Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L), Superclonal™ Recombinant Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488

Product Details	
Size	50 µg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Expression system	Expi293
Class	Recombinant Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 488
Excitation/Emission Max	499/520 nm
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purification	Gravity column chromatography
Storage buffer	PBS
Contains	5mM sodium azide
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark, DO NOT FREEZE!
RRID	AB_2610666

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	1:2,500-1:5,000	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (PFA fixed) (IHC (PFA))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	1:2,000	-
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1:1,000-1:2,000	0 Publication
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-5 µg/mL	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

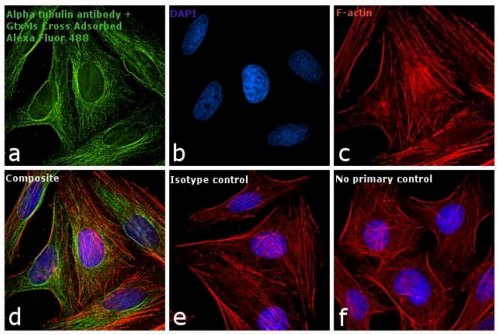
Product Specific Information

The sensitivity and specificity of each lot is confirmed using ELISA.

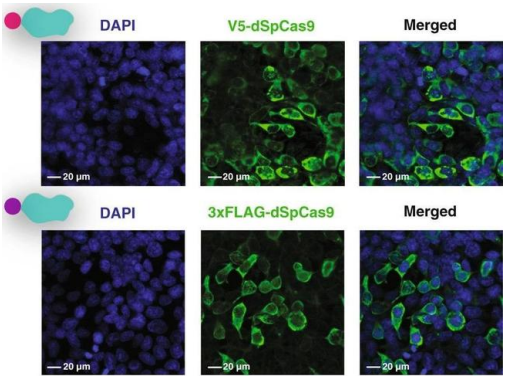
Minimal cross-reactivity with rabbit, rat, human, bovine, guinea pig and donkey IgG is observed.

Recombinant antibodies are produced using specific genes that code for the desired antibodies. These genes are cloned into an expression vector and expressed in vitro. The advantages of recombinant antibodies include: better specificity, animal origin-free formulation, and more lot-to-lot consistency.

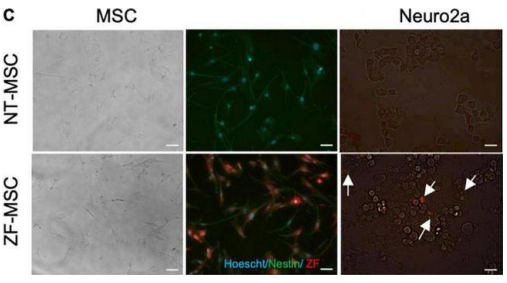
Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L), Superclonal™ Recombinant Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488



Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A28175SAMPLE) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate was performed using HeLa cells stained with alpha Tubulin (236-10501) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Product # A11126). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton™ X-100 for 10 minutes, blocked with 1% BSA for 1 hour and labeled with 2 µg/mL Mouse primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)/IgM (L) Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A28175) was used at a concentration of 1 µg/mL in phosphate buffered saline containing 0.2% BSA for 45 minutes at room temperature, for detection of alpha Tubulin in the cytoplasm (Panel a: green). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with DAPI in SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant (Product # S36938). F-actin was stained with Rhodamine Phalloidin (Product # R415, 1:300) (Panel c: red). Panel d represents the composite image. No nonspecific staining was observed with the secondary antibody alone (panel f), or with an isotype control (panel e). The images were captured at 60X magnification.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A28175SAMPLE) in ICC/IF
An orthogonal antibody eCLIP reveals transcriptome-wide Cas9-human RNA interactions.a Orthogonal V5/FLAG dSpCas9 eCLIP (enhanced eCLIP) experimental design. The experiment in transfected HEK 293T cells found 478 reproducible peaks across 381 human genes. All eCLIPs were performed in two bioreplicates per condition and were designed with two controls: size-matched inputs from dSpCas9 transfections; and antibody immunoprecipitations of empty vector transfections. b Immunofluorescent imaging of expressed V5/3xFLAG-dSpCas9 displays predominantly cytoplasmic cellular localization of dSpCas9 in HEK 293T cells. Experiments were performed independently in triplicate with similar results, with a representative image shown. c Highest enriched peak per gene log2(IP read count/size-matched input read count) enrichment score for V5 vs. FLAG eCLIPs. CDIP1(Cell Death Inducing p53 Target 1) is the top hit. d Gene regions of eCLIP peaks, with 3' UTR the most represented. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35236841), licensed under a CC BY license.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A28175SAMPLE) in ICC/IF
Engineered MSC can function as biofactories for zinc finger (ZF). (A) Schematic of design of secreted protein. Injected MSC biofactories secrete ZFs via the IgK Leader Signal Peptide into the extracellular space whereby these proteins are taken up by neighboring cells by the TATk element. ZFs are trafficked into the nucleus of target cells via NLS-tagged transport to alter target cell gene expression. (B) Western blot depicting presence of HA-tagged secreted ZF in conditioned media of MSC 48-h following serum starvation. (C) Left Panel: Fluorescent microscopy depicting Hoechst-labeled MSCs (blue) transduced to express ZF (red). Right Panel: Fluorescent microscopy depicting co-localization of ZF (red) on recipient Neuro2As following a 24-h incubation with conditioned media from ZF-MSCs. White arrows indicate Neuro2A that co-localize with ZF. Scale bar = 100 µm. (D) Table summary of FACS detailing the enrichment of isolated and transduced MSCs for typical MSC markers and negative for markers of cells of hemopoietic origin, related to Supplementary Figures 2, 3. (E) MSCs were passaged every 2 days and cell counts were recorded prior to plating. Transduction of MSCs to secrete either a Scr ZF or ZF did not demonstrate altered population doubling times compared to an isogenic NT-MSC. Error bars indicate ± standard error of the mean. Dots indicate average mean of four biological replicates. Two-Way ANOVA followed by a … Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35153670), licensed under a CC BY license.

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12 References

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