Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Host/Isotope	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor® 488
Immunogen	Gamma Immunoglobins Heavy and Light chains
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/mL
Purification	purified
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.5
Contains	5mM sodium azide
Storage Conditions	4° C, store in dark
RRID	AB_2534069

Applications	Tested	Dilution	Published
Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	✓	1 µg/mL	23 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-		10 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-		7 Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-		4 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	1:500	6 Publications
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-		2 Publications
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	✓	1-10 µg/mL	4 Publications
Miscellaneous PubMed (MISC)	-		611 Publications
Immunofluorescence (IF)	✓	1 µg/mL	

Product Specific Information

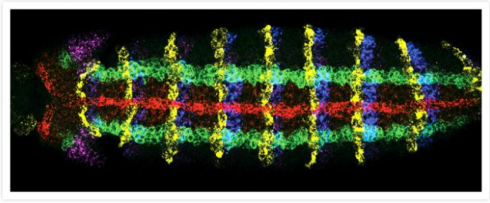
To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-mouse IgG whole antibodies have been cross-adsorbed against human IgG and human serum. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting in higher sensitivity and less background staining. The secondary antibody solution is passed through a column matrix containing immobilized serum proteins from potentially cross-reactive species. Only the nonspecific-binding secondary antibodies are captured in the column, and the highly specific secondaries flow through. The benefits of this extra step are apparent in multiplexing/multicolor-staining experiments (e.g., flow cytometry) where there is potential cross-reactivity with other primary

antibodies or in tissue/cell fluorescent staining experiments where there are may be the presence of endogenous immunoglobulins. For a highly cross-adsorbed secondary antibody equivalent, please see product Cat. No. A11029.

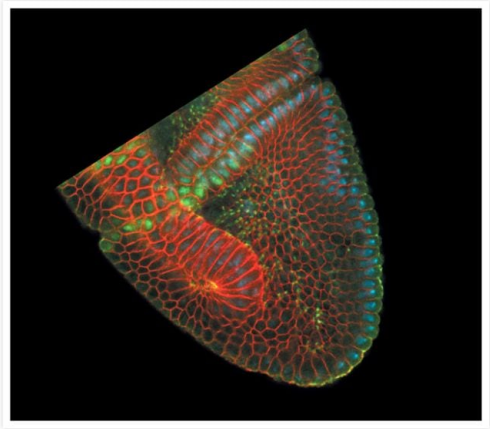
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 488 dye is a bright, green-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 488 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 488 dye is pH-insensitive over a wide molar range. Probes with high fluorescence quantum yield and high photostability allow detection of low-abundance biological structures with great sensitivity. Alexa Fluor 488 dye molecules can be attached to proteins at high molar ratios without significant self-quenching, enabling brighter conjugates and more sensitive detection. The degree of labeling for each conjugate is typically 2-8 fluorophore molecules per IgG molecule; the exact degree of labeling is indicated on the certificate of analysis for each product lot.

Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because staining protocols vary with application, the appropriate dilution of antibody should be determined empirically. For the fluorophore-labeled antibodies a final concentration of 1-10 µg/mL should be satisfactory for most immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry applications.

