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

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
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_2534077

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	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)	1-10 µg/mL	-
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against human IgG, human serum, mouse IgG, mouse serum, and bovine serum. 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.

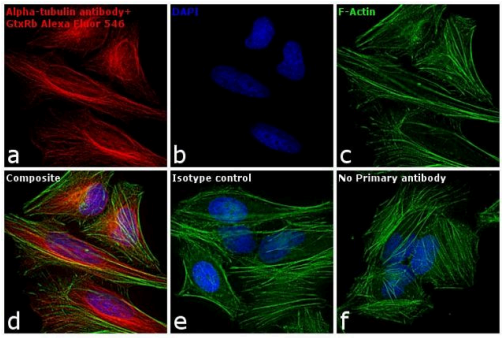
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 546 dye is a bright, orange-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 546 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 546 dye is pH-insensitive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

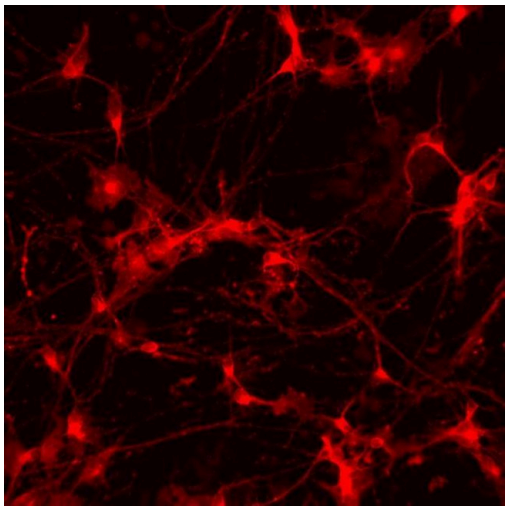
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because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

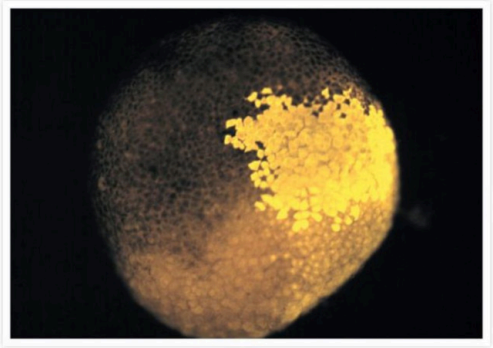
Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 546



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11010) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 546 (Product # A-11010) was performed using HeLa cells stained with alpha Tubulin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA5-16891). 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-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 546 (Product # A-11010) 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.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11010) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of PSD95 (red) in human motor neurons derived from iPSCs. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.2% Triton X-100 in PBS for 10 minutes, and blocked with 5% donkey serum in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were stained with a PSD95 rabbit monoclonal antibody (Product # 700902) diluted at 1: 1000 in 5% donkey serum overnight at 4°C, and then incubated with a Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 546 conjugate (Product # A-11010) at a dilution of 1:1000 for 1 hour at room temperature (green). Note: Data courtesy of Innovators Program.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11010) in ICC/IF
Embryos at the 8-cell stage were injected with anionic, lysine-fixable Cascade Blue® 10,000 MW dextran in one dorsal-animal blastomere and allowed to develop to various stages before being fixed. The Cascade Blue® dye, which serves as an antigen in this technique, was detected with an antibody to the Cascade Blue® dye and subsequently visualized with a secondary antibody conjugated to the Alexa Fluor® 546 dye (Product # A-11010). This photographic image was taken using a bandpass filter set appropriate for rhodamine. The image was contributed by Paul Wilson, Cornell University Medical College, New York, and Greg Cox, Molecular Probes, Inc.

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1085 References

Nuclear talin-1 provides a bridge between cell adhesion and gene expression. iScience (2025)

Targeting heparan sulfate proteoglycans as an effective strategy for inhibiting cancer cell migration and invasiveness compared to heparin. Front Cell Dev Biol (2025)

Age-associated microglial transcriptome leads to diminished immunogenicity and dysregulation of MCT4 and P2RY12/P2RY13 related functions. Cell Death Discov (2025)

Human neural rosettes secrete bioactive extracellular vesicles enriched in neuronal and glial cellular components. Sci Rep (2025)

Dynamic balance of H3K9me2 heterochromatin by CoREST-2 and RE-1 in growing neurons bioRxiv (2025)