

## ATAGENIX LABORATORIES

# Catalog Number:ATMA10085Mo Anti S-tag mouse monoclonal antibody

#### **Product overview**

product name Anti S-tag mouse monoclonal antibody

catalog No. ATMA10085Mo

**Category** Primary antibody

**Host** Mouse

**Species specificity** Recognizes S tagged fusion proteins.

Tested applications WB,ELISA

**Clonality** Monoclonal

Clone No. 1F1-C9

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

Immunogen Synthetic peptide KETAAAKFERQHMDS conjugated KLH.

Alternative Names S peptide epitope

Uniprot ID /

#### Product performance

Form Liquid

**Buffer** Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.02% NaN3, 50% glycerol.

Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 4 °C

for frequent use. Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.

Concentration 0.5mg/ml

lsotype lgG1

MW /

Purity Protein G purification

#### Dilution range

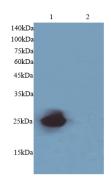
WB: 1:8000-1:16000

#### Product experiment picture



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Primary: Anti-S tag antibody 1F1 at 1/16000 dilution

Lysate:

Lane 1: lysate of E.coli expressed S tag fusion protein,25kDa. Lane 2: Negative control,lysate of E.coli

### Product background

S-tag is the name of an oligopeptide derived from pancreatic ribonuclease A (RNase A). If RNase A is digested with subtilisin, a single peptide bond is cleaved, but the resulting two products remain weakly bound to each other and the protein, called ribonuclease S, remains active although each of the two products alone shows no enzymatic activity. The N-terminus of the original RNase A, also called S-peptide, consists of 20 amino acid residues, of which only the first 15 are required for ribonuclease activity. This 15 amino acids long peptide is called S15 or S-tag. The amino acid sequence of the S-tag is: Lys-Glu-Thr-Ala-Ala-Lys-Phe-Glu-Arg-Gln-His-Met-Asp-Ser. It is believed that the peptide with its abundance of charged and polar residues could improve solubility of proteins it is attached to [citation needed]. Moreover, the peptide alone is thought not to fold into a distinct structure. On DNA-level the S-tag can be attached to the N- or C-terminus of any protein. After gene expression, such a tagged protein can be detected by commercially available antibodies.