Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 568

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Published Species	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor® 568
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_10563566

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-	1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	17 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	2 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	1:2,000	1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-	1 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	4 µg/mL	22 Publications
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	-	2 Publications
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	183 Publications

Product Specific Information

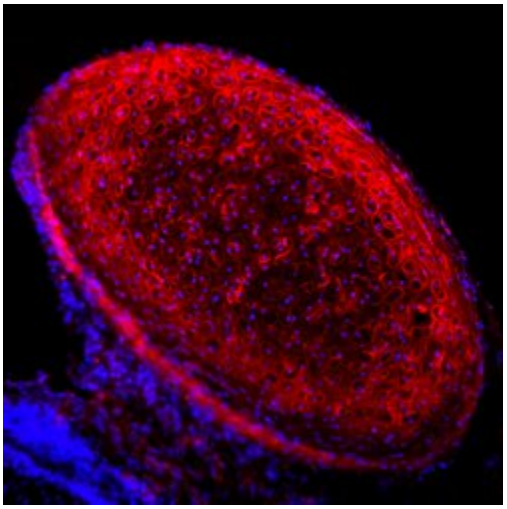
To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, mouse IgG, rat IgG, and human IgG. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting 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 568 dye is a bright, orange /red-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 568 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 568 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 568 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.

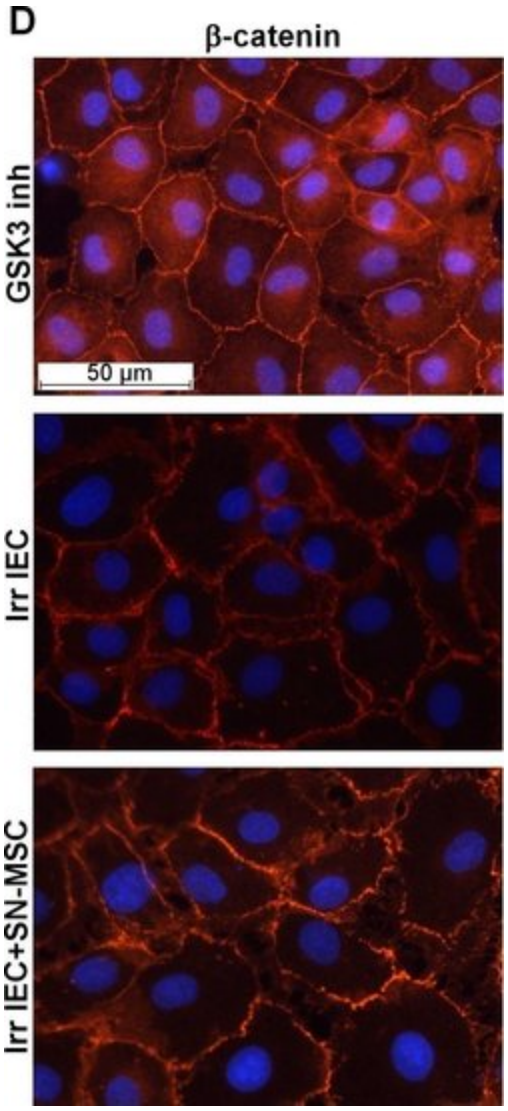
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because 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 will be shipped at Room Temperature.

Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 568

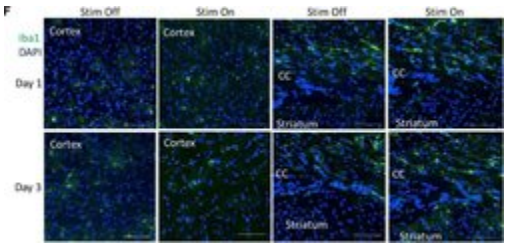


Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11036) in IHC (F)
Immunohistochemistry analysis of Aggrecan was performed on cryosections of human cartilage. Tissues were blocked in 10% normal goat serum in 1X PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 (1X PBS-T) for 1 hour at room temperature (RT). The tissues were labeled with an Aggrecan G3 polyclonal antibody (red, Product # PA1-1745) diluted 1:100 in 3% normal goat serum in 1X PBS-T for 1 hour at RT, followed by detection with a Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), Alexa Fluor 568 secondary antibody (Product # A-11036) diluted 1:2000 in 3% normal goat serum in 1X PBS-T for 1 hour at RT. Nuclei (blue) were stained with DAPI, included in ProLong Gold Anti-Fade Mountant (Product # P36931). Images were taken on an inverted microscope at 20X magnification. Data courtesy of Dr. Jiyoon Lee at Indiana University School of Medicine.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11036) in ICC /IF

