Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), Superclonal™ Recombinant Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Published Species	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Recombinant Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor® 488
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purification	Gravity column chromatography
Storage buffer	PBS
Contains	5mM sodium azide
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark, DO NOT FREEZE!
RRID	AB_2536097

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	2 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	1:2,000	1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-	1 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	4 µg/mL	4 Publications
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-5 µg/mL	-
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	9 Publications

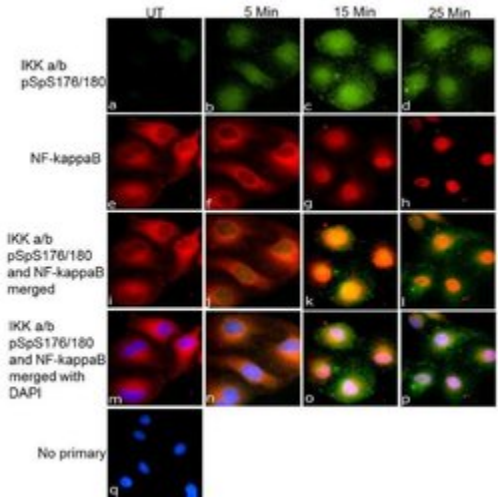
Product Specific Information

The sensitivity and specificity of each lot is confirmed using ELISA.

Minimal cross-reactivity with mouse, rat, human, bovine, guinea pig and donkey IgG is observed.

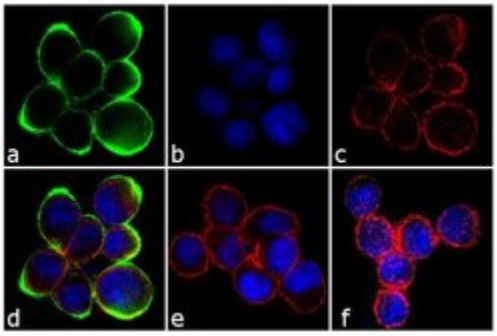
Recombinant antibodies are produced using specific genes that code for the desired antibodies. These genes are cloned into an expression vector and expressed in vitro. The advantages of recombinant antibodies include: better specificity, animal origin-free formulation, and more lot-to-lot consistency.

Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), Superclonal™ Recombinant Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488



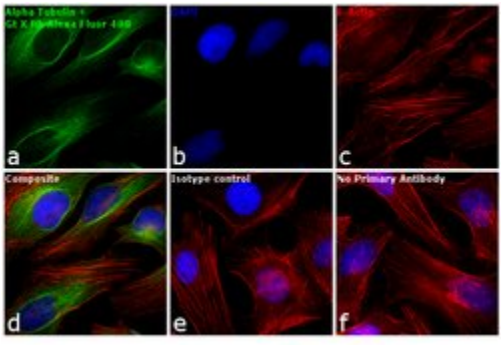
Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A27034) in ICC/IF

Time course showing induction of TNF-a signaling cascade upon treatment: Cellular localization of proteins in the NF-KB signaling pathway was detected upon treatment of HeLa cells with TNF-a (50 ng/mL) for 5, 10 and 25 min, respectively. Fixed and permeabilized cells were stained with Anti-IKK alpha/beta (pSpS176/180) Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 701643, 1 µg/mL) or Anti-NF-kB Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 33-9900, 1 µg/mL) and labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Recombinant Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034, 0.4 µg/mL, 1:2500) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugate (Product # A28181, 0.4 µg/mL, 1:2500). Images show staining of phospho-IKK alpha/beta and NF-KB (panel a, e, i, m) in untreated cells. No significant basal levels of phosphorylated IKK alpha/beta (panel a; green) were detected. Treatment with TNF alpha led to an increase in the levels of phospho-IKK alpha/beta (panel b - d ; green) in the cytosol and the nucleus, and a corresponding translocation of NF-kB to the nucleus (panel f - h; red). The composite images are shown in panels i - l; green, red. Nuclei (blue) were stained using SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938, 1:50) and panel m - p; green, red represent the specific localization of the proteins with reference to DAPI. No background staining was observed in control cells with no pr



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A27034) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescence analysis of Phospho-Met pTyr1230+1234+1235 was done on 70% confluent log phase MKN45 cell treated with 10 ng of HGF for 10 minutes. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton™ X-100 for 10 minutes, and blocked with 1% BSA for 1 hour at room temperature. The cells were labeled with Phospho-Met pTyr1230+1234+1235 (5H27L59), Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 700139) at 2 µg /mL in 0.1% BSA and incubated for 3 hours at room temperature and then labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034) at a dilution of 1:2000 for 45 minutes at room temperature (Panel a: green). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938). F-actin (Panel c: red) was stained with Alexa Fluor® 555 Rhodamine Phalloidin (Product # R415, 1:300). Panel d is a merged image showing membranous localization. Panel e is untreated cell with no signal. Panel f is a no primary antibody control. The images were captured at 60X magnification.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A27034) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate was performed using HeLa cells stained with alpha Tubulin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA5-16891). 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 Rabbit primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034) 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 Tubulin in the cytoplasm (Panel a: green). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with DAPI in SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant (Product # S36938). F-actin was stained with Rhodamine Phalloidin (Product # R415, 1:300) (Panel c: red). 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.

View more figures on thermofisher.com

17 References

Immunohistochemistry (2)

Hippocampus

Oxytocin depolarizes fast-spiking hilar interneurons and induces GABA release onto mossy cells of the rat dentate gyrus.

"A27034 was used in immunohistochemistry to identify the site of action for oxytocin in the limbic circuit"

Authors: Harden SW,Frazier CJ

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:500

Year
2016

Stem cell reports

Distinctive Mesenchymal-Parenchymal Cell Pairings Govern B Cell Differentiation in the Bone Marrow.

"A27034 was used in Immunohistochemistry to study the notion that bone marrow is a composite of specialised niches, providing distinctive functional units to regulate hematopoiesis."

Authors: Yu VW,Lymperi S,Oki T,Jones A,Swiatek P,Vasic R,Ferraro F,Scadden DT

Species
Rabbit

Dilution
1:1000

Year
2016

Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (1)

Molecular medicine reports

Emodin suppresses silica-induced lung fibrosis by promoting Sirt1 signaling via direct contact.

"A27034 was used in immunohistochemistry - frozen section to evaluate the antifibrotic effect of emodin in silica inhalation-induced lung fibrosis"

Authors: Yang T,Wang J,Pang Y,Dang X,Ren H,Liu Y,Chen M,Shang D

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2016

Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (1)

Cell

Distinct Hippocampal Pathways Mediate Dissociable Roles of Context in Memory Retrieval.

"A27034 was used in immunohistochemistry - free floating to discover that the ventral hippocampus and the amygdala interact via multiple parallel pathways"

Authors: Xu C,Krabbe S,Gründemann J,Botta P,Fadok JP,Osakada F,Saur D,Grewe BF,Schnitzer MJ,Callaway EM, Lüthi A

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
Not Cited

Year
2016

More applications with references on thermofisher.com

ICC/IF (4) **Misc (9)**