

Product Information

# Monoclonal ANTI-FLAG® M1 Antibody

Clone M1, Purified Immunoglobulin, Buffered Aqueous Solution

#### F3040

# **Product Description**

The FLAG® peptide sequence, known also as DYKDDDDK, is one of the most widely used protein tags in recombinant protein expression and purification.¹ Protein tagging with the FLAG® tag may be done at the *N*-terminus, the *N*-terminus preceded by a methionine residue, the *C*-terminus, or at internal positions of the target protein. The small size of the FLAG® tag or sequence and its high hydrophilicity tend to decrease the possibility of interference with the protein expression, proteolytic maturation, antigenicity, and function. The *N*-terminal FLAG® peptide sequence contains a unique enterokinase cleavage site which allows it to be completely removed from the purified fusion proteins.

Monoclonal ANTI-FLAG® M1 antibody is a purified immunoglobulin ( $IgG_2b$ ) that is from bioreactor cell culture supernatant. This antibody binds to proteins with a FLAG® tag at the free N-terminus. It is useful to identify FLAG®-tagged proteins at the free N-terminus by common immunological applications in  $E.\ coli$ , yeast, and animal cells. The antibody is also useful for calcium-mediated affinity purification of FLAG®-tagged proteins at the free N-terminus when bound to a solid support. M1 antibody/antigen binding is dependent on calcium. Several thesis² and dissertations³-1³ cite of use of product F3040 in their protocols.

# **Product Profile**

#### Antigenic binding site

N-Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys-C

## Specificity

The antibody detects a single band of protein on a Western blot from an  $E.\ coli$  crude cell lysate or two bands from a BJ3505 yeast crude extract which expresses a FLAG-BAP<sup>TM</sup> (bacterial alkaline phosphatase) fusion protein with minimal cross reactivity. The two bands from the yeast extract represent two different glycosylated forms of FLAG-BAP<sup>TM</sup>.

# Sensitivity

The antibody detects 1 ng of FLAG-BAP™ fusion protein on a dot blot, using chemiluminescent detection.

# Reagent

This product is supplied in 10 mM sodium phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

# Storage/Stability

Store undiluted antibody at -20 °C in working aliquots. Repeated freezing-and-thawing is **not** recommended.

# Procedure for Western Blot

- Transfer the FLAG-BAP™ control protein or FLAG® fusion protein of interest to a nitrocellulose membrane.
- 2. Block the membrane using a solution of 5% non-fat dry milk in TBS at 37 °C for 1 hour.
- 3. Wash the membrane twice for 1-2 minutes each in TBS at room temperature.
- 4. Incubate the membrane with Monoclonal ANTI-FLAG® M1 as the primary antibody at 10  $\mu$ g/mL in TBS containing 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- Wash the membrane three times, for 1-2 minutes each, in TBS containing 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> at room temperature.
- 6. Incubate the membrane with Anti-Mouse IgG-Peroxidase as the secondary antibody at the manufacturer's recommended concentration in TBS containing 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>. Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes. Adjust the antibody concentration to maximize detection sensitivity and to minimize background.
- Wash the membrane three times for 15 minutes each in TBS containing 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> at room temperature.



8. Treat the membrane with luminol sodium salt (5-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione sodium salt), Cat. No. A4685, or another peroxidase substrate.

# Precautions and Disclaimer

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

# References

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- 2. Laakkonen, Johanna, "The Role of Proprotein Convertase Furin in the Activation of N-Glycosyltransferase Gnt-V." Tampere University, M.S. thesis, p. 30 (April 2020).
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- 8. Christensen, Lea Cecile, "Insights on redox active proteins involved in ER-associated degradation". University of Copenhagen, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 28 (April 2016).
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- 13. Peng, Grace Eulan, "Elucidating the Role of Endocytosis in cAMP-dependent Transcription". University of California San Francisco, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 108 (2019).

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