Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 680

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Published Species	Mouse
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor® 680
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_2535724

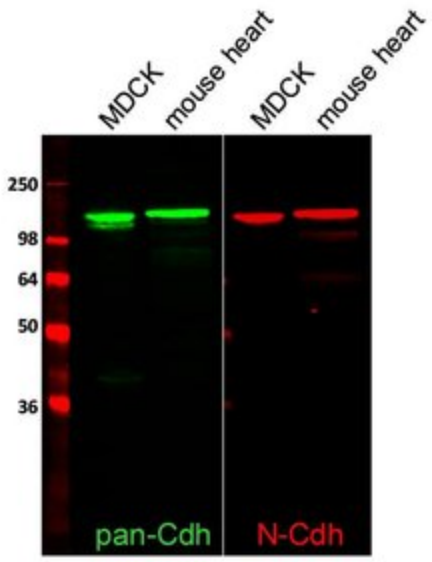
Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	1:5,000-1:20,000	10 Publications
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	2 Publications
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	33 Publications

Product Specific Information

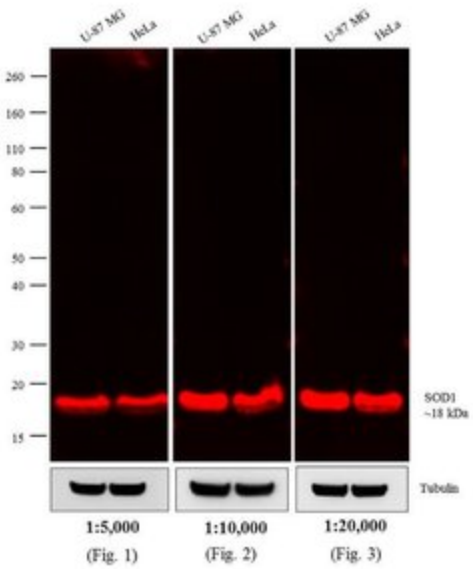
This secondary antibody is designed for fluorescent Western blot detection on various near-infrared fluorescence instruments. This antibody can be used for multi-color and multiplexing detection when using other antibodies conjugated to compatible Alexa Fluor™ dyes and wavelengths. Other applications of this antibody include immunofluorescent and fluorescent imaging applications when using instrumentation with appropriate excitation and detection capabilities.

Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

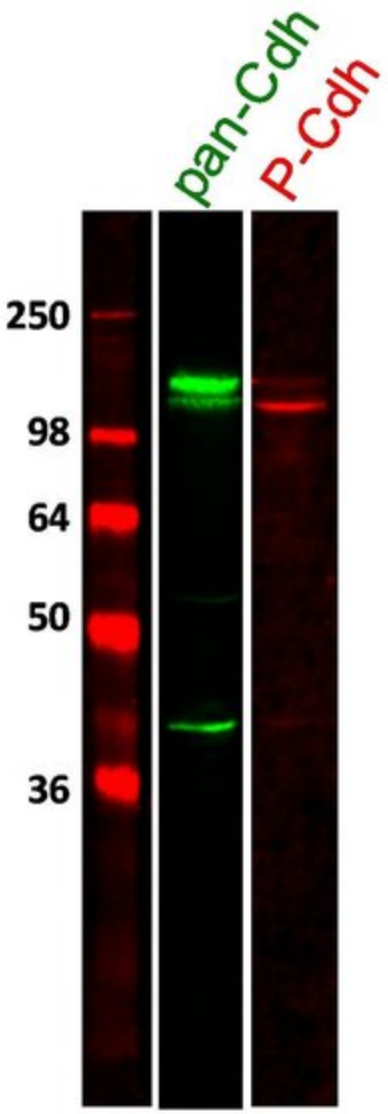
Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 680



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21058) in WB
Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Alexa Fluor 680 Secondary Antibody in WB Western blot analysis of total Cadherin and N-Cadherin was performed by loading 2 µL SeeBlue® Plus2 Prestained Protein Ladder (Product # LC5925), 50 µg of MDCK cell lysates and 10 µg mouse heart lysate per well onto a 4-20% Tris-HCl polyacrylamide gel. Proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and blocked with 1% BSA /TBST for at least 1 hour at room temperature. Total cadherin was detected using a rabbit antibody (Product # 71-7100) and N-Cadherin was detected using a mouse antibody (Product # 33-3900), both at a concentration of 1 µg/mL in blocking buffer overnight at 4°C on a rocking platform. The blot was then incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG-Alexa Fluor 790 secondary antibody (Product # A11369) and goat anti-mouse IgG-Alexa Fluor 680 secondary antibody (Product # A-21058) at a dilution of 1:10,000 for at least 1 hour. Fluorescent detection was performed using the Odyssey® CLx imaging system (Li-cor Biosciences). Images generated by Joell Solan in Paul Lampe Lab at Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21058) in WB
Western blot analysis was performed on whole cell extracts (30 µg lysate) of U-87 MG (Lane 1) and HeLa (Lane 2). The blots were probed with Anti-SOD1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Product # MA1-105, 2 µg/mL) and detected using Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 680 (Product # A-21058) at dilutions 1:5,000 (Fig. 1), 1:10,000 (Fig. 2) and 1:20,000 (Fig. 3). A 18 kDa band corresponding to SOD1 was observed. Known quantity of protein samples were electrophoresed using Novex® NuPAGE®12 % Bis-Tris gel (Product # NP0342BOX), XCell SureLock™ Electrophoresis System (Product # EI0002) and Novex® Sharp Pre-Stained Protein Standard (Product # LC5800). Resolved proteins were then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane with iBlot® 2 Dry Blotting System (Product # IB21001). The membrane was probed with the relevant primary and secondary antibody after blocking with 5 % skimmed milk. Fluorescent detection was performed using the Odyssey® Fc imaging system (Li-cor Biosciences).



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21058) in ICC /IF

Western blot analysis of total Cadherin and P-Cadherin was performed by loading and 2 µL SeeBlue® Plus2 Prestained Protein Ladder (Product # LC5925), 50 µg of MDCK cell lysates per well onto a 4-20% Tris-HCl polyacrylamide gel. Proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and blocked with 1% BSA/TBST for at least 1 hour at room temperature. Total cadherin was detected using a rabbit antibody (Product # 71-7100) and P-Cadherin was detected using a mouse antibody (Product # 32-4000), both at a concentration of 1 µg/mL in blocking buffer overnight at 4°C on a rocking platform. The blot was then incubated with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-Alexa fluor 790 secondary antibody (Product # A11369) and a goat anti-mouse IgG-Alexa Fluor 680 secondary antibody (Product # A-21058) at a dilution of 1:10,000 for at least 1 hour. Fluorescent detection was performed using the Odyssey® CLx imaging system (Li-cor Biosciences). Images is generated by Joell Solan in Paul Lampe Lab at Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center.

45 References

Western Blot (10)

Frontiers in molecular neuroscience

Effects of *APOE* Genotype on Brain Proteomic Network and Cell Type Changes in Alzheimer's Disease.

"A-21058 was used in Western Blotting to reveal alterations in the brain proteome and brain cell types associated with allelic variants in APOE, and suggest further areas for investigation into the upstream mechanisms that drive ApoE-associated risk for AD."

Authors: Dai J,Johnson ECB,Dammer EB,Duong DM,Gearing M,Lah JJ,Levey AI,Wingo TS,Seyfried NT

Species
Mouse

Dilution
1:20000

Year
2020

PloS one

Distinct repertoires of microRNAs present in mouse astrocytes compared to astrocyte-secreted exosomes.

"A21058 was used in western blot to describe the presence miRNAs contained within exosomes secreted by astrocytes"

Authors: Jovii A,Gitler AD

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:15,000

Year
2017

View more WB references on thermofisher.com

Immunocytochemistry (2)

Hippocampus

N-terminal SAP97 isoforms differentially regulate synaptic structure and postsynaptic surface pools of AMPA receptors.

"A21058 was used in immunocytochemistry to investigate diverging presynaptic and postsynaptic roles of SAP97 N-terminal isoforms in synapse maturation and plasticity"

Authors: Goodman L,Baddeley D,Ambroziak W,Waites CL,Garner CC,Soeller C,Montgomery JM

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:200

Year
2017

Toxicological sciences : an official journal of the Society of Toxicology

Loss of Mrp1 Potentiates Doxorubicin-Induced Cytotoxicity in Neonatal Mouse Cardiomyocytes and Cardiac Fibroblasts.

"A21058 was used in immunocytochemistry to investigate doxorubicin toxicity in cardiomyocytes and cardiac fibroblasts derived from wild type and Mrp1 null neonatal mice"

Authors: Zhang W,St Clair D,Butterfield A,Vore M

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2016

More applications with references on thermofisher.com

Misc (33)