

Datasheet for ABIN6699118

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody (DyLight 800)**1** Image**64** Publications[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	IgG
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	DyLight 800
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), FLISA, Fluorescence Microscopy (FM), Dot Blot (DB)

Product Details

Purpose:	Rabbit IgG (H&L) Antibody DyLight™ 800 Conjugated
Immunogen:	Rabbit IgG whole molecule
Isotype:	IgG
Characteristics:	Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody DyLight™800 Conjugation, Goat anti-Rabbit IgG DyLight™ 800 Conjugated Antibody, Anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody DyLight™800 generated in goat detects rabbit IgG.
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. This antibody will react with heavy chains of Rabbit IgG and with light chains of most Rabbit immunoglobulins.
Labeling Ratio:	1.7

Target Details

Target:	IgG
Abstract:	IgG Products
Target Type:	Antibody
Background:	<p>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 complement 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 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™800.</p>

Application Details

Application Notes:	<p>FLISA_Dilution: >1:20,000 IF_Microscopy_Dilution: >1:5,000 Western_Blots_Dilution: >1:10,000 Other: User Optimized</p>
Comment:	<p>Anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody DyLight™800 has been tested by ELISA, dot blot, and western 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. The emission spectra for this DyLight™ conjugate match the principle output wavelengths of most common fluorescence instrumentation.</p> <p>Suggested Applications: EMSA, IHC, IP</p>
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	<p>Reconstitution Volume: 100 µL Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)</p>

Handling

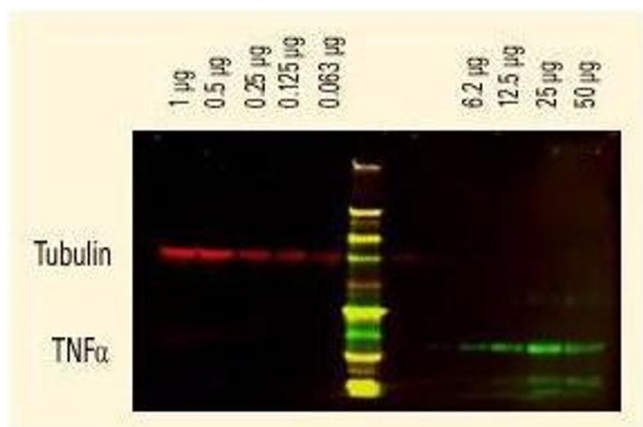
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free, 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE 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

Product cited in:	<p>Späte, Zhou, Sun, Kusch, Asadollahi, Siems, Depp, Werner, Saher, Hirrlinger, Möbius, Nave, Goebbel: "Downregulated expression of lactate dehydrogenase in adult oligodendrocytes and its implication for the transfer of glycolysis products to axons." in: Glia, Vol. 72, Issue 8, pp. 1374-1391, (2024) (PubMed).</p> <p>Chen, Wang, Lin, Hou, Jiang, Le, Liu, Ma, Wang: "Destabilization of fear memory by Rac1-driven engram-microglia communication in hippocampus." in: Brain, behavior, and immunity, Vol. 119, pp. 621-636, (2024) (PubMed).</p> <p>Chen, Yue, Liu, Liu, Zhang, Zhang, Hu, Fu: "The impact of Nrf2 knockout on the neuroprotective effects of dexmedetomidine in a mice model of cognitive impairment." in: Behavioural brain research, Vol. 469, pp. 115006, (2024) (PubMed).</p> <p>Zhao, Hulsurkar, Lahiri, Aguilar-Sanchez, Munivez, Müller, Jain, Malovannaya, Yiu, Reilly, Wehrens: "Atrial proteomic profiling reveals a switch towards profibrotic gene expression program in CREM-IbΔC-X mice with persistent atrial fibrillation." in: Journal of molecular and cellular cardiology, Vol. 190, pp. 1-12, (2024) (PubMed).</p>
-------------------	--

Zhang, Chen, Chen, Mi, Wang, Zuo, Song, Du, Cui, Li: "Testosterone reduces hippocampal synaptic damage in an androgen receptor-independent manner." in: **The Journal of endocrinology**, Vol. 260, Issue 2, (2023) ([PubMed](#)).

There are more publications referencing this product on: [Product page](#)



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-TNFα was detected using a DyLight™ 800 conjugate. Secondary antibody used: ABIN6699119. The image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by LI-COR.