Donkey anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Goat
Host/Isotype	Donkey / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 647
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_2535864

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-10 µg/mL	-
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	-

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, these donkey anti-goat IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against rabbit, rat, mouse, 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.

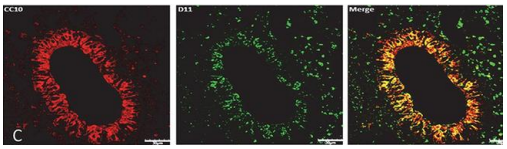
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 647 dye is a near-infrared-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 647 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 647 dye is pH-insensitive over 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 647 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

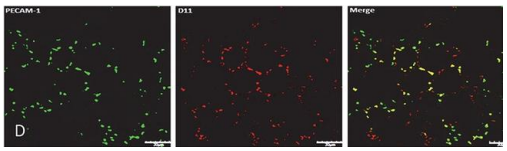
should be determined empirically. For the fluorophore-labeled antibodies a final concentration of 1-10 µg/mL should be satisfactory for most immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry applications.

Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

Product Images For Donkey anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647



Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21447) in ICC/IF
IsoLG-modified proteins are present within several lung cell populations in unstressed mice.Mouse lung tissue sections were immunostained with the following: (A) anti-SPC for Type 2 alveolar cells (Alexa 647 secondary, green false color), D11 ScFv (Rhodamine Red secondary); (B) anti T1 for Type 1 alveolar cells (Alexa 647 secondary, green false color), D11 ScFv (Rhodamine Red, secondary); (C) anti-CC10 for Club cells (Rhodamine Red secondary), D11 ScFv (Alexa 647 secondary, green false color); (D) anti-PECAM-1 for endothelial cells (Alexa 647 secondary, green false color), D11 ScFv (Rhodamine Red secondary). Images were acquired using confocal microscopy (60× magnification). The white bar represents 30 m. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (http://www.nature.com/articles/srep24919), licensed under a CC BY license.



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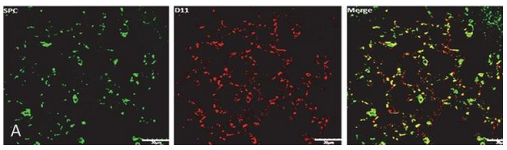

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745 References

In vivo labeling reveals continuous trafficking of TCF-1+ T cells between tumor and lymphoid tissue. J Exp Med (2022)

miRNA/mRNA co-profiling identifies the miR-200 family as a central regulator of SMC quiescence. iScience (2022)

Brucella activates the host RIDD pathway to subvert BLOS1-directed immune defense. Elife (2022)

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Targeted proteoform mapping uncovers specific Neurexin-3 variants required for dendritic inhibition. Neuron (2022)