP) is based on monoclonal, recombinant, single domain antibody to TagFP coupled to HRP. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-TagFP, AlpSdAbs<sup>®</sup> VHH(HRP) detects the TagFP selectively, no reactivity with other proteins.

## Background

TagRFP is derived from the Entacmaea quadricolor fluorescent protein TurboRFP (a random mutant of eqFP578), with mutations of R162E, Q166D, S180N, F198V, F200Y at the hydrophilic interface. TagBFP was derived from TagRFP with the some mutations. TagRFP/ TagBFP has a high fluorescent quantum yield ( $\Phi_{flu}$  0.48) and is widely used for fluorescent imaging. For biochemical analysis including mass spectrometry and enzymeactivity measurements.

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

<b>ELISA</b>	1:5,000-1:20000
<b>WB</b>	1:5,000-1:20000

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.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical