Datasheet for ABIN6699112

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Heavy & Light Chain) Antibody (DyLight 680) - Preadsorbed

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	IgG
Binding Specificity:	Heavy & Light Chain
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	DyLight 680
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), FLISA, Fluorescence Microscopy (FM)

Product Details

Purpose:	Goat anti-Rabbit IgG DyLight™ 680 Conjugated Antibody
Immunogen:	Rabbit IgG whole molecule
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	This antibody will react with heavy chains of Rabbit IgG and with light chains of most Rabbit immunoglobulins.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody DyLight™680 Conjugation, Goat anti-Rabbit IgG DyLight™ 680 Conjugated Antibody Background: Anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody DyLight™680 generated in goat detects rabbit IgG. 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

Product Details

	immobilizing them), activation of the compliment cascade, and opsinization 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 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. This Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) is conjugated to DyLight™680.
Purification:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Rabbit IgG coupled to agarose beads followed by conjugation to fluorochrome and extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum, Rabbit IgG and Rabbit Serum.
Labeling Ratio:	2.6

Target Details

Target:	IgG
Abstract:	IgG Products
Target Type:	Antibody

Application Details

Application Notes:	Application Note: 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. The emission spectra for this DyLight™ conjugate match the principle output wavelengths of most common fluorescence instrumentation. FLISA Dilution: >1:20,000 Western Blot Dilution: >1:10,000 IF Microscopy Dilution: >1:5,000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized

Handling

Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Volume: 100 µL Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free 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:	RT,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

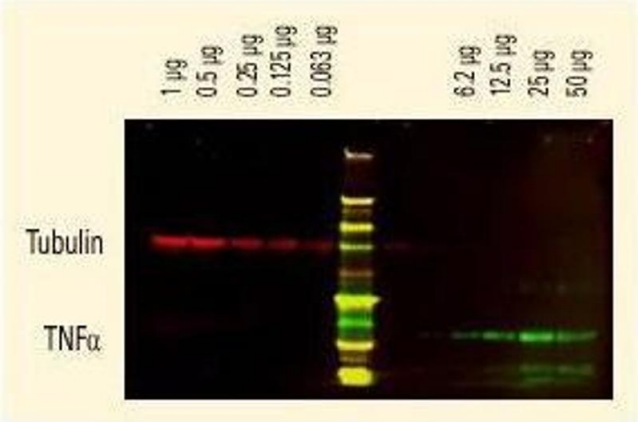
Product cited in:	Xia, Ji, Xu, Lin, Wang, Xia, Lv, Song, Ma, Chen: "Knockout of MARCH2 inhibits the growth of HCT116 colon cancer cells by inducing endoplasmic reticulum stress." in: **Cell death & disease**, Vol. 8, Issue 7, pp. e2957, (2018) (PubMed). Li, Xu, Lin, Qu, Xia, Hongdu, Xia, Wang, Lou, He, Ma, Chen: "Deletion of Pdcd5 in mice led to the deficiency of placenta development and embryonic lethality." in: **Cell death & disease**, Vol. 8, Issue 5, pp. e2811, (2018) (PubMed). Lin, Cui, Xu, Hong, Xia, Xu, Li, Zhang, Lou, He, Lv, Chen: "Liver-specific deletion of Eva1a/Tmem166 aggravates acute liver injury by impairing autophagy." in: **Cell death & disease**, Vol. 9, Issue 7, pp. 768, (2018) (PubMed). Shen, Kan, Hu, Li, Lu, Zhang, Zhang, Hou, Chen, Bai: "EMC6/TMEM93 suppresses glioblastoma proliferation by modulating autophagy." in: **Cell death & disease**, Vol. 7, pp. e2043, (2016) (PubMed). Wang, Hu, Li, Qu, He, Lou, Song, Ma, Chen: "PHF23 (plant homeodomain finger protein 23)

Publications

negatively regulates cell autophagy by promoting ubiquitination and degradation of E3 ligase LRSAM1." in: **Autophagy**, Vol. 10, Issue 12, pp. 2158-70, (2015) (PubMed).

There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page

Images



Immunofluorescence

Image 1. DyLight™ dyes can be used for two-color Western Blot detection with low background and high signal. Anti-tubulin was detected using a DyLight™ 680 conjugate. Anti-TNFa was detected using a DyLight™ 800 conjugate. Secondary antibody: ABIN6699114. The image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by LI-COR.