Rat IgG2b kappa Isotype Control (eB149/10H5), PE-eFluor™ 610, eBioscience™

Product Details	
Size	25 µg
Host/Isotype	Rat / IgG2b, kappa
Class	Control
Type	Isotype Control
Clone	eB149/10H5
Conjugate	PE-eFluor™ 610
Excitation/Emission Max	565/606 nm
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.2 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.2
Contains	0.09% sodium azide
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark, DO NOT FREEZE!
RRID	AB_2637297

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	Assay-Dependent	-
Control (Ctrl)	Assay-Dependent	-

Product Specific Information

Description: The rat IgG2b monoclonal antibody is useful as an isotype control immunoglobulin.

Applications Reported: Rat IgG2b K Isotype Control PE-eFluor® 610 has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested: This Rat IgG2b K Isotype Control PE-eFluor® 610 has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of normal human peripheral blood cells and mouse spleen cells. Use isotype control at thesame concentration as experimental antibody.

PE-eFluor® 610 can be excited with laser lines from 488-561 nm and emits at 607 nm. We recommend using a 610/20 band pass filter (equivalent to PE-Texas Red®). Please make sure that your instrument is capable of detecting this fluorochome.

Light sensitivity: This tandem dye is sensitive to photo-induced oxidation. Please protect this vial and stained samples from light.

Fixation: Samples can be stored in IC Fixation Buffer (cat. 00-8222) (100 µL of cell sample + 100 µL of IC Fixation Buffer) or 1-step Fix/Lyse Solution (cat. 00-5333) for up to 3 days in the dark at 4°C with minimal impact on brightness and FRET efficiency /compensation. Some generalizations regarding fluorophore performance after fixation can be made, but clone specific performance should be determined empirically.

Excitation: 488-561 nm; Emission: 607 nm; Laser: Blue Laser, Green Laser, Yellow-Green Laser.

Filtration: 0.2 µm post-manufacturing filtered.

1 Reference

Murine liver repair via transient activation of regenerative pathways in hepatocytes using lipid nanoparticle-complexed nucleoside-modified mRNA. Nat Commun (2021)