Datasheet for ABIN965363

Rabbit anti-Mouse IgG (Heavy & Light Chain) Antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	500 µg
Target:	IgG
Binding Specificity:	Heavy & Light Chain
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Purpose:	Fab Mouse IgG (H&L) Antibody
Immunogen:	Optional[Immunogen]: Mouse IgG whole molecule
Isotype:	IgG
Fragment:	Fab fragment
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum. No reaction was observed against anti-Papain or anti-Rabbit IgG F(c).
Characteristics:	Fab Anti-Mouse IgG (H&L) Rhodamine Antibody generated in rabbit detects Mouse IgG. This product possesses 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

Product Details

	composition. Fab Antibody is ideal for investigators who routinely perform flow cytometry, immunofluorescence, IHC, and other immunoassays. This Fab Anti-Mouse IgG Antibody is conjugated to rhodamine.
Purification:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Mouse IgG coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities, papain digestion and chromatographic separation.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target:	IgG
Abstract:	IgG Products
Target Type:	Antibody
Background:	Fab Anti-Mouse IgG (H&L) Antibody generated in rabbit detects Mouse IgG. This product possesses 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.

Application Details

Application Notes:	Application Note: Suitable for highly specific immunological methods requiring extremely low background levels, absence of F(c) mediated binding, lot-to-lot consistency, high titer and specificity. Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000 Western Blot Dilution: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000 ELISA Dilution: 1:20,000 - 1:100,000 Other: User Optimized
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None , Preservative:0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide

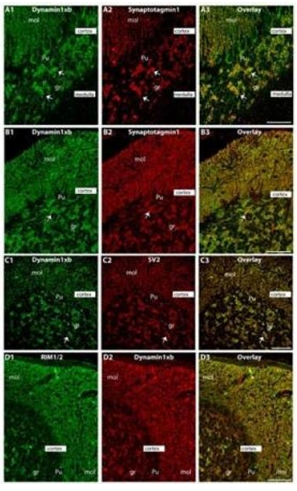
Handling

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
Storage Comment:	Store vial at 4° C prior to opening. This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:	Dembla, Kesharwani, Natarajan, Fecher-Trost, Fairless, Williams, Flockerzi, Diem, Schwarz, Schmitz: "Early auto-immune targeting of photoreceptor ribbon synapses in mouse models of multiple sclerosis." in: **EMBO molecular medicine**, Vol. 10, Issue 11, (2019) (PubMed). Eich, Dembla, Wahl, Dembla, Schwarz, Schmitz: "The Calcineurin-Binding, Activity-Dependent Splice Variant Dynamin1xb Is Highly Enriched in Synapses in Various Regions of the Central Nervous System." in: **Frontiers in molecular neuroscience**, Vol. 10, pp. 230, (2017) (PubMed).

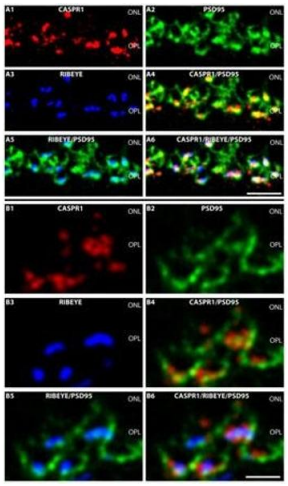
Images



Fluorescence Microscopy

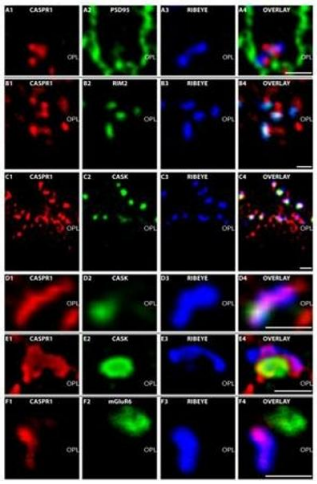
Image 1. Semi-thin (0.5 µm-thin) sections of the mouse cerebellum double-immunolabeled with the monoclonal dynamin1xb antibody and the indicated other primary antibodies. The other primary antibodies against synaptotagmin1 (A,B), synaptic vesicle protein 2 (SV2, C) and RIM1/2 (D) were applied to label the synapses in order to better relate the dynamin1xb immunosignals to the synaptic regions. We observed a strong dynamin1xb immunosignal in the cerebellar cortex whereas the cerebellar medulla (white matter) that contains predominantly fiber tracts (but no synapses) was not immunolabeled. In the cerebellar cortex, dynamin1xb was

highly enriched in the synaptic regions, i.e., the molecular layer (mol) of the cerebellar cortex and the giant synapses in the granule cell layer (arrows) of the cerebellar cortex. No significant dynamin1xb immunosignal was observed in the medulla of the cerebellum that predominantly contains axonal fiber tracts. (A,B,D) was obtained by epifluorescence microscopy, (C) was obtained by confocal microscopy. Abbreviations: mol, molecular layer, Pu, Purkinje cell layer, gr, granule cell layer. Scale bars: 50 µm (A-D). Fig 5. PMID: 28790889.



Fluorescence Microscopy

Image 2. Confocal images of semi-thin sections of the mouse retina triple-immunolabelled with mouse monoclonal antibodies against CASPR1, rabbit polyclonal antibodies against PSD-95 (L667) and rabbit polyclonal antibodies against RIBEYE (U2656), as described in the Materials and Methods section. In A4,A4 and B4,B5 the indicated two immunosignals are overlayered on each other, in A6, B6, all three immunosignals were overlayered on each other. ONL, outer nuclear layer, OPL, outer plexiform layer. Scale bars: 2 µm. Figure S7. PMID: 30266776.



Fluorescence Microscopy

Image 3. CASPR1 is located pre-synaptically in close vicinity to the synaptic ribbon. A) High resolution confocal analysis of rod photoreceptor synapses in the OPL of the mouse retina (0.5µm-thin sections) that were triple-immunolabelled with the rabbit polyclonal antibody against CASPR1, mouse monoclonal antibody 2D9 against RIBEYE and the indicated third primary antibodies (A-F). In (A), the outline of a single presynaptic terminal was visualized by immunolabelling with antibodies against PSD95 (A2). The CASPR1 immunosignal is located within the presynaptic terminal in close vicinity to the synaptic ribbon. Furthermore, presynaptic CASPR1 was found in close vicinity to the active

zone markers RIM2 (B) and CASK (C,D,E). In contrast, the CASPR1 signal did not overlap with the postsynaptic signal for mGluR6 that is localized at the tip of invaginating ON-bipolar cells that are located also in close vicinity to the synaptic ribbon (Appendix Fig. S8F). Appendix Figs. S8B,C,D,F were obtained by confocal microscopy, Appendix Figs. S8A,E by super-resolution structured illumination-microscopy (SR-SIM). OPL, outer plexiform layer, INL, inner nuclear layer, IPL, inner plexiform layer. Scale bars: 1µm (A-F). Fig S8. PMID: 30266776.