

Anti-HA-tag

Description

The HA-tag is derived from a nona-peptide within the influenza virus hemagglutinin protein. The sequence of the nine amino acids comprising the HA-tag (YPYDVPDYA) is not present in any human or murine protein. Therefore, the monoclonal antibody directed against the HA-tag shows low background binding to other proteins even in high complexity samples such as whole cell lysates. The versatility of our monoclonal antibody in Western Blotting, immunoprecipitation, or immunofluorescence staining and the inclusion of the HA-tag coding sequence in many commercial expression vectors make this antibody a must in every laboratory.

Product

Immunogen:

Synthetic peptide (YPYDVPDYA) derived from the human influenza hemagglutinin protein

Antibody-type:

mouse monoclonal (clone TT7)

Isotype:

IgG2b

Concentration:

1 mg/ml

Purification:

Protein G affinity chromatography

Supplied buffer:

PBS, pH 7.2, containing 50% glycerol.

Shipping and storage

Shipping:

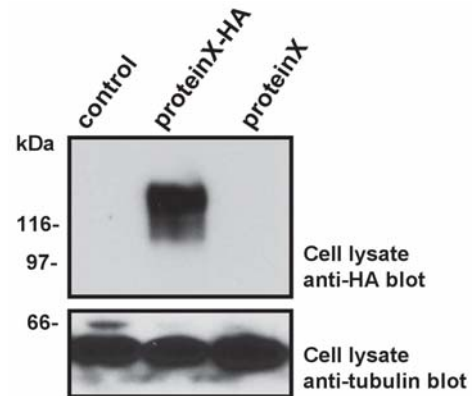
Antibody is shipped in cold case

Storage:

Antibody is stable for 1 month at 4°C. For prolonged storage, the antibody should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. At -20°C, the product is stable for at least 1 year from shipment.

Use

For research use only.
Not for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.



Western Blotting with the HA-tag antibody

Lysates from human HEK293 cells transiently transfected with the empty vector (control; lane A) or a eukaryotic expression vector encoding a ~150 kDa protein either with a carboxy-terminal HA-tag (proteinX-HA; lane B) or without a tag (proteinX; lane C) were separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred onto a PVDF membrane.

The membrane was probed with the anti-HA-tag antibody (clone TT7; 1:2,000 dilution).

Bound antibody was visualized using horseradish peroxidase-coupled Protein G (1:10,000 dilution) and chemiluminescence detection.

Exposure time 30 seconds (upper panel).

The same samples were probed with an anti-tubulin antibody to demonstrate equal loading of the lysates (lower panel).

Applications

Western Blotting: 1:500 – 1:2,000

Immunoprecipitation: 2 µg/sample

Immunofluorescence staining: 1:200 (paraformaldehyde-fixed cells and tissues)

Immunohistochemistry: 1:100 (cryosections)

Optimal dilutions are dependent on experimental conditions and should be determined by the user.