

Datasheet for ABIN99294
anti-DYKDDDDK Tag antibody[Go to Product page](#)

2 Validations

6 Images

20 Publications

Overview

Quantity:	250 µg
Target:	DYKDDDDK Tag
Reactivity:	Please inquire
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This DYKDDDDK Tag antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	This antibody was purified from whole rabbit serum prepared by repeated immunizations with the Enterokinase (ECS) peptide DYKDDDDK (Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys) conjugated to KLH using maleimide. Residues of glycine and cysteine were added to the carboxy terminal end to facilitate coupling. This antibody reacts with DYKDDDDK conjugated proteins.
Sequence:	DYKDDDDK
Isotype:	IgG
Characteristics:	Concentration Definition: by UV absorbance at 280 nm

Target Details

Target:	DYKDDDDK Tag
Abstract:	DYKDDDDK Tag Products
Target Type:	Tag

Target Details

Background:	<p>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 biochemical properties of the tagged protein. Most often, sequences encoding the epitope tag are included with the target DNA at the time of cloning to produce fusion proteins containing the epitope tag sequence. This allows Anti epitope tag antibodies to serve as universal detection reagents for any tag-containing protein produced by recombinant means. This means that anti-epitope tag antibodies are a useful alternative to generating specific antibodies to identify, immunoprecipitate or immunoaffinity purify a recombinant protein. The anti-epitope tag antibody is usually functional in a variety of antibody-dependent experimental procedures.</p>
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Application Details

Application Notes:	<p>This antibody is optimally suited for monitoring the expression of DYKDDDDK tagged fusion proteins. As such, this antibody can be used to identify fusion proteins containing the DYKDDDDK epitope. The antibody recognizes the epitope tag fused to either the amino- or carboxy- termini of targeted proteins. This antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blotting against both the immunizing peptide and DYKDDDDK containing recombinant proteins. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional for immunoprecipitation, immunocytochemistry, and other immunodetection techniques. The epitope tag peptide sequence was first derived from the 11-amino-acid leader peptide of the gene-10 product from bacteriophage T7. Now the most commonly used hydrophilic octapeptide is DYKDDDDK. polyclonal antibody to detect DYKDDDDK conjugated proteins binds DYKDDDDK containing fusion proteins with greater affinity than the widely used monoclonal M1, M2 and M5 clones, and shows greater sensitivity in most assays. Affinity purification of the polyclonal antibody results in very low background levels in assays and low cross-reactivity with other cellular proteins.</p>
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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1.04 mg/mL
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which

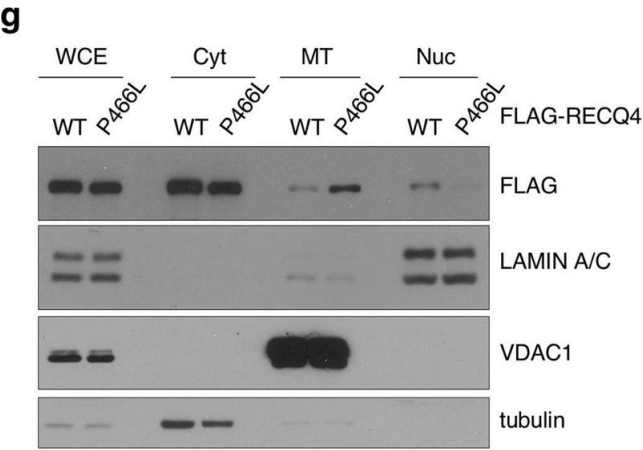
Handling

should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C

Publications

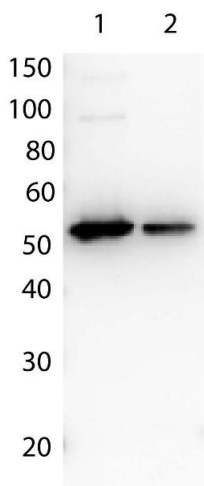
- Product cited in:
- Lindner, Milne-Davies, Langenfeld, Stiewe, Diepold: "LITESEC-T3SS - Light-controlled protein delivery into eukaryotic cells with high spatial and temporal resolution." in: **Nature communications**, Vol. 11, Issue 1, pp. 2381, (2020) ([PubMed](#)).
- Sadek, Wu, Rooklin, Hauenstein, Hong, Gautam, Wu, Zhang, Cesarman, Arora: "Modulation of virus-induced NF-κB signaling by NEMO coiled coil mimics." in: **Nature communications**, Vol. 11, Issue 1, pp. 1786, (2020) ([PubMed](#)).
- Chang, Xu, Li, Xin, Ding, Wang, Liu: "Pathogenic mutations reveal a role of RECQ4 in mitochondrial RNA:DNA hybrid formation and resolution." in: **Scientific reports**, Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp. 17033, (2020) ([PubMed](#)).
- Hu, Shi, Riquelme, Shi, Biswas, Lo, White, Gu, Jiang: "Connexin 50 Functions as an Adhesive Molecule and Promotes Lens Cell Differentiation." in: **Scientific reports**, Vol. 7, Issue 1, pp. 5298, (2019) ([PubMed](#)).
- Shimo, Tachibana, Obika: "Construction of a tri-chromatic reporter cell line for the rapid and simple screening of splice-switching oligonucleotides targeting DMD exon 51 using high content screening." in: **PLoS ONE**, Vol. 13, Issue 5, pp. e0197373, (2018) ([PubMed](#)).
- There are more publications referencing this product on: [Product page](#)



