Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L), Superclonal™ Recombinant Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 647

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Host/Isotope	Goat / IgG
Class	Recombinant Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor® 647
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_2536165

Applications	Tested	Dilution	Published
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	1:400	1 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	✓	0.1-1 µg/mL	
Immunofluorescence (IF)	✓	0.1-1 µg/mL	

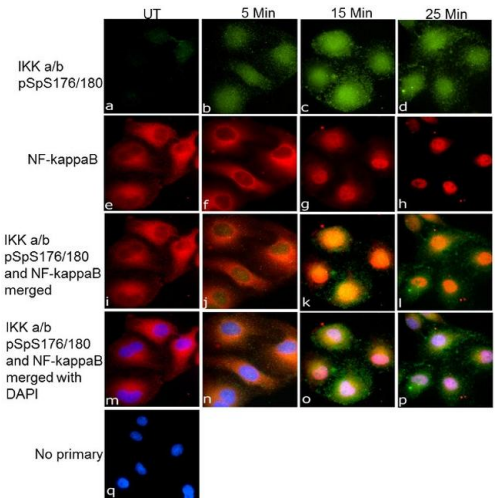
Product Specific Information

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

Minimal cross-reactivity with rabbit, 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-Mouse IgG (H+L), Superclonal™ Recombinant Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 647



Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A28181) in 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 (a, e, i, m) in untreated cells. No significant basal levels of phosphorylated IKK alpha/beta (a; green) were detected. Treatment with TNF alpha led to an increase in the levels of phospho-IKK alpha/beta (b - d ; green) in the cytosol and the nucleus, and a corresponding translocation of NF-kB to the nucleus (f - h; red). The composite images are shown in i - l; green, red. Nuclei (blue) were stained using SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938, 1:50) and 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 primary antibody (q).

Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A28181) in IF

Endogenous Tubulin (red) was labeled with Mouse anti-Tubulin primary antibody (Product # 32-2500) (1 µg/mL) in HeLa human cervical carcinoma cells and visualized using Goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugate (Product # A28181) (0.4 µg/mL, 1:2500). Nuclei (blue) were stained with SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant using DAPI (Product # S36938) (1:50).

1 Reference

Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (1)

Neurobiology of disease

In vivocharacterization of the aspartyl-tRNA synthetase DARS: Homing in on the leukodystrophy HBSL.

"A28181 was used in immunohistochemistry - frozen section to study DARS expression in mice and create a mouse model of hypomyelination with brain stem and spinal cord involvement and leg spasticity"

Authors: Fröhlich D,Suchowerska AK,Spencer ZH,von Jonquieres G,Klugmann CB,Bongers A,Delerue F,Stefen H,Ittner LM,Fath T,Housley GD,Klugmann M

Species
Not Applicable

Dilution
1:400

Year
2017