

Anti- YKDDDDK (Equivalent to FLAG tag from Sigma) tag antibody, rabbit serum

60-031, 100 ul

Epitope tagging has become a powerful tool for detection and purification of expressed proteins. Epitope tags are short peptide sequences that are easily recognized by tag-specific antibodies. Due to their small size, epitope tags do not affect the tagged protein's biochemical properties. Most often sequences encoding the epitope tag are included with target DNA at the time of cloning to produce fusion proteins containing the epitope tag sequence.

Anti-epitope tag antibodies are useful for identification, immunoprecipitation or immunoaffinity-purification of a recombinant protein.

Anti-FLAG (YKDDDDK)-tag polyclonal antibody was raised by immunizing a rabbit with the peptide **YKDDDDK** conjugated to KLH.

Applications:

1. Western blotting (dilution: 1/2,000)
2. ELISA (assay dependent)

Not suitable for immunoprecipitation

Other applications have not been tested.

Immunogen: DYKDDDDK cross-linked to KLH

Specificity: This antibody recognizes FLAG-tagged fusion proteins. **However, this antibody does not react with “so called yeast Flag Tag”, consisting of three or nine repeats of DYKDHD sandwiched with G.**

Form: Antiserum added with 0.05% sodium azide

Storage: Shipped at 4°C or -20°C, and upon arrival, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeating freeze-thaw cycle.

Reference:

1. Brizzard BL *et al* “Immunoaffinity purification of FLAG epitope-tagged bacterial alkaline phosphatase using a novel monoclonal antibody and peptide elution.”

Bio Techniques **16**: 730-735 (1994) PMID: [8024796](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8024796/)

Fig.1 Detection of FLAG-tagged protein with this antibody by Western blotting.

-: Lysate of 293T cells transfected with an empty vector

+: Lysate of 293T cells transfected with the plasmid carrying the FLAG-tagged PRMT6 gene

