Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 647
Excitation/Emission Max	650/671 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_2535812

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	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

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.

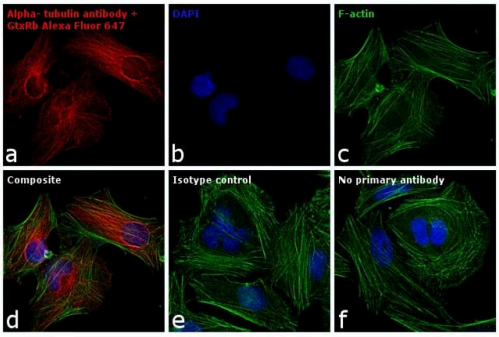
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 647 dye is a near-infrared-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 647 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow

cytometry, Alexa Fluor 647 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 647 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.

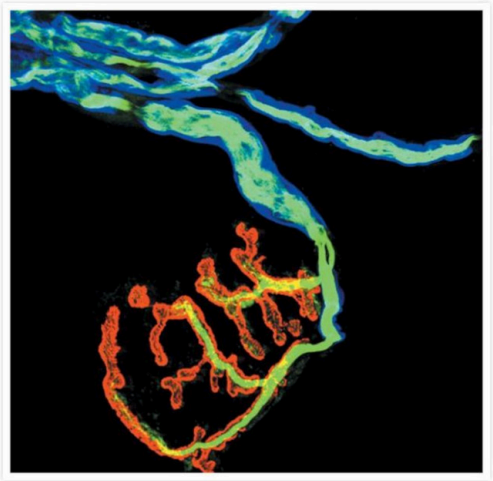
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because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

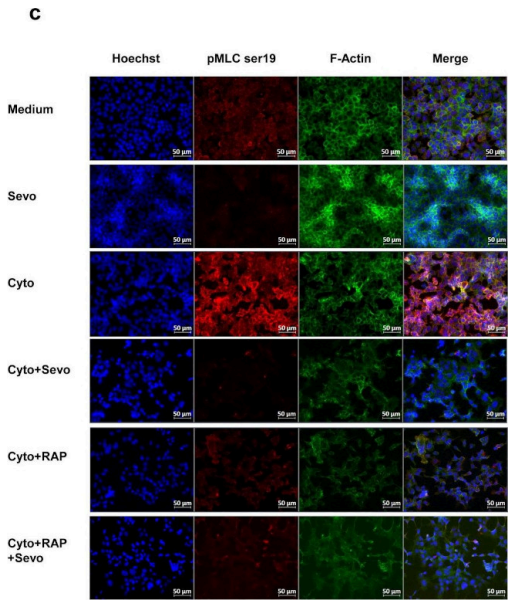
Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21244) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugate 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 primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugate (Product # A-21244) 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) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21244) in ICC/IF
Acetylcholine receptors were stained with the tetramethylrhodamine conjugate of a-bungarotoxin (Product # T-1175). Axons were labeled with a primary antibody against neurofilaments and visualized with a green-fluorescent, FITC-labeled secondary antibody. Myelin was labeled using an antibody against P0 protein, visualized with Alexa Fluor® 647 goat anti-mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-21244) and pseudocolored blue. Image contributed by Felipe Court and R.R. Ribchester, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21244) in ICC/IF
Effects of sevoflurane on RhoA/pMLC/F-actin pathway in mouse lung epithelial (MLE-12) cells, treated or not with RAGE antagonist peptide (RAP). a total myosin light chain (MLC) and phosphorylated myosin light chain 2 (Ser19) (pMLC2) levels at 6 h in untreated MLE-12 cells (Medium) and cells exposed to sevoflurane alone (Sevo), cytomix alone (Cyto), cytomix and sevoflurane (Cyto + Sevo), cytomix and RAP (Cyto + RAP) or with cytomix, RAP, and sevoflurane (Cyto + RAP + Sevo). b Protein expression levels were quantified and standardized by GAPDH protein level, and pMLC levels were standardized by total MLC levels, expressed as ratios to those in the Medium group, and reported as medians with interquartile ranges. c Immunostaining after 6 h of treatment of pMLC and F-actin was performed in identical conditions. Cells were fixed, permeabilized, and stained with antibodies, followed by A488 secondary antibodies and Hoechst. All images were acquired by fluorescent microscope with a 40× objective. Scale bar: 50 µm. d RhoA activity was standardized by total RhoA protein level at 30 min in identical conditions. All quantitative results are reported as medians with interquartile ranges. One-way ANOVA was performed, with post-hoc comparisons if ANOVA results showed significance (compared to the Medium group: *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; compared - Image collected and cropped by CiteAb under a CC-BY license from the following publi… Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37331963), licensed under a CC BY license.

View more figures on thermofisher.cn

1773 References

Inhibition of SCFKDM2A/USP22-dependent nuclear -catenin ubiquitylation mediates cerebral ischemic tolerance. Commun Biol (2025)

Harnessing macrophage-drug conjugates for allogeneic cell-based therapy of solid tumors via the TRAIN mechanism. Nat Commun (2025)

Typical development of synaptic and neuronal properties can proceed without microglia in the cortex and thalamus. Nat Neurosci (2025)

Phosphorylation of endothelial histone H3.3 serine 31 by PKN1 links flow-induced signaling to proatherogenic gene expression. Nat Cardiovasc Res (2025)

Regeneration in the absence of canonical neoblasts in an early branching flatworm. Nat Commun (2025)