Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 546

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 546
Excitation/Emission Max	561/572 nm
Immunogen	Gamma Immunoglobins Heavy and Light chains
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/mL
Purification	purified
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.5
Contains	5mM sodium azide
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark
RRID	AB_2534071

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	4 µg/mL	0 Publication
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-10 µg/mL	-
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against human IgG and human serum prior to conjugation. 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 are may be the presence of endogenous immunoglobulins.

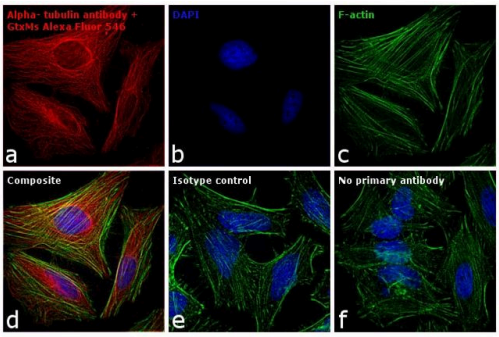
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 546 dye is a bright, orange-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 546 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 546 dye is pH-insensitive 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 546 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.

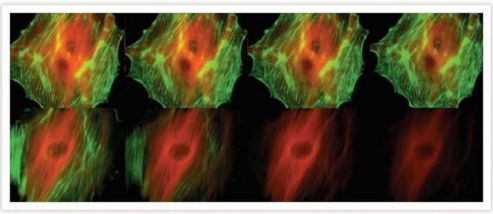
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because 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 Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 546



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11003) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 546 (Product # A-11003) was performed using HeLa cells stained with alpha Tubulin (236-10501) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Product # A11126). 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 mouse primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 546 (Product # A-11003) was used at concentration of 4 µg/mL in phosphate buffered saline containing 0.2 % BSA for 45 minutes at room temperature, for detection of alpha Tubulin 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.



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11003) in ICC/IF
Comparison of the photobleaching rates of the Alexa Fluor® 488 and Alexa Fluor® 546 dyes and FITC and Cy3 fluorophores. The cytoskeleton of bovine pulmonary artery endothelial cells (BPAEC) was labeled with (top series) Alexa Fluor® 488 phalloidin (Product # A12379) and mouse monoclonal anti-alpha-tubulin antibody (Product # A11126) in combination with Alexa Fluor® 546 goat anti-mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11003) or (bottom series) FITC-conjugated phalloidin (F432) and the anti-alpha-tubulin antibody in combination with a commercially available Cy3 goat anti-mouse IgG antibody. The pseudocolored images were taken at 30-second intervals (0, 30, 90, and 210 seconds of exposure from left to right). The images were acquired with bandpass filter sets appropriate for FITC and rhodamine.

Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11003) in ICC/IF
Microtubules of bovine pulmonary artery endothelial cells tagged with mouse monoclonal anti-a-tubulin antibody (Product # A11126) and subsequently probed with: Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11001, top panel), Alexa Fluor® 546 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11003, middle panel) or Alexa Fluor® 594 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11005, bottom panel). These images were acquired using a FITC bandpass optical filter set, a rhodamine bandpass optical filter set, and a Texas Red bandpass optical filter set, respectively.

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829 References

KAT6B is required for histone 3 lysine 9 acetylation and SOX gene expression in the developing brain. Life Sci Alliance (2025)

Aging-enhanced autophagy activity promotes fibrotic progression via the TGF-2/Smad signaling pathway in trabecular meshwork cells-a new insight from POAG. Front Med (Lausanne) (2025)

circA-a RNA encoded A175—the hidden driver of -amyloid plaque formation and deposition in sporadic Alzheimer’s disease bioRxiv (2025)

Physiopathological effects of entrance versus distal spread-out Bragg peak on mouse spinal cord neurons. Sci Rep (2025)

Cell-type specific profiling of human entorhinal cortex at the onset of Alzheimer’s disease neuropathology bioRxiv (2025)