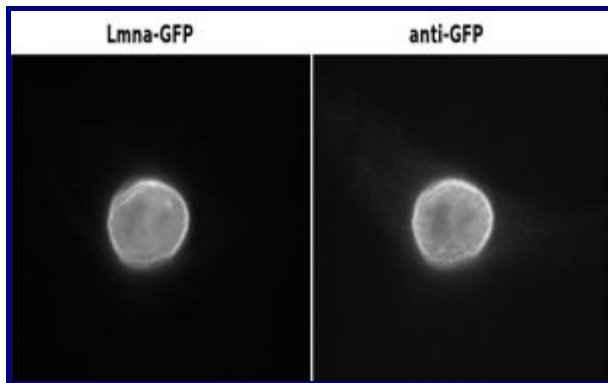




Highly-specific polyclonal antibody to Green Fluorescent Protein



Specificity of GFP Ab: Left image shows a cell transfected with a GFP fusion protein. Right panel shows the matched immunostaining for the GFP fusion protein using the GFP Ab

Researchers at the University of Edinburgh have developed a highly-specific polyclonal antibody to Green Fluorescent Protein for detecting GFP-tagged proteins.

The antibody is made to the whole GFP protein immunogen making it strongly reactive and highly specific.

These properties make it suitable for detecting GFP-tagged proteins in a range of biochemical applications, including Western Blotting, Immunoprecipitation, Immunofluorescence, Affinity Chromatography and Immunohistochemistry.

The fact that they are to whole protein immunogen makes them particularly effective in detecting protein where fixation methods used preserve native protein structure (eg. formaldehyde).

The sensitivity and specificity of these antibodies results in good signal strength and low background when used to detect GFP-tagged proteins.

Key Benefits

- Antibody is made to whole protein immunogen rather than peptide
- Strong reactivity providing good signal strength
- No cross-reactivity with RFP
- Clean background in cell Lysates

Applications

- Western Blotting
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Affinity Chromatography

Commercial Opportunity

The University of Edinburgh is seeking interest from life science reagent companies to license this technology on a non-exclusive basis with a view to marketing and selling these reagents.

Further Information

For further information on this technology transfer opportunity with the University of Edinburgh, please contact:

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