Western Blotting

Image 1. The P466L clinical mutation leads to RECQ4 mitochondrial accumulation. (a) Schematic of human RECQ4 WT, ID and P466L mutant proteins, including the SLD2 (green) and conserved SF2 helicase domains (yellow). (b) Western blot analysis of RECQ4 in WCEs and chromatin-bound (CB) fractions prepared from HEK293 WT or RECQ4 knockdown (KD) HEK293 cells generated by CRISPR technology. Tubulin is used as a loading control. (c) The effects of stable RECQ4 KD shown in (b) and complementation using FLAG-RECQ4 on cell growth as measured by crystal violet cell proliferation assays. Each value represents mean \pm standard deviation of 3 independent biological experiments, each with 3 triplicate reactions. (d) Western blot analysis for the presence of WT and mutant FLAG-RECQ4, p32, TWINKLE and TFAM in WCE (left) and immunoprecipitated (IP) with FLAG-RECQ4 complexes (right) in WCEs prepared from stable RECQ4 KD HEK293 cells expressing FLAG-RECQ4 WT, ID or P466L mutant. (e) gDNA levels relative to mtDNA in WCE (left) and MT (right) prepared from stable RECQ4 KD HEK293 cells expressing FLAG-RECQ4 WT, ID or P466L mutant. (f) Western blot analysis of stable RECQ4 KD HEK293 cells expressing FLAG-RECQ4 WT or ID mutant in WCEs and Cyt, MT, and fractions. Tubulin, VDAC1, and lamin A/C are loading and fractionation controls for Cyt, MT, and Nuc fractions, respectively. (g) Western blot analysis of RECQ4 in WCEs and Cyt, MT, and Nuc fractions prepared from stable RECQ4 KD HEK293 cells expressing FLAG-RECQ4 WT or P466L mutant. (h) Representative images showing immunofluorescent staining of FLAG-RECQ4 (green) in stable RECQ4 KD HEK293 cells expressing indicated WT and mutant FLAG-RECQ4 proteins. Mitotracker (red) was used to detect mitochondria, and DAPI (blue) was used to detect nuclei. - figure provided by CiteAb. Source:

PMID33046774



Western Blotting

Image 2. Affinity Purified Antibody to detect conjugated proteins detects both C terminal linked and N terminal linked tagged recombinant proteins by western blot. This antibody was used at a dilution of 1:2,500 to detect 1.0 µg of recombinant protein containing either the epitope tag linked at the carboxy (C) or the amino (N) terminus of the recombinant protein. A 4-20% gradient gel was used to resolve the protein by SDS-PAGE. The protein was transferred to nitrocellulose using standard methods. After blocking, the membrane was probed with the primary antibody for 1 h at room temperature followed by washes and reaction with a 1:10,000 dilution of 800 conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit IgG (H&L) MX10 (code 611-132-122) for 30 min at room temperature. LICOR's Infrared Imaging System was used to scan and process the image. Other detection systems will yield similar results.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western Blot of Rabbit anti-FLAG antibody. Marker: Opal Pre-stained ladder . Lane 1: HEK293 lysate . Lane 2: HeLa Lysate . Lane 3: CHO/K1 Lysate . Lane 4: MDA-MB-231 . Lane 5: A431 Lysate . Lane 6: Jurkat Lysate . Lane 7: NIH/3T3 Lysate . Lane 8: E-coli HCP Control . Lane 9: FLAG Positive Control Lysate Lane 10: Red Fluorescent Protein . Lane 11: Green Fluorescent Protein . Lane 12: Glutathioe-S-Transferase Protein Lane 13: Maltose Binding Protein . Load: 10 µg of lysate or 50ng of purified protein per lane. Primary antibody: FLAG antibody at 1ug/mL overnight at 4C. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody at 1:30,000 for 60 min at RT. Blocking Buffer: 1% Casein-TTBS for 30 min at RT. Predicted/Observed size: 55 kDa for FLAG.

