Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 568

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Donkey / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 568
Excitation/Emission Max	579/603 nm
Immunogen	Gamma Immunoglobin
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.5
Contains	5mM sodium azide
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark
RRID	AB_2534017

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (PFA fixed) (IHC (PFA))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	4 µg/mL	0 Publication
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	-	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

These donkey anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity-purified and show minimum cross-reactivity to bovine, chicken, goat, guinea pig, hamster, horse, human, mouse, rat, and sheep serum proteins. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting in higher sensitivity and less background staining. The secondary antibody solution is passed through a column matrix containing immobilized serum proteins from potentially cross-reactive species. Only the nonspecific-binding secondary antibodies are captured in the column, and the highly specific secondaries flow through. The benefits of this extra step are apparent in multiplexing/multicolor-staining experiments (e.g., flow cytometry) where there is potential cross-reactivity with other primary antibodies or in tissue/cell fluorescent staining experiments where there may be the presence of endogenous immunoglobulins.

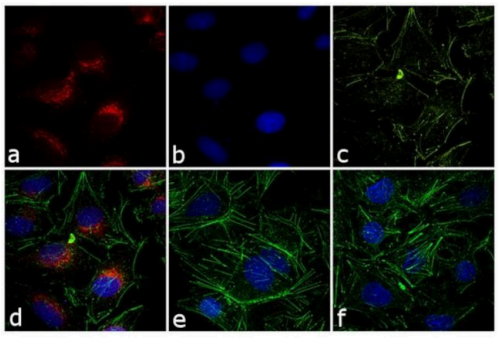
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 568 dye is a bright, orange/red-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 568 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 568 dye is pH-insensitive over a wide molar range. Probes with high fluorescence quantum yield

and high photostability allow detection of low-abundance biological structures with great sensitivity. Alexa Fluor 568 dye molecules can be attached to proteins at high molar ratios without significant self-quenching, enabling brighter conjugates and more sensitive detection. The degree of labeling for each conjugate is typically 2-8 fluorophore molecules per IgG molecule; the exact degree of labeling is indicated on the certificate of analysis for each product lot.

Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because staining protocols vary with application, the appropriate dilution of antibody should be determined empirically. For the fluorophore-labeled antibodies a final concentration of 1-10 µg/mL should be satisfactory for most immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry applications.

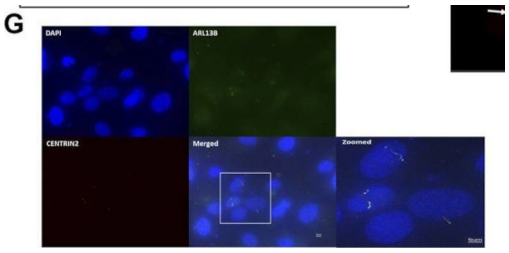
Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

Product Images For Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 568



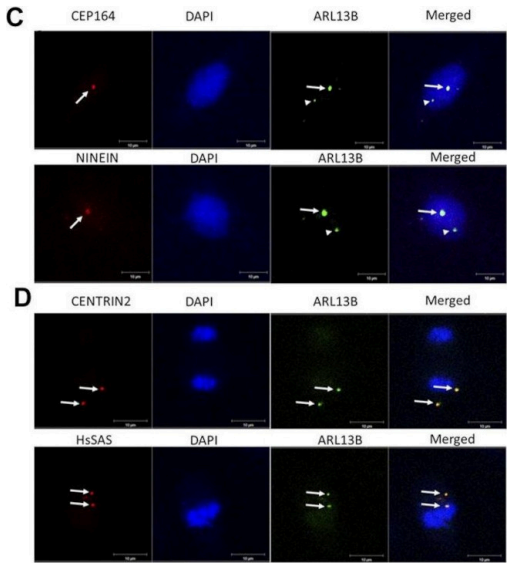
Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A10042) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescence analysis of Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 568 (Product # A10042) was performed using HepG2 cells stained with alpha-1 antitrypsin Rabbit Polyclonal Primary Antibody (Product # PA5-16661). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton™ X-100 for 10 minutes, blocked with 1% BSA for 1 hour and labeled with 2 µg/mL of rabbit primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 568 (Product # A10042) was used at a concentration of 4 µg/mL in phosphate buffered saline containing 0.2 % BSA for 45 minutes at room temperature, for detection of alpha-1 antitrypsin in the cytoplasm (Panel a: red). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with DAPI in SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant (Product # S36938). F-actin was stained with Alexa Fluor® 488 Phalloidin (Product # A12379, 1:300) (Panel c: green). Panel d represents the composite image. No nonspecific staining was observed with the secondary antibody alone (panel f), or with an isotype control (panel e). The images were captured at 60X magnification.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A10042) in ICC/IF

