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HGNC Name: NA RRID: Pending

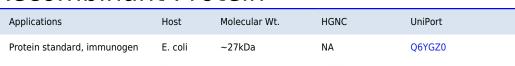
Format: 1mg/mL in 6M Urea, !0mM phosphate pH=7.5

Storage: Store at -20°C **UniProt:** Q6YGZ0

References:

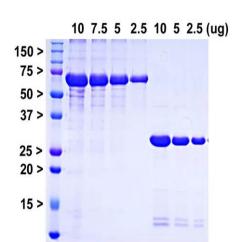
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- 2. Shimomura, O. Structure of the chromophore of Aequorea green fluorescent protein. FEBS Lett. 104:220-2 (1979).
- 3. Prasher DC, et al. Primary structure of the Aequorea victoria green-fluorescent protein. Gene 111:229-33 (1992).
- 4. Cody CW, et al. Chemical structure of the hexapeptide chromophore of the Aequorea green-fluorescent protein. Biochem. 32:1212-8 (1993).
- 5. Chalfie M, et al. Green Fluorescent protein as a marker for gene expression. Science 263:802-5 (1994).
- 6. Heim R, Prasher DC, Tsien RY. Wavelength mutations and post-translational autoxidation of green fluorescent protein. PNAS 91:12501-04 (1994).
- 7. Ormo M, et al. Crystal structure of the Aequorea victoria green fluorescent protein. Science 273:1392-95 (1996).
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GFP Recombinant Protein



BSA

Prot-r-AcGFP



GFP

Coomassie brilliant blue stained SDS-PAGE of PROT-AcGFP and appropriate standards. Protein standards of indicated molecular size in kiloDaltons in leftmost lane, next four lanes show indicated microgram amounts of pure bovine serum albumin (BSA), final three lanes show indicated microgram amounts of recombinant AcGFP.

Background:

The green fluorescent protein (GFP) is a 27kDa protein isolated originally from the jellyfish Aequoria victoria. It has an endogenous fluorochrome activity with excitation maximum at 395nm and emission maximum at 509nm, which is similar to that of fluorescein (1,2). The GFP gene was cloned and sequenced and the origin of the fluorochrome by autocatalytic activity of certain amino acids was discovered (3,4). Much interest in GFP was generated when it was shown that fluorescence develops rapidly when the protein is expressed and requires only molecular oxygen and no other cofactors. As a result GFP can be expressed in fluorescent form in essentially any prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell (5). GFP has been engineered to produce a vast number of variously colored mutants including blue, cyan and yellow protein derivatives, BFP, CFP and YFP (6-9). GFP and other fluorescent proteins derived from jellyfish, coral and other Cnidaria are widely used as tracers in transfection and transgenic experiments to monitor gene expression and protein localization *in vivo* and in *in vitro*. The crystal structure of GFP was determined (7) which allowed amino acid modifications to improve spectral properties and prevent multimerization (8,9). The 2008 Nobel prize in chemistry was awarded "for the discovery and development of the green fluorescent protein, GFP".

The PROT-r-AcGFP protein originates from an *Aequoria coerulescens*, a close relative of *A. victoria*, and the protein was engineered to improve spectral properties and prevent oligomerization (10). This form of GFP, referred to as AcGFP, is 94% identical to the eGFP developed by Tsien and coworkers and is the form of GFP inserted in the Clontech/Takara pAcGFP and related expression vectors. We also supply mouse monoclonal antibodies and rabbit, chicken and goat polyclonal antibodies to this protein, MCA-3B11, MCA-1F1, RPCA-GFP, CPCA-GFP and GPCA-GFP.

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Abbreviation Key:

mAb—Monoclonal Antibody pAb—Polyclonal Antibody WB—Western Blot IF—Immunofluorescence ICC—Immunocytochemistry IHC—Immunohistochemistry E—ELISA Hu—Human Mo—Monkey Do—Dog Rt—Rat Ms—Mouse Co—Cow Pi—Pig Ho—Horse Ch—Chicken Dr—D. rerio Dm—D. melanogaster Sm—S. mutans Ce—C. elegans Sc—S. cerevisiae Sa—S. aureus Ec—E. coli.