Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 568

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 568
Excitation/Emission Max	579/603 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_143157

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))	Assay-dependent	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	2 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-rabbit IgG whole antibodies have been 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.

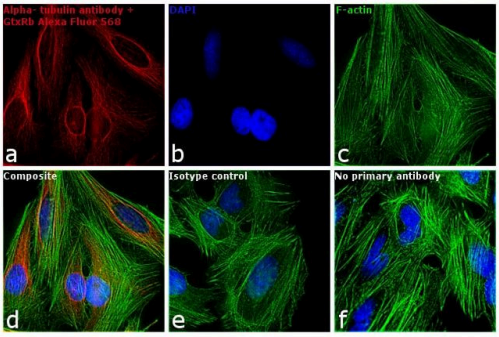
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 568 dye is a bright, orange/red-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 568 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 568 dye is pH-insensitive 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 568 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.

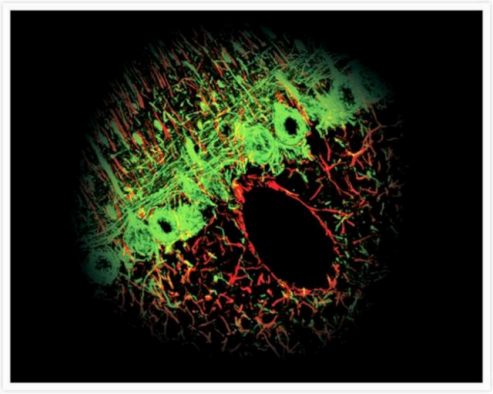
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because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

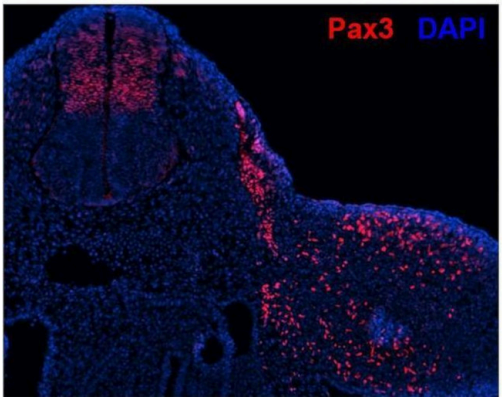
Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 568



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11011) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 568 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) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor® 568 conjugate (Product # A-11011) was used at a concentration of 2 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-11011) in ICC/IF
Filamentous structures of neuronal cells in a rat cerebellum were fluorescently labeled to differentiate the cell types. The cerebellum section was probed with primary antibodies to neurofilament and glial fibrillary acidic proteins (GFAP) and subsequently visualized with the green-fluorescent Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (Product # A-11001) and red-orange-fluorescent Alexa Fluor® 568 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Product # A-11011) antibodies. This confocal micrograph was contributed by Gillian Davidson, Andrew Hubbard and Chris Guerin, Neurotoxicology Group, M.R.C Toxicology Unit, University of Leicester, Leicester, U.K.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11011) in IHC (F)
Immunofluorescence was performed on mouse E10.5 embryo trunk at the forelimb level. Embryos were fixed with 4%PFA in 0.1M phosphate buffer, pH 7.2 at 4C for 30 minutes, processed for cryoprotection in 20% sucrose, and embedded in OCT compound for cryosectioning at 10 µm thickness. Following sectioning, tissues were washed in PBS with 0.1% Triton-X 100 (PBT), blocked in 1% goat serum in PBT for 30 minutes at room temperature, and then probed with a Pax3 polyclonal antibody (Product # PA1-107) at a concentration of 1 µg /mL in blocking buffer overnight at 4C. Tissues were washed extensively with PBT, and detection was performed using an Alexa Fluor 568-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (red) at a dilution of 1:1000 in blocking buffer. Nuclei (blue) were stained with DAPI. Note: Staining was observed in the dorsal neural tube (symmetric two halves on the left side of the image), the dermomyotome/myotome (middle streak between symmetric halves), and limb muscle progenitors (scattered cells to the right side of the image). Data supplied courtesy of the Innovator's Program.

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3210 References

Full-thickness cervix reconstruction via collagen scaffolds in rabbits. Bioact Mater (2025)

Deciphering cartilage neuro-immune interactions and innervation profile through 3D engineered osteoarthritic micropathophysiological system. Mater Today Bio (2025)

Human genetic variants in SLC39A8 impact uptake and steady-state metal levels within the cell. Life Sci Alliance (2025)

Hyperbaric oxygen potentiates platelet-rich plasma composition and accelerates bone healing. J Orthop Translat (2025)

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