Images

Please check the [product details page](#) for more images. Overall 6 images are available for ABIN99294.



Successfully validated (Western Blotting (WB))

by [Group Muehlemann, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Bern](#)

Report Number: 101368

Date: May 06 2017

Target:	DYKDDDDK Tag
Lot Number:	33451
Method validated:	Western Blotting (WB)
Positive Control:	HeLa cells expressing DYKDDDDK-tagged THOC1 or THOC5
Negative Control:	HeLa cells
Notes:	Passed. The DYKDDDDK Tag antibody ABIN99294 specifically recognizes DYKDDDDK-tagged proteins in HeLa cell extracts.
Primary Antibody:	ABIN99294
Secondary Antibody:	rabbit anti-actin antibody (Sigma-Aldrich, A5060)
Protocol:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HeLa cells are grown in DMEM/F12 W/L-GLUT (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 32500035) supplemented with 10% FCS (Amimed) and Penicillin-Streptomycin (BioConcept 4-01F00-H), at 37°C and 5% CO₂ to 70-80% confluency. • Transfect cells with an expression plasmids encoding DYKDDDDK-tagged THOC proteins using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific following the manufacturer's instructions. • Grow cells for 48h. • Trypsinize cells, collect and count them. • Lyse 10⁷ cells in 1ml cold RIPA buffer (Cold Spring Harbour protocols) containing protease inhibitors (Biotool, B14003). • Dilute the equivalent of 2x10⁵ cells (20µl) 1:2 with 2x Laemmli SDS sample buffer and heat samples up for 5min to 95°C. • Separate the denatured samples on a denaturing freshly cast polyacrylamide gel. • Transfer proteins onto a nitrocellulose membrane (GE Healthcare). • Block the membrane with TBScontaining 0.5% Tween 20 and 5% milk powder for 30min at RT. • Incubation with primary antibody <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ rabbit anti-DYKDDDDK Tag antibody (antibodies-online, ABIN99294, lot 33451) or ◦ rabbit anti-actin antibody (Sigma-Aldrich, A5060) • diluted 1:2000 in TBST 1h at RT or ON at 4°. • Wash membrane 3x for 10min with TBST.

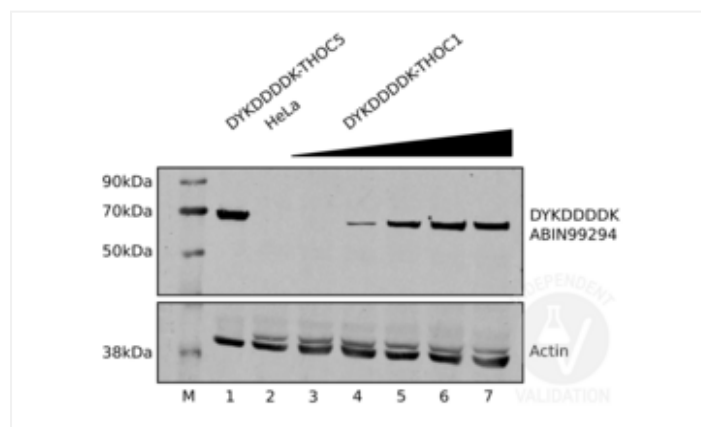
Validation report #101368 for Western Blotting (WB)

- Incubation with secondary antibody IRDye 800CW Goat anti-Rabbit (LiCor, 926-32211) diluted 1:10000 in TBST for 1h at RT.
- Wash membrane 3x for 10min with TBST.
- Reveal protein bands on a LI-COR Odyssey imaging system (LI-COR).

Experimental Notes:

- ABIN99294 proved a very good antibody for the detection of DYKDDDDK-tagged THOC proteins in Western blot.
- The antibody can be reused up to ten times as long as the incubation buffer contains some sodium azide.
- The antibody worked in various blocking buffers we tried containing milk or BSA and as well in Pierce WB enhancer.

