Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 594
Excitation/Emission Max	590/618 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_2534073

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

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-mouse IgG whole antibodies have been 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.

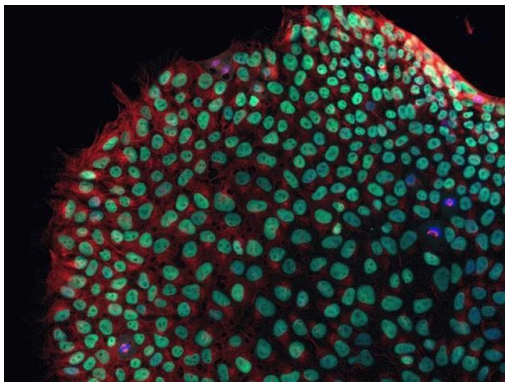
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 594 dye is a bright, red-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 594 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 594 dye is pH-insensitive over 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 594 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.

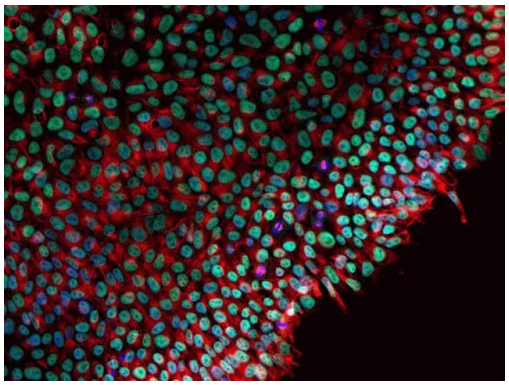
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because 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.

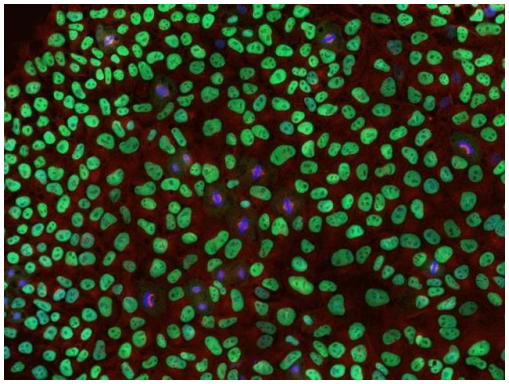
Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11005) in ICC/IF
Human iPSC Staining Human iPSCs were cultured on glass slides under feeder-free conditions in StemPro® hESC Medium (Product # A1000701). Cells were fixed and permed with the Image-iT® Fixation/Permeabilization Kit (Product # R37602). Oct4 (green) expression was visualized using anti-Oct4 primary Ab and Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary Ab (Product # A-11034). Tubulin (red) expression was visualized using anti-tubulin primary Ab (Product # 32-2600) and Alexa Fluor® 594 secondary Ab (Product # A-11005). Nuclei (blue) were labeled with NucBlue™ Fixed Cell Stain (Product # R37606). Images were collected on the FLoid™ Cell Imaging Station (Product # 4471136).



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11005) in ICC/IF
Human iPSC Staining Human iPSCs were cultured on glass slides under feeder-free conditions in StemPro® hESC Medium (Product # A1000701). Cells were fixed and permed with the Image-iT® Fixation/Permeabilization Kit (Product # R37602). Oct4 (green) expression was visualized using anti-Oct4 primary Ab and Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary Ab (Product # A-11034). Tubulin (red) expression was visualized using anti-tubulin primary Ab (Product # 32-2600) and Alexa Fluor® 594 secondary Ab (Product # A-11005). Nuclei (blue) were labeled with NucBlue™ Fixed Cell Stain (Product # R37606). Images were collected on the FLoid™ Cell Imaging Station (Product # 4471136).



Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11005) in ICC/IF
Human iPSCs were cultured on glass slides under feeder-free conditions in StemPro® hESC Medium (Product # A1000701). Cells were fixed and permed with the Image-iT® Fixation/Permeabilization Kit (Product # R37602). Oct4 (green) expression was visualized using anti-Oct4 primary Ab and Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary Ab (Product # A-11034). Tubulin (red) expression was visualized using anti-tubulin primary Ab (Product # 32-2600) and Alexa Fluor® 594 secondary Ab (Product # A-11005). Nuclei (blue) were labeled with NucBlue™ Fixed Cell Stain (Product # R37606). Images were collected on the FLoid™ Cell Imaging Station (Product # 4471136).

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2506 References

Aquaporin1 regulates microglial polarization and inflammatory response in traumatic brain injury. Int J Mol Med (2025)

Vitrification affects the post-implantation development of mouse embryos by inducing DNA damage and epigenetic modifications. Clin Epigenetics (2025)

RECQ4-MUS81 interaction contributes to telomere maintenance with implications to Rothmund-Thomson syndrome. Nat Commun (2025)

Human-induced pluripotent stem cell-derived neural stem cell exosomes improve blood-brain barrier function after intracerebral hemorrhage by activating astrocytes via PI3K/AKT/MCP-1 axis. Neural Regen Res (2025)

Single-cell spatial transcriptomics reveals distinct patterns of dysregulation in non-neuronal and neuronal cells induced by the Trem2R47H Alzheimer's risk gene mutation. Mol Psychiatry (2025)