Datasheet for ABIN7205189

# Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody (DyLight 649)

Go to Product page

## Overview

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| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | IgG |
| Reactivity: | Rabbit |
| Host: | Goat |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | DyLight 649 |
| Application: | Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC) |

## Product Details

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| Purpose: | Dylight 649, Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG |
| Immunogen: | Rabbit IgG whole molecule |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Specificity: | The antibody reacts with whole molecule rabbit IgG. It also reacts with heavy chains of rabbit IgG, and light chains of all other rabbit immunoglobulins. It has no reactivity on non-immunoglobulin serum proteins, while it may cross-react with immunoglobulins from other species. |
| Purification: | Affinity purified using solid phase Rabbit IgG (H&L) with finally > 95% purity based on SDS-PAGE |

## Target Details

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|---|---|
| Target: | IgG |
| Abstract: | IgG Products |

## Target Details

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|---|---|
| Target Type: | Antibody |
| Background: | Dylight 649 conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) secondary antibody,Abbkine secondary antibodies are available conjugated to enzyme, biotin or fluorophore for use in a variety of antibody-based applications including Western Blot, ImmunoHistoChemistry, ImmunoFluorescence, Flow Cytometry and ELISA. We offer high quality secondary antibodies from goat, rabbit and donkey sources for your each application. Serum adsorbed secondary antibodies are also available and are recommended for use with immunoglobulin-rich samples.,Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting 1:50-1:1000 dilutions for most fluorescent applications. |
| Comment: | DyLight fluorescent dyes are a new family of dyes with improved brightness and photostability. They are better than or comparable to the best fluorescent dyes from other companies. The detection level of any fluorophore-antibody conjugate depends on brightness and photostability of the dye, antibody activity, specificity, and cross-reactivity, and the optimal moles of dye per antibody. A molar saturation curve vs fluorescence intensity, antibody activity, background level, and/or other parameters has been established for each dye to optimize the level of antibody detection and minimize background. DyLight fluorescent dyes are highly water soluble and remain fluorescent from pH 4 to pH 9. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02 % Sodium Azide as preservative, 1 % BSA as stablizer and 50 % Glycerol. |
| 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: | -20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Stable for one year at -20°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid |

repeated freezing and thawing.