Image for Validation report #101368



Validation image no. 1 for anti-DYKDDDDK Tag antibody (ABIN99294)

Increasing amounts of lysates from HeLa cells transiently expressing DYKDDDDK-tagged THOC1 were separated on an SDS-PAGE and revealed using ABIN99294 as described in the protocol section (lanes 3 to 7). Transiently expressed DYKDDDDK-tagged THOC5 can also be detected using ABIN99294 (lane 1). Untransfected HeLa cell extracts were used as negative controls (lane 2).



Successfully validated (Immunofluorescence (IF))

by [Group Muehlemann, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Bern](#)

Report Number: 101369

Date: May 06 2017

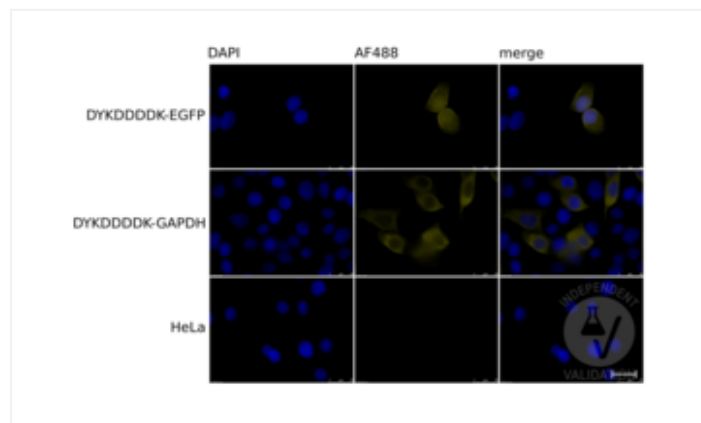
Target:	DYKDDDDK Tag
Lot Number:	33451
Method validated:	Immunofluorescence (IF)
Positive Control:	HeLa cells expressing DYKDDDDK-tagged EGFP or GAPDH
Negative Control:	HeLa cells
Notes:	Passed. The DYKDDDDK Tag antibody ABIN99294 specifically labels DYKDDDDK-tagged proteins in HeLa cells in immunofluorescence.
Primary Antibody:	ABIN99294
Secondary Antibody:	chicken anti-rabbit AF488 antibody conjugate (Thermo Fisher Scientific, A-21441)
Protocol:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare sterile 10mm cover slips (VWR, 631-1576) in empty 6-well plates. • Seed 2×10^5 HeLa cells expressing DYKDDDDK-tagged proteins per well (6-well plate) onto the cover slips one day prior to fixation and let them grow in DMEM/F12 W/L-GLUT (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 32500035) with 10% FCS (Amimed) and antibiotics (Penicillin-Streptomycin 4-01F00-H, Bioconcept) at 37°C and 5% CO₂ to 60-80% confluency. • Wash cells with PBS. • Remove culture medium and fix the cells with 1.5ml/well 4% PFA for 20-30 min at RT. • Wash samples 3x 5min with TBS (20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150mM NaCl). • Incubate cells with permeabilization/blocking buffer for 30-60 min at RT. • Incubate slides with primary rabbit anti-DYKDDDDK Tag antibody (antibodies-online, ABIN99294, lot 33451) diluted 1:200 in 100µl TBS++ (1xTBS, 0.1% Triton X100, 6% serum (or BSA 1.25gr/250mL PBS)) ON at 4°C. A negative control was incubated without primary antibody. • Take the slides out of the fridge and leave them for 2h at RT. • Wash slides 3x 5min with TBS++. • Incubate slides with secondary chicken anti-rabbit AF488 antibody conjugate (Thermo Fisher Scientific, A-21441) for 1.5h at 37°C. • Incubate slides for 30min at RT. • Wash slides 2x with TBS. • Counterstain with 100µL DAPI diluted to 100ng/ml in TBS for 10min at RT. • Wash slides 3x with TBS.

Validation report #101369 for Immunofluorescence (IF)

- Add a drop of homemade Mowiol on the slide and mount the coverslips.
- Cover the borders with nail polish to fix the coverslips to the slide.
- Take images on a Leica DMI6000 fluorescence microscope.

Experimental Notes: Staining of transiently expressed DYKDDDDK-tagged EGFP and GAPDH with ABIN99294 resulted in the expected staining pattern.

Image for Validation report #101369



Validation image no. 1 for anti-DYKDDDDK Tag antibody (ABIN99294)

HeLa cells transiently expressing DYKDDDDK-tagged EGFP (top row) or GAPDH (middle row) and mock-transfected HeLa cells (bottom row) were stained using DAPI (left column) or DYKDDDDK Tag antibody ABIN99294 in combination with an AF488 conjugated secondary antibody (middle column). The right column shows merged DAPI and ABIN99294 staining.