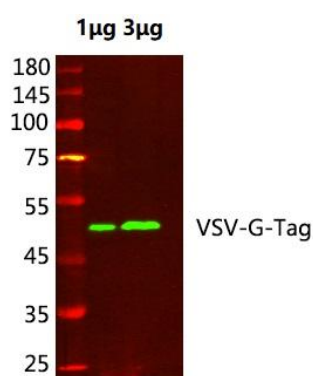


## VSV-G-Tag mAb (8D6), FITC Conjugated

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IBY0162
<b>Reactivity</b>	Species independent
<b>Applications</b>	WB; IP; IF/ICC
<b>Alternative Names</b>	
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.07% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Mouse
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500-1:2000; IP: 1:50; IF:1:50-1:200
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Subcellular Location</b>	-
<b>MW</b>	N/A
<b>Background</b>	Epitope tagging is a widely accepted technique that involves the fusion of an epitope labeled peptide to a certain protein as a marker for gene expression. This technique allows gene expression to be easily monitored during western blotting, immunoprecipitation and immunofluorescence by using an antibody that recognizes such an epitope. Amino acid sequences that are widely used for epitope tagging are as follows; YPYDVPDYA (HA-Tag), EQKLISEEDL (Myc-Tag) and YTDIEMNRLGK (VSV-G-Tag), which correspond to the partial peptide of Influenza hemagglutinin protein, human c-myc gene product, and Vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein, respectively.
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	N/A

### Products Images:



Western blot analysis of VSV-G-TAG protein, VSV-G-Tag mAb (8D6), FITC Conjugated was diluted at 1:1000