

Datasheet for ABIN6699087

**Goat anti-Mouse IgM Antibody (DyLight 680)**[Go to Product page](#)**1** Publication

## Overview

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|--------------|--|
| Quantity:    | 100 µg   |
| Target:      | IgM  |
| Reactivity:  | Mouse  |
| Host:        | Goat   |
| Clonality:   | Polyclonal   |
| Conjugate:   | DyLight 680  |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), FLISA, Fluorescence Microscopy (FM) |

## Product Details

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Purpose:         | Mouse IgM (mu chain) Antibody DyLight™ 680 Conjugated   |
| Immunogen:       | Mouse IgM whole molecule  |
| Isotype:         | IgG   |
| Characteristics: | Goat Anti-Mouse IgM (mu chain) Antibody DyLight 680™ Conjugated, Goat Anti Mouse IgM mu chain DyLight 680™ Conjugated Antibody, Anti-Mouse IgM DyLight antibody specifically detects mouse IgM.   |
| Purification:    | This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Mouse IgM coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum, Mouse IgM and Mouse Serum. No reaction was observed against other mouse heavy or light chain proteins. |
| Labeling Ratio:  | 2.1   |

## Target Details

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|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Target:      | IgM  |
| Abstract:    | <a href="#">IgM Products</a>   |
| Target Type: | Antibody   |
| Background:  | Immunoglobulin M is the largest antibody isotype and the first to be secreted against an initial exposure to antigen. IgM is predominantly produced in the spleen. Formed from covalently linking 5 immunoglobulins together, the approximate molecular weight of IgM is 900 kDa and possesses 10 binding sites (though due to the size of most antigens, not all sites are capable of binding at once). Due to this large size, IgM is typically isolated to the serum. Anti-Mouse IgM antibody is ideal for investigators in Immunology, Microbiology, and Cell Biology. |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | FLISA_Dilution: >1:20,000<br>IF_Microscopy_Dilution: >1:5,000<br>Western_Blot_Dilution: >1:10,000<br>Other: User Optimized   |
| Comment:           | The emission spectra for this DyLight™ conjugate match the principle output wavelengths of most common fluorescence instrumentation. This product 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.<br>Suggested Applications: WB |
| Restrictions:      | For Research Use only  |

## Handling

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|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Format:         | Lyophilized   |
| Reconstitution: | Reconstitution Volume: 100 µL<br>Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)  |
| Concentration:  | 1.0 mg/mL   |
| Buffer:         | 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free, 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide |
| Preservative:   | Sodium azide  |

## Handling

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|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 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 conjugated secondary antibody 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. Conjugated Secondary Antibody is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. |
| Expiry Date:       | 12 months   |

## Publications

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|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Product cited in: | Fang, Xu, Liu, Cao, Qiu, Peng: "Interleukin 17A deficiency alleviates neuroinflammation and cognitive impairment in an experimental model of diabetic encephalopathy." in: <b>Neural regeneration research</b> , Vol. 17, Issue 12, pp. 2771-2777, (2022) ( <a href="#">PubMed</a> ). |
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