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

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotope	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	Published
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-	1:1000	1 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	✓	4 µg/mL	9 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	1:200	2 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	1:200	3 Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-		1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	1:100	1 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (MISC)	-	1:1000	122 Publications
Immunofluorescence (IF)	✓	4 µg/mL	

Product Specific Information

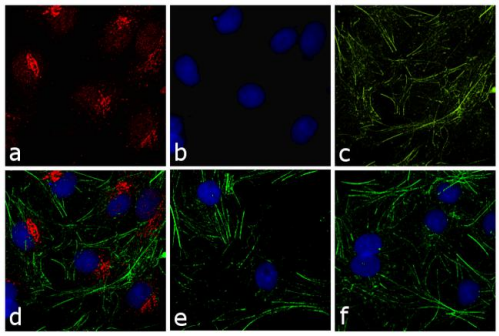
To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, mouse IgG, rat IgG, and human IgG. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting 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 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 IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 568 (Product # A-11036) was performed using HepG2 cells stained with alpha-1 antitrypsin Rabbit Polyclonal Primary Antibody (Product # PA5-16661). 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 of rabbit primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 568 (Product # A-11036) was used at a concentration of 4 µg/mL in phosphate buffered saline containing 0.2 % BSA for 45 minutes at room temperature, for detection of alpha-1 antitrypsin in the cytoplasm (Panel a: red). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with DAPI in SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant (Product # S36938). F-actin was stained with Alexa Fluor® 488 Phalloidin (Product # A12379, 1:300) (Panel c: green). 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.

139 References

Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (1)

Frontiers in neuroscience

Anti-Nogo-A Immunotherapy Does Not Alter Hippocampal Neurogenesis after Stroke in Adult Rats.

"A11036 was used in immunohistochemistry - free floating to test if anti-Nogo-A treatment increases hippocampal neurogenesis after stroke"

Authors: Shepherd DJ,Tsai SY,O'Brien TE,Farrer RG,Kartje GL

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:1000

Year
2018

Immunocytochemistry (9)

Autophagy

Ubiquitin ligase SYVN1/HRD1 facilitates degradation of the SERPINA1 Z variant/-1-antitrypsin Z variant via SQSTM1/p62-dependent selective autophagy.

"A11036 was used in immunocytochemistry to discover that endoplasmic reticulum membrane-spanning ubiquitin ligase SYVN1/HRD1 enhances the degradation of the Z variant of SERPINA1 through the autophagy-lysosome pathway"

Authors: Feng L,Zhang J,Zhu N,Ding Q,Zhang X,Yu J,Qiang W,Zhang Z,Ma Y,Huang D,Shen Y,Fang S,Yu Y,Wang H, Shen Y

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2017

eLife

KChIP2 is a core transcriptional regulator of cardiac excitability.

"A11036 was used in immunocytochemistry to describe a critical role of the ion channel subunit KChIP2 in maintaining electrical stability in cardiac pathology"

Authors: Nassal DM,Wan X,Liu H,Maleski D,Ramirez-Navarro A,Moravec CS,Ficker E,Laurita KR,Deschênes I

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:500

Year
2017

View more ICC 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 (3) **WB (1)** **IHC (F) (1)** **MISC (122)**