

Datasheet for ABIN101771

Overview

Goat anti-Mouse IgG (Heavy & Light Chain) Antibody (TRITC) - Preadsorbed



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4	Images	1	Publication

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	IgG
Binding Specificity:	Heavy & Light Chain
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	TRITC
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), FLISA, Fluorescence Microscopy (FM), Dot Blot (DB)
Product Details	
Purpose:	Mouse IgG (H&L) Antibody Rhodamine Conjugated Pre-Adsorbed
Immunogen:	
ariogon.	Optional[Immunogen]: Mouse IgG whole molecule
Isotype:	Optional[Immunogen]: Mouse IgG whole molecule IgG
Isotype:	IgG Minimal crossreactivity against Bv Ch Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Rb Rt & Sh Serum Proteins Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum, Mouse IgG and Mouse Serum. No reaction was observed against Bovine, Chicken, Goat, Guinea Pig,

any unwanted reactivities.

Target Details

Target:	IgG
Abstract:	IgG Products
Target Type:	Antibody
Background:	Secreted as part of the adaptive immune response by plasma B cells, immunoglobulin G
	constitutes 75 % of serum immunoglobulins. Immunoglobulin G binds to viruses, bacteria, as
	well as fungi and facilitates their destruction or neutralization via agglutination (and thereby
	immobilizing them), activation of the compliment cascade, and opsonization for phagocytosis.
	The whole IgG molecule possesses both the F(c) region, recognized by high-affinity Fc receptor
	proteins, as well as the F(ab) region possessing the epitope-recognition site. Both the Heavy
	and Light chains of the antibody molecule are present. Secondary Antibodies are available in a
	variety of formats and conjugate types. When choosing a secondary antibody product,
	consideration must be given to species and immunoglobulin specificity, conjugate type,
	fragment and chain specificity, level of cross-reactivity, and host-species source and fragment
	composition.

Application Details

Application Notes:	Application Note: Anti-Mouse IgG Rhodamine Antibody has been tested by dot blot and is
	designed for immunofluorescence microscopy, fluorescence based plate assays (FLISA) and
	fluorescent western blotting. This product is also suitable for multiplex analysis, including
	multicolor imaging, utilizing various commercial platforms. Flow Cytometry Dilution: 1:500 -
	1:2,500 FLISA Dilution: 1:10,000 - 1:50,000 IF Microscopy Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent), Reconstitution Volume: 1.0 mL
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

Handling

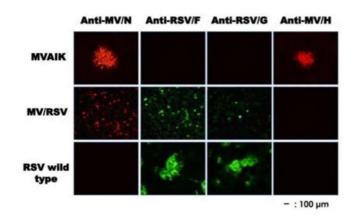
	Stabilizer: 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free , Preservative:0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:

Ramírez-Latorre: "Functional upregulation of Ca(2+)-activated K(+) channels in the development of substantia nigra dopamine neurons." in: **PLoS ONE**, Vol. 7, Issue 12, pp. e51610, (2013) (PubMed).

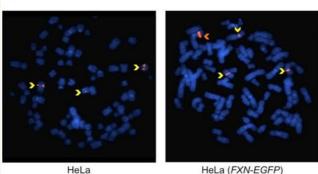
Images



Fluorescence Microscopy

Image 1. Immunostaining of Vero cells infected with MVAIK, MV/RSV, and RSV. Monoclonal antibodies against RSV F or G protein and secondary antibody against mouse IgG conjugated with FITC were used for the detection of RSV F or G protein. Monoclonal antibody against MV HA protein and secondary antibody against mouse IgG conjugated with rhodamine were used for the detection of MV HA. The expression of measles N protein was stained with monoclonal antibody against measles N protein and secondary antibody conjugated with Alexa Fluor 568. Figure 3. PMID: 33669275.

D



DIC

Fluorescence in situ hybridization

Image 2. Characterization of HeLa (FXN-EGFP) stable cell lines. The probe was prepared using purified DNA from RP11-265B8, which was labeled by nick translation with digoxigenin. The labeled DNA was ethanol precipitated together with human COT1 DNA and resuspended in 50 % formamide, 10% dextran sulfate, and 2xSSC to a concentration of 40 ng/µl. The probe was denatured by heating at 75 °C, followed by preannealing at 37 °C and Hybridization was at 37 °C. The probe was detected with mouse anti-digoxigenin antibody followed by rhodamine conjugated anti-mouse antibody. (D) Determination of transgenic fragment integration site by FISH. Rhodaminelabeled RP11-265B8 was hybridized onto metaphase chromosomes (DAPI stained) of HeLa (left) and HeLa (FXN-EGFP) (right) cells. Three hybridization signals (yellow arrows) corresponded to the endogenous FXN gene. The presence of one additional brighter signal (orange arrow) establishes the presence of a single integration site containing multiple copies of the FXN-EGFP transgene. Figure 1. PMID: 23418481.

Fluorescence Microscopy

Image 3. Disrupting the interaction between MZF1 and ELK1 by MZF160-72 interrupts EMT in Hs578T cells. (C) Immunofluorescence staining showed the distribution of the ELK1 and MZF1 proteins. The cells were fixed and stained with antibodies against ELK1 and MZF1 [1:400] followed by the appropriate FITC-or rhodamine-conjugated secondary antibodies. Confocal slices of 0.5 and 0.6 μm were obtained, and images were taken through the center of the nucleus. ""N"" indicates the nucleus, and ""C"" indicates the cytosol. Figure 2. PMID: 31366500.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN101771.