

Texas Red Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details	
Size	500 µL
Species Reactivity	Chemical
Published Species	Chemical
Host/Isotype	Rabbit / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Antibody
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	Texas Red
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purification	purified
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.2
Contains	5mM sodium azide
Storage conditions	4° C
RRID	AB_2536198

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-	1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	Assay-dependent	1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	2 Publications
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	Assay-dependent	2 Publications
ELISA (ELISA)	-	1 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	1 Publication

Product Specific Information

We offer a variety of anti-fluorescent dye antibodies that recognize specific fluorophores and, in most cases, quench their fluorescence. These anti-dye antibodies, including those that recognize the tetramethylrhodamine (TRITC) and Texas Red™ fluorophores, can also serve as cell-impermeant probes for determining whether fluorescent dye-conjugated ligands, proteins, bacteria, or other biomolecules have been internalized by endocytic or pinocytic processes. Our anti-tetramethylrhodamine (A6397) and anti-Texas Red (A6399) antibodies have been raised against the tetramethylrhodamine and Texas Red fluorophores, respectively. These antibodies quench much of the fluorescence of the complementary dyes. However, due to the related chemical structures, the anti-tetramethylrhodamine antibody crossreacts with the Texas Red fluorophore and the anti-Texas Red antibody cross-reacts with tetramethylrhodamine. Also, both antibodies tightly bind the Rhodamine Red™ fluorophore. Thus, either antibody can serve as an effective probe for tetramethylrhodamine, Texas Red, or Rhodamine Red dyes.

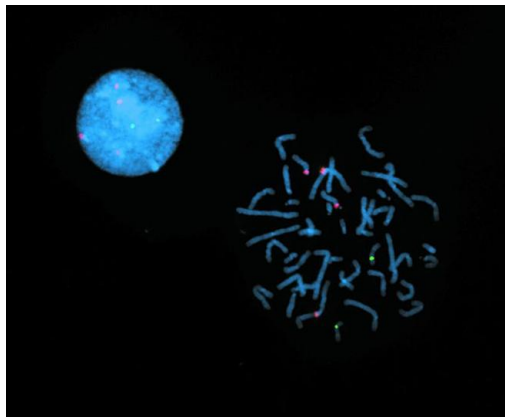
We use a sensitive quenching assay to ensure that this antibody is provided at a consistently high titer value. As supplied, 20 µL of the antibody solution is certified to produce 50% of the maximal fluorescence quenching of 1 mL of a 50 nM solution of Texas Red

dye, assayed in 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 8.0. Maximal quenching for Texas Red is ~60% of the fluorescence of the free dye. Due to steric hindrance, maximal fluorescence quenching of the Texas Red fluorophore covalently bound to protein may be significantly less.

Product Images For Texas Red Polyclonal Antibody

Texas Red Antibody (A-6399) in ICC/IF

In situ hybridization of a-satellite probes to human chromosomes 1, 15 and 17 detected by tyramide signal amplification. a-Satellite probes to chromosomes 1, 15 and 17 were labeled by nick translation with biotin-11-dUTP, ChromaTide® Texas Red®-12-dUTP (Product # C-7631) and ChromaTide® Oregon Green® 488-5-dUTP (Product # C7630), respectively. Following simultaneous hybridization of all three probes, the biotinylated chromosome 1 probe was detected with HRP-streptavidin conjugate and Alexa Fluor® 546 tyramide (TSA Kit #23, Product # T-20933). HRP activity from this first TSA detection step was then quenched by treatment with 1% hydrogen peroxide for 30 minutes. Lastly, the Oregon Green® 488 dye-labeled chromosome 17 probe was detected with anti-fluorescein/Oregon Green® antibody (Product # A-6421) followed by HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG antibody and Alexa Fluor® 594 tyramide (TSA Kit #5, Product # T-20915). HRP activity from this second TSA detection step was then quenched by treatment with 1% hydrogen peroxide for 30 minutes. The Texas Red® dye-labeled chromosome 15 probe was then detected with rabbit anti-Texas Red® antibody (Product # A-6399) followed by HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody and Alexa Fluor® 488 tyramide (TSA Kit #12, Product # T-20922). After counterstaining with Hoechst 33258 (Product # H1398, H3569, H21491), the images were acquired using filters appropriate for DAPI, FITC, TRITC and the Texas Red



8 References

Western Blot (1)

Journal of cell science

A caveolin-3 mutant that causes limb girdle muscular dystrophy type 1C disrupts Src localization and activity and induces apoptosis in skeletal myotubes.

"A-6399 was used in western blot to characterize the disruption of Src localization and activity that induces apoptosis in skeletal myotubes by a caveolin-3 mutant that causes limb girdle muscular dystrophy type 1C"

Authors: Smythe GM,Eby JC,Disatnik MH,Rando TA

Species
Chemical

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2003

Immunohistochemistry (1)

PLoS one

Neuro-anatomical evidence indicating indirect modulation of macrophages by vagal efferents in the intestine but not in the spleen.

"A-6399 was used in Immunohistochemistry to study the direct and indirect vagal innervation of the spleen, and the neuroimmune modulation of macrophages by vagal preganglionic and enteric postganglionic nerve fibres within the intestine."

Authors: Cailotto C,Gomez-Pinilla PJ,Costes LM,van der Vliet J,Di Giovangiulio M,Némethova A,Matteoli G,Boeckxstaens GE

Species
Chemical

Dilution
1:50

Year
2014

Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (2)

APMIS : acta pathologica, microbiologica, et immunologica
Scandinavica

Implementation of TMA and digitalization in routine diagnostics of breast pathology.

"A-6399 was used in immunohistochemistry - paraffin section to study the implementation of tissue microarrays and digitalization in routine diagnosis of breast pathology."

Authors: Rossing HH,Talman ML,Laenkholm AV,Wielenga VT

Species
Chemical

Dilution
1:2000

Year
2012

American journal of physiology. Endocrinology and metabolism

Expression of FAS within hypothalamic neurons: a model for decreased food intake after C75 treatment.

"A-6399 was used in immunohistochemistry - paraffin section to suggest that C75 alters food intake via interactions within the arcuate-paraventricular nuclei pathway mediated by neuropeptide Y"

Authors: Kim EK,Miller I,Landree LE,Borisy-Rudin FF,Brown P,Tihan T,Townsend CA,Witters LA,Moran TH,Kuhajda FP,Ronnett GV

Species
Chemical

Dilution
1:50

Year
2002

More applications with references on thermofisher.com

ICC/IF (2)

ELISA (1)

Misc (1)

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