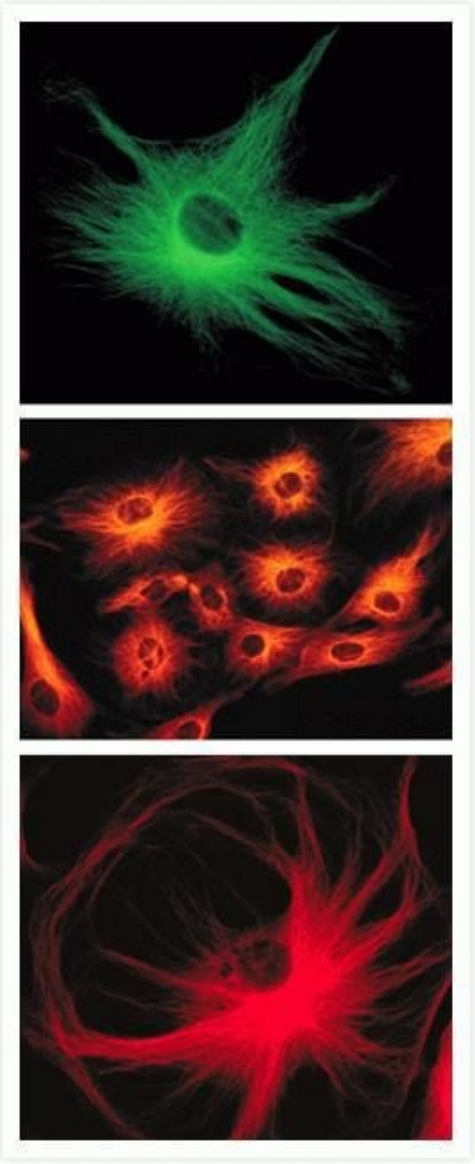
Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11001) in IF
Simultaneous detection of expression of five genes in a whole-mount Drosophila embryo by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) with five RNA probes. Red: sog labeled using aminoallyl UTP (Product # A21663, A32765) and Alexa Fluor® 647 succinimidyl ester (Product # A-20006, A20106). Green: ind labeled with DNP, followed by rabbit anti-dinitrophenyl-KLH IgG antibody (Product # A-6430) prelabeled with the Zenon® Alexa Fluor® 555 Rabbit IgG Labeling Kit (Product # Z-25305). Blue: en labeled with biotin and detected with HRP-streptavidin and Alexa Fluor® 405 tyramide (TSA™ Kit 39, Product # T30952). Yellow: wg labeled with digoxigenin and detected with sheep anti-digoxigenin IgG antibody and Alexa Fluor® 594 Donkey Anti-Sheep IgG antibody (Product # A-11016). Magenta: msh labeled with fluorescein and detected with mouse anti-fluorescein/Oregon Green® IgG_{2a} antibody (Product # A-6421) and Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11001, A11029). Image contributed by Dave Kosman and Ethan Bier, University of California, San Diego.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11001) in IF
Formation of the cephalic furrow in the anterior end of a developing Drosophila melanogaster embryo visualized with the help of several fluorescent stains. A primary antibody to neurotactin was visualized using a red-fluorescent Cy3 dye secondary antibody (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Ltd.). Primary antibodies to plasma membrane-bound myosin and to nuclear-localized even-skipped (Eve) protein were visualized with green-fluorescent Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11001) and Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (Product # A-11008), respectively. The nuclei were stained with blue-fluorescent Hoechst 33342 (Product # H1399, H3570, H21492). The sample was prepared by Eric Wieschaus, and the imaging was performed by Joe Goodhouse of Princeton University.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11001) in IF
Microtubules of bovine pulmonary artery endothelial cells tagged with mouse monoclonal anti-a-tubulin antibody (Product # A11126) and subsequently probed with: Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11001, top panel), Alexa Fluor® 546 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11003, middle panel) or Alexa Fluor® 594 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11005, bottom panel). These images were acquired using a fluorescein bandpass optical filter set, a rhodamine bandpass optical filter set, and a Texas Red bandpass optical filter set, respectively.

View more figures on thermofisher.com

667 References

Immunocytochemistry (23)

Frontiers in microbiology

HELZ2 Is an IFN Effector Mediating Suppression of Dengue Virus.

"A11001 was used in immunocytochemistry to identify and evaluate interferon antiviral effector genes"

Authors: Fusco DN,Pratt H,Kandilas S,Cheon SS,Lin W,Cronkite DA,Basavappa M,Jeffrey KL,Anselmo A,Sadreyev R, Yapp C,Shi X,O'Sullivan JF,Gerszten RE,Tomaru T,Yoshino S,Satoh T,Chung RT

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2019

International journal of biological sciences

Regulatory Axis of miR-195/497 and HMGA1-Id3 Governs Muscle Cell Proliferation and Differentiation.

"A11001 was used in immunocytochemistry to identify microRNAs regulating gene expression associated with muscle development"

Authors: Qiu H,Zhong J,Luo L,Tang Z,Liu N,Kang K,Li L,Gou D

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2017

View more ICC references on thermofisher.com

Immunohistochemistry (10)

PeerJ

P2X7 antagonism using Brilliant Blue G reduces body weight loss and prolongs survival in female SOD1^{G93A} amyotrophic lateral sclerosis mice.

"A11001 was used in immunohistochemistry to assess the role of P2X7 in neurodegenerative amyotrophic lateral sclerosis disease progression"

Authors: Bartlett R,Sluyter V,Watson D,Sluyter R,Yerbury JJ

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2018

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

Loss of O-GlcNAc glycosylation in forebrain excitatory neurons induces neurodegeneration.

"A-11001 was used in immunohistochemistry to characterize mice with a forebrain-specific loss of O-GlcNAc glycosylation"

Authors: Wang AC,Jensen EH,Rexach JE,Vinters HV,Hsieh-Wilson LC

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:400

Year
2016

View more IHC references on thermofisher.com

More applications with references on thermofisher.com

IHC (F) (7) WB (4) IHC (P) (6) IHC (Free) (2) Flow (4) MISC (611)