Datasheet for ABIN612393

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Heavy & Light Chain) Antibody (DyLight 550)

3 Publications

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Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	IgG
Binding Specificity:	Heavy & Light Chain
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Goat
Conjugate:	DyLight 550
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Purified rabbit IgG, whole molecule
Characteristics:	Goat anti-rabbit IgG (H&L) - Affinity Pure, DyLight 550 Conjugate. Fluorphore: DyLight 550 (Ex = 550 nm, Em = 576 nm). Fluor Protein Ratio: Moles DyLight 550 per Mole Antibody.
Purification:	Affinity purified using solid phase human IgM (H&L)
Purity:	> 95 % based on SDS-PAGE

Target Details

Target:	IgG
Abstract:	IgG Products
Target Type:	Antibody

Application Details

Application Notes:	This conjugate is suitable for immunomicroscopy, flow cytometry. The optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator. Suggested starting dilution: 1:20 - 1:2,000 for most applications
Comment:	Country of Origin: Goat serum was obtained from healthy animals of US origin, under the care of a registered veterinarian. DyLight is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc. and its subsidiaries.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	10 mM Sodium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 1 % (w/v) BSA, Protease/IgG free. 0.05 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	WARNING: Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing.
Storage:	4 °C

Publications

Product cited in:	Wang, Hirase, Nitto, Soma, Node: "Eicosapentaenoic acid increases cytochrome P-450 2J2 gene expression and epoxyeicosatrienoic acid production via peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ in endothelial cells." in: **Journal of cardiology**, Vol. 54, Issue 3, pp. 368-74, (2009) (PubMed). Larsen, Miura, Hatoum, Campbell, Hammock, Zeldin, Falck, Gutterman: "Epoxyeicosatrienoic and dihydroxyeicosatrienoic acids dilate human coronary arterioles via BK(Ca) channels: implications for soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibition." in: **American journal of physiology. Heart**

and circulatory physiology, Vol. 290, Issue 2, pp. H491-9, (2006) (PubMed).

Oltman, Weintraub, VanRollins, Dellsperger: "Epoxyeicosatrienoic acids and dihydroxyeicosatrienoic acids are potent vasodilators in the canine coronary microcirculation." in: **Circulation research**, Vol. 83, Issue 9, pp. 932-9, (1998) (PubMed).

Fang, Kaduce, Weintraub, VanRollins, Spector: "Functional implications of a newly characterized pathway of 11,12-epoxyeicosatrienoic acid metabolism in arterial smooth muscle." in: **Circulation research**, Vol. 79, Issue 4, pp. 784-93, (1996) (PubMed).