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

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
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_2534095

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (PFA fixed) (IHC (PFA))	-	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	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication
Not applicable (N/A)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-rabbit IgG whole antibodies have been cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, mouse IgG, rat IgG, and human IgG. 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.

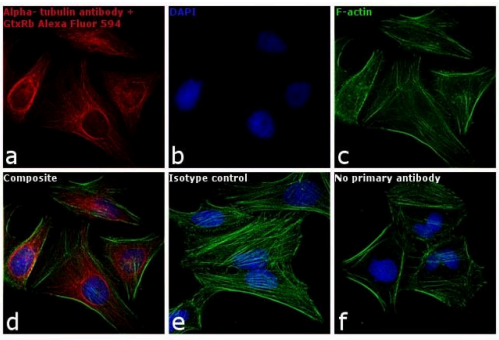
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 594 dye is a bright,

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.

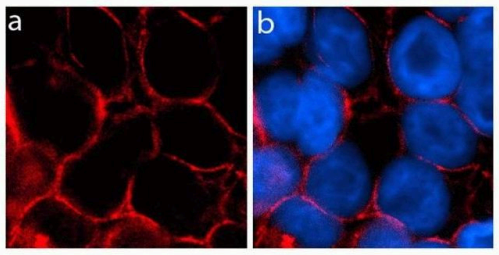
Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

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



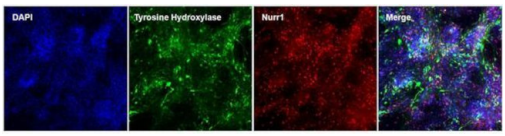
Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11037) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 594 conjugate was performed using HeLa cells stained with alpha Tubulin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA516891) 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 primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 594 conjugate (Product # A-11037) 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 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.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11037) in ICC/IF

Immunocytochemistry analysis of U2OS cells stained with Occludin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody using (A) Alexa Fluor® 594 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary (red). DAPI was used to stain the nucleus (blue). (B) Composite image of cells showing localization of Occludin at tight junctions.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11037) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescent analysis of Nurr1 in midbrain dopaminergic neurons derived from human pluripotent stem cells using Dopaminergic Neuron Differentiation Kit (Product # A147701). The cells were fixed with 2-step fixation with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 15 minutes (Product # A29515), then permeabilized and blocked with 0.3% Triton X-100 /1% BSA in PBS (TB Buffer) for 30 minutes. Cells were double stained with a Nurr1 mouse monoclonal antibody (Red, Product # MA1-195) and a Tyrosine Hydroxylase rabbit polyclonal antibody (Green, Product # P21962) at a dilution of 1:1000 each in TB buffer overnight 4C. Cells were then labeled with both a Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A-11029), and a Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 594 conjugate (Product # A-11037) at a dilution of 1:1000 for 30 minutes at room temperature. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Images were taken on Nikon T2000 at 20X magnification.

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2421 References

Endurance exercise remodels skeletal muscle by suppressing Ythdf1-mediated myostatin expression. Cell Death Dis (2025)

Catalpalactone protects rats nerve function from hypoxic lesion by polarizing microglial cells toward M2 phenotype. Eur J Med Res (2025)

Bioprinting of bespoke islet-specific niches to promote maturation of stem cell-derived islets. Nat Commun (2025)

CT-sensitized nanoprobe for effective early diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary fibrosis. J Nanobiotechnology (2025)

LncRNA TUG1 mitigates chronic kidney disease through miR-542-3p/HIF-1/VEGF axis. Heliyon (2025)