In vitro analysis of paracrine mechanisms of MSC action.(A) MSC supernatant increases the number of IEC-18 after irradiation. Data are the mean of 9 independent experiments performed in triplicate. (B) Inhibition of AKT (Ly294002), MEK (PD-98059), JAK1 and WNT (CK1i) signaling pathways using specific blocking agents. (C) Inhibition of the canonical (DKK1) and non-canonical (KN-93 and RO31-8220) WNT pathways. Results are expressed as percentage of MSC benefit (Irradiated /Irradiated with SN-MSC x100). In A, B and C results are expressed as mean ±SEM and compared between groups by t-test. (D) Representative immunofluorescence experiment to visualize -catenin nuclear translocation in irradiated IEC-18. (E) Representative western blot using antibodies against phosphorylated c-JUN or total c-JUN. The ratio of phosphorylated c-JUN/total c-JUN analyzed on irradiated IEC18 is increased after SN-MSC incubation. Results are expressed as mean+/SEM of 4 independent experiments and compared between groups by one-way ANOVA followed by a Tukey test. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0070170), licensed under a CC BY license.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11036) in IHC

Tissue analysis of electrode implantation and electrical stimulation (A) Experimental paradigm for stimulation and tissue analyses. Photos of the implanted device (B) during and (C) after stimulation. (D–F) Representative images of ipsilateral brain hemisection within 300 m of electrode implantation, showing the cortex, corpus callosum (CC), and striatum at day 1 and day 3 post-stimulation. (D) NeuN (red) and DAPI (blue) stained cells. Scale bar = 100 m (E) GFAP (red) and DAPI (blue) stained cells. Scale bar = 100 m. (F) Iba1 (green) and DAPI (blue) stained cells. Scale bar = 50 m. (G,H) Quantification of NeuN+/DAPI+ (G) and GFAP+/DAPI+ cells (H) per 650 m2 cells in unstimulated (stim off) and stimulated (stim on) groups on day 1 and day 3 post-stimulation. (I) Quantification of Iba1+/DAPI+ cells per 250 m2 in stim off and stim on groups on day 1 and day 3 from ipsilateral and contralateral hemispheres relative to electrode implantation. Data presented as mean ± SEM. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://www.frontiersin.org /article/10.3389/fnins.2019.00784/full), licensed under a CC BY license.

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229 References

Western Blot (1)

Oncotarget

Myocardin-related transcription factor A (MRTF-A) activity-dependent cell adhesion is correlated to focal adhesion kinase (FAK) activity.

"A11036 was used in western blot to examine the role of myocardin-related transcription factor overexpression in cell migration"

Authors: Kishi T,Mayanagi T,Iwabuchi S,Akasaka T,Sobue K

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2016

Immunohistochemistry (17)

Autophagy

Autophagy gene ATG7 regulates ultraviolet radiation-induced inflammation and skin tumorigenesis.

"A-11036 was used in Immunohistochemistry to study the role of autophagy in the regulation of inflammation during tumourigenesis."

Authors: Qiang L,Sample A,Shea CR,Soltani K,Macleod KF,He YY

Species
Rabbit

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2019

eLife

PI3K-Yap activity drives cortical gyrification and hydrocephalus in mice.

"A-11036 was used in Immunohistochemistry to study the mechanisms driving the initiation of brain folding."

Authors: Roy A,Murphy RM,Deng M,MacDonald JW,Bammler TK,Aldinger KA,Glass IA,Millen KJ

Species
Rabbit

Dilution
1:400

Year
2019

View more IHC references on thermofisher.com

Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (2)

The Journal of biological chemistry

Neuroendocrine Cells of the Prostate Derive from the Neural Crest.

"A11036 was used in immunohistochemistry - paraffin section to evaluate the distribution of CGA immunoreactive cells in serial sections of human fetal prostate specimens"

Authors: Szczyrba J,Niesen A,Wagner M,Wandernoth PM,Aumüller G,Wennemuth G

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:200

Year
2017

More applications with references on thermofisher.com

IHC (F) (1) IHC (Free) (1) ICC/IF (22) Flow (2) Misc (183)