Brain ECs possess a second cilium from the daughter centriole. (A). Brain endothelial cells from frontal cortex of one-week-old Tie2Cre·Pkd2WT/WT (with Cre activation; control wild-type group) and Tie2Cre·Pkd2flox/flox (with Cre activation; experimental Pkd2 group) mice were collected and immunostained for primary cilia with acetylated--tubulin and nuclei with DAPI using the immunofluorescence method. Scale bar = 20 µm. (B). The table represents the number of brain endothelial cells with a two-cilia phenotype. A minimum of 50 cells were assessed in triplicates for two-cilia phenotype detection. Scale bar = 10 µm. (C). Human primary brain microvascular endothelial cells (HBMECs) were immunostained for mother centriole distal and subdistal appendage markers, CEP164 and NINEIN, respectively (red), nuclei stained with DAPI, and primary cilia stained with ARL13B (green). White arrows indicate cilia from the mother centriole and arrowheads represent second cilia from the daughter centriole. (D). HBMECs stained for Centrin2 and HsSAS, markers for distal lumen and procentriolar markers of the mother and daughter centriole (Red), nuclei stained with DAPI, and primary cilia stained with ARL13B (green). White arrows indicate cilia from the mother and daughter centriole and their respective cilia. Scale bar = 10 µm. (E). P - Image collected and cropped by CiteAb under a CC-BY license from the foll… Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38028541), licensed under a CC BY license.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A10042) in ICC/IF

Brain ECs possess a second cilium from the daughter centriole. (A). Brain endothelial cells from frontal cortex of one-week-old Tie2Cre·Pkd2WT/WT (with Cre activation; control wild-type group) and Tie2Cre·Pkd2flox/flox (with Cre activation; experimental Pkd2 group) mice were collected and immunostained for primary cilia with acetylated--tubulin and nuclei with DAPI using the immunofluorescence method. Scale bar = 20 µm. (B). The table represents the number of brain endothelial cells with a two-cilia phenotype. A minimum of 50 cells were assessed in triplicates for two-cilia phenotype detection. Scale bar = 10 µm. (C). Human primary brain microvascular endothelial cells (HBMECs) were immunostained for mother centriole distal and subdistal appendage markers, CEP164 and NINEIN, respectively (red), nuclei stained with DAPI, and primary cilia stained with ARL13B (green). White arrows indicate cilia from the mother centriole and arrowheads represent second cilia from the daughter centriole. (D). HBMECs stained for Centrin2 and HsSAS, markers for distal lumen and procentriolar markers of the mother and daughter centriole (Red), nuclei stained with DAPI, and primary cilia stained with ARL13B (green). White arrows indicate cilia from the mother and daughter centriole and their respective cilia. Scale bar = 10 µm. (E). P - Image collected and cropped by CiteAb under a CC-BY license from the foll… Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38028541), licensed under a CC BY license.

View more figures on thermofisher.cn

1868 References

Pathogenic KIAA0586/TALPID3 variants are associated with defects in primary and motile cilia. iScience (2025)

Exploring the effects of adolescent social isolation stress on the serotonin system and ethanol-motivated behaviors. Psychopharmacology (Berl) (2025)

Devaluing memories of reward: a case for dopamine. Commun Biol (2025)

Spatial transcriptomic clocks reveal cell proximity effects in brain ageing. Nature (2025)

Neuroprotective Effects, Mechanisms of Action and Therapeutic Potential of the Kv7/KCNQ Channel Opener QO-83 in Ischemic Stroke. Transl Stroke Res (2025)