Donkey anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 555

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Goat
Host/Isotype	Donkey / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 555
Excitation/Emission Max	553/568 nm
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_2535853

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (PFA fixed) (IHC (PFA))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	-	0 Publication
Functional Assay (FN)	-	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

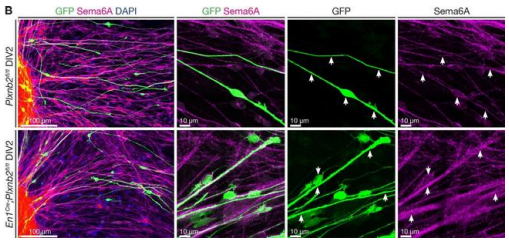
To minimize cross-reactivity, these donkey anti-goat IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against rabbit, rat, mouse, and human IgG. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting in higher sensitivity 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 555 dye is a bright, orange-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 555 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 555 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 555 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.

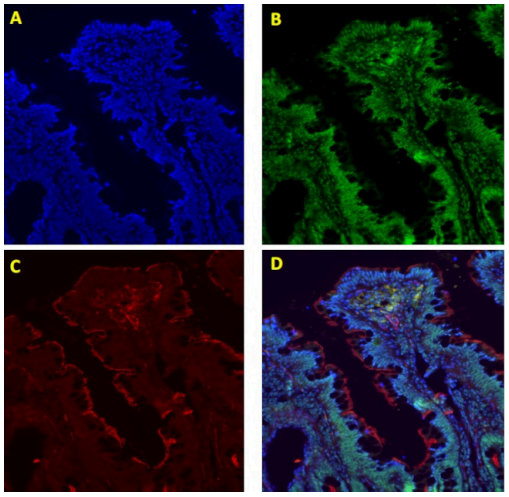
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because 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.

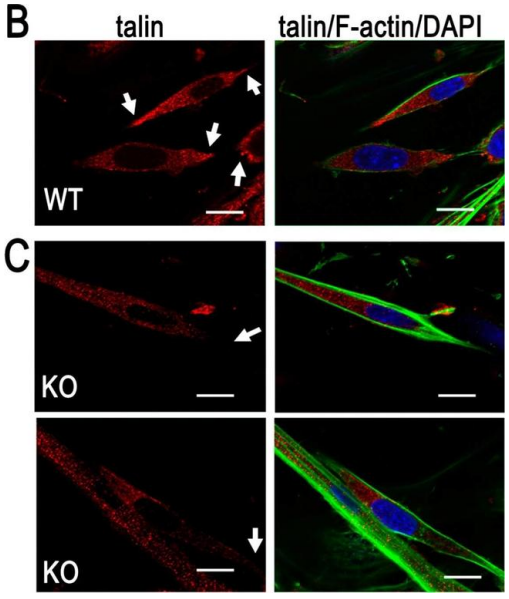
Product Images For Donkey anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 555



Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21432) in ICC/IF
Electroporated cells migrating away from EGL explants have CGN identity.(A) EGL explants from P4-P5 cerebella electroporated ex vivo with GFP just before culture. Immunocytochemistry for GFP and Pax6 with DAPI staining shows that in both controls and Plxnb2 mutants (almost) all GFP+ cells are also Pax6+ (white arrows; Pax6+/GFP+ ctl 98.77 ± 0.70% vs. mut 98.61 ± 0.64%, MWU (28.5) p=0.72, not significant). Error bars represent SEM. Cells were counted from 8 DIV1 explants from both genotypes (667 ctl and 348 mut cells) (Figure 7—figure supplement 2—source data 1). (B) Ex vivo GFP-electroporated EGL explants at DIV2 immunostained for GFP and Sema6A (tangentially migrating CGNs) and counterstained with DAPI. High magnifications show that GFP+ cells co-express Sema6a. (C) Ex vivo GFP electroporated EGL explants at DIV2 immunostained for GFP and GFAP and counterstained with DAPI. High magnifications show that GFP+ cells are not positive for glial markers. Scale bars: (A): 50 µm; (B, C): overview panels 100 µm, high magnifications 10 µm. Figure 7—figure supplement 2—source data 1.Identity of cells migrating out of EGL explants.Identity of cells migrating out of EGL explants. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34100719), licensed under a CC BY license.



Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21432) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of H3K4me3 (green) and ZO-1 (red) in Rhesus Macaques. Cells were stained with a recombinant monoclonal H3K4me3 antibody (Product # 703849) and monoclonal ZO-1 antibody (Product # 33-9100) followed by incubation with secondary Alexa Fluor &reg 488 conjugate antibody (Product # A11034) (panel b: green) and secondary secondary Alexa Fluor &reg 555 conjugate antibody (Product # A21432) (panel c: red) . Nuclei (panel a: blue) were stained with DAPI. Panel d is a merged image of panels a, b and c. Images were taken on EVOS2 at 20X magnification. Data courtesy of J. Arredondo and S. Dandekar at UC Davis.



Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21432) in ICC/IF
Loss of myosin VI (MVI) affects myoblast adhesion. (A) Analysis of the level of proteins involved in cell adhesion and cell-cell contacts during differentiation of heterozygous (WT) and MVI knockout (KO) myoblasts. This is a representative blot from three independent experiments. GAPDH served as in internal loading control. (B,C) WT and KO myoblasts, respectively, were stained at DIV7 with the antibody against talin (red), Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated phalloidin (green) and DAPI (blue). These are 0.3-µm thick confocal images of the cell regions next to the glass surface. Arrows point to myoblast edges. Bars, 10 µm. Other details are in Section 2. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32664530), licensed under a CC BY license.

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778 References

Reprogramming fibroblast into human iBlastoids. Nat Protoc (2024)

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