# Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488

| Product Details | |
|---|---|
| Size | 1 mg |
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Host/Isotype | Goat / IgG |
| Class | Polyclonal |
| Type | Secondary Antibody |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor™ 488 |
| Excitation/Emission Max | 499/520 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_2534088 |

| Applications | Tested Dilution | Publications |
|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| Not applicable (N/A) | - | 0 Publication |

### Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, the goat anti-mouse IgG whole antibodies have been highly cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, rabbit IgG, rat IgG, human IgG, and human 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. Further passages through additional columns result in 'highly cross-adsorbed' preparations of secondary antibody. The benefits of these extra steps are apparent in multiplexing/multicolor-staining experiments 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.

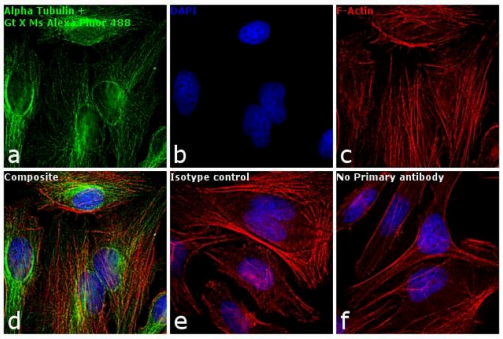
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 488 dye is a bright, green-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 488 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow

cytometry, Alexa Fluor 488 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 488 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.

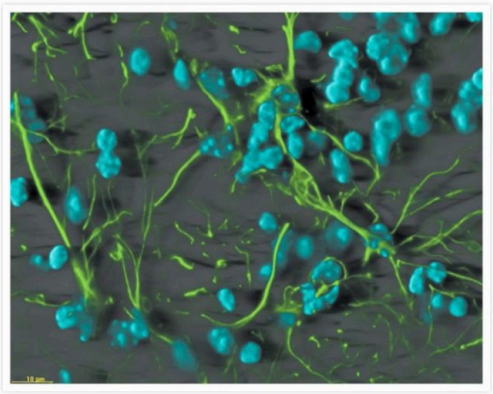
Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

## Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488



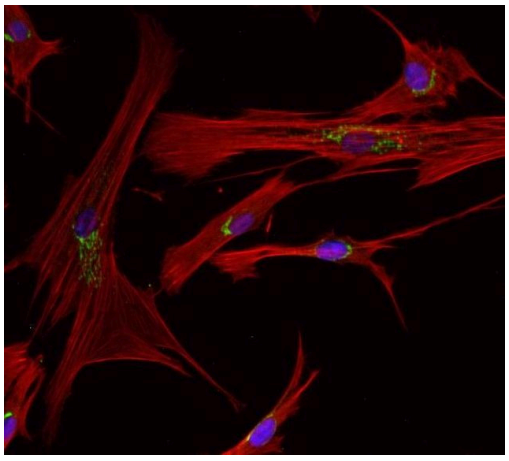

**Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11029) in ICC/IF**

Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate 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 Mouse primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (A-11029) was used at a concentration of 1 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: green). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with DAPI in SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant (Product # S36938). F-actin was stained with Rhodamine Phalloidin (Product # R415, 1:300) (Panel c: red). 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) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11029) in ICC/IF**

Intermediate filaments of astrocytes and ependymal cells in a mouse brain cryosection identified using mouse monoclonal anti-GFAP and visualized with Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG antibody. Intermediate filaments of astrocytes and ependymal cells in a 14 µm mouse brain cryosection were identified using mouse monoclonal anti-glial fibrillary monoclonal antibody (anti-GFAP, Product # A-21282) and visualized with green-fluorescent Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11029). Nuclei were stained with blue-fluorescent DAPI (Product # D1306, D3571, D21490). The image was deconvolved using Huygens software (Scientific Volume Imaging, http://www.svi.nl/). 3-D reconstruction was performed using Imaris software (Bitplane AG, http://www.bitplane.com/).



**Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11029) in ICC/IF**

Human dermal fibroblasts, neonatal (HDFn) (C-004-5C) were fixed and permeabilized using the Image-iT® Fixation/Permeabilization Kit (Product # R37602). Golgi staining was done using an anti-Golgin-97 primary antibody (Product # A-21270) and a goat anti-mouse Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary antibody (Product # A-11029). Actin was stained using Alexa Fluor® 594 phalloidin (Product # A12381) and nuclei were stained using NucBlue™ Live Cell Stain (Product # R37605). Slides were mounted using ProLong® Gold antifade kit (P7481) and images were acquired on the FLoid™ Cell Imaging Station (Product # 4471136).

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## 5882 References


High-throughput non-homogenous 3D polycaprolactone scaffold for cancer cell and cancer-associated fibroblast mini-tumors to evaluate drug treatment response. Toxicol Rep (2025)

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

Gross anatomy of the visual processing centers of Hieroglyphus banian. Cell Tissue Res (2025)

Intercellular adhesion boots collective cell migration through elevated membrane tension. Nat Commun (2025)

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