Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 594

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Host/Isotope	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor® 594
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_2534091

Applications	Tested	Dilution	Published
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	1:200	5 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	1:500	6 Publications
Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	✓	2 µg/mL	7 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	1:500	1 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (MISC)	-		191 Publications
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	✓	1-10 µg/mL	
Immunofluorescence (IF)	✓	2 µg/mL	

Product Specific Information

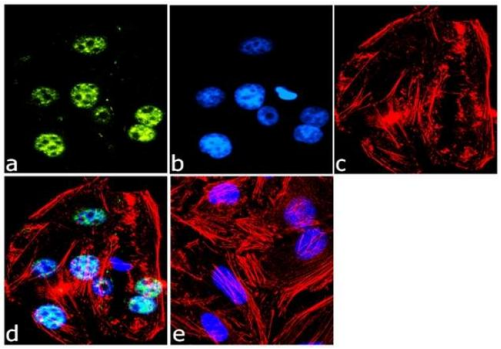
To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, rabbit IgG, rat IgG, human IgG, and human serum. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the 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.

Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 594 dye is a bright, red-

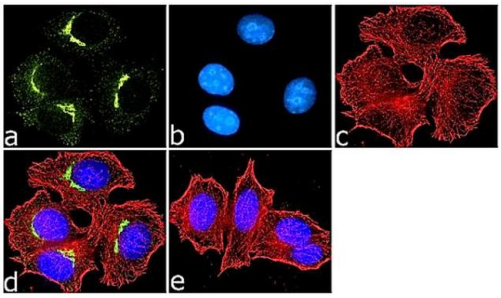
fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 594 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 594 dye is pH-insensitive over a wide molar range. Probes with high fluorescence quantum yield and high photostability allow detection of low-abundance biological structures with great sensitivity. Alexa Fluor 594 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.

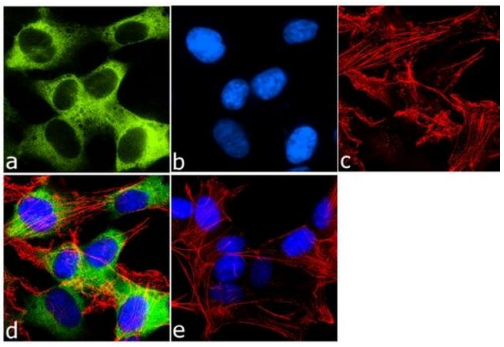
Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 594



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11032) in IF
Immunofluorescence was performed on fixed and permeabilized HeLa cells for detection of RNF20 using Anti-RNF20 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # 720146, 1 µg/mL), alpha-Tubulin was detected using Anti-alpha Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 32-2500, 1 µg/mL) and labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034, 1:2000), Goat anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor®594 conjugate (Product # A-11032, 1:400) respectively. Panel a) shows representative cells that were stained for detection and localization of RNF20 protein (green), Panel b) is stained for nuclei (blue) using SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938,). Panel c) represents cytoskeletal alpha-tubulin staining (red). Panel d) is a composite image of Panels a, b and c clearly demonstrating Nuclear localization of RNF-20. Panel e) represents control cells with no primary Antibody to assess background.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11032) in IF
Immunofluorescence was performed on fixed and permeabilized MCF-7 cells for detection of Syntaxin-6 using Anti-Syntaxin-6 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 701823, 1 µg/mL), alpha-Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 32-2500, 1 µg/mL) and labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034, 1:2000), Goat anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor®594 conjugate (Product # A-11032, 1:400) respectively. Panel a) shows representative cells that were stained for detection and localization of Syntaxin-6 protein (green), Panel b) is stained for nuclei (blue) using SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938,). Panel c) represents cytoskeletal alpha-tubulin staining (red). Panel d) is a composite image of Panels a, b and c clearly demonstrating cytoplasmic localization of Syntaxin-6. Panel e) represents control cells with no primary Antibody to assess background.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11032) in IF
Immunofluorescence was performed on fixed and permeabilized SHSY-5Y cells for detection of Stathmin-2 using Anti-Stathmin-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # 720178, 1 µg/mL), alpha-Tubulin was detected using Anti-alpha Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 32-2500, 1 µg/mL) and labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034, 1:2000), Goat anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor®594 conjugate (Product # A-11032, 1:400) respectively. Panel a) shows representative cells that were stained for detection and localization of Stathmin-2 protein (green), Panel b) is stained for nuclei (blue) using SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938,). Panel c) represents cytoskeletal alpha-tubulin staining (red). Panel d) is a composite image of Panels a, b and c clearly demonstrating cytoplasmic localization of Stathmin-2. Panel e) represents control cells with no primary Antibody to assess background.

View more figures on thermofisher.com

210 References

Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (5)

Stem cells international

Neural Differentiation in HDAC1-Depleted Cells Is Accompanied by Coilin Downregulation and the Accumulation of Cajal Bodies in Nucleoli.

"A11032 was used in immunohistochemistry - frozen section to assess Cajal body distribution patterns in cell nuclei during neurogenesis"

Authors: Krejí J,Legartová S,Bártová E

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:200

Year
2018

Brain structure and function

Using a novel PV-Cre rat model to characterize pallidonigral cells and their terminations.

"A11032 was used in immunohistochemistry - frozen section to perform morphological and electrophysiological investigations of axons from parvalbumin-Cre rat neurons in globus pallidus"

Authors: Oh YM,Karube F,Takahashi S,Kobayashi K,Takada M,Uchigashima M,Watanabe M,Nishizawa K,Kobayashi K, Fujiyama F

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:500

Year
2017

View more IHC (F) references on thermofisher.com

Immunohistochemistry (6)

Cerebral cortex (New York, N.Y. : 1991)

Barreloid Borders and Neuronal Activity Shape Panglial Gap Junction-Coupled Networks in the Mouse Thalamus.

"A11032 was used in immunohistochemistry to perform structure-function analyses of barreloidal glial gap junction networks"

Authors: Claus L,Philippot C,Griemsmann S,Timmermann A,Jabs R,Henneberger C,Kettenmann H,Steinhäuser C

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:500

Year
2018

Molecular cell

PRMT5-Dependent Methylation of the TIP60 Coactivator RUVBL1 Is a Key Regulator of Homologous Recombination.

"A11032 was used in immunohistochemistry to examine the effects of the arginine methyltransferase PRMT5 on homologous recombination-mediated double-strand break repair"

Authors: Clarke TL,Sanchez-Bailon MP,Chiang K,Reynolds JJ,Herrero-Ruiz J,Bandeiras TM,Matias PM,Maslen SL, Skehel JM,Stewart GS,Davies CC

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2017

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More applications with references on thermofisher.com

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