Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ Plus 555

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ Plus 555
Excitation/Emission Max	558/572 nm
Immunogen	Gamma Immunoglobins Heavy and Light chains
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	proprietary buffer, pH 6.5
Contains	0.016% Methylisothiazolone, 0.016% Bromonitrodioxane
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark
RRID	AB_2633276

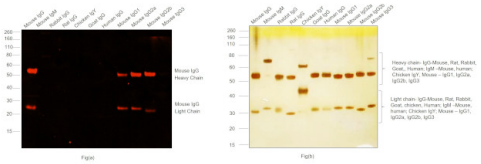
Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	-	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

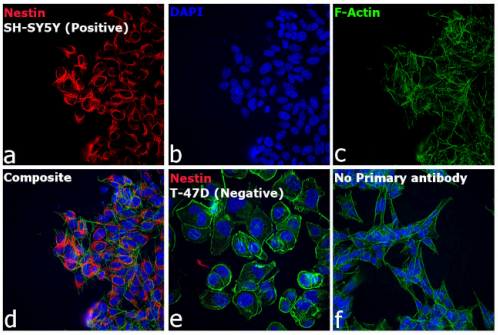
To minimize cross-reactivity, the goat anti-mouse IgG whole antibodies have been pre cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, rabbit IgG, rat IgG, human IgG, and human serum. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting in less background staining and cross-reactivity. 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.

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.

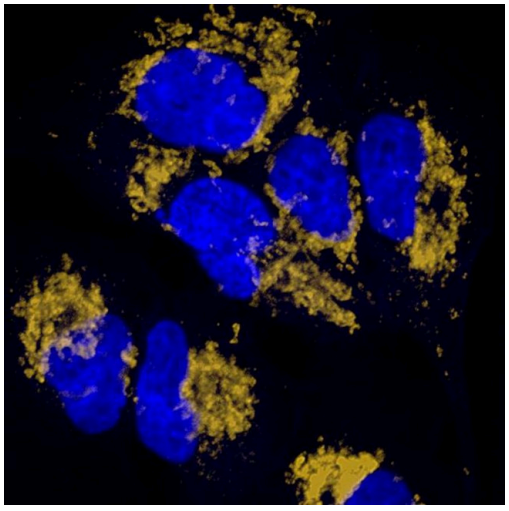
Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ Plus 555



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32727)
Specificity of secondary antibody was demonstrated by specific detection of the target immunoglobulin. Antibody specificity was demonstrated by specific detection of Mouse IgG. A band at ~50 and 25 kDa corresponding to Mouse IgG Heavy and Light Chain was observed in Mouse IgG, IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b but not in other species using Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 555 (Product # A32727) in Western Blot. {RE}



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32727) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 555 (Product # A32727) was performed using SH-SY5Y (positive model) and T-47D (negative model) cells stained with Nestin Monoclonal Antibody (10C2), eBioscience™ (Product # 14-9843-80). 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-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 555 (Product # A32727, 1:2000 dilution) in 0.1% BSA in PBS for 45 minutes at room temperature, was used for detection of Nestin in the cytoskeleton (Panel a: Red). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with Hoechst33342 (Product # H1399). F-actin was stained with Alexa Fluor® 488 Phalloidin (Product # A12379, 1:300) (Panel c: green). Panel d represents the composite image. The specificity of the secondary antibody was proved by the absence of signal in T-47D (negative model for Nestin) due to no primary antibody binding (Panel e). Non-specific staining was not observed with secondary antibody alone (panel f). The images were captured at 40X magnification in CellInsight CX7 LZR High-Content Screening (HCS) Platform (Product # CX7A1110LZR) and externally deconvoluted (D.Sage et al./Methods 115 (2017) 28–41).



Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32727) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescent analysis of Cytochrome C in A549 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde for 15 mins, permeabilized with 0.25% Triton X-100 in PBS for 10 mins, and blocked with 3% BSA in PBS for 30 mins at RT. Cells were stained with a Cytochrome C mouse monoclonal antibody (Product # 33-8200) at a dilution of 1:200 in 3% BSA in PBS for 1 hr at RT, and then incubated with Invitrogen Alexa Fluor Plus 555 goat anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (Product # A32727) at a dilution of 1:1000 for 1 hr at RT. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst 33342 (Product # H3570). The image contains overlay of Cytochrome C (orange) and nuclei (blue). Images were taken on a Zeiss LSM 710 confocal microscope at 40X magnification.

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498 References

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Novel anti-inflammatory properties of mannose oligosaccharides in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease via LGALS3 modulation. NPJ Biofilms Microbiomes (2025)

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